

1995

An Archaeological Assessment of Middlesex County, Virginia

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of the Department of Anthropology

The College of William and Mary in Virginia

In Partial Fulfillment

Of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

by

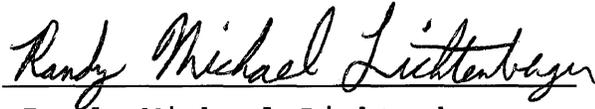
Randy Michael Lichtenberger

1995

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts


Randy Michael Lichtenberger

Approved, April 1995



Theodore R. Reinhart



E. Randolph Turner, III



Marley R. Brown, III

DEDICATION

To my wife, Sandra

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this Archaeological Resource Assessment of Middlesex County, Virginia is to assess the archaeological resource database and, from this assessment, to develop preliminary predictive information to assist in future planning by the county. This type of planning is critical for protecting cultural resources in light of projected growth and development in the county. This assessment report includes prehistoric and historic contexts for the project area, a database of known archaeological sites, predictive models for determining areas of potential archaeological sites, and recommendations for future planning.

There are 35 archaeological sites within Middlesex County listed in the files at the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). Prehistoric sites account for 14 of the total, 19 are historic, and 2 are multicomponent. Recorded historic sites are concentrated at Hewick Plantation where Professor Theodore R. Reinhart and students from The College of William and Mary have recorded sites 44MX24 through 44MX35 (except 44MX29), one-third of all sites recorded in the county. Middlesex County is unusual in that only one of the sites on file for the county, 44MX14, has resulted from a compliance-generated survey. Almost all known sites are located near the county's major waterways. Using site inventory and documentary sources, maps were constructed showing areas of high potential for archaeological sites.

The assessment found that Middlesex County likely possesses a large number of significant archaeological resources, the vast majority of which remain to be identified and fully researched. The county may want to improve site forms in the state site inventory at the DHR, which were found to vary in quality of data. In addition, intensive Phase I survey in undeveloped and lesser-developed parts of the county is recommended because it would provide a more complete archaeological inventory. The assessment also found several legislative improvements, including zoning law changes, easements, the Certified Local Government program, a model resource protection planning process, and voluntary preservation/stewardship programs, that Middlesex County may want to undertake with regard to archaeological resources.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

CHAPTER 1:

Introduction

The purpose of this study of Middlesex County, Virginia is to assess the archaeological resource database and, from this assessment, to develop preliminary predictive information to assist in future planning by the county. This assessment should not, however, be confused with a Phase I survey. The purpose of Phase I surveys is to provide specific locational information concerning the nature and distribution of all archaeological and architectural resources within a given area and to offer a preliminary assessment of the eligibility of any identified sites for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, a resource assessment is based only on historical sources and previously recorded site data. The known archaeological sites comprise what is likely to be a very small percentage of all sites in Middlesex County. Therefore, the data can only be used to predict trends in the distribution of unrecorded archaeological sites and their research potential. This thesis is based largely on the Archaeological Assessment of the City of Suffolk Virginia by Randy M. Lichtenberger, Melissa L. Groveman, and Anna L. Gray.

The basic structure and several passages are borrowed from that report, including most of the prehistoric context (Lichtenberger et al. 1994). This project lays the groundwork for future investigation.

This type of planning is critical for protecting cultural resources in light of a projected 2% annual increase in population and the fact that Middlesex County "is poised on the threshold of rapid development which has the potential to greatly affect its future appearance" (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6-7). For instance, tourism is becoming increasingly important to the county's economy. The purchase of second homes in the county has skyrocketed in recent years (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6).

This assessment includes prehistoric and historic contexts for Middlesex County, a database of known archaeological sites, predictive models for determining areas of high potential for archaeological sites, and recommendations for future planning.

Description of the Assessment Area

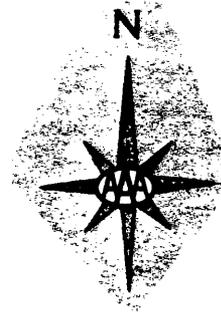
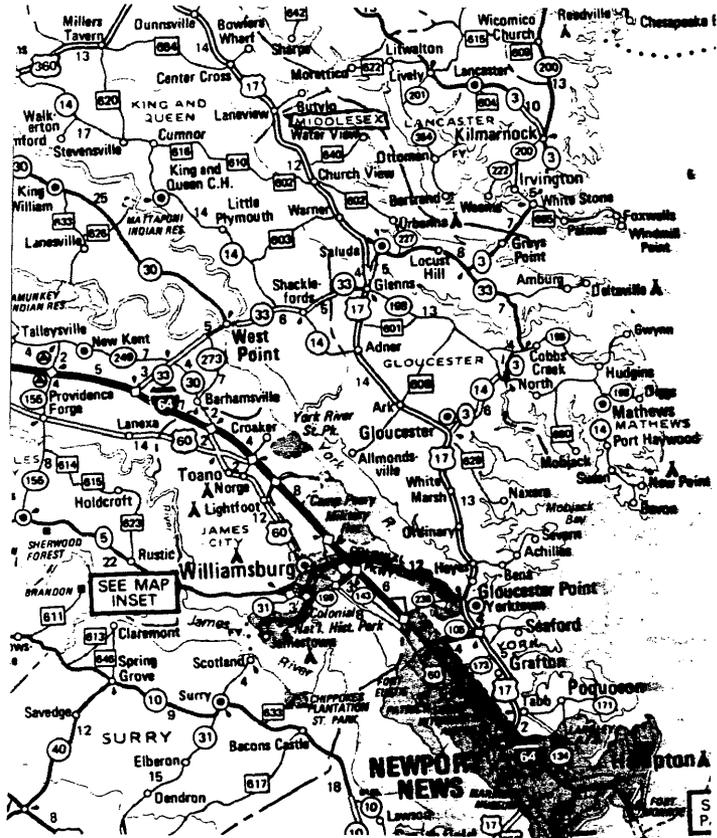
Middlesex County encompasses an area of 132 square miles or 83,392 acres at the eastern end of the Middle Peninsula in the Tidewater region of Virginia (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6). The county is bounded by the Rappahannock River in the north, by the Chesapeake Bay in the east, by the

Piankatank River and Dragon Run Swamp in the southeast, and by Essex County in the northwest (Figure 1). The population of the county in 1990 was just under 8,700 people (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6). The Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers and their tributaries have been a primary source of income and means of transportation from the county's earliest times. The county's waterways were also quite attractive to Native Americans in the prehistoric and protohistoric periods.

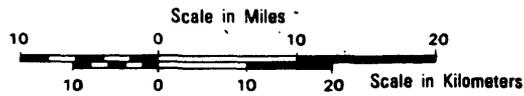
The Town of Urbanna is the only incorporated area in Middlesex County. The commercial and former governmental center of Middlesex County, Urbanna was established in 1680 and incorporated on April 2, 1902. The town covers an area of 0.49 square mile along Urbanna Creek, a tributary of the Rappahannock. The county seat of government is now situated in the village of Saluda (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6).

As in the past, the major economic enterprises in the area are agriculture, forestry, and fin and shell fishing. Middlesex is a county in transition from a rural agrarian, forestry, and fishing community to a mixed community, partly a suburb of the Richmond and Hampton Roads metropolitan areas and a vacation and retirement haven (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:6).

FIGURE 1



VIRGINIA



ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 17.6 MILES OR 28.2 KILOMETERS

Map of Middlesex County, Virginia (AAA National Travel 1990)

Environmental Setting of the Assessment Area

Middlesex County is located on Virginia's Coastal Plain. It has a temperate climate with an average daily temperature ranging from 38.8 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 77.4 degrees Fahrenheit in July (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:50). Elevation in Middlesex County ranges from sea level to 123 feet above sea level where Route 17 and Route 606 intersect. The county is comprised of three principal marine terraces which represent former shorelines (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:77). Geologically, Middlesex County is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province. Approximately 15% of the county is characterized by slopes greater than 15% (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:77-78).

The county contains 1,675 acres of tidal wetlands, 1,240 of which are along the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. In addition, the Dragon Run Swamp contains hundreds of acres of freshwater marsh. Over the period 1850 to 1950, Middlesex County experienced an average annual shoreline erosion of 0.8 feet. Stingray Point experienced the highest rate of erosion, averaging 6.1 feet per year over the period (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:89).

Middlesex County contains 21 different soils, all formed from sediments deposited by an ancient river or ocean (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:93). Over 59% of the county's soils are considered prime farmland, a high

percentage for Virginia communities (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:98). Not surprisingly, 83% of the total land area of Middlesex County was devoted to agriculture in 1910, though that area had dropped to 25% in 1987 (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:99). In 1992, the county contained 49,992 acres of timberland (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:101).

Significance Concept

Significance is an important concept in preservation planning. The basic assumption behind significance in an archaeological assessment is that not all archaeological sites are equally important and, therefore, not equally deserving of protection. Significance is an important issue for local governments which seek to distribute limited resources among various projects. Unfortunately for archaeologists, the realities of modern living seldom allow archaeological research to be placed near the top of any list of governmental priorities. Fortunately, archaeologists have come to appreciate this fact, for the most part, and have begun to develop a scheme to "rank" the importance of different sites.

The significance concept, as used in historic preservation today, has its beginnings in the legislation of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An 1896 Supreme Court ruling stated that an 1888 statute could only

permit condemnation of property for public use to preserve historic sites if those sites were of national significance. The requirement helped shape future legislation including the 1906 Antiquities Act and the 1935 Historic Sites Act. At the same time, private preservation groups were developing criteria for selecting buildings worthy of preservation. This too influenced the development of the significance concept (Tainter and Lucas 1983).

In the 1920's and 1930's, standards were needed to guide the emerging federal historic preservation effort. In 1934, the National Resources Board released standards formulated by National Park Service Chief Historian Verne Chatelain. These standards described the determining factor in the preservation of a site as "certain matchless or unique qualities which entitle it to a position of first rank..." The passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 embedded the 1934 formulation of the significance concept in preservation law.

In 1949 the private National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings issued selection criteria based on the 1934 standards. These criteria stated:

The chief determining factor is that the area or structure must possess either certain important historical associations which entitle it to a position of high rank in the history of the nation, state, or region in which it lies; or, in the case of a structure, be in itself of sufficient antiquity and artistic or architectural significance to deserve a position of high rank, even though not having other important historical associations. These qualities exist:

a. In such historic structures or sites as are naturally the points or bases in which the broad political, social, or cultural history of the nation, state, or region is best exemplified and from which the visitor can grasp the larger patterns of national, state, or regional history.

b. In such monuments and areas as are significant because of their associations with key figures or important events in national, state, or regional limits or because of their relationship to other monuments or areas.

c. In structures or sites exemplifying in a high degree the history and achievements of aboriginal man in America or of outstanding scientific importance for the light they shed on this subject (Tainter and Lucas 1983).

The National Historic Trust revised and expanded the criteria in 1956. The revision served as the basis for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which is in effect today. The NHPA of 1966 as amended states that sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are those:

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (reprinted in Tainter and Lucas 1983:708).

Marley R. Brown III, Director of Archaeological Research at The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, advocates the

following approach to significance evaluation, one which has been applied usefully in James City County, York County, City of Poquoson, and the City of Williamsburg (Brown and Bragdon 1986). Stating the relationship between the first and fourth National Register criteria, he writes:

The quality of significance is present in properties that possess integrity of location, setting, and association, and that have yielded or may be likely to yield information necessary for a full understanding of and appreciation by the public of the persons, events, and processes that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local, regional, and national levels (Brown 1986).

This scheme, embodied in the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) discussed later in this thesis, is a guide for choosing wisely from the various avenues of archaeological inquiry open to researchers in a given municipality. The premise behind the significance concept as used in the RP3 is to protect and research most vigorously those sites which are apt to answer important questions and enhance our understanding of the past. Of course, significance used in this way is bound to change as the current state of knowledge of the archaeological profession changes. For instance, new finds and better methods may reveal so much information about a previously obscure site type or period that less significance will be attached to other similar sites. Also, what may be significant in Middlesex County may not be significant on a global, national, or even regional scale.

Another relevant question with regard to Middlesex County archaeology is the importance, archaeologically of the fact that the county possesses its written records from early settlement. Twenty Virginia counties' records were burned during the Civil War. Many of them were Virginia Tidewater counties. On the Middle Peninsula, only Middlesex and Essex Counties retain their original records (Figure 2) (Joseph White, personal communication 1994).

One might argue that the presence of documentary sources in Middlesex makes doing historical archaeology there less useful. It may be that archaeologists will simply excavate in order to test the documentary record. However, as archaeologist James Deetz states in his book, Flowerdew Hundred, if one takes a "multidirectional" approach and works back and forth between the documents and the archaeology, one is "constantly refining and reformulating questions raised by one set of data by looking at it against the background of the other" (Deetz 1993:159). This approach will allow archaeologists to make even greater contributions in Middlesex County than in counties which have incomplete records.

CHAPTER 2:

Prehistoric Context

Introduction

The prehistory of Tidewater Virginia and, by extension, Middlesex County is generally consistent with that of the Middle Atlantic region. The earliest human habitation of the region dates to approximately 12,000 years Before Present (B.P.) as part of the Paleoindian tradition. Adaptations to climatic change approximately 10,000 years B.P. mark the beginning of the Archaic tradition which is followed by the Woodland period at about 3,000 years B.P. Archaeologists generally divide the Archaic and Woodland traditions into early, middle, and late periods based on changing patterns of subsistence, settlement, and technology. The following are the divisions used by the Department of Historic Resources (DHR): Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 B.P.), Early Archaic period (10,000-8500 B.P.), Middle Archaic period (8500-5000 B.P.), Late Archaic period (5000-3200 B.P.), Early Woodland period (3200-2500 B.P.), Middle Woodland period (2500-1000 B.P.), and Late Woodland period (1000-400 B.P.).

Paleoindian Period (12,000-10,000 B.P.)

The earliest inhabitants of North America are believed to have crossed the Bering land bridge from Asia at least 14,000 years ago. Known as the Paleoindians, these people spread rapidly over the continent in pursuit of game and other resources as the last ice sheet retreated northward across Canada. Their presence in Virginia is suspected to occur as early as 12,000 years B.P. The climate of Tidewater Virginia was cooler during the Paleoindian period, supporting a jack pine and spruce forest.

The Paleoindian presence is identified by a specialized tool kit, which includes fluted projectile points manufactured from high quality lithic materials. Often of chert or jasper, fluted "Clovis" points are believed to have been used in the pursuit of now extinct big game animals such as mammoth and giant bison. These early North Americans were not only big game hunters, however. Archaeological evidence has revealed a more diversified diet including smaller game animals and wild plants. It has been proposed that Paleoindians in Tidewater Virginia followed a generalized hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Gardner 1989). A partial dependence on game animals typically created a highly mobile existence for the Paleoindians.

It is generally believed that the Paleoindians traveled in small bands of related individuals, perhaps 10 to 15 in a

group (Gardner 1989:28). Translated archaeologically, this means that the vast majority of sites are small, temporary hunting camps. The exception to this rule in the Middle Atlantic are the well-known, larger quarry sites. These sites are centered around outcrops of chert and other high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials prized by the Paleoindians.

Virginia has been blessed with a relative abundance of Paleoindian period resources (McAvoy 1992). The Williamson chert quarry in Dinwiddie County is the principal Clovis site in eastern Virginia and a primary source of stone for tools. Similarly, the Mitchell Plantation Site in Sussex County has produced Paleoindian-period artifacts in association with a chert nodule outcrop (McCary and Bittner 1979). Numerous Clovis points have been recovered along the perimeter of the Dismal Swamp as well, particularly at the western edge along the Suffolk scarp (Rappleye and Gardner 1979:25).

In the Paleoindian period, Middlesex County was an upland part of the now-submerged Susquehanna river valley. Sea level was 30-24 meters lower than the present level with the coastline 10-15 km east of where it is today (Blanton and Margolin 1994:5). Certainly, many Paleoindian period resources may be submerged off the coast of Middlesex County. Still others may be located on the land areas of the county. Although no fluted points had been reported for Middlesex County as of 1982, several had been recorded in the nearby

counties of Essex (1 point), Mathews (1 point), Gloucester (5 points), and King and Queen (2 points) (McCary 1983).

Archaic Period (10,000-3200 B.P.)

The beginning of the Archaic tradition is marked by the change from a cool, moist environment in the Pleistocene epoch to a warmer, drier climate more like today's. World sea levels began to rise as a result of the addition of glacial meltwater. However, sea level was still 24-19 meters lower in the Early Archaic period and 7-8 meters lower in the Middle Archaic period. It was during the Late Archaic period that sea level came to approximate modern levels (Blanton and Margolin 1994:5-6). Vegetation changed too, from a largely boreal forest to a mixed conifer deciduous forest (Whitehead and Oaks 1979:35-37). With the mammoth and giant bison extinct, Middle Atlantic Archaic period populations exploited a wider range of food resources. Among these were deer, elk, and smaller animals as well as various plant foods. The use of aquatic environments as a food source also increased in importance during this time.

During the Archaic period, population density gradually rose, and while the band level of social organization predominated throughout, settlement patterns did change somewhat. A more diverse tool inventory indicates that Archaic-period populations were exploiting well-defined

regions and adapting forms to fit those regions. New tool forms, for instance, reflect the need to exploit specific resources that were more seasonal (Custer 1980:7). Larger base camps were located along major streams and rivers with smaller, transient hunting camps more common along small streams. Base camps, usually having a southern exposure, are often found where tributaries enter a major stream or on broad areas of land above floodplains and marshes (Custer 1990:22-23). Temporary procurement camps were located near or adjacent to desired natural resources.

Archaeologically, stone tools are the most distinctive aspect of Archaic-period material culture and are used to divide it from the earlier Paleoindian tradition. The fluted Clovis point was replaced by a variety of other fluted projectile points late in the Paleoindian period. In Virginia, the Hardaway point, with a concave base and projecting "ears," is one of these transition points. These were now often made of lesser-quality lithic materials such as quartzite, rhyolite, and argillite. In Tidewater Virginia, the earliest Archaic-period points are Palmer and Kirk. These are stemmed, corner-notched points with a triangular blade (Coe 1964).

Dating to the Middle Archaic period, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax points are found in Virginia. They continue the development of the stemmed projectile point (Coe 1964). It is also during the Middle Archaic period that

ground stone tools, presumably for woodworking, are introduced into the Virginia Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Ground stone atlatl weights and net sinkers are also found in the Middle Atlantic at this time (Geier 1990:90-92).

The Late Archaic period represents the greatest change in the Archaic tradition. Greater sedentism and higher population density than in previous times is exhibited. Riverine and estuarine resources became more important, as evidenced by large sites in such areas.

Tools associated with the Late Archaic period include chipped and ground stone axes, ground stone net sinkers, pestles, pecked sandstone mullers, and broad-bladed points called Savannah River. Also important to the Late Archaic period are bowls crafted from soapstone. These are likely the stylistic precursors of the earliest ceramics in the Middle Atlantic, which appear during the Woodland tradition (McLearn 1991).

Woodland Period (3200-400 B.P.)

The Woodland tradition is distinguished in part by a move to semisedentary and sedentary settlement in the Middle Atlantic. It was during the Woodland period that the greatest changes in prehistoric settlement, subsistence, and technology took place. By this late date, the climate had largely stabilized, providing more dependable sources of subsistence.

In Tidewater Virginia, as in other parts of the Middle Atlantic, Native Americans tended to aggregate near estuaries and along major drainages and their tributaries. Large base camps and village sites were located on elevated landforms with productive soils adjacent to these water resources. Large, long-term habitation sites are also found along the estuarine areas near shellfish beds (Gardner 1982). Limited-activity procurement sites were often located further inland (Gardner 1982).

Technologically, the beginning of the Early Woodland period is defined by the appearance of ceramics. Their manufacture probably diffused to the Middle Atlantic region from the southeastern United States. The earliest known ceramic type in the region is called Marcey Creek Ware (Egloff and Potter 1982:95-97). Tempered with steatite, this early type closely resembles Late Archaic-period steatite bowls in form. Other ceramics identified in Tidewater Virginia include a number of sand-tempered varieties common throughout the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The Early Woodland period may also have seen the introduction of the bow and arrow, which led to the use of smaller, varied projectile points (Gluckman 1973).

Dating to the Middle Woodland period, shell-tempered Mockley Ware and crushed granite- and gneiss-tempered Hercules Ware are found in Tidewater Virginia (Egloff and Potter 1982:103-104, 106). The Middle Woodland period in Virginia

was not marked by abrupt or elaborate changes in settlement organization. The most notable change in terms of site selection is an increased use of lower-lying settings associated with wetlands. Populations were likely organized along the lines of segmentary tribes composed of smaller, lineage-based corporate groups. These groups would assemble at base camps to cooperate in the exploitation of certain resources. From these camps, they could disperse into smaller family groups at procurement sites (Blanton 1992:88).

The Late Woodland period is characterized by the presence of large base camps and fortified villages. The fortifications are suggestive of rising intergroup conflicts (Hodges 1981). The introduction of maize and beans caused a shift to a horticultural economy supplemented by hunting and foraging (Barfield and Barber 1992:226). Agriculture was at least partly responsible for the sedentism that led to the creation of villages and chiefdoms. By the earlier part of the Late Woodland period, shellfish exploitation was still important, but, because of agriculture, the large habitation sites were not necessarily oriented to the large shellfish gathering locations (McLearen and Boyd 1989:6). The most frequently occurring form of burial in the Late Woodland period Chesapeake drainage is the ossuary. There are at least twenty-five known ossuaries in the Coastal Plain that date to the Late Woodland and Contact periods (Turner 1992:118-119). By the end of the period, ranked societies were present in the

Virginia Coastal Plain, exemplified by the Powhatan chiefdom (Turner 1992:114).

The Late Woodland-period ceramic types of Tidewater Virginia exhibit characteristics similar to those found in other cultures to the south and west, evincing greater intercultural contact. At the close of the period, shell-tempered Townsend, Roanoke, Gaston, and Potomac Creek wares predominated in the area (Egloff and Potter 1982:107-111). In addition to ceramics, artifacts of the Tidewater Virginia Late Woodland period include small, triangular projectile points, shell beads, and copper, often found in the form of pendants and beads placed in burials (Turner 1992:104).

Protohistoric Period

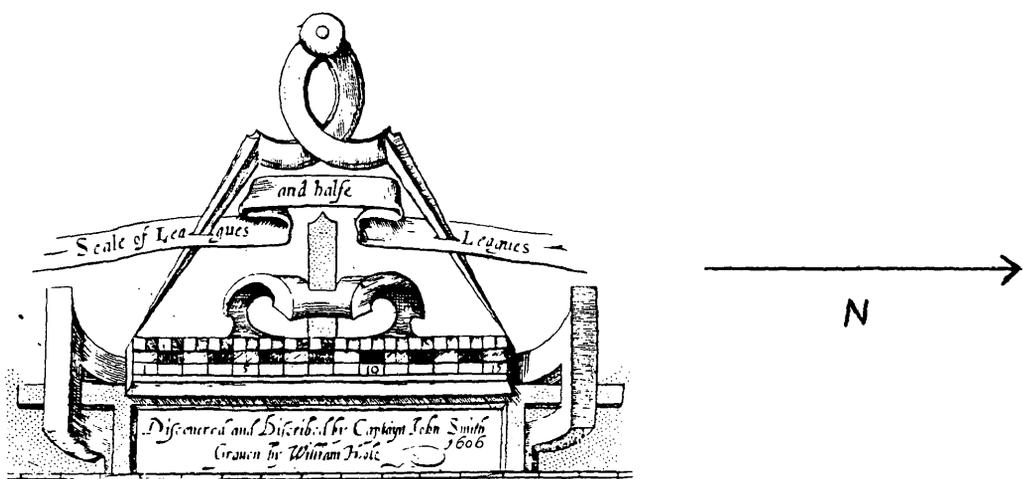
When colonists of the first permanent English settlement in North America arrived at Jamestown in 1607, they encountered members of the powerful Powhatan chiefdom. The Powhatan were in the Virginia Algonquian cultural area, which was part of the larger territory of eastern Algonquian tribes stretching from North Carolina to Newfoundland (Geier 1992:288).

At contact, the Piankatank group occupied what is today Middlesex County. The Rappahannocks had little or no economic specialization. Each village was probably capable of producing all that it needed (Rountree 1990a:32). Early

historical accounts indicate that most group members lived in villages with 10 to 50 structures. Their houses were round and made by planting wooden poles in the ground, then lashing them together and covering them with thatch or bark. The villages were often palisaded for defense and located near agricultural fields. Other structures located in the villages included drying and storage racks, storage pits, and community buildings for group functions (Hodges 1981). If a chief, or werowance lived in a village, it might have contained their longhouse, mortuary temple, "treasury," and the houses of kinfolk and elite supporters in addition to the houses of commoners (Potter 1993:27). The Piankatanks preferred to settle on fertile land near major waterways such as the Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers and their tributaries. This settlement pattern is typical of Middle Atlantic coastal groups in the Late Woodland period (Turner 1992).

Two villages are reported by early Europeans as being located within the confines of present-day Middlesex County. These were "Parankatank" near the Stormont/Healy's area and "Opiscopank" near Rosegill and Urbanna (Chowning 1994:32). Seventeenth-century maps depict these settlements, (Figure 3) (Smith 1610). While there are only two villages on the south side of the Rappahannock on John Smith's 1610 map, there are over thirty on the northern side. It is believed that the Piankatank group moved across the river to put a buffer zone between them and the sometimes brutal leader, Powhatan, to the

FIGURE 3



Map of Virginia (Smith 1610)

south. This move occurred before the arrival of the English in the area (Speck 1925). When the English moved into the area of Middlesex County in the 1640s, the Native Americans had simply left before their arrival, abandoning towns and cabins along the way (Rutman and Rutman 1984:46).

European contact with Native Americans actually occurred long before the advent of settlement at Jamestown. Following Columbus's 1492 voyage, the English, Spanish, French, and Dutch spearheaded a period of intensive exploration and colonization of North America. The earliest visitor to the Chesapeake may have been Giovanni da Verazzano, who is believed to have sailed past the Virginia Capes in 1524. The first documented contact between Powhatan and the Europeans occurred between 1559 and 1561. The encounter, actually a kidnapping, took place when a party of Spanish explorers picked up an adolescent who had been visiting south of his homeland (Rountree 1990b:15).

CHAPTER 3:

Historic Context

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

In June 1608, Captain John Smith and a party of explorers from Jamestown stumbled onto what would later become Middlesex County. Smith and his men were returning from exploring the Chesapeake Bay when their boat ran aground at the easternmost tip of Middlesex County. While awaiting the next high tide, Smith and his crew passed their time spearing fish with their swords in the shallows. Smith was stung by one of the fish after which his arm swelled, and he feared for his life. His men prepared Smith's grave on the nearest island, which they called Stingray after the unfortunate incident. Smith recovered later that day but the island, actually the tip of land which is now Middlesex County, kept the name Stingray and is today called Stingray Point (Rutman and Rutman 1984:44).

Over the next few decades, others would explore parts of Middlesex County and attach the names Rappahannock, Piankatank, and Dragon Run to the rivers and swamp that border it. However, these explorers left no other record of themselves. Other men blazed trees to mark future claims to

land. Two of these were John Mattrom and Thomas Trotter who claimed 1,900 acres and 500 acres, respectively, in 1642 (Rutman and Rutman 1984:45).

Settlement was stalled briefly when the Indian treaty of 1646 acknowledged the land of Middlesex County to belong to the Indians. Only two years later, however, the restrictions to settlement were removed and land patents were granted. One of the largest land grants was to Ralph Wormeley in 1649 for 3,000 acres (Rutman and Rutman 1984:46). His estate would be called "Rosegill" and the original house circa 1650, though much enlarged, stands today and is on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:48).

Middlesex was an extension of York County until 1651. In that year, all the unorganized lands on the Middle Peninsula were joined to create Lancaster County. Much of the county was settled at the same time. Through intermarriage, many of the county's inhabitants were related (Rutman and Rutman 1984:49). In 1657, the inhabitants of Middlesex County petitioned and received permission to form their own parish separate from Lancaster (Rutman and Rutman 1984:52).

Petition was made in 1668 to the House of Burgesses to divide Lancaster County to form Middlesex. The date of the first court of record in Middlesex is 1673 and is considered the date the county was formed (Chowning 1994).

In 1680, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act establishing trading towns in counties on deep water creeks. Urbanna was to become one of those towns. The first mention of a new town in the county court records occurs in 1706, referring to the "Burgh of Urbanna." The Courthouse was moved from Stormont to Urbanna in 1748 (Chowning 1994).

Worship began in the county in 1650 near the site of the Lower United Methodist Church. In 1647, for the second time, Lancaster County was divided into two parishes. The parish on the south side of the Rappahannock River was further divided into the Lancaster and Peanckatank parishes. In 1657 Edward Dale, Clerk of Lancaster County, affixed his name to a seal in an agreement reached at Henry Corbin's house that authorized Samuel Cole, the parish clerk, to serve as officiating minister every other Sabbath so long as he remained in the colony. The southern parishes were rejoined in 1666 and became coterminous with the boundary of Middlesex County when it was formed in 1673 (Chowning 1994).

The mother church at Christ Church, built in 1666, is believed to have been of wood construction and paved with stone. The current brick church, which has survived storms, wars, neglect, and abandonment, was constructed in 1714, and is today the only Episcopal Church in Middlesex County. In 1717, the Lower Church was completed (Chowning 1994).

Even though the land that was to become Middlesex was Indian territory in 1646, the English had pushed the Indians

out by the late 1640s. This meant more land for the growing of tobacco. Tobacco was the mainstay of the county's economy well into the early eighteenth century (Chowning 1994).

Urbanna's birth sprang from the economic troubles harassing Virginians in the late 1600s. A consensus emerged among the large planters that towns could diversify Virginia's economy away from tobacco. Towns could provide immigrant shopkeepers and craftsmen alike a place to locate. As the towns grew, markets would develop for food crops, like corn and wheat, etc. In 1730, it became law that all tobacco must be inspected and brought to warehouses in towns so designated. Urbanna was one of those towns. It was during this time that trade from all over the world came through Urbanna Harbor (Chowning 1994).

For most of the colonial era in Middlesex, schooling was primarily for the well-to-do. Early on, young men of wealthy families, such as the Wormeleys, Robinsons, Churchills, Corbins, Grymes, etc., were sent to England for their schooling (Chowning 1994).

Sometime in the 1700s, these wealthy families began hiring tutors and building small schools to educate their children. At the same time, other families with some means would send their children to these schools. One of the oldest remaining school buildings from this era is at Deer Chase. This buildings rafters bear the same Roman numeral markings that are found on the rafters of the main house, which is

believed to have been built around the 1720s. A reference to "furniture for the schoolhouse" is found in the 1772 inventory of the estate of Thomas Kemp. This school was functioning as late as 1868, for a latin book which belonged to W. W. Woodward stated that at that time he was attending Deer Chase Academy (Chowning 1994).

For the most part though, early Middlesex residents were illiterate. In the 1600s, girls were seldom sent to school, most young white men, unless very wealthy, did not attend school, and slaves were hardly ever educated. There were laws against teaching slaves to read, write, and cypher. However, it should be noted some slaves did learn to read and write (Chowning 1994).

Education was a precious commodity among white Middlesex County residents as well. The size of a man's library indicated wealth and power. One of the greatest libraries in the entire colony was at Rosegill where Ralph Wormeley II resided. In 1686 a French Huguenot immigrant, M. Duval, described Wormeley's library as one of the finest in Virginia (Chowning 1994).

Higher education (secondary and college) was left for the very wealthy. There were no secondary schools in Middlesex until the 1900s. However, several of the men of wealthy families in Middlesex were instrumental in starting the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. Christopher Robinson of Hewick was one of the first trustees of the

college. William and Mary became the main educational institution of higher learning for the colony (Chowning 1994).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

In 1771, John Waller, a pioneer Baptist preacher, was imprisoned in Urbanna Jail for publicly preaching in the county without a license. While awaiting trial, he with other jailed brethren, continued to preach from the windows of the jail. They drew listeners in spite of the steady, loud beating of drums to silence the sermons. Waller returned to the county in 1772 to help other deserters from the Church of England organize Glebe Landing Church, near Laneview (Chowning 1994).

Middlesex County supplied officers and men to the Revolutionary War effort through a District Committee of Essex and Middlesex County formed on February 20, 1776. The militia in Middlesex was under the command of Philip Montague whose troops were called to the battle of Yorktown. Middlesex was attacked and robbed during the war by British privateers and barges, which anchored at the mouth of the Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers (DeBusk et al. 1982:5).

The Revolutionary War marked the end of the large foreign ships coming into Middlesex. The tobacco trade with England was crippled, and the soil in Middlesex had by now been pretty much depleted (Chowning 1994).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

The Rosegill estate was attacked during the War of 1812 by the British Navy under the command of Admiral Cockburn (DeBusk et al. 1982:5).

The Hermitage at Church View, a Baptist Church, was constructed in 1789. Another early Baptist Church, Zoar Baptist in Deltaville, was constructed in 1808. In the 1820s, another Baptist Church, Clark's Neck Meeting House, was built in Saluda. Forest Chapel was constructed in 1840, the first place of worship for Methodists in the county (Chowning 1994).

By 1804, the Wormeleys of Rosegill had given up on tobacco, but small grain, wheat, and corn was to take its place. As the local population grew, the need for consumer goods also grew. Gristmills to grind the wheat and corn became centers of commerce and Middlesex had gristmills up and down the county. Rosegill Mill, Healy's Mill, Conrad's Mill, Barrick's Mill, Burches' Mill, and Captain Henry Washington's (Hillard's) Mill were the names of several in Middlesex (Chowning 1994).

It is probably safe to say that the people of Middlesex endured hard times right after the Revolutionary War and into the early 1800s. However, the steamboat marked a new beginning for commerce in the county (Chowning 1994).

Education in the county grew from small plantation academies, and this concept lasted into the twentieth century. Early schools were mostly funded by the wealthy, but as time passed and the colonial gentry began to disappear from the county, community academies began to spring up. Some of these schools may have had some public support, but they were mostly funded by the parents of the students who attended (Chowning 1994).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The Methodist churches Clarksbury in Amburg and Lower Church were started in 1857. In 1859 the Baptist church Harmony Grove was built in Harmony Village (Chowning 1994).

By the 1840s, Urbanna was a regular stop for steamboats and the steamboat Matilda was stopping weekly at Palmer's Wharf in Urbanna. The steamboat and the development of big cities such as Baltimore and Washington fired new life into the economy of Middlesex. Points along the Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers were regular stops for steamboats. North End, Burhams, Urbanna, Remlik, Water View, Bay Port, Conrad's,

Stampers, etc., were points of landing for the steamboat in Middlesex (Chowning 1994).

As towns and cities grew, the lumber business throughout the Chesapeake region developed to supply wood to build houses and store buildings. During this era, the local timber business made several Middlesex natives wealthy. Several owned portable sawmills and would ship their lumber to Baltimore and Norfolk on sail-driven vessels. Middlesex men owned several of these vessels (Chowning 1994).

This also marked a busy time for agriculture in the county as pickle, tomato, and other canning factories were scattered throughout Middlesex. The sailing vessels were the main means of hauling produce and other goods to Baltimore (Chowning 1994).

Civil War (1861-1865)

A Middlesex man, Judge Robert Montague, was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and president of the Secession Convention at the time when Virginia seceded from the union. However, Middlesex County's biggest contribution to the Civil War was the men it supplied to the Confederate States Army, primarily to the Fifty-Fifth Virginia Regiment which participated in most of the major battles on the Eastern Front. Little took place within the county's borders during the war except for

the occasional foray by Union troops searching for supplies and two relatively minor military actions.

The first of these two maneuvers was the capture of two Union gunboats, the *Satellite* and *Reliance*, on the Rappahannock River, by Confederate forces on August 22, 1863. The capture involved 30 sharpshooters and others under the command of Col. Thomas L. Rasser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry. They marched from their encampment near Fredericksburg 82 miles to Saluda where they met with the Confederate States Navy and participated in the capture. The troops then disembarked at Urbanna for their march back toward Fredericksburg.

The second action took place from May 11 through 14, 1864 and resulted in casualties on Middlesex soil. The Thirty-Sixth U.S. Colored Infantry, under the command of Col. Alonzo G. Draper, landed at Mill Creek on the morning of the twelfth. They exploded a number of bombs left by Confederate troops before burning the mill of Henry Barrack, a supposed accomplice of those who placed the bombs. From there they marched in two detachments toward Stingray Point, uniting at one point and exploding four more bombs. Suspecting the presence of Confederate troops nearby, the Union infantry spread out three miles across the peninsula in a skirmish line and continued toward Stingray Point. Five or six men in the skirmish line encountered nine Confederate troops from the cavalry and marines under the command of B. G. Burley and John

Maxwell, acting masters, C. S. Navy. In the ensuing clash four Confederates were killed and three captured, while another escaped. One Union trooper was killed and three were wounded. The Union troops crossed the Piankatank out of Middlesex on the morning of May 13 (DeBusk et al. 1982:6-7).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

The Methodist Church, Bethel, which is no longer standing or in existence, was located near Laneview, and was started in 1865. Before the Civil War, blacks were worshipping with whites. Glebe Landing still has the balcony where blacks were required to worship. After the war, four black churches were started within a year. In 1866 the black Antiock Baptist Church was formed from Clark's Neck Meeting House. In 1867, Grafton was formed from Harmony Grove, First Baptist Church of Amburg from Zoar, and Union Shiloh Baptist Church in Laneview from Glebe Landing. Philippi Christian Church was founded in Deltaville in 1871. It is still the only Christian church in the county. Urbanna United Methodist Church was started in 1881. In 1883, the Methodist church, Centenary, was started in Saluda (Chowning 1994).

Middlesex suffered another economic setback in 1860 as the War Between the States began. The war devastated the local economy but at the end of the war, the oyster industry

flourished and the steamboat and schooner trade rebounded quickly (Chowning 1994).

From the very beginning of Middlesex's history, seafood has played an important role in its economy, but right after the Civil War, it made a tremendous impact. Northern oystermen had come to the Chesapeake before the war to buy and catch Chesapeake oysters because their oyster beds had been depleted. When the war ended, they came back and encouraged the local people to catch oysters for them. This was a Godsend in a time when there was little to no economy at all. The Rappahannock River grows some of the best oysters in the world and very quickly the families in Middlesex began to mend their economic woes by tonging oysters and selling to the schooners coming down from New York, New Jersey, etc. (Chowning 1994).

Soon, local men built their own shucking houses and, instead of selling all their oysters to the Northerners, they sold to local people and the economy grew. Stores began to spring up again, carpenters could make money by making shafts for tongs, blacksmiths by making the metal heads, farmers could sell their flour to watermen, and watermen could sell their oysters to farmers (Chowning 1994).

In the early twentieth century, the boatbuilding industry in the Deltaville area began to grow. Chesapeake Bay watermen needed strong, sturdy work boats to harvest seafood from the bay. For many years, log canoes had been the vessel of choice

of fishermen. The Poquoson area was a center of log canoe building: However, when watermen began to use frame-built vessels, Deltaville became a center of commercial boatbuilding (Chowning 1994).

After the Civil War, Virginia and other southern states passed Reconstruction laws giving blacks the same freedoms that they would enjoy in the North. These laws eventually led to the formation of public schools for blacks and whites. Middlesex Courthouse records tell of land being set aside for public schools as early as 1867, two years after the Civil War (Chowning 1994).

One of the first black public schools was started in Jamaica District. The school was located on Route 605 next door to the present-day St. Paul Baptist Church. It should be noted that after the Civil War public schools and black churches evolved about the same time and the church played an important part in establishing and running these small, publicly funded, black schools. These one-room black schools had grades one through seven (Chowning 1994).

The white schools were not much different. Many of the old one-room and two-room academy schools continued on as white schools with public funding. Several of these schools are still standing today. Such names as Frog Pond Academy, Deer Chase Academy, Bradley Swamp School, Urbanna Academy, Springdale Academy, etc., are well known to older Middlesex residents (Chowning 1994).

In 1905, the first high school was started in what is today Deltaville. It was named Unionville School and the school building was completed in 1907. Grades went from 7th to 11th. Shortly thereafter, secondary schools were built at Laneview, Church View, Urbanna, Saluda, and Syringa. These schools were all segregated (Chowning 1994).

It was around the turn of the twentieth century that secondary education became available to blacks in some parts of Virginia, but not in Middlesex. Around 1900, Rappahannock Industrial Academy in Essex County and the Northern Neck Academy were started to educate blacks on a secondary level. These schools may have had some public support, but were primarily supported by the funds coming from black churches throughout the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck (Chowning 1994).

Few black families in Middlesex could afford the \$5 a month boarding fee that went with the Rappahannock Industrial Academy. However, if a relative lived close by this could be avoided. Very few students who attended the post-Civil War elementary schools were fortunate enough to go away to high school. Yet some of those who did would come back to help educate the rest of the black community (Chowning 1994).

World War I to World War II

The steamboat and schooner era continued on until the 1930s and 1940s. Steamboats came to an end in 1933 when the August Storm destroyed most of the docks on the bay. The schooners were to last a few years longer. Good roads and trucks would finally take all the work from the old sailing craft (Chowning 1994).

The first black secondary school in the county was Middlesex High School. It was founded in 1918 and located at Syringa. In 1936, the school burned and students were moved to Locust Hill to the old Rappahannock Elementary School that had been abandoned. In its 28 years, the old Middlesex High School had three names-Langston Training School, Middlesex Training School, and Middlesex High School (Chowning 1994).

When considering education in Middlesex, Christchurch School can not be overlooked. The school founded in 1921 is still in operation. Over the years, it has attracted students from across the country. The church school was founded by the Diocese of Virginia along with several other schools in the state for boys and girls. For many years, the school was an all-boys institution (Chowning 1994).

In 1938, St. Clare Walker High School was finished at Cooks Corner. This was an all-black high school until 1969. As consolidation of schools began to take place, some of these early secondary schools were converted to elementary schools.

An example is Unionville High School. It was converted to an elementary school in 1943 which was used until replaced by Wilton Elementary School in 1962 (Chowning 1994).

World War II to Present

Today, there are 13 black churches in the county, and all are Baptist. Remlik Wesleyan Church in Remlik and the Catholic Church of the Visitation, on Route 3 near Hartfield, were completed in September 1985 (Chowning 1994).

There are at least two new fundamentalist churches in the county, a black church between Cooks Corner and Urbanna and a white church at Topping. A new Baptist Church (Friendship Baptist) has been built and is in operation near Hartfield (Chowning 1994).

In the 1950s, local people began to see city folks coming down to "enjoy" the river. As the overall economy began to improve after World War II, people had more free time. Boating and recreational businesses are now an important part of the local economy (Chowning 1994).

The traditional trades, however, such as farming, forestry, and working the water are still carried on by many people living in the county. Although few boats are built there now, commercial fishing boats are still being constructed in the Deltaville area today (Chowning 1994).

Total consolidation of the white secondary system took place in the late 1950s when Middlesex High School was built at Saluda, near the site of the old Saluda High School. The town and community elementary schools continued on until the mid-1960s when an expansion was made at Middlesex High School for elementary students and Wilton and later Rappahannock Central Elementary School were built. The present-day Wilton Elementary School was built at Hartfield in 1962 (Chowning 1994).

Ironically, school integration began in Middlesex in 1963, exactly 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln. Total school integration took place in 1969. Black students then attended Middlesex High School at Saluda and the St. Clare Walker facility was made into a middle school. In 1994, Middle school students at the former St. Clare Walker facility were moved into a brand new facility at Locust Hill. Today, Christchurch is a boarding school for boys, and area girls and boys attend as day students (Chowning 1994).

CHAPTER 4:

Assessment of Archaeological Resources

Introduction

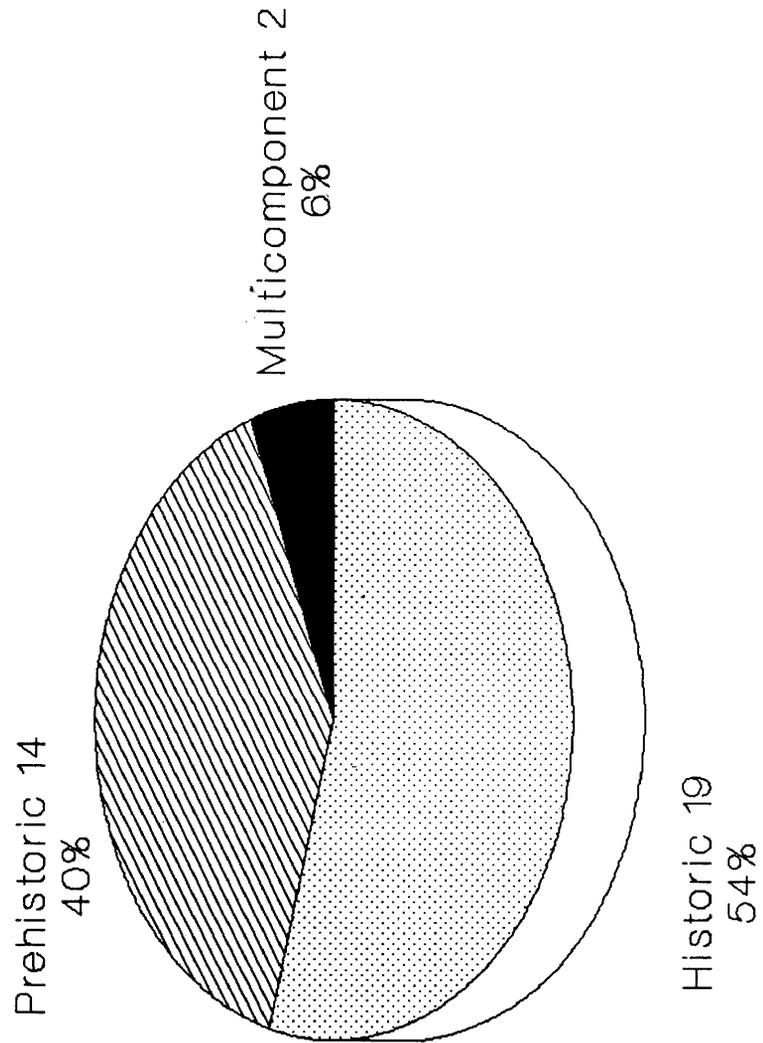
The following discussion presents the results of the resource assessment and highlights trends in the distribution of recorded archaeological sites in Middlesex County by space, time, and type according to the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) format (Department of Historic Resources 1992). While there are some gaps in the available site data, this section provides planners with a basic summary of the Middlesex County site inventory files. As stated earlier, the assessment employs known site data and the results of historical research. It cannot be used in place of a Phase I archaeological survey.

There are 35 archaeological sites within Middlesex County listed in the files at the DHR (Appendices A and B) (Figure 4). The earliest, 44MX1, was filed in 1969. Prehistoric sites account for 14 of the total, 19 are historic, and 2 are multicomponent. Multicomponent sites are those with at least one prehistoric and one historic component present. Unless specifically noted, the data summary treats multicomponent sites as part of the total count of historic and/or

Summary of All Sites

Prehistoric, Historic, Multicomponent

FIGURE 4



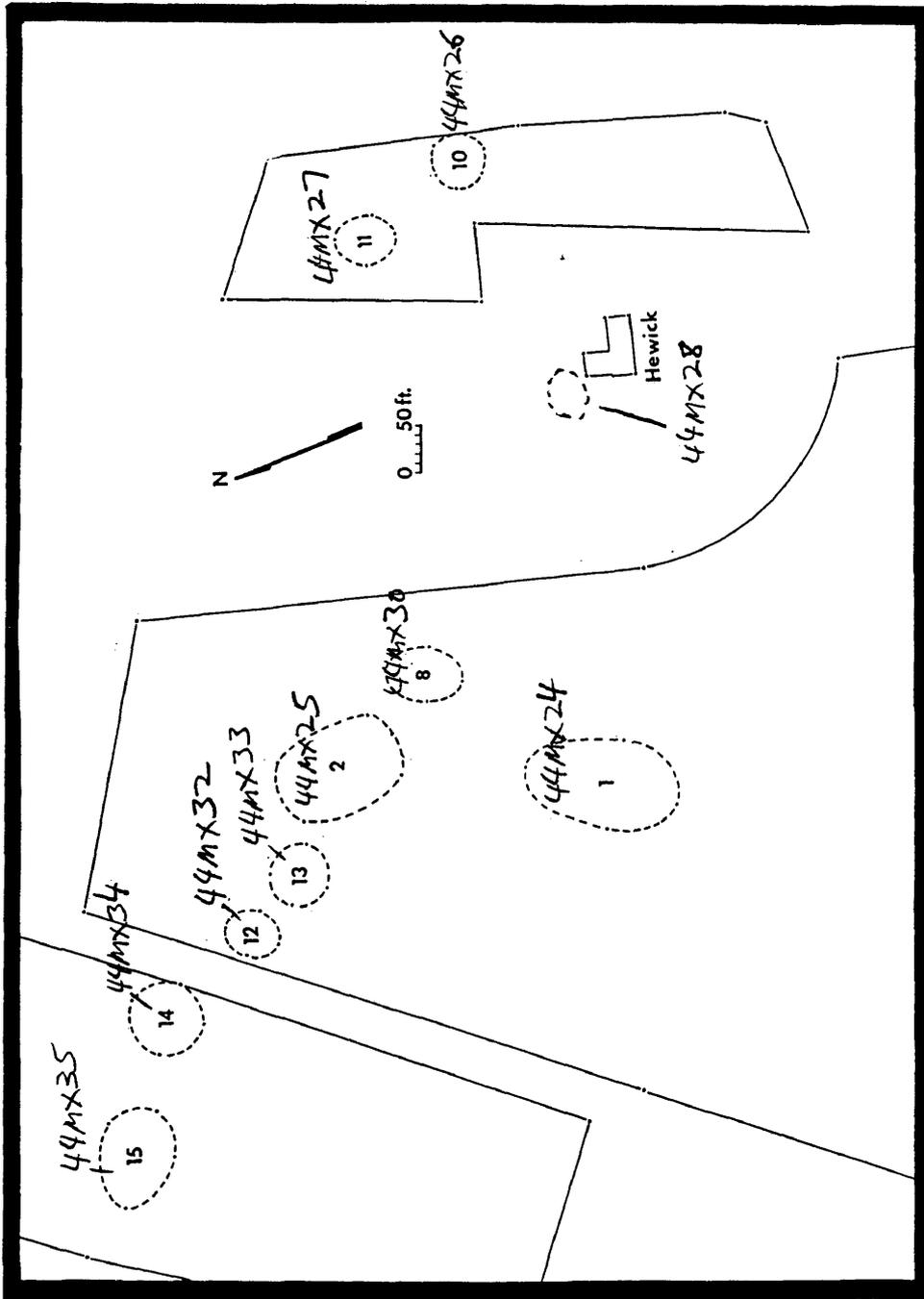
Summary of all sites: Prehistoric, Historic, Multicomponent

prehistoric sites. Currently, Middlesex County has no archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There are six archaeological reports on file at the DHR for Middlesex County (Appendix C). Four of these reports are Phase I archaeological surveys. Only one article on Middlesex County archaeology has appeared in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia (see Appendix C). The article was published in 1966 and discusses a ground stone artifact (Kerby 1966:115).

As previously noted, one-third of the sites recorded in the county are located at Hewick Plantation near Urbanna. The Hewick property was owned and occupied by Christopher Robinson in the late seventeenth century. Robinson and his descendants played important roles in Middlesex County history. Archaeologist Theodore R. Reinhart of the College of William and Mary was attracted to the site in 1989 by Hewick's owners, Ed and Helen Battleson. The Battleson's hospitality and Hewick's connection to the College of William and Mary (Christopher Robinson was a trustee of the college) has kept Reinhart and his students excavating at Hewick to this day (Reinhart 1993). The sites on the Hewick property include numbers 44MX24-44MX35 (except 44MX29) and consist of historic sites from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries (Figure 5) (Reinhart 1993). The Hewick Plantation, through Dr.

FIGURE 5



Site Map of Hewick Plantation (Reinhart 1994)

Reinhart, has generated numerous archaeological papers by both him and his students (Appendix D).

Another Middlesex County plantation with a cordial owner and high site potential is Prospect. Located near Hummel Field, Prospect has been in Pat Perkinson's family since the eighteenth century. In the seventeenth century, the property was owned by Major Robert Beverly, a man well-known in both county and colony politics. Mrs. Perkinson has collected numerous artifacts on her property dating from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries (Pat Perkinson, personal communication 1994). Prospect is just one of many areas of Middlesex County deserving of archaeological investigation.

The county should also be aware of the presence of underwater archaeological sites within its boundaries. One site, 44MX18, a log canoe, has already been reported. A 1994 assessment of Virginia's submerged sites indicates a reported submerged prehistoric site off the eastern tip of the county. Others likely exist since 283 underwater sites are recorded in the site files of the DHR (Blanton and Margolin 1994). Any possibly destructive activities in Middlesex County waters should take this possibility into consideration.

Another important resource for future archaeological research in Middlesex County are its historic structures. One hundred sixty-two historic buildings are described in "A Heritage Tour Development For Middlesex County, Virginia," published in 1994 (Chowning 1994). Many, if not all, of these

buildings probably have an archaeological site associated with them. The Department of Historic Resources in Richmond maintains architectural files in its archives with photos, plans, descriptions, and histories of 59 buildings in Middlesex County which may also be helpful to archaeological researchers (Department of Historic Resources n.d.:a).

Middlesex County's location along two major tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay virtually ensures the presence of numerous unrecorded prehistoric sites. Since there has been little development in the county to date, planners should be aware that all undeveloped riverfront property has a high potential to yield significant prehistoric data. Other areas of high potential for prehistoric sites are those adjacent to inland streams and the Dragon Run Swamp.

Criteria and Methodology for Data Classification

Several biases affect the spatial, temporal, and thematic distribution of sites on file at the DHR. For a number of reasons, there are inconsistencies within and between these documents that presented problems in classifying data about known archaeological sites in Middlesex County.

Since the investigators of Middlesex County sites have possessed various degrees of archaeological skill and knowledge, some have been more thorough in their research and classifications than others. Also, over the approximately 25

years that sites have been recorded for this area, archaeological principles and methods have changed. Therefore, many early site inventory forms do not contain information that is now standard.

The Phase I reports are of limited usefulness since they do not, by definition, go beyond a preliminary identification of archaeological sites. The linear nature of many of the surveys, performed for projects such as roads, powerlines, and pipelines, may also bias site location and distribution information.

Another factor influencing the accuracy of the site data is that some of the sites were never field checked by an archaeologist. In most of these instances, these sites have been reported to professional archaeologists by amateurs. Without professional confirmation, these data are tentative. In some cases amateur archaeologists, and some professionals, have not been thorough in their collection and/or reporting of site data. Information such as site coordinates, site size, and/or drainage system has not been included on some forms. The early forms generally do not include any information on soils, and most forms do not include a site map, or have one of very poor quality. Locational data on site forms is not always accurate or complete. Some amateur archaeologists only collected and reported the most interesting, complete, or valuable artifacts, thereby biasing the data. Likewise, artifact descriptions that are included range from very

general (i.e., pottery, stone chips) to very complete. Furthermore, collections of artifacts have likely been sold and lost. The combination of these factors is responsible for most of the "undetermined" designations in the assessment. Explanations of certain data categories follow.

Drainage System

Using topographic maps, two drainage systems have been identified in Middlesex County: the Rappahannock River and the Piankatank River. A site was considered a part of a drainage system if it was located within the actual body of water, along its banks, or within its basin as defined by major drainage divides.

Size

Site size was not recorded on seven of the site record forms. All site area measurements were converted to square meters.

Prehistoric Component

Temporal designations for prehistoric sites are given according to DHR format. A specific temporal designation does not imply that a site was occupied throughout that period. For example, a prehistoric site may have only been occupied during the Late Archaic period, but research to date may only be able to place it in the larger Archaic period. In most cases, temporal designations defer to the recorder's expertise. A designation may have been changed if the artifact inventory was in direct conflict with the recorder's designation. If no specific context was given for a site, it was assigned based on the contents of its artifact inventory (when available).

Historic Component

Temporal designations for historical sites are generally given by century. Assigning a site to a particular century does not imply continuous occupation throughout. For example, a site with a time frame between 1600 and 1800 was not necessarily occupied from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century. As with prehistoric sites, if no specific context was given for a site, it was assigned based on the contents of its artifact inventory (when available). Other date ranges were expanded if they had

artifact inventories representing a broader time span than was originally given.

Prehistoric Types

A "camp" was a temporary living area which may have been occupied for as little as one night. Sites that were occupied for a longer period of time, but not year round are called "base camps". "Villages" were permanent, year-round settlements that were generally occupied by larger populations than other site types. "Shell middens" are prehistoric discard areas consisting mainly of the shells of edible bivalves and/or mollusks. They vary in size according to population and occupation length, and most would qualify as base camps. "Villages" were permanent, year-round settlements that were generally occupied by larger populations than other site types.

Prehistoric site type was often not specifically designated on the site inventory forms, but had to be based on descriptions and artifact inventories. A prehistoric site was considered a camp if it had a small amount of artifacts, usually lithic tools and possibly ceramics scattered over a limited area. Base camps included the same kind of artifacts, but in greater densities, and possible evidence of features. Shell middens were defined as such if dense or extensive shell was reported on the site inventory forms.

Historic Types

Three types of historic sites are presently recorded in Middlesex County. A "domestic" site is one that contains evidence of non-military living quarters. One historic site is a corduroy (log) road. There is also one underwater historic site, a log canoe.

Many other historic site types may be identified in Middlesex in the future. These include large plantations, domestic properties, small to middling farms, tenant farms, "slave/servant" sites, churches, cemeteries, public buildings, commercial sites, industrial sites, taverns, ordinaries, landings, wharves, free black agricultural communities, slave occupation sites, two-story I houses and one-and-a-half story dwellings with an added ell, domestic and agricultural outbuildings built contemporaneously and those built earlier and immigrant farms (Metz and Brown 1994).

Research Potential

The potential for future research at a site was measured on a scale of low, moderate, high, and undetermined. Research potential was determined using a number of criteria, and, whenever possible, emphasis was placed on the investigating archaeologist's recommendations. It was occasionally necessary to modify the investigator's decisions, such as when

they showed a consistent bias against later historic sites. Often, no recommendations were made on the site recording forms, and, in these cases, research potential was defined based on artifact type, artifact density, site size, the presence and integrity of features, past site disturbance, predicted site disturbance, method of site identification, and any other comments made by the recorder.

Nine of the 35 sites in Middlesex County have undetermined research potential. Most of these sites have either never been field-checked by an archaeologist or were slated for development at the time they were recorded at the DHR. Other sites have an undetermined potential because not enough information was provided on the site form. Without further field assessment, it would be impossible to predict the research potential of these sites.

Generally, sites assigned low research potential have very few artifacts, no diagnostic artifacts, and no intact deposits including features. Sites with few artifacts are not, however, always assigned low research potential. For instance, rare site types may have a high research potential even with relatively few artifacts. Sites are also assigned low potential if they have already been heavily disturbed.

Sites that have been partially disturbed and those with some diagnostic artifacts but low artifact density are likely to have moderate potential. If a site has a higher artifact

density but few diagnostic artifacts it is also considered to have moderate potential.

Those sites considered to have high research potential tend to be intact, with moderate to high artifact densities, and moderate to high numbers of diagnostic artifacts. Features that show very little disturbance and may not have many artifacts are also seen as having high research potential. The site type and context also affect research potential. Rare sites such as Paleoindian-period sites and Woodland-period villages are likely to have high potential because they can shed a distinctive light on the prehistory and history of the area. There are some instances, such as in the case of cemeteries, in which high research potential does not imply that sites may be excavated. Human burials are protected by Virginia state regulations and can not be removed through archaeological excavation without a permit.

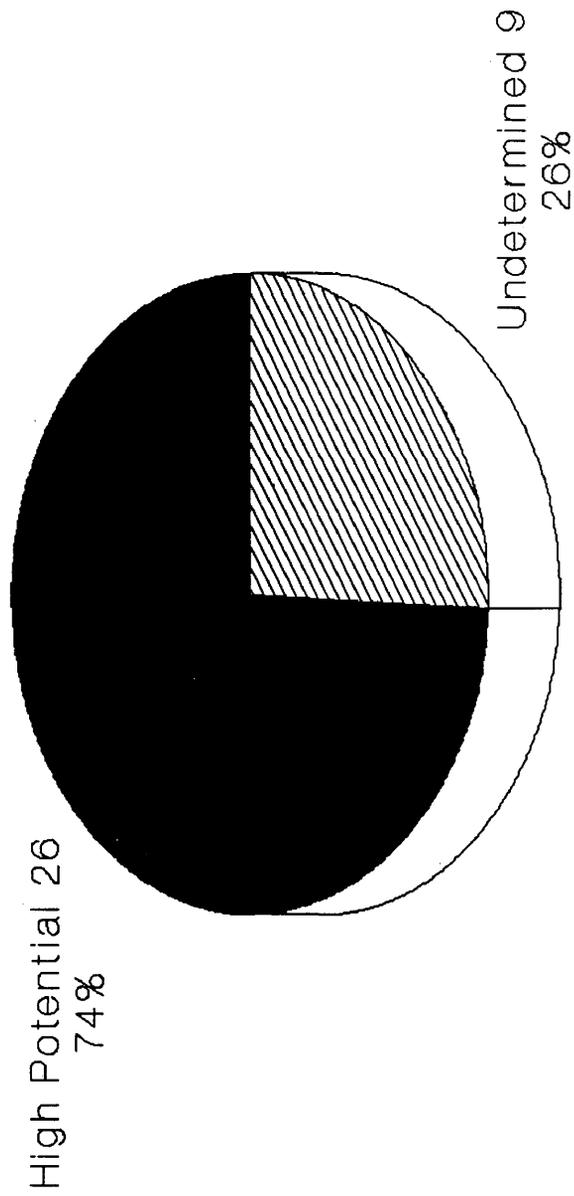
Based on the above criteria, the Middlesex County site inventory currently contains 74% (n=26) high research potential sites and 26% (n=9) undetermined research potential sites (Figure 6).

State of Preservation

The determination of the state of preservation of sites was based solely on information supplied on the site forms. If a site were partially destroyed at the time of the survey,

Summary of All Sites Research Potential

FIGURE 6



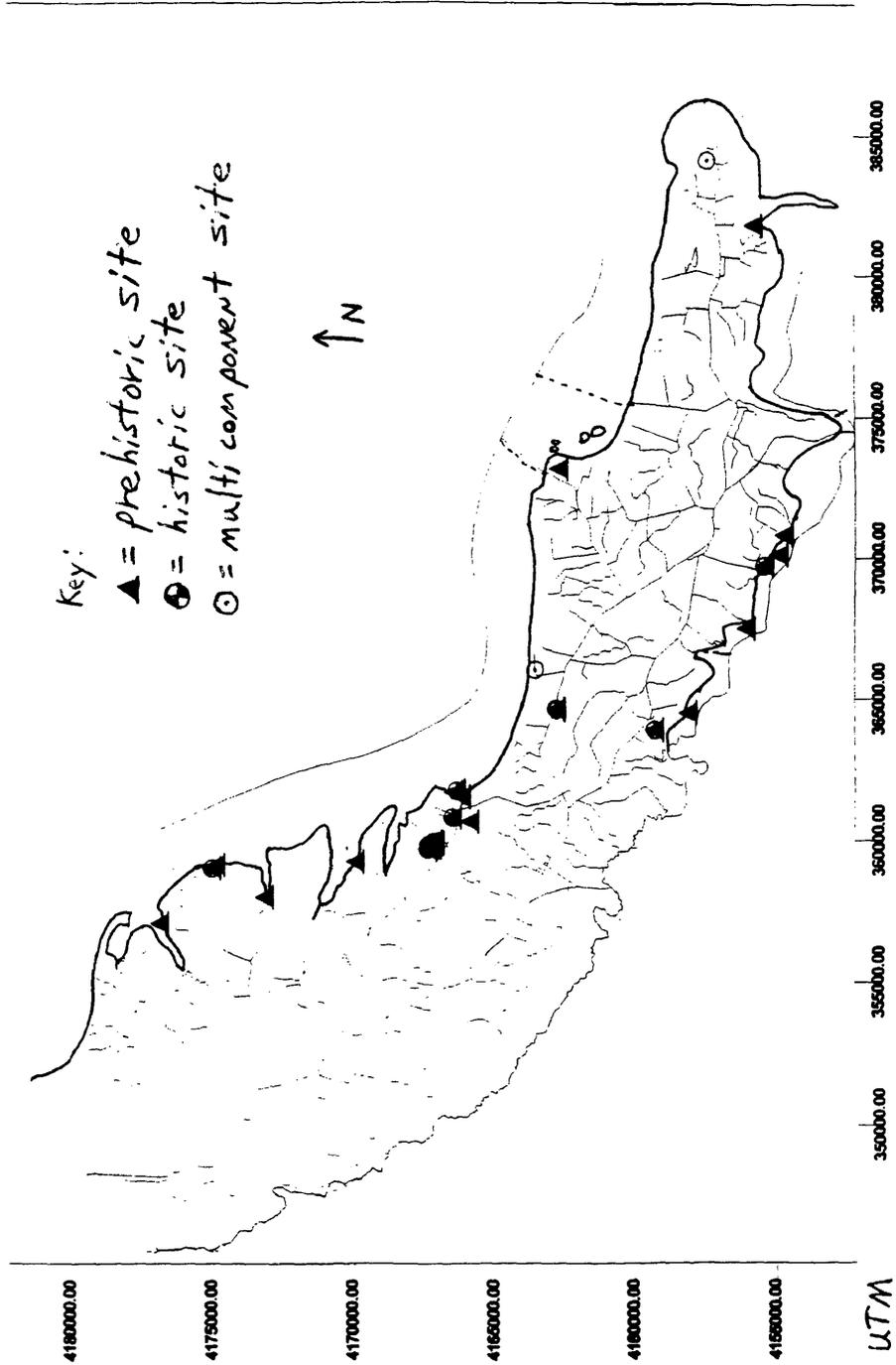
this was noted. Sites that were to be destroyed by development are indicated by the letters "TBD." Sites at Hewick are generally considered to be preserved by the owner of the property and are marked "PBO." The majority of sites are in an undetermined state of preservation. Where the undetermined state is a result of no archaeological field check, the site is identified as "UND/NFC" (Appendix A).

Distribution of Archaeological Resources

Spatial Distribution of Archaeological Resources

Virtually all of the recorded sites in Middlesex County are located close to the shores of the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers (Figure 7). This is not surprising given the favorable conditions for settlement along these rivers outlined previously in the prehistoric and historic contexts of this assessment. With only 35 sites presently recorded in the county, however, the spatial distribution data alone can not be treated as conclusive supporting evidence. Instead, it can be viewed as generally reinforcing historical sources used in those chapters.

FIGURE 7



Distribution of all recorded sites in Middlesex County

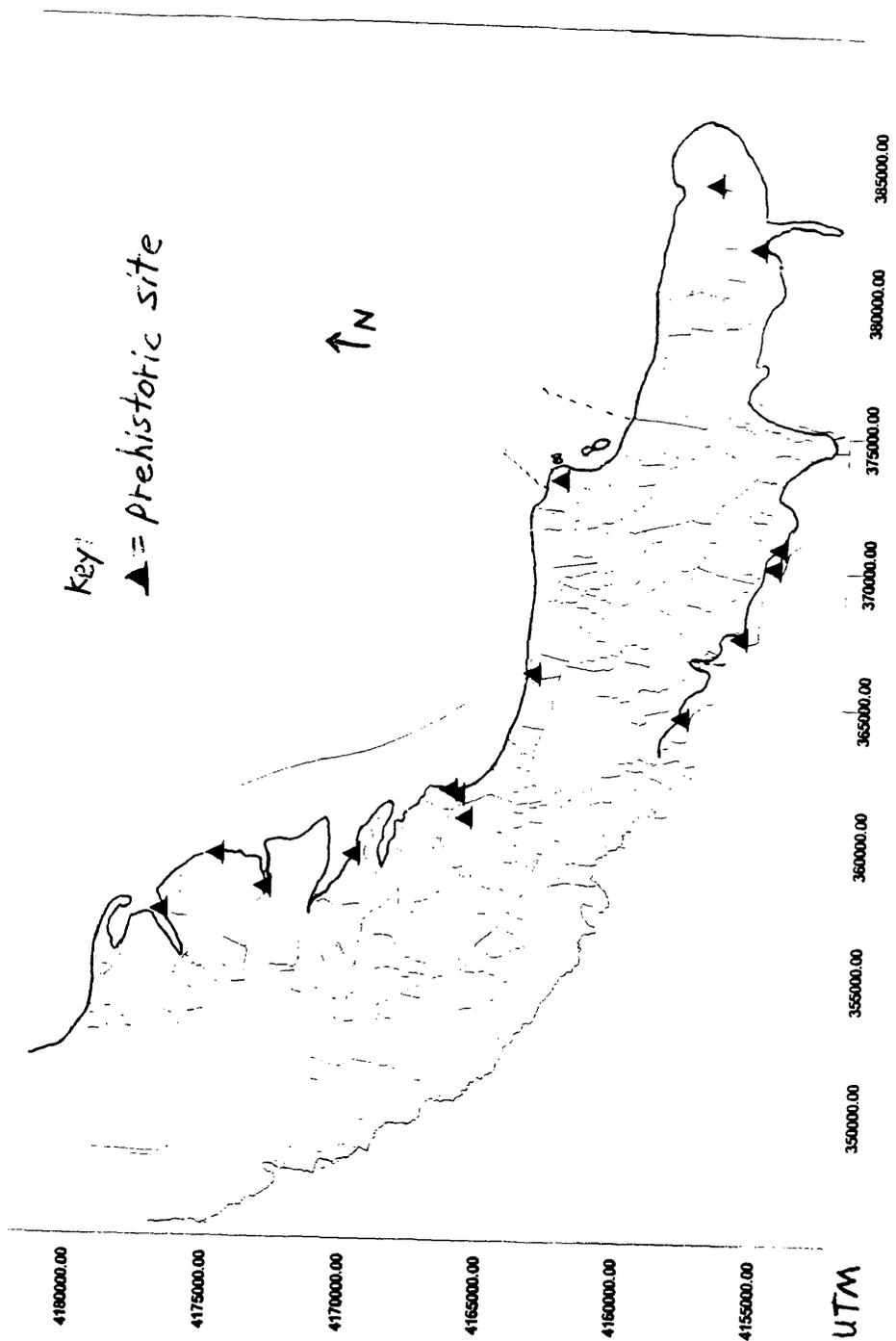
Prehistoric

Inventoried prehistoric sites in Middlesex County are located almost exclusively along the shores of the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers (Figure 8). There are two main reasons for this concentration. One is that, as predicted in the prehistoric context chapter of this assessment, Native Americans in what is now Middlesex County, have often preferred to settle near major waterways. The second reason for the high concentration of recorded sites along these two rivers is more pedestrian; these sites include a high proportion (63% (n=10)) of shell middens (Figure 9). Due to erosional factors and their often larger size, shell middens are more likely to be visible upon surface inspection than are many inland sites. While numerous inland sites undoubtedly exist, particularly for the Archaic Period, the spatial distribution of the modest number of prehistoric sites currently recorded seem to fit the predicted trend.

Historic

Eleven of the twenty-one archaeological sites with a historic component currently recorded in Middlesex County are located at Hewick Plantation. This effectively skews the little available data to such an extent that only general observations can be made regarding the spatial distribution of

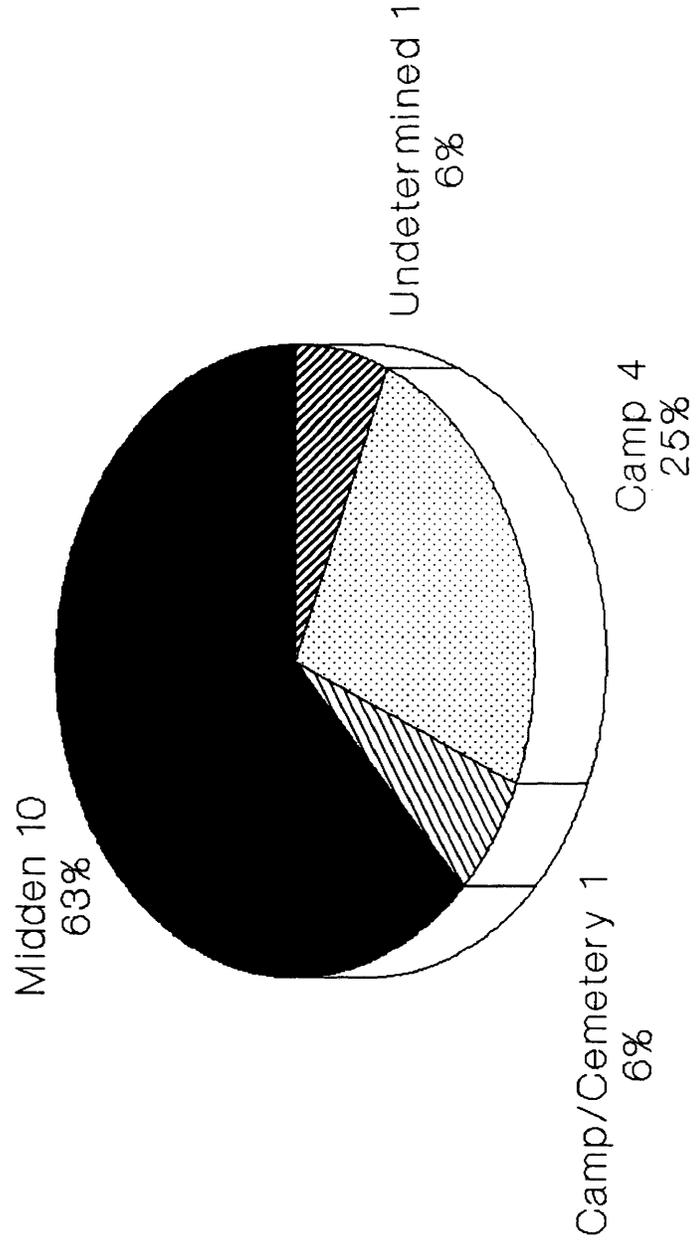
FIGURE 8



Distribution of all recorded prehistoric sites in Middlesex County

Summary of Prehistoric Sites by Type

FIGURE 9



Summary of prehistoric sites by type

recorded historic sites in the county. As with recorded prehistoric sites, there is a distinct concentration of historic sites along the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers (Figure 10). Again, as with recorded prehistoric sites, there is a correlation between this concentration and the context section of the assessment.

Temporal Distribution of Archaeological Resources

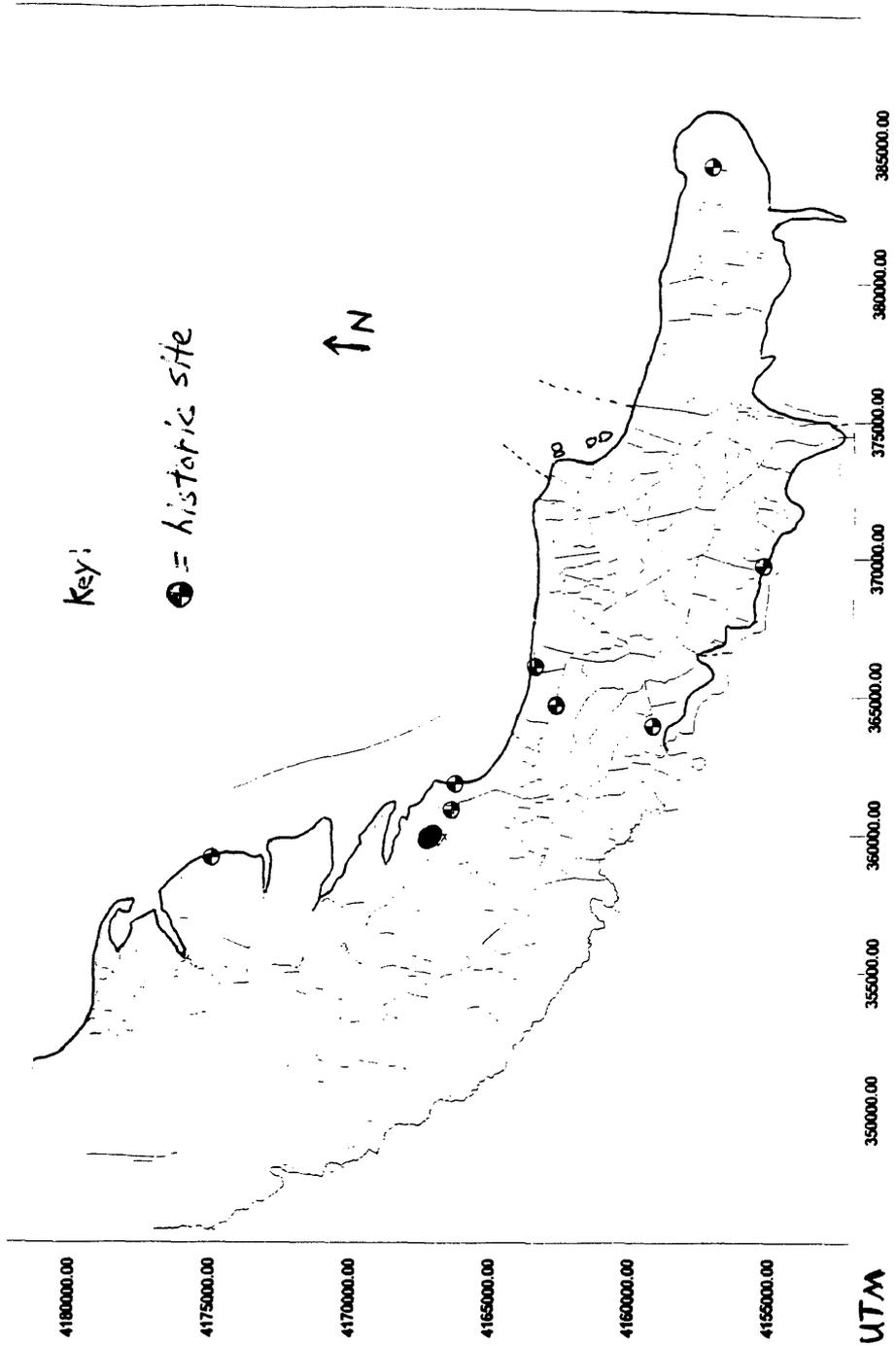
Prehistoric

The prehistoric components of the 35 archaeological sites currently in the state site inventory for Middlesex County are overwhelmingly from the Woodland period. Woodland period components account for 81% (n=13) of the prehistoric components represented. Archaic period components are 13% (n=2) of the total while one component is undetermined (Figure 11).

Historic

Historic site components in Middlesex County consist of 45% (n=9) eighteenth century, 20% (n=4) nineteenth century, 15% (n=3) each for seventeenth and eighteenth through nineteenth century, and 5% (n=1) twentieth century components (Figure 12).

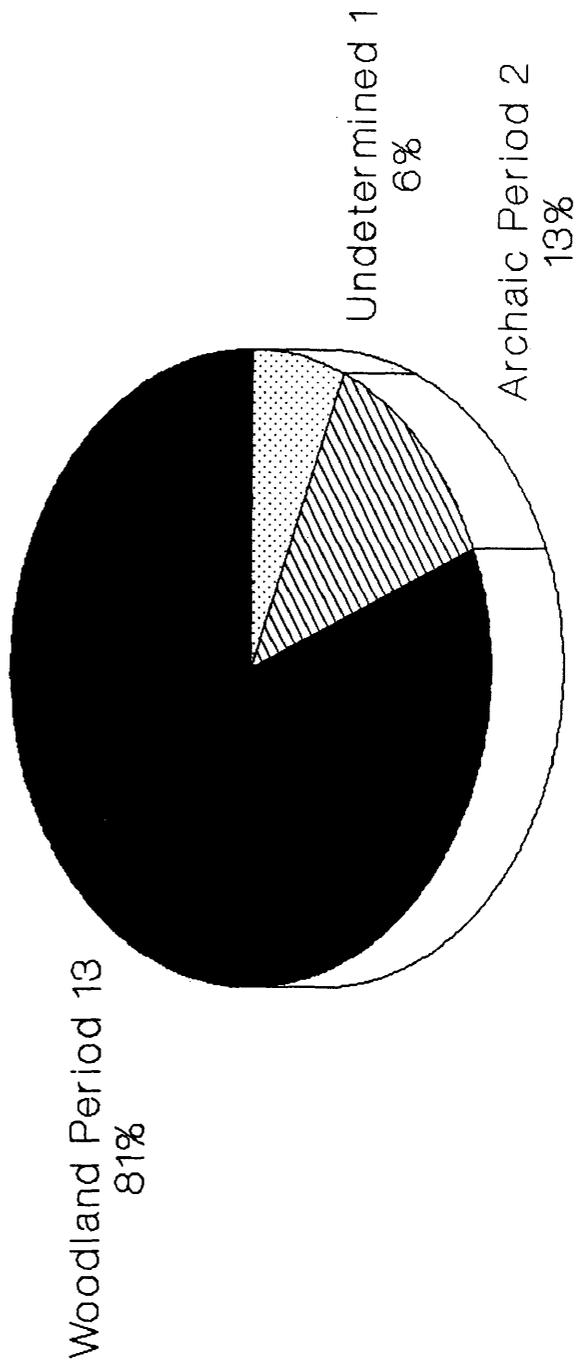
FIGURE 10



Distribution of all recorded historic sites in Middlesex County

Summary of Prehistoric Sites by Component

FIGURE 11



Summary of prehistoric sites by component

Summary of Historic Sites by Component

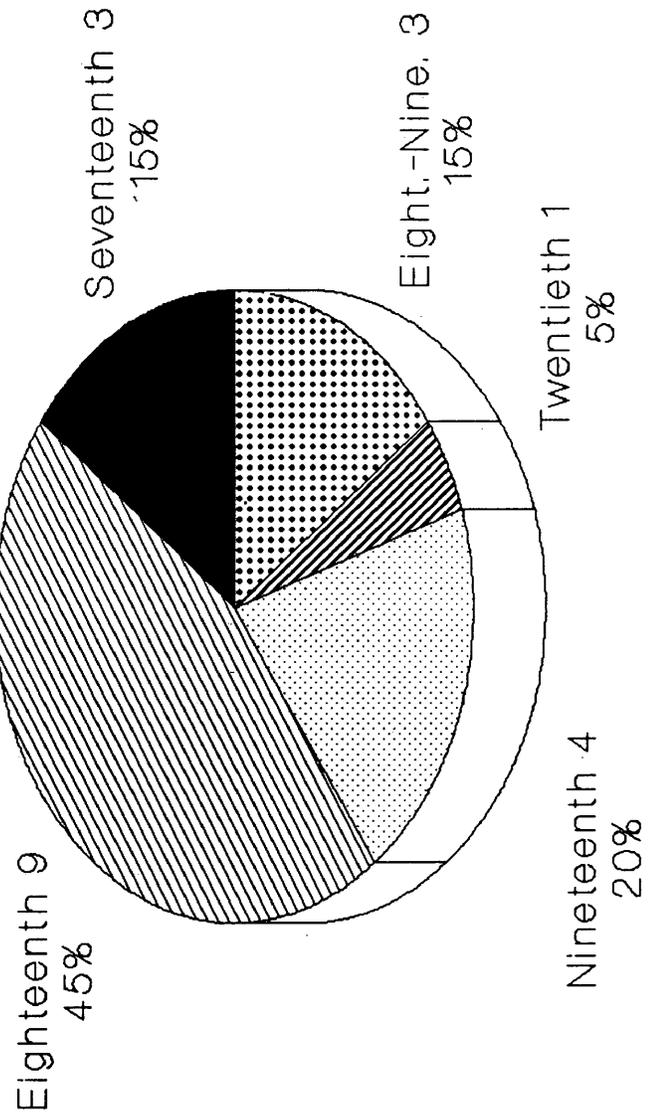


FIGURE 12

Summary of historic sites by component

Type Distribution of Archaeological Resources

Prehistoric

Prehistoric site types for the county are predominantly shell middens. They represent 63% (n=10) of the prehistoric sites in the inventory. Another 25% (n=4) of the county's prehistoric sites are camps. There is one camp associated with a cemetery and one undetermined type each representing 6% (n=1) of the inventory (see Figure 9).

Historic

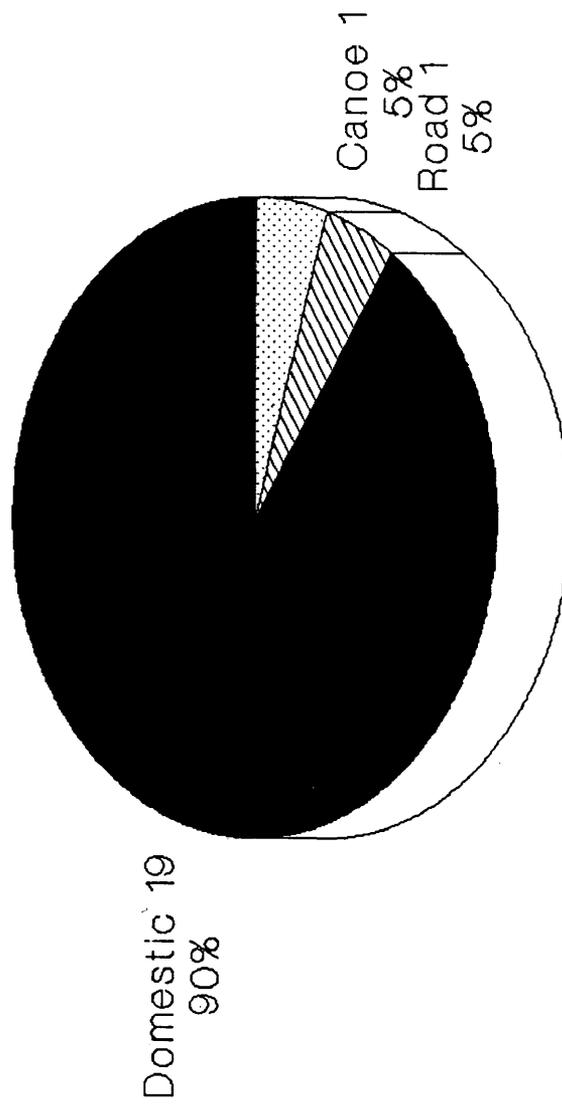
Historic sites in Middlesex are overwhelmingly domestic sites. They represent 90% (n=19) of the sites on file. There is one historic corduroy road in the inventory and one submerged canoe, each representing 5% (n=1) (Figure 13).

Multicomponent

There are two multicomponent sites in the Middlesex inventory, representing 6% (n=2) of the county's 35 recorded sites. These two sites are 44MX9, a Woodland period shell midden with a nineteenth century domestic site, and 44MX14, a Woodland period camp with an eighteenth through nineteenth century domestic site (see Appendix B).

Summary of Historic Sites by Type

FIGURE 13



Summary of historic sites by type

CHAPTER 5:

Conclusions and Recommendations

Introduction

The previous chapter clearly shows that Middlesex County possesses significant archaeological resources, some of which have been documented and many others that await discovery. A survey of the number of sites recorded at the DHR for 17 Virginia counties surrounding Middlesex revealed that Middlesex County has the fewest of all. The lowest total recorded sites for any county, next to 35 for Middlesex, is neighboring Mathews County with 70 sites. The highest number of sites reported is 819, recorded in both James City County and Henrico County, but most counties averaged several hundred (Figure 14) (DHR n.d.:b).

The low number of sites recorded in Middlesex County likely reflects the county's low rate of development. Archaeologically, this is encouraging, because it means that the county probably contains a large number of undisturbed sites.

This chapter discusses the assessment's findings and recommendation options from which Middlesex County can choose to institute an archaeological preservation program. The

county may wish to begin protecting its known archaeological resources by correcting, completing, and updating the site inventory at the DHR. A more complete picture of recorded sites would allow the county to act to prevent their loss. While preserving known sites may be a priority, it is equally important to try to predict the locations of sites yet to be discovered and to plan for their preservation. Combining knowledge of the location of sites on file with the historical context data enables us to construct general predictive models for Middlesex County, which highlight areas where there is a high potential for certain types of sites to be located. Finally, the chapter contains descriptions of various preservation tactics available to local governments in Virginia.

Site Potential

In order to predict where undiscovered sites are most likely to be encountered, the locations of all recorded sites were first plotted on a base map of Middlesex County by their UTM coordinates using the automated drafting system, AutoCAD R12. Then, the base maps were combined with information from the historic contexts to produce shaded areas of high potential for sites from various periods. In order to put the site potential maps to their best use, planners should be aware that these maps represent predicted general trends in

site distribution. The maps do not suggest that there are no important sites located outside the bounds of high potential areas. High potential areas are simply those that should have a relatively high concentration of sites, and thus may be more sensitive to future development. Unshaded portions of the site potential maps indicate areas of low and moderate site potential. The quality of currently available data and the research level of the current assessment do not allow delineation between areas of moderate and low site potential. These areas may be delineated in the future through archaeological survey and revision and updating of the present DHR site file data.

Generally, high potential indicators for prehistoric sites are the presence of previously-recorded sites, proximity to water, game, and lithic outcrops, and, for the Woodland and Protohistoric periods, proximity to arable land and locations of village sites on early historic maps. For historic sites, predictors of high potential are historic maps showing roads, town sites, industrial complexes, and other areas that tend to be highly populated. Areas of high potential for historic sites are also based on the location of previously-recorded sites, and proximity to water, game, and arable land.

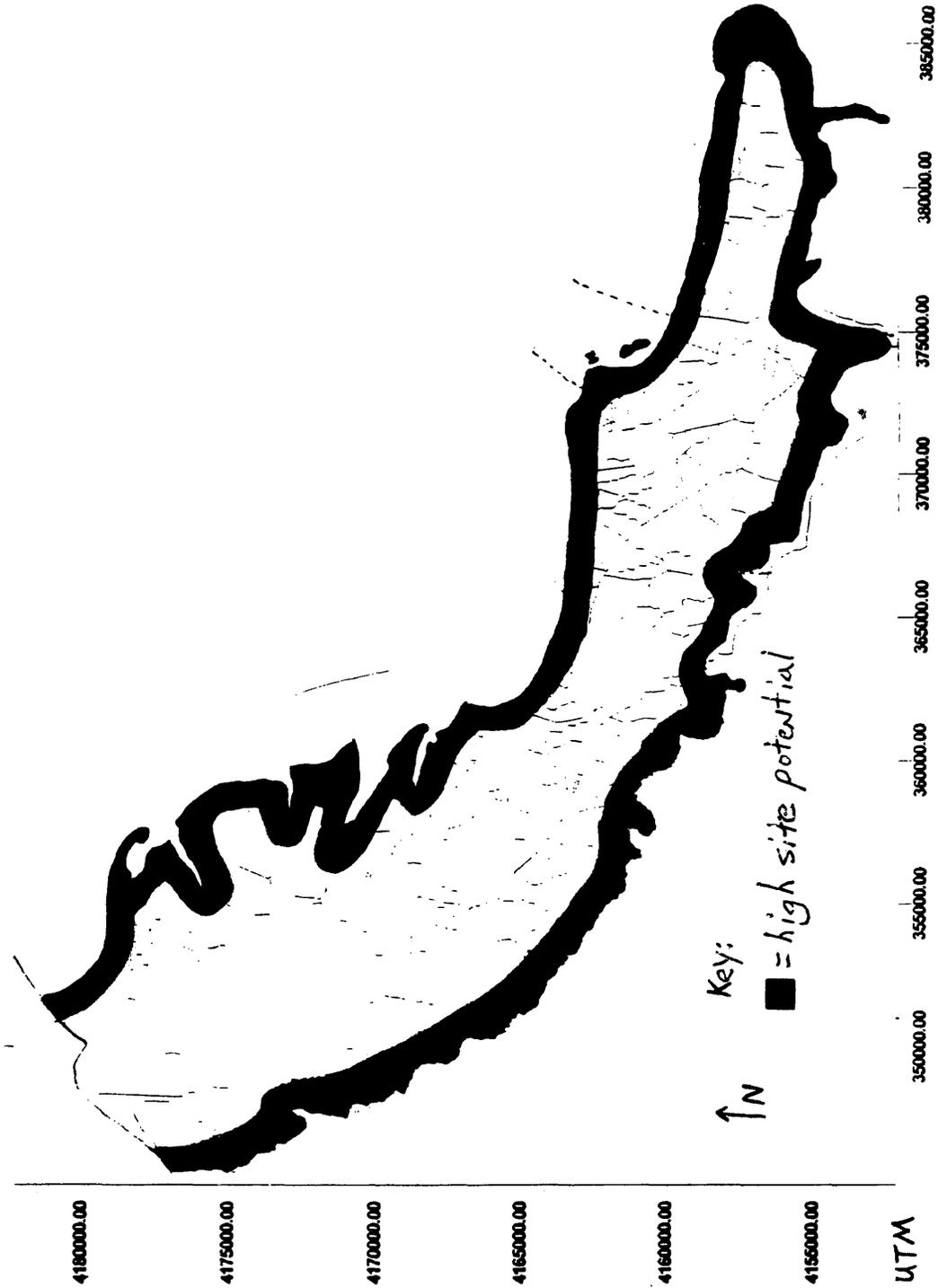
No site potential map has been created for the twentieth century due primarily to the temporal limitations of the National Register of Historic Places discussed earlier. With the exceptions discussed in Criteria Consideration G, sites 50

years or older may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1991). Since the number of acceptable twentieth-century sites will increase yearly until 2050, it would be inappropriate to use the amount of known twentieth-century sites as a site potential predictor until that year. In addition, twentieth-century Middlesex has seen enough residential and industrial activity that practically the entire county could be seen as having high potential for this period.

Recorded prehistoric sites are concentrated along the Piankatank and Rappahannock Rivers (see Figure 8). As previously mentioned, the favorable environmental conditions in this area account for the distribution. Prehistoric context and known site information was used to plot areas of high potential throughout the county for Paleoindian-period, Archaic-Middle Woodland-period, and Late Woodland-Protohistoric-period sites, respectively (Figures 15-17).

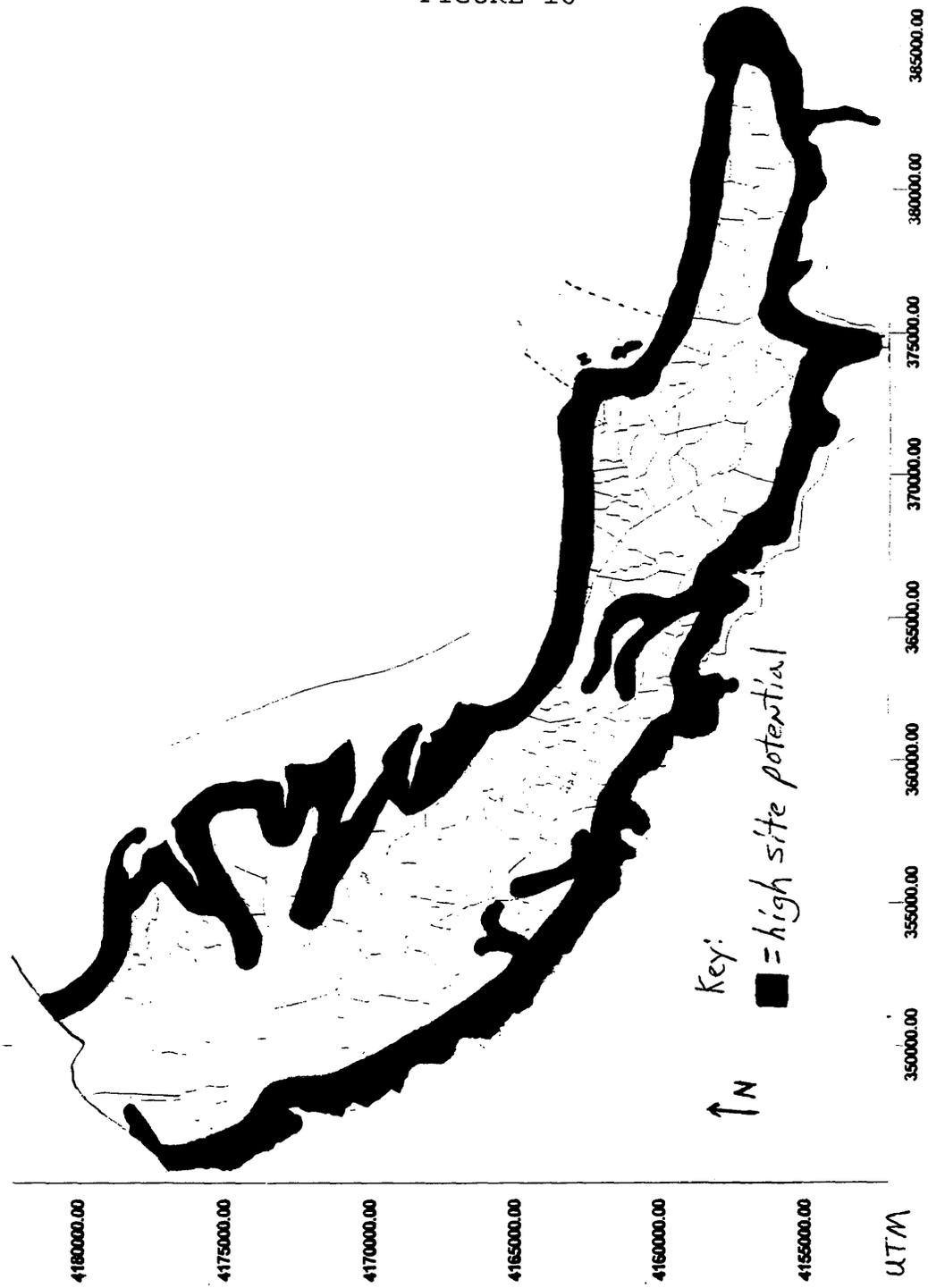
Paleoindian-period sites are most likely to be found along the county's primary waterways (see Figure 15). Higher population densities and changing subsistence patterns during the Archaic through Middle Woodland periods resulted in the exploitation of both major waterways and minor interior tributaries. The result is a wider distribution of high potential areas for this time period than for either of the others (see Figure 16). The Late Woodland through

FIGURE 15



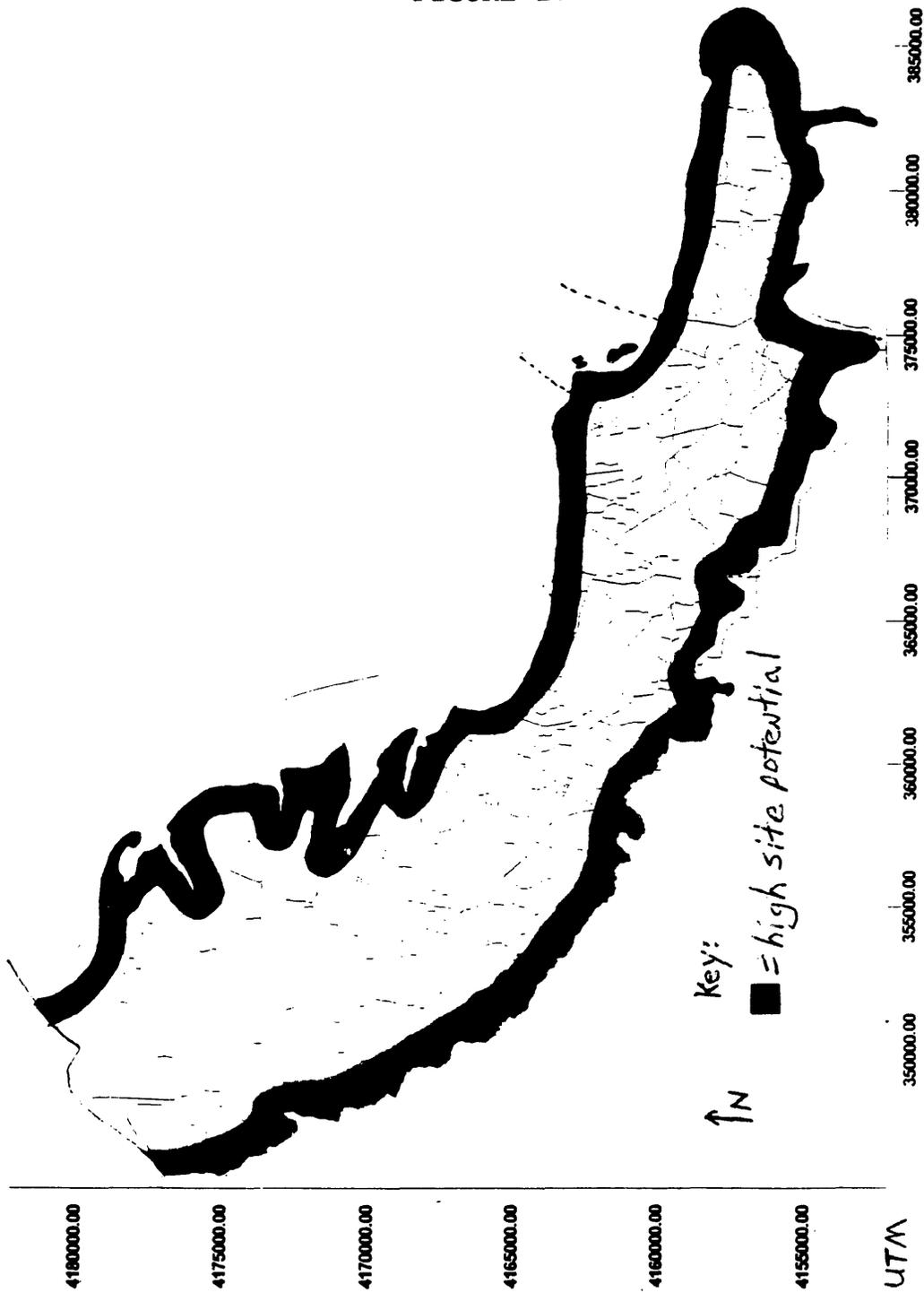
Areas of high site potential for Paleoindian-period resources in Middlesex County

FIGURE 16



Areas of high site potential for Archaic-Middle Woodland-period resources in Middlesex County

FIGURE 17



Areas of high site potential for Late Woodland-Protohistoric-period resources in Middlesex County

Protohistoric periods are marked by more sedentary societies. Native Americans in Middlesex County at this time, as in the Paleoindian period, were concentrated in the lands along the primary rivers. Late Woodland and Protohistoric-period societies exploited the high-quality agricultural soils located along these waterways. The presence of these fertile soils is one factor in predicting the location of Late Woodland and Protohistoric-period archaeological sites (see Figure 17).

No maps were produced showing areas of high site potential for the historic period. Upon reviewing the current state of knowledge of the location of historic structures, roads, towns, and recorded archaeological sites, it was determined that more information, both documentary and archaeological survey, is needed to construct meaningful historical high site potential maps. According to the historic context, Middlesex County was quite rapidly settled beginning in the seventeenth century. Large areas of the county have been under cultivation since. This information, combined with the small number of recorded historic archaeological sites would make high site potential maps misleading because, at this point, virtually the entire county has high potential for historic sites. Further research must be done before a complete understanding of the archaeological potential in Middlesex County can be attained.

Improvements to Existing Site Data

The state site inventory for Middlesex County could be improved to provide a more accurate assessment of recorded sites. Many site forms at DHR are incomplete, or their information does not conform to current archaeological practice. At least some of the missing data could be supplied by a professional archaeologist working from site reports and field notes. Site checks would also be very useful, since several recorded sites are noted as "soon to be developed" or "no field check." Some of the sites slated for development may no longer exist, while others may now be out of danger. A qualified professional could likely verify which is the case simply by walking over the site location.

Some site inventory forms indicate that artifact collections exist that have not been examined by a knowledgeable archaeologist. It is uncertain whether all of these artifacts are still to be found, since some of the references are more than a decade old. However, since the collections probably contain diagnostic artifacts, Middlesex County may wish to verify their location and use them to complete missing contextual information.

The county might consider doing archaeological reconnaissance surveys along its shorelines where a number of sites have been reported. These areas are also prime candidates for unrecorded sites from every period of the

county's prehistory and history. The erosion factor, 0.8 feet per year on average, is enough to completely destroy an important site in just one generation (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:89). Sites along Middlesex County's shorelines are also threatened by the attractiveness of waterfront property for commercial and residential development. Other areas where archaeological survey would be greatly beneficial include those being considered for future development, especially along historic roads and paths.

Preservation Recommendations for Prehistoric and Historic Sites

The preservation recommendations made in this section are based on the document "Establishing Priorities in Resource Protection Planning: James City County, York County, and the City of Williamsburg" by John Metz and Marley R. Brown from the Department of Archaeological Research Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Metz and Brown 1994).

As discussed earlier, not all archaeological sites are of equal significance. This section is designed to provide planners with a "clearer gauge" of some of the kinds of sites likely to be found in Middlesex County that are most deserving of protection (Metz and Brown 1994:2). This is by no means an exhaustive survey of site types deserving of protection.

Sites from the Paleoindian period are nationally significant. Due to their extreme scarcity, little is known about the Paleoindian on Virginia's Outer Coastal Plain. Any remains dating to the Paleoindian period warrant preservation or intensive study. Small, short-term campsites and kill and butchering sites are the most likely to be found in the Outer Coastal Plain. Base camps could be found, but it is unlikely (Metz and Brown 1994:24).

Archaic period sites are of regional and local significance for their "potential to aid in determining the nature of settlement and identifying the parameters of the area's cultural history" (Metz and Brown 1994:19). Well-preserved Archaic-period sites may be rare on the Middle Peninsula, as they are on the James-York Peninsula, due to the rise in sea level, erosion, and preservation factors. The site types most likely to be encountered are base camps and procurement sites. Sites from the Archaic period should be evaluated based on their contextual integrity and the "ability to contribute information about subsistence and settlement patterns at the regional level." Well-preserved sites are important for their potential for identifying local chronological and functional characteristics. Undisturbed sites, particularly single component sites, should be preserved in place or, if threatened, excavated by qualified professionals (Metz and Brown 1994:21).

Late Archaic through Middle Woodland period sites are significant in the Lower Tidewater "in light of adaptations to estuarine environments and the initiation of trends prior to the establishment of the Powhatan chiefdom" (Metz and Brown 1994:16). Sites from this period, often referred to as the Transitional period, though fairly well represented on the James-York Peninsula, are not well documented in Middlesex County. Sites from the period consist of procurement sites and base camps. Well-preserved and single component sites are especially significant. These resources should be preserved if possible, and if threatened, should be excavated to the highest professional standards (Metz and Brown 1994:17).

Late Woodland period sites are nationally significant in light of interest in the rise of complex political systems and the adoption of domestic plant cultivation. Particularly significant is the study of the development of the Powhatan chiefdom. Property types include the remains of oval structures, single burials, ossuaries, and storage pits. Palisaded villages are found later in the period. Procurement sites consisting of single finds or small concentrations of artifacts are often found along the margins of interior streams (Metz and Brown 1994:13). Late Woodland period sites that can be accurately dated have the potential for addressing significant research questions. Special consideration should be given to structural evidence, human remains, faunal and floral remains, and the presence of datable materials. Well-

preserved sites, particularly those consisting of a single component or a series of discrete components, should be preserved. Sites threatened by development or natural processes should be investigated with appropriate data recovery techniques (Metz and Brown 1994:13).

Protohistoric period sites are also of national significance. The Lower Tidewater is the earliest region in the United States to witness sustained Native American-White interaction outside the sphere of Spanish influence. The Protohistoric period encompasses a phase of influence prior to direct contact with Europeans, followed by a phase characterized by direct contact without the presence of any permanent settlement. Property types for the period include villages, hamlets/farmsteads, single-dwelling sites, temporary campsites, special purpose sites such as quarries, religious compounds, and burials/cemeteries (Metz and Brown 1994:8).

The concept of Powhatan chiefdom settlement is being refined. Scholars now believe that a single village would have consisted of clusters of households distributed over an area of several hundred acres rather than the previous notion of more compact settlement. This dispersed settlement concept has led to a more areal analysis of Powhatan chiefdom land use (Metz and Brown 1994:8).

All Protohistoric period resources are highly significant and warrant preservation if possible. If these sites can not be preserved, they should be subjected to complete data

recovery including provisions for report production, conservation of recovered material, and maintenance of the artifact collection (Metz and Brown 1994:8).

Seventeenth century sites from ca. 1630-1700 in the Chesapeake region are of national significance. The unique institutions of the Chesapeake played a major role in shaping pre-revolutionary America. It was a time of crucial development for the colonies. Property types associated with the period include "large plantations, ...domestic properties, small to middling farms, tenant farms, "slave/servant" sites, ...churches, cemeteries, public buildings, commercial sites, industrial sites, ...taverns, ordinaries, ...landings, and wharves" (Metz and Brown 1994:10).

All of these sites should be preserved in place if at all possible. If this is not feasible, the sites should be

excavated according to the highest professional standard. The data resulting from these investigations should be fully analyzed and reported on in a timely manner, and the results should be made widely available. The recovered assemblages should be conserved and maintained in accessible collections facilities that meet present museum standards (Metz and Brown 1994:12).

Small to middling planter sites from 1689-1783 are of national significance for their "potential to yield data relevant to a large sector of the population during a time of great social and economic change." These sites may be hard to identify because structures associated with them were probably less substantial than comparable structures on large plantations. However, well-preserved examples that can be

identified should be preserved in place if possible, or excavated to the highest professional standards if necessary (Metz and Brown 1994:15).

Late eighteenth through early nineteenth century rural sites are of regional significance for what they can tell about the "recovery and readjustment to an agricultural system based on the production of wheat and corn." Property types include small to middling farms, free black agricultural communities, slave occupation sites, and tenant farms. The primary goal with respect to these sites are the selection of a sample for preservation and study (Metz and Brown 1994:18-19).

Late nineteenth century farmsteads are of regional significance for the larger patterns detectable in a sample of structures and buildings. Structures from this period include two-story I houses and one-and-a-half story dwellings with an added ell. Other property types are domestic and agricultural outbuildings built contemporaneously and those built earlier and immigrant farms. A representative sample should be preserved in place with emphasis on site integrity, the representativeness or uniqueness of the site, and architectural style (Metz and Brown 1994:21-22).

Management Options for Archaeological Resources

There are numerous ways in which local governments can manage their archaeological resources. The following list is not exhaustive, but introduces those preservation strategies available to municipalities in the Commonwealth of Virginia that may prove most useful to Middlesex County.

Comprehensive Planning

The Code of Virginia, as amended, requires every county, city, and town to have a "Comprehensive Plan." The plan is intended as a guide for physical development within the locality. The law further requires this plan to be updated at least once every five years (Code of Virginia 1950, as amended:Section 15.1-446.1). The 1993 Amendments to the Code specifically require localities to include historic resources in their comprehensive plan. These documents can be very valuable in historic preservation because they cover private lands.

A revised Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Middlesex County has been adopted as of fall 1994 (R. Nicholas Hahn, personal communication 1994). This plan takes better account of the county's cultural resources than did the 1988 plan. However, the new plan still falls short of recommending the full variety of preservation options Middlesex could pursue.

One of the 1994 plan's objectives is to "preserve, protect, and enhance the historic, scenic, cultural and architectural character of the County" (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:13). Part One, Section III of the plan is devoted to implementation strategies. It includes a number of strategies for "Historical/Archaeological Resources." They are as follows, with suggested corrections in brackets;

An inventory of historic buildings should be conducted. Additionally, an archaeological potentials study should also be developed. [should say "archaeological assessment study"]

Adopt an ordinance under Section 15.1-503.2 of the Code of Virginia enabling Middlesex County regulating activities which might compromise the integrity of a historic building or archaeological site. The ordinance would identify the historic/archaeological resources and the boundary of a district encompassing these resources. An architectural review board appointed by the Board of Supervisors would administer this ordinance after review of the results of the historic buildings inventory/archaeological potentials survey. [should say "historic resources review board" and, again, "archaeological assessment survey"]

Certain areas of Middlesex County are of multi-generational cultural significance (farming) which, when combined with the existence of farmhouses and farm structures, may qualify as "rural historic districts." These areas should be identified in the historic buildings survey.

The Virginia Division of Historic Resources has cost-share grant programs which enable communities to apply for funds to do the aforementioned studies. Since the division has very sketchy files for Middlesex, it is quite possible that Middlesex could benefit from such funding. [should say "Virginia Department of Historic Resources"]

Currently, the Board of Supervisors can create corridor protection districts, as per Section 15.1-503.2 of the Code of Virginia in order to protect

"significant routes of tourists access to the county...or to designated historic landmarks, buildings, structures or districts therein..." This should potentially include Route 227 and any other corridors leading to Urbanna and routes 33, 3, and 17 (Middlesex County, Virginia 1994:39).

The plan could also discuss preserving cultural/archaeological resources as a priority in those sections which call for economic growth. Only by making it clear that preserving the rural character of the county and its cultural/archaeological resources is an important part of any proposed development will the plan be as effective as possible in preventing the careless destruction of these resources.

Tourism

It is important for the county to recognize, as well, that promoting its cultural resources can be a large part of the effort to attract tourism and retirees. Colonial Williamsburg is a prime example of how historic resources can be used to attract tourism. While Middlesex may never promote historic resources on such a grand scale, their promotion on a smaller scale can attract people who enjoy history, architecture, and archaeology to the county's bed and breakfasts, museums, dining establishments, and other businesses. Also, many retirees seem interested in historical resources and may be more inclined to settle in a county which actively seeks to preserve its history. The recently

published heritage tour development for Middlesex County is a step in the right direction, but the county may seek to include more archaeological sites in any such tour (Chowning 1994).

Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government program established through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provides a way for local governments to take an active, comprehensive role in preserving their cultural resources. Some of the benefits to a local government upon attaining CLG status are:

Special grants from State Historic Preservation Officers.

Local historic preservation expertise recognized by State and Federal agencies.

Technical assistance and training from State Historic Preservation Officers.

Participation in nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

National historic preservation assistance network: publications, professional assistance.

Information exchange with State Historic Preservation Officers.

Participation in statewide preservation programs and planning.

Virginia is presently a very good state in which to attain CLG status. To date, only 15 CLG's exist in the Commonwealth. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966,

as amended, specifies that each state grant at least ten percent of its annual federal grant under the Act to certified local governments. The Act further specifies that each state is to insure that no CLG receives a disproportionate share of the ten percent. With only 15 CLG's in Virginia, each one which successfully applies for funding in a given year currently receives in the neighborhood of \$5,000.00.

A Certified Local Government agrees to take on a number of responsibilities related to historic preservation. In Virginia, these include:

1. A local historic preservation ordinance containing, among other items, provisions for- a statement of purpose; criteria and procedures for identifying and establishing historic districts; clearly delineated boundaries for all districts; and review by the review board of all exterior alterations, relocations, or new constructions visible from a public right-of-way and any proposed demolition within the district boundaries.
2. A local review board meeting these requirements, among others- all members having a demonstrated interest, competence, or knowledge in historic preservation; at least one architect or architectural historian in the membership, (unless this requirement is specifically waived by DHR); and at least one additional member with professional training or equivalent experience in architecture, history, architectural history, archaeology, or planning (unless this requirement is specifically waived by DHR).
3. Maintenance of a system for survey and inventory of historic and cultural resources which is coordinated with that of the Department of Historic Resources.
4. Provision for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program.
5. Satisfactory performance of those responsibilities delegated.

Becoming a CLG requires a long-term commitment by the local government to cultural resources planning. However, many of the requirements of the Virginia CLG program are items which a concerned local government may already have in effect; for example, the historic preservation ordinance and corresponding review board. Also, grant money may be obtained prior to becoming certified which may then be used to assist in the process.

The Certified Local Government program in Virginia now has 15 participating localities. They have used the program to reach a number of important goals. Among the projects undertaken by Virginia CLG's are the archaeological and architectural surveys and survey reports which are critical to managing other aspects of the CLG program. These surveys and reports are often the first major projects undertaken by new CLG's (Ann Miller Andrus, personal communication 1994). A list of some of the useful publications prepared by Virginia CLG's appears at the end of this assessment as Appendix E (Appendix E).

Other historic/archaeological projects undertaken by CLGs in Virginia include the publication of informational brochures, creation of public information programs, and commitment of resources to public education. One Virginia CLG, Clark County, is now working on an audio-visual presentation using a data base of standing structures. The presentation includes a driving tour. In addition, almost all

Virginia CLG's now have developed a set of design review guidelines for historic districts (Ann Miller Andrus, personal communication 1994).

CLG status would give Middlesex County a place in the process of nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places and would give the county the power to object to listing on the National Register. Further, Middlesex County would join in partnership with the Commonwealth of Virginia and be able to receive the benefits of this relationship as aforementioned.

Zoning

Zoning laws are the most powerful preservation tool available to local governments. The Historic District Zoning Ordinance (HDZ Ordinance) is the most comprehensive type of zoning available for use in preservation planning. The authority to create HDZ's in Virginia comes from Title 15.1, Chapter 11 of the Code of Virginia. Section 15.1-489 gives local governments the power to enact zoning ordinances, while Section 15.1-503.2 allows these ordinances to protect historic resources. This type of zoning is known as "overlay zoning" because it applies in addition to existing land use regulation (Brown and Cox 1991:4). As of 1992, at least 55 local governments in Virginia had adopted historic district ordinances (Department of Historic Resources 1993:19).

The DHR, in its 1992 report, recognized the HDZ Ordinance as "...vital for historic preservation across the Commonwealth," but faulted them for addressing "...primarily architectural resources, ignoring archaeological sites and districts" (Department of Historic Resources 1993:19). In that year, the City of Alexandria had the only HDZ Ordinance in Virginia which dealt comprehensively with archaeological resources (Department of Historic Resources 1993:19). The DHR found that the use of the term "architectural review board" in Section 15.1-503.2 to describe the type of board which could be created to administer the HDZ Ordinances contributed to the problem. The legislature took notice and in March 1993 amended the Code of Virginia to eliminate the term "architectural review board" and replace it with the broader term "review board" (Code of Virginia 1950, as amended:Title 15.1, Chapter 11). Presently, it seems the term "historic resources review board" is preferred and will be used hereafter in this discussion (E. Randolph Turner, personal communication 1994).

The governing body of a county may adopt an HDZ Ordinance which sets forth historic landmarks within the county "...as established by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, and any other buildings or structures within the county or municipality having an important historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest, and any historic areas within the county or municipality as defined by Section 15.1-

430(b)..." Further, the county may create a historic resources review board to administer the HDZ Ordinance. The ordinance may provide that prior to the alteration or destruction of an historic resource, application must be made to the board by the property owner. The review board may then accept or reject the application following the procedure prescribed by the Code of Virginia which includes a mechanism for appeal first to the local governing body and then to a circuit court (Code of Virginia 1950, as amended:Title 15.1, Chapter 11).

The Historic District Zoning Ordinance is the most comprehensive type of zoning available for use in preservation planning, but others exist. One of these is the Transition Overlay District. This type of district is established within a historic district to "...encourage a compatible mixture of residential, retail and office uses within the designated transition area in a manner which complements the scale, siting and design..." of the district. This legislation is in effect in the Old Town Fairfax Historic District (Brown and Cox 1991:A-53).

The Middlesex County Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Ordinance reflect the need for a cultural resources management plan. The Middlesex Zoning Ordinance mentions cultural resources only twice: in the General Provisions for the ordinance it states, "This ordinance is designed to: ...5. protect against destruction of or encroachment upon historic

areas." Then, on page 70, "environmental, historic and vegetative preservations" is included in a lengthy list of review criteria for site plans required for certain projects (Middlesex County, Virginia 1992a:70). The Subdivision Ordinance makes no reference at all to cultural resources (Middlesex County, Virginia 1992b).

Another type of zoning which may be useful is "incentive zoning," also called a proffer. As defined by the Code of Virginia, "incentive zoning" means "...the use of bonuses in the form of increased project density or other benefits to a developer in return for the developer providing certain features or amenities desired by the locality within the development" (Code of Virginia 1950:Section 15.1-430). These bonuses can be given for archaeological preservation activities undertaken by a developer. They offer local governments a relatively low-cost way to see to it that archaeological surveys are done. Currently, James City County has the strongest archaeological proffer program in Virginia (E. Randolph Turner, personal communication 1994).

In addition to strengthening its zoning ordinance with respect to historic/archaeological resources, Middlesex County should amend its Subdivision Ordinance to include protection of archaeological sites and other cultural resources when developers and subdividers lay out lots, blocks, and streets. In 1990, between 15 and 25 seventeenth-century graves were destroyed in a recently subdivided tract in Ledyard,

Connecticut. The destruction occurred because the subdivision ordinance did not consider impacts on archaeological sites (Henry 1993:34). It is important that such an incident is not repeated in Middlesex.

Easements

A slightly different kind of preservation tool is the historic preservation easement. The DHR defines a historic preservation easement as

...a right or limitation, set forth in a legal instrument or deed, which allows the donor to retain ownership and possession of an historic landmark, while granting a government agency or a qualified non-profit organization the authority to protect the historic, cultural, architectural, or archaeological characteristics of the property (DHR 1990).

Easements are usually held by the DHR, but a local non-profit group can co-administer an easement if the easement is part of a locally reviewed district (Brown and Cox 1991:A-54). The DHR requires that an easement be granted in perpetuity. Further, in order to be accepted, a "...property must be listed in the Virginia Landmarks, either individually or as a contributing property in a registered historic district" (DHR 1990).

Middlesex County may provide information and encouragement to property owners to grant historic preservation easements, where appropriate, as part of its preservation effort. Benefits to the donor include tax

incentives and the knowledge that the resource will be protected in perpetuity. The owners enjoy the use and possession of their property during their lifetimes, though they are limited somewhat in how they may modify their property. These agreements are often appealing because the donors can negotiate the specific terms of the easement with the DHR.

Resource Protection Planning Process as a Model

Still another means available to the county to facilitate informed archaeological resources planning is using the model provided by the Resource Protection Planning Process, commonly known by its acronym, RP3. The RP3 was prepared in 1980 by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service for the U.S. Department of the Interior (U.S. Department of the Interior 1980). It was intended for use by state and local governments to "...integrate the identification, evaluation, and protection elements of preservation programs..." and "...ensure that preservation concerns are fully considered in land use decisionmaking" (U.S. Department of the Interior 1980:Forward). Although the RP3 is no longer preferred by the Department of the Interior, the general approach or portions thereof are still useful. The model recommends the following approach for developing a resource protection strategy:

1. Divide the planning area [municipality] into appropriate resource study units and define eligible/important resources;
2. Identify ideal or preferred conservation, reuse, research, and interpretation objectives for the historic resources included in the study unit;
3. Assess the achievability of the ideal objectives;
4. Prepare an operational plan for the resources included in the study unit which identifies achievable objectives, priorities, and strategies for use in land use planning;
5. Cycle new information back into Step 1 resulting in redefinition of study units and preservation objectives if necessary (U.S. Department of the Interior 1980:2).

An example of a comprehensive RP3 in Virginia is the one prepared in 1985 for James City County, York County, the City of Poquoson, and the City of Williamsburg (Brown and Bragdon 1986). The document has undergone revisions and has had a favorable impact, particularly with respect to encouraging preservation awareness in the local governments (E. Randolph Turner, personal communication 1994).

Voluntary Preservation/Stewardship Programs

Finally, Middlesex County should not overlook the utility of encouraging voluntary preservation efforts. Various stewardship programs have emerged around the country, from Arizona and Texas to Kentucky. Some of the programs use volunteer "stewards" to monitor sites for damage, while others are more comprehensive and use volunteers to monitor sites,

record new sites, nominate sites to the National Register of Historic Places, assist professionals and distribute educational material (Henry 1993:46). These volunteer efforts can be coordinated through a local historical society or through a local historic resources review board.

The Virginia Stewardship Program is coordinated by the Department of Historic Resources. Through this program, both private landowners and municipalities are encouraged to preserve, protect, and interpret significant archaeological resources on their property. The DHR will advise and assist landowners in developing a site stewardship plan, designating archaeological sites and zones, surveying and registering sites, and granting preservation easements.

Implementation Strategy

The following discussion is intended as a guide for using this archaeological resource assessment and building on the ideas presented in it. This is not to suggest that there is only one reasonable way to go about implementing the protection and management of archaeological resources in the county.

As a first step, the Middlesex County Board of Supervisors may appoint a committee to investigate the best ways to implement the completed archaeological resource assessment. A group of interested citizens may comprise the

bulk of the committee. Alternatively, a citizen or citizens' group may propose the committee's formation to the board of supervisors as one way to use the archaeological assessment. Ideally, the committee would contain a person or persons with archaeological training.

In order to put an archaeological resource assessment to work a locality needs to define its goals with respect to the management of archaeological resources. Middlesex County, in the implementation strategies section of its current Comprehensive Land Use Plan, lists adopting an ordinance under Section 15.1-503.2 of the Code of Virginia that would allow the county to regulate activities which might disturb archaeological sites (Middlesex County 1994). This is the single most important step the county can take at this juncture.

The archaeological resource assessment highlights the fact that Middlesex County is in the unique and enviable position of possessing great undisturbed archaeological wealth. Increased development without archaeological survey is the greatest threat to archaeological resources. While controlled growth is a desirable trait for the county, it need not be accompanied by the loss of irreplaceable archaeological sites. Changes in the zoning and subdivision ordinances now can halt the destruction of these sites and preserve them for the future. Using archaeological resource protection

ordinances from other localities as a model, the committee can draft changes in Middlesex County's ordinance.

Beyond requiring archaeological surveys, implementing options for the management of archaeological resources becomes less urgent. Creating an historic resources review board and conducting the historic buildings survey are two good places to start. The committee should also examine the option of acquiring Certified Local Government status. An increasing number of Virginia localities are turning to the CLG partnership with the state and federal governments for advice and monetary support in managing their cultural resources.

It will be useful to publicize these events with an eye toward public involvement in any future stewardship/volunteer preservation programs. Exhibits, guest lecturers, and films about archaeology in general, and Middlesex County archaeology in particular, are some ways to raise public awareness. These events could be sponsored in conjunction with the local museum and/or library.

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APPENDIX A
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex County Archaeological Assessment: Site Form Data

Quad	Site	Northing	Easting	Drainage	Size	Prehistoric Comp.	Prehistoric Type	Historic Comp.	Historic Type	Research Potential	Preservation
Urbanna	44Mx1	4166440	361740	RAP	12140	WDL	MID			HI	UND
Wilton	2	4162680	373180	RAP	182	WDL	MID			HI	UND
Urbanna	3	4176900	357130	RAP	117723	WDL	MID			HI	UND
DeWaville	4	4155740	381840	PIA	7854	WDL	CMP/CEM			HI	UND
Wilton	5	4156000	367520	PIA	58	WDL	CMP			UND	UND
Moratico	6	4179047	373017	RAP	1338	WDL	MID	E-N	DOM	HI	Partly Destroyed
Saluda	7	4159260	363940	RAP	226981					HI	UND
Saluda	8	4158060	364540	RAP	4000	UND	UND			UND	UND
DeWaville	9	4157370	384150	RAP	730	WDL	MID	NIN	DOM	HI	UND
Urbanna	10	4174890	359200	RAP	8093	ARC	MID			HI	UND
Urbanna	11	4175030	359080	RAP	730					HI	UND
Saluda	12	4162770	364670	RAP	400			SEV	DOM	HI	UND
Saluda	13	4162740	364640	RAP	1000			NIN	DOM	HI	UND
Saluda	14	4163500	366060	RAP	UND	WDL	CMP	NIN	DOM	HI	UND
Urbanna	15	4166480	360860	RAP	UND			E-N	DOM	UND	TBD
Urbanna	16	4166160	361580	RAP	929	ARC	MID	EGT	DOM	HI	UND
Urbanna	17	4166340	361800	RAP	11000			EGT	DOM	HI	UND
Wilton	18		MEA CRK		46			TWE	CANOE	HI	UND
Wilton	19	4155380	369740	PIA	UND			UND	ROAD	UND	UND/NFC
Wilton	20	4154880	370120	PIA	UND	WDL	MID			UND	UND/NFC
Wilton	21	4154700	370820	PIA	UND	WDL	MID			UND	UND/NFC
Urbanna	22	4165850	360710	RAP	14864	WDL	MID			HI	UND
Urbanna	23	4173160	358046	RAP	UND	WDL	CMP			UND	TBD
Urbanna	24	4167200	359810	RAP	1338			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	25	4167270	359840	RAP	1446			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	26	4167180	359980	RAP	290			SEV	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	27	4167130	359930	RAP	304			SEV	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	28	4167100	359960	RAP	UND			E-N	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	29	4169930	359300	RAP	450	WDL	CMP			HI	UND
Urbanna	30	4167340	359890	RAP	351			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	31	4167140	360000	RAP	203			NIN	DOM	HI	UND
Urbanna	32	4167320	359820	RAP	100			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	33	4167280	359900	RAP	159			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	34	4167350	359760	RAP	509			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO
Urbanna	35	4167370	359730	RAP	690			EGT	DOM	HI	PBO

APPENDIX B

DHR SITE INVENTORY FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SITE RECORD

County Middlesex Site Number 44 15x 1

Map Reference 76° 29' 03" W 37° 28' 10" E Date Recorded 15 October, 1969

Descriptive Location Et bank of Urbanna Creek at Rosegill, due east from center of Urbanna. Site contains much oyster shell.

Owner and Address Mr Ray Hurley, Urbanna

Attitude Toward Excavation favorable

Previous Owners _____

Tenant _____

Informants _____

Previous Name of Site _____

Dimensions of Site 3 acres on bluff edge, next to a deep gully along Urbanna Cr.

Depth of Site _____

Character of Soil sand with oyster shells

Nearest Water Source springs in river bank

General Surroundings wide terrace overlooking river and creek

Present Condition farmed

Previous Excavations none

Surface Materials Collected pottery and points (VSL # 240) (4564)

Surface Material Reported _____

Owner of Material _____

Remarks _____

Recommendations for Further Work Site should be tested for depth and features.

Photographed no Mapped no

Recorded By H. A. MacCord, Sr

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna 7.5.1

Site Number

44 15x 1

Site No. 44 Mx 1 County Middlesex
 Location Rt bank of Urbanna Creek, due east of Urbanna
 Mapped by _____ Date _____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

REMARKS:

Scale:—Each Space= _____ Feet.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SITE RECORD

County Middlesex Site Number 44 Mx 2

Map Reference 76° 26' 12" W 37° 36' 15" N Date Recorded 28 October, 1969

Descriptive Location Rt bank of Rappahannock R. .6 miles south of Grey's Point Bridge, at south edge of housing development. Site is on water's edge slope, at Beverly Beach.

Owner and Address _____

Attitude Toward Excavation _____

Previous Owners _____

Tenant _____

Informants _____

Previous Name of Site _____

Dimensions of Site 50' diameter of shell-filled topsoil

Depth of Site 8"

Character of Soil sand with much shell.

Nearest Water Source springs in river bank

General Surroundings wide low terrace along major river.

Present Condition yard of cottage

Previous Excavations none, except some bulldozing for grading yard

Surface Materials Collected pottery (VSL # 247)

Surface Material Reported _____

Owner of Material _____

Remarks _____

Recommendations for Further Work none

Photographed no Mapped no

Recorded By H.A. MacCord, Sr

County Middlesex Map Sheet 411 ton 7.5' Site Number 44 Mx 2

Site No. 44 Mx 2 County Middlesex
Location Rt bank of Rappahannock R., .6 miles south of Grey's Point Bridge
Mapped by _____ Date _____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

REMARKS:

Scale:—Each Space= _____ Feet.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SITE RECORD

County Middlesex Site Number 44 Mx 3
 Map Reference 76° 37' 15" W 37° 40' 50" N Date Recorded 16 July, 1974
 Descriptive Location On point between Rappahannock River and Parrotts Creek. Site covers point and extends north along river edge for about .4 miles.
 Owner and Address Bradley, Jamaica, Va.
 Attitude Toward Excavation favorable
 Previous Owners _____
 Tenant _____
 Informants _____
 Previous Name of Site _____
 Dimensions of Site .4 miles long and about 200 yards wide
 Depth of Site Flow zone, with occasional pits and fill-in gullies
 Character of Soil Site is shell midden, overlying sandy clay
 Nearest Water Source creek- and river-bank springs
 General Surroundings wide level terrace bordering a major river
 Present Condition farmed, although river edge is covered by cottages and lawns.
 Previous Excavations none
 Surface Materials Collected potsherds - Mockley and later wares
 Surface Material Reported _____
 Owner of Material _____
 Remarks _____
 Recommendations for Further Work Site should be tested for sub-surface features.
 Photographed _____ Mapped _____
 Recorded By H. A. MacCord, Sr

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbania 7.51

Site Number 44 Mx 3

Site No. 44 Mx 3 County Middlesex
 Location Pt. bank of Rarohannock R., at mouth of Barnotts Creek, opposite Manacker
 Mapped by _____ Date _____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

REMARKS:

Scale:—Each Space= _____ Feet.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SITE RECORD

County Middlesex Site Number 44 MX 4
 Map Reference 76 20'17" W 37 32'38"N Date Recorded 3-11-76
 Descriptive Location imm. East of Ruark Va. At top of hill 75 m from Fishingbay,
Piankatank River
 Owner and Address _____
 Attitude Toward Excavation good
 Previous Owners unknown
 Tenant none
 Informants owner
 Previous Name of Site USL Survey 3-10-76 Site 5.
 Dimensions of Site Approximately 100 m. dia
 Depth of Site PZ, with features extending into subsoil
 Character of Soil Sandy loam
 Nearest Water Source Small seep to North
 General Surroundings High Hill with good access to river on peninsula between
Rappanhannock and Pankatank Rivers
 Present Condition Grass
 Previous Excavations Burial discovered Ca 1933 during house construction. Reported
in Times Dispatch sometime in 30's or 40's
 Surface Materials Collected 1 shell tempered pot sherd 1 sand temperd pot sherd

 Surface Material Reported celt, points ect.

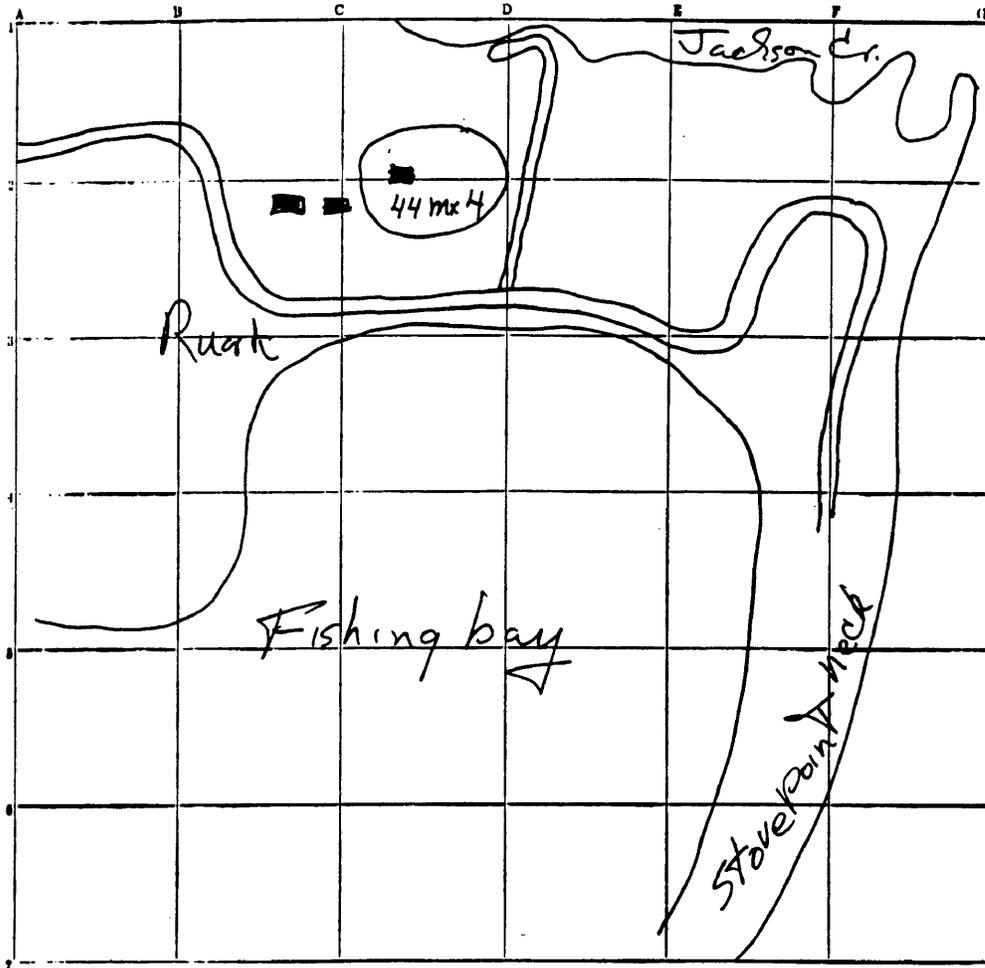
 Owner of Material VSL and owner of property (acc #596)
 Remarks Site is fairly important as it is the only one known on the Deltaville
peninsula

 Recommendations for Further Work _____

 Photographed _____ Mapped _____
 Recorded By Larry Lindberg

County Middlesex
Map Sheet Deltaville
Site Number 44 MX 4

Site No. 44 Mx 4 County Middlesex
Location East of Ruak on the Beltville peninsula
Mapped by Laurence Lindberg Date 3/11/76



REMARKS:

Scale:—Each Space= no scale Feet.

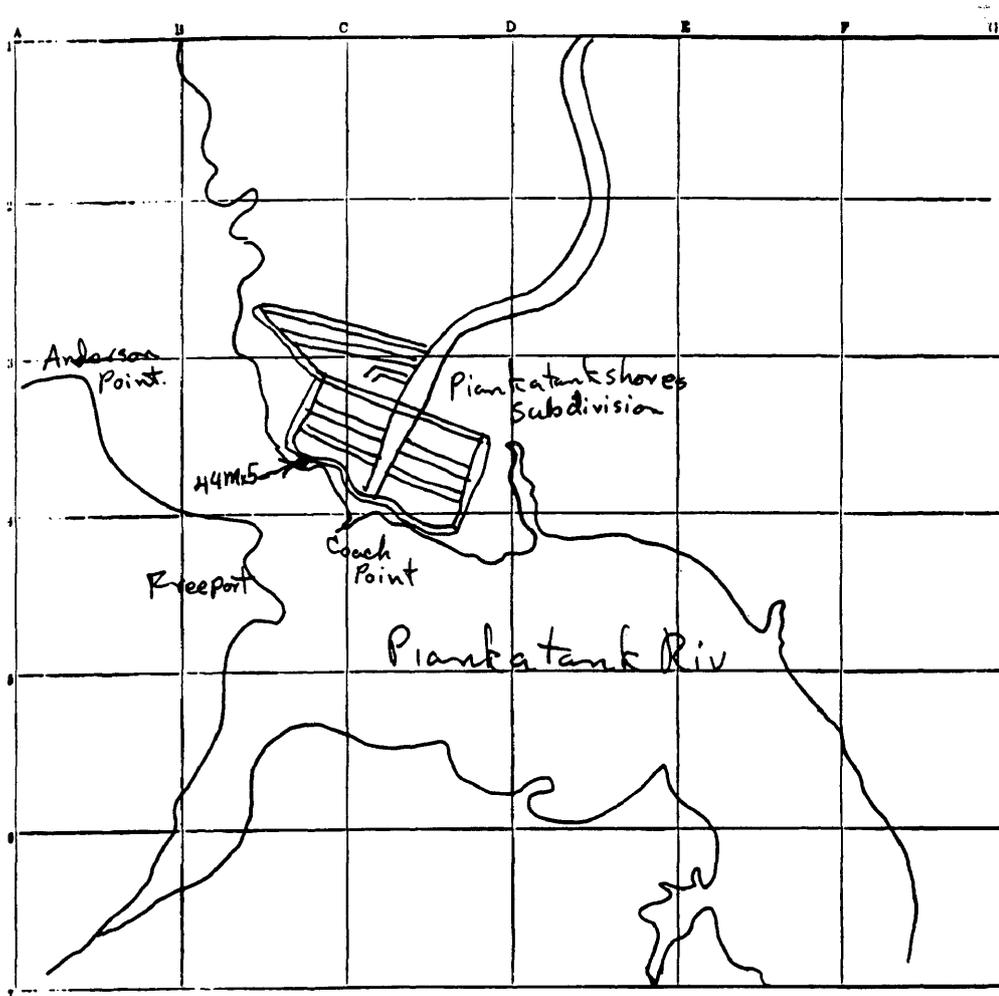
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY - SITE RECORD

County Middlesex Site Number 44MX 5
 Map Reference 37° 37' 32" 76 32' 35" Date Recorded 3-11-76
 Descriptive Location Point 450 miles North of Coach Point on the Piankatank and
 opposite Freeport, presently a playground
 Owner and Address Piankatank Shore Corporation
 Attitude Toward Excavation unknown
 Previous Owners unknown
 Tenant unknown
 Informants none
 Previous Name of Site USL Survey 3-10-76 Site 6
 Dimensions of Site Approximately 25'
 Depth of Site unknown
 Character of Soil sand
 Nearest Water Source Piankatank River
 General Surroundings Approximately 5' River banks, no source of potable water except River
 Present Condition Playground
 Previous Excavations none known
 Surface Materials Collected 7 sherds gravel temp pottery 1 sherd shell temp pottery
 1 flake quartzite
 Surface Material Reported possible FC Rocks
 Owner of Material VSL Acc #
 Remarks May be redeposited material
 Recommendations for Further Work
 Photographed _____ Mapped _____
 Recorded By Larry Lindberg

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet
 Wilton
 Site Number 44 MX 5

Site No. 44 Mx 5 County Middlesex
Location 450 m. North of Coach Point, Plankatank River
Mapped by Laurence Lindberg Date 3/11/76



REMARKS:

Scale:—Each Space= 2000 Feet.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: _____ Site number: 44 Mx 6
Type of site: Shellfield Cultural affiliation: Early Woodland
Map reference: _____

Latitude 37° 45' 08" north. Longitude 76° 40' 06" west.
U.T.M. Zone E Easting 373 01 Northing 417904
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge 1 cm; right edge 15.5 cm.)

Owner/address: _____
Tenant/address: _____
Attitude toward investigation: _____
Informant/address: _____
Surveyed by: H.A. MacCord, Sr Date: Feb 3, 1977

General surroundings: Small plateau, ca. 30' above MSL, on peninsula between Rappahannock River and unnamed creek. Site is wooded, with two waterfront cottages and a small borrow pit. Pit digging has obliterated about one-third of site.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Unnamed creek to south of site, about 150'

Dimension of site: 75' x 200'

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Shells are in the top six inches only. Site is wooded. Small exposures of shells in borrow pit and along eroding river bank.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
potsherds, Prince George Fabric-impressed 2
VRLH collection

Specimens reported, owners, address: _____

Other documentation: reports, historical data: _____

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Site is eroding away, and borrow pit digging continues.

Recommendations:
Continued collecting only. Site is typical of numerous others.

Photo: _____ Map: _____
Recorded by: W. J. E. Clark Date: 3-10-77

County: MIDDLESEX
Map Sheet: Morattico 7.5'
Site Number: 44 Mx 6

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: **Deer Chase**

Site number: **44Mx7**

Type of site: **standing structure, constructed c. 1740** Cultural affiliation: **Historic 18th Century**

Map reference:

early 19th C.

Latitude o " north. Longitude o " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 363940 Northing 4159260
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: **Garland S. & Joyce H. Sydnor/8 Tapoan Rd., Richmond, Va. 23226**

Tenant/address: **(have now sold house)**

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: **cellar excavated by owners in process of installing new drainage system** Date: **1972**

General surroundings:

56.09 acres near Stormont

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: **Piankatank River**

Dimension of site:

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

see Excavation Register, on file VRCA

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: **Context of artifacts: 1790-1825 (fire in house c. 2nd quarter 19th century)**

Specimens reported, owners, address:

artifacts donated to VRCA, 4/77

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

sketches of Deer Chase done in 1885 by George Floiviet Williams, on file Virginia Historical Society (VRCA has xeroxes on file)

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: **Bly Bogley**

Map:

Date: **8/77**

County: **Middlesex**

Map Sheet

Saluda

Site Number

44Mx7

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: **Carter's # 7**

Site number: **44MXB**

Type of site: **Prehistoric**

Cultural affiliation:

Map reference: **Saluda, Q**

Latitude 0 " north, Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone **17** Easting **2654** Northing **4780**
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address: **Charles Carter c/o Dept. of Continue Edu., Rapp. College, Gleams, Va**

Surveyed by:

Date:

General surroundings:

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: **Piankatank River**

Dimension of site:

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Specimens reported, owners, address: **Charles Carter**

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations: **Study Cartew's collection - survey site & monitor**

Photo:

Recorded by: **JRS**

Map:

Date: **9/12/78**

County: **MIDDLESEX Co.**
 Map Sheet: **Saluda Q.**
 Site Number: **44MXB**

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

**VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM**

Name of site:

Site number: 44 Mx 9

Type of site: Prehistoric/Historic

Cultural affiliation: Woodland/ 19th c.

Map reference: Deltaville

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
 U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 384,150 Northing 4,157,370
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Unknown

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: J. Mark Wittkofski, Leslie Hooper

Date: March 22, 1979

General surroundings: In a cultivated field along an unnamed inlet at Broad Creek,
 North of Rt. 33.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: 'Broad Creek, West, 15 feet.

Dimension of site: about 100 feet in diameter.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Unknown depth
 Grey sandy loam
 Fair collecting

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Shell tempered pottery, shell; some 19th c. ceramics—not kept.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Site is under cultivation, not currently threatened.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

J. Mark Wittkofski

Map:

Date:

March 29, 1979

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Deltaville

Site Number

44 Mx 9

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

**VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM**

Name of site: _____ Site number: ~~44~~Mx 12
 Type of site: C19 Pottery scatter Cultural affiliation: House spot
 Map reference: Saluda
 Latitude 0° _____ Longitude 0° 4162833" west.
 U.T.M. Zone _____ Easting 364785 Northing _____
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: _____
 Tenant/address: _____
 Attitude toward investigation: _____
 Informant/address: L.E. Browning, 3612 Denison Rd, Richmond, Va.
 Surveyed by: L.E. Browning, 3612 Denison Rd., Richmond, Va. Date: April 1979

General surroundings: Edge of U.S.33 bounded on east by intermittent stream, site is on level terrain, sandy loam base, area now open field.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Rappahannock River 1000 meters north, intermittent stream 80 metres NE. flowing north into Rappahannock R.

Dimension of site: 20 X 20 metres approx.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Open field under cultivation, topsoil tan/brown sandy loam. Surface collection only. This site is possibly a part of 44 Mx 13 bisected by U.S.33

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 2 frags. wall plaster
 1 frag. lead, ? window edging.

Specimens reported, owners, address: _____

Other documentation: reports, historical data: _____

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: _____

Recommendations: _____

Photo: _____ Map: _____
 Recorded by: _____ Date: _____

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet Saluda
 Site Number 44 Mx 12

**VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM**

Name of site: _____ Site number: 44 Mx 13
 Type of site: Pottery scatter Cultural affiliation: C. 19
 Map reference: Saluda

Latitude 0 " north Longitude 0 " west.
 U.T.M. Zone _____ Easting 364762 Northing 4162809
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: _____
 Tenant/address: _____
 Attitude toward investigation: _____
 Informant/address: L.E. Browning, 3612 Denison Rd. Richmond, Va.
 Surveyed by: L.E. Browning Date: April 1979

General surroundings: Sited on slight rise in flattish field adjacent U.S. 33, appears as band of material, therefore possibly night soil deposit or part of 44 Mx 12 bisected by U.S. 33

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Rappahannock River 1050 Metres to north, intermittent stream 130 metres to NE.

Dimension of site: 50 X 20 metres

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: open field under cultivation, soil a tan/brown sandy loam, surface collection only

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: ^{WHITE} 2 frags ~~earthenware~~ tin-glazed
 1 frag stoneware
 1 frag base bottle, ? wine

Specimens reported, owners, address: _____

Other documentation: reports, historical data: _____

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: _____

Recommendations: _____

Photo: _____ Map: _____
 Recorded by: _____ Date: _____

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet Saluda
 Site Number 44 Mx 13

← REVISÉD 12/12/81 BL

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: _____ Site number: 44Mx14
 Type of site: Historic House/Prehistoric Cultural affiliation: 1780-1820
 Middle-Late Woodland
 Map reference: Saluda

Latitude 0 " north, Longitude 0 " west.
 U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 366,060 Northing 4,163,500
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: _____
 Tenant/address: _____
 Attitude toward investigation: _____
 Informant/address: _____
 Surveyed by: K. Bott, K. Egloff Date: 4/10/80

General surroundings:

Site sits 30 feet above the Rappahannock

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Rappahannock River is within 100 feet to the north of the site
 Dimension of site:

Unknown - relatively large, materials are extensively scattered
 Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

no subsurface testing Ground visibility general good except where crops or
 field grasses were too dense

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

wine bottle glass, delft, lead glaze earthenware, Rhenish stoneware, white salt glaze
 stoneware, Chinese porcelain, Pearlware, pipe stems, Buckleyware
 Prehistoric - 1 quartzite, primary flake, 2 shell tempered sherds see also: artifact
 Specimens reported, owners, address: inventory at VRCA

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

cultivated fields Placement of a bulkhead along the shore of the Rappahannock
 will allow construction on site, portions of the site will undoubtedly be disturbed

Recommendations:

Photo: _____ Map: _____
 Recorded by: Keith Bott Date: 4/15/80

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet
 Saluda
 Site Number 44Mx14

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Lansdowne Site number: 44MX15

Type of site: yard around standing structure Cultural affiliation: 18th
built ca. 1740, assited w/ Lee family

Map reference:

Latitude 0 " north. Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Mr & Mrs Forcum, Washington, DC.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Alice Guerrant, Mac Goodwin Date: Aug, 1980

General surroundings: in town of Urbanna, on main st. next to
P.O., but set well back in shaded yard

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Dimension of site:

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: owner located brick feature back
of house - we tested & concluded it was a lined cellar
hole, with a mortar filled builders trench and ~~the~~
possibly an occupation layer around it. A very large
tree stands on the brickwork - she was to get it dated.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: nails, oystersh mortar side of the
yard.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

Map:

Date:

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: *Russell Farm Site #2*

Site number: *4441B*

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation:

Map reference:

Latitude 0° ' "north. Longitude 0° ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone *18* Easting *361580* Northing *4160160*
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: *Howard Maslow*

Date: *5/26/60*

General surroundings:

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Urbania Creek

Dimension of site: *50' x 200'*

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Little skull & Archaic scatter - disturbed

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: *Keith Post*

Map:

Date: *9/29/80*

County *HIDDELL CO*
Map Sheet *100820004*
Site Number *4441B*

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: *Rosehill Farm Site # 3*

Site number: *44MX 7*

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation:

Map reference:

Latitude ⁰ ' "north. Longitude ⁰ ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone *18* Easting *361500* Northing *4460340*
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: *Howard Mackford*

Date: *5/26/60*

General surroundings:

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Dimension of site:

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

*Scattered shell & colonial artifacts in front yard
of manor house*

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

*North Devon coarseware; Rhenish
steware; William Hanby pipe bowl; Wine bottled glass, 1st 1/2 CIB;
Staffs. slipware; Furniture Castor (See VRCA Files list)*

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: *Keith Bott*

Map:

Date: *9/29/60*

County *ALBEMARLE*
Map Sheet *CRP 24 N 11*
Site Number *44MX 7*

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: *Cypress Knee Spring* Site number: *2117*

Type of site: *Temporary Fairwater* Cultural affiliation: *Modern*

Map reference: *USGS Quad 24000*

Latitude *37° 36' 05"* north. Longitude *76° 51' 55"* west.
U.T.M. Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: *R.D. Mallory - Tele 758-4683*
Tenant/address: _____

Attitude toward investigation: *good*
Informant/address: *Wm. Ritger Newport News. Tele 879-0885*

Surveyed by: *M.E. Kennedy* Date: *July 3, 1982*

General surroundings: *At end of small cove, at foot of steep cliff in shallow water in deep sediment*

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: *in water Weachin Creek*

Dimension of site: *Apr. Approx 50' x 10'*

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
3' to 5' feet of water in deep sediment NO visibility. clears a little in winter.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
One knee pulled up by Mr. Ritger in 1968 knee made of juniper

Specimens reported owners, address:
ED. Mallory 758-4683 same box above Wm E Ritger U.S. Postal Service

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
Area used for rotting hulks 441-6309

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: *steep banks eroding*

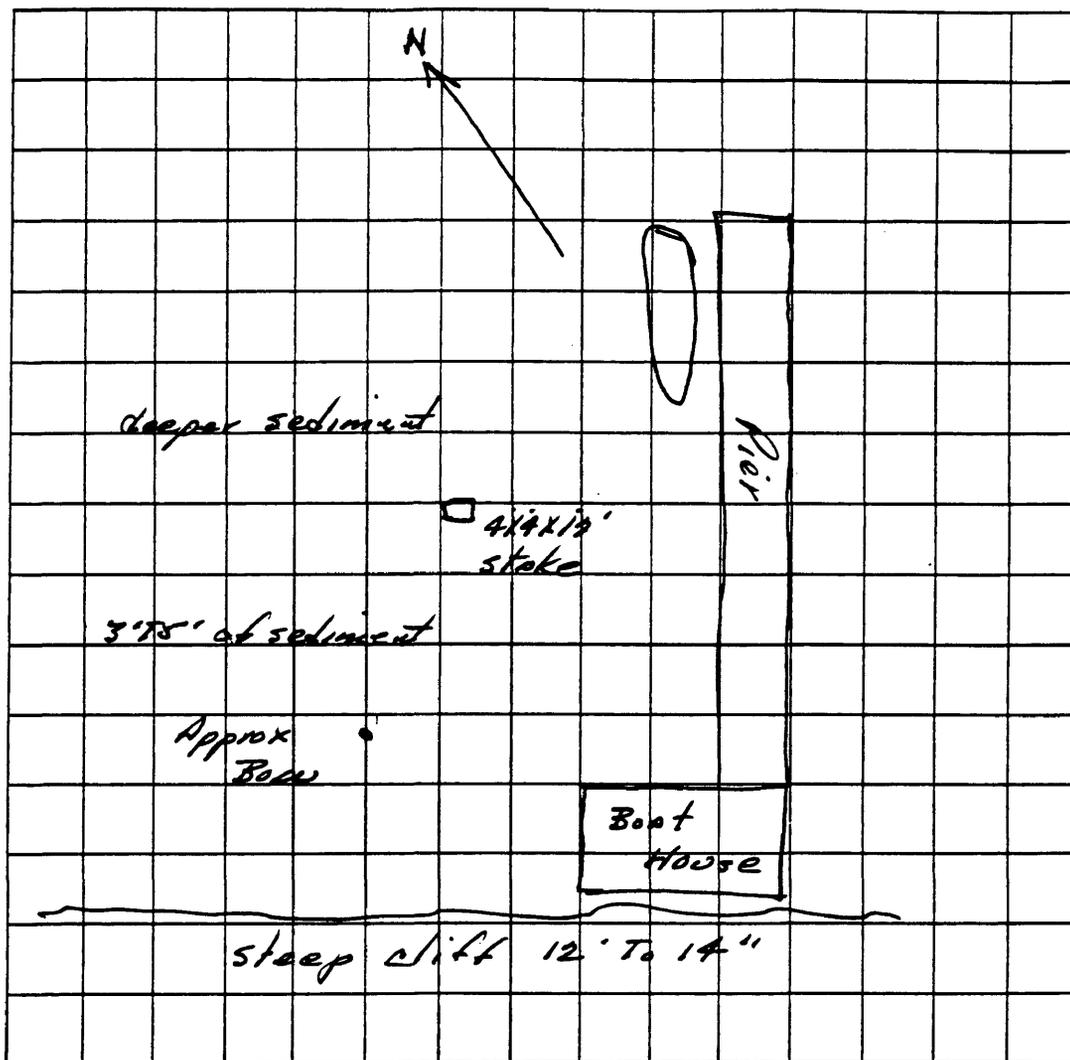
Recommendations: *Further excavation of entire beach/creek area*

Photo: _____ Map: *USGS Quad*
Recorded by: *L.F. [unclear]* Date: _____

County _____ Map Sheet _____ Site Number _____

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale _____

Additional comments:

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: _____ Site number: **44MX19**
 Type of site: **Historic Road** Cultural affiliation: **Historic**
 Map reference: **Wilton Quad (USGS 7.5' Series)**

Latitude o ' " north. Longitude o ' " west.
 U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 369740 Northing 4155380
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: **Unknown**
 Tenant/address: _____
 Attitude toward investigation: _____
 Informant/address: **Jim Melchor, Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District**
 Surveyed by: _____ Date: **(3/83)**

General surroundings: **Site is adjacent to Piankatank River SE of Fairfield
 Landing at mouth of Scoggins Creek.**

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: **Site is adjacent to Piankatank River.**

Dimension of site: **Unknown.**

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: **Portions of cordoroy road (ends of wooden
 logs) still visible; other portions of road buried.**

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: **-**

Specimens reported, owners, address: **-**

Other documentation: reports, historical data: **-**

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: **Apparently, portions of road are
 well preserved.**

Recommendations: **Field inspection warranted to gather further information.**

Photo: _____
 Recorded by: **E. Randolph Turner**

Map: _____
 Date: **4/18/83**

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet Wilton
 Site Number 44MX19

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Site number: 44MX20
Type of site: Cultural affiliation: Prehistoric

Map reference: Wilton Quad (USGS 7.5' Series)

Latitude 0 ' "north. Longitude 0 ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 370120 Northing 4154880
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Unknown
Tenant/address:
Attitude toward investigation:
Informant/address: Jim Melchor, Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District
Surveyed by: Date: (3/83)

General surroundings: Site is adjacent to Piankatank River ca. 600 m. SE of Scoggins Creek.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Site is adjacent to Piankatank River.

Dimension of site: Informant described site as small shell midden at least ca. 10-15 feet long.
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Informant described site as badly eroded shell midden.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: Informant noted pottery and lithic flakes were present at site.

Specimens reported, owners, address: -

Other documentation: reports, historical data: -

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site is badly eroded according to informant.

Recommendations: Field inspection warranted to gather further information.

Photo: Map:
Recorded by: E. Randolph Turner Date: 4/18/83

County Middlesex
Map Sheet Wilton
Site Number 44MX20

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Site number: 44MX21
Type of site: Cultural affiliation: Prehistoric

Map reference: Wilton Quad (USGS 7.5' Series)

Latitude ° ' "north. Longitude ° ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 370820 Northing 4154700
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Unknown
Tenant/address:
Attitude toward investigation:
Informant/address: Jim Melchor, Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District
Surveyed by: Date: (3/83)

General surroundings: Site is adjacent to Piankatank River opposite Cooper Point.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Site is adjacent to Piankatank River.

Dimension of site: Informant described site as small shell midden at least ca. 10-15 feet long.
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Informant described site as badly eroded shell midden.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: Informant noted pottery and lithic flakes were present at site.

Specimens reported, owners, address: -

Other documentation: reports, historical data: -

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site is badly eroded according to informant.

Recommendations: Field inspection warranted to gather further information.

Photo: Map:
Recorded by: E. Randolph Turner Date: 4/18/83

County N. Giles
Map Sheet Wilton
Site Number 44MX21

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: ROSEGILL PLANTATIONSite number: 44MX22

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: PREHISTORICMap reference: URBANNALatitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.U.T.M. Zone Easting 360710 Northing 4165850.(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: NLDate: 10/28/83

General surroundings:

FIELD WAS A MEADOW WHEN SURVEYED, CHECKED EXPOSED AREAS,

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: URBANNA CREEK - 800' TO THE WEST.

Dimension of site: APPROXIMATELY 800' NS x 200' EW

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

MODERATE TO HEAVY SHELL SCATTER WITH SOME FLAKES AND POTTERY ON SURFACE

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recommendations: ADDITIONAL SURVEY

Photo:

Recorded by: NL

Map:

Date: 10/31/83

SITE NUMBER 44MX22

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: _____ Site number: MX-23
 Type of site: _____ Cultural affiliation: Prehistoric
 Map reference: _____ Early to Middle Woodland (300 BC-500)

Latitude o "north. Longitude o "west.
 U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 358046 Northing 4173160
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Frank Townshed , Corbin Hall
 Tenant/address: _____
 Attitude toward investigation: _____
 Informant/address: Larry Robinson, Water Resources Biologist, SCS Richmond
 Surveyed by: _____ Date: _____

General surroundings:
 Site was reported by Larry Robinson in the course of monitoring an SCS
 funded land treatment installation

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
 Site overlooks Weeks Creek to the immediate south

Dimension of site: unknown

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
 Site is scheduled to be reinspected during July 1984

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
 3 sherds collected during initial discovery
 1 net impressed, sand tempered, (Popes Creek ?)
 1 cord marked, sand tempered, (Popes Creek ?)
 Specimens reported, owners, address: 1 cord marked, shell tempered, (Mockley ?)
 Survey collection VHLC Yorktown

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
 SCS related land treatment impact (construction of water storage)

Recommendations:

Photo: _____ Map: _____
 Recorded by: Herb Fisher VHLC Date: July 3, 1984

County: LITTLETON
 Map Sheet: Urbana
 Site Number: MX-23

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional sheets for sketches of site and artifacts)



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

Name of Site: HE1

Site Number: 44MX24

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1771)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359810 Northing 4167200

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/25, 4/1, and 4/8/90.General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field west of the grounds of
Hewick house; ravine 250 feet to the east of site carries water from spring;
120 feet south of HP2

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 154 feet north-south and 93.5 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell
and artifacts; discovered in newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics
and pipe stems collected from surface; brick fragments, green bottle glass, nails,
and animal bone also present and some collected; collections made on dates
surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: delftware (4), white
salt-glazed stoneware (8), Nottingham (2), brown stoneware (28), Scratch-blue stone-
ware (debased) (4), gray stoneware (8), creamware (61), pearlware (20), Chinese
porcelain (10), Buckley earthenware (20), Astbury earthenware (8), other lead-glazed
earthenware (20), coarse agate ware (1), colonoware (1), green bottle glass (7),
clear glass (1), flint (2), pipe bowls (2), pipe stems (10), painted plaster (2),
nails (6), copper-alloy button (1), chipped stone (4), and animal bones and teeth (5).
Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number

44MX24

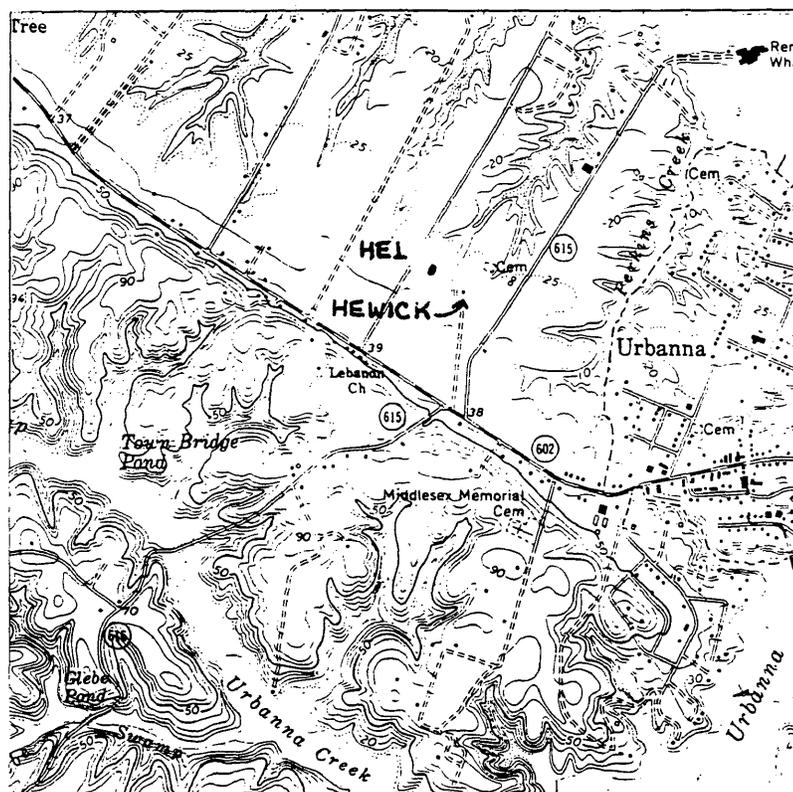
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (804) 221-1063
May 21, 1990

DHL Number Assigned By: JSL

Date: 17 Nov 91



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

Name of Site: HE2

Site Number: 44MX25

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1769)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359850 Northing 4167270

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185;
surveyed on 3/25 and 4/1/90.General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field northwest of the grounds of
Hewick house; ravine 200 feet to the east of site carries water from spring; 120
feet north of HP1

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 124 feet north-south and 125.5 feet east west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell and
artifacts; discovered in newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics and pipe
stems collected from surface; brick fragments, green bottle glass, nails, and
animal bone also present and some collected; collections made on dates surveyed
(see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: surface artifacts collected include: Buckley ware (7),
Astbury earthenware (2), coarse lead-glazed earthenware (21), creamware (33),
pearlware (14), whiteware (2), yellow slipware (4), Jackfield ware (2), Chinese
porcelain (9), other porcelain (1), Westerwald gray stoneware (1), other gray
stoneware (3), brown stoneware (23), tumbler base (1), pipe stems (8), pipe
bowls (4), clear bottle glass (1), metal button (1), nails (1), spike (1),
burnt mud (1), chipped stone (5, including Morrow Mountain point), and animal
bone (9). Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None surveyor.

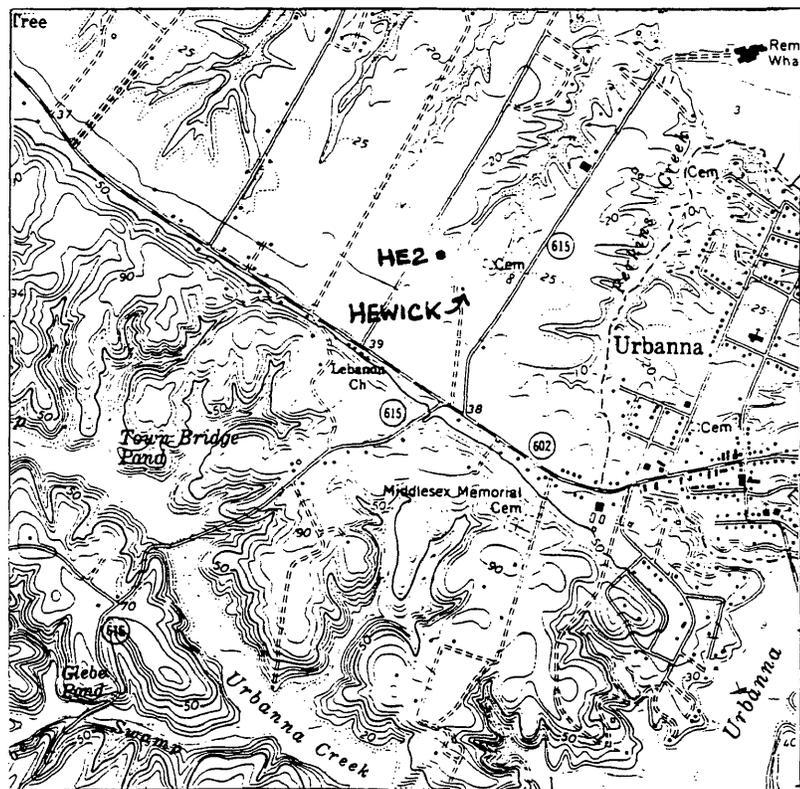
County MiddlesexMap Sheet Urbanna QuadrangleSite Number 44MX25

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
 Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of site area

Recommendations: None; site will be preserved by owner.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (804) 221-1063
 May 21, 1990

DHL Number Assigned By: JSW

Date: 23 May



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

Name of Site: HE10

Site Number: 44MX26

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Seventeenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(pipe stem date = 1676)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359980 Northing 4167180

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, 4/8, 4/15,
and 4/22/90General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field just northeast of the
grounds of Hewick house; ravine 320 feet to the west of site carries water from
spring 120 feet west of house; 65 feet southeast of HP11

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 53 feet north-south and 59 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell
and artifacts; discovered in newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics
and pipe stems collected from surface; brick fragments, green bottle glass, nails,
and animal bone also present and some collected; collections made on dates surveyed
(see above)

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: lead-glazed earthen-
ware (30), delftware (6), Rhenish gray stoneware (4), Rhenish brown stoneware (3),
other stoneware (4), colonaware (1), pipe stems (61), pipe bowls (10), locally-made
pipes (8), green bottle glass (6), light green bottle glass (1), flint (12), nails
(6), unidentified iron (2), slipware (4), and animal bones and teeth (40). Pipe stem
hole diameters are: 5 (2), 6 (22), 7 (29), and 8 (8). Artifacts remain the property
of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number

44MX26

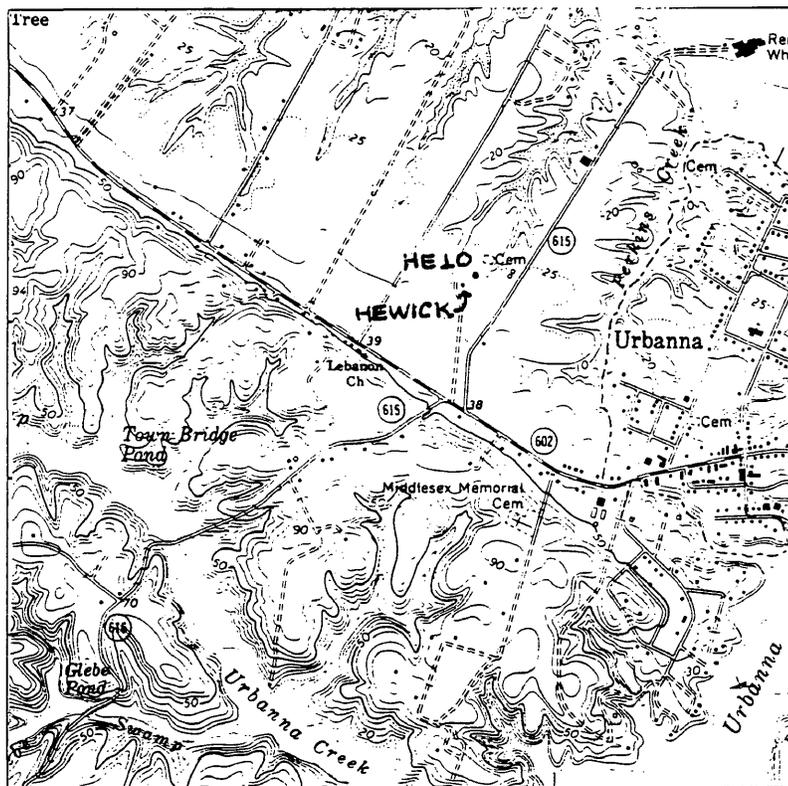
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson I (1645-1693) and II (1681-1727)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 221-1063
May 21, 1990

DHL Number Assigned By:

ISW

Date:

23 May 90



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

Name of Site: HE11

Site Number: 44Mx27

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Seventeenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(pipe stem date = 1696)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359960 Northing 4167200

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
 VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, 4/1, 4/8,
 and 4/15/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field just northeast of the
 grounds of Hewick house; ravine 250 feet to the west of site carries water from
 spring 120 feet west of house; 65 feet northwest of HP10

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 63 feet north-south and 52 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell
 and artifacts; discovered in newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics
 and pipe stems collected from surface; brick fragments, green bottle glass, nails,
 and animal bone also present and some collected; collections made on dates surveyed
 (see above)

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: aboriginal pottery (2),
 lead-glazed earthenware (20), whiteware (3), delftware (13), creamware (2), gray
 stoneware (4), brown stoneware (1), colonoware (1), pipe stems (44), pipe bowls (6),
 locally-made pipes (1), green bottle glass (5), flint (5), lead-alloy pot fragment (1),
 Chinese porcelain (2), and animal bones and teeth (21). Pipe stem hole diameters
 are: 5 (7), 6 (22), and 7 (14). Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in
 possession of the surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number

44Mx27

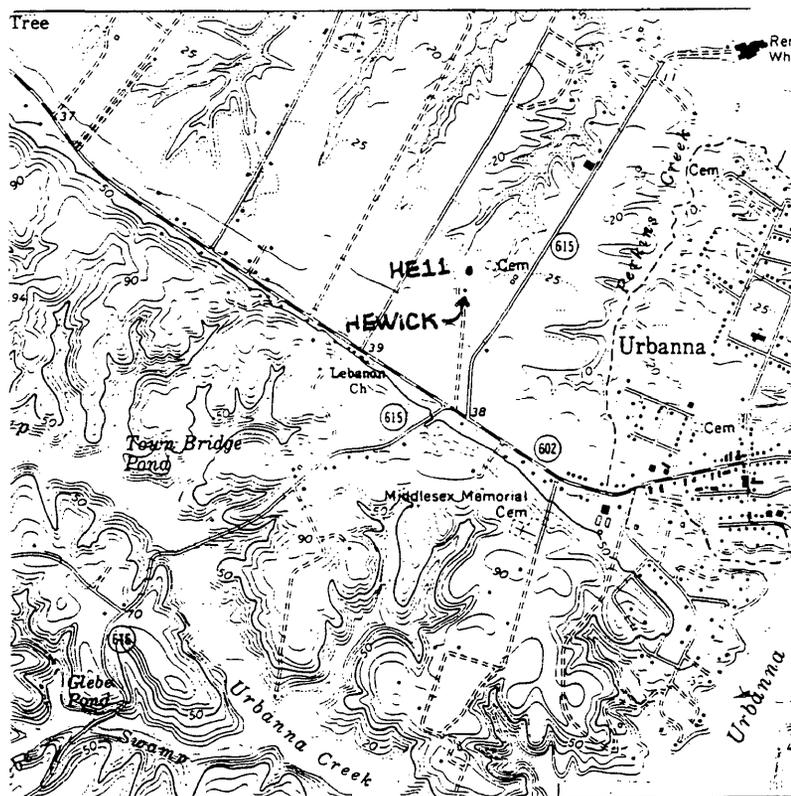
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson I (1645-1693) and II (1681-1727)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185 (804) 221-1063
May 21, 1990

DHL Number Assigned By:

JSW

Date:

23 May 90

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

Name of Site: HE Kitchen

Site Number: 44MX28

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Late eighteenth- and
 nineteenth-century American
 (disappeared by early twentieth
 century)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359960 Northing 4167140

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone: William Ryland of Urbanna did not remember this building standing in early twentieth century

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
 VA 23185; surveyed on 10/22 and 10/29/89 and
 4/1, 4/8, 4/15, and 4/22/90

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: On grounds of Hewick house (75 feet northwest of present house); water in ravine 75 feet west of site

Dimensions of Site: Unknown, but not larger than 50 feet north-south and 75 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site was discovered by shovel testing (25-foot interval throughout grounds); brick and feature fill discovered below plow zone; three 5-foot squares cleared of plow zone to reveal parts of brick wall, feature fill, and chimney fall (brick fragments); dates of tests are given above.

Condition and Present Land Use: Lawn

Specimens Obtained and Depository: The numerous artifacts recovered from the plow zone (screened) are unprocessed, but include pearlwares and whitewares, nineteenth-century stonewares, green and clear bottle glass, brick fragments, nails, etc. Animal bone and oyster shells are common. Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County Middlesex

Map Sheet Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number 44MX28

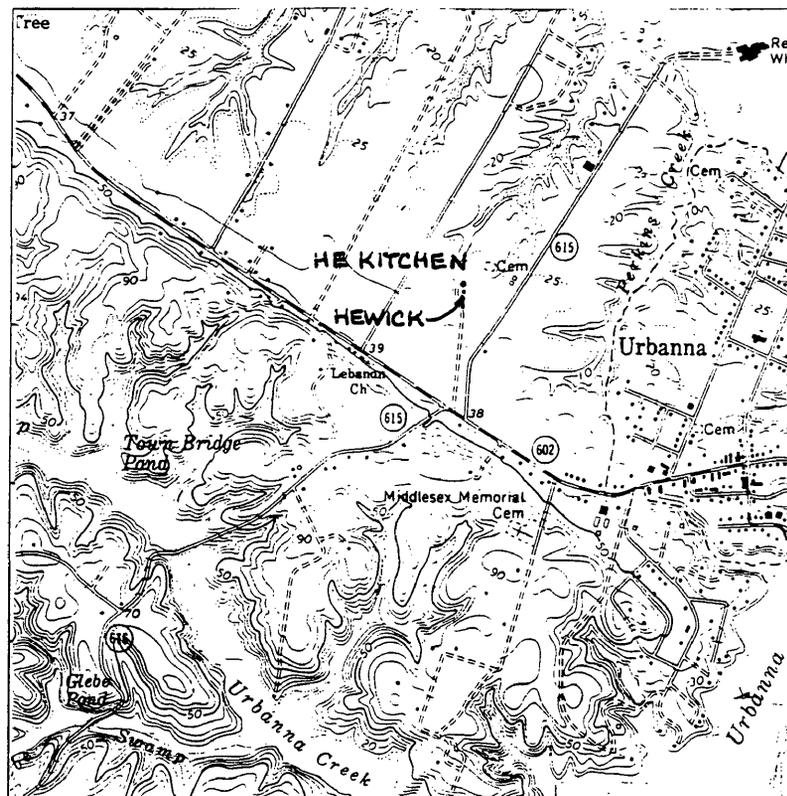
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map of shovel test units; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site

Recommendations: None; site will be preserved by the owners.

Additional Comments: Associated with Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832). Probably a kitchen outbuilding for Hewick house before a kitchen was added to the house in the nineteenth century.



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 221-1063
May 21, 1990

DHL Number Assigned By:

Jsw

Date:

23 May 90



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

Name of Site:

Site Number: 44MX29

Type of Site: Prehistoric habitation

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (probably
Middle Woodland)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna, VA

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359220 Northing 4169960

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

Owner Address/Telephone: Dan and Barbara Gill, Remlik Hall Farm, Remlik, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone: 804/758-2929

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart and students, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: On south bank of Lagrange Creek; high ground west of swamp

Dimensions of Site: 15 meters east-west; c. 30 meters north-south

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Area has recently been cleared of brush cover, although no further disturbance is planned; site was found by intuition, confirmed by shovel test

Condition and Present Land Use: Used as a pig lot in the past, now used as pasture

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Small flakes of quartzite and quartz; one sherd of shell-tempered ware (judged to be Mockley); one brick crumb (intrusive?). Artifacts were not saved. Owner has found artifacts in area.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None except owner (see above)

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna, VA

Site Number

44MX29

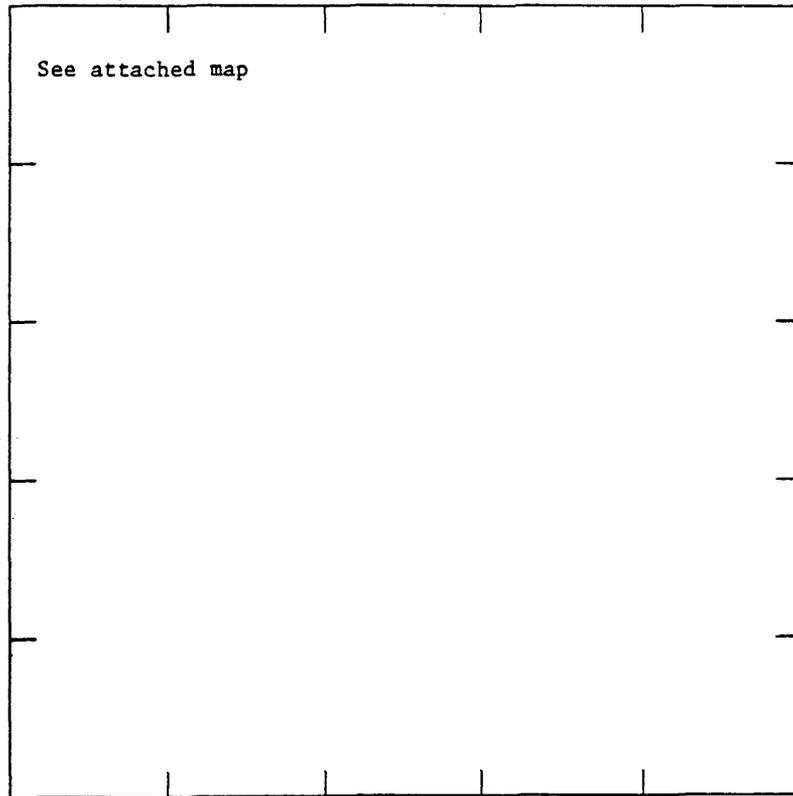
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
None



Photographic Documentation and Depository: None

Recommendations: Leave it alone, owner will conserve

Additional Comments: None



Scale:

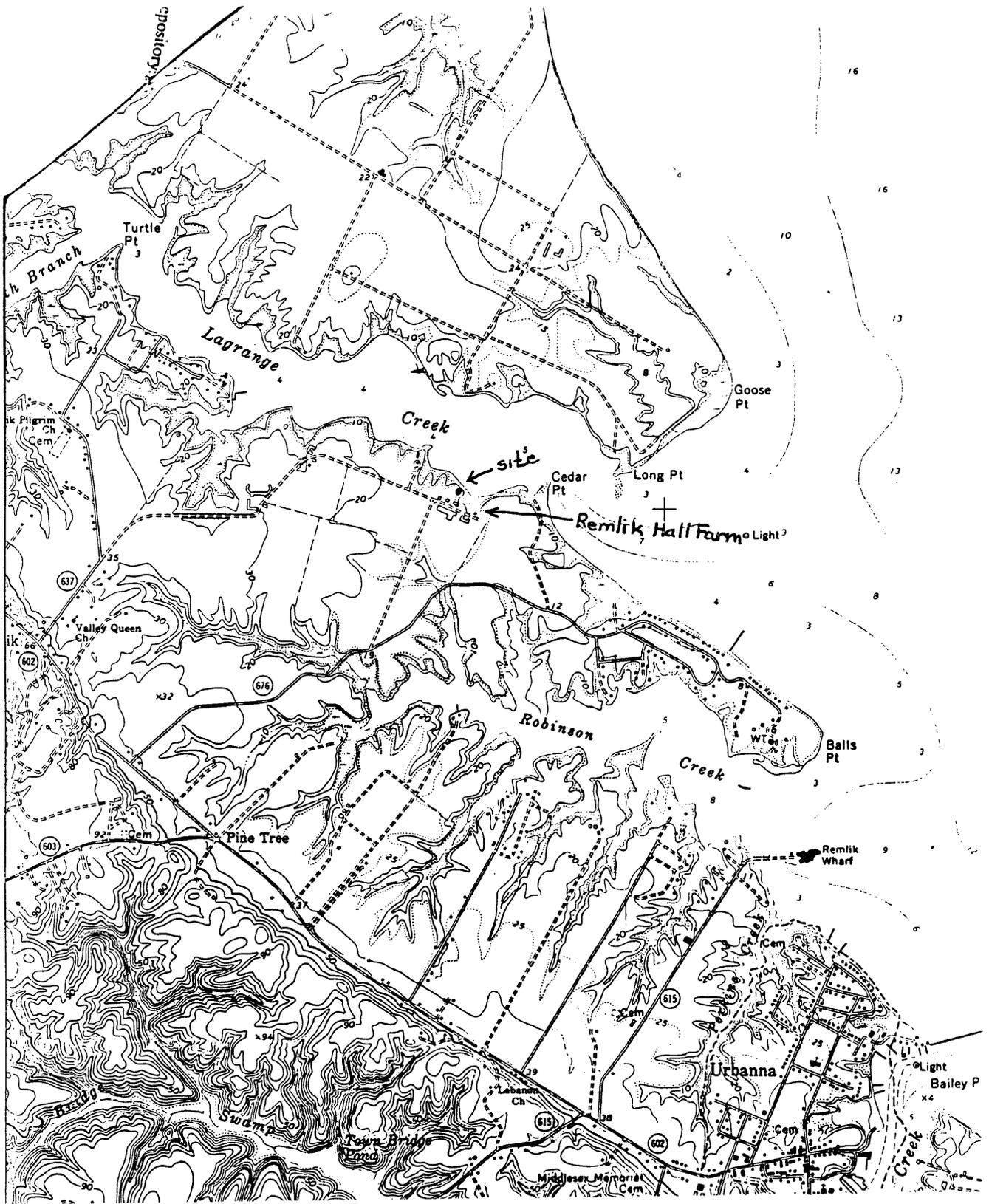
Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart
10/18/91

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

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

Name of Site: HE 8

Site Number: 44MX30

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(first half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1743)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359870 Northing 4167250

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
 VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, and 4/1/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field west of the grounds of
 the Hewick house; ravine 275 feet to the east of site carries water from spring;
 50 feet south of HP 2

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 76.4 feet north-south and 49.5 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell
 and artifacts; discovered in newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics
 and pipe stems collected from surface; brick fragments, green bottle glass, nails,
 and animal bone also present and some collected; collections made on dates
 surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include salt-glazed stoneware (2),
 white salt-glazed stoneware (6), brown salt-glazed stoneware (5), gray stoneware (6),
 unglazed stoneware (4), porcelain (3), pearlware (3), creamware (8), red earthen-
 ware (7), whiteware (2), unglazed earthenware (3), blue and white transfer print (1),
 yellow lead-glazed earthenware (1), slipware (2), colonoware (1), delftware (3),
 black glazed earthenware (1), clay pipe stems (15), green bottle neck and rim (1),
 nail fragments (2), bone fragments (7), tooth, cobblestone, quartz debris (5),
 Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number

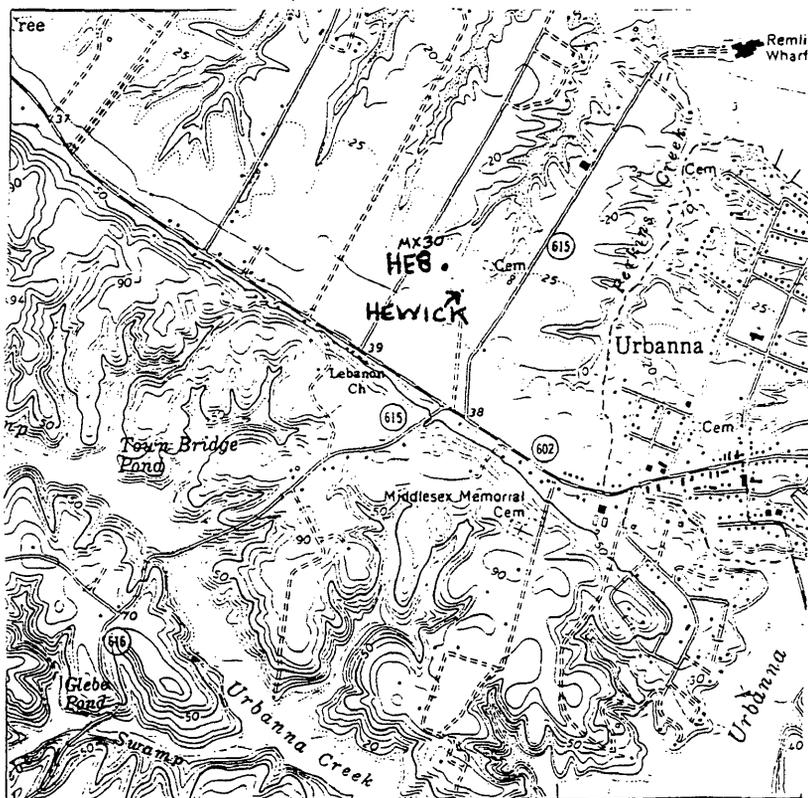
44MX30

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository: Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA
23185, (804) 221-1063
April 12, 1992

DHL Number Assigned By:

TJR

Date:



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

Name of Site: HE 9

Site Number: 44MX31

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Nineteenth-century
American

State/National Register Status:

(mean ceramic date = 1845)

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 360000 Northing 4167140

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/ Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
 VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18 and 3/25/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field east of the grounds of
 Hewick house; ravine to the east of site carries water from spring; 163 feet north
 of field.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 52.7 feet north-south and 41.4 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell and
 artifacts; discovered in a newly plowed field after rain; primarily ceramics
 collected from surface; green bottle glass, nail fragments, and brick also
 present and some collected. Collections made on dates surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: delftware (d), cream-
 ware (6), salt-glazed stoneware (2), gray stoneware (6), stoneware (5), red earthen-
 ware (11), burned earthenware (3), black unglazed earthenware (1), porcelain (5),
 whiteware (38), pipestem, bone fragments (2), button, bone button, plastic buttons
 (2), rubber button, milk white glass (6), clear bottle glass (2), green glass (5),
 light blue bottle glass (1), button hook, nail fragments (6), iron fragments (2),
 firecracked rock, slate fragment, brick fragments (2).

Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County

Middlesex

Map Sheet

Urbanna Quadrangle

Site Number

44MX31

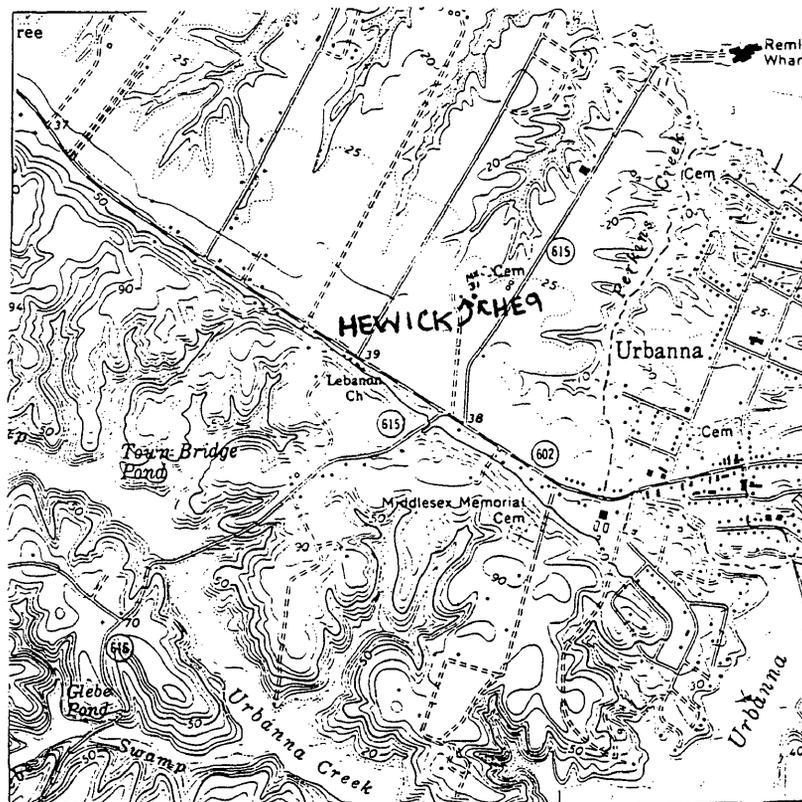
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Richard Allen Christian who owned Hewick between 1833 and his death in 1864.



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 221-1063
April 12, 1992

DHL Number Assigned By:

10-1

Date:



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

Name of Site: HE 12

Site Number: 44MX32

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1765)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359810 Northing 4167300

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, and 4/1/90.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field northwest of the grounds
of the Hewick house; intermittent water source 1500 feet west of site.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 36 feet east-west and 30 feet north-south

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell and
artifacts; discovered in a newly plowed field; primarily ceramics collected from
surface; green bottle glass, and brick fragments also present and some collected;
collections made on dates surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: bone fragments (3),
nail fragments (2), olive green fragments (3), wine bottle glass (7), pipe stems (8),
brick fragments with blue glaze (1), brown salt-glazed stoneware (4), gray salt-glazed
stoneware (1), buff stoneware (1), white salt-glazed stoneware (5), mustard yellow lead-
glazed earthenware (4), yellow lead-glazed red earthenware (1), unglazed red earthen-
ware (1), black lead-glazed earthenware (6), unglazed earthenware (2), black glazed red
earthenware (1), creamware (12), porcelain (4), delftware (2). Artifacts remain the
property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

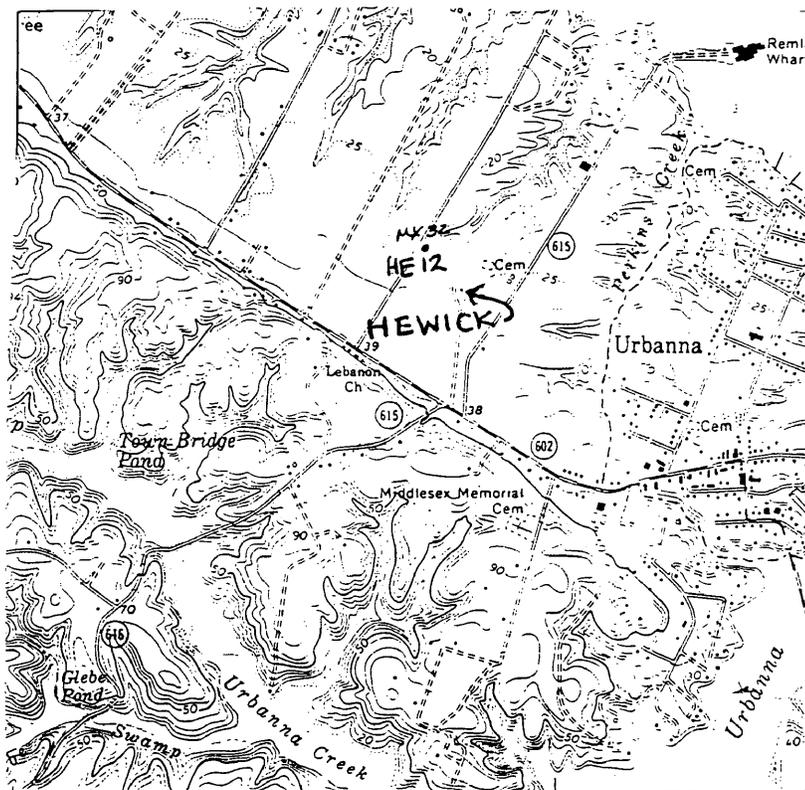
County Middlesex Map Sheet Urbanna Quadrangle Site Number 44MX32

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:
Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?- 1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Elaine Davis for Theodore R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; (804) 221-1063
April 13, 1992

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

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

Name of Site: HE 13

Site Number: 44MX33

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
English colonial (mean ceramic
date = 1754)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359820 Northing 4167280

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, 4/1/90.General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field northwest of the grounds of
Hewick house; intermittent water source approximately 1500 feet west of site.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 33 feet north-south and 52 feet north-south

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil discovered in newly plowed
field; primarily ceramics and pipe stems collected from surface; brick fragments,
green bottle glass also present and some collected; collections made on dates
surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: bone fragments (5),
clay pipe stem fragment, white salt-glazed stoneware (1), gray salt-glazed stone-
ware (3), brown salt-glazed stoneware (7), unglazed earthenware (6), whiteware (1),
creamware (4), pearlware (5), red unglazed earthenware (3), red earthenware with black
glaze (11), mustard yellow glazed earthenware (5), slipware (3), delftware (4),
porcelain (5). Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the
surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County MiddlesexMap Sheet Urbanna QuadrangleSite Number 44MX 33

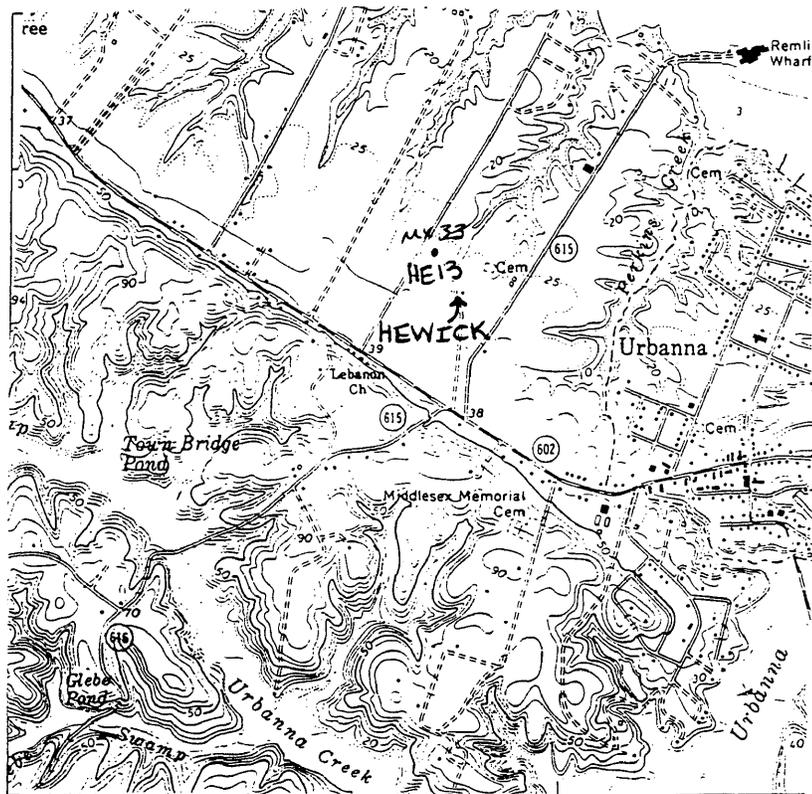
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Elaine S. Davis for Theodore R. Reinhart,
Department of Anthropology, College of
William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 221-1063

DHL Number Assigned By:

April 13, 1992

Date:



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

Name of Site: HE 14

Site Number: 44Mx34

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1777)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359760 Northing 4167350

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25, and 4/1/90General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field west of the grounds of
Hewick house; intermittent water source approximately 1050 feet east of site.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 73.25 feet north-south and 74.8 east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Site is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell and
artifacts; discovered in a newly plowed field; primarily ceramics and pipe stems
collected from surface; brick fragments and green bottle glass also present and some
collected; collections made on dates surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts include: clay pipe stems (2), red
earthenware clay pipe stem, bone fragments (2), iron nail fragments (2), quartz debris
fragments (2), blue clay bead, smokey gray glass, wine bottle neck and rim, porcelain
(2), creamware (14), unglazed earthenware (3), red earthenware with black glaze (17),
red earthenware with brown glaze (1), brown yellow glazed earthenware (1), unglazed
stoneware, buff colored salt-glazed stoneware (1), brown stoneware (2).Artifacts remain the property of the owner, now in possession of the surveyor for
study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County Middlesex
 Map Sheet Urbanna Quadrangle
 Site Number 44Mx34

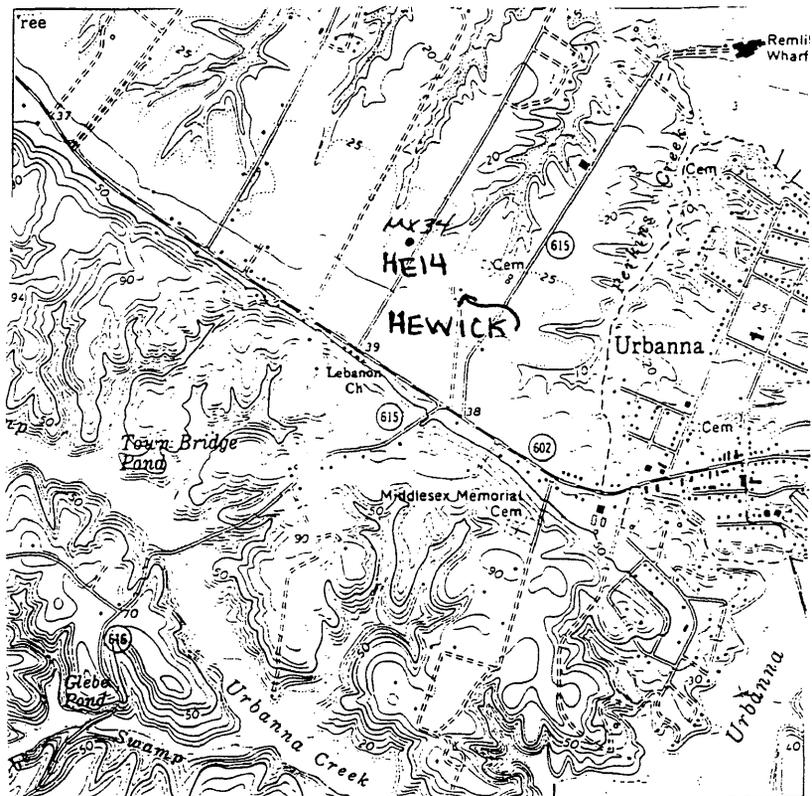
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured map made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Elaine S. Davis for Theodore R. Reinhart,
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and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185
(804) 221-1063

DHL Number Assigned By:

April 13, 1992

Date:



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

Name of Site: HE 15

Site Number: 44MX35

Type of Site: Historic, domestic

Cultural Affiliation: Eighteenth-century
(second half) English colonial
(mean ceramic date = 1784)

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Urbanna Quadrangle

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 359730 Northing 4167370

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: R. E. Battleson, P.O. Box 82, Urbanna, VA 23175

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): T. R. Reinhart, Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,
VA 23185; surveyed on 3/18, 3/25 and 4/1/90.General Environment and Nearest Water Source: In agricultural field west of grounds of Hewick
house; intermittent water source approximately 1000 feet east of site.

Dimensions of Site: Approximately 73.46 feet north-south and 101.1 feet east-west

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Soil is marked by dark soil containing oyster shell and
artifacts; discovered in a newly plowed field; primarily ceramic and pipe stem
fragments, green bottle glass, and nails also present and some collected; collections
made on dates surveyed (see above).

Condition and Present Land Use: Agricultural field

Specimens Obtained and Depository: Surface artifacts collected include: iron nails (2),
copper alloy button, wine bottle neck and rim fragment, clay pipe bowl fragments (11),
pipe stem fragments (5), firecracked cobblestone fragments (2), gray stoneware (4),
brown stoneware (3), unglazed stoneware (1), porcelain (2), delftware (1), red
earthenware (4), red earthenware with black glaze (7), creamware (23), earthen-
ware (1), unglazed earthenware (1), pearlware (5). Artifacts remain property of the
owner, now in possession of the surveyor for study.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

County MiddlesexMap Sheet Urbanna QuadrangleSite Number 44MX35

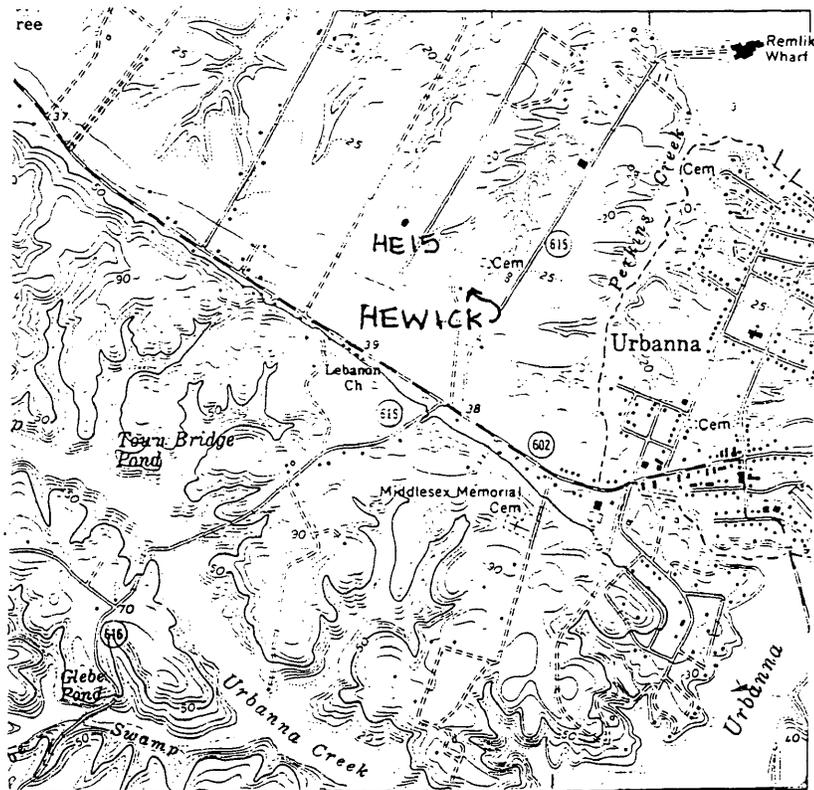
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field journal of the surveyor and measured maps made of sites; see also senior thesis at Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, by Tracey Elizabeth Whitesell, "The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A Documentary History" (1990).

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Surveyor has slides and black-and-white photographs of the site area.

Recommendations: None; site will be tested by the surveyor and preserved by the owners in the future.

Additional Comments: Possibly associated with Christopher Robinson III (1705-1768) and IV (1754-1775) and Elizabeth Robinson Steptoe (?-1832)



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Elaine S. Davis for Theodore R. Reinhart,
Department of Anthropology, College of William
and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185; (804) 221-1063
April 13, 1992

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

APPENDIX C

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REPORTS ON MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGY AT DHR AND
IN THE QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF
VIRGINIA

(Letters and numbers above entries indicate DHR report library designations)

MX 1

Pepper, Kathleen

1981 A Quantification of the Ceramics from Deer Chase (MX 7). Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, Williamsburg. On file, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

MX 2

Wittkofski, J. Mark

1980 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Witbeck and Frazier Bulkhead Construction, Piankatank Shores, Middlesex County, Virginia. Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, Williamsburg. On file, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

MX 3

Bott, Keith

1980 Review and Compliance Phase I Reconnaissance Summary, Route 669, Middlesex County, Virginia. Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, Williamsburg. Submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. On file, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

MX 4

Hunter, Robert R., Jr., James L. Knickerbocker, Samuel G. Margolin, Michael E. Warner, and Martha W. McCartney.

1988 Archaeological Survey of the North End Plantation, Deltaville, Virginia. Virginia Archaeological Services, Inc., Williamsburg. Submitted to W. G. Lloyd and Company, Deltaville, Virginia. On file, Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

MX 5

Gallucci, Mark, Scott M. Hudlow, and Charles M. Downing
 1992 A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the
 Proposed Route 33 Project, Middlesex County,
 Virginia. William and Mary Center for
 Archaeological Research, Williamsburg.
 Submitted to Virginia Department of
 Transportation. On file, Department of
 Historic Resources, Richmond.

MX 6

Hudlow, Scott M. and Charles M. Downing
 1992 Phase II Architectural Evaluations of
 Structure 59-12 (March Pungo), Structure 59-63
 (Walker House), Structure 59-51 (Rappahannock
 High School), and Structure 59-55 (Daniel-Hart
 Store), Associated with the Route 33 Project,
 Middlesex County, Virginia. William and Mary
 Center for Archaeological Research,
 Williamsburg. Submitted to Virginia
 Department of Transportation. On file,
 Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Middlesex County Archaeology Articles in the Quarterly
 Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Kerby, Merle D.

1966 Ground Stone Artifact. Quarterly Bulletin of
 the Archeological Society of Virginia
 20(4):115.

Middlesex County Archaeology Articles in The Chesopiean.

Reinhart, Theodore R.

1993 Archaeology in Support of Local History. The
 Chesopiean 31(1-2):1-11.

APPENDIX D

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS ON HEWICK PLANTATION

- Bartow, Amy
1993 An Analysis of Clothing, Personal, and Tobacco Pipe Artifacts Found at Hewick Plantation, 1989-1992. Senior Thesis. Department of Anthropology. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Blake, Marie E.
1993 In the Dirt and in the Documents: A Search for Gender. Paper presented at Annual Conference of the Virginia Academy of Sciences, Norfolk, Virginia.

1994 Archaeology of a Female Landowner 1768-1832. Unpublished M.A. thesis. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Durfee, Jeannine M.
1992 Who built Hewick and When? Senior thesis. Department of Anthropology. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Freese, Heather
1994 A Distributional Study of Surface Artifacts from Hewick. Senior thesis. Department of Anthropology. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Hays, Rebecca L.
1994 Eighteenth Century Wine Bottle Glass at the Hewick Plantation (44MX26). Senior thesis. Department of Anthropology. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Reinhart, Theodore R.
1991 Archaeology and Popular History: The Case of Hewick. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia.

1993 Archaeology in Support of Local History. The Chesopiean 31(1-2):1-11.

Whitesell, Tracey Elizabeth

1990

The Robinsons of Middlesex County: A
Documentary History. Senior thesis.
Department of Anthropology. College of
William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

APPENDIX E

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS BY VIRGINIA CLG'S

City of Suffolk

Frazier Associates

1990 Historic District Guidelines. City of Suffolk, Virginia. Frazier Associates, Staunton, Virginia. Submitted to City of Suffolk, Virginia.

Lichtenberger, Randy M., Melissa L. Groveman, and Anna L. Gray
1994 An Archaeological Assessment of the City of Suffolk, Virginia. William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg. Submitted to City of Suffolk, Virginia.

The City of Fairfax, Virginia

Frazier Associates

1993 Design Guidelines, The Old Town Fairfax Historic and Transition Districts. Frazier Associates, Staunton, Virginia. Submitted to the City of Fairfax, Virginia.

Lilly, Thomas G., Jr., and Daniel F. Cassidy

1994 Archaeological Assessment, Predictive Model, & Management Plan for the City of Fairfax, Virginia. Garrow and Associates, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina. Submitted to the City of Fairfax.

City of Manassas

Frazier Associates

1990 City of Manassas Historic District Handbook. Frazier Associates, Staunton, Virginia. Submitted to the City of Manassas.

Charlottesville

Department of Community Development

1993 Historic Preservation Plan. Department of Community Development, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Department of Community Development

1993 Survey of 18 National Register Properties and
Proposal for Local Designation. Department of
Community Development, Charlottesville,
Virginia.

Huppert, Ann C.

1994 Survey of the Ridge Street Historic District
and Proposal for Local Designation.
Department of Community Development,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

VITA

Randy Michael Lichtenberger

Born in Monticello, New York, October 28, 1967. Graduated from Monticello High School in that city, June 1986. B.A., State University of New York at Binghamton, 1990, majoring in geology and American history. Attended law school at The George Washington University National Law Center from August 1990 through December 1991 before withdrawing to pursue a career in archaeology. Entered The College of William and Mary in August 1993. M.A. expected May 1995, The College of William and Mary, anthropology with a concentration in historical archaeology.