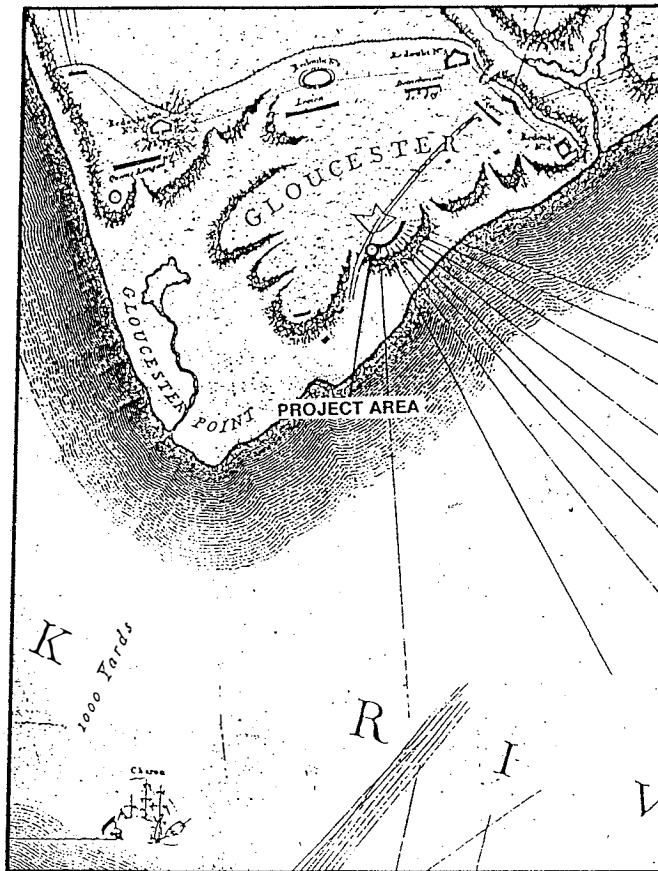


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*If you need additional information, contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey & Information Management Division, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221*

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF A NEW SITE FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY AND  
PATHOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER AT  
VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Prepared for  
Virginia Institute of Marine Science

March 1994



The College Of  
**WILLIAM & MARY**

**A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF  
A NEW SITE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY  
AND PATHOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER AT  
VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE  
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

**VDHR FILE NO. 91-289-S**

**Submitted to:**

Virginia Institute of Marine Science  
Gloucester County, Virginia

**Submitted by:**

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research  
The College of William and Mary  
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

**Project Directors**

Donald W. Linebaugh  
Dennis B. Blanton

**Authors**

Thomas F. Higgins III  
Martha McCartney  
Charles M. Downing

**March 21, 1994**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I archaeological survey of a new site for the proposed Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center in Gloucester County, Virginia, was undertaken by staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) on September 28, 1993. This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological resources within the project area (approximately 11,933 m<sup>2</sup> [39,150 ft.<sup>2</sup>]). The work included a review of the existing archaeological sites and an evaluation of extant documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the project area. This information served as the basis for the design and completion of the Phase I archaeological survey.

Phase I background research and testing within the project area has identified the presence of archaeological resources dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. These resources, consisting of cultural deposits and artifact scatter, are the remains of domestic occupations. The research results indicate that these resources are associated with previously identified Sites 44GL171 and 44GL177. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century deposits/features (44GL171 and 44GL177) were identified immediately adjacent to the project area in the early 1980s (Farmer, personal communication 1992; Hazzard, personal communication 1993; Higgins et al. 1993a, 1993b). The current survey identified new components of these sites along the eastern and western portions of the project area.

In light of what has been previously documented about Sites 44GL177 and 44GL171, the archaeological resources identified during this Phase I investigation may prove to be a valuable part of Gloucester Point's rich historical and archaeological data base. **In view of the potential archaeological significance of resources associated with Site 44GL171 and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II evaluation is recommended. In view of the potential archaeological significance of resources associated with Site 44GL177 and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II evaluation is recommended for the unevaluated portion of Site 44GL177 within the project area.**

## REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

Authors:	Thomas F. Higgins Martha McCartney Charles M. Downing
Graphics and Report Production Editors:	Donald W. Linebaugh David W. Lewes
Graphics Contributors:	John D. Roberts Yujin Asai
Artifact Inventory:	Deborah L. Davenport Anna L. Gray
Historical Researchers:	Martha McCartney Charles M. Downing
Copy Editor:	Katherine Rawson

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## CHAPTER 1: Introduction

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On September 28, 1993, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) undertook a Phase I archaeological survey of a new site for the location of the proposed Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center in Gloucester County, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on three other parcels for this facility in 1990. The results of that work are documented in *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sites for the VIMS Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center, Gloucester Point, Virginia* (Higgins and McCartney 1991a). The current investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological resources within the new project area. The work included a review of the existing archaeological sites and an evaluation of the extant documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the project area. This information served as the basis for the design and completion of the Phase I archaeological survey.

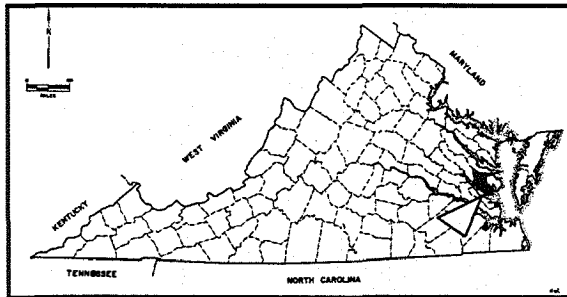


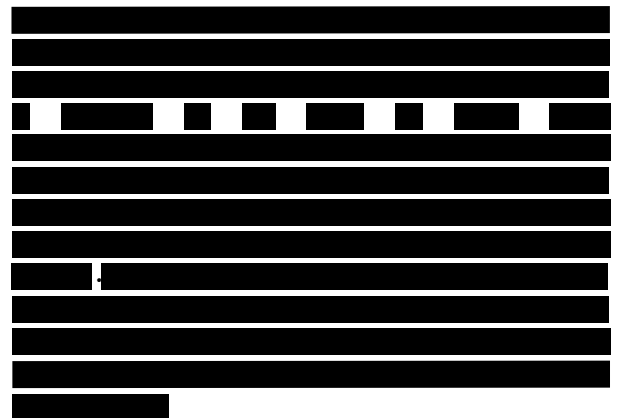
Figure 1. Project area location.

This project was conducted under the overall direction of Center Co-Directors Donald W. Linebaugh and Dennis B. Blanton. Thomas F. Higgins III served as Project Archaeologist and was responsible for the organization and implementation of the field program and report preparation. Mr. Higgins was assisted in the field by WMCAR staff members Robert Haas and Kenneth Stuck. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis were conducted by Deborah L. Davenport. Historical research was conducted by Martha McCartney and Charles M. Downing. Mr. Linebaugh

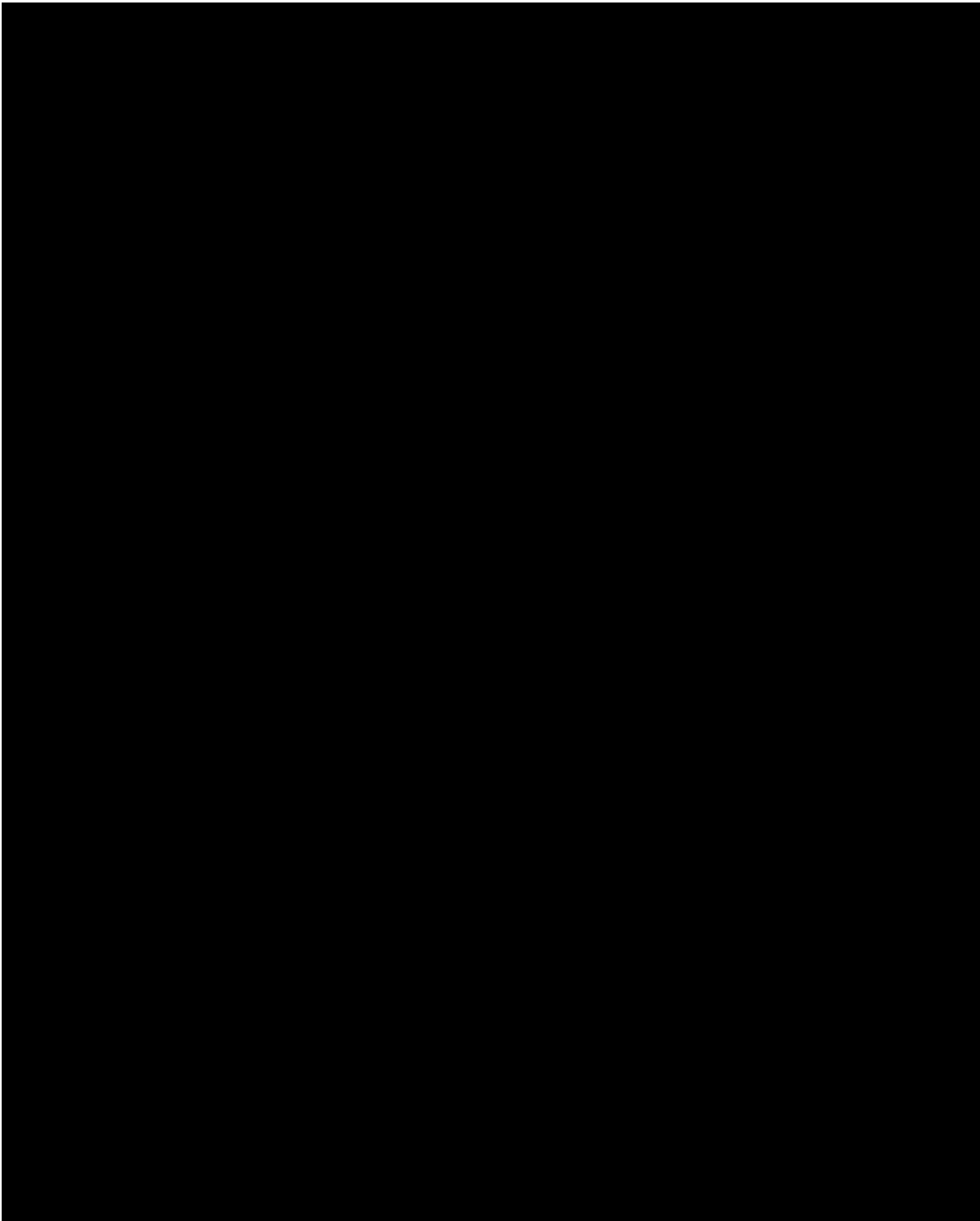
oversaw the administrative aspects of the project. Final drawings for this project were prepared by John D. Roberts and Yujin Asai. Fieldnotes, artifacts, drawings, and other project documentation are stored at the WMCAR, Williamsburg, Virginia.

### Project Area Description

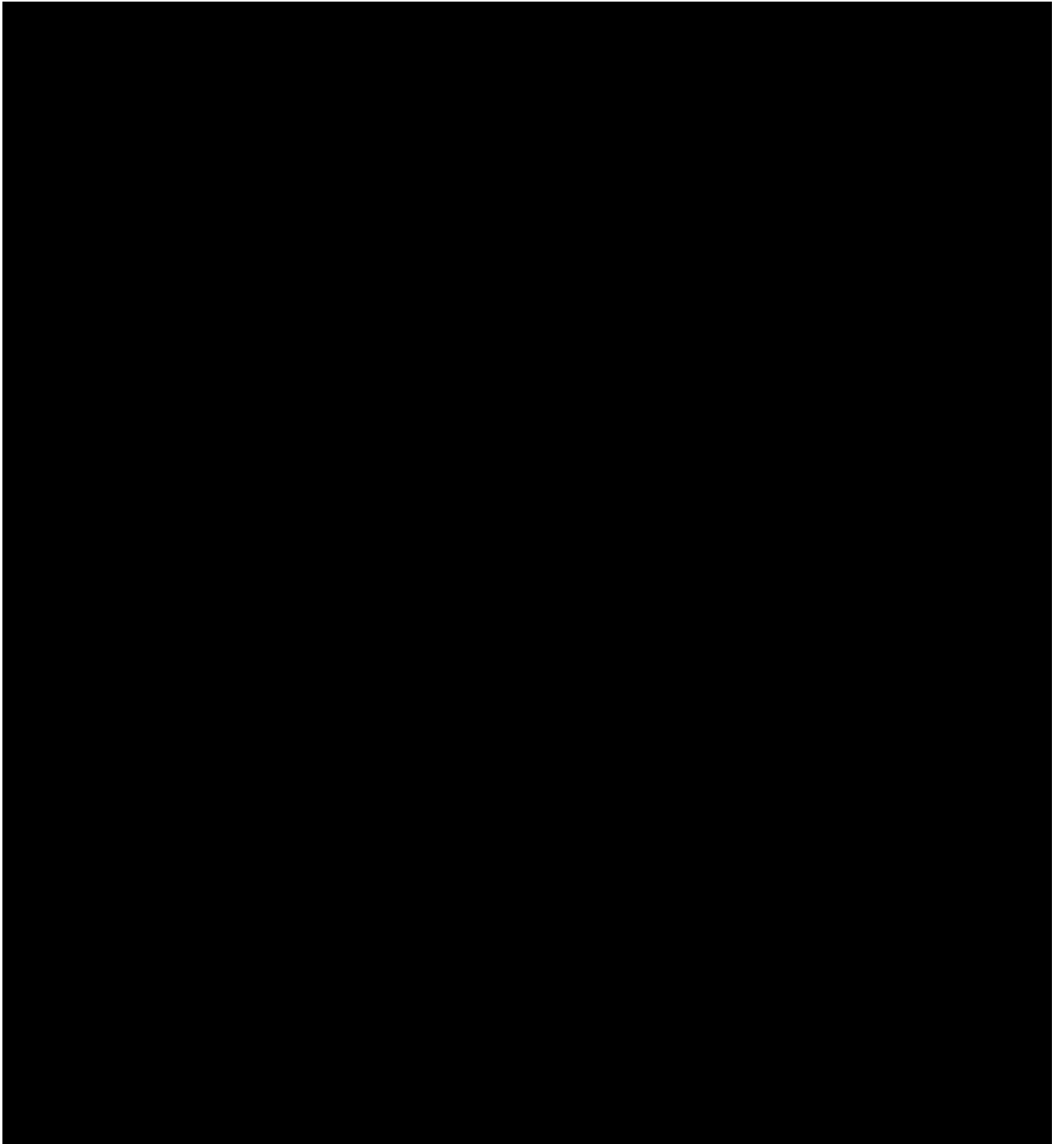
The project area measures approximately 11,933 m<sup>2</sup> (39,150 ft.<sup>2</sup>) and consists of a lawn and parking lot



The topography is generally flat along the northern portion of the project area; however, it gradually slopes to the southwest approaching the York River. The maximum elevation in the vicinity of the project area is approximately 9 m (30 ft.) above sea level. The soil at this location consists of Rumford loamy fine sand, with 2 to 6% slopes. This gently sloping soil is well drained to excessively drained (Newhouse et al. 1980).



*Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 7.5-minute Achilles 1983, Clay Bank 1984, Poquoson West 1983, and Yorktown 1984 topographic quadrangles).*



*Figure 3. Project area, plan showing sites in immediate vicinity.*

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## **CHAPTER 2: Overview of Prehistoric Resources**

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### **Introduction**

This section provides a background summary of current knowledge about the prehistoric cultural resources in the region. It includes a brief chronology of the cultural periods that have been identified for Gloucester County, a list of known prehistoric archaeological sites within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area, and a discussion of potential site distribution based on this background research.

### **Previous Research on Prehistoric Resources**

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) site files and archaeological report library in Richmond were searched for records of previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area. This search revealed three prehistoric archaeological sites, 44GL280, 44GL282, and 44YO251, within that radius (Figure 4). All are listed as limited-activity Woodland sites.

### **Anticipated Site Types and Locational Models**

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

### *Paleoindian Period (before 8,000 B.C.)*

Although very little is understood about the Paleoindian period within the local area, research in other regions of the state and out-of-state indicate that people have occupied Eastern North America for at least 12,000 years. The cultural groups of this period are characterized as a mobile population of hunting bands exploiting resources, including large game animals, over a wide but circumscribed area. Although mammoth and mastodon are generally thought to be the principal megafauna hunted by these early groups, some scholars (e.g., Gardner 1980) suggest that the retreating Pleistocene environment severely diminished the number of these large game animals prior to human occupation of this region. This in turn forced a reliance on deer and elk. While hunting has traditionally been emphasized for this period, these groups undoubtedly exploited a variety of other food sources.

The diagnostic materials commonly associated with this period are fluted projectile points. These are often found in association with specialized tools crafted from high quality cherts and jaspers; they have not been associated with other materials. Sites of this period are extremely scarce and are unlikely to be represented within the project area.

### *Archaic Period (8,000 to 1,000 B.C.)*

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

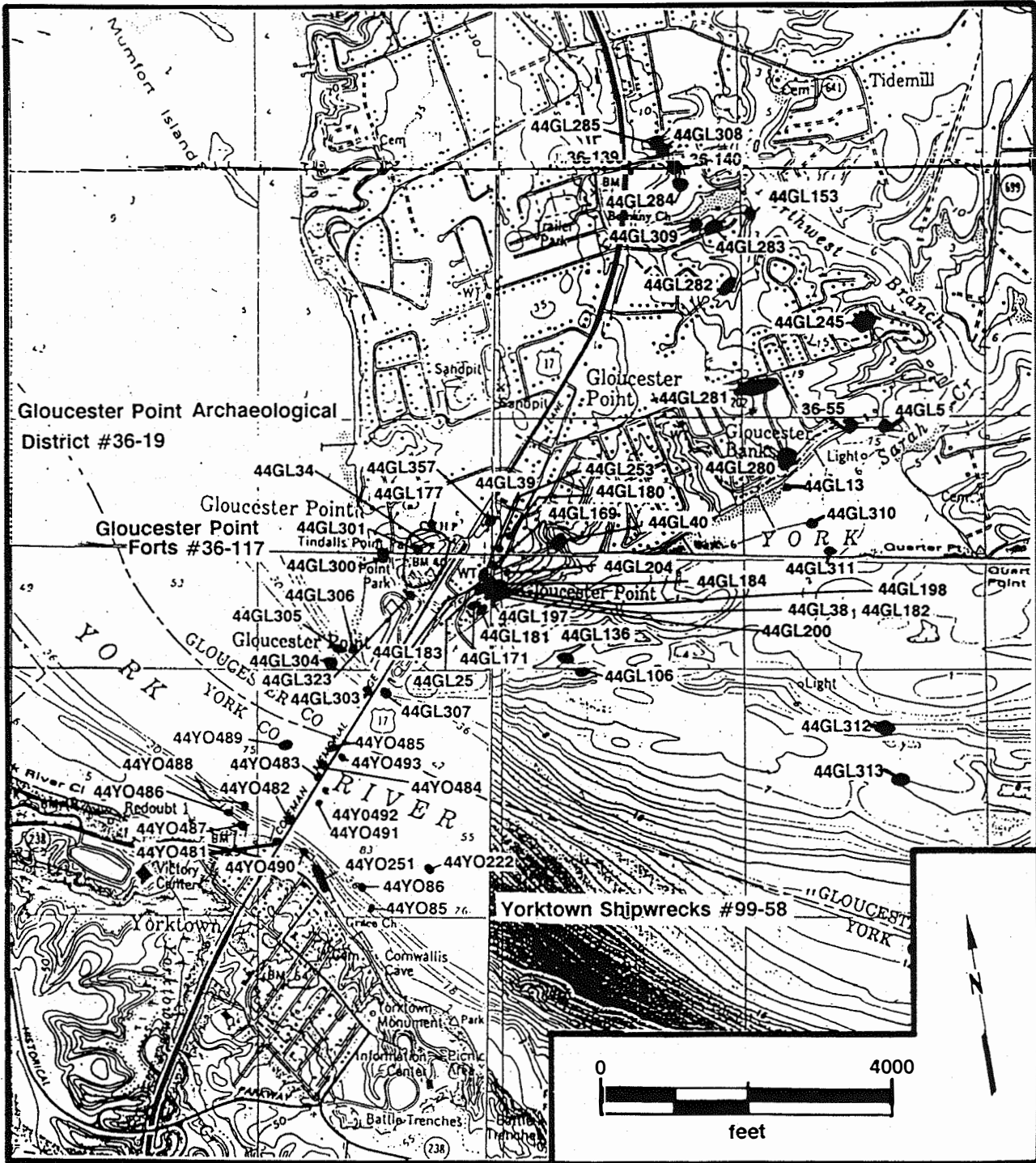


Figure 4. Previously identified archaeological resources (USGS 7.5-minute Achilles 1983, Clay Bank 1984, Poquoson West 1983, and Yorktown 1984 topographic quadrangles).

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

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

#### *Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 1607)*

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

With the emergence of a horticultural economy during the Early Woodland, fired clay vessels were introduced. The marked variation in ceramic types, distinguished by differences in manufacturing techniques, clays, tempering materials, and stylistic attributes, have allowed archaeologists to distinguish many cultural traditions within three Woodland subperiods. Lithic types indicative of the gradual shift in economic strategies have been identified and also serve as principal diagnostic indicators for the three Woodland phases. Further work in the local area is necessary in order to refine known lithic and ceramic typologies and to clarify the cultural traditions of which they were a part.

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## CHAPTER 3: Overview of Historic Resources

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### Introduction

This background history presents historical context for investigation of the project area including the results of cartographic research into the history of the project area, a list of known historical sites within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area, and a predictive model of site distribution based on this background research.

### Historical Research

#### *Research Strategy*

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

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

Faithful transcriptions of the official records of the Virginia government, first as a colony and then as a commonwealth, were utilized extensively. Records of the Virginia Land Office were reviewed in abstract form. E. G. Swem's *Virginia Historical Index* was examined as was the index to the *Virginia Gazette*. Reference works on the American Revolution and the Civil War were used. Several seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century narratives known to contain data on Gloucester Point were also examined. Excerpts from the published account of Gabriel

Joachim du Perron, who visited Gloucester Point shortly after the British surrendered at Yorktown, were translated from French into English. His narrative sheds considerable light on the British army's occupation of Gloucester Point at the close of the Revolutionary War.

#### *Data Limitations*

Gloucester Point, a topographically distinctive feature, was included on maps made by successive generations of cartographers. Military maps prepared during and after the American Revolution and at the time of the Civil War provide important data on how the land in the vicinity of the study area was utilized. Because Gloucester Point protrudes into the York River, its strategic importance in the colony's defense was generally recognized by the mid-seventeenth century. Consequently, official records clearly document the construction and maintenance of the succession of fortifications that were built at Gloucester Point.

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

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

## *Historical Background*

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

In February 1632/1633, Virginia's Executive Council ordered the construction of a tobacco storage warehouse "at the Rocks against Tyndall's Point to be used by all inhabitants of the Charles River." This order implies that Tindall's Point was a well-known landmark on a commonly used shipping route (Hening 1809-1823:I:205). Although a planter named Thomas Anderson reportedly was living at Tindall's Point by 1640, the earliest known patentee of land in that vicinity was Argoll Yeardley, who on October 12, 1640, was granted 4,000 acres (Gray 1928:12; Mason 1946:I:83; Nugent 1934-1979:I:126). Yeardley quickly disposed of his acreage, which changed hands several times during the next two decades. By 1666, William Todd owned 500 acres at Tindall's Point. In 1674, when Todd's son and heir repatented half of his father's tract, he noted that his 250 acres lay "at Tindalls point on a cove dividing from John Leeke along York River to Edward Mumford's line . . . to the North side of the Great Road." Todd's patent and numerous others for land in the vicinity of Tindall's Point refer to this thoroughfare that extended toward the point. The patent of John Leeke, whose land adjoined the Todd acreage at the cove, also notes its proximity to the great road (Mason 1946:I:46, 75; Nugent 1969-1979:II:75, 152, 155).

On September 26, 1667, Virginia's governor recommended to the Grand Assembly that a fort be built at Tindall's Point and at four other locations "for the safety of such ships as will arrive," a stratagem

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

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

During 1676, when the popular uprising known as Bacon's Rebellion swept through the colony, the youthful Nathaniel Bacon took his men "over the York River at Tyndalls Poynt to find Coll. Brent," a reference to Giles Brent, who at first had sided with Bacon and then withdrawn his support (Stanard

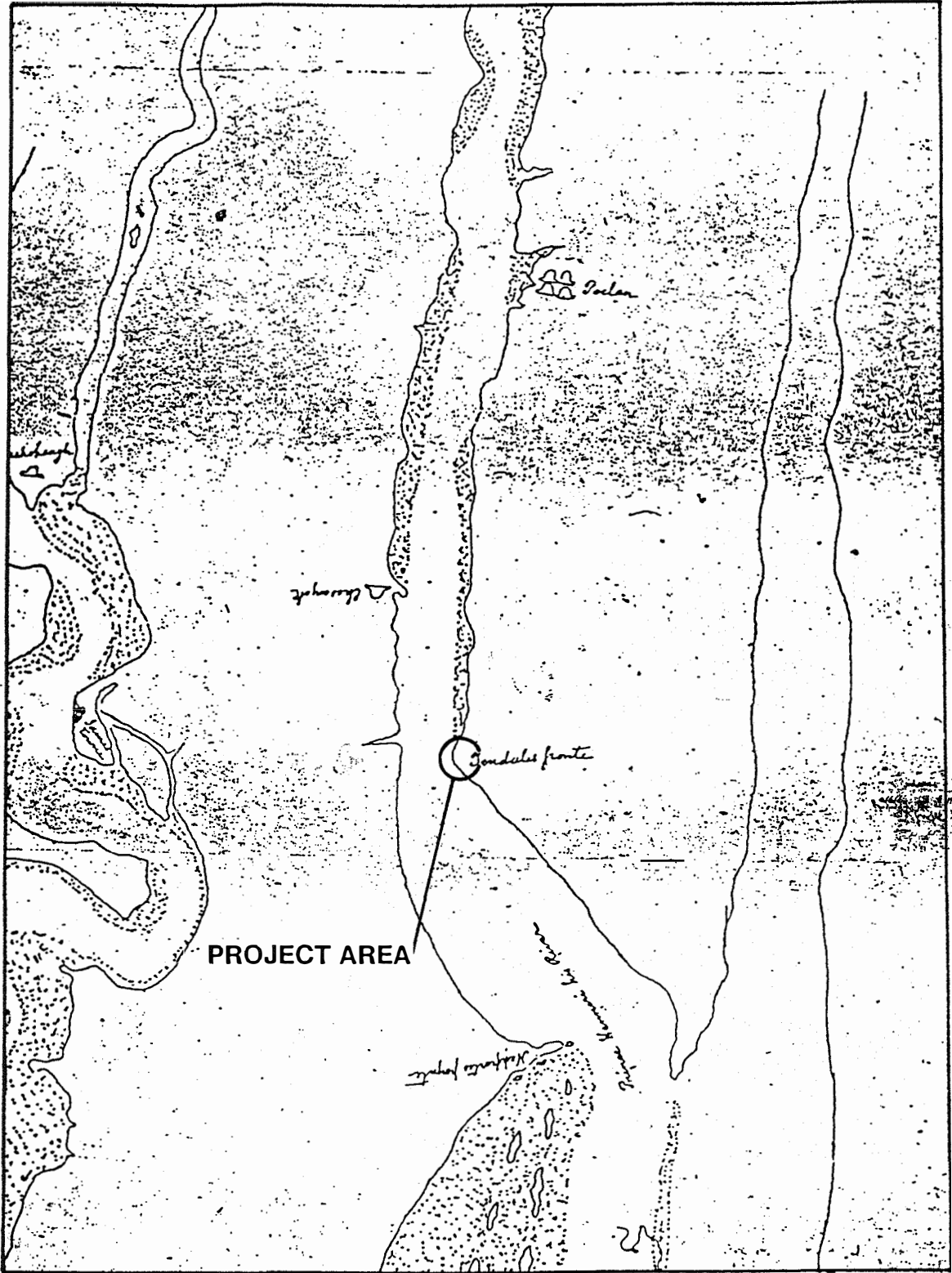


Figure 5. The Draught (Tindall 1608).



1908:99). After Bacon's supporters burned the statehouse at Jamestown, government officials considered building the colony's new seat of government at Tindall's Point, making it the capital of the colony (Hening 1809-1823:II:405; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:135). Governor William Berkeley made two personal visits to Tindall's Point late in 1676. He returned in 1677 with four ships and two sloops and dispatched his men to round up straggling rebels. On being apprehended, Nathaniel Bacon's followers were tried on board Berkeley's ship while it rode at anchor at Tindall's Point, and then transported across the river, where they were hanged (Stanard 1913:238, 251; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:70).

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

In June 1680, when the Virginia Assembly responded to the king's urging to "dispose the planters to build [towns] upon every river, and especially one at least on every great river" by passing an act promoting urban development, Tindall's Point was one of the 20 locations selected as town sites. Half-acre lots were offered for sale at a cheap price, but purchasers were obliged to begin construction of a dwelling or warehouse within three months or forfeit their land, which could be resold (Hening 1809-1823:II:473). However, the 1680 town act carried with it some controversial restrictions. All goods exported to or from Virginia after January 1, 1681, were to pass through one of the planned towns. After September 29, 1681, virtually all goods imported into the colony, including slaves, English servants, and merchandise, were to be landed and sold at these new ports of entry (Reps 1972:66; McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:473).

In accordance with the 1680 town act, surveyors were employed to lay out each of the proposed towns, which were to be 50 acres and laid out in half-acre lots. Storehouses for tobacco were to be established simultaneously at each town. The land surrounding the cove at Tindall's Point was selected as the site of

Gloucester County's port town, later officially called Gloucester Town. John Williams, whose land flanked the east side of the cove, and Lawrence Smith, whose acreage bordered it on the west, were paid £10,000 of tobacco for their land. The town's tobacco storage warehouse was to be "att [sic] Tindall Creek side on John Williams land" (Hening 1809-1823:II:65,473; Reps 1972:66). In November 1682, the House of Burgesses authorized payment of the surveyor who had laid out Gloucester Town (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/1660-1693:171). Although the 1680 Gloucester Town plat apparently has not survived, a 1707 version is thought to duplicate the previous lot layout, a gridiron plan (Reps 1972:88; Carey 1707).

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

In 1691 a second town act was passed that confirmed the tenets of the earlier legislation. Many of the port towns designated in 1680 were reappointed, including Gloucester Town, which was then described as being "part on Col. Lawrence Smith and part on Rebecca Rhyodes" land (Hening 1809-1823:III:59). The 1691 act produced a spurt of town founding, including the establishment of Yorktown, which lay across the river from Tindall's Point. Although the Grand Assembly suspended the 1691 town act only two years after it was passed, later the legislation was partially reinstated. It was not, however, until 1706, when a third and final town-planning act was passed, that urban planning was undertaken in earnest (Reps 1972:86-87). Official records dating to May 1691 describe the "Port at Tindalls Point" as being safe and well defended by fortifications on both sides of the river, a statement that implies that there were port facilities of some sort at Gloucester Town (McIlwaine 1918-1919:I:139).

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

During August 1692, the colony's Lt. Governor decided that 11 great guns should be mounted at Tindall's Point and hired a man to build carriages for them. Later, Robert Beverley was reimbursed for the payments he had made in order to have "eight great guns mounted at Tindall's Point" (McIlwaine 1925:I:266, 305, 331; Stanard 1916a:401). Between February 1694 and March 25, 1695, Thomas Emmerson served as gunner at Tindall's Point; he was succeeded by Richard Dunbar, the fort's gunner between 1695 and 1699 (McIlwaine 1925:I:331, 410, 439).

During 1698 and 1699, the Tindall's Point and York forts and their stores were inspected regularly, and the accounts of their gunners were audited (McIlwaine 1925:I:426, 430; II:151; V:396). During the late 1690s, a platform that measured 160 ft. long and 60 ft. wide was built at the Tindall's Point fort. Official records disclose, however, that by the time the man who built the platform was paid for his services, it was already "utterly decayed and rotten." Moreover, although eight field carriages reportedly were at the Tindall's Point fort, "never any Guns were yet mounted" on them, and it was deemed too risky to store gunpowder on the shore (McIlwaine 1925:I:429, 432; Tyler 1902-1903:165). On May 9, 1699, the

Executive Council voted to spend no more money on the fortifications at Tindall's Point, York, or James City; to discharge their gunners; and to remove the guns and powder from these forts to places of greater safety (McIlwaine 1925:433, 462). William Segars (Sears), who petitioned for his salary as gunner at Tindall's Point, noted that he "took care of the Powder that was lodged in the Magazine there" (McIlwaine 1925:II:404). Several other men who had worked "about the fort at Tindall's Point" requested payment for their services (Stanard 1916b:98; Palmer 1875-1893:I:60).

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

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

In November 1711, Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood reported to the House of Burgesses that several forts had been erected due to the threat posed by the French and that 70 cannon had been distributed among the forts at Old Point Comfort, Yorktown, Jamestown, and Tindall's Point (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1702/1703-1712:xli). Official reports reveal that the fort at Tindall's Point had 15 guns in its battery or platform (Chandler and Swem 1930:249; McIlwaine 1925:III:283). Spotswood directed his personal attention to the status of the colony's fortifications and reported to his superiors that in the fall of 1711 he made a total of six trips to Tindall's Point and Yorktown "to trace out and carry on the Line Batteries there" (Chandler and Swem 1923:41). In May 1721, the batteries at Yorktown and

Tindall's Point were repaired, "great guns Mounted thereon," and a supply of powder and ball was sent there in readiness (McIlwaine 1925:III:542-543). Spotswood declared that he deemed it essential that "ffit [sic] persons be appointed to take care of the Batteries erected for the defense of the several Rivers and to have the Charge of the Stores of War lodged thereat" (McIlwaine 1925:IV:16).

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

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

In 1713, when the Virginia Assembly passed an act creating a tobacco inspection system in hopes of improving the quality, uniformity, and reputation of colonial tobacco, Tindall's Point was selected as the site of an official tobacco inspection warehouse (Middleton 1953:120; Hening 1809-1823:I:205). Two men, who were designated tobacco inspectors, were issued scales and weights so that they could perform their official duties (McIlwaine 1925:III:381). Thanks to protests by Virginia planters, the 1713 tobacco act was repealed in 1717. In 1730, however, a strong tobacco act was passed that completely revolutionized tobacco regulation. This law was enforced until after

the Revolutionary War (Middleton 1953:121). The tobacco inspection warehouse at Gloucester Town was established "on Captain Hannar's land," an inspectorate that was to operate in tandem with the one across the river at Yorktown (Hening 1809-1823:IV:267-268). The relative importance of individual tobacco inspection stations fluctuated over time, depending on the volume of tobacco that was processed. By 1734 the Yorktown-Gloucester Town tobacco inspectorate was disjoined because each warehouse processed enough tobacco to warrant independent status (Hening 1809-1823:IV:383).

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

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

As noted above, Gloucester Town was first established by law in 1680 and shortly thereafter was surveyed and laid out into half-acre lots. Its status as an official port was reaffirmed in 1691 and again in 1706, when a third and final town act was passed. Each of the three town acts offered encouragement to prospective town-dwellers. Some of these incentives were an overt attempt to establish a trade monopoly for the towns. All imports except servants, slaves, and salt and all exports except coal, corn, and timber were to be cleared through one of the designated ports. No

ordinaries could be licensed within 10 mi. of these towns except at a public ferry or courthouse. Town dwellers were exempt from all poll taxes for 15 years, excused from military service except in wartime, and had the privilege of paying only 25% of the ordinary duty on imported goods. Each town was to have its own local government. Markets were permitted at least twice a week, and each town could hold an annual fair. Lot buyers were given 12 months in which to build a "good house to contain twenty feet square in the least" (Hening 1809-1823:III:404-419).

According to Miles Carey's plat of April 19, 1707, Gloucester Town was laid off into 10 streets that together enveloped a cove (Carey 1707) (Figure 7). Most of the town's 86 half-acre lots measured 132 by 165 ft., although some were irregularly shaped. In 1707, Miles Carey labeled 47 of the 86 lots with their owners' names and appended to the plat a list of 60 earlier lot-owners and the numbered lots they possessed, noting that "lotts [sic] and Streets first laid out in the Town were thus Distinguished." Of the 60 early lot-owners, only 4 were still in possession of their land by 1707. These lots (numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15) were on the waterfront and presumably of prime commercial value. Lot 69, as depicted on the Carey plat, included a spatula-like projection that extended into the cove, which formed a natural harbor. As no owner was listed for that particular waterfront lot, it may have been the town commons or common wharf, available for use by the general public (Carey 1707).

Presumably, the lots flanking Gloucester Town's cove were considered especially valuable. Richard Bath, a merchant named William Dalton, Captain Booker, and Mrs. Roydes owned the lots bordering on the cove in 1707. Among the others who owned Gloucester Town lots in 1707 were merchants John Perrin and Edward Porteus, tobacco inspector John Smith, Captain John Perrin (a mariner), and Mr. Dunbar, perhaps Richard Dunbar, the gunner of the Tindall's Point fort (Carey 1707; Mason 1946:II:100, 129, 245; York County Deed Book IV:352; McIlwaine 1925:I:410). Merchant William Dalton owned six Gloucester Town lots along the cove, and William Buckner, owner of a waterfront lot, also had a windmill in Yorktown (Mason 1946:I:55, 59, 117; Rees 1972:87). Several Gloucester Town lots belonged to wealthy planters such as Lewis and Nathaniel Burwell, Richard March, John Lewis, and members of the Mann and Braxton families, some of whom most likely built homes there. Between 1709 and 1711,

William Byrd II of Westover paid at least three overnight social visits to Gloucester Town, accompanied by his family (Byrd 1941:2 Mar. 1709 entry). Diarist John Fontaine dined and stayed overnight at Gloucester Town in June 1715 and returned there a year later (Fontaine 1972:82). In 1781 one writer stated that Gloucester Town "consists of some thirty houses which, however, generally belong to wealthy people who have great plantations in the county" (Ewald 1979:321).

On his 1707 Gloucester Town plat, Miles Carey referred to "a corner stone . . . William Sears' two houses" when he defined the town's westernmost boundary as it extended along a north-south axis and passed between two extant houses (Carey 1707). One of these houses would have been located west of lots 71, 86, 35, 34, or 1, and the other situated within one of those lots, unless both of Sears' houses lay at the western terminus of Gloucester Street. Sears was likely the same man who in 1699 served as gunner at Tindall's Point and in 1705 petitioned for the right to operate the ferry across the York River.

Extant historic records do not reveal precisely how many persons lived in Gloucester Town and/or built houses there. Repeal of the 1706 town act lifted the threat of lot-owners' forfeiting their land if they failed to build on it within three years, thereby removing a major impetus toward development. Even so, Gloucester Town residents comprised a viable community. In 1726, they banded together and petitioned the House of Burgesses to pass an act "to prevent swine from running at large in Gloucester Town" and, in September 1734, they asked the House to enact a law forbidding the construction of wooden chimneys and requiring existing wooden chimneys to be dismantled. The latter law was reenacted 10 years later (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1712-1726:410; 1727-1740:195, 234; 1742-1749:103).

Gloucester Town during the 1730s is portrayed in an account set down by an anonymous visitor, who in 1736 wrote that "the town stands on a Descent, you can perceive these three or four houses at first view and scarce anything presents itself but these steep sandy banks . . . and the Battery of Guns before the town upon the Pitch and the Bluff" (Tyler 1907:222). His assessment of the town's irregular setting is corroborated by the deed for lot 79 on Gloucester Street, which described it as adjacent to "the Great Gully," Bread Street, which ran to the waterfront

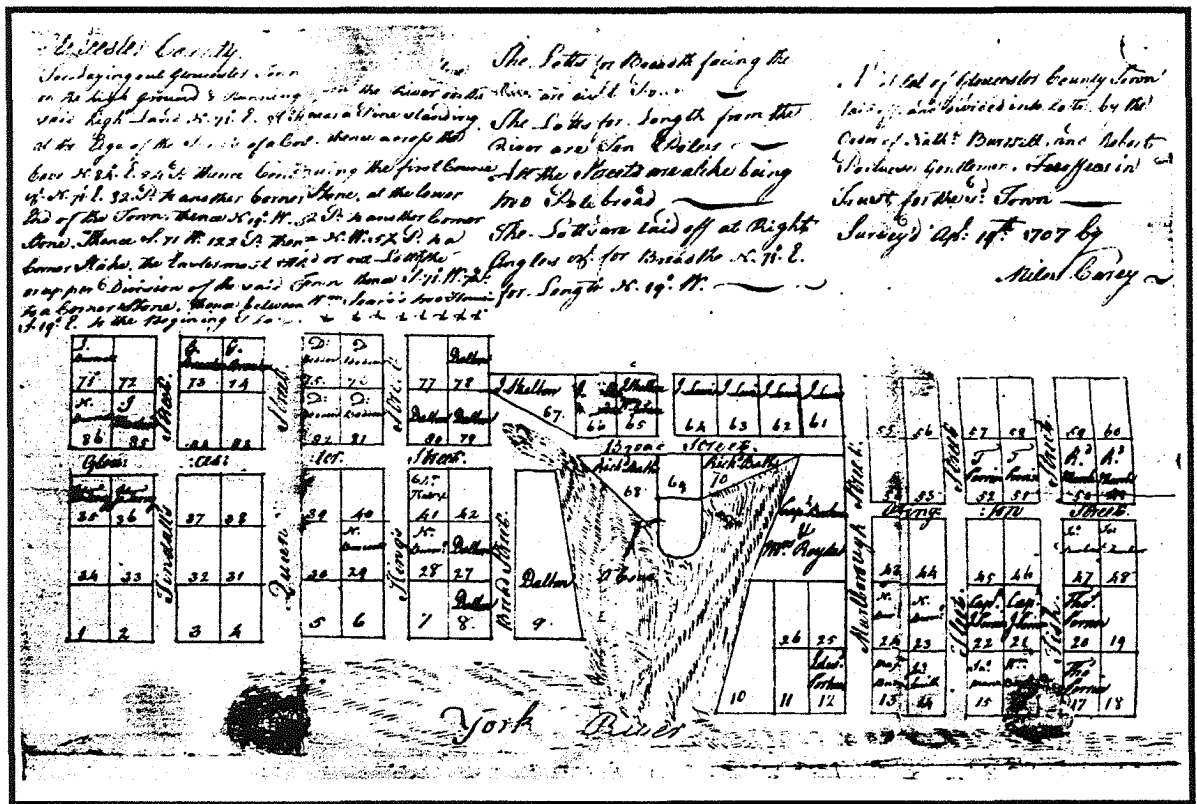


Figure 7. Plan of Gloucestertown (Carey 1707).

(Mason 1946:I:59). William Hugh Grove, who described Gloucester Town in ca. 1732, wrote that "Gloster is directly over against York . . . there is a battery of Guns about ten on each side but mainly stored with ammunition and defended not so much as by a Parapet. At Gloster are not above [?] houses. Mrs. P[?] has a good ordinary" (Grove 1970:114). Grove's account constitutes the only documentary evidence that an ordinary or tavern was present at Gloucester Town, although the law authorized the construction of public accommodations at ferry landings. A map by Mark Tiddeman (1737) shows Gloucester Town as consisting of three houses. The Tindall's Point fort or battery is depicted at the tip of Gloucester Point.

John Thruston, a wealthy merchant and former resident of Yorktown, lived in Gloucester Town during the 1730s and 1740s. In 1737, he married the twice-widowed Sarah Dalton Haynes, who owned several valuable lots, which she had acquired through her marriage to William Dalton, a Gloucester Town

merchant (Abingdon Parish 1733). Sarah's second husband, Herbert Haynes, also was a Gloucester Town merchant. The 1737 marriage contract of Sarah Dalton Haynes and John Thruston, the 1763 will of John Thruston and the tax lists attest to the Thruston couple's wealth. Besides their landholdings in Gloucester Town, they also owned a considerable amount of acreage in other parts of Gloucester County (Mason 1946:I:103; II:55, 58, 121). A reference in John Thruston's will to certain "lots and houses in Gloucester Town (formerly William Daltons) which I hold in the right of my wife," indicates that in 1763 structures were present on some of the town lots that had been owned by merchant William Dalton in 1707 when the Gloucester Town plat was made. Although Dalton had sold lot numbers 70 and 80 prior to 1719, Thruston's will suggests that structures stood on some of Dalton's remaining four lots, i.e., numbers 8, 9, and 27 (which were on the waterfront) and number 78 (at the northern end of Bread Street) (Mason 1946:I: 58-59; II:58). In 1741, John Thruston commissioned John French to survey lots 8, 9, and 27 (French 1741).

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

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

A black-and-white watercolor wash painting by seaman John Gauntlett (1755) portrays Gloucester

Town as sprawled irregularly across the bluff overlooking the York River. A battery of several guns was located at the tip of Tindall's Point. Close at hand were two small buildings or windowless huts, perhaps the storehouse and magazine described in the historical record as associated with the fort (McIlwaine 1925:V:328, 331). On the hill almost behind the battery, Gauntlett indicates the presence of a post windmill, a structure that blew down in the hurricane of September 1769 according to the *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie and Dixon 1769). Gauntlett's painting shows two streets that ran perpendicular to the York River, connected by a street that extended along the water's edge. The buildings shown appear to have been oriented toward the side street or the river. Twenty-eight structures are depicted, including 10 to 12 dwellings. The remaining buildings, with the exception of the windmill and fort huts, appear to be have been small shops or outbuildings associated with dwellings. Two large, two-story houses are shown, whereas the remaining dwellings were a story-and-a-half in height. Very few buildings were located on the east side of the Gloucester Town cove. No wharves are depicted at any point along the shoreline, although at least one is known to have been present, that of the tobacco inspection warehouse. One building, which was constructed with its end to the river and situated near the water's edge, may have been the tobacco inspection warehouse (Gauntlett 1755).

It was during the period from 1770 to 1781 that Gloucester Town again achieved military prominence. John Henry's map (1770), "A New and Accurate Map of Virginia," shows the fort at the tip of Tindall's Point and identifies Gloucester Town. An unknown cartographer (1776), who drew "A New and Accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeake," sketched in several houses at Gloucester Town and labeled "Tindles Fort" at the point's terminus. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Tindall's Point and Gloucester Town remained fortified. On October 19, 1776, the Council of State ordered a general muster of the several companies of minutemen who were stationed at Gloucester Point. A few days later the companies were dismissed because only 48 soldiers were considered fit for duty. Afterward, the guns, blankets, and other military stores of the Gloucester Point minutemen were transferred to the public magazine in Williamsburg (McIlwaine 1931:I:207, 214). In August 1777, two companies of Gloucester County militia were ordered to Gloucester Town to await orders, but later they, too, were

dismissed (McIlwaine 1931:1:464, 485). Later that year, money was paid to a man "for nails furnished the fort at Gloucester Town" (Stanard 1901:306). Although relatively little is known about the condition or configuration of the military fortifications at Tindall's Point between 1777 and the summer of 1781, when the area was held by American forces, there are considerable data on troop movements in the Tindall's Point area during 1781-1782 (Palmer 1918-1919:II:22).

Charles Lord Cornwallis believed that the harbor between Gloucester Point and Yorktown was indispensable and "the only harbor on the Chesapeake [where]...a line of battleships [could] be protected against a superior force." In midsummer 1781, Cornwallis decided to capture Tindall's Point so that his men could erect earthworks that would protect the rear of his forces and provide an overland escape route. He also intended to establish a stronghold from which his men could forage for food and supplies in the country between the Rappahannock and York rivers, which at that season of the year offered grain, corn, cattle, and horses (Maxwell 1853; Johnston 1881:108; Tarleton 1787:381). According to one contemporary narrative, British and Hessian forces arrived in Gloucester County on August 1, 1781, at 8 p.m. They landed during a violent thunderstorm and surprised the Americans who were garrisoned at Gloucester Town (Ewald 1979:320). One British officer recalled that on August 12, 1781, the guns aboard the *Richmond* and *Charon* were brought ashore to fortify Gloucester Point. The *Charon's* captain reported that his men were employed in enlarging the sea battery at Yorktown and that the *Bonetta* was "at Gloucester side, Captain Dundas ashore with his Officers and men to man the Batteries, assisted by thirty of the Fowey's men" (Chadwick 1969:37-38, 104).

On August 22, 1781, Cornwallis informed his superiors that "the works at Gloucester are now in such forwardness that a smaller detachment than the present garrison would be in safety against a small detachment." He expressed his hope that the works would be completed in five or six weeks and reported that he had four 18-pounders and one 24-pounder and wanted more heavy guns for the sea batteries there (Maxwell 1853). Cornwallis placed Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton in command of the British troops in Gloucester County. The earthworks at Tindall's Point, which had been erected under the direction of Lt. Alexander Sutherland, Cornwallis's chief engineer,

surrounded the point and consisted of a line of entrenchments, four redoubts, and three batteries (de Gallatin 1931:108). Several maps that were drawn in ca. 1781-1782, depicting these earthworks, suggest that relatively few houses were then present in Gloucester Town. J. J. Bew (1781) identified the fort at Tindall's Point as "Tindles Fort" and indicated that five houses were aligned in two rows along the waterfront. He labeled the entire Gloucester Point area "Lord Cornwallis' post at Gloucester." Several French cartographers, such as du Chesnoy (1781), Fage (1781), du Perron (1781), Bew (1781), and Gourion (1781), drew maps of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, showing the configuration of both the fortifications and some of the buildings at Gloucester Town.

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

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

The British troops encamped at Gloucester Point during the summer of 1781 lived adjacent to the fortifications they were building; their officers, meanwhile, sought accommodations in Gloucester Town. One contemporary noted that "the rest of the Army are encamped immediately in front of the town." The men in the area were under the command of Colonel Dundas, who had with him the 80th Regiment (the Hessian Prince Hereditaire's troops) as well as

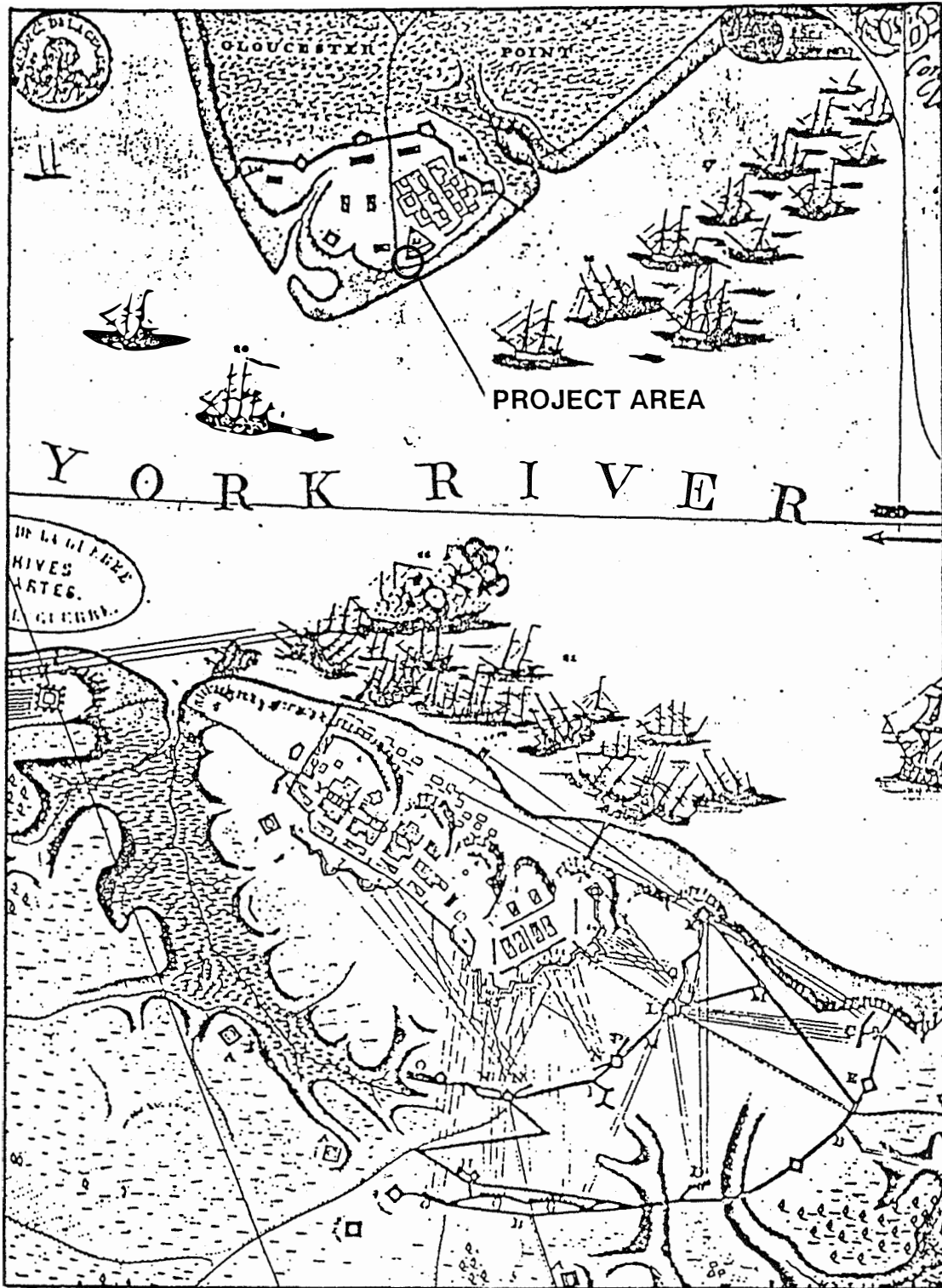


Figure 8. Plan of the Investment of York (Anonymous 1781a).



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



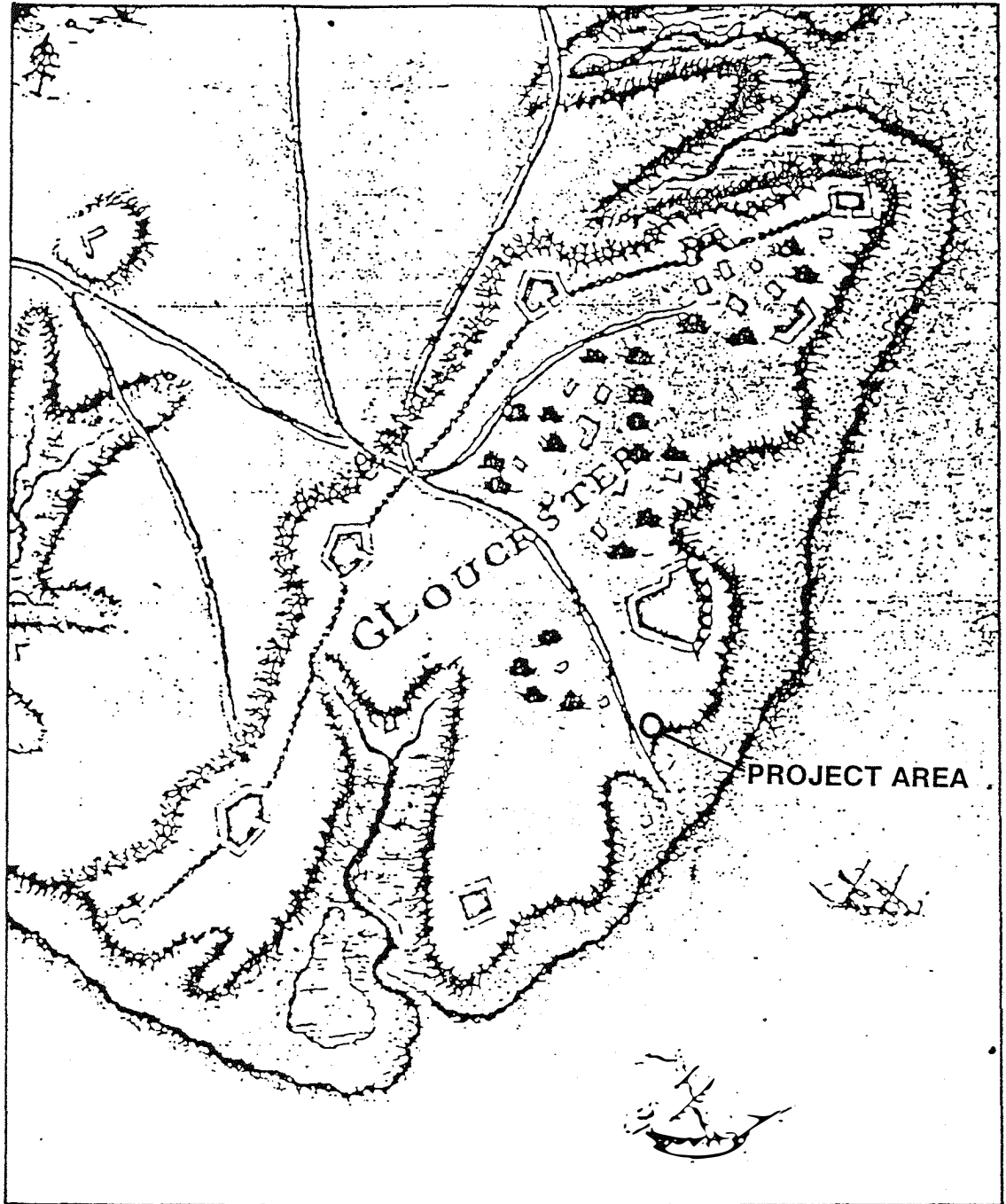


Figure 11. Carte de la Campagne de St. Simon (d'Abboville 1781).

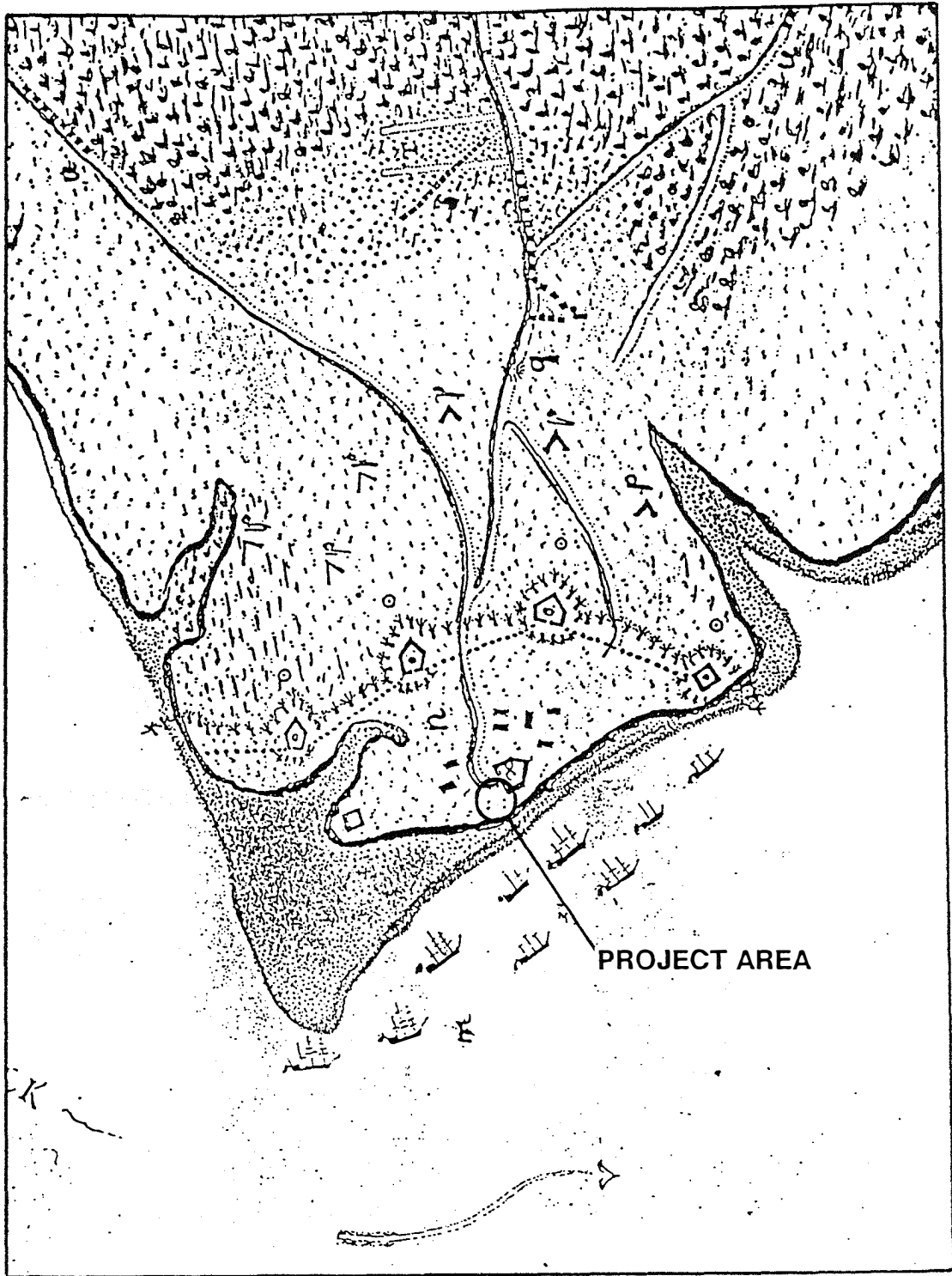


Figure 12. Map of Yorktown and Environs, 1781 (du Perron 1781).

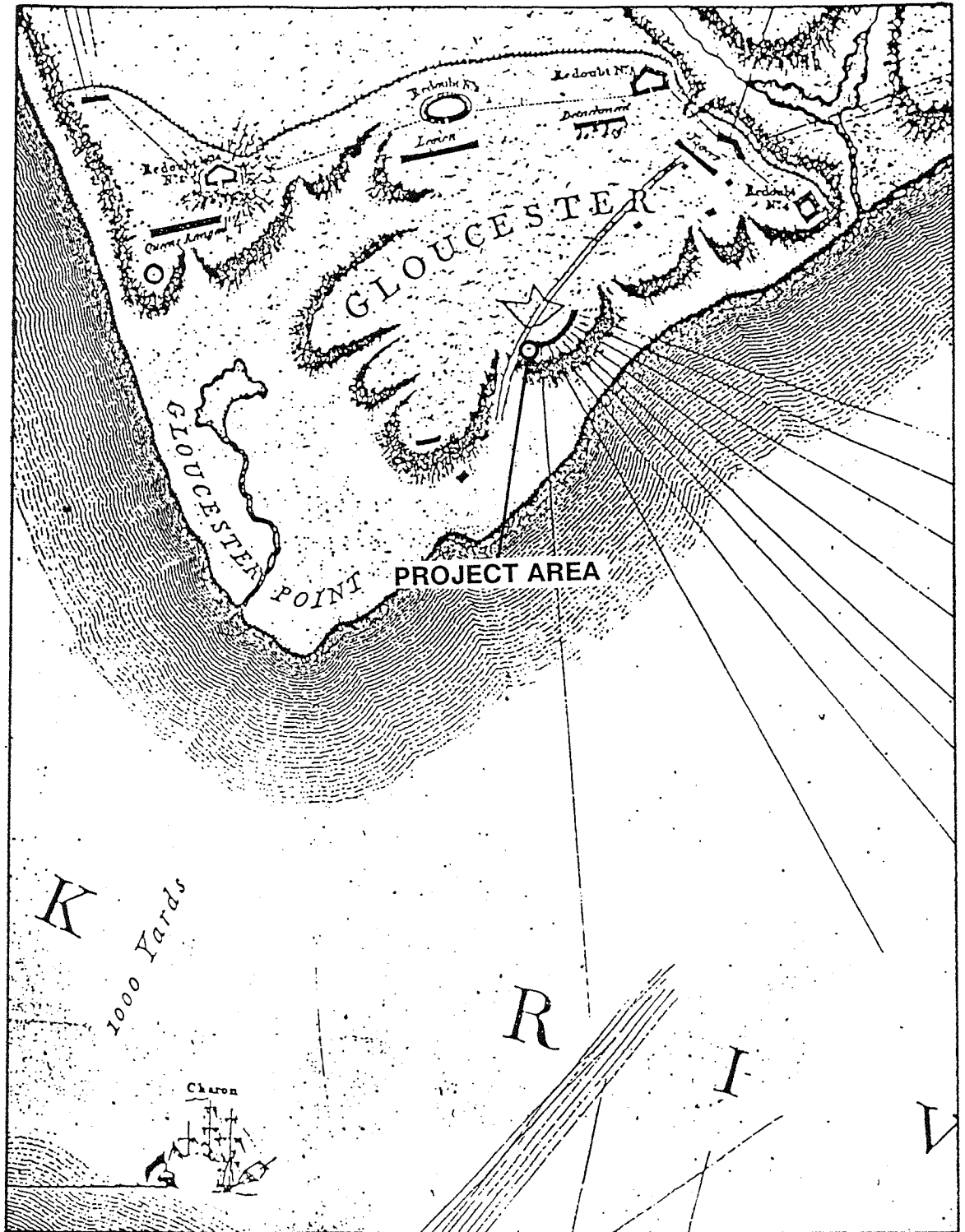


Figure 13. A Plan of Yorktown and Gloucester (Hills 1785).

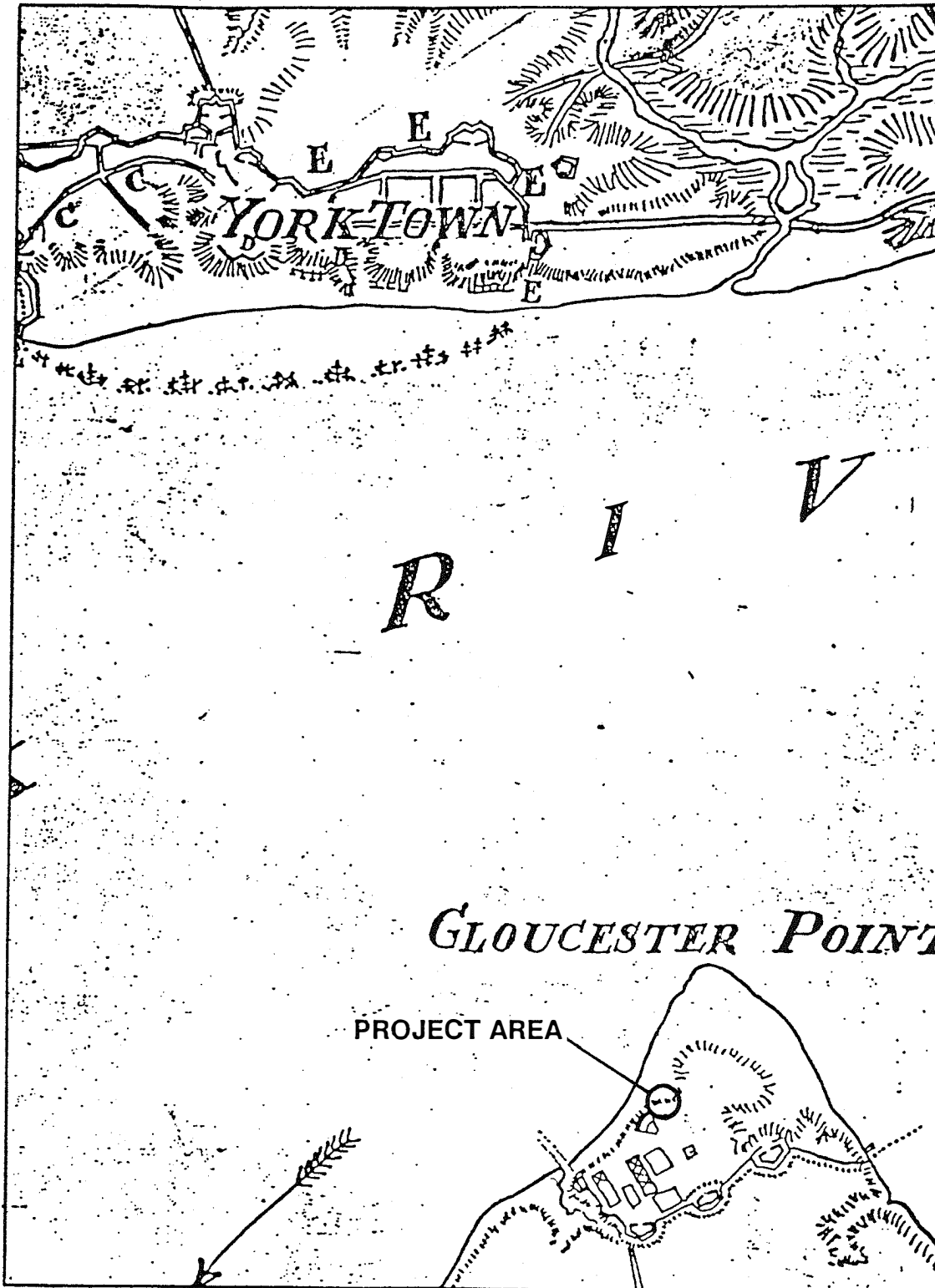


Figure 14. Sketch of the posts of York Town and Gloucester Point showing the French and rebel attacks upon the former in October 1781 (Sutherland 1781).

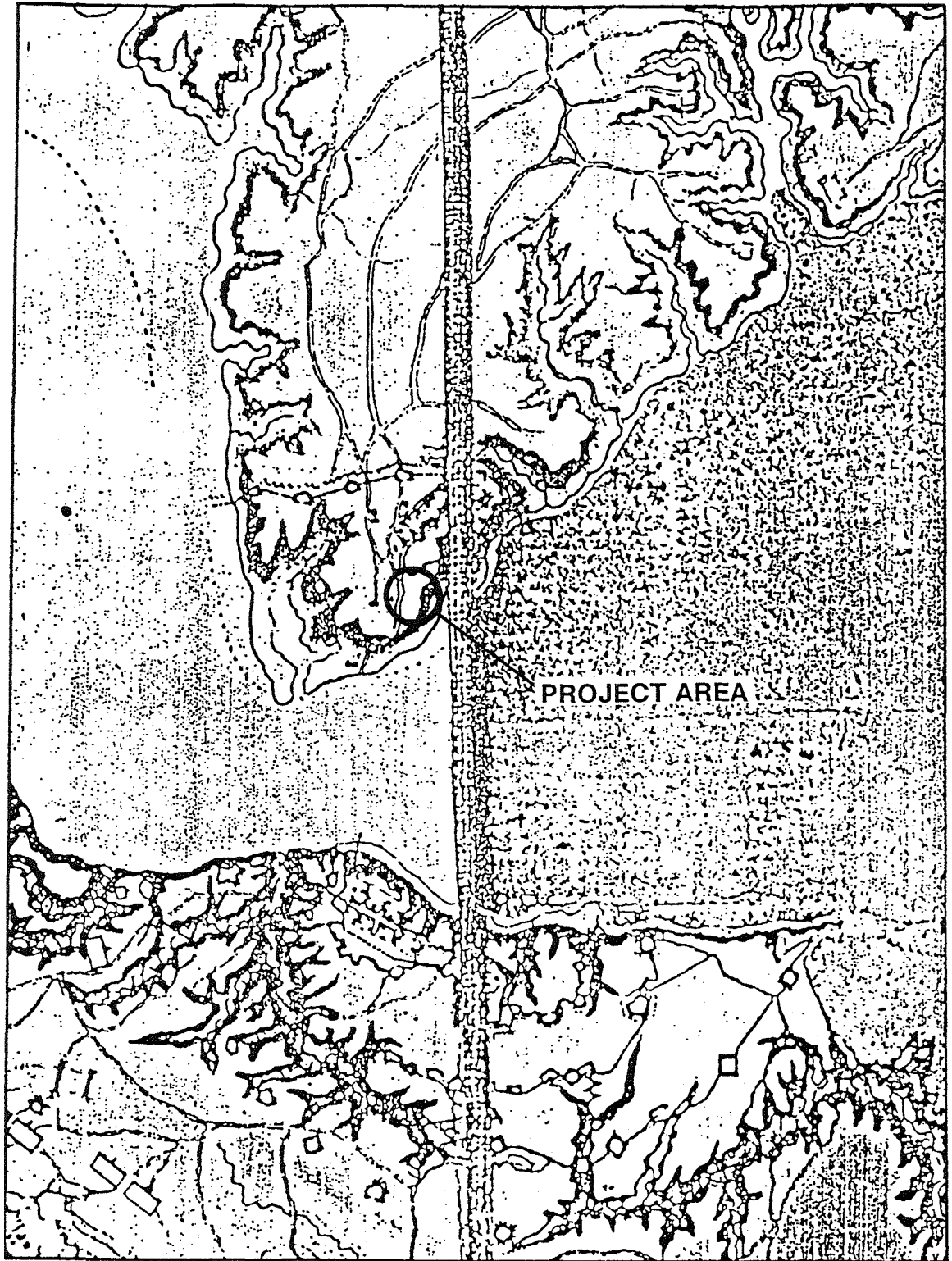


Figure 15. Untitled map of York and Gloucester (Berthier 1781-1782).

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

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

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

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

that side during the siege (du Perron 1781-1782:172).

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

We went all over the interior and we recognized that Gloucester had four houses situated on a point of land that sticks out in the river face to face with York. They had, on the coast or hill, a redoubt of earth topped with cannons intended to defend the anchorage and to protect the vessels anchored nearby. The fort was formed by four good redoubts, freshly built, palisaded, surrounded by a ditch and also as well constructed as it was possible to do in a terrain extremely dry and sandy; they had been obliged to encase their parapets in order to prevent earth slippage. These four redoubts had one or two pieces of cannon in each. They were joined together by a row of large pieces of wood raised and planted so near each other that it would not be possible for cannon fire to pass through. They had, beyond, about three steps in front of it, a wall of wood, very thick and well interlaced, that followed the contour of the works and which continued until several fathoms of the water, on two sides. The troops were encamped within. There were, about fifteen steps in front of each redoubt, a pile of hay, tar, and other combustible materials, that they would have set afire in case of an attack at night (du Perron 1781-1782:173).

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

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

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

At the onset of the Civil War, the strategic importance of Gloucester Point again was recognized. The point was strongly fortified by Confederate forces in June 1861 in response to orders given by General Robert E. Lee. Lee reported to the governor that redoubts had been constructed at the point and that eight number 9 guns of 9,000 pounds, two 32-pounders of 57 weight, and one 32-pounder of 33 weight were then in place. One 32-pounder of 27 weight and five more 32-pounders of 27 weight were to be sent to the Gloucester Point battery. While the battery was under construction, it came under attack by Union armed steamers. After this assault was repelled, the Confederates completed their work (Palmer 1918-1919:XI:166-172). Samuel Mays, a Confederate soldier who kept a daily journal, wrote from Yorktown that "Gloucester Point, just across the river, is another high bluff that is well fortified" (Tyler 1925:32). Maps produced by H. H. Abbot and C. H. Worrett reveal that the Confederate fort at Gloucester Point was

star-shaped and was located on the bluff overlooking the tip of the point (Abbot 1862; Worrett 1862) (Figure 17).

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

During the latter portion of the nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century, commercial and residential growth and educational activities have occurred at Gloucester Point. In 1931, when a topographic quadrangle sheet was published, the remains of the star-shaped Civil War fort and a few other buildings that were scattered through the area were shown.

It should be noted that part of State Route right-of-way follows the track of western Gloucester Town's east-west axis, Gloucester Street. The construction of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science during the 1940s and the erection of the Coleman Bridge in the 1950s also have impacted the area dramatically.

### Previous Research on Historic Resources

The VDHR site files and archaeological report library in Richmond were searched for records of previously identified archaeological sites within a 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area (see Figure 4). The search identified a total of 57 historic sites within the area. These sites represent a wide range of historic site types including seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century domestic and commercial properties, shipwrecks, and military fortifications.

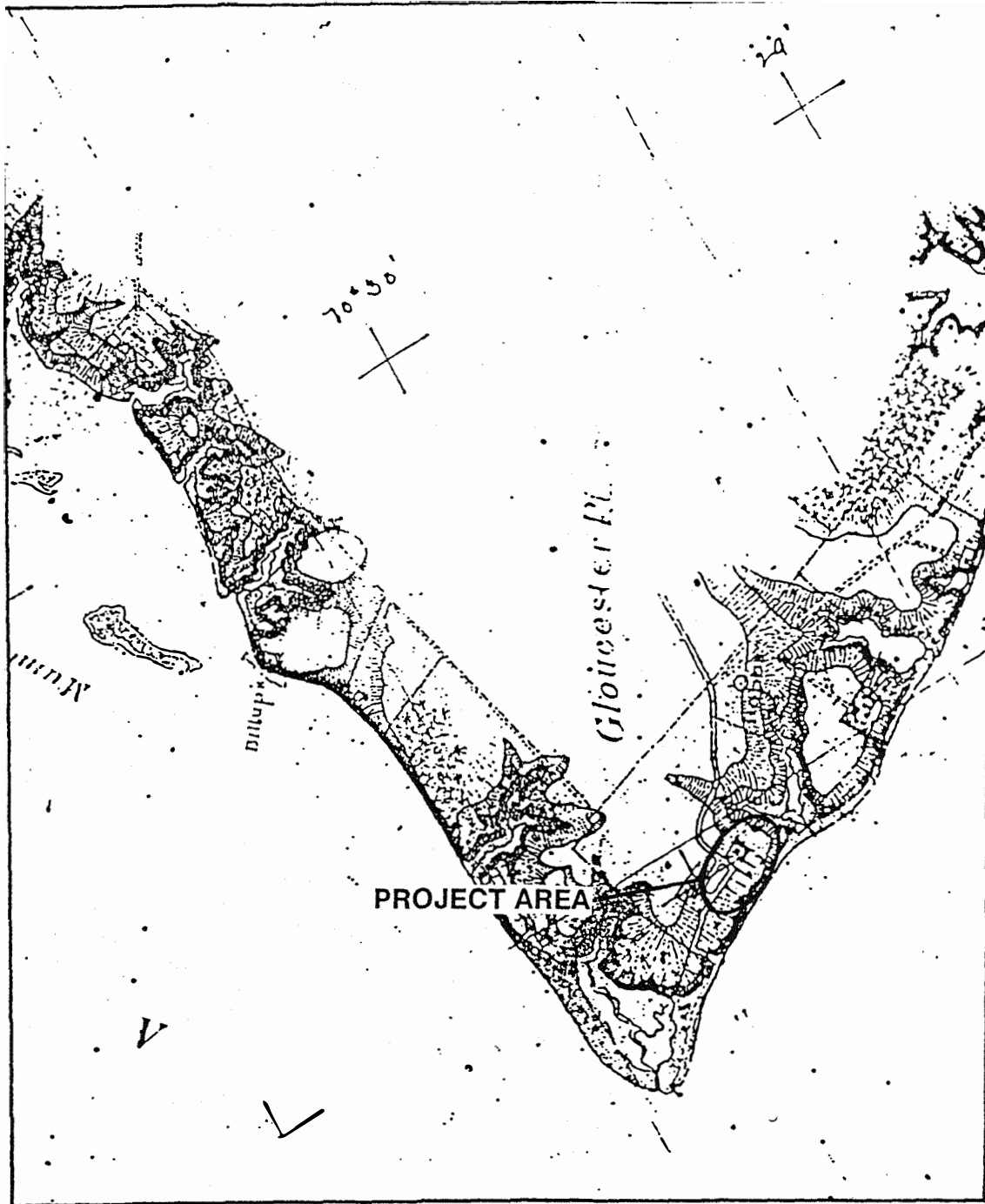


Figure 16. York River, Virginia, from Wormley Creek to Clay Bank (Bache 1857).

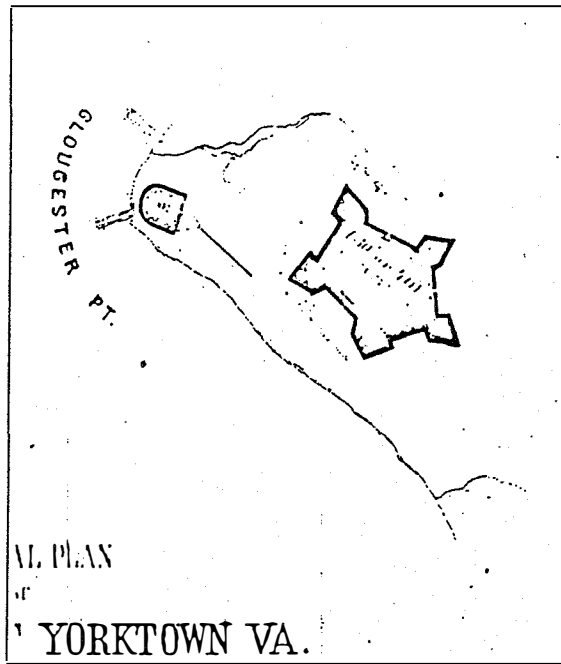


Figure 17. Map of Southeast Virginia (Worret 1862).

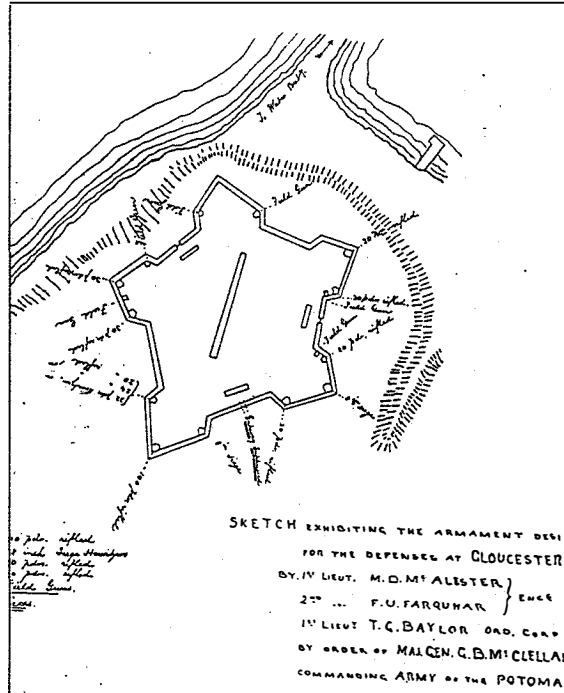


Figure 18. Sketch showing armament designed for the defenses at Gloucester Point (McAlister and Farquahr 1862).

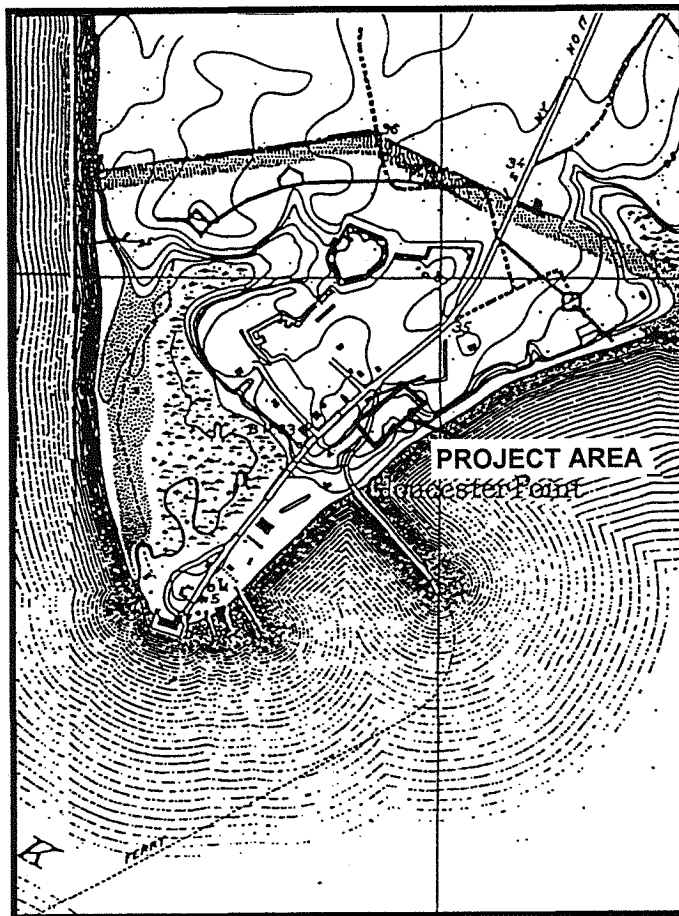


Figure 19. Yorktown 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1931).

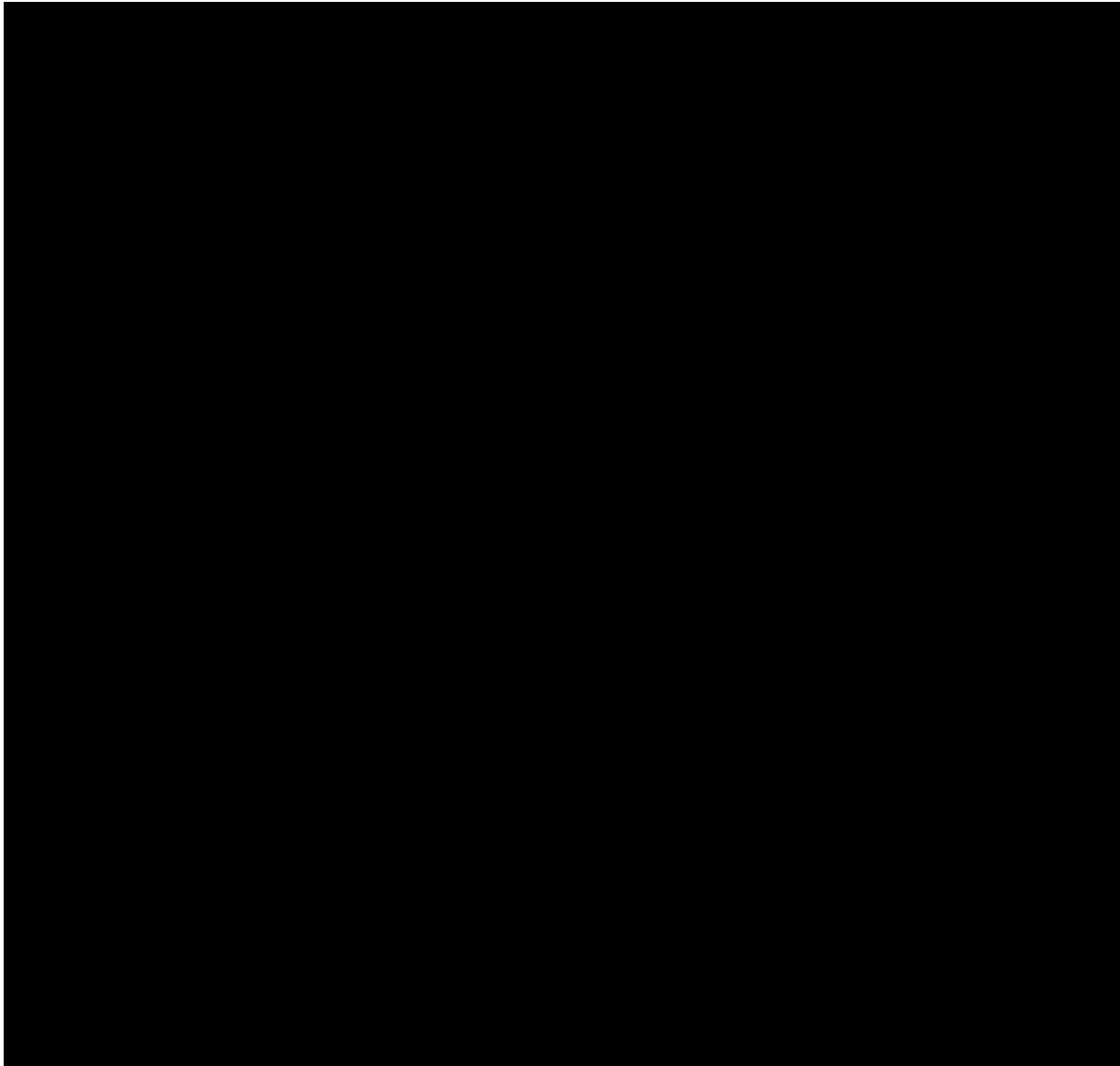
*Previously Identified Historic Resources*

Information on the site forms is sparse, but trends in the types of extant sites can be detailed. Three seventeenth-century domestic sites, 44GL197, 44GL300, and 44GL301, were identified within the 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius. Twenty-one eighteenth-century domestic sites are located within the 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius including 44GL5, 44GL25, 44GL39, 44GL153, 44GL169, 44GL171, 44GL180, 44GL181, 44GL182, 44GL183, 44GL184, 44GL198, 44GL204, 44GL245, 44GL283, 44GL284, 44GL285, 44GL323, 44GL354, 44GL355, and 44GL357. The largest number of sites within the 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius are the 30 shipwreck sites in the York River. These include 44GL13, 44GL106, 44GL136, 44GL303, 44GL304, 44GL305, 44GL306, 44GL307, 44GL308, 44GL309, 44GL310, 44GL311, 44GL312, 44GL313, 44YO85, 44YO86,

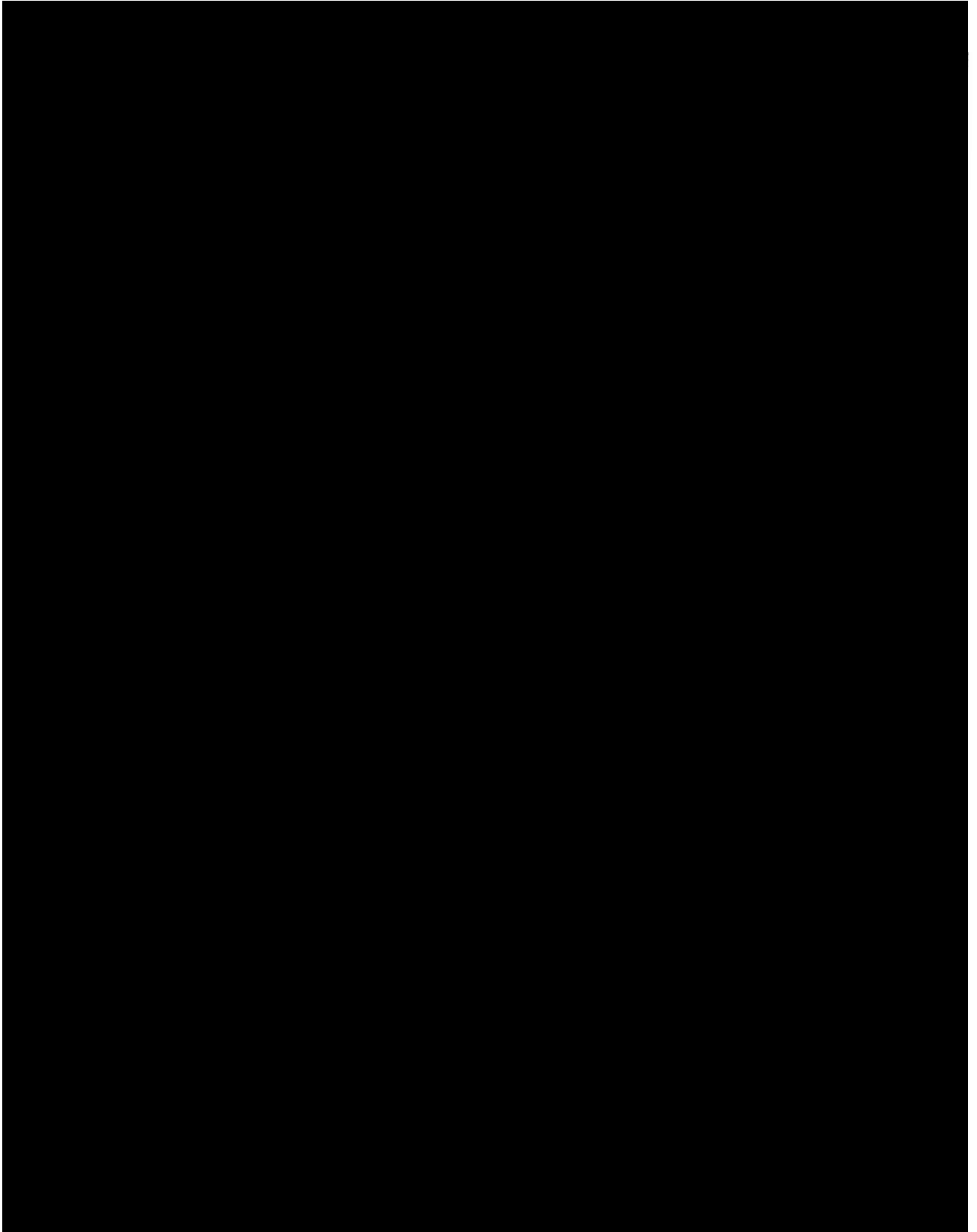
44YO222, 44YO481, 44YO482, 44YO483, 44YO484, 44YO485, 44YO486, 44YO487, 44YO488, 44YO489, 44YO490, 44YO491, 44YO492, and 44YO493. Four nineteenth-century military sites, 44GL34, 44GL200, 44GL253, and 44GL281, and four sites with nineteenth-century domestic components, 44GL354, 44GL355, 44GL356, and 44GL357, are located within the 1.6-km (1-mi.) radius of the project area.

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





*Figure 20. Plan showing archaeological resources identified during prior investigations at VIMS (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).*



*Figure 21. Previously identified archaeological resources within and adjacent to project area (after Higgins et al. 1993a).*

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## CHAPTER 4: Archaeological Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations

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### Field and Laboratory Methods

The survey of the proposed project area was designed to identify and assess archaeological sites and locations following standard methods of Phase I archaeological field survey. Prior to the fieldwork, a walkover survey of the project area was conducted to assess environmental conditions. In view of the presence of substantial ground cover, i.e., lawn and asphalt, the survey necessitated a reliance on subsurface shovel testing to assess the area's archaeological potential. A total of 17 shovel tests was systematically placed at intervals of 23 m (75 ft.) or less (Figure 22). Testing of the lawn area on the northern portion of the project area was restricted to locations outside of the active chemical drainfield. Nine of the 17 shovel tests were placed in this lawn area, 6 tests in the parking lot, and 2 tests on the lawn

██████████ A posthole digger was used to extend the depths of several of the shovel test holes, thus permitting a more accurate assessment of the depths of cultural deposits and natural soil strata. Soil from the shovel tests was carefully trowel-sorted and passed through .64-cm (.25-in.) screen for artifact recovery. Field data, including shovel test designation, artifact counts, and a soil profile were recorded on survey forms for each shovel test.

All artifacts recovered from the field survey were returned to the WMCAR laboratory for washing, identification, numbering, and cataloging. An inventory was assembled using a standard descriptive typology for both historic and prehistoric artifacts (Appendix B). All artifacts were prepared for curation according to the standards of the VDHR.

### Archaeological Research Results

A broad scatter of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century artifacts were recovered from shovel tests placed within the project area. All of the shovel tests were positive, yielding a combined total of 817 artifacts. The shovel tests averaged 48 artifacts per test. One hundred and eighty-one artifacts (22% of the

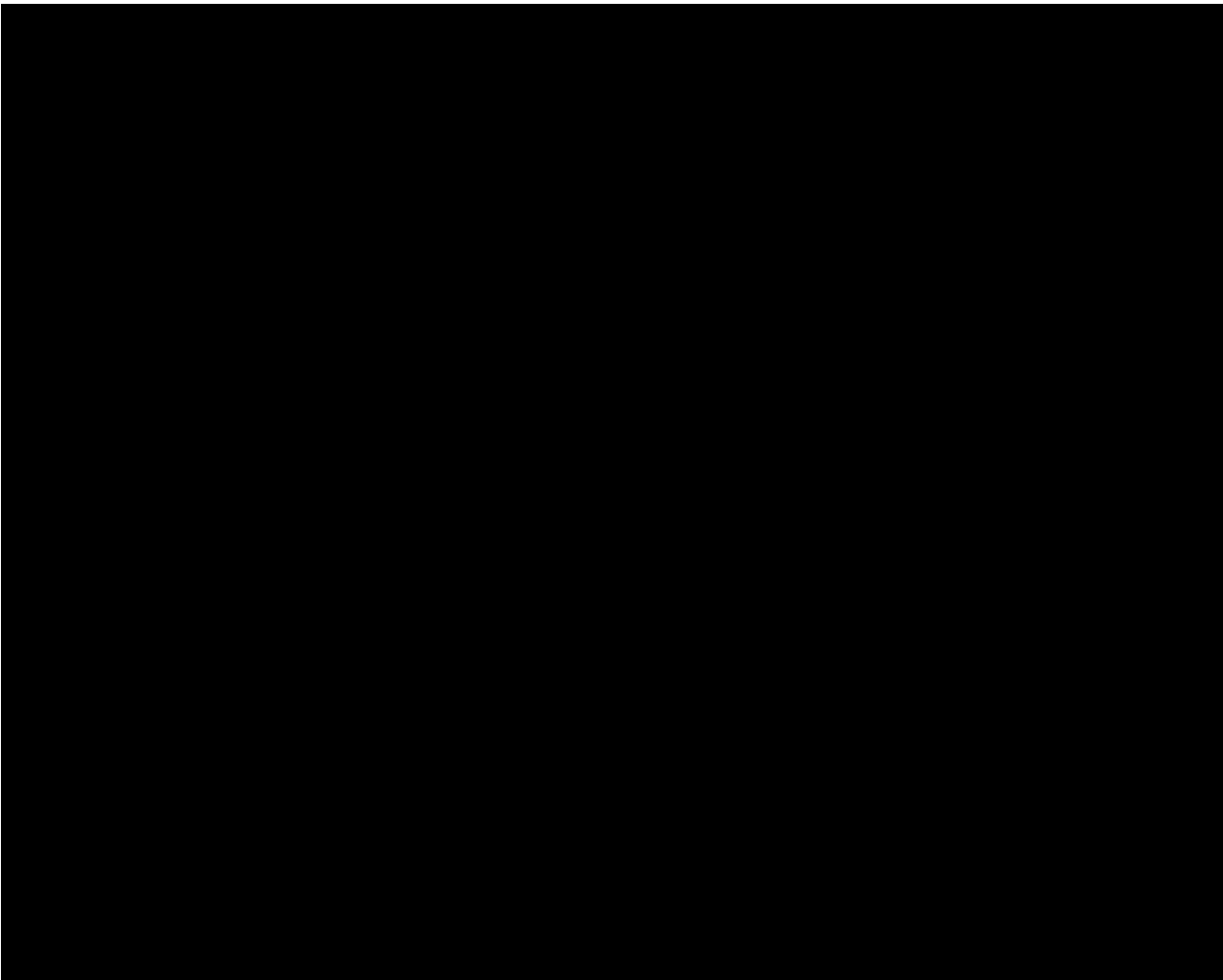
total artifact assemblage) date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Twentieth-century artifacts, including pieces of bottle glass, wire nails, and machine-made bricks, were recovered from 15 of the 17 shovel tests but tended to be most heavily concentrated in Shovel Tests 3 and 5 on the western half of the project area.

A variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic artifacts was recovered including fragments of bottle glass, ceramics, animal bone, pipe bowls and stems, and Minie balls. Included in the ceramic assemblage were pieces of Chinese porcelain, delftware, Staffordshire slipware, Nottingham, white salt glazed and Rhenish stonewares, Buckley coarse earthenware, creamware, and whiteware (see Appendix A). Associated with this material was architectural debris consisting of pieces of window glass, handmade brick, and wrought and cut nails. The artifacts tend to be most heavily concentrated on the western portion of the project area and on its eastern half ██████████

██████████ Shovel Test 10, for example, yielded 22 artifacts while Shovel Tests 7 and 2, contained 2 and 7 artifacts, respectively. Shovel Tests 12 and 17 to the west, yielded a combined total of 55 artifacts while the combined artifact total from Shovel Tests 2, 8, 9, and 7 contained a much lower density ( $n=12$ ).

The age of the artifacts and their proximity to previously identified Sites 44GL177 and 44GL171, indicate that they are most likely associated with those sites (see Figure 22). Based on the Phase I research, new boundaries for Site 44GL177 have been established, approximately 213 m (700 ft.) east-west x 122 m (400 ft.) north-south. The artifact concentration identified near the western boundary of the project area is probably associated with previously identified Site 44GL171. The new boundaries for this site are 27 m (90 ft.) east-west x 52 m (170 ft.) north-south.

The two artifact scatters associated with Sites 44GL177 and 44GL171 were contained within distinctive soils. In general, the soil profiles of Shovel



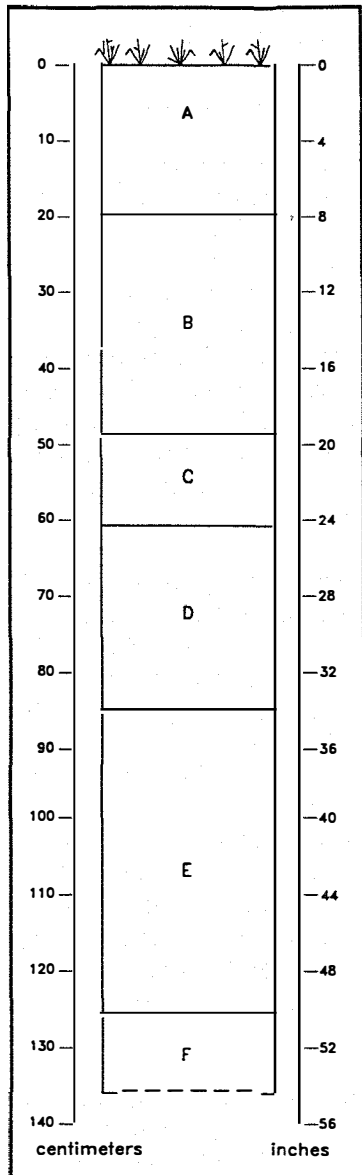
*Figure 22. Current investigations, plan showing site boundaries and shovel test locations.*

Tests 6, 10, and 11 at the location of Site 44GL177 consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay loam topsoil (Layer A) that measured 20 cm (.65 ft.) deep (Figure 23). Below this layer was a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam (Layer B). Beneath Layer B was a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay (Layer C) that, in turn, was over a brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay loam (Layer D). Layer D was over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay (Layer E), which was identified approximately 85 cm (2.78 ft.) below ground surface. Subsoil (Layer F), consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay, was identified approximately 1.2 m (3.93 ft.) below ground surface.

With the exception of Layer A, which is modern, Layers B-E appear to be eighteenth- and nineteenth-century deposits. These layers contained a variety of domestic and architectural artifacts from these periods

including pieces of delftware, coarse earthenware, stoneware, creamware, and yellowware ceramics, pipe bowls and stems, bottle glass, wrought and cut nails, and pieces of handmade brick. The age, depth, and consistency of these deposits are similar to period deposits found at Site 44GL177 on the Raleigh House parcel, indicating that they are probably components of that site (Higgins et al. 1993a).

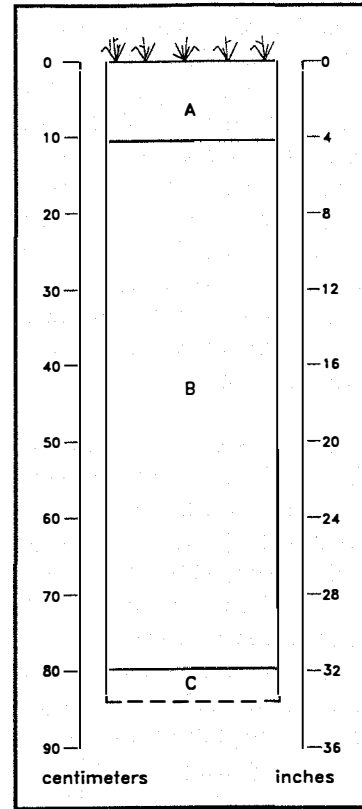
Shovel Tests 8, 9, and 14 were placed immediately west of Site 44GL177. The soils identified in these shovel tests were different from those found in Shovel Tests 6, 10, and 11. In general, their profiles were characterized by a dark brown (10YR4/3) topsoil (Layer A) over a thick, brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sand fill (Layer B) (Figure 24). Beneath this layer at 80 cm (2.62 ft.) below ground surface was a dark gray (10YR4/1) sand fill (Layer C). In three of the four



**KEY**

- A - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Sandy Clay Loam (Topsoil)*
- B - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Loam*
- C - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sandy Clay*
- D - Brown (10YR5/3) Sandy Clay Loam*
- E - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Sandy Clay*
- F - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Clay (Subsoil)*

*Figure 23. Site 44GL177, profile of Shovel Test 6.*



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Silt (Topsoil)*
- B - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/6) Sand (Fill)*
- C - Dark Gray (10YR4/1) Sand (Fill)*

*Figure 24. Profile of Shovel Test 8.*

shovel tests (Shovel Tests 8, 13, and 14), utility pipes were identified between 80 and 100 cm (2.62 and 3.28 ft.) below ground surface. In Shovel Test 9, Layer B was mixed with gravel indicating that it was modern fill. The shovel test results indicate that this area is not part of either Site 44GL177 or 44GL171.

Modern fill deposits were also identified on the southeastern portion of the project area. Shovel Test 7 consisted of the typical dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy silty topsoil (Layer A) (Figure 25). Below the topsoil was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy silty fill (Layer B) mixed with pieces of oyster shell, brick, and mortar. Layer B was over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty sand fill (Layer C). This layer was over a pipe that was identified at 86 cm (2.82 ft.) below ground surface. Project area maps indicated the presence of underground utilities immediately east of Shovel Test 7; consequently, no further shovel tests were dug at this location.

Shovel Tests 1 and 2, located west of Site 44GL177, also consisted of deep, modern fill deposits (Figure 26). Beneath parking lot asphalt and gravel layers (Layers A and B) were variations of yellowish brown sand fill (Layers C-F) that extended up to at least 1.28 m (4.19 ft.) below ground surface. These deposits contained a mix of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century artifacts including pieces of bottle glass, ceramic, asphalt, and wire nails (see Appendix A). These deposits are probably fill associated with the construction of the parking lot [REDACTED] not part of either Site 44GL177 or 44GL171.

The soils associated with Site 44GL171 differed from those at Site 44GL177. The profiles of Shovel Tests 3, 4, 5, and 17 consisted of upper layers of twentieth-century sandy fill over apparent eighteenth- and nineteenth-century deposits. In Shovel Test 4, the asphalt (Layer A) and gravel (Layer B) layers were over brown (10YR5/3) sand mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt fill (Layer C) (Figure 27). Layer D, identified at approximately 58 cm (1.90 ft.) below ground surface, consisted of a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam. Beneath this layer was a thin 2-cm (.06-ft.) layer of oyster shell (Layer E). The oyster shell layer capped a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sand (Layer F) that extended up to at least 1.2 m (3.93 ft.) below ground surface. Similar deposits including lenses of oyster shell and handmade brick, were identified in Shovel Tests 3, 5, and 17 with their depths

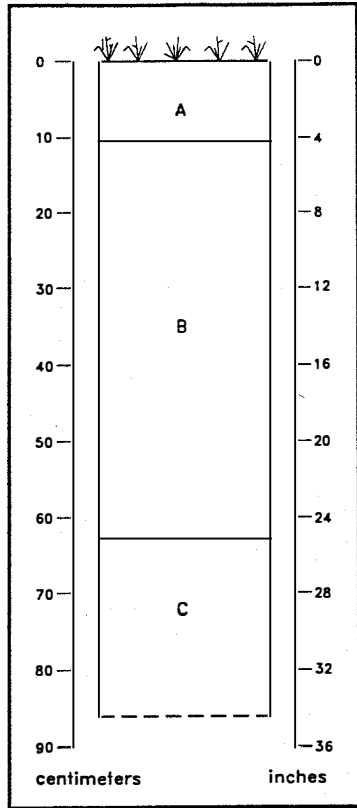
ranging from at least 1 m (3.3 ft.) in Shovel Test 3 up to at least 1.26 m (4.13 ft.) in Shovel Test 5. Mixed throughout Layers D-F were eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts including pieces of bottle glass and ceramics (see Appendix A).

The presence of twentieth-century deposits over earlier fill layers indicates that the western half of the project area (Site 44GL171) was gradually filled over a long period. The natural slope of the landform and the age and depths of the deposits indicate the existence of a former ravine that was probably filled beginning in the eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The shovel test results indicate that the fill's eastern boundary is located between positive Shovel Test 17 and Shovel Test 2, which contained all twentieth-century, construction-related deposits.

The northern boundary of Site 44GL171 appears to be located near Shovel Test 12, [REDACTED] north of Shovel Test 5. The profile for Shovel Test 12 consisted of a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy topsoil (Layer A) (Figure 28). Below the topsoil was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand fill (Layer B) that measured 53 cm (1.74 ft.) below ground surface. Layer B was over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand mottled with dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam fill (Layer C). Layer D, consisting of a dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy loam, was identified at 75 cm (2.46 ft.) below ground surface. Beneath Layer D was a dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy clay (Layer E) that extended to at least 1.31 m (4.29 ft.) below ground surface.

Layers A-C in Shovel Test 12 were mixed with late nineteenth- and twentieth-century bottle glass fragments. Layers D and E, however, contained only eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts. This assemblage included coarse earthenware, delftware, Staffordshire slipware, white saltglazed stoneware, and whiteware ceramic fragments; pipe bowls and stems; bottle glass; and wrought and cut nails. The depths and age of this material are consistent with artifacts found in Shovel Tests 3, 4, 5, and 17.

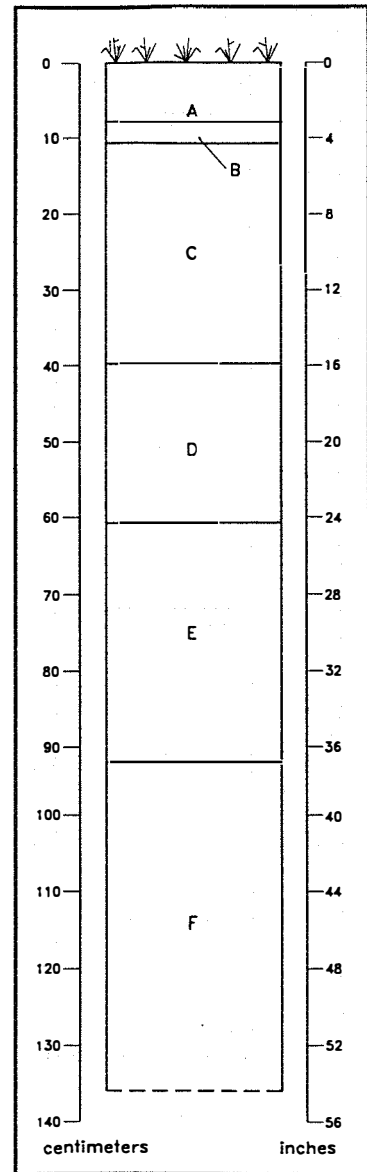
The survey results indicate that the western boundary of the fill at Site 44GL171 is located between Shovel Tests 15 and 16 as indicated by the differences in soils. In Shovel Test 15, the uppermost layer consisted of a relatively thin 8-cm (.26-ft.) dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) (Figure 29).



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Silt (Topsoil)*
- B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Silt (Fill)*
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Silty Sand (Fill)*

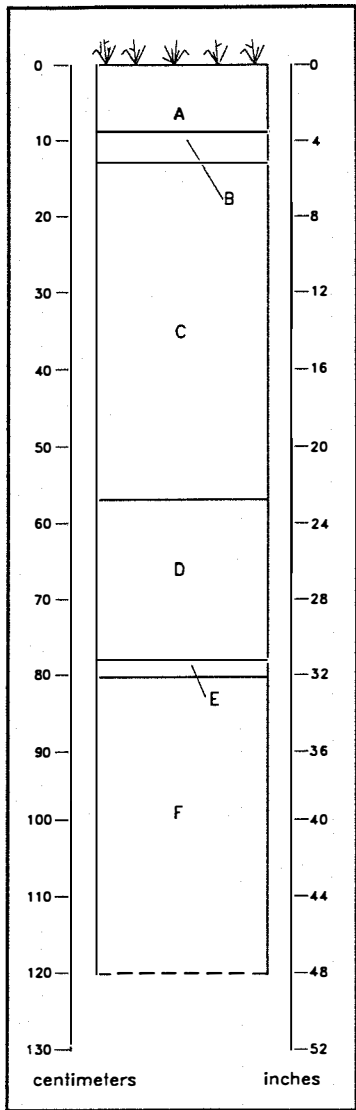
*Figure 25. Profile of Shovel Test 7.*



**KEY**

- A - Asphalt*
- B - Gravel*
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand (Fill)*
- D - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand (Fill)*
- E - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) Sand (Fill)*
- F - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand (Fill)*

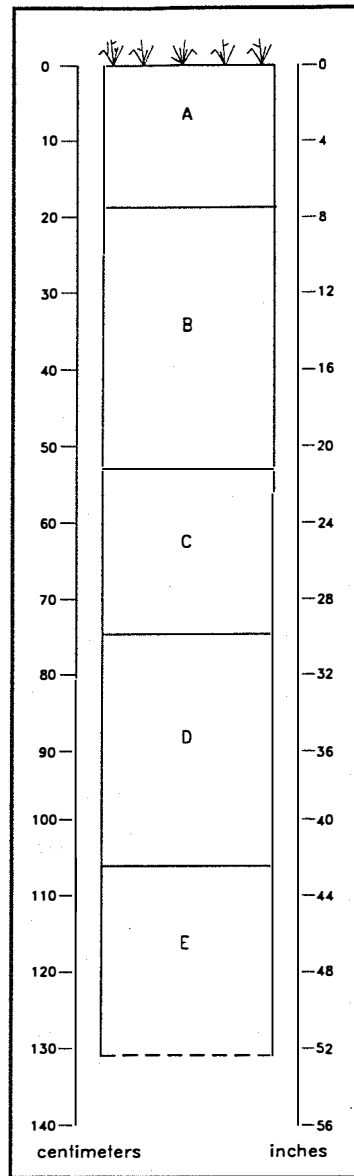
*Figure 26. Profile of Shovel Test 2.*



**KEY**

- A - Asphalt
- B - Gravel
- C - Brown (10YR5/3) Sand Mottled with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Silt (Fill)
- D - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- E - Oyster Shell
- F - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sand

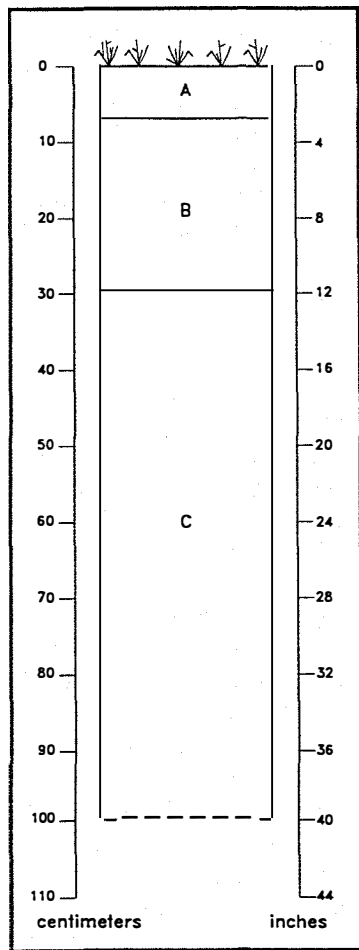
Figure 27. Site 44GL171, profile of Shovel Test 4.



**KEY**

- A - Grayish Brown (10YR5/2) Sandy (Topsoil)
- B - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand (Fill)
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand Mottled with Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam
- D - Dark Brown (10YR3/3) Sandy Loam (Fill)
- E - Dark Brown (7.5YR3/4) Sandy Clay

Figure 28. Site 44GL171, profile of Shovel Test 12.

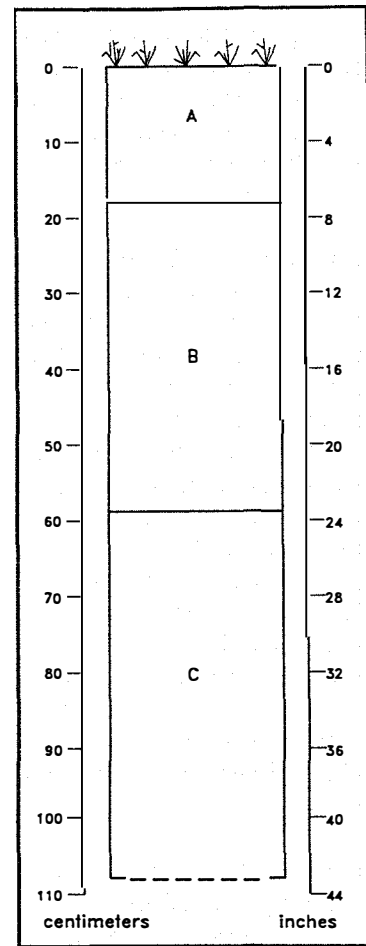


**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam (Topsoil)*
- B - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Sand (Fill)*
- C - Dark Grayish Brown (10YR4/2) Sand Mottled with Lenses of Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sand*

*Figure 29. Site 44GL171, profile of Shovel Test 15.*

Beneath the topsoil was a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand fill (Layer B). This layer was over a thick, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sand mottled with lenses of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand (Layer C). This layer measured at least 1 m (3 ft.) below ground surface. Layers A and B are modern; however, the deepest fill deposit, represented by Layer C, appears to date to the nineteenth century and is probably part of ravine fill deposits associated with Site 44GL171.



**KEY**

- A - Dark Brown (10YR4/2) Silty Loam Mottled with Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Silty Sand (Topsoil)*
- B - Strong Brown (7.5YR5/8) Compact Sand*
- C - Brownish Yellow (10YR6/8) Silty Sand*

*Figure 30. Profile of Shovel Test 16.*

In contrast to the soils identified in Shovel Tests 15, 12, 17, 5, the soils found in Shovel Test 16 consisted of two twentieth-century construction/landscaping-related fill deposits (Layers A and B) over a natural sand (Layer C) (Figure 30). The artifacts were limited to pieces of modern bottle glass, a bottle cap, and unidentified nails, recovered only in the topsoil (Layer A). These soils are located just outside the western boundary of Site 44GL171.

## Research Summary and Recommendations

Phase I background research and testing within the project area have identified the presence of archaeological resources dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. These resources, consisting of cultural deposits and artifact scatter, are the remains of domestic occupations.

Two main artifact concentrations were identified within the project area. The largest concentration, Site 44GL171 found on the western portion of this area, probably represents deep, stratified, fill deposits within a ravine. The ravine, as it appears today, is masked [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] however, extant traces of it are still visible (see Figure 22). Historically, late eighteenth-century maps appear to depict this feature adjacent to a road just south of Gloucester Town and the main body of Revolutionary War defensive works (see Figures 9, 11, and 13). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The ravine may have served as a "dump" site given its location convenient to the town and the road (see Figures 9, 11, and 13). The age, depth, and horizontal extent of the deposits revealed through testing indicate that the site was used over a long period of time.

The research results indicate that the ravine deposits are probably a component of previously identified Site 44GL171, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Deep eighteenth- and nineteenth-century deposits were identified at this location in 1980 (Farmer 1992, personal communication) and again in 1992, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The results of the current survey indicate that Site 44GL171 extends into the western half of the project area. The new site limits for 44GL171 measure approximately 52 m (170 ft.) north-south and 27 m (90 ft.) east-west (see Figure 22).

A second artifact concentration was identified at the northeast corner of the project area and probably represents the western boundary of Site 44GL177. This concentration, consisting of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century bottle glass, ceramic fragments, and a Minie ball was recovered up to 1.25 m (4.10 ft.)

below ground surface. The dark brown sandy loam deposits containing this material were the same as deposits found on previously identified Site 44GL177 [REDACTED]. Previous research on that part of Site 44GL177 has identified a cellar and related features and deposits (Hazzard 1993, personal communication; Higgins et al. 1993a). The major portion of Site 44GL177, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] yielded extensive eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic and military remains (Hazzard and McCartney 1987) (see Figures 20-22).

In light of what is known of these resources and their usefulness in interpreting the historical development of Gloucester Town, the archaeological resources identified during the Phase I investigation may prove to be a valuable part of Gloucester Point's rich historical and archaeological data base.

The proposed project plans indicate that construction will impact components of previously identified Sites 44GL171 and 44GL177. The previously identified portion of Site 44GL171 has been recommended for Phase II evaluation, but this work has not been undertaken to date (Higgins et al. 1993b). Salvage excavations on Site 44GL177 in the early 1980s recovered data from a large portion of this site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This portion of Site 44GL177 has not been subject to additional investigation but has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing element to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. **In view of the potential archaeological significance of resources associated with Site 44GL171 and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II Evaluation is recommended. In view of the potential archaeological significance of resources associated with Site 44GL177 and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II Evaluation is recommended for the unevaluated portion of Site 44GL177 within the project area.**

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**APPENDIX A**

2/01/94

VIMS Environmental Toxicology and Pathology Research Center (Additional Phase I) Prehistoric Inventory

Page 1

Provenience	Class	Subclass 1	Subclass 2	Raw Material	Weight(g)	Quantity
44GL171 ST 05	Debitage	Flake Frag./Shatter	Noncortical	Quartz		1
					Provenience Total:	1
					Site Total:	1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL171 ST 03	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ES: Nottingham				1
44GL171 ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			104
44GL171 ST 03	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colorless	Base		1
44GL171 ST 03	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		19.70	
44GL171 ST 03	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
Provenience Total:						107	
44GL171 ST 04	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			9.00	3
44GL171 ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		7
44GL171 ST 04	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					10
44GL171 ST 04	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		5.50	
44GL171 ST 04	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		130.70	
44GL171 ST 04	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous	flat			5
44GL171 ST 04	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	thin band-like, 3/16" width			1
44GL171 ST 04	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL171 ST 04	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Decorated Bowl		rouletted, 1680-1710?	7/64		1
44GL171 ST 04	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					2
Provenience Total:						30	
44GL171 ST 05	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	1-blue			2
44GL171 ST 05	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			46.20	4
44GL171 ST 05	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			404.00	1
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Colored Glass	includes Coke	Green		80
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Colorless Glass				215
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Crown Finish	colorless	Neck		3
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Crown Finish	green	Neck		8
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine Made	bright green	Base		3
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine Made	green	Base		5
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		8
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Bright Green		32
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colorless	Base		7
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Crown Cap				1
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Condiment Bottle	Machine Made	vinegar?, colorless	Neck		1
44GL171 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Machine Made	colorless	Neck		3
44GL171 ST 05	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		28.50	
44GL171 ST 05	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		69.10	
44GL171 ST 05	Historic Shell	Shell		fossil scallop		9.50	

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL171 ST 05	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Bottle	Machine Made	3 3/8" height	Colorless		1
44GL171 ST 05	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				2
44GL171 ST 05	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	band-like			3
44GL171 ST 05	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous				7
44GL171 ST 05	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
44GL171 ST 05	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				2
44GL171 ST 05	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
44GL171 ST 05	Window Glass	Pane Glass		2-18th c., 2-modern			4
Provenience Total:						396	
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c.			1
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Holloware	Whiteware		Handle		1
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	1-blue			2
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	bisque	Rim		1
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English Stoneware				1
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	S: Staffordshire				1
44GL171 ST 12	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed				1
44GL171 ST 12	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			15.90	3
44GL171 ST 12	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		7
44GL171 ST 12	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		5
44GL171 ST 12	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			1
44GL171 ST 12	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					7
44GL171 ST 12	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		224.60	
44GL171 ST 12	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder				1
44GL171 ST 12	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
44GL171 ST 12	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				5
44GL171 ST 12	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				9
44GL171 ST 12	Other fasteners	Spike	Cut				1
44GL171 ST 12	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					3
44GL171 ST 12	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		3
Provenience Total:						54	
44GL171 ST 15	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware		Rim		1
44GL171 ST 15	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware				1
44GL171 ST 15	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			5.80	1
44GL171 ST 15	Glass Bev. Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine Made	bright green	Base		1
44GL171 ST 15	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Green		2
44GL171 ST 15	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		29.90	
44GL171 ST 15	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				14

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL171 ST 15	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
						Provenience Total:	21
44GL171 ST 17	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet	Lead	Minie ball	.45		1
44GL171 ST 17	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	bisque			1
44GL171 ST 17	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			79.00	3
44GL171 ST 17	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		3
44GL171 ST 17	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	modern	Amber		4
44GL171 ST 17	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			3
44GL171 ST 17	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	colorless	Base		1
44GL171 ST 17	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
44GL171 ST 17	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		193.40	
44GL171 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				3
44GL171 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				1
44GL171 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				4
44GL171 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				1
44GL171 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
44GL171 ST 17	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		4
44GL171 ST 17	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		fragment			1
44GL171 ST 17	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18th c.			4
						Provenience Total:	36
44GL177 ST 06	Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet	Lead	Minie ball	.45		1
44GL177 ST 06	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley				1
44GL177 ST 06	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Creamware		Rim		1
44GL177 ST 06	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware		Blue		1
44GL177 ST 06	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey	incised			1
44GL177 ST 06	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			30.20	3
44GL177 ST 06	Fasteners	Buckle/Buckle Part	Copper-Alloy	apparel, frame			1
44GL177 ST 06	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		2
44GL177 ST 06	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			4
44GL177 ST 06	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Crown Finish	amber	Neck		1
44GL177 ST 06	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		1.60	
44GL177 ST 06	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		3.60	
44GL177 ST 06	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				11
44GL177 ST 06	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
44GL177 ST 06	Window Glass	Pane Glass		3-18th c., 1-modern			4
						Provenience Total:	32
44GL177 ST 10	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c.			3



Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
						Provenience Total:	21
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese Porcelain	18th c.	Underglaze Blue		1
ST 01	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware	bisque			2
ST 01	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			41.50	19
ST 01	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made			47.40	4
ST 01	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt	discarded			1
ST 01	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					1
ST 01	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		8.20	
ST 01	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		111.20	
ST 01	Historic Shell	Shell		fossil scallop		20.50	
ST 01	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified				2
ST 01	Pharmaceutical Contain.	Vial	Colored Glass	18th c.	Green		1
ST 01	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
						Provenience Total:	32
ST 02	Ceramic Tableware	Serving Tableware	S: Staffordshire		Rim		1
ST 02	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			7.50	5
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 02	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Crown Cap				2
ST 02	Historic Shell	Mollusk		clam		11.20	
ST 02	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		62.00	
ST 02	Metal Containers	Key	Ferrous				1
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
ST 02	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
						Provenience Total:	13
ST 07	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			68.40	2
ST 07	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing		plaster			1
ST 07	Historic Shell	Mollusk		oyster		52.00	
						Provenience Total:	3
ST 08	Construction Materials	Paving Material	Asphalt	discarded			3
						Provenience Total:	3
ST 09	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18th c., bisque			1
ST 09	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	modern			1
ST 09	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Crown Cap				1
ST 09	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder				2
						Provenience Total:	5
ST 14	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18th c.	Dark Green		1
ST 14	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	19th-20th c.	Green		1



**APPENDIX B**

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM  
SUPPLEMENTAL FORM

City/County: Gloucester County  
Site Name:  
Temporary Designation:

VDER Site Number: 44GL171  
Other VDER Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation: Euro-American/18th and 19th Century

Site Class:  Terrestrial, Open-Air  Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter  Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Domestic

Site Function: Trash Deposit/Artifact scatter associated with Gloucester Town.

Specialized Contexts:



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

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain

Drainage: York River

Landform:

Aspect:

Elevation: 30 feet amsl

Slope: <25%

Site Soils: Rumford loamy fine sand

Adjacent Soils:

Nearest Water Source: York River

Distance: Adjacent

Ownership Status:  Private  Public/Local:  
 Public/State: Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS)  
 Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):

Owner Telephone:

Owner Address:

Informant Name:

Informant Telephone:

Informant Address:

Surveyed By: Thomas F. Higgins, III  
Address: P.O. Box 8795 Williamsburg, VA 23187

Affiliation: William and Mary Center  
for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) Date: 9-28-93

Site Dimensions: 90 feet E/W x 170 feet N/S

Survey Strategy:  Historic Map Projection  Informant  Observation  
 Surface Testing  Subsurface Testing

Survey Description: Site 44GL171 was identified by members of the Gloucester County Historical Society in 1980. The site's boundaries were redefined by WMCAR in 1992 and 1993 during archaeological surveys of the site area (Higgins, et. al. 1992; Higgins, et. al., 1993). These investigations included screened (1/4-inch mesh) shovel testing at intervals of 75 feet or less.

Site Condition: Unknown portion of site destroyed.

Current Land Use: Parking lot/lawn

Specimens Obtained:  Yes  No Depository: WMCAR

Assemblage Description: Eighty-one eighteenth-and nineteenth-century artifacts including pieces of delftware, white saltglazed stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, whiteware, bottle glass, pipe stems and bowls, bone, cut and wrought nails, and brick.

Specimens Reported:  Yes  No

Owner Name:

Owner Address:

Assemblage Description:

Field Notes:  Yes  No

Depository: WMCAR

Photographic Documentation:  Yes  No

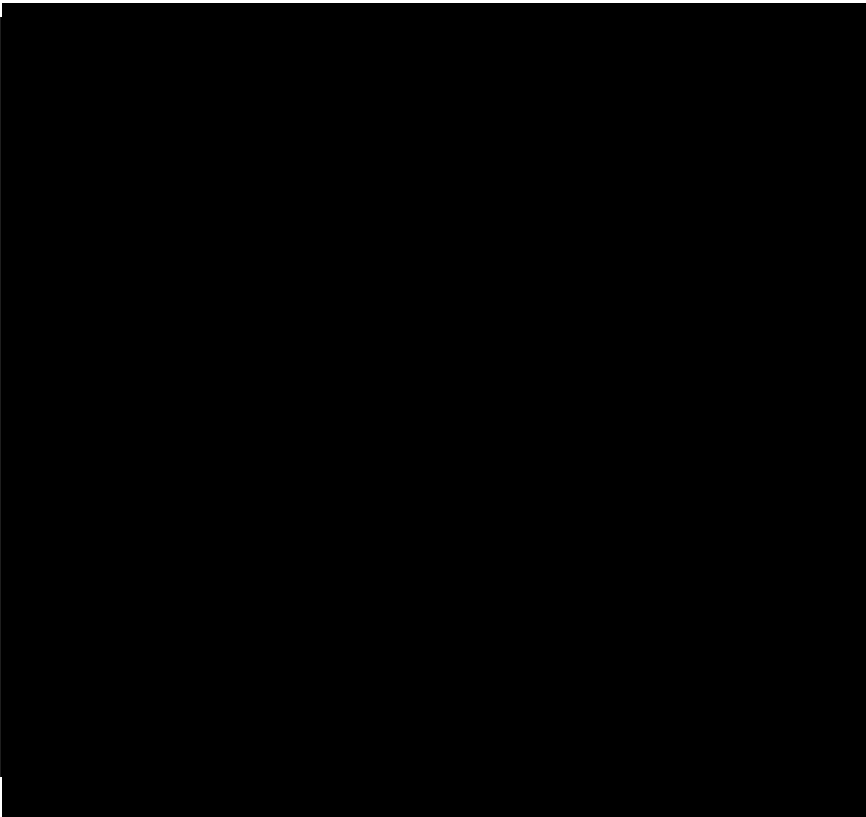
Depository: WMCAR

Report(s):  Yes  No

Depository: WMCAR

Reference(s): See the reports, "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a New Site for the Environmental and Pathology Research Center at Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, Gloucester County, Virginia" by T.F. Higgins et. al., 1994, on file at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. "A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for the Fire Protection/Water Lines, Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, Gloucester County, Virginia" by T.F. Higgins, et. al. 1993, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By: Thomas F. Higgins, III  
Address: P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187

Affiliation: WMCAR

Date: 9-28-93

*For VDHR Staff Only*

Virginia Register Status:

National Register Status:

Easement Status:

VDHR Library Reference Number(s):

VDHR Number Assigned By:

Date:

Data Entered By:

Date:

Revisions/Updates By:

Date:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM  
SUPPLEMENTAL FORM

City/County: Gloucester County  
Site Name:  
Temporary Designation:

VDER Site Number: 44GL177  
Other VDER Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation: Euro-American/18th and 19th Century

Site Class:  Terrestrial, Open-Air  Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter  Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Domestic

Site Function: Trash deposit/Artifact scatter associated with Gloucester Town.

Specialized Contexts:



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

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain  
Landform:  
Elevation: 30 feet amsl  
Site Soils: Rumford loamy fine sand  
Nearest Water Source: York River

Drainage: York River  
Aspect:  
Slope: <10%  
Adjacent Soils:  
Distance: Adjacent

Ownership Status:  Private  Public/Local:  
 Public/State: Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (VIMS)  
 Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):  
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:  
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Thomas F. Higgins, III  
Address: P.O. Box 8795  
Williamsburg, VA 23187

Affiliation: William and Mary Center Date: 9-28-93  
for Archaeological Research (WMCAR)

Site Dimensions: 700 feet E/W x 400 feet N/S

Survey Strategy:  Historic Map Projection  Informant  Observation  
 Surface Testing  Subsurface Testing

Survey Description: The major portion of 44GL177, [REDACTED] was investigated by the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology in the early 1980s (Hazzard and McCartney 1987). WMCAR investigation consisted of screened (1/4-inch mesh) shovel testing at intervals of 75 feet or less.

Site Condition: Unknown portion of site destroyed

Current Land Use: Parking lot and chemical drain field

Specimens Obtained:  Yes  No Depository: WMCAR

Assemblage Description: Fifty-five eighteenth-and nineteenth-century artifacts including Buckley coarse earthenware, delftware, Rhenish blue and grey stoneware, creamware, yellowware, whiteware, bottle glass, pipe stems and pipe bowls, window glass, cut and wrought nails, brick.

Specimens Reported:  Yes  No

Owner Name:

Owner Address:

Assemblage Description:

Field Notes:  Yes  No

Depository: WMCAR

Photographic Documentation:  Yes  No

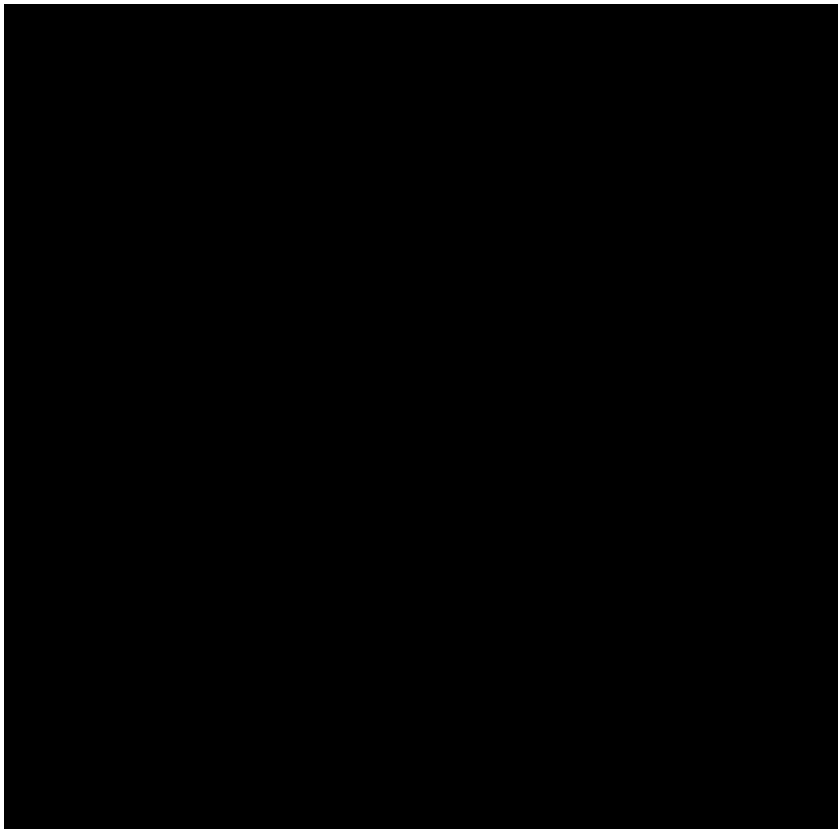
Depository: WMCAR

Report(s):  Yes  No

Depository: WMCAR

Reference(s): See the report "A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a New Site for the Environmental and Pathology Research Center at Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, Gloucester County, Virginia" by T.F. Higgins et. al., 1994, on file at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia. Rescue Efforts to Save the Vanishing Traces of Gloucester Town American Archaeology 6(1):68-80 1987 by David K. Hazzard and Martha W. McCartney.

Additional Comments:



Form Completed By: Thomas F. Higgins, III  
Address: P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187

Affiliation: WMCAR

Date: 9-28-93

*For VDHR Staff Only*

Virginia Register Status:

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Easement Status:

VDHR Library Reference Number(s):

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Date:

**APPENDIX C**

**PERMIT TO INSTALL  REPAIR,  REASONS FOR REJECTION   
 WATER SUPPLY  SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM**

(1) Void after (12) twelve months. (2) Automatically cancelled when site conditions are changed from those shown on permit.  
 (3) Automatically cancelled should facts later become known that a potential hazard would be created by continuing installation.

FHA/VA  Yes  No Date 7-20-77 Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Va. Institute of Marine Science Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Mailing Address)  
 Occupant \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Mailing Address)

FOR:  Dwelling  Other Laboratory Automatic Washing Machine  Yes  No Consumption 2500 gal. per day  
 Actual  Potential  Bedrooms \_\_\_\_\_ Garbage Disposal Unit  Yes  No ( Actual  estimated Water)

Additional wastes \_\_\_\_\_

(1) WATER SUPPLY (Existing) Class \_\_\_\_\_ Approved  Yes  No Other Public  
 (To be installed) Class \_\_\_\_\_ Cased \_\_\_\_\_ ft. to be grouted \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

(Unless supported by positive evidence Class III is to be considered as to be installed.)

SOIL STUDY Naturally drained, suitable by sight  Yes  No Technical Classification Orange sandy loam 648"  
 (If known)

(2) Estimated Percolation Rate 1-10  11-25  26-50  > 51  Percolation Test Required  Yes  No  Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Minutes per inch) 48+  
 Depth to Grey Mottles \_\_\_\_\_ inches (estimate over 4 ft.) OTHER \_\_\_\_\_  
 Surface drainage required  Yes  No OTHER DRAINAGE \_\_\_\_\_

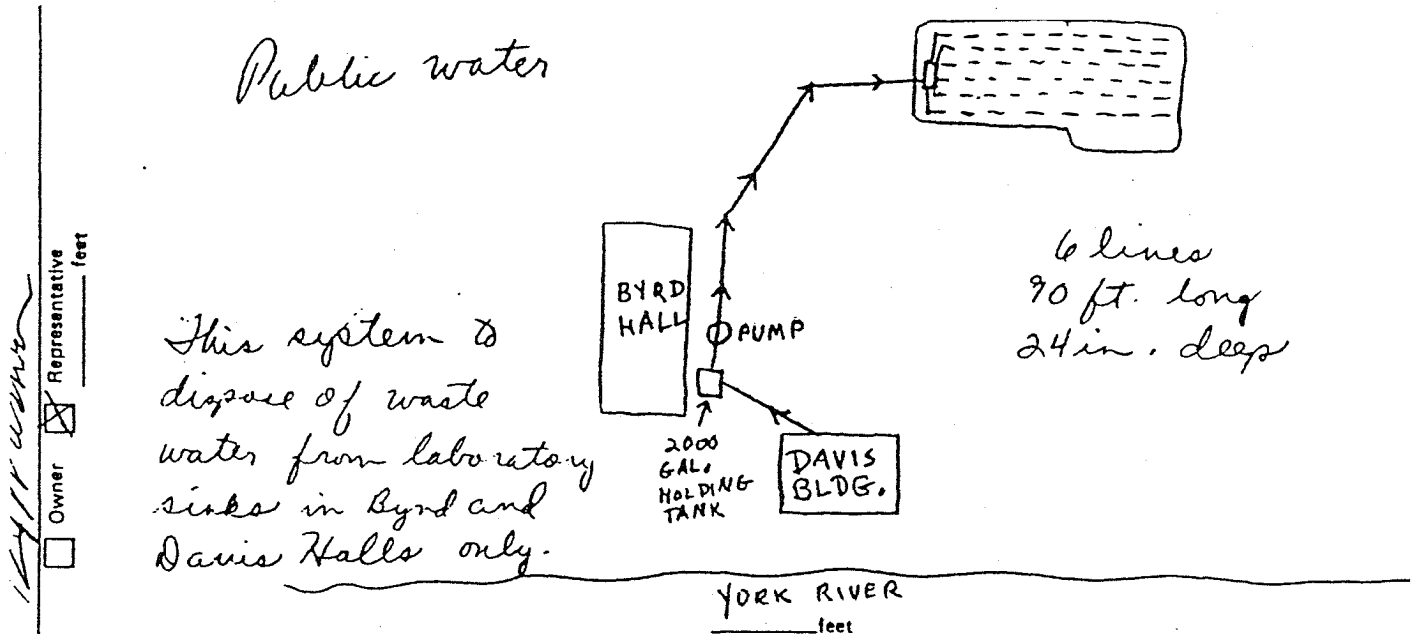
(3) HOUSE SEWER LINE Size \_\_\_\_\_ inches. Type of material required P.V.C. Distance from Water Supply 50 feet

(4) DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION Watertight Septic Tank of concrete Material Liquid Capacity 2000 gallons.  
 inside Dimensions Length \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Width \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Liquid Depth \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Depth of Air Space \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

SUBSURFACE ABSORPTION FIELD Number of square feet required 1600 Type aggregate required gravel

(5) Depth of aggregate from base of tile to bottom of ditches 6 inches. Allowable fall 2 to 4 inches.  
 Total aggregate minimum depth 13 inches or more. Depth of drainfield to be 24 inches from surface of original ground.  
 Distance from well to septic tank 50 feet; distance from well to drainfield 100 feet.

Rough Sketch of Premises (including adjacent properties if pertinent, Showing Location of Lot Line, Buildings, Water Supplies, Sewage Disposal Systems, Trees, and Other Possible Sources of Contamination of Water Supplies, by Indicating Distances and Slope with regard to one another.



This system to dispose of waste water from laboratory sinks in Byrd and Davis Halls only.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Representative   
 Owner

Note: Owner or his agent must notify Gloucester Health Department, Phone 693-2445 when installation is ready for inspection. If any Sewage Disposal System, or part thereof, is covered before being inspected by the Health Department, it shall be uncovered at the direction of the Health Director or his agent. CONDITIONS DISCOVERED DURING INSTALLATION MAY REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS OF SYSTEM DESIGN. Changes from above specifications require Health Department approval before being made.

Based on the above information, the undersigned recommends that this permit be issued.  
 Date 7-20-77 Approved E. D. Barnhill, Sr., Supv. Date 7-20-77 Signed Nancy Graham  
 (Reviewing Authority) (Sanitarian or Health Director)

# RECORD OF INSPECTION SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

10-4-78  
51A

Date \_\_\_\_\_ City No. \_\_\_\_\_

Owner Inst. of Marine Science Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mailing Address)

Occupant \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mailing Address)

## WATER SUPPLY INSPECTION

Installed according to Permit Design  Yes  No Distance to nearest House Sewer \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Distance to nearest Sewage Disposal System \_\_\_\_\_ feet. (Use Form LHS-143 for Detailed inspection of Water Supply Reference Materials.)

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM INSPECTION

- (1) LOCATION  
 Allotted Area adequate  Yes  No Distance from nearest lot lines 5 feet. Trees 10 feet. Water Supplies \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Buildings 10 feet.
- (2) INSTALLATION AND DESIGN  
 Installed according to Permit Design  Yes  No  
 Have additional Household Appliances been added NOT on Permit:  
 Automatic Washer  Garbage Disposal  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_ (Describe) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) SOIL CONDITION  
 Are there soil conditions now evident which indicate system may be unsatisfactory as designed  Yes  No. If Yes, show adjustments required under "Remarks" below.
- (4) HOUSE SEWER LINE  
 Installed  Yes  No. Type of material 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Size 8 \_\_\_\_\_ inches.
- (5) SEPTIC TANK  
 Constructed of Concrete (Kind of Material)  
 Inside Dimensions Length \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Width \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Liquid Depth \_\_\_\_\_ feet. Depth of Air Space \_\_\_\_\_ inches.  
 Inside Fittings comply with requirements  Yes  No.
- (6) DISTRIBUTION BOX  
 Watertight and equal surcharge to each line by Water Test  Yes  No. Distribution Box provided with \_\_\_\_\_ (Number) extra outlets for future use.
- (7) SUBSURFACE ABSORPTION FIELD  
 Total Area in bottom of ditches 1620 square feet. Number of ditches 6 Length of ditches 90 feet. Grade of ditches Minimum 2 inches per 100 feet. Maximum \_\_\_\_\_ inches per 100 feet. Has system been checked by instruments (Level)  Yes  No. Type aggregate used gravel  Yes  No. Depth of aggregate under Tile 4 inches. Total depth of aggregate 13 inches. Depth of backfill over aggregate 15-18 inches.
- (8) SURFACE DRAINAGE  
 Storm Drains from House and Basement flowing away from Subsurface Drainage Field:  Yes  No. Was Surface Drainage required  Yes  No. If Yes, has this been provided  Yes  No. Has area been drained by lowering Ground Water Table:  Yes  No.  Not required.
- (9) Are follow-up inspections necessary  Yes  No.

2-29-78

Septic Tank Contractor: Walton Septic Tanks Address White Marsh, Va. Phone \_\_\_\_\_

This Sewage Disposal System (is) (is not) Approved by Gloucester Health Department  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed Nancy Graham (Sanitarian)  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Approved \_\_\_\_\_ (Reviewing Authority)

With proper maintenance, approved Sewage Disposal systems may be expected to function satisfactorily, provided no overloading or physical damage occurs to the system. Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_