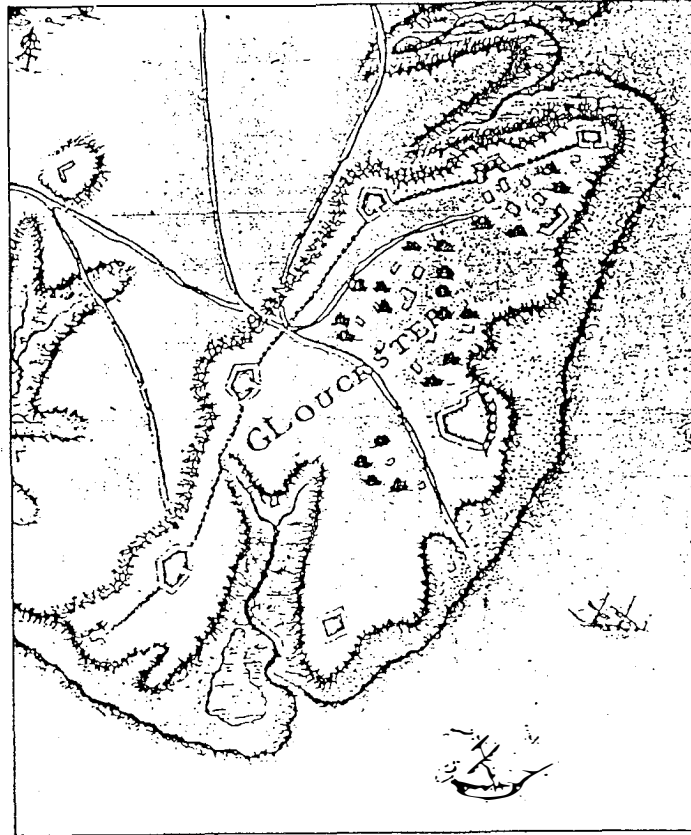


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A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
ADDITIONAL ACREAGE FOR THE RALEIGH HOUSE PARCEL
AT VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Prepared for
Virginia Institute of Marine Science

April 1993



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**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF
ADDITIONAL ACREAGE FOR THE RALEIGH HOUSE PARCEL
AT VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE
GLOUCESTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

VDHR FILE NO. 91-289-F

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

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April 19, 1993

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of additional acreage for the Raleigh House parcel at Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) in Gloucester County, Virginia was undertaken by staff of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) on February 8, 1993. This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological and architectural resources within the project area. The work included a review of the existing archaeological and architectural 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 and architectural 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/features and a broad artifact scatter, are the remains of domestic occupations. The research results indicate that these resources are associated with previously identified sites, 44GL355 and 44GL177. Eighteenth-century deposits/features (44GL177) were identified within the project area in 1980 (Hazzard, personal communication 1993). The current survey confirmed the presence of these resources along the extreme eastern portion of the project area as well as identified eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifact scatter across the remainder of the project area. The artifact scatter is most likely an extension of Site 44GL355 located immediately southwest of the project area.

In light of what has been documented about Sites 44GL177 and 44GL355, 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 Sites 44GL355 and 44GL177 within the project area, and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II Evaluations of Sites 44GL355 and 44GL177 are recommended.**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Management Summary	ii
Report Contributors	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Figures	v
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Overview of Prehistoric Resources	5
Chapter 3: Overview of Historic Resources	9
Chapter 4: Survey Methods and Results	37
Chapter 5: Research Conclusions and Recommendations	43
References Cited	45
Appendix A: Artifact Inventory	

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
1 Project area location	1
2 Project area and environs (U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Achilles, Clay Bank, Poquoson West, and Yorktown quadrangles)	2
3 Plan of project area	3
4 Previously identified archaeological resources (U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Achilles, Clay Bank, Poquoson West, and Yorktown quadrangles)	6
5 The Draught (Tindall 1608)	11
6 Virginia Discovered and Discribed [sic] (Smith 1610)	12
7 Plan of Gloucestertown (Cary 1707)	17
8 Plan of the Investment of York (Anonymous 1781a)	20
9 Plan du siege d'York en Virginia (Anonymous 1781b)	21
10 Untitled map of the Gloucester Point peninsula (Anonymous 1781c)	22
11 Carte de la Campagne de St. Simone (d'Abboville 1781)	23
12 Map of Yorktown and Environs, 1781 (du Perron 1781)	24
13 A Plan of Yorktown and Gloucester (Hills 1785)	25
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)	26
15 Untitled map of York and Gloucester (Berthier 1781-1782)	27
16 York River, Virginia, from Wormeley Creek to Clay Bank (Bache 1857)	30
17 Map of Sourtheast Virginia (Worret 1862)	31
18 Sketch showing armament designed for the defenses at Gloucester Point (McAlister and Fatrquahr 1862)	31
19 Yorktown quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1931)	32
20 Plan showing archaeological resources identified during prior investigations at VIMS (Hazzard and McCartney 1987)	34
21 Previously identified archaeological resources within and adjacent to project area	35

22	Plan of current investigations showing shovel test locations and site boundaries	38
23	Plot of artifact concentrations identified during survey	39
24	Profile of Shovel Test 5, Site 44GL355	39
25	Profile of Shovel Test 8, Site 44GL177	41
26	Profile of Shovel Test 11, Site 44GL177	41

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

On February 8, 1993, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) undertook a Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of additional acreage for the Raleigh House parcel at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) in Gloucester County, Virginia (██████████). This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of potential archaeological and architectural resources within the project area. The work included a review of the existing archaeological and architectural 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 and architectural survey.

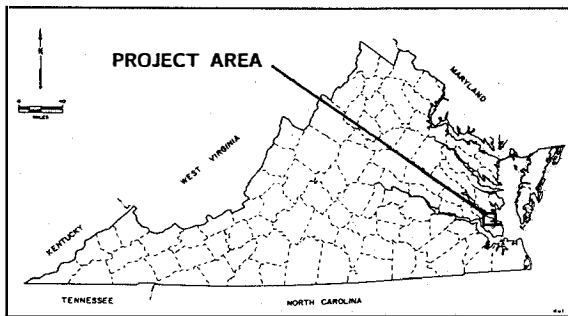


Figure 1. Project area location.

This project was conducted under the overall direction of 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 member Clifton Huston. Laboratory processing and artifact analysis was conducted by Deborah Davenport and Anna Gray. Mr. Linebaugh oversaw the administrative aspects of the project. Final drawings for this project were prepared by Anne Beckett. Fieldnotes, artifacts, drawings, and other project documentation are stored at the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Project Area Description

The project area is located on the parcel currently occupied by the Raleigh House ██████████. The project will involve construction of a Toxicology Building on land adjacent to the Raleigh House, which may result in impact to this parcel of land. ██████████
██████████
██████████
██████████. The project area dimensions are approximately 40 m east-to-west and 79 m north-to-south (130 by 260 ft.) or approximately .75 acres (3035 m²).

The topography of the project area is flat. The maximum elevation in the vicinity of the project area is approximately 9 m (30 ft.) above sea level. The ground cover is wooded with landscaped grounds around a former residence (the Raleigh House) now used by the College. The soil at this location consists of Rumford loamy fine sand, 2 to 6% slopes. This gently sloping soil is well drained to excessively drained (Newhouse 1980).

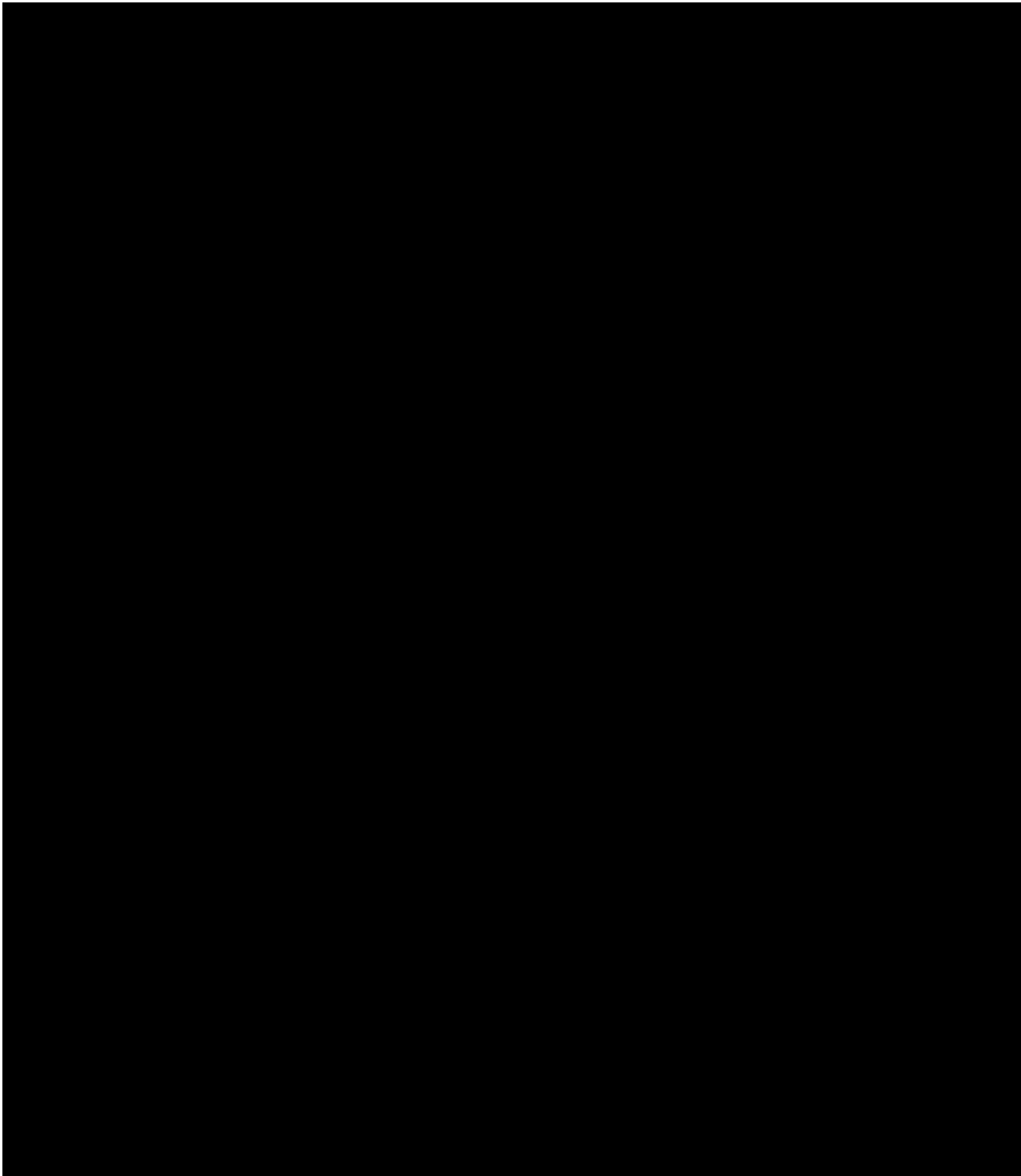


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Achilles, Clay Bank, Poquoson West, and Yorktown quadrangles).

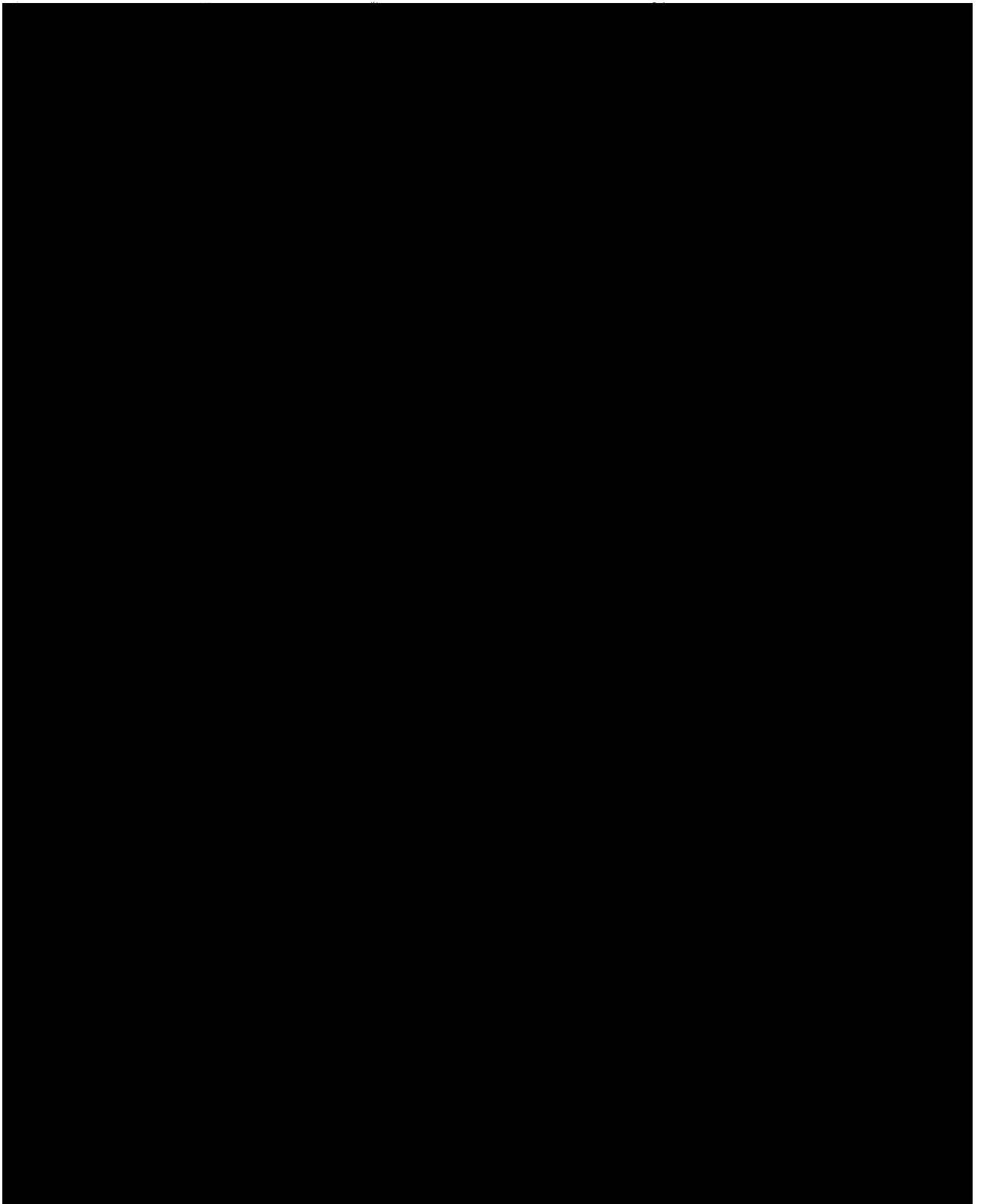


Figure 3. Plan of project area.

CHAPTER 2: Overview of Prehistoric Resources

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 Tradition sites.

Anticipated Site Types and Locational Models

Archaeologists divide Virginia's prehistory into three broad cultural periods, Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on diagnostic artifact types and contrasting lifeways and cultural adaptations. 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 ecoiches of the interior and thus opened an avenue of inquiry that is slowly filling the gaps in local prehistory.

Paleo-Indian Period (before 8,000 B.C.)

Although very little is understood about the Paleo-Indian period within the local area, research in other regions of the state and out-of-state indicate that people have occupied Eastern North America for at least 12,000 years. 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 (8000 to 1000 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 fluorescence 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.

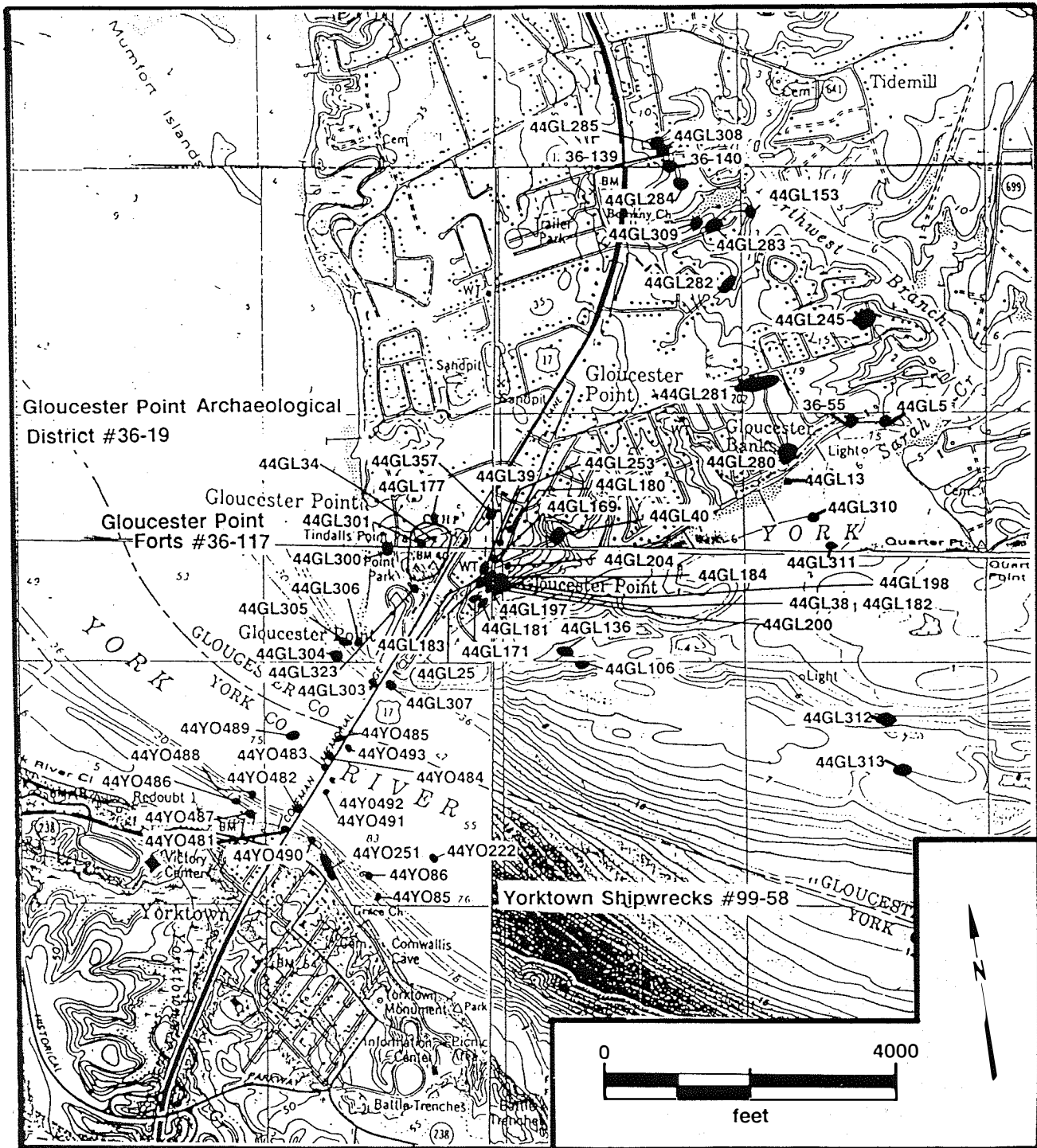


Figure 4. Previously identified archaeological resources (U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute Achilles, Clay Bank, Poquoson West, and Yorktown quadrangles).

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 (1000 B.C. to 1607 A.D.)

Although Woodland period groups continued to exploit the varied resources utilized during the Archaic period, the emphasis on seasonal hunting and gathering gradually shifted to an economy based on sedentary horticulture. 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 clarify the cultural traditions of which they were a part.

CHAPTER 3: Overview of Historic Resources

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 1934-1979:II, 75, 152, 155).

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

inspired by a recent Dutch attack on Virginia's tobacco fleet in 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

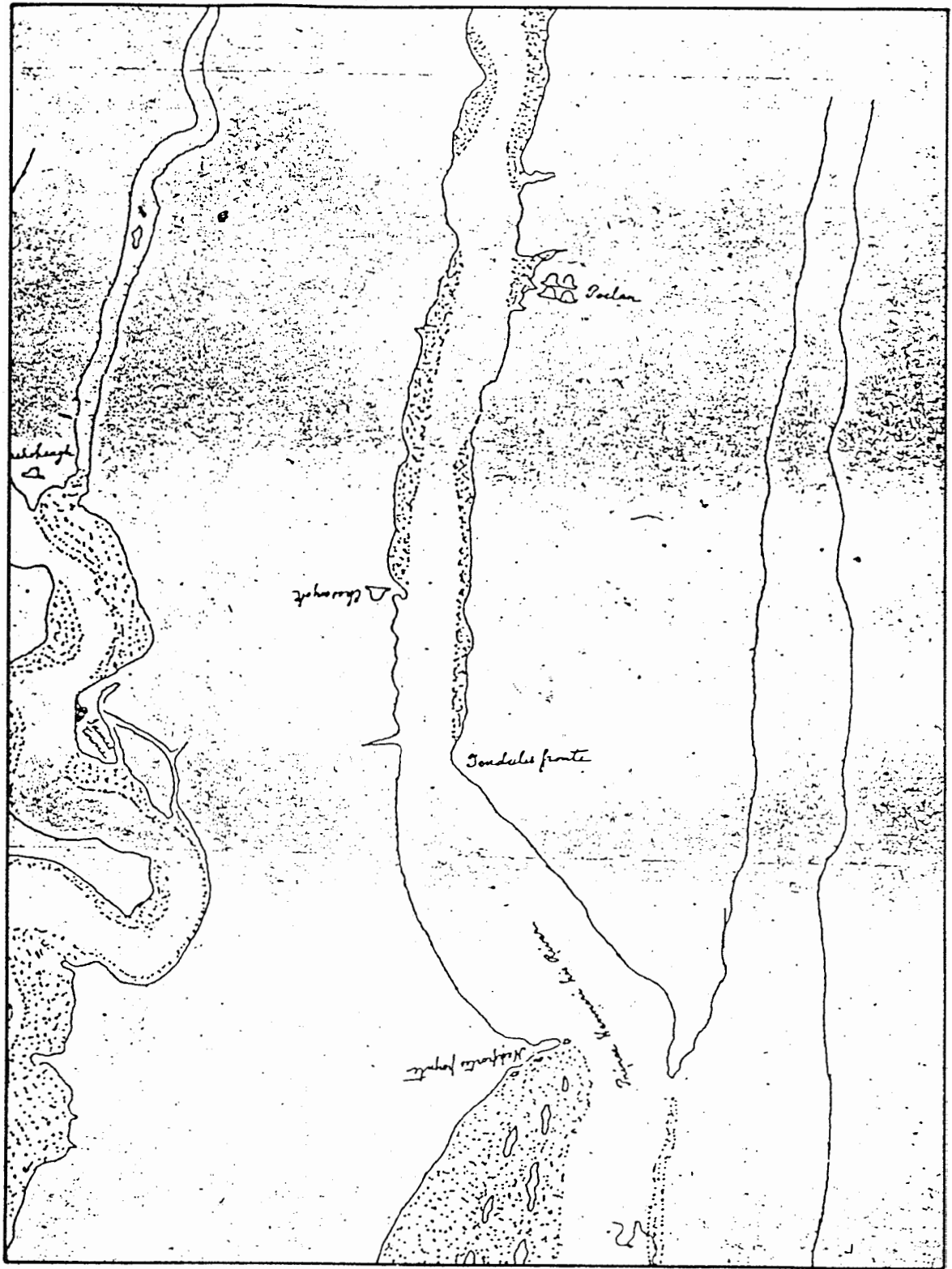


Figure 5. The Draught (Tindall 1608).



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

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

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

In June 1680, when the Virginia Assembly responded to the king's urging to "dispose the planters to build [towns] upon every river, and especially one at least on every great river" by passing an act promoting urban development, Tindall's Point was one of the 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; Cary 1707).

Although it is not known how many people actually settled in Gloucester Town during the 1680s, a ferryman named Dunbar had established his business at Tindall's Point by 1682, an indication that the town site was located near a well-traveled route and, therefore, had potential for commercial development such as taverns, storehouses, and mercantile facilities. Dunbar the ferryman apparently earned a handsome living, for in 1705 four individuals petitioned government officials for the right to take over his ferry route, which was a publicly licensed concession (McIlwaine and Kennedy 1905-1915:1659/ 1660-1693:180; McIlwaine 1918-1919:I, 436). A ferry was in operation from Tindall's Point to Yorktown throughout the 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 1916:401). Between February 1694 and March 25, 1695, Thomas Emmerson served as gunner at Tindall's Point; he was succeeded by Richard Dunbar, the fort's gunner between 1695 and 1699 (McIlwaine 1925:I, 331,410,439).

During 1698 and 1699, the Tindall's Point and York forts and their stores were inspected regularly and the accounts of their gunners were audited (McIlwaine 1925:I, 426, 430;II, 151;V, 396). During the late 1690s, a platform that measured 160 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 1916:98; Palmer 1875-1893:I, 60).

During the 1690s, when the Tindall's Point fort was functional, runaway sailors were detained there on several occasions. In 1719 two pirates were "hung up in chains at Tindall's Point" (McIlwaine 1925:I, 267,352; III, 522). At the close of the 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 were sent there in readiness (McIlwaine 1925:III, 542-543). Spotswood declared that he deemed it essential that "ffit [sic] persons be appointed to take care of the Batteries erected for the defense of the several Rivers and to have the Charge of the Stores of War lodged thereat" (McIlwaine 1925:IV, 16).

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

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

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

tobacco act was passed that completely revolutionized tobacco regulation. This law was enforced until after the Revolutionary War (Middleton 1953:121). The tobacco inspection warehouse at Gloucester Town was established "on Captain Hannar's land," an inspectorate that was to operate in tandem with the one across the river at Yorktown (Hening 1809-1823:IV, 267-268). The relative importance of individual tobacco inspection stations fluctuated over time, depending on the volume of tobacco that was processed. By 1734, the Yorktown-Gloucester Town tobacco inspectorate was disjoined because each warehouse processed enough tobacco to warrant independent status (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 Cary's plat of April 19, 1707, Gloucester Town was laid off into 10 streets that together enveloped a cove (Cary 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 Cary labeled 47 of the 86 lots with their owners' names and appended to the plat a list of 60 earlier lot-owners and the numbered lots they possessed, noting that "lotts [sic] and Streets first laid out in the Town were thus Distinguished." Of the 60 early lot-owners, only four were still in possession of their land by 1707. These lots (numbers 12, 13, 14 and 15) were on the waterfront and presumably of prime commercial value. Lot 69, as depicted on the Cary plat, included a spatula-like projection that extended into the cove, which formed a natural harbor. As no owner was listed for that particular waterfront lot, it may have been the town commons or common wharf, available for use by the general public (Cary 1707).

Presumably, the lots flanking Gloucester Town's cove were considered especially valuable. Richard Bath, a merchant named William Dalton, Captain Booker, and Mrs. Roydes owned the lots bordering on the cove in 1707. Among the others who owned Gloucester Town lots in 1707 were merchants John Perrin and Edward Porteus, tobacco inspector John Smith, Captain John Perrin (a mariner), and Mr. Dunbar, perhaps Richard Dunbar, the gunner of the Tindall's Point fort (Cary 1707; Mason 1946:II, 100, 129, 245; York County Deed Book IV:352; McIlwaine 1925:I, 410). Merchant William Dalton owned six Gloucester Town lots along the cove and William Buckner, owner of a waterfront lot, also had a windmill in Yorktown (Mason 1946:I, 55, 59, 117; Repts 1972:87). Several Gloucester Town

lots belonged to wealthy planters such as Lewis and Nathaniel Burwell, Richard March, John Lewis, and members of the Mann and Braxton families, some of whom most likely built homes there. Between 1709 and 1711, William Byrd II of Westover paid at least three overnight social visits to Gloucester Town, accompanied by his family (Byrd 1941). Diarist John Fontaine dined and stayed overnight at Gloucester Town in June 1715 and returned there a year later (Fontaine 1972:82). In 1781 one writer stated that Gloucester Town "consists of some thirty houses which, however, generally belong to wealthy people who have great plantations in the county" (Ewald 1979:321).

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

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

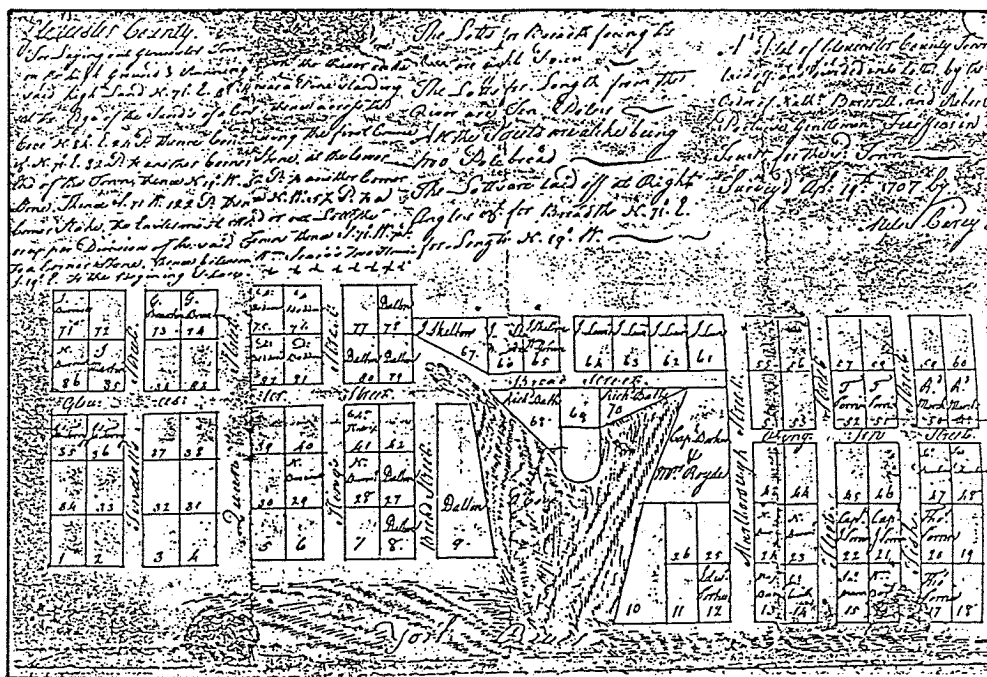


Figure 7. Plan of Gloucestertown (Cary 1707).

His assessment of the town's irregular setting is corroborated by the deed for lot 79 on Gloucester Street, which described it as adjacent to "the Great Gully," Bread Street, which ran to the waterfront (Mason 1946:I, 59). William Hugh Grove, who described Gloucester Town in ca. 1732, wrote that "Gloster is directly over against York . . . there is a battery of Guns about ten on each side but mainly stored with ammunition and defended not so much as by a Parapet. At Gloster are not above [?] houses. Mrs. P[?] has a good ordinary" (Grove 1970:114). Grove's account constitutes the only documentary evidence that an ordinary or tavern was present at Gloucester Town, although the law authorized the construction of public accommodations at ferry landings. A map by Mark Tiddeman (1737) shows Gloucester Town as consisting of three houses. The Tindall's Point fort or battery is depicted at the tip of Gloucester Point.

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

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

During the mid-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 1925-1945: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. A total of 28 structures are depicted, including 10 to 12 dwellings. The remaining buildings, with the exception of the windmill and fort huts, appear to be 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 Minute Men who were stationed at Gloucester Point. A few days later the companies were dismissed because only 48 soldiers were considered fit for duty. Afterward, the guns, blankets, and other military stores of the Gloucester Point Minute Men were transferred to the public magazine in Williamsburg (McIlwaine 1931:I, 207, 214). In August 1777, two companies of Gloucester County militia were ordered to Gloucester Town to

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

Charles Lord Cornwallis believed that the harbor between Gloucester Point and Yorktown was indispensable and "the only harbor on the Chesapeake [where]...a line of battleships [could] be protected against a superior force." In mid-summer 1781, Cornwallis decided to capture Tindall's Point so that his men could erect earthworks that would protect the rear of his forces and provide an overland escape route. He also intended to establish a stronghold from which his men could forage for food and supplies in the country between the Rappahannock and York rivers, which at that season of the year offered grain, corn, cattle, and horses (Maxwell 1859:91,128; Johnston 1881:108; Tarleton 1787:381). According to one contemporary narrative, British and Hessian forces arrived in Gloucester County on August 1, 1781, at 8 P.M. They landed during a violent thunderstorm and surprised the Americans who were garrisoned at Gloucester Town (Ewald 1979:320). One British officer recalled that on August 12, 1781, the guns aboard the *Richmond* and *Charon* were brought ashore to fortify Gloucester Point. The *Charon's* captain reported that his men were employed in enlarging the sea battery at Yorktown and that the *Bonetta* was "at Gloucester side, Captain Dundas ashore with his Officers and men to man the Batteries, assisted by thirty of the Fowey's men" (Chadwick 1969:37-38,104).

On August 22, 1781, Cornwallis informed his superiors that "the works at Gloucester are now in such forwardness that a smaller detachment than the present garrison would be in safety against a small detachment." He expressed his hope that the works would be completed in five or six weeks and reported that he had four 18-pounders and one 24-pounder and wanted more heavy guns for the sea batteries there (Maxwell 1853:VI, 187). Cornwallis placed Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton in command of the British troops in Gloucester County. The earthworks at Tindall's Point, which had been erected under the

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

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

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

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

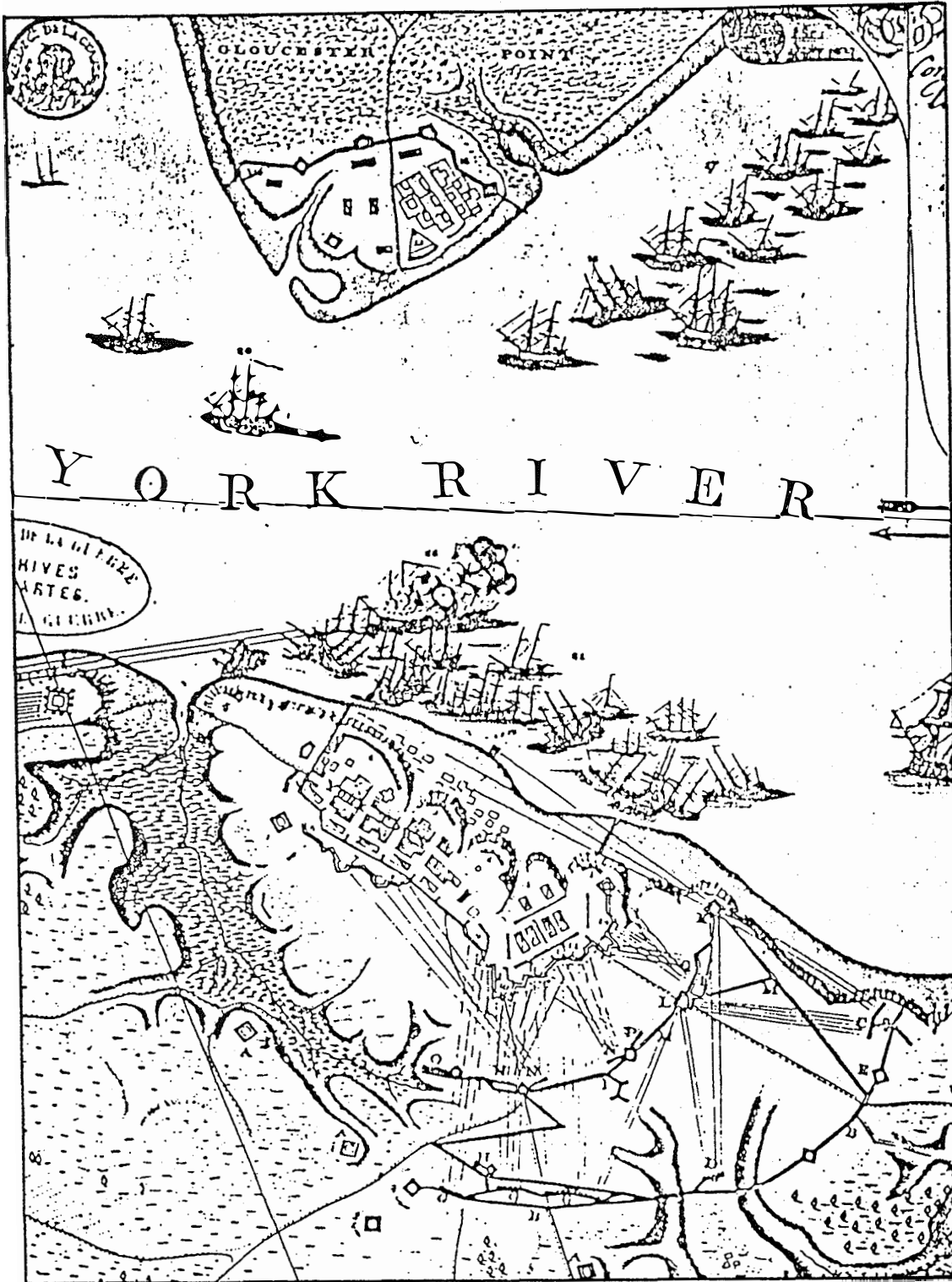


Figure 8. Plan of the Investment of York (Anonymous 1781a).



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

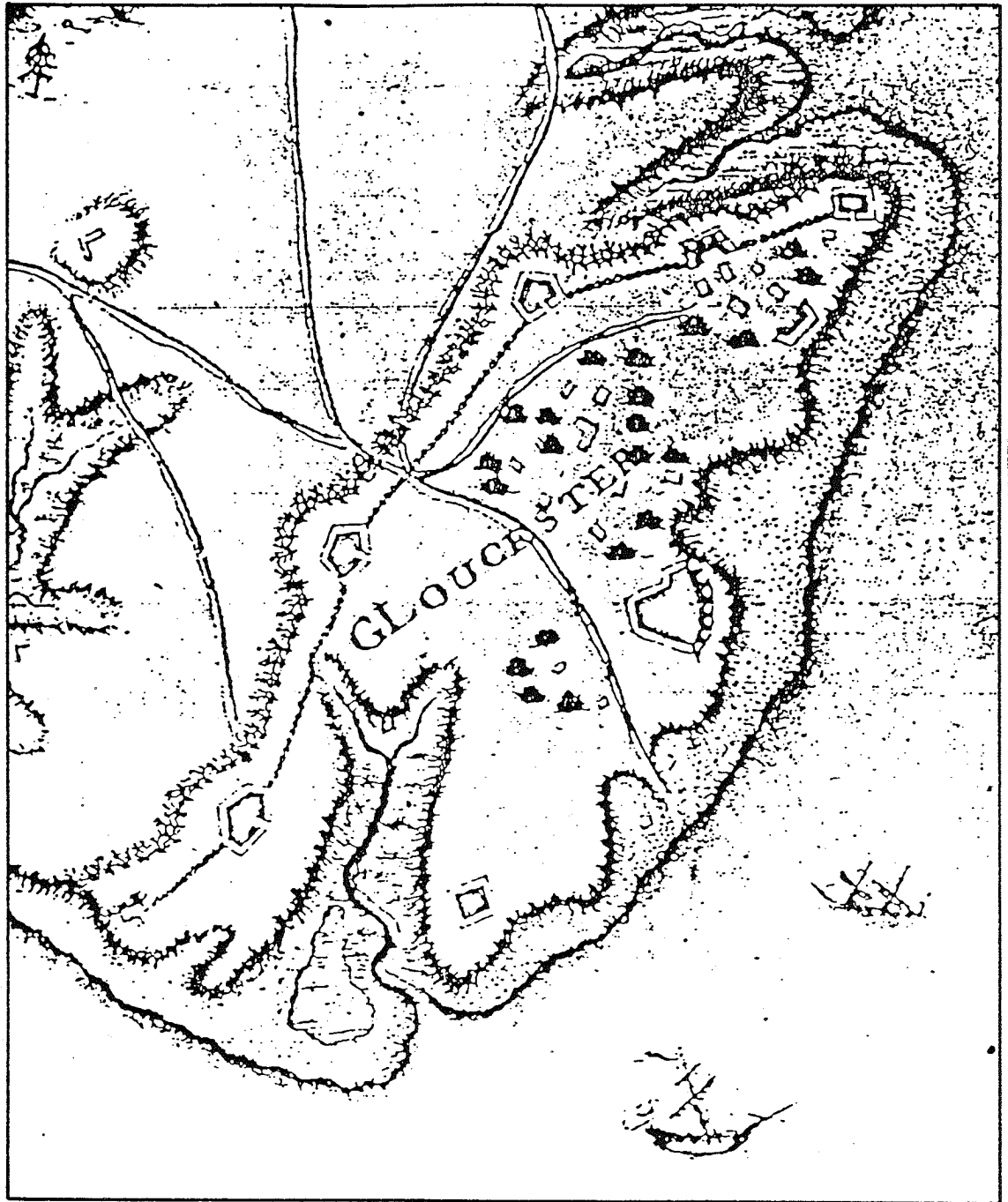


Figure 11. Carte de la Campagne de St. Simon (d'Abboville 1781).

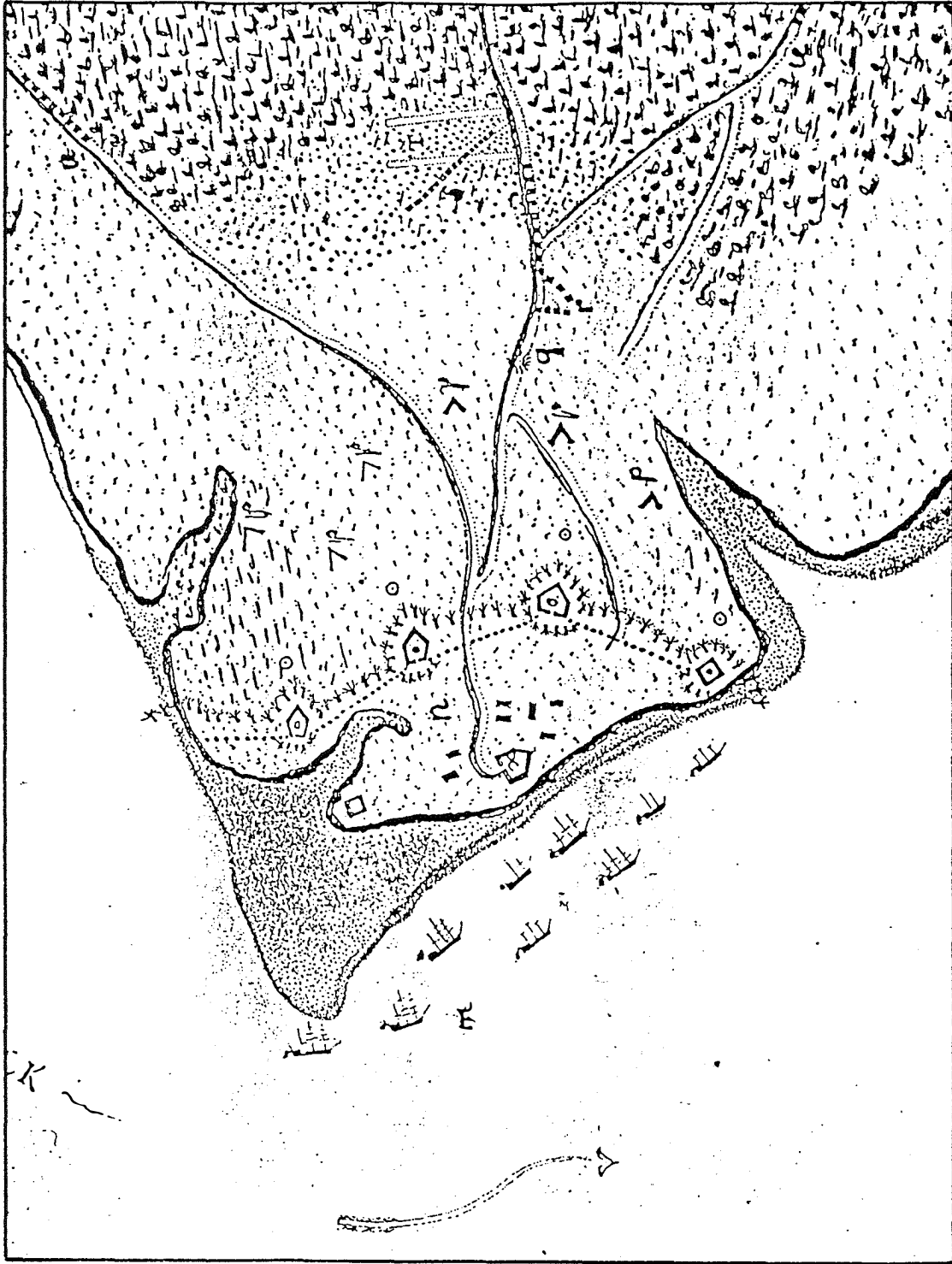


Figure 12. Map of Yorktown and Environs, 1781 (du Perron 1781).

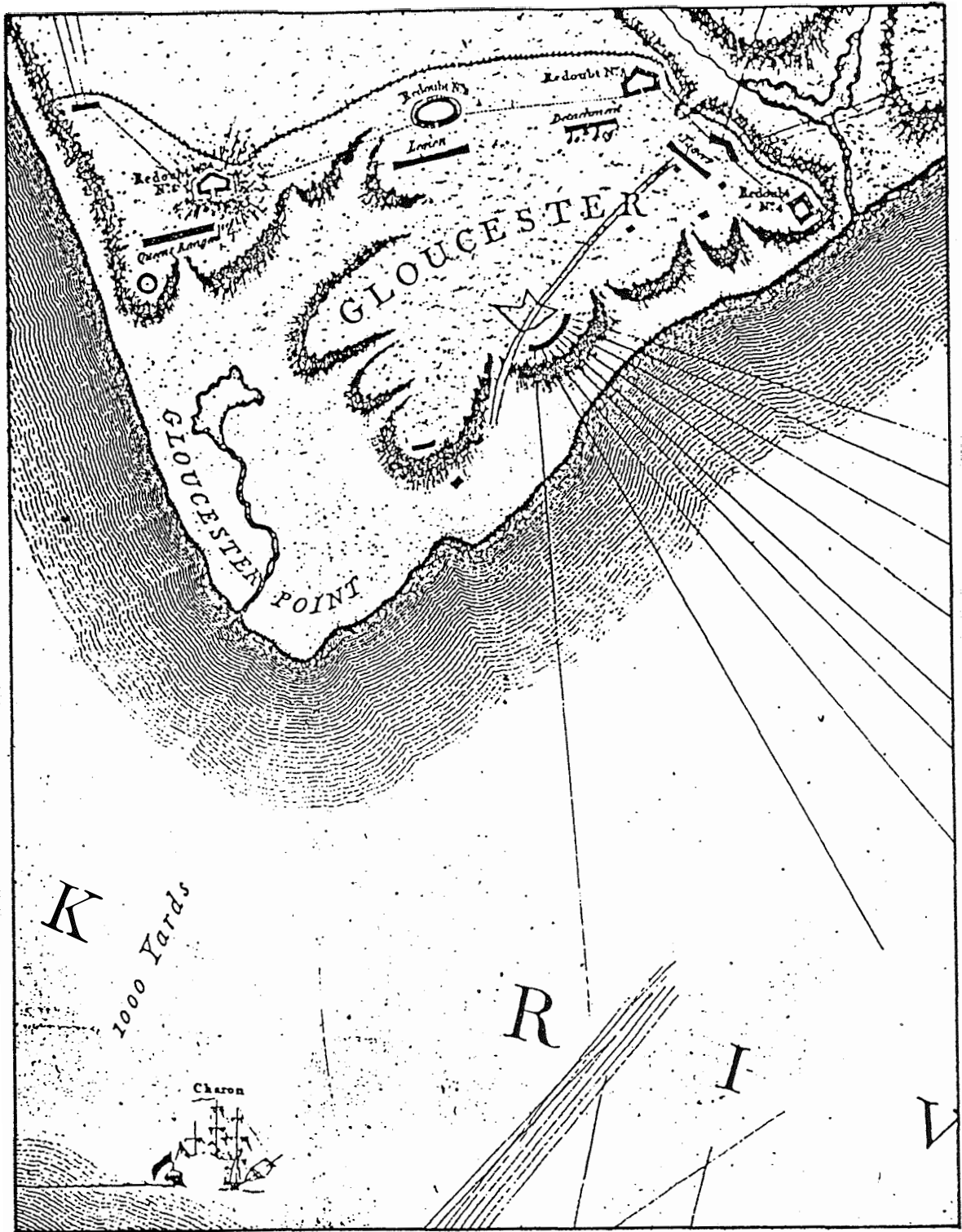


Figure 13. A Plan of Yorktown and Gloucester (Hills 1785).

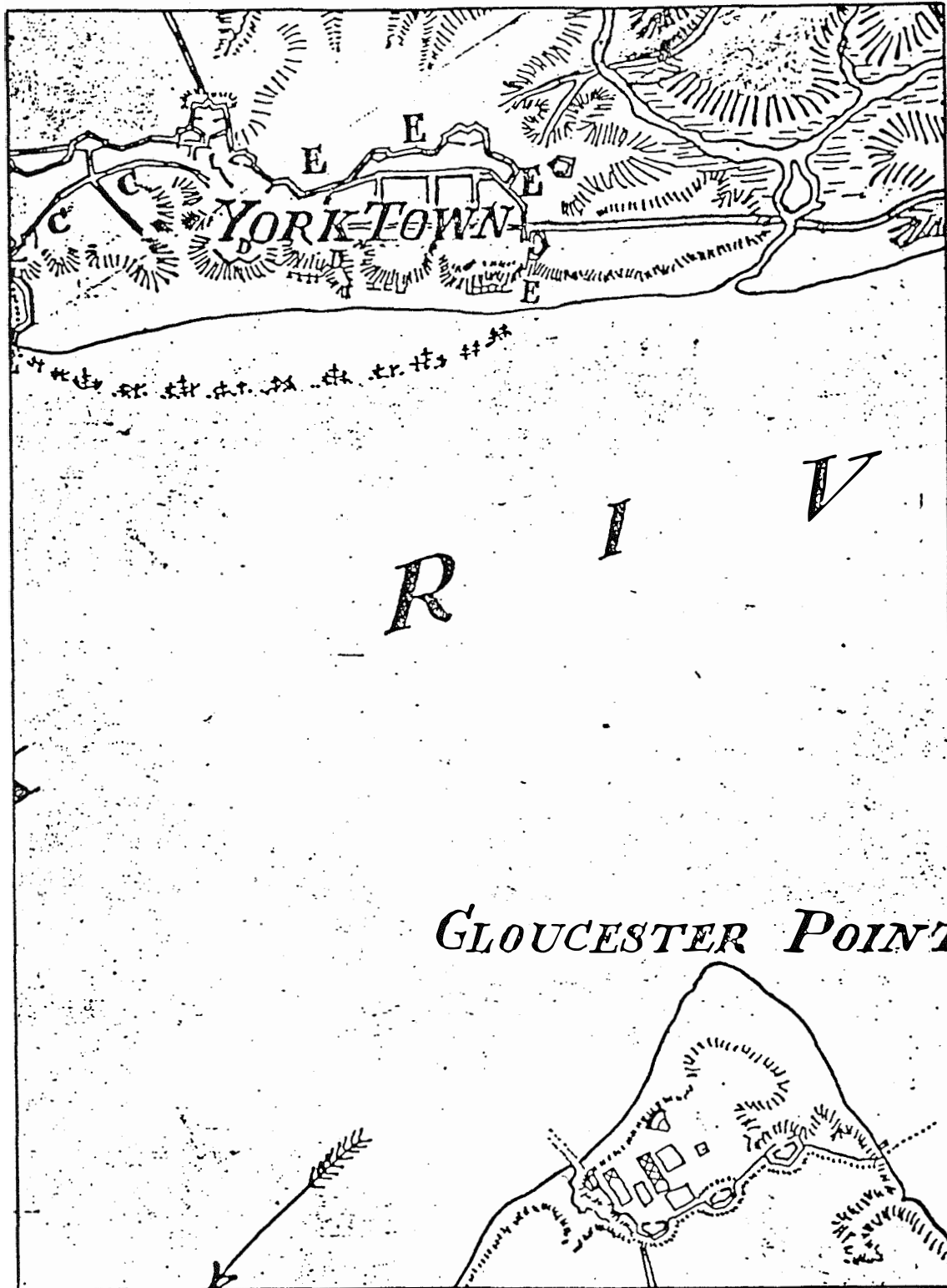


Figure 14. Sketch of the posts of York Town and Gloucester Point showing the French and rebel attacks upon the former in October 1781 (Sutherland 1781).

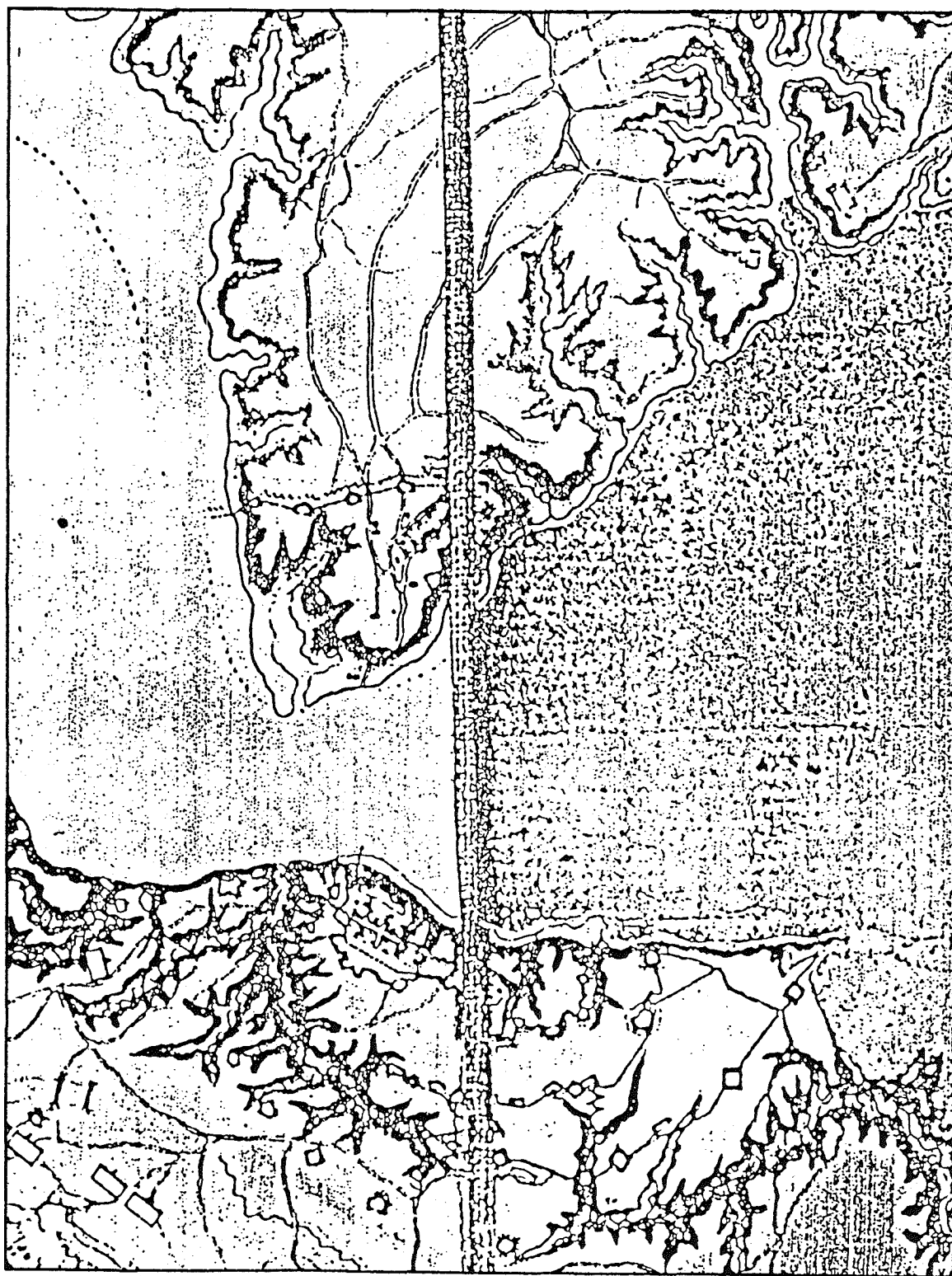


Figure 15. Untitled map of York and Gloucester (Berthier 1781-1782).

command of Colonel Dundas, who had with him the 80th Regiment (the Hessian Prince Hereditaire's troops) as well as Colonel John Simcoe's men (Moore 1969:464). By September 1781, the American forces attempted to check the British army's foraging expeditions into Gloucester County's interior, also hoping to close off their enemy's overland escape route. The men of General Weedon, already stationed in Gloucester County, were joined by the Duke de Lauzun's Legion and 800 French marines. All of the Allied troops served under the command of French Brigadier General de Choisy. After 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. He wrote that

We walked on the sand to warm ourselves; we found under our feet many dead bodies which stank horribly, and we realized that the large tents that we had seen all along the shore, enclosed fifteen hundred sick persons; they were dying in such great quantity

that they didn't have time to bury them, they only threw them out of the tent as soon as they expired. The Lord Cornwallis had established his hospital on that side during the siege (du Perron 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; Boyē 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 Farquhar 1862) (Figure 18). The May 10, 1862, edition of *Harper's Weekly* contains an engraving of Gloucester Point, its houses, and its fortifications. The engraving reveals that some of the houses shown in John Gauntlett's 1755 watercolor painting were still standing, as were the ruins of several others (Harper 1862). Civil War photographs that show some of the gun emplacements at the Gloucester Point provide considerable detail about the manner in which the fortifications 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.

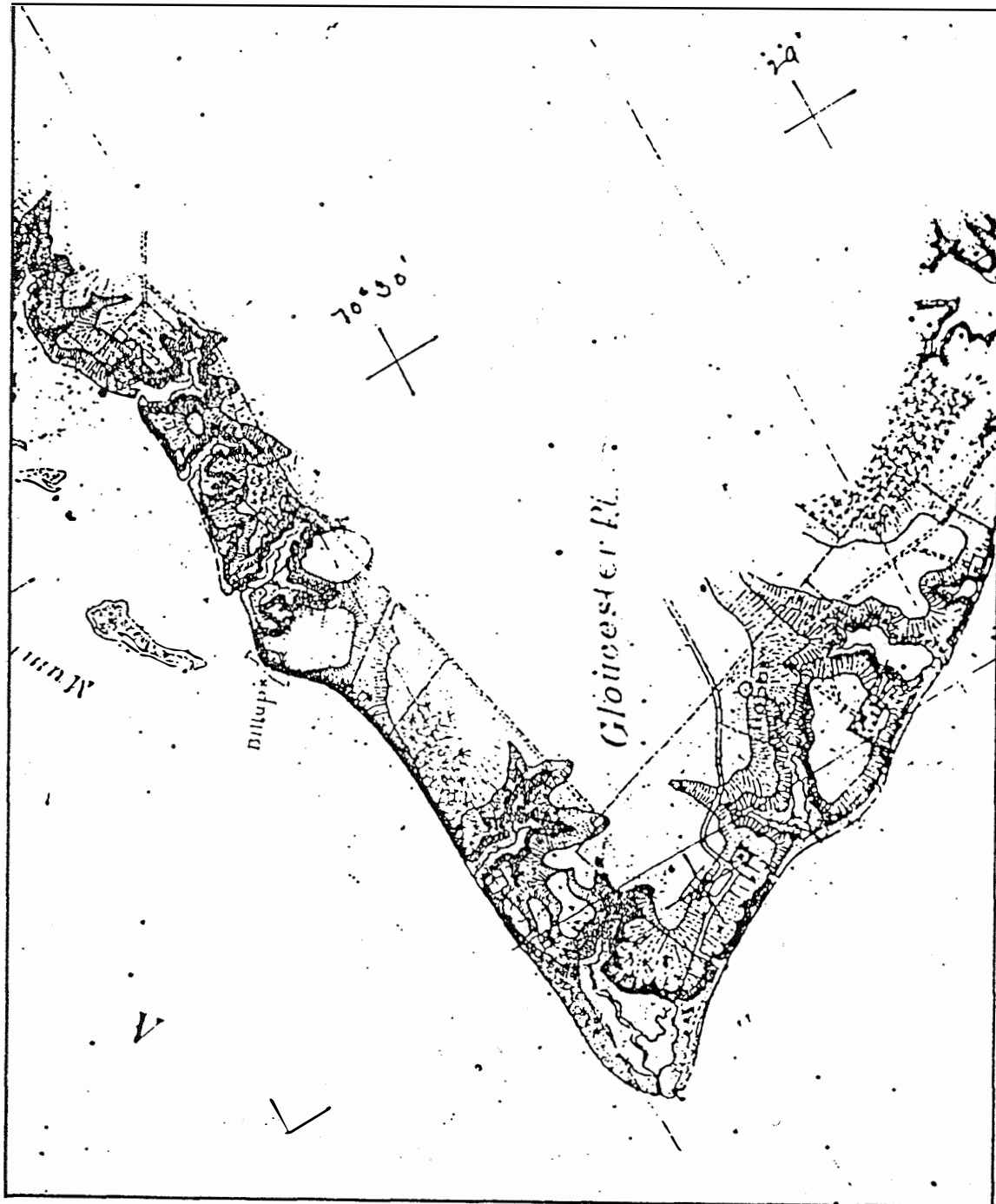


Figure 16. York River, Virginia, from Wormeley Creek to Clay Bank (Bache 1857).

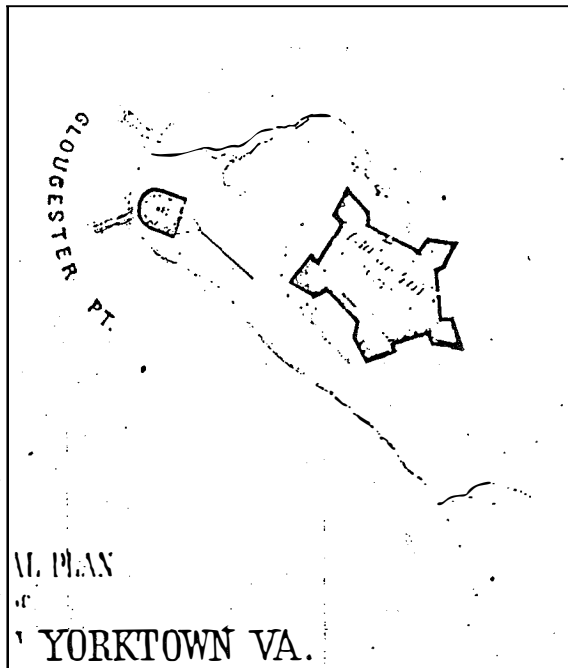


Figure 17. Map of Southeast Virginia (Worret 1862).

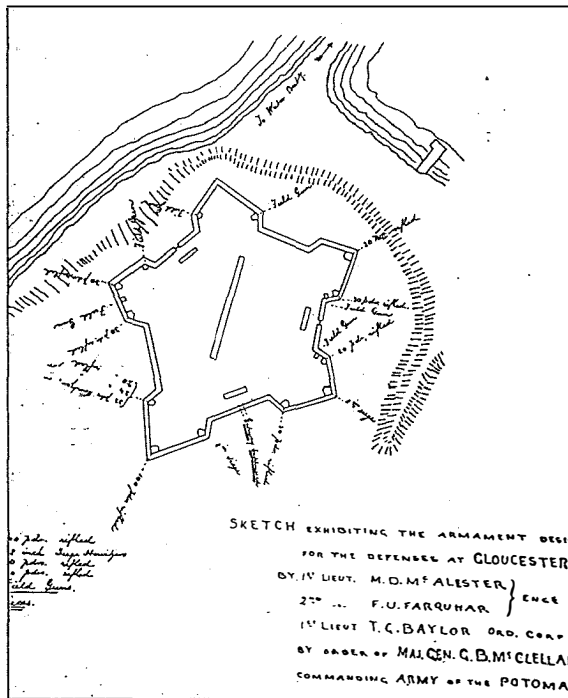


Figure 18. Sketch showing armament designed for the defenses at Gloucester Point (McAlister and Farquhar 1862).

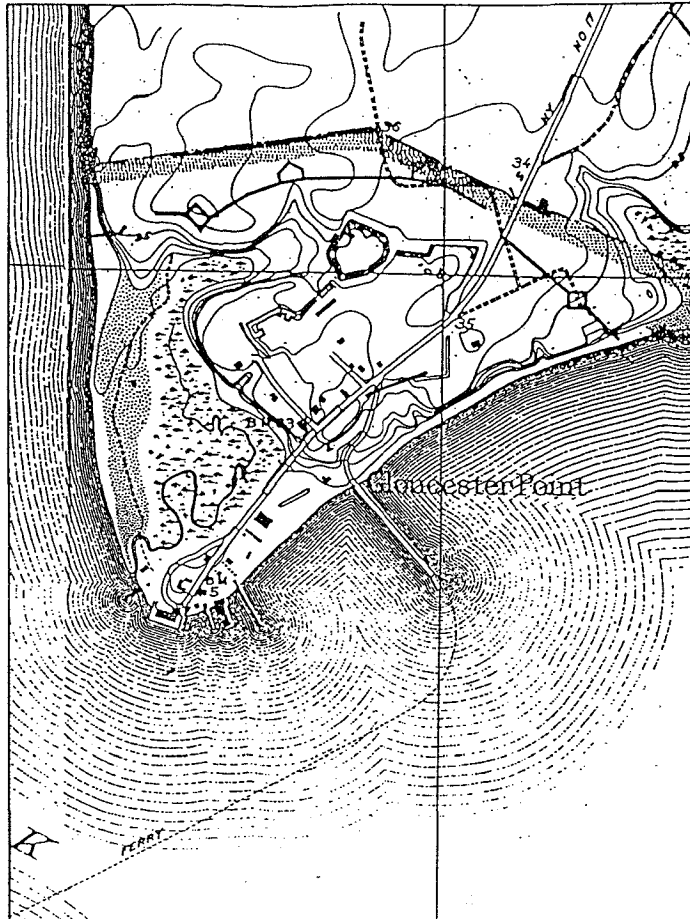


Figure 19. Yorktown quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1931).

Previous Research on Historic Period 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.

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 one-mile radius. Twenty-two eighteenth-century domestic sites are located within the one-mile 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 one-mile 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 one-mile radius of the project area.

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

Extensive archaeological investigations within the Archaeological District have taken place adjacent to the project area. The remains of 18 colonial buildings and hundreds of other features have been identified within the Archaeological District (Figures 20 and 21). Associated with these structures were wells, trashpits, fence line postholes, and human graves. In addition, archaeological investigations have identified extant and buried remains of earthworks, including a seventeenth-century bastion, an eighteenth-century gun battery, and a nineteenth-century fortification ditch (see Figure 20) (Hazzard and McCartney 1987). Many of these resources are components of Site 44GL177, which lies immediately east of the project area

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Archaeological monitoring at this location by the VDHR in 1980 identified the remains of a possible cellar and postholes dating to the eighteenth century (Hazzard and McCartney 1987; Hazzard 1993, personal communication). Immediately adjacent to these features in the west yard of the Raleigh House, Theodore Reinhart of the Department of Anthropology of the College of William and Mary, conducted test excavations in 1986. His investigation identified eighteenth-century refuse deposits and features, including postholes, trenches, and a possible well. Approximately 30 m (100 ft.) northeast of this location is an eighteenth-century domestic site (44GL39) consisting of the remains of a brick-lined cellar and associated features. Located west of Site 44GL39 and adjacent to the southwest boundary of the project area is an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic site (44GL355) represented by a scatter of period architectural and domestic artifacts.

Recent archaeological work in the vicinity of the project area consists of Phase I surveys and Phase II archaeological significance evaluations carried by the WMCAR under contract with VIMS and VDOT (Higgins and McCartney 1991a; Higgins and McCartney 1991b; Jones et al. 1991; Higgins et al. 1992). These projects resulted in the identification of six previously unidentified archaeological sites, 44GL354, 44GL355, 44GL356, 44GL357, 44GL358, and 44GL360, one of which (44GL355) lies immediately adjacent to the project area.

In sum, there is a high potential for the occurrence of archaeological resources associated with seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century domestic and military occupations within the proposed project area.



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

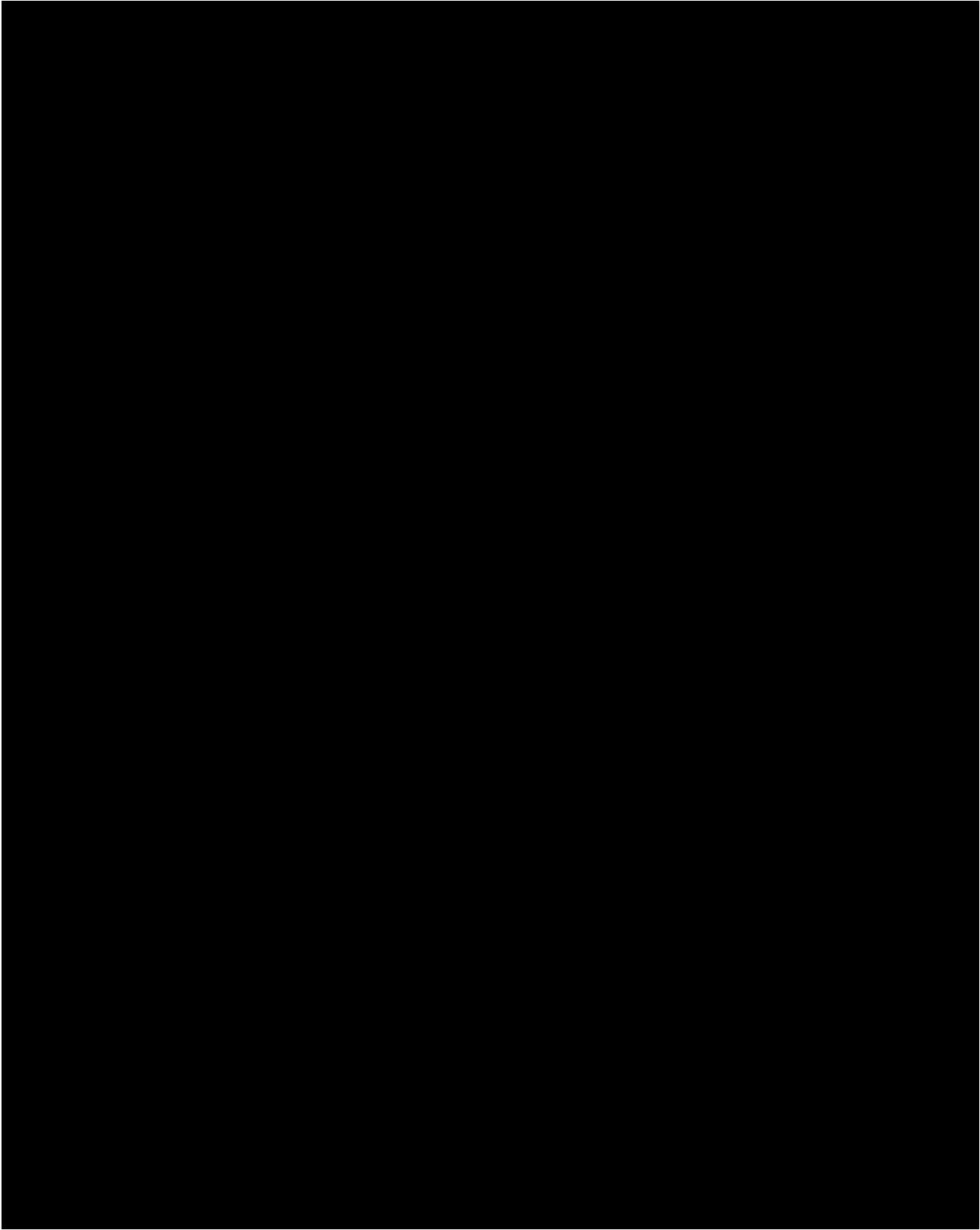


Figure 21. Previously identified archaeological resources within and adjacent to project area.

CHAPTER 4: Survey Methods and Results

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 fieldwork, a walkover survey of the project area was conducted to assess environmental conditions. The project area consists of grass-covered yard and a gravel driveway associated with the Raleigh House. These conditions necessitated a reliance on subsurface testing to assess the area's archaeological potential. A total of 33 shovel tests were systematically placed at intervals of 23 m (75 ft.) or less along established transects (Figure 22). Soil from the shovel tests was carefully trowel-sorted and passed through .64-centimeter (1/4-inch) 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 during the investigation were arranged by provenience each day and processed in that order. Artifacts were washed, sorted into ceramic, glass, metal and miscellaneous groups, and labeled. For analysis, all artifacts were catalogued according to a descriptive format including artifact group, class, object, datable attribute, and quantity (Appendix A). No conservation was attempted on any of the metal or fauna material.

Archaeological Research Results

A broad scatter of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century artifacts were recovered from shovel tests placed within the project area. Twenty-seven of the 33 shovel tests were positive, yielding a combined total of 269 artifacts. The shovel tests averaged eight artifacts per test. In addition, seven artifacts were collected from the ground surface on the eastern half of the project area. Two hundred seventeen of the artifacts (81% of the total artifact assemblage) date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Twentieth-century material, consisting primarily of bottle glass, was recovered mainly from

Shovel Test 4 in the northwest corner of the project area (see Appendix A).

A variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic artifacts were recovered including fragments of ceramics, bottle glass, and pipe stems and pipe bowls. Included in the ceramic assemblage were pieces of delftware, creamware, Chinese porcelain, pearlware, and yellowware (see Appendix A). Associated with these materials was architectural debris consisting of wrought nails, pieces of handmade brick, and window glass fragments. The artifacts tend to be most heavily concentrated on the extreme western portion of the project area and its eastern half [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Shovel Test 5, for example, yielded 29 artifacts while Shovel Tests 11 and 14, contained 27 and 24 artifacts, respectively. The relative proximity and age of the artifacts scattered [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicate that they are most likely associated with Site 44GL355, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The new site boundaries for 44GL355 measure 82 m east/west by 61 m north/south (270 by 200 ft.). As will be discussed, the artifact concentration identified near the eastern boundary of the project area is most likely associated with Site 44GL177. [REDACTED]

The two artifact scatters were contained within distinctive soils. In general, the soil profiles for the areas to the west and immediately east of the Raleigh House consisted of a layer of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam topsoil (Layer A) that measured 6 cm (.19 ft.) below ground surface (Figure 24). Beneath the topsoil was a relatively thick (28 cm [.9 ft.]) layer of dark brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B was over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer C).

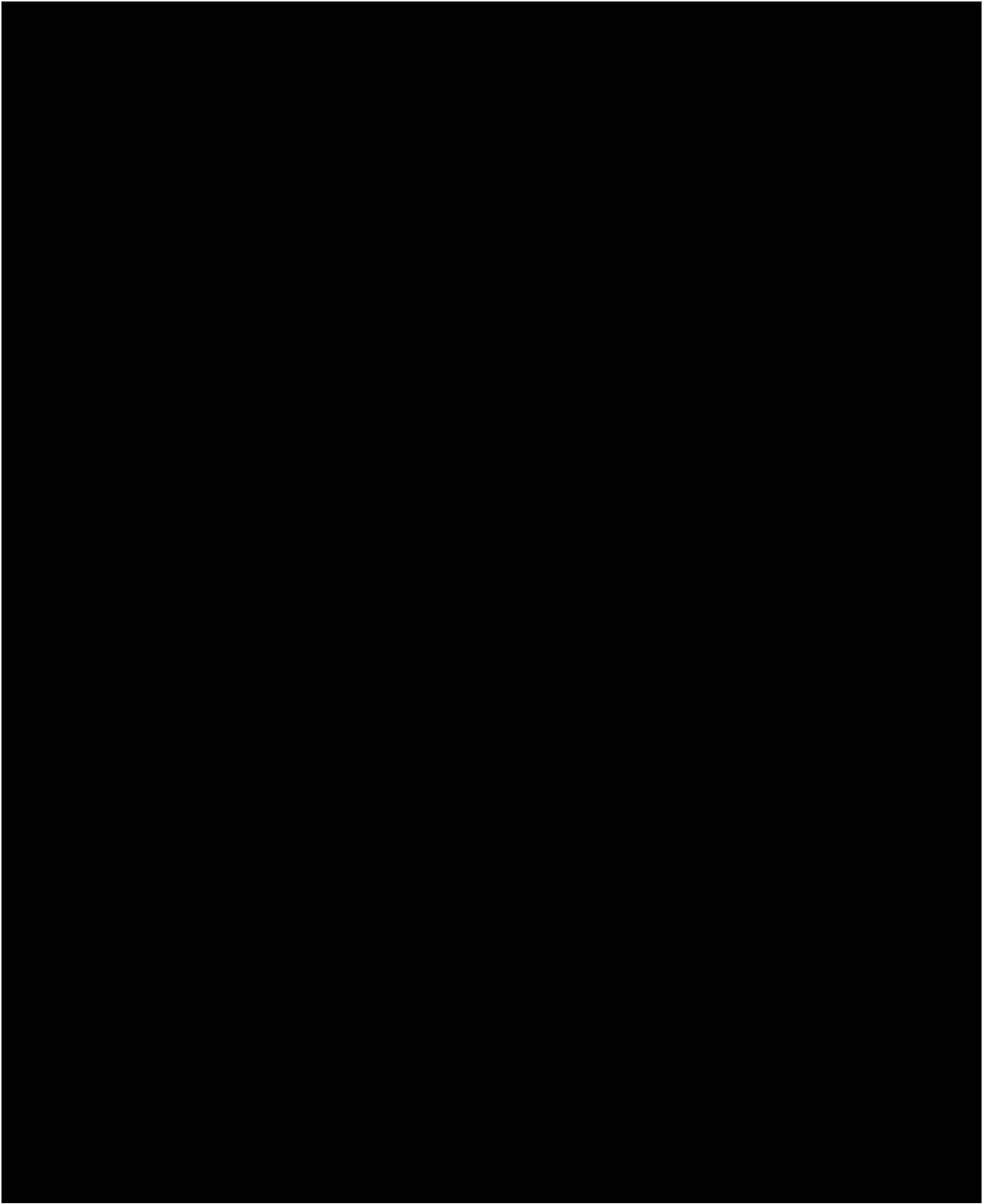


Figure 22. Plan of current investigations showing shovel test locations and site boundaries.

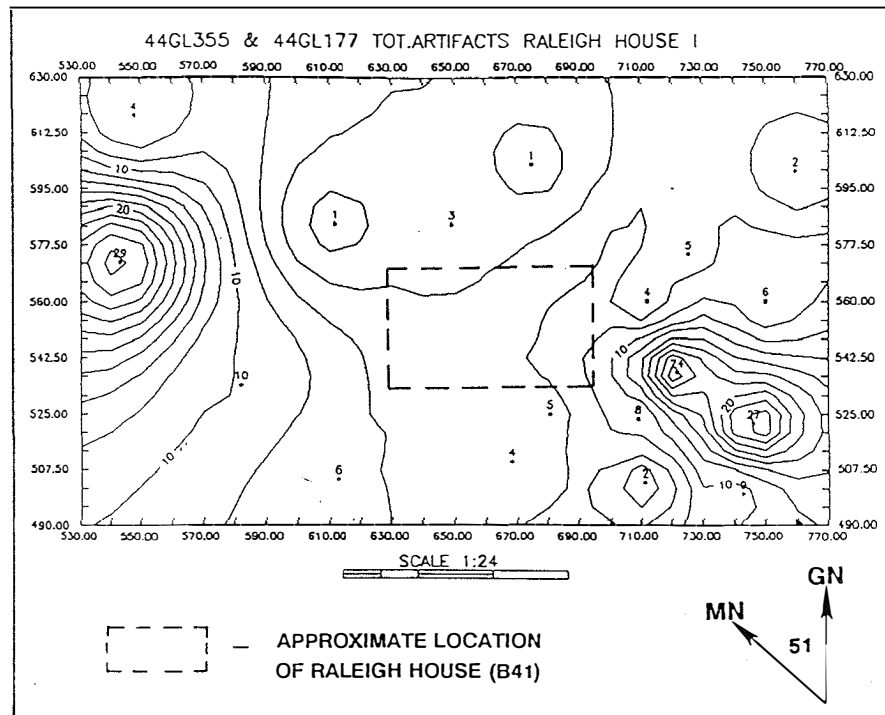
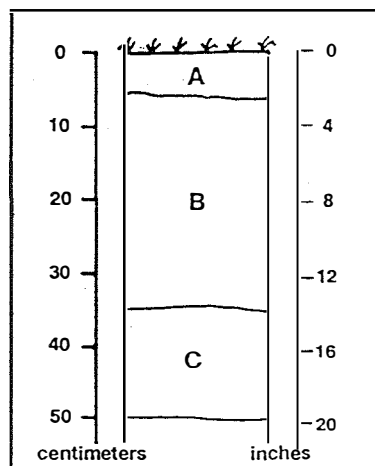


Figure 23. Plot of artifact concentrations identified during survey.



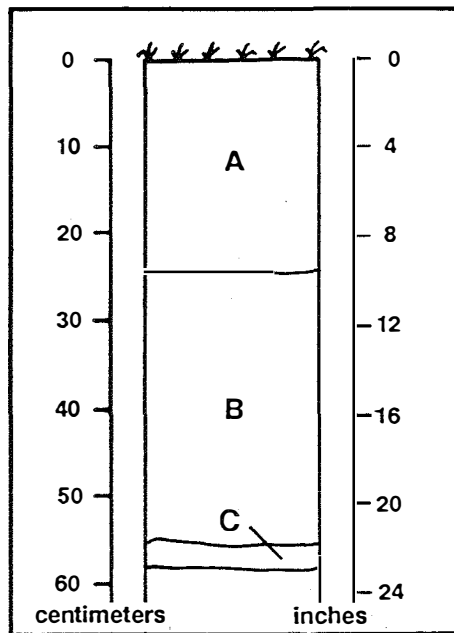
KEY

- A - Brown/Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam
- B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Loam
- C - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) Sandy Clay (Sterile)

Figure 24. Profile of Shovel Test 5, Site 44GL355.

Near the eastern boundary of the project area, the soil profiles show a marked contrast with the soil sequence identified to the west. The soil profile for Shovel Test 8 consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam fill (Layer A) that measured 24 cm (.78 ft.) thick (Figure 25). This deposit was over a dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer B) that extended to a depth of 30 cm (.98 ft.) below ground surface. Layer B was over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Layer C). Shovel Test 11, located 12 m (40 ft.) south of Shovel Test 8, revealed similar deposits, however, they were considerably deeper (Figure 26). The upper layer consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam (Layer A) topsoil that measured 14 cm (.45 ft.) below ground surface. Beneath Layer A was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam mottled with a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam (Layer B). Layer B was over a thick deposit of dark brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam (Layer C) that measured 50 cm (1.6 ft.) thick. This layer, identical to Layer B in Shovel Test 8, contained a concentration of charcoal mixed with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic and architectural debris. This material included pieces of delftware, creamware, handmade brick, wrought nails, and window glass (see Appendix A). Layer D, identified below Layer C at a depth of 74 cm (2.4 ft.) below ground surface, was a deposit of dark brown (7.5YR3/2) sandy loam mottled with black (10YR2/1) sandy loam. Two centimeters (.06 ft.) of Layer D was excavated; however, it apparently continues below the depth to which the shovel test unit was dug.

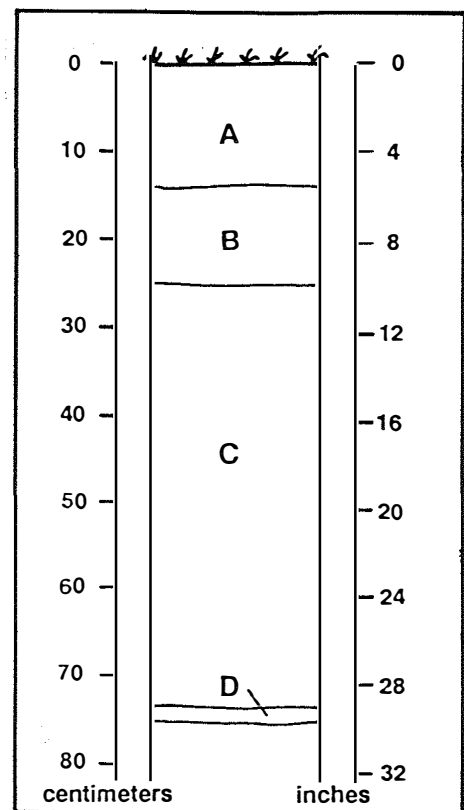
Layers C and D in Shovel Test 11 and Layer B in Shovel Test 8 represent eighteenth-century deposits that may be associated with a feature(s). Similar deposits, possibly the remains of a cellar, were identified in the west profile of a construction trench at this location in 1980 (Hazzard, personal communication 1993). One of the deposits in the feature, a dark brown sandy loam, contained a concentration of eighteenth-century material including pieces of oyster shell, charred wood, pipe stems, bone, brick, and handwrought nails. The feature was assigned to Site 44GL177, [REDACTED]



KEY

- A - Yellowish Brown (10YR5/8) Sandy Loam
Mottled with Dark Yellowish Brown
(10YR4/4) Sandy Silty loam (Fill)*
- B - Brown/Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*
- C - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Clay
(Subsoil)*

Figure 25. Profile of Shovel Test 8, Site 44GL177.



KEY

- A - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/4) Sandy Loam*
- B - Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR4/6) Sandy Loam
Mottled Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Loam*
- C - Dark Brown (10YR4/3) Sandy Loam*
- D - Brown (7.5YR5/2) Sandy Loam Mottled with
Black (10YR2/1) Sandy Loam*

Figure 26. Profile of Shovel Test 11, Site 44GL177.

CHAPTER 5: Research Conclusions and Recommendations

Research Summary and Conclusions

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/features and a broad artifact scatter, are the remains of domestic occupations. The research results indicate that these resources are associated with previously identified sites. The cultural deposits identified on the extreme eastern portion of the site were initially identified by Hazzard in 1980 and considered part of Site 44GL177. The eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifact scatter identified across the remainder of the project area is probably part of Site 44GL355, which is focused immediately adjacent to the project area on the southwest.

The relatively high density artifact scatter and deposits/features dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is consistent with previous archaeological work in the immediate vicinity. Hundreds of significant archaeological features have been identified during the course of previous construction work both in the immediate vicinity of and within the present project area. These features include the remains of colonial buildings; seventeenth-century and Revolutionary War-era graves; yard features; and seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century fortification remains (Hazzard and McCartney 1987).

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 this Phase I investigation may prove to be a valuable part of Gloucester Point's rich historical and archaeological data base.

Recommendations

The proposed project plans indicate that construction may impact components of previously identified Sites 44GL355 and 44GL177. Site 44GL355 has been recommended for Phase II Evaluation but

this work has not been undertaken to date (Higgins et al. 1992). Salvage excavations on Site 44GL177 in the early 1980s recovered data from a large portion of this site on the east side [REDACTED]; however, a component of this site has been recorded within the project area. This portion of Site 44GL177 has not been subject to additional investigation. In view of the potential archaeological significance of resources associated with Sites 44GL355 and 44GL177 within the project area, and their potential as contributing elements to the Gloucester Point Archaeological District, Phase II Evaluations of Sites 44GL355 and 44GL177 are recommended.

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United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S)

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APPENDIX A

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL177 ST 01	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL177 ST 01	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C. ?			1
						Provenience Total:	2
44GL177 ST 08	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware				1
44GL177 ST 08	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				4
44GL177 ST 08	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	MODERN			2
44GL177 ST 08	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				1
						Provenience Total:	8
44GL177 ST 11	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
44GL177 ST 11	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				11
44GL177 ST 11	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL177 ST 11	Historic Bone	Mollusk		OYSTER			8
44GL177 ST 11	Historic Bone	Unsorted Bone					3
44GL177 ST 11	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				2
44GL177 ST 11	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			1
						Provenience Total:	27
44GL177 ST 15	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware		Blue		1
44GL177 ST 15	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL177 ST 15	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell				1
44GL177 ST 15	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			3
44GL177 ST 15	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Copper-Alloy	FLAT, TAPPED			1
44GL177 ST 15	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL177 ST 15	Window Glass	Plate Glass		MODERN?			1
						Provenience Total:	10
44GL177 ST 17	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese Porcelain	UNDRGLZ BLUE W/IRON OXIDE RIM SLIP	Rim		1
44GL177 ST 17	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL177 ST 17	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
44GL177 ST 17	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	7/16" DIA. FLAT			1
44GL177 ST 17	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
						Provenience Total:	5
44GL355 ST 02	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
						Provenience Total:	1
44GL355 ST 04	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL355 ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		2
44GL355 ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	MODERN			33
44GL355 ST 04	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine Made	COLORLESS	Neck		1

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL355 ST 04	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
44GL355 ST 04	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous	MODERN			3
						Provenience Total:	41
44GL355 ST 05	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				3
44GL355 ST 05	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				1
44GL355 ST 05	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 05	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		8
44GL355 ST 05	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				2
44GL355 ST 05	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
44GL355 ST 05	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
44GL355 ST 05	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
44GL355 ST 05	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			10
						Provenience Total:	29
44GL355 ST 07	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
						Provenience Total:	1
44GL355 ST 09	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				3
44GL355 ST 09	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder	DISCARDED			1
44GL355 ST 09	Window Glass	Pane Glass		MODERN			1
						Provenience Total:	5
44GL355 ST 10	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL355 ST 10	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified				1
44GL355 ST 10	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder	DISCARDED			1
						Provenience Total:	3
44GL355 ST 12	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				4
44GL355 ST 12	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			3
44GL355 ST 12	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
						Provenience Total:	8
44GL355 ST 13	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 13	Construction Materials	Brick	Unidentified				1
44GL355 ST 13	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/Cinder	DISCARDED			1
44GL355 ST 13	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH-19TH C.			1
						Provenience Total:	5
44GL355 ST 14	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware				1
44GL355 ST 14	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware		Blue		1
44GL355 ST 14	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				11
44GL355 ST 14	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless Glass	18TH C.			1
44GL355 ST 14	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			6

2/18/93

William & Mary - VIMS (Sites: 44GL177 & 44GL355) Phase I Historic Inventory

Page

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL355 ST 14	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
44GL355 ST 14	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL355 ST 14	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			1
						Provenience Total:	24
44GL355 ST 16	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
						Provenience Total:	2
44GL355 ST 18	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18TH C.			1
44GL355 ST 18	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		3
						Provenience Total:	4
44GL355 ST 19	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Yellowware: Dipped		Brown		1
44GL355 ST 19	Construction Materials	Mortar	Concrete				1
44GL355 ST 19	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL355 ST 19	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			2
44GL355 ST 19	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL355 ST 19	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	MODERN			1
						Provenience Total:	7
44GL355 ST 20	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 20	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
44GL355 ST 20	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				2
44GL355 ST 20	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				1
44GL355 ST 20	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
44GL355 ST 20	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
44GL355 ST 20	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem		FRAGMENTS			2
						Provenience Total:	10
44GL355 SURF	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	SHELL BLUE	Rim		1
44GL355 SURF	Construction Materials	Brick	Machine Made				1
44GL355 SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		3
44GL355 SURF	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	MODERN	Aqua		1
44GL355 SURF	Hardware	Furniture Tack	Copper-Alloy	18TH C.			1
						Provenience Total:	7
						Site Total:	199

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL355 ST 22	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		2
					Provenience Total:	2	
44GL355 ST 23	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Rhenish Blue and Grey	SPRIG-MOLDED			1
					Provenience Total:	1	
44GL355 ST 24	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English Stoneware				1
44GL355 ST 24	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware: Printed		Black		1
44GL355 ST 24	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				1
44GL355 ST 24	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 24	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		5
44GL355 ST 24	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	MODERN			1
44GL355 ST 24	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	12	
44GL355 ST 25	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL355 ST 25	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
44GL355 ST 25	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
					Provenience Total:	3	
44GL355 ST 26	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL355 ST 26	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
44GL355 ST 26	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	INDETERMINATE, MOLTEN			1
44GL355 ST 26	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous				1
44GL355 ST 26	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			1
					Provenience Total:	5	
44GL355 ST 27	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 27	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL355 ST 27	Misc. Contain/Tablewre	Unidentifiable Glassware	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		1
44GL355 ST 27	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				2
					Provenience Total:	6	
44GL355 ST 29	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	18TH C.			1
44GL355 ST 29	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Delftware				1
44GL355 ST 29	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL355 ST 29	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		5
44GL355 ST 29	Historic Shell	Mollusk		OYSTER			1
44GL355 ST 29	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				3
44GL355 ST 29	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Stem			5/64		1
44GL355 ST 29	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			1
					Provenience Total:	14	

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Qty
44GL355 ST 30	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	WSG: Molded	BASKET	Rim		1
44GL355 ST 30	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Unidentified	BURNED	Handle		1
44GL355 ST 30	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White Saltglazed				1
44GL355 ST 30	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				2
44GL355 ST 30	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing		PLASTER?			1
44GL355 ST 30	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		4
44GL355 ST 30	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colorless Glass	MODERN			2
44GL355 ST 30	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous				1
44GL355 ST 30	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	MODERN			1
44GL355 ST 30	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL355 ST 30	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
44GL355 ST 30	Window Glass	Pane Glass		MODERN			1
						Provenience Total:	17
44GL355 ST 31	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	?	Rim		1
44GL355 ST 31	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				1
44GL355 ST 31	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Colored Glass	18TH C.	Dark Green		3
44GL355 ST 31	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				1
44GL355 ST 31	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified Fragments				1
44GL355 ST 31	Pipes	White Clay Pipe, Plain Bowl					1
44GL355 ST 31	Window Glass	Pane Glass		18TH C.			1
						Provenience Total:	9
						Site Total:	69