

An Archaeological Survey of the VDOT District Office, Norfolk Interstate Maintenance Office, and Virginia Beach Traffic Operations Center Lots, Cities of Suffolk, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach, Virginia

VDOT Project: N/A; UPC: 105891; Activity Code: 975

VDHR File No. 2014-0856



PREPARED FOR:

Virginia Department of Transportation

PREPARED BY:

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VDOT DISTRICT
OFFICE, NORFOLK INTERSTATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE, AND
VIRGINIA BEACH TRAFFIC OPERATIONS CENTER LOTS, CITIES
OF SUFFOLK, CHESAPEAKE, AND VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

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WMCAR Project No. 14-16, 14-21

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research conducted an archaeological survey of three Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) properties from August 18–27, 2014: the VDOT District Office parcel in the City of Suffolk, the Interstate Maintenance Office (IMO) parcel in the City of Norfolk, and the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) parcel in the City of Virginia Beach. The survey was conducted under an agreement with VDOT (Projects: N/A; UPC: 105891; Activity Code: 975) and was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the three parcels. Following consultation with VDOT, the original agreement was supplemented with an expanded scope of work to include additional archaeological survey of Site 44SK0548. This additional survey, conducted from September 29–October 9, 2014, was intended to gather additional information regarding the integrity of the site's eighteenth-century component.

The initial archaeological survey included complete, systematic pedestrian survey involving both surface examination and shovel testing. Approximately 69.5 acres (28.1 ha) were surveyed: 59 acres (23.9 ha) in Suffolk, 6 acres (2.4 ha) in Norfolk, and 4.5 acres (1.8 ha) in Virginia Beach. The survey produced 63 positive shovel tests and 42 positive metal detector targets, resulting in the identification of four previously unrecorded archaeological sites (44SK0547–44SK0550) and two archaeological locations (Locations 1 and 2) on the VDOT District Office property in Suffolk; one archaeological location (Location 3) on the IMO property in Norfolk; and one archaeological location (Location 4) on the TOC property in Virginia Beach.

Sites 44SK0547, 44SK0548, and 44SK0550 are located on the District Office parcel within

a core area of the Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk Battlefield. Given the historical map references that indicate Confederate lines near, if not on, the landform occupied by the VDOT District Office and the likelihood that government ownership and restricted access have protected the sites from the effects of unauthorized artifact collecting, **Sites 44SK0547, 44SK0548, and 44SK0550 are likely to contain important information about the Civil War period (1861–1865) in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia and are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are not considered applicable.** In addition, the identification of intact subsurface features and a high density and diversity of associated eighteenth-century artifacts indicate that Site 44SK0548 contains important information about domestic activities and site structure during the Settlement to Society (1607–1750) through Early National (1790–1829) periods in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. **As a result, Site 44SK0548 is recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are not considered applicable.**

Site 44SK0549 is a small eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century artifact scatter located in the northern portion of the parcel. The very limited extent of the subsurface artifact scatter suggests that site integrity has been substantially compromised by post-occupational development. As a result, Site 44SK0549 is unlikely to offer any research potential or contribute to the understanding of the Colony to Nation or Early National periods in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. **Site 44SK0549 is recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are considered not applicable.**

By definition, Locations 1–4 are not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A–D.

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1: Project Background

INTRODUCTION

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted an archaeological survey of three Virginia Department of Transportation properties from August 18–27, 2014: the VDOT District Office, the Norfolk Interstate Maintenance Office (IMO), and the Virginia Beach Traffic Operations Center (TOC) lots in the Cities of Suffolk, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach, Virginia (Figure 1). This survey was conducted in accordance with an agreement with the Virginia Department of transportation (VDOT) (Project: N/A; UPC: 105891; Activity Code: 975). This investigation was intended to provide specific information concerning the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within the proposed project areas. Following consultation with VDOT, the original agreement was supplemented with an expanded scope of work to include additional archaeological survey of Site 44SK0548. This additional survey was conducted September 29, 2014 through October 9, 2014. The supplemental survey of Site 44SK0548 was intended to gather additional information regarding the integrity and research potential of the previously identified eighteenth-century component.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Director Joe B. Jones. Project Archaeologist Elizabeth E. Bell was responsible for organization and implementation of the archaeological field program and preparation of the final report. Ms. Bell was assisted in the field by Hugh Bowman, Allison Campo,



Figure 1. Project area location.

Christopher Godschalk, Kevin Goodrich, Erica Moses, Oliver Mueller-Heubach, and Stephanie Smith. Deborah L. Davenport supervised laboratory processing and analyzed the historic artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts were analyzed by Kevin Goodrich. David Lewes wrote the historic background and produced the final report, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. All project-related documentation and artifacts are stored temporarily at the WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under WMCAR project numbers 14-16 and 14-21.

This report was prepared with funding from the VDOT and Federal Highway Administration. The contents of this report reflect the views of the WMCAR, which is responsible for the accuracy of the data presented therein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the VDOT or of the Federal Highway Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT AREA

The VDOT District Office in the City of Suffolk consists of approximately 58 acres (23.5 ha), excluding marshland, located at 1700 Main Street (Figure 2a). The property falls within the core area of the Hills Point Battlefield/Civil War Siege of Suffolk (133-5039). The IMO is located southeast of the intersection of South Military Highway (Route 13) and North Battlefield Boulevard (Route 168), and measures approximately 6 acres (2.4 ha), most of which is occupied by buildings or previously graded and paved areas (Figure 2b). The TOC is located northwest of the intersection of Interstate 64 and Indian River Road (Route 407) (Figure 2c). Not including the commuter parking lot and open area at the western end of the property, which were excluded from survey, the parcel measures approximately 4.5 acres (1.8 ha), of which half is occupied by either previously graded/paved areas or buildings.

The project areas lie within the Southern Coastal Plain region of Virginia. The District Office is located on a terrace bound to the south and west by Nansemond River. The Norfolk IMO is located on level ground drained by Milldam Creek, itself a tributary of the Southern Branch

of the Elizabeth River. The TOC is located on level ground approximately 1 mi. (1.6 km) south of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The landscape in the vicinity of all three parcels consists of a mosaic of industrial and commercial development. The topography within each parcel is relatively level, and elevations range from approximately 20 ft. above mean sea level (amsl), to 30 ft. amsl at the District Office (6 to 9 m). Soils in the vicinity of each parcel consist of silt and sand loams, such as the Goldsboro and Nansemond series, which are moderately well drained soils found on marine terraces (CSRL 2014).

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

In order to maximize efficiency, the VDOT requested that the archaeological survey and the subsequent supplemental survey of Site 44SK0548 be combined into one report. Chapter 2, below, summarizes the survey methods and results. Chapter 3 provides a discussion of the research and methods associated with the additional archaeological survey of Site 44SK0548, and Chapter 4 outlines the results of the supplemental survey, the management implications, and the final set of recommendations.

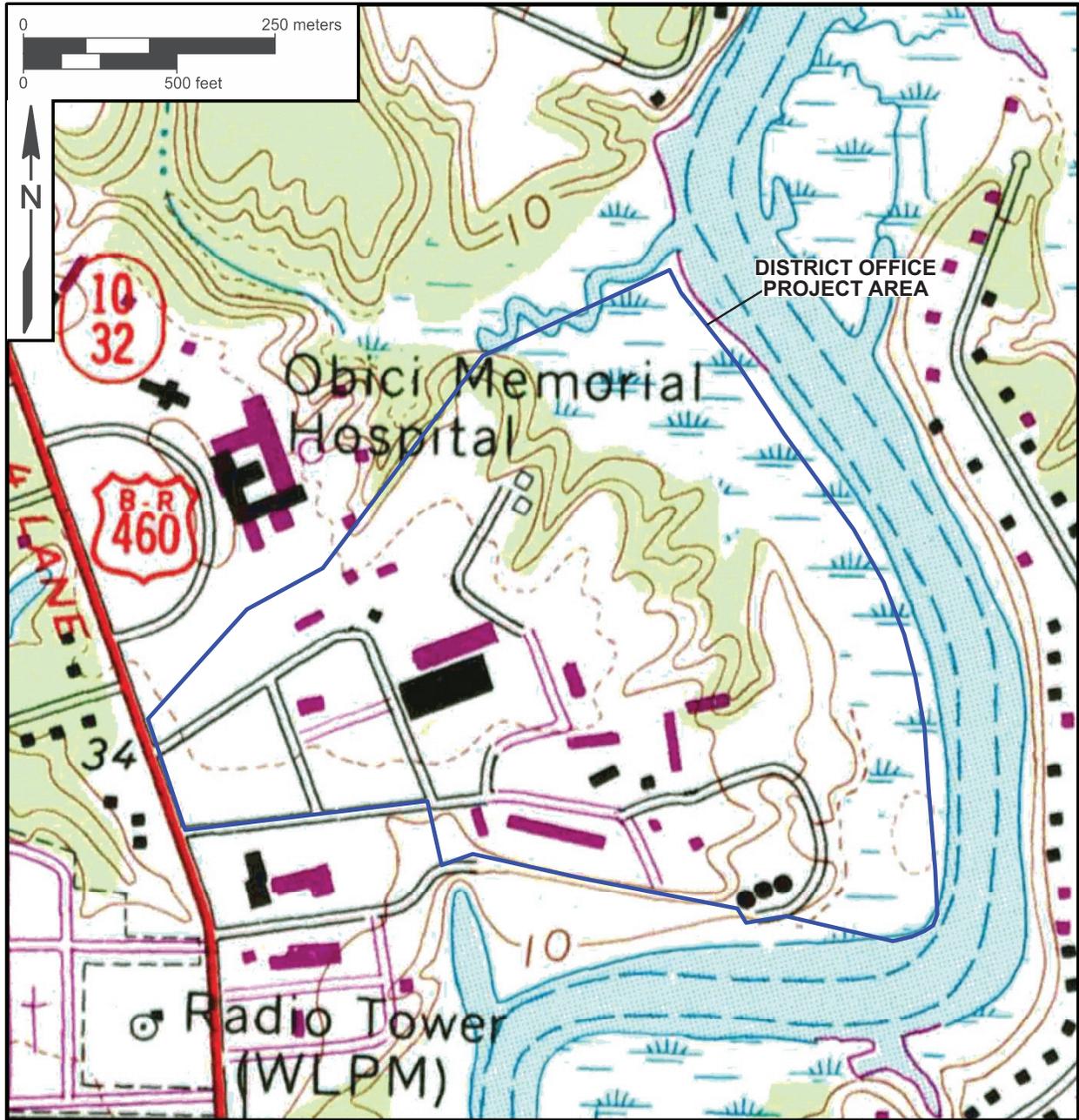


Figure 2a. Project area and environs (USGS 1990).

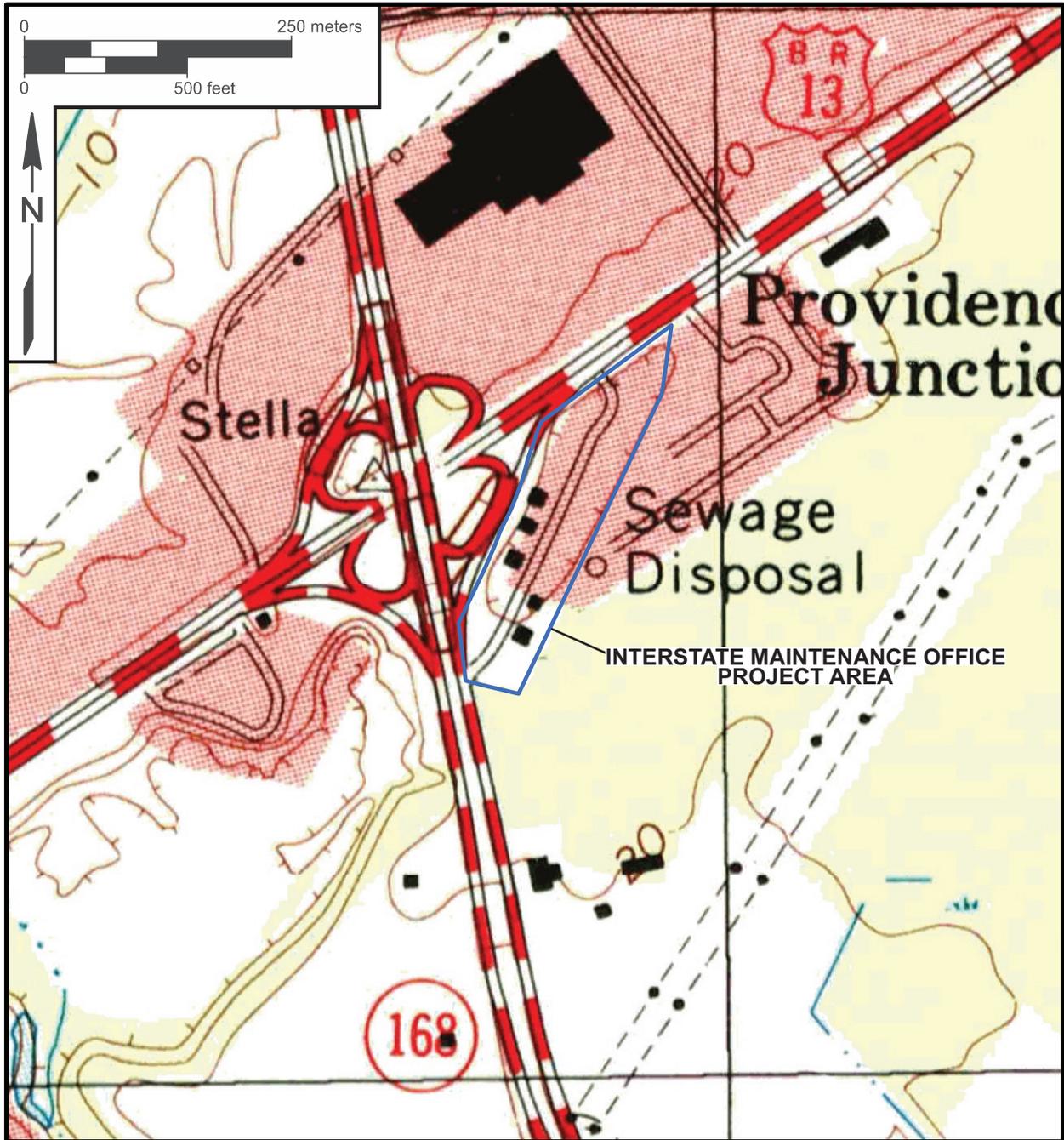


Figure 2b. Project area and environs (USGS 1994b).

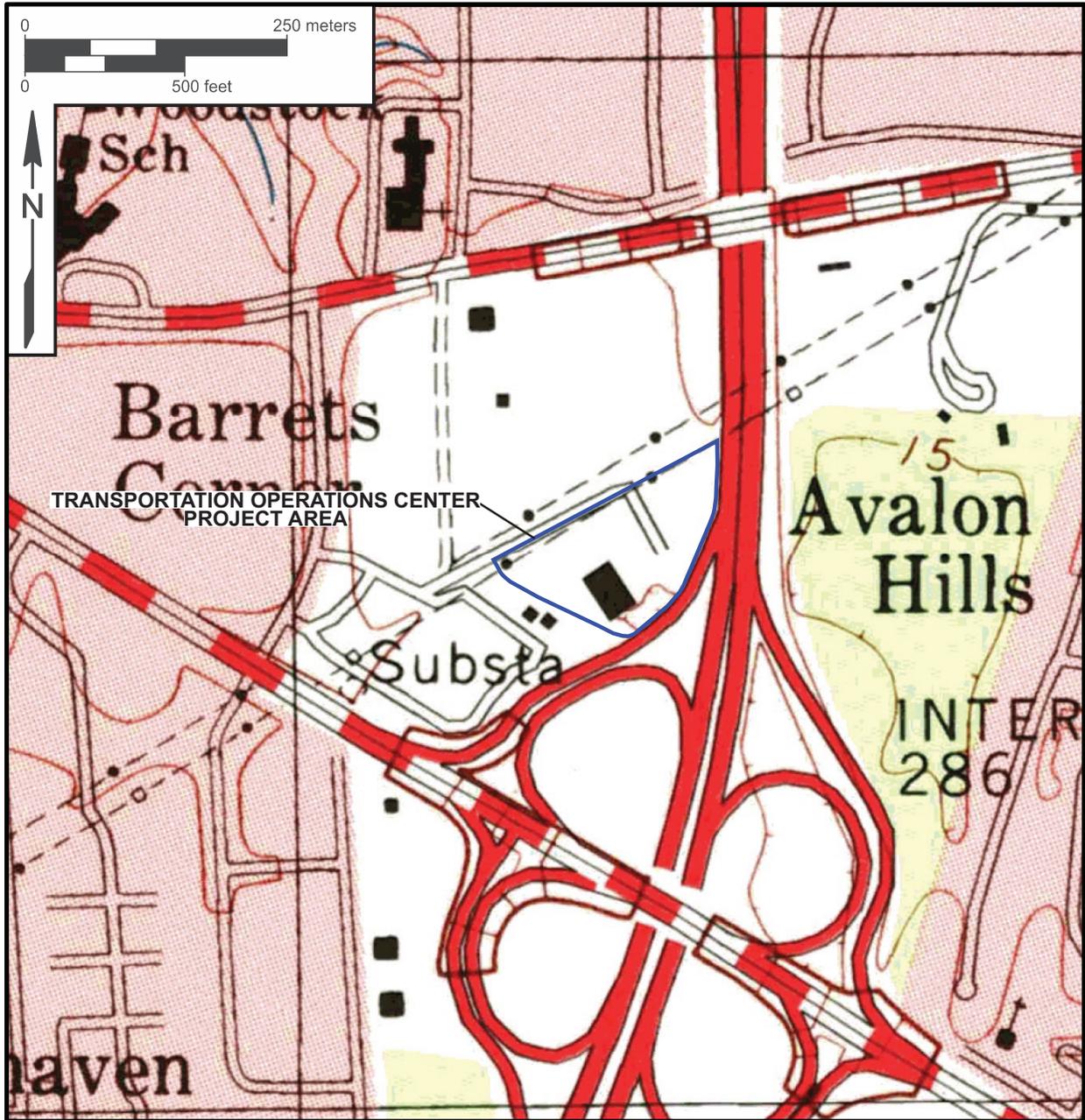


Figure 2c. Project area and environs (USGS 1994a).

2: Archaeological and Historic Context, Survey Methods, Results, and Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

The survey expectations set forth in this chapter were generated from inspection of archival resources, archaeological site records, and relevant cultural resource management reports. A discussion of the objectives and methods used to complete the initial archaeological survey of the District Office, Norfolk IMO, and the TOC parcels is presented as well.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH METHODS AND SURVEY EXPECTATIONS

Historical and archaeological background research included inspection of archaeological site records, archival cartographic sources, and reports of professional archaeological work relevant to the project areas stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the WMCAR, and Swem Library at the College of William and Mary. The VDHR's Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) database was consulted for previously recorded sites within a 1-mi. (1.6-km) radius of the project corridor.

The review of archaeological site files using the VDHR's V-CRIS indicated that six previously recorded archaeological sites were located within a 1.0-mi. (1.6-km) radius of the District Office; none of which were expected to be encountered during the survey based on map projections (Figure 3 and Table 1). All of the six sites within a 1-mi. (1.6-km) radius of the District Office parcel have historic components and one has a prehistoric component. Half of the historic components represent nineteenth-century oc-

cupations (44SK0010, 44SK0146, 44SK0480) and consist of a house or store site, a cistern, and a road, respectively (Browning 1988). Two of the historic components (44SK0039 and 44SK0148) represent nineteenth- to twentieth-century trash scatters (Cultural Resources, Inc. 2012). The remaining historic component (44SK0004) consists of a mid-seventeenth-century scatter of indeterminate function. The single prehistoric component represents a Woodland period site of indeterminate function. No previously recorded archaeological sites were located within a 1-mi. (1.6-km) radius of the Norfolk IMO or the TOC.

District Office, City of Suffolk

The number of previously identified archaeological sites within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the District Office parcel in the City of Suffolk, Virginia is partly a function of the recent development of the surrounding areas as well as the dearth of archaeological surveys conducted in the vicinity. Professional experience suggests that prehistoric sites tend to be located on low ridges within 656 ft. (200 m) of primary drainages or intermittent tributaries. Located on the Nansemond River, the potential for such sites within the project corridor is moderate. Historically, population density in the immediate vicinity of the parcel has been low, and land use consisted primarily of agrarian activities. However, the District Office parcel is located within the core study area of the Hill's Point/Siege of Suffolk Battlefield, as identified by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) (Figure 4). A core area is defined as an area

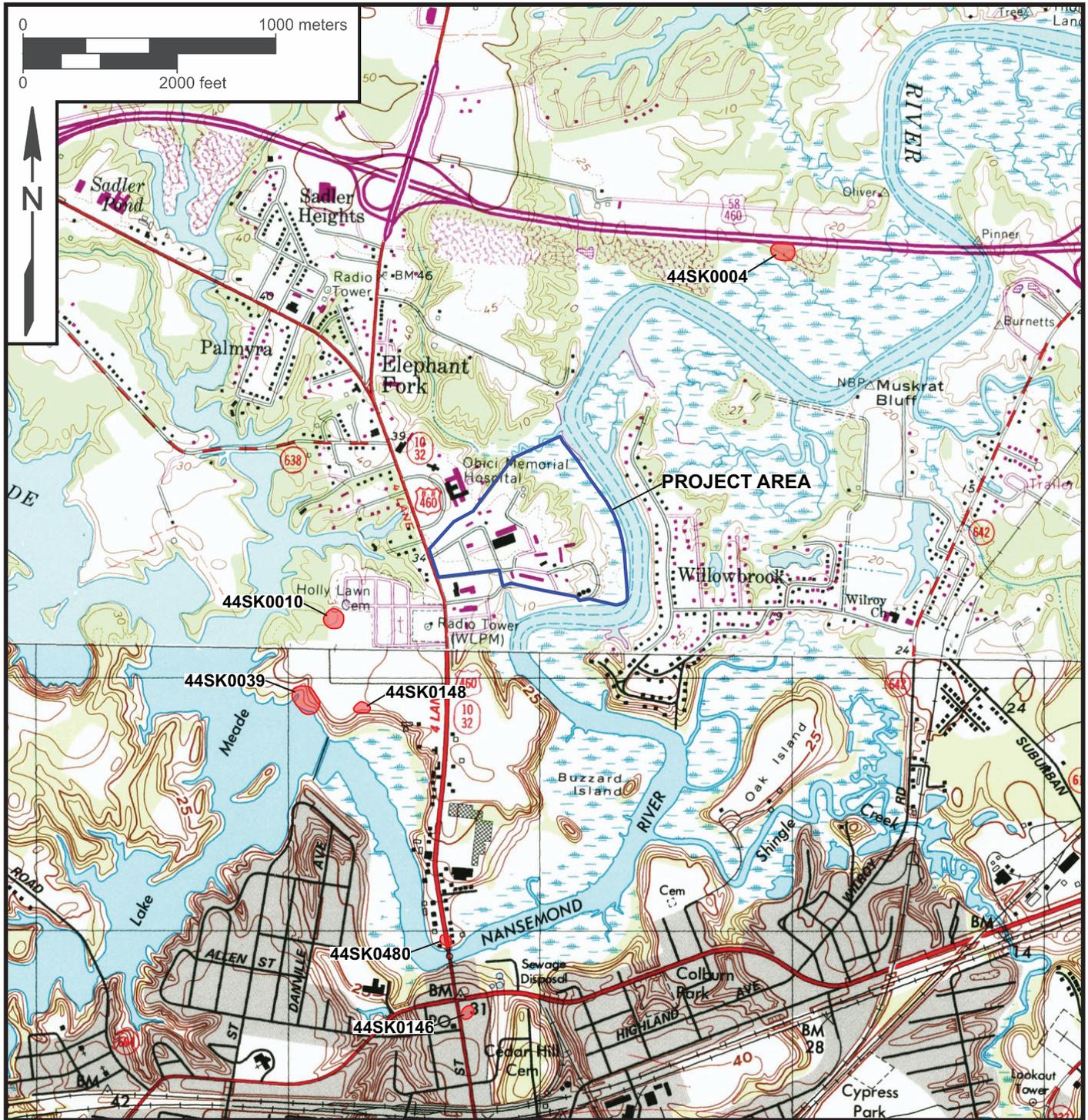


Figure 3. Previously identified sites within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the District Office parcel (USGS 1990).

SITE	PERIOD	TYPE	RECORDED BY/DATE
44SK0004	Mid-17th century	Indeterminate	MacCord/ 1970
44SK0010	19th century	Other	Heitz/ NR
44SK0039	Woodland 19th – early 20th century	Indeterminate Trash scatter	Egloff/ 1983
44SK0146	19th century	Cistern	Lucketti/ 1985
44SK0148	19th century	Trash scatter	Browning/ 1985
44SK0480	19th century	Road	Stuck, VDOT/ 1999

NR= Not recorded; VDOT= Virginia department of Transportation

Table 1. Summary of previously identified sites within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the District Office parcel.

of fighting on the battlefield: “positions that delivered or received fire, and the intervening space and terrain between them” (American Battlefield Protection Program [ABPP] 2009:14).

In September 1862, after Federal troops had moved into Suffolk, Union General Peck ordered the building of entrenchments in anticipation of Confederate attack. Every preparation was made for a prolonged siege. Gun boats were placed in position along the Nansemond River to assist in the defense of the Federal army’s position. While the Federal troops were establishing their earthworks, Confederate forces were assembling on the western side of the Blackwater River. In April 1863, Confederate General Longstreet attacked the Federal garrison at Suffolk, Longstreet crossed the Blackwater River “with the double purpose of obtaining foraging and provisions from Nansemond, Isle of Wight, and adjacent portions of North Carolina, and of making a demonstration against Suffolk with a view of preventing forces there from joining Gen. Hooker’s army...” (Dunn 1907:50). “For 22 days Confederates kept Yankees in Suffolk while Confederate commissary agents emptied the surrounding countryside of precious food and forage” (Cormier 1989:22). The Confederates built siege trench lines surrounding the Union lines around Suffolk. Skirmishes between Confederate and Union forces occurred throughout the county at sites in-

cluding Providence Church, Chuckatuck Creek, and Reid’s Ferry, and on Edenton, South Quay, and Somerton roads, and Hill’s Point (Burton 1970:46; Frazier Associates 1988:8). By early May, Longstreet began to withdraw his forces and retreat to his old lines beyond the Blackwater River, thereby ending the Siege of Suffolk.

Historic maps detailing Civil War military positions during the Siege of Suffolk indicate Confederate lines in the vicinity of the District Office parcel, along the west bank of the Nansemond River (Figure 5). A structure (labeled “Norfleet”) is located immediately south of the Confederate lines, at the end of a road heading northeast from a main road (modern North Main Street), in the vicinity of the current project area. The structure was still present, at what appears to be the end of the same road, in the early twentieth century (USGS 1919) (Figure 6). A second structure was located in the southern portion of the project area, near the edge of the landform. This second structure no longer appeared on the 1949 topographic quadrangle, but an additional structure was indicated near the northern extent of the project area (USGS 1949) (Figure 7). The presence of historic structures and the documentary record of Civil War movements in the vicinity of the project area suggest that the potential for historic sites within the District Office parcel is high. However, the potential for

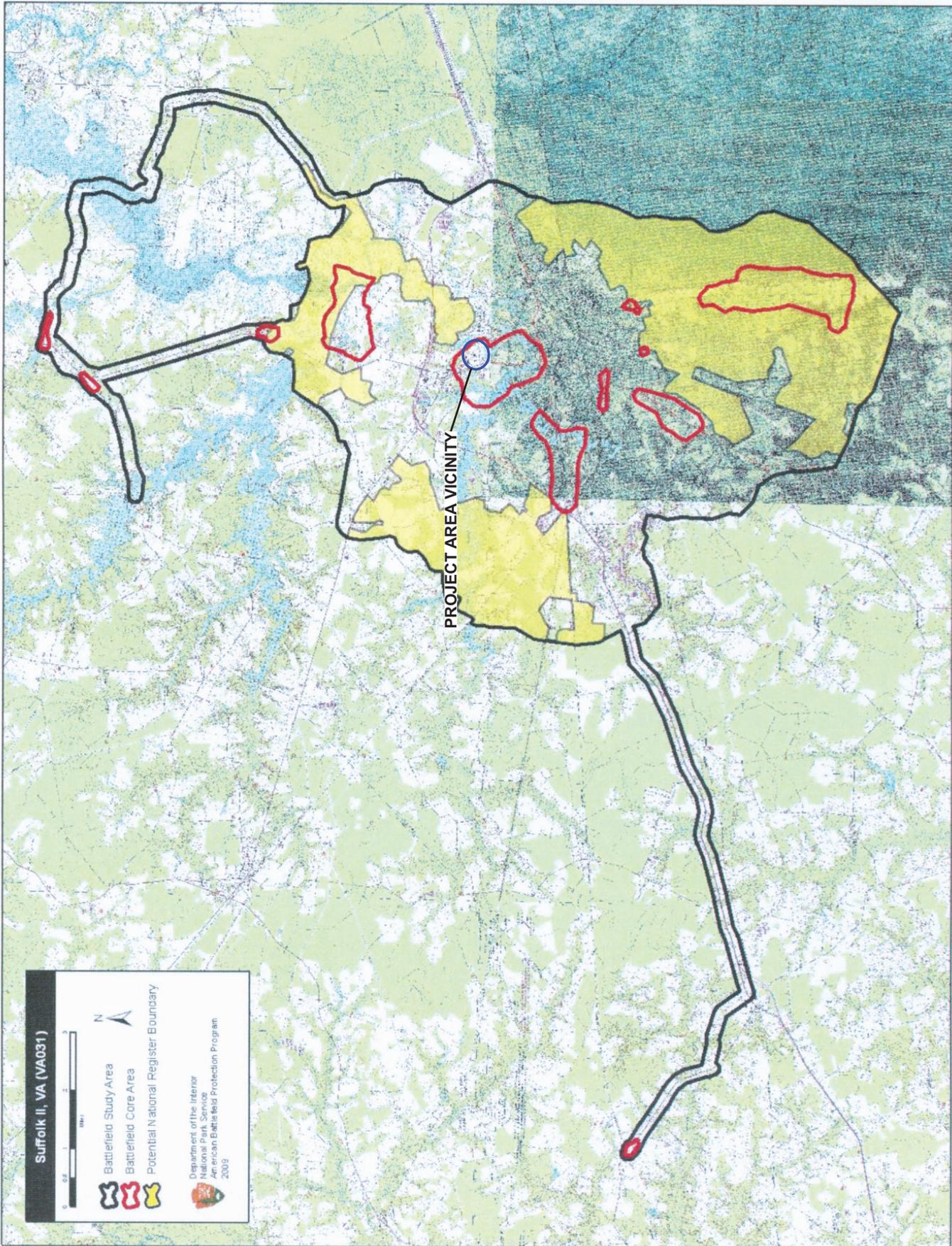


Figure 4. Topographic quadrangle with ABPP boundaries for Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk Battlefield; project area highlighted in blue (American Battlefield Protection Program [ABPP] 2009).



Figure 5. Civil War-period map of military lines during the Battle of Suffolk at Hill's Point/Siege of Suffolk (Davis et al. 2003:Plate 26, No. 4).

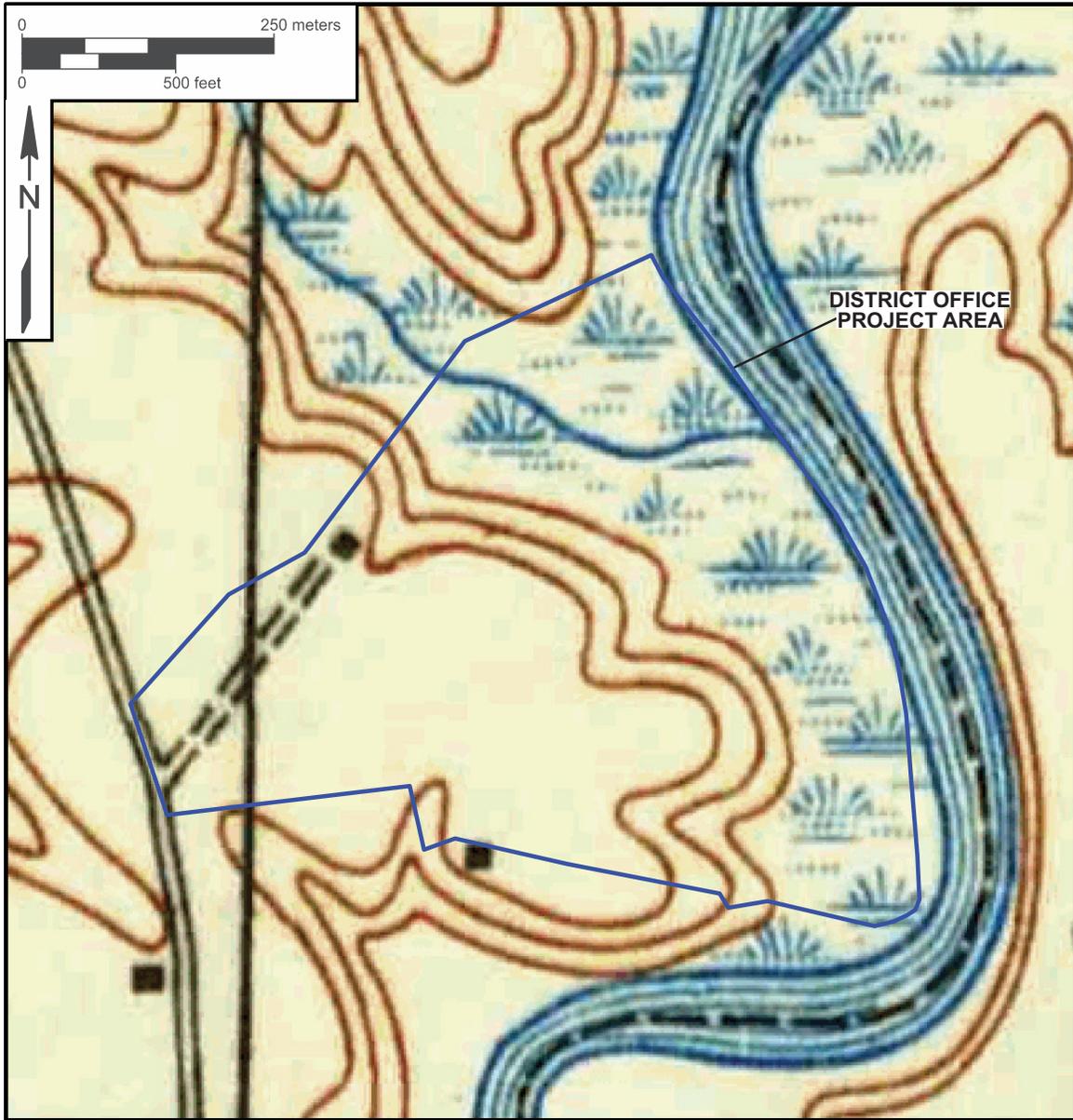


Figure 6. Early twentieth-century topographic map showing vicinity of District Office Parcel (USGS 1919).

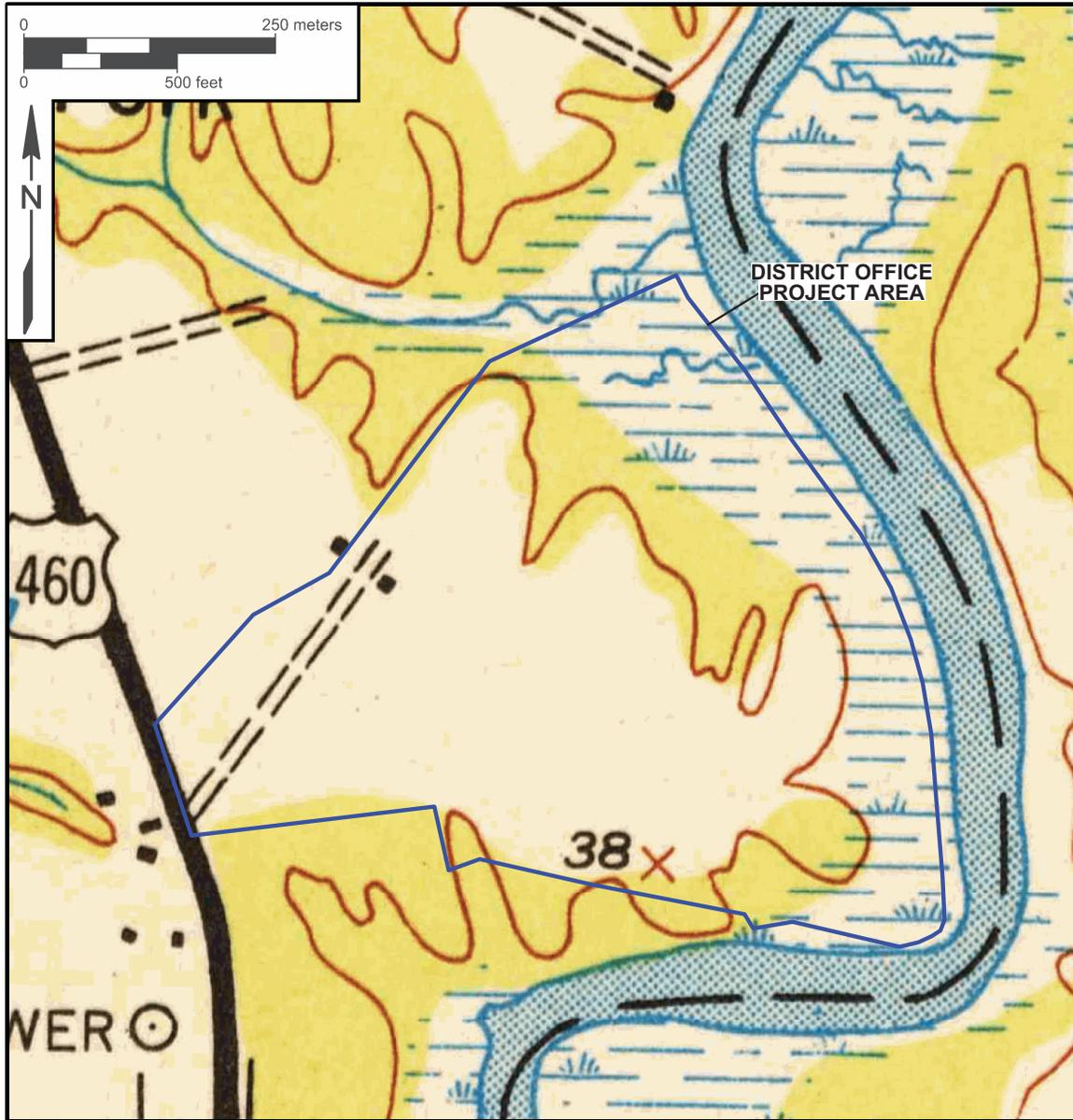


Figure 7. Mid-twentieth-century topographic map showing vicinity of District Office Parcel (USGS 1949).

significant archaeological resources of any period decreases in those areas with existing industrial development that dates to the later half of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century due to increased chance that such development has severely impacted the integrity of any associated archaeological sites.

*Norfolk Interstate Maintenance Office,
City of Chesapeake*

No previously identified archaeological sites were identified within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the Norfolk IMO parcel in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia. The lack of archaeological resources may be partly a function of the recent development of the surrounding areas. As prehistoric sites tended to be located on low ridges within 656 ft. (200 m) of primary drainages or intermittent tributaries, the Norfolk IMO property has a low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. As with the District Office parcel, population density has historically been low in the vicinity of the property with agrarian activities as the primary land use. As a result, the potential for historic archaeological resources is considered low to moderate. The potential for significant archaeological resources of any period decreases in areas with existing industrial development that dates to the later half of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century due to increased chance that such development has severely impacted the integrity of any associated archaeological sites.

*Traffic Operations Center,
City of Virginia Beach*

No previously identified archaeological sites were identified within 1 mi. (1.6 km) of the TOC parcel in the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia and the lack of archaeological resources may be partly a function of the recent development of the surrounding areas. As prehistoric sites tended to be located on low ridges within 656 ft. (200 m) of primary drainages or intermittent tributaries, the

TOC property has a low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. As with the other two parcels, population density has historically been low in the vicinity of the property with agrarian activities as the primary land use. Consequently, the potential for historic archaeological resources is considered low to moderate. The potential for significant archaeological resources of any period decreases in areas with existing industrial development that dates to the later half of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century due to increased chance that such development has severely impacted the integrity of any associated archaeological sites.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The current project involves archaeological survey of three VDOT properties (the District Office, the Norfolk IMO, and the TOC) in the Cities of Suffolk, Chesapeake, and Virginia Beach, Virginia. The project involved systematic pedestrian survey within the project areas, including both shovel testing and limited surface examination. Shovel testing was undertaken at intervals of not more than 75 ft. (23 m) in undisturbed areas with slopes of 10 percent or less. Waterlogged areas were not systematically shovel tested, neither were areas where previous construction disturbance and/or deep fill deposition is evident.

All relevant survey information, including shovel test locations, surface-inspected areas, disturbed areas, and site locations, was recorded on metric graph paper. The soil from each test was screened through 0.25-in. (0.64-cm) wire mesh, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture descriptive terminology (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992).

All recovered artifacts were returned to the WMCAR laboratory for washing, identification, and cataloging. All artifacts were prepared for curation according to the standards of the VDHR. An inventory was produced using a standard

descriptive typology for artifacts (Appendix A). The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system that operates using Microsoft Access relational database software. With this system, artifacts are coded on standard data sheets for entry into a data file. Using this file, overall inventories and particularistic data reports can be generated for inclusion in reports or for routine analysis.

DEFINITIONS

Compliance-driven archaeological surveys require simultaneous consideration of both human behavioral patterns and cultural resource management concerns. Technically, a strict definition of archaeological resources would require that all traces of human activity be designated as a site, a clearly impractical situation. Therefore, this field survey utilized two designations for the archaeological resources encountered during the survey—**site** and **location**. Although somewhat arbitrary in construct and application, these definitions represent a workable though not infallible compromise.

An **archaeological site** is defined as any apparent location of human activity not limited to the simple loss, or casual or single-episode discard of artifacts. A **site** has sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data. In contrast, a **location** is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or the recovery of artifacts that are clearly redeposited, or the result of casual or single-episode discard. Examples of locations are an isolated projectile point find or a very low density scatter of nonstructural historic artifacts. Locations are also defined as isolated finds of lithic material of questionable cultural origin, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage. In addition, areas containing archaeological material less than 50 years old are also recorded as locations.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgement in the field and consideration of a number of variables.

Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

During the initial archaeological survey of the three VDOT parcels, 196 systematic shovel tests were excavated, 63 (32%) of which were positive for artifacts. In addition, 42 metal detector targets were identified. Four previously unrecorded archaeological sites and four archaeological locations were identified during the course of the initial survey (Figure 8). Of these, all four previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Sites 44SK0547–44SK0550) and two archaeological locations (Locations 1 and 2) were identified on the District Office property in Suffolk, Virginia. One archaeological location (Location 3) was identified on the Norfolk IMO parcel and one archaeological location was identified on the TOC property (Location 4).

District Office

The District Office parcel consists primarily of developed land with small isolated areas of grass and woods to the north, east, and south. Waterlogged areas as well as areas with obvious disturbance and/or reported or marked underground utilities were not shovel-tested.

Sixty of the 184 shovel tests excavated during the survey of the District Office parcel were positive (33%). In addition, 42 positive metal detector targets were recovered. As a result, four previously unrecorded archaeological sites and two archaeological locations were identified during the survey of the District Office parcel (Figure 8a).

Site 44SK0547 is a nineteenth- to twentieth-century domestic occupation with evidence for

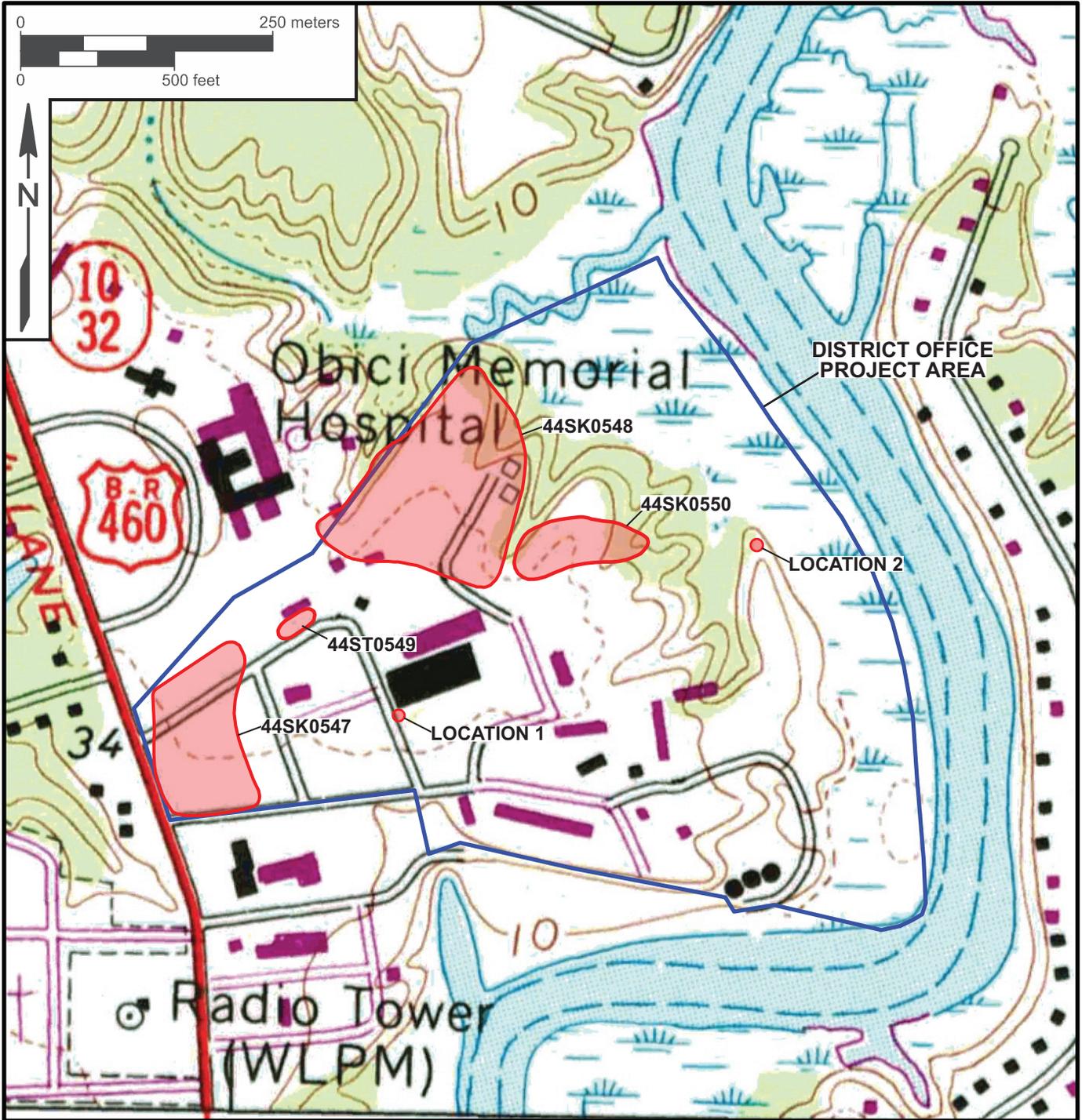


Figure 8a. Archaeological resources identified during the survey (USGS 1990).

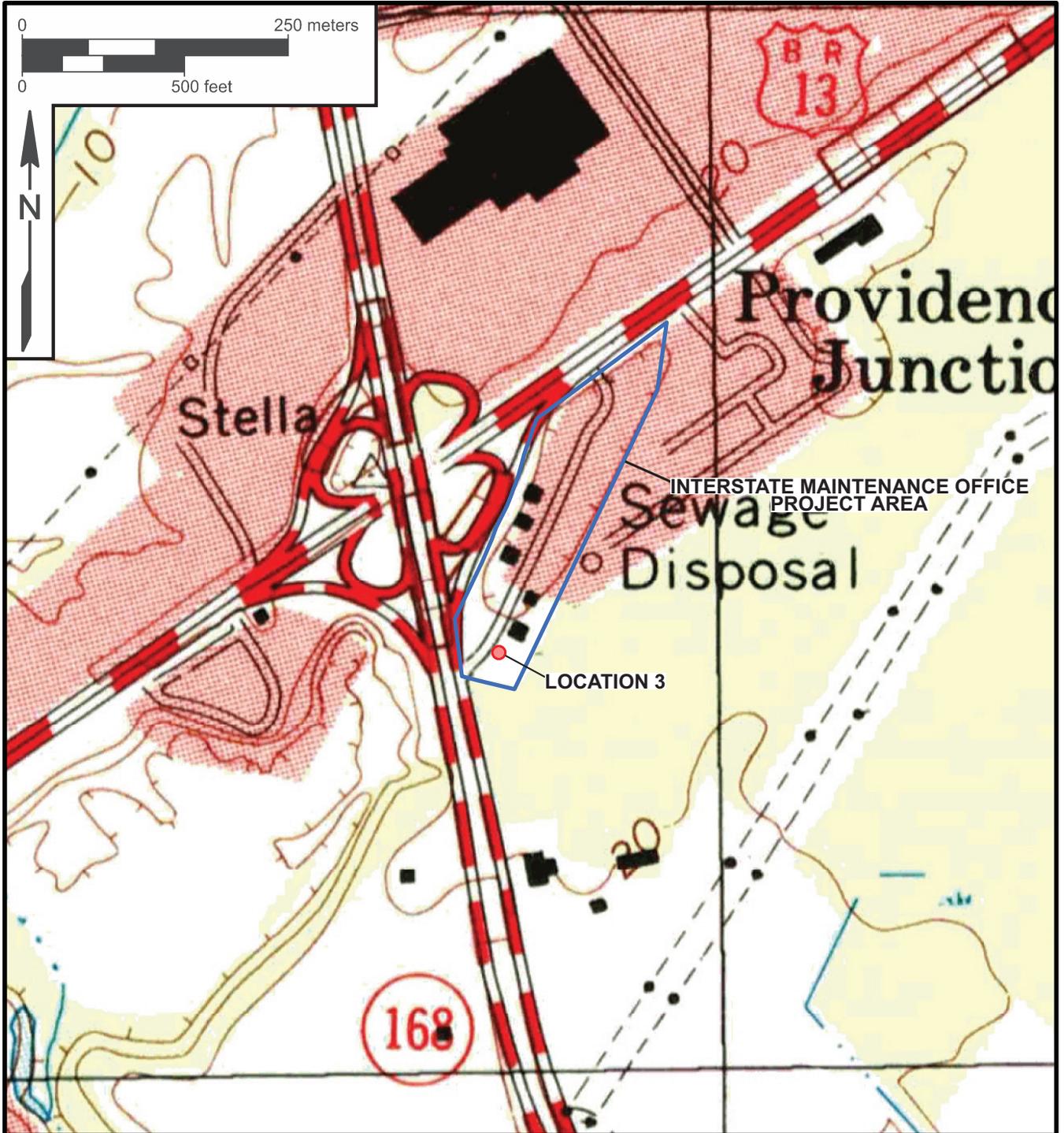


Figure 8b. Archaeological resources identified during the survey (USGS 1994b).

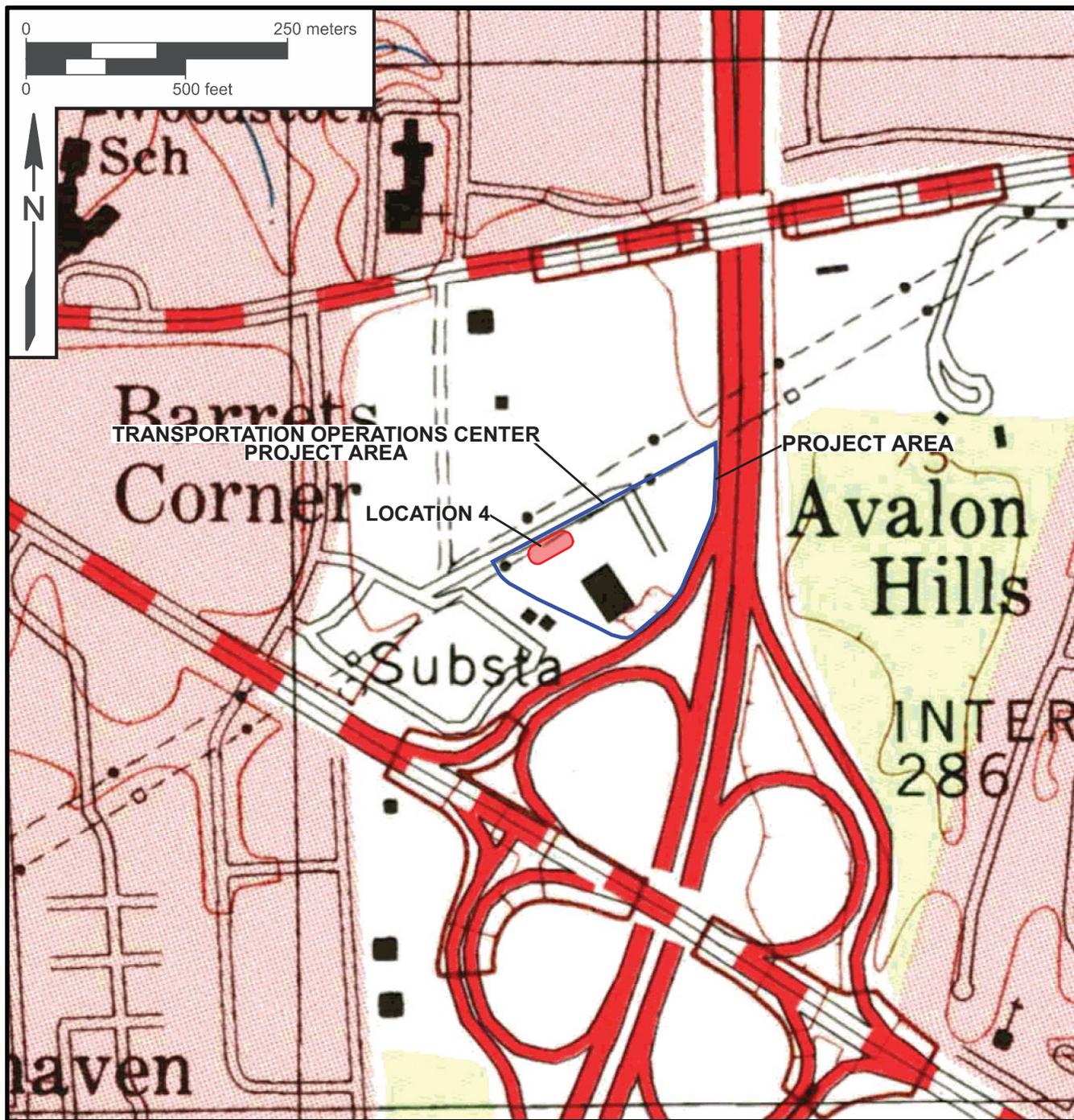


Figure 8c. Archaeological resources identified during the survey (USGS 1994a).

Civil War military activity. The site is located in an open grassy area immediately east of North Main Street and west of the Main Office building (Figure 9 and 10). Of 47 shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of Site 44SK0547, 21 were positive (46%). In addition, two surface collection loci and 14 metal detector targets were identified within the boundaries of the site. Site 44SK0547 measures approximately 510 ft. north-south and 300 ft. east-west (155 by 90 m). Site boundaries were determined based on the extent of positive shovel tests and metal detector targets, and disturbance related to post-occupational development.

Stratigraphy typically consists of two strata above subsoil (Figure 11). Stratum I consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam averaging 0.5 ft. (15 cm) in thickness. Stratum II is a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) to brown (10YR5/3) clay silt that, when present, varies in thickness between 0.3 ft. and 1.0 ft. (10 to 30 cm). Subsoil is an olive yellow (2.5YR6/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty clay.

Seventy-two artifacts, not including those measured by weight such as brick and shell, were recovered from Site 44SK0547, including kitchen, architectural, and military items. Kitchen artifacts (n=13) consist of primarily of ceramic artifacts with five whiteware sherds, two pearlware sherds, and one sherd each of American gray stoneware, porcelain, yellowware, and twentieth-century porcellaneous material. Also included with the kitchen artifacts are two glass artifacts: one eighteenth-/nineteenth-century dark green bottle glass fragment, and one solarized/manganese glass stemware base fragment. Architectural elements include five nails/nail fragments (two cut, one wrought, and two unidentified), four window pane fragments (two nineteenth-century, and two twentieth-century), 16.7 g of shell mortar and 295.8 g of handmade brick. Four ammunition/artillery artifacts were recovered with three lead bullets (two round ball, one three groove) and one copper alloy cartridge case. A plate-like plow

attachment, a horseshoe with calkins, and a post 1950 nickel were also collected. The majority of the artifacts (n=43) were too fragmentary to be assigned to a function group include 30 glass artifacts: 23 bottle glass fragments (nine colorless, eight solarized/manganese, three green-blue, and one each of amber, aqua, and bright green), two panel bottle glass fragments (one amber, one green-blue), and five unidentified (four solarized/manganese, one colorless). Miscellaneous metal artifacts (n=13) consist of ferrous items (one ring, one staple, one piece of scrap metal, one piece of strapping and four unidentified items), copper alloy items (one padlock, one ring, one piece of scrap metal, and one unidentified item) and one piece of lead scrap metal. The assemblage is completed by 40.9 g of coal/cinder, and 171.1 g of mollusk shell. One quartzite flake was also recovered from Site 44SK0547.

Site 44SK0548 represents the archaeological remains of the eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century occupations of a farmstead, as well as Civil War military occupation and activities. Located near the northeastern extent of the parcel, Site 44SK0548 is located in an open area bordered by wooded finger ridges overlooking the Nansemond River (Figures 12 and 13). The site measures approximately 825 ft. east-west by 750 ft. north-south (250 by 228 m) at maximum dimensions. Thirty of the 47 shovel tests excavated in the vicinity of Site 44SK0548 were positive (64%). In addition, one surface collection locus and 22 metal detector targets were recovered. Site boundaries were determined by the edge of the habitable landform (i.e., where steeper slopes descend to wetlands), the extent of post-occupational development-related disturbance on the margins of the site, and the extent of positive shovel tests and metal detector targets.

Stratigraphy at Site 44SK0548 generally consists of two stratum above subsoil (Figure 14). Stratum I is a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to a brown (10YR4/3) silt loam plowzone extending to 0.9 ft. (27 cm) below surface. Stratum II is a

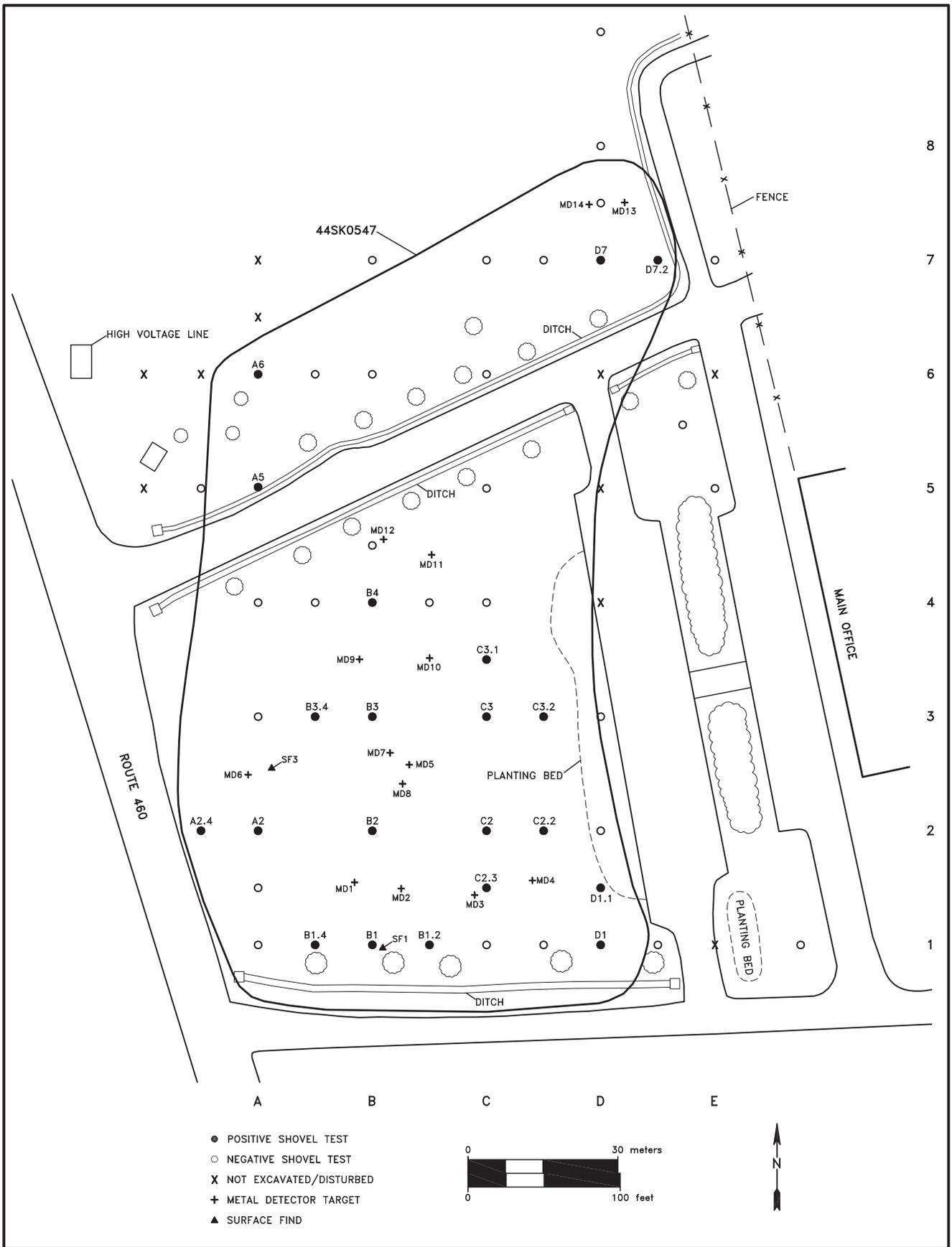
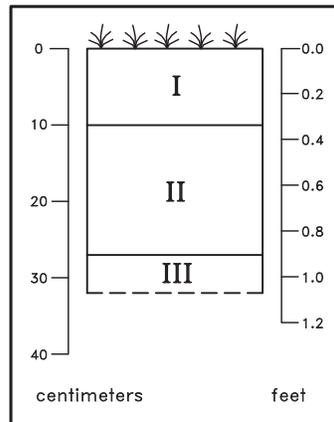


Figure 9. Site 44SK0547, plan.



Figure 10. Site 44SK0547, looking south.



- I - Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam
- II - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) clay silt
- III - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay (subsoil)

Figure 11. Site 44SK0547, Shovel test D1, profile.

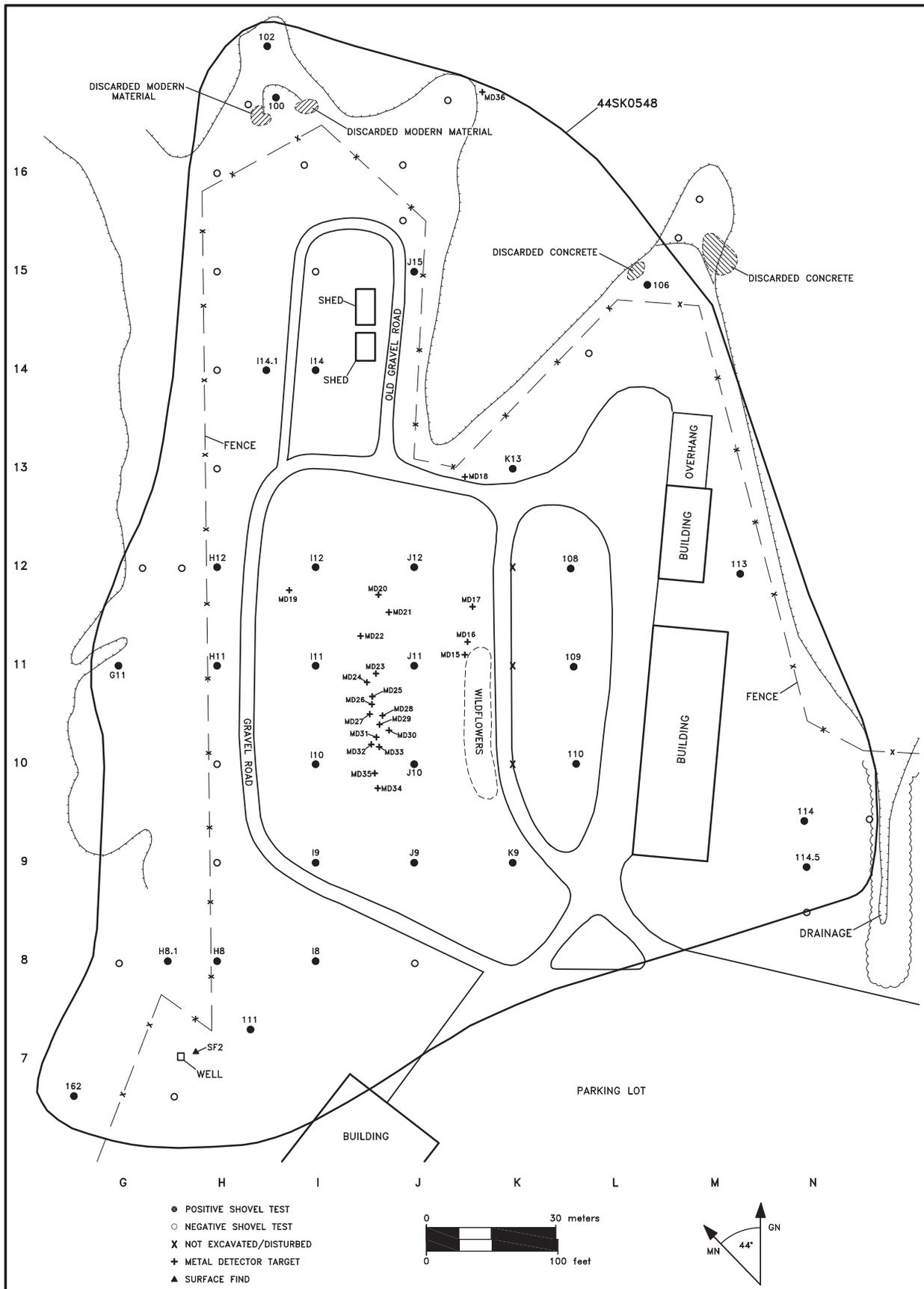
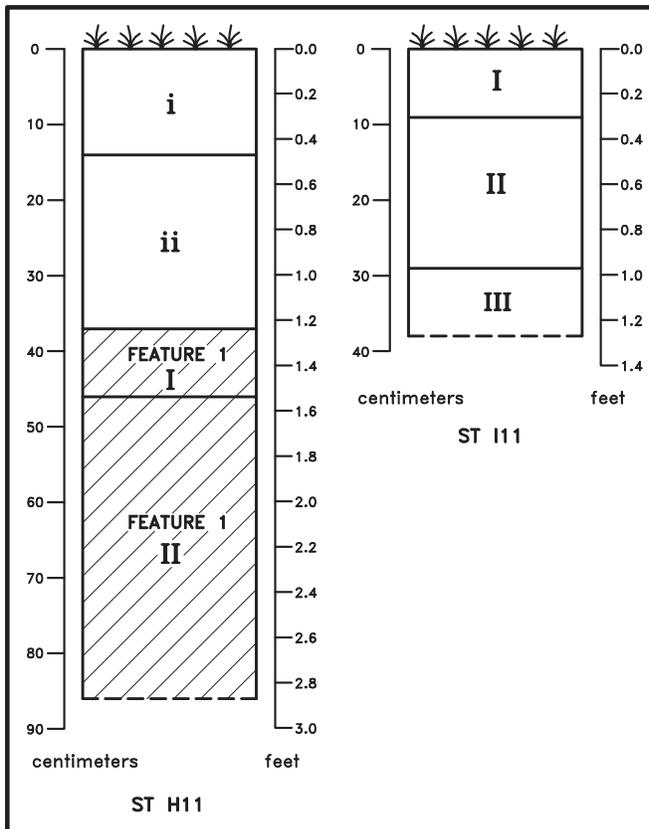


Figure 12. Site 44SK0548, plan.



Figure 13. Site 44SK0548, looking south.



SHOVEL TEST H11

i - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam (gravel)

ii - Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy silt

Feature 1-I - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam

Feature 1-II - Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam

SHOVEL TEST I11

I - Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam

II - Brown (10YR4/3) sandy silt

III - Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay (subsoil)

Figure 14. Site 44SK0548, Shovel Tests H11 and I11, profiles.

brown (10YR4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay sandy silt averaging 0.7 ft. (21 cm) in thickness. Subsoil is a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) to yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay.

A large pit feature (Feature 1) was encountered in Shovel Test H11 that is characterized by at least two strata (see Figure 14). The first stratum (Stratum III) is a 0.3-ft.- (9-cm-) thick layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam with a high concentration of brick and shell. Beneath it is a brown (10YR4/3) silt loam that continues beyond the base of excavation of the shovel test at 2.6 ft. (80 cm) below surface (Stratum IV). Thirty-one artifacts, not including those documented by weight, were collected from Feature 1. The majority of these were animal bone (n=16). Four ceramic sherds were also recovered (one each of Buckley, coarse earthenware, pearlware, and tin-enameled earthenware) as well as eighteenth-century dark green bottle glass (n=2), and a plain white clay pipe bowl fragment. Architectural materials recovered from Feature 1 include five wrought nails, three eighteenth-century window pane fragments, 219.1 g of hand made brick, and 45.7 g of shell mortar. Almost all of the brick and mollusk shell (882.5 g) recovered from Feature 1 was collected from Stratum I. The highest density of diagnostic artifacts was documented in Stratum II. Ten additional artifacts and 69.2 g of hand made brick were recovered from the plow zone in Shovel Test H11 above Feature 1. Material recovered from the plow zone above Feature 1 consisted of seven bone fragments, one Colono ware fragment, one eighteenth-century dark green bottle glass fragment, and one plain white clay pipe stem.

One hundred fifty-seven artifacts were collected from Site 44SK0548, not including artifacts documented by weight, such as brick and mortar (Table 2). Of these, 41 were recovered from Shovel Test H11, which included artifacts recovered from Feature 1. Artifacts recovered outside the feature include architectural materials, kitchen items, and military activity related elements such

as Arms/Ammunition items. Architectural material is represented by nails/nail fragments (n=12), window glass (n=28), handmade brick (3,689.4 g), mortar (46.8 g), and plaster (10.4 g). The vast majority of kitchen artifacts are ceramic sherds (n=28), with whiteware (including one printed), creamware, pearlware (including one dipped and one edged), Buckley, coarse earthenware, Chinese porcelain, and tin-enameled earthenware represented. Two dark green bottle glass fragments are also included (one eighteenth-century, and one nineteenth-century). Arms and military artifacts consist of four lead bullets, one triggerguard, one thimble and one cartridge case. Three copper alloy Civil War period buttons were also recovered, one of which is gilded. Additional artifacts that likely date to Civil war activity include hardware elements (such as a staple) and pieces of copper alloy and lead scrap metal.

Thirty-six of the artifacts collected were too fragmentary to assign to a functional group. These include bottle glass fragments, unidentified glassware fragments, a wrought stove part, wire, miscellaneous hardware items, scrap metal, bog iron, clinker, coal/cinder, and unidentifiable metal items.

An overgrown capped well is located near the southeastern boundary of Site 44SK0548, located within a cluster of trees, which is likely associated with a structure(s) present prior to the purchase of the parcel by VDOT. In addition, a circular depression is located in the northeastern extent of the site, near the edge of the landform and overlooking the Nansemond River. The circular depression may be related to the Civil War occupation due to its location overlooking the Nansemond River and documented Federal lines represented by earthworks on the opposite bank. Handmade brick was recovered from a shovel test excavated within the depression. While no artifacts specifically diagnostic of Civil War military activity were recovered from the depression and immediate area, a high density of modern trash debris is present, including metal, which substan-

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	COUNT	WEIGHT (GRAMS)
<i>KITCHEN GROUP</i>		
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		
Buckley	3	
Colono Ware	1	
Coarse Earthenware	3	
Ceramic Tableware		
Chinese porcelain	1	
Creamware	7	
Pearlware	5	
Tin-enameled earthenware	1	
Whiteware	8	
Glass		
Storage container: Bottle	5	
Tableware: Plate	1	
<i>Kitchen Group Total</i>	35	
<i>ARCHITECTURE GROUP</i>		
Construction Material		
Handmade Brick		3,920.5
Mortar		
Sand		4.2
Shell		88.3
Plaster		60.6
Nails/nail fragments		
Cut	3	
Wire	2	
Wrought	10	
Unidentified	2	
Window glass		
Pane glass		
18th century	3	
18th/19th century	7	
Late 19th/ 20th century	1	
20th century	19	
Plate: 20th century	1	
<i>Architecture Group Total</i>	48	4,073.6
<i>ARMS AND MILITARY</i>		
Ammunition/Artillery		
Cartridge Case	1	

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	COUNT	WEIGHT (GRAMS)
Lead Bullet		
Pistol, indeterminate	1	
Rifle musket, 3-groove	1	
Smoothbore musket, round ball	2	
Firearm		
Thimble	1	
Triggersguard	1	
<i>Arms and Military Group Total</i>	7	
<i>CLOTHING GROUP</i>		
Fasteners, Button	3	
<i>Clothing Group Total</i>	3	
<i>SMOKING</i>		
White clay pipe		
Bowl, plain	1	
Stem, plain	1	
<i>Smoking Group Total</i>	2	
<i>FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP</i>		
Unsorted animal bone	23	
Shell, mollusk		
Clam		8.1
Oyster		1,106.1
<i>Faunal/Floral Group Total</i>	23	1,114.2
<i>FLAKED STONE</i>		
Retouched flake	1	
Sidescraper	1	
<i>Flaked Stone Total</i>	2	
<i>UNASSIGNED MATERIAL GROUP</i>		
Miscellaneous ceramics and glass		
Bottle	11	
Unidentifiable glassware frags.	1	
Unidentified ceramics	1	
Miscellaneous hardware		
Nut	1	
Staple	1	

Table 2 (part 1 of 2). Site 44SK0548, summary of

artifacts recovered during initial survey, categorized by artifact groups.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	COUNT	WEIGHT (GRAMS)
Miscellaneous items		
Wrought stove part	1	
Unidentified	1	
Miscellaneous Material		
Bog iron		96.7
Clinker		2.2
Scrap metal		
Copper allow	1	
Ferrous	11	
Lead	4	
Lead alloy	1	
Wire	1	
Unidentified	2	
<i>Unassigned Material Group Total</i>	37	98.9
TOTAL	157	5,286.7

Table 2 (part 2 of 2). Site 44SK0548, summary of artifacts recovered during initial survey, categorized by artifact groups.

tially impacts the effectiveness of metal detecting survey in the vicinity.

Site 44SK0549 is a small eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century artifact scatter located in the northern portion of the parcel, between the paved exit road and a brick building (Figures 15 and 16). Of the five shovel tests excavated within the vicinity of the site, two were positive (40%). No radial shovel tests were excavated due to the proximity to existing utilities, a building, and areas paved with asphalt. Site 44SK0549 measures approximately 50 ft. north-south by 115 ft. east-west (15 by 35 m). Site boundaries were determined based on the extent of positive shovel tests and previously disturbed and mixed deposits on the margins of the site.

Stratigraphy at Site 44SK0549 typically consists of two strata over sterile clay subsoil (Figure 17). Stratum I consists of a brown (10YR4/3) silty loam approximately 0.3 ft. (10 cm) thick. Stratum

II is a pale brown (10YR7/3) silt continuing to a depth of approximately 1.3 ft. (40 cm) below surface. Subsoil is a sterile olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) clay.

Artifacts recovered from Site 44SK0549 consist of one Chinese porcelain sherd, one white plain clay pipe bowl fragment, 9.2 g of handmade brick, 2.0 g of mollusk shell, and 4.0 g of coal/cinder.

Site 44SK0550 is a nineteenth-century artifact scatter located on a ridge west of the Nansemond River, on the District Office lot (Figures 18 and 19). Of the 24 shovel tests excavated in and around the site, five were positive (20%). Six metal detector targets were also identified. Site 44SK0550 measures approximately 490 ft. north-west-southeast by 190 ft. northeast-southwest (150 by 58 m), and site boundaries were defined based on the edge of the habitable landform (i.e., where steeper slopes descend to wetlands) and the extent of positive shovel tests and metal detector targets.

Typical stratigraphy in Site 44SK0550 consists of two strata above sterile subsoil (Figure 20). Stratum I is a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam averaging 0.3 ft. (9 cm) thick. Stratum II is generally a brown (10YR5/3) clay sand varying between 0.3 ft. and 1.1 ft. (10 to 33 cm) in thickness. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sterile clay.

Nine artifacts were collected from Site 44SK0550, not including those measured by weight such as brick and shell. The artifact assemblage includes two lead rifle musket bullets (one three groove, one Gardner), two ceramic sherds (one whiteware, one refined earthenware), one copper alloy trigger guard, one horse rasp, one cut nail, one copper alloy grommet, and one fragment of colorless glass. Also recovered were 34.4 g of handmade brick, 0.8 g of oyster shell, and 0.3 g of coal/cinder.

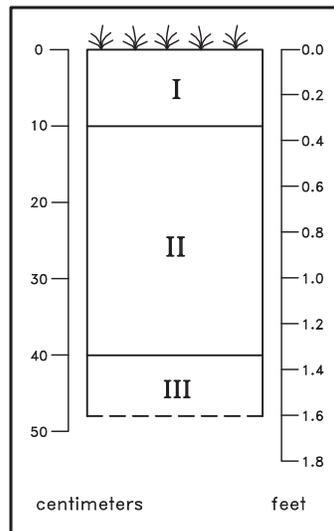
Location 1 consists of a single cut nail fragment recovered from Shovel Test 213 located near the Engine Shop Building (see Figure 8a). Shovel Test 213 was excavated in an approved area



Figure 15. Site 44SK0549, plan.



Figure 16. Site 44SK0549, looking west-southwest.



- I - Brown (10YR4/3) silty loam
- II - Very pale brown (10YR7/3) silt
- III - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) clay (subsoil)

Figure 17. Site 44SK0549, Shovel Test 207, profile.

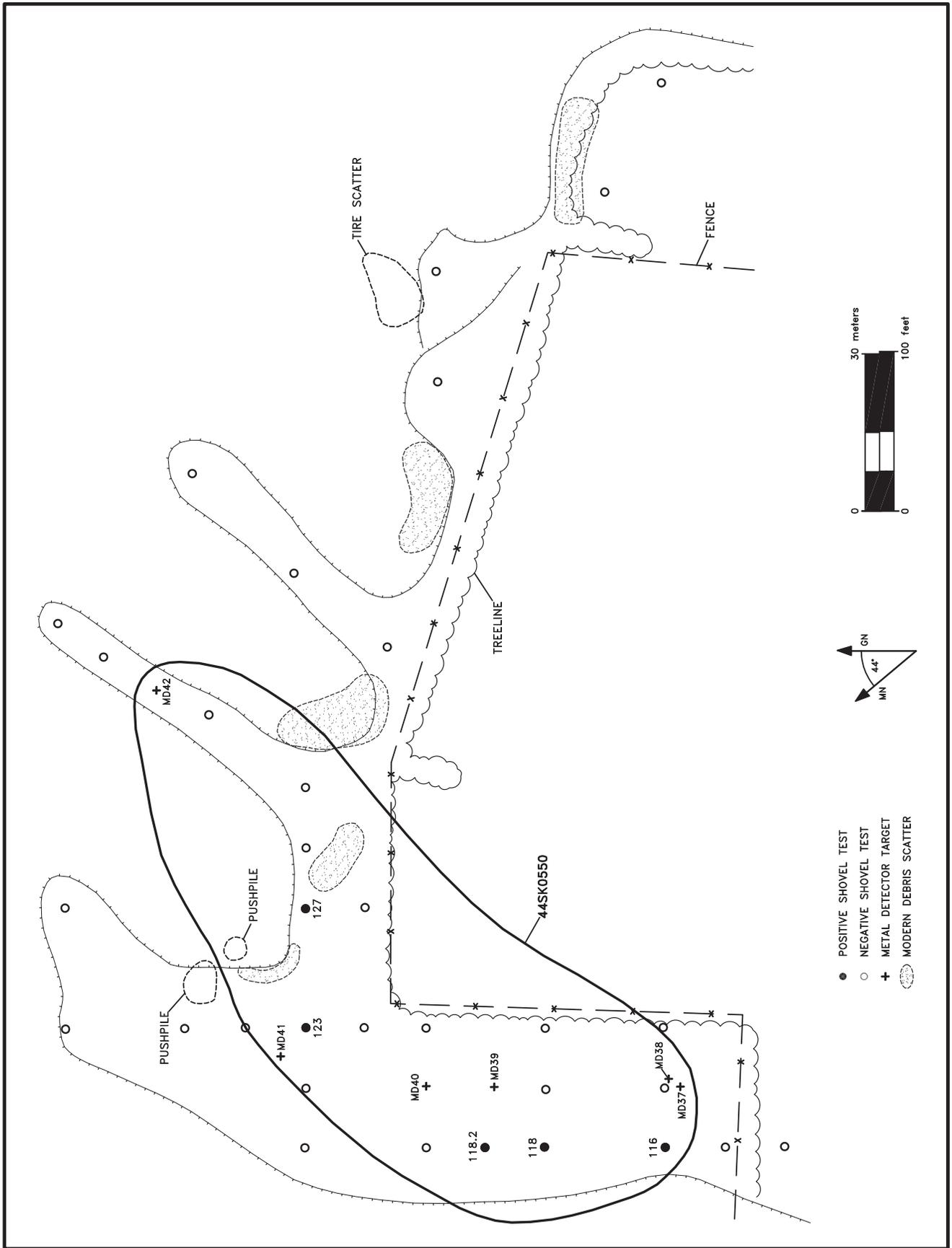
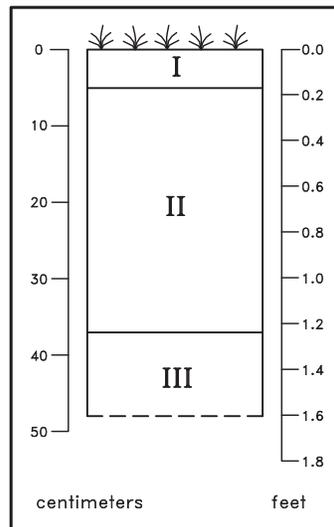


Figure 18. Site 44SK0550, plan.



Figure 19. Site 44SK0550, looking northeast.



- I - Brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam
- II - Brown (10YR5/3) clay sand
- III - Brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay

Figure 20. Site 44SK0550, Shovel Test 118, profile.

surrounded by infrastructure elements including utilities, buildings, and paved areas. As a result, no radial shovel tests could be excavated. However, two nearby shovel tests were negative. The lack of additional material and disturbance in the immediate vicinity suggest the nail represents an isolated find, thereby constituting an archaeological location (VDHR 2011).

Location 2 is located on the edge of the marsh, near the eastern extent of the District Office parcel (see Figure 8a). Three twentieth-century bottle glass fragments (two green-blue, one colorless) and one twentieth-century window plate glass fragment were recovered from Shovel Test 140. The recent nature of the artifacts recovered as well as the high variation in subsoil stratigraphy in the area indicate the material was recovered from redeposited soils thereby constituting an archaeological location (VDHR 2011).

Norfolk Interstate Maintenance Office

The IMO survey area consisted of a mostly developed lot with several buildings and associated facilities. Shovel testing was limited by the location of utilities for the facility as well as public utilities located along South Military Highway. As a result, five shovel tests were excavated at the IMO. Of these, one was positive (20%) resulting in the identification of one archaeological location (Location 3) (Figure 8b).

Location 3 consists of a single unidentified nail fragment located in the western portion of the parcel. No radials were excavated due to the proximity of utilities and the presence of infrastructure elements, such as roads and buildings. One nearby shovel test was negative and showed subsurface disturbance. The lack of additional material culture suggests the nail fragment is an isolated find, thereby constituting an archaeological location (VDHR 2011).

Traffic Operations Control

The survey area at the TOC was limited by existing utility lines and a fence separating the TOC

from a commuter parking lot. As a result, seven shovel tests were excavated at the TOC. Of these, two were positive for cultural material (29%) resulting in the identification of one archaeological location (Location 4) (see Figure 8b).

Location 4 is located south of the driveway of the TOC complex, north of the main building. It consists of two nails/nail fragments (one wire, one unidentified), 1.9 g of mollusk shell, and 1.0 gram of handmade brick from two positive shovel tests. No radial shovel tests were excavated due to the proximity of utilities and paved areas. Four additional nearby shovel tests, three of which were excavated at half intervals, were negative. Due to the redeposited nature of the artifacts recovered, this resources constitutes an archaeological location (VDHR 2011).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Four archaeological sites and four archaeological locations were identified as a result of this survey (Table 3; see Figure 8). All four archaeological sites (44SK0547–44SK0550) were identified during the survey of the District Office parcel. As previously stated, the surveyed areas on the District Office parcel are located within a core area of the Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk battlefield defined as an area of fighting on the battlefield—“positions that delivered or received fire, and the intervening space and terrain between them” (ABPP 2009:14). The Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk Battlefield (Suffolk II [VA031]) is included on the second tier preservation priority list from Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's (CWSAC) review in 1993 as a candidate for comprehensive preservation (ABPP 2009). Development has encroached on many portions of the Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk battlefield. At the time of the 2009 review, however, the ABPP felt some essential portions of the battlefield may remain in areas not yet affected by development. The location of **Sites 44SK0547, 44SK0548 and 44SK0550**

SITE	TYPE	COMPONENTS	OPINION ON NRHP ELIGIBILITY
Site 44SK0547	Domestic	19th–20th century, Civil War	Potentially eligible
Site 44SK0548	Farmstead	18th, 19th, and 20th century, Civil War	Eligible*
Site 44SK0549	Artifact scatter	18th – early 19th century	Not eligible
Site 44SK0550	Artifact scatter	19th century, Civil War	Potentially eligible
Location 1	Isolated find	19th century	Not eligible
Location 2	Redeposited material	20th century	Not eligible
Location 3	Isolated find	Unknown	Not eligible
Location 4	Redeposited material	20th century	Not eligible

*Final recommendation based on cumulative results

Table 3. Summary of archaeological resources identified during survey.

on government-owned land suggests that they may not have been subject to the intensive metal detecting that many Civil War sites on private land have otherwise been subjected to in the last 30 years (Espenshade et al. 2002), increasing the likelihood that this portion of the battlefield has retained a level of integrity that has been lost in other areas in the intervening years.

Battlefield and skirmish sites have a limited deposition of artifacts, which is usually broadly dispersed over a large area (Espenshade et al. 2002; VDHR 2011). Considerable areas of low artifact density that often contain highly focused loci with high artifact density, coupled with the post-war practice of backfilling field entrenchments to facilitate the return to agricultural activities, all contribute to phenomena that make such Civil War sites difficult to identify and assess at the survey level using traditional archaeological survey methods. Similarly, sites of Civil War military encampment or long-term occupation of strategic ground are also often characterized archaeologically at the survey level by light scatters of diagnostic artifacts that might otherwise belie the potential for highly focused intact subsurface deposits and features and/or a potential for broad intact patterning of battle-related artifacts.

In short, the low percentage of artifacts in the assemblages specifically attributable to the Civil War occupation (military items such as bullets, and firearm elements) is not unusual for such sites, including those that more intensive work has routinely shown to be resources that have significant research potential. Given the historical map references that indicate Confederate lines near, if not on, the landform occupied by the VDOT District Office and the likelihood that government ownership and restricted access have protected the sites from the effects of unauthorized artifact collecting, it is the opinion of the consultant that **Sites 44SK0547, 44SK0548, and 44SK0550 are likely to offer research potential relating to military occupations and activities in the Civil War period (1861–1865) in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. As a result, Sites 44SK0547, 44SK0548, and 44SK0550 are recommended as potentially eligible for nomination for the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are considered not applicable.**

The identification of a deep and intact eighteenth-century feature within **Site 44SK0548** indicates a potential for other intact subsurface features and a degree of archaeological integrity that indicates a potential to contribute important

information regarding domestic and agricultural practices during the Settlement to Society (1607–1750) and Colony to Nation (1751–1789) periods in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. Given the indications that considerable integrity of subsurface deposits and features has been maintained within the site, **Site 44SK0548 also has the potential to provide important information about the Settlement to Society to Colony to Nation periods in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia.**

The very limited extent of the subsurface artifact scatter at **Site 44SK0549** suggests that site integrity has been substantially compromised by post-occupational activities and development. Site 44SK0549 is unlikely to offer any research

potential or contribute to the understanding of the Colony to Nation (1751–1789) or Early National (1790–1829) periods in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. **Consequently, in the opinion of the consultant, Site 44SK0549 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are not considered applicable.**

The archaeological locations identified represent isolated finds (**Locations 1 and 3**) and redeposited material (**Locations 2 and 4**). **By definition, archaeological locations are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are considered not applicable.**

3: Supplemental Survey Design and Methods for Site 44SK0548

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the supplemental portion of this study was to augment initial survey results regarding the integrity and research potential of the eighteenth-century component to contribute to the potential eligibility of Site 44SK0548 for the NRHP. This section provides a brief discussion of the supplemental survey.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF SITE 44SK0548

Site 44SK0548 was identified and recorded during the initial survey of the District Office. Site 44SK0548 represents a multicomponent site with evidence of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century domestic occupations as well as Civil War activity. A large pit feature was identified in one of the shovel tests. The identification of a deep and intact eighteenth-century feature within Site 44SK0548 indicates a potential for other intact subsurface features and that a considerable degree of subsurface integrity has been maintained at the site such that it has the potential to contribute important information regarding domestic and agricultural practices during the Settlement to Society (1607–1750) and Colony to Nation (1751–1789) periods.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

Research for a site specific historical context of Site 44SK0548 was conducted at several repositories. Property-specific research began in Suffolk, where the clerk of circuit court maintains the

court records of the City as well as those of its predecessor, Nansemond County. At the Library of Virginia, research focused on the historical maps collections, microfilm of census, land tax, and early court records, chancery cases, pertinent manuscripts, as well as secondary sources. Manuscript collections and genealogical holdings at the Virginia Historical Society also were consulted. In Williamsburg, secondary sources such as county histories, academic papers, ethnohistorical accounts, patent book abstracts, as well as online databases were consulted at the College of William and Mary's Swem Library and Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Rockefeller Library.

A surviving clerk's fee book (1789–1800) that has been transcribed and indexed included clues about land transactions and inheritances for the late eighteenth century. The vestry book from Nansemond's Upper Parish (1743–1793) provides additional information about individuals active in the late colonial Anglican Church and early Protestant Episcopal Church who lived in the portion of the county that includes the study area (Hall 1949). Despite the lack of an index and poor quality of the microfilm and original, a cursory review yielded some relevant information.

Research of the chain of title for the study area was challenging due to significant loss of pre-1866 court records for Nansemond County, which became the independent City of Nansemond in 1972 and since 1974 the City of Suffolk. In 1734, a fire in the home of Christopher Jackson, the county clerk, destroyed nearly all of the county's court records created up to that year. Further destruction of records occurred during

the burning of Suffolk by British forces under Sir Henry Clinton on May 13, 1779. Under Union occupation from 1862 to 1865, the county government suspended operations in Suffolk and held occasional court sessions at locations outside of town, such as South Quay Church, for example. Unlike many Tidewater county court records, stored in a Richmond warehouse that caught fire during the Confederates' 1865 evacuation of the city, Nansemond County's records survived the Civil War in a Norfolk warehouse. However, a fire in the clerk's office on February 7, 1866 destroyed nearly all of the county's court records dating from the late eighteenth century through 1865 (Whichard 1959:II:145, 149, 152, 171). Fortunately, Deed Books 0 and 1 contain many re-recordings of deeds that had been executed during the previous several years, including the earliest deed in the chain of title below.

Further information on the pre-1866 ownership of the property comes from a will in the database of miscellaneous documents that the Library of Virginia has collected from various sources for the Commonwealth's so-called "Burned Counties," which have experienced considerable losses of court records due to clerk's office fires and other disasters. Chain of title research for this study also relied on annual land tax records to track the ownership of the property from the initial 1782 land tax list to the mid-nineteenth century. Tax assessors tabulated the tax owed for each tract of land within the county on lists that identified the taxpayer (typically but not always the landowner); briefly described each tract by acreage, adjacent landmarks or landowners, and distance and bearing from the county courthouse; and listed the value of the entire tract, the amount of that value that was based on the value of buildings on the property (beginning in 1820), and the amount of tax due that year for the tract. Typically, tax assessors also made notations of changes in ownership from the previous tax year, as well as changes in value due to construction, improvements, degradation, or

loss of buildings, and consolidation or division of tracts. Finally, court papers from chancery court cases, which made equity rulings on matters such as land disputes and administration of estates, contributed to this research through documents with information relevant to the pre-1866 history of the property.

Census records were searched for details about the age, family composition, economic status, land use, and other helpful details about the owners of the property encompassing the study area. The papers of Fillmore Norfleet, representing decades of historical and genealogical research related to Nansemond County provided details about several property owners. Additional personal information occurred in newspapers published in nearby Portsmouth and Norfolk from 1789 through 1820. These were available in a searchable format through a subscription to the America's Historical Newspapers database. However, searches of the digitized Virginia Gazette, with a readership extending across Virginia in the late eighteenth century, did not yield any results that would enhance the understanding of the property history. Review of articles in early twentieth-century historical periodicals through a search for property owner names in Swem's Historical Index also yielded few significant results.

Nineteenth-century maps of the area dating to 1820 and 1864 were sufficiently detailed to indicate occupants and owners and approximate locations of structures in certain areas, especially two maps produced by Union cartographers during the Civil War (Soederquist 1863; U.S. Naval War Records Office [ORN] Ser. 1, Vol. 8, following p. 712). None of the detailed late nineteenth-century charts in the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration's online Historical Map & Chart Collection depict the study area along the upper Nansemond River. However, twentieth-century topographic quadrangles and aerial photographs document the presence of structures in the study area.

Secondary sources provide general historical background as well as an unusually detailed account of residents of the Town of Suffolk and the vicinity in the late eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century. Rogers Dey Whichard's *History of the Lower Tidewater* (1959) still offers the most useful overview of Nansemond County history, enhanced with well-referenced details. In *Suffolk in Virginia, c. 1795–1840: A Record of Lots, Lives and Likenesses* (1974), local historian Fillmore Norfleet expands on James Andrew Riddick's "Reminiscences of Suffolk" (originally published in the *Suffolk Herald* in 1880) with extensive notes on the individuals mentioned in Riddick's account.

SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY FIELD METHODS

In order to gather additional information regarding the eighteenth-century component at Site 44SK0548, the archaeological fieldwork focused on the areas of Site 44SK0548 where eighteenth-century material had been identified in the initial survey, sampling specific data pertaining to function and overall integrity. Emphasis was placed on investigating loci within the sites that would have the highest potential to contain intact subplowzone features and deposits in order to help with the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of the site.

A grid was established with grid points laid out at 33-ft. (10-m) intervals within the site limits, as defined from survey results, covering the areas where eighteenth-century material had been previously recovered (Figure 21). All shovel test fill was screened through 0.25-in. (0.64-cm) wire mesh to ensure the adequate recovery of artifacts. Brick, shell, and mortar were weighed in the field and discarded except for small representative samples. All other artifacts recovered from shovel tests were returned to the laboratory and inventoried. Soil profiles were recorded for all positive shovel tests and for any shovel tests that encountered anomalous stratigraphy or soils. Shovel tests included in

the grid were excavated to ensure adequate coverage of the eighteenth-century component within Site 44SK0548.

A datum was established on a manhole cover located in the southeast portion of the site. Specifically, the datum was set on the letter "D" among the raised lettering that spells out "VDHT" on the cover. The manhole cover is located near a deer gate, northeast of a parking lot and a tan building with siding. The datum was assigned an arbitrary elevation of 328 ft. (100 m), and surface elevations were recorded at 100-ft. (30-m) intervals and at all test units.

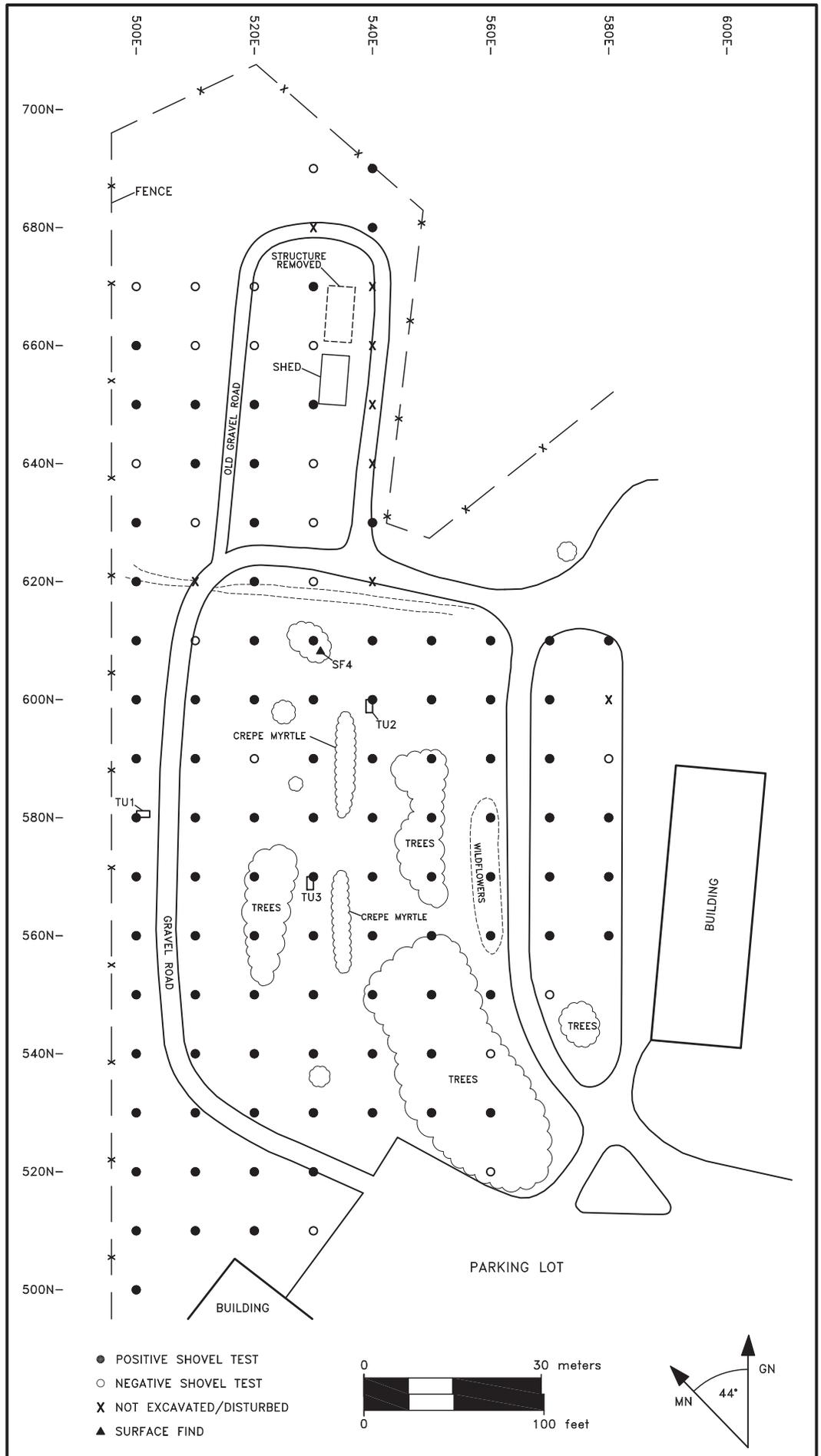
Test unit excavation focused on investigation of loci considered to have the highest potential to contain intact subplowzone features or cultural deposits. Indications of such potential included high relative densities of artifacts as revealed through shovel testing.

Test units were excavated by skim-shoveling and troweling. All soil was screened through 0.25-in. (0.64-cm) wire mesh, and all artifacts were recovered. Natural strata thicker than 0.33 ft. (10 cm) were excavated in arbitrary 0.33-ft. (10-cm) levels until the underlying stratum was encountered. Test units were examined for features during excavation. Any anomalies considered to be potential features were recorded in plan, bisected, and profiles of the bisection were drawn. Test unit profiles were also drawn. Information about soils, artifacts, and stratigraphy was recorded on standardized forms. Soils were described using standard U.S. Department of Agriculture textural terminology and Munsell soil color descriptions (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992).

LABORATORY METHODS

All artifacts recovered were returned to the laboratory at the WMCAR for washing, identification, numbering, and cataloging. Following analysis, an inventory was assembled using a standard descriptive typology for prehistoric and historic artifacts (Appendix A). All artifacts were prepared for cu-

Figure 21. Site 44SK0548, plan of supplemental survey.



ration according to the standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

The WMCAR has developed a hierarchical coding system that operates using Microsoft Access relational database software. With this system, artifacts are coded during analysis on standard data sheets for entry into a data file. Using this file, overall project inventories as well as particularistic data reports can be readily generated for inclusion in reports or for routine analysis. Basic categories identified are described below.

Prehistoric Lithic Artifact Analysis

Prehistoric artifact analysis is intended to characterize the temporal and functional ranges represented by the assemblage. In addition, lithic raw materials are identified such that any patterning or anomalies in the range of such materials may be discerned, which may have implications for prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterning studies.

Debitage is the byproduct of stone tool manufacture. To make a stone tool, the tool maker strikes the selected stone with another stone or other object, such as a deer antler. The impact causes pieces, or "flakes," of the impacted stone to break away, which can eventually allow the impacted stone to be shaped into a tool such as a spear point, knife, or scraper. Alternatively, another common stone tool manufacture strategy involves striking large flakes from the impacted stone that are used as informal tools or as blanks for further reduction into formal tools such as hafted bifaces. Thus, depending on the specific stone tool reduction strategy and raw material, the flakes of stone may be waste, they may be utilized as expedient tools, or they may be further reduced into formal tools. Stone tool manufacture requires several different stages of reducing the raw material to a finished product, and the resulting debris is often distinguishable from one stage to another. Identifying and analyzing these subcategories of flakes, as well as the different stone tools themselves is important for understanding

how prehistoric hunter-gatherers made and used their tools.

Analysis of flakes involves observation of certain morphological characteristics. Each flake has two sides. The dorsal side, usually convex, is part of the outer surface of the stone from which the flake was struck. The ventral or interior side, usually concave, is the surface that was detached from the original stone. The platform is essentially the point of impact, recognized by a "shelf" at one end of the flake. The bulb of percussion, also known as bulb of force, is a swelling on the flake created by the initial passage of force through the stone from the blow necessary for flake removal. Lipping is a ledge that sometimes occurs near the platform and at the top of the bulb of percussion.

Primary/Reduction Flakes are formed during the first stage of stone tool manufacture, which entails the relatively quick removal of the unwanted outer part of the stone. Such flakes are placed in this category largely by default; in other words, they are identifiable as flakes but do not qualify as secondary/thinning, tertiary/retouch, or bipolar flakes. General identifying characteristics, however, are relatively obtuse platforms without lipping, a pronounced bulb of percussion, and a relatively thick cross-section. Flakes in this category are interpreted primarily as the by-products of early-stage reduction, owing largely to their tendency to exhibit simple platforms and pronounced features such as ripples and bulbs of percussion.

Secondary/Thinning Flakes are indicative of more controlled flake removals, intended to refine the tool's shape. These flakes are often associated with the production of bifaces—that is, stone artifacts that have been flaked along both faces/sides of an edge. Secondary flakes are identified most readily by their acute, lipped, and generally multifaceted platforms. Such platforms are segments of biface margins removed on impact. Biface thinning flakes are also relatively thin and flat or slightly curved in cross-section. The bulb of percussion is diffuse. Two forms of this flake type commonly occur. One is the better-known,

lipped flake with a multifaceted platform. The other resembles a fish scale in plan view; while often lipped, lipping is very slight, and the platforms typically are narrow and curvate or recurvate. These flakes are generally considered to result from thinning and resharpening relatively refined, mid- to late-stage bifaces.

Tertiary/Retouch Flakes are recognized as the byproduct of tool retouch or resharpening. They exhibit small, point platforms that are usually lipped, an outline that expands from the platform toward the termination, a thin cross-section, and small size (generally not more than 5 mm in the longest dimension).

Bipolar Flakes are distinctive, but care must be taken to avoid classifying them as shatter or angular fragments, particularly if they are of quartz. They are the byproduct of a tool-making technique that involves striking the stone at one end while the other end is supported by another stone. Bipolar flakes have virtually no bulb of percussion and often are long and narrow or wedge-shaped. Another distinctive feature is distinct radial lines below the points of force, and many times they exhibit crushing at opposing ends.

Flake Fragments/Shatter are non-diagnostic medial and distal fragments of broken flakes. Virtually any portion of a flake minus a platform should go into this category.

Angular/Blocky Fragments, as the name implies, are angular/blocky chunks of stone that are probably the byproduct of stoneworking but that cannot be identified as flakes or portions of flakes. These fragments are not to be confused with fire-cracked rock. They often occur when blocks or nuclei of poor-quality or internally flawed material are struck.

Blade-like Flakes are at least twice as long as they are wide and have long, parallel ridges or arrises on their dorsal surfaces, perpendicular to the platform. Assigning debitage to this category should be done conservatively, with the intention

of identifying purposefully struck, linear flakes. Some evidence of platform preparation/grinding is a valuable indicator of these flakes.

Prismatic Blades are highly standardized blade flakes with prepared platforms, prismatic cross-sections, and a high degree of uniformity in form.

Tested Cobble/Nodules are pieces of raw material that are unmodified beyond the removal of only one or a very few flakes. Presumably, they represent pieces that were tested for quality and discarded.

Tools. Utilized Flakes are flakes or flake fragments (shatter) that were utilized "as is" for cutting, scraping, etc. As such, they exhibit no intentional modification for hafting or sharpening. Instead, there is incidental damage to the edges resulting from use, which appears as very fine flake scars. These scars are invasive not more than 2 mm from the tool margin. Damage from screening, trampling, etc. can mimic such use damage. To be conservative, all artifacts placed in this category must have regularized rather than intermittent or spotty damage to the edge.

Utilized flakes are subdivided according to the form of the utilized edge. Potential forms are straight, concave, convex, or denticulate. In some instances, more than one of the utilized edge forms may be present.

Retouched Flakes differ from utilized flakes only in that they were intentionally modified prior to use. Flake scars on their edges are regularized but are invasive at least 2 mm from the tool margin. The same subcategories of edge form apply as well.

Other Bifaces are generally regarded as preforms or generalized bifacial tools (i.e., knives). They lack modification for hafting. Following Callahan (1979), bifaces can be classified according to stage in the reduction process. Only the first four stages of his five-part scheme are recognized in the analysis.

Hafted Bifaces are formal tools more commonly known as projectile points/knives. They are bifacial and are modified for hafting. Diagnostic or potentially diagnostic specimens (complete or proximal fragments whose characteristics can be associated with a particular culture or time period) are coded separately from non-diagnostic pieces such as tips, ears, etc.

Other Formal Tools are formed tools other than hafted bifaces or other bifaces. Items in this category include drills and endscrapers. In most cases, they exhibit modification for hafting.

Cores are the parent pieces from which potentially usable flakes are struck. Consequently, they are best recognized by the flake scars left by flake removals. Cores are classified here by the nature of the flake scar patterns evident on their surfaces. Random cores exhibit random flake removals. Lamellar cores are marked by regular, linear flake removals leaving parallel or subparallel flake scars. Bipolar cores are usually rather small and exhibit battering at opposing ends. One of the opposing edges is often a narrow, bifacial "crest," while the other is truncated and battered in appearance. Bifacial cores resemble thick, irregular bifaces (see Stage 2 of Callahan 1979). Tabular cores are those derived from plate-like cobbles or nodules. Flake removals are directed from the margins of the piece, which readily serve as platforms.

Other Lithic Artifacts. Formal Ground Stone items are modified by pecking and/or grinding rather than by flaking. The degree of modification is extensive—to the point that the original form of the stone from which the artifact was fashioned is obliterated. Typical artifacts include axes, celts, gorgets, and steatite bowl fragments.

Informal Ground Stone includes artifacts that have been modified by pecking and/or grinding but have not been formally shaped; they retain in large part the form of the unmodified stone from which they were made, such as a cobble or slab. These artifacts include hammerstones, simple grinding slabs and manos, and artifacts that are only possibly modified by grinding/pecking.

Fire-Cracked Rock is recognized as rough, blocky pieces of stone that have irregular fracture surfaces. In some cases, the stones may also be reddened from exposure to intense heat. This material is counted and weighed.

Other/Unmodified Stone represents miscellaneous rock recovered incidental to collection. It bears no evidence of modification. Such material can also be referred to as "manuports." Other/Unmodified stone is counted and weighed.

Historic Artifact Analysis

The hierarchical historic artifact coding scheme includes both functional and temporal dimensions. At the most general level material is classified according to "Group", which would include the "Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, Activities, Smoking, Industrial/Commercial, and Unassigned" categories. Subsumed within the "Groups" are artifact "Classes", including, for example, "Ceramic Cooking/Storage, Ceramic Tableware, Glass Tableware, Window Glass, Nails, Firearm, Apparel, and Writing" categories. The next level comprises "Objects" that describe specific artifact forms such as "Flatware, Jug, Jar, Bowl, Nail, Door Knob, Musket Ball, Button, and Auto Part". Temporally diagnostic characteristics are described as "Datable Attributes" such as "Creamware: Edged, Pearlware: Mocha, Whiteware: Flow Blue, Wrought [nail], and Cut [nail]". An additional descriptive level is provided under the "Descriptor" category that includes such information as coin dates, pipe stem bore diameters, glass color, and vessel part. Each artifact category, with the exception of shell, is further recorded by count with respect to provenience. Shell, brick, and coal/cinders are measured by weight with respect to provenience. The results of analysis are tabulated in a comprehensive inventory by context.

Building on the results of the basic analysis and inventory, more specific studies of the his-

toric artifact assemblage can be conducted to better understand site structure, function, and age. For example, the distributions of various "Groups" and "Classes" of artifacts across the site can be analyzed to identify various activity areas and structural loci. The approximate time spans of availability of certain temporally diagnostic artifacts can indicate the range of occupation for the site. Differential distributions of temporally diagnostic artifacts representing different periods of occupation of the site can potentially reveal changes in site structure over time. Features or discrete, intact cultural deposits may be assigned a terminus post quem (TPQ) date, where the quantities of associated temporally diagnostic artifacts allow. This represents a date after which the context was deposited and is determined by the earliest possible dates of availability for the youngest diagnostic artifact(s) in the context.

ANALYSIS OF SITE STRUCTURE AS REFLECTED IN ARTIFACT DENSITY DISTRIBUTION

Intensive archaeological surveys such as the current investigation of Site 44SK0548 can involve analysis of artifact density distributions across the site area to identify loci with a high probability for containing intact subsurface deposits or features, identify and interpret activity areas, and generally assess the horizontal integrity of the site. The raw data for these distribution analyses usually comprise the results of either controlled surface collection in situations with 100% surface exposure or systematic shovel testing.

The systematic shovel test results are analyzed with the use of Surfer for Windows, a contour and 3-D computer mapping program. Although Surfer is designed to be used as an exploratory procedure, i.e., predicting key values for unknown regions, it also can be used to generate intuitively interpretable maps of numeric data. To generate artifact distribution plots, Surfer requires that the data be entered in an x-y grid coordinate for-

mat (derived from the Cartesian coordinate grid system used to map the site) with corresponding z values that represent the quantity or weight of artifacts associated with each x-y data point. After the data is entered, Surfer applies a weighted averaging algorithm to all z coordinate data during a process called grid node interpolation. This process establishes an underlying network of evenly dispersed grid nodes generated from the minimum and maximum x and y values of a data set. Interpolated z values are calculated for unknown areas of the x-y grid based on both the proximity of the unknown data points to the known data points and the relative amounts of the known z values for several of the nearby known data points. Thus, the greater the distance that a known z value is from an x-y grid node, the less effect it will have on the interpolated z value for that node.

The most significant benefit of Surfer as it is applied in this investigation lies in using it to graphically depict distributional data about artifacts over the entire area subjected to systematic shovel testing (i.e., including unsampled deposits between shovel tests) based on the amounts recovered from shovel tests (i.e., specific x-y data points). An important consequence of this benefit, however, is that a null value is not interpreted as "0" and any x-y coordinate within the limits of the data set with no z value will be given an interpolated value. This can become problematic under certain sets of conditions. For example, a site might have boundaries defined by a steep slope or drainage along its edge and positive shovel tests extending to the edge of the steep slope or drainage. In such a case, unless "0" values are entered into the data set for the area that includes or falls on the other side of the drainage or break in slope, the distribution plot will assign interpolated z values for areas beyond site limits.

Another important consideration whenever Surfer is used to plot the results of systematic shovel testing is that the quantities of artifacts typically recovered from individual shovel tests are

often quite low. For example, it is not uncommon for positive shovel tests within an ephemeral prehistoric lithic reduction area to contain only one to two artifacts per shovel test. This can be particularly problematic if high densities of artifacts occur in shovel tests in another discrete activity area nearby within the same site. If the minimum contour is set to one artifact, the Surfer contouring program will often overlook isolated or small clusters of positive shovel tests with low artifact quantities, showing only a single dot or nothing at all in such cases. In order for Surfer to plot visible contours around clusters of shovel tests that have only one to two artifacts, the minimum contour for the z values may be adjusted down from 1.0 to 0.5. In this way, Surfer then surrounds all posi-

tive shovel tests with a contour line, resulting in a more appropriate density map.

ARTIFACT CURATION

All prehistoric and historic materials generated by this project were curated according to standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections." All curated artifacts were washed and placed in resealable polyurethane bags with labels. These, in turn, were logically ordered in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage. Materials recovered are temporarily stored at WMCAR until final disposition is arranged.

4: Supplemental Survey Results, Research Summary, and Management Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the supplemental portion of this study was to collect additional information regarding the eighteenth-century archaeological component identified in Site 44SK0548 to inform a recommendation of eligibility for the NRHP. This section provides a brief discussion of the supplemental survey results and eligibility recommendations.

RESULTS OF ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Based on a land grant issued on May 1, 1775, Edward Jordan was the first known owner of the land that encompassed the present VDOT property. An inquest held by the crown's escheator on January 4, 1774 established that Jordan had died before that date without a will (prompting the escheat process by which his property would revert to the crown in the absence of legal heirs). The inquest also confirmed that he had been a resident of Nansemond County where he owned two tracts along the Nansemond River totaling 311 acres (Land Office [LO] 1775). Edward may have been part of one of several Quaker families established in Nansemond County since the second half of the seventeenth century (Whichard 1959:II:143–144). This Edward Jordan could be the one who appears in a genealogy of a local branch of the Jordan family. The grandfather, Thomas Jordan (1634–1699) “received the truth” of the Quaker faith in 1660 and was the first of the denomination's converts in Virginia. He would have been present when George Fox, founder of the Religious Society of Friends,

visited Nansemond County on a preaching tour in 1672 (Whichard 1959:II:143–144). One of Thomas' sons, Robert (1668–1728), served as a Quaker minister in the Chuckatuck meeting of Nansemond County. Robert's son (Edward's brother), also named Robert (1692–1742), was a Quaker minister who served in Nansemond County and in Philadelphia. According to the genealogy, Edward Jordan lived from 1707 to 1756 and married once, to Anne Trotter. The 1775 land grant refers to Edward Jordan both as the former owner of 311 acres and as the late husband of Sarah Jordan. Even though the genealogy omits this second marriage, this may represent an oversight so that the Edward Jordan who owned the 311 acres could be the same person whose family members were prominent Quakers. In addition, the 1756 date of death in the genealogy seems early given the 1774 date of the escheat proceedings, or this could indicate that the Edward Jordan in the genealogy is a different individual from the Edward Jordan whose name appears in the land grant (FNP Box 5, Folder 121; Box 7, Folder 198). Sarah Jordan may have been widowed by December 1773, when the vestry for the Upper Parish of the Established Church paid her £2 10s. for the care of Mary Baker “a Poor Woman” (Hall 1949:223). By May 1775, Sarah Jordan had remarried and her next husband, William Whitlock, acquired joint title to the 311 acres for the price of 622 lb. of tobacco (LO 1775).

Land tax records beginning in 1782 assessed William Whitlock with 311 acres, valued at 18 shillings per acre (Nansemond County [NC] Land Tax [LT] 1782). The following year, the

value rose to 23 shillings 9 pence per acre. Even though land tax records did not list building values in a separate column until 1820, the increase in the per-acre value suggests improvements such as the construction or renovation of buildings. By comparison, a 175-acre tract acquired by the Whitlocks in 1786 (confirmed in later records to have no building value) had a per-acre value of only 19 shillings 10 pence. Besides farming these large waterfront tracts, Whitlock may have been involved in shipbuilding on the property. His 1782 testimony for Virginia Governor Benjamin Harrison V in the case of the stolen sloop *William and John* provides the vessel's precise measurements and specifications, and asserts that it was "built two miles below Suffolk on Nansemond River," a location in the immediate vicinity of the study area (Whitlock 1782).

Sometime between the tax assessments of 1788 and 1789, William Whitlock sold the 311-acre property to William Sumner. He or a family member may have been a long-time neighbor of Whitlock since the "Manor plantation" of a person named Sumner also appears in the metes and bounds of the 1775 patent (LO 1775). In 1777, after purchasing the 311-acre property, Sumner appeared in the Upper Parish minutes, paid £1 12s. for nursing Priscilla Gardner for four weeks (Hall 1949:238). He owned more than 800 acres of land in the county from the late eighteenth century through the time of his death in 1808. This prominent landowner also served in the Virginia legislature in 1799 (FNP Box 9, Folder 279).

When William Sumner died in 1808, his estate consisted of a 491-acre tract (worth \$2.21 per acre) and a 311-acre tract (worth \$3.96 per acre). Following settlement of the estate in 1811, Sumner's widow, Sarah, retained possession of an 89-acre portion of the 311-acre tract as a life estate; 371 acres were listed as the property of Sumner's orphans. With a higher value per acre and as the life estate of Sumner's widow, the 89-acre tract evidently represented the portion of the property that contained the main dwelling

and other buildings. By 1820, when building values appeared as a separately itemized value, the 89-acre tract included \$500 worth of buildings, whereas the 371 acres had no building value. In 1822, the building value on the 89-acre tract doubled to \$1,000. According to the tax commissioner, this tract was 1 mi. north of the courthouse; previously, before the distances were rounded to whole miles, the tract was described as 1.5 mi. north of the courthouse, almost the exact distance from the present district court building to the entrance to the study area property along U.S. Route 460 (NC LT 1808–1822).

By 1827, Frances Sumner may have died (born in 1742, she would have been 85 that year), and the tax records listed the Sumner properties under B. John Benton, who held them through 1830 (FNP Box 9, Folder 279; NC LT 1823–1830). From 1831 through 1833, the tax commissioner listed James McGuire as the owner (NC LT 1831–1833). Born in North Carolina in 1792, McGuire moved to Suffolk about 1817 and operated a flourishing mercantile business. A clergyman who had worked for McGuire as a store assistant in his youth later remembered his employer as a staunch Methodist, who required his employees to attend family prayers twice a day. With a large dwelling, store, and warehouse on Main Street in Suffolk, McGuire probably did not live on the study area tract (Norfleet 1972:127–128). Throughout this period, the value of buildings on the 89-acre tract remained at \$1,000 (NC LT 1831–1833). With no loss of value, the buildings must have been well maintained and may have been occupied by a renter or a member of McGuire's family.

After McGuire's death in 1833, James M. Gains (possibly his executor) conveyed the 89-acre property to Joseph Branch, who began paying taxes on the tract in 1834. Branch also owned a 121-acre tract with no building value. By 1838, Ezekiel Ashby was listed in the owner column for both properties, but the following year the tax commissioner noted that the taxes on the Ashby

property were “charged to John Kilby est” (NC LT 1834–1838). Following the fire of 1837, which destroyed much of downtown Suffolk, clerk of court John Thompson Kilby may have purchased the properties and moved into the old Sumner homestead. According to the memoirs of nineteenth-century Suffolk resident James Riddick, Kilby moved to a house “near Suffolk” and died there in 1838. Ashby may have been listed in the 1838 tax list in the capacity as Kilby’s executor, responsible for the taxes on the estate. In 1839, the tax commissioner noted, “land charged to John Kilby est.” next to the 121-acre and 89-acre tracts (NC LT 1838–1839; Norfleet 1972:104).

Curiously, though, the 1839 tax list also indicates the transfer of ownership of the 89-acre and 121-acre tracts from Ezekiel Ashby to John Keeling; apparently the conveyance took place at the time of the assessment. Beginning in 1840, the tax commissioner combined the assessment of these tracts as a single 210-acre property, still with the \$1,000 building value. In addition to this property, John Keeling owned a separate 110-acre tract with \$650 worth of buildings located approximately 10 mi. northeast of the courthouse at least as early as 1839. In 1845, he also acquired a 254-acre tract 4 mi. east of the courthouse with a building value of \$1,500. With the highest building value of any of John Keeling’s tracts, this may have been his home property, at least sometime after 1845 (NC LT 1839–1845).

John Keeling’s real estate comprised nearly 1,350 acres in the magisterial district that encompassed the study area and probably included additional lands elsewhere in Nansemond and also in other counties (NC LT 1846). Although a large portion of the land in this district comprised Hill’s Point Farm, chancery court papers for a suit involving his estate after his death in 1858 indicate that Keeling was a partner in a lumber business with Burwell Riddick through 1853. Thus, it is likely that some of Keeling’s property consisted of timber land (NC Chancery Index 1866-006, p.

11). The county’s plentiful red and white oak provided raw material for barrel staves and heading, and the town of Suffolk was a major distribution center for these products (Norfleet 1972:39).

By 1849, John Keeling had conveyed the 210-acre tract that encompasses the study area to his father, the Rev. Jacob W. Keeling. Until 1848, the father had owned far more acreage than the son in this district, with five tracts totaling 1,464 acres. The largest, a 652-acre tract with \$2,000 worth of buildings located 4 mi. northeast of the courthouse may have been located at Sleepy Hole Point, downstream on the right bank of the Nansemond River, or possibly at Hill’s Point (NC LT 1848–1849).

Although Jacob Keeling was very active in the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout his life, he served in a lay capacity until his ordination in 1828 at the age of 54 (Norfleet 1972:78). Marriage notices referring to him as the Rev. Jacob Keeling in the second decade of the century may have been applying an honorary title because of his energetic participation in the Episcopal Church (e.g., *The American Beacon and Commercial Diary* 4/7/1817, p. 3; 5/17/1817, p. 3; 02/13/1819, p. 3). In addition to holding services at various locations in the county in the early nineteenth century, Keeling is perhaps best known for his successful suit to protect the glebe lands of the Upper Parish from confiscation by the Commonwealth of Virginia. During the colonial era, parish glebes had been agricultural properties owned by Britain’s Established Anglican Church for the purpose of generating income for the local clergy. Following the American Revolution, Virginia appropriated all glebe lands as former property of the British Crown. Keeling was able to prove that the Upper Parish glebe had been a private gift and therefore remained the property of the members of the successor Episcopal Church (Whichard 1959:II:150).

While carrying out his service as a deacon and later as an ordained minister, Keeling was actively involved in a variety of business pursuits. As pre-

viously noted, he owned large acreages of farm land, but also owned developed lots in the town of Suffolk, where he operated the firm of Keeling & Charlton until 1816. Later, he also was active in the wooden shingles business (Norfleet 1972:78). For the labor-intensive harvesting and processing of hardwood into shingles, Keeling owned at least 40 slaves. In an advertisement placed in the Norfolk newspaper on December 30, 1820, he advertised for hire “between 30 and 40 Negroes, among whom are twenty good Axe-Men, Sawyers and Shinglemen; one ordinary Carpenter, and several House Servants, both male and female” (Keeling 1820).

At the time of the great fire of 1837 in Suffolk, Keeling, age 63, lived in a “large framed dwelling...owned by himself” (Norfleet 1972:112). In an 1843 letter, Suffolk resident Archibald Allen reported that “Rev. Jacob Keeling is living yet and resides on the farm formerly Sumner’s having purchased it since the fire. His son John is the only child living—is married and settled on the river a little below the old gentleman” (Norfleet 1956:79). Although his son John owned (or at least paid taxes on) the old Sumner tract until 1848, the elder Keeling apparently had been living on the property since the late 1830s (NC LT 1838–1848). Either Hill’s Point Farm or perhaps another John Keeling property at Holliday’s Point would have been “below” or downstream from the old Sumner tract, which encompassed the study area (Norfleet 1956:79). A later deed refers to this tract as the “Parson Keeling farm” (NC Deed Book [DB] 1:92).

Following the Reverend Keeling’s death in 1853, the tax commissioner assessed the 210-acre property to his estate. By 1857, the estate must have been settled so that his son, John Keeling, acquired the tract and combined it with other land to form a 384-acre tract. The acreage equals the total area of four tracts listed under the estate of Jacob Keeling the previous year (117 acres, 210 acres, and 27 acres, all located 1 mi. north of the courthouse, and 30 acres located 2 mi. north of

the courthouse, with a combined building value of \$1,300). Probably due to a reassessment and/or some minor improvements, the building value of the consolidated property was \$1,500. Within the same tax district, John Keeling also owned 1,347 acres located 3 mi. north of the courthouse, probably Hill’s Point Farm (NC LT 1853–1857).

After John Keeling died intestate on September 27, 1858, Nathaniel G. Norfleet acquired portions of Keeling’s property. Even though Keeling’s wife, Mary, survived him by two years, the chancery court forced a sale of some of Keeling’s property due to a debt of \$15,000 that his estate owed to former partner Burwell Riddick (NC Chancery Index 1866-006). In 1859, Norfleet owned a 334-acre tract located 3 mi. north of the courthouse with a building assessment of \$1,000; 141 acres 3 mi. north of the courthouse with \$282 worth of buildings; and 274 acres located 1 mi. north of the courthouse adjacent to “Self & Pruden” with a \$1,800 building assessment. A building labeled Pruden appears immediately south of the study area location on an 1863 map and in boundary descriptions in tax records and deeds reviewed in the chain-of-title research (Soederquist 1863). The 274-acre property had been conveyed to Norfleet “from J. W. Keeling & Co.” between the 1858 and 1859 assessments. By the time of the 1860 tax assessment, Norfleet had made improvements that raised the building assessment to \$1,951 on the 274-acre tract (NC LT 1858–1860).

The improvements would not endure, however, as Norfleet and his fellow citizens of Nansemond County experienced the upheavals of the Civil War. Suffolk stood at the strategic junction of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad. On May 12, 1862, Union forces took possession of Suffolk, placing an advance of 25,000 troops there to protect their gains in Norfolk and Portsmouth (Whichard 1959:II:70). Earlier that winter, Nathaniel G. Norfleet had mustered into Hunter’s Company of the 59th Virginia Militia at Suffolk for a term of six months (U.S. War Department 1903–1927).

In the early spring of 1863, Confederate forces under Maj. Gen. James Longstreet advanced eastward across the Blackwater River and besieged the Union troops occupying the town. Longstreet hoped to flank the Union positions in Suffolk by crossing the Nansemond River and sweeping around them from the north and east. To protect his flank, Union Brig. Gen. John J. Peck deployed the Union Navy gunboats *Stepping Stones*, *Mount Washington*, and *West End* in the narrow, shallow parts of the Nansemond River between Suffolk and the confluence of the Western Branch at Hill's Point. On April 13, 1863, Confederate sharpshooters fired on the gunboats, which ran aground near the sharp bend in the river about 1 mi. north of the study area. That night, Confederate soldiers constructed a three-gun battery at "Norfleet's House," the northernmost of two dwellings labeled with that name along the left bank of the river, as depicted on a Union map of the Suffolk area; the other dwelling labeled Norfleet appears within the study area (Salmon 2001:168; Soederquist 1863; Wills 2001:153) (Figure 21). This became part of an extensive network of Confederate siege earthworks shown on a Union Navy map of the Nansemond River. One line of fortifications extends to the northern edge of the study area (U.S. Naval War Records Office [ORN] Ser. 1, Vol. 8, following p. 712) (Figure 22). The following morning, as the tide floated the gunboats free, they headed back upstream to Suffolk, but immediately came under fire from the newly built shore battery at the northernmost Norfleet House. The gunboats exchanged artillery and small arms fire with Confederate forces throughout the day and eventually escaped down river. Union Army units were able to silence the Norfleet's Battery on April 15 by firing from two new batteries built on the right bank of the river (Salmon 2001:168–170). Through the course of several engagements over the following two weeks, Longstreet was unable to dislodge the Union oc-

cupation force in Suffolk, and withdrew to the west on May 3, 1863 (Whichard 1959:II:170).

During the engagement with the Norfleet's Battery, one sailor aboard the *Stepping Stones* observed that the nearby house had been set on fire (Butts 1884:16). In fact, as a result of this engagement or other action later in the siege and its aftermath, all of the buildings on Nathaniel Norfleet's properties were burned. Some of the destruction may have occurred as Union forces purposefully dismantled Confederate fortifications after the siege in order to prevent their reuse in any future attempts to take Suffolk. The Union Army may have destroyed any houses near the river bank as well in case they might provide cover for sharpshooters. Land tax records indicate that buildings worth a total of \$3,233 on Norfleet's tracts in 1861 were reduced to \$0 by 1865 (NC LT 1865).

During the five years Norfleet owned the 274-acre tract that encompasses the study area, he sold off portions so that the tract he sold in 1865 amounted to only 150 acres. Due to the destruction of court records in 1866 some of these transactions may never be traced. However, at least one re-recorded deed may be for the sale of a portion of the 274-acre property. On April 3, 1860, Nathaniel Norfleet conveyed a 4.5-acre parcel called Hedgepeth's Hill as a deed of gift (confirmed with a nominal consideration of \$1) to John and Isaac Turner. The parcel lay toward the western limits of Norfleet's estates, based on its location along the "road to Providence Church" (the predecessor of U.S. Route 460, either the portion south of the intersection with Route 32 or the westerly portion between Route 32 and Providence Church). Norfleet granted the title to these sons of Atkinson W. Turner, Jr., and his wife, Rebecca, provided that they allowed their parents life rights to reside in a house on the property (NC DB 0:297).

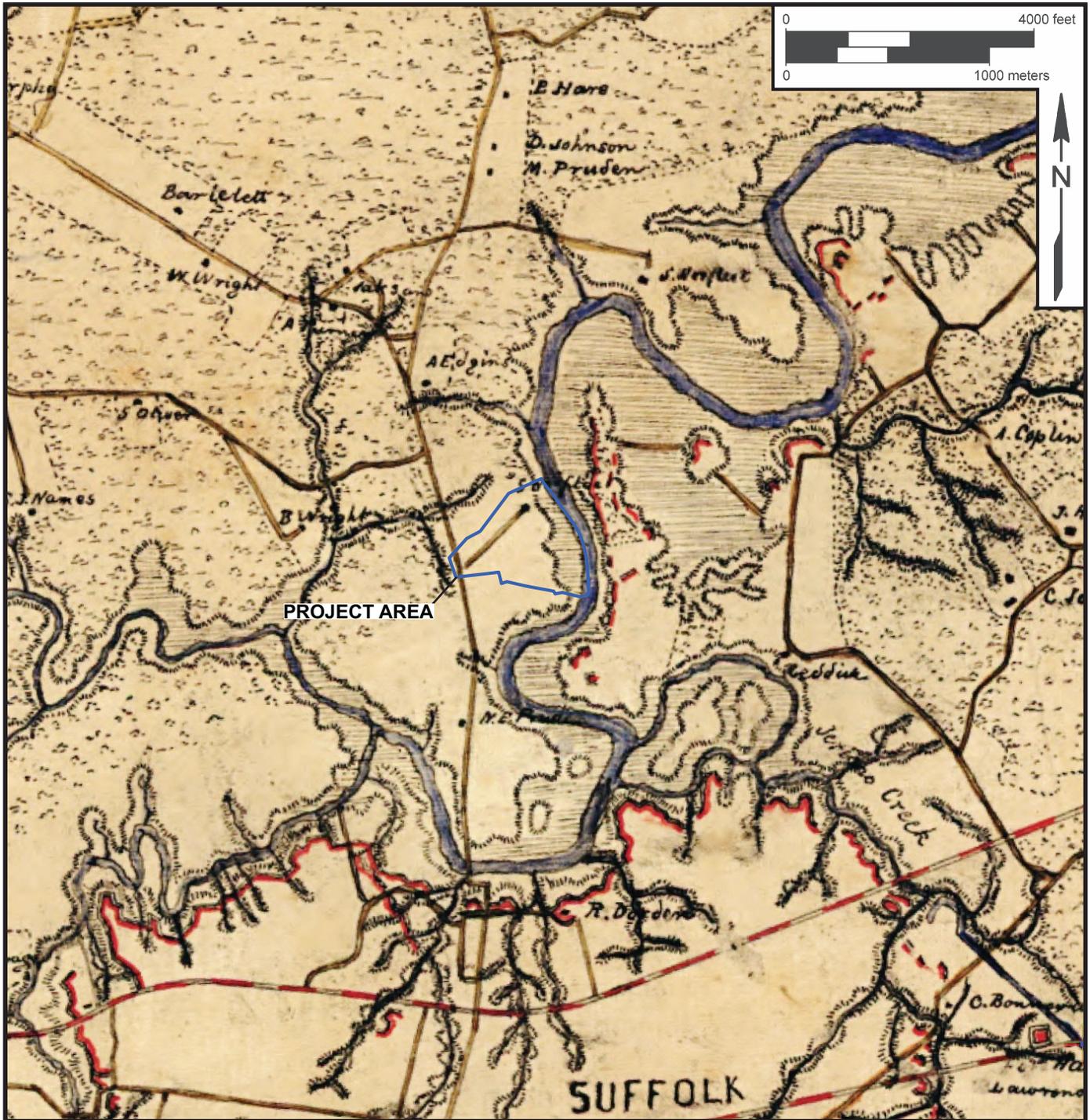


Figure 22. Map showing the study area relative to Union fortifications during the 1863 Siege of Suffolk (Soederquist 1863).

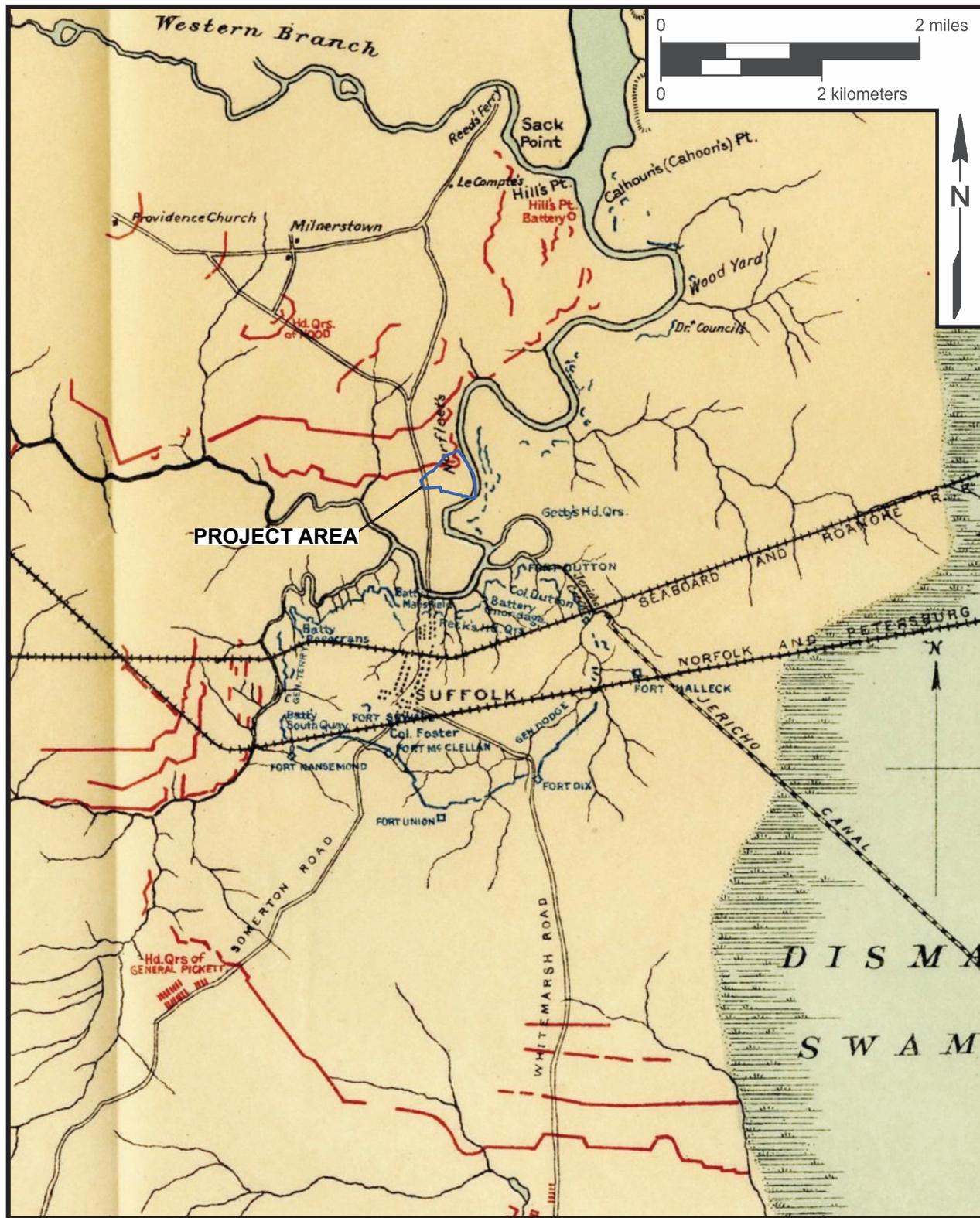


Figure 23. Map showing the study area relative to Union and Confederate fortifications along the Nansemond River during the 1863 Siege of Suffolk (U.S. Naval War Records Office [ORN] Ser. 1, Vol. 8, following p. 712).

On December 22, 1865, Nathaniel G. Norfleet and his wife, Mary, sold the remnant of the 274-acre tract, now 150 acres, to Hugh K. Darden for \$2,400. A record of the transaction survives, despite the loss of the deed to a fire in the clerk's office on February 7, 1866, because the parties had the document re-drafted and re-recorded later that year. According to the description of the property conveyed in the deed, this "certain piece of land situated in the Little Upper Parish of Nansemond County" abutted properties of Nathaniel E. Pruden and Belson N. Wright on the west, Nathaniel G. Norfleet, Alfred Adkins, and Erastus J. Pruden on the north; Erastus J. Pruden and the Nansemond River on the south; and the river and land of Nathaniel E. Pruden on the east. The tract consisted of "a portion of what is usually known as the 'Parson Keeling farm,' and on which Nathaniel G. Norfleet lately resided" (NC DB 1:92). The Darden family had close ties to Nathaniel G. Norfleet. His daughter, Janette, was married to Jacob Darden. In addition, in 1854 Nathaniel Norfleet served as guardian of Hugh K. Darden and Adaline Darden, the children of Hugh K. Darden, Sr. (Norfleet n.d., Box 4, Folder 96).

After Hugh Darden purchased the 150-acre tract from Nathaniel Norfleet in December 1865, the property's size was reduced through the sale of three small parcels. On January 27, 1866, Darden sold a triangle-shaped half-acre to Alfred Adkins, "a free man of color," for \$10. Based on the description in the deed, the parcel was in the northwest corner of the 150-acre tract (NC DB 1:92). On May 2, 1867, Hugh Darden sold a 3-acre portion of the property to William Gunnell, "a free man of color," for \$42.50. Both parties to the deed were residents of Nansemond County (NC DB 1:267). Throughout Darden's ownership of the tract encompassing the study area, the building assessment remained at \$0 (NC LT 1865–1868).

On March 7, 1868, Hugh K. Darden sold the tract to Alfred Leigh of New Jersey for \$2,500.

With the previous sale of the 3-acre and 0.5-acre parcels mentioned above, the size of the tract was rounded down to 146 acres. The transaction was not a final sale, however, as Hugh Darden's wife, Georgetta, was a minor and therefore could not yet sign away her dower rights in the property until she reached the age of 21. To offset this potential liability, Leigh would withhold \$600 of the purchase price until she came of age (NC DB 1:436).

In 1869, the land tax assessment listed Alfred Leigh as a resident of Nansemond County and valued buildings on his 146.5-acre tract at \$766.19. He also owned a 2.5-acre parcel purchased from William Parr in 1868 that had no buildings. Therefore, Leigh built at least a house for himself and his family and possibly some farm buildings on his 146.5-acre tract (NC LT 1869).

On March 11, 1871, Alfred Leigh sold a 3-acre parcel of the tract to Benjamin Turner for \$75. According to the deed, Alfred Leigh and his wife, Susan, were still residents of Nansemond County. This small parcel may have been located at the western edge of the property (NC DB 2:510). Two days later, on March 13, the Leighs sold a 2-acre parcel to Martha C. Reid for \$50. This property was near the Turner property at the western edge of the larger tract (NC DB 2:511).

By the time Alfred and Susan Leigh sold the tract previously purchased from Darden, they had returned to New Jersey and were living in the town of Flemington (misspelled Flammington in the deed). On March 6, 1873, they sold the 150-acre tract to James H. Gesner of New York State for \$2,000. The 146.5 acre tract listed in the 1869 tax assessment must have been combined with the 3.5 acres purchased from William Parr to reach 150 acres. Neighboring tracts included Martha C. Reid, Alfred Adkins, Pruden and others to the north, the Nansemond River to the east, and swamp land to the south (NC DB 3:474).

To pay for the property, Gesner took out some short-term loans from the Farmer's Bank of Nansemond for \$700 secured by the tract. By

September 1874, he obtained a release of the lien held by trustee John R. Kilby, since he had repaid the loan (NC DB 4:148, 275).

On September 1, 1874, James H. Gesner and John H. Wright (Special Commissioner appointed at August Term 1874 of County Court of Nansemond) conveyed Gesner's property to Charles F. White, "lately of Ohio." Wright was party to the deed as commissioner in order to represent the interest of Mrs. Mary E. Gesner, described as "the insane wife" of James Gesner. White paid \$2,800 for Gesner's tract, now described as comprising 140 acres, either due to a resurvey or because of the prior sale of a small parcel (NC DB 4:276). As part of the purchase price, White took out an \$800 mortgage on the property, which he repaid by July 1876, as indicated by the deed releasing the lien. Prior to the release deed, Gesner had assigned the debt to merchants A. S. Darden and R. S. Eley (NC DB 5:471).

On July 29, 1876, the same day as Darden and Eley released the lien on the 140-acre tract, Charles White and his wife, Permelia, sold it to George Hettenbaugh, of Columbiana, Ohio (NC DB 5:471). An 1877 accounting for a deed of trust associated with the property refers to Dr. George Hettenbaugh, suggesting he was either a medical doctor or possibly a minister; however, the previous census listing for George Hettenbaugh with a wife named Sarah in Columbiana County, Ohio, lists him as a farmer (NC DB 9:633). Although the property still consisted of 140 acres at the time of the 1876 sale, the price increased by \$200 from the previous sales two years earlier to \$3,000 (NC DB 5:471). On December 8, 1877, Hettenbaugh and his wife, Sarah, mortgaged the property in order to secure a loan of \$1,000 from Samuel Eley. The deed of trust described the Hettenbaughs as Nansemond County residents, suggesting the couple lived on the 140-acre property (NC DB 6:341). On November 8, 1879, the Hettenbaughs executed a second deed of trust on the property to Trustee John H. Wright in order to secure a \$200

balance on the original loan from Samuel Eley. The deed of trust specified that the debt would be owed to A. S. Eley, the administrator of Samuel Eley's estate (NC DB 7:650).

Sometime prior to December 13, 1880, the Hettenbaughs defaulted on their loan, and John H. Wright auctioned the property in order to recover the debt owed to A. S. Eley. At the sale, Mrs. M. Josephine Morrison, was the high bidder at \$1,350; this sum was applied to the debt and associated expenses, with any residue going to the Hettenbaughs (NC DB 9:152).

Josephine Morrison and her husband, Hugh, owned the property for three years, then sold it on December 12, 1883, to William N. Willock of Pensacola, Florida for \$2,000. The property consisted of 147 acres, possibly due to a resurvey or acquisition of additional property (NC DB 12:572). Like previous owners, Willock mortgaged the property in order to be able to pay the purchase price. On the same day as Willock purchased the property from the Morrisons, he conveyed it to Trustee John H. Wright as security for a loan of \$1,200 with a three-year term (NC DB 12:573). When Wright released the lien for the 1883 deed of trust on December 18, 1886, Willock mortgaged the property as security for a loan of \$800 from the Farmers' Bank of Nansemond with a term of only 90 days; the bank released the lien after that debt was repaid in accordance with the term (NC DB 17:466, 467; 27:88).

By February 14, 1887, William Willock had died and his wife, Sarah, inherited the property. It is not clear whether William Willock was African American, but he referred to his wife as his "Colored wife." At the time of his death, he also owned property in Pensacola and had a \$2,000 life insurance policy from the Excelsior Mutual Aid and Relief Society of Louisville, Kentucky (NC Will Book [WB] 4:103).

On September 13, 1887, Sarah P. Willock executed a deed of trust conveying 140 acres of the property to Trustee John H. Wright Tee as security for a debt of \$400 owed to John D. Corbell,

Sr. In addition to the usual terms for a deed of trust, Willock was required to insure the buildings on the property for \$400 (NC DB 19:13). Just over a year later, on November 24, 1888, Sarah Willock executed a deed of trust for the 140 acres “where she resides” to William J. Wright in order to secure payment of a \$200 negotiable note to John D. Corbell, Sr. (NC DB 20:681).

On April 21, 1891, Sarah Penelope Willock sold the 140-acre tract to John T. Harrell for \$3,100. Both parties were described as residents of Nansemond County. To certify the legality of the sale, the deed referred to a circuit court decree of April 16 that declared Sarah Willock had right to dispose of the property (NC DB 24:606).

John T. Harrell and his wife, Alexenia, owned the property for eight years. During their ownership, the acreage increased by 30 acres. This must have partly been due to a more precise survey because the property is described as the same as the one purchased from Sarah Willock, except for the sale of a 10-acre strip in the southwest corner to H. L. Jacobs in April 1898 (NC 40:441). On December 26, 1899, the Harrells sold the 170-acre property to W. J. Pepper of Orange County, Virginia for \$3,750 (NC DB 44:417).

Pepper owned the property for less than two years. On May 14, 1901, he and his wife, Mary Emma, both residents of Nansemond County sold the 170-acre property to John D. Luke for \$4,000. The land was sold subject to liens from two deeds of trust totaling \$2,500. Possession would not be transferred to Luke until the beginning of the following year, and meanwhile Pepper would still be responsible for paying the property taxes (NC DB 50:37).

After a succession of relatively short tenures (less than ten years) in the late nineteenth century, Luke owned the property for more than 18 years. On November 1, 1919, he and his wife, Civila, sold the tract, which had been reduced to 125 acres, to H. P. Winslow for \$23,500. All parties to the deed were described as residents of Suffolk (NC DB 92:237). Winslow had to borrow all but

\$1,000 of the purchase price. On the same day as the purchase, he executed a deed of trust with Trustee L. P. Holland with the property securing a loan of \$22,500 payable to the Farmers’ Bank of Nansemond. The total term of the nine notes extended to January 1, 1920. As a stipulation of the deed of trust, Winslow was required to insure the buildings on the property for \$5,000. The trust terms also allowed Winslow to subdivide the property (NC DB 91:38).

As suggested by the deed of trust, Winslow may have intended to develop the property as residential or commercial lots. He most likely rented the land out to farmers while he continued to reside in the Town of Suffolk. On July 26, 1920, Winslow sold the 125-acre property to B. G. Ferguson of Nansemond County for an unspecified amount (“\$5 and other valuable considerations”). Until Ferguson took possession of the property on January 21, 1921, Winslow would receive all rents due on the property (NC DB 94:512).

The 1930 federal population census listed Bouregard [sic] Ferguson as a 69-year-old farmer living in the Chuckatuck district of Nansemond County with his wife, Alice Maude (age 52), and four children. Twenty-two-year-old son George was employed by the Department of State Highways. The Fergusons probably lived on the property in a house valued at \$5,000. The 125-acre tract was one of two that Beauregard Ferguson owned when he wrote his will in August 1941. The “Home Farm” likely referred to the study area property, while his other holding, “the Baines Farm,” probably was located elsewhere given that no previous owner or occupant named Baines occurs within the entire chain of title (NC WB 14:157).

Beauregard Ferguson’s will, probated on April 1, 1942, gave his wife life rights to his home farm and the Baines Farm. After her death, however, Beauregard stipulated that the properties be sold in order to provide cash bequests to his seven children. His unmarried daughter, Mildred, would

receive the first \$500 of the sale proceeds, and then seven of his eight children would share equally in the remainder; the eighth child, Alvin, would only receive a cash bequest of \$5 (NC WB 14:157).

Rather than retain ownership of all of her late husband's real estate until her death, Alice Maude to join with her children in selling the property. On September 25, 1946, Alice, her son Maynard, and six other children with their respective wives and husbands conveyed the home tract or an 89-acre portion to the Commonwealth of Virginia for an amount of compensation specified in the deed only as \$10 and other valuable considerations (NC DB 156:501). The tract encompassed the same boundary as current VDOT parcel, which the Suffolk tax assessment describes as encompassing 86.84 acres (City of Suffolk 2014).

RESULTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY

Site 44SK0548 is a multicomponent site located in the northeast portion of the VDOT District Office lot in Suffolk, Virginia. The area was previously used as a nursery and for equipment storage, today the site primarily open grass, with some landscaped elements. Four structures were standing within the site at the time of initial survey: two cinder block structures and two sheds. Two structures have since been removed (one cinder block structure and one shed).

Site Structure and Content

Site 44SK0548 is located primarily on relatively level ground on a broad landform overlooking the Nansemond River. The site boundaries were determined in the initial survey by the edge of the habitable landform (i.e., where steeper slopes descend to wetlands), the extent of post-occupational development-related disturbance on the margins of the site, and the extent of positive shovel tests and metal detector targets. A total of 111 shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals within the eighteenth-century component of Site 44SK0548, 91 of which (82%) were positive. Based on the

shovel test results, the highest concentration of eighteenth-century artifacts is located in the central portion of the site, within the large gravel road loop (Figure 24; see Figure 21). An additional concentration is present in the vicinity of 560N 500E and 580N 500E (Feature 1) and may continue outside the boundary fence. Feature 1 was relocated in Shovel Test 580N 500E, but was not excavated beyond identification.

Intensive shovel testing across the eighteenth-century component of Site 44SK0548 during the supplemental survey routinely revealed stratigraphy comprising two artifact-bearing strata above subsoil, consistent with results of the initial survey.

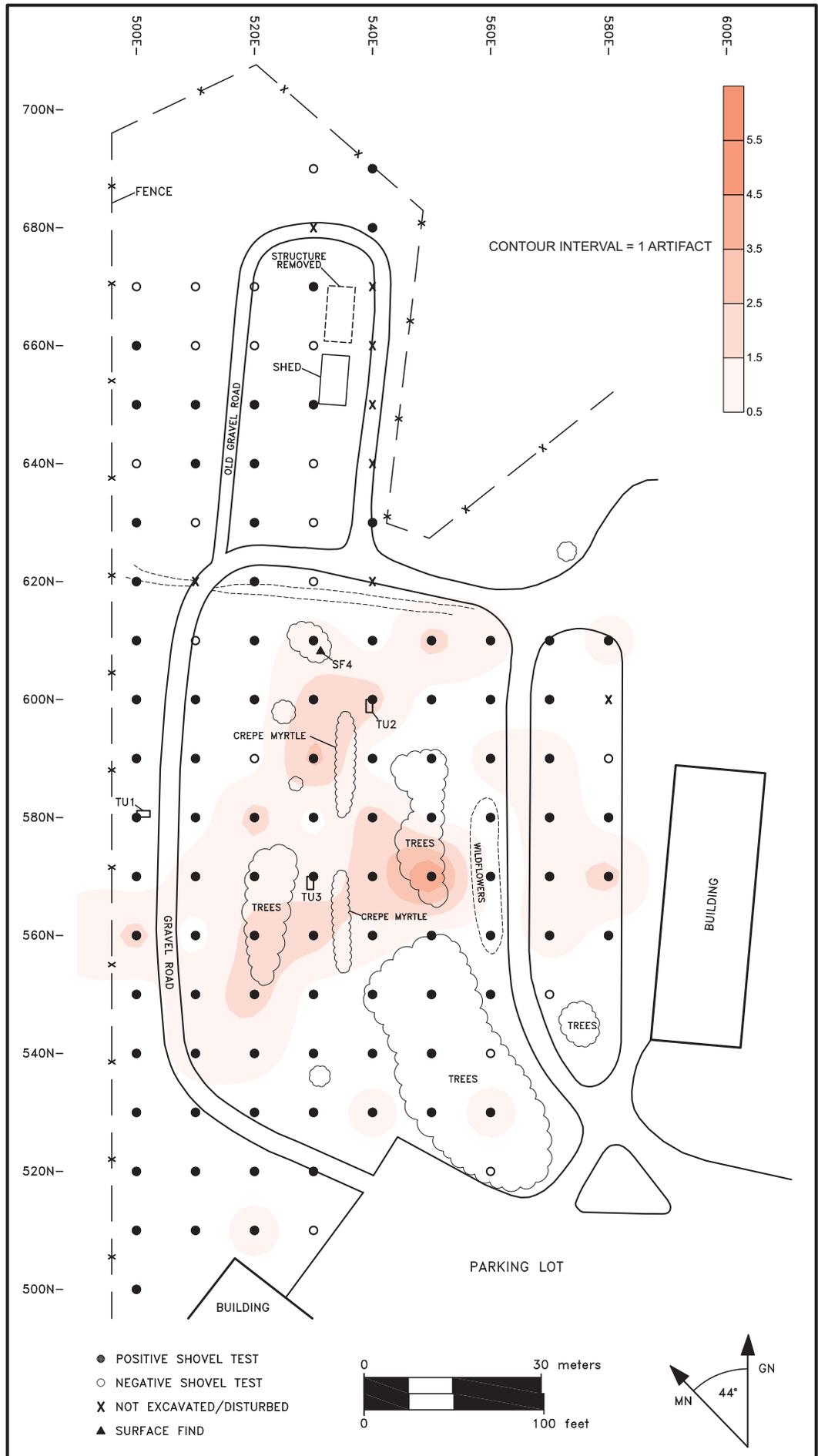
Test Unit Results

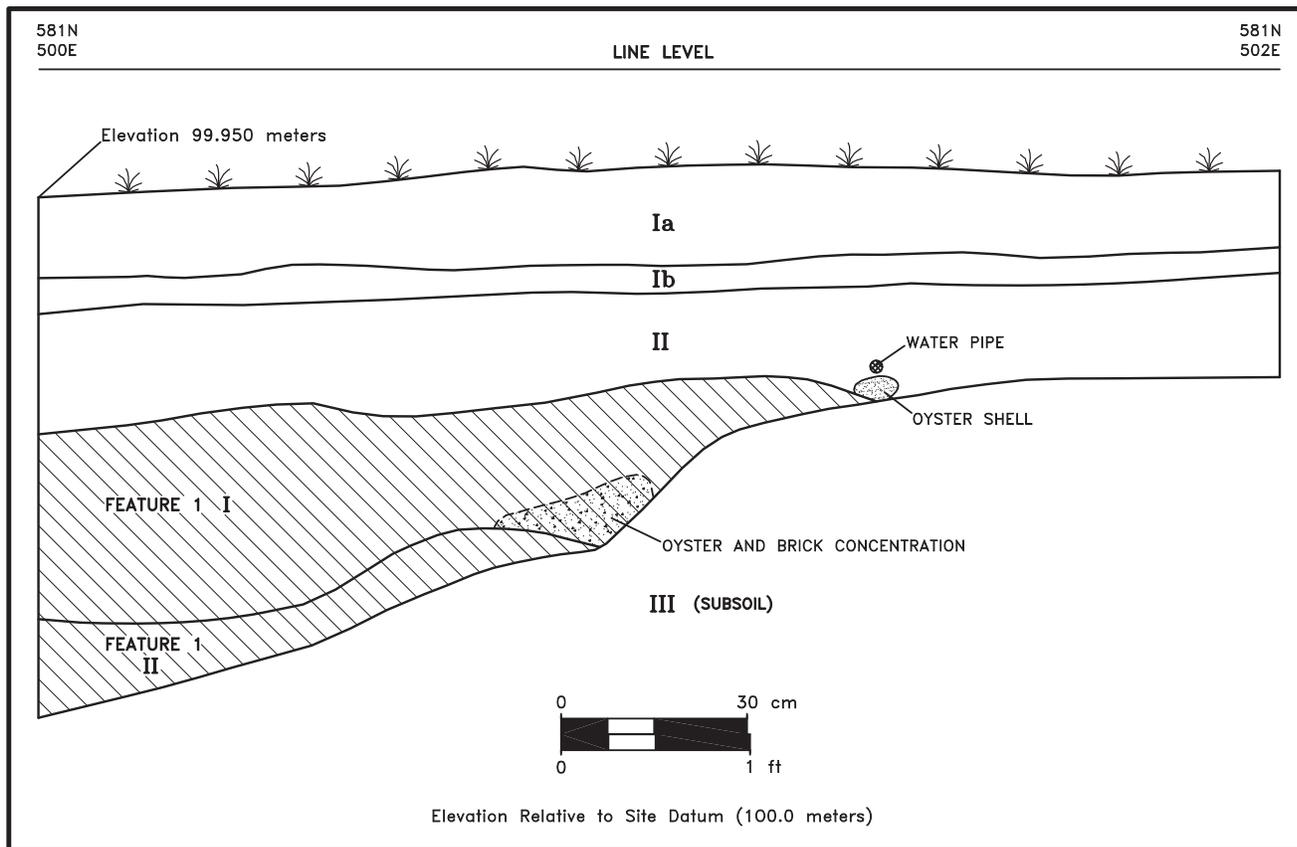
Three 6.6-x-3.3-ft. (2-x-1-m) test units were excavated within the site in order to assess site stratigraphy and feature potential.

Test Unit 1, a 6.6-x-3.3-ft. (2-x-1-m) unit, was placed adjacent to Shovel Test H11, which originally encountered Feature 1, and Shovel Test 580N 500E, which also encountered the feature during the supplemental survey. The test unit is identified by the coordinates of the northeast corner, 581N 502E (see Figure 21).

Stratum Ia is an approximately 0.43-ft.- (13-cm-) thick layer of modern gravel that overlays the unit, and which was apparently deposited in association with heavy equipment storage on this part of the site (Figures 25 and 26). Stratum Ib is a post-occupational topsoil layer consisting of approximately 0.16 ft. (5 cm) of brown (10YR4/3) clay silt that was removed with Stratum Ia. Stratum II is a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silty loam plowzone, which ranges from 0.46 ft. to 0.62 ft. (15 to 19 cm) in thickness. A total of 105 artifacts, not including those measured by weight, were recovered from Stratum II of Test Unit 1. Architectural artifacts consists of 16 nails/nail fragments (four wrought, and 12 unidentified), four pieces of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century window pane glass, 947.8 g of handmade brick,

Figure 24. Site 44SK0548, distribution of eighteenth-century artifacts.





- Ia - White (10YR8/1) gravel
- Ib - Brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt
- II - Light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt
- Feature 1, Stratum I - Dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) clay silt
- Feature 1, Stratum II - Light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) clay silt
- III - Brownish yellow (10YR6/6/) clay (subsoil)

Figure 25. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 1, north profile.



Figure 26. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 1, north profile view.

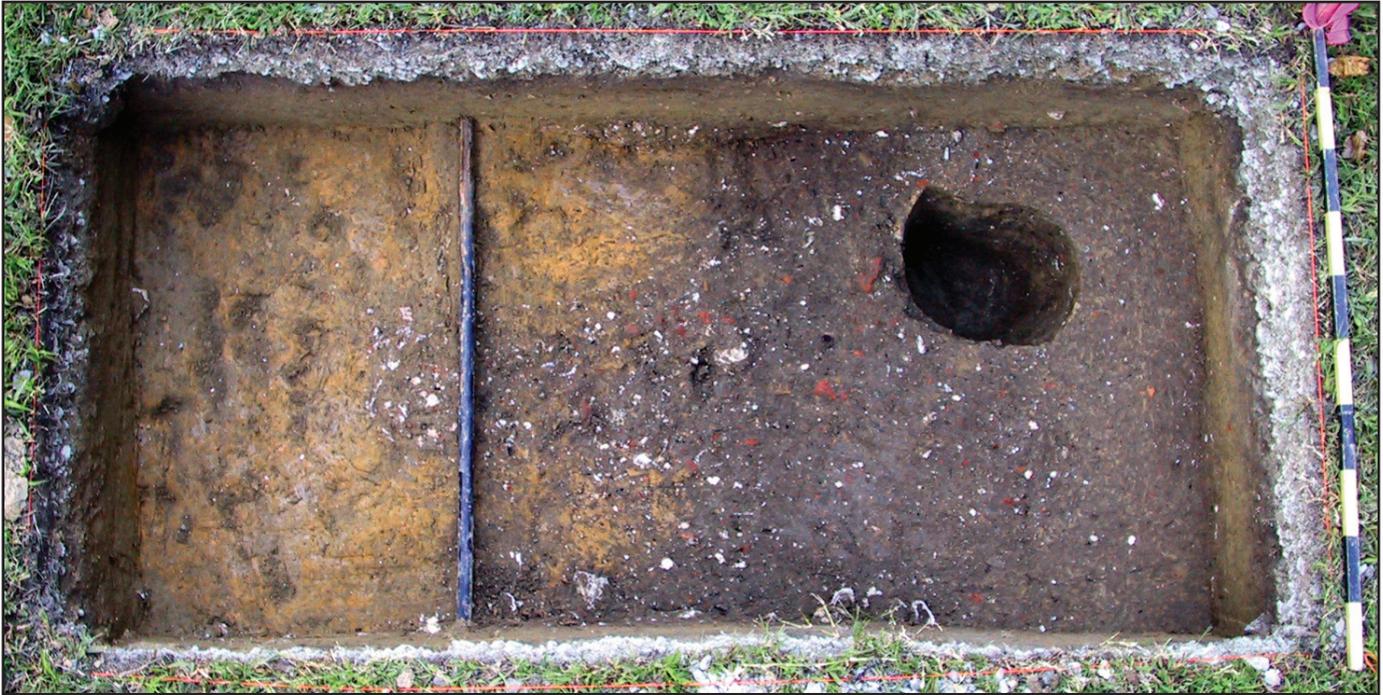


Figure 27. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 1, Feature 1, plan view facing south.

and 13.8 g of shell mortar. The 47 ceramic sherd produced represent agateware (n=1), Buckley coarse earthenware (n=1), Chinese porcelain (n=2), creamware (n=7), English porcelain (n=1), Nottingham English stoneware (n=1), pearlware (n=20), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (n=2), Staffordshire slipware (n=3), tin-enameled earthenware (n=5), white saltglaze stoneware (n=1), and whiteware (n=3). Among the glass artifacts collected are six eighteenth-century dark green bottle glass fragments, one twentieth-century jar fragment, 23 miscellaneous bottle glass fragments, and one piece of unidentifiable glassware. Stratum II also produced five staple fragments, one gunflint spall, one unsorted bone, and 2,229 g of mollusk shell. A small water utility line intrudes into the eastern portion of the unit, and transverses the unit from grid south to grid north.

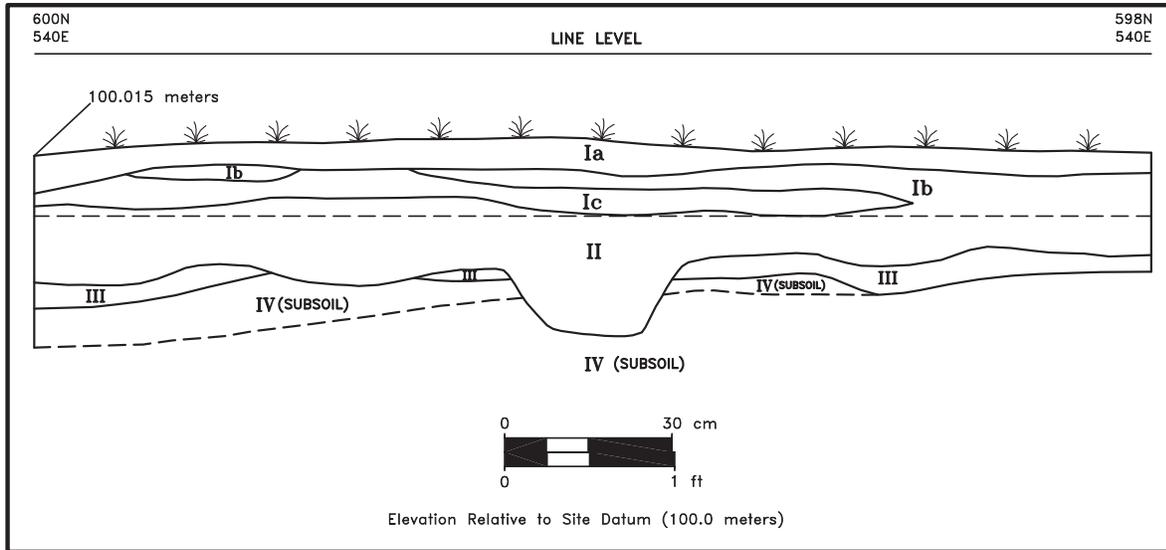
Feature 1, originally identified in Shovel Test H11, was encountered at the base of Stratum II in the western half of the unit (Figure 27). The feature extends an undetermined distance beyond

the north, south, and west walls of the unit. Two post holes (Features 3 and 7) with post molds (Features 2 and 9) were identified in the southwest corner of Test Unit 1. Features are discussed and summarized below.

Subsoil is brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay.

Test Unit 2, a 6.6 ft. by 3.3 ft. (2x1 m) unit, was placed adjacent to Shovel Test 600N 540E, which had produced diverse ceramic ware types and is located in the northern portion of the eighteenth-century component. This test unit is oriented north-south with coordinates of 600N 540E at the northeast corner (see Figure 21).

Stratum I in Test Unit 2 extended to approximately 0.49 ft. (15 cm) below surface and consists of mixed deposits resultant of post-occupational activities associated with VDOT's occupation of the property, including nursery activities (Figures 28 and 29). Evidence of tree planting/transplant activity was visible in shallow circular depressions consistent with balled trees below the remnant plow zone (Stratum II). A total of 73 artifacts,



- I a - Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam
- I b - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt
- I c - Brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay mottled with olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt
- II - Olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt
- III - Mottled olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay, light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt, and olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt
- IV - Olive yellow (2.5Y6/8) silty clay (subsoil)

Figure 28. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 2, east profile.



Figure 29. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 2, east profile view.

not including those measured by weight, were recovered from Stratum I. Architectural materials consisted of 15 pieces of window pane (one eighteenth-century, 14 eighteenth- to nineteenth-century), eight nails/nail fragments (two wrought, six unidentified), 1,512.1 g of handmade brick, and 43.1 g of shell mortar. Ceramic sherds (n=33) represent bone china (n=2), creamware (n=5), English iron glazed (n=1), English mottled glaze (n=1), English stoneware (n=1), pearlware (n=5), refined earthenware (n=1), tin-enamelled earthenware (n=2), white saltglaze stoneware (n=4), whiteware (n=10), and yellowware (n=1). In addition, five dark green bottle glass fragments (four eighteenth-century, one nineteenth-century), two fragments of eighteenth-century pharmaceutical vials, two white clay bowl fragments, four unidentifiable glassware fragments, four unsorted bone, and 182.9 g of shell were also recovered.

Stratum II, a remnant plowzone which ranges in thickness from 0.16 to 0.36 ft. (5 to 11 cm), is an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt. Thirty-four artifacts, not including those measured by weight, were recovered from the plowzone of Test Unit 2.

Architectural materials recovered consist of 857.3 g of handmade brick, five unidentified nails/nail fragments, and five pieces of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century window pane glass. Among the 18 ceramic sherds recovered from the plowzone are the following ware types: creamware (n=2), refined earthenware (n=1), Staffordshire slipware (n=1), tin-enamelled earthenware (n=1), and whiteware (n=13). Three eighteenth-century glass storage bottle fragments, and two nineteenth-century miscellaneous bottle glass fragments were also recovered. In addition, Stratum II produced one Gardner bullet and 20.9 g of mollusk shell. Feature 6, a dry laid brick pier, was identified at the base of Stratum II, and is discussed below (Figure 30).

Stratum III, which is a transition to subsoil, consists of mottled light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt, olive brown (2.5Y4/4) clay silt, and olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silty clay with an average thickness of 0.10 ft. (3 cm). Stratum III contained seven ceramic sherds (four whiteware, and one each of Chinese porcelain, ironstone, and pearlware), two bottle glass fragments, two pieces of



Figure 30. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 2, Feature 6, plan view facing north.

eighteenth- to nineteenth-century window pane, one wrought nail, and 67.9 g of handmade brick. Feature 8 was identified during the excavation of Stratum III. The feature is a result of post-occupational VDOT activities related to the nursery on site and did not produce any artifacts. Subsoil consisted of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/8) silty clay.

Test Unit 3 was placed adjacent to Shovel Test 570N 530E, which had produced eighteenth-century ceramics with a thicker stratum above subsoil than surrounding shovel tests, suggesting the possibility of intact deposits below the plowzone.

Stratum I in Test Unit 3 consists of 0.69 to 0.98 ft. (31 to 30 cm) of brown (10YR5/3) silty loam (Figures 31 and 32). Architectural materials recovered from Stratum I consisted of 13 nails/nail fragments (four wrought, three cut, and six unidentified), 13 sherd of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century window pane glass, 1,712.3 g of handmade brick, and 202.6 g of shell mortar. The 67 ceramic sherds recovered included American gray stoneware (n=1), Buckley (n=4), Chinese, porcelain (n=1), creamware (n=2), Colono ware (n=1), English iron glazed coarse earthenware (n=1), English mottled glaze coarse earthenware (n=2), English porcelain (n=1), English stoneware (n=4), North Devon gravel coarse earthenware (n=1), North Devon sgraffito slipware (n=1), pearlware (n=9), porcelain (n=2), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (n=1), Rhenish gray stoneware (n=1), Staffordshire slipware (n=2), tin-enameled earthenware (n=3), whiteware (n=24), and white saltglaze stoneware (n=6, including one each molded and slip-dipped). Among the glass artifacts recovered were 13 dark green bottle fragments, three unidentified glass tableware fragments, two miscellaneous bottle glass fragments, and one piece of unidentifiable glassware. Stratum I also contained three white clay plain pipe bowl fragments, nine white clay plain pipe stem fragments (including six with a 5/64-in. bore and one with a 8/64-in. bore), one indeterminate bullet, one gunflint spall, one unidentified copper alloy

artifact, and one piece of scrap metal. Faunal artifacts recovered consisted of 10 unsorted bone elements, and 1,320.8 g of mollusk shell.

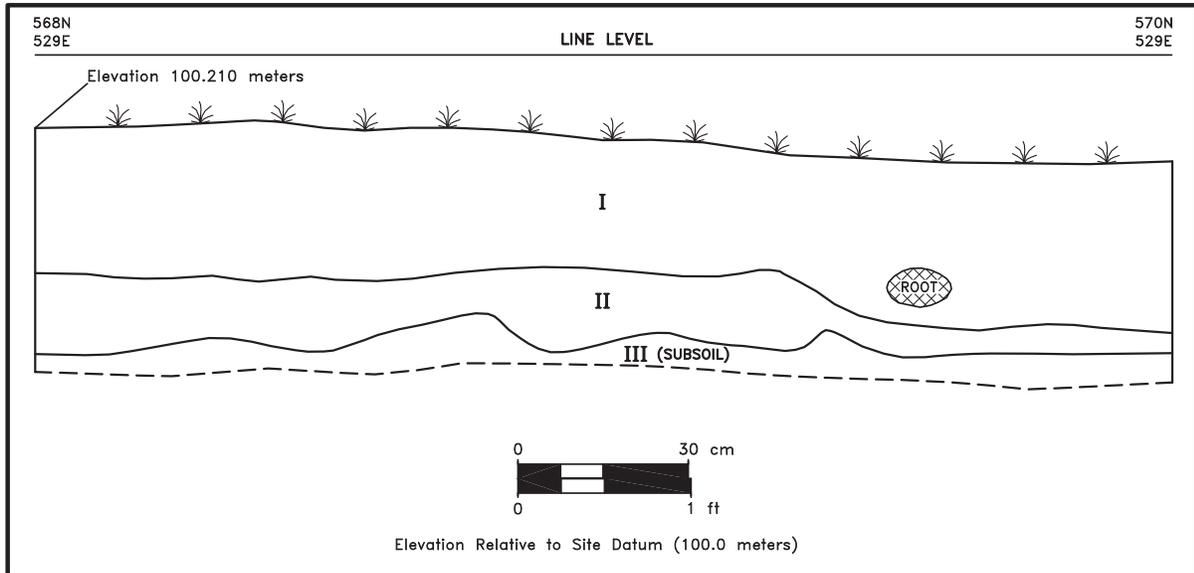
Stratum II, which ranges in thickness from 0.13 to 0.52 ft. (4 to 16 cm), is a very pale brown (10YR7/3) silt mottled with the brown (10YR5/3) silty loam of Stratum I. Stratum II contained only one pearlware sherd, and a small quantities of handmade brick (4.7 g), shell mortar (3.8 g) and mollusk shell (9.3 g).

Stratum III, a sterile subsoil, consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay.

Feature Summary

Six historic cultural features were identified at Site 44SK0548 (Features 1–3, 6, 7, and 9) (Table 4). Three additional cultural features identified during excavation were later determined to be the result of recent VDOT activities on the land (Features 4, 5, and 8). **Feature 1** was identified at the base of the plowzone in Test Unit 1 and covers more than half the test unit in plan view (see Figure 27). The bottom interface of the feature is sloped and the overall dimensions of the feature are undetermined. A portion of the eastern edge of Feature 1 was revealed in Test Unit 1, however, it was not sufficient for determining horizontal feature boundaries. The use of a soil sampler to test for the probable dimensions of Feature 1 was not feasible due to the thick layer of gravel previously applied to the area impeding such efforts. The feature was excavated in 0.33-ft. (10-cm) levels within natural strata. Two strata were observed within Feature 1 (see Figures 25 and 26).

Stratum I is a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) clayey silt with a high density of handmade brick, mortar/plaster, large shells, and charcoal flecking. A total of 290 artifacts, not including those measured by weight, were recovered from Stratum I of Feature 1 representing a wide assortment of materials. The majority of the architectural artifacts recovered from Stratum I (n=70) are wrought nails/nail fragments (83%, n=58). Additional



- I - Brown(10YR5/3) silty loam
- II - Very pale brown (10YR7/3) silt with some mottling of Brown (10YR5/3) silty loam
- III - Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay (subsoil)

Figure 31. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 3, west profile.



Figure 32. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 3, west profile view.

FEATURE	TYPE	AGE	LOCATION
1	Large pit	18th-century	Test Unit 1: 580.50N 500.54E
2	Post mold (with Feature 3)	Historic	Test Unit 1: 580.26N 500.40E
3	Post hole	Historic	Test Unit 1: 580.26N 500.40E
4	Clay lens	Modern	Test Unit 2: 599.00N 539.70E
5	Tree ball remnant	Modern	Test Unit 2: 598.38N 539.72E
6	Brick pier	Historic	Test Unit 2: 598.31N 539.64E
7	Posthole	Historic	Test Unit 1: 580.28N 580.41E
8	Tree ball remnant	Modern	Test Unit 2: 599.02N 539.90E
9	Post mold (with Feature 7)	Historic	Test Unit 1: 580.24N 580.41E

Table 4. Site 44SK0548, summary of identified features.

architectural material recovered consists of 12 pieces of pane glass (seven eighteenth-century, and five eighteenth- to nineteenth-century), 6,749 g of handmade brick, and 4,249 g of shell mortar. Among the 92 ceramic sherds produced are the following ware types: pearlware (33%, n=30), creamware (15%, n=13), tin-enameled earthenware (10%, n=9), coarse earthenware (8%, n=7), Colono ware (8%, n=7), Chinese porcelain (5%, n=5), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (4%, n=4), Staffordshire slipware (3%, n=3), white saltglaze stoneware (3%, n=3), Buckley coarse earthenware (3%, n=3), English mottled glaze (3%, n=3), molded white saltglaze stoneware (2%, n=2), Batavia Chinese porcelain (1%, n=1), English stoneware (1%, n=1), and refined earthenware (1%, n=1) (Table 5). Vessel form was not identifiable in the large majority of the recovered sherds (n=70). However, ceramic cooking/storage fragments included bowl (n=1) and hollowware elements, as well as tableware elements such as plate (n=8), dish (n=3), tea bowl (n=2), bowl (n=1), cup (n=1), hollowware (n=1), mug (n=1), saucer (n=1), and tea pot/coffee pot (n=1).

Fourteen fragments of dark green bottle glass, two fragments of colorless stemware, and one fragment of unidentified colorless glassware (all of which date to the eighteenth century) as well

as one pop bottle fragment were also recovered. The medicinal/hygiene related assemblage is comprised of nine eighteenth-century pharmaceutical vials, three sherds of unidentified forms consistent with hygiene related items (two creamware, one Rhenish gray stoneware), and one fragment of creamware chamber pot. Eight white clay pipe stem fragments (with 4/64-in., 5/64-in., and 7/64-in. bores) and one white clay pipe bowl fragment were also recovered. Eighteen artifacts were too fragmentary to be assigned to a functional group, the majority of which are unassigned ceramic elements; these consist of 11 tin-enameled earthenware fragments, and one English stoneware sherd. Three unidentifiable glassware fragments (one eighteenth-century gray, and two colorless), and three ferrous artifacts (one piece scrap metal, one piece of strapping, and one unidentified flat circular fragment) were also recovered. Recovered faunal elements comprised 60 unsorted bone, one egg shell fragment, and 23,500 g of mollusk shell. Four of the artifacts recovered from Stratum I were burned (two tin-enameled ceramic sherds, one pane glass fragments, and one wrought nail). A post hole with post mold (Features 3 and 2, respectively) were identified in the southwest corner of the test unit and are discussed below (Figure 33).

FUNCTIONAL TYPE WARE TYPE	DATE RANGE	MEAN	LEVEL			
			IA	IB	IC	ID
<i>COOKING/STORAGE</i>						
Colono ware	1650–1830	1740	1	3	3	
Buckley coarse earthenware	1720–1775	1748			2	1
Coarse earthenware			1	2	2	
<i>TABLEWARE</i>						
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	1600–1775	1688	1	2		1
Tin-enameled earthenware	1600–1800	1700	1	2	4	2
Staffordshire slipware	1680–1780	1730		1	2	
English mottled glaze	1680–1780	1730		1	2	
Chinese porcelain	1660–1830	1745	1	2	1	1
White saltglaze stoneware	1720–1775	1748	1	1		1
Batavia Chinese porcelain	1740–1780	1760			1	
White salt glaze	1720–1805	1763	1	1		
Creamware	1762–1820	1791	5		8	
English stoneware	1700–1900	1800			1	
Pearlware	1780–1830	1805	11	11	8	
Refined earthenware			1			
Coarse earthenware					2	
<i>MEDICINAL/HYGIENE</i>						
Rhenish gray stoneware	1700–1800	1750		1		
Creamware	1762–1820	1791	3			
<i>UNASSIGNED MATERIAL</i>						
Tin-enameled earthenware	1600–1800	1700	2		9	
English stoneware	1700–1900	1800	1			
TOTAL			30	27	45	6

Table 5. Site 44SK0548, Feature 1, summary of ceramics recovered by level.



Figure 33. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 1, Features 2 and 3, plan view facing west.

Stratum II consists of a light olive brown (1.5Y5/6) clay silt with 10% charcoal flecking encountered between 2.2 and 3.0 ft. (67 to 92 cm) below surface. A second post hole and mold (Features 7 and 9, respectively) were identified in the southwest corner of the unit. Thirty-five artifacts, not including those measured by weight, were recovered from Stratum II of Feature 1. Architectural artifacts recovered consist of six wrought nails/nail fragments, one piece of eighteenth-century window pane, 3,116.1 g of handmade brick, and 12.1 g of plaster. Food preparation/consumption related artifacts (n=11) are represented by four tin-enameled earthenware sherds, three coarse earthenware sherds, two Colono ware sherds, one Nottingham English stoneware sherd, and one bottle glass fragment. Among the remaining artifacts are three white clay pipe bowl fragments, three white clay pipe stem fragments, 10 unsorted bone fragments, one small round black pebble, and 205.6 g of mollusk shell. A second post hole with a post mold (Features 7 and 9, respectively) were identified in Stratum II

of Feature 1 in the southwest corner of Test Unit 1 and are discussed below (Figure 34).

Features 2 and 3, a post mold and post hole, respectively, were identified in Stratum I of Feature 1 in the southwest corner of Test Unit 1 (see Figure 33). Feature 3 was identified at the top of Level Ib within Feature 1 in Test Unit 1 at 1.57 ft. (48 cm) below surface. The feature

is oblong and located in the southwest corner of Test Unit 1, measuring 0.85 ft. north-south by 0.82 ft. east-west (26 by 25 cm), and extending to a depth of 2.49 ft. (76 cm) below surface. Feature 3 is consistent with a post hole with fill consisting of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with light gray (10YR7/1) and yellow (10YR7/8) clays. Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 include four unsorted bone fragments, one wrought nail, two pearlware sherds, one coarse earthenware sherd, 82.8 g of brick, 1.1 g of mortar, and 555.2 g of mollusk shell.

Feature 2, the post mold, consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay fill with a circular plan view measuring 0.52 ft. (16 cm) in diameter and extending to a depth of 2.16 ft. (66 cm) below surface. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 include two unsorted bone fragments, two pearlware sherds, 12.1 g of handmade brick, 2.6 g of mortar, and 52 g of mollusk shell.

Feature 6 was identified during the bisection of Feature 5 at the base of Stratum II in Test Unit 2 (see Figure 30). The feature consists of a



Figure 34. Site 44SK0548, Test Unit 1, Features 7 and 9, plan view facing north.

0.89 ft. (27 cm) square column of brick roughly oriented to cardinal directions identified at 0.46 ft. (14 cm) and extending to a depth of 1.54 ft. (47 cm) below surface. Feature 6 was bisected and a profile drawn; the remainder of the feature was left in place. The bisected portion of the feature consisted entirely of brick pieces of various sizes, and contained no mortar, plaster, nor any other cultural material. The brick, totaling 12,711.1 g, is handmade and in poor condition.

Feature 7 was identified at the top of Stratum II of Feature 1 within Test Unit 1 at 2.85 ft. (87 cm) below surface. The feature consists of a circular post hole located in the southwest corner of Test Unit 1 measuring 0.95 ft. north-south by

1.28 ft. east-west (29 by 39 cm) (see Figure 34). The fill of the feature consists of jumbled dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) and light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clays, and light gray (2.5Y7/2) and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clays extending to a depth of 3.9 ft. (119 cm) below surface. Handmade brick (13.5 g), shell mortar (14.9 g) and mollusk shell (127.7 g) were recovered from Feature 7. The post mold (Feature 9) was not distinguishable until the bisection of Feature 7. As a result, the artifacts recovered from the initial bisection are a combination of the post hole and the possible post mold and represent both Feature 7 and Feature 9. Artifacts recovered from a mixed context of Feature 7 and 9 consist

of three wrought nails, one piece of eighteenth-century window pane, one creamware sherd, one fish bone, five unsorted bone, 71.3 g of handmade brick, 6 g of shell mortar, and 58.8 g of mollusk shell.

Feature 9 is a post mold that was identified during the bisection of Feature 7 with a diameter of 0.66 ft. (20 cm). The fill of Feature 9 is a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay with smaller mottling of the dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) and light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) silty clays, and light gray (2.5Y7/2) and brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clays extending to a depth of 3.77 ft. (115 cm). Among the artifacts recovered from Feature 9 are two wrought nails, one Buckley coarse earthenware sherd, one pearlware sherd, one unsorted bone, 60.3 g of handmade brick, 25.9 g of shell mortar, and 127.7 g of mollusk shell.

The superposition of Feature 3 (and associated mold) relative to Feature 7 (and associated mold) suggest the possibility of a repair to the original element. The earlier post hole (Feature 7) shows a significantly larger diameter than the later post hole (Feature 3) in addition to a vertical spatial separation.

Artifact Descriptions

The excavation of 47 shovel tests during the initial survey phase, and 111 shovel tests and three test units during the supplemental survey resulted in the recovery of 81.2 lb. (36.8 kg) of handmade brick, 11.3 lb. (5.1 kg) of shell mortar, 4.2 g of sand mortar, 106.4 g of plaster, 67.5 lb. (31 kg) of mollusk shell, 111.4 g of clinker, 97 g of bog iron, 9.9 g of coal/cinder and 1,251 discrete artifacts (see Appendix A).

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric artifacts account for 0.6% (n=7) of the assemblage (excluding artifacts quantified by weight). The majority of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel test contexts (71%,

n=5). Test Units 3 and MD 16 each yielded one lithic.

Debitage. One piece ofdebitage was recovered from Site 44SK0548: a rhyolite flake fragment/ piece of shatter.

Tools. One unidentifiable biface fragment was recovered as well as two formal tools, one side scraper and one combination end/side scraper. Site 44SK0548 also produced three informal tools: two retouched flakes, and one informal groundstone. None of the tool fragments represents an identifiable diagnostic type. Tools recovered consist of quartzite (n=3), quartz (n=2), and crystalline quartz (n=1) material.

Ceramics. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Historic artifacts from Site 44SK0548 can be classified into eight functional groups (Table 6): architecture group, kitchen group, faunal/floral group, smoking group, medicinal/hygiene group, arms and military group, clothing group, and unassigned/miscellaneous.

Architecture Group. A total of 36.8 kg (81.2 lb.) of brick was recovered from the site, all of which was identified as handmade. Other construction materials recovered include nails, window glass, 106.4 g plaster, and mortar (5,141.9 g shell and 4.2 g sand). Nails or nail fragments make up 15% (n=189) of the counted artifacts. Of the nails that are identifiable to type, 5.8% are cut (n=11), 56.7% are wrought (n=107), 6.8% are wire (n=13), and 30.7% are unidentified (n=58). Window pane glass makes up 10% of the artifact assemblage (n=120) almost exclusively representing pane glass (n=119). Of these, 16% date to the eighteenth century (n=19), 65% are eighteenth- to nineteenth-century (n=78), 2% are late nineteenth to twentieth-century, and 17% are twentieth-century (n=20). One piece of twentieth-century plate glass was also recovered.

ARTIFACT CATEGORY	COUNT	WEIGHT (GRAMS)	ARTIFACT CATEGORY	COUNT	WEIGHT (GRAMS)
<i>KITCHEN GROUP</i>			<i>ARMS AND MILITARY GROUP</i>		
Ceramic			Bullets	6	
Cooking/Storage	56		Gun Flints	4	
Tableware	317		Cartridge Case	1	
Glass			Thimble	1	
Beverage Bottle	4		Triggerguard	1	
Storage container	57		<i>ARCHITECTURE GROUP</i>		
Tableware	9		Nails		
<i>FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP</i>			Cut	11	
Fish bone	1		Wrought	85	
Unsorted bone	172		Wire	4	
Egg shell	1		Fragments	86	
Shell, mollusk	30,643.7g		Unidentified	3	
<i>MEDICINAL /HYGIENE GROUP</i>			Window Glass		
Grooming/Hygiene	4		18th century	19	
Pharmaceutical containers	12		18th/19th century	78	
<i>CLOTHING GROUP</i>			Late 19th/ 20th century	2	
Buttons	3		20th century	20	
Buckle/buckle part	1		Construction Material		
<i>SMOKING GROUP</i>			Brick, handmade		36,829.9
Pipe Stems, White clay	27		Mortar		5,146.1
Pipe bowls, White clay	13		Plaster		106.4

Table 6. Site 44SK0548, summary of historic artifacts recovered during initial and supplemental surveys, categorized by artifact groups (excluding miscellaneous artifacts).

Kitchen Group. This group consists of assorted classes of ceramics and glass (n=443). Ceramic artifacts compose the largest proportion of the assemblage (30%, n=373). Of this group, 317 (85%) are table wares, and 56 (15%) are cooking /storage. Cooking and storage vessels are represented by a variety of ware type such as American brown and American gray stonewares (2%, n=1 for each), Buckley coarse earthenware (25%, n=14), Colono ware (21%, n=12), New England coarse earthenware (2%, n=1), North Devon gravel coarse earthenware (2%, n=1), Yorktown coarse earthenware (2%, n=1), as well

as coarse earthenware (25%, n=14) and English stoneware (19%, n=11). Several different forms were represented: three bowl sherds (6%), two hollowware sherds (4%), one jar sherd (2%), two pan sherds (4%), as well as 47 unidentified sherds with unidentified forms (84%).

The majority of tableware sherds were not identifiable to form (85%, n=271). The most prevalent form identified were plate fragments (6%, n=19) and hollowware (3%, n=8). The remaining identified forms represented one percent or less of the tableware sherds collected: bowl (n=3), cup (n=1), dish (n=4), mug (n=1),

saucer (n=4), tea bowl (n=2), tea pot/coffee pot (n=1), and serving tableware (n=1). Tableware also showed a wide variety in wares represented. The most common sherds recovered were pearlware (28%, n=90), whiteware (28%, n=89), and creamware (13%, n=42). Less frequent recoveries include Chinese porcelain (n=12), English mottled glaze (n=6), English stoneware (n=8; including Nottingham [n=3]), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (n=11), Staffordshire slipware (n=11), tin-enameled earthenware (n=22), white saltglaze stoneware (n=7), refined earthenware (n=4), and porcelain (n=4) sherds, each representing less than five percent of the recovered ceramics. Several of the wares are represented less than one percent of the tableware artifacts each: agateware (n=1), Batavia Chinese porcelain (n=1), English iron glazed (n=2), English porcelain (n=2), ironstone (n=1), North Devon sgraffito slipware (n=1), as well as coarse earthenware (n=2).

The glass kitchen group artifacts include 70 artifacts. Artifacts associated with glass storage containers (81%, n=57) comprise a majority of this assemblage, with glass tableware (12%, n=9) and beverage containers (5%, n=4) being significantly less frequent. The glass tableware comprises unidentified tableware (n=4), stemware (n=2), and one fragment each of hollowware, plate, and a fluted tumbler. Beverage containers consist of two sherds each of post 1934 pop bottle and mid-to late twentieth-century bottle. Glass storage container fragments are almost exclusively dark green bottle glass fragments (n=56). Of these, the large majority are eighteenth-century (70%, n=39) with the remaining artifacts comprising 15 eighteenth- to nineteenth-century sherds (27%) and two nineteenth-century fragments (3%). The remaining glass storage container artifact is a piece of a twentieth-century canning jar.

Faunal/Floral Group. The historic faunal/floral group consists of 173 unsorted animal bone fragments, one fish bone, one egg shell fragment, and 30643.7g of mollusk shell.

Smoking Group. The smoking group consists of 40 white clay plain pipe fragments, with 13 plain pipe bowl fragments, and 27 plain pipe stem fragments. Bore hole sizes represented include one 8/64-in. bore (4%), three 7/64-in. bore (11%), 13 5/64-in. bore (48%), and six 4/64-in. bore (22%) holes. Bore size could not be determined on four of the pipe stem fragments (15%) due to their fragmentary nature. The large majority of the stems have 4/64-in. or 5/64-in. bores, generally dating to the eighteenth century (Noël Hume 2001). While the current assemblage of pipe stems may be too small to be considered statistically relevant, the pipe stem diameters represented are consistent with other temporal indicators in the artifact assemblage.

Medicine/Hygiene Group. The medicinal/hygiene group consists of one sherd of creamware from a chamber pot, and three ceramic sherds (two creamware, one Rhenish gray stoneware) that are unidentified but consistent with hygiene-related forms. Twelve pharmaceutical vial fragments were also found, almost all of which date to the eighteenth century (n=11). The remaining vial fragment is categorized as dating to the eighteenth- to nineteenth-century.

Arms and Military Group. The arms and military group (n=13) consists of six bullets, four gunflints, one copper alloy cartridge case, one copper alloy thimble, and one copper alloy triggerguard. Almost all of the bullets recovered were lead (n=5), with two round ball, one Gardner, one 3 groove, and one indeterminate pistol bullet. The remaining bullet is indeterminate. The majority of the artifacts in the arms and military group were recovered during the metal detector survey (n=7). The artifacts recovered from this group are consistent with Civil War activity.

Clothing Group. The clothing group consists of three copper alloy buttons and one copper alloy buckle/buckle part. One of the buttons is gilded with a rope edge and central floral motif. All three copper alloy buttons likely date to the Civil War.

Unassigned items/Miscellaneous Group.

Unassigned materials are too fragmentary or unusual to be confidently assigned to a more specific category (n=245). Miscellaneous ceramics and glass form the majority of this group (58%, n=143). There are 39 ceramic sherds in the miscellaneous group, of which one is a sherd of bone china hollowware, and 38 are unidentifiable ceramic forms. The unidentified ceramics include tin-enameled earthenware (n=19), creamware (n=6), white saltglaze stoneware (n=8, including two debased scratch blue sherds), and one each of bone china, English stoneware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, Rhenish gray stoneware, and yellowware. Miscellaneous glass artifacts (n=104) consist primarily of bottle glass fragments (77%, n=80), the vast majority of which date to the twentieth century (90%, n=72). Of the remaining unassigned bottle glass artifacts, seven are pieces of green-blue glass (four nineteenth-century, and three late nineteenth- to twentieth-century), and one embossed colorless late nineteenth- to twentieth-century fragment. There are also 24 fragments of unidentified glassware in the assemblage, including colorless glass (66%, n=16), colored glass (17%, n=4); four glassware fragments are molten. The colored glass consists of one fragment each in dark green, green, gray, and ultramarine. The ultramarine fragment dates to the twentieth century, all the rest are eighteenth or eighteenth- to nineteenth-century glass.

Miscellaneous hardware consists of seven staples, one bolt, one washer, and one nut, all ferrous. Miscellaneous items include one wrought stove leg, an oval black pebble, and six unidentified artifacts (two copper alloy, two ferrous, one cast iron, and one lead). Miscellaneous material recovered from Site 44SK0548 is predominantly scrap metal (n=71), almost all of which is ferrous (92%, n=65). The remainder consists of four lead fragments, one piece of lead alloy, and one piece of copper alloy. Two of these, one lead and one copper alloy, likely date to the Civil War. Also included in the miscellaneous items are ten un-

identified items (seven ferrous, and three plastic), two wire fragments, one piece of ferrous strapping, 96.7 g of bog iron, 9.9 g of coal/cinder, 4.5 g of clinker, and 0.3 g of concretion.

Seventeen of the artifacts recovered from Site 44SK0548 show evidence of heat alteration: six ceramic sherds (two tin-enameled, two refined earthenware, one pearlware, and one creamware), five bone fragments, four pieces of molten glass, one pane glass fragment, and one wrought nail. The majority of these were recovered from near Test Unit 1, in both Feature 1 (n=4), in the overburden above it (n=2) in Test Unit 1, and the shovel test at 580N 500E (n=1). Test Unit 2 and associated proveniences produced five of the remaining heat-altered artifacts: three in Test Unit 2, one in Feature 5, and one in a nearby shovel test (Shovel Test 600N 530E).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Site 44SK0548 is a multicomponent site located within what is an open grassy area in the northeast portion of the District Office parcel. The eighteenth-century component is centered in the surveyed portion of Site 44SK0548, but likely extends to the north outside the modern fence-line as the District Office parcel was historically part of larger land holdings in the area. Historic documentation suggests the site can be associated with specific families and individuals related to the property, as absentee owners/lessors in some cases but as owners/occupants in others, from the late eighteenth century through the Commonwealth of Virginia's acquisition of the land in 1946.

Supplemental survey confirmed and augmented preliminary indications from the initial survey of intact subsurface features. Six historic cultural features were identified within the excavated test units: one large pit feature, two sets of post holes with molds, and one dry laid brick pier. The two sets of post holes and molds intruded on the large pit feature in Test Unit 1, and likely represent a repair/replacement of a post associated with

an above-ground structure or fence due to the relative spatial locations of the two post holes to each other. The large pit feature produced a large number of eighteenth-century artifacts, including a wide variety of ceramic ware types. The dimensions of the pit feature (Feature 1) could not be determined due to the fact that the feature extends well beyond the limits of Test Unit 1. The brick pier (Feature 6) was identified in Test Unit 2, and appears to be dry laid without mortar. No non-brick cultural material was recovered from the feature.

Civil War occupation represented by diagnostic artifacts (e.g. lead bullets, firearm elements, and buttons) is consistent with historical documentation of military activity in the area related to the Hills Point/Siege of Suffolk engagement. Historic maps indicated Confederate lines in the vicinity of Site 44SK0548, with Federal troops on the opposite bank of the Nansemond. A trigger-guard, similar to a Confederate States Army (CSA) sharpshooter rifle, was recovered and more than half of the bullets produced by Site 44SK0548 had been fired, supporting historical documentation of a Confederate military occupation that may have received fire. In addition, the circular depression located on the edge of the landform may also be related to the Civil War occupation. While no artifacts specifically diagnostic of Civil War military activity were recovered from the depression and immediate area, a high density of modern debris is present, negatively impacting the effectiveness of metal detecting in that portion of the site. More intensive investigation than was possible with the current scope of work is required to determine the temporal designation and function of the depression. In addition, clustering of many of the Civil

War artifacts within a small area in the central portion of the site between Shovel Tests J10 and I12 (see Figure 13) suggests that horizontal integrity has not been compromised by post-occupational activities. The archaeological and historical record both indicate an area of exchange related to the Siege of Suffolk. Additional efforts, such as machine assisted-stripping and more intensive metal detector survey, are required to determine the full breadth and research potential of the Civil War component present at Site 44SK0548.

In addition, an ephemeral prehistoric occupation of unknown cultural association is represented by a small number of lithic artifacts.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Supplemental survey focused on the eighteenth-century component of Site 44SK0548 within the VDOT fence. The identification of six historic features within two of the three test units confirms the presence of intact subsurface deposits within the site. The high artifact density and diverse nature of the artifacts recovered substantiates indications from the initial survey that Site 44SK0548 holds significant research potential to contribute to such research topics as domestic activities and site structure during the Settlement to Society (1607–1750) through Early National Periods (1790–1829) in the Southern Coastal Plain of Virginia. In summary, the results of the supplemental survey augment and strengthen the eligibility recommendation for Site 44SK0548; accordingly **Site 44SK0548 is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A–C are considered not applicable.**

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Appendix A:
Artifact Inventor Δd

Prehistoric Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Subclass I	Subclass II	Raw Material	Comment	Weight(g)	Quantity
44SK0547	ST B001.4 Debitage	Blade-like Flake	Noncortical	Quartzite			1
						Provenience ST B001.4 Total :	1
						Provenience 44SK0547 Total:	1
44SK0548	ST 110 Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Graver/Spur	Quartz	with convex edge		1
						Provenience ST 110 Total :	1
	MD 016 Other Formal Tool	Sidescraper	>50% Complete	Quartzite		Provenience MD 016 Total :	1
						Provenience 44SK0548 Total:	2
						Project Total:	3

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
44SK0547	MD 001	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead	#63	Molten	1
						Provenience MD 001 Total :	1
	MD 002	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	#64, indeterminate cast object fragment, stove/machinery?		1
						Provenience MD 002 Total :	1
	MD 003	Agriculture/Horticulture	Plow part	Ferrous	#65, attachment plate-like		1
						Provenience MD 003 Total :	1
	MD 004	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	#66, indeterminate cast object fragment, machinery?		1
						Provenience MD 004 Total :	1
	MD 005	Misc. Items	Ring	Copper Alloy	#67, attachment, approx. 2" x 1 1/8"; Civil War discarded		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made		1.9	
						Provenience MD 005 Total :	1
	MD 006	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		6.9
		Currency	Coin	>1950	#68, 1995 Jefferson nickel		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		141.3
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		16.7
						Provenience MD 006 Total :	1
	MD 007	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe	Ferrous	#69, with calkins; 19th/20th c.		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		13.6
						Provenience MD 007 Total :	1
	MD 008	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	#70, indeterminate object fragment, tool (hoe) eye-like, 3" diameter		1
						Provenience MD 008 Total :	1
MD 009	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		95.3	
	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous	#71, machinery?, 1 3/4" width		1	
					Provenience MD 009 Total :	1	
MD 010	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	#72, sleeve/fitting-like, 4" diameter, 1 1/2" width		1	
					Provenience MD 010 Total :	1	
MD 011	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Copper Alloy	#139, or padlock plate fragment?; Civil War		1	
	Misc. Items	Padlock	Copper Alloy	#138, backplate; Civil War?		1	
	Misc. Hardware	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	#140, padlock mechanism or gun furniture?; Civil War		1	
					Provenience MD 011 Total :	3	
MD 012	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#73		1	
	Ammunition/Artillery	Cartridge case	Copper Alloy	#75, ?, crushed, notched cut-outs on sides, Civil War?		1	
	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Smoothbore Musket	Round ball	#74, .657 in., fired	.69 cal.	1	
					Provenience MD 012 Total :	3	
MD 013	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Rifle Musket	3 groove	#76, .551 in., unfired, conical cavity, wormed	.58 cal.	1	
					Provenience MD 013 Total :	1	

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	MD 014	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Smoothbore Musket	Round ball	#77, .673 in., unfired	.69 cal.	1
					Provenience MD 014 Total :		1
	SF 01	Window Glass	Pane glass	19th century	#5, ?		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Solarized/Manganese	#4, embossed "...SON &.../...ORE..."		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Mould blown	#3, aqua, baking powder?; late 19th/20th c.	Neck	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	#2, 20th c.		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#1		1
					Provenience SF 01 Total :		5
	SF 03	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Panel bottle	Colored glass	#62, embossed "...EC..."; 20th c.	Amber	1
					Provenience SF 03 Total :		1
	ST A002	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.8	
					Provenience ST A002 Total :		
	ST A002.4	Window Glass	Pane glass	19th century	#142		1
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	11.3	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#141		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	13.2	
					Provenience ST A002.4 Total :		2
	ST A005	Window Glass	Pane glass	20th century	#6		2
		Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded	2.9	
					Provenience ST A005 Total :		2
	ST A006	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.5	
					Provenience ST A006 Total :		
	ST B001	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#13, wrought/cut		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#12, 20th c.		4
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Solarized/Manganese	#10		4
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Solarized/Manganese	#11, indeterminate manufacture	Base	2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#8, late 19th/20th c.	Green-blue	1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#9, green-blue, patent lip finish; 2nd half 19th/20th c.	Neck	1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	23.9	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcellaneous	#7, 20th c.		1
					Provenience ST B001 Total :		14
	ST B001.2	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#145, 20th c.		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Solarized/Manganese	#143		5
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#144, 20th c.	Green-blue	1
					Provenience ST B001.2 Total :		7
	ST B001.4	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#147, 20th c.		2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#146, 20th c.	Bright Green	1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	1.9	
					Provenience ST B001.4 Total :		3

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
ST B002	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		25.8	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#14. probably liquor; recent	Amber		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.2	
						Provenience ST B002 Total :	1
ST B003	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#15			2
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.4	
						Provenience ST B003 Total :	2
ST B003.4	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		33.5	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#148			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			26.3	
						Provenience ST B003.4 Total :	1
ST B004	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		0.2	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.8	
						Provenience ST B004 Total :	
ST C002	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		6.5	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#18, 20th c.			2
	Glass Tableware	Stemware	Solarized/Manganese	#19	Base		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: printed blue	#17, burned, marked "STONE/CHINA"			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#16			1
						Provenience ST C002 Total :	5
ST C002.2	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		12.3	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	ST: American grey	#149			1
						Provenience ST C002.2 Total :	1
ST C002.3	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		9.9	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#151			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#150	Blue		1
						Provenience ST C002.3 Total :	3
ST C003	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.9	
	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		5.5	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		5.3	
						Provenience ST C003 Total :	
ST C003.1	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		23.2	
	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous	#152, 1 7/8" length			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		21.7	
						Provenience ST C003.1 Total :	1

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
ST C003.2	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#155, wrought/cut			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#153			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Yellowware	#154			1
					Provenience ST C003.2 Total :		3
ST D001	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Panel bottle	Colored glass	#20, indeterminate partial embossing; late 19th/20th c.	Green-blue		1
					Provenience ST D001 Total :		1
ST D001.1	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#156, 18th/19th c.	Dark Green		1
					Provenience ST D001.1 Total :		1
ST D007	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	#21, chunk			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.7	
					Provenience ST D007 Total :		1
ST D007.2	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.3	
					Provenience ST D007.2 Total :		
						Provenience 44SK0547 Total :	72
44SK0548							
MD 015	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2.7	
	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Smoothbore Musket	Round ball	#92, .671 in., unfired	.69 cal.		1
					Provenience MD 015 Total :		1
MD 016	Misc. Hardware	Nut	Ferrous	#93, 1 1/2" square			1
					Provenience MD 016 Total :		1
MD 017	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#95			1
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead	#94			1
					Provenience MD 017 Total :		2
MD 018	Misc. Items	Stove part	Wrought	#96, leg, model/part number "87018"			1
					Provenience MD 018 Total :		1
MD 019	Fasteners	Button	Copper Alloy	#98, face?, 5/8" diameter; Civil War			1
	Ammunition/Artillery	Cartridge case	Copper Alloy	#97, crushed; Civil War			1
					Provenience MD 019 Total :		2
MD 020	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.6	
	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous	#99, 2" length; Civil War?			1
					Provenience MD 020 Total :		1
MD 021	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		7.1	
	Firearm	Thimble	Copper Alloy	#100, ramrod, 1 5/16" length, 7/16" diameter; Civil War			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		63.6	
					Provenience MD 021 Total :		1
MD 022	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Copper Alloy	#101, Civil War			1
					Provenience MD 022 Total :		1

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	MD 023 Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.7	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.5	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#102, ?			1
	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Rifle Musket	3 groove	#103, indeterminate in., fired, conical cavity	.58 cal.		1
					Provenience MD 023 Total :		2
	MD 024 Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#104			1
					Provenience MD 024 Total :		1
	MD 025 Misc. Items	Unidentified	Lead	#105, indeterminate fired round ball or molten lead scrap			1
					Provenience MD 025 Total :		1
	MD 026 Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#106			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		5.6	
					Provenience MD 026 Total :		1
	MD 027 Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#107			1
					Provenience MD 027 Total :		1
	MD 028 Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#108			2
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		8.4	
					Provenience MD 028 Total :		2
	MD 029 Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Smoothbore Musket	Round ball	#109, .331 in., to buck and ball shot?	.36 cal.		1
					Provenience MD 029 Total :		1
	MD 030 Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		61.4	
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#110			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.8	
					Provenience MD 030 Total :		1
	MD 031 Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#112			1
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead	#113	Molten		1
	Firearm	Triggerguard	Copper Alloy	#114, bow section, similar to CSA sharpshooting rifle example			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#111	Underglaze Blue		1
					Provenience MD 031 Total :		4
	MD 032 Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead	#116			1
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead alloy	#115, pewter-like			1
					Provenience MD 032 Total :		2
	MD 033 Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#117, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Fasteners	Button	Copper Alloy	#118, flat, plain disc with eye, gilt back, 9/16" diameter; Civil War			1
	Fasteners	Button	Copper Alloy	#119, gilded flat disc with rope edge and central floral motif, ferrous(?) eye missing, 5/8" diameter; Civil War			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2.7	
					Provenience MD 033 Total :		3

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	MD 034	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	#121, indeterminate cast object fragment		1
		Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Lead	#120, ingot-like, 1/2" wide, 5/16" thickness; Civil War		1
						Provenience MD 034 Total :	2
	MD 035	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#123		1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#122		1
						Provenience MD 035 Total :	2
MD 036	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Pistol	Indeterminate	#124, indeterminate in., fired, dish cavity; post Civil War?	.22 cal.		1
						Provenience MD 036 Total :	1
SF 02	Glass Tableware	Plate	Colored glass	#61, opaque green, Jadite-like; p. 1930s	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	#60	Rim		1
						Provenience SF 02 Total :	2
ST 100	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		113.7	
						Provenience ST 100 Total :	
ST 102	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1743	
						Provenience ST 102 Total :	
ST 106	Window Glass	Pane glass	20th century	#78			19
						Provenience ST 106 Total :	19
ST 108	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.5	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#80, late 19th/20th c.	Green-blue		1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#81, 20th c.			5
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#79, 20th c.	Amber		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		12.3	
						Provenience ST 108 Total :	7
ST 109	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#83			3
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		1.1	
	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	#84			1
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		20.5	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		88.2	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#82	Blue		1
						Provenience ST 109 Total :	5
ST 110	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#90			1
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#91, wrought/cut			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		72.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#89	Blue		1
						Provenience ST 110 Total :	3
ST 111	Misc. Material	Mineral		bog iron, discarded		96.7	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		17.1	
						Provenience ST 111 Total :	

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	ST 113	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.8	
							Provenience ST 113 Total :
	ST 114	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#132, 20th c.		Amber
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.4	1
		Construction Materials	Plaster		discarded	10.4	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#131		1
							Provenience ST 114 Total :
	ST 114.5	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#162		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	9.1	
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Sand	discarded	4.2	
							Provenience ST 114.5 Total :
	ST 162	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wire	#170		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	1.2	
							Provenience ST 162 Total :
	ST G011	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#158, wrought/cut		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	2.9	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#157		1
							Provenience ST G011 Total :
	ST H008	Window Glass	Pane glass	late 19th/20th century	#24		1
		Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#25		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#23, 20th c.		2
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	1.6	
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#22, orange body, clear glaze; 18th c.		1
							Provenience ST H008 Total :
	ST H008.1	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	#159		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	11.2	
							Provenience ST H008.1 Total :

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
ST H011 F 01	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#36			3	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		882.5		
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#30			1	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#37			5	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#34			1	
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#35, 18th c.	Dark Green		2	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		45.7		
	Construction Materials	Plaster		discarded		50.2		
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		219.1		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	#33, shell	Blue		1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pan	Coarse Earthenware	#31, buff body, clear glaze; 18th c.	Rim		1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pan	CE: Buckley	#32	Rim		1	
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#38			16	
	Provenience ST H011 F 01 Total :							31
	ST H011 PZ	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#26	7/64		1
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#28, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
Construction Materials		Brick	Hand Made	discarded		69.2		
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		Bowl	Colono Ware	#27	Rim		1	
Bone		Unsorted bone		#29			7	
Provenience ST H011 PZ Total :							10	
ST H012	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#88			1	
Provenience ST H012 Total :							1	
ST I008	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#39			2	
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#40			1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		61.4		
Provenience ST I008 Total :							3	
ST I009	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		10.9		
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3		
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#41			1	
Provenience ST I009 Total :							1	
ST I010	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		14.5		
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#43			1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.3		
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#42, orange body, grey core, interior surface missing; 18th c.			1	
Provenience ST I010 Total :							2	

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
ST I011	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		14.2	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		10.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#44			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	#45, shell	Green		1
					Provenience ST I011 Total :		2
ST I012	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#86			1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#87			2
	Misc. Material	Clinker		discarded		2.2	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		13.7	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		162.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#85			1
						Provenience ST I012 Total :	
ST I014	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#47, recent?			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: dipped	#46, blue and brown			1
					Provenience ST I014 Total :		2
ST I014.1	Window Glass	Plate glass	20th century	#160, recent			1
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#161			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		4.7	
					Provenience ST I014.1 Total :		2
ST J009	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		39.6	
					Provenience ST J009 Total :		
ST J010	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		3	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#48, ?			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		5.2	
					Provenience ST J010 Total :		1
ST J011	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#53			2
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		109.6	
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		8.1	
	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	#54, indeterminate cast object fragment			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1145.8	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		22.1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#51			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#50			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#49			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Serving tableware	Whiteware: printed blue	#52	Rim		1
						Provenience ST J011 Total :	

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
	ST J012	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	8.4		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#55		1	
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	#56	Rim	1	
							Provenience ST J012 Total :	2
	ST J015	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#57, ?			1
	ST K009	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#58, 19th c.	Dark Green		1
			Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	2.6	
								Provenience ST K009 Total :
	ST K013	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#59, 20th c.			1
Construction Materials			Brick	Hand Made	discarded	4.6		
						Provenience ST K013 Total :	1	
						Provenience 44SK0548 Total :	155	
44SK0549	ST 207	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	1.2		
		Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded	4		
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	2.4		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#164		1	
							Provenience ST 207 Total :	1
	ST 208	Shell	Mollusk			oyster, discarded	0.8	
			Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#165		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	6.8		
							Provenience ST 208 Total :	1
							Provenience 44SK0549 Total :	2
44SK0550	MD 037	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Rifle Musket	Gardner	#125, ?, indeterminate in., fired, two ring	.54 cal.	1	
							Provenience MD 037 Total :	1
	MD 038	Stable/Barn	Horse rasp	Ferrous	#126		1	
							Provenience MD 038 Total :	1
	MD 039	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Rifle Musket	3 groove	#127, indeterminate in., fired, conical cavity	.58 cal.	1	
							Provenience MD 039 Total :	1
	MD 040	Misc. Hardware	Grommet	Copper Alloy	#128, 1 1/6" diameter; Civil War?		1	
							Provenience MD 040 Total :	1
	MD 041	Firearm	Triggerguard	Copper Alloy	#130, finial?, or other gun furniture?; Civil War		1	
							Provenience MD 041 Total :	1
MD 042	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#129		1		
						Provenience MD 042 Total :	1	
ST 116	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.6		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#133		1	
						Provenience ST 116 Total :	1	

Historic Artifacts: VDOT Properties Survey

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	ST 118	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded	0.3	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	2.6	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	#134, dipped orange and blue, indeterminate pearl/whiteware		1
					Provenience ST 118 Total :		1
	ST 118.2	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	0.8	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#163, indeterminate bottle/table; 20th c.		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	7.2	
					Provenience ST 118.2 Total :		1
	ST 123	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	18.4	
					Provenience ST 123 Total :		
	ST 127	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	5.6	
					Provenience ST 127 Total :		
					Provenience 44SK0550 Total :		9
LOC 01							
	ST 213	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#166, ?		1
					Provenience ST 213 Total :		1
					Provenience LOC 01 Total :		1
LOC 02							
	ST 140	Window Glass	Plate glass	20th century	#137		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#135, 20th c.	Green-blue	2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#136, 2nd half 20th c.		1
					Provenience ST 140 Total :		4
					Provenience LOC 02 Total :		4
LOC 03							
	ST 403	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified	#167, wrought/cut		1
					Provenience ST 403 Total :		1
					Provenience LOC 03 Total :		1
LOC 04							
	ST 301	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	#168		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	1	
					Provenience ST 301 Total :		1
	ST 302	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded	1.9	
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#169, wrought/cut		1
					Provenience ST 302 Total :		1
					Provenience LOC 04 Total :		2
					Project Total :		246

Provenience	Class	Subclass I	Subclass II	Raw Material	Comment	Weight(g)	Quantity
N520	E510 Biface	Unidentifiable	Misc./Unid. Fragment	Quartz			1
						Provenience E510 Total :	1
						Provenience N520 Total:	1
N560	E520 Informal Tool	Retouched Flake	Straight Edge	Crystalline Quartz			1
						Provenience E520 Total :	1
						Provenience N560 Total:	1
N610	E520 Debitage	Flake Frag/Shatter	1 - 74% Cortex	Rhyolite			1
						Provenience E520 Total :	1
						Provenience N610 Total:	1
N650	E510 Other Formal Tool	Other Tool	>50% Complete	Quartzite	combination end/side scraper		1
						Provenience E510 Total :	1
						Provenience N650 Total:	1
TU 03	L I Informal Groundstone	Other Form	>50% Complete	Quartzite	abrader		1
						Provenience L I Total :	1
						Provenience TU 03 Total:	1
						Project Total:	5

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	SF 04	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Pot	CE: Buckley	#1	Rim	1
						Provenience SF 04 Total :	1
						Provenience Total :	1

F 01

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L I a	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#340		5
		Shell	Egg shell		#344		1
		Shell	Mollusk	oyster, discarded		5500	
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem	#314	4/64		3
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem	#315	5/64		1
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem	#316	7/64		1
		Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#336, 18th c.	Green	2
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#341		11
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#342, ?		7
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	English stoneware	#322		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#338		2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#330, 1-bisque		2
		Grooming and Hygiene	Chamber pot	Creamware	#321, ?	Rim	1
		Grooming and Hygiene	Unidentified	Creamware	#320, ?		2
		Glass Tableware	Stemware	Colorless glass	#339, c. 1730-1760	Stem	1
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#335, square-bodied; 18th c.	Dark Green	1
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#334, 18th c.	Dark Green	6
		Glass Beverage Container	Pop bottle	Colorless glass	#337, applied color label; p. 1934 (same as #212)		1
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		250
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1750
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: bright polychrome	#325		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	WSG: molded	#333, diaper	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#332		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#331, painted blue	Base	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#329, incised		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	#328, orange body, clear glaze		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#326	Green	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	#324, shell	Green	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#323		7
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#319		5
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#313		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: edged	#327, shell blue	Rim	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Bowl	Colono Ware	#318	Rim	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#317, orange body, interior surface missing		1
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#343, 1-burned		9

Provenience L I a Total : 81

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L I b	Shell	Mollusk	oyster, discarded		10000	
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl	#347			1
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem	#348	4/64		1
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem	#349	5/64		1
	Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#368, 18th c.	Green		1
	Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#369, green; 18th c.	Base		1
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#372			2
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#371			8
	Misc. Material	Strapping	Ferrous	#374			1
	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	#373, flat circular object fragment			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	#370, flat; 18th c.	Grey		1
	Grooming and Hygiene	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish grey	#359			1
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#367, 18th c.	Dark Green		2
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2000	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	retained		1500	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#354			3
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#365			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	WSG: molded	#366, basket	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#364, burned	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#363	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#362, combed			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Mug	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#361	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#360			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Tea bowl	Pearlware: bright polychrome	#358	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware	#357	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	#356, shell	Blue		3
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#355	Blue		3
	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	CE: English mottled glaze	#352	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese porcelain	#346, underglaze blue	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#345	Underglaze Blue		1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#351, orange body, exterior metallic brown glaze			1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Colono Ware	#353			3
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#350, orange body, interior clear glaze			1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#375			18
Provenience L I b Total :							65

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L I c	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century			6
		Shell	Mollusk			6000	
		Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#400, 1-burned		
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#397, 18th c.	Green	3
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#401, 1-burned		19
		Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#402		6
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled	#403		1
				Earthenware	#393, 1-burned		9
		Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless glass	#398, 18th c.		1
		Glass Tableware	Stemware	Colorless glass	#399, 18th c.	Base	1
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#396, 18th c.	Dark Green	2
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2000
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	retained		1500
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#382		7
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#387	Blue	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Coarse Earthenware	#381, orange body, interior clear glaze, serrated rim edge; mend	Rim	2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English stoneware	#385		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	CE: English mottled glaze	#378		2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#386		5
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: edged	#388, shell; 1-blue, 1-green	Rim	2
		Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	CP: Batavia	#389, ?	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Tea pot/ Coffee pot	Chinese porcelain	#390	Spout	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#391, trailed		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware	#383	Base	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled	#394		1
				Earthenware			
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled	#395	Blue	3
				Earthenware			
		Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Staffordshire slipware	#392, trailed, serrated edge, burned	Rim	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Colono Ware	#384		3
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	Coarse Earthenware	#380, red-orange body, interior brown glaze	Handle	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Hollowware	CE: Buckley	#379, clear glaze	Base	1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#376, orange body, interior/exterior brown glaze		1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#377, clear glaze		1
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#404		18
Provenience L I c Total :							102

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
L I d	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#413			1	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		2000		
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#406	4/64		1	
	Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#412, 18th c.	Green		2	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#415			1	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#414			4	
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#411, 18th c.	Dark Green		3	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		999		
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		999		
	Ceramic Tableware	Tea bowl	Chinese porcelain	#405, underglaze blue	Base		1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#408, sprig-molded medallions			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#409	Blue		2	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#410			1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#407			1	
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#416			24	
	Provenience L I d Total :							42
	L II	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#428			1
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		205.6	
Pipes		White clay pipe, plain bowl		#417			3	
Pipes		White clay pipe, plain stem		#418	4/64		1	
Pipes		White clay pipe, plain stem		#419	5/64		2	
Nails		Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#430			1	
Nails		Nail(s)	Wrought	#429			5	
Misc. Items				#432, oval black pebble, 1 3/16" x 13/16"			1	
Glass Storage Container		Bottle	Colored glass	#427, 18th c.	Dark Green		1	
Construction Materials		Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3116.1		
Construction Materials		Plaster		discarded		12.1		
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#424	Blue		2	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	ES: Nottingham	#423			1	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#425, polychrome			1	
Ceramic Tableware		Bowl	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#426, blue	Rim		1	
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		Unidentified	Colono Ware	#421			1	
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#420, orange body, interior clear glaze			3	
Ceramic Cooking/Storage		Bowl	Colono Ware	#422	Rim		1	
Bone	Unsorted bone		#431			10		
Provenience L II Total :							35	

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
Provenience F 01 Total :							325
F 01/07							
L II/I	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#464			1
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#459			1
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#460	5/64		2
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#465			2
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		128.5	
	Construction Materials	Plaster		discarded		2.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#463			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#461			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#462	Blue		1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#466			12
Provenience L II/I Total :							21
Provenience F 01/07 Total :							21
F 02							
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		52	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		12.1	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		2.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#434			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: dipped	#435	Blue		1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#436			2
Provenience Total :							4
Provenience F 02 Total :							4
F 02/03							
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		53.1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		11.4	
	Construction Materials	Plaster		discarded		2.3	
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#433			3
Provenience Total :							3
Provenience F 02/03 Total :							3
F 03							

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		555.2	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#440			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		82.8	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		1.1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#438	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Pearlware: dipped	#439, brown	Rim		1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Jar	Coarse Earthenware	#437, orange body, clear glaze	Rim		1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#441			4
						Provenience Total :	8
F 04						Provenience F 03 Total :	8
	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#445			1
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		21.3	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#446			4
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#444, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		121	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#443			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#442			3
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#447			1
						Provenience Total :	11
						Provenience F 04 Total :	11
F 05							
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		689.3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#448			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	#449, burned, indeterminate	Base		1
						Provenience Total :	2
						Provenience F 05 Total :	2
F 06							
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		12000	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	retained		711.1	
						Provenience Total :	
						Provenience F 06 Total :	
F 07							
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		127.7	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		14.9	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		13.5	
						Provenience Total :	
						Provenience F 07 Total :	
F 07/09							

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#451			1
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		58.8	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#452			3
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		71.3	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#450			1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#453			5
	Bone	Fish bone		#454, scale			1
						Provenience Total :	11
						Provenience F 07/09 Total :	11
F 09							
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		127.7	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#457			2
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		25.9	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		60.3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: painted	#455, blue	Rim		1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#456			1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#458			1
						Provenience Total :	5
						Provenience F 09 Total :	5
N500							
	E500 Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		26.2	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: New England	#2			1
						Provenience E500 Total :	1
						Provenience N500 Total :	1
N510							
	E500 Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#5, ?			1
	Glass Beverage Container	Beer bottle	Colored glass	#3, 2nd half 20th c.	Amber		1
	Glass Beverage Container	Beer bottle	Machine made	#4, amber; 2nd half 20th c.	Base		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		58.2	
						Provenience E500 Total :	3
	E510 Window Glass	Pane glass	20th century	#7			1
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#8			1
	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		2.3	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		25.3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: printed blue	#6	Rim		1
						Provenience E510 Total :	3

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
E520	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#13			16	
	Misc. Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous	#14, ?			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	WSG: debased scratch blue	#9			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#12, 2nd half 20th c.			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#11, 2nd half 20th c.	Bright Green		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		184.1		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#10	Blue-green		1	
	Provenience E520 Total :							21
Provenience N510 Total :							27	
N520	E500	Misc. Material	Mineral		concretion, discarded	0.3		
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.4		
	Provenience E500 Total :							
	E510	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#17			1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#16, embossed "Mc...", indeterminate manufacture; late 19th/20th c.?	Base		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#15, 20th c.; 1-2nd half?			3
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		39.5	
	Provenience E510 Total :							5
	E520	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#157, wrought/cut			2
		Misc. Items	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	#158, indeterminate object fragment; late 19th/20th c.			1
		Misc. Items	Unidentified	Ferrous	#156, indeterminate bolt/nail			1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#154, 20th c.	Amber		2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#155, 20th c.			2
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		271.2	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#153			1
	Provenience E520 Total :							9
	E530	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.1	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#18, 20th c.	Amber		2
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.5	
	Provenience E530 Total :							2
Provenience N520 Total :							16	
N530	E500	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	0.5		
		Provenience E500 Total :						
	E510	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	19.3		
Provenience E510 Total :								

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	E520 Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#21			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Machine made	#19, amber, wide-mouth; 2nd half 20th c.	Neck		1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#20, 2nd half 20th c.	Bright Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		43.1	
					Provenience E520 Total :		3
E530	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#22, 18th/19th c.?			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		11.7	
					Provenience E530 Total :		1
E540	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#176, wrought/cut			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware		#175	Molten		2
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#174, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.9	
					Provenience E540 Total :		4
E550	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wire	#24			8
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	#23			2
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		5.7	
					Provenience E550 Total :		10
E560	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#178			2
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#177, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3	
					Provenience E560 Total :		3
					Provenience N530 Total :		21
N540	E500 Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English stoneware	#72			1
					Provenience E500 Total :		1
E510	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		0.1	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#28			1
	Misc. Hardware	Washer	Ferrous	#29, -like, 1/2" diameter			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#25			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#26, 2nd half 20th c.	Amber		1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	#27, phial-like; 18th/19th c.	Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.7	
						Provenience E510 Total :	
E520	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		5.6	
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#73	7/64		1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified	#75, wrought/cut			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.5	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#74	Brown		1
					Provenience E520 Total :		3

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
E530	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#161, wrought/cut			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#160, 20th c.			2
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#159, 18th/19th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.1	
					Provenience E530 Total :		4
						0.6	
					Provenience E540 Total :		
						9	1
					Provenience E550 Total :		1
Provenience N540 Total :							14
N550							
E500	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		3.5	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		0.5	
					Provenience E500 Total :		
E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		2.9	
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#162			1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#163			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		8.9	
					Provenience E510 Total :	2	
E520	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#76, fragment			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		11.4	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#77, orange body, clear glaze			1
					Provenience E520 Total :	2	
E530	Nails	Nail(s)	Unidentified	#31, wrought/cut			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		5.8	
					Provenience E530 Total :	1	
E540	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#32			2
					Provenience E540 Total :	2	
E550	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		7.2	
					Provenience E550 Total :		
E560	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#179			1
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		10.4	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		11	
					Provenience E560 Total :	1	
Provenience N550 Total :							8
N560							

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
E500	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		9.4	
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#164			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		10	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#165			1
Provenience E500 Total :							2
E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		1	
	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Plastic	discarded			2
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#168			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#166, 20th c., 2nd half?			5
	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Colorless glass	#167, 18th/19th c.	Rim		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.6	
Provenience E510 Total :							9
E520	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		4.4	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#79			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		75.5	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ES: Nottingham	#78			1
Provenience E520 Total :							2
E530	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		7.3	
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#80	5/64		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		23.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#81			1
Provenience E530 Total :							2
E540	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#87			1
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		30.4	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#88, wrought/cut			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#86			1
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#85, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		324.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#83			4
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#82			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#84	Blue		1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#89, 1-burned			2
Provenience E540 Total :							12
E550	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		0.9	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		35.6	
Provenience E550 Total :							
E560	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		35	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		9.6	
Provenience E560 Total :							

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
E570	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#90			1	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		11.3		
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#91			1	
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#92			1	
	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	#94	Grey		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		25.8		
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#93			3	
	Provenience E570 Total :							7
	E580	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#95			1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		8.6	
Provenience E580 Total :							1	
Provenience N560 Total :							35	
N570								
E500	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Ferrous	#33, wire or wire nail fragments			5	
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#34			1	
Provenience E500 Total :							6	
E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		15.8		
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#40, wrought/cut			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#38, 2nd half 20th c.	Bright Green		1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#39, 2nd half 20th c.			3	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#37, 2nd half 20th c.	Amber		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		13.4		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#35			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#36			1	
Provenience E510 Total :							8	
E520	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		48.7		
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#98			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#97, 18th/19th c.?			1	
	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	#99	Grey		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		61		
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		4.4		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#96			1	
	Provenience E520 Total :							4

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
E530	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		22.3	
	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder	discarded		7.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		94.8	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#103			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: bright polychrome	#102, indeterminate form	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#101			1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#100			2
	Provenience E530 Total :						
E540	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#112			2
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		8.4	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		37.7	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#111, 2nd half 20th c.	Green-blue		1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#106			1
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#110, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Fasteners	Buckle/buckle part	Copper Alloy	#113, belt-type?			1
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		59.9	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		376.6	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#107			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: dipped	#105	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#108	Brown		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	#109	Base		1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#104			1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#114			1
Provenience E540 Total :							13
E550	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#170			3
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		1.7	
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		0.5	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#171			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		160.7	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		3.7	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#169			1
Provenience E550 Total :							5
E560	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#41			1
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		24.6	
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		1.2	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		124.9	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		439	
Provenience E560 Total :							1

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
	E570	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#180		2	
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	0.8		
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#182		1	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware		#181	Molten	1	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	23.6		
						Provenience E570 Total :	4	
		E580	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#117	2	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#116		1	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	113.1		
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded	22.3		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#115		1		
					Provenience E580 Total :	4		
					Provenience N570 Total :	51		
N580	E500	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	172.9		
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wire	#120		1	
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#121		2	
		Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#122		1	
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#119, 2nd half 20th c.		2	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	47.9		
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded	7.5		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#118		1	
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#123, 1-burned		7	
						Provenience E500 Total :	14	
		E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	14.5	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	1.2		
						Provenience E510 Total :		
		E520	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#44		1
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		11.7	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		8	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#43	Blue		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#42	Underglaze Blue		1
						Provenience E520 Total :	3	
	E530	Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#126, ?; 18th /19th c.	Green	1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		33		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#125			3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	#124, 19th c.			1	
					Provenience E530 Total :	5		

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
E540	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		45.9	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#130			1
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		64.5	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		264.4	
	Ceramic Tableware	Cup	Creamware	#128	Base		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English stoneware	#127			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#129			1
				Provenience E540 Total :			4
E550	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#47			3
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		125.5	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		47.7	
				Provenience E550 Total :			3
E560	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.1	
				Provenience E560 Total :			
E570	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#183			2
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		2.5	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#184			1
	Misc. Material	Clinker		discarded		2.3	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		12.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		71.1	
				Provenience E570 Total :			3
E580	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1178.2	
				Provenience E580 Total :			
				Provenience N580 Total :			32
N590							
E500	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		2.1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		25.9	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#46			1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#45			1
				Provenience E500 Total :			2
E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		5.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.8	
				Provenience E510 Total :			
E530	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th century	#132			2
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	WSG: debased scratch blue	#131			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		17.7	
				Provenience E530 Total :			3

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	E540 Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		3	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		21	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#133			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#134			2
					Provenience E540 Total :		3
	E550 Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		4.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		32.2	
					Provenience E550 Total :		
	E560 Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		28.4	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Coarse Earthenware	#185, orange body, interior/exterior clear glaze			1
					Provenience E560 Total :		1
	E570 Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#187			1
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Wrought	#188			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#186			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		19.5	
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#189			1
					Provenience E570 Total :		4
					Provenience N590 Total :		13
N600	E500 Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.8	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		67.9	
					Provenience E500 Total :		
E510	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		0.5	
					Provenience E510 Total :		
E520	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		31.3	
					Provenience E520 Total :		
E530	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	#66, 18th c.	Dark Green		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		4.9	
	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Refined Earthenware	#65, indeterminate pearl/whiteware, sponged blue	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#64, burned/second quality			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#63			1
					Provenience E530 Total :		4

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
E540	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		3.1		
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#140, wrought/cut			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#136			1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		11		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: painted	#139, ?	Blue		1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#138, ?			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#135			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#137, dot-decorated			1	
	Provenience E540 Total :						6	
	E550	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#143			2
Shell		Mollusk		oyster, discarded		3.5		
Nails		Nail(s)	Cut	#144			1	
Nails		Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#145, wrought/cut			2	
Glass Tableware		Tumbler, fluted	Colorless glass	#142, 19th c.			1	
Construction Materials		Brick	Hand Made	discarded		18.6		
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Whiteware	#141			2	
Provenience E550 Total :						8		
E560	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#190			1	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#191, wrought/cut			2	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		4		
Provenience E560 Total :						3		
E570	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#192, probably Coke; 2nd half 20th c.	Green-blue		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		18.1		
Provenience E570 Total :						1		
Provenience N600 Total :						22		
N610								
E500	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		8.9		
	Provenience E500 Total :							
E520	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2.7		
	Provenience E520 Total :							
E530	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#49			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#48			1	
Provenience E530 Total :						2		
E540	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#50			1	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		5.9		
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		9.2		
Provenience E540 Total :						1		

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
E550	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#151			2	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		8.6		
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#152, wrought/cut			1	
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#150, 18th/19th c.	Dark Green		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		85.6		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#149			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Chinese porcelain	#146	Rim		1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#147			1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#148			1	
	Provenience E550 Total :							8
	E560	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#195, ?			1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#193, 2nd half 20th c.			1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	#194, 20th c.	Ultramarine		1
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		9.5	
	Provenience E560 Total :							3
E570	Misc. Material	Wire	Ferrous	#198, or nail fragment			1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		24		
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#197			1	
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Yorktown	#196, ?			1	
Provenience E570 Total :							3	
E580	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#203			1	
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		5		
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#199			1	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#204, wrought/cut			3	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#202			1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#201, 20th c.; 2nd half?			3	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#200, 2nd half 20th c.	Amber		1	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		7		
	Provenience E580 Total :							10
Provenience N610 Total :							27	
N620	E500	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#51, 2nd half 20th c.	Green	1	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		9.4	
	Provenience E500 Total :							1
	E520	Window Glass	Pane glass	late 19th/20th century	#55			1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#53, 2nd half 20th c.	Amber		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#54, 2nd half 20th c.			2
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1.4	
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	ST: American brown	#52			1
	Provenience E520 Total :							5
	Provenience N620 Total :							6

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
N630							
E500	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#57			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#56, 2nd half 20th c.			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.1	
						Provenience E500 Total :	2
E520	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		3.6	
						Provenience E520 Total :	
E540	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		32.6	
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#58			3
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#59			21
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		2.2	
						Provenience E540 Total :	24
						Provenience N630 Total :	26
N640							
E510	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#60			8
						Provenience E510 Total :	8
E520	Misc. Material	Unidentified	Plastic	discarded			1
	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous	#61, ?			1
						Provenience E520 Total :	2
						Provenience N640 Total :	10
N650							
E500	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		4.6	
						Provenience E500 Total :	
E510	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#62			1
						Provenience E510 Total :	1
E520	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#173, 20th c.	Amber		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		6.7	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	#172, 20th c.?			1
						Provenience E520 Total :	2
E530	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#69, wrought/cut			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#68, indeterminate bottle/table glass; 20th c.			1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		0.3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#67			1
						Provenience E530 Total :	3
						Provenience N650 Total :	6
N660							
E500	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#70			1
						Provenience E500 Total :	1
						Provenience N660 Total :	1
N670							

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity		
N680	E530	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			0.3		
							Provenience E530 Total :		
						Provenience N670 Total :			
N680	E540	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			3.4		
							Provenience E540 Total :		
						Provenience N680 Total :			
N690	E540	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Cast iron	#71, indeterminate object fragment, tool/machinery?; late 19th/20th c.		1		
							Provenience E540 Total :	1	
						Provenience N690 Total :	1		
TU 01	CLEANUP	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#213		3		
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		399.9		
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#215, wrought/cut		1		
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#214		3		
		Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#216		1		
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#211, 18th c.	Dark Green	1		
		Glass Beverage Container	Pop bottle	Colorless glass	#212, 20th c.; 2nd half? (same as #337)		1		
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		253.6		
		Construction Materials	Plaster		discarded		29		
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		41.1		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#210	Blue	1		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#209		1		
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#207		2		
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Colono Ware	#206		1		
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#205		1		
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#208		1		
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#217, 1-burned		14		
								Provenience CLEANUP Total :	31

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	LI Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#500			4
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		2229	
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#501, ?			4
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#502			12
	Misc. Hardware	Staple	Ferrous	#503, ?, or nail fragments?			5
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Creamware	#478, 1-burned			6
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#498			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#497, late 19th/20th c.?	Green-blue		2
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colorless glass	#499, 2nd half 20th c.			21
	Glass Storage Container	Jar	Colored glass	#496, canning; 20th c.	Aqua		1
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#495, 18th c.	Dark Green		6
	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	#505	Grey		1
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		947.8	
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		13.8	
	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware	#479, cup/mug	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#485	Blue		2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#493			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#492, indeterminate rim/footring	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#491	Blue		4
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#490, 2-trailed			3
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: edged	#488, shell blue	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ES: Nottingham	#481			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#494			3
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#486	Orange		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#489, incised			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: edged	#484, shell	Blue		2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: pastel polychrome	#483			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#482			12
	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	English porcelain	#480, painted blue	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#476			2
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Agateware	#475			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: dipped	#487	Brown		1
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#477			1
	Bone	Unsorted bone		#504			1

Provenience LI Total : 105

Provenience TU 01 Total : 136

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L I Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#219			1
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		28.3	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		31.7	
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	White saltglazed stoneware	#218	Rim		1
Provenience L I Total :							2

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L II a	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#244		13
		Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded	133.3	
		Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#222		2
		Pharmaceutical Containers	Vial	Colored glass	#242, 1-green, 1-aqua; 18th c.		2
		Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#246, wrought/cut		2
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#245		2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware		#243	Molten	1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#241		3
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#233		2
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Yellowware	#239		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Bone china	#220, 19th c.		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Hollowware	Bone china	#221, 19th c.	Base	1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#231		1
		Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#232, painted	Yellow	1
		Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#240, 3-18th c., 1-19th c.	Dark Green	4
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded	43.1	
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded	670.1	
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#235	Brown	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#227		2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#225		2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	CE: English mottled glaze	#224		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	CE: English iron glazed	#223, ?		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#236	Orange	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#228	Blue	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#237, polychrome		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: edged	#230, shell blue	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware: printed other	#238, purple	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware: painted	#229, blue	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#234		5
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#226		1
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#247, 1-burned		3
Provenience L II a Total :							58

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity	
L II b	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#257			5	
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		20.9		
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#258, wrought/cut			5	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#251	Blue		1	
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#256, 19th c.	Green-blue		2	
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#255, 18th c.	Dark Green		3	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		857.3		
	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined Earthenware	#249, burned, indeterminate; indeterminate lid/rim			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#250			1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#248			2	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#252			11	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: printed other	#253	Black		1	
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#254	Brown		1	
	Ammunition/Artillery	Lead bullet: Rifle Musket	Gardner	#259, indeterminate inch, fired, two ring	.58 cal.		1	
	Provenience L II b Total :							34
	L III	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#474			2
		Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#473			1
Glass Storage Container		Bottle	Colored glass	#472, 18th c.	Dark Green		2	
Construction Materials		Brick	Hand Made	discarded		67.9		
Ceramic Tableware		Saucer	Chinese porcelain	#467, underglaze blue	Rim		1	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Whiteware: printed blue	#471			3	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Pearlware: mocha	#469			1	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Ironstone	#468			1	
Ceramic Tableware		Unidentified	Whiteware	#470			1	
Provenience L III Total :							12	
Provenience TU 02 Total :							106	

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	LI Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th century	#303			13
	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		1303.1	
	Shell	Mollusk		clam, discarded		17.7	
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#264	5/64		6
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#263, fragments			2
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain bowl		#262			3
	Pipes	White clay pipe, plain stem		#265	8/64		1
	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought	#304			4
	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut	#305			3
	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified	#306, wrought/cut			6
	Misc. Material	Scrap metal	Ferrous	#307			1
	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	#308, leather ornament?, heart-shaped terminal, 11/16" length, 7/16" width			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	White saltglazed stoneware	#288			4
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	#302			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Bottle	Colored glass	#301, 19th c.	Green-blue		2
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish grey	#282			1
	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#286, 1-bisque			2
	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless glass	#300, ?; 19th c.			3
	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	#299, 18th/19th c.	Dark Green		13
	Firearm	Gunflint	Spall	#311	Grey		1
	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		202.6	
	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		1712.3	
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Whiteware	#298	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	WSG: molded	#289, barley			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: painted	#278	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: printed blue	#279	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Porcelain	#280, 19th c.			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	#281, 19th c.	Rim		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	ST: Rhenish blue and grey	#283, incised			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Staffordshire slipware	#284			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: printed other	#296	Black		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Tin-enamelled Earthenware	#287	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English porcelain	#275, painted	Blue		1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	WSG: slip-dipped	#290			1
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware	#291			16
	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: painted	#292	Red		1

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Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comment	Descriptor	Weight(g)	Quantity
	L I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#293	Brown	2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#294	Grey	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware: dipped	#295	Blue	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware: printed other	#297, red	Lid	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Dish	Staffordshire slipware	#285, serrated edge	Rim	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	CE: English mottled glaze	#268		2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	#261	Underglaze Blue	1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware: printed blue	#277		3
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	CE: English iron glazed	#267, ?		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#276		4
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	S: North Devon sgraffito	#270, ?		1
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Creamware	#271		2
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	English stoneware	#274		2
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: North Devon gravel	#269		1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Colono Ware	#272		1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware	#273		2
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	ST: American grey	#260		1
		Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	CE: Buckley	#266		4
		Bone	Unsorted bone		#310		10
		Ammunition/Artillery	Bullet	Indeterminate	#309, fired fragment		1
						Provenience L I Total :	138
	L II	Shell	Mollusk		oyster, discarded		9.3
		Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell	discarded		3.8
		Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made	discarded		4.7
		Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware	#312		1
						Provenience L II Total :	1
						Provenience TU 03 Total :	139
						Project Total :	1089

