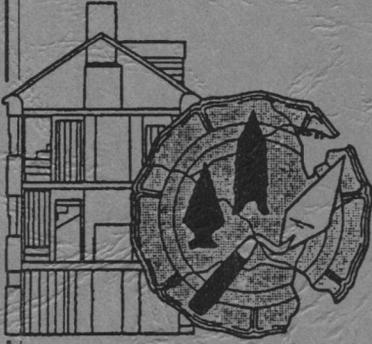


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MAAR Associates, Inc.

Cultural Resource Consultants

PHASE II TESTING AND ASSESSMENT

SITE 44HT43 - ROSS SITE

AT THE PROPOSED OSD INDUSTRIAL COMPLE

NASA LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

By

Jerome D. Traver
Principal Investigator

ABSTRACT

Phase II Testing and Assessment was conducted on an eighteenth century colonial farmstead during the period 18 May to 8 June 1993. This site has been determined to be the house site of a 50-acre farm owned by the Ross family from the late seventeenth century to the first part of the nineteenth century. Testing at the site revealed the archaeological remains of a structure and two post molds and post pits. Diagnostic material directly associated with the remains of a brick "robbed" house foundation dates to the period 1720 to 1745. The posts are associated with a later structure which utilized brick from the house site as fill. Since the site has intact structural materials, features, ceramics, glass, bone and personal items, it represents a unique subsistence farmstead that existed for over 100 years surrounded by large plantation sites. As such, it presents a fairly rare opportunity to study the economics of the early subsistence planter in southeastern Virginia. This site is considered to be significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The sensitive areas of the site are recommended for avoidance. Site areas not considered sensitive should be preserved, if possible, but could be developed after proper mitigative measures if a plan for data recovery is approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Measures recommended for the mitigation of the least sensitive area of the site include stripping to insure that features such as outbuildings, wells, trash pits, or paling fences are not present. Features identified during stripping would require mapping and excavation. Areas of the site that are considered sensitive should be avoided to prevent cultural integrity. It is recommended that areas of extensive disturbance be allowed to proceed with and for further archaeological investigation.

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July 1993

ABSTRACT

Phase II Testing and Assessment was conducted on an eighteenth century colonial farmstead during the period 18 May to 8 June 1993. This site has been determined to be the house site of a 50-acre farm owned by the Ross family from the late seventeenth century to the first part of the nineteenth century. Testing at the site revealed the archaeological remains of a structure and two post molds and post pits. Diagnostic material directly associated with the remains of a brick "robbed" house foundation dates to the period 1720 to 1745. The posts are associated with a later structure which utilized brick from the house site as fill. Since the site has intact structural materials, features, ceramics, glass, bone and personal items, it represents a unique subsistence farmstead that existed for over 100 years surrounded by large plantation sites. As such, it presents a fairly rare opportunity to study the economics of the early subsistence planter in southeastern Virginia. This site is considered to be significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The sensitive areas of the site are recommended for avoidance. Site areas not considered sensitive should be preserved, if possible, but could be developed after proper mitigative measures if a plan for data recovery is approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Measures recommended for the mitigation of the less sensitive area of the site include stripping to insure that features such as outbuildings, wells, trash pits, or paling fences are not present. Features identified during stripping would require mapping and excavation. Parts of the study area are considered too disturbed to possess cultural integrity. It is recommended that development of the identified areas of extensive disturbance be allowed to proceed without need for further archaeological investigation.

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BACKGROUND

Introduction

Project Characteristics

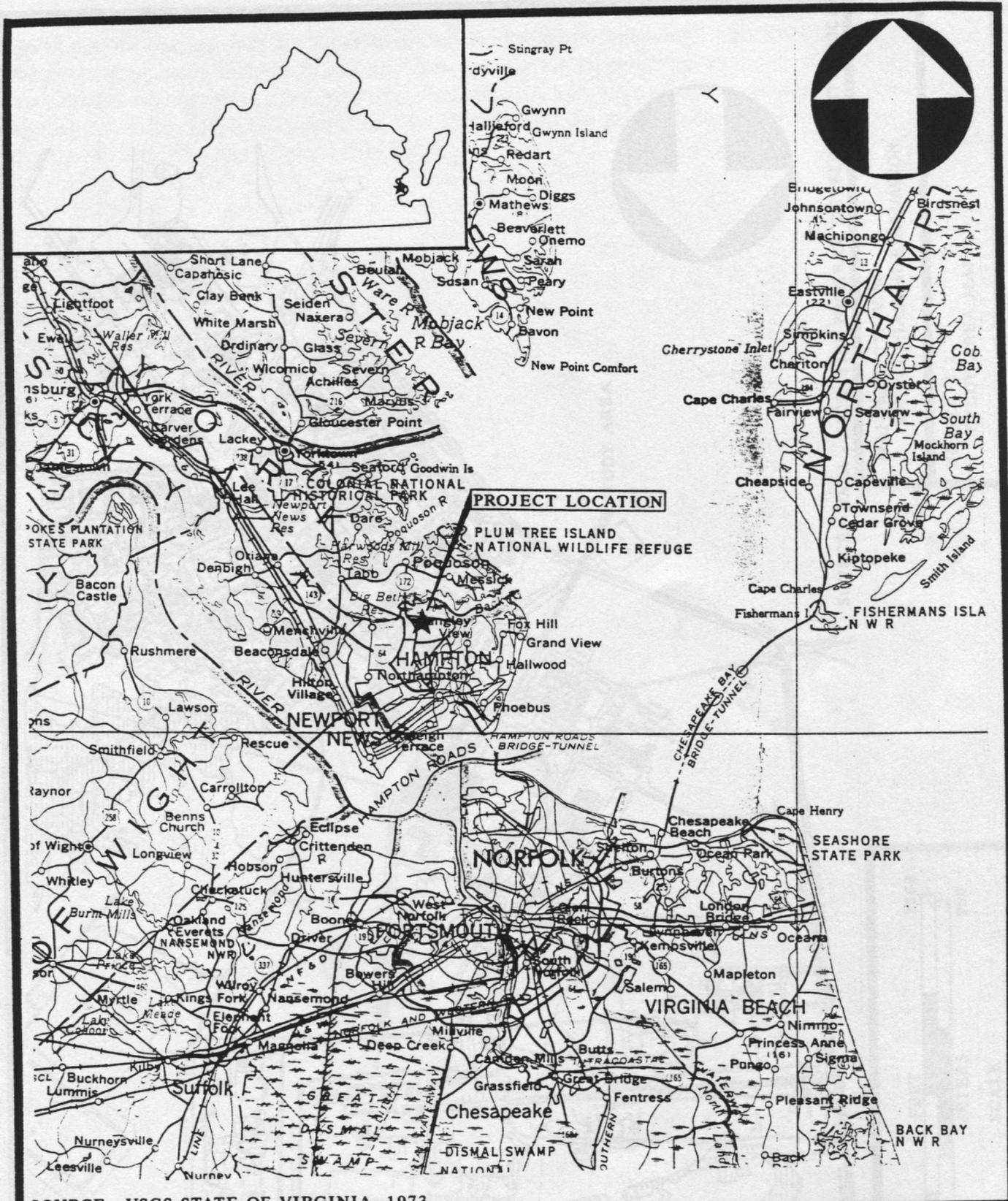
Between 18 May 1993 and 8 June 1993, MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) conducted Phase II testing and assessment of site 44HT43, an eighteenth century colonial farmstead located on part of a proposed OSD Industrial Complex at the NASA Langley Research Center located in Hampton, Virginia (Figures I-1 and I-2). The scope of the testing and assessment entailed the placement of additional shovel tests within a grid established during the Phase I Survey, the excavation of a limited number of excavation units in the core area of the site, the preparation of an historic context for the site, and an assessment of the site's eligibility for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. This study utilized data generated during the Phase I survey made by MAAR Associates, Inc. in June 1992 and testing conducted by Karrel Archaeological Services during October and November 1992. This testing was conducted in compliance with the recommendations made by the State Historic Preservation Office in Richmond, Virginia.

Initial Phase I background research was conducted by Jerome D. Traver. Data relating to the Ross family and property was generated by John L. Patterson, a member of the Langley Research Center Historical and Archaeological Society, who conducted the research prior to the identification of the Ross property in the archaeological record. Jerome D. Traver, S.O.P.A., was the Principal Investigator and Field Supervisor; Wyatt Vrooman was the archaeological field aide. Jerome D. Traver also conducted the artifact inventory. Jessica Thomas-Billy was the Report Coordinator. Graphics were prepared by Richard L. Green and Christopher B. Thomas.

Management Objectives

Cultural resource management studies are usually divided into several distinct phases, depending upon the level and scope of the study. Phase I surveys are designed to identify potentially significant resources. Phase II studies test and assess the significance of sites that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Phase III studies are conducted to treat or mitigate the effects on significant sites.

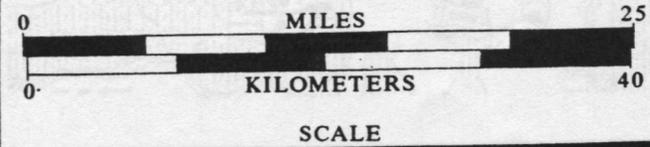
Significance of an archaeological site is usually established at the more intensive Phase II level of research, which is directed at obtaining sufficient information to address the evaluative criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II studies are conducted when significance has not been determined on sites which might be impacted by a project located on federal property or for which federal permitting or federal funds are involved. Phase II testing and assessment is conducted to determine site boundaries, integrity of cultural deposits, and to determine the significance of the site. For archaeological resources, the concept of significance is embodied in that part of the criteria concerning the ability of the resource to yield or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. For most archaeological evaluations, research potential and integrity constitute critical, interrelated concepts. Integrity of resources

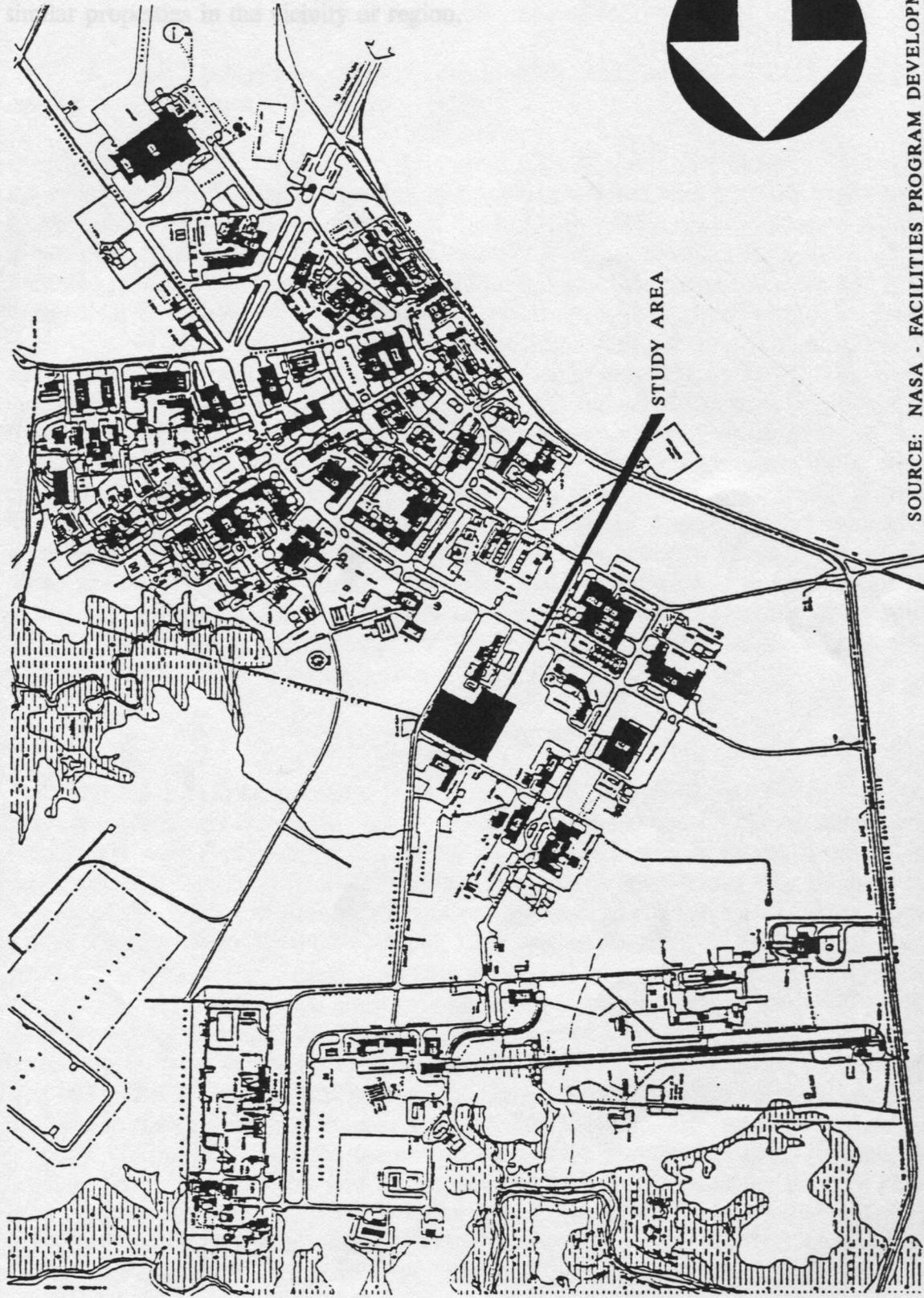


SOURCE: USGS STATE OF VIRGINIA, 1973

MAI PROJECT: V-86
44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE I-1
GENERAL LOCATION MAP

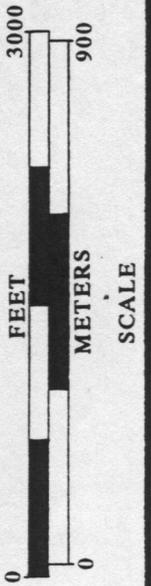




SOURCE: NASA - FACILITIES PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

MAI PROJECT: V-86
44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE I-2
STUDY AREA MAP



are important because it is not possible to derive meaningful behavioral data from a poorly preserved (i.e. badly disturbed) context. Resources are also evaluated within their historic context (i.e. eighteenth century subsistence farmstead), and their relative importance is measured against the rarity, research importance, and contribution the resource can make in comparison to similar properties in the vicinity or region.

A Phase I survey completed in June of 1992 identified Site 44HT43, an eighteenth century historic domestic site.

Site 44HT43 is located near the eastern edge of the NASA Langley Research Center at the proposed OSD Industrial Complex in woodland that has been partially disturbed by prior construction activities. The core area of the site is in woods and is located on a slight rise that slopes gently northward. The Vaughn Cemetery is across Doolittle Road at Langley Air Force Base and is slightly northeast of the site (Figure II-1). The elevation of the site is slightly higher than 10 feet above mean sea level. The wooded, undisturbed portion of the site is approximately 210 ft by 120 ft, while disturbed areas with a scatter of cultural materials cover an additional 90 ft by 180 ft to the south of the wooded area (Figure II-2). The area had been undisturbed woodland until construction of the OSD Industrial Complex was begun. The BART Building (Figure II-2) was built prior to the site survey. During construction of this building, historic archaeological materials were observed in apparently large quantities by some base employees (Anonymous 1993). These materials (and apparently some features) were said to have been disturbed and moved by construction activities. Apparently, the cultural materials were removed by backhoe during the cutting and filling activities necessary to provide a firm foundation for the BART Building. These materials were then said to have been utilized for fill during the leveling and filling of the low area west of the BART Building, and additional filling materials (mud) were added to build up the elevation. The results of these activities were observed during subsequent testing of site 44HT43.

Property History

At the time Patterson (n.d.) wrote the article entitled "Ross Property" (Appendix B), the location of dwellings associated with the property were unknown. The 50 acres owned by the Ross family were first patented in 1695 by Dickors Christmas, but there is no record of when it was acquired by the Ross family (Patterson n.d.). The Ross family was apparently living in the vicinity of the Wythes in Elizabeth City County about 1690 when a Hugh Ross witnessed the will of Thomas Wythe II in 1694. Hugh Ross was an appraiser of the estate of Joseph Cheely in 1696, along with Robert Crooke who was the master of the Symms Free School (Patterson n.d.). The Ross property boundaries were first identified in historic documents in 1807 when Francis Ross deeded his daughter Jane "...twenty five acres of Land including the Land whereon the house now is, lying and being in the County of Eliza. City, and bounded on the south by the land of Holden Hudgins formerly Wythes. On the North and West by the school land, and on the East by the Land of said Francis Ross..." (DB 12:433). This was the western half of his property. In his will, made the same year, he left his second wife, Mary, "...the Twenty five acres of Land whereon I now live during her life for the support of my two last children Mallory Ross and Ann Ross until they arrive to the age of Twenty one years, and after my wife dec'd it is my will and desire that all my land should be equally divided between my daughter Jane Ross and my son Mallory Ross, and that my Brother Cheely Ross pay one half of the mortgage for

DATA BASE

Field Methodology

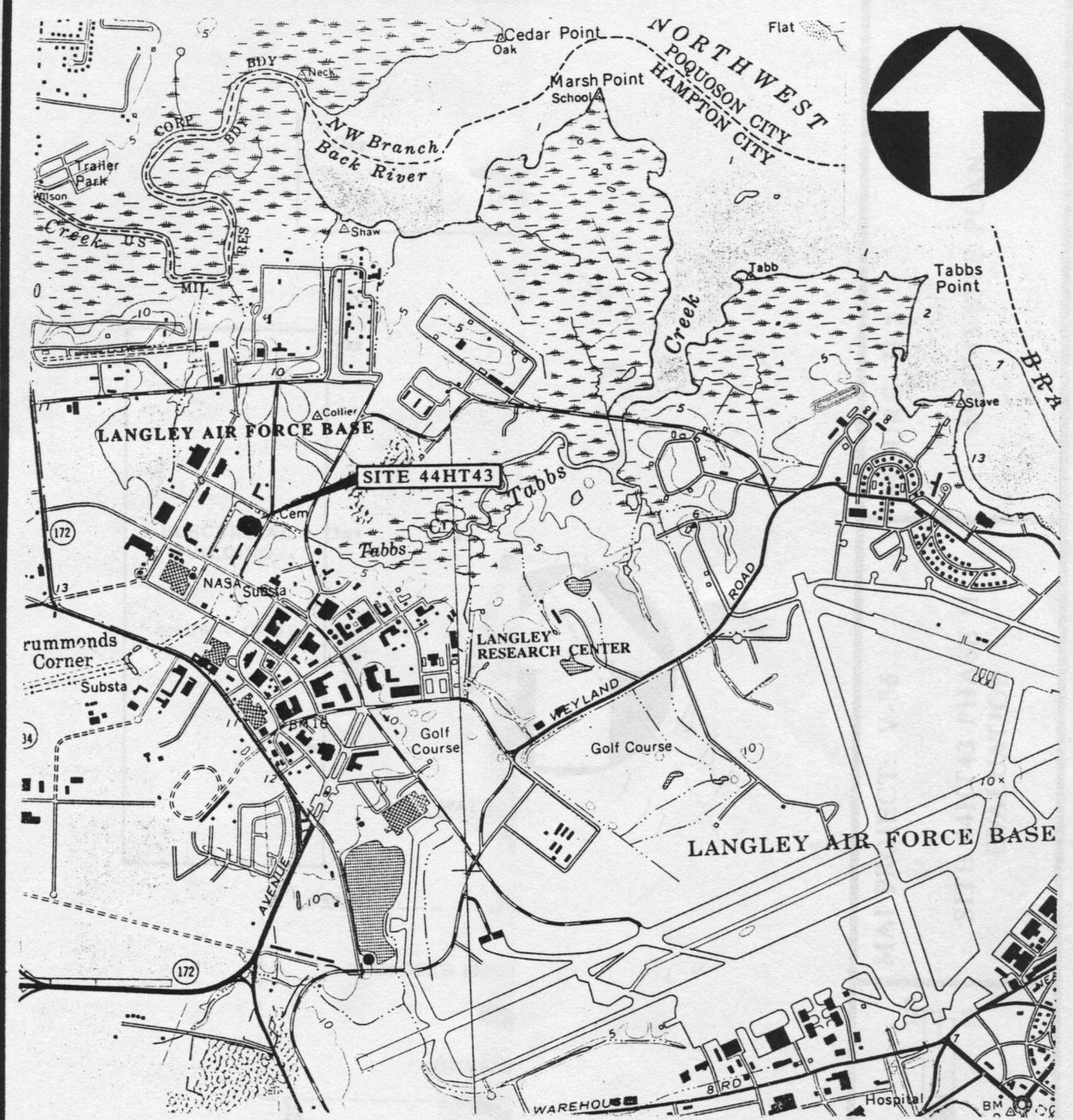
Description of site 44HT43

A Phase I survey completed in June of 1992 identified Site 44HT43, an eighteenth century historic domestic site.

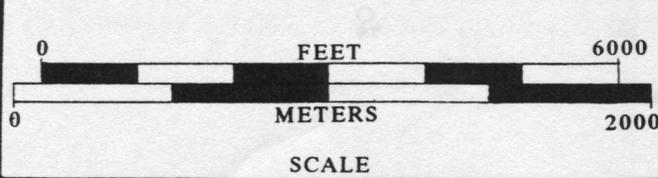
Site 44HT43 is located near the eastern edge of the NASA Langley Research Center at the proposed OSD Industrial Complex in woodland that has been partially disturbed by prior construction activities. The core area of the site is in woods and is located on a slight rise that slopes gently northward. The Vaughn Cemetery is across Doolittle Road at Langley Air Force Base and is slightly northeast of the site (**Figure II-1**). The elevation of the site is slightly higher than 10 feet above mean sea level. The wooded, undisturbed portion of the site is approximately 210 ft by 120 ft, while disturbed areas with a scatter of cultural materials cover an additional 90 ft by 180 ft area south of the wooded area (**Figure II-2**). The area had been undisturbed woodland until construction of the OSD Industrial Complex was begun. The BART Building (**Figure II-2**) was built prior to the site survey. During construction of that building, historic archaeological materials were observed in apparently large quantities by some base employees (**Anonymous 1993**). These materials (and apparently some features) were said to have been disturbed and moved by construction activities. Apparently, the cultural materials were removed by backhoe during the cutting and filling activities necessary to provide a firm foundation for the BART Building. These materials were then said to have been utilized for fill during the leveling and filling of the low area west of the BART Building, and additional filling materials (marl) were added to build up the elevation. The results of these activities were observed during subsequent testing of site 44HT43.

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SOURCE: USGS NEWPORT NEWS NORTH, VA., 1965, 1986 & HAMPTON VA., 1965, 1980



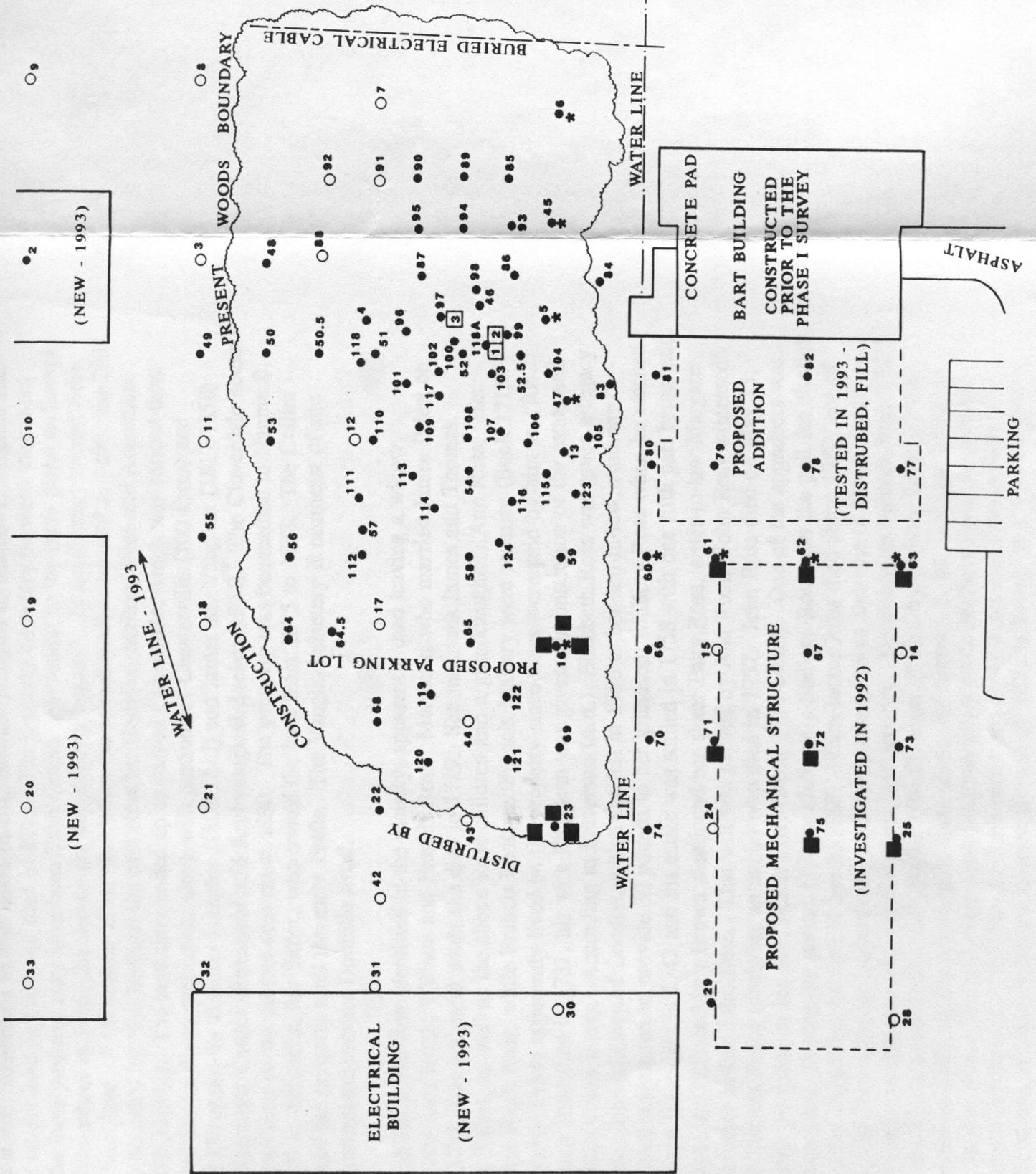
MAI PROJECT: V-86
 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-1
 SITE LOCATION MAP



VAUGHN CEMETERY

DOOLITTLE ROAD



- SHOVEL TEST WITH ARTIFACTS (INCLU
- SHOVEL TEST WITHOUT ARTIFACTS
- * RELOCATED ORIGINAL TEST

○ 27

his part of the land that is between Mr. Miles King and myself" (DB12:552). No additional transfer of the Ross property is shown in the records, but apparently the land was purchased by James Vaughn about 1819 because the processioning boundary was not mentioned in 1820 between "Symms free school and Francis Ross - no lines as the land belongs to J. M. Vaughn" (Patterson n.d.). According to Patterson (n.d.), Houlder Hudgins of Mathews, Virginia had bought the school land in 1809 and died in 1815. The property boundary between the school land and the Ross property may have been Tabb Creek. According to the lease given to George Wythe by the school in 1805, the survey for the property began "...at the Creek between Ross and the School land..." (Wheaton 1991:80). When the school lands were sold in 1809, the 200 acres were bounded by "the lands of the said Houlder Hudgins, Mallory Ross and Augustine Moore" (DB 33:171). The land later ended up as part of Cloverdale, which was formed from the Ross and School Land properties, along with portions of Chesterville (100 acres) and Moorefield (50 acres) by Houlder Hudgins (1802-1815) and James M. Vaughan (1817-1850) (Langley Research Center Historical and Archeological Society 1974). The Cloverdale house was built southeast of the project area about 1830. The property was bequeathed to Nannie B. Collier by F.A. Schmeltz, her father, who owned the land from 1875 to 1878. The Collier family owned the property until the early 1940s. The Vaughn cemetery is northeast of site 44HT43, immediately across Doolittle Road.

Hugh Ross, the first identified in the vicinity, apparently died leaving a widow, Margaret, and sons Hugh, William and Francis Ross. Margaret, who married James Priest on April 13, 1702, was widowed when she died in 1719. She mentions James and Thomas, children by Priest, as well as the above Ross children and a granddaughter, Ann Ross. Her executor was Hugh Ross, while Francis Ross and Francis Mallory were security (Book 1715-21:181). James Priest apparently lived on the property since taxes were paid by him in 1704. When Francis Ross died in 1731, his wife Elizabeth was given administration of the estate and Francis Mallory was surety. According to Patterson (n.d.), Elizabeth Ross was given a legacy by her uncle, John Mallory of London, which she left in 1756 to her son-in-law, Anthony Hawkins, with instruction to provide 30 pounds to her grandson, Mallory Ross when he reached age 21. Hugh Ross died in 1742 and his estate was settled in 1758 with one fifth part being paid to John Ross. In 1753, a Mary Brown mentioned her sister Patty Ross, sister-in-law Margaret Ross and brother-in-law John Ross. That will was proved by Ann Ross. John Ross witnessed the will of Thomas Priest (probably an uncle) who died in 1752. John Ross died on May 25, 1758, leaving his estate to his son, James Ross (Book 1758-64:65). One of the appraisers was Anthony Hawkins. During the period 1758 to 1765, only Mallory Ross paid the poll for election of the Burgess, suggesting he was of age in 1758. When James Ross died about 1780, one of his cousins, Mallory Ross, Jr., inherited part of his estate and was also one of the executors. William Hauton and Johnson Mallory Ross provided security. Surviving tax records from 1782 through 1784 indicated that taxes were paid on the 50 acres of land by Mallory Ross. On the list of tithables in 1782, Mallory Ross paid three tithes, for himself, J. M. (Johnson Mallory) Ross and Thomas Ross. Francis Ross also paid three tithes while Mallory Ross, Jr. paid two tithes. From 1787 through 1793, Martha Ross paid taxes on 17 acres and Francis Ross paid taxes on 33 acres. A Mallory Ross witnessed the will of William Brown in 1797. Patterson (n.d.) suggests that Martha was the widow of Mallory (who received her one-third part) and that Francis was Mallory's eldest son. That appears to have been the case, insofar as the property was concerned. In 1791, Francis Ross mortgaged 50 acres, where he lived, on Back River, to

Miles King (DB 34:46). Martha's will was recorded in 1794, and Francis Ross paid taxes on the 50 acres from 1794 to 1804.

Previous investigations at 44HT43

A Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. at the proposed OSD Industrial Complex Site during June and July 1992. Site 44HT43, an eighteenth century domestic site, was initially identified during that survey (Traver and Hoffman 1992). A total of 48 shovel tests were placed in the project area. Based on data that indicated that 44HT43 had a significant amount of research potential and integrity, the site was determined to be potentially significant and was recommended for Phase II evaluation. A limited portion of the original project area was recommended for evaluation (Traver and Hoffman 1992:II-2). Subsequent to the report, NASA hired Karell Archeological Services to conduct limited testing as specified by Dr. Frank Farmer of NASA. This work involved placement of 31 shovel tests (at 30 ft intervals) and about thirteen 5 X 5 ft units. Originally, 28 units had been specified by NASA but work by Karell Archeological Services was stopped due to funding limits. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources subsequently proposed that conventional Phase II investigations be directed toward determining the eligibility of the site for the National Register of Historic Places and suggested that more work be conducted in the core area in order to provide a representative view of the internal character of the site.

Karell Archeological Services placed shovel tests #49 through #76 in the site area (Figure II-2). The units appeared to have been placed in order to determine if subsurface features were present, since the backdirt from their units (Figure II-2) had apparently not been screened for the recovery of artifacts at the time their work was stopped. It seems to have been the intent of the previous investigator to essentially "clear" the area where construction work was to be done. According to Dr. Farmer (personal communication 1993), there was an intent to avoid (in future construction activities) the wooded part of site 44HT43 that had heavier densities of cultural materials.

The first set of shovel tests by Karell Archeological Services apparently went through the core area of the site (Figure II-2; Appendix C; Appendix D), with subsequent testing conducted to the west and southwest of the main concentration of cultural materials. A review of the shovel test data (Appendix D) from the area of the proposed mechanical structure (Figure II-2) shows that filling occurred over the entire area that is not presently wooded and that remnants of the original A horizon (topsoil) were moved or truncated, then buried. This remnant topsoil (buried A horizon) varied in thickness from about 5 cm at ST 61 and 3 to 8 cm at ST 62 to 20 cm at ST 63. The profile at ST 67 showed 30 cm of mottled disturbed soil while ST 73 had 13 cm of remaining topsoil under 11 cm of fill. ST 71 had 26 cm of greyish brown silt under 28 cm of fill while ST 72 had 18 cm of silt under 22 cm of fill. The unit at ST 25 showed some remaining grey silt under 17 cm of fill, while ST 70 and ST 74 appeared to have a nearly normal soil profile. ST 66 had a 7 cm remnant of greyish soil under 37 cm of mixed fill, however. The above data, along with data generated during the present study, suggests that massive earth moving and filling activities had taken place in this area with subsequent loss of integrity to cultural deposits. Information provided by a base employee during the present study indicates that cultural materials were probably moved from the BART building area near Doolittle Road during the construction of the BART building and spread by backhoe as fill; then

the area was subsequently filled with marl and material from other areas. The archaeological data and soil profiles seem to confirm this series of events. Materials recovered during investigations by Karell Archeological Services (**Appendix C**) were utilized in the analysis of artifact distribution and density during the present study.

Testing Strategy/Procedure

Phase II archaeological testing and assessment of site 44HT43 was conducted during May and June 1993. This testing and assessment was conducted to determine the site boundaries, integrity and significance of the historic resources.

A testing grid was established within the site/project area (**Figure II-2**) during the initial Phase I survey. Subsequent testing extended the shovel test sequence. Shovel testing within the grid was conducted at 30 and 15 ft intervals, based on the earlier defined sensitivity of the project area. A total of 48 additional screened shovel tests were placed at close interval in the site area, mostly at 15 ft intervals, during the present study in order to provide additional "resolution" of artifact distribution and more detailed boundaries. The first six tests (ST 77 - ST 82) were placed to examine the area immediately west of the BART building that had not been previously tested. The core area of the site was sampled fairly intensively and the pattern of artifact distribution pinpoints the most sensitive area of the site. Three 5 X 5 ft excavation units were placed in the most sensitive area of the site. After Feature 1, a post pit and mold, identified in ST 99, a decision was made to place Unit 1 in fairly close proximity to this feature. Placement of Unit 2 adjacent to Unit 1 and ST 99 was based on the fact that two features were present in Unit 1, and it was anticipated that the patterns observed in the latter unit and ST 99 would have a more complete context. Unit 3 was moved to an area of fairly high artifact density, where another feature was identified.

Resource Characteristics

As noted above, 48 shovel tests were excavated in the initial survey of the OSD Industrial Complex site, most at 60 to 70 ft intervals. Seven STs were placed at 30 ft intervals in areas where artifact concentrations were identified (**Traver and Hoffman 1992:II-3**). Shovel tests from that survey indicated that the entire project area had been plowed. A total of 121 artifacts were recovered in that survey, including 74 shell fragments, 45 historic period artifacts and two prehistoric artifacts. Most of the historic materials came from the area that was later designated 44HT43. The historic materials recovered in that survey indicated the presence of an in situ deposit of domestic materials that were related to one or more structures which would have been located on the site. The patterning which was observed in the distribution of these artifacts indicated that the concentration was geographically discrete and included architectural debris, which would not normally be found in a random artifact scatter. Diagnostic materials recovered in that survey included glazed earthenware, Staffordshire ware, creamware, Rhenish stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware - all of which were present during the eighteenth century. Materials recovered by Karell Archeological Services were similar; these included nails, brick fragments, oyster shell, pewter and brass buttons, dark green bottle glass, coarse earthenware, delftware, creamware, prehistoric debitage and a projectile point fragment.

Shovel tests ST 77 through ST 124 were placed on the site during the present study. ST 77 through ST 82 were located in the area between the units placed by Karell Archeological Services, the parking lot, the BART building and the woods (**Figure II-2**). Tests in that area demonstrated that that particular area had been badly disturbed by construction activities (**Figure II-3**). The indications are that the original A horizon deposit had been truncated or moved by a backhoe and that the area had been subsequently filled with layers of clay, gravel and loam about 0.7 ft thick and covered over by 0.8 to 1.1 ft of marl clay fill. The remnant layer was 0.1 to 0.2 ft thick in some of the shovel tests. This area is determined to have lost all integrity insofar as cultural resources are concerned.

On the south edge of the site, next to the woods, at ST 84, some intact cultural deposits are present but have been covered over with a layer of marl fill (**Figure II-4**). In the interior of the site, near the feature locations, the typical shovel test might have a silty loam midden-like topsoil cultural deposit, containing combinations of shell, brick, ceramics, glass or nails, about 0.8 ft thick, above a clay subsoil, such as ST 118A (**Figure II-4**). Downslope, on the western end of the site, soils are less loamy, more silty and fairly shallow. Topsoil in that area is about 0.5 ft thick, with a gravelly clay subsoil, such as ST 122 (**Figure II-4**).

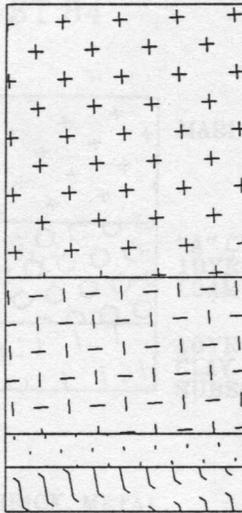
As suggested by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, artifact density maps were prepared to establish the core area of the site, to determine site boundaries, and to select the area where excavation units should be placed. **Figure II-5** illustrates the distribution of all artifacts on the Ross Site. The highest densities are in the vicinity of ST 99. When ST 99 was excavated, it was immediately above Feature 1, a post mold and pit. Besides having the highest artifact density, it also demonstrated that a structure-type subsurface feature was in the immediate vicinity. The peak densities are in the immediate vicinity of the structural features, except for the 46 artifacts in the lot west of the BART building. This latter number represents 46 brick fragments of unknown size. It could represent one or more crushed bricks, so it really does not represent a large activity area.

Figure II-6 represents the distribution of building construction materials: brick, mortar and nails. Again, the concentration of materials is in the vicinity of ST 99, with an abrupt drop-off in density of building materials at the west edge of the house site. There is a scatter of items even at some distance from the structural features. Some of this could represent movement of materials by discard, plowing, and/or the presence of outbuildings. It is not unusual for colonial sites to have a scatter of materials in fields surrounding farmsteads.

Figure II-7 illustrates the distribution of glass and ceramics at site 44HT43. Most of these materials are concentrated on the slight ridge where the house(s) were located. A couple of light scatters on the western part of the site could indicate a field scatter or the presence of some small feature.

The distribution of oyster shell is shown in **Figure II-8**. Again, the bulk of the discarded shells are located in the vicinity of the house site, with a large number recovered at ST 99. Because ST 99 was expanded to a 1.75 by 2.0 ft unit to expose Feature 1, the numbers of artifacts at this location are slightly exaggerated (biased), compared to other shovel tests. It does appear to be a focal point, even if it is not the center of the site. **Figure II-9** shows the distribution of prehistoric materials on the site. Prehistoric cultures were utilizing the slight

DISTURBED
ST 79



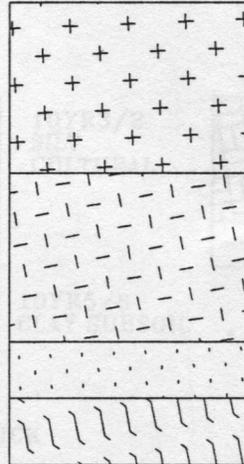
MARL FILL
MOTTLED

MIXED CLAY
& LOAM

REMNANT "A"
CLAY SUBSOIL

"FILL"

DISTURBED
ST 80



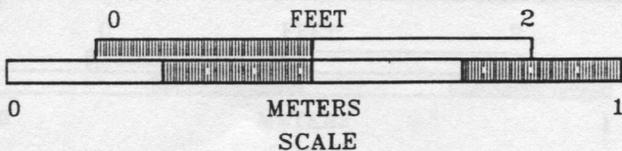
MARL CLAY
MOTTLED FILL

LOAM/GRAVEL
CLAY

REMNANT "A" - NAIL

CLAY SUBSOIL

"FILL"



MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-3
ST79 & ST 80 DISTURBED FILL

SOUTHEDGE

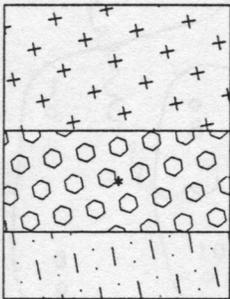
ST 84

CENTER

ST 118A

WEST EDGE

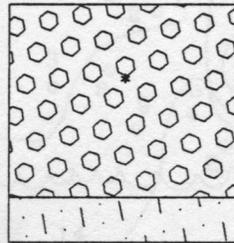
ST122



MARL FILL

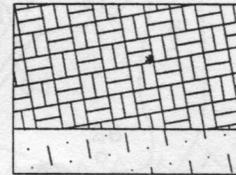
"A" CULTURAL
10YR3/2
LOAM

10YR5/6
CLAY
SUBSOIL



10YR3/2
SILT
CULTURAL

10YR5/6
CLAY SUBSOIL



10YR4/2
SILT
CULTURAL

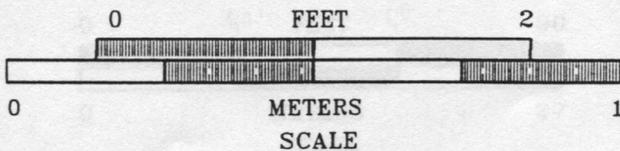
10YR5/6
GRAVELLY CLAY

* - 1 BRICK FRAG, 1 WHITE
SALT-GLAZED CERAMIC

* - DELFTWARE, BRICK
SHELL, BONE

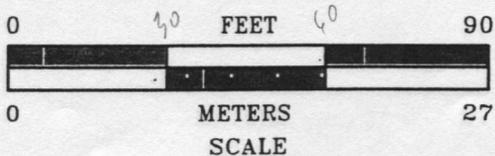
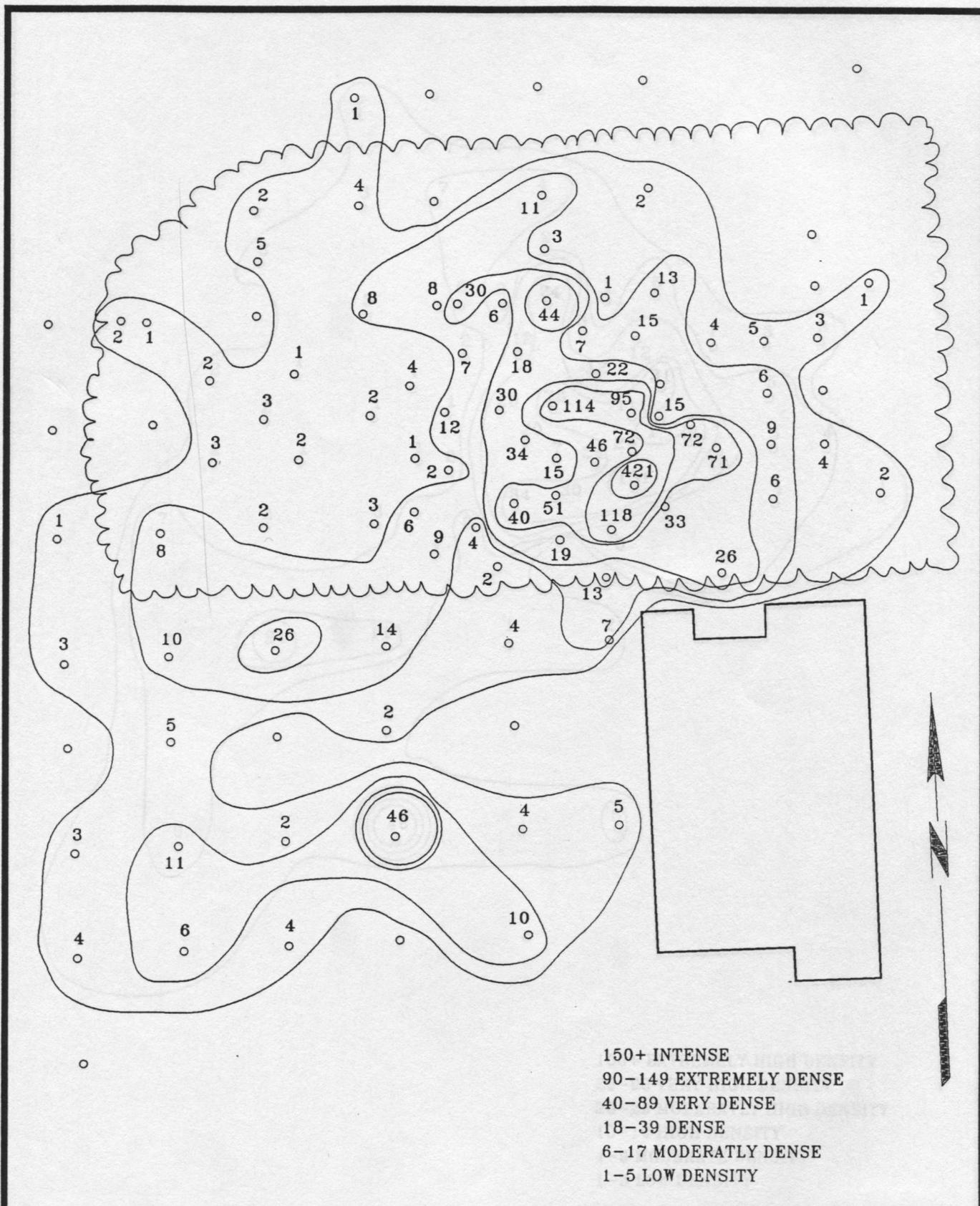
* - BRICK, METAL
SHELL, MORTAR

150+ INTENSE
90-149 EXTREMELY DENSE
40-89 VERY DENSE
15-39 DENSE
5-17 MODERATELY DENSE
1-4 CLAY BENEATH



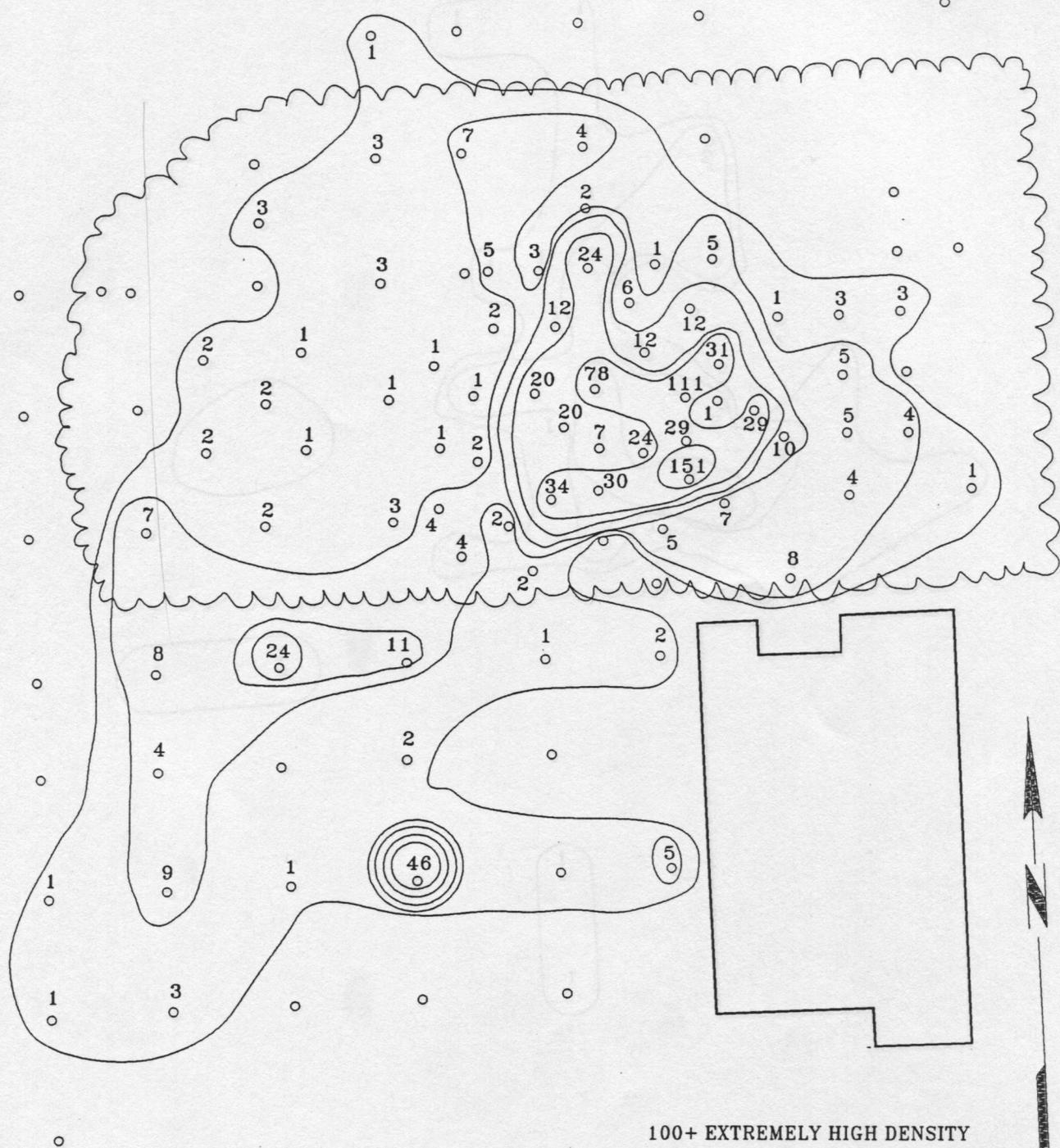
MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-4
ST84, ST118A & ST122

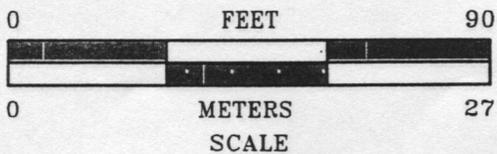


MAI PROJECT: V-86
 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-5
 TOTAL ARTIFACT DENSITY MAP

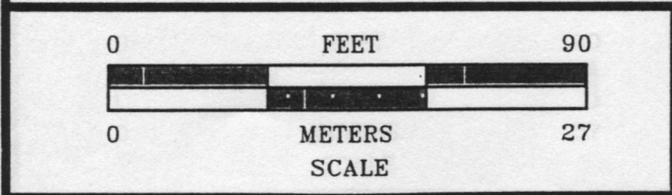
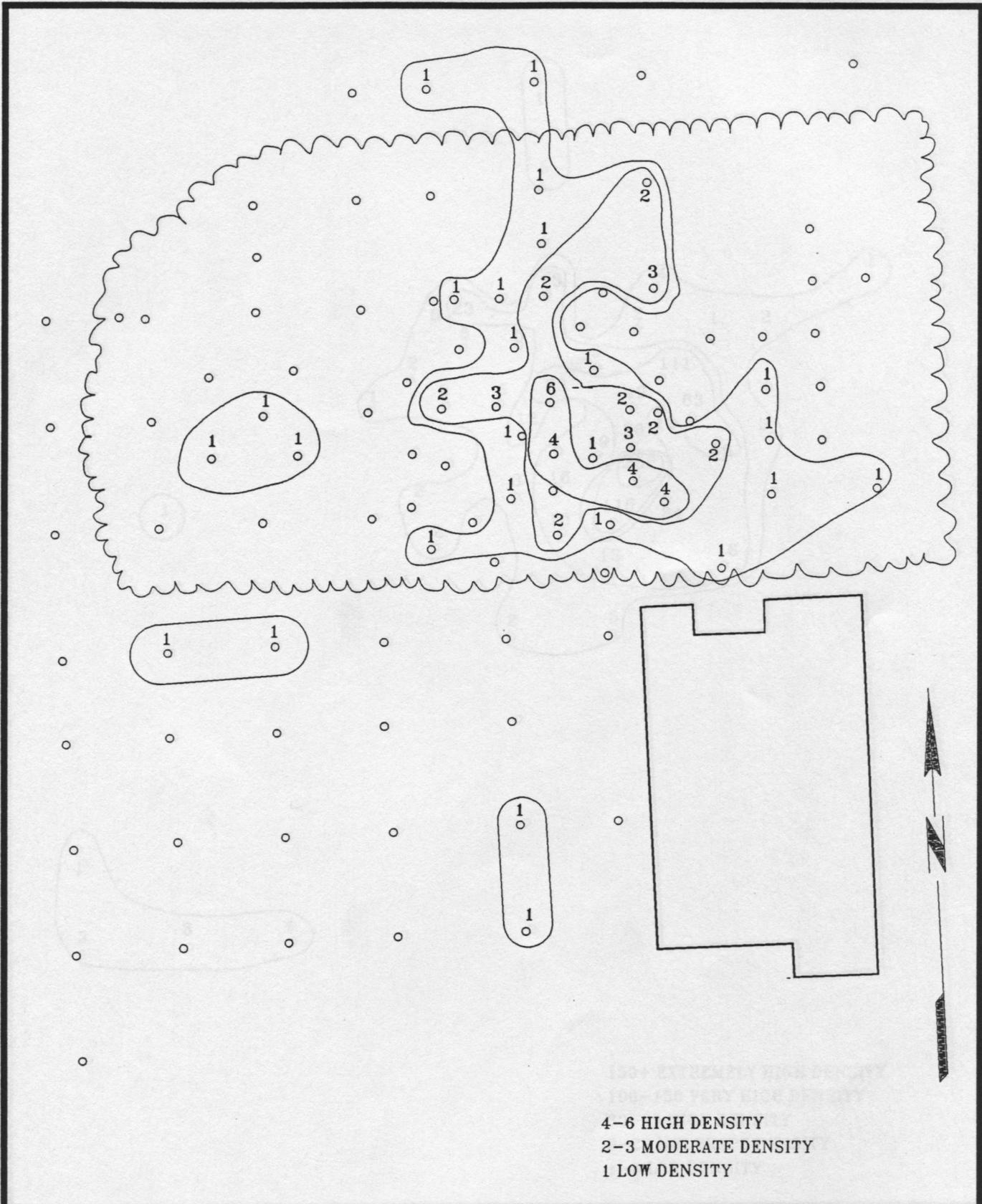


100+ EXTREMELY HIGH DENSITY
 29-99 VERY HIGH DENSITY
 20-29 MODERATLY HIGH DENSITY
 10-19 HIGH DENSITY
 4-9 MODERATE DENSITY
 1-3 LOW DENSITY

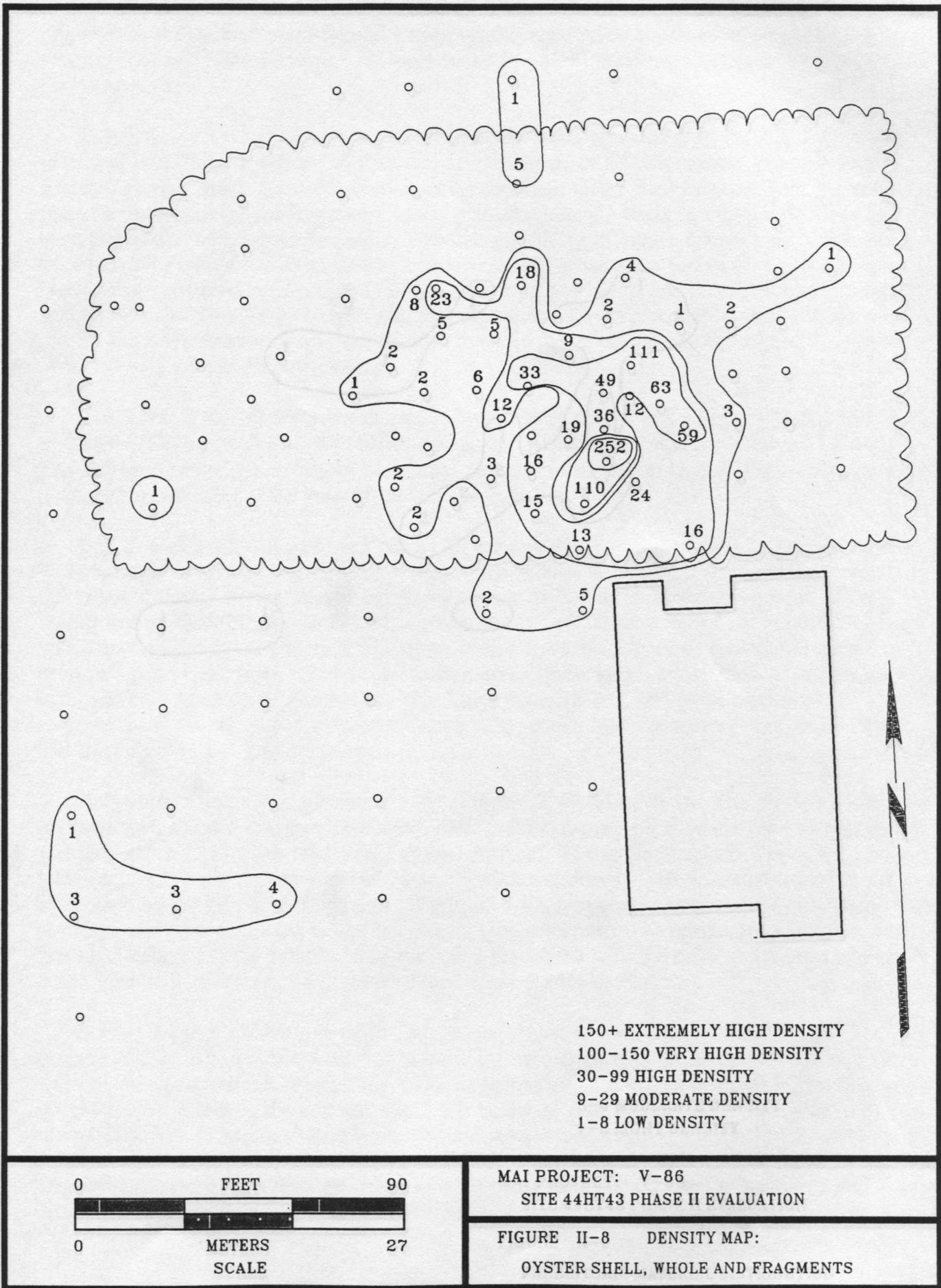


MAI PROJECT: V-86
 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-6 DENSITY MAP: BUILDING MATERIALS
 BRICK, MORTAR, NAILS



MAI PROJECT: V-86
 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION
 FIGURE II-7
 DENSITY MAP: GLASS AND CERAMIC



ridge where the artifacts were found. Basically, these materials consisted of projectile points, a scraping tool and lithic debitage. All were found in topsoil previously disturbed by historic period activities.

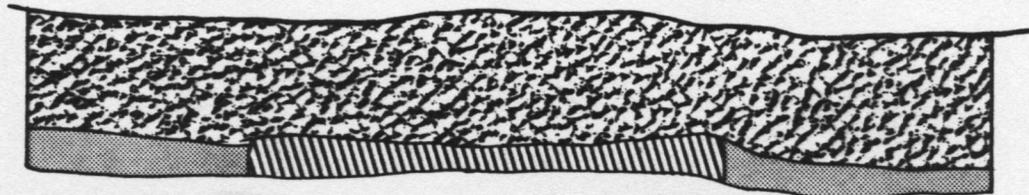
Unit 1 was a 5 x 5 ft unit placed 7 ft west of the northwest corner of the 2 X 1.75 ft unit identified as ST 99. The first 0.6 ft of this unit consisted of a black organic loam plowzone containing brick, shell, fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, nails, window glass, dark green bottle glass fragments, metal pot fragments, kaolin pipe fragments, a brass furniture tack, bone and teeth fragments, and eighteenth century ceramics consisting of coarse earthenware, agateware, Whieldon clouded refined earthenware, creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware and Rhenish blue and gray stoneware. Feature 2, a second post pit and mold, was identified on the south side of the unit. Feature 3, a layer of yellowish red burned clay, mottled brown silt, clay, mortar and brick fragments was identified at the base of the plowzone (Figure II-10). Subsoil consisted of a yellowish-brown clay.

Unit 2 was a second 5 x 5 ft unit placed immediately east of and adjoining Unit 1 and north of ST 99. The unit was placed to better define the relationships between Features 1, 2 and 3. The soil profiles and the inventory of cultural items were similar to Unit 1 (Figure II-11). Feature 3 was present at the base of the plowzone in Unit 2 also.

Unit 3, also a 5 x 5 ft unit, was placed 10 ft north and 1 ft east of Unit 2. The latter unit was placed in an area of high artifact density. The plowzone in Unit 2 seems to have been only 0.3 to 0.4 ft thick. At the base of the plowzone was encountered Feature 4, a layer of brick, mortar and artifacts (Figure II-12). The plowzone at Unit 3 was a very dark grayish brown silt which contained cultural materials consisting of fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, a quartz projectile point base, nails, window glass, dark green bottle glass, brick, shell, bone, kaolin pipe, and eighteenth century ceramics. The latter materials include coarse earthenware, creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware (some with scratch blue decoration), brown stoneware and Rhenish blue and gray stoneware.

Feature 1 was a post pit with a mold (Figure II-13; Plate II-1). The pit was 1.0 ft in diameter with a 0.6 ft diameter post mold. The mold extended 1.9 ft below the troweled surface (subsoil) and 2.75 ft below the present ground surface. The mold contained 7 shell fragments, a bone fragment, a piece of mortar and 24 small brick fragments. The pit contained 2 fire-cracked rocks, 144 hand-made brick fragments, 11 glazed brick fragments and a single oyster shell. The sequence of events suggested is that the post, a type associated with temporary structures, was placed subsequent to the demolition of the house associated with the brick and mortar of Feature 3 and Feature 4, since that brick debris ended up in the fill of Feature 1.

Feature 2 had a similar type of fill, suggesting that it is contemporary with Feature 1 (Figure II-14). The Feature 2 pit was about 1.0 ft in diameter on the lower end but was 1.4 ft wide on the upper portion (Plate II-2). The mold was about 0.4 ft in diameter. The base of the pit (which had a rock at the bottom) was 2.5 ft below ground surface and 1.3 ft below the troweled surface (subsoil). There were 79 hand-made brick fragments in the mold, while the pit had 46 large brick fragments and 500 small brick fragments in the fill. Only four oyster shell fragments were present. Because only a small amount of shell is present in Feature 1 and 2 post pits, it is suggested that the bulk of the shell was deposited subsequent to the construction of



FEATURE 3



STRATUM A - 10YR2/1 BLACK LOAM

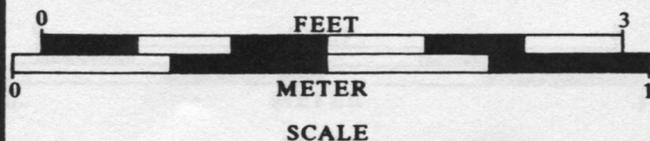


STRATUM B - 10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY



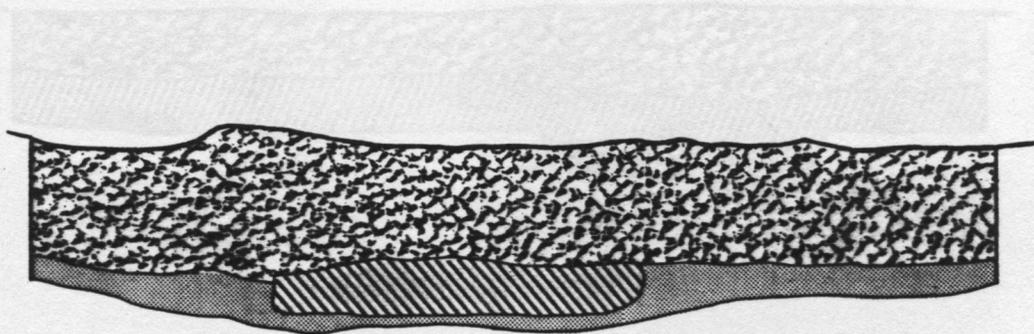
FEATURE 3 - 5YR4/6 YELLOWISH RED CLAY (BURNED); 10YR5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILT WITH CHARCOAL FLECKS, MORTAR & BRICK FRAGMENTS & 10YR3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN FINE SILT

EXCAVATION UNIT 1 EAST WALL PROFILE



MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-10
EAST WALL PROFILE, EXCAVATION UNIT 1
& FEATURE 3



GRAVEL



STRATUM A - 5YR2.5/2 DARK REDDISH BROWN LOAM

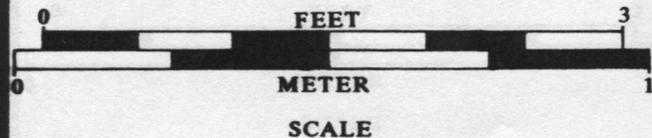


STRATUM B - 10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY



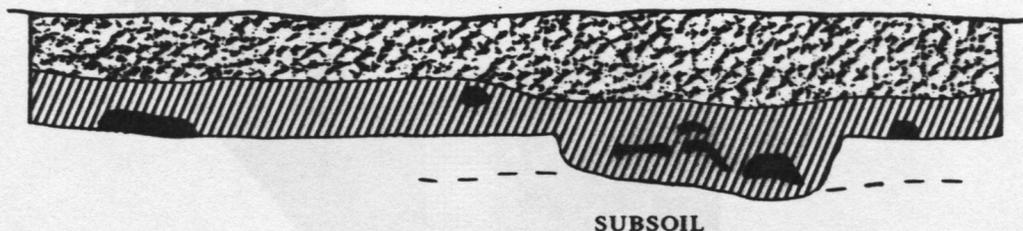
FEATURE 3 - 5YR5/6 YELLOWISH RED BURNED CLAYEY LOAM
MOTTLED WITH MORTAR & 10YR5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY

EXCAVATION UNIT 2 NORTH WALL PROFILE



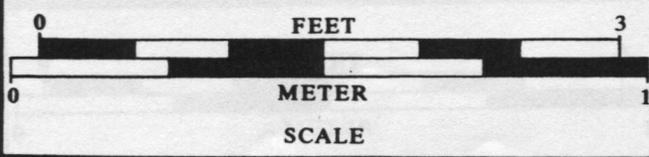
MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-11
NORTH WALL PROFILE, EXCAVATION UNIT 2
& FEATURE 3



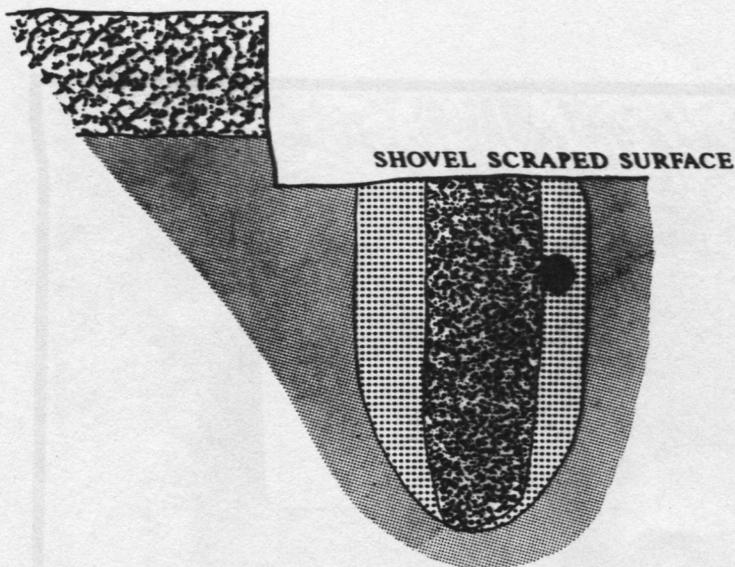
- 
 STRATUM A - 10YR3/2 VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT
- 
 FEATURE 4 - 10YR4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT WITH MORTAR, BRICK, SHELL, ARTIFACTS
- SUBSOIL IS 10YR5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY

EXCAVATION UNIT 3 WEST WALL PROFILE



MAI PROJECT: V-86
 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-12
 WEST WALL PROFILE, EXCAVATION UNIT 3
 & FEATURE 4



STRATUM A - 10YR2/2 VERY DARK BROWN SILT LOAM



STRATUM B - SUBSOIL 10YR5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILT LOAM



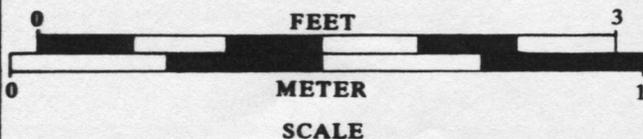
POST PIT FILL - 10YR5/2 GRAYISH BROWN CLAYEY LOAM WITH BRICK



POST MOLD - 10YR4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT WITH SHELL

FEATURE 1 SOUTH PROFILE

Plate II-1: Feature 1 Profile, Facing South



MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-13
PROFILE OF FEATURE 1, POST PIT & MOLD

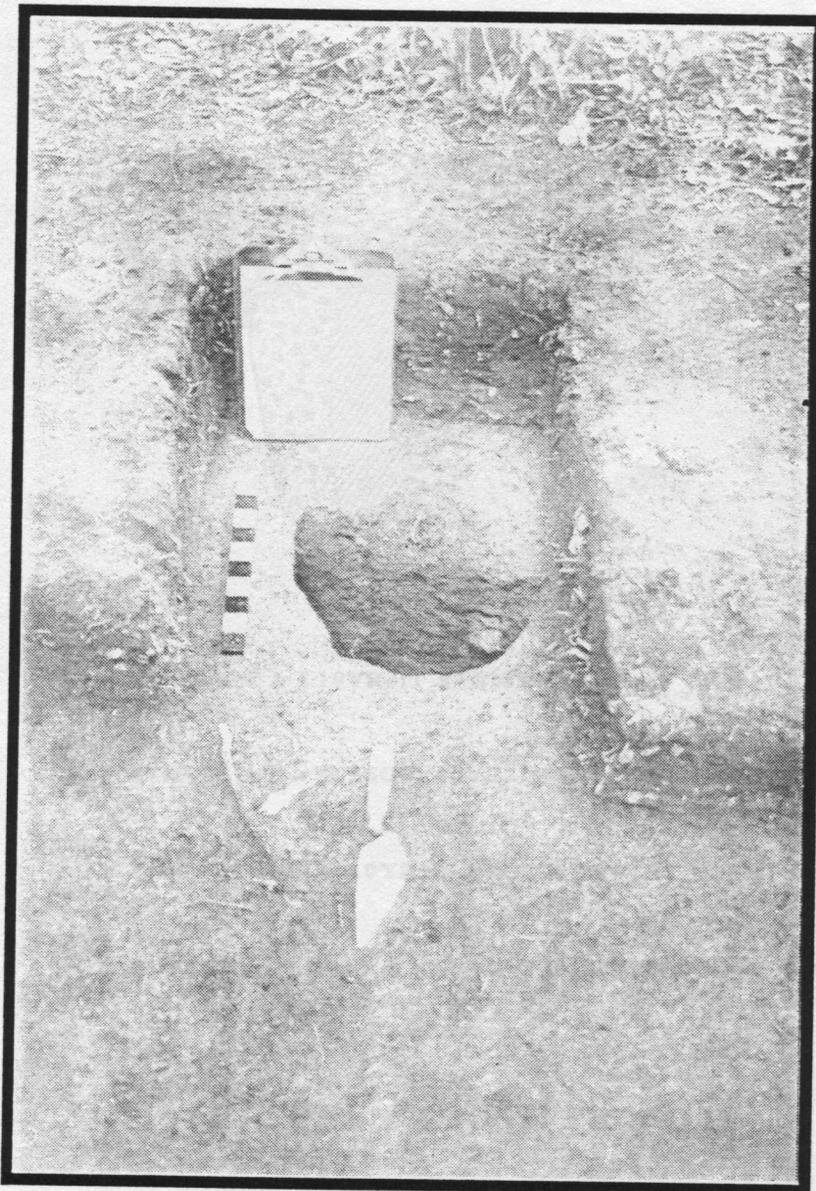
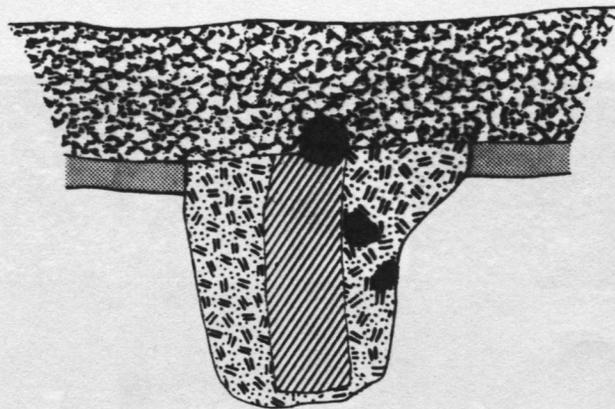


Plate II-1: Feature 1 Profile, Facing South

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>FEET</p>  <p>METER</p> <p>SCALE</p> | <p>NAI PROJECT: V-26 SITE 48HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION</p> <p>FIGURE II-14 PROFILE OF FEATURE 1, POST PIT & WOLD</p> |
|---|--|



STRATUM A - 10YR3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SILT



STRATUM B - SUBSOIL 10YR5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY



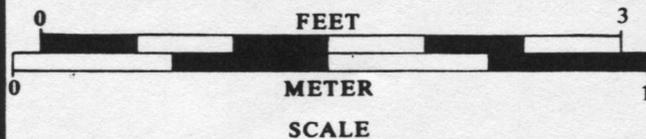
POST PIT FILL - 10YR5/3 BROWN CLAYEY LOAM



POST MOLD - 10YR4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN LOAM

Plate II-2: Unit 1 Profile with Feature 2 and 3 Planview, Facing East

FEATURE 2 SOUTH PROFILE



MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-14
PROFILE OF FEATURE 2, POST PIT & MOLD

Features 1 and 2. Features 1 and 2 are approximately 6 ft apart (center of molds) (Figure II-15), suggesting a probable 3-post wall section of 12 ft. Construction techniques of the day usually consisted of preconstruction of wall frames and posts, digging of the post pits, and setting up the wall section as a unit in the pre-dug pits. In this case, the two features identified (Features 1 and 2) exhibit the packing of brick against the posts from the northeast side. This suggests that the frame was preconstructed in the area of Feature 3, slid into the pre-dug pits, then set upright and packed with the brick fragments to stabilize the posts and framing.

Feature 3 was initially thought to be part of a chimney fall because of the "L" shape (Figure II-16). The layer of debris making up this feature was only about 0.25 ft thick along the east wall of Unit 1 and only about 0.3 ft thick at the north wall of Unit 2 (Plans II-3, Plans II-4). Materials recovered in the fill were limited to slightly over 100 hand-made brick fragments, a few of which were glazed, a like number of mortar fragments, 2 nail fragments,

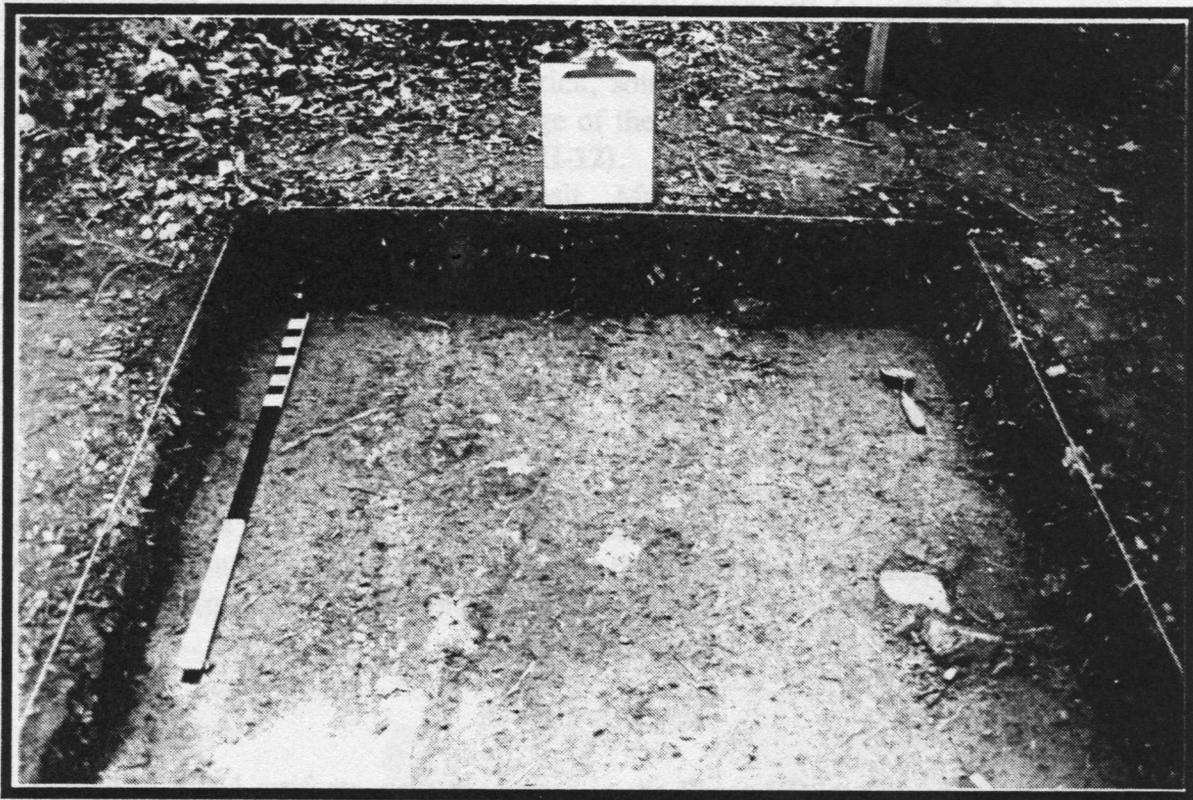


Plate II-2: Unit 1 Profile with Feature 2 and 3 Planview, Facing East

of the site (Table II-1). The total site inventory is presented in Appendix A. Artifact recoveries were identified by group (i.e. Kitchen) and class (i.e. Ceramics).

Most items were found in the vicinity of the house site. The Architectural Group, with 4,867 items, was the largest group of materials, followed by the Bone Group, with 2,835 items. The Kitchen Group consisted of 220 items, while there were only 10 pieces of metal pipe.

The ratio of Kitchen Group materials to all other artifacts show that Kitchen Group items are only 2.2 percent. This ratio is far below the infituary frontier pattern of 11 to 25 percent, and the national domestic site pattern of 51.8 to 69.2 percent (Smith 1977:187). One reason for

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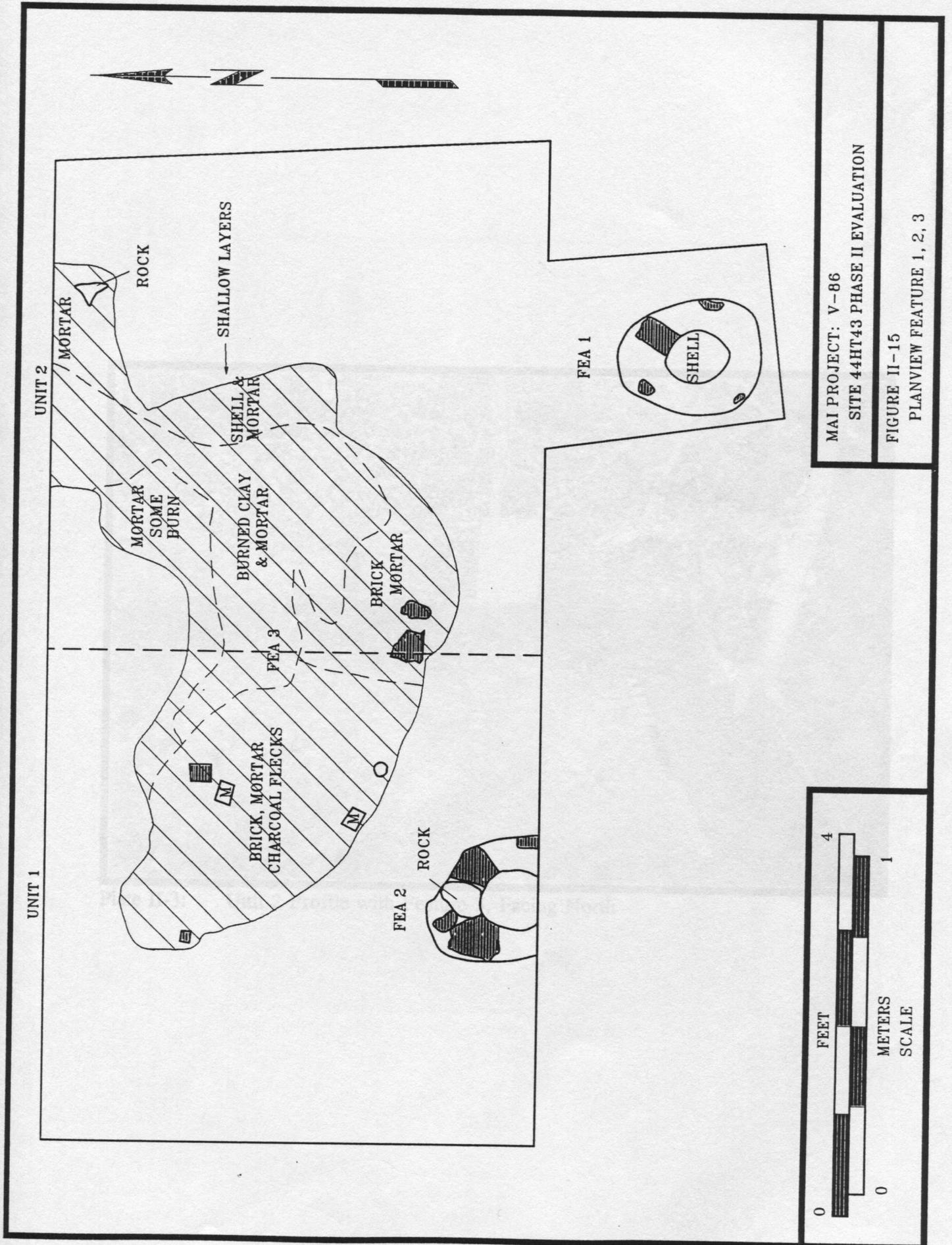
Feature 4 was a deposit of mortar and brick, somewhat similar to Feature 3, but with precise rectangular lines along the north and east edge of the feature (Figure II-16). This deposit was also some 0.4 to 0.5 ft in thickness (Figure II-12). A 1.5 ft wide sample unit was placed across Feature 4 to determine the nature of the deposit. Materials recovered in this unit included 2 pieces of delftware and 8 pieces (restorable) of a coarse earthenware rim fragment of a milkpan which was determined to have been manufactured by William Rogers, the "poor potter" of Yorktown, between 1720 and 1745. Other materials in the unit cut consisted of dark green bottle glass, 2 hand wrought nails, 252 brick fragments (16 glazed), 80 oyster shell fragments, a bone fragment, and 669 pieces of shell-tempered mortar. The northeast corner of Feature 4 was determined to be 19.5 ft distant from the southeast corner of Feature 3 (Figure II-17). This suggests that Feature 3 and Feature 4 are part of the same structure (if not the same feature) and are probably the remains of a "robbed" brick footer (foundation) of a structure demolished between 1720 and 1745, or perhaps the chimney base and chimney fall of such a structure. The precise lines of Feature 4 favor the robbed footer theory because the mortar was knocked off and left *in-situ*, in large quantities, while no whole bricks were recovered, suggesting their reuse elsewhere.

Artifact Analysis

A total of 8,211 artifacts were recovered in the Phase I/II investigations at 44HT43. All of the recovered items were included in the analysis of the eighteenth century materials on the site (Table II-1). The total site inventory is presented in Appendix A. Artifact frequencies were identified by group (i.e. Kitchen) and class (i.e. Ceramics).

Most items were found in the vicinity of the house site. The Architectural Group, with 4,862 items, was the largest group of materials, followed by the Bone Group, with 2,835 items. The Kitchen Group consisted of 220 items, while there were only 10 pieces of kaolin pipe.

The ratio of Kitchen Group materials to all other artifacts show that Kitchen Group items are only 2.2 percent. This ratio is far below the military-frontier pattern of 11 to 25 percent, and the normal domestic site pattern of 51.8 to 69.2 percent (South 1977:107). One reason for



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 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-15
 PLANVIEW FEATURE 1, 2, 3

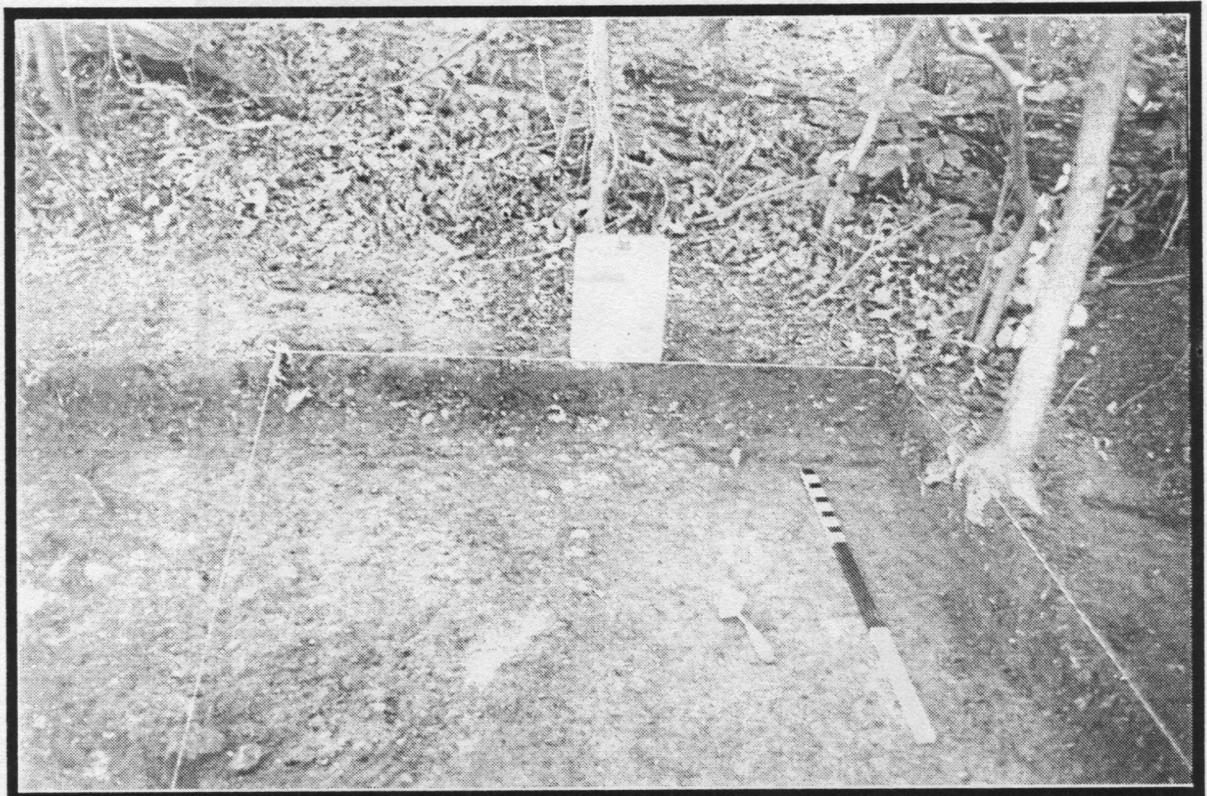


Plate II-3: Unit 2 Profile with Feature 3, Facing North

Plate II-4: Feature 3 Planview, Facing East

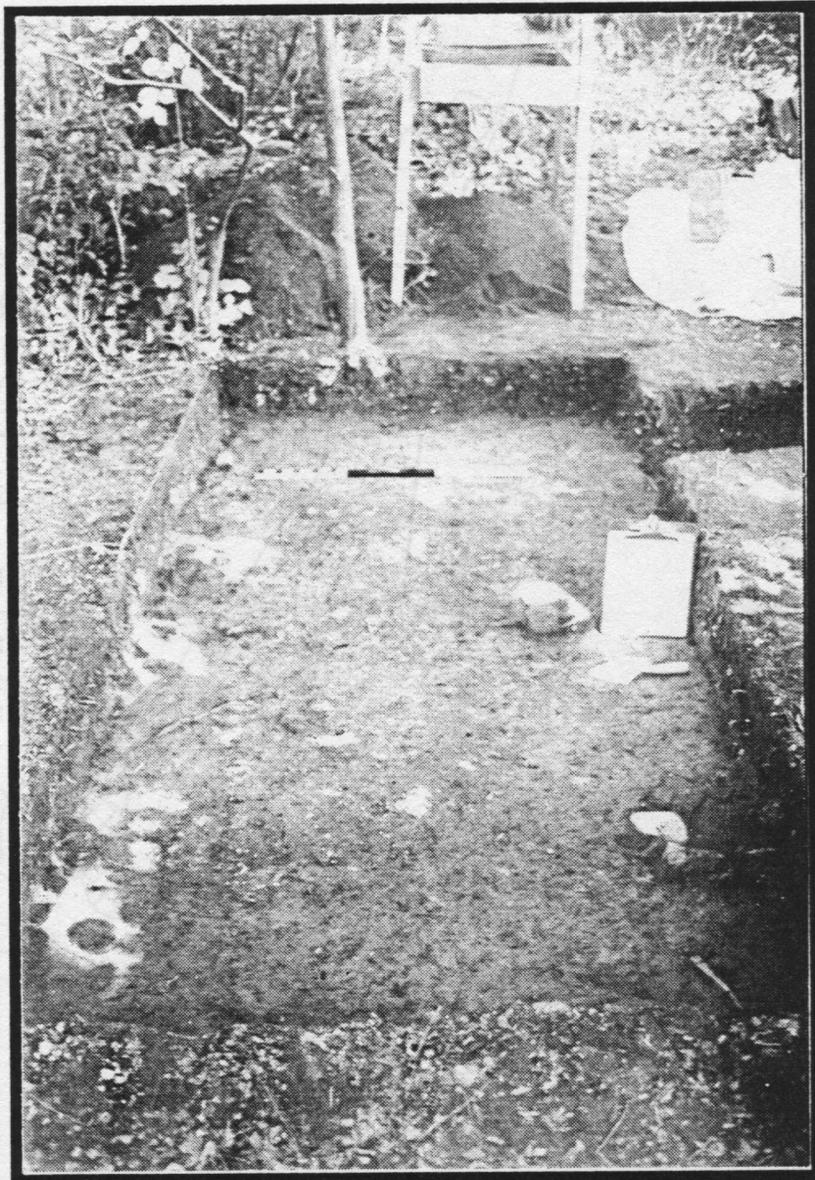
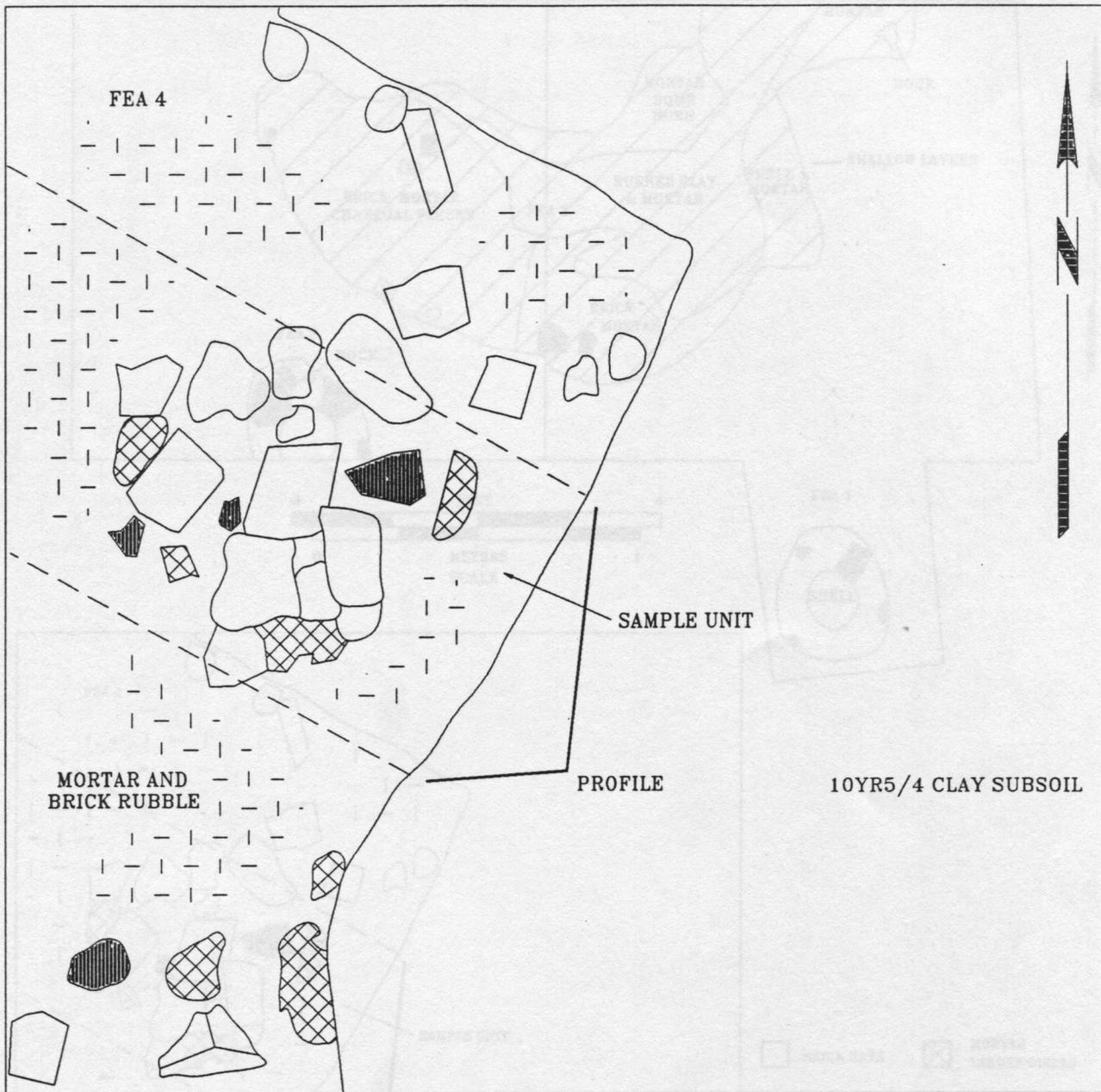
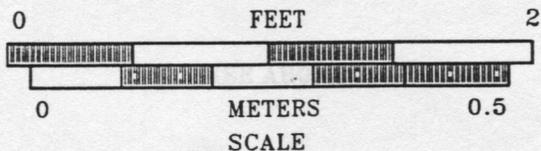


Plate II-4: Feature 3 Planview, Facing East



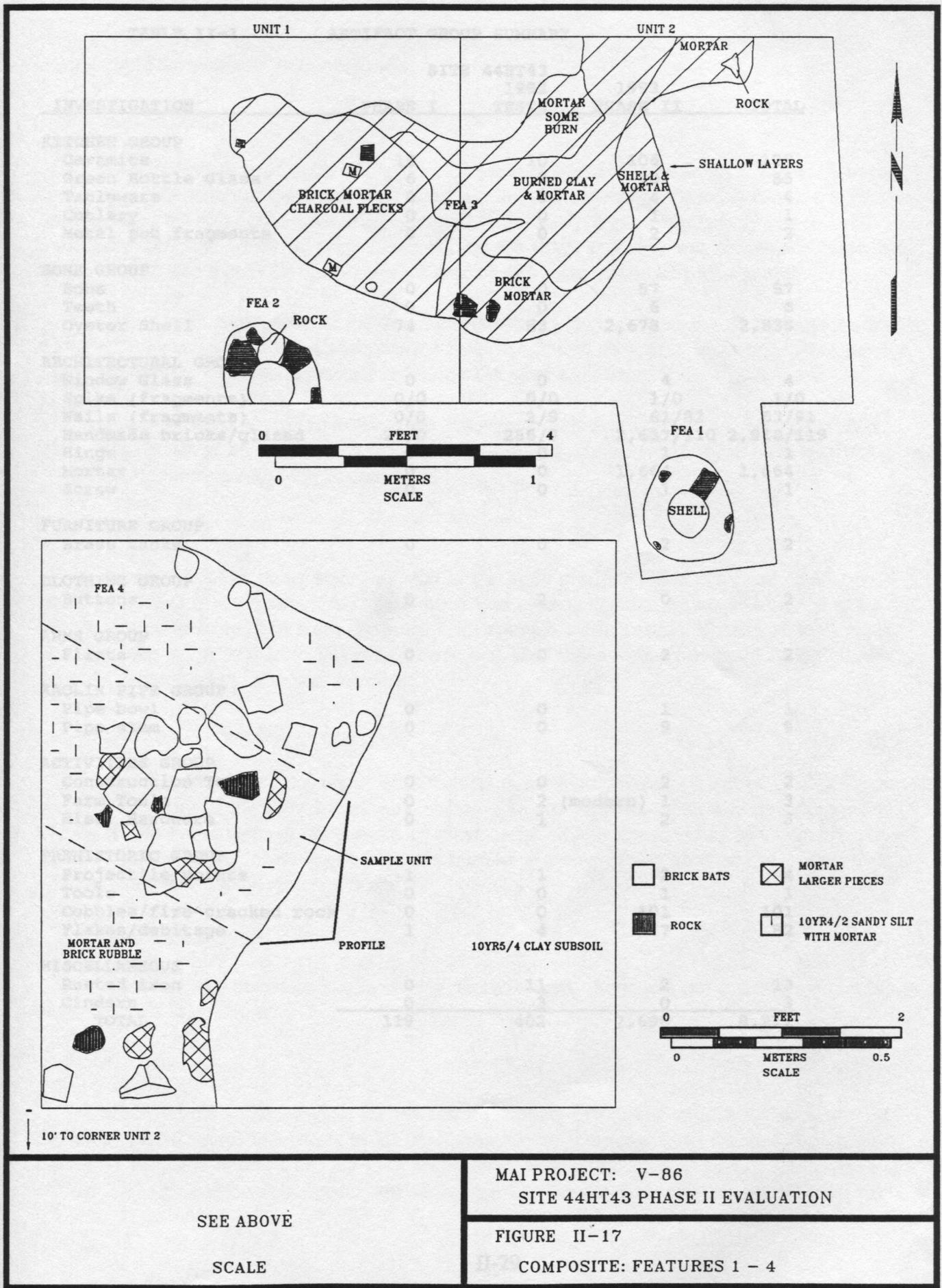
10' TO CORNER UNIT 2

-  BRICK BATS
-  MORTAR LARGER PIECES
-  ROCK
-  10YR4/2 SANDY SILT WITH MORTAR



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 SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-16
 PLANVIEW - FEATURE 4



SEE ABOVE

SCALE

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SITE 44HT43 PHASE II EVALUATION

FIGURE II-17

COMPOSITE: FEATURES 1 - 4

TABLE II-1

ARTIFACT GROUP SUMMARY

| INVESTIGATION | SITE 44HT43 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| | PHASE I | 1992 TESTS | 1993 PHASE II | TOTAL |
| KITCHEN GROUP | | | | |
| Ceramics | 12 | 10 | 106 | 128 |
| Green Bottle Glass | 6 | 9 | 70 | 85 |
| Tableware | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Cutlery | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Metal pot fragments | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| BONE GROUP | | | | |
| Bone | 0 | 0 | 57 | 57 |
| Teeth | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Oyster Shell | 74 | 83 | 2,678 | 2,835 |
| ARCHITECTURAL GROUP | | | | |
| Window Glass | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Spike (fragments) | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/0 | 1/0 |
| Nails (fragments) | 0/0 | 2/9 | 61/82 | 63/91 |
| Handmade bricks/glazed | 25/0 | 256/9 | 2,637/110 | 2,918/119 |
| Hinge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mortar | 0 | 0 | 1,664 | 1,664 |
| Screw | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| FURNITURE GROUP | | | | |
| Brass tacks | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| CLOTHING GROUP | | | | |
| Buttons | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ARMS GROUP | | | | |
| Flints | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| KAOLIN PIPE GROUP | | | | |
| Pipe bowl | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pipe stem | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| ACTIVITIES GROUP | | | | |
| Construction Tools | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Farm Tools | 0 | 2 (modern) | 1 | 3 |
| Misc. Hardware | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| PREHISTORIC GROUP | | | | |
| Projectile points | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Tools | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cobbles/fire-cracked rock | 0 | 0 | 101 | 101 |
| Flakes/debitage | 1 | 4 | 77 | 82 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Rusted iron | 0 | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Cinders | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 119 | 402 | 7,690 | 8,211 |

this may have been the utilization of wood or pewter instead of ceramics or perhaps usage during short durations of site occupation.

Kitchen Group

The largest class of materials within the kitchen group was ceramics. Table II-2 is a summary of the ceramic types and their distribution on the site. The overall ceramic affiliation indicates that the site could have been occupied in the early eighteenth century and utilized during that century, while the early house site on the ridge probably was abandoned sometime between 1720 and 1745. A mean ceramic date of 1757 was calculated for the site.

The overall impression of the ceramic assemblage of the site is that the ceramics suggest a shorter occupation than the documentation reflects. There may have been two house sites on the 50 acres with materials from this reflecting the later utilization.

There were 85 sherds of bottle glass recovered on the site. Most of them were dark green wine bottle glass; however, a lip and a base of a pharmaceutical bottle were recovered from the midden deposit at the house site.

Bone Group

A total of 2,898 items were included in the bone group. These consisted of 57 bones, six teeth, and 2,835 oyster shells. All of the bone was recovered near the house site. Most of this bone appeared to have been from domestic farm animals. The greatest density of the oyster shell was also recovered from this area. Bone and shell were well-represented in the midden deposit. Bone preservation was excellent.

Architectural Group

The largest single category of architectural materials consisted of bricks. Brick fragments occurred in many of the shovel tests on the site. The construction materials, including mortar, accounted for 4,862 items or 59 percent of all material. Nails consisted of 154 items in various states of preservation. Most showed little indication of being in any kind of fire. Very little window glass was recovered on the site.

Kaolin Pipe

Since only 10 pieces of kaolin pipe were recovered, there was not a sufficient number to carry out pipe stem dating.

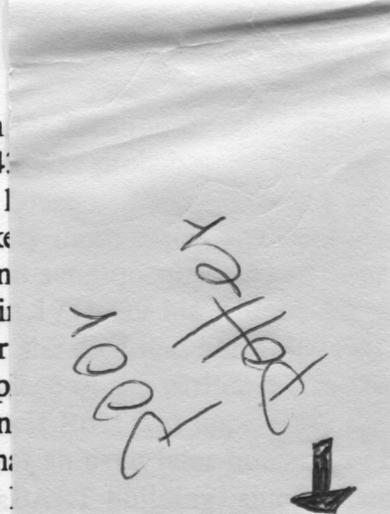
Interpretation

Based on the archaeological record and documents associated with the Ross family of Elizabeth City County, this site is in all likelihood one of the house sites for the 50-acre farm owned by the Ross family from the Late seventeenth century to the first part of the nineteenth century. There is some documentary evidence that two houses were present on different parts of

TABLE II-2: HISTORIC CERAMIC TYPES, 44HT43

| Investigation | Phase I | 1992 Tests | 1993 Phase II | Total |
|--|---------|---------------|------------------|-------|
| COARSE EARTHENWARE | | | | |
| Redware | 4 | 4 | 13 | 21 |
| William Rogers ware (1720-1745) | - | - | 8 | 8 |
| Buckley (1720-1775) | - | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Staffordshire Mottled (1680-1780) | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| Delftware (1640-1800) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| REFINED EARTHENWARE | | | | |
| Agateware (1740-1775) | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| Whieldon Tortoise Shell (1740-1780) | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Staffordshire Combed (1670-1795) | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Creamware (1762-1820) | 2 | 3 | 18 | 23 |
| Whiteware (19th-20th C.) | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| STONEWARE | | | | |
| Burslem (1700-1725) | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Nottingham Brown (1700-1810) | 1 | - | 3 | 4 |
| Rhenish Blue & Grey (1700-1775) | 1 | - | 10 | 11 |
| White Saltglazed (1720-1805) | 2 | - | 23 | 25 |
| Barley pattern (1740-1775) | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Scratch Blue (1740-1775) | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Chinese Porcelain (1660-1800) | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Totals | 12 | 10 | 106 | 128 |

the 50-acre estate of Francis Ross in 1805. Based on to the Ross family, the house site identified at 44HT43 is the easternmost house and the location of Francis Ross's house predate an 1805 structure, however, and are more likely his wife, Margaret, who later married James Priest and Francis, may have been the next occupant. He died in 1756. The house may have been destroyed after he may have built a frame structure (post-in-ground) in the possession of the property sometime after 1758. Francis and owned the land until his death. It seems likely that a structure was constructed, perhaps in the area now occupied by the site. The ceramics and other domestic items are probably not as dense as they might be if the site were continuously occupied. Testing at the site revealed the archaeological remains of a structure dating to the period 1720 to 1745, based on the presence of a William Rogers milkpan. The site has a mean ceramic date of 1757, but a fairly large amount of creamware is present which suggests the site was utilized for some length of time after the 1760s. The two post molds and post pits appear to be associated with a structure built subsequent to the demolition of the earlier house. The milkpan remains were directly associated with the remains of the brick "robbed" house footer, while the posts utilized brick fragments as fill material and are associated with a later structure.



ners in relation of the identified site with Ross and Hugh's son, James, lived with Mallory Ross, and he came in as the son of Mallory and have been excavations of

Historic Context

The historic context for Site 44HT43 can best be defined as "The Archaeology of Subsistence Farmstead Sites in the Lower Peninsula, Upper Coastal Plain During the Colonial Settlement Period (1630 to 1750) and Colony to Nation periods (1750 -1789)."

Subsistence farmsteads occurred regularly during the early settlement of Virginia. It was fairly common for an indentured servant to earn an entitlement to 50 or more acres of land when his indenture had expired. Under the headrights system, 50 acres per head was the going rate for land patents. Often the large landowner patented his lands of several hundred acres based on the paid transportation of numbers of individuals to Virginia from England. During the seventeenth century, a small farmstead "planter" could produce enough tobacco to raise his standard of living and purchase additional acreages. As economics changed and tobacco prices fell, it became more difficult for the small planter to prosper. Small farmsteads often were incorporated into larger plantations or sold off as the colonist moved westward. Most early settlers lived simply, often in post-in-ground temporary structures. More permanent type structures were built in the eighteenth century, but most subsistence farmers apparently had few means for more permanent types of dwellings. Little visible evidence of the first century of occupation usually remains. Known early settlement period subsistence farmstead sites would have to be considered few and far between on the Lower Peninsula. Subsistence, in this case, means the planter/farmer earned a living from his acreage. It is probably unlikely that very many low acreage subsistence farms remained in the same family more than one or two generations because of the many opportunities for land further to the west. Subsistence farmers would be expected to have more cheap, locally-made goods and fewer expensive imported items. A subsistence farmer might have curated items, such as pewter plates and heirlooms, and even wooden plates and bowls. The standard of living would be expected to be lower than the landed

the 50-acre estate of Francis Ross in 1805. Based on the location of other landowners in relation to the Ross family, the house site identified at 44HT43 was probably the location of the easternmost house and the location of Francis Ross's house in 1805. The remains identified predate an 1805 structure, however, and are more likely those associated with Hugh Ross and his wife, Margaret, who later married James Priest and subsequently died in 1719. Hugh's son, Francis, may have been the next occupant. He died in 1731 but his widow, Elizabeth, lived until 1756. The house may have been destroyed after she died and her grandson, Mallory Ross, may have built a frame structure (post-in-ground) in place of the earlier house after he came in possession of the property sometime after 1758. Francis Ross was apparently the son of Mallory and owned the land until his death. It seems likely that an even later house may have been constructed, perhaps in the area now occupied by the BART building, since concentrations of ceramics and other domestic items are probably not as dense as they might be if the site were continuously occupied. Testing at the site revealed the archaeological remains of a structure dating to the period 1720 to 1745, based on the presence of a William Rogers milkpan. The site has a mean ceramic date of 1757, but a fairly large amount of creamware is present which suggests the site was utilized for some length of time after the 1760s. The two post molds and post pits appear to be associated with a structure built subsequent to the demolition of the earlier house. The milkpan remains were directly associated with the remains of the brick "robbed" house footer, while the posts utilized brick fragments as fill material and are associated with a later structure.

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plantation owners. Cuts of meat and other subsistence items might be reflected from bones in the archaeological record, and these could reflect a relatively lower standard of living.

Colonists took advantage of the rivers and streams. These were utilized for transportation routes. Larger plantations were almost self-sufficient and most had wharves where ocean-going vessels could dock to load tobacco and deliver supplies. Smaller farms often had to rely on the facilities of their larger neighbors. The nearest village to the Ross farm was the village of Hampton, which was accessible by water from the Ross property. Eventually, roads from Hampton accessed the neighboring plantations and probably the Ross property as well. As the eighteenth century progressed, the larger plantations relied more on slave labor. The subsistence farmer might have had one or more slaves but many had no servants of any type. During the Revolution, the Lower Peninsula became a center for military activity.

Assessment

Site 44HT43 contains cultural material directly related to the Colonial Settlement Period (1630-1750) and the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789) in Elizabeth City County. The occupant of the site was by definition a subsistence farmer (owned only 50 acres) who was surrounded by large plantations. Since two houses were apparently present utilizing two different architectural styles, the site might be able to provide more data about styles of architecture than have already been observed. This site has the potential to answer some pertinent research questions about why the earlier occupation apparently had a more permanent type of architecture than the later occupation. It can also provide data useful in understanding the settlement pattern and arrangement of a subsistence farmstead. It has already provided some idea of the economic status of the site occupants through such items as ceramics, as well as information concerning diet and subsistence.

Since site 44HT43 has intact structural materials, features, ceramics, glass, bone and personal items, it represents a unique subsistence farmstead that existed for over 100 years surrounded by large plantation sites. As such, it presents a fairly rare opportunity to study the economics of the early subsistence planter in southeastern Virginia. The "robbed" footer of a domestic structure was identified, along with two posts pits and molds associated with a later post-in-ground structure, a mid-to-late eighteenth century temporary structure. A relatively undisturbed deposit of cultural debris contains a significant amount of important data about the site occupants.

This site is considered to be highly significant in terms of research potential and in terms of the integrity and preservation of in situ subsurface deposits. The records of the Ross family presence in the area indicate that the property was utilized by that family for over 100 years, from the late seventeenth century into the early nineteenth century. Cultural remains at the site show an occupation that is contemporary to the documented property ownership by the Ross family. Site 44HT43 is, therefore, considered to be significant in all aspects and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Planned construction activities would have a limited effect on Site 44HT43. Presently planned construction would avoid the most sensitive area of the site where the structural remains and the greatest density of cultural materials are located; however, peripheral activities, such as tree cutting on the northern and western sides of the sensitive area, could adversely affect the site because heavy equipment would be required to move the cut trees and remove stumps; this type of activity would disturb or destroy subsurface deposits and features because there is only about 0.6 to 0.8 ft of plowzone. Heavy equipment would dig into the subsoil. Since the soils are observed to be poorly drained, these soils would be subject to displacement under heavy machinery.

Removal of trees on the western end of the site would have similar results. Although this area is less sensitive, it is a part of site 44HT43 and could contain features such as trash pits, wells, outbuilding and/or paling fences. This latter area is planned for parking lot construction. Construction activities would probably disturb or destroy any subsurface features which might be in that area.

Planned construction activities in the cleared lot west of the BART building would have little impact on site 44HT43. This area is considered to be highly disturbed and to have little or no cultural integrity. This area does not contribute to the significance of Site 44HT43. The planned western addition to the BART building and construction of the Mechanical Building should be considered as having no negative effect.

Site areas not considered sensitive should be preserved, if possible, but could be developed after proper mitigative measures if a plan for data recovery is approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Phase II Testing and Assessment was conducted on an eighteenth century colonial farmstead during the period 18 May to 8 June 1993. This site has been determined to be the house site of a 50-acre farm owned by the Ross family from the late seventeenth century to the first part of the nineteenth century. Testing at the site revealed the archaeological remains of a structure and two post molds and post pits. Diagnostic material directly associated with the remains of a brick "robbed" house foundation dates to the period 1720 to 1745. The posts are associated with a later structure which utilized brick from the house site as fill. Since the site has intact structural materials, features, ceramics, glass, bone and personal items, it represents a unique subsistence farmstead that existed for over 100 years surrounded by large plantation sites. As such, it presents a fairly rare opportunity to study the economics of the early subsistence planter in southeastern Virginia. This site is considered to be significant and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations

The sensitive area of the site containing features and a high density deposit of cultural material is considered a significant cultural resource and is recommended for avoidance (**Figure III-1**). If disturbance of this area of the site by tree cutting and construction activities cannot be avoided, then measures to mitigate the effects of the impact must be taken. This could include data recovery (excavation), but avoidance is the recommended action. The area of the proposed parking lot contains a low density scatter of cultural material that is a peripheral part of 44HT43, but which could contribute to the site significance (**Figure III-1**). This area could contain outbuilding remains, wells, trash pits or paling fences. This area could be developed without a loss of integrity to site 44HT43, but limited data recovery would be recommended to mitigate the adverse impacts. Limited data recovery methods suggested include stripping to determine if subsurface features are present. Such features would be mapped and excavated as part of the mitigative measures. Trees should not be removed until striping is completed. If practical, this area of the site should also be avoided. The open lot west of the BART Building is considered highly disturbed and has no cultural integrity (**Figure III-1**). It is recommended that a finding of no effect be given to this disturbed/low integrity part of the project area. This portion of the site does not contribute to the significance of site 44HT43. It is recommended that construction activities be allowed to proceed in the area of the proposed Mechanical Building and the proposed addition to the BART Building without need for further archeological investigations. This part of the study area is considered too disturbed to possess cultural integrity.

Site areas not considered sensitive should be preserved, if possible, but could be developed after proper mitigative measures if a plan for data recovery is approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

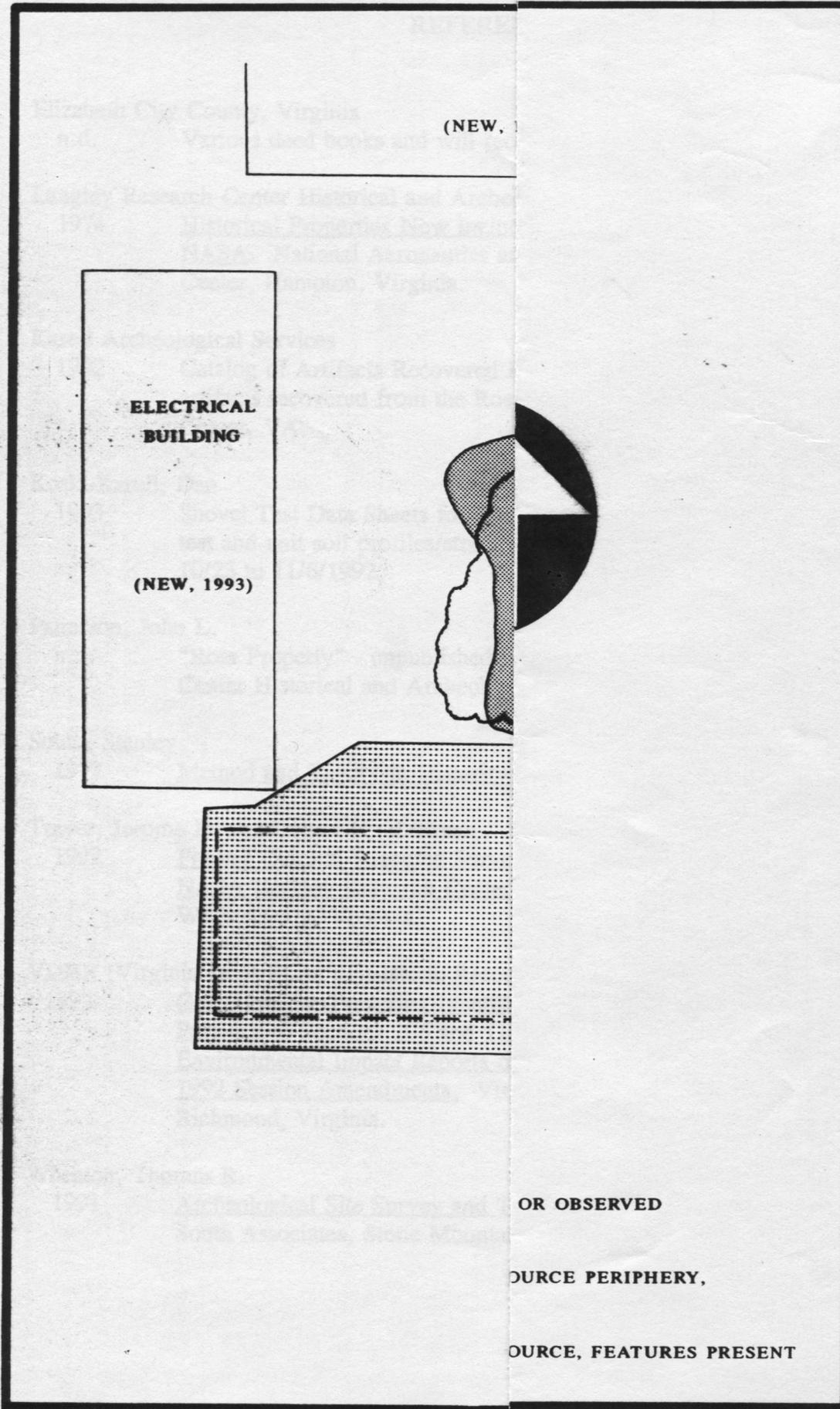


FIGURE III-1
44HT43 SENSITIVITY MAP

MAI PROJECT: V-86
SITE 44HT43 PHASE II
EVALUATION





VAUGHN CEME

DOOLITTLE ROAD

(NEW, 1993)

(NEW, 1993)

ELECTRICAL
BUILDING

(NEW, 1993)

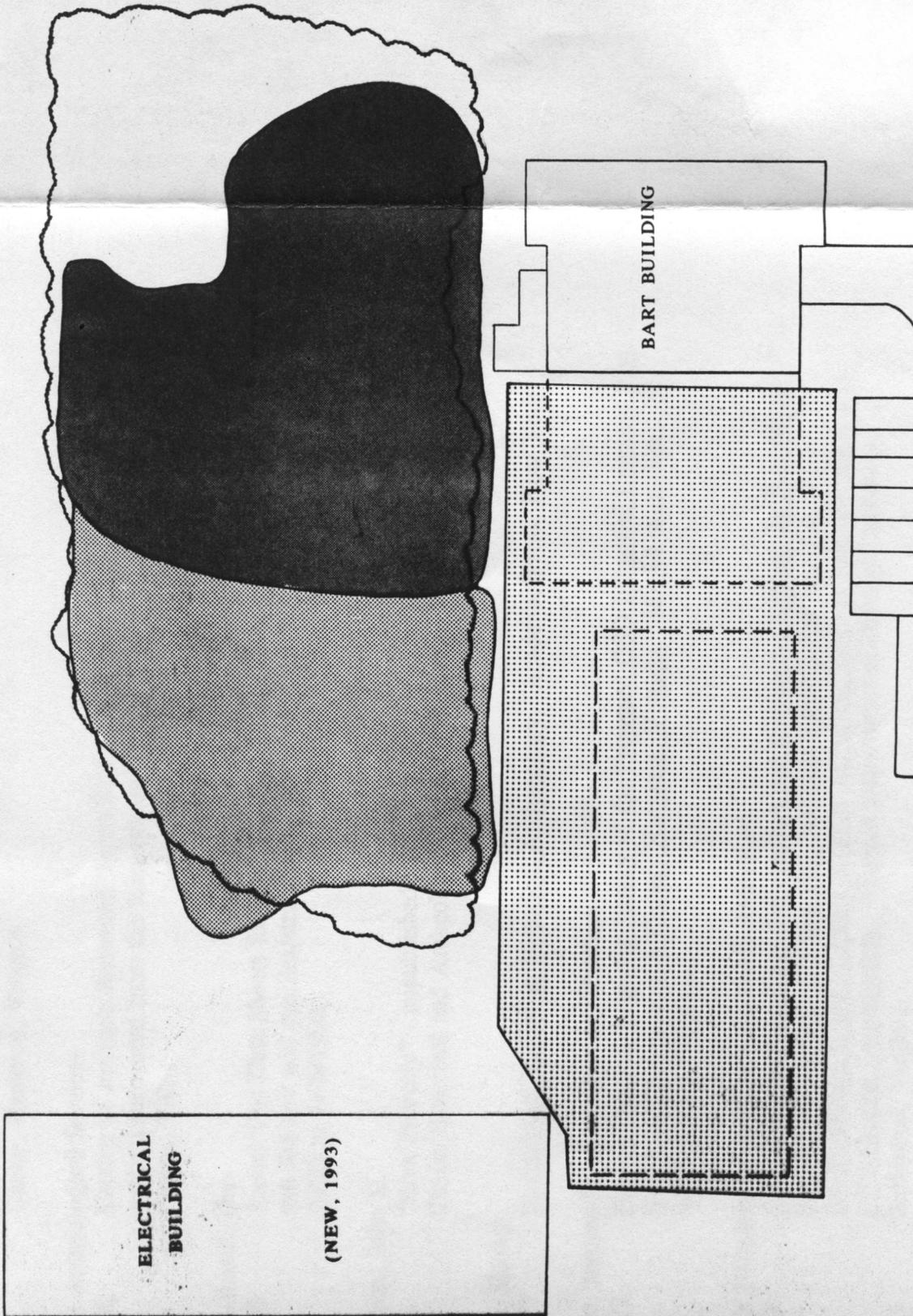
BART BUILDING



LOW INTEGRITY - DISTURBANCE



LOW DENSITY SCATTER - SIGNIFICANT
FEATURES MAY BE PRESENT



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THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

APPENDIX A

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
OSD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, PHASE II TESTING AND ASSESSMENT

SITE: 44HT43

MAAR CODE: V86

RECORDER: J. D. Traver

DATE: 30 June 1993

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|------------------|----------|---|
| ST 77 | 1 | Cobble, quartzite, broken |
| "Disturbed Fill" | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite, with shell mortar attached |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body, gray salt-glaze on interior and exterior, Rhenish, ca. 18th century |
| | 1 | Nail, wire, 3 1/4" long |
| | 1 | Brick bat, reddish brown, machine-made |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 3 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 78 | 1 | Whiteware body fragment |
| 1.0-1.4 ft | 1 | Nail fragment, wrought |
| "Disturbed Fill" | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 80 | 1 | Debitage, quartz |
| 1.4-1.6 ft | 1 | Nail blob |
| "Disturbed Fill" | 2 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 81 | 2 | Brick fragments, burned |
| 0.9-1.5 ft | 5 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| "Disturbed Fill" | | |
| ST 82 | 5 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, handmade |
| 1.3-1.6 ft | | |
| "Disturbed Fill" | | |
| ST 83 | 13 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 84 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartz |
| 0.5-1.0 ft | 1 | Metal blade (hoe fragment) |
| "Buried A" | 7 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, handmade |
| | 1 | Mortar fragment, shell |
| | 16 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 85 | 2 | Nail blobs |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| ST 86 | 1 | Delftware body fragment, buff body, glaze on interior and exterior, ca. 1600-1800 |
| | 1 | Stoneware, body fragment, white body, white salt glaze on interior and exterior, ca. 1720-1780 |
| | 7 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 3 | Mortar fragments |
| | 59 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 87 | 2 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 1 | Shell fragment, oyster |
| ST 90 | 1 | Nail blob |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 93 | 1 | Stoneware body sherd, homogenous tan body, lustrous brown engobe exterior salt glaze (metallic brown color with orange peel texture); engine-turned, band on exterior, Nottingham Stoneware, ca. 1700-1810 |
| | 5 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 3 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 94 | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, white body, white salt glaze on interior and exterior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, ca. 1720-1780 |
| | 1 | Nail fragment, wrought |
| | 1 | Nail blob |
| | 3 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 95 | 1 | Nail fragment, wrought |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 2 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 96 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 3 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 9 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 2 | Shell fragments, oyster |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|---|
| ST 97 | 1 | Nail, wrought |
| | 25 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 3 | Mortar fragments |
| | 3 | Shell, oyster |
| | 38 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 98 | 2 | Fire-cracked rocks, quartz |
| | 16 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 7 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 4 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 2 | Mortar fragments |
| | 6 | Shells, oyster |
| | 63 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 99 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartz |
| | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 2 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 1 | Cobble, flattened (shaped), 6 sides (old street cobble?) stonemason product |
| | 1 | Delftware body fragment, buff body, glaze missing |
| | 1 | Creamware body fragment, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, tankard, gray body, gray interior and exterior with cobalt blue filled in incised checker-board pattern, basal rings, exterior, Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green |
| | 4 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 1 | Brick section, reddish brown with large pebble inclusions, 4 1/4" wide, hand-made |
| | 2 | Brick sections, reddish brown with large pebble inclusions, 2.5" inches thick, hand-made |
| | 1 | Brick bat, reddish brown with large pebble inclusions, 2 1/4" thick, hand-made |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|--------------|----------|---|
| ST 99 cont'd | 1 | Brick bat, reddish brown with shell and pebble inclusions, 2.5" thick, hand-made, glazed |
| | 9 | Brick fragments, reddish brown with shell and pebble inclusions, hand-made, glazed |
| | 122 | Brick fragments and crumbs, reddish brown to reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 1 | Flint spall, dark gray, English |
| | 15 | Mortar fragments |
| | 32 | Shells, oyster |
| | 220 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| | 3 | Bone fragments, mammal |
| | 1 | Tooth, mammal (cow) |
| ST 100 | 3 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 1 | Porcelain base fragment, hard paste, faded overglaze design on interior (burned to grayish green), saucer, Chinese, ca. 1660-1800 |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green |
| | 1 | Brick bat, dark grayish red, large pebble and shell inclusions, 2 5/8" thick, 4" wide, hand-made |
| | 26 | Brick fragments, dark grayish red to reddish brown, hand made |
| | 4 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 9 | Mortar fragments |
| | 5 | Shells, oyster |
| | 44 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 101 | 1 | Debitage, quartzite |
| | 3 | Nail blobs |
| | 3 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 102 | 1 | Coarse earthenware body fragment, reddish buff body, brown interior glaze |
| | 1 | Metal bracket |
| | 11 | Brick fragments, reddish buff to reddish brown, hand made |
| | 2 | Shells, oyster |
| | 7 | Shell fragments, oyster |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|---|
| ST 103 | 1 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 1 | Core, white quartz |
| | 1 | Spike fragment, hand wrought, rosehead |
| | 1 | Nail blob |
| | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 20 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 1 | Bone fragment, mammal |
| | 4 | Shells, oyster |
| | 15 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 104 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 1 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware, brick red body fragment, heavy dark brown glaze interior, Buckley ware, ca 1720-1775 |
| | 3 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 2 | Mortar fragments |
| | 95 | Shells, oyster Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 105 | 2 | Nail blobs |
| ST 106 | 2 | Fire-cracked rocks, quartzite |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green |
| | 6 | Nail blobs |
| | 1 | Brick bat, reddish orange, hand-made, glazed |
| | 24 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 3 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 3 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 107 | 1 | Debitage, quartzite |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, white body, white saltglaze on interior and exterior, White Saltglazed, ca 1720-1780 |
| | 2 | Nail blobs |
| | 18 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 12 | Shell fragments, oyster |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| ST 108 | 3 | Bottle glass fragments, light green |
| | 1 | Nail blob |
| | 20 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 6 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 109 | 1 | Coarse earthenware, body fragment, brick red body with yellow clay inclusions, black interior glaze, plain exterior, Buckley ware, ca. 1720-1775 |
| | 4 | Nail blobs |
| | 5 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 3 | Brick fragments, reddish brown hand-made, glazed |
| | 5 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 110 | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green |
| | 5 | Brick fragments, orange buff, hand-made (mends to 2) |
| ST 111 | 1 | Debitage, quartzite |
| | 1 | Creamware body fragment, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 5 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 3 | Shells, oyster |
| | 20 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 113 | 2 | Brick fragments, grayish red, hand-made |
| | 5 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 114 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 2 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 115 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 1 | End-scraper, large, quartzite |
| | 1 | Nail blob |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 116 | 2 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|------------------|----------|--|
| ST 117 | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body, exterior cobalt blue, Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 7 | Brick fragments, reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 7 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 118 | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made |
| ST 118A | 2 | Fire-cracked rocks, quartzite |
| (At Fea. 4 area) | 1 | Projectile point base, quartzite |
| | 1 | Delftware body fragment, buff body, exterior blue and white decorated glaze, ca 1600-1800 |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green, flat (case bottle) |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe stem, 5/64" diam., ca. 1710-1750 |
| | 3 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 22 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 1 | Brick bat, reddish brown, 4" wide, 2 1/4" thick, large pebble inclusions, hand-made |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 2 | Mortar fragments |
| | 1 | Bone fragment, mammal |
| | 35 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| | 1 | Shell fragment, clam |
| ST 119 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| ST 120 | 2 | Brick flecks, hand-made (not curated) |
| ST 121 | 1 | Creamware body fragment, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 2 | Brick flecks, reddish buff, hand-made |
| ST 122 | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, white body, white salt glaze on interior and exterior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, cup ca. 1720-1780 |
| | 1 | Brick fragment, reddish brown, hand-made |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|--------------|----------|---|
| ST 123 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| | 1 | Flake, jasper |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware, body fragment, brick red body with yellow clay inclusions, black interior glaze, plain exterior, black glazed band at foot, Buckley ware, ca. 1720-1775, probable milkpan |
| | 4 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made |
| | 2 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| ST 124 | 1 | Nail blob |
| Unit #1 | 12 | Fire-cracked rock, quartz |
| 5 X 5 ft | 6 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| 0.0-0.875 ft | 2 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 7 | Debitage, quartzite |
| | 3 | Flakes, secondary, quartzite |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware, base fragment, brick red body with yellow clay inclusions, black interior glaze, plain exterior, Buckley ware, ca. 1720-1775 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware body fragments, brick red body with no visible inclusions, thick dark brown lead glaze on interior and exterior, Black Glazed Redware, ca. 1700-1830 |
| | 1 | Refined earthenware rim, buff body with red streaks, clear lead glaze on interior and exterior, cup, Agataware, ca. 1740-1775 |
| | 2 | Refined earthenware base fragments, mottle brown glaze on exterior and interior, Whieldon Clouded, ca. 1745-1775 |
| | 4 | Creamware body fragments, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 1 | Creamware rim fragment, plate, feather edge pattern, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 5 | Stoneware body fragments, white body, white salt glaze on interior and exterior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, ca. 1720-1780 |

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|------------------------------|----------|--|
| Unit # 1 Cont'd 5 x 5 ft. | 1 | Stoneware rim fragment, plate, white body, white salt glaze on interior and exterior, Barley pattern, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, ca. 1740-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body, gray salt glaze on interior and exterior, cobalt blue design on molded medallion Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body, gray salt glaze on interior and exterior, cobalt blue on exterior banding, Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware handle fragment, gray body, gray salt glaze, Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe stem, 5/64" diam., ca. 1710-1750 |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe stem, 4/64" diam., ca. 1750-1800 |
| | 15 | Bottle glass fragments, dark green |
| | 2 | Bottle glass fragments, light green |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green (burned) |
| | 2 | Bottle glass fragments, clear (old) |
| | 1 | Window glass fragment, green, 1/32" thick, blown, ca. 18th century |
| | 1 | Window glass fragment, green, 2/32" thick, blown, ca. 18th century |
| | 1 | Handle fragment, bone, knife |
| | 1 | Pot fragment, cast iron |
| | 1 | Metal fragment, possible leg to cast iron pot |
| | 1 | Metal bar, wrought, 4 1/4", part of tool |
| | 2 | Metal blade fragments |
| | 2 | Metal blobs |
| | 9 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 5 | Nails, wrought, 2" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought 1 1/2" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, rose-head, 1 3/4" long |
| | 2 | Nails, wrought, 2 1/8" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 2 1/4" long |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|----------------|----------|--|
| Unit #1 Cont'd | 1 | Tack, brass, furniture, round head |
| 5 x 5 Ft. | 383 | Brick fragments, reddish brown to reddish buff, hand-made |
| | 14 | Brick fragments, reddish brown, hand-made, glazed |
| | 1 | Flint, gray, English |
| | 12 | Bone fragments, mammal |
| | 1 | Bone fragment, bird |
| | 167 | Mortar fragments, shell tempered |
| | 43 | Shells, oyster |
| | 470 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| | 1 | Tusk, pig |
| Unit #2 | 40 | Fire-cracked rocks |
| 5 x 5 Ft. | 12 | Debitage, quartzite |
| 0.0-0.8 ft. | 9 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 1 | Primary flake, quartzite |
| | 2 | Flakes, quartz |
| | 1 | Flake, rhyolite |
| | 1 | Flake, chert |
| | 2 | Delftware body fragments, buff body, tin-enameled glaze, blue design on bluish tinted white glaze ca. 1600-1800 |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware base fragment, pinkish buff body, clear, lead-fluxed glaze, bowl, probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware body fragment, orange body, clear, lead-fluxed glaze, (carmel colored), probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 4 | Coarse earthenware, brick red body fragments with yellow streaks of clay, heavy black glaze on interior, Buckley ware, ca 1720-1775 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware, brick red body fragments, heavy black glaze exterior and interior, Buckley ware, ca 1720-1775 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware body fragment, pinkish buff body with grainy appearance, warm carmel brown glaze with darker flecks, Staffordshire Mottled, ca. 1680-1780 |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------|---|
| Unit #2 cont'd 5 x 5 ft. | 1 | Coarse earthenware body fragment, buff body with grainy appearance, brown oxide decoration under a clear lead glaze, combed exterior design, interior and exterior glaze, Staffordshire, ca.1680-1780 |
| | 1 | Refined earthenware body fragment, buff body with red streaks, clear lead glaze on interior and exterior, Agateware, ca. 1740-1775 |
| | 2 | Refined earthenware base fragments, buff body with red streaks, clear lead glaze on exterior, Agateware, ca. 1740-1775 |
| | 7 | Creamware body fragments, ca. 1775-1820 |
| | 1 | Creamware cup rim, exterior molded annular decoration, ca. 1780-1815 |
| | 2 | Stoneware body fragments, tan colored body, lustrous brown engobe under a salt-glaze, with a thin white slip, raised cordons (tankard), Nottingham Stoneware, ca 1700-1810 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body and handle fragment, tan colored body, lustrous brown engobe under a salt-glaze, with a thin white slip, Nottingham Stoneware, ca 1700-1810 |
| | 7 | Stoneware body fragments, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, ca. 1720-1780 |
| | 1 | Stoneware rim fragment, plate, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, Barley pattern, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, ca 1740-1775 |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| Unit #2 cont'd 5 x 5 Ft. | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body, with intricately molded "GR" medallion, cleanly hand painted with cobalt oxide, sharp mold lines, (reign of George I or George II), Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware ca. 1714-1760 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, gray body with cobalt oxide cordon, Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe bowl fragment |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe stem, 5/64" diam., ca. 1710-1750 |
| | 1 | Kaolin pipe stem, 4/64" diam., ca. 1750-1800 |
| | 1 | Bottle glass, clear (old) |
| | 26 | Bottle glass fragments, dark green |
| | 1 | Bottle base, light green, pharmaceutical |
| | 1 | Bottle lip, light green, pharmaceutical |
| | 1 | Bottle fragment, light green |
| | 1 | Metal tool, screwdriver bit |
| | 1 | Metal tool fragment, punch bit |
| | 2 | Metal blade fragments |
| | 1 | Screw, 1 5/8" long |
| | 18 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 3 1/4" long |
| | 2 | Nails, wrought, 2 1/2" long |
| | 5 | Nails, wrought, 2" long |
| | 11 | Nails, wrought, 1 3/4" long |
| | 6 | Nails, wrought, 1 1/2" long |
| | 3 | Nails, rosehead, wrought, 1 1/4" long |
| | 2 | Nails, wrought, 1" long |
| | 1 | Tack, brass, furniture, round head only |
| | 444 | Brick fragments |
| | 125 | Mortar fragments |
| | 30 | Bone fragments, mammal |
| | 118 | Shells, oyster |
| | 587 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| | 2 | Teeth fragments, cow |
| | 2 | Teeth fragments, mammal |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| Unit #3 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock with glaze |
| 5 x 5 ft. | 22 | Fire-cracked rocks |
| 0.0-0.7 ft | 10 | Debitage, quartz |
| | 5 | Debitage, quartzite |
| | 2 | Debitage, jasper |
| | 1 | Secondary flake, quartz |
| | 5 | Secondary flakes, quartzite |
| | 1 | Projectile point base, quartz |
| | 1 | Delftware body fragment, buff body, exterior blue and white decorated tin glaze, ca 1600-1800 |
| | 3 | Coarse earthenware body fragments, orange body, clear, lead flux glaze, probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware body fragments, orange body with shell and hematite inclusions, dark brown lead glaze, probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware rim fragments, orange body, dark brown lead glaze, probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware body fragments, orange body, clear lead flux glaze, interior, plain exterior, probably locally made, post 1720 |
| | 1 | Coarse earthenware body fragment, pinkish buff body, warm carmel brown glaze with darker flecks, Staffordshire Mottled, ca. 1680-1780 |
| | 2 | Coarse earthenware body fragments, buff body, clear lead glaze, Staffordshire yellow lead glazed slipware, ca. 1670-1795 |
| | 2 | Creamware body fragments, ca. 1775-1820 |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-----------------------------|----------|---|
| Unit #3 Cont'd 5 x 5 ft. | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, grainy grey colored body with clear salt exterior glaze and brown interior glaze, Burslem type stoneware, ca. 1700-1725 |
| | 1 | Stoneware body fragment, grayish tan body, white slip with a clear salt glaze (appears carmel colored), probably Nottingham Stoneware, ca. 1700-1810 |
| | 3 | Stoneware body fragments, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, ca 1740-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware rim fragment, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, bowl, ca 1740-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware base fragment, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, tankard, ca 1740-1775 |
| | 1 | Stoneware rim fragment, white body, white salt glaze exterior and interior, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, plate, ca 1740-1775 |
| | 2 | Stoneware body fragments, white body, white interior and exterior, blue incised decoration on exterior, Scratch Blue, ca. 1740-1775 |
| | 2 | Stoneware body fragments, gray body, exterior cobalt blue decoration, Rhenish, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 1 | Porcelain body fragment, hard paste, underglaze blue design on exterior and interior, Chinese, ca. 1660-1840 |
| | 1 | Porcelain body fragment, hard paste, no design, probable Chinese, ca. 1660-1840 |
| | 2 | Kaolin pipe stem fragments |
| | 2 | Kaolin pipe stems, 4/64" diam. ca. 1750-1800 |
| | 10 | Bottle glass, dark green |
| | 4 | Bottle glass, light green |
| | 1 | Bottle glass, clear (old) |
| | 1 | Window glass, aqua, 2/32" thick |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|----------------|----------|--|
| Unit #3 Cont'd | 1 | Window glass, aqua, 1/8" thick |
| 5 x 5 ft | 1 | Hinge fragment, wrought |
| | 13 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 2 | Nails, wrought, 3/4" long |
| | 2 | Nails, wrought, 1" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 1 1/4" long |
| | 4 | Nails, wrought, 1 1/2" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 1 3/4" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 2" long |
| | 1 | Nail, wrought, 2 1/2" long |
| | 512 | Brick fragments, hand made |
| | 28 | Brick fragments, hand made, glazed |
| | 563 | Mortar fragments, shell temper |
| | 7 | Bone fragments, mammal |
| | 80 | Shells, oyster |
| | 523 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| Feature 1 | 24 | Brick fragments |
| Post Mold | 1 | Mortar, shell tempered |
| | 1 | Bone fragment, mammal |
| | 7 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| Feature 1 | 2 | Fire-cracked rocks |
| Post Pit | 144 | Brick fragments, handmade |
| | 11 | Brick fragments, handmade, glazed |
| | 1 | Shell fragment, oyster |
| Feature 2 | 79 | Brick fragments, hand-made (small) |
| Post Mold | | |
| Feature 2 | 1 | Debitage, quartz |
| Post Pit | 46 | Brick fragments, hand-made (large) |
| | 500 | Brick fragments, hand-made (small) |
| | 1 | Burned clay fragment |
| | 4 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| Feature 3 | 1 | Fire-cracked rock, quartzite |
| East 1/2 | 1 | Coarse earthenware body body fragment, pinkish buff body |
| | 1 | Bottle glass fragment, dark green |
| | 1 | Nail fragment, wrought |
| | 28 | Brick fragments, hand-made |
| | 4 | Brick fragments, hand-made, glazed |
| | 25 | Mortar fragments |
| | 1 | Shell fragment, oyster |

Site: 44HT43

| Provenience | Quantity | Description |
|-------------|----------|--|
| Feature 3 | 2 | Fire-cracked rock |
| West 1/2 | 1 | Nail fragment, wrought |
| | 75 | Brick fragments, hand-made |
| | 13 | Brick fragments, hand-made glazed |
| | 78 | Mortar fragments, shell tempered |
| | 5 | Shell fragments, oyster |
| Feature 4 | 3 | Fire-cracked rock |
| | 2 | Delftware body fragments, buff body, blue tinted tin-enamel glaze, ca. 1600-1775 |
| | 8 | Coarse earthenware rim fragments (5 mended), pinkish buff body with hemitate, clear lead glaze (carmel color with brown flecks), milkpan, William Rogers ware (Poor Potter), Yorktown, ca. 1720-1745 |
| | 2 | Bottle glass fragments, dark green |
| | 2 | Nail fragments, wrought |
| | 236 | Brick fragments, hand-made |
| | 16 | Brick fragments, hand-made, glazed |
| | 669 | Mortar fragments, shell tempered |
| | 1 | Bone fragment, mammal |
| | 3 | Shells, oyster |
| | 80 | Shell fragments, oyster |

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE NAMES ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. THE NAMES ARE: JOHN A. BROWN, JAMES C. DAVIS, ROBERT E. FOSTER, GEORGE H. GARDNER, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, CHARLES K. JONES, EDWARD M. KELLY, FRANK N. LEWIS, ALBERT O. MASON, HENRY P. NICHOLS, THOMAS Q. OLIVER, SAMUEL R. PEARSON, AUGUST S. REED, JACOB T. SMITH, BENJAMIN U. TAYLOR, ISAAC V. WALKER, ANDREW X. YOUNG, AND JOHN Z. ZIMMERMAN.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the year 1900. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: John A. Brown, James C. Davis, Robert E. Foster, George H. Gardner, William L. Harris, Charles K. Jones, Edward M. Kelly, Frank N. Lewis, Albert O. Mason, Henry P. Nichols, Thomas Q. Oliver, Samuel R. Pearson, August S. Reed, Jacob T. Smith, Benjamin U. Taylor, Isaac V. Walker, Andrew X. Young, and John Z. Zimmerman.

APPENDIX B

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE NAMES ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. THE NAMES ARE: JOHN A. BROWN, JAMES C. DAVIS, ROBERT E. FOSTER, GEORGE H. GARDNER, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, CHARLES K. JONES, EDWARD M. KELLY, FRANK N. LEWIS, ALBERT O. MASON, HENRY P. NICHOLS, THOMAS Q. OLIVER, SAMUEL R. PEARSON, AUGUST S. REED, JACOB T. SMITH, BENJAMIN U. TAYLOR, ISAAC V. WALKER, ANDREW X. YOUNG, AND JOHN Z. ZIMMERMAN.

ROSS PROPERTY

The Ross property of nominally 50 acres was first patented in 1695 by Dictoris Christmas. It is unlikely that he lived on the property since he owned other larger estates in Elizabeth City and York counties. It is not known who acquired the property from Christmas or when it was first owned by the Ross family, but the earliest surviving records for Elizabeth City County indicate that a Ross family may have been living there in or before the 1690's. Hugh Rosse witnessed the will¹ of Thomas Wythe II in 1694, and in 1696 Hugh Ross was one of the appraisers of the estate of Joseph Cheely, deceased.² Other appraisers were Robert Croke (master of the Syms Free School), Augustine Moore, and William Mallory, all of whom lived near the Ross property.

When Margaret Priest made her will³ in 1719, she was the widow of James Priest who died about 1713⁴. In addition to children by Priest, she named sons Hugh, William and Frances Ross, as well as a granddaughter Ann Ross. Francis Mallory was surety for her son Hugh as executor and the estate was appraised by Simon Hollier, Edward Tabb and Anthony Armistead, Jr. James Priest, but no Ross, had paid taxes in 1704 on 50 acres in Elizabeth City County⁵. Thus it is plausible to assume that James Priest lived on the Ross property after he married the widow, Margaret Ross, ^{in 1702,} but the estate reverted to the Ross family after his death.

When Francis Ross (probably the one mentioned above) died about 1731, his wife Elizabeth was granted administration of his estate and Francis Mallory was surety⁶. When Elizabeth Ross made her will⁷ in 1756, she left a £166 legacy from her uncle John Mallory of London to her son-in-law Anthony Hawkins. He was to give £30 of it to Elizabeth's grandson Mallory Ross when the latter reached age 21. The father of Mallory Ross was not mentioned, and may have been dead at that time. Augustine Moore, Johnson Mallory, John Tabb and John Parsons were ordered to appraise the estate⁸.

This limited data from the surviving county records tend to indicate that the above mentioned Mallory Ross was the one who paid taxes on 50 acres of land in Elizabeth County from 1782 through 1784. Except for 1704, 1782 is the earliest year for which land tax records have survived for Elizabeth City County. No tax records survived for 1785

and 1786, but from 1787 through 1793 Martha Ross paid taxes on 17 acres (her widow's one-third part?) and Francis Ross (probably her son) paid taxes on 33 acres. The will⁹ of Martha Ross^{was} recorded in 1794, and Francis Ross paid taxes on 50 acres from 1794 through 1804.

The subject Ross property was first identified in surviving records when Francis Ross deeded¹⁰, in April of 1805, to his daughter Jane Ross "- - - twenty five acres of Land including the Land whereon the house now is, lying and being in the County of Eliza. City, and bounded on the south by the Land of Holden Hudgins formerly Wythes. On the North and West by the school land, and on the East by the Land of the said Francis Ross - - -". This was the western half of the 50-acre estate. Apparently Francis Ross first married Jane Stores¹¹ and Jane Ross was their daughter. When he made his will¹² in September of 1805, he lent his second wife Mary "- - - the Twenty five acres of Land whereon I now live during her life for the support of my two last children Mallory Ross and Ann Ross untill they arrive to the age of Twenty one years, and after my wife dec'd It is my will and desire that all my Land should be equally divided between my daughter Jane Ross and my son Mallory Ross - - -". The will also stated that "- - - it is my will and desire that my Brother Cheely Ross pay one half of the mortgage for his part of the land that is between Mr Miles King and myself." In 1791, a Francis Ross had mortgaged¹³ 50 acres on Back River "whereon I now live" to Miles King.

No additional records have been found that show a transfer of the Ross property. For some reason, from 1809 through 1815, Francis Ross, Jr.¹⁴ paid taxes on 25 acres and Cheely Ross on 25 acres. From 1816 through 1818, 50 acres was listed in the tax records as the Ross estate. More information is needed to clarify the history of ownership.

James M. Vaughan must have acquired the subject property around 1819 since in 1820 the boundary was not precessioned between "Symms free school and Francis Ross - no lines as the land belongs to J. M. Vaughan". Vaughan had probably acquired the school land from Houlder Hudgins, or his estate, by this time and had combined the properties. (Houlder Hudgins bought the school land in 1809, and he died in 1815.)

John L. Patterson

FOOTNOTES

1. Elizabeth City County Deeds, Wills, etc. 168?-1699, page 163. The exact spelling of names in this period of time has little significance. Ross could be spelled Rosse just as Wythe was sometimes spelled Wyth or With.

2. Ibid page 222. Since Cheeley (Cheely, Chealy) was later used as a boys given name in the Ross family, Hugh Ross' mother may have been a Cheeley.

3. Ibid 1715-1721, page 181.

4. Ibid 1723-1729. Priest's will was mentioned in a lawsuit.

5. English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records - A True & Perfect Rent Roll of the Land in Elizabeth City County for the Year 1704.

6. Elizabeth City County Order Book 1731-1747, page 1.

7. Elizabeth City County Wills 1701-1859, page 96. It can be inferred from the "Mallory Family of Virginia - - " that Elizabeth Ross' father was William Mallory, a first cousin of the William Mallory who married Ann Wythe.

8. Elizabeth City County Order Book 1755-1760, page 85.

9. Elizabeth City County Deeds, Wills, etc. Book 34, page 155. Martha Ross did not name a son Francis in her will, but her son Johnson's will (Book 34, page 222) did mention a brother Frank. Apparently this was a nickname for Francis.

10. Ibid Book 12, page 423.

11. Ibid Book 34, pages 119, 141, and 392.

12. Ibid Book 12, page 552.

13. Ibid Book 34, page 46.

14. This Francis Ross, Jr. has not been identified. Another Francis Ross, Jr. died early in 1805 just before Jane Ross was deeded half of the subject property, and Jane's father did not mention a son Francis when he made his will in the following September. It was not unusual for nephews to be called Junior, and the Francis, Jr. in question could have been the son of Cheely or his brother Thomas. To add to the confusion of land ownership, the Francis Ross, Jr. who died in 1805 willed 50 acres of land he bought from Miles King (and the house he built on it) to his intended wife Elizabeth Palmer.

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER ON NOVEMBER 1962.

Nov 1962

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER ON NOVEMBER 1962.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER ON NOVEMBER 1962.

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER ON NOVEMBER 1962.

DESCRIPTION

- 1. Dark green bottle glass fragment.
- 2. Glass shell fragment.
- 3. Possible unfinished porcelain projectile.
- 4. Flint, quartz.

- 1. Dark green bottle glass fragment.
- 2. Shell fragment.
- 3. Water shell.
- 4. Water shell fragment.
- 5. Similar fragments.

- 1. Dark green bottle glass fragment.
- 2. Glass fragments.

- 1. Flat button glass.
- 2. The cylindrical shell with traces of red glass.
- 3. Iron nail fragment.
- 4. Brick fragments.
- 5. Water shell fragments.

- 1. Flat button, center.
- 2. Decorated shellware sherd.
- 3. Shards with brown glass.
- 4. Dark green bottle glass fragments.
- 5. Clear bottle glass fragment.
- 6. Flaked brick fragments.
- 7. Brick fragment.
- 8. Iron nail fragments.
- 9. Water iron fragments.
- 10. Water shell.
- 11. Water shell.

APPENDIX C

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES TAKEN AT THE SITE OF THE DISASTER ON NOVEMBER 1962.

RO99 SITE (44 HT ⁴³ 83) at NASA Langley Research Center, VA

CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM STP's

The following catalog lists the artifacts recovered during the STP excavations. A map illustrating their distribution is enclosed.

| STP # | AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-------------------------|---|
| 49 | 1 | Dark green bottle glass fragment. |
| | 1 | Oyster shell fragment. |
| | 1 | Possible unfinished prehistoric projectile point, quartz. |
| 50 | 1 | Dark green bottle glass fragment. |
| | 4 | Brick fragments. |
| | 3 | Oyster shells. |
| | 2 | Oyster shell fragments. |
| | 1 | Cinder fragment. |
| 50.5 | 1 | Dark green bottle glass fragment. |
| | 2 | Brick fragments. |
| 51 | 1 | Flat button, brass. |
| | 1 | Red earthenware sherd with trace of tan glaze. |
| | 1 | Iron nail fragment. |
| | 23 | Brick fragments. |
| | 18 | Oyster shell fragments. |
| 52 | 1 | Flat button, pewter. |
| | ① | Decorated delftware sherd. |
| | 1 | Redware sherd with brown glaze. |
| | 2 | Dark green bottle glass fragments. |
| | 1 | Clear bottle glass fragment. |
| | 6 | Glazed brick fragments. |
| | 62 | Brick fragments. |
| | 2 | Iron nails. |
| | 3 | Iron nail fragments. |
| | 3 | Rusted iron fragments. |
| | 4 | Oyster shells |
| 29 | Oyster shell fragments. | |

- 52.5 2 Creamware body sherds.
 1 Redware sherd with trace of brown glaze.
 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
 2 Glazed brick fragments.
 27 Brick fragments.
 1 Iron nail fragment.
 2 Oyster shells.
 14 Oyster shell fragments.
 1 Cinder fragment.
- 53 1 Glazed brick fragment.
 6 Brick fragments.
- 54 2 Dark green bottle glass fragments.
 1 Clear bottle glass fragment.
 6 Brick fragments.
 1 Iron nail fragment.
 2 Oyster shell fragments.
- 55 1 Brick fragment.
- 56 2 Brick fragments.
 1 Iron nail fragment.
 1 Fragment of shattered quartz.
- 57 2 Brick fragments.
 1 Iron nail fragment (broken into two pieces).
- 58 1 Brick fragment.
 1 Oyster shell fragment.
- 59 3 Brick fragments.
- 60 1 Metal fragment, melted and bent, poss. tin.
 1 Brick fragments.
 1 Cinder fragment.
 1 Fragment of shattered quartz, poss. cultural.
- 61 1 Rusted iron fragment.
 1 Brick fragment.
- 62 43 Brick fragments. OLD
 3 Rusted iron fragments.

- 1 Brick fragment.
1 Fragment of rust conglomerate.
- 64.5 3 Brick fragments.
2 Iron fragments.
- 65 1 Redware sherd with trace of glaze.
1 Brick fragment.
1 Iron nail fragment.
- 66 1 Redware sherd with traces of black glaze.
24 Brick fragments.
1 Fragmt. of shattered quartz, possibly cultural.
- 67 1 Iron ring, plumbing fitting.
1 Brick fragment.
- 68 1 Brick fragment.
- 69 7 Brick fragments.
1 Oyster shell fragment.
- 70 1 Creamware body sherd.
8 Brick fragments.
1 Possible cortical flake, jasper.
- 71 4 Brick fragments.
1 Coal fragment.
- 72 9 Brick fragments. OLD
1 Rusted iron fragment.
1 Charcoal fragment.
- 73 3 Brick fragments.
3 Oyster shell fragments.
- 74 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, modern vintage.
1 Coal fragment.
1 Rusted iron fragment.
- 75 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, modern vintage.
1 Brick fragment.
1 Oyster shell fragment.

| | | | |
|------|---|---|------|
| 32.5 | 2 | Cresware body sherd. | |
| | 1 | Whiteware plain body sherd. | |
| 76 | 1 | Oyster shell fragments. | 54.5 |
| | 2 | Iron shovel blade, 20th century. | |
| | 1 | Iron rod fragment, 20th century. | |
| | 1 | Redware sherd with trace of glass. | 55 |
| | 1 | Brick fragment. | |
| 52 | 1 | Iron nail fragment, 19th century. | |
| | 2 | Redware sherd with traces of black glass. | 56 |
| 45 | 2 | Brick fragments, 19th century. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of whiteware plain body sherd. | |
| | 4 | Shards of brick. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of iron nail. | |
| | 2 | Iron ring, 19th century. | 57 |
| | 1 | Brick fragment. | |
| 58 | 1 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 2 | Fragment of brick. | 58 |
| | 1 | Iron nail. | |
| | 1 | Oyster shell fragment. | 59 |
| 75 | 2 | Cresware body sherd. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of iron nail. | |
| | 1 | Possible cortical flake, 19th century. | 60 |
| 82 | 1 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 1 | Brick fragment. | |
| | 1 | Coal fragment. | 61 |
| 72 | 2 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 1 | Brick fragment. | |
| | 1 | Rusted iron fragment. | 62 |
| 88 | 1 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of brick. | 63 |
| | 2 | Oyster shell fragments. | |
| 16 | 1 | Fragment of iron nail. | |
| | 1 | Clear bottle glass fragment. | 64 |
| | 1 | Coal fragment. | |
| | 1 | Rusted iron fragment. | |
| 2 | 2 | Fragment of brick. | |
| | 1 | Fragment of iron nail. | |
| | 1 | Clear bottle glass fragment. | 65 |
| | 1 | Brick fragment. | |
| | 1 | Oyster shell fragment. | |



KARELL ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES

POST OFFICE BOX 342
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

Daniel Koski-Karell
President

Telephone: (703) 524-3749

FAX Number: (703) 243-1492

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: DR. FRANK FARMER

FROM: Dan Koski-Karell

DATE: 3 June 93

We are beginning to send 23 pages (including cover memo).

Area or Site: NASA - LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: Test Pit 23NSurficial Inspection: 5' x 5' ;Date: 11-4-92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Profile

North wall 3cm HUMUS
12cm Gray Brown silty loam
15cm TAN silt

West wall 3cm HUMUS
12cm Gray Brown silty loam
14cm TAN silt

South wall 8cm HUMUS
9cm Gray Brown silty loam
11cm TAN silt

East wall 3cm HUMUS
16cm Gray Brown silty loam
18 TAN silt

Area or Site: NASA - LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: Test Pit 23SSurficial Inspection: 5' x 5'Date: 11-4-92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Profile

North wall 3cm HUMUS
13 Gray Brown silty loam
14 TAN silt

West wall 3cm HUMUS
18cm Gray Brown silty loam
19cm TAN silt

South wall 3cm HUMUS
10 Gray Brown silty loam
18 TAN silt

East wall 3cm HUMUS
9cm Gray Brown silty loam
13cm TAN silt

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

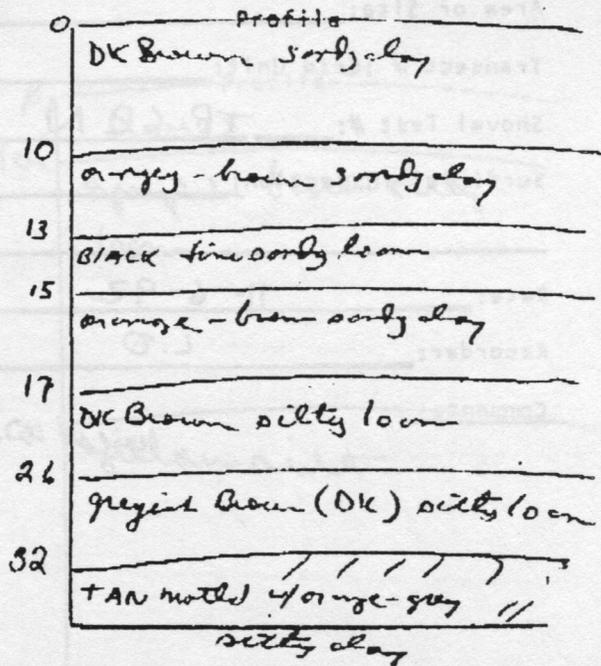
Shovel Test #: T.P 25 N

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11/6/92

Recorder: L.O

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

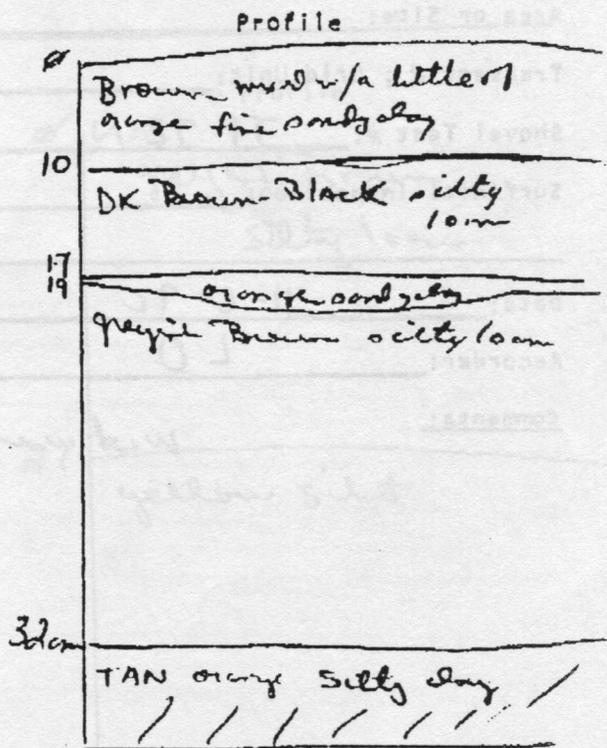
Shovel Test #: 71 N

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11/6/92

Recorder: L.O

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

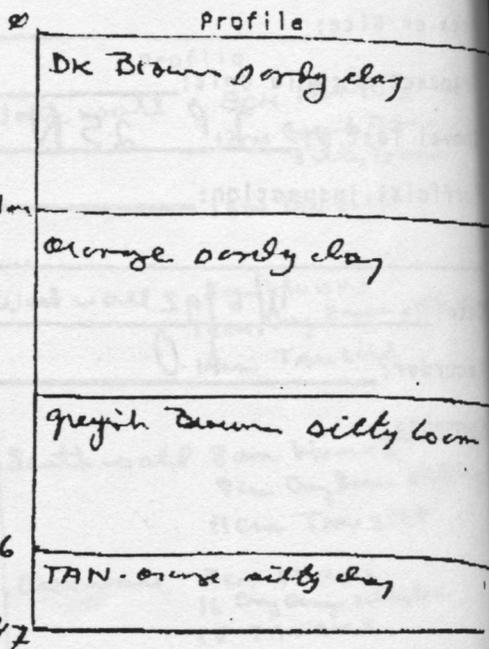
Shovel Test #: TP 62 N

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11-6-92

Recorder: L.O

Comments: west wall



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

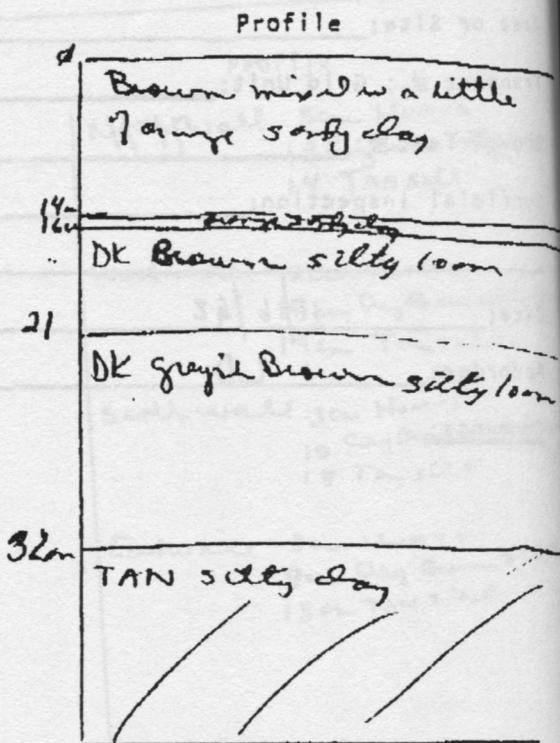
Shovel Test #: TP 72 N

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11-6-92

Recorder: LO

Comments: west wall



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 54

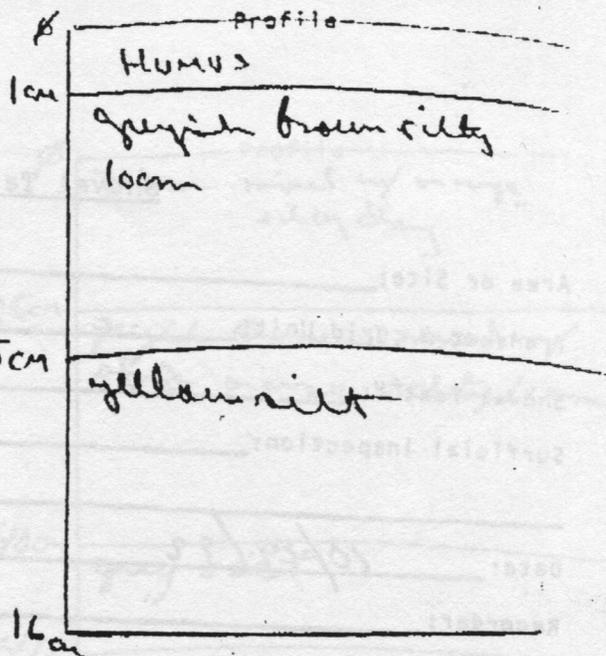
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10-23-92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

of ass, iron, poss. projectile point
bit, shell



Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: ~~52A~~ 52.5

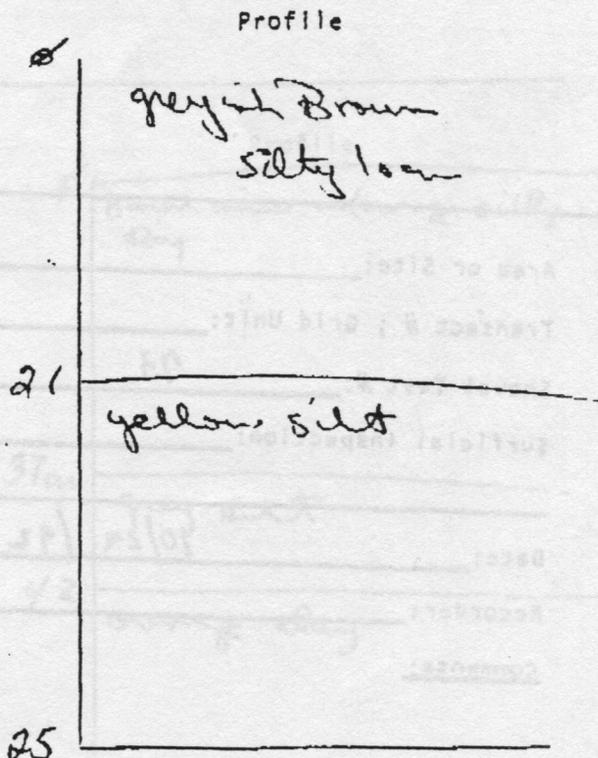
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

of ass, shell, white, bit, iron
nails.



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

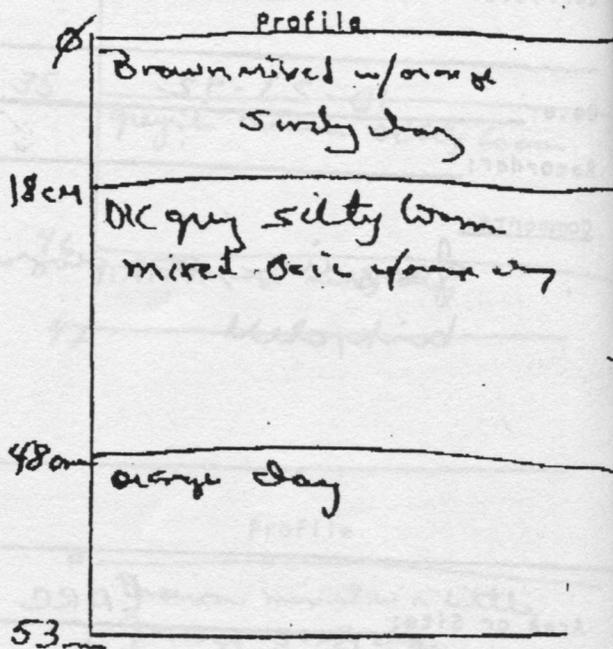
Shovel Test #: 67

Surficial Inspection: i

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

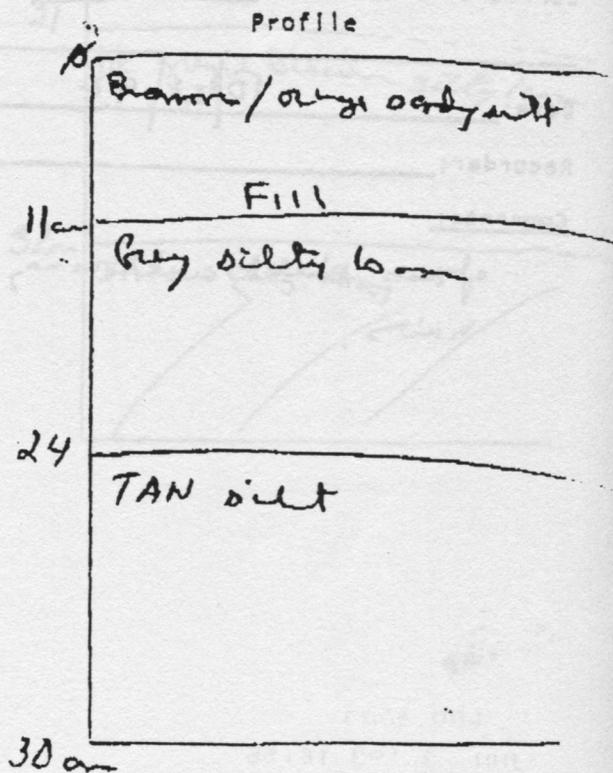
Shovel Test #: 73

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

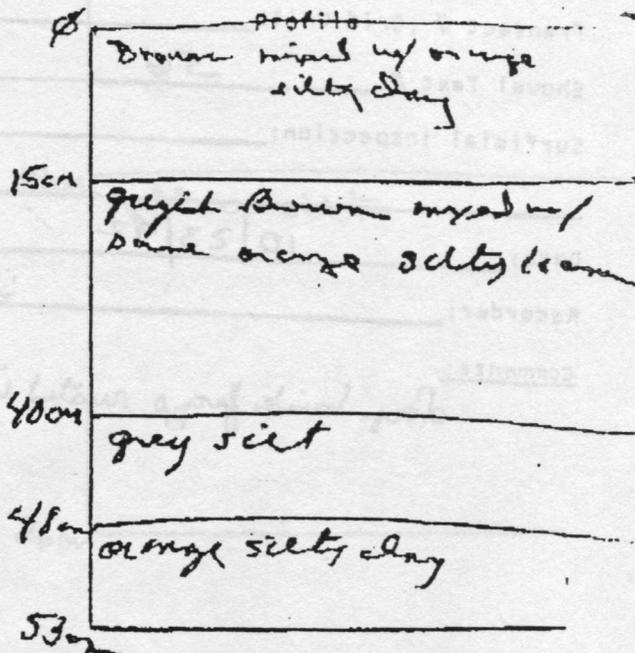
Shovel Test #: 60

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Area or Site: NASA LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 66

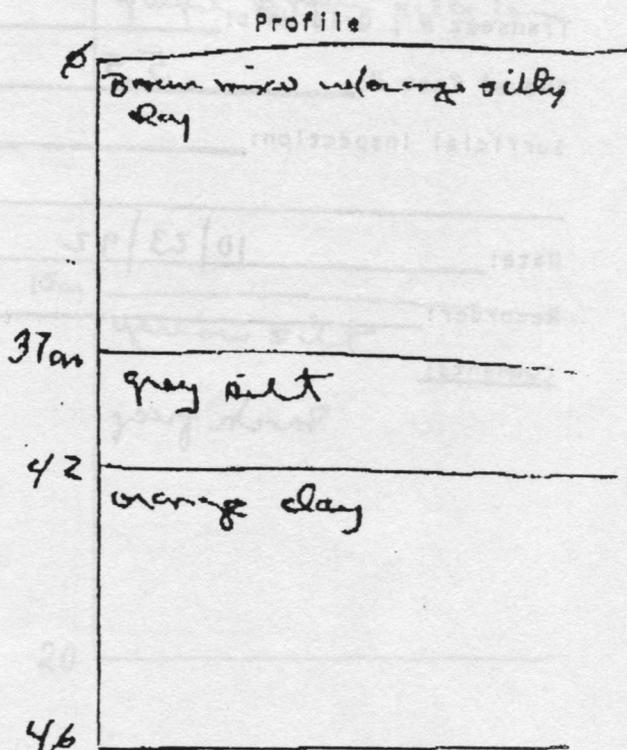
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____

Black frag at 26cm.



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

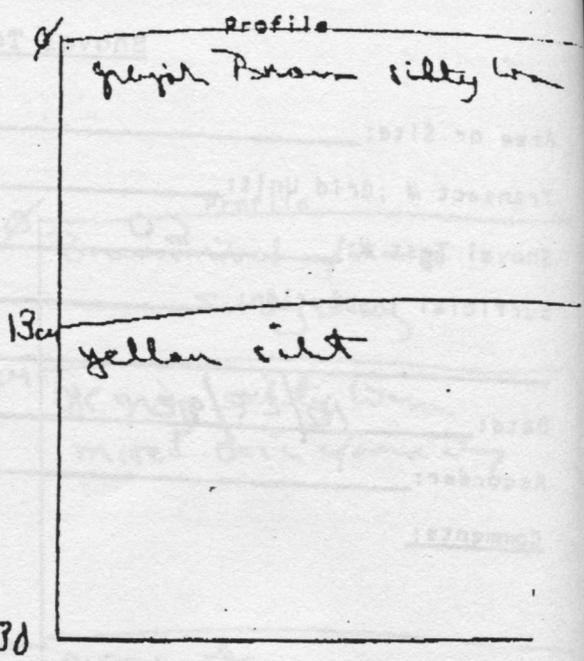
Shovel Test #: 56

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: large brick frags, rusted iron frags



Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

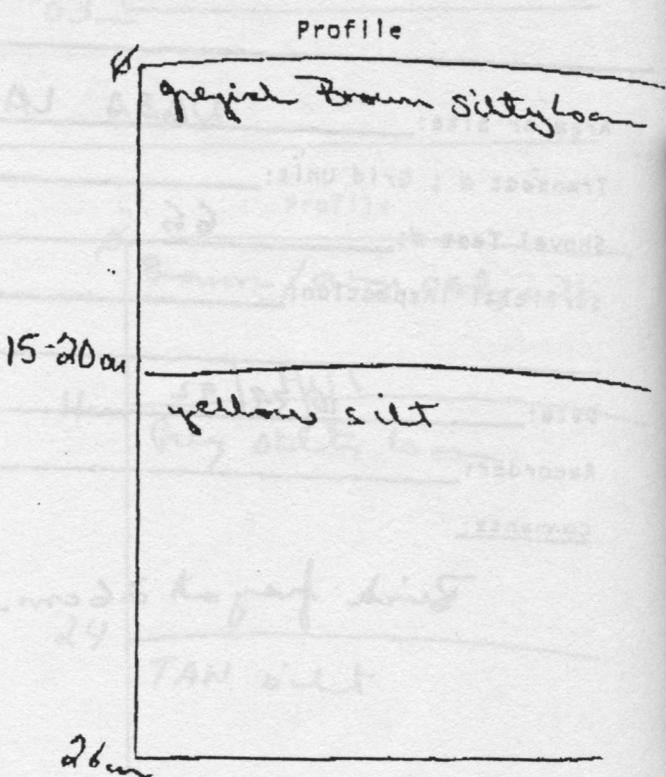
Shovel Test #: 55

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: brick frags



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: NASA LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 58

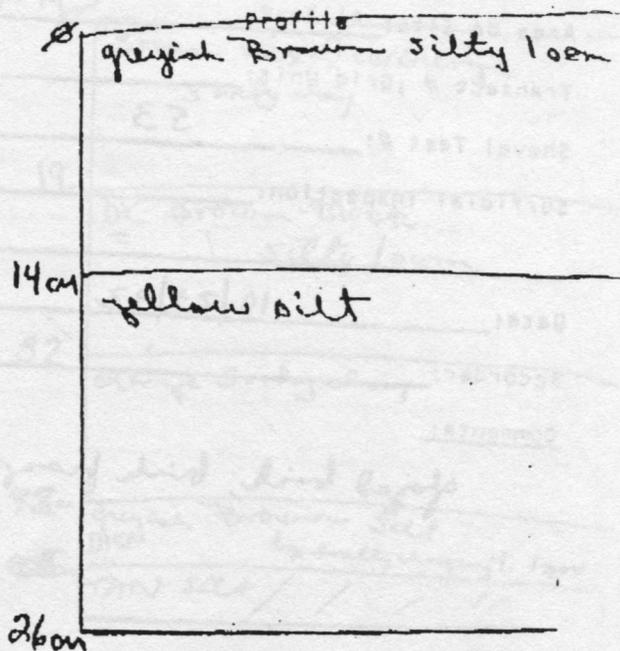
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

brick frag.



Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 57

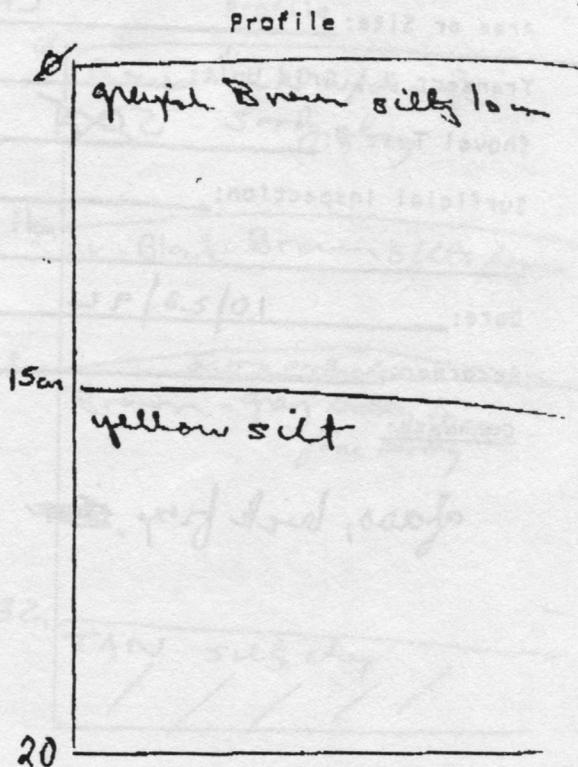
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

nail frag, brick frags.



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

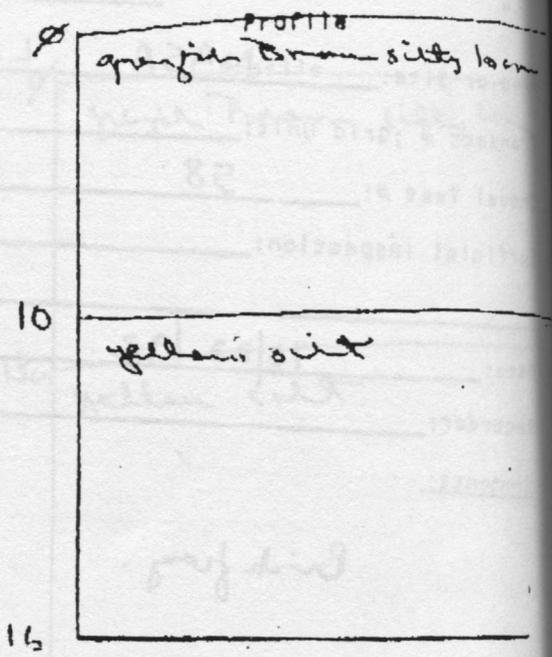
Shovel Test #: 53

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: grayed brick, brick frags, iron frags



Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

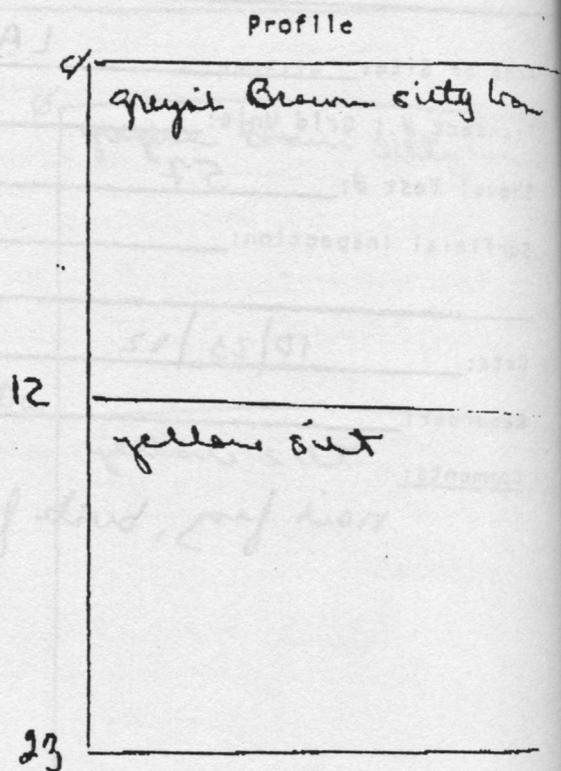
Shovel Test #: ~~50A~~ 50.5

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/22/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: glass, brick frags, ~~iron~~



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: NASA - LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: T.P 63N

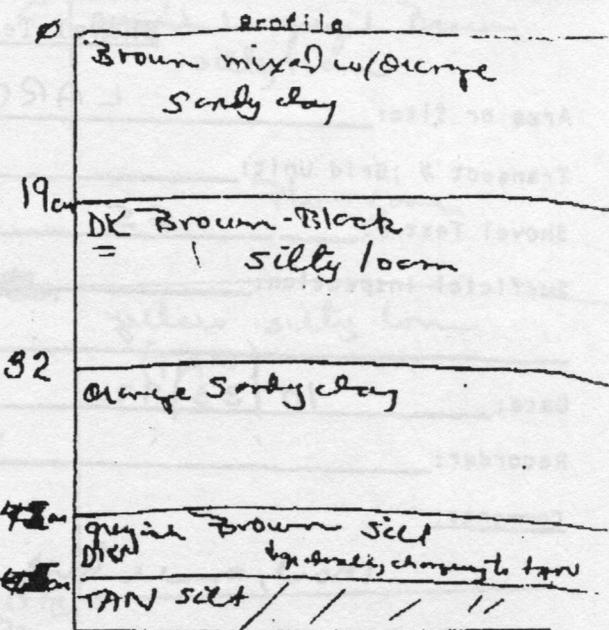
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11-5-92

Recorder: L.O.

Comments:

Profile for West Wall
height 5'
depth 45cm
at mid point



Area or Site: NASA - LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: TP 61N

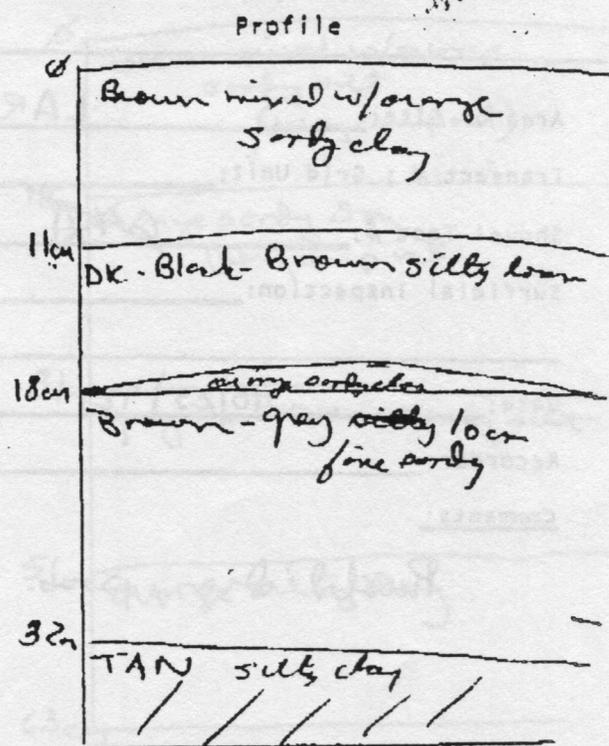
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 11-6-92

Recorder: L.O.

Comments:

West wall



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 65

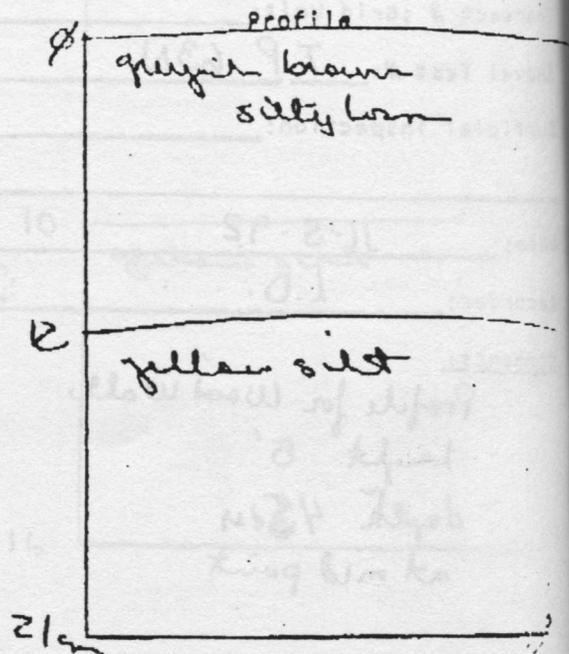
Surficial Inspection: i

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

1 nail, small brick frags



Area or Site: LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: ~~64.5~~ 64.5

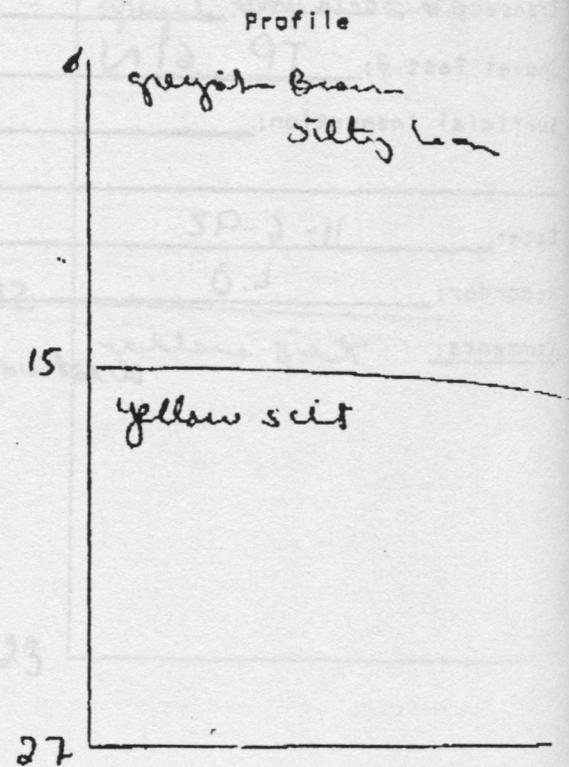
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Rusted iron, poss. brick frags



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: NASA LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 2359

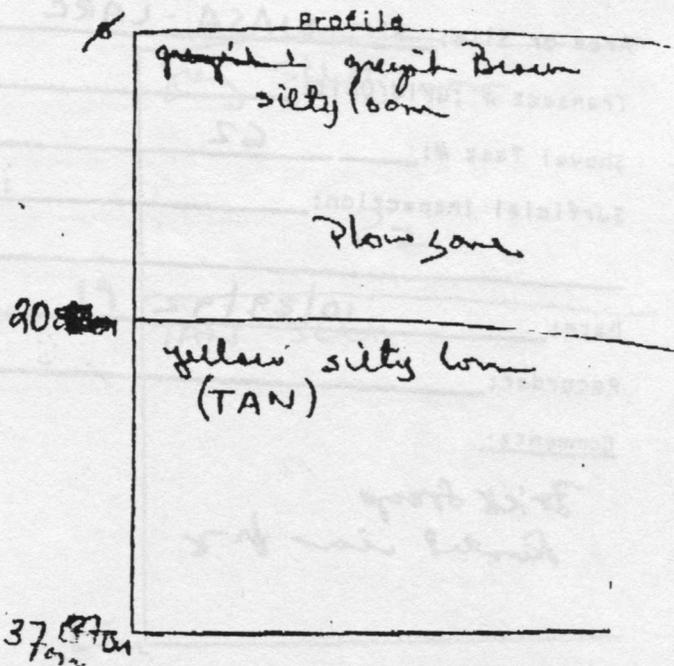
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/23-92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Brick fragment



Area or Site: NASA

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 58 63

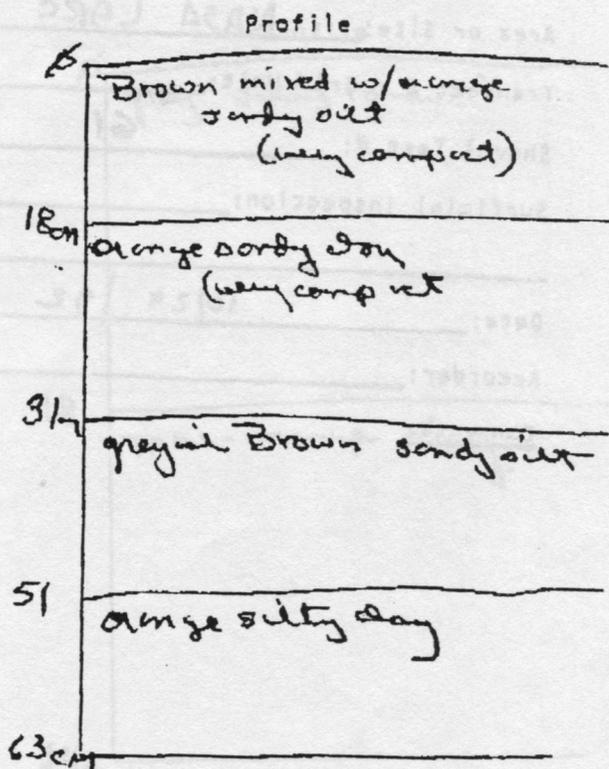
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10-23-92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

1 Brick frag (small)



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: NASA - LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 62

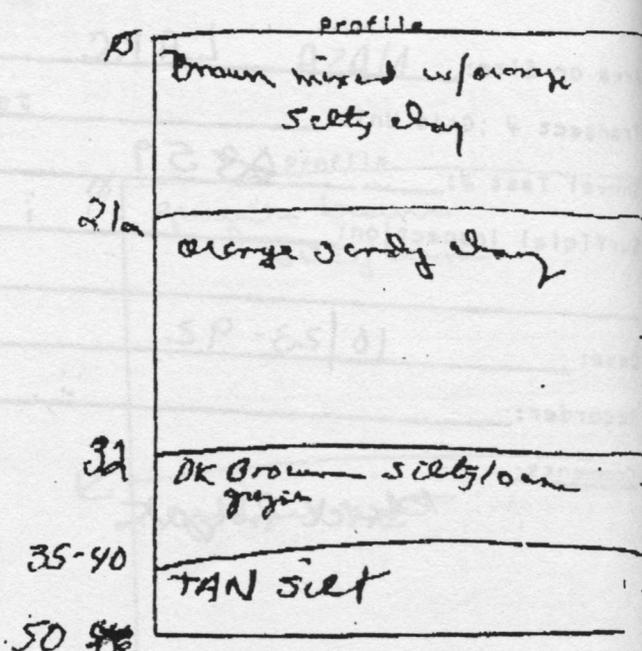
Surficial Inspection: i

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Brick Group
Rusted iron pipe



Area or Site: NASA LARC

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

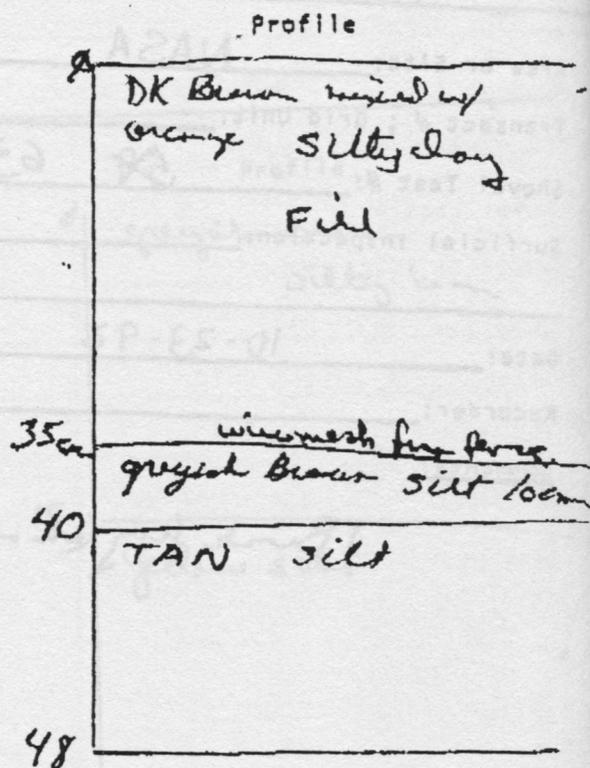
Shovel Test #: 61

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

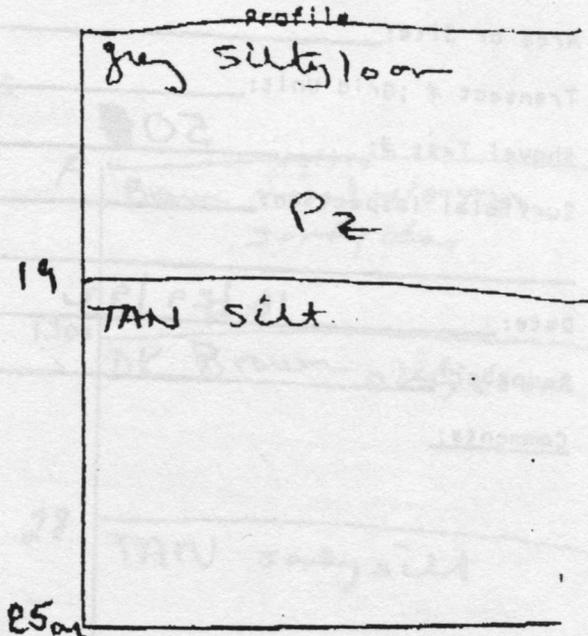
Shovel Test #: 68

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/72

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

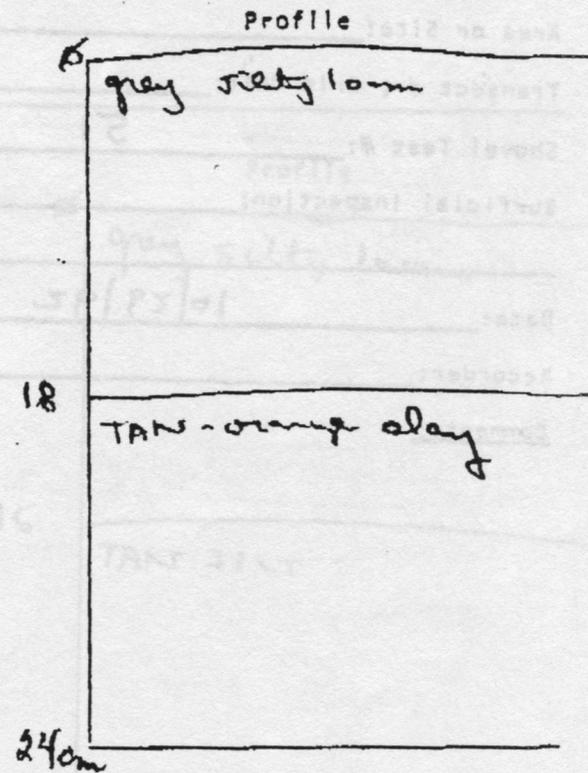
Shovel Test #: 49

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/72

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

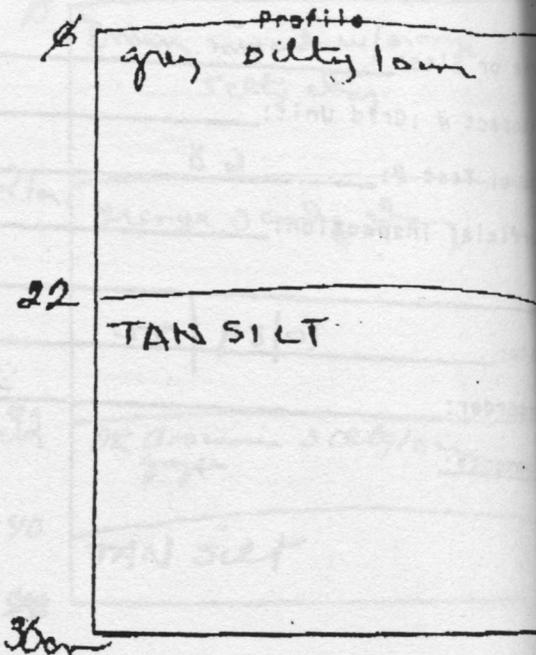
Shovel Test #: 50

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

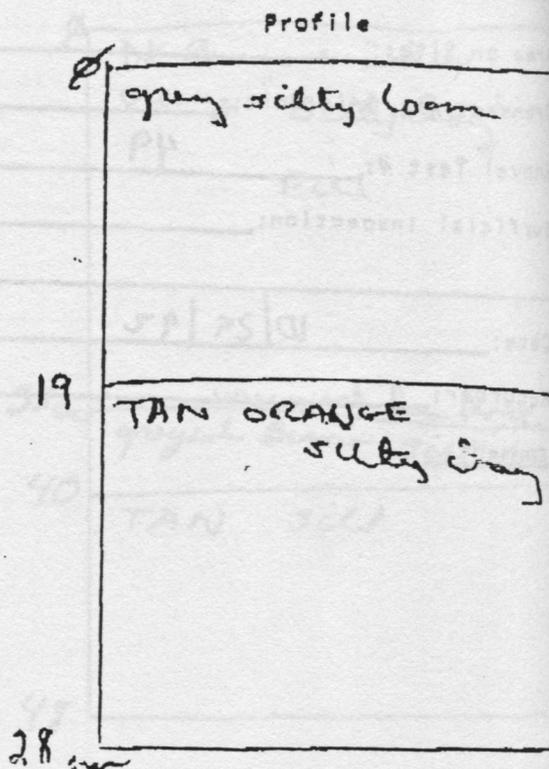
Shovel Test #: 51

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

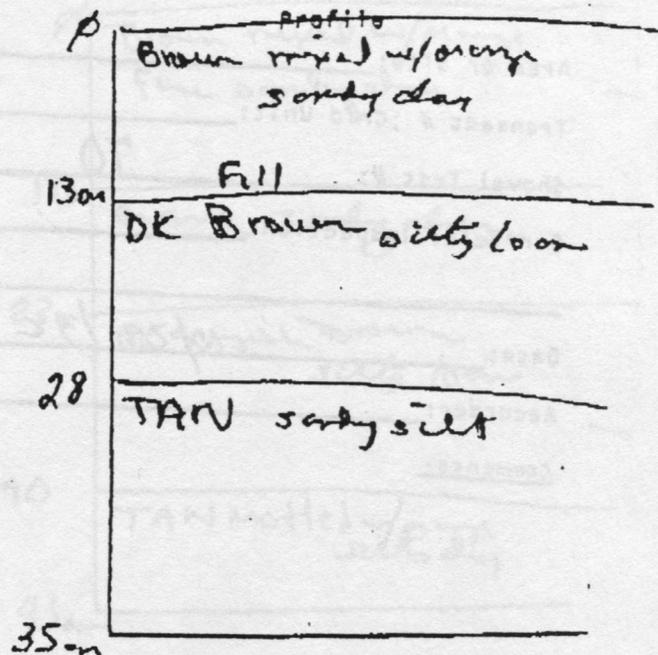
Shovel Test #: 75

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

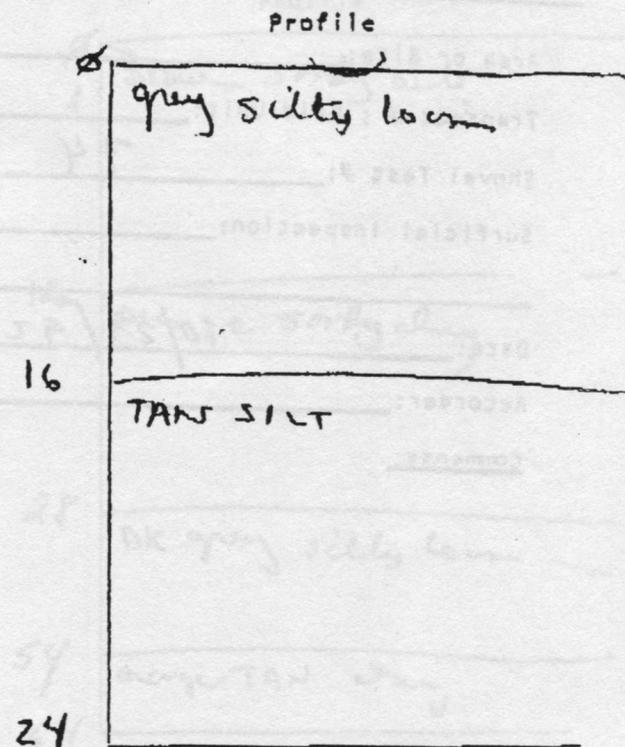
Shovel Test #: 69

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

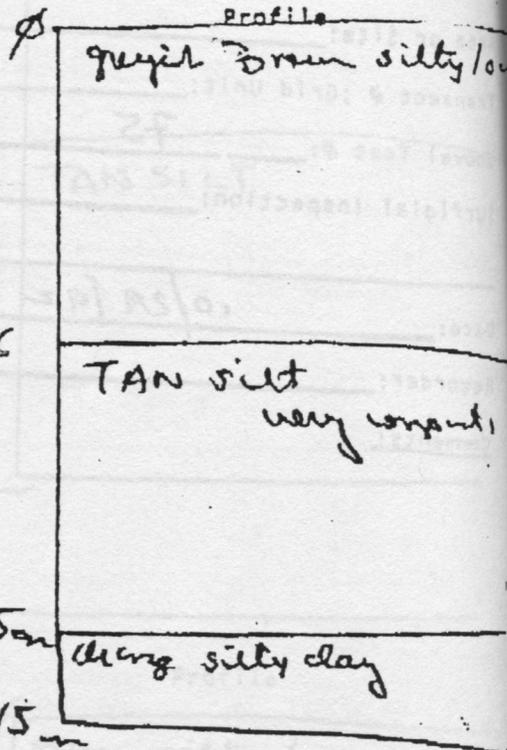
Shovel Test #: 70

Surficial Inspection: 1

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

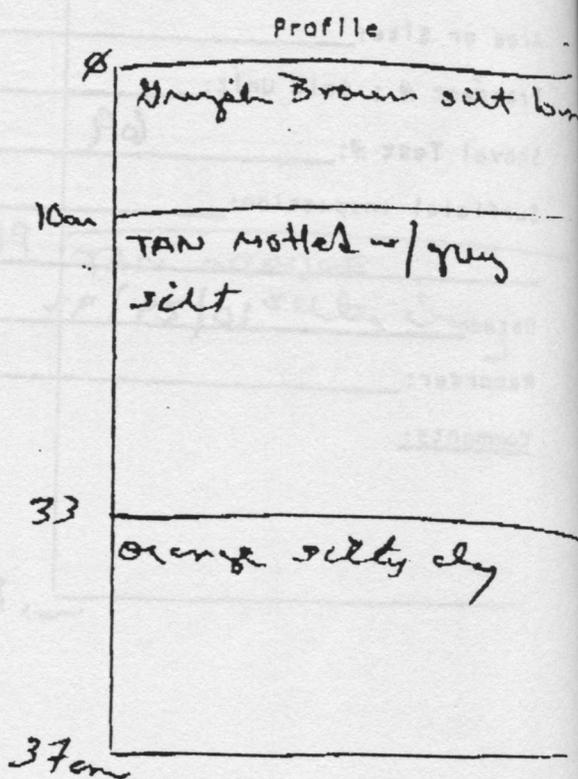
Shovel Test #: 74

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments:



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

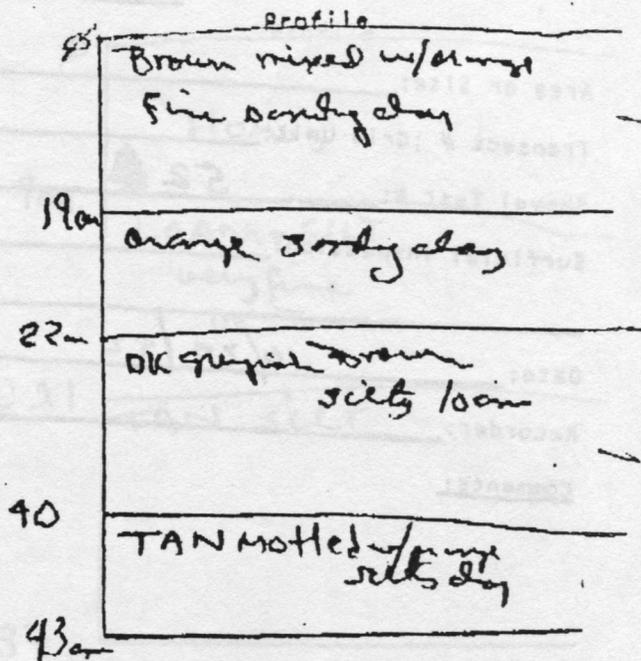
Shovel Test #: 72

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/27/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: 177

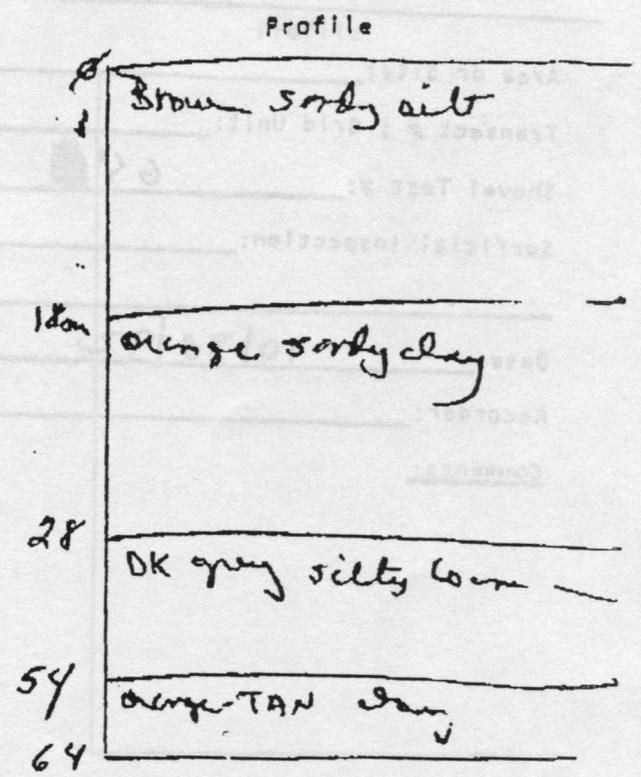
Shovel Test #: 71

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____



Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 52

Surficial Inspection: 1

Date: 10/27/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____

Profile

Grey silty loam

25

TAN SILT

34

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 64

Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: 10/30/92

Recorder: _____

Comments: _____

Profile

greyish Brown silty loam

12

TAN SILT

21

Shovel Test Data Sheet

Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: 76

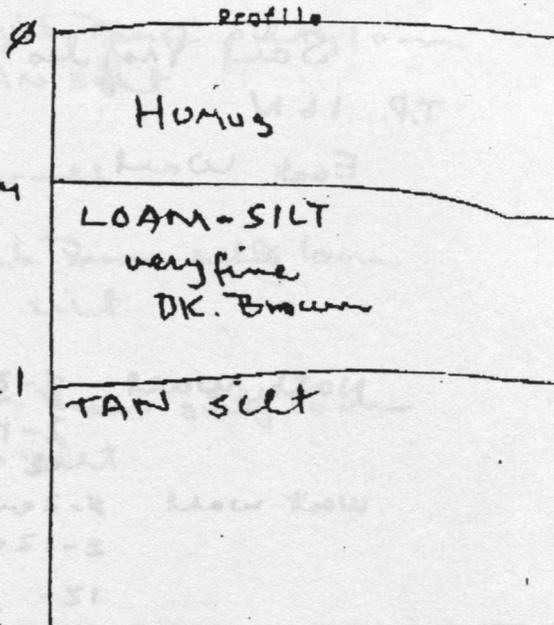
Surficial Inspection: 1

Date: 10/29/92

Recorder: 8

Comments:

oyster shell, ceramic
shovel, probe



Area or Site: _____

Transect # ; Grid Unit: _____

Shovel Test #: _____

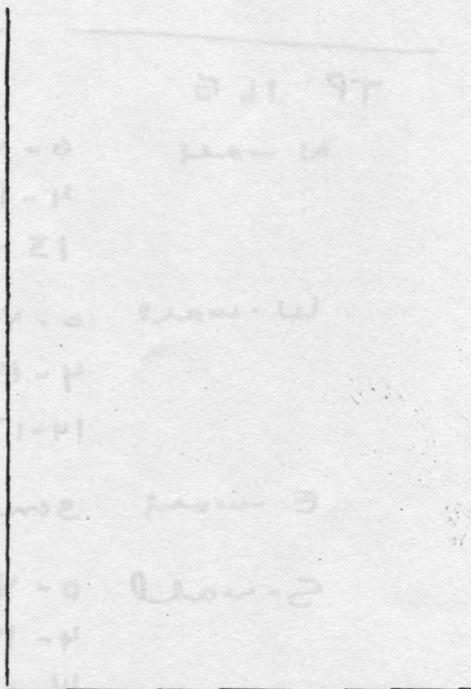
Surficial Inspection: _____

Date: _____

Recorder: _____

Comments:

Profile



Soil Profiles for T.P.'s

T.P. 16N

East Wall

0-2cm HUMUS-loam
 2-10cm greyish Brown silty loam
 10cm-26cm TAN silt
 26-28cm TAN-orange silt w/ little clay

North wall

0-2cm - Humus-loam
 2-11cm greyish Brown silty loam
 12 TAN silt

West wall

0-2cm Humus-loam
 2-12cm greyish Brown silty loam
 12- TAN silt

South wall

0-2cm HUMUS LOAM
 2-18cm Greyish Brown silty loam
 18-20 TAN SILT
 20-25 TAN-orange silty clay

TP 16E

N wall

0-4cm Humus-loam
 4-15cm Greyish Brown silty loam
 15-15 TAN silt

W-wall

0-4cm Humus LOAM
 4-14cm Greyish Brown silt LOAM
 14-17cm TAN silt

E-wall

same as W wall

S-wall

0-4cm Humus LOAM
 4-14 greyish Brown silty loam
 14-16 TAN silt

over

TP 16 S

N-wall 8-12 greyish brown silty loam
12-12 TAN silt

W-wall same as N wall

S-wall 8-19 greyish brown silty loam
19-19 TAN silt

E-wall 8-17 greyish brown silty loam
17-17 TAN silt

APPENDIX E

TP 16 S

N-wall 0-12 greyish brown silty loam
 12-12 TAN silt

W-wall same as N wall

S-wall 0-19 greyish brown silty loam
 19-19 TAN silt

E-wall 0-17 greyish brown silty loam
 17-17 TAN silt

APPENDIX E

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
100 SOUTH MAIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
TEL: (804) 771-3000
WWW.VIRGINIA.GOV

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

APPENDIX E

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
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100 SOUTH MAIN STREET
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219
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WWW.VIRGINIA.GOV



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Hugh C. Miller, Director

Department of Historic Resources

221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

TDD: (804) 786-1834
Telephone (804) 786-3143
FAX: (804) 228-4261

December 9, 1992

Mr. John Mouring
FPDO Master Planning
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Langley Research Center
Hampton, VA 23665-5225

Re: Proposed OSD Industrial Complex, Langley Research Center
City of Hampton
VDHR File No. 91-1350-F

Dear Mr. Mouring:

Both Tony and I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you on Monday to discuss the issues regarding site 44HT43 and the proposed OSD Industrial Complex. As was stated in the meeting, we feel that the excavation of as many as 28 large test units in the parking lot area ("partial Phase II") would not accomplish the evaluation needs of the undertaking and approaches archaeological data recovery, a treatment measure that may not be necessary. As an alternative, we are providing the following outline for a conventional evaluation of the entire resource that will establish the National Register eligibility of 44HT43, provide comprehensive boundaries for that resource, and provide a representative view of its internal character. The outline can be considered a list of tasks that could be modified for your consultant's use if you are able to execute a change order or if you decide to resolicit proposals.

1. **Historic Context Development** - A resource-specific historic context needs to be developed for 44HT43 to establish the basis on which the archaeological remains can be evaluated. An historic context is a simple concept - historic theme, time, and space - and its development does not require preparation of a lengthy historic narrative. Instead, resource-specific documentary sources need to be sufficiently examined to establish a basis of information against which the significance of the archaeological data can be judged.

2. **Archaeological Investigation** - The archaeological examination of 44HT43 should be limited to the level of effort necessary to establish its National Register eligibility and to aid in the assessment of effect for the Section 106 process. The investigation can be subdivided into a number of specific tasks as follows:

Mr. Mouring

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December 9, 1992

A. Close-Interval Shovel Testing - During the Phase I investigation, shovel test units were excavated largely at 60 foot intervals. For the evaluation (Phase II), that interval needs to be reduced to 30 feet throughout the site area to provide additional "resolution" of artifact distribution and more detailed boundaries. We estimate that approximately 60 shovel test units will need to be excavated in addition to those implemented at the Phase I level. The Phase I grid should be reestablished and the additional shovel tests excavated to ensure that the entire resource is covered with "sample points" at 30 foot intervals. It would be appropriate to extend the shovel test grid south on either side of the BART facility to determine the site boundaries in that area where a future addition to that building is planned.

B. Analysis of Shovel Test Data - Once the shovel testing has been completed, the information obtained needs to be analyzed to determine the appropriate placement and number of larger test units. The most effective way to do this is to plot the varying distribution of artifact classes as contours similar to those on a topographic map. This can be done by hand, though it is faster to utilize such PC-based software as "Surfer" or an equivalent mapping product. At a minimum, maps illustrating the distribution of (1) all artifacts, and (2) architectural debris should be prepared. Other maps illustrating the distribution of other discrete artifact classes also could be generated if appropriate for the purposes of refining the field investigation or accomplishing the overall goal of resource evaluation.

C. Limited Excavation of Larger Test Units - A limited number of larger test units need to be excavated in areas of high archaeological potential as determined by the shovel test distribution maps (Item B, above). The use of distribution maps can allow the precise placement of test units in areas where architectural debris or other remains are concentrated. The location and quantity of larger test units, either 3-foot or 5-foot squares, only can be determined after the distribution maps are generated. The number of units should be kept to the minimum number necessary to assess site integrity and to determine the presence or absence of features in high potential areas. We do not anticipate that 28 5-foot squares will be necessary for this project and it is likely that significantly fewer will be needed to achieve the objective of resource evaluation. We would be happy to provide assistance in the selection of test unit locations once the distribution maps have been generated.

D. Laboratory Processing - Once the field investigation has been completed, all artifacts need to be cleaned, identified, and curated in a manner that will ensure the long-term preservation and usefulness of the assemblage. Our agency's curator, Lizbeth Acuff, can provide additional information concerning appropriate standards.

3. Evaluation - Once the field investigation is completed and recovered information analyzed, the consultant needs to integrate historical documentation and archaeological data to determine the National Register eligibility of 44HT43. The evaluation should examine recovered

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information in relation to the defined historic context and evaluate the resource against National Register criteria.

4. **Report Preparation** - The report describing the findings of the evaluation needs to satisfy the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716 - 44742) and our agency's recently revised Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports (June 1992). A copy of the latter document is enclosed for your use.

5. **Assessment of Effect** - You may wish to limit the consultant's work plan to determination of National Register eligibility for site 44HT43. We are prepared to provide assistance directly to NASA in assessing the effect of the undertaking and in the determination of appropriate treatment measures should 44HT43 be considered eligible for register listing (an "historic property"). We recommend that you examine the possibility of "burying" 44HT43 underneath the parking lot and under the Mechanical Building as a potential treatment measure to be implemented if necessary. Substantial information exists regarding site "burial" and we would be happy to share it to help determine whether that treatment constitutes a feasible option for your OSD project.

We hope the recommendations outlined above prove useful to NASA in implementing the evaluation of 44HT43 necessary for the Section 106 process. If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me or Tony Opperman.

Sincerely,



Bruce J. Larson
Project Review Section Supervisor