ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
at
JORDAN'S POINT:
SITES 44PG151, 44PG300, 44PG302,
44PG303, 44PG315, 44PG333

VOLUME I

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS ................................................................. iii

LIST OF TABLES .......................................................... vii

LIST OF FIGURES .......................................................... ix

LIST OF PLATES ........................................................... xiii

INTRODUCTION .............................................................. 1

HISTORY ................................................................. 3

ARCHAEOLOGY OF 44PG151 ................................................. 7

FIELD METHODS ......................................................... 7

FINDINGS: FEATURES AND STRUCTURES ...................................... 9

    Historic Features: Jordan's Journey Component ..................... 9
        Structure I .......................................................... 9

    Historic Features: Bland Component .................................. 12
        Structure II ......................................................... 12
        Structure III ....................................................... 19
        Structure IV ......................................................... 20
        Structure V ......................................................... 24

    Late 17th-Century Garden .............................................. 26

    Enclosure of Uncertain Period: 44PG151/40 ......................... 30

    Pond/Watering Hole: 44PG151/32 .................................... 32

    Human Burials ........................................................ 33

    Burial 44PG151/24 ................................................... 34

    Burial 44PG151/44 ................................................... 38

FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS ....................................................... 41

    Colonial Artifacts ................................................. 41

    Vessel List ........................................................... 43

    Summary Statistics .................................................. 110

    Tobacco Pipes ....................................................... 132

    Native American Artifacts ....................................... 135

    Ceramics ............................................................ 135

    Lithics ............................................................... 137

INTERPRETIVE SUMMARIES .............................................. 140

    The Historical Component ........................................ 140

        Jordan's Journey Phase ....................................... 140

        Bland Phase ................................................... 140

    The Native American Component .................................... 141

        Burial 44PG151/24 ............................................. 143

        Burial 44PG151/44 ............................................. 146
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SectionTitle</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGY OF 44PG300</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD METHODS</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINDINGS: FEATURES AND STRUCTURES</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American Component</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure I</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure II</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure III</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure IV</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure V</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure VI</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures VII and VIII</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures IX and X</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures XI and XII</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures XIII and XIV</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XV</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures XVI, XVII, and XVIII</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XIX</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XX</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Features</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XXI</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XXII</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure XXIII</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrel Well</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditch</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenceline</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burials</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Pit Features</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Pit Features</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American Artifacts</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Artifacts</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vessel List</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Statistics</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Pipes</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPRETIVE SUMMARIES</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Native American Component</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Historical Component</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARCHAEOLOGY AT 44PG302 and 44PG303</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIELD METHODS</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINDINGS: FEATURES</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Ceramics from 44PG151. .............................................. 42
Table 2. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151 by Form and Function. .. 110
Table 3. 44PG151 Root Cellars. .................................................. 114
Table 4. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/5 by Form and Function. . 117
Table 5. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/13 by Form and Function. 121
Table 6. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/12 by Form and Function. 122
Table 7. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/14 and 44PG151/15 by Form and Function. .................................................. 123
Table 8. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/11 by Form and Function. 125
Table 9. 44PG151/2 Brick-lined Outbuilding. ................................... 125
Table 10. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/2 by Form and Function. 130
Table 11. Prehistoric ceramics at 44PG151. ................................... 136
Table 12. Diagnostic Projectile Points and Knife Forms at 44PG151. .......... 138
Table 13. Completed Tools at 44PG151. ......................................... 139
Table 14. Summary of Native American Structures at 44PG300 .................. 151

Table 15: Diagnostic Lithics at 44PG300. ..................................... 188
Table 16. Lithic Tool Forms at 44PG300. ...................................... 189
Table 17. Native American Ceramic Finds ..................................... 190
Table 18. Ceramics from 44PG300. ............................................. 194
Table 19. 17th-Century Ceramics at 44PG300. .................................. 237
Table 20. Structure 16 Postholes and Postmolds. ................................ 269
Table 21. Key Ceramic Finds in Structure 16 and their locations. ............... 274
Table 22. Ceramics at 44PG303-1 ................................................. 288
Table 23. Lithic assemblage at 44PG303-2. ...................................... 289
Table 24. Comparison of average structure dimensions among the various Jordan's Point hamlets. ................................................. 291
Table 25. Structures at 44PG303-4: ............................................... 291
LIST OF FIGURES

1. Site locations on Westover 7.5' U.S.G.S. quad map.
2a,b. 44PG151 site plan (rear pocket).
3. Zuniga map.
4. Augustine Herrmann map.
6. Plan of Structure II (44PG151/3).
7. Plan of Structure III (44PG151/2).
10. Profile of South Section of Feature 44PG151/8.
11. Profile of South Section of Feature 44PG151/9.
12. Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/10.
13. Profile of South Section of Feature 44PG151/11.
14. Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/12.
15. Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/13.
16. Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/14.
17. Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/15.
18. Profile of West Section of Feature 44PG151/17.
19. Profile of West Section of Feature 44PG151/18.
20. Profile of East Section of Feature 44PG151/19.
22. Plan and Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/22.
24. Plan and Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/24.
25. Plan and Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/26.
26. Plan and Profile of East Section of Feature 44PG151/27.
27. Plan and Profile of North Section of Feature 44PG151/28.
28. Profile of East Section of Feature 44PG151/29.
29. Plan of Features 44PG151/30, 31, and 40.
30. Profile of West Section of Feature 30.
31. Profile of Northeast Section of Feature 44PG151/32.
32. Profile of Northwest Section of Feature 44PG151/34.
33. Plan and Profile of Northwest Section of Feature 44PG151/36.
34. Plan and Profile of Southwest Section of Feature 44PG151/39.
35. Plan and Profile of Southwest Section of Feature 44PG151/41.
36. Plan and Profile of Northwest Section of Burial Feature 44PG151/44.
37. Tobacco pipes and pipemarks.
38a-d. 44PG300 Site Plan (rear pocket).
39. Structure I.
40. Structure II.
41. Structures III and IV.
42. Structure V.
43. Structure VI.
44. Structures VII and VIII.
45. Structures IX and X.
46. Structures XI and XII.
47. Structures XIII and XIV.
48. Structure XV.
49. Structures XVI, XVII, and XVIII.
50. Structures XIX and XX.
51. Structure XXI.
52. Structure XXII.
53. Structure XXIII.
54. Profile of East Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/1 (rear pocket).
55. Profile of Northwest Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/6.
56. Profile of East Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/7.
57. Plan of Feature 44PG300/52.
58. Profile of East Section of 44PG300/52.
59. Plan of Feature 44PG300/53.
60. Profile of West Section of Feature 44PG300/53.
61. Plan and Profile of West Section of Burial Feature 44PG300/117.
63. Plan and Profile of West Section of Burial Feature 44PG300/292.
64. Plan and Profile of South and East Sections of Burial Feature 44PG300/308.
66. Plan of Features 44PG300/900 and 44PG300/901.
67. Profile of West Section of Feature 44PG300/900.
68. Profile of West Section of Feature 44PG300/901.
69. Profile of North Section of Ditch Feature 44PG300/1053.
70. Pipemarks B1-B8.
71. Pipemarks B9-B12.
73. Pipemarks B19-B25.
74. Pipestem Marks S1-S4.
75. Site Plan of 44PG302/303 (McLearen and Mouer 1993)(rear pocket).
76. Schematic Site Plan of 44PG302/303 (rear pocket).
77. Numbered Site Plan of 44PG302/303 (rear pocket).
78. Numbered Plan of Structure 16 at 44PG303.
79. Schematic Plan of Structure 16 at 44PG303.
80. Numbered Plan of Structure 17 at 44PG303.
82. Numbered Plan of Structure 33 at 44PG303.
83. Numbered Plan of Structure 34 at 44PG303.
84. Schematic Plan of Structures 34 and 16 at 44PG303.
86. Numbered Plan of Structure 36 at 44PG303.
88. Numbered Plan of Structure 38 at 44PG303.
92. Plan and Profiles of Features 44PG302/30, 31, and 32.
93. Plan of Burial Feature 44PG315/3B.
94. Plan of Ossuary 44PG333/1 (rear pocket).
**LIST OF PLATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plate 1.</td>
<td>Excavations at Structure II (44PG151/3). Photo taken from north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 2.</td>
<td>Detail of root cellars in Structure II; 44PG151/5 at bottom, 44PG151/13 at center left, 44PG151/14 at center right, and 44PG151/15 above 44PG151/14. Photo taken from west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 3.</td>
<td>Excavations at Structure III (44PG151/2). Photo taken from south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 4.</td>
<td>East-West Profile through Structure III (44PG151/2). Photo taken from north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 5.</td>
<td>Excavations at Structure IV (44PG151/21). Photo taken from north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 6.</td>
<td>Detail of fill in southwest corner of basement of Structure III (44PG151/2/3) showing stains of wood timbers and intact wine bottles on brick floor. Photo taken from north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 8.</td>
<td>Detail of posthole in Structure II showing large post removal hole in posthole 44PG151/3F,G. Photo taken from east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 11.</td>
<td>T. de Bry's <em>The Mackes of fundrye of the chief mene of Virginia</em> (Harriot 1972:74).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 12.</td>
<td>T. de Bry's <em>The Weroan or great Lord of Virginia</em> (Harriot 1972:46).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 13.</td>
<td>John White's <em>Their danfes which they vfe att their hyghe feftes</em> (Harriot 1972:64).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 15.</td>
<td>Drawing of Powhatan's mantle depicting puma to the left and deer on right (Rountree 1989:306).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 16.</td>
<td>English Delftware chamber pot fragments (Vessel 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 17.</td>
<td>English Delftware plate fragments with floral motif (Vessel 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 18.</td>
<td>English Delftware basin fragments with foliate and floral motifs (Vessel 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 19.</td>
<td>Dutch Delftware tile fragment with polychrome decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 20.</td>
<td>English White Salt Glazed stoneware tankard (Vessel 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 21a,b</td>
<td>English Brown stoneware tankard fragments (Vessel 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 22.</td>
<td>English Brown stoneware pipkin fragments (Vessel 7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 23.</td>
<td>Bone fan blades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 25.</td>
<td>Francis Poythress wine bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 26.</td>
<td>Archaic Projectile Points and Blades from 44PG151 and 44PG300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 27.</td>
<td>Terminal Archaic to Contact Period Projectile Points from 44PG151 and 44PG300.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 29.</td>
<td>Artifacts associated with Burial 44PG151/44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate 30.</td>
<td>Middle Woodland to Protohistoric/Contact Ceramics from 44PG151 and 44PG300.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plate 31. Miscellaneous Native American Artifacts.
Plate 32. Structure XXII, principal building at 44PG300. Photo taken from south.
Plate 33. Profile of Northeast Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/1. Holes in face of profile are the result of looters. Photo taken from southwest.
Plate 34. Detail of excavation of Pit Feature 44PG300/1 showing breastplate and helmet in situ. Photo taken from northwest.
Plate 35. Profile of Southeast Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/7. Photo taken from northwest.
Plate 36. Detail of excavation of Pit Feature 44PG300/7 showing musket barrel, swordguard, lock, and slipware in situ. Photo taken from northeast.
Plate 37. Profile of East Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/52. Photo taken from west.
Plate 38. Profile of East Section of Pit Feature 44PG300/53. Photo taken from west.
Plate 40. Portuguese majolica caudle cup fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 41. Anglo-Netherlandish Delftware drug jar fragments (Vessel 2).
Plate 42. Dutch Delftware dish fragments (Vessel 3).
Plate 43. Dutch Delftware dish fragments (Vessels 4 and 5).
Plate 44. Anglo-Netherlandish ointment pot fragments (Vessel 20).
Plate 45. South Somerset slipware dish fragments (Vessel 5).
Plate 46. Dutch coarseware cooking pot or storage jar fragments (Vessel 19).
Plate 47. Dutch coarseware colander fragments (Vessel 23).
Plate 48. Dutch coarseware milkpan fragments (Vessel 26).
Plate 49. Dutch coarseware storage jar fragments (Vessel 32).
Plate 50. Dutch coarseware storage jar fragments (Vessel 35, body).
Plate 51. Dutch coarseware storage jar fragments (Vessel 35, rim, body, and handle).
Plate 52. Dutch slipware jug fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 53. Jamestown coarseware storage jar fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 54. Spanish Earthenware costrel fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 55. Westerwald stoneware jug fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 56. Westerwald stoneware pitcher fragments (Vessel 8).
Plate 57. Frechen stoneware Bartmann jar fragments (Vessel 18).
Plate 58. Chinese porcelain wine cup fragments (Vessel 1).
Plate 60. Pomeiooc after Sloane Manuscript (Hulton 1984:134).
Plate 61. Powhatan prepared to receive Captain John Smith (Smith 1612, 1624:40A).
INTRODUCTION

This volume is a technical report on the excavations of six archaeological sites at Jordan's Point: 44PG151, 44PG300, 44PG302, 44PG303, 44PG315, and 44PG333. It is the fourth in a series of reports on archaeological investigations at Jordan's Point sponsored primarily by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) Threatened Sites Program. The first three volumes were written by the Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center (VCU-ARC) on excavations conducted by VCU-ARC. The three VCU-ARC salvage excavations included the following: site 44PG302 which consisted of part of a protohistoric Indian village with at least eight complete structures and a colonial component interpreted as the Samuel and Cicely Jordan household dating to ca.1620-1635 that comprised a fortified compound containing at least 11 buildings (Mouer et al. 1992); site 44PG303 which was the location of the Richard Bland III house built ca.1760-1770 (McLearen and Mouer 1993); and site 44PG307 which contained at least eight structures related to the protohistoric Weyanoke settlement at Jordan's Point, a ca.1620-1635 component with seven structures possibly associated with either the Fisher or Palmer households, and two structures contemporary with the late 17th/early 18th-century Bland occupation at 44PG151 (McLearen and Mouer 1994).

This report contains a summary history of the sites and descriptions of field methods and findings, including feature descriptions, a complete artifact inventory, and a minimum vessel catalog for ceramics. Besides expanding on prior VCU reports for sites 44PG151, 302, and 303, new data are presented here for sites 44PG300, 315, and 333.

The excavations at 44PG151 were conducted by James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) during the summer and fall of 1987 with major funds provided by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) and the VDHR. The Lower James River Association and the James River Corporation also made significant financial contributions to the project. The excavation proceeded under the direction of Nicholas Luccketti and David K. Hazzard. The fieldwork was supervised first by Barbara Heath and later by John Bedell, while the Monticello Field School, under the direction of Dr. William M. Kelso, and students of Dr. James P. Whittenburg of the History Department of the College of William and Mary assisted in the fieldwork. Volunteer John Crowder was virtually a full-time excavator and Carol O'Melia also contributed significantly in the excavation. Carol Whitson, Perry McSherry, John Cross, Kevin Goodrich, and Esther White comprised the field crew. The two human burials at 44PG151 were excavated under a separate contract between the VDHR and Charles Hodges. The skeletal material was analyzed by Cliff and Donna Boyd of Radford University. Initial laboratory processing and identification was conducted, without funding, by JRIA curator Beverly Straube and dedicated volunteer Terry Barton. Artifacts were cataloged by JRIA employees Susan Christie, Sherrie Beaver, and S. Fiona Bessey. An interim report on the 1987 excavation was written in 1988 by Nicholas Luccketti and Beverly Straube.

The salvage excavation of 44PG300 was implemented by the VDHR under the direction of
David Hazzard from February to October of 1989. The excavation was supervised by James G. Harrison, III, who exhibited extraordinary enthusiasm and diligence in carrying out his duties. Mr. Harrison’s production of a detailed draft report of the archaeological investigation at 44PG300 without remuneration is a testament to his dedication to his profession. His draft report was a great assistance in compiling this volume. The artifacts were processed and identified by the curatorial staff of the VDHR under the direction of Curator Lysbeth B. Acuff. Artifacts were cataloged by JRIA employees Susan Christie, Sherrie Beaver, and S. Fiona Bessey.

The following individuals contributed many hours as field excavators and/or laboratory technicians for the excavation of 44PG300: Sharon L. Bittner, Lee L. Brice, Linda Brown, Joan A. Cary, Margaret Anne Crickman, Anita L. Dodd, Wendy L. Kimball, April N. Lawrence, Laura A. Powell, Bruce G. Terrell, David B. Voelkel, Frank S. White, and Chris Wright. Jamie May, Kevin Goodrich, William L. Leigh, III, and Margaret Wood also worked briefly on the excavation. The project was assisted by numerous volunteers, particularly members of the Greater Richmond Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

This document also contains reports on several smaller salvage projects initiated by the VDHR at Jordan’s Point. Two human burials at site 44PG302 were excavated in 1991 by Charles Hodges. Native American structures at site 44PG303 were excavated in 1988 by Garrett Fesler. A prehistoric burial at site 44PG315 was excavated in 1992 by Charles Hodges, and a prehistoric ossuary at site 44PG333 was excavated in 1992 by Mary Ellen Hodges. Osteological analyses of prehistoric burials from 44PG151, 44PG315, and 44PG333 was conducted by Donna and Clifford Boyd of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Radford University, while Dr. Douglas Owsley of the Anthropology Department of the Smithsonian Institution conducted the analyses of historic burials at 44PG300 and 44PG302.
HISTORY

The history of sites 44PG151, 44PG300, 44PG302, 44PG303, 44PG315, and 44PG333 is derived primarily from the work of Martha W. McCartney's "The History of the Hopewell Airport Property, Jordan's Point, Prince George County, Virginia: Report of Archival Research" (November 1988). With few additions, the historical portion of this report is hers.

Jordan's Point is situated on the south side of the James River, near the mouth of the Appomattox River (Figure 1). The rivers feed several creeks which form the point on which human occupation predates English settlement. Early European maps suggest at least one Indian settlement existed on the property when the English began charting the James River valley in 1607-1608.

Native peoples occupying the area were Weyanokes, part of the Powhatan Chiefdom. Most maps contemporary with English settlement show Great Weyanoke, the weroance's village, on the north side of the James River, opposite Jordan's Point. In a map sent by Don Diego de Zuniga in 1608 to King Philip III of Spain, seven Weyanoke villages are scattered on both sides of the River in the vicinity of the point (Figure 3). Other maps provide conflicting locations of the site, some depicting the central village on the south side of the James, others on the north (Rountree 1990:33). Virginia natives, like other North American Indians generally, thought water a unifying rather than dividing force. Water brought people together, and the Weyanokes occupied both sides of the River until driven out by the English years later (Rountree 1990:6).

John Smith first mentions the Weyanokes in his "True Relation" in 1607 when he states they lived at the "point of Weanocke . . . some twenty miles from our Fort" (Tyler 1959:34-35). That location places the villages in the vicinity of what became Jordan's Point. As the English pushed up the River, they befriended the Weyanokes to gain their alliance against the Paspaheghs, amongst whom the English had settled in 1607. The two peoples, although ostensibly united in Powhatan's chiefdom, were often at war with each other (Rountree 1990:33).

Between 1610 and 1617, the English established political subdivisions or hundreds as they pushed up the James River valley from Jamestown. Included among the hundreds was one in Weyanoke territory, from which was eventually carved the settlement called Jordan's Point. As the English worked their way upriver, they skillfully drove natives away from the riverbanks, sometimes with force, sometimes with diplomacy.

The English forced the Weyanokes off the James River banks during the 1622-1632 war precipitated by the massive Indian attack on the English settlements in March 1622. English troops retaliated, attacking the Weyanokes, burning their houses, cutting their corn, and carrying off any and all supplies they could find. The English launched specific attacks in July 1622 and the summer of 1627 (Rountree 1993:190-191).
English pressure on the Weyanokes renewed during the 1644-1646 war. The Indians responded by fleeing well south of the colony. They fled south of Nansemond Indian country, eventually to the Roanoke River, pursued over the years by both English and Powhatan troops. In the 1660s, an English expedition caught them near the Roanoke and brought back many prisoners who were sold into servitude, making those losses permanent to their tribe (Rountree 1990:86). From that time the Weyanokes fade from colonial Virginia records as their lands were taken up, on both sides of the river, by plantations and settlements, among them that of Samuel Jordan.

Jordan arrived in Virginia in 1610, thus qualifying him as an "Ancient Planter" when the first dividend of lands occurred under the Company policy in 1616. His future wife, Cicely, arrived in Virginia in 1611, also qualifying her in the future as an Ancient Planter. Jordan, from whom the land today takes the name Jordan's Point, patented the point sometime in or after 1620, although he already held 450 acres near the point on both sides of the river. He may have traded some of the other acreage for the point; the evidence is not clear. He received the original acreage by his rights as an Ancient Planter (100 acres), those of his wife (another 100 acres), and for five headrights (50 acres apiece) for which he qualified by having paid transportation costs for five people to Virginia from England. It is possible his second 450 acres (Jordan's Journey) accrued because he had already settled the first 450 acres (McCartney 1988:27-29).

The Muster of 1625 places the Jordan family and servants at Jordan's Point, called then Jordan's Journey or Beggar's Bush. By the time of the Muster, Samuel Jordan had died, leaving his widow and two very young daughters (Mary and Margaret), and William Ferrer (Farrar) living with his widow (McCartney 1988:30). The muster of Jordan's Journey, taken January 21, 1624-25, reveals there were 5 freemen and freewomen and 10 menservants in the Ferrer/Jordan household along with 14 other households listed including 41 other people, free and servant at Jordan's Point (Jester 1957:14-18).

Jordan's Journey was an upriver haven for survivors of the 1622 Powhatan Chiefdom assault on the colony. The attack, begun in retaliation for repeated land grabs and insults to Powhatan cultural values, claimed officially 347 lives on its first day, March 22, 1622, but records state no one died at Jordan's Journey (McCartney 1988:31). The settlement of 15 households remained a refuge for the English until the end of the war in 1632.

The 1624-1625 Muster of inhabitants of Jordan's Journey indicates the settlement was well provisioned with food and armed with firearms. The settlement consisted of many houses, but whether it was palisaded is not clear, though some of the houses may have been (McCartney 1988:35). Probably as a result of the 1622 attack, Ferrer moved from his settlement on the Appomattox River to Jordan's Journey where, by May 1625, he and Cicely Jordan married during a prolonged breach of promise suit between the Reverend Grevel Pooley and the widow Jordan (McCartney 1988:38-40).
Jordan's Journey became Ferrer's "way to wealth" in the colony. In March 1626, he was appointed a member of the Governor's Council and in August of that year he became a commissioner for the region. He remained an influential and powerful figure in the colony until his death in 1637 (McCartney 1988:39-40).

His heirs evidently did not retain control of Jordan's Journey after his death. Apparently, Cicely and Samuel's daughters kept the lands. By the mid-1630s, the region had assumed the name of Jordan's Journey, and the association with Samuel Jordan continues to today with the name of Jordan's Point. The Siddways assigned the point to the Blands in 1657 as collateral for a debt. McCartney speculates Mary Siddway may have been Jordan's daughter Mary; the lands remained in Jordan family hands until 1657 (McCartney 1988:46-47). In 1660 the Siddways defaulted on the debt, the Blands foreclosed and took over the lands called Jordan's Point. The Bland family then rented the lands to George Potter, and his family remained associated with the point after his death in 1663.

But in the 1670s the lands seem to have been vacant. The 1673 Augustine Herrmann map (Figure 4) shows no dwelling nor occupation on the point, and only one vague reference to occupation during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 can verify that Bacon assumed leadership of the rebellion at the point (McCartney 1988:52-53). Another link to the Rebellion derives from the fact that Giles Bland supported Bacon. His father had a partial interest in the lands at the time of the Rebellion (McCartney 1988:53). It is possible Giles Bland resided at Jordan's Point until his hanging for treason in 1677 (McCartney 1988:86).

The land was the principal residence of Richard Bland I and his son Richard Bland II. Richard I died at Jordan's Point in April 1720, and his son Richard II succeeded to the estate until his own death in 1776. Richard Bland II developed the plantation further, incorporating tobacco warehouses and inspection stations on the point itself in the 1740s. No maps produced during the 18th century, however, reveal the location of the estate house and outbuildings in relation to the river. Richard Bland II died in 1776, leaving an estate sufficient to rank him, economically and socially, among the most powerful members of the Virginia gentry (McCartney 1988:60-63).

Richard Bland III inherited Jordan's Point on the death of his father. He and his wife, Mary Bolling Bland, may have built a new housing complex (perhaps 44PG303) on the site after the Revolutionary War ended. Richard III died in 1786, leaving a substantial estate. There were provisions for 47 slaves, indicating substantial wealth and status not only in Prince George County but Virginia. The inventory of his estate shows not only agricultural equipment but tools for carrying on several trades on the domestic site: blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, and fishing. A substantial amount of fine furniture and domestic goods was also listed (McCartney 1988:65-67). The estate passed to Richard Bland IV who died in 1806. The lands remained within the Bland family until the last quarter of the 19th century when a steady distribution of those lands to others began (McCartney 1988:69-71).
The point remained in the Bland family until the end of the 19th century when it was sold to the Leavenworth family who, in turn, sold it to the City of Hopewell, Virginia, in 1929. The lands remained in Hopewell hands until 1945 when the City sold it to Frederick E. and Maria Jones Hummell who conveyed it to Hummell Aviation, Inc., which conveyed back to Fred E. Hummell in 1947. The lands remained in Hummell family hands until September 1976 when Maria Jones Hummell conveyed the land as a gift to J. Powell Watson and his wife who ten years later sold the lands to the Prince George Investment Company which developed it (McCartney 1988:82-83).

Jordan's Point (Jordan's Journey, Beggar's Bush) has been occupied continuously since prehistoric times. Historically, the point of land was first the home of Weyanoke Indians, then of early English settlers who fashioned homes out of the region modeled on their own experiences in England. The advent of the Blands placed the lands into the hands of one family over seven generations, from the 1670s to the early 1900s. During the Bland family's occupation of the point, commercial cash crop tobacco agriculture, worked by slave labor was apparently the principal use of the land until soil exhaustion encouraged either abandonment or innovative agricultural practices. The historical and archaeological record of the land reveals the continual occupation of ethnically diverse people (Native-Americans, Anglo-Virginians, and African-Americans) who lived and died on Jordan's Point. It is a microcosm of what happened in Virginia during the centuries between 1600 and 1800.
ARCHAEOLOGY OF 44PG151

FIELD METHODS

When plans to develop Jordan's Point were announced, JRIA contacted the owners of Jordan-on-the-James, as the new project was named, who agreed to allow a rescue excavation of the site which was scheduled to be destroyed by construction in March 1987. Consequently, JRIA initiated archaeological excavation of 44PG151 with funding for fieldwork from the VDHR and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), while the Lower James River Association and James River Corporation also made substantial contributions.

The location of 44PG151 within a fallow field was easily discernable by a heavy concentration of pan tile fragments scattered across the surface of the site. During the summer of 1986, the University of Virginia/Monticello field school under Dr. William M. Kelso, assisting JRIA, conducted a shovel test survey of 44PG151. Test pits exposed two edges of a large feature and also defined the area of greatest plowzone artifact intensity. Subsequently, two trenches were dug with a backhoe, one across the large feature and the other through the center of the artifact-rich plowzone. The first trench revealed the size of the large feature, about 20' square and thought to be a cellar, while the second trench uncovered several postholes and a patch of scorched clay.

A Gradall was then employed to strip the plowzone in all directions using the large feature/cellar and scorched clay area as center points (Figure 2ab). An area approximately 180' east-west by 120' north-south was cleared, revealing a complex of five structures. Major features excavated at 44PG151 include two post-in-ground dwellings, two outbuildings of similar construction, one frame outbuilding which sat on a brick-lined basement, eight root cellars, two refuse pits, one storage pit, portions of the enclosures for two gardens, and part of a pond.

The stripped area was shovel cleaned, and all features were trowelled. A site plan depicting all features and limits of excavation was drawn at ¼" = 1'. An Excavation Register (ER) was maintained to record information on the excavation of the features. Individual pits, root cellars, and structures were assigned separate ER designations beginning with 44PG151/2. The number 44PG151/1 was reserved for unprovenienced surface materials. The layers in each feature were assigned letters. In the case of a post building or a fenceline, the building or line was given an ER number, while the postmolds and postholes were designated with letters. For example, the first postmold excavated in structure 44PG151/3 was recorded as 44PG151/3A, and its accompanying posthole was labelled 44PG151/3B.

All features were excavated by trowel, and the excavated soil was screened through ¼" mesh. All postmolds/postholes, root cellars, and pits were sectioned and profiles drawn at a scale of 1" = 1'. The cellar was excavated in quadrants. Soil samples from layers containing small bones were saved for later water-screening and flotation. Color slides and black-and-white
photographs were taken of root cellars, pits, and selected postholes before and after excavation. Elevations of all features were taken using an U.S. Army Corps of Engineers benchmark as a datum.

The fieldwork, guided by archaeologists John Bedell and Barbara Heath, was assisted in large measure by the efforts of the Monticello Field School under the direction of Dr. William Kelso and students of Dr. James P. Whittenburg of the History Department at the College of William and Mary. Volunteer John Crowder was virtually a full-time excavator and Carol O'Melia also contributed substantially to the excavation. Laboratory processing and analysis of artifacts was conducted, without funding, by JRIA curator, Beverly Straube, and volunteer, Terry Barton. Artifacts were cataloged by Susan Christie, Sherrie Beaver, and S. Fiona Bessey. An interim report on the findings of the 1987 excavation was written in 1988 by Beverly Straube and Nicholas Luccketti.
FINDINGS: FEATURES AND STRUCTURES

The excavation of 44PG151 revealed two phases of historic period occupation at the site. The first phase occurred ca.1620-1640 and is related to the Jordan's Journey settlement at Jordan's Point. The Jordan's Journey component of 44PG151 was represented by one earthfast building (Structure I) and three pits (see Figure 2). The second phase of settlement was associated with the establishment of a plantation by the Bland family in the late 17th century. The Bland component, dating from ca.1680-1740 and the tenure of Richard Bland I and Richard Bland II, consisted of an earthfast dwelling (Structure II), two small earthfast outbuildings (Structures IV and V), and a third outbuilding with a brick-lined basement (Structure III). Other major features of the Bland component include a probable garden and a possible pond. Two human burials were found at 44PG151, one a Native American interment and the second probably a historic period burial. No other prehistoric features were found. Unless noted, it is not clear from field notes the degree to which the following 44PG151 historic features were excavated.

Historic Features: Jordan's Journey Component

Structure I: 44PG151/4 (Figure 5)

This structure measured 18 feet by 20 feet and postmold elevations indicate it was raised by standard construction of pre-assembled side walls. The location of a heat source is problematic. A mid-gable posthole on the west end may have evidenced a wood-and-clay chimney, although two postholes off the east gable defined an area that also might have been a chimney. It would have been extremely unusual for a dwelling of this period to have two end chimneys.

Fragments of locally-made pipes found in several postmolds suggest a post-1625 destruction date. The large quantity of prehistoric pottery and virtual absence of historic artifacts in the postholes is a pattern frequently observed in the earliest historic structures on archaeological sites, especially early 17th-century sites since the first European colonists sought to settle in areas previously occupied by Late Woodland peoples.

Postmolds/Postholes

44PG151/4A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/4B, the southwestern corner posthole of Structure I. It was labeled 44PG151/4B on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4B
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.95' x 2.6' x 1.25' established the southwestern corner of Structure I. It was labeled 44PG151/4C on the field map. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/4C
Historic. Square postmold measuring 0.6' x 0.6' x 1.25'. The feature was within 44PG151/4D, a posthole in the southern wall of Structure I. It was labeled 44PG151/4D on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4D
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.5' x 2.7' x 1.25'. The posthole was located along the southern wall of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4E on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4E
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.4' in diameter and 1.3' deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/4F, which established the southeastern corner of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4F on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4F
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.2' x 2.5' x 1.3'. The feature established the southeastern corner of Structure I. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4H
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75 wide and 0.45' deep. The feature was located along the western wall of Structure I. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4J
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7' in diameter. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/4K, which established the northwestern corner of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4K on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4K
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.4' x 2.6'. The feature established the northwestern corner of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4L on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4L
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7' in diameter and 1.2' deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/4M. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4M on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4M
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2' x 2.4' x 1.2'. The feature was located along the northern wall of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4N on the field map. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/4N
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7' in diameter and 1.4' deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/4P. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4P on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4P
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.85' x 2.2' x 1.4'. The feature established the northeast corner of Structure I. The feature was labeled 44PG151/4Q on the field map. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4Q
Historic. Postmold measured 1.6' in diameter and was not visible in profile. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/4R. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/4R
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.7' x 1.5' x 0.7'. The feature was located east of 44PG151/4F, which established the southeastern corner post of Structure I. It was fully excavated.

Rubbish-filled Treeholes

44PG151/10 (see Figure 2)
Historic. Shallow pit measuring 5.5' in diameter and 1.3' deep. The feature was located immediately south of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

The irregular plan and profile suggest this pit was a tree hole, as does a deeper depression on the east side of the feature which likely was formed by a tap root. There were three layers of fill in the pit below the plowzone (A): a bottom layer of mixed light brown loam and yellow clay (D), a middle layer of dark brown loam mottled with yellow and orange clay with a heavy scatter of charcoal (C), and an upper layer of brown loam with brick or daub bits, charcoal, and pockets of ash (B) (Figure 12).

Diagnostic artifacts from the pit include a Westerwald jug base and Dutch Delftware tile fragments dating from the first quarter of the 17th century and a sherd of a Jamestown coarseware cup, inferring a filling date in the 1630s. The 10B and 10C layers contained 54 sherds of prehistoric pottery, while the bottom layer had only eight sherds. Pieces of Dutch delftware tile from the 10A and 10C layers crossmended.

44PG151/20 (Figure 21)
Historic. Roughly rectangular pit measuring 1.7' x 2.7' was 0.45' deep in the center, and tapered to a very shallow south edge. The feature was located north of Structure I. It was fully excavated.
The irregular plan and shallow depth suggest this feature was a tree hole. Below the plowzone (A) was one layer of dark brown loam with abundant ash and charcoal (B) and a notably denser concentration of ash and charcoal toward the south edge.

The 20B layer contained a Rhenish stoneware jug base sherd dating to the first quarter of the 17th century. An iron fireplace shovel and an iron hammer head were also recovered from the pit.

44PG151/22 (Figure 22)
Historic. Feature measuring approximately 4' in diameter and 0.6' deep. It was located south of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

The irregular plan and shallow depth suggest this pit was a tree hole. The top layer (A) was dark brown loam with pieces of charred wood and pink and white ash. A middle layer (B) of ash and charcoal covered a bottom layer (C) of orange subsoil with pockets of loam and charcoal.

There were no tightly datable artifacts in the pit, although the large amount of prehistoric pottery (14 sherds in the 22A layer), a snaphaunce trigger guard, a brass jetton, and the absence of wine bottle glass suggest a fill date contemporary with Structure I. Eleven brass straight pins, a brass clothing fastener, an iron drawer pull, and 55 nails attest to the domestic nature of the fill.

**Historic Features: Bland Component**

**Structure II: 44PG151/3** (Figure 6 and Plates 1, 8, and 9)

The principal structure of the farmstead consisted of a hall and a parlor dwelling 20' wide and 32' long. The hall was composed of two western 10' bay units, while a 12' bay comprised the parlor. The hall was heated, apparently by an external wood-and-clay fireplace, the hearth of which left a patch of scorched subsoil. There was no evidence of a brick chimney. The dwelling apparently was covered with a pan tile roof.

Like those in Structure I, the postholes of Structure II contained mostly prehistoric objects and few historic items. For example, Posthole 44PG151/3C produced 11 prehistoric sherds, seven flakes, one nail, some bone, and oyster shell mortar; Posthole 44PG151/3G contained 14 prehistoric sherds, eight lithics, bone, one nail fragment, one nail, and pan tile fragments; and Posthole 44PG151/3N contained eight sherds and two lithics. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the undisturbed postholes to date the construction of Structure II. Pan tiles were present at the time of construction.

Two of the postholes had remains of wooden posts, one of them in a remarkably good state of preservation. The post in Posthole 44PG151/3L was virtually intact. There was about 0.1'
of dark organic soil around the outside of the post. The oblong post, about 0.75' wide and 1.0' long, was not dressed, but had been cut flat on the bottom and limbed. The post remains were removed intact for further study. The neighboring posthole, 44PG151/3N, also contained remains of a wooden post. The second post was smaller, about 0.7' square with a flat bottom, and appeared to have been dressed.

Three of the postholes from the south wall of Structure II seemed to have been repaired. Posthole 44PG151/3G had no postmold, but was intruded by Posthole 44PG151/3F, which was filled with an unusually large amount of artifacts. Posthole 44PG151/3E had a large stain of dark brown loam on the surface that tapered to a more normal postmold profile, 44PG151/3D. There were two pan tiles positioned directly under the postmold fill as if they had once shimmed the posts. Under the pan tiles was 0.3' of soil that may have been the original posthole fill.

There were no signs of door frame postholes for Structure II, inferring it may have had interrupted sills, and therefore a wooden floor. The structure likely had architectural features such as casement windows, plastered walls (perhaps painted blue), and a pan tile roof. It is curious that, in an otherwise well-appointed post-in-ground dwelling, no in-ground structural evidence of a chimney survived, thereby implying the chimney was crudely built.

Postmolds/Postholes

44PG151/3B
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter and 1.5' deep. The feature established the southwest corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3C
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3’ x 2.9’ x 1.65’. The feature established the southwest corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3D
Historic. Roughly rectangular posthole measuring 2.1’ x 0.9’ x 1.3’. The feature intruded 44PG151/3E, a posthole located along the south wall of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3E
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.5’ x 3.2’ x 1.75’, located along the south wall of Structure II. Contained postmold measuring 0.6’ in diameter. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3F (Figure 6 and Plate 8)
Historic. Posthole measuring 2’ x 1.5’ x 1.4’. The feature intrudes 44PG151/3G, a posthole located along the south wall of Structure II. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/3G (Figure 6 and Plate 8)
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3’ x 2.75’ x 2.25’, located along the south wall of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3H
Historic. Postmold measuring 1’ in diameter and 1.4’ deep. The feature was associated with 44PG151/3J, a posthole that cuts the southeastern corner post of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3J
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3.6’ x 2.4’ x 1.5’. The feature intruded 44PG151/3U, the southeastern corner post of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3K (Figure 6 and Plate 9)
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.75’ in diameter and 2’ deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/3L. Remnants of the post were found within 44PG151/3K. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3L
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.75’ x 2.5’ x 1.75’. The feature established the northwestern corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3M
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7’ in diameter and 2.2’ deep, within Posthole 44PG151/3N. Remnants of the post were found in 44PG151/3M. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3N
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.75’ x 2.62 x 2.3’, located along the northern wall of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3P
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.99’ in diameter and 2.25’ deep, within Posthole 44PG151/3Q. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3Q
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3’ x 3’ x 0.25’, located along the northern wall of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3R
Historic. Oval postmold measuring 0.9’ x 1.2’ x 2.85’ was located within Posthole 44PG151/3S, which established the northeast corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3S
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3’ x 3’ x 2.85’. The posthole established the northeastern corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/3T
Historic. Oval feature measuring 2' x 3.25' intruded 44PG151/3U, the southeastern corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/3U
Historic. Square posthole measuring 3' x 2.75' x 2'. The feature established the southeastern corner of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

**Root Cellars**

Crossmends established an association between root cellars 44PG151/5, 12, 13, and 14. Root cellars 44PG151/14 and 15 had markedly light artifact concentrations. Artifacts from Root Cellar 44PG151/11 did not crossmend to those from any other features, but contained a relatively large number of artifacts that dated its backfilling to the approximate time the other root cellars in Structure II were filled. Since Structure II partially overlapped Structure I, it is not surprising the root cellars contained redeposited early 17th-century artifacts.

44PG151/5 (Plate 2)
Historic. Root cellar measuring 10.5' x 6.5' x 3.3'. Of uncommon form, this cellar had two levels. The larger opening extended 2' below subsoil, at which point the cellar narrowed to a 4.5' square hole 1.3' deep. Holes found in the shelves on the north and south sides of the square pit may have accommodated a trap door. It was fully excavated.

Artifacts from Root Cellar 44PG151/5 and Structure III and Root Cellar 44PG151/13 crossmended. A crossmend between layer 44PG151/5G, a layer found only in the square pit, and an upper layer, 44PG151/5/1G, established the fact that both levels of the root cellar were open at the same time.

The following artifacts suggest Root Cellar 44PG151/5 was not filled prior to the second quarter of the 18th-century: Yorktown brown stoneware, white saltglazed stoneware, a crowned "WM" English tobacco pipe stem heel, and an English tobacco pipe bowl with "RM" stamped in relief astride the heel. This cellar contained an extraordinary quantity of artifacts, including brass sleeve links, a sweetmeat base, a William III coin weight, an iron mortising axe, a bone gaming piece in the shape of a fish, a white saltglazed tea bowl base, bone fan blade fragments, an iron fireplace tong, and several round and peanut-shaped tinned brass leather harness decorations.

44PG151/11 (Figure 13)
Historic. Root cellar measuring 3.1' x 2.5 x 1.4' in the eastern bay or parlor of Structure II. Artifacts found here did not crossmend to any other features. It was fully excavated.

This root cellar had smooth vertical walls and a flat floor. Beneath the plowzone (11A) covering the feature was one fill layer of dark brown loam (11B) with a pocket of orange
clay (11C) in the middle.

For its comparatively small size, this root cellar contained a large quantity of artifacts. A sherd of Yorktown brown stoneware indicates the cellar was not filled prior to the second quarter of the 18th century. Several items from earlier occupations were redeposited in this cellar including 72 prehistoric sherds, an early 17th-century pipe bowl, and two ca.1618-1660 jettons. An assortment of household objects was found in this cellar including brass tacks, a brass thimble, 30 straight pins, a brass drawer pull, mirror glass, tableware glass, and 259 nails. There were also 18 sherds of Colon0 ware.

44PG151/12 (Figure 14)
Historic. Rectangular root cellar measuring 3.25' x 6.5' x 1.5'. The feature was located in the southwest corner, in the hall, of Structure II. An artifact from this feature crossmended with one from Root Cellar 44PG151/14. It was fully excavated.

The cellar had a smooth tapering side wall. Removal of the remnant plowzone layer (A) revealed a dark brown sandy loam (B) with oyster shell, yellow and white shell mortar, charcoal, pink ash, and plaster. This covered a layer of orange clay and brown sandy loam (C) with burned daub. The west half of this layer was highly irregular with pockets of ash and dark brown loam, representing extensive rodent activity. The bottom two layers were dark brown silty loam with orange mottling, the lower layer (F) having more mottling than that above (E).

The presence of white saltglazed stoneware and a marked English tobacco pipe bowl dated to ca.1730-1790 indicates a second quarter of the 18th-century terminus post quem for the backfilling of this root cellar. All fill layers contained a small amount of prehistoric material, and a fragment of armor had been redeposited from the previous Jordan's Journey occupation. Apart from the usual mixture of ceramics, glass, and nails, there were part of an iron clasp knife, an iron fish hook, possible iron fireplace tongs, a brass tinker's dam, an iron skillet rim, and a pewter spoon handle.

44PG151/13 (Figure 15)
Historic. Square root cellar measuring 6' x 5.5' x 2'. The feature was located in the western half or hall of Structure II. Artifacts from 44PG151/13A, B, C, and D crossmended with artifacts found in Root Cellar 44PG151/5. It was fully excavated.

Below the remnant plowzone (A) was a layer of loose brown loam (B) with much building material such as concentrations of brick rubble, white and yellow coarse shell mortar, and pantile fragments. This was the thickest layer of fill in the cellar. Layer 44PG151/13C consisted of dark brown loam and gray silty loam with a heavy concentration of plaster and mortar. Two complete floor tiles and large pieces of pantile were found in this layer. Beneath this was a layer of brown loam with orange clay mottling (D) and much lighter concentrations of plaster than were found in the 13C layer. The bottom, dark brown, silty loam layer (E) was thinly distributed across the floor except where it piled up against the north side.
A sherd of New England slipware in the 13D layer dated the terminus post quem of the backfilling of the cellar to ca.1740. On the surface, it appeared the high concentrations of plaster in the 13C layer resulted from the destruction of the dwelling, sealing occupation layers below 13C, and capped by building rubble fill above. However, the plaster-filled 13C layer also contained 26 sherds of prehistoric pottery and 14 flakes, suggesting the layer was mixed with soil from a prehistoric living surface. Therefore, the 13C layer does not represent a discrete destruction episode, but rather backfilling, an interpretation supported by crossmending artifacts from the uppermost four layers in the cellar.

Several tools were recovered from Root Cellar 44PG151/13 including an iron chisel, a possible iron gouge, an iron triangular file, and an iron plow coulter. An iron mud anchor was a particularly unusual find. A sherd of a Chinese porcelain coffee or chocolate cup and wine glass fragments may reflect the affluence of the dwelling's occupants.

44PG151/14 (Figure 16)
Historic. Roughly square root cellar measuring 4.25' x 3.75' x 1'. The feature was located in the western half, or hall, of Structure II. Artifacts in this cellar crossmended with artifacts recovered from Root Cellar 44PG151/13. It was fully excavated.

Under the plowzone layer (A), a layer of mixed yellow clay and brown loam (B) covered the entire cellar. A deposit of orange clay (C) was located in the north half of the cellar, and under this was a thick deposit of fine brown sandy loam or silt (D) that appeared to have been deposited from the west. In the east half of the cellar, a mixed sandy clay and loam (E) layer covered the 14D layer.

Most of the artifacts were recovered from the 44PG151/14A, B, and D layers. Delftware plate sherd styles indicate the cellar was backfilled in the first quarter of the 18th century. In addition to ceramics, glass, nails, and pipe stems, the cellar had one fish hook, an iron curb bit, and an upholstery tack.

44PG151/15 (Figure 17)
Historic. Rectangular root cellar measuring 2.4' x 1.7' x 0.4'. The feature was in the western half, or hall, of Structure II. Artifacts from 44PG151/15 did not crossmend with those from other features. It was fully excavated.

Below the remnant plowzone layer (A) was a layer of fill consisting of mixed orange clay and brown loam with charcoal flecks and brick crumbs (B). This root cellar had smooth walls, and a flat floor with an irregular depression interpreted as a rodent disturbance.

Aside from mortar and bone fragments, very few artifacts were found in 44PG151/15, including 3 nails, one straight pin, seven prehistoric sherds, three flakes, and two historic ceramic sherds. A delftware ointment pot sherd gave the cellar a backfill terminus post quem of ca.1690-1720.
Other Features Associated with Structure II

44PG151/27 (Figure 26)
Historic. Tree hole measuring 1' x 1.9' x 2.5'. The feature was located west of the hearth in Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/30 (Figures 29 and 30)
Historic. Roughly rectangular pit measuring 4' x 5.5' x 0.5' located south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31A (see Figure 29)
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.4' in diameter and 0.25' deep, within 44PG151/31B, the northwest corner post of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31B (see Figure 29)
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.7' x 0.25'. The feature established the northwest corner of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31C (see Figure 29)
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.23' deep, within 44PG151/31D, the southwestern corner posthole of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31D (see Figure 29)
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' in diameter and 0.23' deep. The posthole established the southwestern corner of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31E (see Figure 29)
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.55' in diameter and 0.23' deep, within 44PG151/31F, the southeastern corner posthole of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31F (see Figure 29)
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.2' x 0.85' x 0.23'. The feature established the southeastern corner of a possible shed south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/31G (see Figure 29)
Historic. Tree hole measuring 1.2' across and more than 3' deep located where the northeast corner post of the shed south of Structure II should have been. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/36 (Figure 33)
Historic. Oval pit measuring 1' x 2.3' x 0.35'. The feature was a trench-like hole with sloping sides and a rounded bottom located south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.
Miscellaneous Associated Features

44PG151/34 (Figure 32)
Historic. Tree hole measuring 8.05' x 7.95' x 0.6'. The feature was a possible tree hole located south of Structure II. It was fully excavated.

Structure III: 44PG151/2 (Figure 7, Plates 3, 4, 6, and 7)

Structure III was architecturally elaborate for a 17th-century outbuilding. Nearly 20' square, it had a brick-lined basement with a brick tile floor. A bulkhead entrance at the northwest corner provided access. The basement had a sump hole in the northeast corner, a 7' square timber-lined pit in the northwest corner, and closet/shelves/partition in the southwest corner. Two complete wine bottles were found upright on the tile floor in the southwest corner with two clear sleeper/joist stains, indicating a timber-framed compartment, perhaps a wine bin. The one-and-one-half brick wide foundation likely supported a frame structure. There was no evidence of a fireplace.

The basement was completely excavated in quadrants, 44PG151/2/1-4. There were no occupation deposits in the basement as evidenced by layers of mortar and wall plaster lying on the floor tiles and in the sump hole. Layers of heavy brick rubble, probably from the dismantling of the building, were found on top of the mortar and plaster layers. Orange silt layers with brick and mortar chunks covered the rubble fill, representing fill washed in while the basement was only partially filled. The upper layers of brown loam mottled with brick and mortar likely indicate intentional backfilling of the basement depression. Artifacts from layers below the loam and wash layers crossed, for example, a brown stoneware pipkin from 44PG151/2/2M mended with sherds from 44PG151/2/2N, 2P, 3R, and 4P.

The basement was extraordinarily rich in artifacts; it contained pieces of at least 158 ceramic vessels and 13 "RB" wine bottle seals. The artifact assemblage dates to the second quarter of the 18th century, although there were creamware sherds found in the basement. However, all the creamware sherds were recovered from the upper loam and/or wash layers in the basement and may have been deposited after the basement was no longer used and had been torn down, as suggested by the quantity of artifacts in the basement fill.

A sample of the builder's trench was excavated, 44PG151/2/1J and 2I, and found to contain very few artifacts. The alignment and spacing of Structure III and Structure II indicate they were contemporary.

Associated Features

44PG151/2/1
Historic. Northeast quadrant of basement measuring 5.9' deep. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/2/2
Historic. Southeast quadrant of basement measuring 5.9' deep. It contained a structural beam. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/2/3 (Plate 6)
Historic. Southwest quadrant of basement measuring 5.9' deep. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/2/4 (Plate 7)
Historic. Northwest quadrant of basement measuring 5.9' deep. The bulkhead along the north side measured 6.5' across. It was fully excavated.

Structure IV: 44PG151/21 (Figure 8 and Plate 5)
This two-bay building consisted of a core 20.45' long and 15.5' wide with a 10.5' by 15.5' closet or shed attached to the west end. The distinction between the core and the shed was manifested by differences in postholes; the core typically had large deep postholes with clear postmolds, while the shed had smaller, very shallow postholes with no apparent postmolds. There was no surviving evidence to indicate whether or not the structure was heated.

Although the 10' wide western addition resembled patterns left by timber chimneys or fireplace hoods similar to those at the Utopia dwelling at Kingsmill (Kelso 1984:72), this addition appeared too wide for a fireplace. The core postholes ranged in depth from 1.5' to 2' below subsoil, while the addition postholes were less than 0.5' below subsoil, implying they supported less substantial framing. Each of the core postholes had a few flakes and/or prehistoric sherds in the fill. Two postholes, 44PG151/21F and K had pan tile fragments and 44PG151/21R had a sherd of Rhenish stoneware. A sherd of Staffordshire mottled coarseware in Postmold 44PG151/21E indicated the structure was destroyed after 1680.

Postmolds/Postholes (see Figure 8)

44PG151/21A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.65' in diameter. The feature was within 44PG151/21B, the southwest corner posthole of a shed attached to Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21B
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.5'. The feature established the southwest corner of a shed attached to Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21C
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter and 1.85' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/21D, the southwestern corner posthole of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/21D
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.75’ x 2’ x 1.75’. The feature established the southwestern corner of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21E
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.65’ in diameter and 1.75’ deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/21F, along the southern wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21F
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.4’ x 2.5’ x 1.8’ located along the southern wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21G
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.6’ in diameter and 1.2’ deep. The feature was within 44PG151/21H, the southeastern corner posthole of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21H
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.8’ x 1.95’ x 1.25’. The feature established the southeastern corner of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21J
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7’ in diameter. The shallow postmold was within Posthole 44PG151/21K, located along the western wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21K
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.2’ x 2.2’ located along the western wall of a shed attached to Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21L
Historic. Postmold of unknown dimensions. The feature was within 44PG151/21M, the northwestern corner posthole of a shed attached to Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21M
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.9’ x 2’. The feature possibly was a shallow posthole for an attached shed. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21N
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.75’ x 0.75’ x 1.5’. The feature was within 44PG151/21P, the northwestern corner posthole of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21P
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2’ x 2’ x 1.3’. The feature established the northwestern corner of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/21Q
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.6' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/21R, along the northern wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21R
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.2' x 2.5' x 1.3' located along the northern wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21S
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter and 1.45 deep, within Posthole 44PG151/21T, the northeastern corner of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21T
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.65' x 2' x 1.5'. The feature established the northeastern corner of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21U
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.45' deep within 44PG151/21V, a posthole that is slightly off line with the south wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/21V
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.25' x 2.45' x 0.3'. The feature is slightly out of line with other postholes along the south wall of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

Root Cellars (Figure 10)

44PG151/8
Historic. Root cellar measuring 3' x 3.5' x 1.5' with smooth vertical sides and flat bottom. The feature was located along the western side of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

There were three layers of fill below the plowzone (A) in this root cellar. The upper layer (B) consisted of brown loam with charcoal flecks and orange clay lenses. The middle layer (C) was also a dark brown loam with charcoal and orange clay, but with larger charcoal bits in the 8A layer and heavier mottling. The bottom layer (D) of dark brown clayey loam had large chunks of charcoal and highly decomposed burned bone.

Artifacts were concentrated in the C and D layers. Layers 8B, 8C, and 8D were associated by sherds of a blue and white delftware dish that crossmatched. Both the C and D layers contained large quantities of architectural materials, including a combined total of 119 complete nails and 56 plaster fragments, some with blue paint. A complete wine bottle base in the C layer indicated a first quarter 18th-century terminus post quem for the filling of the root cellar. The field map depicted an otherwise unrecorded posthole in the southwestern corner of this root cellar.
44PG151/9 (Figure 11)
Historic. Root cellar measuring 4’ x 4.5’ x 1.75’ with smooth vertical sides and flat bottom. The feature was located along the eastern side of Structure IV. It was fully excavated.

There were five layers of fill below the plowzone (A) in this root cellar. The upper layer (B) predominately consisted of burned oyster shells and small brick fragments that made up an estimated 85-90% of the layer. Beneath this layer, brown and orange mottled loam interspersed with burned oyster shells and charcoal (C) covered a thin layer of orange clay (D). A layer of dark brown ashy loam with much charcoal and orange clay (E) covered a bottom layer (F) of dark red and brown clayey loam with pockets of heavy ash on the bottom of the root cellar.

Although the artifact patterning from the root cellar suggested variation in the depositional sequence and/or origination of the different fills, crossmends indicated the layers were contemporary. The 9C layer contained substantially more prehistoric lithics and pottery than the other layers, implying the soil was original topsoil/prehistoric midden that was shoveled into the root cellar. The 9E layer contained 15 times more wine bottle glass than other layers. However, artifacts from 9E crossmended to artifacts from 9F, 9D, and 9B, suggesting all the layers, including 9C, which is bracketed by crossmending strata, were deposited at the same time. A Westerwald stoneware chamber pot sherd and a complete wine bottle with a seal initialed “FP” (probably Francis Poythress) dating to the fourth quarter of the 17th century, both from the 9E layer, suggested a ca.1700 terminus post quem for the filling of the root cellar.

The finds in the root cellar suggested a serious fire occurred on the site. All the layers contained burned artifacts, including sherds of burned delftware, charred plaster, burned brick, and a piece of molten brass that was probably part of a candlestick found in the C layer of the other root cellar in Structure IV (44PG151/8). Other noteworthy artifacts from Root Cellar 44PG151/9 include a large quantity of complete wrought nails, plaster, pan tile fragments, two white glass beads, and Colonoware sherds.

Miscellaneous Associated Features

44PG151/28 (Figure 27)
Historic. Circular pit measuring 4.4’ x 3.8’ x 4.8’. The pit feature had smooth vertical sides suggesting it had been covered, although no evidence of postholes or slots around the feature remained. It was located 36’ east of Structure IV. Excavation Register notes for this feature are missing. It was fully excavated.

A wine bottle neck from ca.1680-1690 found in a lower layer, 28E, provided a terminus post quem for the filling of the storage pit. More turned lead fragments were recovered from the storage pit than from other site features. Architectural items found within included window glass, some burned, and pan tile fragments, but no plaster and little brick and mortar.
Structure V: 44PG151/7 (Figure 9)

This simple 6-post structure had no root cellars nor evidence of a heat source. It measured 12.5' by 16.5' and may have been raised in tie-beam pairs.

The only historic artifacts found in the postholes were brick fragments and one lead shot; the balance of the finds from the postholes generally consisted of flakes and prehistoric sherds. The postmolds contained few historic artifacts with the exception of Postmold 44PG151/7A which produced window glass, seven sherds of a delftware ointment pot, a sherd of English brown stoneware, a sherd of Burslem brown stoneware, and a wine bottle neck that provided a destruction terminus post quem of ca.1700.

Postmolds/Postholes

44PG151/7A  Historic. Postmold measuring 0.4' in diameter and 1.55' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/7B, the southwestern corner posthole of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7B  Historic. Posthole measuring 2.4' x 2' x 1.7'. The feature established the southwestern corner of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7C  Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 1.75' deep within 44PG151/7D, a posthole along the southern wall of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7D  Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 2.3' x 1.8'. The feature located along the southern wall of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7E  Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7' in diameter and 1.5' deep within Posthole 44PG151/7F, located along the southeastern wall of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7F  Historic. Posthole measuring 2.05' x 2.45' x 1.25'. The feature established the southeastern corner of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7G  Historic. Postmold measuring 0.7' in diameter and 1.6' deep within 44PG151/7H, the northwestern corner posthole of Structure V. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/7H
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.3' x 1.6' deep. The feature established the northwestern corner of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7J
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.25' x 2.25' x 1.6'. The feature was intruded by Posthole 44PG151/7H. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7K
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.4' in diameter x 1.65' deep, within Posthole 44PG151/7L. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7L
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.7' x 2.4' x 1.4'. The feature was located along the northern wall of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7M
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.8' in diameter and 1.25' deep within 44PG151/7N, the northeastern corner posthole of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/7N
Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 2.05' x 1.55'. The feature established the northeastern corner of Structure V. It was fully excavated.

Miscellaneous

44PG151/7P
Historic. Tree hole measuring 0.75' wide and 1.8' deep located north of Structure III. Brown loam fill found extending into the sides of the feature beyond the surface boundaries indicated root holes. It was not fully excavated.

44PG151/16
Historic. Rodent intrusion or tree hole measuring 0.75' x 0.75' x 1.8'. The feature was located north of Structure III. It was at least partially excavated.

44PG151/17 (Figure 18)
Historic. Shallow rectangular posthole measuring 0.8' x 1.3' x 0.65'. The feature was located approximately 5' east of corner Posthole/Postmold 44PG151/7E, F. It was fully excavated.

The feature had no apparent postmold and was filled with clay mottled with brown loam. It had smooth vertical sides with a flat bottom and contained a rim sherd from a delftware tea bowl, providing a terminus post quem of ca.1680.
44PG151/18 (Figure 19)
Historic. Tree hole measuring 0.9' x 1' x 2.5'. The feature was located east of Structure III. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/19 (Figure 20)
Historic. Tree hole measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.8' deep. The feature was located northwest of Feature 44PG151/7D, a posthole in the southern wall of Structure III. It was fully excavated.

Late 17th-Century Garden: 44PG151/38 (see Figure 2)
A formerly enclosed area believed to be a garden was partially uncovered 28' south of Structure II. Postholes representing a fenceline defined a rectangular lot 121.5' wide (north wall) and 276.75' long (west wall). The west wall was mechanically stripped for a distance of 54' from the northwest corner. The next approximately 90' was untested, while the final 132' of the west wall was documented by mechanically cutting test trenches at intervals that corresponded to the posthole spacing until no more postholes appeared. Only 26' of the east wall was uncovered. The intervals between postholes was either 8' or 10', with no apparent pattern to the interval.

There appears to have been a gate at the northwest corner of the garden allowing access from the north, the direction of the main dwelling. The interval between the northwest corner posthole (44PG151/38C, D) and the adjacent contemporary posthole (44PG151/38H, J) of the north wall is 6', the only occurrence of this spacing in the garden, indicating the position of a gate. An intervening postmold/posthole (44PG151/38E, F) was difficult to interpret, and may perhaps have been a post placed later to reduce the size of the gate.

Eight postmolds/postholes of the garden fenceline were completely excavated. Several of the postholes contained a few historic artifacts, such as nail fragments, a piece of brick, and part of an English tobacco pipe bowl. Posthole 44PG151/38D had wine bottle glass, suggesting the fenceline was erected post-1650.

Postmolds/postholes

Garden Structure (44PG151/37)
There was a small rectangular four-post structure in the northwest corner of the garden. The 4' by 8' building may have been a small roofed shed with open sides. All four postholes contained historic artifacts including pan tile fragments, nails, delftware sherds, and wine bottle glass indicating the garden and structure were built during the Bland occupation. The postmolds ranged from 0.5' to 0.6' in diameter in shallow postholes that were no deeper than 0.9' below the level of subsoil.
44PG151/37A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.65' in diameter and 0.75' deep, within 44PG151/37B, the northeast corner posthole of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37B
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.65' x 1.95' x 0.75'. The feature established the northeast corner of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37C
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.55' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/37D, the southeast corner posthole of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37D
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.5' x 0.55'. The feature established the southeast corner of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37E
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.55' in diameter and 0.8' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/37F, the southwest corner posthole of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37F
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.7' x 1.69' x 0.75'. The feature established the southwest corner of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37G
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.6' in diameter and 0.85' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/37H, the southeast corner posthole of a shed within 44PG151/38.

44PG151/37H
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.95' x 0.85'. The feature established the southeast corner of a shed within 44PG151/38.

Fenceline
44PG151/38A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.3' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within Posthole 44PG151/38B, near 44PG151/37B, and in the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/38B
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.8' x 1.75 x 1.25'. The posthole was near 44PG151/37B and in a fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.
44PG151/38C
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.6' x 0.5' x 1.3'. The feature was within a posthole in the northwest corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38D
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.05' x 2' x 1.3'. The feature established the northwest corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38E
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.45' in diameter and 1.05' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/38F, possibly a gate posthole east of the northwest corner Posthole 44PG151/38D.

44PG151/38F
Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 1.95' x 1.05'. The feature was possibly a gate post located east of northwest corner post 44PG151/38D in the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38G
Historic. Oval intrusion measuring 0.5' x 0.75' x 0.75'. The feature intrudes Postmold 44PG151/38H and Posthole 44PG151/38J in the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38H
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.46' in diameter and 1.2 deep. The feature was within 44PG151/38H, the second posthole east of the northwest corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38J
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75 x 1.75 x 1.2. The feature was the second posthole east of the northwest corner post of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38K
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.3' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/38L, the second posthole south of the northwest corner post of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38L
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.75' x 1.25'. The feature was the second posthole south of the northwest corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38M
Historic. Oval intrusion measuring 0.75' x 0.7' x 0.7'. The feature intruded 44PG151/38P, the third posthole east of the northwest corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.
44PG151/38N
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.69' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/38P, the third posthole east of the northwest corner post of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38P
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.76' x 1.76' x 1.25'. The feature was the third posthole east of the northwest corner post of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/38R
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.6' deep, within 44PG151/38S, the northeast corner of the fenceline surrounding garden 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/38S
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.8' x 1.8' x 0.6'. The feature established the northeast corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/38T
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.35' in diameter and 0.65' deep, within 44PG151/38V, the first posthole south of the northeast corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/38V
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.75' x 0.65'. This feature was the first posthole south of the northeast corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38. It was fully excavated.

44PG151/41A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.3' in diameter and 1.3' deep, within 44PG151/41B, a posthole near the western edge of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/41B
Historic. Rectangular posthole measuring 1.7' x 1.8' x 1.3'. The posthole was near the western edge of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/41C
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.27' in diameter and 1.27' deep, within 44PG151/41D, a posthole near the western edge of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.

44PG151/41D (Figure 35)
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.85' x 1.85' x 1.27'. The posthole was near the western edge of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/38.
Probable Related Features

44PG151/30 (see Figure 29)
Historic. A shallow rectangular pit in the northwest corner of the garden measuring approximately 5.5' x 4'. The pit contained a 1' layer (44PG151/30A) of brown loam mottled with orange and grey clay. The pit had smooth, slightly tapering walls and a flat floor. Artifacts recovered from the pit included 18 flakes and 6 other lithics, 4 sherds of aboriginal pottery, brick fragments, and window glass. Although the pit did not align with the garden fenceline, the presence of window glass suggested it dated to approximately the same period as the garden.

44PG151/34 (see Figure 32)
Historic. A round shallow pit in the northwest corner of the garden measuring 7.75' to 8' in diameter. The pit contained a 0.6' layer (44PG151/34A) of dark brown loam with charcoal flecks. Initially thought to be a tree hole, the pit had a crisp dish-shaped profile with smooth sides and bottom. It contained 59 fragments of aboriginal pottery, 17 lithics, 17 nails, local and English pipe stems, wine bottle glass, and much brick, pan tiles, and brick paving tiles.

44PG151/41 (see Figure 35)
Historic. Two postmolds/postholes 3' outside the west wall of the garden. The postholes, dug at a 10' interval, paralleled the garden fenceline south of the adjacent garden fence postholes. The only artifacts found in the two postholes came from posthole (44PG151/41D) and consisted of one lead shot, one pan tile fragment, and 3 lithics. The alignment and the pan tile indicate the postholes dated to the time of the garden.

Enclosure of Uncertain Period: 44PG151/40

Two lines of postholes representing portions of two sides of an apparent enclosure were found nearly 50' south of Structure I. Mechanical stripping and test holes documented a 42' long section of a north fenceline, while 16' of a west fenceline was uncovered. The postholes were spaced at 8' intervals with one exception. Three postholes at 4' and 5' intervals at the northwest corner may have supported gateposts. Two postholes along the west fenceline were clearly rectilinear, while the other postholes of the enclosure were rounded.

Four postholes were completely excavated, three of which contained artifacts. Posthole 44PG151/40D had one nail and two flakes; the other two postholes, 44PG151/40F and 40H, contained small amounts of lithics and aboriginal pottery. Accordingly, it seems this enclosure was constructed during the first phase of English settlement at the site and was contemporary with Structure I.
Associated Features 44PG151/40

44PG151/40A
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 1.05' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/40B, the second posthole south of the northern corner posthole of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40B
Historic. Postmold measuring 1.45' x 1.7' x 1.05'. The feature was the second posthole south of the northern corner posthole of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40C
Historic. Postmold 0.5' in diameter and 1.25' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/40E, the first posthole south of the northern corner posthole of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40D
Historic. Posthole measures 1.45' x 1.65' x 1.2'. The feature was the first posthole south of the northern corner posthole of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40E
Historic. Postmold 0.5' in diameter and 1' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/40F, the northern corner post of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40F
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.5' x 1.7' x 1'. The feature established the north corner of the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40G
Historic. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.8' deep. The feature was within 44PG151/40H, a possible gate posthole in the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

44PG151/40H
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.6' x 1.75' x 0.8'. The feature was a possible gate posthole in the fenceline surrounding the garden, 44PG151/40.

Probable Related Features

44PG151/31 (see Figure 29)
Historic. A rectangular, four-post, 4' x 8' structure near the northwest corner of the enclosure. This small structure had 0.4' to 0.6' diameter postmolds in very shallow postholes that extended no more than 0.25' into the subsoil. The northeast corner posthole, 44PG151/31G, was disturbed by an animal burrow or tree hole, and had no discernable
postmold. There were no artifacts in the features, implying they date to the earliest period of construction on the site. The postholes, however, were very small and extremely shallow, both possible explanations for their being devoid of artifacts.

**Miscellaneous Pit Features**

44PG151/25
Historic. Possible root cellar measuring 5.5' x 9'. The feature was located south of 44PG151/26.

44PG151/26 (Figure 25)
Historic. Circular tree hole measuring 6.75' in diameter and 0.75' deep. The feature was located north of Pond 44PG151/32.

44PG151/39 (Figure 34)
Historic. Large, anomalous, possible posthole measuring 1' in diameter and 0.5' deep. The feature was located south of 44PG151/37F, a posthole of the shed structure.

44PG151/50
Historic. Root cellar measuring 6' x 6'. The feature was a free standing root cellar that was lined with brick and possibly had a dry laid brick floor. The feature was located 300' west of the main complex.

44PG151/51
Historic. Pit feature measuring 4' in diameter. The feature was located north of 44PG151/50. It was not excavated.

**Pond/Watering Hole: 44PG151/32 (Figure 31)**

This feature appeared as a large irregular depression filled with brown loam and a mixture of colonial and prehistoric artifacts. Only part of the feature was uncovered, exposing three edges and an area approximately 32' north-south by 46' east-west. The southern edge was not uncovered.

Twelve 2' by 2' test holes (44PG151/32/1-12) initially were excavated in two perpendicular lines across the pond. The test holes were spaced at 4' intervals and placed to provide interrupted sections through the pond. Additional excavation of the pond was conducted after the initial testing. Eleven 6' squares were excavated, 5 of which were expanded from the original 2' squares and retained test hole numbers 44PG151/32/1-5, the six remaining units were assigned new ER numbers (44PG151/32/13-18).

The stratigraphy of the pond consisted of two layers. The A layer varied in thickness from
1.2' to 1.5'. The soil was a medium to dark brown loam with a light scatter of brick bits and some brick bats. The B layer, which averaged about 0.1' in thickness, was a brown loam darker and more compact than the A layer. The B layer had more brick fragments and bits of charcoal. The contour of the pond gently tapered to a depression 2.5' below subsoil at the center.

The pond was rich in artifacts which came principally from the A layer. Excavation units 44PG151/32/13, 14, and 15, on the west side of the pond and closest to the dwellings, had substantially more artifacts than the other units in the pond. An overview of the artifact assemblage from the pond shows deposition from the late 17th/early 18th centuries, evidenced by wine bottle forms and delftware plate decorations of that period, to ca.1780, indicated by the presence of creamware sherds. A small amount of architectural material, nails and pantiles, and a large quantity of ceramics, especially delftwares, were recovered. Crossmending artifacts indicate the fill in the pond was well mixed. For example, mending sherds of an English Brown stoneware mug were found in 44PG151/32/3A, 3B, 4A, 9A, and 15B. Units 44PG151/32/13, 14, and 15 also contained large quantities of prehistoric ceramics and lithics.

The construction of the garden fenceline and the pond appears to have been planned since the north edge of the pond aligned with the north side of the garden and the garden fenceline honored the west side of the pond. Their proximity, however, implies the pond was created strictly for functional and not aesthetic reasons. It is possible the pond was used to water the garden as well as for livestock.

**Associated Features**

44PG151/43
Historic. Possible tree fall of unknown measurement. This circular feature was at one time thought to be a well, however testing was inconclusive. It was located along an eroded area of riverbank northeast of the site.

44PG151/29 (Figure 28)
Historic. Oval pit measuring 1.8' x 1.6' x 0.6'. The feature was a possible tree hole located in the eastern end of Structure I. It was fully excavated.

**Human Burials**

**Introduction**

Two human burials were uncovered at 44PG151: Feature 24, a large rounded pit and Feature 44, a rectangular feature with rounded corners. Feature 24 was tested during the 1987 field season. The entire site, including the two burials, was filled and regraded by the property owners and left as a temporarily fallow field. In late April and early May 1990, the VDHR
contracted with Charles Hodges to excavate the burials subsequent to planned construction on the site. This work confirmed that features 24 and 44 were human burials, one Native American and one probable historic period burial. A preliminary field report entitled "Field Notes and Preliminary Interpretations On Two Salvaged Burials: Features 24 and 44 at 44PG151 - The Richard Bland Site" (VDHR Archives, 1990) summarized this work.

Three years later osteological analyses of these burials were conducted by Donna and Clifford Boyd of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology Radford University (see Appendix 4). Their final report dated May 4, 1993 is entitled "Osteological Analysis of Two Burials From 44PG151, The Richard Bland Site at Jordan's Point".

**Burial 44PG151/24 (Figures 23 and 24)**

*Primary Protohistoric Native American Burial (Adult Female)*

In 1987, JRIA archaeologists mapped a large, roughly circular feature measuring approximately 6.5' north-south by 4.4' east-west. The feature was tested by removing the southern half of the feature. Excavation was suspended when human bones were discovered at the bottom of the pit. The bones were left *in situ*. The feature was covered with black plastic and subsequently backfilled.

In 1990, salvage excavation was undertaken when construction of an access road that would impact the burial was imminent. The features previously mapped by JRIA were tied into newly established lot and road stakes by VDHR archaeologist David Hazzard since all previous reference points had been destroyed by grading. A triangulation map by Hazzard and Charles Hodges dated April 18, 1990 (VDHR Archives) converted the previous JRIA excavation baselines to the control stake marking "Lot 52". Trenching and test cuts in the area relocated the feature. The original JRIA bisection markers (gutter spikes) were preserved and designated "B and B'(prime)" on the 1990 excavation plan.

**Methodology**

The feature was slightly enlarged by erosion caused by previous archaeological testing and the subsequent covering with plastic. Initially too wet to excavate, it was left to dry for five days. The feature was profiled by resetting the bisection line slightly toward grid north (see "A-A" on the plan map versus "B-B") since the upper surfaces of the JRIA bisection line had eroded and a clean undisturbed vertical surface was needed. The new profile was mapped and photographed, and a plan was drawn of the surface of the feature north of the bisection line to record details in pit construction. All bone was pedestalled and recorded in profile to document contextual relationships between pit fill and bone deposits. The northern half of the pit fill was carefully removed with trowels, and visible artifacts and carbon samples were retained and designated 44PG151/24A. A ten-liter flotation sample and a
separate soil sample were collected. All prehistoric artifacts found at the level of the bone were recorded as 44PG151/24B.

The skeletal remains and artifacts at bone level were photographed and drawn in plan. Artifacts found in the same level as bone materials were piece plotted in the field. All measurements were made in feet and tenths. This plan also records the JRIA and VDHR profile reference points by name. Smaller bone elements and important bone concentrations were removed in soil matrices containing the various elements. Block cuts separating articulated elements or dividing groups of elements were noted to aid in restoration or orientation of the bone elements. All unidentified bones were tagged with arbitrary numbers preceded by “UB#” [Unidentified Bone #].

Burial Pit

The burial pit measured 7.0’ grid north-south by 5.2’ grid east-west by the time of final excavation (see Figure 23). The original dimensions apparently measured approximately 6.5’ grid north-south by 4.5’ grid east-west prior to erosion on the south side. The excavation grid was established 43 degrees west of modern magnetic north. The orientation of the lower appendages seemed to indicate the oval configuration was longer along the grid north-south axis to accommodate a fully articulated individual. The edges of the feature wavered slightly, except along the north end, suggesting the pit was dug with digging sticks and/or hoes with small cutting edges.

The pit depth extended between 0.8’ and 1.0’ into the subsoil. The original pit probably extended at least two feet below the existing ground surface at the time of interment. In general, the profile revealed a classic dish-shaped feature with rounded sloping sidewalls and a relatively flat, gently undulating bottom. Much of the fill, in contrast to the heavily organic redeposited topsoil layer, showed little mixing. The predominate fill was redeposited heavy orange clay lightly mottled with topsoil. An organic lens 0.1’ to 0.3’ thick was found on the pit floor below the clay stratum. A thin wash lens or leaching zone varying from 0.2’ thick on the west side to 0.05’ thick below other fill deposits was recorded. The thin leaching line demonstrates the impermeability of the surrounding clay subsoil.

Sectioning of the unexcavated north side of the pit revealed broad bands of organic material redeposited without substantial mixture with subsoil. The north edge was rimmed with medium to dark brown loam. The deposit, seen in the profile from the upper west wall to the lower level of the pit, thinned halfway up the eastern feature limits. An inverted cone-shaped deposit designated 44PG151/24/4 filled the center of the profile. This concentration is a possible indication of how the pit was backfilled. Together these fill patterns suggest the lowest lens (44PG151/24/1) was deposited from the north; mixed fill (44PG151/24/2 and 3) was raked in from all directions, creating a doughnut-like shape. This layer was then capped with the cone-shaped deposit. The cone-shaped deposit may have been a Native American posthole or grave marker. In profile, it tapers from 1.3’ wide at the top to 0.1’ to 0.3’ at
bottom. However, only 0.3' of the width dimension survived the initial testing and wall cleaning.

Field notes indicate the presence of Roanoke Simple Stamped Ware (Harrington 1948, Blaker 1952, Evans 1955:47, Egloff 1985:236-7) and Townsend Series Rappahannock Fabric Ware. Ceramic finds closest to the human deposit were blackened on both sides (44PG151/24B). Fire-cracked rock and flakes were recovered throughout the burial fill and were more concentrated in the lower deposits. A Morrow Mountain I projectile point was also recovered from burial fill. These artifacts are presumed to be incidental to the burial fill.

Nature and Disposition of Human and Mammal Remains

By 1990, the black plastic laid in 1987 had significantly deteriorated bone in the north half of the feature to a bone-flecked wet clayey slurry, although the pedestals remained relatively intact. The southern portion of the burial survived relatively well, however. Because the burial contained both human and mammal remains, portions of the burial were removed in soil matrices. The human elements were briefly inspected by Radford osteologists, Clifford and Donna Boyd, and the faunal remains were inspected by Antony Opperman at the VDHR lab in 1990. In 1993, the Boyds analyzed all the remains, and determined the burial contained an adult female human, and white-tailed deer and domestic dog elements.

The archaeological evidence suggests the body was deposited in the dorsal position and presumably was once fully extended. The body was probably originally centered in the pit and oriented 43 degrees west of magnetic north. The primary bone deposit was situated within the dark organic lens described above. It is possible the human remains were once wrapped in animal hides or woven fabric, perhaps accounting for the dark lens. However, hide and fabric wraps or body staining cannot account for all of the organic deposit (described above under the burial pit section) since the lens extended to surface grade at the northern edge of the feature. Further, no change in texture was observed that would distinguish bundling or wrapping materials from surrounding matrix.

The principal human remains were comprised of a fully articulated left leg consisting of portions of the distal left innominate bone near the *fovea capitis* of the left femur, the left femur, the left tibia and fibula, a parallel right tibia and fibula below an absent right femur, and a right radius and ulna absent a right humerus. The left femur and central and proximal tibia and fibula pairs were intact and muscle ridges and minor grooves were preserved. The surviving elements of the lower human extremities appear to have been carefully positioned in the pit. The innominate bone was centered in the pit and the orientation of the lower extremities indicated the fill toward grid south should contain the remains of the upper torso; however, the cranium and torso were absent.

The center of the innominate bone was 2.6' from the west wall of the pit, 2.6' from the east wall, 4.0' from the north wall, and 2.85' from the south wall. The acetabulum was intact,
while portions of the pubis nearest the acetabulum were truncated before symphysis. A bone, possibly a trace of ischium or the emergence of the pubis bone, and portions of the upper ventral ilium were intact and truncated at the sacrum. The bone here had been sufficiently reduced by soil acids to confirm the existence of cut marks as the cortex edges were rounded and worn. Deer skeletal remains were found in association with the pelvic area.

Both tibias and fibulas appeared to have been carefully placed. The distal portions of the bones, reduced by soil acids, were recognizable only as soil stains near the northern edge of the pit bottom. The proximity to the northern boundary of the pit floor slightly elevated the distal portions. A trace of metatarsal was found at the northern terminus of the right tibia and fibula. Only on the right side was there any trace of foot bones. The right tibia and fibula nearly paralleled the left paired elements. The gap between the presumed centers of the degraded patellas was 0.4'. The gap between the centers of the surviving cortices of the distal tibia and fibula pairs was 0.5'.

The absence of the right femur did not seem to be an accident of preservation. Because the left femur was in relatively good condition, the right femur was expected to be similarly preserved. However, no organic stain was visible above the right tibia and fibula.

A small concentration of bone was observed to the east central side of the pit. At least eleven bone elements were noted in this concentration. Within and below several unidentified elements lay the right radius and ulna of a human, presumably adult female, associated with a dog cranium (described below). The epiphyses of these elements were reduced as were the cortices nearest the distal ends. The elements were oriented with the flat of the wrist down. This area was removed by block excavation though it was not submitted for osteological examination in 1993.

As many as eight unidentified bone elements were apparently randomly scattered around the lower right arm. These unidentified bones were removed with the radius and ulna in their soil matrix.

Four other human bone elements were found in the pit (UB#1, UB#2, UB#3, and UB#4). Bones UB#1, UB#2, and UB#3 were identified by osteologists as left human ribs. These elements complimented the primary burial interpretation. Additionally, two partial teeth were recovered within the pit fill on the southern side of the original JRIA bisection line. The teeth were not articulated and were found while removing the erosional deposit from the intact fill at approximately 0.2' to 0.4' above sterile subsoil. Osteological examination (Appendix 4) indicated these were human and included one mandibular premolar crown with moderate to heavy wear and one premolar crown with moderate to heavy wear. The tooth wear provided further evidence the burial was an adult.

Mammal bones were found in proximity to or immediate association with human elements in two places. The distal sacrum and articulated caudal vertebrae of a *Odocoileus virginianus* or White-Tailed Deer were found in the pit. The deer remains were positioned at the
terminus of the human innominate bone and remains of the left pelvis. The sacrum and caudal vertebrae were located at the center of the human pelvis in the position the human sacrum and coccyx would have occupied. The deer tail was oriented toward grid south, whereas the articulated human coccyx would have been oriented toward grid north. The position of analogous deer elements in virtual articulation to corresponding missing human elements seemed an unlikely coincidence.

In addition to the deer skeletal fragments, the articulated cranium and mandible of a *Canis familiaris*, or domesticated dog, were found adjacent to the human right radius and ulna. The skull and mandible belonged to a small member of the *Canis* family, larger and more robust than a fox, but smaller than an adult wolf. The dog scapula was located over the human radius. Miscellaneous unidentified bones in this area may have belonged to another acid-degraded, primary dog burial, perhaps positioned at the lower right arm of the adult female burial.

Human rib fragments UB#1, UB#2, and UB#3 had thin cortices and diminished total mass: UB#1 is likely a left lower rib presented in caudal view as the position is too far north to have been deposited while articulated; UB#2, a rib fragment 0.45' long, positioned approximately 0.32' southwest of the articulated left femur head; UB#4 was located 0.2' above and west of the right medial tibia and consisted of a roughly circular concentration of calcium-colored, streaked texture break indicating the former presence of bone. Unidentified bones UB#1 and UB#3 were located southwest of the *Odocoileus virginianus* caudal vertebrae. It is presumed butchering debris, incidentally redeposited with the primary burial deposits, accounts for the remaining bone in this feature.

**Burial 44PG151/44 (Figure 36)**

An apparent burial was mapped during the 1987 JRIA project and excavated in 1990. As in the case of 44PG151/24, this area had been covered by regraded fill and reference stakes had been lost. The feature was relocated by test trenches. The burial was located along a fenceline that was probably established after the burial was completed since the fence straddled the northwest portions of the burial.

**Methodology**

All surviving skeletal elements were exposed, certain artifacts pedestalled, and burial fill removed by trowel or dental tools. The feature was photographed in color and black and white. Subsequently, a plan and profile drawing was made at the 1"=1’ scale. The human remains were excavated in soil matrices and pedestalled artifacts were removed. A soil sample was taken.
Burial Pit

This rectangular feature with rounded corners appeared at the surface of the subsoil. It measured 6.35' northwest-southeast by 2'8' northeast-southwest. The feature contained primarily homogenous burial fill of redeposited heavy orange clay mixed with dark humic fill. A profile which bisected the feature medially southwest-northeast revealed an average depth of 0.45'. The bottom of the pit was nearly flat and the walls were either vertical or inclined slightly toward the center of the hole.

Human Remains

The integrity of the remains in the shallow feature was compromised by soil acids. The corpse was originally laid in a dorsal extended position. Two portions of the upper appendages were found. The right humerus, radius, and ulna were located above a carpal/metacarpal stain. On the left side, analogous bones were recovered, although no traces of carpals or metacarpals were preserved. The proximal ends of the left humerus, radius, and ulna were absent, however traces of bone suggested the humerus was elevated above the lower arm elements. The profile indicated the burial shaft adjacent to the right humerus was elevated 0.1' above the remainder of the shaft.

Contextual Information and Material Remains

Initially, the burial was thought to be a colonial interment due to its rectangular shape and location within the boundaries of a ca. 1620-1740. However, no historic artifacts were recovered. The absence of historic artifacts would indicate either the burial was not backfilled in an area of site activity that generated surface refuse or that it dated to the first period of English settlement whose sparse artifact record provided little opportunity for objects to be redeposited in the burial fill.

A discrete concentration of prehistoric artifacts found in the pit may indicate 44PG151/44 was a Native American burial (Boyd and Boyd 1993:6). Within an oblong area near an unidentified, possibly non-human, curvilinear bone below the right hand, four prehistoric artifacts were found (see Figure 23 and Plate 29). A crude, small triangular point or preform of white quartz was adhered to the underside of the bone. The point is similar to the Dallas-type (Holland 1970) and therefore suggests a Late Woodland/Contact temporal attribution for the burial (Boyd and Boyd 1993:6). Three other items were found near the bone and small triangular projectile. The tip and cutting edge of a large Miocene shark tooth of the extinct Carcharodon species and a Stanley Stemmed projectile point dating to around 5,000 B.C. were recovered. The point, adjacent to the unidentified bone, appears to have been reworked. The exaggerated stem width in relation to blade point width may indicate the point was reworked in the Late Woodland period. A medium to large triangular point of quartzite was discovered immediately north of the bone and triangular projectile point. The triangular blade...
is most similar to the Vincent blade form (ca. A.D. 500±500) identified by Coe (1964:121).

Boyd and Boyd (1993:7) suggest this group of finds represent a burial cache or part of a "medicine bundle", a selection of items which were included as grave offerings. The organic stain below the unidentified bone and late triangular point may represent the remains of a container or bag. The earlier projectile points may have been collected by the interred and therefore not serve to date the interment.
FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS

Colonial Artifacts

Ceramics

All ceramics for 44PG151 were identified and analyzed. Sometimes this resulted in different identifications than those been submitted with the original report (Luccketti and Straube 1988). The finds lists were revised to reflect these new findings.

At least 312 individual historic ceramic vessels were recovered during the excavation of 44PG151 (Table 1). The majority (62%) are comprised of stonewares — English, German, and local. Earthenwares constitute 32% of the total and include wares from England, Holland, New England, and Pennsylvania as well as local products. The last 6% of the wares are Chinese and English porcelain vessels with the majority of these (83%) being Chinese. There was evidence of three periods of occupation at the site — the early 17th-century, the late 17th-century through early 18th-century, and ca. 1740-1770. There was substantial early 17th-century occupation at the site (see McLearen and Mouer 1994), and materials reflecting this time period were scattered throughout the later contexts. The major component at 44PG151 dates from the late 17th through the early 18th-century with some of its structures apparently standing until about 1770.

The historic ceramics were analyzed following the format established by the previous report on Jordan's Point's archaeological sites — *Jordan's Journey III: A Preliminary Report on the 1992-1993 Excavations at Archaeological Site 44PG307* by Douglas C. McLearen and Daniel Mouer of Virginia Commonwealth University (1994). The analysis includes a determination of minimum vessels as this is “the means by which potsherds can best be related to the larger food domain within which they reside” (Yentsch 1991:33). The vessels have been quantified by functional class according to the Potomac Typological System (POTS) as modified by Anne Yentsch (Yentsch 1991:64-65).

Classification of the ceramics by functional class is a preliminary step to understanding the foodways of the occupants of 44PG151 and relating this to the larger 17th-century community of Tidewater Virginia. It is possible vessels were used in different ways than indicated in this analysis; but, by imposing this system of “usual” practice on the site, it is possible to compare ceramic data and the concomitant social and economic status with other historic archaeological sites. In this classification, “tankard” has been used to describe drinking vessels of the cylindrical “can” type form, whether earthenware or stoneware. “Mug” incorporates the bulbous or barrel-shaped drinking containers. The form “bowl” has been placed under both the Food Preparation and Food Consumption categories, depending upon ware type.
Table 1. Ceramics from 44PG151.

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<th>Ceramic Type</th>
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Vessel List

The following is a list of identifiable individual vessels. As this is a minimum vessel count, undiagnostic sherds, i.e. those too small to determine form or those which might belong to any number of vessels, were omitted so as not to skew the data.

**DELFITWARE**

**Vessel 1 (Plate 16)**
Delftware chamber pot, English
ca.2nd - 3rd quarter 18th century

Represented by seven rim/body sherds, thirty-six body sherds, four body/base sherds, two body/handle terminal sherds, and four handle sherds. Soft buff fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, appearing pale blue, and is spalling off on many sherds. Rim everted and slightly downbent; squared footring, unglazed on base. Strap handle with rounded edges and slightly concave center. 44PG151/2/4S, 44PG151/2/4, and 44PG151/2/4V crossmend. 44PG151/2/3R and 44PG151/2/3S crossmend.

**Vessel 2**
Delftware chamber pot, English
ca.2nd - 3rd quarter 18th century
Found in 44PG151/32/18A, 44PG151/32/13A, 44PG151/32/14A (mended), 44PG151/2/3F, 44PG151/2/2F, 44PG151/50 (mended)

Represented by six body sherds, two body/base sherds, and one handle sherds. Soft buff fabric with hematite inclusions. Represented by unglazed handle sherd and white base with interior and exterior glaze. Squared footing, which slopes toward the interior, is unglazed. 44PG151/32/14A and 44PG151/32/13A crossmend.

**Vessel 3 (Plate 17)**
Delftware plate, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/5N, 44PG151/5/1G, 44PG151/2/3F/ 44PG151/2/3E, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/3H, 44PG151/4A

Represented by ten rim/marly/bouge sherds, eight body sherds, eight body/base sherds, ten base sherds, three rim/marly sherds, and two marly/bouge sherds. Buff fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, appearing white. Almost complete vessel. Painted in cobalt blue with central flower-heads and floral sprays on a
ground filled with groups of four dots; central motif is surrounded by floral sprays in alternating ovoid and arched cartouches; floral sprays around marly meet light blue band around rim. Profile type C (Garner and Archer 1948:81).

Vessel 4
Delftware plate, English
ca.1670-1690
Found in 44PG151/2/4, 44PG151/2/3J


Vessel 5 (Plate 18)
Delftware basin, English
ca.1st quarter 18th century
Found in 44PG151/8B, 44PG151/8C, 44PG151/8D, 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/13/1C, 44PG151/1/21, and 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by thirty-nine body sherds, four base sherds, eight body/base sherds, four rim/body sherds. Soft buff fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin-enamelled glaze, decorated on the interior only in cobalt blue with clusters of floral sprays surrounded by a chain pattern above a double line; a foliate motif bounded by single lines circles the top of the basin just below the rim. Shallow bowl with gently curving walls, everted rim, tall rectangular sectioned footing. Basin is very discolored, apparently from being burned. 44PG151/8B, 44PG151/8C, and 44PG151/8D crossmend.

Vessel 6
Delftware tankard, English
ca.1st quarter 18th century
Found in 44PG151/32/14A (mended), 44PG151/17A

Represented by three body sherds, three body/base sherds, and two base sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. Decorated on the exterior with cobalt blue in a landscape motif with reedy stalks whose leaves are depicted by alternating dots running up their length. Cylindrical ‘can’ type form, with molded flared base.

Vessel 7
Delftware teabowl, English
ca.1st quarter 18th century
Found in 44PG151/5/1G, 44PG151/5/3G
Represented by three rim/body sherds, and two body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. Painted in Polychrome palette with blue rim followed by a band of diagonal red stripes, interrupted periodically by a solid rectangular blue bar. Body of vessel is painted in a blue grid with a thin 6-pointed red star in the center of each square of the grid. A green “x” is painted over each grid line intersection. A parallel pattern is on a mug dating ca.1708 (Garner and Archer 1972:#65A).

**Vessel 8**  
Delftware teabowl, English  
ca.1st quarter 18th century  
Found in 44PG151/5E, 44PG151/32/15A, 44PG151/5/1D, 44PG151/5/1G, 44PG151/3/1G

Represented by three body/base sherds and five body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. Painted in polychrome with blue scrolls and green and red floral motif; leaves are outlined in green with red veins on the interior. Base section with 1 cm tall footring. Interior base decorated with blue design.

**Vessel 9**  
Delftware ointment pot, English  
ca.1690-1720  
Found in 44PG151/2/3N

Represented by one body/base sherd. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, appearing light blue. Cup-shaped pot, with short pedestal base with outflaring walls. Exterior base is unglazed, and has a spiral potting mark.

**Vessel 10**  
Delftware ointment pot, English  
ca.1690-1720  
Found in 44PG151/15B


**Vessel 11**  
Delftware drug jar, English  
ca.18th century  
Found in 44PG151/8D, 44PG151/9D, 44PG151/3D, 44PG151/2/3E

Represented by two rim/body sherds and four body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with
hematite inclusions. The everted rim is flattened and unglazed at the top. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. The exterior is decorated with concentric blue bands which have fluxed onto the white reserves.

Vessel 12
Delftware drug jar, English
ca.18th century
Found in 44PG151/11B, 44PG151/2/2F, 44PG151/9F, 44PG151/2/2L

Represented by one rim/body sherd and four body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. The everted rim is rounded and unglazed at top. The exterior is decorated with concentric blue bands.

Vessel 13
Delftware punch bowl, English
ca.1710-1725
Found in 44PG151/32/14A, 44PG151/32/13A

Represented by one base sherd, six body/base sherds and six body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Glaze has spalled off from the interior. Exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, including footring which is glazed on its base. Footring is 7/16" high and measures 2-1/2" in diameter. Exterior is decorated with concentric blue lines which are alternately wide dark blue bands and thin light blue lines. Similar decoration is often found decorating plates commemorating George I. 44PG151/32/14A and 44PG151/32/13A crossmend.

Vessel 14
Delftware punch bowl, English
ca.1710-1725
Found in 44PG151/2/3B, 44PG151/2/1B


Vessel 15
Delftware plate, English
ca.1710 -1725
Found in 44PG151, 44PG151/1/10 (mended)

Represented by one rim/body sherd and three body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. Interior is decorated with concentric blue lines which are alternately wide dark blue and bands and thin light blue lines.
Vessel 16
Delftware punch bowl, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/5/3G (mended)


Vessel 17
Delftware plate, English
ca.1720
Found in 44PG151/5/3G, 44PG151/1


Vessel 18
Delftware punch bowl, English
ca.1700-1710
Found in 44PG151/2/3P and 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by two body sherds. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Body fragments. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, which has largely spalled off the interior. Exterior is decorated with blue scrolling branches and red overglaze lines. 44PG151/2/3P and 44PG151/32/14A crossmend.

Vessel 19
Delftware plate, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/13/1D, 44PG151/50, 44PG151/1/7, 44PG151/2/3J, 44PG151/13D, 44PG151/13B, 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/12D, 44PG151/1/10, 44PG151/1/9, 44PG151/5H, 44PG151/14E, 44PG151/12A, 44PG151/13B, 44PG151/14D, 44PG151/3J, 44PG151/1, 44PG151/2/1E, 44PG151/1/3A, 44PG151/12/1D, 44PG151/1/4A, 44PG151/2/3, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/3E, 44PG151/2/2E

Represented by four rim/marly/bouge sherds, ten marly/bouge sherds, two bouge sherds, seven base sherds, four rim/marly sherds, and four marly. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, heavily pitted on the exterior. Interior painted in blue with Chinoiserie motif of fruit and flowers. Rim design consists of
pomegranates and leaves in white reserve alternating with dot and diaper panel. Rim is edged in brown in imitation of Chinese porcelain. Plate has no footring. 44PG151/13B and 44PG151/14D crossmend. 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/3E, and 44PG151/2/3 crossmend.

**Vessel 20**
Delftware plate, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/32/3A, 44PG151/32/4A, 44PG151/32/13A

Represented by one rim/marly/bouge sherd, one base sherd, and one bouge /base sherd. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze, heavily pitted on the exterior, cracking on the interior. Interior painted in blue with Chinoiserie motif of fruit and flowers. Thin blue line encircles top and bottom of marly. Double blue concentric lines encircle base motif. Plate has no footring.

**Vessel 21**
Delftware plate, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/5J


**Vessel 22**
Delftware plate, English
ca.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/5N, 44PG151/5/3F, 44PG151/14A


**Vessel 23**
Delftware plate, English
ca.1730
Found in 44PG151/5J

Represented by one rim/marly/bouge sherd. Soft buff low-fired fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin-enamelled glaze. Painted in blue on the interior in Chinoiserie style with stylized foliate motif. (Parallel example illustrated in Noël Hume 1969(b):14, Figure 7).
Vessel 24
Delftware coffee cup, English
ca.1730
Found in 44PG151/5/3G


Vessel 25
Delftware punch bowl, English
c.a.1700-1725
Found in 44PG151/5/1G, 44PG151/5N, 44PG151/11A


Tile (Plate 19)
Delftware tile, Dutch
1st quarter 17th century.
Found in 44PG151/10-44PG151/10C.

Dutch Delftware tile, polychrome palette of green and blue with diagonal central quatrefoil. Four tiles would be required to complete the pattern.

CREAMWARE
Vessel 1
Creamware chamber pot, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/32/18A


Vessel 2
Creamware unidentifiable vessel, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/1/7

Represented by one sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed and spalled, appearing cream.
Vessel 3
Creamware plate, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/32/18A

Represented by one base sherd and two bouge/base sherds mended. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed, appearing cream.

Vessel 4
Creamware plate, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/1/20, 44PG151/2/1D, 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by two base sherds, one bouge sherd, and one bouge/base sherd mended. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed and spalled, appearing cream. 44PG151/2/4E and 44PG151/2/1D crossmend.

Vessel 5
Creamware plate, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one base sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed, appearing cream.

Vessel 6
Creamware hollow ware, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/32/18A

Represented by two body sherds. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed and spalled, appearing cream.

Vessel 7
Creamware plate, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one marly/bouge sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed, appearing cream.

Vessel 8
Creamware plate, English
ca.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/2/4E


**Vessel 9**  
Creamware plate, English  
ca.1762-1820  
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one body sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is spalled and lightly stained, appearing cream.

**Vessel 10**  
Creamware plate, English  
ca.1762-1820  
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one marly/bouge sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is lightly stained, appearing cream.

**Vessel 11**  
Creamware punch bowl, English  
ca.1762-1820  
Found in 44PG151/32/15B (mended)

Represented by three body sherds, and one body/base sherd with all four sherds mended together. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed, appearing cream. A partial footring slopes outward from the base and tapers at the footring.

**Vessel 12**  
Creamware plate, English  
ca.1762-1820  
Found in 44PG151/2/1D

Represented by one bouge/base sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed and spalled, appearing cream. The base does not have a footring.

**Vessel 13**  
Creamware plate, English  
ca.1762-1820  
Found in 44PG151/32/4A
Represented by a rim/marly sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is crazed and spalled. Rim exhibits a feather edge relief design.

**Vessel 14**
Creamware plate, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by a marly/bouge/base sherd. Hard, burnt cream-colored fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, which is spalled and burnt. The vessel does not have a footring.

**Vessel 15**
Creamware, unidentifiable, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/32/12


**Vessel 16**
Creamware hollow ware, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/1/17


**Vessel 17**
Creamware hollow ware, English
c.a.1762-1820
Found in 44PG151/50


**WHIELDON WARE**

**Vessel 1**
Whieldon Ware plate, English
c.a.1750-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/6A

Represented by one marly/bouge sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Interior and exterior
colorless lead glaze, over manganese and copper oxides, appearing “clouded” greenish-brown.

**Vessel 2**  
Whieldon Ware, plate, English  
ca.1750-1775  
Found in 44PG151/32/17A

Represented by one marly/bouge sherd. Hard cream-colored fabric. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, over manganese oxide, appearing mottled brown “tortoise shell”.

**Vessel 3**  
Whieldon Ware, plate, English  
ca.1750-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/1C

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Dense cream-colored fabric. The sherd coloration is obscured as the result of fire. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, over manganese and copper oxides, appearing greenish-black. The sherd is a rim/marly fragment displaying a dot, diaper, and basket relief pattern.

**Vessel 4**  
Whieldon Ware, plate, English  
ca.1750-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one bouge sherd. Dense cream-colored fabric. The exterior glaze is obscured and spalled, exhibiting only a hint of copper oxide.

**STAFFORDSHIRE IRONGLAZED COARSEWARE**

**Vessel 1**  
Staffordshire Ironglazed Coarseware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1740  
Found in 44PG151/32/2A

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse gray fabric with fine sand inclusions, covered with a thick, black iron glaze. Throwing rings present on the interior.

**Vessel 2**  
Staffordshire Ironglazed Coarseware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151
Represented by one base sherd. Coarse orangish-buff fabric. The interior is covered with a thick, black iron glaze, which is spalled. Flat base with evidence of partial rounded foot.

**Vessel 3**  
Staffordshire Iron glazed Coarseware Mug, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one base sherd. Coarse buff fabric. Interior and exterior covered with thick black iron glaze, appearing mottled brown and black, respectively. Flat base.

**STAFFORDSHIRE MOTTLED COARSEWARE**

**Vessel 1**  
Staffordshire Mottled coarseware mug, English  
ca.1680-1700  
Found in 44PG151/1/5, 44PG151/1/10, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/13D, 44PG151/13/1C


**Vessel 2**  
Staffordshire Mottled coarseware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1700  
Found in 44PG151/11B, 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by two body sherds. Homogenous, red fabric. Exterior black iron glaze. Interior colorless lead glaze, with manganese mottling.

**STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE**

**Vessel 1**  
Staffordshire slipware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/11B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse, buff fabric. Exterior colorless lead glaze over combed white and brown slip, appearing brown and yellow. Interior colorless lead glaze, over white slip, appearing yellow.

**Vessel 2**  
Staffordshire slipware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1775

54
Found in 44PG151/32/14A


**BUCKLEY COARSEWARE**

**Vessel 1**
Buckley Coarseware storage jar, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/3

Represented by three sherds, which mend together. Coarse purplish-red fabric, with yellow clay variegation. Thick black lead glaze covers both the interior and exterior. Throwing rings are present on both interior and exterior.

**Vessel 2**
Buckley Coarseware storage jar, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse purplish-red fabric, with yellow clay variegation. Thick black lead glaze covers both the interior and exterior. Throwing rings are present on one side of the sherd.

**Vessel 3**
Buckley Coarseware storage jar, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one base/body sherd and two body sherds, which mend together. Coarse pinkish-red fabric, with yellow clay variegation. Thick black lead glaze covers the interior, with some glaze dripping on the exterior. Throwing rings are present the interior. The base slopes away from the body for three-sixteenths of an inch. The body extends away from the base at a slight angle. Flat base, with sloppily tooled rounded foot, exhibits pull wire marks and possible finger impressions.

**Vessel 4**
Buckley Coarseware storage jar, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2L

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse purplish-red fabric, with yellow clay variegation. Thick, black lead glaze covers the interior and exterior. Single throwing ring is present on
the exterior.

**NORTH DEVON COARSE GRAVEL-TEMPERED**

**Vessel 1**  
North Devon Coarse Gravel-Tempered milk pan, English  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/9C

Represented by one base/body sherd. Gray coarse gravel-tempered fabric. Exterior is unglazed, while the interior has a colorless and powdered galena lead glaze, appearing green.

**Vessel 2**  
North Devon Coarseware hollow ware, English  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/12A

Represented by one base/body fragment. Gray coarse gravel-tempered fabric. Exterior is unglazed, and the interior has a colorless and powdered galena lead glaze, appearing dark green.

**Vessel 3**  
North Devon Coarseware hollow ware, English  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/8C

Represented by one base/body sherd. Gray coarse gravel-tempered fabric. Exterior is unglazed, and the interior has a colorless and powdered galena lead glaze, appearing brownish-green.

**SLIPWARE, SOUTH SOMERSET**

**Vessel 1**  
Slipware jug, South Somerset  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body/handle sherd, one rim/body sherd, and one body sherd. Coarse gray fabric, with red core. Exterior is covered with colorless lead glaze and powered galena, over a white slip, appearing apple green, mottled with yellow. The interior is covered with a colorless lead glaze and powdered galena, appearing apple green. Rim and body sherd displays hand-tooled grooves. Wide strap handle. Handle fragment measures one and one-sixteenth inch.
DUTCH COARSEWARE

Vessel 1
Coarseware storage jar, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric, with gray core and red ochre and hematite inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears brown. Throwing rings evident on exterior and interior.

Vessel 2
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/13A

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric, with hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed, while the interior exhibits a colorless lead glaze appearing brown. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

Vessel 3
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric, with hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed, and the fabric appears singed. The interior exhibits a colorless lead glaze, appearing greenish-brown.

Vessel 4
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32


Vessel 5
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/3N

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric, with gray core. Exterior colorless lead glaze appears brown as is the interior. Interior lead glaze exhibits a concentration of hematite flecks. Throwing rings evident on the interior.
Vessel 6
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/1N
Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy, ginger-brown.

Vessel 7
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/1/2A
Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite and quartz inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy, brown. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

Vessel 8
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/2B
Represented by one rim/body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with a gray core. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged, squared rim with recessed edge.

Vessel 9
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/14A (mended)
Represented by two rim/body sherds (mended). Sandy reddish-orange fabric with a gray core. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, exaggerated, flanged, recessed rim. Fingerprints are present on the rim.

Vessel 10
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/1D
Represented by one sherd. Sandy dark reddish-orange fabric. Exterior has colorless lead glaze and appears burnt. The vessel exhibits a folded laterally applied strap handle.
Vessel 11
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/15A, 44PG151/2/3K, 44PG151/2/3N, 44PG151/34A

Represented by one rim/body sherd, one base sherd, and two body sherds. Sandy reddish-orange fabric. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged rim with recessed edge.

Vessel 12
Coarseware storage jar, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/2/4K, 44PG151/2/1M (mended)

Represented by two body/base sherds and four body sherds. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. Throwing rings are evident on both exterior and interior.

Vessel 13
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/9C, 44PG151/50, 44PG151/2/2C

Represented by two rim/body sherds, one base sherd, and two body sherds. Sandy reddish-brown fabric. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy ginger brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged rim with recessed edge and external tooling.

Vessel 14
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/13C (mended), 44PG151/32/14A, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/2B, 44PG151/2/2N, 44PG151/12A, 44PG151/2/1A, 44PG151/32/13A, 44PG151/32/17A, 44PG151/5/1B

Represented by one rim sherd, four rim/body sherds, one body/base sherd, eleven body sherds. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with red ochre and hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a rolled, flanged rim with external tooling.

Vessel 15
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/1, 44PG151/32/14A (mended), 44PG151/32/15A, 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/32/13A, 44PG151/2/1B
Represented by two rim/body sherds (mended), one body/base sherd, and eleven body sherds. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy yellowish-brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged rim with recessed edge.

Vessel 16
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151, 44PG151/2/2F, 44PG151/2/2AA, 44PG151/2/3N, 44PG151/2/3A, 44PG151/32/6A, 44PG151/32/14A, 44PG151/32/15A

Represented by one rim sherd and eight body sherds. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with a gray core, displaying hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a rolled, flanged rim with external tooling.

Vessel 17
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/9B

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with a gray core and hematite inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. Throwing rings evident on interior and exterior.

Vessel 18
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with and hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged rim with slight recessed edge.

Vessel 19
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/5/1D

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. The vessel exhibits a rolled, flanged rim with slight recessed edge.

Vessel 20
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
ca.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/1/25

Represented by one rim sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with a gray core and hematite and quartz inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy ginger brown. The vessel exhibits folded, flanged, recessed rim.

Vessel 21
Coarseware milkpan, Dutch
c.1680-1745
Found in 44PG151/5/1B, 44PG151/5/1C, 44PG151/5/3B (mended), 44PG151/2/3C (mended), 44PG151/1, 44PG151/12E, 44PG151/13C, 44PG151/11B

Represented by seven rim/body sherds, twenty-seven body sherds, three body/base sherds, and one base sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior is unglazed. Interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy ginger brown. The vessel exhibits a folded, flanged recessed rim. 44PG151/5/3B, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/5/1B, 44PG151/5/1D, and 44PG151/5/1C are crossmends.

Vessel 22
Coarseware storage jar, Dutch
c.1680-1740
Found in 44PG151/32/15B (mended), 44PG151/32/5A

Represented by five body sherds, two of which mend. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. Throwing rings evident on interior and exterior.

Vessel 23
Coarseware storage jar, Dutch
c.1680-1740
Found in 44PG151/32/9A

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy reddish-orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze appears glossy brown. Throwing rings evident on interior and exterior.

JAMESTOWN COARSEWARE
Vessel 1
Coarseware porringer, Jamestown
c.1630-1650
Found in 44PG151/3H
Represented by one handle sherd. Fine, orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Colorless lead glaze, appearing orange. Laterally applied strap handle.

Vessel 2
Coarseware cup, Jamestown
c.a. 1630-1650
Found in 44PG151/10D, 44PG151/21E

Represented by two body sherds. Coarse, buff fabric. Exterior and interior colorless lead glaze, with hematite visible through glaze.

YORKTOWN COARSEWARE
Vessel 1
Coarseware milkpan, Yorktown
c.a. 1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/3B, 44PG151/32/14A, 44PG151/32/15B


Vessel 2
Coarseware hollow ware, Yorktown
c.a. 1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/32/15B


Vessel 3
Coarseware bowl, Yorktown
c.a. 1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/32/14A (mended), 44PG151/32/15B (mended), 44PG151/32/3B, one unidentified chip


PENNSYLVANIA COARSEWARE
Vessel 1
Coarseware hollow ware, Pennsylvania
c.a. 1740-1840

62
Found in 44PG151/2/2H

Represented by one handle sherd. Homogenous, reddish-orange fabric. Lead glaze appears matte black, with evidence of burning. Wide strap handle.

Vessel 2
Coarseware mug, Pennsylvania
ca.1740-1840
Found in 44PG151/3H


PENNSYLVANIA SLIPWARE
Vessel 1
Slipware bowl, Pennsylvania
ca.1740-1820
Found in 44PG151/2/1D

Represented by five rim/body sherds and four body sherds, all of which mend. Coarse orange fabric. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, over white slip, with copper and iron oxides, appearing mottled greenish-brown and apple green, respectively. Cupped rim.

MORGAN JONES
Vessel 1
Coarseware storage jar, Morgan Jones, local
ca.1660-1690
Found in 44PG151/32/14A
Represented by one base/body sherd and one body sherd. Coarse sandy fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze appearing greenish-orange with hematite flecks showing through the glaze. Exterior partially dripped colorless lead glaze appearing greenish-orange. Flat base with kiln grit and multiple stacking scars on the exterior of the base. Glaze crazing.

Colono ware
Vessel 1
Colono ware bowl, local
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/13D (mended), 44PG151/13/1D (mended), 44PG151/5K, 44PG151/5J, 44PG151/11B (mended), 44PG151/5/2B, 44PG151/9F, 44PG151/13/1C, 44PG151/3R, 44PG151/11C, 44PG151/5E, and 44PG151/5/1D
Represented by thirteen rim/body sherds, and twenty-six body sherds. Coarse, pinkish brown fabric, with hematite and fine gravel inclusions. Exterior is smooth, slightly singed, and exhibits burnishing. Vessel displays a flanged rim and thin, curved walls. 44PG151/13D and 44PG151/13/1D, 44PG151/5/2B crossmend. 44PG151/13/1C and 44PG151/13/1D crossmend. 44PG151/13/1D, 44PG151/5/E, 44PG151/5/1D, and 44PG151/13D crossmend.

Vessel 2
Colono ware bowl, local
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/9D and 9E

Represented by two rim/body sherds. Coarse, pinkish brown fabric, with hematite and fine gravel inclusions. Exterior is smooth, slightly singed and exhibits burnishing. Vessel displays a flanged rim and thin, curved walls. 44PG151/9D and 44PG151/9E crossmend.

Vessel 3
Colono ware hollow ware, local
ca.1680-1775

Represented by three pedestal edge sherds and seven body sherds. Coarse, pinkish buff fabric, with hematite and fine gravel inclusions. Exterior is coarse and slightly singed. Vessel exhibits rolled edge on a pedestal base.

Fragmentary
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/9C, 44PG151/3R, 44PG151/11C, 44PG151/2/3J, 44PG151/2/2F, 44PG151/9D, 44PG151/11B, 44PG151/5/3C, 44PG151/28/2D, 44PG151/2/4C

Represented by one rim/body sherd and fourteen body sherds. Coarse, pinkish to brown fabric, with hematite and fine gravel inclusions. Some sherds exhibit singed and burnished exteriors.

NEW ENGLAND SLIPWARE
Vessel 1
Slipware hollow ware, New England
ca.1740-1840
Found in 44PG151/2/1A

Represented by one body sherd. Homogenous, reddish-orange fabric. Exterior colorless lead
glaze over white slip, appearing mottled yellowish-brown. The interior exhibits colorless lead glaze, appearing brown.

Vessel 2
Slipware jug, New England
ca.1740-1840
Found in 44PG151/2A

Represented by one base/body sherd. Smooth, homogenous, orange fabric. Exterior colorless lead glaze, over a white slip, appearing yellow and brown, in localized vertical sections. Interior exhibits colorless lead glaze, appearing brown. Flat base, with rounded foot; the body projects away from the base at a slight angle.

Vessel 3
Slipware hollow ware, New England
ca.1740-1840
Found in 44PG151/50


Vessel 4
Slipware jug, New England
ca.1740-1840
Found in 44PG151/13D

Represented by one base/body sherd. Smooth, homogenous, orange fabric. Exterior colorless lead glaze, over white slip, appearing yellow and brown, in localized vertical sections. Interior exhibits colorless lead glaze, appearing brown. Flat base, with rounded foot; the body projects away from the base at a slight angle.

ENGLISH WHITE SALTGLAZED STONEWARE, SLIP DIPPED
Vessel 1
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped hollow ware, English
ca.1715-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/1/6,

Represented by two body sherds. Dense light gray fabric covered with white slip, which is crazed. 44PG151/2/1B measures one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

Vessel 2
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped hollow ware, English
ca. 1715-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1C, 44PG151/1/11, 44PG151/3F, 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/1/20

Represented by five body sherds. Dense light gray fabric covered with white slip, which is crazed. 44PG151/2/1C measures one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

Vessel 3
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped saucer, English
c. 1715-1775
Found in 44PG151

Represented by one base/body sherd. Dense light gray fabric covered with white slip. The sherd has been burnt and the glaze is spalled. Base sherd with attached partial footring, which slopes away from the interior.

Vessel 4
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped hollow ware, English
c. 1715-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/6

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, light gray stoneware fabric covered with white slip. The interior of the sherd exhibits slight concentric rings; the exterior of the sherd is flat.

Vessel 5
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped tankard, English
c. 1715-1775
Found 44PG151/1/10

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric covered with white slip which is crazed. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical ‘can’ type form.

Vessel 6
English White Saltglazed Slip Dipped tankard, English
c. 1715-1775
Found 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, brown fabric covered with white slip. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical ‘can’ type form.

WHITE SALTGLAZED STONEWARE, ENGLISH

Vessel 1 (Plate 20)
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c. 1720-1775
Represented by one handle sherd, six base/body sherds, nine base sherds, one handle terminal/body sherd, and five body sherds. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form. Extensive cording and hand-tooled grooves, with splayed foot and recessed footring. Three-reeded strap handle.

**Vessel 2**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/1/21

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 3**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/2A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 4**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 5**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
c.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/2F

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 6**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/9

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

Vessel 7
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/9

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

Vessel 8
White Saltglazed Stoneware candlestick, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/9

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed. This slip cast form exhibits horizontal reeding, surmounted by links of vertical reeding, each link separate. Partial foliate motif visible.

Vessel 9
White Saltglazed Stoneware saucer, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/9

Represented by seven rim/body sherds, four body sherds, and two body/base sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Throwing rings evident on interior. Base sherds exhibit recessed footring. 44PG151/1/9 and 44PG151/2/4A crossmend. 44PG151/2/3M and 44PG151/2/3N crossmend.

Vessel 10
White Saltglazed Stoneware saucer, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/9

Represented by one body sherds and three body/base sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Throwing rings are visible on the base. 44PG151/1/15 and 44PG151/2/3C crossmend.

Vessel 11
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The sherd exhibits a possible bouge/footring.

**Vessel 12**
White Saltglazed Stoneware teabowl, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 13**
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 14**
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by two rim/body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Rim/body sherds exhibit a hand-tooled groove, which is incised one-eighth of an inch below the rim.

**Vessel 15**
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/2A

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

**Vessel 16**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4J
Represented by two rim/body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form, with hand-tooled groove three-sixteenths of an inch below the rim.

**Vessel 17**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/1/5

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense, off-fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form. Rim sherd exhibits hand-tooled groove one quarter inch below rim.

**Vessel 18**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 19**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 20**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The sherd exhibits a rounded foot.

**Vessel 21**  
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/2L

Represented by one handle sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior is saltglazed. The sherd
is a strap handle, one quarter inch in width.

**Vessel 22**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3R, 44PG151/4A

Represented by one body/handle terminal sherd and one body/base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Body/base sherd displays a cordon at foot. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form, with strap handle.

**Vessel 23**
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/13/1D


**Vessel 24**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The body sherds exhibit hand-tooled grooves. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 25**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel has a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 26**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed
and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 27
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 28
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/13

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration.

Vessel 29
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/5H

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 30
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2B

Represented by one base/body sherd. Grainy, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The sherd exhibits a flared, wedge footring with a molded groove above.

Vessel 31
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/18

Vessel 32
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/12/1D

Represented by one handle sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Saltglazed and free of any decoration, the sherd displays a multi-reeded handle. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 33
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2C, 44PG151/2/4B (mended), 44PG151/1/2A, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/3J, 44PG151/2/3B, 44PG151/2/1A

Represented by one rim/body sherd and seven body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 34
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/3H

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of any decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 35
White Saltglazed Stoneware plate, English
c.a.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2B

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The sherd exhibits a recessed footring.

Vessel 36
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2A

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.
Vessel 37
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/3

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 38
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 39
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/14A

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. Throwing rings evident.

Vessel 40
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4K

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 41
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 42
White Saltglazed Stoneware teabowl, English
c.a.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/5/1D
Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

**Vessel 43**
White Saltglazed Stoneware teabowl, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/23

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

**Vessel 44**
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/3E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 45**
White Saltglazed Stoneware plate, English
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1K

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed. The sherd exhibits a press-molded "bead and reel" pattern.

**Vessel 46**
White Saltglazed Stoneware plate, English
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/13/1D

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

**Vessel 47**
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/19

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.
Vessel 48
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1D

Represented by one body/base sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 49
White Saltglazed Stoneware plate, English
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/5A

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed. The sherd exhibits a press-molded "barley" pattern.

Vessel 50
White Saltglazed Stoneware plate, English
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/6

Represented by three bouge/base sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 51
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, fragmentary, English
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG151/1, 44PG151/2/3B, 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/1/19, 44PG151/1/3

Represented by five body sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 52
White Saltglazed Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151/14B

Represented by body sherd. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration.

Vessel 53
White Saltglazed Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1720-1775
Found in 44PG151, 44PG151/11B
Represented by one body sherds. Dense off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed and free of decoration. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Fragmentary**

White Saltglazed Stoneware fragments, English  
ca.1720-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/1A, 44PG151/1/10, 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/1/11, 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/4E, 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/1/24, 44PG151/1/10, 44PG151/1/3

Represented by thirteen sherds. Dense, off-white fabric. Exterior and interior are saltglazed.

**ENGLISH BROWN STONEWARE**

**Vessel 1**  
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/3P, 44PG151/2/3Q, 44PG151/2/3R, 44PG151/2/3N

Represented by four rim/body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Exterior and interior are covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, which appears mottled dark brown. This vessel exhibits an everted flanged rim. 44PG151/2/3P, 44PG151/2/3Q, 44PG151/2/3N crossmend.

**Vessel 2**  
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4V, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/2/3R, 44PG151/1, 44PG151/1/15, 44PG151/2/3N (mended)

Represented by eight body sherds. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior is covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, which appears reddish-brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior. Hand-tooled grooves are displayed on the exterior.

**Vessel 3**  
Brown Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/5/1E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, which appears brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.
Vessel 4 (Plate 21)
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775

Represented by one rim/body sherd, five body sherds, one body/handle terminal sherd, four body/base sherds, three base sherds, and three handle sherds. Dense buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, dipped in iron oxide engobe, which extends midway down the outer surface of the vessel and handle. The remainder displays a light brown hue and the interior is a reddish-brown. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form. Flat base with rounded foot; cordonning is above the foot. Vertical rim with external hand-tooled groove. Three-reeded strap handle, with thumb-impressed terminal. A "GR" excise stamp, in relief, is positioned below the handle. 44PG151/32/15B, 44PG151/32/3A, 44PG151/32/3B, 44PG151/32/9A and 44PG151/32/4A crossmend.

Vessel 5
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2B

Represented by one handle sherd. Dense gray fabric. Surface covered with salt glaze, over an iron oxide engobe which appears mottled medium dark brown. Three-reeded strap handle. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 6
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/15B

Represented by one handle sherd. Dense buff fabric with black flecks. Surface covered with salt glaze and dipped in iron oxide engobe which appears mottled medium dark brown on three-fourths of the sherd. The remainder appears buff brown. Four-reeded strap handle. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 7 (Plate 22)
Brown Stoneware pipkin, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3R, 44PG151/2/4P, 44PG151/2/2N, 44PG151/2/2M, 44PG151/2/2P, 44PG151/2/4A.

Represented by four rim/body sherds, five body sherds, and one body/base sherd. Dense brown fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe, which extends midway down the outer surface of the vessel from
the rim. The remainder is a buff brown, and the interior is reddish-brown. The rim is rolled and displays hand-tooled grooves around the neck. 44PG151/2/3R and 44PG151/2/4P crossmend. 44PG151/2/2M, 44PG151/2/2N, 44PG151/2/2P, 44PG151/2/4A, and 44PG151/2/4P crossmend.

Vessel 8
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe, which appears reddish-brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. One hand-tooled groove is exhibited.

Vessel 9
Brown Stoneware bottle, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/18A, 44PG151/2/2M

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, brown fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe which appears light brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

Vessel 10
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3B (mended)

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe, which extends midway down the outer surface. The remainder of the exterior and the interior are gray. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

Vessel 11
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe which extends midway down the outer surface. The remainder of the exterior and the interior are grayish-brown.

Vessel 12
Brown Stoneware bottle, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/Surface

Represented by one handle sherd. Dense, gray fabric. The surface is saltglazed over an iron oxide engobe. Three-reeded strap handle.

**Vessel 13**
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
cia.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over an iron oxide engobe, which appears reddish-brown mottled dark reddish-brown, respectively.

**Vessel 14**
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ncia.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1, 44PG151/1/14

Represented by one body sherd and one body/base sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed over an exterior slip dip, which appears tan and cream-colored, respectively. The vessel exhibits a flat base and hand-tooled cordoning above it.

**Vessel 15**
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ncia.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/15

Represented by one body/base sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an exterior slip dip, which appears tan and cream-colored, respectively. The vessel exhibits a flat base and hand-tooled cordoning above it.

**Vessel 16**
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ncia.1680-1775
Found 44PG151/12C, 44PG151/2/1C

Represented by three rim/body sherds. Dense, buff fabric with inclusions. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe which appears light brown and mottled medium brown, respectively. One hand-tooled groove is present beneath the rim. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 17**
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English
ca.1680-1775
Found 44PG151/1/19

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with a salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe, which appears tan and mottled yellowish-brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

Vessel 18
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2C, 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over an iron oxide engobe which appears light brown and mottled medium brown, respectively.

Vessel 19
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/, 44PG151/2/4C (mended), 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by three body sherds, and one body/base sherd. Hard gray fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe which extends midway down the outer surface and appears mottled dark brown. The remainder is gray, and the interior is dark brown. The vessel exhibits a flat base with rounded foot, and cordonning and hand-tooled grooves above the base. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical ‘can’ type form.

Vessel 20
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2A

Represented by one body/base sherd. Hard gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze which appear reddish-brown and gray, respectively.

Vessel 21
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze appearing light brown.
Vessel 22
Brown Stoneware bottle, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/18 (mended)

Represented by two neck sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe which appears light brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. The neck is reeded.

Vessel 23
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/4J (which crossmend)

Represented by three body sherds. Dense, gray fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe which extends midway down the outer surface and appears mottled dark brown. The exterior is gray and the interior is reddish-brown. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form. 44PG151/2/3C and 44PG151/2/4J crossmend.

Vessel 24
Brown Stoneware bottle, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2C

Represented by one body/handle terminal sherd. Dense, brown fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe, appearing orangish-brown and mottled yellowish-brown, respectively. The vessel handle measures one and one-eighth inch in width.

Vessel 25
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense, gray fabric with inclusions. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, appearing reddish-brown, respectively. The vessel exhibits a rim with recessed lip seating.

Vessel 26
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/5/1D

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, brown fabric. Interior and exterior surfaces are salt
glaze over iron oxide engobe, which appears reddish brown and mottled dark brown.

**Vessel 27**
Brown Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/7A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe, which extends midway down the outer surface. The remainder is grayish-brown and the interior is dark brown. The vessel has a cylindrical ‘can’ type form.

**Vessel 28**
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze which appears brown and yellowish-brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior.

**Vessel 29**
Brown Stoneware storage bottle, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/15B

Represented by one neck sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over an iron oxide engobe appearing orangish-brown and dark brown, respectively. The neck is reeded.

**Vessel 30**
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/3J

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, appearing gray.

**Vessel 31**
Brown Stoneware tankard, English  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with
salt glaze, appearing reddish-brown and gray, respectively. Throwing rings evident. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 32
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English
da 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe, appearing orangish-brown and mottled brown, respectively. Interior throwing rings evident.

Vessel 33
Brown Stoneware storage jar, English
da 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3R (mended), 44PG151/1/3, 44PG151/32/15A, 44PG151/2/3B, 44PG151/2/4B (mended), 44PG151/32/14A, 44PG151/12F

Represented by eight body sherds. Dense, brown fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, which appears light brown and glossy dark brown, respectively. The vessel exhibits hand-tooled grooves on the shoulder. 44PG151/32/14A and 44PG151/12F crossmend.

Vessel 34
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
da 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/15B (mended), 44PG151/32/13A, 44PG151/32/9B

Represented by six body sherds, four body/base sherds, and one base sherd. Dense, brown fabric with black flecks. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over a dipped iron oxide engobe, which extends midway down the outer surface. The remainder is brownish-gray, and the interior is dark reddish-brown. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form. The base displays cordoning and hand-tooled grooves. 44PG151/32/15B and 44PG151/32/13A crossmend. 44PG151/32/15B and 44PG151/32/9B crossmend.

Vessel 35
Brown Stoneware tankard, English
da 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/4A

Represented by one body/handle terminal sherd and one body sherd. Dense, brown fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, which appears reddish-brown and light brown, respectively. Throwing rings evident on the interior. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical
'can' type form.

**BURSLEM BROWN STONEWARE**

**Vessel 1**
Burslem Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1, 44PG151/2/2G, 44PG151/7A, 44PG151/32/15A

Represented by four body sherds. Dense gray fabric covered with a salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe. The exterior displays a mottled caramel brown color. The interior has a beige hue with brown speckling and black flecks. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 2**
Burslem Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense buff fabric covered with a salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe. The exterior displays a mottled caramel brown color. The interior has a beige hue with brown speckling and black flecks. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 3**
Burslem Brown Stoneware tankard, English
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/8

Represented by one body sherd. Dense buff fabric covered with a salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe. The exterior displays a mottled caramel brown color. The interior has a grayish-brown hue, with black flecks. Evidence of partial hand-tooled groove. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

**Vessel 4**
Burslem Brown Stoneware tankard, English
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/15, 44PG151/1/2A

Represented by two body sherds. Dense beige fabric covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe. The exterior displays a mottled caramel brown color, with black flecks. The interior has a dark brown hue, with significant mottling. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.
YORKTOWN BROWN STONEWARE

Vessel 1
Brown Stoneware tankard, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151, 44PG151/1/17

Represented by two rim/body sherds, which mend. Dense gray, fabric with black flecks. The interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe. The sherd exhibits a vertical rim, and displays a hand-tooled groove, three-sixteenths of an inch below its edge. 44PG151 and 44PG151/1/17 crossmend.

Vessel 2
Brown Stoneware storage jar, Yorktown
c.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one lip/neck sherd. Dense brownish-gray fabric with inclusions and fissures. The interior and exterior is covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, appearing dark brown and mottled brown, respectively. Vertical, rounded lip, giving way to multiple cordons and hand-tooled grooves.

Vessel 3
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/3H

Represented by one body sherd. Dense light orange fabric, with fine sand inclusions. The interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, appearing light gray and mottled dark brown, respectively. The sherd displays partial hand-tooled groove one quarter inch wide.

Vessel 4
Brown Stoneware tankard, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/11B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense gray fabric with fine sand inclusions. The exterior is covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, which appears mottled dark brown. Interior glaze spalled. Probably cylindrical ‘can’ type form.

Vessel 5
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, Yorktown
c.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/5H
Represented by one body sherd. Dense gray fabric. Exterior exhibits a dull, gray, matte finish with black flecks. The interior is covered with salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, appearing mottled dark brown.

**Vessel 6**
Brown Stoneware bottle, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/4J

Represented by one lip/neck sherd. Dense buff fabric. The interior and exterior is covered with salt glaze over iron oxide engobe, appearing glossy dark brown and mottled dark brown, respectively. The rim is three-eighths of an inch in thickness and exhibits a vertical rim, rounded lip, multiple cordons and hand-tooled grooves.

**Vessel 7**
Brown Stoneware creampot, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/4A

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior salt glazed, appearing glossy gray. The sherd exhibits a vertical rim, measuring one quarter inch in thickness, and displays external hand-tooled groove.

**Vessel 8**
Brown Stoneware bottle, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense tan fabric. Exterior salt glaze, over iron oxide engobe, appearing dark mottled brown. Interior slat glazed, appearing light gray, with black specks. The sherd is one quarter inch in thickness.

**Vessel 9**
Brown Stoneware hollow ware, Yorktown
ca.1720-1745
Found in 44PG151/1

Represented by one body sherd. Dense buff fabric with hematite and various inclusions. The sherd is bisque-fired.

**WESTERWALD STONEWARE**

**Vessel 1**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4D, 44PG151/2/4K, 44PG151/1/2A, 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/2/4E, 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/4J, 44PG151/2/3K

Represented by eleven body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits vertical hatching and an incised swirl-like motif. A cobalt blue and manganese purple wash is applied around the floral design. 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/4C, and 44PG151/2/4E crossmend, as well as 44PG151/2/3K and 44PG151/2/4J.

Vessel 2
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral motif, infilled with cobalt blue.

Vessel 3
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1600-1625
Found in 44PG151/20B

Represented by one body/base sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits horizontal hand-tooled, linear grooves, with cobalt blue infill, above a rounded foot. A cobalt blue infilled horizontal herringbone panel rests atop the groove. Frieze-type jug.

Vessel 4
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing. The exterior exhibits three incised linear marks, and a sprig-molded floral device.

Vessel 5
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4K (mended), 44PG151/2/4E, 44PG151/2/4J

Represented by four body sherds. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like design. A cobalt wash is applied around the design.
Vessel 6
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/5

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a sprig-molded panel with the letters “CE”. Cobalt blue infill frames the panel.

Vessel 7
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/32/15A, 44PG151/1, 44PG151/32/18A

Represented by two body sherds and one neck sherd. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral motif with cobalt blue wash applied outside the design. The neck exhibits hand-tooled grooves, with cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 8
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/2C, 44PG151/2/4E, 44PG151/2/3C, 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/2/1C, 44PG151/2/4J, 44PG151/2/4D, 44PG151/2/4K, 44PG151/Surface

Represented by eleven body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised frond-like foliate motif, with cobalt blue infill surrounding the design.

Vessel 9
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3L

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric with a buff core. The saltglazed exterior exhibits a hand-tooled incised floral motif with a sprig-molded design. The designs are surrounded by cobalt wash.

Vessel 10
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed,
appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt wash adjacent to a partial sprig-molded unidentified device.

Vessel 11
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1700-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4K

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a sprig-molded floral design with a cobalt wash applied.

Vessel 12
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral design, with cobalt blue infill. Cordoning is present, giving way to an absent base.

Vessel 13
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt wash.

Vessel 14
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3K

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric with a gray core. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a swirl-like incised design, with cobalt blue wash applied. The vessel exhibits cordoning at a point where the fabric begins to thicken, suggesting the foot of a base.

Vessel 15
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B
Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a swirl-like floral motif. Horizontal hand-tooled grooves are present.

Vessel 16
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one neck sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an impressed circle and a reeded neck with manganese purple and cobalt blue wash applied.

Vessel 17
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/23

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a partial unidentified sprig-molded device, and cobalt blue wash.

Vessel 18
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/3E, 44PG151/2/4K

Represented by one rim/neck sherd and one neck sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The saltglazed exterior exhibits a reeded neck with a manganese purple wash.

Vessel 19
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/15

Represented by one base/body sherd. Dense, gray body. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a cobalt wash. The sherd displays a rounded foot, with cordonning and hand-tooled grooves.

Vessel 20
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/Surface
Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised floral design surrounded by a cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 21**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/2C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 22**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
Ca. 1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2, 151/3H

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral design surrounded by cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 23**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 24**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/1A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense buff fabric, with gray core. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised floral design surrounded by cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 25**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775  
Found in 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed,
appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an impressed three-quarter circle, framed by concentric arc of incised lines.

**Vessel 26**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised foliate design, with cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 27**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised partial unidentified design with cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 28**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised, swirl-like floral design, cordoning and hand-tooled grooves, with cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 29**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/11B, 44PG151/2/4D

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a hand-tooled, incised, swirl-like floral design, with cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 30**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1M

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed,
appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised, foliate design, with cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 31
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised floral design, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 32
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/1/3, 44PG151/32/15A

Represented by three body sherds. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a partial unidentified incised design with cobalt blue infill and wash.

Vessel 33
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt blue infill above double hand-tooled grooves.

Vessel 34
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/13

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, thick, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt blue infill and hand-tooled grooves.

Vessel 35
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/23

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cobalt blue wash, with partial unidentifiable sprig-molded device.
Vessel 36
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1715
Found in 44PG151/1

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a series of incised lines. A sprig-molded floral device with a manganese purple wash, surrounded by cobalt blue wash is present.

Vessel 37
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1600-1650
Found in 44PG151/1/15, 44PG151/1/6


Vessel 38
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4K, 44PG151/2/2N

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral design, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 39
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric, with gray core. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits hand-tooled grooves with cobalt blue infill and cordonning.

Vessel 40
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a hand-tooled, incised floral design with cobalt blue infill. 44PG151/2/4B and 44PG151/2/4C crossmend.
Vessel 41
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2H, 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits incised floral designs, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 42
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/10, 44PG151/1/1

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised floral design, with cobalt blue wash.

Vessel 43
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4D, 44PG151/1/2A


Vessel 44
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/2A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised unidentifiable design, with cobalt blue wash.

Vessel 45
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2H

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an unidentifiable incised design, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 46
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany  
ca.1680-1715
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised swirl-like floral design surrounded by cobalt blue wash. A partial sprig-molded device, represented by concentric arcs, is covered with manganese purple wash.

**Vessel 47**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/2A (mended)

Represented by three body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior displays a sprig-molded medallion, surrounded by cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 48**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/12B, 44PG151/2/1B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an incised floral design, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 49**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/3J

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a hand-tooled, incised floral design with diagonal hatching, surrounded by cobalt blue infill.

**Vessel 50**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c.a.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric, with gray core. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a horizontal hand-tooled grooves, with cobalt blue infill.
Vessel 51
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1600-1625
Found in 44PG151/10B

Represented by one body/base sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits cordoning and horizontal hand-tooled grooves, with cobalt blue infill. A herringbone panel sits atop the groove. The body shows diverging vertical grooves differing in widths. The vessel exhibits a flat base, with rounded foot.

Vessel 52
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c 1714-1775
Found in 44PG151/SC

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a partial, sprig-molded medallion, bearing the letter "R" (probably GR), with cobalt blue infill. The letter is framed by a line and a series of connecting dots.

Vessel 53
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1702-1714
Found in 44PG151/5N

Represented by one sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a partial, sprig-molded medallion bearing a grooved letter "A..." (probably "AR"), with cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 54
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c 1714-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior displays its partial sprig-molded medallion, probably remnants of "GR", but not definitely determinable, with cobalt blue infill.

Vessel 55
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
c 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/3

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed,
appearing gray. The exterior exhibits an unidentifiable, sprig-molded medallion, surrounded with cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 56**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a sprig-molded, laurel wreath medallion surrounded by cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 57**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1/2A (mended)

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a partial sprig-molded unidentifiable medallion, surrounded with cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 58**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware chamber pot, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits horizontal hand-tooled grooves with cobalt blue infill. The vessel displays a horizontal, flanged rim.

**Vessel 59**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware chamber pot, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1700
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits hatching and cobalt blue wash.

**Vessel 60**
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware chamber pot, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/9E

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed,
Vessel 61
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/5L
Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. The exterior exhibits an incised foliate design surrounded with cobalt blue infill. Cordonning and hand-tooled grooves with cobalt blue infill evident. The vessel exhibits a flat base, with rounded foot. The exterior of the base shows a gouge, where clay has been scraped away, during manufacture. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 62
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/3N
Represented by one body/handle terminal sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits a hand-tooled groove with cobalt blue infill. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form, and a pierced round strap handle.

Vessel 63
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/8A
Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits hand-tooled groove with cobalt blue infill. Vertical rim giving way to exaggerated cordons and horizontal hand-tooled grooves. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 64
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
c.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4B
Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. The exterior exhibits hand-tooled grooves and an incised, floral design, with cobalt blue infill. A partial unidentified sprig-molded medallion evident. The vessel exhibits a cylindrical 'can' type form.

Vessel 65
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
Vessel 66
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1C

Vessel 67
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/50

Vessel 68
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/2M

Vessel 69
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
ca.1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/1A

Vessel 70
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald district, Germany
ca. 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4C


Vessel 71
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware hollow ware, Westerwald district, Germany
c. 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/13D, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/11A

Represented by one base/body sherd and one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing gray. 44PG151/13D and 151/4A crossmend.

Fragmentary
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware fragmentary, Westerwald district, Germany
c. 1680-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/4K, 44PG151/Surface, 44PG151/2/4D, 44PG151/2/1, 44PG151/2/1A, 44PG151/2/4C, 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/1C, 44PG151/2/3R

Represented by ten body sherds. Dense, gray and buff fabrics. 44PG151/2/1 exhibits cording and hand-tooled, grooves with cobalt blue infill.

FRECHEN BROWN STONEWARE
Vessel 1
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c. 1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/1/15, 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by three body sherds. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe which appears light tan and mottled brownish-gray, respectively.

Vessel 2
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c. 1550-1770
Found in 44PG151

Represented by one body/base sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze which appears brownish and gray, respectively. Throwing rings are evident on the interior. The base is rounded and the foot flanges outwardly.
Vessel 3
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/2/2N

Represented by one base sherd. Dense, buff fabric with a gray core. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing grayish-brown.

Vessel 4
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, buff fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing grayish-brown.

Vessel 5
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1700
Found in 44PG151/32/9A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior lightly saltglazed, appearing tan. Exterior covered with salt glaze over an iron oxide engobe, appearing mottled dark brown.

Vessel 6
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1


Vessel 7
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/2/1B (mended)


Vessel 8
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
ca.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1


**Vessel 9**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/10B


**Vessel 10**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/10

Represented by one body sherd and one body/base sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, appearing light gray. Base sherd exhibits flat, splayed base.

**Vessel 11**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1, 44PG151/21K

Represented by two body sherds. Dense, gray fabric. Interior covered with salt glaze, appearing light gray. Exterior is saltglazed, over an iron oxide engobe, appearing sparsely mottled medium brown. Throwing rings are evident on the interior.

**Vessel 12**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/50

Represented by two body sherds. Dense and coarse brown fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing brownish-gray.

**Vessel 13**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1550-1770

104
Found in 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, brownish-gray fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing brownish-gray.

Vessel 14
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
cia.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/32/14A

Represented by one body sherd. Dense, gray fabric. Interior and exterior are covered with salt glaze, appearing light tan and brownish-gray, respectively. The vessel measures as thick as three-sixteenths of an inch. Throwing rings are deeply seated within the fabric.

Vessel 15
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
cia.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1/15

Represented by one body sherd. Dense but granular brown fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing tan. The sherd measures one quarter inch thick.

Vessel 16
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
cia.1550-1770
Found in 44PG151/1/17, 44PG151/2/4B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense but granular brown fabric. Interior and exterior are saltglazed, appearing grayish-brown. The sherd measures one quarter inch thick.

CHINESE PORCELAIN
Vessel 1
Porcelain bowl, Chinese
cia.1700-1800
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by base sherd. Dense white petunse fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over handpainted cobalt blue foliate motif, consisting of both solid and striped foliage.

Vessel 2
Porcelain bowl, Chinese
cia.1680-1780
Found in 44PG151/23A

**Vessel 3**  
Porcelain tankard, Chinese  
ca.1600-1780  
Found in 44PG151/32/6A, 44PG151/32/18A


**Vessel 4**  
Porcelain saucer, Chinese  
ca.1700-1775  
Found in 44PG151/1/10


**Vessel 5**  
Porcelain teapot, Chinese  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/4C

Represented by one body sherd. Dense white petunse fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over handpainted cobalt blue decoration. Partial unidentified design on the exterior.

**Vessel 6**  
Porcelain teabowl, Chinese  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/2B


**Vessel 7**  
Porcelain saucer, Chinese  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/2/1A

106
Represented by one body sherd. Dense white petunse fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over handpainted cobalt blue decoration. Interior design is unidentifiable.

**Vessel 8**
Porcelain hollow ware, Chinese  
ca.1600-1780  
Found in 44PG151/2/1B, 44PG151/1/17

Represented by one body sherd and one base/body sherd. Dense white petunse fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over handpainted cobalt blue decoration. Interior and exterior of the base/body sherd exhibit double band of thin strokes. Exterior of the body sherd displays an unidentifiable curvilinear design.

**Vessel 9**
Porcelain bowl, Chinese  
ca.1685-1730  
Found in 44PG151/2/4B, 44PG151/2/4E, 44PG151/5/3C


**Vessel 10**
Porcelain saucer, Chinese  
ca.1680-1722  
Found in 44PG151/2/2N

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense white petunse fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over handpainted cobalt blue decoration. Interior exhibits a border, horizontal to the rim, consisting of solid and outlined foliage, surmounting a stylized floral motif on the body. The sherd displays a scalloped, petal-molded rim, dating to the K'ang Hsi dynasty.

**Vessel 11**
Porcelain saucer, Chinese  
ca.1600-1775  
Found in 44PG151/11B


**Vessel 12**
Porcelain saucer, Chinese  
ca.1600-1780  
Found in 44PG151/2/1
Vessel 13
Porcelain tea bowl, Chinese
ca.1600-1780
Found in 44PG151/2/1B

Vessel 14
Porcelain coffee/chocolate cup, Chinese
ca.1700-1775
Found in 44PG151/2/1C, 44PG151/4A, 44PG151/Surface

Vessel 15
Porcelain tea bowl, Chinese
ca.1680-1722
Found in 44PG151/13D, 44PG151/2/2B

ENGLISH PORCELAIN
Vessel 1
Porcelain saucer, English
c.a.1745-1795
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one body sherd and one body/base sherd. Hard, chalky off-white fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over a handpainted cobalt blue decoration. The vessel exhibits two thinly painted bands which encircle a foliate design on the base of the interior. Footring angles slightly inward.
Vessel 2
Porcelain teabowl, English
c.1745-1795
Found in 44PG151/2/4E

Represented by one body/base sherd. Hard, chalky white fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over a handpainted cobalt blue decoration. The vessel exhibits two thinly painted bands which encircle a foliate design on the base of the interior. A foliate design appears on the body.

Vessel 3
Porcelain coffee/chocolate cup, English
c.1745-1795
Found in 44PG151/2/3C

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Hard, chalky white fabric. Glossy feldspathic glaze, over a handpainted cobalt blue decoration. Exterior exhibits a floral decoration. The interior displays a linear striped panel, with a thinly stroked band below.
Summary Statistics

THE JORDAN'S JOURNEY COMPONENT - (EARLY 17TH-CENTURY)

There were scant ceramic remains of the early 17th-century component at 44PG151 (Table 2). The early 17th-century contexts are 44PG151/4, post dwelling, and pits 44PG151/10 and 44PG151/22. If the plowzone layer artifacts for these features are disregarded, only 44PG151/10 yielded ceramic materials, consisting of the base of a lead glazed earthenware cup, a Westerwald stoneware jug, two Frechen brown stoneware hollow ware fragments, and an Anglo-Netherlandish delftware tile.

Table 2. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151 by Form and Function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>Jamestown coarseware</th>
<th>Westerwald stoneware</th>
<th>Frechen brown stoneware</th>
<th>Delftware</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>1</td>
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</table>

**TOTALS**                        | 1                    | 3                    | 6                       | 1         | 12     | 100%
**Jamestown Pottery**

The earthenware cup is a product of the "Jamestown potter" (V-2). These low-fired buff bodied wares have been found in great quantities at Jamestown, its environs, and through the lower peninsula. No kiln site has ever been found for this potter despite kiln evidence -- in the way of roofing tiles with pot impressions and glaze drippings -- and the large numbers of vessels that could be considered wasters or seconds. Perhaps the explanation for this is the Jamestown potter used open firing, or fired his wares in a ground-laid kiln (Straube 1996). This method would not necessarily have left archaeological evidence.

Characteristic of the Jamestown potter's wares are small pinpricks in the surfaces of the vessels surrounded by dots of glaze. It appears the glaze interacted with a material in the clay, such as hematite or iron, both abundant in the local soils. In any case, the Jamestown potter seemed to have used an inferior lead source for his glaze, as it often appears as thin as a slip glaze.

Currently, Jamestown pottery is dated between ca.1630 and 1650 based upon the contexts in which it has been found. Documented among the vessel forms are mugs, pitchers, storage jars, pans, pipkins, candle sticks, chafing dishes, fuming pots, chamber pots, and cooking pots. The products of this potter are currently under study by the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in a cooperative reassessment of Jamestown. It is hoped this work will result in a refinement of the date of manufacture and a better understanding of the wares.

One other Jamestown vessel was excavated at 44PG151, a temporally mixed context associated with the late 17th century - early 18th century structure 44PG151/3. This vessel (V-1) is a porringer and is represented by a laterally oriented round-sectioned handle.

**Westerwald Stoneware**

Westerwald stoneware jugs and pitchers, the most common stonewares found at neighboring 44PG307 (McLearen and Mouer 1994:87), are represented at 44PG151/10 by one base sherd of a heavily molded blue and gray jug (V-51). The base fragment is ornamented with cordoning, a band of herringbone molding, and vertical fluting of various widths. It is typical of the panel and biconic jugs produced in Raeren and in the Westerwald in the first quarter of the 17th century.

Two other Westerwald jugs were recovered from the site, one from a shallow pit (44PG151/20) and the other from survey collections. The jug from 44PG151/20 (V-3) consists of a base with hand-tooled linear grooves and herringbone molding. The two body sherds from surface collection (V-37) have vertical fluting with cobalt blue infill alternating every two colored grooves with two non-colored grooves. Both jugs date to the early years of the 17th century.
Frechen Stoneware

This ware is represented by two hollow ware body sherds (V-9 and V-10). It is possible these sherds were parts of Bartmann jugs but none of the sprig moldings, characteristic of these masked, and often medallioned vessels, was recovered. Brown stoneware vessels were produced in the Frechen area of Germany beginning in the mid-16th century and were produced through the 19th century (Hurst et al. 1986:214). They have been found on Virginia sites from contexts dating as late as the 1770s; but, the majority of these vessels, particularly the Bartmann jugs, are recovered from sites dating to the first three quarters of the 17th century.

Four jugs in the 44PG151 collection may be Bartmann jugs, but as they are represented by body sherds and a handle terminal they can not be specifically identified. These jug fragments came from the pond feature, 44PG151/32 (V-5), the early 18th century brick-lined outbuilding, 44PG151/2 (V-7), and from surface collections (V-6 and V-8).

Delftware

It is very difficult to determine the country of origin of early 17th-century delftware ceramics. This buff bodied tin-glazed ware was produced in "Antwerp from about 1510 and was being made in England at Norwich as early as 1567" (Noël Hume 1977:1). To further complicate identifications, there is historical documentation of frequent interchange between Flemish and English potters, with the result that country of origin cannot be absolutely determined based on decorative or stylistic grounds. The all-encompassing term "Anglo-Netherlandish" has been adopted to define these early 17th-century wares. The Anglo-Netherlandish delftware object from 44PG151/10 is a portion of a tile (Plate 19). Tin-glazed on the upper surface only, the tile is 1.4 cm thick with a chamfered edge. The thickness of the tile and signs of wear on the surface, which has resulted in heavily crackling and pitting of the glaze, suggest it was used on the floor rather than on the wall. Tin-glazed "paving tyles" became fashionable in the late 16th and early 17th centuries with the middle classes in Europe who were emulating the ornate ceramic or marble floors in ecclesiastical buildings and in the homes of the wealthy (Horne 1989:13).

The tile is decorated in a polychrome palette with what appears to be a green leaf, which has fluxed into an amorphous shape, and a central blue quatrefoil. Four tiles would be required to complete the pattern. The tile dates to the first quarter of the 17th century.

Summary

Although there are first quarter 17th-century materials in the earliest contexts at 44PG151, they are associated with Jamestown pottery which, thus far, has not been dated any earlier than ca.1630. It therefore appears the earliest habitation at 44PG151 was ca.1630-50.
THE BLAND COMPONENT - (LATE 17TH - EARLY 18TH-CENTURY)

The principal structure of the late 17th/early 18th-century component, 44PG151/3 is a post structure containing five root cellars. The quantity, form, and function of ceramic materials from the root cellars was analyzed to determine sequence and/or functions of the five contexts (Table 3). Artifacts from three of the root cellars crossmend, and they all contained material which places them clearly within the ca.1680 to 1730 occupational range.

Root Cellar 44PG151/5

Delftware
As illustrated by the summary statistics (Table 4), English delftware comprises 50% of this assemblage and half of these vessels are plates, “the most common of all forms of English delftware” (Garner and Archer 1948:23). The plates date within the first 30 years of the 18th century and reflect both the popularity of designs based on Chinese porcelain and the use of new palettes which included bright reds and greens in addition to the traditional cobalt blue (Garner and Archer 1948:19). These new colors were influenced by the introduction of Japanese polychrome porcelains to Europe in the third quarter of the 17th century (Archer and Morgan 1977:10).

Vessel number 3 (Plate 17), a nearly complete plate measuring 8½" in diameter, was the most common size for this period. The surface was painted in dark blue with stylized flower-sprays derived from K’ang Hsi porcelain. The source of the plate is very difficult to determine; the shallow profile (F type, Garner and Archer 1948:81) and absence of a footring is common to all English potteries of this time period.

Another plate, Vessel 17, is too incomplete to determine profile type. The polychrome design on V-17 has a parallel on a coffee cup with a London attribution which dates ca.1720 (Austin 1994:120, #133). The stylized foliate motif features a leaf with overglaze red veining. A delftware teabowl (V-8) from 44PG151/5 depicts the same design. The red color is derived from iron oxide which turns brown if fired at too high a temperature. For this reason, the red color was added to vessels in a muffle-kiln, a second firing at a much lower temperature than the original, which caused the red appear in relief on the surface (Ray 1968:89).

The second delftware teabowl from Root Cellar 44PG151/5 (V-7) is paralleled by an example which has been attributed to Bristol or Lambeth and dates ca.1708 (Garner and Archer, #65). Painted in a polychrome palette, the teabowl is ornamented with thin 6-pointed red stars in the centers of each square of a blue grid. A fat green “X” painted over each gridline intersection completes the design.

Chinese Porcelain
As with the delftware, the Chinese porcelain (V-9) from this context also reflects decoration
Table 3. 44PG151 Root Cellars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVENIENCE AND WARE TYPE</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>VESSEL NUMBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44PG151/5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, tankards</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-3, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Yorktown, hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Dutch, milkpans</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>V-14, 19, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware plates</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V-3, 17, 21, 22, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware tea bowls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware punch bowls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-16, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware coffee cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald stoneware jug</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald stoneware tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44PG151/11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain saucer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Dutch, milkpan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Staffordshire mottled glaze, hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware drug jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware punch bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slipware, Staffordshire, hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>V-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>V-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44PG151/12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, storage jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, North Devon, hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware chamber pot</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware tankard</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-32, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>V-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the K'ang Hsi reign. The vessel is represented by three bowl body sherds, one of which comes from 44PG151/2, painted with famille verte enamels. Famille verte developed in China to “become the finest polychrome group” (Butler et al. 1990:19) at the end of the 17th century.

By the beginning of the 18th century, Chinese porcelain was becoming more common in Virginia gentry households as drinking tea and coffee became customary. The porcelain tea pots, tea cups, and other equipage surrounding the ceremony were necessary to signify adherence to social ritual (Curtis 1988:28).

Westerwald
The Westerwald stoneware jug (V-53) medallion fragment bears the partial cipher of Anne, Queen of England from 1702-1714. Despite England's development of her own stoneware production in Staffordshire by the 1680s, the blue and gray stonewares of the Westerwald continued to be exported to English markets in great quantities. The popularity of these wares can be explained not only by the vessels themselves, which were inexpensive and durable, but also by clever marketing. In the 1690s, the Westerwald potters began producing wares specifically tailored for the English market by placing sprig-molded medallions bearing the current monarch's initials, and sometimes portrait, on tankards, mugs, jugs, and chamber pots (Noël Hurne 1967:350).
**English Brown Stoneware**

Two tankards (V-3 and V-26) are represented in this context. Although there are documented earlier attempts, England's first successful large-scale stoneware production was established by John Dwight in Fulham in the late 1670s. The wares were saltglazed and, in the beginning, copies of German products. Stoneware production spread rapidly in the 30 years after Dwight started work at Fulham (Crossley 1990:267) and became particularly established on a large scale in Nottingham and Staffordshire. English brown stoneware is found on Virginia sites dating between ca.1680 and 1775, the trade ceasing from the Revolutionary War until the early 19th century. The forms most commonly found are mugs, tankards, bottles and storage jars.

**Yorktown Brown Stoneware**

The latest dating material at 44PG151 is a hollow ware fragment of Yorktown brown stoneware (V-5). William Rogers operated his pottery kiln in Yorktown, Virginia, from ca.1720 -1745 (Barka 1973:293). Rogers produced both earthenwares and stonewares, identified in most major ports along the east coast, in opposition to England's mercantile policy. Historical documentation shows Virginia Governor Gooch deliberately hid the extent of Rogers' business from the British government. His report to the English Board of Trade in 1732 states "the same poor potter's work is still continued at Yorktown without any great improvement or advantage to the owner or any injury to the trade of Great Britain" (Watkins and Noël Hume 1967:79)

William Rogers' stoneware kilns were excavated between 1966 and 1982 by the College of William and Mary. His wares are skillfully made; his mugs, in particular, are very difficult to distinguish from Staffordshire products. Of Rogers' 23 documented shapes, 14 were produced in stoneware: mugs, jars, bottles, chamber pots, pans, pipkins, bowls, churns, colanders, floor tiles, jugs, plates, sauce pans, and tea pots. Nearly all the wares were bisque fired, which is unusual for stoneware but may have been done to cut down on breakage when stacking the vessels in the kiln.

**White saltglazed stoneware**

Only one fragment of a white saltglazed tankard (V-29) was recovered. White saltglazed stoneware was a major breakthrough in English stoneware production from the brown, often thickly thrown, utilitarian stoneware vessels. A mixture of white pipe clay and flint, white salt glaze was first applied to hollow forms. By the 1640s, mold-making and slip-casting enabled potters to produce thin elaborately molded hollow wares such as tea pots, jugs, and sauceboats in addition to flat wares such as plates, stands, and trays (Barker 1990:18).

**Dutch coarseware**

Three Dutch pans (V-14, V-19, and V-21) comprise the coarsewares from 44PG151/5. They exhibit rolled or folded flanged rims with glossy to ginger brown glazes. The fabrics are sandy reddish orange, and have gray cores.
The large quantity of Dutch coarseware vessels (23) recovered from 44PG151 is surprising. They far outnumber the locally produced coarsewares (5) and the English coarsewares (7) which normally abound on Virginia sites of this time period.

There appear to be two distinct sequences of Dutch wares on Tidewater Virginia sites. The first occupation period, ca.1630-1650, is reflected not only in the ceramics but also in many Dutch-produced tobacco pipes, candlesticks, weaponry, and other metal finds. These Dutch
artifacts, along with a large quantity of Chinese porcelain on early Virginia sites, at a time when very little porcelain was brought to London on English ships, provides evidence of the Dutch traders' participation in the Colony's economy (Curtis 1985).

With the dissolution of the Virginia Company and the economic hold it had on the Colony in 1622, the Dutch represented a significant trading presence in Virginia until the implementation of the Navigation Acts in the 1650s. The Dutch took advantage of the English preoccupation with their civil wars of the 1640s to make inroads to the lucrative Virginia tobacco trade (Pagan 1982:486). The Dutch trade appears to have been curtailed by the Navigation Act of 1651 which was "re-enacted by Charles II as a further attempt to limit Dutch maritime influence, and it remained in force until 1685" (Noël Hume 1969(a):140).

Dutch goods, primarily coarsewares, again appear in the period ca.1680-1730. These wares have been documented at Virginia sites Jamestown (Colonial National Historical Park) and Gloucecestertown (Department of Historic Resources), and in Maryland at the Compton Site (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.). At present, no studies have been made comparing the vessel forms of the two periods of increased Dutch trade. It appears the large storage jars with double-reeded, rouletted edges date to the earlier time period, and the "rolled rim" pans to the later time period. Further study of these important wares needs to be done, not only for purposes of accurate dating, but to understand the extent of the Dutch involvement in Virginia's marketplace. Jordan's Point, with Dutch vessels from both time periods, presents a good subject for such a study.

Summary
The ceramic assemblage at 44PG151/5 reflects the changes that occurred in Colonial Virginia foodways of the late 17th - early 18th centuries with the introduction of punch, coffee, and tea. New vessel forms accompanied these new drinks which quickly became popular with the English gentry and their colonial counterparts (Yentsch 1991:50). Delftware vessels, painted in chinoiserie styles emulating the much desired Chinese porcelain, are found on colonial sites.

Ceramics from 44PG151/5, the largest root cellar in Structure 44PG151/2, crossmend with ceramics from Root Cellar 44PG151/13 and Outbuilding 44PG151/2. The deposits appear to date to the second quarter of the 18th century. A number of artifacts from this feature also date within the first quarter of the 18th century. Of particular note among these objects are a coin weight from the reign of William III (c.1694-1702), a fragment of Rhenish stoneware bearing the cipher of Queen Anne (ca.1702-1714), and English clay tobacco pipes from four pipemakers working ca.1680-1720: Robert Tippet, William Manbey, Richard Manbey, and Robert Sayer. (See discussion of tobacco pipes).

Two unusual bone artifacts found at 44PG151/5 suggest a lifestyle of gentility and leisure time. A gaming piece in the shape of a fish was probably used in the card game "Loo" which
was popular through the 18th century. Bone fan blades which had been carved, pierced, and painted in chinoiserie style (Plate 23) were also recovered from 44PG151/5. Another fragment of this fan was found in Feature 44PG151/2.

Root Cellar 44PG151/13

This root cellar was associated with 44PG151/5 and contained the same types of wares (Table 5). The Chinese porcelain tea bowl found here dates in the ca.1680-1722 period and is representative of the beaker type form of the K'ang Hsi period. Like 44PG151/5, Root Cellar 44PG151/13 had a Dutch coarseware pan, but also contained three additional earthenware types: New England slipware, Staffordshire mottled glaze ware, and Colono ware.

New England Slipware
Represented by one jug base/body sherd (V-4), this ware has a smooth homogenous orange fabric as opposed to wares made in Pennsylvania whose fabrics appear rough and brick-like in the fractures. The exterior white slip is typically applied in localized vertical sections.

New England potters had been producing earthenwares to fulfill local utilitarian needs since the mid-17th century. It was not until the mid-18th century that urban growth, with its influx of craftsmen and merchants, enabled areas such as Charlestown, Massachusetts to provide for a market that included the coastal region (Scottish Rite Museum and Library, Inc. 1984:50-51).

The New England wares and ceramics from Pennsylvania appear on Tidewater Virginia sites ca.1740-1840. Much of the Tidewater area remained agricultural and relatively rural during this time period, consequently there was not sufficient concentration of population to support large scale ceramic production in the area. These needs were met through coastal trade by potters in Pennsylvania, New England, and Alexandria.

Staffordshire Mottled Glaze Ware
These wares, which have buff to red fabrics and characteristic brown-black mottled lead glazes, are found on Tidewater Virginia sites from contexts dating primarily ca.1680-1730. "The mottling is achieved by blending manganese with a lead glaze" adds color to the iron oxide characteristic of North Staffordshire clays (Gooder 1984:173). The vessel from 44PG151/13 is a mug, but other Staffordshire Mottled Glaze hollow ware forms such as bowls and cups are commonly found.

Colono ware
A bowl with a flanged rim (V-1) and a pedestal-based hollow ware vessel (V-3), possibly a goblet, were recovered from this context and along with Dutch coarseware, represent the only vessels functioning to prepare and store food.
Both vessels have the characteristic coarse pinkish brown fabric and the bowl was burnished. Both vessels show signs of exposure to fire, either resulting from the initial firing or from cooking or heating food (Noël Hume 1962(a):3).

First named *Colono Indian ware* by Ivor Noël Hume in 1962, this ware is handmade, shell-tempered and pit-fired like the Virginia Indian pottery, but was formed to European shapes. The "Indian" has generally been dropped from the identification in recent times to remove the implication that Indians created all of these wares. Some feel strongly that slaves must have been the craftsmen and this has been greatly debated with no resolve over the years (Ferguson 1992; Deetz 1993). The ware was likely made by Africans, African-Americans, and Indians, and represents modifications to traditional pottery by the influences of European foodways. It has been found on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation in 19th-century contexts (Stern 1951) and in colonial contexts dating ca.1680-1775.

**Summary**

Feature 44PG151/13 is associated with 44PG151/5 and also contained a ceramic crossmend with Root Cellar 44PG151/12 and with a postmold in Outbuilding 44PG151/4, a 17th-century structure. Although ceramics such as Staffordshire mottled glaze ware, white saltglazed stoneware flat ware, and Pennsylvania slipware firmly establish a second quarter of the 18th-century context for this root cellar, it also contained early 17th-century material. Among the latter were two Wolff Laufer jettons dating ca.1618-1660, a lead cloth seal marked "X6/163-,” and a brass skillet paralleled by an example excavated by Ivor Noël Hume at Wolstenholme Towne from a first half of the 17th-century context (Noël Hume 1983:45).

Although it had much fewer vessels, this context is functionally very similar to 44PG151/5. Unlike the latter, it contained a delftware chamber pot of a shape produced in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 18th century.

**Root Cellar 44PG151/12**

This context had only 10 vessels and was similar in make up to 44PG151/13 with which it shared crossmending sherds (Table 6). The main difference between the artifactual representation in the two root cellars was the presence of North Devon hollow ware instead of Dutch coarseware.

**North Devon Coarseware**

Gravel-tempered wares from North Devon in southwest England were once thought to be absent from Virginia sites prior to 1680 (Noël Hume 1969(a):133), but recent excavations have revealed they appeared at least by 1640 (Boldrup Site, Newport News, Virginia) and perhaps even earlier. Excavations in England have shown the ware was in production by the mid-16th century and "may well have been in circulation before 1500" (Allan 1984:131).
Table 5. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/13 by Form and Function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Function</th>
<th>Waterward</th>
<th>Colone</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>New England</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Stafford</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>9.09%</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</table>

North Devon wares were made in many utilitarian forms with some forms, such as the pan and jar, produced throughout the whole period.

Summary
While 44PG151/12 yielded 17th-century material including a fragment of armor and a pharmaceutical phial base, the bottom layers of the pit contained white salt-glazed stoneware and an English clay tobacco pipe bowl indicating a second quarter 18th-century date of deposit.
Table 6. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/12 by Form and Function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>Westerwald stoneware</th>
<th>North Devon coarseware</th>
<th>Delftware</th>
<th>English brown stoneware</th>
<th>White saltglazed stoneware</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Root Cellars 44PG151/14 and 44PG151/15

Very few ceramic vessels came from either of these contexts (Table 7). Of the four vessels from 44PG151/14, two delftware plates were both painted in the chinoiserie style of the first quarter of the 18th century. One of the plates, Vessel 19, crossmended with fragments from 44PG151/13, further strengthening the relationship between the contexts. Root Cellar 44PG151/14 also contained the only other chamber pot found on the site.
Table 7. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/14 and 44PG151/15 by Form and Function.

### 44PG151 Root Cellar 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>White saltglazed stoneware</th>
<th>Delftware</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Preparation and Storage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health/hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamber pot</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indeterminate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hollow ware</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 44PG151 Root Cellar 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>Frechen stoneware</th>
<th>Delftware</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Preparation and Storage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health/hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ointment pot</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

123
If the root cellars within 44PG151/3 could be sequentially ordered, two vessels would date 44PG151/15 as the earliest. The other ceramic materials consisted of seven prehistoric pottery sherds. Root Cellar 44PG151/15 contained a delftware ointment pot (V-10) that could be stylistically dated ca.1690-1720. A Frechen stoneware storage jar found here had a wide range of production but is found most commonly in the Tidewater on 17th-century sites.

Root Cellar 44PG151/11

Like the previous context, this root cellar did not contain any crossmends with other root cellars but it clearly contained similar materials, providing a solid second quarter 18th century date for the feature. The root cellar also contained evidence of the earlier habitation in the form of a ca.1620-1660 English tobacco pipe bowl and two jettons manufactured by Wolff Laufer ca.1618-1660. Of particular note are the large number of handwrought nails (n=259, plus 79 nail fragments) and 82 sherds of Indian pottery.

Root cellar 44PG151/11 was similar to 44PG151/13 in terms of vessel numbers (11 vessels) and functional classes represented (Table 8). But rather than New England slipware it contained a hollow ware sherd of combed Staffordshire slipware (V-1).

Staffordshire Slipware

These slip-decorated buff bodied utilitarian wares abound on Tidewater Virginia sites from ca.1680 to 1775. Combing was the most common decorative technique and “was achieved by trailing one or more colored slips onto a contrasting slip ground” (Grigsby 1993:56) and then combing through the semi-liquid slip to create a pattern. Although colorful, these wares were produced in utilitarian shapes (dishes, cups, chamber pots, and candle sticks) “primarily for use in kitchens, the dining rooms of the homes of the poor to middling classes, and taverns” (Grigsby 1993:8).

44PG151/2

A brick-lined outbuilding, 44PG151/2, was related to the late 17th to early 18th-century post structure, 44PG151/3, and comprises a major component of the site. The majority of the material dates to the second quarter of the 18th century, although eight creamware vessels indicate habitation as late as ca.1770. There was no pearlware recovered from this context, indicating the building was not occupied as late as 1780.

The ceramic assemblage from 44PG151/2 consisted of 158 vessels and is typical of the range of wares available in the early 18th century (Tables 9 and 10). Approximately forty percent (40%) of the wares, 63 vessels, were produced in the Staffordshire region of England and reflect the turn-of-the-century industrialization of English pottery manufacture “with potteries in Staffordshire leading the transformation to mass production” (Crossley 1990:254).
Staffordshire wares represented in 44PG151/2 include white saltglazed stoneware, English brown stoneware, Staffordshire mottled glaze and iron glaze ware, Whieldon ware, and creamware.

Table 8. Minimum Ceramic Vessels from 44PG151/11 by Form and Function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>Waterlow stoneware</th>
<th>Colono ware</th>
<th>Delaware</th>
<th>Dutch coarseware</th>
<th>Chinese porcelain</th>
<th>Staffordshire slipware</th>
<th>Staffordshire mottled</th>
<th>White saltglazed</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Preparation and Storage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking (no heat) - bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy - milkpan</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Beverage Distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Beverage Consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Beverage Consumption</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punch bowl</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saucer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/hygiene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drug jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

125
Table 9.  44PG151/2 Brick-lined Outbuilding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY, FORM, AND FUNCTION OF CERAMICS FOUND IN 44PG151 ROOT CELLARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROVENIENCE AND WARE TYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44PG151/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain teapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain teabowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain saucer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain coffee cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese porcelain hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, storage jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, tankards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, pipkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, English, bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Burslem, tankards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Frechen, jug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Frechen, jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Frechen, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Yorktown, storage jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown stoneware, Yorktown, bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Buckley, storage jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Dutch, milkpans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Dutch, storage jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Dutch, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Pennsylvania, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Staffordshire iron glazed, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, Yorktown, hollow ware</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

126
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>V-numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creamware plates</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>V-4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware chamber pots</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware, punch bowls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-14, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware drug jars</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-11, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware ointment pot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware plates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-4, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English porcelain saucer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English porcelain tea bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English porcelain coffee cup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slipware, North Devon, jug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slipware, New England, jug</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slipware, New England, hollow ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slipware, Pennsylvania, bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald, stoneware jugs</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V-1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 54, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald, stoneware tankards</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>V-62, 64, 66, 68, 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald, chamber pots</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-58, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whieldon ware plates</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, slip-dipped, hollow ware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>V-1, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, slip-dipped, tankard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed tankards</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V-1, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, saucer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, candlestick</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, hollow ware</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>V-3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 20, 21, 30, 36, 48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White saltglazed stoneware, tea bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>V-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Whieldon ware**

Two Whieldon ware plates were found at 44PG151. These tortoise shell wares were named for Thomas Whieldon, one of the Staffordshire potters using the "technique of decorating under-glaze with colored metallic oxides prepared as slips" (Barker 1990:194) in the mid-18th century. Whieldon ware, with its thin yellow-colored fabric, was made in tea wares as well as flat wares and was highly prized among the gentry.

**Creamware**

Creamware used "the same mixture of imported white-firing clay and flint" (Barker 1990:17) as Whieldon ware but without the metallic oxides and was produced in molded, pierced and otherwise finely crafted forms. Although it is known Wedgwood was producing creamware in Staffordshire by 1762, the first documentary evidence for it in Virginia dates from 1769. From inventories and newspaper advertisements of the period, creamware does not appear to have been in wide circulation in America until 1770 (Noël Hume 1973:227-230).

One impetus for the growth of the Staffordshire pottery industry is thought to be the "growing popularity among the fashionable classes of chocolate, coffee and, especially, tea-drinking." (Barker 1990:11). These new fads required a range of items -- tea pots, tea bowls, sugar bowls, tea caddies, slop bowls -- to conduct the ritual properly. At first Chinese porcelain was imported to meet these needs, but it was expensive and by the 1720s the Staffordshire potters had begun producing earthenwares and stonewares to compete with this market. The tea-drinking fashion filtered down to the lower social classes by the mid-18th century and created an even bigger market for the potters.

Some ten percent (10%) of the assemblage is comprised of the New Beverage Consumption and Distribution categories and includes 1 teapot, 5 tea bowls, 6 saucers, 2 coffee cups, and 2 punch bowls. These vessels are of Chinese porcelain, white saltglazed stoneware, delftware, and a type of ceramic making its first appearance at the site, English porcelain.

**English porcelain**

The three English porcelain vessels, a tea bowl, a saucer, and a coffee cup, recovered from 44PG151/2 were categorized as New Beverage Consumption items. They were used for the new hot drinks that quickly became the focus of the foremost ritual in gentry households. English porcelain was not produced until the mid-18th century and "the principal English porcelains found on American sites are generally confined to tea wares handpainted in underglaze blue... in the period 1755-75" (Noël Hume 1969(a):137). English porcelain's similarity to Chinese porcelain in weight, consistency, and decoration made it an appropriate substitution in the households of the wealthy; but its high cost made it less affordable than the imported wares and it is not found in great quantity on Virginia's archaeological sites.

Despite the presence of new beverage wares, 40% of the vessels were categorized as
traditional beverage distribution and consumption wares. Rhenish stoneware, represented by 36 jugs (23% of the entire assemblage), was by far the most numerous ware. All the jugs manifested the decorative style which began in the late 17th century and consisted of incising and very few sprig-molded accents.

The next most common ware found was white saltglazed stoneware. The most numerous form of white saltglazed stoneware, the tankard, is representative of the beverage domain of the foodways complex. Over half of the vessels (52%) recovered from 44PG151 are reflective of beverage storage, serving, or consumption.

Beverage wares were heavily represented by non-ceramic objects as well. Feature 44PG151/2 contained fifteen “Richard Bland” wine bottle seals, including one that was mendable to a nearly complete ca.1740 wine bottle (Plate 24). Although the Bland wine bottles were numerous in 44PG151/2, surprisingly they were not present in other features at the site.

Also possibly relating to Richard Bland’s occupation of the property was a fragment of window glass found in this outbuilding inscribed “Mar . . .”. Richard Bland’s third wife was Mary Macon Massey. Perhaps she attempted to scratch her name in a pane of window glass, a not uncommon practice through the colonial period. Examples of inscribed window glass have been excavated from a ca.1630-50 context at Boldrup in Newport News, a third quarter of the 18th-century context at Rosewell in Gloucester County (Noël Hume 1962:177-178), and one is still in place from a 19th-century occupant of Bacon’s Castle, Surry County.

Other Contexts

Root cellars 44PG151/8 and 44PG151/9 in post structure 44PG151/21 contained similar materials, although an English delfware basin (V-5) in 44PG151/8 dates it to the first quarter of the 18th century. Nothing in 44PG151/9 dates later than the fourth quarter of the 17th century. The latter root cellar contained a complete ca.1680’s wine bottle bearing the cipher of Francis Poythress (Plate 25). Charred wood, molten brass, and burned ceramics recovered from both features evidence the post structure’s destruction by fire.

Storage pit 44PG151/28 had locally-made and English clay tobacco pipes and one ceramic fragment, an undiagnostic sherd of undecorated English delfware. Outstanding in this context was the large amount (n=48) of turned lead.Used to hold panes of glass in window frames, these leads often contained inscriptions and dates identifying the glazier who produced the lead or the maker of the vice through which the lead was extruded. The earliest recorded date on turned lead is 1625 and was found at Martin’s Hundred (Noël Hume 1983:21).

Believed to have been a pond, 44PG151/32 contained domestic refuse spanning the first three quarters of the 18th century. Included among the English ceramics were a brown stoneware
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel Form and Functional Class</th>
<th>Freshen</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>White salt glazed slipped</th>
<th>Buckey</th>
<th>Rustic</th>
<th>Yorkshire coarse ware</th>
<th>Welsh</th>
<th>Dutch coarse ware</th>
<th>North Devon slipped</th>
<th>Chinese porcelain</th>
<th>Cream ware</th>
<th>Parian slipware</th>
<th>Parian coarse ware</th>
<th>New England slipware</th>
<th>Staffordshire ironstone</th>
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tankard bearing a "GR" excise stamp (V-4)(Plate 21), two delftware plates dating to the first quarter of the 18th century (V-19, V-20), a delftware punch bowl dating ca.1700-1710 (V-18), creamware, white saltglazed stoneware, and two Whieldon ware plates (V-1 and V-2). A pewter pistol grip cutlery handle from 44PG151/32/5A matches one from 44PG151/2/3N, thereby suggesting a relationship between the two features. Like the rest of the site, 44PG151/32 contained many sherds of Indian pottery and prehistoric lithics.

Only a handful of 17th-century artifacts emanated from the pond. All from 44PG151/32/14A, they included a Rhenish brown stoneware jug (V-14), a locally-made clay tobacco pipe stem, a storage jar believed to have been made by Virginia potter Morgan Jones ca.1660-1690 (V-1), and a South Somerset slipware jug (V-1), a portion of which also appeared in 44PG151/2.

**Tobacco Pipes (Figure 37)**

The imported clay pipes excavated from site 44PG151 at Jordan's Point are of English origin and date primarily between 1690 and 1770. The minimum number of bowls totals 27, although bowl sherds reached into the hundreds. There were 597 stems. Analytical considerations of maker's marks, stem hole diameters and bowl styles were incorporated with other archaeological finds so that a context could be determined for 44PG151.

The bowls generally dated to the period between 1660 and 1770. Six of the 27 bowls were finished with heels. Nineteen pipes were without heels. Heelless pipes were manufactured after 1690 by Bristol makers and were exported in large quantities to the North American colonies (Noël Hume 1969(a):305).

The identifiable maker's marks appear to coincide with this late 17th-century time period. There were 5 marked bowls and 2 marked stems, each displaying a different maker's mark.

**RT**

1 pipe bowl, English, clay, stem hole diameter 5/64 inch, ca.1690-1720.

Found in 44PG151/5E.

This particular bowl is attributed to the Robert Tippett family of Bristol. It is the product of either Robert Tippett II or Robert Tippett III. Their respective tenures date to 1678 to 1713, and 1713 to 1720 (Walker 1977:1493). The bowl excavated at Jordan's Point bears the incuse letters “RT” on the back of the bowl. It is heelless and has a bulbous body which tapers near the rim. Heelless Bristol pipes were exported after 1690, suggesting a manufacture date after that year.

**Crown and Harp**

1 pipe bowl, English, clay, stem hole diameter 6/64 inch, ca.1670-1750.

Found in 44PG151/11B.
A relief mould imparted crown and harp are astride the heel of this bowl. This type of molding appeared about 1670.

**RM**

Pipe bowl with stem, English, clay, stem hole diameter 5/64 inch, ca.1700-1770. Found in 44PG151/5/3G.

This bowl exhibits the letter "R" on the left side of the base and "M" on the right. The marks are moulded in relief. The pipe typology suggests a manufacture period of 1700 to 1770.

There were numerous pipemakers using initials "RM" in England, although the majority did not manufacture their pipes during this time or were not designated as exporters to the North American colonies.

That Bristol pipemakers exported heelless pipes after 1690 rules out Bristol origin. A prominent family of pipemakers named Manbey worked in London. Pipemakers of that family using the initials "RM" were named Richard (1) and his son Richard (2). The elder Richard practiced his craft from 1693 to about 1729. His son continued the trade until 1763. The marks on this bowl resemble those on pipes known to be made by Richard (1) (Thompson, et. al. 1984:18:81-82).

**Crown Over W and M**

1 pipe stem and heel fragment, English, clay, stem hole diameter 5/64 inch, ca.1700-1770. Found in 44PG151/5J.

A bowl fragment with a crowned WM astride the heel was also produced by the Manbey family of London. The marks are mould-imparted. It is not known which William Manbey manufactured this pipe. Without a definitive bowl shape it is difficult to compare to the works of the three men. The angle of the juncture of the stem and bowl suggests an upright rather than forward-projecting bowl. Based on that feature, it is reasonable to assume the pipe was made in the 18th century and not in the 17th, when a forward slant was given to bowls. The maker may have been William Manbey (3) who made pipes from 1719 to 1673 or William Manbey (4) whose made pipes from 1740-1770 (Thompson, et. al. 1984:18:81).

**S**

1 pipe bowl, English clay, stem hole diameter 5/64 inch, ca.1670-1770. Found in 44PG151/32/9B.

Another bowl at Jordan's Point bears an "S" on the right side of the small base. The bowl walls are not intact, but were apparently thin. The stem hole diameter is 5/64 inch. The mould-imparted relief on the base dates it after 1670. The letter "S" measures one quarter inch on the right side base. There is the slight impression of a similar figure on the left side of the base; however, the serpentine shape is less defined and longer than the right side mark. The maker is unknown.
Reversed S
1 pipe bowl, English, clay, stem hole diameter 5/64 inch, ca.1700-1770.
Found in 44PG151/12F.

The left side of the base displays a reversed "S" and the right side a forward "S", both in
relief. The bowl sides are thick with a rounded silhouette to the front of the bowl. This bowl
is typologically similar to those made between 1700-1770.

ROB...RT...YE
1 pipe stem, English, clay, stem hole diameter 6/64 inch, ca.1710-1740
Found in 44PG151/5N.

The incuse lettering is printed in three lines, surrounded by a circle. Some of the lettering
has been obscured by fragmentation; however, a similar mark has been identified as
"ROB/RT.SA/YER". A pipemaker named Robert Sayer worked in Portsmouth, England
c.a.1710-1740 (Horsey 1992:175).
Native American Artifacts

Ceramics

One hundred and twenty years of colonial English settlement followed by nearly two and one half centuries of plowing obliterated all prehistoric features except for three burials. However, many small Native American artifacts were redeposited in the backfill of many historic features, especially the postholes of Structure I, the root cellars of Structures II and IV, and the pond. Ceramics, projectile points, knife forms, and completed tools have been quantified in the following tables.

The Native American assemblage from 44PG151 was dominated by Gaston Simple Stamped wares (63% or n=674), all found in Burial 44PG151/24. Gaston Simple Stamped was typically tempered with angular crushed quartz and sometimes quartz sand particles. Coe first identified this series in Piedmont, North Carolina at the Gaston site which was dated (C14) to A.D. 1741 and inferred Gaston was a terminal Late Woodland occupation (Coe 1964:105-107, 119). Egloff and Potter have recognized a wide distribution of Gaston series wares throughout the tidal James River Valley in Virginia (1982:109).

Cashie Fabric and Cashie Simple Stamped sherds represented a minority of the 44PG151 ceramic assemblage (Phelps et al. 1983:43-48)(Plates 30 and 31). If distinctions could be made between crushed quartz and sand-tempered Gaston Simple Stamped wares, the Cashie Simple Stamped collection would contribute an additional 10 to 20% to the Gaston presence at 44PG151, though some sherds have both crushed quartz and coarse sand temper inclusions. Although fine discriminations were beyond the scope of this preliminary study, Cashie Simple Stamped sherds differ from classic Gaston Simple Stamped sherds in two ways. First, Gaston Simple Stamped wares had abundant crushed quartz temper and were therefore more resistant to deterioration in the ground than sand-tempered simple stamped sherds. Sand-tempered sherds had eroded breaks with minor rounding in edges and were more often worn surface decorations. This may suggest that by the very Late Woodland and Contact periods, ca.1500 to 1620, crushed quartz was found to be a more efficient tempering agent for hot firing. Second, the rims inspected revealed sand-tempered rims tended to be simpler in form and had a lower frequency of collars and compressed fold-overs, lip decorations, and collar or interior rim incising.

In unit 44PG151/28E an interesting Gaston Simple Stamped sherd was found (Figure 31:2(b)). The surface had been simple-stamped and polished smooth, probably while leather hard (personal communication Mary Ellen Hodges, 1995). While not fully burnished, since the simple stamping still shows through the resulting finish, it was polished sufficiently to reflect light. The interior surface was smoothed, pressing temper into the clay body. The lip was originally slightly flared and then flattened on exterior and interior, leaving a groove in the center of the lip. The vessel profile suggests a steep walled jar. This sherd may reveal an early step from Gaston to Colono ware.
Table 11. Prehistoric ceramics at 44PG151.

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<th>Ware type</th>
<th># of Sherds</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Typed:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaston Simple Stamped (including 25 rim sherds)</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>63.34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashie Simple Stamped, sand-tempered</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaston/Cashie with brushed or lab-scrubbed surfaces (including 1 incised</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
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<tr>
<td>body sherd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaston Simple Stamped, polished</td>
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<td>0.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roanoke Simple Stamped (including 1 rim sherd)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.55%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roanoke Plain (including 1 rim sherd)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Townsend: Rappahannock Fabric Impressed (incl. 2 rim sherds)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atypical Townsend: Rappahannock Fabric Impressed, possibly shell-tempered</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(including 2 rim sherds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cashie Fabric Impressed, sand-tempered (including 3 rim sherds)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
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<td>Varina Net</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bifurcated punctate sherd, sand-tempered</td>
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<td>0.09%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand-tempered rim sherd</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartz-tempered sherds</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand and Quartz-tempered sherds (including 1 rim sherd)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>6.57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shell-tempered sherds</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand and Shell-tempered sherds (1 rim sherd)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
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<td><strong>Plain sherds:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>sand-tempered</td>
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<td>shell-tempered</td>
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<td>shell and sand-tempered</td>
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<td>quartz-tempered</td>
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Field notes indicated the presence of Roanoke Simple Stamped Ware in Burial 24. The ware dates from late in the Late Woodland period and into Contact periods ca.1450 to 1620. Some scholars consider the ware to date to the protohistoric or Contact period, ca.1550 to 1622. A Rappahannock Fabric Impressed Ware sherd with no observable shell in its temper and fine fabric wicker size, perhaps related to the Townsend Series was also found (Blaker 1963, Griffith 1980).

**Lithics**

The focus of this discussion is not to detail the intricacies of lithic production, but to provide a reliable description of diagnostic artifacts and identifiable tool forms. Preforms that might have served as knives and other unclear categories, including flake tools which may be products of interrupted lithic reduction, were omitted from this examination.

The earliest lithic artifacts from 44PG151 originate from the Archaic period, forty-eight percent (n=15) from the Middle or Late Archaic period (see Plate 26). These projectile points and blades reveal influences from the Carolina Piedmont. Early Archaic projectile point forms include the Kirk Corner Notched (ca. 6,000 to 5,000 B.C.) and the Stanley Stemmed (ca.6,500 to 4,500 B.C.)(Coe 1964:35-36; 69-70). Additionally, three Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain I and II (ca.4,800 to 3,700 B.C.) projectile points were found (Coe 1964:37-38). The Morrow Mountain specimens are distinguished from the later Piscataway and Rossville-types by their larger size and high medial ridges.

There a strong Late Archaic presence at 44PG151. Savannah River-type finds represented about 32 percent of the datable lithics from the artifact assemblage. A small amount of Bare Island-type projectiles were also recovered. The Bare Island and Savannah River point types both date from 3,000 to 500 B.C. (Coe 1964:44-45; Ritchie 1989: 14-15).

A grooved axe, recovered from 44PG151/28/2D, dated to the Late Archaic to Early Woodland period (Plate 28). The quartzite axe measuring 10.96 cm. long and 9.02 cm. wide has a pecked and ground groove near the convex basal portion of the shaft. The distal end of the shaft gently curves and tapers. Portions of the groove were either roughly finished or heavily battered. The chipped chisel edge, also pecked and ground, may indicate heavy wear prior to deposition. The tool was likely used as a woodcutting axe or grubbing hoe rather than a weapon. The unpolished surface indicates frequent use in soils. Wear on the blunt end of the tool indicates the axe may have also been used as a hammer.

A ground stone chisel was also collected. Although the chisel cannot be precisely dated, the chisel most likely dates to the Late Archaic period or later (see Plate 28). Found in Feature 14A, the chisel was constructed of pecked and ground basalt. It measures 6.6 cm in length and 2.18 cm in width. Having two bits of differing size, the chisel may have had more than one specialized use. One bit is 1.22 cm wide, while the larger one is 1.7 cm wide.

Late Woodland to Contact period (A.D. 900 to A.D. 1614) projectiles comprised about 22
Table 12. Diagnostic Projectile Points and Knife Forms at 44PG151.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithic type, material</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaic - Late Archaic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk Corner-Notched, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Stemmed, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mountain I, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mountain II</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River Associated:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad blade, contracting short stem (2 quartzite, 1 chalcedony?)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projectile, classic form, quartzite</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untyped, quartzite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River/bare Island, square stemmed, quartzite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Archaic - Middle Woodland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orient Fishtail, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkiomen, white quartz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Savannah River variant (1 quartzite, 1 quartz)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoka, white quartz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossville, white quartz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscataway-like, quartzite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadkin/Levanna Triangular (reworked), quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Middle Woodland - Contact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Triangular, quartzite</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway Triangular, white quartz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarkesville Triangular, white quartz</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph Stemmed, brown/gray chert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
percent of the artifact assemblage. With the exception of one Randolph Stemmed projectile point, all of the forms from this period are triangular (see Plate 27). While all of the Archaic and some of the Early Woodland points found here were darts, this group consists of almost entirely arrowheads. Because of the similarity of triangular projectile point forms, it is difficult to ascribe specific dates; however, it is possible to assert the smaller triangular projectile points in the collection date latest within the overall triangular point group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool type, material</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully grooved axe, pecked and ground, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-bitted chisel, pecked and ground, basalt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large oval side scraper, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer stone, quartzite (including 1 possible abrader)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopper, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13. Completed Tools at 44PG151.
The Historical Component

Jordan's Journey Phase

The first phase of English habitation at 44PG151 dated from the early 1620s to ca. 1640, and was an ancillary occupation to the principal settlement at Jordan's Journey, site 44PG302 located about 1,000' west of 44PG151. The early 17th-century component at 44PG151 left an archaeological record consisting of one earthfast structure and three tree holes and/or borrow pits containing a small amount of refuse. No buildings at nearby 44PG302 or the other two Jordan's Journey sites, 44PG300 and 44PG307, represented contemporary households comparable in size to 44PG151's 18' by 20' structure, which was larger than some servants' dwellings described in the 1624/25 muster.

The sparseness of the architectural and material culture remains may be attributed to a number of factors. The material culture of early 17th-century settlers, especially the less affluent, likely contained many objects of wood and leather which are rarely preserved in the ground. Additionally, it is clear the Bland occupation of the site disturbed the Jordan's Journey component and redeposited some artifacts certainly associated with the early settlement into later contexts. For example, Root Cellar 44PG151/13 in Structure II contained two Wolff Laufer jettons (ca. 1618-1660), a lead cloth seal with the incomplete date of "163-", and part of an early 17th-century style brass skillet. Root Cellar 44PG151/12 in Structure II had some 17th-century material, while Root Cellar 44PG151/11 in the same building had a 1620-1660 English tobacco pipe bowl and two Wolff Laufer jettons.

Perhaps the strongest influence upon the archaeological record of the early component at this site was the number and status of its first occupants. The sparseness of the archaeological record suggests the site was inhabited by few people, and perhaps only one person with meager material possessions. This supposition translates into the probability that one male tenant lived at the site. The 1624/25 muster lists 56 people and 22 dwellings at Jordan's Journey divided into 15 households. Nine households were listed as having just one house, and two of the nine single dwelling households were recorded occupied by one male, namely the musters of Thomas Cawsey and Joseph Bull.

Bland Phase

The principal historic occupation at 44PG151, from ca. 1680-1740, is related primarily to the tenure of Richard Bland I and secondarily to his son, Richard Bland II. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the postholes of the dwelling, precluding a determination of the construction date of the house, but it is likely to have been erected sometime between 1685 and 1690 (McCartney 1988:57). Numerous "RB" wine bottles seals and a complete wine
bottle with an "FP" seal, likely Francis Poythress, clearly tie the site to Richard Bland I and Richard Bland II, who married Ann Poythress. A more substantial house was built by Richard Bland III later in the 18th century at site 44PG303.

Structure II appears to have been an embellished earthfast dwelling constructed between the late 17th and early 18th centuries, at which time building techniques shifted from earthfast construction to brick supported/constructed buildings. Although the post-in-the-ground main dwelling was well-appointed for an impermanent structure, Richard Bland I chose to invest in more permanent brick foundations for an outbuilding, perhaps with an eye to the future when the original manor house would be replaced by a masonry structure. By the mid-18th century, earthfast structures were relegated to outbuildings and slave quarters.

One of the most significant elements of the site was likely a large garden on the landward side of the house, one of the few surviving 17th-century gardens yet found. The only other 17th-century plantation garden uncovered belonged to Major Arthur Allen of Bacon's Castle in Surry County, also an influential affluent planter like Richard Bland I. The size of the Bland's garden suggests it was more than a subsistence garden, as was Major Allen's garden although it was placed on the landward side of the house. In the 18th-century, elite planters invariably built their gardens between their mansions and the closest river.

The Native American Component

Research by VCU archaeologists which relied on detailed topographic maps indicated the likelihood of a more or less continuous Native American Late Woodland or Contact settlement between the Richard Bland Site at 44PG151 and zones of 44PG307 to the northwest, which occupy the same slightly elevated terrace (McLearen and Mouer et al. 1994:101-102, personal communication, 1995). Preliminary testing at 44PG151 supported this contention. Four 5' by 5' screened test pits at 44PG151 produced the following gross results gleaned from arbitrary ordinal points across the site:

- north: 16 lithics, 4 ceramics,
- south: 64 lithics, 23 ceramics,
- east: 45 lithics, 4 ceramics,
- west: 45 lithics, 12 ceramics.

Thus, the average 5' by 5' unit produced 43 lithic finds and 11 ceramic sherds. This information only generally indicates site activity. The most intensive prehistoric activity was probably in the southern zone of the site. Undoubtedly many of the lithics dated to the Archaic period. The ceramics served to predict the presence of intact observable features as over 90% of the ceramics were Late Woodland or protohistoric/Contact.

By discriminating between rim forms, one minor Late Woodland occupation, associated with Cashie Simple Stamped and dating between A.D. 1150 and 1550 (Phelps 1983:44), and one major protohistoric or early Contact occupation, associated with Gaston Simple Stamped at ca.1550 to 1617, were identified. Potter and Egloff (1982:109) and Phelps have observed in
Virginia and North Carolina that the protohistoric Gaston Series may have evolved from the Late Woodland angular, sand-tempered Cashie Series. Late Gaston wares varied more at this site than elsewhere. Various Roanoke wares, dating to the terminal Late Woodland, protohistoric, or Contact period, ca. 1500 to 1614, were also found at 44PG151 (Harrington 1948; Blaker 1952:257; Evans 1955:47; Egloff 1985:236-237; Egloff and Potter 1982:109). The minority Cashie presence at this site may indicate that thinly dispersed hamlets spread from a village center at 44PG1 (see Mouer et al. 1992:107).

A comparison of the ceramics found at 44PG151 and nearby 44PG307 revealed sites 44PG151 and 44PG307 yielded similar numbers of sherds; 44PG307 produced 974 sherds and 44PG151 produced 1,064 sherds (see McLearen and Mouer 1994:62-66). Of the 44PG307 sherds, 33.2% are listed as unidentifiable, while at 44PG151 only 3.38% (n=36) could not be identified, at least by temper. This dissimilarity is exaggerated, however, since overall 26% (n=281) of the ceramic sherds at 44PG151 could not be typed. Regardless, it is likely the intensity of the Gaston occupation at 44PG151 was greater than at 44PG307. Eight Native American structures and one dog burial were found at 44PG307 (McLearen and Mouer 1994:15). Because ceramics are usually found in conjunction with domestic features, the absence of such features is perplexing. Perhaps three hundred years of plowing levelled and reshaped the landform, destroying archaeological remains in the process.

While the Gaston component at 44PG307 produced 360 sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped or 37% of the total sample, 44PG151 produced 674 sherds or 63% of the total. Site 44PG151 produced nearly twice the Gaston as 44PG307.

Other identifiable ceramic types were found in small numbers at 44PG151. Site 44PG151 produced modest samples of Roanoke Simple Stamped (3.65%) and Roanoke Plain Wares (0.37%) while 44PG307 produced only a 1.1% sample of both. The Roanoke assemblage at 44PG151 likely represents the remains of a few vessels. Decreases in pottery vessel size, may indicate an evolution toward emphasis on individual serving portions and a corresponding deemphasis on communal eating (see Coe 1964:107, Figure 103). Sedentism based on a full commitment to agriculture may have been a factor as routinely cooked meals may have been more readily accessible to farmers living near their planting fields. This trend seems to be reflected along the Atlantic Coast.

The steep walled jug found in 44PG151/28E may perhaps have been made by a Christianized Weyanoke servant in the early Bland household or other related households from the first half of the century based on models developed by Ferguson (1992:19-22; see also Mouer 1993:125, 146).

Roanoke Simple Stamped wares were found in Burial 44PG151/24 and 44PG315/3A, a flexed burial. The unusual presence of Roanoke wares and a flexed burial may indicate a degree of mortuary variability around ca. 1550 to 1617. These two burials might suggest Native Americans at Jordan's Point were going through a transitional period tending towards burial in the full dorsal position ca. 1607-1610 at 44JC308, 44PG302, 44PG307, and 44VB7 (Hodges...
1993; Hodges and Hodges edits. 1994; Mouer and McLearen 1993, McLearen and Mouer 1994). This relatively new burial position, may have related to the religio/political reconsolidation of the Powhatan chiefdom, based on its late appearance. Perhaps a new emphasis on individuals was symbolically reflected in burial positions.

The most troublesome group of ceramics in the collection was the fine wicker fabric-impressed wares with shell, shell and sand, or no temper. A minority of fabric-impressed wares with no apparent temper possibly had ferric sand inclusions that were hematite clay source inclusions, though they may have been natural to the clay source (see Mouer et al. 1992:100-101). Similar fabric-impressed wares with minor shell or almost no temper number in the hundreds at 44PG65 at Flowerdew Hundred. If medium-fine fabric wickers can be isolated, Cashie Fabric wares had them as well as fine fabric wickers analogous to the Townsend Series Rappahannock Fabric Impressed wares. Recognizable shell temper was so rare in the fabric-impressed group that it was noted in the initial catalog. Five body sherds and two rims comprise the Townsend associated shell-tempered finds. Further, no Mockley ceramics could be isolated. Site 44PG151 appears to have been dominated by Piedmont cultural groups, originating most clearly from North Carolina. Shell-tempered Rappahannock Fabric Impressed ceramics and Roanoke Simple Stamped wares were minority representations at Flowerdew Hundred (approximate percentages: Gaston, 50%; fabric-impressed with minor or no shell temper, 33%; Roanoke Wares - 17%) and Jordan's Point (see Egloff and Potter 1982:111). Townsend Wares and Mockley ware are present at Flowerdew Hundred. Jordan's Point seems to have been on the western side of the boundary between shell-tempered (Coastal Algonquian) and lithic-tempered (Interior Coastal Plain Algonquian) wares. The Weyanokes, who were associated with Gaston Simple Stamped wares, were the sworn enemies of the Paspaheghs (Arber 1910:xli; Rountree 1990:34). The well documented Paspahegh village at 44JC308 contained predominantly Roanoke Simple Stamped wares (Hodges and Hodges 1994:193-199).

From the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods, projectile point types originally identified in New York and Maryland appear to mix freely with projectile forms identified in the Carolina Piedmont. It is not clear whether similar projectile point forms represent contemporaneous developments in Virginia or intrusive cultural influences from the north. Twenty-nine percent of the projectiles (n=19) dated to the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period of transition (see Plate 27). During this period, Savannah River projectiles become smaller as evidenced by the presence of two small Savannah River Variant projectiles in the collection.

**Burial 44PG151/24** (see Figures 23 and 24)

Osteological examination revealed Feature 24 was an adult female interred in a dorsal extended position centered within the pit. The orientation of the body, 43 degrees west of magnetic north, was also noted at 44VB7 and 44JC308 (see Hodges and Hodges 1994:161-
and may indicate a deliberate orientation towards the setting sun, a characteristic practice of Contact Native Americans of the Powhatan chiefdom noted by Strachey (1953: 100). The burial contained deer sacrum and caudal vertebrae, centered in the pelvic cavity (Boyd and Boyd 1992:263), and a primary dog burial on the burial shaft floor. The human right radius and ulna extended towards the dog remains. All indications of the human right femur were missing, although the remainder of the right leg, with the exception of several missing tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges, was fully articulated and relatively well preserved. Because small fragile deer bones are represented, the missing human bones are presumed to have been removed upon interment.

The extent to which soil acids contributed to the poor state of the skeletal material remains a pivotal issue. Conjectures about the nature of the burial can only be made in light of our understanding of the preservation conditions of the soil. Although geological anomalies may account for the differences in soil acidity and subsequent skeletal preservation at 44PG151 and 44PG300, geological anomalies tend to occur in broader zones, and this explanation is unlikely. Perhaps organic materials once present over the surviving bone helped absorb and resist common soil acids. The body may have been defleshed yet still partially articulated at the time of burial. Similar physical evidence is known to occur in ossuaries though rarely, if ever, observed in primary burials (Boyd and Boyd 1993:262).

Boyd and Boyd (1993: 4-5) proposed Burial 44PG151/24 was a fully articulated primary burial in the dorsal position at 44PG151/24 (see Appendix 4), and decomposition by soil acids provides the most plausible cause for the missing skeletal elements. The absence of body stains in areas where bone was expected, especially in the northern half of the burial, is puzzling. In marked contrast are the historic burials at 44PG300, where occasionally only teeth and femoral bone stains remain, demonstrating that teeth and femoral remains are more resistant to soil acids. The state of decay of Native American burials at 44PG302 also demonstrates the relative resistance of femurs to soil acids (see McLearen et al. 1993: plates 8 and 9). The presence of low density bones in Burial 44PG151/24, such as the tiny caudal deer vertebrae, seems to contradict the explanation that soil acids deteriorated a once complete primary burial. One would expect the human pelvis and phalanges would survive at least as well as deer vertebrae. More tentative hypotheses suggest trophy-taking or cannibalism to account for missing elements (Arber 1910:575, 598; Rountree 1989:84, 142).

White-tailed deer remains were found in association with the adult female pelvis at 44PG151/24. Associations between animal hides and human bodies were represented in early ethnographic accounts as both clothing and burial wrappings. Theodore de Bry illustrated male warriors wearing rounded elongated animal tails, probably puma tails, over their tailbones (Plates 11 and 12). Others illustrated human heads surmounted by animal skins, antlers, and bird heads, etc. Men and women wore deer skins. In addition to the leather aprons worn by females,

*The better sort of women coer them (for the most part) all over with skyn mantels, finely drest* (Strachey 1953 [1612] as cited in Rountree 1989:102).
John White (Harriot 1972:64) provided evidence that suggests a possible explanation for the deer sacrum. John White’s *Indians Dancing* depicts an individual wearing a deer skin mantle with an animal hide tucked into the belt centered over the buttocks. Perhaps the sacrum was part of a bag ornamented with deer tail, or an ornamental accessory that had an extension (padded deer sacrum) to secure it to a belt (Plate 13). White’s *Indian Conjuror* (Harriot 1972:54) wears a medicine bundle gathered and fastened to the belt over the right hip (Plate 10).

Deer remains apparently had cultural functions other than clothing or adornment. Deer hides were utilized in mortuary practices among some Southern Algonquian cultural groups. Strachey (1953:95) reported that in ordinary burials, corpses were “lapped” in “Skyns and Mattes.” In higher status burials he noted “Iewells [jewels]” were deposited. Smith (1910:370) observed that in “kings burials,” the corpses were lapped in “white skins”, presumably dressed animal hides. De Bry notes that

*The Tombe of their Cherounes or cheife personages, their flesh clene taken from the bones save the shynn and heare of their heads which flesh is dried and enfolded in matts laid at theire feete, their bones also being made dry or covered with deare skynn not altering their forme or porpotion* (De Bry 1590 in Alexander 1976:87).

Similar burial conditions were encountered at 44JC308/9CH at Governor’s Land at Two Rivers, a burial which apparently had been wrapped in red cedar bark (Hodges and Hodges 1994:115). Deer hides prepared for mortuary purposes might not have been butchered and dressed as carefully as those intended for attire perhaps accounting for the sacrum and caudal vertebral bones in Burial 24 (Appendix 4). The body may have been laid on deer hide used as insulation from the burial pit floor. However, a deer skin wrapping or bag remains the most plausible identification of the skeletal deer findings at 44PG151/24.

Spelman’s description of corpses wrapped and laid on scaffolds may provide insight regarding the missing human skeletal elements:

> "if any ye kindreds bodies which have bin layd on ye scaffould should be consumed as nothing is leaft but bonns they take those bonns from ye scaffould and putting them in a new matt, hangs them in ther houses, wher they continuw whille ther house falleth and then they are buried in the ruinges of ye house." (Arber 1910:cx)

Disarticulated bodies subjected to this treatment (Plate 14) would have been vulnerable to loss and damage.

The outward and direct association of animal and human body parts in burial contexts may hint at deeper significance not fully understood. The chief prey of both the puma and Native Americans was the white-tailed deer (Rountree 1989:79-85, 88). Feest suggested Powhatan’s mantle may depict a man flanked by a deer and cougar or puma (Rountree 1989:103)(Plate 15). The large man between the prey and predator may be Powhatan, himself a mediator between life and death and a god-like power on earth.
The dog skeleton found in 44PG151/24 was likely fully articulated when deposited with the human remains and a deliberate association between the two finds is suggested. The horizontal position of the lower right arm may reflect this relationship, and may have been adjusted to cradle or touch the dog in the burial. Early English ethnographic accounts suggest Native Americans did not hold their dogs in the same esteem as did Europeans, but were used primarily to hunt turkey or perhaps deer (Rountree 1989:28, 41). Archaeological evidence suggests dogs were buried with respect, as seen at the Hatch Site where over 100 dog burials have been excavated (Gregory 1979, 1980). In at least two instances, dog burials were associated with apparent trophy or disarticulated human arms (Boyd and Boyd 1993:263). Again, the dogs may have symbolically served as guardians for the human remains.

Burial 44PG151/44 (Figure 36)

Though of minimal osteological value, the burial is of particular interest because it combined contradictory aspects of historic and Native American burial practices. The rectangular shape of the feature was typically non-Native American, 6.35' long and 2.8' wide. The orientation of the arms suggested the individual was buried to face the setting sun in the west. This traditionally Native American burial orientation is similar to the burials at the Paspahegh and Great Neck sites (Hodges and Hodges 1994:160-162). The burial is believed to be Native American burial primarily because of the presumed medicine bag and the irregular pit walls.

This burial may possibly be that of a Contact period Christian Indian servant. The contents of the medicine bag suggest the individual was male. There seem to be both European and Indian aspects to the burial; the pit form is English while the medicine bag is distinctly Native American. The bag indicates the individual was not stripped of personal belongings when buried. The medicine bag may indicate the presence of sympathetic Native American servants or relatives cognizant of dual religious burial postures.

Boyd and Boyd (1993:7) suggest the concentration and types of artifacts found at 44PG151/44 represent a burial cache or part of a “medicine bundle” (Plate 29). This suggests these items were personal things collected by an individual and deliberately interred with the individual as grave offerings. At the Shannon Site, Burial 4 contained two turtle carapace containers, one elk tooth, one eagle talon, and one amethyst crystal, as well as other finds which suggested to Benthall (1969:45) the presence of a shaman. Some precedents for the unidentified bone within the bundle found in 44PG151/44 may be suggested by bone finds also within Burial 4 at the Shannon site. These include the linear bones of 1 small tube made from turkey bone, and 1 large bone tube made from an human humerus (Cliff Boyd, personal communication, 1995). The organic stain found below the unidentified bone and late triangular point at 44PG151/44 may represent the remains of a container or bag that once contained these finds. It is possible these items represent a mixture of personal items (bone, shark’s tooth, and Stanley Stemmed projectile point) and a simple tool kit (triangular projectile points and Stanley projectile points used and reworked as knife). John White (Hulton 1984:79) depicted a medicine bundle worn over the right hip in the Indian Conjuror
(Plate 10). The bundle was oriented over the zone of the right hip at Burial 44PG151/44. The inventory of the bundle may suggest a male burial.

In conclusion, Burial 44PG151/44 was more important for its grave goods than its osteological information. The majority, if not the entirety, of grave goods found in Virginia's Coastal Plain consist of decorative items. Any finding of non-decorative items, therefore, becomes particularly significant. The Archaic projectile point may have been altered for use as a knife. More study is required before we will be able to separate utilitarian items from personal or non-utilitarian items. In this context, the shark's tooth may have been utilized or non-essential.
ARCHAEOLOGY OF 44PG300

FIELD METHODS

A number of Native American structures were discovered during the salvage of the 17th-century component at 44PG300. Site 44PG300, situated on an elevated terrace approximately 10' above an inlet of the James River, defined the east side of the Jordan Point Peninsula (Figure 1). The site lay adjacent to a shallow tidal flat that stretched southeast to Indian Point. The tidal flat was created by erosion of the Jordan Point peninsula by the strong eastward flow of the James River. Swampy ground associated with the Jenny Creek drainage lay immediately south of the site. The excavation opened a large rectangular band stretching across the originally larger site. This band, approximately 168' north-south by 468' east-west, stretched eastward from the shoreline of the James River nearly 500'.

Native American postmolds at 44PG300 were carefully mapped whenever possible. Six complete and four incomplete dwelling patterns as well as traces of at least 10 other dwelling or garden features were located. Of these complete or partially complete structures, only five were given formal designations in 1988, although Harrison indicated in his 1990 final report (Draft 3) there were probably more structures. Most or all these structures were associated with a terminal Late Woodland to Contact settlement of Native Americans who were part of the Gaston and Roanoke Simple Stamped pottery-making tradition.

A site plan depicting all features and excavation limits was drawn at ¼"=1' (Figure 38a-d). An Excavation Register (ER) was maintained to record information on excavations of the features. Individual pits, root cellars, and structures were assigned separate ER designations beginning with 44PG300/2. Designation 44PG300/1 was reserved for unprovenienced surface materials. The stratigraphic layers in each feature were assigned letters. In the case of a post building or fenceline, the building or line was given an ER number, and postmolds and postholes were designated with letters. For example, the first postmold excavated in structure 44PG300/3 was recorded as 44PG300/3A and its accompanying posthole was 44PG300/3B.

All features were excavated by trowel and the excavated soil screened through ¼" mesh. All postmolds/postholes, root cellars, and pits were sectioned and profiles drawn at a scale of 1"=1'. The cellar was excavated in quadrants. Soil samples from layers containing small bones were saved for later water-screening and flotation.

Black and white photographs and color slides were taken of root cellars, pits, and selected postholes before and after excavation. Elevations were taken of all features using a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers benchmark as a datum.

In Harrison's draft report, aboriginal postmold dimensions and depths were recorded in hundredths of inches. For example, postmolds in Structure I are noted as "0.75 to 2.75" in diameter and 0.13" to 4" in depth" (1990:16). From the final preliminary report, it seems likely that inches were converted to tenths and hundredths of feet. This report will similarly
use the tenths of inch notations. Postmold positions were triangulated from arbitrary reference points and assigned unique provenience designations. Only west of the road could a grid be established. As noted above, five dwelling patterns were given special structure numbers to establish wall lines and interior posts as separate entities. Additional related features discussed in this current study will retain this system.

The artifact inventory includes extensive surface collections, elaborate formal transect collections, and incidental artifacts encountered. Many prehistoric artifacts emerged from historic disturbances, several of which were screened thoroughly.

For several structures, sample postmolds were excavated to determine depths. Some prehistoric dwelling postmold patterns were not sampled due to time constraints. Incomplete postmold alignments were not sampled. Some postholes, particularly those in the east portion of the site, were not assigned individual feature designations. A statement regarding the excavation status follows each postmold description when it could be determined from the field notes (i.e. fully excavated, sampled, not excavated). No excavation statements are made where field notes did not indicate the excavation status of features. Where feature descriptions contain a depth measurement but no statement regarding excavation status, it is assumed the feature was bisected.

In the summer of 1989, James J. Harrison and David Hazzard had time only to record the placement of three burial “clusters” at 44PG300. In the fall of 1989 and spring of 1990, the VDHR Threatened Sites Program contracted Michelle Squayres and Charles Hodges to salvage the burials prior to construction of houses and roads in the vicinity.
FINDINGS: FEATURES AND STRUCTURES

The excavation of 44PG300 uncovered two periods of settlement, a Native American component dating to the Late Woodland, and a 17th-century English component. The Native American component consisted of six complete dwellings, four incomplete structures, and ten building traces. The English component dated to ca.1620-1640, the Jordan phase of settlement on the property. It was comprised of one dwelling and two possible outbuildings, eleven burials, and five major refuse pits.

Native American Component

In the following discussion, the numerical designations of structures identified by Harrison (1991) will be retained and a descriptive inventory will be provided of additional incomplete structures found primarily within the eastern zone of the site. Since each postmold had to be given an arbitrary feature number, incomplete patterns are identified by Structure numbers. In the later findings section, therefore, the term “structure” is used in the broadest sense, referring both to dwellings and postmold alignments which have recognizable form. Accounting for every arcuate or linear trace within the site is beyond the scope of this report. Sufficient information is supplied to suggest interpretations for the remaining incomplete structures and provide an idea of the cultural richness of this area prior to plowshearing and construction initiatives.

Six complete dwelling structures were defined in the study area, four of which were noted by Harrison (1990). In addition, four structures were defined as incomplete dwelling structures, one of which was defined by Harrison. At least ten other traces of dwelling structures or garden features were observed. Although this list is likely incomplete, further examination is beyond the scope of this preliminary study and would not significantly alter the contributions to 44PG300.

The structures at 44PG300 provided important comparative information with those at 44PG303 and other sites at Jordan Point as all appear to have been associated chiefly with Gaston Simple Stamped ware and less often with Roanoke Simple Stamped ware. In this preliminary study only one structure can be associated with temporally sensitive ceramics. Structure II produced one sherd of Roanoke Simple Stamped ware (Postmold 353). Gaston Simple Stamped ware comprised 88.30% of the typed wares at the site.

Salvage at 44PG300 indicated Native American structures extended from the east shoreline 360' inland, spanning a width of at least 100'. Unless more or less circular, all complete structures were oriented either northwest-southeast or northeast-southeast. This was thought to be a deliberate orientation to take advantage of prevailing winds. Oriented along these axes, the narrow walls diffuse the north-south winter winds and storm gusts running down the James River. Repairs were made to the north walls of Structures I and III (Figures 39 and 41).
This orientation would secure the structures against storms and allow rolled wall mats to capture summer breezes. The orientations of structures also reflect the orientation of the peninsula in relation to the James River.

The structures in the western portion of the site were irregularly spaced and staggered, although all were similarly oriented. Structure II (Figures 38a-d and 40), the most westerly structure, was 6' north and 45' northwest of Structure IV (see Figure 38b). Structure IV was oriented apparently to provide privacy and ease of movement as Structure III, oriented northwest-southeast, was 4.8' from it. Structures I and VI were located 48' southeast. Thus the average distance between structures was 46.5'.

Occupational density increased near the James River shoreline, as did the probability that the increasingly numerous postmolds recorded were not from contemporaneous structures. The cluster of structures at the shoreline extended from 160' southeast of Structure IV to Structure XV at the western terminus of the shoreline cluster, including complete Structures XII and XIX as well as dwellings Structures XIII and XV. Additionally, trace alignments designated "Structures" VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XX were found in this area of intensive activity. The main structures along the shoreline were arranged in a trapezoidal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure #</th>
<th>Length Measured along centerline when possible</th>
<th>Width Measured at center when possible</th>
<th>Orientation</th>
<th>Post Mold Systems</th>
<th>Ridge Pole Upright Braces</th>
<th>Entrance Orientation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>21.0'</td>
<td>14.25'</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>26.6'</td>
<td>16.4'</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>East</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, 1st Phase</td>
<td>18.7'</td>
<td>14.5'</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE, W?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, 2nd Phase</td>
<td>20.0'</td>
<td>14.5'</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td></td>
<td>NE, W?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>16.2'</td>
<td>11.9'</td>
<td>NE to SW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>21.5'</td>
<td>11.25'</td>
<td>NE to SW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>12.5'</td>
<td>11.25'</td>
<td>circular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>10.6+</td>
<td>16.7?</td>
<td>N to S?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>16.7'</td>
<td>16.5'</td>
<td>circular</td>
<td></td>
<td>NW, E central</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>21.3'</td>
<td>13.3?</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td></td>
<td>SW?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.5?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>18.3'</td>
<td>13.5'</td>
<td>NW to SE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>SW, NE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
formation: Structure XII was 6' west of Structure XIII, which was 26' north of Structure XIX, itself 36' east of Structure XV. Structure XV was 22' south of Structure XII (see Figure 38a-d).

Structure V was 115' northeast of Structure I (the easternmost of the staggered inland structures) and 60' northwest of Structure XV (westernmost of the structures clustered on the shoreline) (Figure 42). Other structures were not found in this area, perhaps as a result of 17th-century and 20th-century disturbances. If all structures found in the site area were contemporaneous, the settlement formation was staggered. The staggering of the structures probably related to family or clan gardens and planting fields. This was probably representative of most dispersed villages described as, "without forme of street, far and wyde assunder" (Strachey 1953:78, as cited in Rountree 1989:58). It was not possible to discover a formalized village structure at 44JC308 in James City County although burials seemed to define family or clan social boundaries. Unlike 44PG300, however, 44JC308 had at least three burial types and a village center dominated by a cluster of large structures. The absence of burials at 44PG300 may indicate they were located outside the excavation area or were deposited in common mortuary features such as the large ossuary at 44PG333 nearer the base of the Jordan's Point peninsula, southeast of 44PG302 and southwest of 44PG300.

**Structure I: Dwelling Pattern and traces of a Second Pattern (Structure VI)** (Figure 39)

This structure and associated features were first recorded by Jay Harrison (1991:15-16). The structure was located in the southwest part of the site. The postmold concentration was found near the center of a north-south construction road which bisected the site. This road truncated several postmolds.

The structure described by Harrison consisted of an oval pattern (with slightly squared corners) measuring 21' long and 14.25' wide. The long walls of the structure were oriented northwest-southeast. Harrison identified 72 postmolds associated with the structure. The wall was defined by 31 postmolds (Features 12-19, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62-67, 72-77, 91, 92, 105-106, 112, 130, 131, 134, and 136). The average width of each post was 0.15', while the average depths of sampled postmolds ranged from 0.15' to 0.075'.

Portions of two structures appeared within the walls of Structure I. Postmolds that likely defined Structure I consisted of a north wall (Features 12-19, 56, 58-60, 62-66, and 92), and an east wall (Features 76-77). The south wall was represented either by Features 68-71, defining a structure 18.4' long, or by Features 130, 134, 136, 112, 131, and possible entrance gap Features 105, 106, 72-76, thereby defining Harrison's structure at 21.2' long. Postmolds 121, 109, and 124 may represent former partition posts within Structure I, perhaps indicating the structure was 21.2' long and that machine grading eliminated an entrance along the west wall in the vicinity of Postmolds 12 and 77. The ambiguity of Structures I and VI results from machine grading along the west and east walls that revealed unclear associations with the northern and southern arcuate patterns.

152
Postmolds on the northern wall were more closely spaced than those elsewhere. Postmolds 17 and 18 abut, and postmolds 12 and 13 were separated by 0.1'; these alignments may indicate repairs or wall strengthening along the northwest, or windward side. Alternatively, poor soil conditions may account for poorly preserved postmolds in the area. When this area was graded, portions of the east and west walls were destroyed. Postmolds 12 and 77 along the west wall were spaced 6.0' apart. The gap between postmolds 92 and 129 along the east wall measured 7.2'. Because of these wide gaps, location of the entrance was not possible. However, the southern wall was relatively complete, and a gap between Postmolds 105 and 131 appeared to support Harrison's suggested location of an entrance 5.4' feet wide (1991:16).

This structure overlapped portions of Structure VI, only 12.5' long (Figure 43). It is not clear that these two structures were related. Postmolds 79, 80, 81, (1 unnumbered), and 83, formed a linear intrusion to the northeast wall of Structure I. These posts were not evenly spaced, but may represent traces of a third structure or a garden feature or wall.

**Structure II: House Pattern** (Figure 40)

This structure was identified in the northeast corner of the site by Jay Harrison (1991:16-17). Unobstructed by other features, this structure was one of the clearest house patterns noted during the 1988 excavations. The oval structure, 26.6' long and 16.4' wide, was dated by a sherd of Roanoke Simple Stamped pottery found in Postmold 353. The long axis of Structure II was oriented northwest-southeast, perhaps providing resistance to heavy winds. Clockwise from the south, the walls consisted of postmolds 315, 316-344, 349, 348, 353, 354, 357, 355, and 358. There was considerable variation in postmold gaps along the wall. Postmolds 316 and 317, and 350 and 351 were apparently deliberately paired at intervals of 0.2' along the wall. Elsewhere, wide wall gaps were apparent. The widest gap, spanning 4.2' between postmolds 351 and 353 along the east wall, provided the best indication of an entrance location. Feature 365, a postmold along the southwest portion of the wall, may have been a wall brace 1.2' from Postmold 324.

Features 345-347, and 368 provided the only clear evidence of Native American postmolds. These were located in the northeast quadrant of the structure. Postmolds 345-347 were spaced 0.8' to 1.5' apart, and postmolds 346, 347, and 368 may have aligned to form a curved interior partition adjacent to the conjectural entrance feature. If the association between this partition and the entrance (posts spanning 351 to 353) is accurate, the inner structure and probable sleeping quarters were located in the northern zone of the structure.

A second gap 3.8' wide, to the north spanning postmolds 340 to 341, suggested an alternative to the sleeping quarters conjectured above. Among four larger stains in the north central area, Feature 359 was described in fieldnotes as an oval prehistoric postmold measuring 1.3' long and 0.7' wide. There are no records of Feature 363 except its measurements and location on the field map. Feature 360, located in the southeast portion of the structure, had an irregular square configuration, measuring 1' by 1'. These three features, particularly
features 360 and 363, appeared to have been the remains of a modern barbed wire fence installed with a posthole digger. Along the southeast wall, irregular Feature 362 was thought to have been a prehistoric postmold intruded by prehistoric posts 358 and 315 (both had dark brown soil and charcoal flecking). The feature measured 2' by 2'. The amorphous form of this feature suggests it was a pine taproot which predated intrusive aboriginal postmolds 315 and 358.

Structure III: House Pattern (Figure 41)

This structure was located in the northeast part of the site immediately east of historic burials 208 and 309 and showed clear evidence of repair. Before repairs, the structure measured 18.7' northwest-southeast and 14.5' northeast-southwest. After repairs, the northeast end of the structure was extended, making the structure 20' long (postmolds 379 - 402).

Two types of repairs were utilized at Structure III, a repair post placed outside the damaged post, and less frequently, postmolds closely paired along the wall perimeter. The most interesting and obvious repairs were found along the northwest wall where postmolds 386-385, 383-382, 380-379, 378-377, 376-375, and 373-372 were paired. It was suspected the interior postmolds represented the original wall line in this area, and the structure measured 18.7' northwest-southeast and 14.5' northeast-southwest. Repairs to the exterior are presumed to have increased the structural strength of the original postmolds, perhaps also doubling the walling. If the original posts had been pulled for repairs, replacement posts would not likely have radially aligned with original posts. As radially paired posts occur only in this area, it seemed likely the original walls were not dismantled. Closely spaced postmolds included postmolds 383-381 (northeast wall, spaced 0.4' apart), and postmolds 393, 394, 395 (southeast wall, spaced 0.5' and 0.3' respectively). In the latter case, a second post was probably driven into the ground adjacent to the damaged post and the two lashed together. Repairs along the wall perimeters could thus be made with poles shorter than the original arbor poles.

Structure IV: House Pattern (Figure 41)

This structure was situated on the west side of the north-south development road. The west wall of this feature is 4.5' west of the east wall of Structure III. Though the wall lines of the current structure were discernible, especially along the eastern half, the original wall line of the southern half was obscured by a large number of postmolds. Fortunately, few of these postmolds were outside the southern wall and the general pattern helped to delineate the majority of the southern wall line. The northwest wall posts were apparently plowsheared away and intruded by historic burials (Features 191 and 192).

Postmolds appeared to indicate a structure about 16.2' long by 11.9' around which repair posts were located. The structure was oriented northeast-southwest. The average postmold was approximately 0.15' to 0.20'. Postmold size appeared to diminish at the southeastern corner
suggesting some tapering celt cuts used to prepare the posts which had been reduced by plowing here. It seems imprudent to speculate about interior improvements given the number of postmolds within the structure many of which cannot be pertinent to this building. Two closely spaced postmold alignments were found within the northern half of the structure. The first incorporated postmolds 540-543 on the west side and the second incorporated postmolds 536-539 on the east side. Both may represent traces of former wall partitions.

**Structure V: Poorly Preserved Incomplete Structure near Possible Garden Features**

(Figure 42)

This structure was identified by Harrison (1990:19) and was found east of the development road. Harrison measured this structure 21.5' long and 11.25' wide. The Native American structure contained the majority of historic burial Feature 292, and was located 60' northwest of Native American Structure XV and 115' northeast of Structure I.

Two observations may be made of the surviving postmold patterns. First, the dwelling wall postmolds 42-45, and 259 were set 1.0' to 2.0' apart at the southwest corner. Second, widely spaced (up to 4' apart) postmolds elsewhere indicated either that several patterns in this area were partially plowed away, garden fencelnes were indicated, or that a structure with asymmetrical walls was represented. The latter is most complimentary to Harrison's interpretation. The wall line with its contracting southern end was reminiscent of a clear pattern observed at 44PG303 within the somewhat larger Structure 33 (24.2' long by 13.7' wide). If this was part of a partially plowed structure, the widely spaced posts may have indicated a pattern of more deeply set paired posts (265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, and 293-294), that were interspersed with shallow ones plow sheared away everywhere except in the southwest corner. To the northeast of the poorly preserved structure, an alignment of three postmolds was observed (Features 279, 288, and 290)(Figure 38b). Long wattles of trimmed saplings may have been woven between them. The widely spaced paired posts were reminiscent of Structure 40 at 44PG303, though the 44PG300 structure is smaller and more oval.

**Structure VI: Incomplete Small Circular Structure**

(Figure 43)

Arcuate postmolds that are not thought to have been part of Structure I have been interpreted as portions of a smaller incomplete structure. Identification of the structure is tenuous except in the area of its north wall.

The following discussion assumes Structure VI is a smaller unit within Structure I, although other interpretations are possible. In this model, if postmolds 68-72 define the south wall of Structure VI, the structure was 12.5' long. The maximum width of the damaged sidewalls would have been about 10' or slightly larger (missing posts). The pattern was lost throughout the majority east wall area, partially as a result of confusion with Structure I east wall.
postmolds. Postmolds believed to have been associated with Structure VI consisted of: (clockwise from the south) 68-70, 123, 87, 88, 128, 84, 126, 127, 90, 89, 99, and 93.

It is thought this structure was a small dwelling, possibly an early phase of Structure I which was later enlarged. Structure VI's postmolds 72-75 may have been utilized to form part of Structure I's southwest wall.

Structures VII and VIII: Incomplete Structure Trace (Figure 44)

A short arcuate line of posts remained from a partially plowed dwelling pattern. Aligned postmolds consisted of: (north to south) 620, 621, 624, 629, 632, 634, 636, 637, 640, and 641. Gaps between postmolds averaged from 1.1' to 1.3'.

Directly south of the wall trace of Structure VII, a second arcuate alignment was recorded. The postmolds in this group were not regularly spaced as those at Structure VII. Postmolds possibly related here included: (north to south) 701, 703, two small unlabelled posts, 716, 717, and 720.

Structures IX and X: Straight and Angular Postmold Alignment Traces (Figure 45)

Two series of posts formed angular alignments along the eastern side of the site near the James River inlet north of a large ditch feature associated with the historic component. A line of postmolds (766-771) extending 6' in a north-south orientation were identified as Structure IX. Immediately east of Structure IX, postmolds 772-778 formed a shallow "V" shape, 7.4' long and oriented east-west, identified as Structure X. Angular formations are rarely recorded in association with Native American features, and may in this case represent the remains of a garden feature.

Structures XI and XII: Possible Traces of Small Overlapping Dwellings (Figure 46)

Due south of the traces of Structures IX and X, two overlapping arcuate patterns were designated Structures XI and XII. These remains may represent a building repaired or rebuilt in the same location. The more circular pattern of Structure XII measured about 17.4' wide east-west and 17.5' long north-south. It may have had entrances to the south and northeast. However, on the northeast and east, plow shearing eliminating several posts. Structure XI may represent an expansion of the north wall and contraction of the east wall of Structure XII. Alternatively, the entire western side of a separate narrower structure may have been plowed away. Several postmolds aligned immediately southwest, numbered 996 to 1005, may be the remains of a third structure plowed away.

156
Structures XIII and XIV: Traces of A Dwelling Pattern and a Second Incomplete Structure (Figure 47)

Structures XIII and XIV were located directly above the James River. They were disturbed by historic ditch Feature 1053. Structure XIII was more complete than Structure XIV, and could be identified as a dwelling pattern. The east wall of the structure has been destroyed by Feature 1053. Structure XIII was 21.3' long and of uncertain width. It was oriented northwest-southeast. Within the structure were numerous interior posts that may have been related to the ridge pole, upbraces, or portions of partitions. Located east of the historic ditch, postmolds 1044 to 1047 may have been related to Structure XIII. However, because these posts did not align with Structure XIII's east wall, the alignment was designated Structure XIV. The smooth curve of the west walls would not have ended abruptly if the postmolds were part of a second structure. In this model, Structure XIII may have continued northeast to postmold 1023, and southeast toward a line of unlabeled postmolds. It is possible Structure XIV was the original east wall of an expansion phase in Structure XIII even further to the east.

Structure XV: Incomplete Dwelling Pattern (Figure 48)

The postmold pattern for this structure was not fully exposed since its northeastern end disappeared into a balk that had not been cleared by machinery. The majority of the western end of the structure was sheared away by plowing. The surviving portions of the structure indicated a north-south orientation. Wall post gaps average from 1.1' to 1.5', strengthening the supposition these postmolds were part of a structure. The contraction of the northeast and southern walls suggested it was not large. The remnant structure was 14.7' long and at least 9.5' wide. Postmolds 642, 645, 647, 649, and 651 may have been repairs or posts added to bolster the southwest wall. The pairing of posts in the southern section of the end wall, postmolds 649 and 651, was similar to the paired posts below the contracting southern wall of Structure 33 at 44PG303. In the latter structure, these posts strengthened and defined the end wall and joined with the ridge pole braces which bisected the better preserved structure.

Structures XVI, XVII, and XVIII: Three Unrelated Posthole Alignments (Figure 49)

Immediately south of Structure XV, three additional structures were tentatively suggested by arcuate patterns which had been sheared by plowing into short traces. Structure XVI was an arcuate pattern with two wide gaps. Except at its northeastern end (postmolds 711-713 and 719), wide spacing between postmolds along its 14' length suggested either that shallow postmolds had been plowed away or the possible locations of entrances. Directly south and west of Structure XVI, Structure XVII consisted of a wide 15' arc with highly variable postmold spacing. A broader arc extending 21.5' northeast-southwest defined Structure XVIII. Inside Structure XVIII, a tight loop of postmolds was indicated by postmolds 726-729. Several other loops of relatively closely set postmolds of unknown function were found.
It is suspected a series of structures once stood south of Structure XV.

**Structure XIX: Native American Dwelling (Figure 50)**

Structure XIX was located in the southeastern corner of the site. The asymmetrical building was oriented northwest-southeast and its axial dimensions measured 18.2' long and 13' wide. Two well-defined entrances were located along the southwest wall (5.6' gap between postmolds PP and A) and along the northeast wall (3.2' gap between postmolds U and T).

Partitions and a ridge pole up-brace may have been among the cluster of interior postmolds. Just inside the southwest entrance, three postmolds (P1, B1, and P8) may have defined an interior partition which lead to a fourth post near the centerline of the structure (RP1). Postmold RP1 was likely a ridge post upbrace. A somewhat similar pattern of seven postmolds (P2-P7) was found west of the northeast entrance. This second partition may have extended to ridge post upbrace (RP2), which approximating the southeast end wall’s centerline.

A sleeping bench may have been located against the northwest end wall. At least five pairs of postmolds, oriented at right angles, outlined a bench system that tied the end wall posts to partition posts.

**Structure XX: Evidence of the Northern Expansion of Structure XIX or Incomplete Separate Wall Trace (Figure 50)**

There was evidence to suggest Structure XIX was expanded to form Structure XX. A similar structure at 44PG307, Structure XIV, also appeared to have been expanded from a smaller core building (McLearen and Mouer 1994:Fig. 14). The most likely interpretations of this structure are:

1. The southeast partition may have extended northward and then west to parallel Structure XIX’s north wall.
2. The northern bench line does not similarly link with postmolds to the north.
3. An irregular line of postmolds corresponds to a northern extension of the northeast wall.
4. A line of widely spaced posts corresponds to an expansion of the northwest end wall.
5. A line of posts parallels the southeast end wall.
6. A snail-like entrance or storage vestibule is defined.
7. An expansion may link to posts described in 3 above.
Historic Features

Unless otherwise noted, it is not clear from field notes the degree to which the following 44PG300 historic features were excavated.

Structure XXI (Figure 51)

Structure XXI was an unusual building, if in fact, it was a building. Four small postholes defined an area 18’ by 23’. A similar structure was uncovered at Site D at Martin’s Hundred that consisted of two lines of three postholes apiece forming an area 15’ by 25’. No definitive identification of the structure was ever made (Noël Hume 1982:267), although a cattle shed or agricultural building were postulated.

Features Associated with Structure XXI

44PG300/9
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2’ x 2’ with a mold 0.5’ in diameter. The feature established the southwestern corner post of Structure XXI.

44PG300/10
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.5’ x 1.5’ with a mold 0.5’ in diameter. The feature established the northwestern corner post of Structure XXI.

44PG300/78
Historic. Posthole measuring 9.5’ x 0.6’ x 1.05’. The feature established the southeastern corner post of Structure XXI.

44PG300/85
Historic. Posthole measuring 2’ x 1.75’. Postmold of indeterminate size. The feature established the northeastern corner post of Structure XXI.

44PG300/104
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 0.75’ x 1’. The feature was located near center of Structure XXI. It was not excavated.

Miscellaneous Features Associated with Structure XXI

44PG300/4
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.4’ X 1.25’. The feature was a possible posthole north of Structure XXI.
44PG300/103
Historic. Rectangular posthole measuring 1' x 0.5'. The feature was a possible posthole located west of Structure XXI.

Structure XXII (Figures 38c and 52, and Plate 32)

Structure XXII was clearly the principal building and dwelling at site 44PG300. It was a three-bay building with a 29' by 19' core. Two bays were 10' wide and the western bay was 9' wide. The side walls apparently had studs (the field notes clearly described most of the stud features as having postmolds within postholes although this was not indicated on the site plan) and a mid-gable post in the east end.

Other architectural features were problematical. There was a possible addition to the west gable that could be interpreted in three ways. Postholes 44PG300/199, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, and 249-2 may represent a slightly curved enclosure constructed of a wattle fence. A similarly curved enclosure was found near the gable end of a major structure of the same time period at the ca.1635-1650 Nansemond Fort Site in Suffolk (Virginia Company Foundation 1990). Alternately, the addition might have been a trapezoidal shed defined by postholes 44PG300/199, 201, 242, and 247, or the holes might indicate an addition at all.

The northeast corner of Structure XXII was also a puzzle. Postholes 44PG300/202, 223, 231, 232, and 253 formed a 9' by 4' space suggesting a wood-and-clay chimney. While most 17th-century houses had end chimneys -- there was a dwelling from the Nansemond Fort Site that had a side chimney (VCF 1990) -- the absence of stud postholes between postholes 44PG300/202 and 223 lends credence to the side chimney theory. Alternatively, postholes 44PG300/232, 235, 252, and 253 (Figure 38c) may indicate a 9' by 10' detached outbuilding or part of an attached porch entry, although this would be a highly unlikely location for an entry as well as being extraordinarily wide. Also, posthole/postmold feature 44PG300/231 indicated the presence of a small post that would have obstructed passage through this space. Further, postholes 44PG300/235 and 252 did not have well-defined rectangular shapes like the other major posts of Structure XXII. In summary, the evidence suggested a wood-and-clay chimney at the northeast corner.

Features Associated with Structure XXII

44PG300/199
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.5' x 0.75'. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter. The feature intruded 44PG300/200 as a possible later repair or support. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/200
Historic. Squarish posthole measuring 2.75' x 2.75' x 2.15'. Postmold measuring 0.5' in
diameter. The feature established the northwestern corner of Structure XXII and was intruded by 44PG300/199. The southern bisection was removed. The postmold was fully excavated.

44PG300/201
Historic. Squarish posthole measuring 3' x 2.5' x 2.15'. Postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter. The feature established the southwestern corner of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/202
Historic. Squarish posthole measuring 1.7' x 1.7' x 1.55'. Postmold measuring 0.5' diameter. The feature established the northeastern corner of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/203
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.5' x 2.5'. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature established the southeastern corner of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/204
Historic. Oblong posthole measuring 1' x 0.5'. Postmold measuring 0.25' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/205
Historic. Oblong posthole measuring 1.6' x 1'. Postmold measuring 0.25' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/206
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 1'. The feature was stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/207
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.5' x 3' x 2.05'. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was recorded as a structural post on the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/208
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.8' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/209
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was a shallow stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/210
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was shallow stud in the southern
wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/211
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.4' x 2.25' x 2.05'. Rectangular postmold measuring 1.5' x 1.25' x 2.05. The feature was a shallow stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/212
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.8'. The feature was a shallow stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/213
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. Postmold measuring 0.3 in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southeastern corner of Structure XXII.

44PG300/214
Historic. Rectangular posthole measuring 0.5' x 0.85'. The feature was recorded as associated with 44PG300/213 in the southeastern corner of Structure XXII.

44PG300/215
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The feature abutted 44PG300/205, a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/216
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was located south of 44PG300/207, a square structural post, in much the same way as 44PG300/213 was located south of 44PG300/203.

44PG300/218
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the eastern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/219
Historic. Oblong posthole measuring 1.5' x 1.25'. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/220
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1' x 1'. The feature was located within Structure XXII.

44PG300/223
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.6' x 2.6'. Postmold measuring 0.5'. The feature established the southwestern corner of a porch or entry hall on the northern side of Structure XXII. The feature was fully excavated.

162
44PG300/224
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the northern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/225
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter was a stud in the northern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/226
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the northern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/227
Historic. Posthole within a shallow L-shaped depression measuring 4' x 4' x 22.5'. Possible postmold measuring 0.5' in diameter and 1.85' deep. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/229
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was located in Structure XXII.

44PG300/231
Historic. Square posthole measuring 0.8' x 0.75' x 0.3'. The feature was located between 44PG300/253 and 44PG300/232, the southern corner posts for the porch or entry hall located on the northern side of Structure XXII.

44PG300/232
Historic. Square posthole measuring 2.6' x 2.5' x 0.55'. Postmold measuring 0.45' in diameter. The feature established the northeast corner of a porch or entry hall on the northern side of Structure XXII.

44PG300/235
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' in diameter. Postmold measuring 0.25 in diameter. The feature was a stud in northern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/237
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the northern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/240
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/241
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.5' in diameter. The feature was a stud in the southern wall of Structure XXII.
44PG300/253
Historic. Posthole measuring 4' x 3.25 x 0.9'. Two postmolds were apparent. Both measured 0.5' in diameter. The feature established the northwestern corner of a porch or entry hall located on the north side of Structure XXII.

44PG300/254
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' x 0.3'. The feature was a posthole located between 44PG300/223 and 44PG300/202.

Miscellaneous Features Associated with Structure XXII

44PG300/222
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.5' x 1.25'. The feature was located south of 44PG300/200, the northwestern corner post of Structure XXII.

44PG300/230
Historic. Extruded oval-shaped feature measuring 5' x 2'. The feature was located north of Structure XXII.

44PG300/233
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.5' x 2.5' x 0.45'. Postmolds measuring 0.5' in diameter and 0.75' in diameter. The posthole was located east of the porch attached to Structure XXII.

44PG300/234
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The posthole was located east of the porch attached to Structure XXII.

44PG300/236
Historic. Irregular shaped feature measuring 3.5' x 1'. The feature was located north of Structure XXII.

44PG300/238
Historic. Squarish posthole measuring 1' x 1'. The feature was located east of 44PG300/213, a stud post south of Structure XXII.

44PG300/239
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.75'. The posthole was located east of Structure XXII.

44PG300/242
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75'. The feature was located west of 44PG300/200, the northwestern corner post of Structure XXII.
44PG300/243
Historic. Rectangular feature measuring 1' x 1.5'. The feature intruded 44PG300/242.

44PG300/244
Historic. Oval feature measuring 0.75' x 1.25'. The feature was located south of 44PG300/251.

44PG300/245
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.35'. The feature was located west of Structure XXII.

44PG300/246
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' in diameter. The feature was located south of 44PG300/245.

44PG300/247
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.2' x 1.75' x 1.05'. Square postmold measuring 0.4' x 0.4'. The feature was located west of 44PG300/201, the southwestern corner post of Structure XXII and intruded 44PG300/251.

44PG300/249-2
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 2' x 1.7'. The feature was located west of Structure XXII.

44PG300/250
Historic. Irregularly shaped feature located near the west wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/251
Historic. Irregularly shaped pit measuring 14' x 5'. The pit was located west of Structure XXII.

44PG300/255
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' in diameter. The feature was located near the east wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/256
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was located east of the east wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/257
Historic. Square feature measuring 2.5' x 2.5'. The feature was located east of the east wall of Structure XXII.

44PG300/258
Historic. Possible ditch or washout (from feature located north of excavation limits)
measuring 2.3' x 0.25'.

**Structure XXIII** (Figure 53)

Structure XXIII was represented by three definite postholes, each with a clear postmold (44PG300/137, 44PG300/139, 44PG300/140), at 9' centers. There was no corresponding parallel line of postholes, thus Structure XXIII could not have been a building. Its function is unknown.

**Features Associated with Structure XXIII**

44PG300/137  
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.5' x 1.75' x 1.05'. The feature established the northeastern corner of Structure XXIII. The feature intruded 44PG300/164 as a possible repair. Postmold measuring 0.6' in diameter. The feature was fully excavated.

44PG300/139  
Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 2' x 1.25'. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was fully excavated. The feature was the center posthole of Structure XXIII, and was intruded by 44PG300/138, a posthole.

44PG300/140  
Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 2' x 2.1'. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter. The feature was the southwestern posthole in Structure XXIII. The feature was fully excavated.

**Miscellaneous Features Associated with Structure XXIII**

44PG300/11  
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.5' x 2'. Postmold measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located northeast of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/38  
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1' x 1'. The possible posthole was located north of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/39  
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/40  
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.7' x 1'. The possible posthole was located north of Structure XXIII.
44PG300/41
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' x 1' located north of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/102
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.5' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/138
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.75' x 0.2'. The feature intruded 44PG300/139, the center posthole of Structure XXIII. It was fully excavated.

44PG300/141
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.75'. The feature was a possible posthole located west of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/142
Historic. Rectangular posthole measuring 1.5' x 0.9'. The feature was a possible posthole located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/143
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/144
Historic. Roughly triangular posthole measuring 1.75' on each side. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/145
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/146
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/148
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.8' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/161
Historic. Posthole measuring 2' x 1.5'. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/137, the northeast posthole of Structure XXIII.
44PG300/162
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.2' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/163
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' in diameter. The possible posthole was located west of 44PG300/137, the northeast posthole of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/164
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.8' in diameter. The feature was possibly the original northeast posthole of Structure XXIII, which was intruded by 44PG300/137.

44PG300/171
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 1.25'. The possible posthole was located west of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/174
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/175
Historic. Square posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located north of 44PG300/174.

44PG300/176
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 0.9' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located north of 44PG300/175.

44PG300/177
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of 44PG300/179.

44PG300/178
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1' x 1'. The possible posthole was located west of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/179
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of Structure XXIII.

44PG300/180
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of 44PG300/179.
44PG300/181
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/180.

Barrel Well (see Figure 38)

44PG300/5
Historic. An almost complete barrel measuring 20" in diameter was found on the beach about 50' from Structure XX. The barrel was about 10' below the grade of the adjacent river bank. The barrel consisted of 17 staves and was inaccessible at high tide. A locally made pipe bowl with the initials “TW” was found on the beach near the barrel. The barrel was completely excavated and its staves removed for storage. The fill in the barrel contained one aboriginal sherd. The feature was fully excavated.

Ditch (Figure 69)

44PG300/1053
Historic. Ditch measuring 61' x 3'. The feature was located near and parallel to the field edge east of Structure XXII. A small section was excavated. It is not clear whether there had been palisade postmolds in the ditch. Trenches containing postmolds at other 17th-century palisades excavated in Virginia have never been greater than one foot wide, indicating this is not likely a palisade (Kelso, Lucckett, and Straube 1995). It seemed to be characteristic of an embankment.

Fenceline

44PG300/165-1
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 1.7'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/182.

44PG300/182
Historic. Square posthole measuring 1' x 1.25'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/183.

44PG300/183
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.2' x 1.7'. The fenceline posthole was located east of 44PG300/184.

44PG300/184
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.4' in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/185.
44PG300/185
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.7' in diameter. Postmold measures 0.5' in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/186.

44PG300/186
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.75'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/187.

44PG300/187
Historic. Teardrop shaped posthole measuring 1.5' x 1'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/188.

44PG300/188
Historic. Rectangular posthole measuring 1' x 1.75'. The feature is a posthole in the fenceline and located northeast of 44PG300/189.

44PG300/189
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.2' x 0.75'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/190.

44PG300/190
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1' x 1.25'. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/593.

44PG300/593
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 1.4'. The fenceline posthole was located southwest of 44PG300/190.

44PG300/594
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1' in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/595.

44PG300/595
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.25' in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/596.

44PG300/596
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 0.7' in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/597.

44PG300/597
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.75'. The fenceline posthole was northeast of 44PG300/598.
44PG300/598
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 0.5’ in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/599.

44PG300/599
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.3’ in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/600.

44PG300/600
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1.25’ x 0.5’. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/601.

44PG300/601
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75’ x 1/8’. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/604.

44PG300/604
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.5’ in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/605.

44PG300/605
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 0.75’ in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/606.

44PG300/606
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1.5’ in diameter. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/607.

44PG300/607
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.5’ x 0.6’. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/608.

44PG300/608
Historic. Posthole measuring 1’ x 1.3’. The fenceline posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/609.

44PG300/609
Historic. Circular posthole measuring 1’ in diameter. The feature is the westernmost post in the fenceline.

Burials

The eleven burials at 44PG300 were clustered in three groups, sharing common orientation,
close proximity, and other less apparent traits. In 1989, excavation activities focussed on Burial Cluster One (Features 44PG300/309, 44PG300/308, and 44PG300/117) and Burial Cluster Two (Features 44PG300/291 and 44PG300/292). Burial Cluster Three (Features 44PG300/191, 44PG300/192, 44PG300/193, 44PG300/263, 44PG300/264, and 44PG300/1001) were not excavated until the spring of 1990 when landowner permissions and burial permits were first arranged.

Burial excavation and recording methods were devised to recover as much data as possible in the face of imminent destruction and to facilitate anticipated visits from Smithsonian Institution osteologists which ultimately were not possible. Burial shaft stains were photographed in color and black and white prior to excavation. Burials were pedestalled and removed in blocks to compensate for the inability of the osteologists to examine the burials in situ. Modern intrusions were removed from an arbitrary area around each burial shaft. Burial shaft fills above coffin stains were assigned discrete provenance numbers. Beneath coffin stains, only areas within the boundaries of coffin edges were excavated. All human remains and coffin nails were pedestalled while coffin fill was removed to sterile subsoil. Upon exposure of skeletal remains, features were photographed and drawn. Mid-section profiles were drawn of each burial. Field observations were limited to basic information on stature, femur lengths, pelvis form, and when possible, cranial and dental characteristics. Field measurements of skeletal material were preliminary and imprecise due to time constraints. While in situ, exposed bones were wrapped in cheese cloth, light aluminum foil, and/or heavy aluminum foil. Human remains were sectioned at bone joints and removed in blocks on aluminum trays or otherwise systematically collected. Field drawings were made of each block to facilitate reconstruction at the Smithsonian laboratory. All remaining human remains were systematically removed.

Field collected burial data and interpretations were initially reported in Charles Hodges' manuscript entitled "Field Notes On Several Human Burials At Jordan's Point, Prince George County, Virginia" (1990). An osteological report on the 44PG300 and 44PG302 historic burials entitled "Osteological Examination of Seventeenth Century Burials, Jordan's Point, Prince George County, Virginia" was prepared in 1990 under the direction of Smithsonian Institution osteologist Douglas Owsley (Appendix 4).

Cluster #1

The midsections of Burials 44PG300/117, 44PG300/308, and 44PG300/309 were aligned 30° west of magnetic north within twenty-two feet of one another. Features 44PG300/308 and coffined 44PG300/309, likely temporally associated, were buried in nearly parallel shafts one foot apart. Feature 44PG300/117 was similarly oriented 10' south of 44PG300/308. The crania of the three individuals were interred at the western ends of the coffins in the traditional Christian extended dorsal position. All three graves had site midden incorporated into the fill indicating they were buried where sheet midden was present. Only 44PG300/309 at Burial Cluster One was buried in a coffin.
44PG300/117 (Figure 61)
Historic. Burial measuring 5.8' x 1.3' x 1.35'. The carefully constructed coffin-shaped burial shaft contained remains Owsley identified as a white female, age 16 to 22 years. The feature was located west of Structure XXI and was oriented due west.

The grave shaft fill consisted of a mixture of sterile clay, dark brown topsoil, and sheet refuse. Recovered artifacts, including wrought nails, large animal bone, lead shot, and fragments of Ming Dynasty Chinese porcelain, dated to the first quarter and early second quarter of the seventeenth century. The shaft stain was rectangular and measured 5.8' east-west and up to 1.3' north-south. The east end of the shaft tapered to 0.7' width. The shaft walls were nearly vertical, and the floor was flat. The average depth of the shaft was 1.35'. Though nails were found in the grave shaft, they appeared to be incidental to the fill and were not arranged in a pattern as coffin nails would have been. The shape of the grave shaft resembled a coffin, although no coffin was used.

The body was conventionally oriented in the grave. Aside from ground settling, there was no evidence that burial deposits shifted since the backfilling of the grave in the seventeenth century. The body was placed squarely in the grave shaft with the lower arms folded across the pelvis and the legs straight and slightly separated. The cranium was tilted laterally with the mandible resting against the left shoulder. The distal tibiae and fibulae indicated the feet were vertical although upon excavation, the foot area consisted only of dark organic soil stains and white bone streaks.

Owsley's examination indicated 44PG300/117 was an adult female who died at the age of approximately 16-22 years. Owsley noted a slight shoveling of the maxillary incisors, a key characteristic of the Mongoloid racial group which includes Native Americans (Owsley 1990: Table I; Bass 1987:88, 265-266). No other adult at 44PG300 or 44PG302 had this characteristic (Owsley et al. 1993 in McLearen and Mouer 1993). The young woman would have been born during the Virginia Company period (1607 to 1624) when few Caucasian females were present. Despite these facts, Owsley concludes the poorly preserved individual at 44PG300/117 was Caucasian. If the shovelled incisors indicated a woman of partial Native American descent, perhaps she was the offspring of the servant household at 44PG300.

44PG300/308 (Figure 64)
Historic. Burial measuring 4.5' x 1.5' x 0.8'. The burial shaft contained remains Owsley identified as a female, age 6 to 7.5 years. The feature was located west of Structure XXI and north of feature 44PG300/117. It was oriented due west.

Originally recorded by Harrison and Hazzard as 4.5' long (east-west) and 1.5' wide (north-south), modern road construction compromised all but 3.85' of this grave shaft. Only a small portion of the lower cranium and mandible were found during salvage excavations. The burial fill was 0.8' deep at the foot of the grave and 0.4' deep near the pelvis. The burial floor sloped approximately 0.1' per 1.5' (6%) in the east-west direction, and was nearly level.
in the north-south direction. Shaft walls were nearly vertical.

Burial fill consisted of a mixture of heavy orange clay and dark brown loamy topsoil. The fill contained site midden dating to the first half of the seventeenth century, including various leadglazed earthenware sherds, lead shot, and lead sprues and spills. The fill was analogous to that found in 44PG300/309; both were rich in kitchen and activity area site midden inclusions.

The cranium rested against the western wall of the grave shaft, the mandible apparently once resting on the left shoulder. Portions of the upper cranium collapsed during soil compaction and modern disturbances. Teeth recovered from the drainage ditch are presumed to have been from the right maxilla and mandible of this individual. The bone mass here was sufficiently distorted to suggest delay in the full ossification of the cranium. It is unlikely the difference in bone preservation at 44PG300/308 and 44PG300/309, less than 2' apart, resulted from varying soil characteristics. It is therefore presumed this individual was roughly handled and/or hastily buried.

The surviving post-cranial bone was also in poor condition. Aside from traces of the distal left radius, ulna, and phalanges, which were buried on the weakly defined left innominate bone of the pelvis, the entire thorax region had been destroyed by excavation of the drainage ditch. The wide pelvis and femur angles suggested the femurs migrated from the pelvis. The legs seemed to have been centered in the graft shaft with a small gap between the patellas. The short burial shaft, 4.5' in length, required the feet and cranium be slightly inclined to accommodate the small stature sub-adult. Owsley concluded this individual was a 6 to 7.5-year-old female (Appendix 4).

44PG300/309 (Figure 65 and Plate 39)
Historic. Burial measuring 6.4' x 1.95' x 1'. The burial contained remains Owsley identified as a white male, age 25-35 who was interred in gable-lidded hexagonal coffin. The feature was located west of Structure XXI and north of feature 44PG300/308. It was oriented due west.

The 6.4' rectangular burial shaft varied in width from 1.2' to 1.95' near the center. The intact outer walls of the coffin mold appeared 0.85' to 1.0' below surface. There was no clear distinction between shaft fill and coffin fill. Burial shaft fill consisted of medium to dark brown sandy loam redeposited in various concentrations with orange to light brown sandy clay subsoil. The shaft fill was replete with both kitchen and other domestic debris from a very rich site midden indicating a wide range of activity in the immediate vicinity of the burial. Lead shot ranging in size from bird and swan shot to small buck shot was recovered along with numerous fragments of lead sprue. Copper alloy casting counters, pewter fragments, and wrought iron nails were found with large animal bone (primarily Sus scrofa), coarse lead glazed earthenware, white ball clay pipe bowls and stems, delftware, Bellarmine stoneware fragments, and a host of other miscellaneous items. Coffin fill found from 0.45' to
0.63' above the original burial floor was provenienced separately.

The 6' long, six-sided coffin was oriented along an east-west axis, and varied in width from 1' to 1.8' at the shoulder boards. Eight nails centered above the upper two-thirds of the torso indicate the lid of the coffin was gabled (Noël Hume 1982:39, 76). The absence of nails east of the pelvis indicated the coffin lid was constructed with an angled hipped board, the simplest construction of a six-sided coffin.

The original height of the coffin could not be calculated as the collapsed coffin lid was encountered at varying depths. Lid nails were found from 1' below the modern surface to 0.45' above the shaft floor. The bottom nails typically rested on the floor 0.04' to 0.1' above sterile subsoil. The best indication of coffin height came from the well-preserved alignment of nails at the head and foot boards about 0.5' to 0.6' above the shaft floor.

The robust skeletal remains indicated a very large adult male, possibly over six feet in height, approximately 25 to 35-years-old (see Appendix 4). The body was flexed to fit the coffin. Most of the vertebrae were left in matrix. The left leg, 0.3' below the patella, was absent, apparently ante-mortem. It is unknown whether the trauma to the leg contributed to the eventual demise of the individual.

The orientation of the coffin indicated familiarity with traditional Christian burial practices. The coffin was oriented within 5 degrees of an east-west axis. The shouldered, six-sided coffin apparently was rare for the early seventeenth century. Complicated coffin framing may suggest the individual was of a relatively high social status, perhaps indicating he was a tenant rather than an indentured servant.

Cluster #2

Harrison recorded two Christian burials over one hundred feet southeast of Burial Cluster One near the modern shoreline of the James River. The long axis of 44PG300/291 was oriented 28 degrees east of magnetic north and that of 44PG300/292, 19 degrees east of magnetic north. Neither were buried in coffins. Burial 44PG300/292, 4.5' south of Burial 44PG300/291, likely dates to approximate the same time period. The fill in both burials contained low concentrations of burned daub fragments and Native American lithic debitage.

44PG300/291 (Figure 62)

Historic. Burial measuring 5.9' x 1.5' x 1'. The vertical-sided burial shaft contained remains of an adult female Caucasian, approximately 30 years old. The feature was located north of 44PG300/292.

The east-west oriented rectangular burial shaft measured approximately 5.9' in length and averaged 1.4' to 1.5' in width. Burial fill contained fewer artifacts and slightly more charcoal.

175
than 44PG300/292. The average maximum depth of the feature was 1.0'. The western end of the grave shaft floor was slightly elevated to a depth of 0.8'. The walls of the burial shaft were nearly vertical.

Skeletal remains were poorly preserved. Heavy rains inundated the excavation of this burial and weakened the fragile bone. Modern root disturbances invaded the cranium and upper torso. The cranium, apparently collapsed before filling with silt, was buried against the left shoulder. The wrists, defined by the right radius and ulna, portions of the right innominate bone, and soil stains of the left wrist, were positioned over the pelvis. The left leg abutted the north wall of the grave shaft. The right leg paralleled the left leg 0.6' away.

44PG300/292 (Figure 63)
Historic. Burial measuring 6' x 1.55' x 1.1'. The carefully excavated, coffin-shaped burial shaft contained remains Owsley identified as a Caucasian, likely 14.5 to 16.5 years of age, and of indeterminable sex (Appendix 4). The feature was located north of Structure XXII and was oriented northeast.

Burial shaft fill consisted of redepotited heavy orange clay subsoil mottled with dark brown loamy topsoil. The east-west dimension of the grave measured 6', and the width varied from 1.1' at the head to 1.55' at the foot of the grave. The shaft floor depth averaged 1.1' below modern grade, and was relatively level. The walls of the shaft were nearly vertical. The eastern end of the grave was rounded, and the western end squared. The burial shaft was intruded by a small conifer taproot stain and a larger soil anomaly at the southeast corner.

The bone was relatively well-preserved, especially as compared to 44PG300/291. The thorax and lower appendages were centered in the grave shaft and the feet placed together. The upper body was slightly inclined. A soil stain was clearly present in the lower portion of the grave shaft. The cranium rested on the right temporal region with the slightly open mandible resting over the soil stain remains of the left shoulder area. The left arm was flexed over the thoracic region and the lower right arm resting over the pelvic area. From cranium to metatarsals, the body measured 5.2'.

Cluster #3

David Hazzard and Jay Harrison recorded the locations of five of the six burials during the summer of 1989. In March of 1990, David Hazzard, VDHR employee Carol Givens, and several volunteers relocated the burials of Cluster Three, many of which had been regraded or landscaped. Beginning in April, Charles Hodges and Michelle Squayres, excavated the burials of Cluster Three, occasionally assisted by David Hazzard and Keith Egloff.

Burial Cluster Three consisted of six grave shafts, containing five adults and one infant: 44PG300/191, 44PG300/192, 44PG300/193, 44PG300/263, 44PG300/264, and 44PG300/1001. The burials were situated within an area approximately 21' in diameter located 55' southwest
of Burial Cluster One. Few diagnostic early seventeenth-century historic artifacts were recovered from the burial shaft fill at Burial Cluster Three. The artifact inventory predominantly consisted of Late Woodland aboriginal ceramics (notably Gaston Simple Stamped Ware) and miscellaneous lithic debris, including flakes and fire-cracked rock. The fill contents were most similar to those of Burial Cluster Two, located 150' to the east. The paucity of seventeenth-century artifacts in the vicinity of Burial Clusters Two and Three may suggest the eight burials date to the earliest period of site occupation or that Burial Clusters Two and Three were distant from activity or surface middens areas.

No evidence of coffins was found with the six graves of Burial Cluster Three. All were characterized by poor bone preservation. Typically, only soil stains remain to indicate burial positions. The modest amount of preserved bone required extensive cleaning, stabilization, and conservation. Measured drawings recording the soil stains are on file at the VDHR Archives.

The five adults were oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, four of them with the heads at the northeast. The position of 44PG300/263 was reversed. Similarities in alignment and placement may indicate burial pairs. The relative paucity of diagnostic artifacts and the absence of intrusive features, however, make it impossible to offer definitive conclusions concerning the relative dates of the burials within the group.

The similar orientations and close proximity of 44PG300/193, 44PG300/264, and 44PG300/1001 may indicate temporal affiliation. All three burials were aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, and Burials 44PG300/264 and 44PG300/1001 were 1.8' apart.

Burials 44PG300/191 and 44PG300/192, aligned 29 degrees west of north, appeared upon excavation to be related. Burial 44PG300/192, a small rectangular soil stain, was located approximately 0.55' northeast of Burial 44PG300/191, which contained the poorly preserved remains of an adult female. Burial 44PG300/192 measured 1.8' northwest/southeast and 1' southwest/northeast. During excavation, David Hazzard suggested Burial 44PG300/192 contained the remains of an infant (personal communication, 1990). Burial 44PG300/192 was removed as a block and inspected in the laboratory where closer examination confirmed the presence of a soil stain and texture change which clearly defined the outline of an infant, possibly wrapped in swaddling cloth. The proximity of Burials 44PG300/191 and 44PG300/192 suggested a contemporaneous interment of a mother and child, not an unusual occurrence given the high rate of infant and maternal mortality in early seventeenth-century Virginia.

In summary, at least three separate burial events may be represented at Cluster Three. Burials 44PG300/193, 44PG300/264 and 44PG300/1001 appear to have been temporally and spatially related, as were Burials 44PG300/191 and 44PG300/192. Burial 44PG300/263 was aligned with the other five burials in the Cluster, although the head and foot positions were reversed, possibly indicating this burial was either the first or last of the group.
44PG300/191
Historic. Burial measuring 6.25' x 2'. Owsley's osteological analysis suggests the individual was a female Caucasian, 20 to 29 years of age. The burial was located west of Burial Cluster One, and was oriented 29 degrees west of north.

Burial fill in 44PG300/191 consisted of heavy orange clay mottled with dark brown topsoil. Several redeposited aboriginal ceramic finds were found in the fill. The burial shaft was rectangular and had nearly vertical walls. The burial shaft floor averaged 2.35' below modern grade, and was slightly irregular.

The cranium was inclined to the south, with the mandible slightly separated from the maxilla and resting above the stain of the right clavicle. The arms had been placed with the wrists inverted toward the pelvis. The legs were placed with a 0.7' gap between the patellas.

44PG300/192
Historic. Burial measuring 1.8' x 0.9'. The nearly rectangular feature located 0.6' from 44PG300/191, contained the remains of an infant. It was oriented 29 degrees west of north.

The burial shaft fill contained redeposited Native American ceramic sherds and traces of a flat-banded fragment of iron similar to a broken barrel band.

Burial 44PG300/192 was removed in matrix to be examined in the laboratory. The stain created by human remains was texturally distinct from the dark organic stain beneath, except in the northwest portion of the block. Because of soil acidity, the poorly preserved human remains appeared as glossy medium gray-brown oval organic stain with a small rounded expansion at one end. The larger oval portion of the stain represented the location of the infant's body, and the smaller soil stain the head. Appendages were not distinguishable as the individual was likely wrapped in a shroud. The head area measured 0.32' diameter, and the head and neck projected 0.35' beyond the body mass. Linear traces of bone were visible where portions of the cranium and early sub-adult deciduous teeth had been. The larger oval stain was 0.8' long and 0.54' wide. The organic remains had been compressed to a depth of approximately 0.05' to 0.1'.

Unlike the adult burials of Cluster Three, the infant's head was located at the eastern end of the small shaft. The potential significance of this orientation is unknown. Excavations at Martin's Hundred (Noël Hume 1979:77) and Governor's Land (Outlaw 1976:54) revealed numerous adult burials with orientations that deviate from traditional Christian practice. A 1620s infant at Site 44PG64 at the Stone House Foundations Site at Flowerdew Hundred, was oriented with its head to the west (Flowerdew Hundred Foundation Archives). As with the infant grave at Jordan's Journey, the Flowerdew child was situated approximately two feet from an adult male (Deetz 1993:27). It is possible traditional Christian burial rites were withheld from unbaptized infants (Neiman 1980:137).
44PG300/193
Historic. Burial measuring 6' x 2.5'. Owsley identified the remains in this burial as belonging to a white female, 25-35 years of age. The feature was located south of 44PG300/191, and was oriented 6 degrees west of north.

The elongated oval burial shaft measured 6.45' in length and varied in width from 1.0' at the foot to 2.4' at the midsection. The walls, nearly vertical near the top, inclined lower in the shaft. As in the cases of 44PG300/264 and 44PG300/1001, the south wall was more inclined and irregular. The grave shaft floor was 1.7' wide and 2.4' beneath the upper subsoil horizon.

Burial shaft fill consisted of redeposited orange heavy clay mottled with topsoil. As with the other burials, a micaceous sheen was noted at the limits of excavation.

The cranium of 44PG300/193 was poorly preserved. The body position was determined by soil stains and bone traces. The corpse was oriented slightly northeast of the center of the burial shaft. The cranium was tilted toward the northeast and rested on the left occipital and temporal elements, exposing the uppermost rows of teeth from the right side of the maxilla and mandible. The right humerus extended away from the rib cage, and the right radius and ulna resting 0.2' outside of the pelvis. The left radius and ulna rested above the pelvic area and proximal left femur. The lower appendages were extended with a 0.6' gap between the center of the patellas.

44PG300/263
Historic. Burial measuring 7.35' x 2.3'. The feature was a nearly rectangular burial containing remains Owsley identified as a white female, 20-24 years of age. The feature was located west of 44PG300/193 and was oriented 8 degrees east of north.

The midsection profile width of the shaft measured 2.15' at top and tapered evenly to a relatively flat floor 1.45' wide. The tapering walls created a floor which resembled an asymmetrical coffin shape.

The human remains in 44PG300/263 were poorly preserved. The cranium was fully decalcified, but was visible as a texture break and discreet dark organic stain in the soil, and intact dentition in situ.

A dark, remnant of wound fabric was preserved immediately below the mandible and above the left clavicle. The material appeared to be wound in a pattern reminiscent of a button stitch. Laboratory analysis indicated the button was stitched with silver thread, suggesting the body was buried clothed, not evidenced in other Jordan's Point burials. In the seventeenth century, silver thread marked social and economic status, and may have denoted the individual was not an indentured servant. A clear staining line extended well below the terminus of the lower pelvis, and may have corresponded with the lower portion of a vest-like garment.
The orientation of the body in 44PG300/263 suggested care was taken in placing the individual in the dorsal position with ample space above the skull and below the feet. The cranium was aligned north-northeast with the right side uppermost. The eye orbits were exposed and filled with orange clay fill. The right humerus was separated from the thorax with the elbow flexed so that the radius terminated at the center of the pelvis. The left arm paralleled the upper body and the distal radius rested on the left pelvic bone. The gap between patella centers was 0.4'.

44PG300/264
Historic. Burial measuring 6.25' x 2.5'. The burial contained remains Owsley identified as a white female, 25-30 years of age. The feature, located north of 44PG300/263 and 4' from 44PG300/1001, was oriented 6 degrees west of north.

The rectangular burial shaft measured 6.25' long and 2.55' wide. The relatively level shaft bottom was 2.5' below grade.

The individual in 44PG300/264 appears to have been interred with less care than the others. The awkward position indicated the body was haphazardly placed into the shaft.

44PG300/1001
Historic. Burial measuring 6.2' x 2.0'. The burial contained remains Owsley identified as a white male, 35-45 years of age. The feature was located south of 44PG300/264 and was oriented 6 degrees west of north.

The burial fill consisted of topsoil mottled with orange clay which became pink-orange with a micaceous sheen at the burial shaft limits. The walls of the burial shaft were nearly vertical near modern grade and tapered inward toward the relatively flat bottom. The burial shaft floor was 1.6' deep and 1.3' wide.

Features Associated with Burials

44PG300/194
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' x 0.8'. The posthole was located south of 44PG300/193, a burial in Cluster #3.

44PG300/196
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' x 0.9'. The posthole was located south of 44PG300/191, a burial in Cluster #3.

44PG300/197
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.6'. The posthole was located north of 44PG300/192, a
burial in Cluster #3.

44PG300/198
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.5' x 0.5'. The posthole was located north of 44PG300/197.

44PG300/293
Historic. Irregularly shaped pit measuring 2.5' x 4.25'. The feature intruded 44PG300/292, a burial in Cluster #2.

Major Pit Features

44PG300/1 (Figure 54 and Plates 33 and 34)
Historic. Irregularly shaped borrow pit measuring 21' x 8.5' x 2.8'. The pit was located west of 44PG300/1A. It was fully excavated.

Below the plowzone (44PG300/1A), the uppermost layer in this pit was a black clay containing charcoal and bits of brick or daub (44PG300/1B). Under this was a stratum of brown sandy clay mottled with yellow clay with charcoal and brick flecks (44PG300/1C), which covered a layer of similar fill except that it contained a dense concentration of charred wood fragments (44PG300/1D). A brown sandy clay layer (44PG300/1E) was the next deposit in the pit, sealing a layer of yellow-brown clay (44PG300/1F) which sat on top of the bottom layer redeposited subsoil (44PG300/1G).

The 44PG300/1B, C, and D layers were rich in artifacts with large quantities of nails, including 1,325 nail fragments from 1B, 743 fragments from 1C, and 718 fragments from 1D. The ceramics date to the second quarter of the 17th century, while three English clay tobacco pipe bowls had maker's marks that dated to the period ca.1600-1630. The 44PG300/1E layer contained an extraordinary quantity of armor including eight armor fragments with brass rivets, six helmet fragments, and a complete breast plate (see Plate 34). While the bulk of the artifacts date to the second quarter of the 17th century, there was bottle glass and a marked pipe bowl that date post-1650 and may be intrusive.

44PG300/6 (Figure 55)
Historic. Roughly rectangular pit measuring 2.5' x 5.0' x 0.5'. The pit was located east of 44PG300/1. It was fully excavated.

This pit had only three layers below the plowzone. The upper layer was a black clay with charcoal, charred wood fragments, and brick or daub flecks (44PG300/6B). The middle layer was a brown clay with brick and cinders (44PG300/6C), while the bottom layer consisted of redeposited subsoil with cinders (44PG300/6D).

The few artifacts recovered from Pit 44PG300/6 included nails, daub, shot, four English
tobacco pipe stems, and a jetton, may date to the second quarter of the 17th century.

44PG300/7 (Figure 56 and Plates 35 and 36)  
Historic. Irregularly shaped pit measuring 14' x 6.5' x 3.0'. The feature was located northwest of 44PG300/1. It was fully excavated.

The stratigraphy of the pit consisted of a black clay layer containing charcoal and brick/daub bits (44PG300/7B) below the plowzone. Beneath this was a brown sandy clay with a dense concentration of charcoal (44PG300/7C) which covered a layer of orange and brown clay (44PG300/7D). This sealed a layer of dark grey/brown clay with a sparse scatter of charcoal although it had several large fragments of burned wood (44PG300/7E). Under this was a yellow/brown clay with a light scatter of charcoal flecks (44PG300/7F), then a layer of dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks mottled with orange clay (44PG300/7G) which covered a layer of mottled orange clay (44PG300/7J). The bottom layer was a mottled fine orange sand (44PG300/7K).

The ceramics and tobacco pipes from this pit date to the second quarter of the 17th century with the exception of a few intrusive artifacts which date to a later period. A number of tools were recovered from this pit including a claw hammerhead, an axe, a carving tool, and a hoe. There were also several lock and furniture-related artifacts such as a key, three hinges, two handles, an escutcheon, and a lock. Weaponry consisted of parts of a back plate, a cannon ball, part of an armor collar, a sword hilt, and a gun barrel (see Plate 36).

44PG300/52 (Figures 57 and 58 and Plate 37)  
Historic. Pit measuring 8.0' x 7.25' x 4.0'. The pit was located west of Structure XXI. The west half was excavated.

Pit 44PG300/52 contained three major layers, 44PG300/52B, E, and F, and several thin layers at the bottom, 44PG300/52G-K. Layers 44PG300/52C and D were pockets of fill within 52E. The 52B layer was a brown loam with brick fragments and charred wood, while 52E was a thick layer of grey/brown clay. The 52F layer was a thick deposit of grey/brown clay mottled with reddish-orange clay. Unlike the other strata, 52G was a sand wash layer on top of two loam layers, 52H and 52 J. Red and yellow sand comprised the bottom layer, 52K.

This pit also was extremely artifact-rich and dates to the second quarter of the 17th century. It produced numerous weapons and armor artifacts including: shot, sprue, a sword hilt, a back plate, a helmet ear flap, a snaphaunce cock, a breast plate fragment, and part of a gun barrel. It also had a large quantity of tobacco pipe stems, jettons, a silver spoon bowl, a barrel lock, clothing fasteners, fish hooks, and tenter hooks.

182
44PG300/53 (Figures 59 and 60 and Plate 38)
Historic. Roughly rectangular pit measuring 10.5' north-south, 8.5' east-west, and approximately 4' deep. Feature was excavated in natural layers A-N. It was bisected and the west half removed. The layers of pit 44PG300/53 revealed four depositional episodes. Beneath the disturbed top layer, there were two layers (44PG300/53B and 44PG300/C) that consisted of loam with heavy charcoal flecking and brick and daub bits. The next two layers (44PG300/53D and 44PG300/53E) were clay strata that sealed a silty loam layer with a dense concentration of charcoal (44PG300/53F). The rest of the layers (44PG300/53G-N) consisted of sand or redeposited clay.

The bulk of the artifacts came from the disturbed 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B layers. Significant among the pit’s ceramic assemblage was the quantity of Dutch coarseware which exceeded the total number of all other ceramic sherds. The 44PG300/53B layer also contained a large amount of animal bone. Other important finds included fragments of twisted silver threads, a seal top spoon handle end, jettons, and two finials.

The pit profile showed that at one end, the pit sloped into a deeper hole. This suggested it was a tree hole, which apparently filled naturally below an upper fill of historic refuse.

Miscellaneous Pit Features

44PG300/8
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' in diameter and 2.3' deep. The posthole was located on the western edge of 44PG300/7.

44PG300/51
Historic. Shallow pit measuring 4' x 2' x 0.55'. The feature was located east of the fenceline and was interpreted as a plowzone midden mixed with recent, historic, and prehistoric artifacts. It was fully excavated.

44PG300/54
Historic. Shallow pit measuring 1.5' in diameter and 0.03' deep. The feature was located west of 44PG300/51, a shallow midden. It was fully excavated.

44PG300/119
Historic. Pit measuring 2' x 0.75'. The possible shallow pit was associated with 44PG300/7.

44PG300/249-1
Historic. Oval feature measuring 0.5' x 1.75'. The feature was located north of 44PG300/251.

44PG300/900 (Figures 66 and 67)
Historic. Roughly oval trash pit or possible root cellar measuring 8.5' x 11' x 12.05'. A 1.5'
square test pit was excavated within the center of the trash pit.

44PG300/901 (Figures 66 and 68)
Historic. Roughly oval trash pit measuring 10' x 7'. Field notes indicated the brick rubble had an inverted arch-shaped cross-section. A 1.5' square test pit was excavated within the center of the trash pit.

**Miscellaneous Postholes**

44PG300/110
Historic. Triangular posthole measuring 0.75' on each side. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/1.

44PG300/111
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/1.

44PG300/114
Historic. Posthole 0.8' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/1.

44PG300/115
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/1.

44PG300/149
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' in diameter. Postmold measuring 0.3' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/145.

44PG300/150
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.5' x 0.8'. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/149.

44PG300/151
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1' x 0.8'. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/150.

44PG300/152
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 1' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/150.

44PG300/153
Historic. Oval posthole measuring 0.75' x 1'. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/152.
44PG300/154
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.6'. The feature is possible posthole located south of 44PG300/152.

44PG300/156
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/145.

44PG300/159
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' in diameter. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/144.

44PG300/160
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.7' in diameter. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/145.

44PG300/165-2
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.7' in diameter. The possible posthole was located west of 44PG300/146.

44PG300/166
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located southwest of 44PG300/165-1.

44PG300/168
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.5' in diameter. The possible posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/165.

44PG300/169
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.2' in diameter. The possible posthole was located northwest of 44PG300/168.

44PG300/170
Historic. Posthole measuring 1' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located southwest of 44PG300/165-1.

44PG300/172
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.8' x 0.8'. The possible posthole was located north of 44PG300/171.

44PG300/173
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.8'. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/172.
44PG300/300
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of the fenceline.

44PG300/301
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located southeast of 44PG300/300.

44PG300/302
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.3' x 1.8'. Postmold measuring 0.5' x 0.5'. The possible posthole was located southeast of 44PG300/301.

44PG300/303
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/300.

44PG300/304
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.75'. The possible posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/300.

44PG300/307
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.7' in diameter and 0.7' deep. The posthole was located south of 44PG300/52.

44PG300/310
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.5' in diameter and 1.55' deep. The posthole was located east of 44PG300/52.

44PG300/311
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.9' x 2.9' x 1.1'. Postmold measuring 0.75' x 0.8. The posthole was located northeast of 44PG300/52.

44PG300/312
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.5' x 0.95'. Postmold measuring 0.75' on diameter. The posthole was located north of 44PG300/52.

44PG300/313
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 1.6'. The possible posthole was located northwest of 44PG300/52.

44PG300/360
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.25' x 1.35'. The possible posthole was located west of 44PG300/52.
44PG300/363
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.9' x 1.25'. The possible posthole was located northwest of 44PG300/360.

44PG300/366
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located southwest of 44PG300/360.

44PG300/367
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.6' x 0.4'. The possible posthole was located south of 44PG300/366.

44PG300/560
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' in diameter. The possible posthole was located north of the northeastern end of the fenceline.

44PG300/611
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.75' x 1.3'. The possible posthole was located northeast of Structure XXII.

44PG300/614
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.75' x 0.6'. The possible posthole was located northeast of Structure XXII.

44PG300/617
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.5' x 1.6'. The possible posthole was located east of 44PG300/614.

44PG300/618
Historic. Posthole measuring 0.8' x 0.9'. The possible posthole was located southeast of Structure XXII.

44PG300/628
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.2' x 0.8'. The possible posthole was located southeast of 44PG300/618.

44PG300/718
Historic. Posthole measuring 1.7' x 1.4'. The posthole was located east of 44PG300/902.

44PG300/903
Historic. Posthole measuring 2.25' x 2.5'. Square postmold measuring 0.75' x 0.75'. The feature was located southeast of Pit 44PG300/900.
FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS

Native American Artifacts

The bulk of the prehistoric assemblage at 44PG300 results from surface collections, surface cleaning, and from mixed contexts in historic features. The chief value of the site lies in its comparative artifact assemblage and especially in its Native American structures. To begin discussion of the site, the collections and structures will be reviewed first, and then followed by a comparison of the data sets.

Table 15: Diagnostic Lithics at 44PG300.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Archaic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mountain II, quartzite</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah River:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad blades, quartzite (including 1 shaped)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projectile points, quartzite (incl. 1 shaped)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular Island, quartzite (probably unfinished)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steatite bowl fragment</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(not counted in % of projectile pts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terminal Archaic - Middle Woodland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernon, white quartz</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossville, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Woodland - Contact</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraway triangular, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levanna/Madison Triangular, quartzite</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarkesville Triangular, 2 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 brown chert</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. Lithic Tool Forms at 44PG300.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-DIAGNOSTIC LITHICS AT 44PG300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steatite bowl fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified steatite object (in VDHR study collection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake, green silicified slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flake, local chert or English flint (possibly Contact)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side scraper, yellow jasper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polishing stone, fine-grained slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill or perforator, quartzite (including 1 possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanceolate knife, green silicified slate or Carolina greenstone, with pressure-flaked, bifacial edges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 16 clearly diagnostic projectile points were recovered from the excavations at 44PG300. A heavily damaged projectile point was recovered; the size and form indicated it was Archaic, but it was not diagnostic by type. Two additional projectile points and broken, detached blades could not be dated by period. None of these finds were included in Table 15. The datable projectile points fell into three broad categories: eight (50%) are Late Archaic; two (12.5%) are Transitional Archaic to Middle Woodland; six (35%) are clearly associated with the Late Woodland to Contact period.

The projectile point collection dates primarily to the Archaic to Early Woodland periods dating between 4,500 to 500 B.C. Morrow Mountain II projectile points comprised 12.5% (N=2) of the collection (Coe 1964:37-43). These points have high medial ridges and narrow blade-stem ratios indicating the darts were exhausted or nearly exhausted. Both appear to have been discarded when they sustained distal lateral breaks. Savannah River projectile points predominate the modest collection, constituting 31.25% (N=5) of the collection; two are massive broad blades, three are of classic projectile point form. Two nearly completed pieces are included in this group based on their distinctive form. A Popular Island projectile point may not have been completed but is of distinctive form (Ritchie 1989:44-45, 100-101). This point type, found typically in the northern United States, may be derived from parent Carolina forms generally associated with the classic Savannah River form and is contemporaneous with it in the New York area (Ritchie 1989:44). A steatite bowl fragment was likely associated with the Savannah River or Popular Island occupation at 44PG300. All three date around 3,000 to 500 B.C.
### Table 17. Native American Ceramic Finds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERAMICS AT 44PG300</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WARE TYPE</strong></td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Simple Stamped Ware</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>62.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashie Series:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Stamped</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashie Fabric</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend: Rappahannock Fabric with shell (including 2 rim sherds)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend: Rappahannock Fabric-like with no shell and uncertain other tempering added</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke Ware:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Stamped</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince George Plain-like</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varina Net</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>71.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untyped:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell-tempered</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand-tempered</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand and shell-tempered</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz-tempered</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz and sand-tempered</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rim sherd, plain rounded lip, plain surface, no temper or fine sand-tempered, buff body</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe bowl fragment, burnished, fine sand and shell-tempered or no temper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>28.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two projectile points, or 12.50% of the collection, date to the confusing Archaic Transitional to Middle Woodland period. Both are similar to projectile points defined at the Accokeek Creek Site in Maryland (Stephenson 1963). One white quartz projectile point is short, wide,
and weakly side-notched, and appears most similar to the Vernon form (Stephenson 1963:144). A second projectile point looks like a miniature lanceolate form of quartzite, with poorly defined shoulders and a contracting stem, and has been identified as a Rossville point (Stephenson 1963:145). Such projectile points are of much smaller scale than the Archaic points noted above.

The earliest identifiable ceramics consist of Prince George Plain (Evans 1955:60, 63) or Varina Net (Mouer et al. 1987:127-129) ceramics collected at 44PG300. Varina Net dates around A.D. 100-500. Prince George dates to A.D. 200-900 or the Middle Woodland II period.

Some untyped shell-tempered and sand-tempered wares in the collection may relate to the Early or Middle Woodland periods but all were in poor condition and difficult to assess. The untyped shell-tempered ceramics may pertain to Mockley Ware (Stephenson 1963:105-109); however, no sherds in the collection had the abundant shell temper and thick body normally associated with this ware. Attribution to Mockley ware was conservatively made in this analysis as the sherds of medium width may be from near the base of later vessels. Sherds identified with Mockley Plain surfaces may simply have worn or eroded surfaces. The sand-tempered wares may be associated with the categories of Stony Creek Ware, Accokeek Ware, and Pope's Creek Ware (Egloff and Potter 1982:97-99, 102-103). In all cases, the sand-tempered wares, or sand- and crushed quartz-tempered wares that were not typed, had worn or obscured surfaces with only traces of surface treatments.

The Late Woodland to Contact projectile points in the collection are all triangular. These constitute 37.50% of the diagnostic collection. Two are small and four are very small. One projectile point in the form of an isosceles triangular appears to fit into the Caraway Triangular type (Coe 1964:34, 35, 63, 121) which dates very late in North Carolina into the Contact and historic period. A second point with a wide blade and concave base is similar to the Levanna Triangular or Madison Triangular type. The Levanna type (Ritchie 1989:31-32) dates between about A.D. 900 to 1350 when it was supplanted by the Madison type which runs into the historic period (Ritchie 1989:33-34). If Savannah River broad blades were separated from projectile point forms, the predominant point type at 44PG300 was clearly the Clarksville Triangular form (Coe 1964:112) at 25% of the projectile point collection. Such points were found in white quartz (N=2), quartzite (N=1), and brown Virginia chert. The latter point is crudely flaked like the Randolph Stemmed historic point type. For this reason, if finished, the flake may date to the Contact period when lithic technology began to degenerate from an art form to a utilitarian craft skill.

The latter Clarksville Triangular projectile points can be associated with the predominant Gaston Simple Stamped Series pottery which comprises 62.77% or 317 out of 505 ceramic finds at 44PG300 (Coe 1964:104-107). Gaston comprises 88.30% of the typed ceramics at the site. The next most prevalent ceramic is Roanoke ware which constitutes 4.16% of the collection. Of these, Roanoke Simple Stamped is the most common at 2.18%. Roanoke Plain comprises 1.98% (N=21) of the ceramic assemblage. Of the Roanoke Plain, only two
sherds have plain surface treatment. The others might be undecorated upper portions of simple stamped vessels or portions of vessels inadvertently smoothed while processing. Nonetheless, care was taken during analysis to isolate the Roanoke Plain sherds from shell-tempered wares that appeared to have worn, eroded, or wiped surfaces. Regardless of the suspect nature of Roanoke Plain, only 7.32% of the untyped sherds are solely tempered with shell. If any of these are Roanoke Ware, their presence at 44PG300 was never particularly significant.

Only a few Cashie series ceramics, perhaps the parent to Gaston Simple Stamped wares, can be isolated from the initial Native American inventory (Egloff and Potter 1982:109; Phelps 1983:43-44). Phelps (1983:44) has obtained two radiocarbon dates from this series in North Carolina A.D. 1150 ±65 and 1425 ±70. During the initial inventory process, clearly simple stamped sherds with either crushed quartz, sand, or sand and crushed quartz temper were designated Gaston Simple Stamped, while fabric-impressed wares were individually described in detail. Cashie Fabric is therefore easily isolated from the preliminary inventory, while only in a few cases is it possible to isolate Cashie Simple Stamped from Gaston Simple Stamped. It is suspected the Gaston Simple Stamped might have 10 to 15% Cashie Simple Stamped tempering characteristics with predominant sand verses crushed quartz temper. One problem is that a number of sherds appeared to contain a mixture of crushed quartz and coarse sand (angular particles but water rounded). This variance may not have been important to the pottery makers. If the goal was temper of a certain size to perform a certain technological goal, coarse sand and crushed quartz have much in common. If quartz sand was ground between two rocks, smaller sand particles may not have been affected while larger particles were crushed. Cashie Fabric is only represented by five sherds or 0.99% of the collection. A fabric sherd of crushed quartz was noted at 44PG303. Only two sherds or 0.39% of the collection can be confidently categorized as Cashie Simple Stamped. The Cashie contribution to the collection is very minor.

Another troublesome minority ware is fine wicker fabric-impressed pottery. Only two sherds, both rim sherds which have semi-scalloped lips (probably from the same vessel), have relatively abundant shell temper, having the formal designation of Townsend Series Rappahannock Fabric Impressed Ware (Blaker 1963:14-22; Griffith 1980:29-30; Egloff and Potter 1982:107). Of the ceramic collection, 1.782% (N=9) had a fine wicker fabric-impressed surface with little or no shell and perhaps no other non-intrinsic temper. These sherds are identified as “Rappahannock Fabric-like” in this analysis. The largest known concentration of this ware originates from the site at Flowerdew Hundred (44PG65). In all cases noted here, this ware was found in association with a predominant Gaston Simple Stamped occupation. However, it is not certain that this association is direct.
Colonial Artifacts

Ceramics

All the ceramics for 44PG300 were identified and analyzed, sometimes resulting in different identifications than those submitted after the fieldwork. The finds lists were revised to reflect these new findings.

The historic ceramics were analyzed following the format established by the previous report on Jordan's Point's archaeological sites — Jordan's Journey III: A Preliminary Report on the 1992-1993 Excavations at Archaeological Site 44PG307 by Douglas C. McLearen and Daniel Mouer, Virginia Commonwealth University (1994). The analysis includes a determination of minimum vessels as this is "the means by which potsherds can best be related to the larger food domain within which they reside" (Yentsch 1991:33). The vessels have been quantified by functional class according to the Potomac Typological System (POTS) as modified by Anne Yentsch (Yentsch 1991:64-65).

The classification by functional class is a preliminary step to understanding the foodways of the occupants of 44PG151 and relating this to the larger 17th-century community of Tidewater Virginia. It is possible vessels were used in ways different than those indicated on the tables; but, by imposing this system of “usual” practice on the site, it is possible to compare ceramic data and the concomitant social and economic status with other historic archaeological sites. In this classification, "tankard" has been used to describe drinking vessels, whether earthenware or stoneware, of the cylindrical "can" type form. "Mug" incorporates the bulbous or barrel-shaped drinking containers. The form "dish," which is a Food Distribution function, and the form "plate," a Food Consumption function, are not easy to distinguish. This is especially true for tin-glazed earthenwares and vessels represented by small sherds. For the purposes of this study, flatware vessels that have leaded backs, thick profiles, and suggest a large (usually over 10") circumference, have been classified as dishes. Flatware delftware vessels that have lead-fluxed, tin enameled glaze on both sides are classified as plates.

At least 167 individual historic ceramic vessels were recovered from 44PG300 (Table 18). The majority (76%) are comprised of earthenwares from England, Holland, Portugal, Spain, and Germany and local products. Stonewares from England and Germany constitute 22% of the total. The remaining 2% are porcelains with the majority being modern products.
Table 18. Ceramics from 44PG300.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ware Type</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarseware, modern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colono ware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware, Dutch</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch coarseware</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch slipware</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberian coarseware</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown coarseware</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merida</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands Purpleware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlands Yellow</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Devon fine gravel coarseware</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Devon slipware</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Devon slipware sgraffito</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese majolica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Somerset slipware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffordshire mottled glaze</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentifiable refined earthenware</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werra slipware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>76.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English brown stoneware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frechen brown stoneware</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerwald stoneware</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

194
The following is a list of identifiable individual vessels. As this is a \textbf{minimum} vessel count, undiagnostic sherds, i.e. those either too small to determine shape or those which could belong to any number of vessels, were left out so as not to skew the data.

\textbf{Vessel List}

\textbf{DELFITWARE}

\textbf{Vessel 1 (Plate 40)}
Majolica cauldle cup, Portuguese
\textit{ca.1630-1650}
Found in 44PG300/7E, 44PG300/7G

Represented by one base/body sherd, one base/body/handle terminal sherd, one rim/body/handle terminal sherd, three handle sherds, six rim/body sherds and seven body sherds. Soft buff fabric. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin enamelled glaze, appearing slightly pinkish. Complete bulbous body with single loop handle and squat foot; decorative cordon at neck/body juncture. The slightly recessed base also exhibits some glazing. The exterior is painted in light and dark cobalt blue. The short cylindrical neck is decorated with two concentric rings, over a ring of dots. Three concentric bands encircle vessel body below cordon, but do not join under handle. The handle is decorated with series of horizontal dashes down its entire length. The body of the cup is decorated on the area opposite the handle with a stylized tripartite floral spray under what appears to be a stylized crown and surrounding a circle with a central dot. This central design is flanked on either side by a large leaf painted in three tones. Each leaf, in turn, is flanked by four flowers. A parallel example was excavated in Exeter at Goldsmith Street (Allan 1984:186 #2181) from a pit with a mixed vessel assemblage - tobacco pipes dating from as early as 1620-1640 to as late as ca.1660-1680. 44PG300/7E and 44PG300/7G crossmend.

\textbf{Vessel 2 (Plate 41)}
Delftware drug jar, Anglo-Netherlandish
Represented by two body sherds and one base/body sherd. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white and matte off-white, respectively. Consists of base and most of body. Cylindrical albarello shape, slightly pinched above foot. The flat base is unglazed, but exhibits a curved pulling mark on one edge. Polychrome painting on exterior in alternating blue and orange-brown graduated horizontal dashed, separated by double blue lines. The blue chevrons get larger from top to bottom; the orange-brown dashes do the opposite and are so sloppily executed, that the bottom is painted as a vertical line instead of progressively smaller horizontal ones. The “dash motif” is resting on a light blue band, followed by a thin blue band, a wide orange-brown band, and finally, two blue bands around the base.

Vessel 3 (Plate 42)
Delftware, Dutch
c.a.1620-1650
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by two rim/marly sherds, and three marly sherds, four of which mend. Soft light orange fabric, with hematite inclusions. Interior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior lead glaze, appearing olive green. Decorative motif consists of underglaze, hand-painted polychrome palette, including cobalt blue, brown, and yellow colors on the interior. Linear floral spray, spanning breadth of marly, consists of horizontal thinly stroked blue band, cross-hatched brown curvilinear swags, and elongated tendrils, representing foliage. Cobalt blue tendrils, with central yellow circles represent remainder of floral device. One marly sherd appears burnt. Straight, flanged rim.

Parallel:
Scholten, Fritz

Vessel 4 (Plate 43)
Delftware, Dutch
c.a.1620-1640
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Identical border to Vessel 5. Soft buff fabric, with hematite inclusions. Interior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior lead glaze, appearing green. Decorative motif consists of underglaze, hand-painted polychrome palette, of cobalt blue and yellow colors on the interior. Thinly stroked cobalt
blue band across marly, with yellow and cobalt blue dots adjacent to both sides of the band, possibly representing an abstract floral design. Glaze spalling and crazing.

Parallel:
Scholten, Fritz

Vessel 5 (Plate 43)
Delftware, Dutch
ca.1620-1640
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one marly sherd. Identical border to Vessel 4. Soft buff fabric, with hematite inclusions. Interior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior lead glaze, appearing green. Decorative motif consists of underglaze, hand-painted polychrome palette, of cobalt blue and yellow colors on the interior. Yellow and cobalt blue dots are all that remains of the decoration. Glaze spalling and crazing, and sherd appears burnt.

Parallel:
Scholten, Fritz

Vessel 6
Delftware, Dutch
ca.1610-1650
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/53B.

Represented by one base/body sherd and one body sherd. Soft porous, buff fabric. Interior lead-fluxed tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior lead glazed, appearing light green. Decorative motif consists of multi-linear swag-like underglaze hand-painted cobalt blue decoration, possibly representing foreground on the interior. Although only partially intact, footring probably was a flanged truncated type. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 7
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/1B and 44PG300/1D.

**Vessel 8**
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Plate
Found in 44PG300/53B and 44PG300/900B and 44PG300/SC.


**Vessel 9**
Delftware, Dutch
ca.1610-1650
Dish (Charger)
Found in 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B.


**Vessel 10**
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Plate
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by one base sherd, two bugel/base sherds and one body sherd. Soft buff fabric. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Interior underglaze cobalt blue hand-painted decoration, consisting of multiple swags and criss-crossed lines.
Vessel 11
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/52E

Represented by one body sherd. Soft light orange fabric, with hematite inclusions. Interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior underglaze polychrome decoration, consisting of diagonal cobalt blue swags, infilled with bright green decoration, representing foliage. A drug jar with similar foliate design was recovered from *The Batavia* shipwreck of 1629, that is “typical of Netherlands majolica of the early part of the 17th century” (Green 1989:100).

Vessel 12
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1600-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/7E, 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/309


Vessel 13
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/1C, 44PG300/1D, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/7E, 44PG300/52F


Vessel 14
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Dish
Found in 44PG300/1D

Represented by one bouge sherd. Soft buff fabric; with hematite inclusions. Interior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white; exterior lead glaze appearing yellowish-green. Interior underglaze hand-painted, cobalt blue decoration, consisting of undulating and straight swags.
Vessel 15
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/309

Represented by one base sherd. Soft orange fabric, with hematite inclusions. Interior unglazed; exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off white.

Vessel 16
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1630-1650
Mug
Found in 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/52E

Represented by one rim/body sherd and nine body sherds. Soft buff fabric; interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing white. Three blue bands above row of blue dots at time; raised cordon separates rim from shoulder of mug which slopes outward and is painted with three concentric blue lines. Barrel shaped form, with cylindrical neck.

Vessel 17
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/52A

Represented by one body sherd. Soft buff fabric; interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white with trace of blue on exterior glaze. Severely crazing.

Vessel 18
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/901A

Represented by one body sherd. Soft buff fabric; interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing off-white. Exterior underglaze, cobalt blue hand-painted decoration, consisting of blurred horizontal stripes.

Vessel 19
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish
ca.1610-1650
Drug Jar
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/52F, 44PG300/309

200

**Vessel 20 (Plate 44)**  
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish  
ca.1612-1645  
Ointment Pot  
Found in 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/52C, 44PG300/52E, 44PG300/52F

Represented by ten body sherds and 2 rim/body sherds, five of which are mended. Soft buff fabric. Interior and exterior lead fluxed tin enameled glaze appearing white. Albarello in shape with V-shaped squared everted rim. 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/52C and 44PG300/52E crossmend.

**Vessel 21**  
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish  
ca.1612-1650  
Ointment Pot  
Found in 44PG300/1B


**Vessel 22**  
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish  
ca.1600-1650  
Ointment Pot  
Found in 44PG300/53B


**Fragmentary**  
Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish  
ca.1610-1650  

Soft buff fabric; interior and exterior lead-fluxed, tin enamelled glaze, appearing white.
Fragmentary
Delft
cia.1600-1800


Fragmentary
Delft
cia.1600-1800
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/3A, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/52F, 44PG300/309, 44PG300/901B

Represented by eleven sherds, with glaze missing.

Pearlware
Vessel 1
Pearlware plate
cia.1780-830
Found in 44PG300/52F


Whiteware
Vessel 1
Whiteware hollow ware
cia.post-1810
Found in 44PG300/Transect 3A

Represented by two base/body sherds. Dense, hard white fabric; interior and exterior colorless lead glaze appearing white. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 2
Whiteware bowl
cia.1830-1900
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Hard off-white fabric; interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing bluish-white. Interior underglaze cobalt "flow blue" decorated rim band
partial remnant of other “flow blue” decoration evident, serving as primary decoration. Molded, squared, slightly everted rim. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 3
Whiteware hollow ware
c.a.post-1810
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one body sherd. Hard off-white fabric; interior glaze spalled; exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing white. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 4
Whiteware plate
c.a.post-1810
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Hard off-white fabric; interior and exterior obscured unidentifiable glaze, appearing mottled grayish-white. The sherd has an upturned, flanged rim. Burnt.

Vessel 5
Whiteware teacup
c.a.post-1820
Found in 44PG300/SC


Vessel 6
Whiteware plate
c.a.1830- 1900
Found in 44PG300/ SC


Unidentified Refined Earthenware
Vessel 1
Unidentified Refined Earthenware hollow ware
c.a.post-1760
Found in 44PG300/ Transect 1A

Vessel 2
Unidentified Refined Earthenware unidentifiable form
c.a.post-1760
Found in 44PG300/308B

Represented by one sherd. Interior and exterior obscured unidentifiable glaze, appearing off-white. Burnt.

Midlands Purple
Vessel 1
Midlands Purple butter pot
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Dense dark gray fabric, with yellow clay inclusions; exterior unglazed, appearing reddish-purple.

Vessel 2
Midlands Purple butter pot
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/1SC, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/117A, 44PG300/309A,

Represented by eight body sherds. Dense, very dark purple fabric, with yellow clay inclusions; interior and exterior unglazed, appearing glossy to matte reddish-purple.

Vessel 3
Midlands Purple butter pot
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/1D

Represented by eight body sherds. Dense, very dark purple fabric, with yellow clay inclusions; interior spotty thick lead glaze, appearing brownish-black; exterior unglazed.

Vessel 4
Midlands Purple butter pot
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/1G, 44PG300/30B, 44PG300/309

Represented by one base/body sherd and two body sherds. Dense very dark gray fabric with yellow clay variegation and inclusions, interior thick lead glaze, appearing very dark brown, with randomly dispersed circular areas atop glaze surface, where glaze has "blistered" and is
absent from these areas. Deep throwing rings evident.

**Fragmentary**
Midlands Purple butter pot
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/52B

Represented by five body sherds, too fragmentary to accurately vesselize. Dense, very dark purple fabric, with yellow clay inclusions; interior thick lead glaze, appearing brownish-black.

**Midlands Yellow**
**Vessel 1**
Midlands Yellow bowl
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/53B, and 44PG300/215B


**Staffordshire Mottled Coarseware**
**Vessel 1**
Staffordshire Mottled Coarseware pan
c.a.1680-1780
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one base sherd. Coarse grainy fabric with yellow clay inclusions; interior and exterior lead glazed, with manganese oxide, appearing a very dark brown and spotty greenish-brown, respectively. Slightly concave base.

**North Devon Fine Gravel Temper**
**Vessel 1**
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
c.a.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/7G, 44PG300/52E, 44PG300/52G

Vessel 2
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/52E


Vessel 3
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/1E, 44PG300/309

Represented by one base/body sherd, and three body sherds, two of which are mended. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper. Interior lead glazed, appearing mottled yellowish-green; exterior mostly unglazed, appearing orange with random glaze drippings. Throwing rings evident. Concave base. Relatively straight walls. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 4
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/22B, 44PG300/31A, 44PG300/51B

Represented by five body sherds. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior lead glaze, appearing very dark brown; exterior mostly unglazed, appearing orange, with random glaze drippings applied. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 5
North Devon fine gravel temper hollow ware
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/7C, 44PG300/53B

Represented by six body sherds. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior lead glaze, appearing very dark brown; exterior mostly unglazed, appearing orange, with random glaze drippings applied. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 6
North Devon fine gravel temper hollow ware
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/901A

Represented by two body sherds. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior lead glaze, appearing greenish-brown; exterior mostly unglazed, appearing orange.
with random glaze drippings applied. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 7
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/53B


Vessel 8
North Devon fine gravel temper hollow ware
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/1D


Vessel 9
North Devon fine gravel temper baluster jar
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/3A, 44PG300/21B, 44PG300/22B, 44PG300/31A, 44PG300/137B

Represented by nine body sherds. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior lead glaze appearing very dark brown. Throwing rings evident. Glaze crazing.

Vessel 10
North Devon fine gravel temper hollow ware
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/35

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior and exterior lead glaze, appearing yellowish-green. Throwing rings evident.

Vessel 11
North Devon fine gravel temper cup
ca.1600-1630
Found in 44PG300/1B

207
Represented by one handle sherd. Coarse orange fabric with gray core and fine gravel temper; lead glaze appearing yellowish-dark green, mottled with orange. Reeded strap handle.

**Vessel 12**  
North Devon fine gravel temper milk pan  
ca.1600-1630  
Found in 44PG300/117

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper. Interior spotty lead glaze, appearing dark yellowish-green; exterior unglazed appearing orange. Everted rim, with tooled interior flange.

**Fragmentary**  
North Devon fine gravel temper hollow ware  
ca.1600-1630  
Found in 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/28A

Represented by two body sherds. Coarse orange fabric with fine gravel temper; interior lead glaze, appearing yellowish-green; exterior glaze missing.

**North Devon Slipware, Sgraffito**  
**Vessel 1**  
North Devon Slipware, Sgraffito charger  
ca.1610-1675  
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one base sherd. Sandy orange fabric, with fine gravel temper; interior colorless lead glaze, over white slip, appearing yellow. Exterior unglazed, appearing grayish-orange. Partial linear incised series, consisting of three lines. Flat base.

**Vessel 2**  
North Devon Slipware, Sgraffito charger  
ca.1610-1675  
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy orange fabric, with fine gravel temper, interior spotty colorless lead glaze, over spotty white slip, appearing yellow; exterior unglazed, appearing orange. Partial linear incised series consisting of single line, surmounted by four curved lines.

**North Devon Plain Slip**  
**Vessel 1**  
North Devon Slip Hollow Ware

208
Represented by three base sherds, two of which are mended. Coarse very dark orange fabric; with fine gravel temper; interior colorless lead glaze, over white slip, appearing yellow. Is possibly North Devon Sgraffito Slipware, but no evidence of incising.

**Vessel 2**
North Devon Slip Hollow Ware, possibly cup
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/52B

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Fine dark orange fabric; with fine gravel temper; interior and exterior colorless lead glaze over white slip appearing dark yellow. Partial vertical rim, with slightly flared edge. Is possibly North Devon Sgraffito Slipware, but no evidence of incising.

**Vessel 3**
North Devon Plain Slip bowl
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/53B

Coarse orange fabric, with gray core, and fine gravel temper. Interior spotty colorless lead glaze, over spotty white slip, appearing yellowish-green. Cupped rim, with interior rounded edge. Exterior unglazed, appearing red, with triple hand-tooled grooves.

**Vessel 4**
North Devon Plain Slip dish
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper. Interior spotty colorless lead glaze, over spotty white slip appearing yellowish-green.

**Vessel 5**
North Devon Plain Slip dish
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse dark orange fabric, with light orange core and fine gravel temper. Interior spotty colorless lead glaze, over spotty white slip, appearing yellow.

**Vessel 6**
North Devon Plain Slip Hollow Ware
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/52A

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with fine gravel temper. Interior colorless lead glaze over localized white slip, appearing as partial curvilinear pattern of yellow, over dark brown background.

**Vessel 7**
North Devon Plain Slip Hollow Ware
ca.1610-1675
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric with fine gravel temper. Interior spotty colorless lead glaze over spotty localized white slip, appearing on a yellow background. Exterior unglazed.

**Slipware, South Somerset**
**Vessel 1**
Slipware, South Somerset dish
c.a.1620-1675
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core and fine gravel temper; interior colorless lead glaze, over localized bands of white slip, appearing as a yellow linear series, over mottled dark yellowish-green background; exterior spotty colorless lead glaze, appearing yellowish-green.

**Vessel 2**
Slipware, South Somerset hollow ware
c.a.1620-1675
Found in 44PG300/52B

Represented by two body sherds and one base/body sherd. Coarse gray fabric with orange core and fine gravel temper; interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, over localized bands of white slip, appearing as a yellow curvilinear series, over mottled dark yellowish-green background. One body sherd exhibits post-depositional encrustations and ferrous concretions.

**Vessel 3**
Slipware, South Somerset hollow ware
c.a.1620-1675
Found in 44PG300/52B

Represented by two body sherds. Coarse gray fabric, with orange core and fine gravel temper;
interior colorless lead glaze, over localized splashes of white slip, appearing as linear dark yellowish-green and a background of yellow.

Vessel 4  
Slipware, South Somerset, hollow ware  
ca.1620-1675  
Found in 44PG300/22B  

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric. Interior unglazed. Exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, over white slip, which is obscured by sand, appearing gritty green.

Vessel 5 (Plate 45)  
Slipware, South Somerset, Dish  
ca.1620-1675  
Found in 44PG300/7E  

Represented by fourteen sherds, with three mending. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and many black and brown stone inclusions. Patchily glazed with yellow concentric thick and thin lines on the interior over a white slip, lead over glaze, appearing reddish-brown. Rim is decorated with single line of finger-dragged Sgraffito spirals through wet slip. Bouge exhibits same design, but with larger spirals while the base has a series of three large loops. Unglazed on the exterior. Kiln scar on one base edge.

Vessel 6  
Slipware, South Somerset, pitcher  
ca.1620-1675  
Found in 44PG300/137B  


Werra Slipware  
Vessel 1  
Slipware, Werra, dish  
ca.1600-1625  
Found in 44PG300/52B  

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, over white linear slip, appearing brown and white.
Dutch Coarseware

Vessel 1
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/1D, 44PG300/1E

Represented by nine body sherds, eight of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with gray core and hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing mottled greenish-brown. Exterior unglazed. Bulbous form. 44PG300/1B and 44PG300/1D crossmend.

Vessel 2
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/7G

Represented by one body sherd and one rim/body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing mottled greenish-brown. Exterior unglazed. Bulbous form, with flared, collared rim, with recessed lip seating.

Vessel 3
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B (mended), 44PG300/901A, and 44PG300/901B

Represented by three rim/body sherds, and three body sherds, two of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with gray core and hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing mottled orangish-green. Bulbous form, with cupped folded rim, with squared edge and double reeded rouletted edge.

Vessel 4
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/52A and 44PG300/53B

Represented by two leg/body sherds, one rim/body sherd, and eighteen body sherds, fourteen of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Exterior spotty glaze drippings applied, appearing mottled dark brown. Large stubby leg and one relatively smaller leg. Folded cupped rim, with external flange. 44PG300/52A and 300/53B crossmend.
Vessel 5
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/199C


Vessel 6
Coarseware hollow ware, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/901A

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown; exterior spotty colorless lead glaze, appearing spotty mottled dark brown. Squared flanged rim.

Vessel 7
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one rim/body sherd, and three body sherds, all of which are mended in groups of two. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown. Folded, squared, flanged and dual ribbed rim, with partial pouring spout intact.

Vessel 8
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by three body sherds, all of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown.

Vessel 9
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B

Represented by four body sherds. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and

**Vessel 10**
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/258B


**Vessel 11**
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B


**Vessel 12**
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B


**Vessel 13**
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/SC and 44PG300/52A


**Vessel 14**
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/900B

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous dark orange fabric, with hematite
and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled brownish-yellow.

**Vessel 15**
Coarseware Storage Jar or Cooking Pot, Dutch
c.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53A

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with slight gray core and hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, exterior glaze drippings applied, appearing mottled dark green and orangish-brown, respectively. Evidence of partial rim, exhibiting folded over flange, with dual ribbed edge.

**Vessel 16**
Coarseware Storage Jar or Cooking Pot, Dutch
c.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/222B


**Vessel 17**
Coarseware Storage Jar or Cooking Pot, Dutch
c.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B (mended)

Represented by four rim/body sherds and four body sherds, two of which mend. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown. Exterior glaze missing. Evidence of folded over flanged rim, with dual ribbed edge. Partial pouring spout intact.

**Vessel 18**
Coarseware Storage Jar or Cooking Pot, Dutch
c.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one handle sherd, two rim/handle terminal/body sherds, and three rim/body sherds. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing mottled greenish-brown. Vessel with large circumference. Folded over flanged rim with dual ribbed edge. Laterally applied strap handle.
**Vessel 19 (Plate 46)**
Coarseware Storage Jar or Cooking Pot, Dutch
c.a.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/258B

Represented by one rim/body/handle terminal sherds, one rim/body/handle sherd, all of which mend. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown. Folded over flanged rim with dual ribbed edge. Laterally applied strap handle.

**Vessel 20**
Coarseware hollow ware (possible mug), Dutch
c.a.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/309B

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Vertical rim.

**Vessel 21**
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch
c.a.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by three rim/body sherds, which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Exterior horizontal hand-tooled grooves. Squared flanged rim, with recessed lip seating and external projecting flange.

**Vessel 22 (Figure CV)**
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch
c.a.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/900A, 44PG300/900B

Represented by one leg sherd, one leg/body sherd, and thirteen body sherds, seven of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Exterior unglazed. Single short stubby leg. Slightly bulbous sherd.

**Vessel 23 (Plate 47)**
Coarseware Colander, Dutch
c.a.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B
Represented by one body sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown, exterior localized glaze drippings applied. Single pierced hole.

**Vessel 24**  
Coarseware Cooking Pot, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53A, 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/179B

Represented by ten rim/body sherds, two rim/body/handle terminal sherds, one handle sherd, eight body sherds, twelve of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous dark orange fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown. Straight, flanged rim, with internal hand-tooled groove. Round strap handle. 44PG300/53B and 44PG300/179B crossmend.

**Vessel 25**  
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B

Represented by one base/body sherd, twenty-one sherds, seven of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled orangish-brown. Short stubby leg. 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B crossmend.

**Vessel 26 (Plate 48)**  
Coarseware Milkpan, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B

Represented by twenty-six body sherds, four of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous reddish-orange fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B crossmend.

**Vessel 27**  
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by two rim/body sherds, one body sherd, all of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Cupped rim, with interior recessed lip seating; exterior exhibits horizontal hand-tooled grooves, with projecting horizontal flange.
Vessel 28
Coarseware Bowl, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B

Represented by two rim/body sherds, both of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Slightly cupped rim, with internal hand-tooled groove.

Vessel 29
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/52B and 44PG300/53B

Represented by four rim/body sherds and nine body sherds, ten of which are mended. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Recessed lip seating, with external projecting flange. Exterior of body exhibits horizontal hand-tooled groove. 44PG300/52B and 44PG300/53B crossmend.

Vessel 30
Coarseware Pipkin, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/900A (mended) and 44PG300/900B


Vessel 31
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by two handle terminal/body sherds and one handle sherd. Coarse sandy micaceous red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing mottled yellowish-green. Very large capacity storage jar. Rounded strap handle, diagonal to throwing rings. At handle terminal, rests large thumb impression, where potter's hand slid down handle. Deep throwing rings evident of interior.

Vessel 32 (Plate 49)
Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/901B.


**Vessel 33 (Plate 50)**

Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by seventeen body sherds, thirteen of which are mended. Coarse gritty micaceous orange fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide, appearing gritty yellowish-green. Throwing rings evident on interior. Exterior partial hand-tooled groove.

**Vessel 34 (Plate 51)**

Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by twelve body sherds, six of which mend. Coarse sandy micaceous fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, with copper oxide appearing yellowish-green. Exterior partial hand-tooled groove.

**Vessel 35**

Coarseware Storage Jar, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by two handle/body sherds, two handle sherds, twelve rim/body sherds forty-four body sherds, forty-eight of which mend. Coarse sandy micaceous fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown.

**Vessel 36**

Coarseware Mug, Dutch  
ca.1630-1650  
Found in 44PG300/1D

Fragmentary
Coarseware fragmentary, Dutch
ca.1630-1650

Represented by coarse sandy micaceous orange to red fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing mottled dark brown. Laterally applied loop handles. 44PG300/7B and 44PG300/7G crossmend.

Dutch Slipware
Vessel 1 (Plate 52)
Dutch Slipware Jug
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/21A, 44PG300/28A, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/51SC, 44PG300/308, 44PG300/309

Represented by one rim/body sherd, three base sherds, one base/body sherd, and five body sherds. Coarse dark orange fabric, with light orange core, with various inclusions; interior colorless lead glaze over series of concentric rings of white slip appearing yellow, over a mottled orangish-brown background. Flat base, with rounded foot.

Vessel 2
Dutch Slipware Milkpan
ca.1630-1650
Found in 44PG300/53A

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Coarse dark orange fabric, with light orange core and hematite and quartz inclusions. Interior spotty colorless lead glaze, over white linear and curvilinear slip, appearing as yellow bands atop orangish-brown background. Squared flanged rim, with hand-tooled groove on interior.

Vessel 3
Dutch Slipware hollow ware
ca.1600-1699
Found in 44PG300/1D

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric; interior colorless lead glaze, over series of concentric rings of white slip, appearing yellow over background of greenish-brown.
Vessel 4  
Dutch slipware hollow ware  
ca.1600-1699  
Found in 44PG300/Transect 2A  

Represented by one body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with light gray core; interior colorless lead glaze, over series of concentric bands of white slip, appearing yellow over background of greenish-brown.

Vessel 5  
Dutch Slipware bowl  
ca.1600-1699  
Found in 44PG300/SC  

Represented by one rim-body sherd. Coarse orange fabric, with gray core. Interior and exterior colorless lead glaze, appearing dark brown. Interior lead glaze, over linear white slip, appearing yellow and brown. Pinched slightly cupped rim.

Colono ware  
Vessel 1  
Colono ware hollow ware  
ca.1670-1775  
Found in 44PG300/53B  


Jamestown Coarseware  
Vessel 1 (Plate 53)  
Coarseware, Jamestown, Storage Jar  
ca.1625-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901A, 44PG300/901B, 44PG300/901C  


Vessel 2 (Figure DD)  
Coarseware, Jamestown, Cup  
ca.1625-1650  
Found in 44PG300/52C, 44PG300/52B

**Vessel 3**  
Coarseware, Jamestown, Hollow ware  
ca.1625-1650  
Found in 44PG300/52C, 44PG300/52E

Represented by one base/body sherd and one body sherd. Fine brick red fabric with hematite inclusions. Interior colorless lead glaze appearing mottled yellowish-brown. 44PG300/52C and 44PG300/52E crossmend.

**Fragmentary**  
Coarseware, Jamestown  
ca.1625-1650  
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/1D, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/137B, 44PG300/901A


**Iberian Olive Jar**  
**Vessel 1**  
Iberian Olive Jar  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/7E


**Vessel 2**  
Iberian Olive Jar  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/7E


**Vessel 3**  
Iberian Olive Jar
ca.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/3A, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/52E, 44PG300/52SC


**Vessel 4**
Iberian Olive Jar
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52E


**Vessel 5**
Iberian Olive Jar
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/901B


**Vessel 6**
Iberian Olive Jar
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/901A, 44PG300/901B

Represented by two body sherds which crossmend. Coarse sandy buff fabric with gray core. Interior and exterior unglazed appearing reddish buff.

**Vessel 7**
Iberian Olive Jar
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/53B


**Fragmentary**
Iberian Olive Jar
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/20A, 44PG300/23B, 44PG300/51B, 44PG300/52E

**Earthenware Costrel, Spanish**

**Vessel 1 (Plate 54)**

Found in 44PG300/52F, 44PG300/52G

Represented by mended base, body sherds and fragment of one handle terminal. Chalky low fired buff fabric. Exterior spotty white slip covers upper half of vessel. Blue star executed with four brush strokes is on one shoulder. Globular shape with flattened sides. Base is flat and slightly waisted. Throwing rings evident on interior of vessel which has one large glaze drip.

**Fragmentary, representing at least one other vessel**

Multiple fragments too similar to accurately vesselize.

Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/1C, 44PG300/1D, 44PG300/3A, 44PG300/7B, 44PG300/7C, 44PG300/7E, 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52F, 44PG300/52G, 44PG300/137B, 44PG300/309, 44PG300/309B

Represented by four neck sherds, seventy-eight body sherds and six handle sherds. At least one. Chalky buff fabric with hematite inclusions. Some internal and external surfaces are covered with colorless lead glaze appearing buff.

**Merida-Type**

**Vessel 1**

Merida Hollow Ware

Found in 44PG300/901A, 44PG300/901B, 44PG300/902B (mended)

Represented by nine body sherds, five which are mended. Sandy micaceous orangish-buff fabric, with yellow clay variegation. 44PG300/901A and 44PG300/902B crossmend.

**Vessel 2**

Merida Hollow Ware

Found in 44PG300/901A

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy micaceous orangish-buff fabric, with various
inclusions and yellow clay variegation.

**Vessel 3**  
Merida hollow ware  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901A

Represented by three body sherds, two of which are mended. Sandy micaceous orangish-buff fabric, with various inclusions and yellow clay variegation.

**Vessel 4**  
Merida hollow ware  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/902B

Represented by one body sherd. Sandy micaceous orangish-buff fabric, with various inclusions and yellow clay variegation.

**Fragmentary**  
Merida  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/309


**Borderware**  
**Vessel 1**  
Borderware Pipkin  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/1E


**Vessel 2**  
Borderware hollow ware  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/3A, 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/137B

Represented by five body sherds. Coarse buff fabric; interior yellowish-green glaze, mottled with black flecks.
Vessel 3
Borderware hollow ware
ca.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/7B

Represented by two body sherds which are mended. Coarse buff fabric; interior yellowish-green glaze, mottled with black flecks. Exterior unglazed.

Vessel 4
Borderware hollow ware
ca.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/203B

Represented by one sherd. Coarse buff fabric; interior yellowish-green glaze; exterior unglazed.

Flowerpot
Vessel 1
Flowerpot
modern
Found in 44PG300/53A

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Porous brick red fabric, with various inclusions. Slightly tapered vertical rim, with rounded interior edge.

White Saltglazed Stoneware
Vessel 1
White Saltglazed Stoneware Plate
ca.1740-1775
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one rim/marly sherd. Dense off-white fabric; interior and exterior unidentified obscured glaze. Straight, flanged rim, with scalloped edge and molded floral motif.

English Brown Stoneware
Vessel 1
English Brown tankard
ca.1700-1800
Found in 44PG300/SC
Represented by one body sherd. Dense grainy gray fabric; interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing orange and mottled beige, respectively. Cylindrical 'can' type form.

Westerwald Stoneware

Vessel 1 (Plate 55)
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by six rim/body sherds and eighteen body sherds; all of which mend. Dense light gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed appearing light gray. Cylindrical neck with vertical rim. Multiple hand tooled grooves with blue infill surmounted by single cordon. Series of sprig-molded panels, consisting of multi-petaled and tulip-type floral devices within honey-comb indented dual crescents. All surrounded by cobalt blue wash.

Vessel 2
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany
c.a.1600-1640
Found in 44PG300/52A, 44PG300/52C, 44PG300/52E(mended), 44PG300/52F


Vessel 3
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany.
c.a.1630-1670
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/901A


Vessel 4
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany
c.a.1700-1775
Found in 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/200B

Vessel 5
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany.
ca.1700-1775
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one body sherd. Dense buff fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed appearing gray. Exterior impressed with tree within undulating lines.

Vessel 6
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware jug, Westerwald District, Germany
ca.1700-1775
Found on 44PG300/SC


Vessel 7
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware tankard, Westerwald District, Germany
ca.1700-1750
Found in 44PG300/SC


Vessel 8 (Plate 56)
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware pitcher, Westerwald District, Germany
ca.17th century
Found in 44PG300/901B

Represented by four neck sherds (mended). Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed, appearing bluish-gray. This vessel exhibits a small pouring lip and is sprig-molded below the lip with a grotesque lion's mask. The face of the lion displays cobalt blue wash, except on the eyes, part of the nose and upper lip. A ring of unpainted mane surrounds the head, which, in turn, is encircled by a wide blue ring. A 2-cm wide band, marked by incised lines and infilled with blue, extends from either side of mask and surrounds the handle terminal which is placed opposite the mask. The neck is embellished with alternating non-infilled cordons and in-filled linear decorations.

Fragmentary
Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware, Westerwald District, Germany
ca.1600-1775
Found in 44PG300/Transect 1A, 44PG300/Transect 2A, 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/7E, 44PG300/22B, 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/901B

228

**Frechen Stoneware**
**Vessel 1**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/901B


**Vessel 2**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53B

Represented by one base/body sherd. Dense gray fabric. Interior lightly saltglazed appearing matte mottled beige and gray. Exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe. Splayed foot with excess clay on exterior.

**Vessel 3**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found on 44PG300/SC

Represented by one neck sherd. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing as localized dark orangish-brown and mottled brown.

**Vessel 4**
Rhenish Brown stoneware Bartmann jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/309


**Vessel 5**
Rhenish Brown stoneware Bartmann jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/7B


**Vessel 6**  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/309

Represented by one body sherd. Dense gray fabric. Interior lightly salt glazed appearing matte beige and gray. Exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing mottled dark brown.

**Vessel 7**  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/309


**Vessel 8**  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/1B, 44PG300/1D, 44PG300/7B

Represented by eight body sherds. Dense gray fabric. Interior light salt glaze appearing matte light beige and gray. Exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing mottled dark brown. 44PG300/1B and 44PG300/1D crossmend.

**Vessel 9**  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53A, 44PG300/53B


**Vessel 10**  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/52C

**Vessel 11**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/SC


**Vessel 12**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B


**Vessel 13**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/SC


**Vessel 14**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/52SC


**Vessel 15**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/Transect 3A, 44PG300/901A

Represented by two body sherds. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing glossy brown and spotty brown respectively.
Vessel 16  
Rhenish brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53B  

Represented by four body sherds, two of which are mended. Dense gray fabric. Interior lightly saltglazed appearing gray. Exterior saltglazed over localized iron oxide engobe appearing gray with brown drippings.

Vessel 17  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/1B  


Vessel 18 (Plate 57)  
Rhenish Brown stoneware Bartmann jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1630-1675  
Found in 44PG300/53A, 44PG300/53B  

Represented by four body sherds, two of which are mended. Dense gray fabric. Interior lightly saltglazed appearing matte beige. Exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe and localized cobalt blue wash. Sprig-molded medallion of rosette with a floral motif of alternating petals and stamens.

Vessel 19  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/53B  

Represented by one body sherd. Dense gray fabric. Interior lightly saltglazed appearing mottled beige and gray. Exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing mottled brown.

Vessel 20  
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany  
ca.1600-1650  
Found in 44PG300/SC  

Vessel 21
Rhenish Brown stoneware Bartmann jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/1B


Vessel 22
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/Transect 3A (mended), 44PG300/SC, 44PG300/179B

Represented by eight body sherds, with three mending. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed over iron oxide appearing tan and mottled dark brown. 44PG300/SC and 44PG300/179B crossmend.

Vessel 23
Rhenish Brown Stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/SC


Vessel 24
Rhenish Brown Stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/Transect 3A


Vessel 25
Rhenish Brown stoneware Bartmann jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1630-1660
Found in 44PG300/52B, 44PG300/53A, 44PG300/53B

Represented by sixteen body sherds, in which nine mend. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed over iron oxide engobe appearing dark brown. Sprig-molded medallion rosette with floral motif. 44PG300/53A and 44PG300/53B crossmend. 44PG300/52B and

233
44PG300/53B crossmend.

**Vessel 26**
Rhenish Brown stoneware jug, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/Transect 3A, 44PG300/53B

Represented by two body sherds. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed over localized iron oxide engobe appearing gray with iron oxide drippings.

**Fragmentary**
Rhenish Brown stoneware fragments, Frechen District, Germany
c.a.1600-1650
Found in 44PG300/22A, 44PG300/52E, 44PG300/53B, 44PG300/310C, 44PG300/900A, 44PG300/901B

Represented by seven body sherds. Dense gray fabric. Interior and exterior saltglazed appearing gray.

**Porcelain, Chinese**
**Vessel 1 (Plate 58)**
Porcelain wine cup, Chinese
c.a.1612-1646
Found in 44PG300/309

Represented by one base/body sherd and one body sherd. Dense white petunse fabric; interior and exterior glossy feldspathic glaze, appearing white. Truncated wedge footring. Underglaze cobalt blue decoration, while decoration is not intact, this sherd almost certainly represents a "flame frieze" decoration.

**Porcelaneous**
**Vessel 1**
Porcelaneous bowl
c.a.post-1820
Found in 44PG300/Transect 2A

Represented by one rim/body sherd. Dense white fabric; interior and exterior glossy feldspathic glaze. Cupped rim.
Porcelain, Unidentified

Vessel 1
Porcelain, unidentified, hollow ware
c.a.post-1900
Found in 44PG300/SC

Represented by one body sherd. Dense off-white petunse fabric. Interior and exterior glossy feldspathic glaze, over polychrome, cobalt blue, brown and partial orange decoration. Decoration appears as dark brown, blue and partial orange vertical painted swags. Horizontal blue band at base of molded cordon.
Summary Statistics

EARLY 17TH-CENTURY COMPONENT

At least 149 17th-century ceramic vessels were recovered during the excavation of 44PG300 (Table 19). The majority (77.18%) are comprised of earthenware — primarily of English and Dutch origin, as well as Spanish, Portuguese, and local earthenware. Stonewares comprise 22.15% of the vessel assemblage from 44PG300, and are from Germany. Chinese Export Porcelain constitute a scant 0.66%. All vessels determined not contemporaneous with the 17th-century occupation of the site were not included in the ware analysis or functional breakdown.

Coarsewares
Coarsewares comprise 49% of the vessel assemblage from 44PG300. Coarsewares recovered were Midlands Purple, Midlands Yellow, Borderware, Jamestown Coarseware, Iberian Coarseware, Merida-Type Coarseware, Dutch Coarseware, and North Devon Fine Gravel-Tempered Ware.

Coarseware, Midlands Purpleware
Midlands Purpleware coarseware, originally thought to have been manufactured in Staffordshire, England, comprises 2.74% of the vessel assemblage. It is now generally accepted that this ware, and the forms associated with it, are associated with Staffordshire, the Midlands, and other counties in the perimeter of this general area of England (Celoria and Kelly n.d.:13).

All four of the vessels were recognized to be butter pots, utilitarian forms used for dairy transportation. The fabric is a very hard, dense purple to red-gray earthenware fired to stoneware hardness, often with visible yellow clay inclusions and variegation. A glossy lead glaze was sloppily applied to the interior of the bases. The complete vessels would have exhibited flaring, collared rims, with sidewalls slightly tapering outward. The bases are flat or slightly concave. Throwing rings are often evident on the interior.

As cited in Celoria and Kelly (n.d.:108-109), in 1686 Robert Plot referred to the great dairies of the Moorlands which supplied butter and cheese to London factors at Uttoxeter (Staffordshire) market.

The butter they buy by the Pot, of a long cylindrical form, made at Burslem in this County of a certain size, so as not to weigh above six pounds at most, and yet to contain at least 14 pounds of butter. (Celoria and Kelly n.d.:5)

Apparently, a Parliamentary Act was necessary to standardize and stamp the pots, to deter the "Moorlandish cheats" from slighting the merchants (Celoria and Kelly n.d.:5).
Table 19. 17th-Century Ceramics at 44PG300.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17th-CENTURY CERAMICS AT 44PG300</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ware Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware, Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delftware, Anglo-Netherlandish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch coarseware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch slipware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iberian coarseware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamestown coarseware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlands Purpleware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlands Yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Devon fine gravel coarseware</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Devon slipware</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Devon slipware sgraffito</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portuguese majolica</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Somerset slipware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Werra slipware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
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Stoneware

| Frechen brown stoneware          | 26| 17.81%|
| Westerwald stoneware             | 4 | 2.74% |
| Subtotal                         | 30| 20.55%|

Porcelain

| Chinese porcelain                | 1 | 0.68% |
| Subtotal                         | 1 | 0.68% |

TOTAL 146 100.00%
Two almost complete examples were found at the Maine (Outlaw 1990:107); they have also been excavated from pre-1610 contexts at Jamestown by the Association for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). In England, they appear to date primarily to the first half of the 17th century, becoming less common from ca.1680 (Egan 1992:97).

**Coarseware, Midlands Yellow**
Midlands Yellow coarseware, which was developed out of the Cistercian-ware tradition, comprised 0.68% of the vessel assemblage. This ware exhibits a buff to light pinkish fabric, with occasional hematite inclusions. The colorless lead glaze is often applied only to the interior of vessels and appears golden yellow. The single vessel represented in this collection, that of a small bowl, exhibits a slightly rolled rim.

Midlands Yellow coarseware is commonly recovered from 17th-century deposits in the Midlands and the northwest; however, their production declined by 1700, due to competition from Staffordshire yellow wares by 1700. Midlands Yellow is not found on Virginia sites past the mid-17th century. Substantial kiln wasters have not been recovered, so the original place of manufacture remains uncertain. Midlands Yellow was produced in a wide variety of forms, such as refined cups, tankards, candlesticks and pedestal bowls. Heavier forms, such as jars, pipkins, and flatwares were also produced (Crossley 1990:247).

**Coarseware, Borderware**
Four vessels represent Borderware, comprising 2.74% of the assemblage. Vessel 1, classified as a pipkin, exhibits a recessed lip seating. Vessels 2-4 represent hollow ware forms.

Borderware is a term that has been adopted to describe the pottery produced in the border areas of Hampshire and west Surrey counties in England, during the 16th and 17th centuries (Pearce 1992:1). Developing out of the "Tudor Green" tradition of the late medieval period, it has also been described as "Surrey White Ware". Characteristically finely potted, with a buff fabric and a bright green or yellow glaze (it can also have an olive or mottled brown glaze) this ware has been found on Tidewater Virginia sites dating to the first thirty years of the 17th century. Borderware is represented in the Jamestown National Park Service collection, and has been recovered at the Maine (Outlaw 1990:110), as well as from the pre-1610 contexts recently excavated by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA) in the vicinity of James Fort on Jamestown Island.

The Borderware potters became one of the main sources of earthenware vessels for Londoners by the 17th century. The dissolution of the Virginia Company in 1622 may explain why these wares are not found in mid- to late 17th-century contexts in Virginia, despite the fact that during this time the Border industry was "one of the major suppliers of everyday, domestic pottery to London and remained so at least until the end of the century" (Pearce 1992:97). Once the Virginia Company's control over the sources of supply for the Virginia settlement was broken, the colonists' market was no longer confined to goods transported by
ships from London. This pattern of shipment from London has been used to explain the presence of these wares in Exeter in the 17th century (Allan 1984:126-127).

**Iberian Coarsewares**
Iberian Coarsewares classified as costrels and olive jars, represent 5.48% of the entire vessel assemblage.

**Iberian Coarseware, Costrels**
These wares, which occur frequently on Virginia sites dating pre-1640, are believed to be a product of the Seville region of Spain (Hurst et al. 1986:63). Their flattened sides and large loop handles suggest these vessels were used as canteens that could easily be fastened with a strap and flung over a shoulder where they would hang snugly against the body. The costrel's porous body would allow the contents to condense, keeping the contents cool. Since the costrels are often found in complete, or nearly complete condition, despite their friable fabric, it has been suggested perhaps they were used to store a substance, such as oil, that would go rancid, thereby preventing further use (McLearen and Mouer 1994:91).

Vessel 1 is a costrel that is at least 50% complete. It exhibits a chalky low-fired buff fabric, with an spotty white slip, covering the upper half of the vessel. A blue star is executed with four brush strokes on one shoulder. The shape is globular with flattened sides.

There may be at least one additional costrel represented in the four neck sherds, seventy-eight body sherds and six handle sherds that were also recovered. Unfortunately, the sherds are too small and similar to accurately attribute to vessels.

**Iberian Coarseware, Olive Jars**
While the purpose of these vessels is debatable, these Iberian coarseware jars, have been termed olive jars, for the purposes of this study. These jars are found in a variety of shapes, sizes, and styles.

Most of the vessels represented in this ware type have quite large circumferences, suggesting the complete forms were flat bottomed jars. Iberian Olive Jars comprise at least seven vessels. Unfortunately, due to the fragmentary state of these olive jars, a definitive date, based solely on the vessel characteristics cannot be determined. Vessels 1 and 2 possess semicircular palm form fashioned rims, akin to Goggin Type 3. Type 3, a common lip treatment, occurs from the end of the 16th century through the 18th century (Marken 1994:112). However, these wares are only found on Virginia sites dating to the first fifty years of the 17th century.
**Iberian Coarseware, Merida-Type**

Merida coarseware was originally recognized by John Hurst in the 1960s as being produced near the Portuguese border in Merida, Spain. He subsequently identified this ware's origin as Alentejo, Portugal (Hurst et al. 1986:69), and it has since been termed "Merida-Type".

This ware, characterized by a grainy micaceous red fabric with occasional inclusions and clay variegation, often displays active fissures in the body, and exhibits throwing rings. At least four vessels classified as Merida-Type are represented solely by body sherds; consequently no diagnostic characteristics can be determined.

**Dutch Coarseware**

As with 44PG151, a significant amount (36%) of the 44PG300 collection is represented by Dutch Coarseware. As stated in the vessel analysis for 44PG151, Dutch wares were exported to Virginia primarily from ca.1630-1650 and ca.1680-1730. It is clear that forms recovered from 44PG300 excavations represent the former period of exportation, ca.1630-1650. These early forms exhibit decidedly different characteristics from the latter forms. Early milkpans, for example, display squared, flanged rims, while the late pans have heavy rolled rims. The early period storage jars are of bulbous forms with sloppily executed horizontal hand-tooled groove(s), and double-reeded rouletted turned-in edges (Plates 49, 50, and 51). The fabric of wares from both temporal periods have a coarse orange micaceous fabric, often with gray core and hematite and quartz inclusions. The lead glaze appears orangish-brown to dark-brown, or greenish-brown when copper oxide is added to the glaze. The forms are turned in the Dutch tradition with round loop handles, applied decorative strips of clay adorning storage jar rims, and squared, everted rims. Stacking scars are quite common.

As stated in the analysis for 44PG151, further research on these coarsewares would prove beneficial to the study of trading patterns in the Chesapeake region. Their occurrence in Virginia at 44PG151, 44PG300, Causey's Care (Department of Historic Resources), Jamestown (Colonial National Historic Park), Gloucester (Department of Historic Resources), and in Maryland at the Compton Site (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.), as well as unidentified coarsewares from numerous other sites, attests further study of this ware would be beneficial to understanding the Dutch role in supplying colonists with their ceramic needs.

**Dutch Slipware**

Dutch Slipware is characterized by sandy micaceous dark orange fabric, with hematite and quartz inclusions. The lead glaze appears orangish-brown to dark brown, and is applied over a linear or zig-zag white slip, appearing yellow under the glaze. Dutch Slipware comprises 3.36% of the vessel assemblage, with a total of five vessels.
**Werra Slipware**
This ware is represented by one dish fragment with parallel thin lines of white slip, which appeared as concentric circles on the complete vessel. Produced in Northeast Hesse, Germany, on the Werra River, these wares were produced and exported in great quantity between 1585 and 1625. Little of the ware has been found on sites surrounding its production, suggesting it was produced primarily for export. "It plays a major role in the supply of decorated dishes and plates for North Germany, the Netherlands...England, and Denmark" (Kaufmann 1979:49). This ware has been known as "Wanfried," named after the small town on the Werra close to the Thuringian border where the ceramic was first found. The term "Werra" is preferred since its production does not appear to be confined to this one locale (Hurst et al. 1986:242). The ware has been found on Virginia sites at the Maine (Outlaw 1990:111), at Jamestown, at Flowerdew Hundred, and at 44PG307 (McLearen and Mouer 1994:90) and 44PG302 (Mouer et al. 1992:135).

**The Influence of North Devon Wares**
Several different types of wares recovered from the excavations are from the North Devon region of South West England. North Devon wares recovered from 44PG300 comprised 14% of the vessel assemblage. These wares include North Devon Fine Gravel-Tempered Ware, North Devon Sgraffito Slipware, and North Devon Plain Slipware. Barnstaple and Bideford were mainstays in the production of ceramics in the North Devon region. It is documented that potters have worked in Barnstaple since the fourteenth century (Grigsby 1993:28). North Devon sgraffito and fine gravel-tempered wares were first identified in Tidewater Virginia by Worth Bailey, while working at Jamestown, in the 1930s (Watkins 1960:20).

**North Devon Fine Gravel Temper**
This ware has been called both North Devon Fine Gravel Temper and North Devon Gravel Free in the literature. For the purposes of this report, it will be termed North Devon Fine Gravel Temper, as fine gravel is present. This will distinguish it from the gravel-free paste of the North Devon slipwares. The fabric often consists of an orange fine gravel-tempered fabric, with a gray core, resulting from incomplete firing. The lead glaze is enhanced, adding a lead sulphide, or powdered galena to the glaze, the result appearing yellowish-green.

Seventeen vessels of North Devon Fine Gravel Temper ware were recovered. A significant percentage (50%) of the North Devon Fine Gravel Temper wares are in the form of Baluster Jars. These flat-based jars have slightly sloping sides, V-shaped shoulders, and external projecting flanges at the rim. These jars have been found on several early pre-1630 sites, including Martin's Hundred Company Compound (Noël Hume 1983:195-196), Flowerdew Hundred (Deetz 1993:38), the Maine (Outlaw 1990:105-106), and 44PG302 (Mouer et al. 1992:130-131).
North Devon Sgraffito Slipware

North Devon Sgraffito Slipware represents 1.37% of the vessel assemblage, in the form of two chargers. This decorative slipware has a reddish fabric commonly reflected in the coarsewares. A colorless lead glaze is applied over a white slip, and tools are used to incise decorations into the clay, thereby cutting through the glaze and slip and revealing the clay body underneath.

It is believed the North Devon Sgraffito wares were fashioned after late 16th-century pottery from the Netherlands or Beauvais in northern France (Grigsby 1993:28). Interestingly, 15% of the North Devon export consisted of trade to Virginia, Maryland, and New England (Grigsby 1993:29). It has been suggested the advent of the refined Bristol, London, and Liverpool earthenwares around 1700 made North Devon table ware obsolete (Watkins 1960:34). It is not commonly found in pre-1675 contexts, but Noël Hume’s recovery of a dish at Martin’s Hundred places its appearance in Virginia as early as the first quarter of the 17th century (Noël Hume 1982:118).

North Devon Plain Slip

Seven vessels have been put in this category although two may be fragments of North Devon Sgraffito Slipware without evidence of incising. North Devon Plain Slipware, exhibits a colorless lead glaze, with powdered galena or lead sulphide added, over a localized white slip, appearing yellow and green. Its name, North Devon Plain Slip, derives from the fact that a sgraffito decoration is absent; only a slip is present, giving the vessel a different ground color, but without the incising associated with sgraffito.

Slipware, South Somerset

This ware is represented by five vessels, comprising 4.11% of the vessel assemblage. One notable piece is a large dish with a wide, flanged rim, Type 3A (Allan 1984:152), Vessel 5 (Plate 45). The rim is decorated with a line of “finger-dragged” sgraffito spirals, through the wet slip. The bouge exhibits the same design, but displays larger spirals, while the base has a series of three large loops. A vessel of similar form and decoration, was recovered in England from a ca.1625-1635 context (Allan et al. 1992:232-233). South Somerset pitchers were also found at 44PG307, though not of the “finger-dragged” variety.

This ware has only recently been recognized as appearing on Virginia sites. Thus far, it has been documented at Jamestown from a third quarter of the 17th-century context and from a ca.1640-1650 context. It has been found at 44JC298 at the Governor’s Land site with what is believed to be a Virginia Company period site. Large quantities of South Somerset wares have been excavated at Exeter from contexts dating to the early 1600s through the 18th century.
**Frechen Stoneware**

This ware was represented by twenty-six separate vessels, constituting 17.81% of the vessel assemblage. While only four vessels have intact medallions or partial medallions, it is conceivable that all of the vessels represent Bartmann jugs. The medallion for Vessel 18 bears a rosette with a floral motif of alternating petals and stamens, which appears to have been popular in the mid-17th century. This type has been recovered on the *Vergulde Draeck* (1656) (Green 1987:138), and at Basing House, 1540-1645 (Moorhouse 1970:78-79). This medallion has also been recovered from a pit in Frechen, Germany, with a ca.1650-1675 date (Hurst et al 1986:220).

**Westerwald Stoneware**

Westerwald vessels represent 2.74% of the vessel assemblage, for a total of four vessels. Three of the vessels represent early 17th-century examples of the Panel/Frieze type jugs (Plates 55, 56, and 57). Vessel 2 exhibits a back-turned folded handle terminal with horizontal hand-tooled grooves and herringbone-type cordons. It also has impressed double concentric elliptical circles with multi-petaled flower and diamond within. Panels of diverging vertical hand-tooled grooves and vertical herringbone panels comprise the rest of this vessel. Another unique jug, Vessel 1, displays a series of sprig-molded panels, consisting of multi-petaled and tulip-type floral devices, within honey-comb indented dual crescents.

An unusual form, Vessel 8, was classified as a pitcher. This form has been referred to as a “facemask” jug, but the German description for it is *enghalskanne* (narrow necked pitcher). A *kanne*, like a *krug*, is a vessel which is used to store and serve beverages. The distinguishing characteristic is the pouring lip or spout (*schnauze*) of the *kanne* which prevents it from being used as a drinking vessel, unlike the small *krugs* (von Bock 1986:94-95).

A parallel mask can be seen on two Westerwald *kanne*, one dating to the first half of the 17th century (von Bock 1986:319, # 477) and the other dating to the third quarter of the century (von Bock 1986:326, #498). An *enghalskanne* was found on the 1629 *Batavia* wreck (Green 1987:118) but it bears the mask of a bearded man rather than a lion. These narrow-necked pitchers appear to have been made throughout the 17th century in imitation of a form that was originally produced in Raeren. Von Bock illustrates one of these early Raeren *kanne*, which is dated 1598 (von Bock 1986:277, #369). Without the rest of the vessel, which would indicate date by its shape, it is not possible to date Vessel 8 precisely.

**Jamestown Coarseware**

As with 44PG151, products of the “Jamestown Potter” are represented in the vessel assemblage. For a more detailed discussion of the potter, his wares, and occurrences of the ware type, please refer to page 111.

This local ware is represented by three vessels, constituting 2.05% of the vessel assemblage. One significant find, Vessel 1, a storage jar, is approximately one-third complete. Throwing
rings are evident on the interior, and it displays a flared collar rim, with external triple hand-tooled grooves (Plate 53).

Tin-enamelled Wares

All of the tin-enamelled earthenwares recovered from 44PG300 are representative of the first half of the 17th-century. Tin-enamelled wares comprised 14.77% of the vessel assemblage.

_Tin-Enamelled Ware; Delftware, Portuguese Majolica_

Vessel 1 (Plate 40) is similar in form to an example with a silver mount which dates to 1645 (Austin 1994:100 #80). An exact parallel was excavated in Exeter at Goldsmith Street (Allan 1984:186 #2181) from a pit with mixed vessel assemblage -- tobacco pipes dating from as early as ca.1620-1640 to as late as ca.1660-1680. A cup painted with a very similar decoration was excavated in York County at the River Creek site. The site was inhabited ca.1635-55 by Augustine Warner, a man of status in Colonial Virginia society. He is described as a "Gentleman" in a 1635 patent and he was a Justice of the Peace and a Colonel in the militia (Luccketti 1990:75). The cup's globular shape and small size have traditionally been associated with caudle, as opposed to wine or beer. Popular in the mid to late 17th century, caudle was a drink of heated wine or ale flavored with cinnamon and other spices (Lipski and Archer 1984:156). The vessel dates ca.1630-1650.

Vessel 7, a dish or charger, may also be of Portuguese origin. This dish displays a series of closely painted concentric dark cobalt blue rings, with unintentional remnants of powdered manganese purple, appearing as dispersed, random purple speckling in the glaze.

_Tin-Enamelled Ware; Anglo-Netherlandish Delftware_

As previously discussed in the analysis of 44PG151, attributing delftware to England or Holland can be problematic. Therefore, for the purposes of this study, when country of origin could not be definitively determined, Delftware was classified as Anglo-Netherlandish. Vessel 2, an interesting Anglo-Netherlandish specimen, is an albarello-shaped drug jar (Plate 41). At least 75% complete, this drug jar displays a polychrome decoration, consisting of alternating cobalt blue and orange-brown graduated horizontal dashed and double blue lines. The blue chevrons get larger from top to bottom, while the sloppily applied orange-brown dashes do the opposite.

Other vessels classified as Anglo-Netherlandish are Vessels 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22

_Tin-Enamelled Ware; Dutch Delftware_

Of the 21 tin-enamelled wares analyzed in the vessel assemblage, five could be identified as Dutch Delftware.
Vessel 3 is a fine example of a Dutch dish or charger (Plate 42). It exhibits a polychrome palette, with characteristic linear floral spray, spanning the breadth of the marly. The motif includes a thinly stroked cobalt blue band, with cross-hatched brown curvilinear swags perpendicular to it, and elongated tendrils representing foliage. Thickly painted cobalt blue tendrils, with central yellow circles, represent the remainder of the floral device.

Vessels 4 and 5 (Plate 43) exhibit a similar correlation to Vessel 3, displaying a polychrome palette, of cobalt blue and yellow dots. The border of these vessels are paralleled by an example, attributed to the factory of William Jansz Verstraeten in Haalem (Sholten 1993:90), with a date of 1620-1650. These plates are painted with polychrome painted cherubs in cobalt blue and yellow, with brown accents. Cupids are represented in a variety of poses: running with shield and sword, and walking with shield and dagger. The plates exhibit alternating patterns of elongated tendrils and colored dots. In complete form, the cupid would be encircled by either elongated tendrils, with dots forming a border, or by the dot series bordered with elongated tendrils.

**Chinese Export Porcelain**

One Chinese Export Porcelain vessel (Vessel 1) is represented in the form of a wine cup ca.1612-1646. The vessel exhibits a dense white petunse fabric, with glossy feldspathic glaze. The complete example would have displayed a scroll-and-spear motif, representing a "flame frieze". Parallel examples of this type of cup were recovered from the *Witte Leeouw*, a Dutch ship, which sank in 1613. "These particular cups may represent the single most common type of early porcelain in Virginia" (McLearen and Mouer 1994:88). These cups have also been recovered at Kingsmill (Curtis 1988:26), Jamestown, the Maine (Outlaw 1990:122-123), and from neighboring 44PG302 (Mouer et al. 1992:116) and 44PG307 (McLearen and Mouer 1994:88).

Another shipwreck, *The Hatcher Junk*, a Chinese junk which sank between 1643 and 1646, in the southeast China sea, sailing to ports in southeast Asia, also contained a variation of the "flame frieze" wine cup (Sheaf and Kilburn 1988:30). This wine cup exhibits the same design, however the frieze extends farther up on the cup and is a lighter blue. While the cup recovered from 44PG300 is of the earlier decoration, this variation may appear to push the date of this vessel to at least ca.1646.

The recovery of this fine porcelain ware, while only represented by one vessel, certainly suggests fine status items were present. Further, as pre-1680 porcelains are quite uncommon in the colonial Chesapeake, the presence of porcelain at such an early date is indicative some segment of the population at Jordan's Point were of a high status.

**17TH-CENTURY SUMMARY**

The analysis of the 17th-century vessel assemblage for 44PG300, has been broken down into
major functional categories: Food Preparation and Storage, Food Distribution, Food Consumption, Traditional Beverage Distribution, Traditional Beverage Consumption, Health/Hygiene, and Indeterminate (Table 20).

The largest category represented from 44PG300 is Food Preparation and Storage, constituting 35% of the vessel assemblage. The second largest attributable vessel category represented is Traditional Beverage Distribution, comprising 22% of the vessel assemblage. Traditional Beverage Consumption represents 5% of the vessel assemblage. Food Distribution comprises 10% of the entire vessel assemblage, while Food Consumption makes up a mere 1%. Health and Hygiene comprise 7% of the vessel assemblage. Of the 96 vessels represented, 20% are unattributable to a particular vessel form, all of which are hollow ware forms.

The large quantity of vessels represented in the Food Preparation and Storage category is not surprising. The category of Traditional Beverage Distribution, is derived mainly from the overwhelming presence of Frechen Jugs and Westerwald jugs, coupled with one Westerwald pitcher, one Dutch Slipware pitcher, and one South Somerset pitcher. Surprisingly, Food Consumption category comprises merely 1% of the total vessel assemblage.

Perhaps one explanation for the scant percentage allocated to the Food Consumption category, may lie in the way the categories were created. It is conceivable those artifacts classified as Food Distribution, most notably dishes, could have been used by the occupants of the site as consumption associated behaviors, rather than distribution associated behaviors.

Another inference that could be made, is that perhaps a segment of the population at Jordan's Point, those of elite status, were using pewter plates. Pewter plates, due to their composition, usually do not survive archaeologically. In addition, as pewter had a high resale value (Yentsch 1991:40), their association with owners is often lost. For example, according to probate inventories, the occupants of the Calvert site in Maryland, had over 80 pewter plates, while Chinese porcelain plates numbered only 24.

Another look at the category of Traditional Beverage Consumption may assist in further understanding of the breakdown. Beverage Consumption comprises only 5% of the vessel assemblage. One of the vessels making up this category is the Chinese export porcelain wine cup. This wine cup, dating to the first quarter of the 17th century, most certainly represents a very high status artifact as porcelains are quite uncommon in the colonial Chesapeake, prior to 1680. This lends credence to the argument that certain high status individuals may have possessed such high status items as pewter plates.
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247
| Vessel Form and Fossilised Class | Midland Yellow | Border-ware | Midland Purple | North Devon fine grey tempered | Barfield ovoids | Gower- not ovoids | North Devon ovoids | Dutch ovoids | Wreur ovoids | Medway | Freeman ovoids | Wreurward ovoids | Jermyn- ward ovoids | Portuguese majolica | Anglian- Rhod-land drift | Dutch crucibles | Dutch crucibles | Crinoid perfor- ation | Total | % |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Traditional Beverage Consumption |                |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| mead                           |                 |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| mead                           |                 |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| Total                           | 0               | 0           | 1              | 0                           | 0                           | 0                | 0                | 0           | 0           | 0      | 0             | 0               | 0                |                   | 1                | 0             | 1                | 1                | 15     |
| Healthglass                     |                |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| dog jaw                        |                |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| stemless pot                   |                |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| Total                           | 0               | 0           | 0              | 0                           | 0                           | 0                | 0                | 0           | 0           | 0      | 0             | 0               | 0                |                   | 11               | 0             | 0                | 0                | 15     |
| Ironstone                       |                |             |                |                             |                             |                  |                  |             |             |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  |          |
| black ware                      | 2              | 4           | 3              | 4                           | 2                           | 4                | 1                | 7           |            |        |                |                  |                  |                   |                  |                |                  |                  | 26    |
| Total                           | 0               | 2           | 3              | 4                           | 0                           | 3                | 0                | 0           | 0           | 0      | 0             | 0               | 0                |                   | 8                | 0             | 0                | 0                | 20     |
| TOTALS                          | 1               | 4           | 4              | 13                          | 9                           | 5                | 1                | 16          | 26          | 1      | 5             | 4               | 4                |                   | 26               | 16            | 1                 | 1                | 106   |
|                                  | 18              | 35          | 35              | 68                          | 26                          | 43               | 49               | 48          | 35          | 16    | 35            | 145             | 35               |                   | 25               | 18            | 306              | 216             | 156   |
18TH-CENTURY SUMMARY

Several vessels analyzed from the assemblage, clearly do not belong to the earlier 17th-century component of the site. These vessels are represented by one English brown stoneware tankard, four Rhenish stoneware vessels, one Staffordshire mottled pan, one English white saltglazed stoneware plate, seven pearlware vessels, one modern flowerpot, one sherd of unidentified porcelain, and one porcelaneous bowl. While these objects have been assigned vessel numbers for ease of attribution, they have been left out of the analysis, so as not to skew the results.

The majority of these vessels that are not contemporary with the remainder of the site have been recovered through surface collection, or in the upper strata of features. One transfer-printed pearlware vessel sherd (V -1), however, was recovered at 44PG300/52F. This context, which contains armor fragments and ceramics dating to the first half of the 17th century, clearly represents a date inconsistent with finds associated with the late-18th century. This indicates this sherd of transfer-printed pearlware, has been erroneously labeled, or the sherd is intrusive, and possibly the results of an overlooked animal burrow or root hole.

Tobacco Pipes

There are thirty-six marked bowls bearing 25 different maker's marks and six marked stems exhibiting one of three marks in the 44PG300 assemblage. Some of the marks are believed to be of Dutch origin, and many of the marks were also recovered on pipes from neighboring 44PG300 and 44PG302. The marks appear to fall into the ca.1630-50 date range.

B1 (Figure 70)
Gauntlet Variant "A"

This gauntlet heel mark has the thumb on the right side of the hand with the fingers extended straight with a minimum of spread. This "A" variant is identical to one on eight pipes recovered at nearby 44PG302. Four versions of gauntlet heel marks were encountered at 44PG302, and the designs were sub-typed by these differences into categories ranging from Variants "A" through "D." The specific stamps used for creating the marks are identical or extremely similar in detail, probably representing the work of one maker or shop. In addition, this mark is extremely close in form to one found at Martin’s Hundred Site B, with an occupational range of 1625 to 1640. (Noël Hume 1979:28). Oswald, in dating gauntlet marks, gives the origin for this period as Somerset (Oswald 1975:63 (cited in Noël Hume 1979:28)). Similar marks have also been found at excavations in Southampton, England, and are given a date range of "ca.1640-1650, but probably nearer 1640" (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:347). In this article, D.R. Atkinson notes they are "probably of a local Hampshire maker as the same type has been found at Basing House" (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975:347). The shape and form of the gauntlet marked bowls found at 44PG300 appear to be very similar, if not slightly smaller, to the examples illustrated from Southampton. Both are
distinguished by a distinctive forward slope. Three examples of this mark have been recovered at 44PG300 (B1-1, B1-2, and B1-3).

**B1-1**
44PG300/76-6
Stem and heel fragment with an elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B1-2**
44PG300/52B-239
Stem and heel fragment with an elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B1-3**
44PG300/53B-553
Stem and heel fragment with an elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B2** (Figure 70)
Gauntlet Variant "B"

This gauntlet mark is distinguished by the small size of the hand and the spread of the fingers; the thumb is to the right. A similar mark was recovered at Martin's Hundred Site B, with a period of occupation from ca.1625-1640 (Noël Hume 1979:29). Five identical "B" variant marks were recovered at nearby 44PG302. This example is a stem and heel fragment with an elongated heel and a stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B3** (Figure 70)
Gauntlet Variant "D"

The gauntlet "D" variant has the thumb on the right with the fingers slightly spread; the main difference between the "B" and "D" variants is in the gauntlet size and finger spread of the stamps used. Two examples of similar "D" variant marks were recovered at nearby 44PG302. Four pipe fragments with this mark were recovered from excavations at 44PG300 (B8-1, B8-2, B8-3, and B8-4).

**B3-1**
44PG300/7E-83
Stem and heel fragment with elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B3-2**
44PG300/52B-157
Stem and heel fragment with elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.
B3-3
44PG300/52A-21
Stem and heel fragment with elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

B3-4
44PG300/7E-159
Stem and heel fragment with elongated heel; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

B4 (Figure 70)
Gauntlet Variant "E"

The gauntlet variant "E" has the thumb to the right and the fingers are spread; however, the angle of the spread between the thumb and little finger in this stamp is dictated by the continuation of the lines established by the palm. This mark is a close match to the examples from Southampton discussed for B1. Two pipe fragments with this mark were recovered at 44PG300 (B4-1 and B4-2).

B4-1
44PG300/7E-18
This example is an intact bowl (stem hole diameter 8/64) with an elongated heel; typical of bowls with this type of heel mark, the bowl exhibits a distinct forward slope and a milled rim.

B4-2
44PG300/1C-43
Partial elongated heel fragment.

B5 (Figure 70)
Found in 44PG300/1B-52

The heel mark appearing on the base of this stem and heel fragment consists of a relief five-petal "Tudor Rose" encircled in linear relief. This version is similar in form to one identified by Atkinson and Oswald, which is given a date range of ca.1615-1640 and a Dutch origin (Atkinson and Oswald 1972:182). The stem hole diameter is 9/64.

B6 (Figure 70)
44PG300/7E-98

The mark on this bowl and heel fragment consists of a relief, five-petal "Tudor Rose," encircled by a beaded border. It has a milled rim, and the stem hole diameter is 8/64. The heel of this pipe is distinctive, and slightly pentagonal in shape. An exact match for both the
bowl and mark were recovered at nearby 44PG302, and is possibly Dutch in origin (Atkinson and Oswald 1972:181).

**B7 (Figure 70)**
44PG300/7E-53

This mark is a relief "Tudor Rose" flanked by the initials "I" and "O" to the upper left and right, and surmounted by a crown. Pipes with similar "IO" heel marks have been excavated at the Kitto Institute in Plymouth with a depositional range of ca.1625 to 1635 (Allan and Barber 1992:242-243). Higgins also states while the style of the mark is paralleled in the Netherlands, a "suspicion must remain that these pipes might have been produced in other countries such as Belgium or France which have not yet been researched" (1992:243). An identical mark was recovered from nearby 44PG302. This example is on a bowl and heel fragment with a milled rim.

**B8 (Figure 70)**
44PG300/7B-31

The relief "Tudor Rose" on the heel of this bowl fragment (stem hole diameter 8/64) has four petals with points placed in between. Possibly Dutch (Atkinson and Oswald 1972:181).

**B9 (Figure 71)**
44PG300

This wheel motif is comprised of eight petal-like spokes in relief around a central point, formed through a series of stamped, incuse lines. It appears similar to a description of an incuse "sun wheel" given a London origin and a date range of 1600 to 1630 by Atkinson and Oswald (1969:10). Three examples of this mark were found at 44PG300 (B9-1, B9-2, B9-3).

**B9-1**
44PG300/1B 152
B5-1 is an intact bowl with a milled rim. The heel is flat and circular in shape, and the pipe has a stem hole diameter of 8/64.

**B9-2**
44PG300/7E-7
Intact bowl with a milled rim (stem hole diameter 8/64). The heel is flat and roughly circular in shape.

**B9-3**
44PG300/52A 20
Stem and heel fragment; stem hole diameter 7/64.

**B10** (Figure 71)
44PG300/1B-163

This intact bowl (no stem hole diameter) displays an eight spoke wheel in relief located on the base of the heel. It has a milled rim. Three pipes with identical marks were recovered at 44PG302 (1994). Atkinson and Oswald attribute similar wheel marks to London with a date range of 1600 to 1630 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:13).

**B11** (Figure 71)
44PG300/52E 34-35

The heel mark of this intact pipe is composed of the offset initials "SC" encircled by a relief decoration, possibly a foliate device. A tripartite frond is located at the base of the mark between the two initials. The heel is flat, and round in shape, the rim is milled, and the stem hole diameter is 9/64. A similar mark with the same initials is exhibited on pipe bowl B12 (44PG300/52E-252).

A pipe bowl from nearby 44PG302 was also marked with these initials. The mark belongs to one of three individuals: "Simon Cole or Samuel Cowse who signed 1619 Charter or Samuel Crosse of Stepney married 1644," and the range given by Oswald runs from 1620 to 1640 (1970:242).

**B12** (Figure 71)
44PG300/52E-252

This mark is similar to the one on pipe B11, but has no relief line encircling the offset initials "SC" or the tripartite frond beneath them. This heel fragment has no stem hole diameter.

**B13** (Figure 72)
44PG300/1F-58

The raised initials "OD," framed in linear relief are located on the heel of this intact pipe bowl (stem hole diameter of 8/64). The heel is roughly round in shape, and has a milled rim. The mark is nearly illegible, and may represent the initials "IO."
B14 (Figure 72)
44PG300/53B-473

This faint heel mark consists of the raised initial “D”, surrounded by a three-pointed crown and single dot between the initials. Two similar marks with the initials “ID” were recovered at Pettus Plantation, with an occupational range of 1645-1665 and an estimated date of 1649 (Heath 1981:13). This example is a stem and heel fragment with a stem hole diameter of 7/64.

B15 (Figure 72)
44PG300/900B-8

The mark on the base of this stem and heel fragment (stem hole diameter 8/64) consists of the raised initials “A” and “P(?)” with a dot above and between the letters, framed in linear beaded relief. The heel on this example is flat and circular. The second initial, which appears to be a partial “P” and is barely legible, provides several possibilities and may represent an upper-case “R” or “B”.

B16 (Figure 72)
44PG300/52E-108

The mark on the base of this bowl fragment (stem hole diameter 8/64) consists of the barely legible initials “WB” in relief. The heel is small, flat, and round. A band of rouletting is located beneath the rim of the bowl. Similar mark was recovered at nearby 44PG302. The “most probable maker” was William Bachelor, who made pipes between 1619 and 1635; a less likely candidate is William Brooker of Ratcliffe (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:15). Heath notes the presence of this mark at Kingsmill Tenement, giving it a date of ca.1620-1660 (Heath 1981:19). Atkinson and Oswald also place this mark at Structure 112 in Jamestown, with a range of 1625-1650 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:45).

B17 (Figure 72)
44PG300/10-15

The mark on the base of this intact pipe bowl (stem hole diameter 7/64) is the incuse initials “WI”. A band of rouletting is located beneath the rim of the bowl, and the heel is round and flat. A similar mark was excavated at nearby 44PG302, and other “WI”/“WL” marks have been recovered at Plymouth from contexts dating between 1625-1635 (Allen and Barber 1992:243). Higgens notes that:

...the form of these pipes is not typical of those generally found in Plymouth but is more closely paralleled by the early 17th-century pipes found in Barnstaple and Bideford. On present evidence it seems likely they are North Devon products which, presumably, found
their way to Plymouth through coastal shipping (Allan and Barber 1992:243). Oswald notes the association of several variations of this mark (from Plymouth) with "Spanish and Italian Majolica and Wanfried ware, ca.1580-1620" (Oswald 1975:74), and records a number of variations in the design from the Barbican area of Plymouth (Oswald 1969:129).

**B18** (Figure 72)
44PG300/7B-86

This mark is attributed to Richard Berryman, a pipe maker known to be active between 1619 and 1652, and is commonly found throughout Tidewater Virginia throughout this period (Walker 1977:1408). Examples of Berryman marks have been recovered at Martin's Hundred, Jamestown, as well as from a post-1682 context at Pettus Plantation (Heath 1981:15). The version recovered from 44PG300 is distinctive due to the three clover-leaf fronds atop the dagger/shovel motif. This design is incuse, and placed between the initials "RB". The example from 44PG300 is a stem and bowl fragment with a stem hole diameter of 8/64.

**B19** (Figure 73)
44PG300/310C-11

The incomplete mark on this partial heel fragment (no stem hole diameter) is the initial "B" in relief, surrounded by a relief beaded border and foliate motif.

**B20** (Figure 73)
44PG300/10-11

This mark, on a stem and heel fragment, is possibly the same as B12 (above): the relief initials "IB" or "LB" are encircled by a relief beaded border, with fronds above and below and a star between the initials. The stem hole diameter is 7/64, and the heel is flat and round.

**B21** (Figure 73)
44PG300/52B-102

The mark on the heel of this intact bowl (stem hole diameter 7/64) displays relief fleur-de-lis. The heel is mushroomed and pedestal-like in shape, and the base is roughly square, exhibiting clipped edges. It has a double milled rim. Possibly of Dutch origin (Atkinson and Oswald 1972:179).
B22 (Figure 73)

This heel mark consists of a depressed, roughly hourglass-shaped background featuring a relief triangle on its side surrounded by four relief dots, with two placed above and below. Four examples of this mark were found at 44PG300 (B22-1, B22-2, B22-3, and B22-4).

**B22-1**
44PG300/53B-143
Heel fragment; no stem hole diameter.

**B22-2**
44PG300/53B-143
Heel and stem fragment; stem hole diameter of 7/64.

**B22-3**
44PG300/53B-422
This intact bowl (stem hole diameter 7/64) has a roundish, flat heel and a molled rim.

**B22-4**
44PG300/53B-422
This intact bowl (stem hole diameter 7/64) has a roundish, flat heel and a milled rim.

B23 (Figure 73)

44PG300/52E 318

The mark stamped into the heel of this intact bowl (stem hole diameter 8/64) is comprised of a relief circle with a small central hole. The heel is flat and roughly round, and has a milled rim.

B24 (Figure 73)

44PG300/IC-101

Bowl fragment with mark on the base of the heel. This stamped mark created a cross in relief, with pointed hatch marks between the four arms, through a series of incuse lines. The heel is circular and the fragment has no stem hole diameter.

B25 (Figure 73)

44PG300/52E-320

This intact bowl (stem hole diameter 8/64) displays an eight-point incuse star, located on the base of the heel. It has a milled rim. Four of the star points consist lines, while the other four are curvilinear. A similar mark was recovered from Governor's Land at the Maine, and
dates from ca.1620-1630 (Heath 1981:16).

S1 (Figure 74)
Four Fleur-de-Lis Diamond, Single Mark

Three examples of this stem mark have been recovered at 44PG300, and are of probable Dutch origin. Variants of fleur-de-lis are common stem marks throughout much of the 17th-century.

S1-1
44PG300/53B-8
stem; stem hole diameter 7/64

S1-2
44PG300/53B-176-184
stem; stem hole diameter 7/64

S1-3
44PG300/53B-307
stem fragment; no stem hole diameter

S2 (Figure 74)
44PG300/53B-471

This stem is marked with clustered multiple stampings of single small fleur-de-lis within beaded diamond borders, and rouletting placed between clusters and wrapping around the stem. Probable Dutch origin. Stem hole diameter 7/64.

S3 (Figure 74)
44PG300/52E-281

This stem mark is an incomplete two-piece mend (stem hole diameter 9/64) of the initials “BB” placed to the right and left of a lion holding a crescent, in relief. The lion is encircled and separated from the initials. The initials, and a series of intricate swirls and designs between them, are also encircled. Oswald (1969: 136) illustrates a similar mark and identifies two examples (one in relief, and one incuse), and indicates a possible Dutch origin.

S4 (Figure 74)
44PG300/1B-29

This intact bowl (stem hole diameter 8/64), with a band of rouletting located beneath the rim, has the incuse initials “SV” on its stem. While the “SV” stem mark is common throughout
the area during the 17th-century, the arrangement of the initials—with "V" surmounted by the "S", and not touching—is unusual. Three of the more common "SV" marks have been recovered at nearby 44PG302. The bowl on this example is similar to one illustrated by Oswald, which he dates between 1620 and 1640 (Oswald 1975:89). Later examples have been found in Virginia by Ivor Noël Hume at Clay Bank (Oswald 1975:89). Heath also notes the presence of this mark at Pettus Plantation in contexts dating ca.1650-1675, 1675-1700, and post-1680 (1981:26). The "SV" mark, which first appears in circulation around 1620 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:18) is produced, probably by the same shop, for up to a century, starting around London and later at Lincolnshire (Oswald 1975:88).

Other Finds
The goal of this project was to assess the artifacts from the site, with particular emphasis on the ceramics. Minimum vessel counts were determined for the historic ceramics, which were further analyzed as to form and function. This required much preliminary work for 44PG300 as very few of the ceramics had been numbered with proveniences. Before sherds could be removed from their contexts for mending and cataloging, they had to be numbered. In addition, the initial catalog for this site contained no stem hole diameter measurements for the tobacco pipes. This was considered necessary to include in the artifact catalog for the site.

Other than the ceramics and tobacco pipes, none of the other artifact categories were revised. A re-indexing of the entire artifact assemblage was beyond the scope of this project so the finds list of these other materials appears as it was initially submitted. It is obvious from a perusal of the finds list that there are many important non-ceramic artifacts that would make a valuable contribution to the interpretation of the site. These objects include over twenty jettons (although it is not recorded what kinds), many bale seals (though none are identified), and numerous fragments of arms and armor including a complete breastplate. It is suggested these be part of a future study and similar materials from all of the other Jordan Point sites be incorporated.
INTERPRETIVE SUMMARIES

The Native American Component

The following discussion concerns only complete structures in order to avoid speculation about poorly preserved structures. Complete structures would include the following, ranked according to size:

(1.) Structure II (Figure 40) 26.6' by 16.4'
(2.) Structure I (Figure 39) 21.0' by 14.25'
(3.) Structure III, Phase 2 (Figure 41) 20.0' by 14.5'
(4.) Structure III, Phase 1 (Figure 41) 18.7' by 14.5'
(5.) Structure IX (Figure 45) 18.3' by 13.5'
(6.) Structure XII (Figure 46) 16.7' by 16.5' (essentially circular)
(7.) Structure IV (Figure 41) 16.2' by 11.9'

While it might appear the larger structures were intentionally located inland from the James River shoreline and to the west of the site, this likely resulted from poor preservation in the eastern part of the site. Structures I, II, III, IV, XIII, and XV were ovate in form; Structure XIX was loaf-shaped with straighter end walls; Structures VI and XII were nearly circular (see Figures 39-53).

Identifying clear architectural elements within structures was problematic, again a consequence of the poor overall preservation at the site, but also possibly the result of a simpler building regimen among the occupants. Though not the largest dwelling, Structure XIX had the most complex internal structure of any at 44PG300 (see Figure 50). Among the 44PG300 structures, it alone contained a bench post system, two partition walls, and clear evidence of two ridge pole up-brace postmolds. Many of these improvements are directly analogous to the predominant form observed in structures at 44PG303. The most interesting variation between the two structural groups was the end wall bench system within Structure XIX (44PG300) which contrasted with the repeated southern or western long wall bench systems defined at 44PG303. Cursory inspection of 44PG302 and 44PG307 Native American structures also suggested bench systems defined by postmolds were absent in most roughly contemporaneous structures.

A potentially important contribution of 44PG300 to the study of Native American structures was plausible evidence of building expansion or wall repairs. Interestingly, of the two circular structures suggested at 44PG300 (Structures VI and XII)(see Figures 43 and 46) portions of both may have been replaced with either larger or at least straighter walled structures (Structure VI to Structure I, Structure XII to Structure XI). Unfortunately, in both cases either the original structure (Structure VI) or the straighter walled structure (Structure XI) was not a complete pattern, so this information should be treated with caution.
The circular structures may have been temporary and quickly erected. Additionally, the circular structures were similar to those found outside village areas in seasonal temporary encampments associated with the dispersal of the bulk of village communities during winter and early spring (Rountree 1989:61-62). Such sites are rarely if ever excavated due to their low artifact frequency. However, a number of circular or nearly circular structures have been located by VCU. These include structures IX, XI, XII, and XIII at 44PG302. Of these, however, only Structure IX (15’ by 15’) was truly circular. Most of the others have slightly longer dimensions though they appear circular prior to measurement (Mouer et al. 1992:37-40). Hypothetical Structure VI at 44PG300 measured about 12.5’ diameter while Structure XII measured 16.5’ to 16.7’ in diameter, though there are rough angles in the sidewalls. No other circular structures were found at sites 44PG302, 44PG303, and 44PG307 at Jordan’s Journey nor at 44JC308 at the Governor’s Land at Two Rivers (Mouer et al. 1992; McLearen and Mouer 1994; Hodges and Hodges 1994). Thus, circular structures appear to be rare during the terminal Late Woodland/Contact periods.

It can be inferred from this information these circular structures probably represent housing of less pretentious members of the ranked Powhatan chiefdom society or terminal Late Woodland social strata or those having numerically smaller households. Beverley (1947:174-175) noted:

The smallest sort of these Cabbins are conical like a Bee-hive; but the larger
are built in an oblong form, and both are cover’d with the Bark of Trees, which
will rive off into great flakes.

He illustrated a modified version of the John White and Theodore de Bry versions of Pomeiooc with intermingled circular houses within and without the palisade. It is likely these were remnant house forms and the diameters of circular houses were controlled by the same technological limitations as the width dimension of “long houses” or loaf shaped houses.

There is evidence of wall repairs at 44PG300. In Structure I, the north wall posts had a closely set second row, indicating complete replacement or a doubling of the wall. In Structure III, the north wall may have been damaged since only this area of the structure evidences repair and/or expansion. When expansion occurred, two types of reinforcement were used: (1) repair or bolstering of posts radiating from the inner wall posts, and (2) pairing of inner wall posts with new posts installed along walls as braces or replacements.

Based on comparative information with other Jordan’s Point sites and the Paspahegh Site, it appears likely 44PG300 was not a village center due to its lack of concentrated substantial structures. However, it did contain one large house (Structure II, 26.6’ by 16.4’) and one with an elaborate interior (Structure XIX). It may be that structures II and XIX at 44PG300 were occupied by Native American of relatively high social rank. It is postulated 44PG300, as it is currently known, was part of a dispersed hamlet. Based on overlapping structures, 44PG300 was likely occupied more than once during the terminal Late Woodland/Contact periods. It may have helped support the conjectural village center at 44PG303 (if the two sites were contemporaneous) as did sites 44PG151, 44PG303, and 44PG307. All of these sites probably rotated around 44PG303, to support a fallow field system on Jordan’s Point peninsula. The
movement of agricultural groups for food production was at the very core of Native American society.

The Historical Component

44PG300 was contemporary with the main site, 44PG302, at Jordan’s Journey. The historic component of 44PG300 was occupied ca.1620-1640 and consisted of one large dwelling, one tentative outbuilding, several large borrow pits, and eleven burials. The occupants, although not affluent, apparently were not servants or laborers, based on the presence of several high quality artifacts such as silver threads, Roemer glass, and porcelain. The dwelling at 44PG300 was larger than that of the Jordan’s Journey component at 44PG151 and had substantially more objects; the architecture and material culture reflecting differences of wealth and status between the two sites.

The dwelling at 44PG300, measuring 29' by 19', was substantially larger than the 18' by 20' dwelling at the Jordan’s Journey component at 44PG151. The three-bay dwelling at 44PG300, constructed with studs between the principal posts, was better built than most earthfast structures dating to the second quarter of the 17th century. A comparable contemporary earthfast building containing studs was found at the Kingsmill quarter site in James City County (Kelso 1984:119).

The eleven burials and large quantity of artifacts, suggesting the site was inhabited by a large number of people during its approximate 20-year life span, might appear inconsistent on a site with only one dwelling. The fact that many people occupy one house may be a reflection of the communal style of life in the early 17th century in Virginia. A similar scenario was identified by Ivor Noël Hume at Site H at Martin’s Hundred. Noël Hume believes Site H was inhabited by John Boise’s wife, a maid, and four male servants (Noël Hume 1991:341). Excavation of Site H revealed it contained one earthfast structure measuring 12’ by 26’ and numerous large pits containing many artifacts (Noël Hume 1991:273), a clear case of several people of various status living in one house.

Owsley examined the eleven burials found at 44PG300 and was able to identify 5 female individuals (45%), 2 male individuals (18%), and 4 individuals of indeterminable sex (36%). Evidence of coffins was clear in 1 burial. The average age at death appears to have ranged from 19 to 26 years.

One burial indicated broad band hypoplasia, suggesting severe nutritional stress during growth periods. Nearly 82% of the burial population experienced some enamel hypoplastic lines, characteristic of childhood exposure to malnutrition or disease, typically between the ages of 3 to 4 years (Owsley 1990:11). Eighty percent of the burials at 44PG300 and 44PG302 with permanent dentition evidenced enamel hypoplasia lines (McLearen and Mouer 1993:36). The 1992 report suggests hypoplastic defects in 12% of the 1990 Jordan’s Point burials (including 2 burials from 44PG302) and 35% of the 1992 VCU burials at 44PG302 (McLearen and
Given that enamel hypoplasia lines are typical of youthful nutritional stress, it is likely such stress was sustained prior to arrival in Virginia.

Burials 44PG300/291 and 44PG300/292 are located near and therefore may be affiliated with domestic Structure II. Seventeenth-century burials within fenced yards have been found at site 44PG64 (cf. Barka 1976:Figure 2), Martin's Hundred (Noël Hume 1982:Figure 10-4), and Harbor View Fort (Luccketti 1992: personal communication). A

As at Burial Clusters One and Three, large cemeteries at Site A and the “Domestic Site” at Martin's Hundred, and 44PG302 (Noël Hume 1982:Figures 4-6 and 11-9) revealed burials beyond domestic yard confines.

While recent scholarship suggests the Massacre of 1622 killed about 25% of the population, a comparable number died within a year from famine or Indian assaults, effectively halving the English population (Rountree 1993:190). In the wake of the 1622 uprising, Jordan's Journey was one of eight strongholds maintained by Virginia Company, and may explain the presence of large cemeteries (cf. McCartney 1988:30,32). This stress on the colony may account for the seemingly disorganized burial arrangements at 44PG302 and 44PG300.

The social status of individuals buried at Site 44PG300 can only be inferred, but a gable-lidded coffin in 44PG300/309 suggests the interment of a higher-status individual. Similarly, silver wire found in 44PG300/263 may also indicate a higher-status interment.
ARCHAEOLOGY AT 44PG302 and 44PG303

FIELD METHODS

This section of the report summarizes two separate VDHR salvage projects at Jordan's Point where the majority of sites had been previously excavated and additional components later were discovered and documented. The first was the excavation of two human burials that were on the periphery of site 44PG302 and assigned that site number. Site 44PG302 was a one-and-one-half acre site that contained the remains of a protohistoric Native American settlement and the ca.1620-1635 core of the Jordan's Journey plantation. The majority of the site was excavated by the VCU-ARC under a contract from the VDHR (Mouer et al. 1992). The second project involved elements of a protohistoric Native American village consisting of at least 13 structures and related features.

Site 44PG302 was situated slightly south of 44PG303 in a formerly cultivated field at Jordan's Point. VDHR archaeologist David Hazzard monitored the clearing of the construction corridor for a road that crossed the boundary between sites 44PG302 and 44PG303 and identified numerous postmolds for Native American house patterns as well as historic graves and fenceline postholes. The majority of the features uncovered in the construction corridor were mapped and excavated by JRIA archaeologist Garrett Fesler in 1988 with assistance from VDHR archaeologists Hazzard and Keith Egloff from August to October of 1988 (Figures 75, 76, and 77).

The extensive earlier excavations at 44PG302 and 44PG300 by VCU-ARC archaeologists have been reported in detail elsewhere (Mouer et al. 1992; McLearen and Mouer 1993). The following discussion covers the results of the excavation of the two burials at 44PG302 and the Native American structures at 44PG303.

In January of 1990, Charles Hodges and Michelle Squayres were contracted by the VDHR to excavate burials 44PG302/10 and 44PG302/11. A report of the grave excavations was prepared by Hodges and included in a report on his excavation of human burials at site 44PG300. The skeletal remains were analyzed by Dr. Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian Institution (Appendix 4).

Project methods were designed to capture spatial, structure, and feature data. Surface collections were made on both sides of the road running through the site. The site was mechanically and then manually stripped. All features were mapped by triangulation from arbitrary grid points laid out in 10’ by 10’ squares. Eight field maps were drawn at the 1:-5’ scale, and later combined into a composite field master plan (Figure 75). Excavated features were numbered, as were the key unexcavated features that were visible from the surface. Prehistoric postmolds which contained charcoal were shaded on the master plan to distinguish them from postmolds with no charcoal. Features which could not be excavated were often noted by fill contents revealed on the surfaces.
Prehistoric structures were named with Arabic numerals which correspond with feature numbers. The excavation of house patterns concentrated on wall lines as no information on interior postmolds could be obtained. All wall postmolds of named structures were given arbitrary letter designations on a separate field map. Soil from excavated postmolds was screened for artifacts which were then bagged by unique provenance. An inventory of the depths and widths of excavated postmolds was recorded on a separate list. All known historic features were sectioned and profiled with the exception of the burials. Burials were drawn in plan. Miscellaneous soil anomalies and other small unpatterned potential features were drawn in plan and labeled with concise surface information descriptions.

The interior postmolds of interpretable structures were given new arbitrary designations under an independent system. In detailed drawings of individual structures, postmolds perceived to comprise the relevant wall lines or interior improvements were darkened, those perceived to belong to other features were represented with hollow lines.

Internal structural improvement features were designated with letters to indicate their functions (bench posts were assigned “BP” designations numbered sequentially when possible; ridge posts and upbraces were given “RP” designations; partition posts were designated “PP”).

Fairly elaborate architectural patterns were observed in Structure 16. The discussion of Structure 16 is intended to stimulate research on the remaining structures. Analyses of postmold diameters and depths and mineral and organic contents of postmolds could be conducted for the other structures at 44PG303 utilizing the prodigious data collected by Garrett Fesler and his staff.
FINDINGS: FEATURES

44PG302

Two human burials were found on the periphery of site 44PG302 the majority of which had been excavated by VCU-ARC under a contract from the VDHR (Mouer et al. 1992). Site 44PG302 was a one-and-one-half acre site that contained the remains of a protohistoric Native American settlement and the ca.1620-1635 core of the Jordan's Journey plantation. The following discussion addresses only the two burials believed to be associated with 44PG302.

The rectangular shapes of the two burials indicated they were historic. They were interred parallel to one another on an east-west orientation, 2.1' apart (Figures 89 and 90). Feature C, a 1' by 1.2' circular posthole 3.5' due west of Burial 44PG302/11, was the only possible indication of grave markers associated with the burials. Feature C had no clear association with any fenceline postholes.

Feature 10: Adult Female with Coffin (Figure 89)

Grave Shaft

The grave shaft was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 7.4' east-west and approximately 2.0' north-south. The fill consisted of redeposited, heavy orange clays mottled with dark to medium brown old topsoil. No significant midden material was found in the fill, suggesting the burial was well away from activity areas. Removal of the grave shaft fill was discontinued at a depth of approximately 2.0' when coffin nail patterns were recognized. At this point, only the interior of the coffin fill was removed to expose the full skeletal remains.

Coffin

The coffin measured 5.8' east-west by 1.35' north-south. The depth of the coffin lid was 1.0'. The lid of the coffin was probably flat and nails deposited on the cranium and near the left tibia suggested it was made of at least two panels of wood. Nails were frequently paired in the north-south direction, possibly indicating plank alignments in this direction. The vertical wall nails were slightly tilted 0.5' down the walls, suggesting the planks were butted here. Nails were periodically clinched to reinforce this joint along the medial sections of the coffin's vertical walls. The coffin may have been custom made for the individual as it had no free space.

Human Remains

Osteological analysis by Owsley (1990:9-10; see Appendix 4) indicated the skeleton was that
of an adult female about 25 to 34 years old. His report notes a groove in the incisors, implying the woman frequently placed a pin in her mouth and may have been a seamstress.

By Jordan's Point standards, the skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, and except for the usual obscurity of epiphyses and smaller delicate bones, the primary elements were revealed with relative ease. The sheltering of the coffin allowed movement of the corpse before the skeletal parts were sealed in fill. Coffin fill entered the interior from the north and south first and a darker silt deposit was noted on the southern side.

The cranium apparently was slightly elevated and inclined toward the south. As the cervical vertebrae decomposed, the cranium slipped southward and the mandible was projected out alignment with the maxilla. The left arm was extended parallel to the left thorax against the southern wall of the coffin. The hand bones were tucked under the left femur's greater trochanter neck. The humerus was parallel to the right rib cage, but the radius and ulna distal sections were inclined to the interior of the right innominate bone near the obturator foramen. The lower appendages were centrally placed in the coffin with the patellas together and the feet splayed in opposite directions. This arrangement was probably an indication of contemporary corpse and coffin accommodation, though burial resettling and coffin silting may have contributed to the orientation.

**Feature 11: Adult Female Burial (Figure 90)**

**Grave Shaft**

The rectangular grave shaft configuration averaged 7.0' long east-west and 1.4' to 1.6' north-south. The variability in width was due to tapering at the eastern end of the coffin. The shaft was 1.6' deep, corresponding to the coffin bottom. The grave shaft was found to be only half the depth of 44PG302/10 though it had the same steep walls which were probably excavated with a straight bladed spade.

**Coffin**

The coffin had a straight headboard 1.13' in length and displayed a relatively even taper to the 0.8' wide foot board. Determination of the coffin height was problematic since raised gable lid nails shifted when the coffin lid collapsed. Coffin nails above the cranium suggest a height of at least 0.6'.

**Human Remains**

Owsley identified the female skeleton as approximately 20-24 years old (Appendix 4). She suffered from acute hypoplastic defects on the left maxillary premolar. In general, the bone
was in average to poor condition, but most of the primary elements were clearly revealed. The fragility of the bone as compared to 44PG302/10 may be attributed to a higher percentage of organic fill in the primary deposit, since the shallow grave contained less sterile subsoil as burial fill.

The body was located slightly to the southern side of the coffin, suggesting the coffin was deposited from an elevated position on the north side of the shaft. This probably caused the body to slide to the south and may account for the southern aspect of the eye orbits and tilt of the cranium. The right and left humerus elements were parallel to the rib cage; but both elbows were flexed and the left radius and ulna were folded at the lower thorax. The lower appendages were relatively straight and parallel, the patellas slightly separated and the feet together, in keeping with the tapering coffin form.

44PG303 (Figures 76 and 77)

The site consisted of a protohistoric or Contact Native American component associated with Gaston Simple Stamped ceramics and contained nine complete structures, four incomplete structures, five known or possible garden features or improvements, and one possible pit feature filled with shell midden.

The excavation of house patterns concentrated on wall lines. No information on interior postmolds could be obtained. Soil from excavated postmolds was screened through 1/4" mesh for artifacts, and collected finds were bagged by unique provenance. An inventory of the depths and widths of each excavated postmold was recorded on a separate inventory list. Historic features were sectioned and profiled.

The north arrow shown on Native American structure illustrations is oriented toward grid north, 14° west of magnetic north. Descriptions of structures in the text, however, refer to magnetic north, though this distinction may be useful only as it pertains to Structure 16.

This section will concentrate on basic descriptions of individual features and structures. In the following descriptions, distances between postmolds refer to measurements between the edges of postmolds rather than center-to-center. Elaborate architectural patterning was observed in Structure 16, according a more lengthy discussion than for other features.

Structure 16 (Figures 78, 79, and 84)

Structure 16 which measured 30.5' long and 18' wide, was the largest and arguably the most important structure of the 44PG303 building complex. Its unusual pattern of doubled, and occasionally tripled, postmolds along its outer perimeter distinguished it from the other structures at 44PG303. It was oriented almost precisely east-west.
Architectural Features

Angled Walls: Doubled posts were typically spaced 0.7 to 0.8'. Though Native American structures tend to be thought of as arcuate in plan view, a number of squared structures, watch houses, and fish drying racks have been located at the Hand Site 44SN22, 44JC308 (Hodges and Hodges 1994) and at Jordan's Journey (McLearen and Mouer 1994:18). Examination of the wall line of Structure 16 suggests portions of this longhouse wall were comprised of straight lines creating angled walls. The angles in the wall were most evident at the eastern end of the structure.

Entrance: A 4' wide gap between three pairs of posts: W1 to C3; Y1 to A3; B3 to unnamed center postmold (between W1 and Y1).

East Wall Corners: These walls contracted toward the entrance from the wider north and south walls. The entrance gables began east of paired posts A1 and C1 (north wall), and opposite K3 and J3 (south wall), indicating the paired posts were contemporaneous and neither repairs nor augmentations after the fact. The angles end at the entrance posts which were complimentary to the center line of the building.

North Outer Wall Line: C1 to J1 to Y1 to S1 to Y1 = 7.5'.

North Inner Wall Line: A1 to G1 to R1 to T1 to W1 = 6.5'

South Outer Wall Line: H3 to F3A to F3 to D3 = 4.7' (J3 and A3 slightly off center)

South Inner Wall Line: K3 to I3 to G3A to G3 to E3 to A3 (intercepts outer wall) = 6.8' (compare north wall inner line)

While the overall pattern was less clear in this area, the following long wall postmolds were aligned. The main wall, east of center was possibly divided by paired posts H (outer north wall) and W.

Main North Outer Wall Line Center (East): H to F to D to B to C1 = 9.2'.

Main North Inner Wall Line Center (East): G to E to C to A to A1 (offset slightly northeast) = 8.5'.

268
Table 20. Structure 16 Postholes and Postmolds.

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Main South Inner Wall Line Center (East): W3 to U3 to R3 to P3 to M3 to K3 = 10.0' (this line converged with outer wall post YYY; V3 may brace this line).

Main South Outer Wall Line Center (East): S3 to Q3 to N3 to L3.

Center Main Wall (North): S to R to Q to N to L.

Center Main Inner Wall (North): Y to W to U.

Center Main Inner Wall (South): Unnamed postmold above GGG to F2 to postmold between KKK2 and JJJ to MMM to QQQ to WWW converging on outer wall post YYY.

Center Main Outer Wall (South): YYY to Y3 to V3; GGG to HHH to JJJ to LLL

West End Corner Walls: On the northwest side of the structure, an entrance feature interrupted post alignments: CC to Y to W to U. The southwest corner posts consisted of postmolds ZZ to CCC to unnamed postmold above EEE to postmold above GGG.

West End Wall: It is not likely this end wall served as an entrance unless the wall was straightened. Nevertheless postmolds V to I to SS (outer wall); UU to TT2 to QQ (inner wall) were aligned.

Posts along the wall lines were paired with posts on the opposite walls, perhaps corresponding to arbors spanning the building at right angles to the walls. The arbors which joined at the centerline may not correspond with the post tips found along the wall; a third unit may have been used to pull the tops together securely. In either case, every second post probably interwove with ridge posts.

The eastermost arbor gaps vary from 0.25' to 0.5' in width. As the corners of the building yield to the sidewalls, arbor gaps average 1.7' wide. At the center of the building was a particularly wide arbor, 2.8' in width, which may have provided (1) a smoke hole over a center hearth, (2) structural flexibility during storms, or (3) internal support to the bench post structure.
The doubled wall posts and roof may have been braced with parallel arbors for added strength. Crossposts or arbor pairs were aligned with the west end and center of the structure, except those staggered near the east entrance and northeast and southeast corners. Cursory inspection indicated outer postmolds contained slightly more charcoal than complimentary inner postmolds.

Entrance Features

The structure appeared to have had two entrances. The main entrance of the structure was clearly along the east wall where a gap 4' wide consisted of two pairs of opposing tripled posts (north: W1 to V1, south: A3 to B3 to C3). This offset entrance, one foot north of the center line of the ridge posts (all labelled “RP” posts), may have facilitated movement within the structure. The main entrance seemed to have had a vestibule-like series of posts. These posts might also be interpreted as a separate small oval structure about 4' in maximum width.

At the northwest corner, the wall line was interrupted by a 2.7' wall gap spanning posts AA and CC, probably indicating an auxiliary or seasonal entrance. The north-facing opening may have served as an entrance during the spring and summer months. Postmolds AA and BB formed the east side of the entrance and postmolds CC, DD, and EE form the west side.

Ridge Post Upbraces

The ridge post gave internal support to the structure. Indications of the ridge post were found along the center of the long dimension of the structure. At RP2, it was 8' in either direction to the north and south wall lines.

Bench or Mortuary Scaffold Posts

Structure 16 had five parallel lines of posts running east-west aligned with the side walls and main entrance. Four of these lines were closer to the south wall and all were spaced 0.4' to 0.6' apart north-south. Many formed right angles with wall posts along the southern wall. A section of the southern wall area was marked by tripled wall posts, the innermost of which may have been part of the bench system. This elaborate arrangement may have been changed as many as four times as expansions were made in both length and width.

Bench System 1: From west to east, this system was comprised of bench posts (BP) 1-3; BP1 was 5.7' from BP2, which was 5.1' from BP3. BP1 would have formed a right angle with south wall post GGG, and BP2 with southern wall post NNN.

Bench System 2: From west to east, this system was comprised of BP4-8. BP4 formed a right angle with southern wall post FPP 2.8' away, the line corresponding with the maximum
western expansion of a hypothetical bench system. At a 90° angle to the southern wall line, BP4 lead to BP5 (offset slightly north), BP6, and finally to BP7 (90° to W3 south wall 4.4' away), the bench system length totalling 14.2'. This system was the longest east-west structural feature. The bench system may have continued to BP8, adding 4.3' to the length, although postmolds BP4 and BP7 align at 90° angles with southern wall posts.

Bench System 3: From west to east, this post system consisted of BP9-13 and was close to BP System 4. Bench Post 9 appeared to brace BP10 which formed a 90° angle with inner southern post RRR, 4.8' away. The bench system appeared to begin at BP9/10, continue to BP12 (at 90° angle to southern wall post X3), and end at BP13 (at 90° angle to southern wall post W3), creating a bench 6.4' long from BP10 to BP13. All three main posts of this bench system directly corresponded to the southern wall at right angles.

Bench System 4: From west to east, this system was comprised of BP14-16 and may have terminated at a cluster of tightly spaced, unlabelled postmolds to the east. As with the previous system, BP14 probably braced BP15 which formed a 90° angle with the southern wall at postmold RRR.

One or more systems may have combined to form a larger unit. The bench post systems may have linked to the ridge poles or partitions to define smaller spaces within the structure. The systems could be interpreted as sleeping platforms, mortuary platforms, or food storage structures.

Partitions

Postmolds which represent the most likely locations of partition posts are herein referred to as "P". Within the center of the structure were two pairs of closely set postholes. At the west end of the structure, paired posts P1A and P1B appeared to link with posts P1C and P1D 3.8' away, which in turn joined the ridge post line (RP1). It is thought the four partition posts represent a removable partition of dressed stacked poles laid horizontally and stacked. The partition seems to have functioned to direct movement from the entry to the south bench systems. Paired partition posts P2A and P2B, and P2C and P2D, 2.8' away, seem to have similarly functioned as a partition to direct motion from the main entrance toward the bench on the east side. Either of these features may be interpreted as internal door-like features. Postmolds RP3 and P2A-B align and span another series of paired posts near the front of the north bench system. Posts P2C-D may be part of Structure 39.

Structure 17 (Figure 80)

Structure 17 was 38' feet east of the entrance to Structure 16. It was 17.5' long north-south, 13.7' wide, and oval in plan. The approximate center line of the longest portions of the structure was 14° west of magnetic north. The building was a lower status house pattern
located outside the larger building concentration associated with Structure 16. It was the smallest discernable dwelling at 44PG303. Most of the postmolds in this structure were excavated. Posthole depth averaged between 0.60' to 0.20' while width diameters ranged between 0.15' and 0.20'.

There was considerable variation in wall post gaps, perhaps indicating closely set posts were reinforcements or repairs. Three posts transversing the center of the structure, may have supported roof braces. A tight cluster of postmolds north of posts RR and QQ may have provided a second roof reinforcement, which, though not paired with other posts, was close to the center of the structure. The entrance was indicated by a wall gap 2.7' wide spanning posts Y and WW. A short row of closely set posts interior to the northern entrance post Y ran 2.0' from Y to V to W to X. Posts UU and VV, on the outside of the structure, formed a curved entrance. Posts WW to SS may have spanned a second entrance at one phase of activity, or allowed inhabitants a wider warm season entrance that could be closed with flaps
during cold weather or seasonal house abandonment.

Structure 18 (Figure 81)

Structure 18 lay immediately northwest of Structure 16 and abutted its southwest wall. Structures 34 and 35 have wall patterns which overlap part of Structure 18. The approximate center line of the building, suggested by postmolds H-M, was 6° east of magnetic north. Repairs to the north wall may have extended the length of Structure 18. Its maximum length measured 23.3' (posts H-M) and its maximum width measured 15.4', making it the fifth largest dwelling structure at 44PG303.

Structure 18 was not as elaborately designed as Structure 16, though it evidenced similarities. The southern end walls converged on post M. To the west, posts (reading south) I, H, J, and K form a straight or nearly straight line. On the west side, posts R, Q, P, and N similarly aligned. The north wall spanned posts FF, GG, II, leading to H (not HH).

The structure had two ridge pole uprights, designated RP1 and RP2, centered in the structure 13' apart. These posts apparently tied into the ridge pole spanning posts H and M. A second ridge post spanned HH (north end) and M (south end). The structure also apparently had a bench system paralleling ridge posts RP1-2.

Structure 18 had one obvious entrance, unlike other large house patterns at 44PG303. The entrance was defined by a 5' wide gap in the northwest corner of the building spanning postmolds DD (north) and BB (south).

Postmolds GG, HH, II, and JJ were excavated and averaged 0.50' to 0.60' in depth and 0.28' to 0.35' in width. West wall postmold Y provided the only datable artifacts, four sherds Gaston Simple Stamped ceramics. The ceramics recovered were relatively thin, uncurved body sherds probably from a small tray or atypical vessel form.

Structure 33 (Figure 82)

The structure was 23.5' long and 13.3' wide, making it the fourth largest at 44PG303. The center line of the structure was 44° west of magnetic north. The structure was characterized by asymmetrical sidewalls, a possible bench system, ridge pole upbraces, and partitions.

Postmolds U and T may have defined the center of the structure arbor. Partition posts PP8 and PP6 may have bolstered a ridge pole upbrace. RP4 and the parallel doubled posts R and S (east of maximum south projection to sidewalls) may indicate a second or augmented system. A line of closely set posts (B1-5) abutted the northeast end wall and may have served as north wall buffers or defined a small storage vestibule.
Structure 34 (Figures 83 and 84)

Structure 34 lay 2.5 feet north of the northeast main wall of Structure 16. The structure was the second largest at the 44PG303 building complex, measuring 26.5' long by 16.6' wide. It was characterized by a well-defined ridge post upbraces, a large bench system feature aligned with wall posts and well matched pairs of arbor posts. The center of the building was oriented 54° west of magnetic north. The structure's walls overlapped Structure 18 to the south and Structure 34 to the east, although no postmolds intruded those from other structures.

Similar to Structure 16 and to a lessor extent Structure 18, there was a well-defined line of posts down the center of the structure (RP1-4, RP4) measuring 10' in length. The line was offset to the north. RP1 appeared to have linked to north wall post Y and RP4 linked to the south wall post Y.

There were three possible entrance features indicated by gaps in the wall line. The best defined entrance was between wall posts DD (northwest corner) and EE which had a 3.4' wide gap. Partition posts PP1 and PP2 created a curved entrance 5.8' long into the main space which provided a wind break against northwest winds blowing down the James River. Since the arbor posts below were paired (EE to R), the partition was likely lashed to the roof north of the arbor, strengthening both systems. Partition posts PP3 and PP4, 2' south of PP2, appeared to support arbor posts spanning GG on the west wall and P on the east wall. Again, these appeared to be lashed to the north side of the partition. The ground level may have been screened seasonally to retain heat or block winds. Additionally, PP3-4 may have directed movement at the north of the structure and provided privacy.

A bench system was located along the west wall. West wall posts HH, KK, and RR were oriented at 90° angles with BP1, BP2, and BP3 respectively. The bench measured 4.5' feet wide and 10.8' to 11.2' long. The bench was likely linked to arbor posts at the north end. Benches attached to arbor posts were depicted on John Smith's map, although Smith's benches were oriented at right angles to the long walls and crossed the rear of the structure (Rountree 1993:9).

Postmold depths within the structure ranged from 0.65' to 0.20' and diameters ranged from 0.20' to 0.30'. Several postmolds contained diagnostic artifacts. Four sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped were collected from postmolds F (n=2), G (n=1), and GG (n=1). Other diagnostic finds included one fabric-impressed sherd with crushed quartz temper (Cashie Fabric influence) from postmold C, one sherd of Roanoke Simple Stamped from postmold P, and one possible Roanoke Plain from postmold MM. Burned clay was found in postmold BB.
Structure 35 (Figure 85)

Structure 35 was located in the northeast area of a dense concentration of buildings which appeared to center at Structure 16. The structure's southwest wall was 14' northeast of Structure's 14 main entrance. The main discernable structure was 22.3' long and 16' wide, making it the seventh largest structure in the 44PG303 site complex. The probable center line of the structure was oriented about 31° to 47° west of magnetic north. The wall lines of Structure 18 and 34 overlap Structure 35.

The structure was characterized by a well-defined bench system which linked to a ridge post upright. The bench system began with west wall post R and continued at 90° angle from the west wall to BP1. It again angled towards BP2, 5.9' away, and again to west wall post V. The southern line of the bench system was apparently 9.5' long and tied to P1 (posts R to BP1 to PP1). Postmold P1 may have served as both a partition post and ridge post upbrace. It apparently linked at 90° angles to doubled posts J and I and the south wall centerline.

There were four locations identified as possible entrances. A gap 3.7' wide may have created a northeast entrance spanning postmolds HH and II; a gap 3.7 feet wide spanned posts R and Q to the southwest, perhaps accommodating the bench. Warm season openings 4.2' or 5.0' wide along the southeast wall may have spanned posts J and H or H and G respectively. Posts I and J were shallow (0.15' and 0.18' respectively) compared to H (0.70') at the center of the system. This variance in depth may reflect compensation for the wide wall gap.

As usual, the structure produced a small artifact assemblage. Two sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped ware were recovered from postmolds G and T. Untyped wares dominate the assemblage with 3 crushed quartz-tempered sherds. Most of the ceramics were found near the southwest entrance and bench system though the overlap of structures 18 and 34 likely diminished the artifactual representation at Structure 35. Shell, thought to be a clam species known as elliptia was found in postmolds G and P, but not collected. A white sandy halo, perhaps resulting from silt washed into a posthole from which the post had been removed, or an ash layer, was found at posthole BB.

Structure 36 (Figure 86)

Structure 36 was located in the northwest section of a dense building concentration centered near Structure 16. The structure’s southeast end wall was 30' northwest of the center line of the main entrance of Structure 16. The structure was 23.3' long, 16.4' wide, and oriented with about 59° west of magnetic north.

The structure was characterized by plausible bench post system, a poorly defined or absent ridge post upbrace system, and a well defined partition system. The probable bench system began with west wall post I and formed a 90° angle with BP1, 6.7' away. From there it turned southeast 90° to BP2 and BP3 forming a bench 11.8' long. A partition apparently
emerged from BP2 and ended northeast at the bench system. A second line, 0.6' to 0.8' long, defined a parallel system incorporating BP3, P7 and P6. The longer partition system nearly spanned the building, suggesting that with the addition of Post CC (inset from wall line), the east wall might have been repaired or strengthened here. Some of the posts within the longest partition probably were not mounted with interior walling or mats as this would have bisected the structure. Instead, it appeared several of the posts served as crossbracing.

Probable arbor pairs include postmolds A - H, NN to I, LL to J, JJ to L, HH to N, QQ to R, PP to R, DD to T, BB to U, and Z to U. The main arbors indicate bolstering when arbor gaps are shorter. For instance, II to M and GG to P clearly indicate wall strengthening. All four possible entrances were located within wider arbor pairs. Isolated posts included: A to NN (northeast corner) opposite H to I (northwest corner), PP to DD (southeast corner) opposite S (not paired) to T (southwest corner). The two deepest postmolds, A and Y, 0.55' and 0.50' deep respectively, were associated with the end walls. Posts C, D, and E (north end wall) were among the widest, as was post AA (southeast corner). End wall posts were probably wattled to give added strength.

Within Structure 36, postmold depths ranged from 0.55' to 0.15' and widths ranged from 0.35' to 0.21'. The assemblage from Structure 36 included two identifiable diagnostic sherds. Gaston Simple Stamped ware was found during surface cleaning within the building while a second sherd emerged from structural post Y. At least three fine sand-tempered sherds were located in additional posts (M, P, MM), including a rim sherd (MM) that was pinched and smoothed. Two white quartz flakes were collected in posts HH and Q. Charcoal was found in a large number of posts compared to many structures. Heavy charcoal was found in A (northeast corner) and K (west wall); medium to small quantities were found in C, J, Q, R, S, W, X, Y, DD, JJ, LL, and MM.

Structure 37 (Figure 87)

Structure 37 was the smaller of two structures located west of Structure 16. Structure 37 was 21.3' long and 14.5' wide, making it the eighth largest at 44PG303. The approximate center line of the structure was oriented 71° west of magnetic north.

Structure 37 was characterized by well-defined sidewalls and poorly defined interior improvements. One entrance was identified. There was neither a discernable bench system nor ridge posts. The depths of the postmolds in this structure were comparable to other structures which had evidence of interior improvements. The apparent center line of the structure lay between postmolds Q and R (north wall) and II and HH (south wall). The structure had a converging line of postmolds on its south end wall that seemed to converge on Postmold II.

Two lines of postmolds traversed the northwest portion of the structure, the northernmost of which extended from the structure. These lines were designated Feature 55 (northern) and
55A (southern) as they did not appear to be part of Structure 37.

The postmolds at Structure 37 ranged from 0.58' to 0.014' deep. Postmold diameters ranged from 0.35' (Post V) to 0.17' (post M). The structure produced few artifacts. One sherd of Gaston was found in clear association with this structure (in post II). A second Gaston sherd was found while surface cleaning within its walls. Two sherds of untyped sand-tempered ware were found with lightly pebbled surfaces that had been incised with a toothed, flat-edged stick, creating parallel bands. One white quartz shatter flake was found in postmold J. Charcoal was found in postmolds B, D, J, N, P, Q, U, CC, and GG.

Structure 38 (Figure 88)

Structure 38 was closely associated with Structure 37 at the northeast part of the site. The structure was 26.2' long by 16' wide, making it the third largest at 44PG303. The structure was oriented approximately 63° west of magnetic north. Approximately 6.5' of the southwest wall of the feature had been destroyed as a ditch feature.

Bench posts were defined by BP1-4. Of these, only BP3 and BP4 were linked at 90° angles to postmolds D and A respectively along the south wall. In its original form, the feature was probably 15.3' long and 4.5' wide.

There was no clear evidence of a ridge pole upbrace system. At the east terminus of the structure, two paired postmolds, C2 and NN, were located opposite west wall paired postmolds K and L. Postmold K was 0.78' deep and 0.40' wide and postmold MM was 0.56' deep and 0.38' wide. These diameters were larger and more deeply set than the others. Other closely set posts observed along the north wall (postmolds EE, FF, and GG) may represent repairs or reinforcements of existent posts.

The postmolds ranged from 0.78' to 0.18' deep and from 0.40' to 0.18 wide. Sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped ceramics were found (one each in postmolds M, P, and NN). Two other untyped sand-tempered sherds with possible suggestions of worn fabric surfaces, perhaps related to Cashie Fabric, were recovered. One sherd of Roanoke Plain was found in post MM. Charcoal was found in postmolds W and Z. No artifacts or organic remains were found in the southern half of an east-west oriented structure.

Structure 39 (see Figures 76 and 77)

A trace of an incomplete long house crossed Structure 33. The north wall of this structure was 10' south of the entrance to Structure 16. The structure was oriented northeast-southwest. Only 14.8' of the width 22' of the length survived. Despite the fact that the southwest and northwest corners of this structure had been plowed away, it was possible to recognize the remains of a bench system 4' wide and 5' long. A possible entrance lay in the northwest
corner above the surviving bench posts. None of these posts were excavated.

**Structure 40 (see Figures 76 and 77)**

A trace of an incomplete earlier structure or post laid feature extended from Structure 39 and may have intruded the southeast corner and main entrance of Structure 16. It was characterized by alternating paired posts and single posts. Two other arcuate traces of structures lay within it. It may have been part of an early Late Woodland or late Middle Woodland house pattern. If so, it may have been associated with the shell features located to the east. Ritchie (1973:153, 215-216) illustrated early circular house patterns at the Westheimer and Sackett sites. The latter provides a particularly good parallel to Structure 40. Alternatively, this may have been a garden feature. The postmolds were not excavated.

**Feature 44 (see Figures 76, 77, and 92)**

Feature 44, an incomplete Native American Structure, lay immediately west of Structure 17. It consisted of an incomplete house pattern oriented grid northwest-southeast. The main remains consisted of about 14' of the north wall, a 12' wide arcuate end wall, and 11' of the central south and contiguous southeast long wall. Shell pit features 26, 29, and 30 were found within it.

**Feature 55 (see Figures 76 and 77)**

Two linear traces occupied the northern interiors of Structures 37 and 38. The northernmost of these lines was designated Feature 55 and the southernmost 55A. These may represent a second phase of wall building within Structure 37 to become Structure 38, or an entirely new structure now largely obscured by plow shearing.

**Features 57 and 58 (see Figures 76 and 77)**

Two parallel arcuate patterns lay 20' east of Structure 17 and 16.5' north of Burial 44PG302/10. Feature 57 lay north of Feature 58. The curve of these apparently independent systems were reminiscent of dwelling wall patterns. However, only 7' of Feature 57 and 8' of Feature 58 survived plow shearing, precluding further interpretation.

**Feature 59 (see Figures 76 and 77)**

An oval formation of postmolds 3.6' wide (north-south) and 6.5' long (east-west) had unclear functions. This feature was intruded by Structure 40, a broad arc of widely spaced postmolds.
which traversed it from east to west. When a postmold centered at the west terminus of the structure is ignored, a small arcade of posts leading directly to the entrance of Structure 16 may be indicated. If Structure 16 functioned as a temple, Feature 59 may have served to direct entry during ceremonies or to alter lighting within the interior. There is no known historic precedent for such an entrance feature and this interpretation is tentative. The feature may also be interpreted an oval enclosed at the west end, forming a small framed sweat house or small storage unit or crib.

Possible Native American Garden Features

Feature 42 (see Figures 76 and 77)

Beneath postmold GGC, along the southern wall of Structure 16, was a trace of what appeared to be an aboriginal wattle line. Though the feature was 6' long, the postmold pattern was highly distinctive. The posts were set parallel to one another with a 0.8' to 0.9' gap between them. The pattern of 7 posts established a staggered pattern typical of a post-and-wattle line. The shallow depth of the posts suggested they were Native American rather than English features.

Feature 54 (see Figures 76 and 77)

This linear feature penetrated the northeast wall of Structure 33 immediately north of Structures 33's partition line. Its seven posts were irregularly spaced over 9.6' length.

Feature 56 (see Figures 76 and 77)

A line of posts seemed to emerge from the west wall of Structure 16, and extended through Structures 37 and 38. The line was destroyed by plowing in Structure 36 and extended northward between structures 38 and 36 before turning west. Seventeen variably spaced postmolds comprised this 34' feature.

Possible Effigy Posts Associated with Structure 16 (see Figure 91)

Postholes or shallow pit features containing Native American midden containing shell were located 14’ east of the entrance to Structure 16. The dates of these features are uncertain as all had only shell artifacts within them. Features 19, 21, 41, and 31 formed a shallowly curved line, possibly part of a dance circle or a short series of effigy posts. The 14' long center line of Structure 16 spanned the centers of Features 21 and 42, and formed an equilateral triangle with the 14' line of pit features. Postmolds 19 and 31, slightly east of postmolds 21 and 42 may indicate the entrance to Structure 16. The depths of these features
were similar to the depths of postholes in Historic Structure 21. Many had irregular boundaries or lower elevations suggesting digging stick excavations.

Three of four features (19, 21, and 41) contained shell. Thus, some of the features may have been the lower portions of small pit features or storage pits that had filled with sheet midden, including clam shells (probably *elliptia*, a fresh water clam species) which were not recovered. These features may be associated with an earlier occupation at the site.

**Shell Pit Features** (see Figures 76 and 77)

A number of features that did not clearly date to the 17th century contained powdery shell, probably of the fresh water clam *elliptia*, as oyster shells survive better in soil acids. These features were tentatively interpreted as Early to early Late Woodland Virginia Interior Coastal Plain pit features. Pit features have not been observed on protohistoric sites, so there is some question as to whether these can be associated with the protohistoric village center which predominates at 44PG303. These pits may be related to an earlier Cashie occupation associated with the worn sand-tempered ware.

**Feature 43** (see Figures 76 and 77)

Feature 43 was an organic stain containing surface shell and may have been a pit feature filled with aboriginal sheet midden. This feature was found 1.5' south of Structure 38, below wall post C, and south of a trench disturbance. It formed an elongated circle 1.5' long north-south and 1.3' wide east-west.
FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS

44PG302

The shafts and coffins of these burials contained only a large unidentified iron object, hand wrought coffin nails, and a pipe stem of 7/64" bore diameter which may date to 1620-1710.

44PG303

Structure 16

Identifiable sherds found in postholes indicated Roanoke Wares were the dominant ceramics (n=7 sherds), followed by Gaston (n=4), and Townsend (n=1). Ceramics were absent from the bench zone. The highest concentrations of artifacts were found in postmolds on the northeast side of the northwest entrance feature. Post AA produced 5 small sherds of Roanoke Simple Stamped Ware, and six untyped shell-tempered sherds. In general, ceramics and small flakes were found along the non-bench wall areas. Other untyped sherds include sand-tempered, sand and crushed quartz, and shell-tempered sherds, all worn or too small to identify. Small vessels may be indicated by the thin sherds. Also, a sherd of Rappahannock Fabric Incised pottery was present. The artifacts indicate the structure dated to the protohistoric or Contact period prior to the First Anglo-Powhatan War (1609-1614).

Structure 17

The excavation produced few artifacts. Post P contained an untyped crushed quartz-tempered sherd with a smoothed and obscured surface which suggested an affinity with the Gaston type. Shell (apparently not collected, though believed to be ellipta) was noted in postholes I and J. Post A yielded fire-cracked rock. These comprise the only artifacts recovered from the northern half of the structure. The posts in the northern half of the structure varied in depth about equally with the southern posts. This evidence suggests cooking activity occurred in the northern half of the structure. A 3' circular feature with indistinct boundaries was found north of center in the structure; this may have been a rotted tap root or hearth stain, as it contained charcoal.

Structure 18

Four sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped ceramics were recovered from postmold Y. The ceramics recovered were relatively thin, and their unusually flat profiles suggest they came from one small tray or other uncurved vessel form.
Structure 33

Structure 33 produced a modest artifact assemblage. The only artifact that could be firmly typed was a Roanoke Simple Stamped sherd from postmold Z. Four other untyped sherds had crushed quartz (post C), fine sand (post NN), sand and shell (post X), and shell temper (post Z). Three posts within the northern end wall contained charcoal, not likely originating from hearths since the nearby bench and partition would have been vulnerable to fire damage.

Structure 34

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Structure 34 included four sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped from postmolds F (n=2), G (n=1), and GG (n=1). One fabric-impressed sherd with crushed quartz temper (Cashie Fabric influence) was recovered from postmold C, one sherd of Roanoke Simple Stamped from postmold P, and one possible Roanoke Plain from postmold MM. Burned clay was found in postmold BB.

Structure 35

The small artifact assemblage at Structure 35 was comprised of two sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped ware recovered from postmolds G and T. Untyped wares dominate the assemblage with 3 crushed quartz-tempered sherds. Most ceramics were found near the southwest entrance and bench system; the overlap of structures 18 and 34 likely diminished the artifactual representation elsewhere at Structure 35. Shell, thought to be a clam species known as elliptia, was found in postmolds G and P, but not collected.

Structure 36

The assemblage from Structure 36 included two identifiable diagnostic sherds: one sherd of Gaston Simple Stamped ware was found during surface cleaning within the building and another was recovered from structural post Y. At least three fine sand-tempered sherds were found in posts M, P, and MM, including a rim sherd (MM) that was pinched and smoothed. Two white quartz flakes were collected in posts HH and Q. Charcoal was found more frequently in this structure than others at 44PG303. Heavy charcoal was found in postmolds A (northeast corner) and K (west wall); medium to small quantities were found in postmolds C, J, Q, R, S, W, X, Y, DD, JJ, LL, and MM.

Structure 37

Few artifacts were recovered from Structure 37. One sherd of Gaston Simple Stamped was clearly associated with this structure (from Postmold II). A second Gaston sherd was
recovered while surface cleaning within its walls. Two sherds of untyped sand-tempered ware had lightly pebbled surfaces and had been incised with a notched flat stick which created parallel bands. One white quartz shatter flake was found in Postmold J. Charcoal was found in postmolds B, D, J, N, P, Q, U, CC, and GG.
INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

44PG302

Burials 10 and 11

In both burials, the skeletons were aligned to west. In burial 44PG302/10, the head position was reversed from the traditional Christian burial practice of placing the head to the west to face the rising sun. Burial 44PG302/10 had a rectangular coffin. Burial 44PG302/11 was a traditionally oriented Christian burial with a tapered coffin. This orientation was probably accidental, and may indicate the rectangular coffin had no exterior markings to indicate to the burial party the orientation of the body within. The orientation of Burial 44PG302/11 in the traditional Christian position, with the head to the west, was likely facilitated by the tapering of the coffin.

As isolated finds, the two burials are difficult to date. This fact was complicated by the paucity of diagnostic artifacts located in the grave shafts and coffins. The meager finds, consisting of a large unidentified iron object, hand wrought coffin nails, and a pipe stem of 7/64" bore diameter, suggested there was no nearby domestic occupation which produced sheet refuse. McLearen and Mouer interpreted the burials to be associated with the Jordan's Journey occupation at 44PG302 (1993:47, 64). This appears to be the most plausible interpretation of the burials, and the proximity of the burials to the main Jordan's Journey occupation, about 50' from the 1990-91 44PG302 excavation limits, may indicate a high social status of the interred. It seems likely these two burials represented a discrete burial episode that was disassociated with the somewhat chaotic main cemetery at 44PG302, where the majority of graves are thought to be directly associated with 1622 conflict. The burials at the main cemetery, which hug the palisade at 44PG302, were interpreted to indicate this period of stress on the settlers who were not inclined to place burials far from the core settlement due to Native American sniping. Thus, the latter's placement just outside the palisade near entrance features does not seem to be a coincidence. Burials 44PG302/10 and 44PG302/11 probably were segregated from the other burials at 44PG302 due to more peaceful temporal context or because of higher status associations. While coffined burials were found at the main Jordan's Journey cemetery, these were the only burials that were spatially isolated and coffined as a paired unit.

It is presumed 44PG302/10, nearly twice the depth of 44PG302/11, was of a higher status of the two women. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the individual in Burial 44PG302/10 was older than the woman in 44PG302/11. Mouer and McLearen suggested through process of elimination, that Burial 10 may be Cicely Jordan. It was her manorial household that seemed to have been the core of 44PG302 (Hodges 1993:191). Through a string of wealthy husbands, she managed to accumulate quite a bit of wealth and it should not be surprising to find her presence as an identifiable grave at the 44PG302 homelot.
Prehistoric Features

Most of the prehistoric house patterns were clear and virtually complete. A fair amount of material was recovered from postmolds associated with them. Several of the structures were distinctive for their relatively large size, squared oval form, or well-preserved interior features. Many interior features had not been seen before with such clarity and varied from structures found further east on the Coastal Plain at sites associated with shell-tempered wares. The clustering of a large variety of structures around Structure 16, which had straight, contracting east end walls, seems to indicate this cluster was particularly significant, perhaps functioning as a village center to the several hamlets dispersed across the greater Jordan's Point peninsula.

The artifact assemblage at 44PG303 contained 148 artifacts. Ceramic finds represented 69.59% (n=103 sherds) of the total assemblage. The vast majority of the ceramic collection were recovered from aboriginal postmolds, typically 0.2' to 0.3' in diameter. Accordingly, the sherds were fairly small. The small sherd size resulted in the inability to identify 58% of the ceramic sub-assemblage by series or ware types.

Clearly identifiable ceramics account for 41.74% of the ceramic assemblage. Gaston Simple Stamped (Coe 1964:105-106) and Roanoke Ware (Blaker 1952:257) dominated the identifiable ceramics at the site, Gaston Simple Stamped accounting for 25.24% of the ceramic assemblage, while Roanoke Wares accounted for 12.61% of the total. Both wares were associated with the protohistoric and Contact periods in Virginia ca.1500 to 1620. Coe (1964:119) obtained a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1741 in North Carolina, while at the Great Neck site, 44VB7, in Virginia Beach a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1515 for Roanoke Ware was obtained (Egloff and Potter 1982:109).

Most of the minority wares relate tentatively to the Cashie series. These are finds from individual vessels in all probability. They include Cashie Simple Stamped (0.97%), Gaston/Cashie scraped or brushed (0.97%), and Cashie Fabric (0.97%). The latter find was atypically tempered with crushed quartz thus showing the technical relationship between the hypothetical parent ware Cashie (sand-tempered) and Gaston (crushed quartz-tempered). The latter was probably a late manifestation of the same ware (see Egloff and Potter 1982:109). The Cashie series, which varies from Gaston by its sand temper or fabric impressions, dates to the Late Woodland in North Carolina (Egloff and Potter 1982:109; Phelps 1983:43-44). Untyped sand-tempered wares comprised 11.65% of the collection. The remaining identifiable sherds were identified as Townsend Series, Rappahannock (Fabric) Incised Ware (Blaker 1963:14-22; Griffith 1980:30-33) which was represented by one sherd or 0.97% of the total.

The low representation of Townsend (n=1) and Cashie wares may demonstrate that the structures at 44PG303 were not contemporaneous, as was also suggested by numerous
overlapping structure remains. Moreover, although a tiny portion of the collection, one could argue the Cashie presence either represents trade contacts with the North Carolina or variation within the Gaston series itself. But neither of these explanations can be made without qualification. As in the case of 44PG151, one might argue the varying wares represent evidence of the movement of women in the form of marriages to groups with different pottery making traditions within the James River Valley (see Rountree 1993:221-223).

The lithic sub-assemblage is meagerly represented by 45 finds or 30.40% of the total site assemblage. Though most finds were recovered from postmolds, the interpretation of the collection is complicated by overlapping structures and surface finds. Only one diagnostic projectile point, a Roanoke/Clarkesville like projectile point, was located at 44PG303. The

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series/Ware</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Simple Stamp</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashie Simple Stamp (rim)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston/Cashie Scraped or Brushed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashie Fabric (?), crushed quartz temper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke Simple Stamp</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke Plain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend: Rappahannock Fabric Incised</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untyped:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand-tempered</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand/shell-tempered</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand/shell-tempered, scraped or lab-scrubbed surface</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand/crushed quartz-tempered</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand/crushed quartz-tempered</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crushed quartz-tempered</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shell-tempered</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unidentifiable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22. Ceramics at 44PG303-1
white quartz point formed an elongated isosceles triangle. It had a slightly concave base, and was 2.3 cm. long and 1.5 cm. wide (though a small corner break is present). This point measured low in the range of Roanoke lengths and high in the range of Clarkesville widths (Coe 1964:110-112). Phelps (1983:44) noted small versions of Roanoke Large Triangular and Clarkesville Small Triangular associated with Cashie occupations. Preforms, bifaces, or shaped pieces comprised 17.76% of the lithic collection. These items may have been stored within houses for future use. Twenty percent (20.00%) of the lithic collection was represented by quartzite decortification flakes and 35.00% was represented by quartzite flakes.
Quartz decortification flakes (4.44% of the lithic assemblage) and flakes (8.88% of the lithic assemblage) was probably collected from small pebbles. One utilized quartzite flake was the only tool found. Many tools employed at the village were made either of wood or bone and succumbed to soil acids and were too large to find their way into postmolds anyway. The low count of fire-cracked rock (n=2) may suggest hearth fires were set in shallow earthen pits. Perhaps rocks were used to support the conical vessels employed.

Architectural remains comprise the core of 44PG303. Nine complete structures were found. Preliminary investigation suggested portions of seven other incomplete structures were present. Three probable garden features were evident, including one clear post-and-wattle fence line. All of these structural features were found in an area 120' long east-west and 74' wide north-south. The density of building activity is unmatched at other Jordan's Point sites, although overlapping structures indicate most structures were not contemporaneous.

Structures were rebuilt three times in the area around structures 18, 34, and 35, northeast of Structure 16, in the vicinity of structures 37, 38, and the along the strand of postmolds labelled 55A-C. Of the two groups, structures 37 and 18 were not contemporaneous with Structure 16. Structure 33 and incomplete Structure 39 were clearly non-contemporaneous.

This cluster of elaborate houses may indicate a terminal Late Woodland/Contact period village centered around elaborate Structures 16 and 34, perhaps associated with the Weyanoke cultural group. The Smith map published in 1612 depicted a village at Jordan's Point (McLearen, personal communication, 1995). Thus, the site may have been existent in 1607-8.

The layout of the settlement at 44PG303 makes this arrangement of structures around Structure 16 similar to a concentration of large structures at 44JC308, the Paspahegh site, which also predated the First Anglo-Powhatan War (Hodges and Hodges 1994:55-57). It was also similar to John White's Secotan and to a lesser degree, John White's palisaded village of Pomeiooc and 44PG65 (Hulton 1984:62, 68; Hodges 1993). At 44JC308, the village center was dominated by three large structures with complex internal features. Site 44JC308 was also thought to have been a village center operating in concert with hamlets dispersed to the south, north, and northeast. At Jordan's Point, 44PG303 was situated north of hamlets at 44PG302, south of hamlets at 44PG303, southwest of hamlets at 44PG307 and 44PG151, and west of 44PG300. In every case, the predominant ceramic type was Gaston Simple Stamped Ware (see Mouer et al. 1992:18-20; 95; McLearen and Mouer 1993:11-27; McLearen and Mouer 1994:15-22, 62-65; and this volume).

It would be a mistake to assume all Gaston sites at Jordan's Point were contemporaneous given an approximate 8-year fallow field cycle (Rountree 1989:46). Only two structures at 44PG303, structures 17 and 36, were not cut by other structures. The hamlet concentrations may suggest the landform was capable of supporting both fallow and active field systems. This approach would have saved energy, as leaving the peninsula would require a great deal of labor to clear new fields (Rountree 1989:58). Thus, while the hamlets may have shifted for practical purposes to protect crops and gain easy access to active planting fields, the village center at Jordan's Point at 44PG303 may have not shifted, thus explaining its density.
Table 24. Comparison of average structure dimensions among the various Jordan's Point hamlets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>AVG. LENGTH</th>
<th>AVG. WIDTH</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>19.64'</td>
<td>14.7'</td>
<td>Hodges, this volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>21.0'</td>
<td>15.6'</td>
<td>Mouser and McLear, 1992, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303 (greater)</td>
<td>20.25'</td>
<td>14.8'</td>
<td>Mouser and McLear, 1992, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303* (core)</td>
<td>23.97'</td>
<td>15.5'</td>
<td>Hodges, this volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>19.9'</td>
<td>15.8'</td>
<td>McLear and Mouser, 1994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Only complete structures were averaged for this list

of structures through time. Fallow fields could more easily be cleared of fast growing brush and first growth forest saplings.

The core of 44PG303 averaged structures about 3' longer than those at 44PG302. Some structures at the other sites approached the size of the longer core structures at 44PG303. However, none matched Structure 16's 31' length. The longest structure at 44JC308, Structure 30, was 0.3' feet shorter than Structure 16, perhaps due to the latter's paired posts. Mary Ellen Hodges suggests Structure 30 at 44JC308 was probably a Kings House (Hodges and Hodges 1994:56). Both large structures at 44PG303 and 44JC308 were smaller than Structure C at Area B of 44VB7, the Great Neck Site, which was at least 40' long and yet not fully revealed (Hodges 1993:86; 368). Structure A at the same site was 30.7', the same length as Structure 30 at 44JC308. The above chart indicates longer buildings tended to have widths similar to smaller structures. This was probably due to the use of arbor pairs to span the widths of the buildings (see Hodges and Hodges 1994:55). Added length appears to have involved linking ridge pole upbrace systems to cross ties from the end walls. The following chart details the basic characteristics of the structural suite at 44PG303.

The large size, large and complex bench system, and three sided entrance indicated Structure 16 was a high status building, possibly a temple or king's house. Rountree (1989:61) noted temples were longer than regular houses; Structure 16 was longer than others at 44PG303 by 4.5'.

A wall pattern with contracting straight corner walls was depicted in a less known version of John White's palisaded village of Pomeiooc (Hulton 1984:193, Figure 35). As depicted, this structure had a peaked roof similar to the temple shown in John White's original, and in his wash drawing (Hulton 1984:62, 125)(see Plates 59 and 60a,b). Hulton interpreted corners of this added structure to be hexagonal in a way complimentary to the archaeological
interpretation of Structure 16. Hulton’s structure may have been a chief’s house or an attempted depiction of the temple wall (designated “A” in Harriot’s more popularly known edition). The Theodore de Bry engraving in Harriot’s work (1590:Plate 19) suggests a direct analogy between the two structures since he seemed to clarify an ambiguous wall angle in John White’s original of the temple which was simply represented by a dark shadow in the original watercolor (see Plate 59). The Harriot temple was probably octagonal rather than hexagonal, with two long walls, two narrow entrance walls and four clipped corners. Clearly, Structure 16 was not as elaborate as Pomeiooc’s temple, but Pomeiooc’s temple provides a very useful precedent for the current find and may indicate Structure 16 may reasonably be interpreted as a temple. The west wall of Structure 16 is comprised of wall segments, three to four posts wide, which curve (more than at the east end), diminishing the possibility that Structure 16 was hexagonal building. The east end of temples functioned as entrances and were elaborated as special features of temples. A platform containing an image of Okee would traditionally occupy the area at the western end of temples. Strachey indicates Okee occupied the same position as Powhatan in the vignette illustrated on John Smith’s map (1612) (see Rountree edit. 1993:9)(Plate 61). De Bry also engraved this in his America (Alexander 1976:192).

Careful reading of historic accounts of Powhatan Chiefdom mortuary and religious practices suggest a special significance was accorded an east-west orientation, one commonly associated with the path of the rising and setting sun. Only Structure 16 at 44PG303 aligns with the east-west axis.
High status individuals were placed in mortuary houses which doubled as storehouses and temples for gods. Writing in 1612, Strachey noted these “temple” or “charnel house” structures were up to 20' wide and 100' long with the following characteristics:

having Comynyly the dore opening into the east, and at the west end a Spence or Chauncey separated from the body of the Temple with hollow windynge and pillers whereon stand divers black Images fashioned to the Showlders, with their faces looking downe the Church, and where within their Weroances vpon a kynd of Beare of Reeds) lyve bured, and vnder them apart in a vault, low in the grownd (as a more secrett thing) vayled with Matt sitts their Okeus an Image ill-favouredly carved, all black, dressed with Chaynes of Pearl...”.

Smith (Arber 1910:75, 370-371), from whose work Strachey borrowed heavily, does not mention this east-west relationship. Writing nearly a hundred years later, Beverly note a much smaller temple structure or “Quioccosan”,

...about eighteen foot wide, and thirty foot long, built in the manner of their other Cabbins, but larger, with a Hole in the middle of the roof; to vent the Smoke, the Door being at one end: Rounde about the House, at some distance from it, were set up Posts, with Faces carved on them and painted (1705:196).

The dimensions of this structure were strikingly similar to Structure 16. Beverly also mentioned an end wall entrance leading to an arborred inner chamber. The double walling of Structure 16 may have functioned to seal out light as well as to strengthen the structure frame to protect treasures, valuable stored goods, and the revered corpses of former “kings” (Rountree 1989:110, 111, 112, 124).

Structure 34 appears to be the second most elaborate structure and together with Structure 16 may have been part of the culmination of the intensive building and rebuilding at 44PG303. The two structures may have been linked. The structures at 44PG303 have greatly increased our understanding of internal bench features always set along long walls nearest the southern end of a structure and often forming an interior partition near the entrance.

At 44PG303 bench systems were not generally well-defined, except through postmolds very close to long walls. In contrast, many larger structures at 44JC308 had rectangular features within which frequently tied to matching arbor pairs at each narrow end (Structure 27). The squared features may have doubled as benches. John White illustrated double bench systems at Pomeiooc and Secotan (Hulton 1984:62, 66). The benches at site 44PG303 did not extend to the end walls as White illustrated. The variance in architectural features at 44JC308 and 44PG303 might reflect a mixture of Paspahegh and Weyanoke cultural practices.
Site 44PG315 lay several hundred feet southeast of 44PG151 and northwest of 44PG300 along the west side of the Jordan's Point peninsula. A large sample of surface collections from this area indicated extensive Native American occupations and shell pits containing _elliptia_ fresh water clam species, and historic occupations. The following, however, summarizes the excavation of an isolated burial, 44PG315/3B.

Road clearing in 1989 exposed a burial within the site limits of 44PG315. The VDHR Threatened Sites Program sponsored salvage of this feature in addition to the historic burials excavated at 44PG300. The project was undertaken by contract with Charles Hodges November 14 and 15, 1989. During the second day of the project, Mr. Hodges was assisted by Mary Ellen Hodges.

Portions of the skeletal remains damaged by road grading were defined and the cleaned remains were photographed. A series of closeup photographs of the cranial area were taken to record copper beads and stains. The pit fill was removed and screened through ¼" hardware cloth, leaving intact skeletal remains pedestalled. Copper beads were pedestalled in matrix. Large flotation samples and small burial inclusions were collected. Charcoal and other carbonized remains were collected for carbon dating and large seed identification. Photographs were taken of burial remains and _in situ_ artifacts after removal of the pit fill. A plan drawing was made of the pertinent finds. Two excavation profiles were recorded at A-A' and B-B', dividing the burial pit and human remains at the upper thorax. As no intact grid remained in the area, the feature was tied into road survey markers "38+50" and "39+50". The longitudinal bisection line B to B' (northwest-southeast) referenced the road markers. Point B was 40.3' from survey marker 39+50 and 62.3' from survey marker 38+50; point B' was 32.6' from marker 39+50 and 70' from marker 38+50. The skeletal remains were removed in soil matrix.
FINDINGS: FEATURES AND STRUCTURES

Burial 44PG315/3B (Figure 93) was located on the west shoulder of a road cut on a sloped terrace. The light brown sandy loam of the upper terrace west of the burial deposit had a modern plowzone, and the subsoil consisted of reddish orange sandy clay loam. This area was subjected to considerable erosion. The burial deposit was quite shallow, extending from 0.3' to 1.5' below grade.

The pit walls were steep and well-defined. The eastern edges were clear but truncated by machinery cuts. Portions of the northwestern burial pit limits were lost to construction prior to excavation. Despite this damage, it is unlikely that more than one individual occupied the burial pit and the intact skeletal remains indicate the orientation of missing body parts.

The burial pit was 7.1' long (northwest-southeast, or B-B' bisection line) and 3.05' wide (southwest-northeast, or A-A' bisection line). The pit width of the pit varied in size from 1.0' at the southeastern end to 3.25' near the northeast section.

The flexed burial occupied less than one quarter of the surviving pit area, the body offset to the northwest. Perhaps the burial shaft was dug from the southeast and expanded toward the northwest to accommodate the body. The pit floor was remarkably level, varying 0.1' in depth. It is possible a flat-edged hoe or similarly shaped instrument was used in pit construction rather than the customary aboriginal digging sticks which generally resulted in greater depth variation. The scalloped edge which frequently characterizes pits excavated with digging sticks was absent, although this may be due to outward leaching or bioturbation processes.

The northeast-southwest (A-A') profile recorded the pit limits and body position in the upper thorax area; the depth of the southeast portion of the pit was 0.45' below construction grade. The pit floor extended 2.4' to the northwest before being truncated by the road shoulder grade. The body was 1.0' from the southwest pit wall, and occupied a space 1.4' wide.

The northwest wall sloped approximately 45°, and the southeast wall approximately 30° (see southeast-northwest bisection line, B to B'). The cranium was 1.1' southeast from the northeastern end of the pit floor; the human remains extended 2.7' southeast leaving 2.7' of the pit unoccupied.

Soil acids and other environmental factors greatly deteriorated the skeletal remains to an extremely friable state. In some instances, a soft brush dislodged the fragile, pedestalled bone. The white interior of the bone was easily exposed. Therefore, epiphyseal areas, white spongy or linear calcine deposits, or otherwise poorly preserved bone were left in soil matrices whenever possible.

Excavation of the burial demonstrated the body was interred while the majority, if not all,
were fully articulated. The cranium was stained with copper salt deposits and was the right side was oriented east-northeast. The mandible rested on the left clavicle, left maxilla, left scapula, and proximal left humerus, causing the head to tilt towards the sky over the south bank of the James River.

The interior cranial fracture lines were patinated. The cranium was tilted to the northeast and evidenced damage to portions of the right temporal area. Frontal and parietal elements had been entirely sheared by road grading. Some of the suture lines had eroded and were no longer fused. Other fracture lines on the interior of the cranium may have been caused by exposure of the skeleton to the elements during and prior to excavation, damage by heavy machinery, natural collapse and compression of the burial fill prior to road construction and excavation, and/or antemortem trauma.

The upper surfaces of the surviving cranial rim area were ruptured or structurally weakened perhaps from the weight of the machine as well as the obvious shearing effects of the metal blade across the bone. The fractures in the cranium were most likely caused by the natural consolidation of burial fill and the deterioration of the cranium.

The right maxilla was also been sheared by the machine, but the right mandible was preserved. The presence of a third right molar indicates an adult. The occlusal wear on the teeth did not appear severe. The mandible appeared sufficiently robust to suggest a male.

A perceptible increase of dark brown to black organic staining was concentrated on the west northwest side of the skull. This appeared as fine charcoal or deteriorated organic mold, perhaps relating to the deterioration of hair or another organic deposit. The stain was superficially similar to a body stain, indicating the material was more resistant to soil acids than the soft tissues of the body.

The right arm was shifted away from the right rib cage toward the southwest with the elbow pointing south-southeast. The right radius and ulna, were tilted towards the east with the distal portions resting on the thoracic vertebrae. The right hand, including carpal and metacarpal bones and phalanges may have been sheared off, or were more likely left in matrix under the distal portion of the right femur.

The left clavicle, scapula, and proximal portion of the left humerus were intact. The distal portions of the left humerus and proximal sections of the left radius and ulna had been removed by machinery, but the angle of the lower left arm allowed the deduction of the arm position.

The right femur was flexed over the poorly preserved left ribs. The elevated upper surfaces of the femur suffered indirectly from machinery. The surface patina was partially intact, but exposure and machine weight caused small short surface fractures. The tibia and fibula were missing. The elevation of the right leg tilted the pelvis to the north-northeast, saving it from destruction. The spinal column was oriented northeast.
The upper right side of cranium, distal left humerus, proximal left radius and ulna, left sternal rib sections, left femur, left tibia and fibula, right tibia and fibula, right and left tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges were lost to road grading.
FINDINGS: ARTIFACTS

Three copper beads were found in the burial fill or on exposed cranial elements. Other evidence of copper beads is meager.

Bead 1, a small linear fragment of green oxidized copper, was not recovered in burial fill. Laboratory examination indicated it was a poorly preserved rolled copper bead. It was located 0.4' south of the proximal epiphyses of the right femur. Bead 2 was found in the burial fill above the right shoulder 0.3' west of the proximal end of the right humerus. Bead 2 consisted of two copper beads fused together. Bead 3 apparently fell through the right eye orbit or another aperture after the flesh deteriorated and lodged on what appeared to be traces of the zygomatic arch, or on the interior left intersection of the cranium and the calvarium. The third copper fragment should not be considered in isolation since a line or concentration of copper salt staining on the zygomatic arch extended west-southwest across the right auditory meatus and the temporo-mandibular joint. The staining extended to the atlas or neck vertebra. A copper sheet was exposed and leather banding within or near the frontal and temporal sections of the reverse or left exterior side of the cranium.

Nine ceramic sherds were recovered from the burial fill. The ceramic types recovered from this pit placed the deposit sometime during the terminal Late Woodland/Contact periods. The identifiable ceramic assemblage consisted of three sherds of Gaston Simple Stamped, one sherd Roanoke Simple Stamped, one sherd Cashie Simple Stamped, and one sherd Cashie Fabric. Eleven other unidentifiable sherds, three of which had crushed quartz and coarse sand tempering, and four of which had coarse sand temper were recovered. Several (n=4) sherds were tiny and blackened throughout. Of the larger untyped sherds, one may have had a plain surface tempered with sand.

Lithic debitage flakes, bifaces and other debris were found throughout the burial pit fill. These materials, primarily quartzite, were not considered culturally significant to the burial and may instead date to the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods.
The burial was a primary deposit of fully articulated skeletal elements buried in a fully flexed position, with the knees up and body turned towards the northeast. Evidence of a third molar and a robust mandible suggests the individual was an adult male. Copper artifacts suggest a medium or high status burial. The presence of copper beads near the pelvis and right shoulder, and sheet copper in a band across the lower cranial and upper neck areas indicates the high status of the individual.

Copper was a high status item among Contact period Native Americans met by the early English settlers. In John Smith's description of "Their attire" and "Their ornaments" found in his General Historie (Smith 1624:30, Arber 1910:361-2), several pertinent references have bearing on the interpretation of the copper from the present burial:

*The better sort use large mantels of Deare skins, not much differing in fashion from the Irish mantels. Some imbrodered with white beads, some with Copper, some painted after their manner....They adorne themselves most with copper beads and paintings...In each eare commonly they have 3 great holes, whereat they hang chaines, bracelets, or copper. Some of the men weare in those holes, a small greene and yellow coloured snake, near half a yard in length, which crawling and lapping her selfe about his neck oftentimes familiarly would kisse his lips. Others weare a dead Rat tyed by the taile. Some on their heads weare the wing of a bird, or some large feather with a Rattell. Those Rattels are somewhat like the chape of a Rapier but lesse, which they take from the taile of a snake. Many haue the whole skinne of a Hawke or some strange foule, stuffed with the wings abroad. Others a broad peece of Copper, and some the hand of their enemy dried.*

Copper ear ornaments may account for the copper salt staining observed on or near the axis or atlas vertebra. The intact sheet copper in the temporal and lower frontal elements of the cranium accompanied by the copper salt deposits, formed a band of copper and leather. The "broad peece of Copper" quoted from Smith's description may accurately describe the copper found in this burial which was presumably beaten into a thin sheet and backed by leather to secure the copper and provide flexibility to fit around the neck.
ARCHEOLOGY OF 44PG333

FIELD METHODS

Site 44PG333 lay about 500 feet southeast of 44PG302 and over 1000' east-northeast of 44PG300. While excavating a water catch basin or reservoir for the Jordan-on-the-James Development, human bone was encountered.

Ossuary 44PG333/1 (Figure 94) was initially cleaned by VDHR archaeologists David Hazzard and Antony Opperman. The VDHR's Threatened Sites Program contracted with Mary Ellen Hodges to excavate the ossuary. Ms. Hodges was assisted by one full time crew member, Laura Powell, and volunteers Harry Jaeger, Bruce Terrell, Anita Dodd, David Voelkel, and Chris Wright. Keith Egloff of the VDHR videotaped the ossuary prior to removal and assisted in bone removal on the final work day.

The project was complicated by the ossuary's location at the bottom of a large artificial pit. The ossuary was not particularly deep, but was difficult to protect from water, loose debris, or slumped fill.

Prior documentation of the ossuary at 44PG333 consists of two manuscripts. Field notes including a daily log, Excavation Register, and bone inventory were produced by Mary Ellen Hodges (VDHR Archives). In addition, Ms. Hodges created highly detailed plan and profile field drawings of the bone deposit. The second major documentation of the ossuary consists of a report on the osteological finds entitled *Osteological Analysis Of Prehistoric Ossuary At Jordan's Point (44PG333/1)* by Donna Boyd of Radford University (1990).

The feature was excavated down to the human remains. The bone mass was then drawn in plan on a 1"=0.5' scale, and numerous bones were labelled with arbitrary numbers to assist the osteological examination and preserve the spatial integrity of the removed bone. A sample profile was made of the surrounding soils at the same scale, while a separate plan was made of the entire feature profile at 1"=1' scale.

The ossuary deposits were densely packed and layered, making removal of bone especially difficult. To allow extrication of bone for osteological analysis, bone consolidant rosin B-72, was used to preserve the smaller bone elements. All excavated burial fill soils were saved for flotation or water screening. Bone was inventoried upon removal. The relative positions of unidentifiable bones were noted to aid the osteological analysis and to determine the potential presence of burial bundles and decipher the ossuary's organization.
FINDINGS: FEATURES

44PG333/1: Ossuary; semi-circular plan with a diameter of 6.5' and depth of 0.6' (Figure 94).

44PG333/1A: Soil; disturbed by construction and miscellaneous bones recovered from construction spoils.

44PG333/1B: Soil; undisturbed fill of ossuary. Contained small fragments of charcoal, possible carbonized seeds, Townsend Series Rappahannock Fabric Impressed Ware, and quartzite flakes.

44PG333/1C: Disturbance; probably rodent, has charcoal and brick fragments.

44PG333/1D: Bone; removed from eastern third of ossuary pit.

44PG333/1E: Bone; removed from central third of ossuary pit.

44PG333/1F: Bone; removed from western third of ossuary pit.

Excavation of the pit revealed the ossuary remains formed a rough semicircle about 6.5' long and up to 1.7' wide. The basin-shaped pit had gently sloping walls beginning 0.6' below pre-construction grade. The first machine cut trench destroyed the southern half of the feature. A second cut removed bone from the center of the surviving portion of the feature. The shape of the original ossuary pit can be inferred the northern and eastern limits as an irregular oval form 6.5' long by less than 5.2' wide (see Appendix I artifact inventory).

Burial fill (44PG333/1B) consisted of a dark brown loam of loose texture. It contained small fragments of charcoal and possible carbonized seeds, as well as Townsend Series Rappahannock Fabric Impressed Ware and small quantities of quartzite flakes.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition due to both modern activity and soil acids. The ends of the long bones were decomposed. Bone often contained numerous surface fractures.

Ms. Hodges noted nine crania in the ossuary, giving a preliminary field estimate of at least nine individuals in the surviving zone of the ossuary (D7, D8, D30, E5, E19, E21, F10 and F21). This assemblage included seven crania arranged in a semicircle. From east to west the crania belonged to: an adult female (D7), an adult male (D8), an adult (D30), an adolescent 14.5 to 15 years old (E21), an adult male (E19), a subadult 2.5 to 3 years old (E20), and an adult male (E5). The organizing criteria of the grouping is unclear. A small ossuary at 44JC308 had a core of three crania overlaid with bone deposit scatter (Hodges and Hodges 1994:137-141).
Evidence of bone bundles is unclear, but may have been indicated by parallel long bones in the western half of the semi-circular bone deposit (cf. Boyd and Boyd 1993:261). Three potential bundles may be indicated by long bone groups: (1) F4, F5, and others; (2) F7, F9, and F8, and (3) below F16 (many long bones).

Osteological analysis performed by Donna Boyd (1990) indicated a minimum of 17 individuals of all sexes and age groups. Boyd’s report noted extensive evidence of defleshing cuts, though one individual was partially articulated (Boyd 1990:4).

In addition to specific cultural and osteological information, the presence of Townsend ware with this ossuary indicates at least one relatively major Late Woodland occupation at Jordan’s Point in addition to the strong Gaston Simple Stamped presence. Alternatively, the Townsend ceramic finds are typical of minority wares associated with a major Gaston occupation.
Ossuaries are a common burial type specifically associated with the Late Woodland and Contact periods within the Virginia Coastal Plain (Boyd and Boyd 1993:261-262, Turner 1993:118-119). Many Virginia ossuaries are associated with Townsend series ceramics, though this ware is not the only Late Woodland/Contact ceramic type revealed in contextual associations with the specific burial practice.

It is not known whether the 44PG333 ossuary was associated with a discreet habitation zone. The ossuary found in an area not associated with substantial Native American surface collections. It is possible that a small dispersed hamlet in the area created the small ossuary. Predictable location of ossuaries away from cultivation and habitation areas makes associations with core sites more difficult. Meager Townsend series ceramics found in the 44PG333 ossuary indicate an associated site would display a similar ceramic traditions.

The nearest known Townsend associated site was 44PG1, located along the west bank of the James River Jordan’s Point landform. In 1967, Howard MacCord excavated a Late Woodland site known as the “Hopewell Airport Site” (44PG1). The site was surveyed when Route 156 was widened (MacCord 1967). VCU archaeologists engaged in research at 44PG302 immediately east of this site (Mouer et al. 1992:107)(see Figure 1) indicated the majority of ceramics at 44PG1 consisted of Townsend Series and untyped sand-tempered fabric-impressed wares typed as “Chickahominy Fabric and Stony Creek Fabric” in 1967. The identification of Rappahannock Fabric Impressed sherds within the ossuary indicate the 44PG333 ossuary was associated with the 44PG1 occupation.

The VCU study suggested the Hopewell Airport Site was likely a village center which predated most of the 44PG302 Native American components. These inferences were based on an increase of Gaston Ware in the latter sample. The Hopewell Airport Site produced only 10% simple stamped wares and these ceramic finds may be associated with small outlying hamlets at the core occupations at 44PG302 and 44PG303 (Mouer et al. 1992:107).

It is likely that 44PG1 predated the occupation associated with the Gaston Simple Stamped occupations at 44PG151, 300, 302, 303, and 307. The ghostly presence of wares such as Cashie Fabric Impressed (Egloff and Potter 1982:109; Phelps et al. 1983:43-44) at these sites was also observed at 44PG1. Fabric-impressed sand-tempered sherds and Townsend sherds comprised the majority of the ceramic representation at 44PG1. MacCord also noted crushed rock-tempered fabric-impressed sherds similar to a sherd at 44PG303 and thought to represent a technological or cultural relationship between Gaston Simple Stamped (crushed quartz-tempered) and Cashie Fabric (sand-tempered) ceramics.

Absent extensive analyses of the surface collections and site assemblages at Jordan’s Point, the most plausible explanation for the location of the ossuary suggests affiliation with 44PG1, about 400’ from the core area at 44PG1 and closer to peripheral zones overlapping 44PG302. Thus, 44PG1 village inhabitants may have brought their burials to 44PG333 at least once.
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