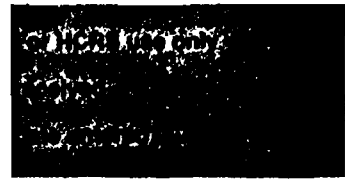


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service



National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Boldrup (Bolthorpe, Baldriff Neck) Plantation Archaeological Site

and/or common Moyer Farm

2. Location

street & number [redacted] XX not for publication

city, town Newport News, VA N/A vicinity of congressional district 1, Paul Tribble

state Virginia code 51 county N/A code 700

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Sylvanus M. Moyer

street & number [redacted]

city, town Newport News, N/A vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Newport News Courthouse

street & number 2400 Washington Avenue

city, town Newport News, state VA 23602

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Virginia Research Center for Archaeology site
title survey forms 44NN5, 6, and 40 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date April 1978, August 1979, May 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

city, town Wren Kitchen, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg state VA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

[REDACTED]

In an 1897 article in the William and Mary Quarterly, Lyon G. Tyler referenced the presence of a brick foundation, overgrown by vegetation, in an area traditionally believed to be the ancient Cole plantation, Boldrup. Anthropology students from the College of William and Mary conducted a surface survey of the property in 1974 and 1976 and noted the presence of artifact concentrations on the farm's plowed fields.

In 1978 two members of the Archaeological Society of Virginia reported the Moyer Farm sites to the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, at which time the sites were listed in the state's official inventory. A subsequent series of archaeological field surveys conducted by the VRCA in April 1978 and the spring of 1981 identified and delineated three distinct archaeological sites at the Moyer Farm.

[REDACTED]

The site has been dated by artifactual analysis to the first half of the 17th century. Rhenish stoneware, case bottle fragments, locally made coarseware, East Anglia ware, Italian slipware, and Dutch brick fragments have been found in association with locally made tobacco pipes, dating ca. 1620-60.

Of special importance is an English pipe bowl found at 44NN40, which bears an applied foliate motif (Photo 2). The pipe is likely to have been manufactured prior to 1630, presenting the possibility that the Moyer Farm was occupied during the years of Virginia Company settlement. The pipe's elaborate decoration suggests that it may have been an ornamental piece, an item which would have been owned by a person of affluence such as Governor John Harvey, who lived at Boldrup ca. 1638. A second pipe bowl, bearing the incursive initials, E L, was also found at 44NN40. Attributed to the manufacture of Edward Lewis, the pipe dates to the period 1620-1660 (Photo 3).

Occupation at 44NN40, as evidenced by artifacts present on the surface of the site, is divisible into two distinct periods. The first period, ranging from the early 17th to the early 18th centuries, spans the ownership of the Stephens, Harvey, Berkeley and Cole families, a time when, according to documentary research, the site was continuously occupied. Artifacts from a later period of occupation, from the late 18th century into the early 19th century, includes the years Boldrup was possessed by a non-resident owner, Miles Cary.

[REDACTED]

A concentration of brick rubble, oyster shell and artifacts, ranging from the late 17th to the 19th centuries, covers an area 200 feet in diameter. Rhenish and English brown stoneware, locally made coarseware, a brass button, fragments of a delftware quintment pot and delft tiles, and stems of locally made tobacco pipes, all of which date to

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Boldrup's archaeological remains date to the first part of the 17th century, suggesting that the acreage may have been settled while the Virginia Company was in existence. Patented by planter William Claiborne in 1626, Boldrup was owned in succession by Albemarle Governor Samuel Stephens, two Virginia governors, Sir John Harvey and Sir William Berkeley, and the Cole and Cary families, who were prominent in the affairs of the colony. The tombs of William Cole and his second and third wives and their children, all deceased in the late 17th and early 18th century, are located at Boldrup near the foundation remains of their home. Scientific excavation of the archaeological sites at Boldrup would yield unique research data on one of the earliest settled areas in America's oldest English colony.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In November 1631 Samuel Stephens, son of Richard Stephens, a member of the General Assembly in 1624, acquired the Boldrup tract by means of a complex land exchange with William Claiborne's attorney, Richard James. Samuel Stephens had inherited from his father land along Waters Creek which had belonged to his maternal grandfather, Abraham Piercy, the cape merchant. Piercy's property had descended to Elizabeth Piercy Stephens, Samuel Stephens's mother, but when she married Richard Stephens, it had become part of her husband's estate. Consequently, when Richard Stephens died, Elizabeth's land was conveyed to their son, Samuel.

Samuel Stephens traded his grandfather's Waters Creek property for Claiborne's land at Boldrup. Samuel Stephens's 1636 patent details his transaction with Claiborne's attorney and notes that he acquired 500 acres on the south side of the Warwick River, to which he added another 750 acres. Samuel Stephens also was granted his father's 2,000 acres near Back River, with the provision that his mother receive her dower right to one third interest in the property.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Dixon's Virginia Gazette. (Williamsburg, December 13, 1776).

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 42 acres

Quadrangle name Mulberry Island, VA

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A				B			
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting
C			D				
E			F				
G			H				

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date July 15, 1982

street & number telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date MAY 10 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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the late 17th century, were recovered from the site. The presence of 18th-century ceramics, such as salt-glazed stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Chinese porcelain, and William Rogers coarseware, window glass, and 18th century pipestem fragments, as well as 19th century ceramics such as Albany slipware, Rockingham and blue and grey stoneware, spatter blue pearlware, whiteware and pressed glass, indicates that the site's occupation spanned the 18th century and extended into the mid-19th century. Testing of the site indicated the presence of surviving subsurface features.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] One table-top tombstone, inscribed with the name, coat of arms and epitaph of Colonel William Cole, deceased in 1694, has survived intact (Photo 4). According to an 1897 article in the William and Mary Quarterly, Cole's second wife, Ann Digges, and their two children, and his third wife, Martha Lear, and their three children, are also buried in the Cole cemetery at Boldrup. Currently a total of eight graves, marked by broken tombstones, are hidden beneath underbrush at the site. (Photo 5).

All of Boldrup's archaeological sites have survived intact. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Secondary structures, associated with the plantation's dwelling or dwellings, are expected to be nearby. Boldrup's modernday landowner, Sylvanus M. Moyer, resides at Moyer Farm in a twentieth century house, a structure not included in this nomination. Boldrup's acreage is currently used for community gardening.

The threat of urban development at Boldrup is imminent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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BOLDRUP ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, NEWPORT NEWS, VA

Continuation sheet #2

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

In 1637 Stephens's mother patented 500 acres at Boldrup "by right of her father Abraham Piercie for transportation of two persons."¹ Documentary evidence suggests that she constructed a home on the property shortly thereafter.

Elizabeth Piercy Stephens was living at Boldrup in 1638 when she married Sir John Harvey, the controversial governor of Virginia whom Charles I sent back to the colony in 1637 after Harvey had been thrust from office two years earlier. Harvey, seeking revenge against Capt. Samuel Matthews of Denbigh for seeking his removal in 1635, alleged soon after his marriage that Matthews had impinged on Elizabeth's property rights in relation to the estate of Matthews's late wife, Frances Grenville Piercy. Harvey's case against Matthews was dismissed, however, and Harvey was dismissed, to be replaced by Sir Francis Wyatt as governor in 1639.

When Elizabeth Piercy Stephens Harvey died, Boldrup reverted back to the ownership of Samuel Stephens. In 1652 Samuel Stephens conveyed Boldrup in trust as a marriage consideration to his future wife, Frances Culpeper. At that time, Boldrup plantation consisted of 1,350 acres. Samuel Stephens became the second governor of Albemarle in October 1667, serving under the Lords Proprietors. Consequently, Samuel and Frances Stephens moved to North Carolina. In their absence, a man named John Hill resided at Boldrup.

Samuel Stephens died in December 1669. On April 21, 1670, Frances Culpeper Stephens, as his relict, petitioned the General Court for possession of the land, and all personal estate at Boldrup, as Stephens had died without issue. Samuel Stephens's will was recorded simultaneously. A month later, Frances Culpeper Stephens became the wife of Virginia Governor William Berkeley and moved to his home, Green Spring.

In April 1671 Sir William Berkeley and his wife, Frances, sold Boldrup's 1,350 acres to Lt. Colonel William Cole for 450 pounds sterling, a transaction which was confirmed by formal action of the General Assembly in 1674 and which details the land's ownership. Cole was made a member of the Governor's Council in March 1674/75. During Bacon's Rebellion he supported Sir William Berkeley and was one of two Council members delegated to confer with Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., when he and his fusileers besieged the Statehouse at Jamestown in 1676.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Boundary Justification

Boundary Justification:

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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Throughout his life, Cole played an active part in Virginia Government, serving as Collector for the Lower James River and Commander of Warwick County. In January 1690/91 William Cole became Secretary of State, an office in which he was able to serve only briefly. On April 15, 1692 he petitioned the King to relieve him of his appointment as he was "lately much decayed in body" and "a deep melancholy had seized" him.² At that time he owned Boldrup as well as the Cary Plantation, Windmill Point, and the Gookins tract, Newport News.

William Cole died on March 4, 1693/94 at age 56. He was buried at Boldrup. His tombstone, which bears his coat of arms, described him as a pillar of state whose service to his government was unblemished. William Cole's second wife, Ann Digges, daughter of Edward Digges of Bellfield in York County, is interred at Boldrup with her two children. Cole's third wife, Martha Lear, is also buried in the Cole cemetery along with three of her children. [REDACTED]

After the death of Colonel William Cole in 1694, his widow, Martha, married Lewis Burwell of York County. According to the 1704 quit rent rolls for Warwick County, Colonel William Cole's orphans possessed 1,350 acres of land, the Boldrup tract. Nicholas Curle was appointed as guardian for William Cole, Jr., who attained his majority in 1714 and who inherited Boldrup at his father's death. By 1718 William Cole, Jr., was serving in the House of Burgesses and in 1721 he became Deputy-Receiver of the colony. In 1723 he was a member of William and Mary's Board of Trustees.

William Cole, Jr. and his wife, Mary Rascow of Blunt Point, had one son, William, to whom he left his estate, including Boldrup and property in Charles City County. In December 1776 and 1782 William Cole, III, who resided at Buckland in Charles City, advertised for sale "1500 acres in Warwick County, adjoining to Rich Neck, known by the name of Baldriff Neck. This tract is so situated that one half of it may be fenced in with very little trouble,"³

Baldriff Neck, or Boldrup, was acquired by Judge Richard Cary after 1782, although whether the transaction was the result of a land sale or intermarriage between the Cole and Cary families is an issue disputed by genealogists. Richard Cary was, at that time, living at Peartree Hall and was a Judge of the Court of Admiralty and a member of Virginia's Supreme Court. He was married to Mary Cole, daughter of his neighbor, the late William Cole, Jr.

In 1789 when Richard Cary died, he bequeathed Boldrup and a Mulberry Island plantation called Marshfield to his son, Miles Cary. Miles Cary elected to reside at Marshfield, where, according to Warwick County census records, he and other members of his family were engaged in agriculture.

See Continuation Sheet #4

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

By 1897 a brick foundation and the tombstones of the Cole family were all that remained at Boldrup.

Boldrup Plantation's archaeological sites are significant because of their great research potential. Through scientific excavation of these sites, much can be learned about the evolution of 17th- and 18th-century plantation life. Moreover, new insights may be gleaned about the lives of two Colonial Governors, Samuel Stephens and John Harvey, who resided at Boldrup. The presence of early dated artifacts at Boldrup suggests that the property may have been initially settled by the Virginia Company. Therefore, its archaeological sites may potentially yield new information about Virginia's earliest colonists. As the only undeveloped tract within a heavily urbanized area, the inclusion of Boldrup in the National Register of Historic Places would encourage the preservation of its archaeological sites.

MWM

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