

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

44JC308
James City County, Virginia

1. Name of Property

historic name N/A

other names/site number 44JC308
Paspahegh Settlement Site

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wayne C. Miller
Signature of certifying official

5 May 1993
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>camp</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>village site</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>WORK IN PROGRESS</u>	
<u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	<u>outdoor recreation</u>
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>fallow agricultural field</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY: PREHISTORIC
ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC--ABORIGINAL
ARCHEOLOGY: HISTORIC--NON-ABORIGINAL

Period of Significance 500 B.C. - A.D. 1800

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation Late Woodland/Early Contact period

Middle Woodland period
Historic period

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
2080 Jamestown Rd., Williamsburg, VA 23185

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Mary Ellen N. Hodges/Archaeologist
organization James River Institute for Archaeology date December 1992
street & number 2080 Jamestown Road telephone (804) 229-9854
city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23185

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Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name [REDACTED]

street & number [REDACTED]

telephone [REDACTED]

city or town Williamsburg state VA
[REDACTED]

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0818

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In addition to the Chickahominy River, a variety of other wetland settings are located in close proximity to site 44JC308. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Freshwater cypress swamps lie along the base of the second terrace on its northwest and

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northeast sides. Brackish water marsh lines the larger creek which enters Mattapamient Bay northeast of the site.

Until recently, site 44JC308 encompassed a total of 31.1 acres consisting of old agricultural fields bordered on the northwestern, northern, and eastern sides by narrow woodlands. Most of the property had been plowed and planted in crops for many years, but the fields were left fallow beginning in the mid-1980s as plans for residential and recreational development of the [REDACTED]. In early 1992, in anticipation of potential impacts to the site from construction [REDACTED] of a golf course, a golf course club house, and additional recreational, residential, and support facilities, an archaeological treatment plan was formulated for the property. Portions of the site were subsequently disturbed by earth-moving activities. From late January through early April 1992, archaeological data recovery operations were carried out within a 2.75-acre section of the property [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was then significantly relandscaped for construction of the fairway and green of golf hole 18 and shoreline stabilization. In the southern section of the property [REDACTED] plowzone deposits were removed from lands lying below the 10' AMSL topographic contour for use as fill dirt elsewhere. A small area along the eastern edge of the property [REDACTED] had previously been disturbed by construction of the tee for golf hole 1.

Significant archaeological deposits still survive intact within a total of 20.9 contiguous acres at site 44JC308 which comprise the nominated property. Included within this area is a 3.8-acre section where, under the terms of the archaeological treatment plan, archaeological deposits will be protected from future disturbance by an historic easement. In March 1992, the surface of the old plowzone within the easement zone was covered by a layer of filter fabric and approximately 2' of fill soil. Impacts within the easement zone, such as a golf cart path which currently crosses it, are prohibited from penetrating below the filter fabric.

Adjoining the [REDACTED] of the easement zone is a second section of the nominated property consisting of 0.2 acres. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] postmolds associated with two longhouse patterns survive intact below fill soil added to create the rough of the golf hole.

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Plowzone was removed from this area in November 1990, but in February 1992 the area was reburied at subsoil level by a layer of filter cloth and a minimum of 2' of fill.

In the remaining section of the nominated property, no significant disturbances have impacted intact archaeological deposits since the site was last farmed. For the most part, the original ground surface in this section remains intact.



Site 44JC308 was originally identified in preliminary archaeological surveys conducted by the College of William and Mary in 1983 (Sprinkle 1984) and the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) from 1988 through 1990 (JRIA 1991b). An intensive evaluation study which refined the site boundaries and provided additional data on the range of cultural components represented and the integrity of associated deposits was conducted by JRIA during the fall of 1991 (JRIA 1992). Field techniques employed during this investigation included controlled surface collection and subsurface sampling in the fallow agricultural fields and systematic subsurface testing in the woodlands.

Before initiating the controlled surface collection, visibility in the fallow fields was improved by plowing the area to a shallow depth not exceeding earlier plowzones. A 100-percent sample of cultural materials observed on the surface of an approximately 18-acre area was collected. Provenience on these materials was maintained at the level of 10-foot square units. Subsurface investigations within the fallow fields involved excavation of 19 test trenches measuring approximately 40'-50' in length and 5'-10' in width. These were positioned to test a representative array of topographic settings (see Figure 3). Six, 5-foot units were also excavated to purposively test a particular cultural component identified. Wooded acreage within the site was systematically examined through the excavation of either 2.5-foot test units spaced at intervals of approximately 40' or shovel

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test pits of approximately 1' in diameter spaced at 40-foot intervals, supplemented by 2.5-foot units where warranted.

Archaeological resources present within site 44JC308 were also investigated by JRIA from November 1990 through March 1991 (Hodges and Hodges 1991) and from February through March 1992 in the course of data recovery activities conducted in the 2.7-acre section of the site eventually impacted by construction of golf hole 18 and shoreline stabilization activities. The data recovery program involved documentation of archaeological deposits, and all significant features associated with Late Woodland/Early Contact period Native American settlement were excavated.

Archaeological investigations have indicated that archaeological deposits dating from the Paleo-Indian period through the early 20th century are present within site 44JC308. Specific cultural components are discussed below in chronological order. Grid coordinates provided in the following discussion refer to the grid used in the controlled surface collection conducted by JRIA in 1991 (see Figure 3).

Paleo-Indian

The earliest cultural component present at site 44JC308 dates from the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 9,500 - 8,000 B.C.). This component was identified during JRIA's initial survey of the site on the basis of a small basal fragment of a fluted projectile point of grey chert recovered from an elevated section of the second terrace in the vicinity of [REDACTED]

No diagnostic Paleo-Indian tools have been recovered in subsequent investigations on the property, and no intact Paleo-Indian deposits have been identified in subsurface testing. The soil profile exposed in Test Trench 1, excavated in the vicinity of the fluted point find, indicated that Paleo-Indian deposits in this area have been disturbed by plowing. The plow had bitten deep into the subsoil in this area on the crest of the terrace ridge due to surface soil loss through sheet wash and wind erosion.

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Archaic

All archaeological investigations of site 44JC308 have yielded extensive evidence of occupation during the Archaic period. The controlled surface collection conducted by JRIA in 1991 has provided the best data obtained thus far on the spatial distribution of Archaic components within the site. Twenty-six Archaic projectile points were recovered in the controlled surface collection, including four Palmers and two bifurcates dating from the Early Archaic period (ca. 8,000 - 6,000 B.C.), seven Morrow Mountains and one Guilford dating from the Middle Archaic period (6,000 - 3,000 B.C.), and five Savannah Rivers and one Bare Island dating from the Late Archaic period (3,000 - 1,200 B.C.).

Based on the spatial distribution of diagnostic bifaces (Figures 4 and 5) and nondiagnostic lithic debitage (Figure 6), several foci of Archaic occupation have been identified within the property. The most prominent of these is located at the [REDACTED] and includes the location where the Paleo-Indian projectile point discussed earlier was found. Nine Archaic projectile points were recovered in this area which was characterized by debitage frequencies of greater than 75 flakes per 100-foot unit. Woodland components were also identified at [REDACTED] but the spatial distribution of ceramic artifacts recovered here during the controlled surface collection suggests that the [REDACTED], which includes the crest of the terrace ridge, was used most intensively by Archaic populations.

The [REDACTED] of the property was also occupied intensively during the Archaic period. The Archaic component here was centered on grid point [REDACTED] in the southeast corner of the upper edge of the terrace before it slopes rather abruptly to the east and south. One Early Archaic, one Middle Archaic, and three Late Archaic points were recovered here. Base camps at which lithic reduction was an important activity appear indicated by the artifact assemblage recovered in this area. The collection was characterized by relatively high proportions of debitage with cortex and debitage in large size categories as well as a large amount of fire-cracked rock relative to areas located directly to the north.

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Another prominent focus of Archaic occupation at site 44JC308 was recently destroyed by construction of golf hole 18 and stabilization of the Chickahominy River shoreline. This component was documented in JRIA's initial survey and through a later examination of a series of plowzone samples (screened through 0.25-inch mesh) obtained from along the Chickahominy River bank between [REDACTED]. The plowzone samples indicated that the frequency of lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock in this area was highest between grid lines [REDACTED], a location corresponding to the [REDACTED]. In addition to lithic debitage and fire-cracked rock, the plowzone samples also yielded two Savannah River projectile points and a chipped stone axe preform. Bifaces diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period were recovered in the initial survey of the area. It is unknown how far inland from the Chickahominy River the component extended, but debitage frequencies were found to be relatively low in four plowzone samples obtained from the vicinity of grid line [REDACTED].

Projectile points diagnostic of the Archaic period were recovered in two additional settings within site 44JC308. Lithic debitage frequency was found to be relatively high on the [REDACTED] of the property in the vicinity of grid line [REDACTED]. Here a section of a ledge on the interior face of the terrace juts out toward the drainage which flows along the base of the uplands. One Middle Archaic projectile point was recovered in this area which also yielded artifacts diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period. Archaic projectile points (three Early Archaic and one Late Archaic) were also found scattered along the crest of the terrace ridge at 44JC308 between grid lines [REDACTED] an area not particularly characterized by high frequencies of lithic debitage or fire-cracked rock.

Within the old agricultural fields at 44JC308, all Archaic deposits were found to have been disturbed by plowing or recent construction disturbances. Subsurface testing within woodlands located along the northwestern, northern, and northeastern edges of the property indicated that these areas are unlikely to contain significant Archaic deposits. Some sections of the woodlands were found to have been plowed in the past. In areas where intact soil profiles were found, Archaic materials were recovered in only low frequencies suggesting these locations were peripheral to the core areas of Archaic occupation on the property.

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Early Woodland

Only a minimum of evidence for occupation during the Early Woodland period (ca. 1,200 - 500 B.C.) has been uncovered to date at site 44JC308. Apart from a number of projectile points which are equally as likely to date from the Middle Woodland period, a single Early Woodland ceramic sherd comparable to the grog-tempered Croaker Landing ware (Egloff and Potter 1982) was recovered during JRIA's controlled surface collection. This find was obtained from plow-disturbed deposits in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED]

No contemporaneous intact deposits have yet been identified within the property.

Middle Woodland

Site 44JC308 contains several Middle Woodland components. Occupation during the Middle Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 900) was represented by several ceramic wares diagnostic of the period. The majority of these wares are lithic-tempered with cord- or net-marked surfaces and are comparable to the Varina type, radiocarbon dated to the third century A.D. within the Virginia Coastal Plain (Mouer, Gleach, and McLearn 1987). Also included in the collection are a small number of Mockley sherds (shell-tempered, cord- or net-marked surfaces), dated ca. A.D. 200 - 900 (Egloff and Potter 1982); ceramics with a sandy paste and net-marked surfaces similar to the Popes Creek type, dated to 500 B.C. - A.D. 200 (Egloff and Potter 1982); and an unidentified sand/grit-tempered ware with a fabric-marked surface. Diagnostic Early/Middle Woodland projectile points recovered in JRIA's controlled surface collection include seven Rossvilles, two Potts, four small stemmed, and several triangular points. Other artifacts in the controlled surface collection which likely date from the Middle Woodland period are three fragments of tubular ceramic smoking pipes.

Analysis of the spatial distribution of Varina-like sherds recovered in JRIA's controlled surface collection indicated the location of a number of Middle Woodland settlement areas within the property (Figure 7). Ceramic sherds were most densely distributed (frequencies of greater than 10 sherds per 100-foot unit) in four areas: vicinity of [REDACTED] vicinity of [REDACTED] vicinity of [REDACTED] and vicinity of [REDACTED]. The former two areas are situated [REDACTED] while the latter two cover the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] above a cypress swamp. Each area corresponds well to the location of a peak in the density of fire-cracked rock across the old fields (Figure 8). In general, these areas were also found to yield relatively high proportions (percentage of total debitage per 100-foot unit) of quartz and jasper versus quartzite debitage, lithic debitage lacking cortex, and debitage in small size categories. Two of the tubular ceramic smoking pipes recovered in the surface collection were found in the vicinity of [REDACTED], about midway between the second and fourth concentrations listed above.

While Varina-like ceramics were found to be lightly scattered throughout the remainder of site 44JC308, at least two additional concentrations (frequencies of 5-10 sherds per 100-foot unit) were apparent within the old agricultural fields. One ceramic concentration was situated on the terrace ridge in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. The other was located in the vicinity of [REDACTED] on another section of the ledge on the interior face of the terrace where it overlooks the drainage which flows along the base of the uplands. The third tubular ceramic smoking pipe recovered in the controlled surface collection was found in the latter area.

In all test excavations conducted by JRIA within the old agricultural fields at 44JC308, plowing was found to have disturbed all Native American living surfaces and any sheet midden deposits which once may have existed at the site. Soil profiles encountered in two of the test trenches indicated, however, that there is some possibility such deposits may yet survive intact within the old fields in certain topographic settings conducive to colluvial deposition.

In most sections of the old agricultural fields at 44JC308, plowzone was found to consist of a single layer which extended to a maximum depth of only 1.30' below surface to sterile subsoil. In Test Trenches 2 and 13, however, the plowzone was found to consist of three distinct elements. In Test Trench 2, for example, the most recent historic plowzone extended to a depth of 1.0' below surface. Sterile subsoil was encountered at a depth of 2.05' below two earlier plowzone layers. Significantly, the two lower plowzones were found to be less disturbed than the most recent plowzone. The earlier deposits had a higher organic content, and some of the ceramics recovered from these layers, particularly those specimens diagnostic of the Middle Woodland, were of quite large size. In a 2.5-foot test unit excavated adjacent to Test

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Trench 2, the two lower plowzone deposits were also found to contain four times as many ceramic sherds, twice as much lithic debitage, and almost five times as much fire-cracked rock by weight as the upper layer, although the former deposits combined were only half as thick (0.5') as the latter (1.0').

The stratigraphy in Test Trench 2 and that in Test Trench 13, which was quite similar, indicated that certain areas of site 44JC308 have been subject to rapid colluvial build up during the historic period. Both trenches were situated just below the 11' AMSL topographic contour on the property at the inner edge of the ledge on the interior face of the terrace. Test Trench 2 extended eastward from grid point [REDACTED]; Test Trench 13 eastward from [REDACTED]. In both areas, the deposition of colluvium transported by sheet wash down slope from the terrace ridge to the west had eventually placed Middle and Late Woodland/Contact Native American deposits below the depth of plow-disturbance. Although in Test Trenches 2 and 13 the lowest deposits containing cultural materials had been plowed sometime early during the historic period, it is possible that elsewhere along the interior edge of the terrace ledge similar depositional processes may have protected Middle or Late Woodland/Contact deposits from any plow-disturbance and they may survive intact.

Colluvial deposition was also found to have sealed an intact Middle Woodland living surface in the woodlands which line the northeast corner of site 44JC308. This significant deposit was documented in Test Unit 12, a 2.5-foot square situated at grid point [REDACTED] (Figure 9). Below the present humus layer (Layer A), the stratigraphy of Test Unit 12 consisted of two layers of plowzone (Layers B and D) extending respectively to 1.00' and 1.70' below surface. Both layers contained nondiagnostic Native American ceramic sherds, lithic debitage, and fire-cracked rock. Beneath these deposits was a 0.60-0.75-foot thick layer of dark brown clay loam which contained relatively few Native American artifacts (Layer E). The deposit below this was a dark grey clay loam which varied from 0.10-0.50' in thickness (Layer F). More artifacts were found in this layer, although only one of the 18 ceramic sherds recovered was able to be identified. This sherd had simple stamped surface treatment, an attribute diagnostic of the Late Woodland/Contact period.

Middle Woodland ceramics dominated the sixth stratigraphic layer below surface in Test Unit 12 (Layer G). This deposit consisted of a very dark

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grey sandy loam which extended from 2.55-2.80' below surface to a maximum depth of 3.20'. Of the nine ceramic sherds recovered from this deposit, two were identified as cord or net-marked Mockley ware and two as net-marked Popes Creek ware. One lithic flake, one flake tool, and 337 grams of fire-cracked rock were also recovered. Additional Middle Woodland ceramics, four lithic flakes, one lithic tool, and 934 grams of fire-cracked rock were recovered in the upper 0.40' of the next stratigraphic layer (Layer H), which consisted of yellow-brown sand. Eight of 52 ceramic sherds from this deposit were able to be identified: three were net-marked Mockley ware and five were net-marked Popes Creek ware. Four of the sherds in Layer H were larger than 30 mm², with one larger than 50 mm², while three of the nine ceramic sherds recovered from Layer G were larger than 30 mm². In contrast, none of the sherds recovered from the upper five stratigraphic layers in the profile exceeded 30 mm² in size. Both the size of the ceramics and the amount of fire-cracked rock recovered from Layer G and the upper 0.4' of Layer H indicate that these deposits represent an intact Middle Woodland living surface.

The seventh stratigraphic layer of yellow-brown sand in Test Unit 12 continued to a maximum depth of 4.50' below surface, but no artifacts were recovered below a depth of 3.6'. A red-yellow sandy clay (Layer I) was encountered below the yellow-brown sand. After excavation, ground water level was observed to rise to 4.60' below surface in the square, or only 1.00' below the lowest depth at which cultural materials were recovered. This occurrence suggests the local water table was lower during the Middle Woodland period than at present and indicates the archaeological deposits in this section of site 44JC308 have the potential to yield important data on changes in the local environment through time.

In addition to the living surface documented in Test Unit 12, certain discrete Middle Woodland deposits -- such as postmolds [REDACTED] -- may survive intact at site 44JC308. Such features have been found at several other Middle Woodland sites within the Virginia Coastal Plain. In three of the test trenches positioned within or near the four most prominent surface concentrations of Middle Woodland ceramics in the old agricultural fields at 44JC308, small soil stains approximately 0.20' in diameter, presumed to be Native American postmolds, were identified below the plowzone at the upper surface of the subsoil. Without excavation, however,

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it cannot be known whether these structural features are indeed associated with the Middle Woodland period or with later Native American components known to exist at the site.

Late Woodland/Contact

Site 44JC308 is known to contain extensive archaeological remains associated with Native American village settlement dating from the Late Woodland or early Contact periods (ca. A.D. 900 - 1646). Based on associated ceramics, which are almost exclusively of the Roanoke Simple Stamped type, and on historic documentation relating to Native American and European settlement in the area, the village is believed to date from ca. A.D. 1500 - 1610. This component of site 44JC308 is considered nationally significant.

The presence of the Late Woodland/Contact component at 44JC308 first came to light during preliminary data recovery operations conducted by JRIA over the winter of 1990/91 in the area of the site which now contains the [REDACTED] Over 1900 postmolds associated with a minimum of 34 well-preserved or partially-intact patterns of longhouses were eventually documented within this section of the site after plow-disturbed deposits were removed. The arrangement of the longhouses demonstrated that the Native American village was characterized by an intrasite settlement structure of internally dispersed plan (a schematic plan of major features is shown in Figure 3). There was little evidence of rebuilding or repair of the longhouses, and few structures within the village overlapped. Thus, the layout of individual buildings was easily recognized, and, in several cases, the locations of doorways, interior furniture and partitions, and support posts were identifiable.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Although the features discussed above were excavated early in 1992, the controlled surface collection conducted by JRIA in the fall of 1991 showed that the Late Woodland/Contact village at 44JC308 extends far beyond the section of the site impacted by shoreline stabilization and construction of the golf hole fairway. Shell-tempered ceramics diagnostic of the Late Woodland/Contact period (shell-tempered sherds with simple stamped, fabric-marked, or undetermined surfaces were included in the analysis) were distributed at frequencies of greater than 10 sherds per 100-foot unit.

[REDACTED] (Figures 11 and 12). Similar ceramic densities were also found at the north end of the site in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED] on the ledge on the interior face of the terrace.

The surface collection also contributed data suggestive of chronological or cultural variation within the Late Woodland/Contact component at 44JC308. Of the 76 ceramic sherds recovered for which the surface treatment definitely indicates a Late Woodland/Contact affiliation, 54 were of the Roanoke Simple Stamped type (shell-tempered, simple stamped), 13 were of the Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed type (shell-tempered) within the Townsend series, and 9 were of the Gaston Simple Stamped type (sand/grit-tempered). Townsend ware is known to have been introduced within the Virginia Coastal Plain approximately 600 years before the use of Roanoke ware became common. Gaston ware, while essentially contemporaneous with Roanoke Simple Stamped, is primarily associated with the Inner Coastal Plain south of the James River in Virginia. Roanoke ware is most commonly found in the far Outer Coastal Plain (Egloff and Potter 1982). Analysis of the spatial distribution of these three wares at site 44JC308 indicated that while Roanoke ware was widely distributed across the property, Townsend and Gaston ceramics were confined to areas north of grid line [REDACTED]. These findings suggest some differences in the age, cultural, or ethnic affiliation of certain occupation areas within the Late Woodland/Contact settlement area as a whole.

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The nominated acreage of site 44JC308 contains some of the intact Late Woodland/Contact deposits documented over the winter of 1990/91 in the proposed [REDACTED] area. After these initial investigations, the 18th hole was redesigned so that it would not disturb several features located in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED]. These features currently lie intact within the rough of the golf hole beneath filter fabric and 2-4' of soil fill. [REDACTED]

Additional intact deposits which are likely associated with the Late Woodland/Contact component at 44JC308 were identified through the program of subsurface testing JRIA conducted in the old agricultural fields during the fall of 1991. One or more small soil stains likely representing Native American postmolds were encountered below the plowzone in Test Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 19. Structural patterns were apparent in the arrangement of the postmolds encountered in Test Trenches 12 and 19. A structural pattern was also found in three contiguous 5-foot test units opened in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]

17th Century, Euro-American

Site 44JC308 was occupied by Euro-American peoples as early as the first half of the 17th century. Archaeological investigations conducted within the nominated section of the property resulted in the identification of four areas of 17th-century English occupation. Three of these are located in the former agricultural fields as indicated by the spatial distribution of artifacts diagnostic of the period which were recovered in JRIA's controlled surface collection (Figure 15).

The most prominent concentration of 17th-century Euro-American artifacts was centered on grid point [REDACTED] and extended at a density of two or more artifacts per 100-foot unit roughly 300' east-west and 200' north-south. Associated artifacts included 11 fragments of English clay tobacco pipes, a fragment of case bottle glass, 2 sherds Rhenish brown stoneware, 2 sherds North Italian slipware, a sherd of North Devon fine gravel-tempered ware, and a sherd of locally-produced, lead-glazed coarseware. Additional sherds of

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North Italian Sgraffito slipware, Dutch coarseware, North Devon fine gravel-tempered ware, and a fragment of a Dutch delftware tile were recovered from along the edges of the artifact concentration. The ceramic vessel sherds associated with this area suggest an occupation date prior to ca. 1650, while analysis of the stem hole diameters of ten English clay tobacco pipes recovered produces a mean occupation date of 1672. Plowzone screened from six, 5-foot squares later excavated within this area yielded an assemblage similar to that recovered from the surface, although several fragments of ceramic roofing tile were also included. Several non-diagnostic nails and brick fragments were also recovered in surface and plowzone collections from this area. The nails were most concentrated in the western half of the artifact scatter.

A second concentration of 17th-century Euro-American artifacts was centered on grid point [REDACTED] where an interesting assemblage comprised solely of two fragments of English clay tobacco pipes, two fragments of case bottle glass, and five fragments of ceramic roofing tile were recovered. The stem bore diameter of the one pipe stem recovered measured 8/64". This specimen and the lack of wine bottle glass in the assemblage suggest an occupation date prior to the mid 17th-century. No nails were found within a hundred feet of this concentration -- a problematic result in light of the roofing tile which would seemingly suggest that a structure once stood in the area. Linking the first and second artifact concentration was a scatter of artifacts comprised of four 17th-century clay tobacco pipes, one sherd Rhenish brown stoneware, and non-diagnostic nail fragments.

The third concentration of 17th-century Euro-American artifacts identified in the old agricultural fields was located in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED], extending at a density of two artifacts per 100-foot unit for roughly 200' east-west and 100' north-south. Associated artifacts included four fragments English clay tobacco pipes, two sherds Rhenish brown stoneware, a sherd of North Devon fine gravel-tempered ware, a sherd of locally-produced coarseware, and a brass curtain ring. The assemblage includes artifacts diagnostic of the first half of the 17th century and the period ca. 1680-1710. Scattered northeastward from this concentration were two fragments of English clay tobacco pipes, three sherds Rhenish stoneware, two sherds Spanish coarseware, a sherd of locally-produced coarseware, and a fragment of case bottle glass. Several nails, including some diagnostic of

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the colonial era, were found scattered throughout both areas, but nails were most concentrated in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED]

Two 2.5-foot test units excavated at grid points [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] within the woods which line the east side of site 44JC308 yielded a few 17th-century artifacts among other Euro-American materials. Diagnostic 17th-century artifacts included a fragment each of ceramic roofing tile and window glass. Additional artifacts which may date from the 17th century include an iron pintle, two fragments of white ball clay smoking pipes, three fragments of locally-made ceramic smoking pipes, a wrought nail, and brick fragments.

It is difficult to suggest what types of components are represented by the 17th-century artifact concentrations identified at 44JC308 since no associated subsurface features have been identified in test excavation conducted on the property thus far. Six, 5-foot test squares were opened in the western half of the first artifact concentration discussed above, and Test Trench 1 extended into the western half of the second concentration. This limited amount of testing is not sufficient to preclude the possibility that 17th-century colonial features are indeed present within the property. Based on the types and amount of artifacts recovered in the investigations, it is suggested that among the 17th-century Euro-American components are represented small tenant, servant, or slave quarters or utilitarian and agricultural structures.

18th Century

Eighteenth-century components identified within site 44JC308 may also represent small tenant, servant, or overseer and slave quarters or utilitarian and agricultural structures. A number of small concentrations of artifacts diagnostic of the period were identified in the old agricultural fields (Figure 16). Moving from south to north across the property, the first concentration was identified in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. Artifacts were lightly scattered in this area for a distance of approximately 250' east-west and 200' north-south. The assemblage, which dates from ca. 1725-1775, included 4 sherds representing a variety of coarseware ceramics, a sherd of white saltglazed stoneware, 2 sherds Yorktown brown stoneware, and 11 fragments of English clay tobacco pipes.

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This concentration of 18th-century artifacts may be associated with the remains of a structure encountered at the base of the plowzone in Test Trench 17 (Figure 17). Three Euro-American postholes were identified at the eastern end of the trench. The postholes were quite large, measuring 2.4-2.7' by 2.2-2.4' in plan. Associated postmolds, which measured about 0.9' in diameter, were positioned at intervals of about 9.0' and 9.5' along a line. If the 18th-century artifact assemblage discussed above is indeed associated with the structure, the collection's predominantly utilitarian character and the use of post-in-the-ground construction for such a large building at this late date would suggest the structure was a barn.

Three small concentrations of 18th-century artifacts which were of a more domestic character were found extending north of the first concentration along grid line [REDACTED]. The three smaller concentrations, which are located along the upper edge of the terrace before it slopes eastward, may represent a series of servant, tenant, or overseer and slave quarters. The largest of the concentrations was found in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. The collection from this area, dated ca. 1725-1800, included three fragments of English clay tobacco pipes, three sherds of creamware, and one sherd of white saltglazed stoneware. Only one nail was recovered in the immediate vicinity of these finds, but the density of brick fragments in this area was relatively high. Smaller artifact concentrations in the linear series were situated in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. The assemblage associated with the former location included two sherds of Staffordshire coarseware, one sherd of creamware, a fragment of an English clay smoking pipe, and two non-diagnostic nail fragments. The other small assemblage was comprised of two sherds each of creamware and pearlware. Brick density was relatively high in both areas, but the absolute low frequency of brick fragments indicates the artifact concentrations might be related to structures supported on piers.

A less densely concentrated cluster of late 18th-century artifacts was found in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. Artifacts recovered from the concentration included one sherd of creamware, four sherds of pearlware, one sherd of Yorktown coarseware, and a glass wine bottle base. A few nails and a slight peak in brick density were also found in this location which may have held a small quarter occupied into the 19th century. Five sherds of whiteware and a sherd of American brown stoneware were also found in the area. Alternatively, this artifact concentration may be associated with a linear scatter of 18th and 19th century artifacts which continues

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northeastward along the edge of the field to grid line [REDACTED]. A map prepared in the late 19th century (Patterson 1873-1874a) indicates that a road once ran through this area, and the 18th and 19th century artifacts here may simply represent refuse discarded along the road. Test Trench 18, situated along grid line [REDACTED], contained the remains of 10 relatively small (measuring about 1.00-1.40' by 0.80-1.20' in plan) Euro-American postholes at the base of the plowzone which may constitute part of a fenceline along this road.

A final concentration of 18th-century artifacts in the old agricultural fields was identified in the vicinity of grid point [REDACTED]. The artifacts recovered from this area date from ca. 1775-1800. The assemblage consisted solely of one sherd creamware, six sherds pearlware, and a few fragments of colonial window glass suggestive of domestic refuse. No nails were associated with the concentration, although the area exhibited a low peak in brick density. Test Unit 7, a 2.5-foot square placed at grid point [REDACTED] in the woods north of this concentration, yielded a few Euro-American artifacts which may be associated with the 18th-century component in the field. The artifacts include a fragment each of Spanish olive jar (ca. 1680-1710) and colonial case bottle glass as well as brick fragments.

The test units excavated within the woods at the north end of the property also indicated the presence of an additional 18th-century component at site 44JC308 located in the vicinity of grid points [REDACTED]. Screened soil within Test Units 9 and 10 yielded a sherd of 18th-century coarseware, a sherd of unidentifiable earthenware, 3 fragments of colonial and 1 fragment of 19th-century case bottle glass, 3 wrought nails, 105 fragments of brick, a fragment of oyster shell mortar or plaster, 67 pieces of slag, and 3 fragments of coal.

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19th/Early 20th Century

In addition to the scatter of 19th-century artifacts discussed above which was found along the east edge of site 44JC308, a number of clustered arrangements of refuse dating from this period were identified in the old agricultural fields on the property (Figure 18). Several of these artifact concentrations likely mark the location of domestic quarters, outbuildings, or agricultural structures erected by tenants on the Governor's Land at Two Rivers tract.

Investigations conducted within the [REDACTED] area during 1990-1992 documented the location of several features related to a small farmstead which existed on the property from the late 19th through early 20th century. The remains of two brick piers presumably associated with the main domestic structure within this complex were found near the edge of the Chickahominy River bank in the vicinity of grid line [REDACTED]. Two additional piers had long since eroded from the bank and lay on the Chickahominy River beach below the site. This structure was apparently erected sometime between the time the Patterson (1873-1874a) and United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (1917) maps of the Chickahominy shoreline were prepared, as it is depicted on the latter but not the former. Other features found within the fairway area which were likely associated with the farmstead include several privy holes located in the vicinity of [REDACTED]; postholes comprising a small (4' by 4') outbuilding located in the vicinity of [REDACTED]; and numerous other postholes forming fencelines.

Concentrations of 19th/early 20th-century artifacts identified from the results of the controlled surface collection of site 44JC308 were located in three major areas: (1) along the path of an old road which ran east-west across the river terrace to the Chickahominy River (2) extending northeastward in linear scatters from the northeast edge of the fairway area, and (3) along the road which ran along the northwest side of the property to the Chickahominy River beach on Mattapamient Bay. Other small artifact concentrations were identified in the vicinity of [REDACTED]. One or more postholes of a size which might logically be attributed to the 19th/early 20th century were identified at the base of the plowzone in Test Trenches 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, and 19.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Site 44JC308, located in James City County, Virginia, holds archaeological deposits resulting from human occupation during the prehistoric and historic periods dating from ca. 9,500 B.C. through the early 20th century. Intact deposits associated with Native American settlement during the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland/Contact periods have the potential to provide important information on the cultural development of the native peoples of the Virginia Coastal Plain. The Late Woodland/Contact component, which likely represents one of the historically documented, early 17th-century settlements of the Paspahegh Indians, has the potential to contribute to our understanding of Native American-European relations during the early colonial period and the adjustments made by native peoples under conditions of European contact. Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Euro-American components within site 44JC308 are significant for the information they may provide on the specific course of English cultural adaptations to the New World in the crucial early years of expansion beyond Jamestown and in later years as colonial society in Virginia reached maturation.

BACKGROUND

The archaeological record of the Virginia Coastal Plain demonstrates considerable cultural change among native peoples between ca. 9,500 B.C., when the region was first inhabited, and A.D. 1607, when the first sustained contact with European peoples was initiated. Understanding how and why these changes occurred in the context of dynamic natural and social environments forms the basis of contemporary archaeological research in the region. While archaeological deposits dating from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods at site 44JC308 have only limited potential to contribute to this research because of their low integrity, the property has been shown to contain intact Woodland period deposits which should yield important information relating to these investigations.

Intact deposits representing a Middle Woodland living surface are known to exist at site 44JC308 in wooded acreage at the north end of the property. It is likely that elsewhere within the site where surface collections across old agricultural fields have produced abundant evidence of Middle Woodland occupation, discrete deposits such as pit features, postmolds, [REDACTED] may also survive intact below plowzone levels. Deposits such as these should

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provide reliable data on Middle Woodland settlement systems, subsistence economies, and social organization crucial for understanding the transition between the mobile, hunter-gatherer societies which characterized the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods in the Virginia Coastal Plain and the sedentary, horticultural societies which had developed among native peoples by the end of the 16th century A.D. Middle Woodland components at site 44JC308 are particularly relevant for understanding cultural interactions among native peoples in Virginia where, by at least A.D. 200, distinct population groups identified with the Outer Coastal Plain, Inner Coastal Plain, and Piedmont in central Virginia, and the Inner Coastal Plain south of the James River can be recognized within the archaeological record. Site 44JC308 is located in a strategic area for understanding the nature of territorial boundaries and social interactions at this time. The property lies near the eastern edge of the Inner Coastal Plain and is situated at the confluence of the James and Chickahominy rivers--two of the major fluvial systems in the Coastal Plain along which population movements and cultural interactions were likely channeled.

Despite a rich ethnohistoric literature which describes the lifeways of native peoples of the Virginia Coastal Plain during the early 17th-century, the Late Woodland/Early Contact period is poorly known archaeologically in the region. Preliminary investigations at site 44JC308 have indicated that the property contains extensive archaeological deposits resulting from Native American village settlement dating from the Late Woodland/Contact period. Associated features such as postmolds, hearth pits [REDACTED] have been shown to have survived intact below plowzone levels at the site. Where such features have been excavated, they have been shown to hold such materials as ceramic and lithic debris, subsistence remains [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These deposits have the potential to yield important descriptive data relevant to understanding settlement plans [REDACTED] subsistence, socio-political structure, technology, population health, size, and structure, and inter-regional relations during the Late Woodland/Contact period.

The Late Woodland/Contact archaeological deposits at site 44JC308 should also prove relevant to answering a number of problem-oriented research questions currently of interest to archaeologists. One of the most important of these concerns the origin, development, and expansion of the Powhatan

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chiefdom. Site 44JC308 is expected to yield information on settlement size and plan within a regional context, intrasite variation in the size and plan of structures, the distribution of rank-denoting artifacts

-- all aspects crucial for understanding the nature of economic redistribution systems and social, political and religious status in Powhatan society. Site 44JC308 should also prove particularly relevant for understanding intercultural relations within the chiefdom and between the Powhatan and others since the property is situated near what has been proposed to be the junction of four major cultural or political regions which were incorporated into the chiefdom at different times in its evolution (Turner 1988).

Associated ceramics and relevant historic documentation suggest the Native American village component at site 44JC308 likely represents an early 17th-century Paspahegh Indian settlement. If this interpretation proves correct, the site has the potential to provide significant information on relations between Native Americans and Europeans during the early years of sustained contact in Virginia and on the effect of contact on native peoples. The ceramics associated with the village are consistent with a protohistoric or early Contact period date for the site. They are overwhelmingly of the Roanoke Simple Stamped type which did not become common within the Coastal Plain of Virginia and North Carolina until after ca. 1500 A.D. Site 44JC308 also lies within the historically documented territory of the Paspahegh, one of approximately 31 groups which comprised the Powhatan chiefdom.

Several early 17th-century maps indicate that Paspahegh territory stretched from the vicinity of Jamestown Island up the north bank of the James River to include both sides of the mouth of the Chickahominy River. John Smith's map of Virginia (1612) (Figure 19) shows two Paspahegh villages on the east side of the mouth of the Chickahominy River. The name "Matapanient" may refer to this area, although it instead be associated with a settlement located a short distance downriver on the James River. The location of each village is marked by the symbol for "ordinary houses." Smith also shows two Paspahegh settlements, one ordinary house and one marked by the symbol for a "king's house," on the west side of the Chickahominy River.

Somewhat different and more detailed information on the location of Paspahegh settlements is provided by the Zuniga map (1608) (Figure 20), which

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is believed to be the only extant copy of John Smith's early 1608 map forwarded to King Philip III of Spain by Don Pedro de Zuniga, the Spanish ambassador to the English court. The Zuniga map shows three settlements located on the eastern side of the Chickahominy River between Barrets Points and Nettles Creek. Site 44JC308 is located in the vicinity of the two most southerly of the settlements. One of these is located close to Barrets Point, while the other, which includes a "kings house," is positioned due northeast. The name "Cinquactock" may apply to one or both of these areas. The third settlement, "Matinoah", is situated further to the north on what is probably Nettles Creek (McCary and Barka 1977:84). A fourth settlement, which also contains a king's house, is depicted on the western side of the Chickahominy River.

The Paspahagh district was among the earliest of Powhatan lands to be ceded to the English. The first permanent English settlement in North American was established in 1607 within Paspahagh territory at Jamestown, located only approximately six miles downriver from site 44JC308. Hostilities between the native inhabitants and the English increased over the next few years, and in August 1610 the English tried to force the cooperation of the Powhatan by attacking the capital town of Paspahagh. This action is believed to have virtually annihilated the group. At least 60 Indians were killed in the battle, and the only references to the "Paspahagh" which appear in the historical record after 1610 refer to the group's former territory (Feest 1978:257, Table 1).

Historical documents strongly suggest that the current Governor's Land at Two Rivers tract was first occupied by English peoples in the early years of the expansion of settlement beyond Jamestown. The tract was probably settled in 1619, coinciding with a rapid expansion of settlement which followed the Virginia Company's institution of a new system for allocating lands to private individuals. Governor's Land at Two Rivers lies within what was then the Company Land of the Corporation of James Citie, one of four corporations established within the colony. Each corporation had land designated as Company Land (the income of which was intended to profit the Virginia Company), Common Land, and Glebe Land. James City also had lands designated for the support of the Governor of Virginia. The boundary between the Company Land and the Governor's Land in James Citie lay along Deep Creek, or Lake Pasbehay.

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The earliest settlement on the Company Land was established in the winter of 1619 by Jabez Whittaker with about 25 servants of the Virginia Company. The settlement grew successfully over the next year and a half. By June 1620 "a hundred and more" were living on the Company Land. In May 1621 Whittaker reported that he had "doubled ye number of houses," "built a guest hous of forty foote long, and twentie foote wide" used by new arrivals to the colony, and was "building more houses upon ye ground where I meane to seate them which are to come." The inhabitants of Whittaker's settlement were involved in agricultural pursuits such as growing corn and tobacco and raising cattle. To secure the latter, Whittaker had "railed in for them with a firme substantiall rale two hundred acres of ground." Other settlers had been appointed as carpenters, sawyers, smiths, and tailors. Despite this success, the property was likely abandoned following the Indian uprising and attack of March 1622. A muster prepared in January 1625 suggests that while many people inhabited the Governor's Land at that time, few, if any, were on the Company Land (Kingsbury 1906-1935:III, 99-101, 104-105, 107, 226-227, 229, 245-246, 310, 313, 315, 441-442, 571).

Although the Governor's Land at Two Rivers tract may have been abandoned for several years following the Indian uprising of 1622, land patents and other records indicate the property was resettled in the 1630s by Bridges Freeman who by 1643 held 750 acres between the mouth of the Chickahominy River and "Merryman's" (presently Gordon's) Creek north of site 44JC308. By 1654 Freeman had expanded his contiguous holdings in the area to 1,011 acres.

Contemporaneous historic documents and recent archaeological excavations at the Governor's Land at Two Rivers give some indications of Freeman's use of the property. In land patent records, the section of Freeman's property at the mouth of the Chickahominy corresponding to the present [REDACTED] is referred to as "Piney Point" or the "Piney Woods," suggesting it remained wooded. Boundary references refer to Freeman's landing as being located just northwest of site 44JC308 near the point of land on the Chickahominy River which defines the entrance to Mattapamient Bay. Following Freeman's death sometime between 1658 and 1663, his property at the Governor's Land at Two River was apparently maintained for an unknown period by his son and namesake. On Augustine Herrmann's 1673 map of Virginia, the current [REDACTED] is identified as "Freemans Pt" and two structures are depicted on the tract (Figure 21). The more northerly of the two structures depicted on the

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Herrmann map roughly corresponds to the location of archaeological site 44JC298 which is situated on [REDACTED] at Governor's Land at Two Rivers overlooking site 44JC308. Excavations conducted here by JRIA in 1990 documented the presence of an extensive 17th-century, English domestic complex which likely represents the Freeman manor house. Historical records indicate a ferry operated at Freeman's Point from the late 17th to the early 18th century when its location was shifted upriver closer to the present Chickahominy River bridge (Henning 1809-1823:III,219,471; Herrmann 1673; JRIA 1991; McIlwaine 1979:619-621; Meyer and Dorman 1976:294-295; Nugent 1969-1979:I, 19, 33, 36-37, 63, 113, 123-126, 160, 224, 299; Parks 1982:256; Virginia Land Office Patent Book 3:307).

The 17th-century Euro-American archaeological components documented at site 44JC308 may date from as early as the ca. 1619 - 1622 Whittaker settlement, but they are more likely associated with later settlement by Bridges Freeman and his son. The identification of nearby site 44JC298 as Freeman's manor house would suggest that the 17th-century components at site 44JC308 represent servant or slave quarters and agricultural or other utilitarian structures. While further research is required to better document the age and function of these components, they are likely to prove important for understanding the course of English cultural adaptations to the New World. They have the potential to shed light on the crucial early years of English expansion beyond Jamestown when the survival of the Virginia colony was far from guaranteed as well as on subsequent years during which the economic, social, and political structure of the colony stabilized and the plantation system evolved.

Later components within site 44JC308 also have the potential to contribute to our understanding of regional patterns of land-use related to trends in the agricultural and economic history of the Tidewater region of Virginia. Historical records suggest that use of the present Governor's Land at Two Rivers tract had changed significantly between the 17th century and the end of the 18th century. In 1782, the 1,200-acre tract, then known as "Piney Grove," was held by Champion Travis. Unlike Bridges Freeman, Travis was an absentee owner who resided at Jamestown. A plat of Piney Grove prepared for Travis suggests he rented the land to a number of tenants since the property is subdivided into 27 parcels (Thompson n.d.). Seven structures, all presumably domestic, are depicted on the plat, but none are situated within the terrace at site 44JC308. Archaeological evidence

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suggests that the 18th-century components identified within site 44JC308 may represent the remains of smaller domestic quarters inhabited by servants or overseers and slaves as well as agricultural structures.

Champion Travis's sale of the Piney Grove tract in 1801 coincided with a documented decline in the agricultural economy of the Virginia Tidewater due to changes in the market and exhaustion of the natural productivity of the land (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:195-199). Indeed, ownership of Pine Grove changed hands numerous times between 1801 and 1849. The land was no doubt worked by tenants during this period when labor in the Tidewater region was in short supply due to outmigration (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:187). Little was done to improve the value of Piney Grove during the early 19th century. By 1835, the buildings on the 1,249-acre tract were valued at only \$100 (James City County Land Tax Lists 1801-1813, 1818-1827, 1828-1834; Personal Property Tax Lists 1801-1813).

In 1849, however, Piney Grove was purchased by Moses Harrell who resided on the property until 1859-60. Harrell's management of the property until its sale in 1870 exemplified the revitalization of the Tidewater agricultural economy in the mid 19th century through crop diversification and the introduction of improved farming methods (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:195-203). By 1851 Harrell had improved the value of the buildings at Piney Grove to \$1000. Agricultural records indicate he cultivated a variety of crops, including corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes, and raised sheep, dairy cows, and pigs. He eventually owned 44 slaves. Maps prepared near the close of Harrell's tenure at Piney Grove depict 13 structures on the tract (Patterson 1873-1874a, 1973-1874b). Harrell's own residence is believed to have been located far to the southeast of site 44JC308 on the James River. Although no structures are depicted on the river terrace at site 44JC308, 19th-century archaeological components identified there may represent agricultural structures or the residences of tenants or slaves associated with Harrell.

With the loss of slave labor following the Civil War, the structure of agricultural enterprises on the James-York Peninsula in the Virginia Tidewater changed. The region remained predominantly agricultural until about the mid 20th century, but in the first few decades following the Civil War, the number of farms increased while the average size of farms decreased (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:241-242). The Piney Grove tract

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remained intact, but after being sold by Harrell, changed hands numerous times while apparently being farmed by tenants (James City County Deed Book 4:573-574, 9:68-69, 13:532, 17:175, 19:121, 164-165, 23:144-148). Under the ownership of the Pine Dell Development Corporation, Inc., a subsidiary of the Pine Hill and Oak Hill Collieries of Pennsylvania which acquired the property in 1917, the primary products of the tract were timber, hay, and grain. The remains of one small farmstead dating from this period have been identified at site 44JC308. Associated components located within the nominated acreage likely represent various types of outbuildings and agricultural structures, although small domestic structures may also be present.

Work on this site and this nomination has gone forward in consultation with the Native American community in Virginia and in compliance with the [REDACTED] regulations of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria: 1 and 6

Theme: I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

Sub-Theme: I.D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

Facets: I.D.1. Native Adaptations to Northeastern Environments

I.D.2. Establishing Intercultural Relations

I.D.3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or
Accommodation

Period of National Significance: ca. A.D. 900 - 1610

BACKGROUND

The Late Woodland/Early Contact period archaeological component identified at site 44JC308 is nationally significant for its potential to yield important information on the lifeways and cultural evolution of Coastal Algonquian peoples in the Middle Atlantic region and on the nature of relations between Native Americans and Europeans during the early years of intercultural contact in North America. Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that the component represents a Native American village dating from ca. A.D. 1500-1610. The type of ceramics associated with the component do not become common in the region until ca. A.D. 1500. Historic documentation indicates site 44JC308 corresponds well to the mapped location of early 17th-century settlements of the Paspahegh Indians and suggests the locale would have been abandoned by native inhabitants ca. 1610. Field investigations conducted at site 44JC308 by the James River Institute for Archaeology from 1990 through 1992 have demonstrated that the village component is represented below plow-disturbed levels by intact archaeological deposits such as postmolds associated with structural features [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Excavated deposits have been shown to contain a variety of well preserved materials, including ceramic and lithic artifacts [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] floral and faunal subsistence debris, copper and shell ornaments, and textiles.

The National Park Service has recently emphasized the importance of archaeological sites such as the Native American village component at 44JC308 by developing a National Historic Landmark theme study which sets forth an historic context for properties having the potential to inform our understanding of early relations between Native Americans and colonists in northeastern North America (Grumet 1992). The village component at 44JC308 is relevant to several research needs and questions identified in the theme study document, particularly those addressed under Facet I.D.1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact; Facet I.D.2. Establishing Intercultural Relations; and Facet I.D.3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation (Grumet 1992:299-317).

In relation to Facet I.D.1., site 44JC308 has the potential to yield a variety of important descriptive data on all aspects of the lifeways of Native American populations within the James and York River valleys of Virginia during the Late Woodland/Contact period: intersite settlement structure and intrasite settlement size and plan; social and political organization; subsistence economy; population size, structure, and health; technology, material culture, and chronology; symbolic and ideological systems; and cultural interactions. Site 44JC308 also has the potential to contribute to a scientific understanding of variation in levels of socio-political complexity among native peoples in the Middle Atlantic region and elsewhere in North America. The James and York River valleys constitute a particularly important region nationally for their association with the Powhatan Indians, a chiefdom-level society with "ascribed positions of leadership, formalized redistribution systems and priesthoods, and an hierarchical organization which centralized and coordinated economic, socio-political and religious activities both within and between settlements" (Turner 1988:1).

The Powhatan chiefdom originated sometime before the mid to late 16th century and by the early 17th century was comprised of approximately 31 districts incorporated through inheritance, conquest, or alliance (Turner 1986). Fitzhugh, among others, has commented on the scientific significance of the Powhatan:

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For many years the Powhatans have been recognized as the largest and the most complex tribal society that existed east of the Appalachians at the time of the arrival of Europeans. For anthropologists and historians, the Powhatans have been of special interest because they are one of a few examples of ethnographically known "complex chiefdoms" in the eastern United States, and their origins and development are critical to understanding processes that may have been important in the origins of the more complex Mississippian societies that had become extinct in eastern North America several hundred years earlier. [Fitzhugh 1985:199]

Site 44JC308 is expected to yield information on settlement size and plan within a regional context, intrasite variation in the size and plan of structures, the distribution of rank-denoting artifacts,

understanding such features as economic redistribution systems and social, political and religious status among the Powhatan (Turner 1986). Further, since site 44JC308 is situated near the boundaries of four proposed major cultural or political regions within the chiefdom (Turner 1988), the property should prove crucial for understanding intercultural relations among the Powhatan and between the chiefdom and other groups.

In relation to Facets I.D.2. and I.D.3. of the historic landmark theme study, the village component at 44JC308 may also prove critical within both regional and national contexts for understanding Native American-European relations and the adjustments made by native peoples under conditions of European contact. As indicated by the Smith (1612) and Zuniga (1610) maps, site 44JC308 lies within the Powhatan district of Paspahugh and likely represents one of the Paspahugh settlements inhabited during the earliest years of sustained European contact in the Virginia colony. The early 17th-century history of the Paspahugh has significance in understanding the development and subsequent course of Native American-European relations in Virginia. Because they were situated in close proximity to Jamestown, the Paspahugh had frequent informal and formal interactions with the English. Historical accounts indicate that some English actions directed at the Paspahugh were intended as diplomatic messages to the paramount chief of the

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Powhatan, who in turn would direct the Paspahegh to act in accordance with the attitude he wished to convey to the English (Rountree 1990:54-55).

Tensions between the English and the Powhatan increased through the early years of contact, and, in an attempt to force the cooperation of the natives, the English attacked the capital town of the Paspahegh on August 9, 1610. The group was virtually annihilated by this action in which at least 60 Indians, along with the Paspahegh "Quene" and her children, were killed (Arber 1910:503). The Paspahegh appear to have abandoned their traditional settlement area shortly afterward, since the use of their name, except as a reference to their former territory, does not appear in the historic record after 1610 (Feest 1978:257, Table 1). In 1618, the Virginia Company designated 3000 acres comprised "of the Lands formerly conquer'd or purchased of the Paspheies" within the Corporation of James Citie for the support of the Governor (Kingsbury 1933:III:99).

At least one researcher has cited the 1610 attack on the Paspahegh as the event which signaled a turn in Native American-English relations in Virginia from an initial period of relative peace and friendliness to one of increasing competition and aggression (Rountree 1973:48, 1990:55). This era of hostilities, referred to by some as the First Anglo-Powhatan War (Fausz 1985:239-243; Rountree 1990:55), concluded when the marriage of the Englishman John Rolfe to Pocahontas, a daughter of the paramount chief of the Powhatan, restored relative peace for a time.

Hostilities between the Indians and the English began to build again, however, with the success of English expansion in Virginia. Increasing encroachment on the native's lands prompted the Powhatan to launch a major attack on the English colony in March 1622 in which one-quarter of the colonists were killed. This attack hindered English expansion, but only temporarily. During the 1640s, the English began to settle lands north of the York River. The Powhatan launched a second major attack on the colonists in 1644, but were soon subjugated by the English. In a treaty concluded in 1646, the remaining Powhatan were made tributaries to England and were excluded from settlement on lands lying east of the fall line between the James and York rivers. Most of the remaining native groups in the Coastal Plain were made tributaries when they signed the Treaty of Middle Plantation in 1677 and 1680, initiating what has been referred to as the Reservation Period in Virginia (Rountree 1973).

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Patterns of intercultural relations similar to those seen in the record of the Virginia colony were repeated as the frontier of European settlement progressed across the face of North America (Rountree 1973). The village component at site 44JC308 is situated within the earliest region of the continent "to [have] witness[ed] sustained Native American-European interaction outside the sphere of Spanish influence." Experiences in Virginia were "influential in guiding Indian-White interaction in other parts of the New World," and sites such as 44JC308 can contribute importantly to an understanding of Native American-European relations within a national context (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation 1986:87, 95).

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated area of site 44JC308 were established through consideration of the results of archaeological survey, including surface and subsurface investigations, and recent impacts to the site which have effected the integrity of the archaeological deposits. The northwestern, northern, and northeastern boundaries of the nominated area were established through archaeological survey which indicated that cultural materials extended to the edge of the several surface water features present in these areas. Cultural deposits have been severely disturbed by construction of a golf hole and shoreline stabilization activities in the

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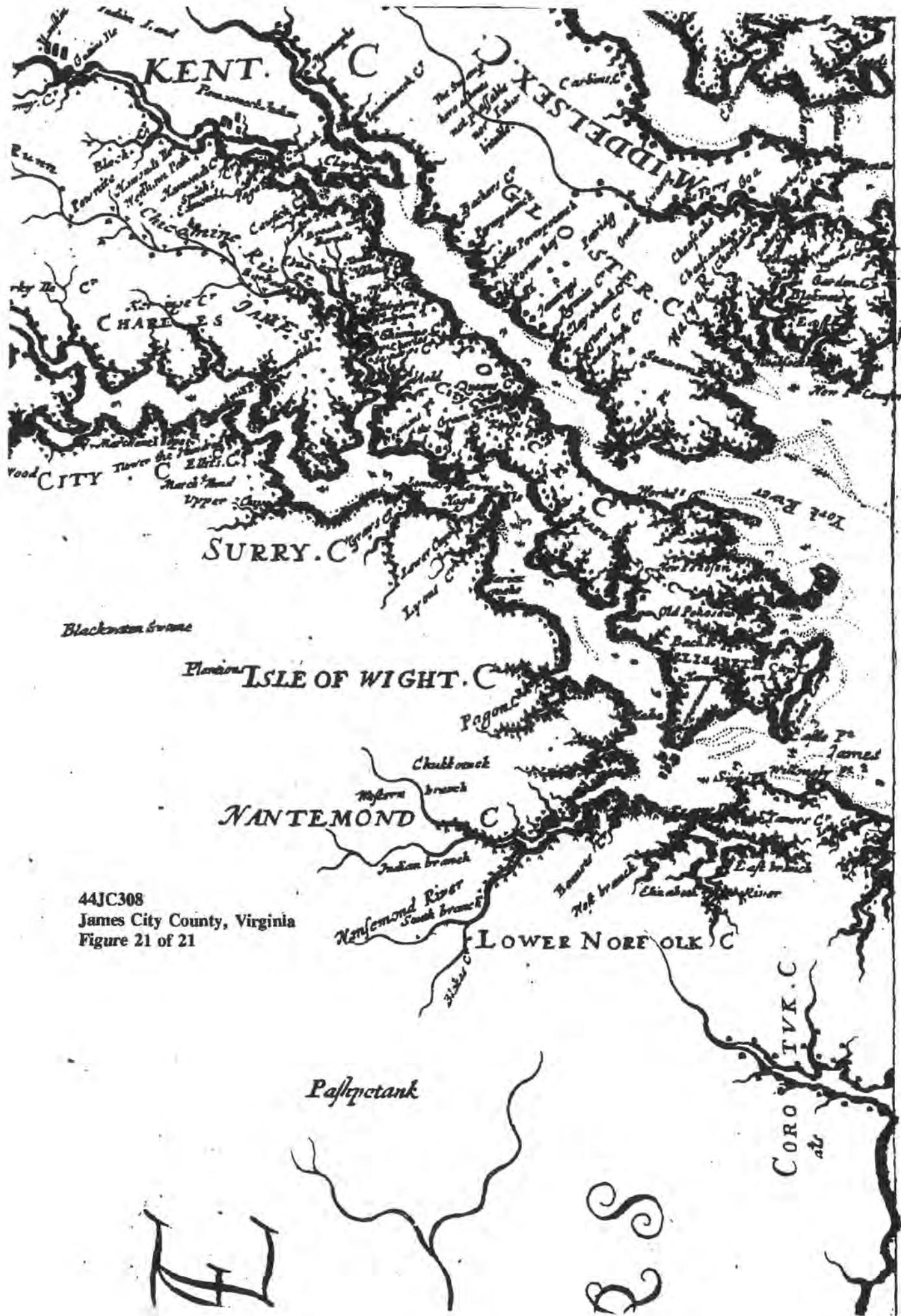
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section of the site beyond the southwest boundary of the nominated area. Construction impacts such as the removal of plowzone deposits and disturbance from heavy machine traffic have also diminished the integrity of the site beyond the south and southeast boundaries of the nominated area.



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