

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
AT WHITEMARSH  
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY HOME OF JOSEPH BRIDGER  
ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA



**For:**

Bridger Family Association  
5101 Linkside Court  
Suffolk, Virginia 23435  
and

Helen Ferguson  
Whitemarsh  
Isle of Wight County, Virginia

**By:**

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Wheatland Foundation, Inc.  
a 501 (c) (3) Non-profit Corporation  
EIN 04-3682054  
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## PREFACE

This project was proposed in 2007 and undertaken in 2010 by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. (WFI), a non-profit tax-deductible corporation devoted to the investigation, preservation, protection, and dissemination of information on Virginia's buried past. The work was completed for the Bridger Family Association (BFA) and Mrs. Bernard B. (Helen) Ferguson, owner of Whitemarsh, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The purpose was to conduct preliminary fieldwork at archaeological site 44IW0142, the seventeenth century home plantation of Joseph Bridger, for research and planning purposes.

The results of the project were presented as a lecture at the fifth annual meeting of the Bridger Family Association in Smithfield, Virginia on May 15, 2010. Since then, the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. carried the project well beyond the original scope of work of fieldwork and associated laboratory processing and analysis of artifacts, to clearing and mapping the brick ruin and the cataloging of Whitemarsh artifacts in the Isle of Wight Museum, in Smithfield. Both tasks were undertaken at no additional cost in an attempt to better understand that portion of the site which was previously excavated in 1997 and 1998 by avocational members of the Kicotan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The project was a comprehensive assessment of the property and it led to a series of recommendations found at the end of this report

For reference, a series of appendices also can be found at the end of the report. Appendix A is a descriptive list of artifacts found in the present archaeological survey. A catalog of the Isle of Wight Museum holdings can be seen in Appendix B. Finally, selected references also are included.

This project would not have been possible without the gracious permission of landowner Helen Ferguson and members of the Bridger Family Association who financially and administratively supported the project. In particular, President Jean B. Tomes, Treasurer William Hodsden, and Historian William Carrell II were central to the success of the project. Appreciation is extended to Tracey L. Neikirk, Curator, Isle of Wight Museum, Smithfield, Virginia, for the loan of Whitemarsh artifacts that were cataloged as a part of this project.

At the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. all phases of the endeavor were overseen by Alain C. Outlaw, Principal Archaeologist, who also took the photographs and wrote the report with Curator Merry A. Outlaw. Fieldwork was meticulously carried out and documented by Field Supervisor Donald L. Sadler with the assistance of Mary B. Clemons and Andrew Clemons. Survey artifacts were carefully processed and analyzed by Laboratory Supervisor Mary B. Clemons, resulting in a curated collection with contents listed in Appendix A. Merry A. Outlaw cataloged the Isle of Wight Museum materials (Appendix B). The report was produced with the assistance of Mary B. Clemons and draftsman Mark H. Clemons.

With the idea that visible natural and man-made improvements on the landscape might assist in a better understanding of site use and its boundaries, as well as suggest where the



Figure 2. Late nineteenth century home (right) environs, looking east.





Figure 4. Shovel testing search area at Whitemarsh. East is at the top and west is at the bottom in this view.

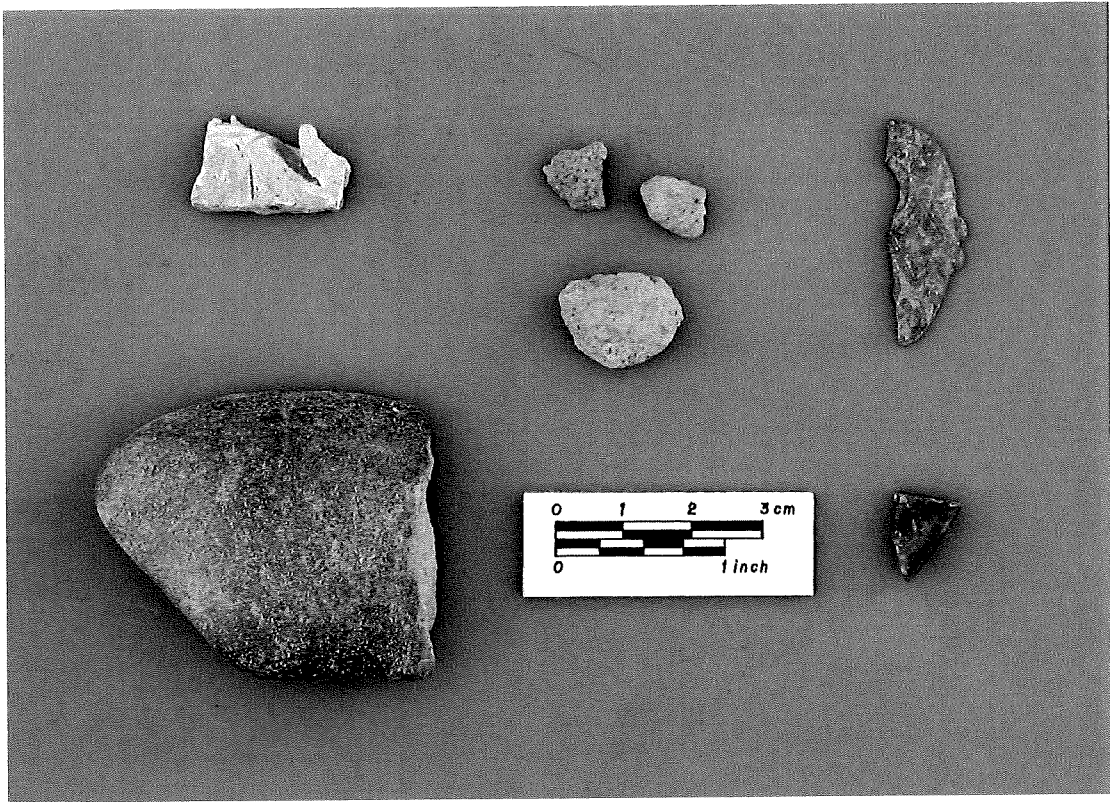


Figure 6. Artifacts from shovel test Tr. 5/14. Top left to right: lead fragment with cut marks; handmade brick fragments; brass shoe buckle frame fragment. Bottom left to right: fire-cracked rock and English flint fragment.

cemetery holding Joseph Bridger's remains might be, fences, surface rubble, and planted or introduced vegetation were mapped in the survey area falling in the densely wooded part of the site (see Figure 8). This process recorded fence remains (animal pens?), surface rubble, farm debris, and an ASV dirt pile and dump where archaeological digging tools and food/beverage containers were discarded (see Figure 5 and Figure 9). Planted or introduced vegetation included common privet (a tall European shrub), English ivy, and several large cedar trees, based upon their locations (see Figure 10). While this part of the study indicated farm usage of the woods bordering the field for probable animal pens, no definitive indications (markers, depressions, lines of cedars, day lilies, etc.) of a cemetery were found.

The final phase of fieldwork focused on the brick ruin excavated by the ASV at the west end of the wooded area investigated by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. This location was heavily overgrown and had to be cleared of vegetation and the remnants of the previous excavation (decayed polyethylene and digging tools--shovels, trowels, sifters, etc.) to determine where the ASV had left off (see Figures 11-13). Fieldwork then proceeded to carefully uncover the site by troweling the areas that had been left exposed so that the ruins could be mapped and studied.

The only documentation available on the previous excavations was a single published map (see Figure 14). Unfortunately, its only usefulness lay in generally locating areas that had been searched, sometimes incompletely. Later, its hoped-for help in tying Whitemarsh finds curated in the Isle of Wight Museum in Smithfield to specific locations on the ground fell short as none of the designations on the map matched the labels in the collection. Year-long efforts to find excavation notes, plans, and profiles, and to reach ASV excavators met with no success. The Kicotan Chapter of the ASV disbanded and contacts with the ASV central repository at Kittewan, Charles City County, Virginia, did not uncover additional information. Should the documentation ever appear, it may be possible to tie the cataloged artifacts as a result of this project in Appendix B to specific locations, both horizontally and vertically from which they were excavated in the ruins.

Cleaning of the site revealed the presence of two distinct brick building episodes, with the latest effectively surviving as a ruin seven courses above grade (See Figure 15). While superimposed, these two structures are separated by a 4" layer of soil (see Figure 16). The brick wall remnant of the later (exposed upper) structure survives to a length of 10'4" and it overlies the 26' long wall of the earlier (buried) lower structure, which is 16' wide. In the absence of notes on the stratigraphy and contents of the previously excavated portions of the site, the sequence and purpose of internal brickwork remains unclear.

Because the ASV plan was minimally useful, the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. prepared a carefully measured plan and profile of existing conditions (see Figure 17 and Figure 18). Cleaning and mapping the site allowed for several observations. There is a small 5' x 7'8" (interior) brick walled and brick floored cellar in the center of the excavation, totally emptied of its contents by the ASV. Moreover, another small partially excavated cellar, with internal

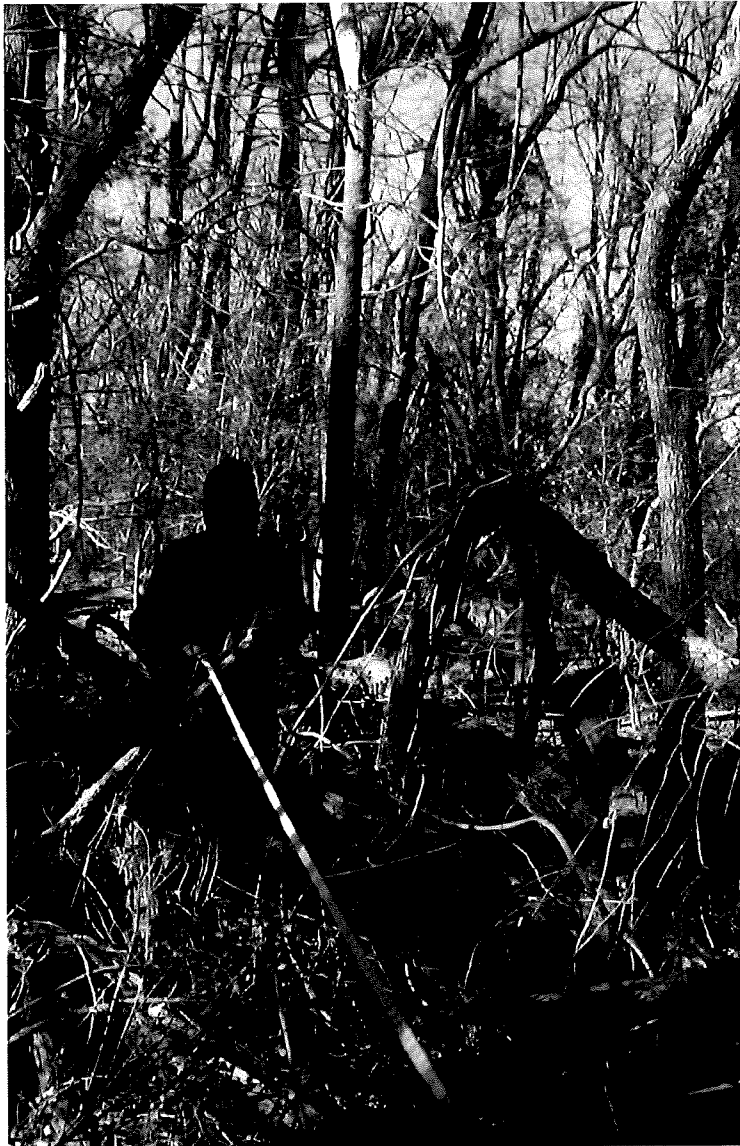


Figure 8. Measuring the location of shovel tests in the densely wooded southern portion of the search area.



Figure 10. Large cedar tree marking the western end of the search area.



Figure 11. Ruin before clearing of vegetation.



Figure 13. Assortment of excavation tools uncovered in the exposed ruin (shovel, brush, trowel).





Figure 15. View of brick ruin (right) superimposed on an earlier brick foundation (left). Note large tree stump between the two. View looking southwest.



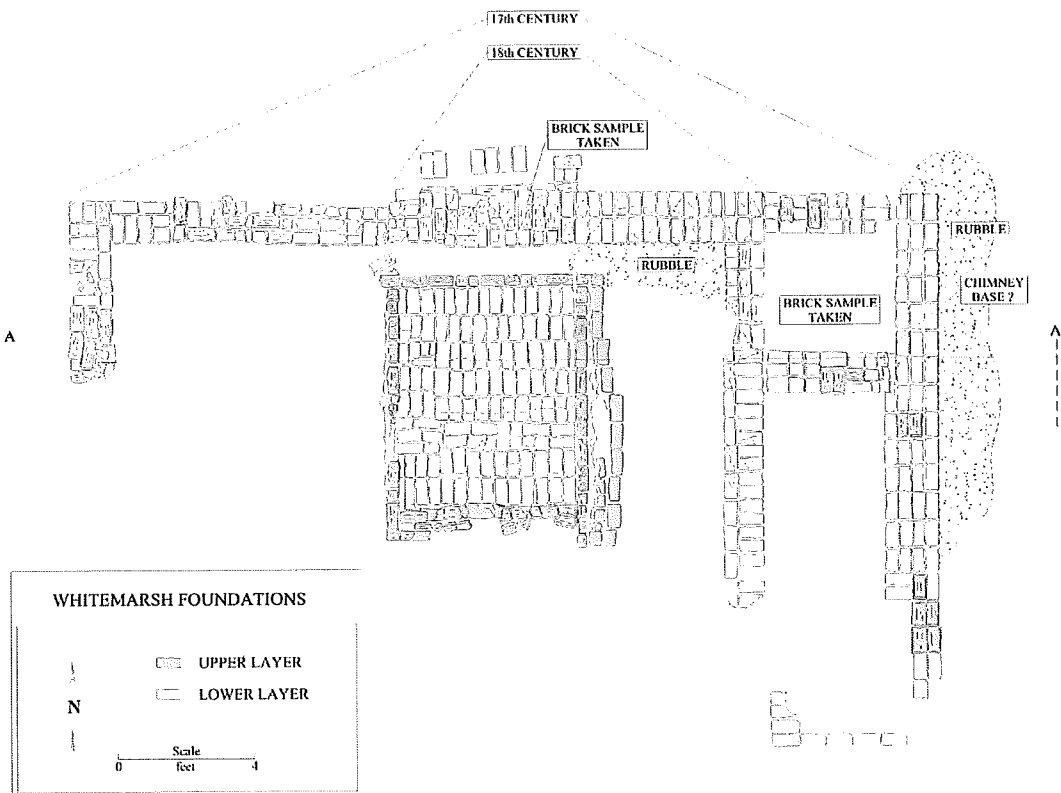


Figure 17. Foundation plan of the ruins complex.

While the ruin complex was clear of vegetation and debris, the Principal Archaeologist invited long-time friend Edward Chappell, Roberts Director of Architectural and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to visit the site (see Figure 19). Mr. Chappell observed that the earliest (lower) structure, approximately 16' x 26', could have been a house if it had a fireplace, which may be present on the east end. Later, this building was demolished and a new wooden building was constructed on or above the old foundations. This new structure used a different type of brick with iron inclusions, seen in Williamsburg brickwork of the 1760s and 1770s, and it also employed brick recycled from the earlier building. In sum, Mr. Chappell indicated that more extensive, carefully recorded excavations would be important to sort out the buildings and to determine the apparent association of the earliest one with Joseph Bridger. He concludes: "his (Joseph Bridger's) inventory suggests a much larger house, but we are only beginning to comprehend the nature of the present building, so more investigation would obviously be helpful in understanding Bridger's apparent role in the history of early gentry houses in early America."

The recent accidental discovery of oversized handmade bricks near the existing late-nineteenth century home on the property, well away from the archaeological site under study, presents another twist in the search for the Bridger home. The loose bricks were found when a new walkway to the front (west) porch of the dwelling was constructed. A complete example of one of these large bricks measured over 9  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length (both ends broken), 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width, and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height (see Figure 20). According to Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Inc. Architectural Historian Carl Lounsbury, who has measured bricks from more than 400 regional sites, the length is well beyond the standard average dimensions in the colonial Chesapeake: 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length; 4" in width; and 2  $\frac{5}{8}$ " in height. Nevertheless, there are the occasional exceptions, such as the 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ " length at St. Peter's Church (c. 1701-1703) in New Kent County, Virginia. Moreover, handmade bricks were manufactured up to at least the Civil War and they could be later if construction did not take place near a railroad supply source. Therefore, coupled with their general association with late nineteenth century materials found in their vicinity, it appears that the large bricks are associated with the construction of the existing home.

As fieldwork and associated laboratory processing and analysis of newly discovered artifacts were underway, documentation and artifacts from previous work by the ASV were sought. This year-long part of the project led to searches at: the Isle of Wight Museum in Smithfield; the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond; and the Archeological Society of Virginia at Kittiewan Plantation in Charles City County. As well, a former Whitmarsh excavator was interviewed. Unfortunately, no records or useful information were gained. Nevertheless, although no records exist at the Isle of Wight Museum (see Figure 21), four boxes of artifacts carrying the labels "Whitmarsh," "Bridger Site," and "Ferguson Collection" were found. They were borrowed so that they could be professionally cataloged (see Appendix B). The provenience labels with the artifacts did not match the ASV notations on the map, the only document available. That is, the artifacts were labeled: "surface and miscellaneous finds;" "Square 1, Level 2;" Square 1, Level 3;" "Test Hole 1;" "Test Hole 2;" "Test Hole 3;" "Unprovenienced;" "Square 52/Feature C;" "10 x 10, Level



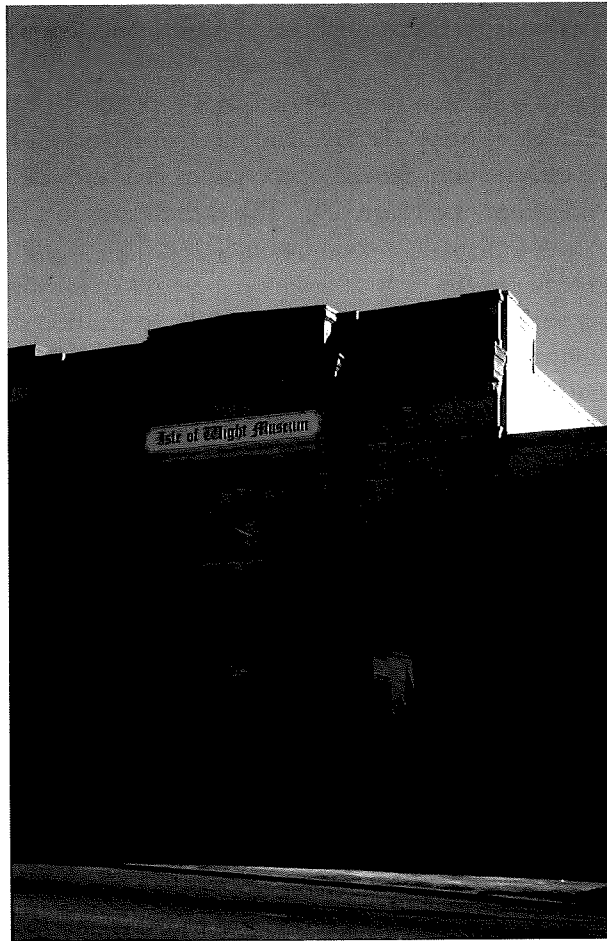


Figure 21. Isle of Wight Museum in the Town of Smithfield.

(sic), tying both to the home plantation. (By another codicil, in April 1685, Joseph Bridger officially disinherited his son Joseph.)



Figure 23. Wine bottle necks. Example on left is of the earliest shape, c. 1650, while the one on the right dates from c. 1690.

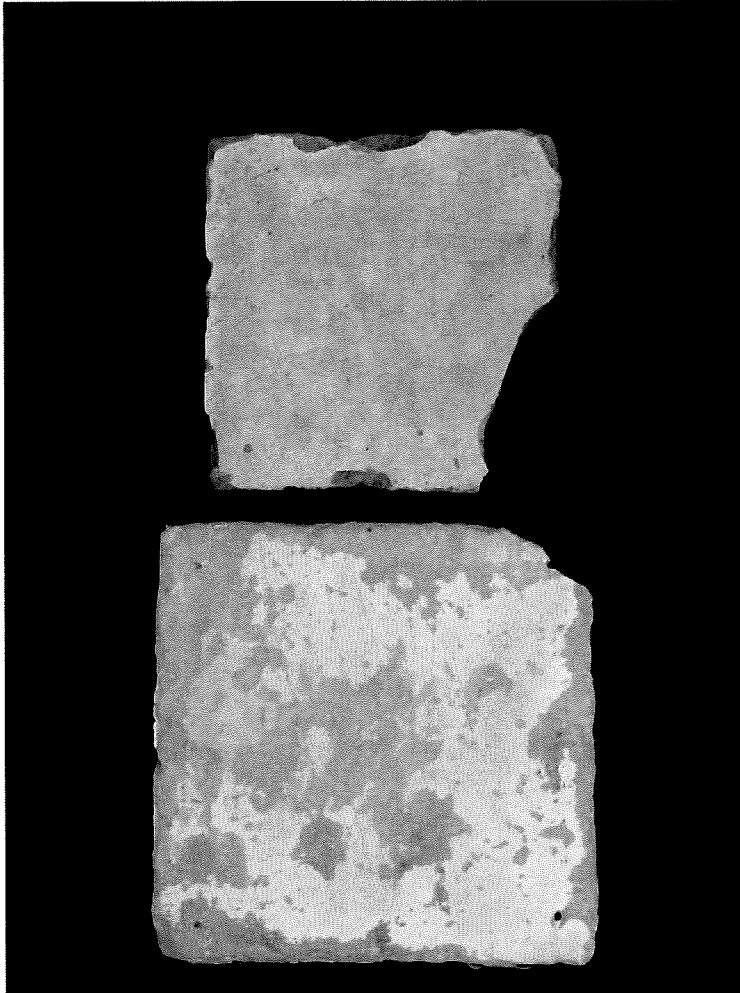


Figure 25. Floor tiles found at Whitemarsh. Top: 5.2" x 5.2" upper surface; 5" x 5" lower surface; yellow glaze; found by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. on surface immediately north of ruin. Bottom: 6.3" x 6.3" upper surface; 6.2" x 6.1" lower surface; 1.1" thick; traces of oyster shell mortar on underside and sides; forest green and yellow glazes on sides, Isle of Wight Museum Collections (Test Hole #1).

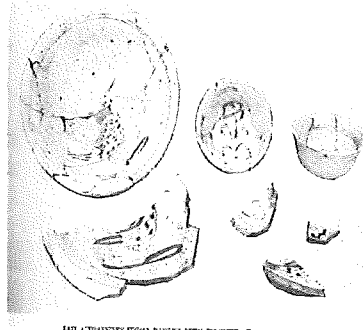
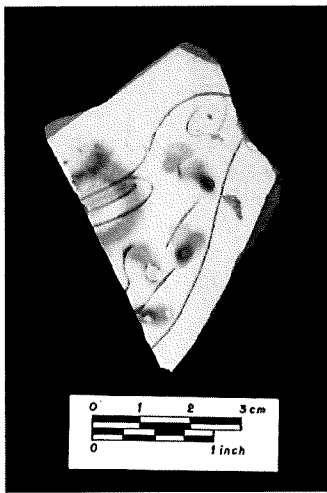


Figure 27. Northern Italian bowl fragment (top) found on the surface north of ruin during recent clearing. Several examples were found at Jamestown in the 1950s (center) and were reproduced in the twenty-first century (bottom).



Beyond the items now inventoried from the Isle of Wight Museum, several important artifacts are in the possession of Whitemarsh landowner Helen Ferguson. These include a significant collection of wine bottle seals (8 according to VDHR site form) recovered from the ruin by the ASV. All but one carry the well executed Bridger family shield displaying three crabs (see Figure 29). The exception is an “HB”, the initials of Hester Bridger, Joseph Bridger’s wife. This is a rare, perhaps unique instance of a seventeenth century woman with a personal wine bottle seal. Two stamps were used to make both the “HB” and “SB” seals.

Another important find in the Ferguson collection is a decorative enameled copper alloy escutcheon with a griffin (see Figure 30). Like the bottle seals, this device visually define Joseph Bridger’s status in seventeenth century society, and may have been the crest from his coat-of-arms.

In summary, it is clear that the road to Whitemarsh led to Joseph Bridger’s extensive home plantation, the evidence of which was found in the woods and bordering fields at site 44IW0142 (see Figure 31 and Figure 32). The inventory transcribed by William Carrell II lists “house hould goods” as well as indications of where they were located in his elaborate dwelling, consisting of an “ould bricke house” and a “new house”. A store, outer store, kitchen, and landing are listed with their contents but their locations and articulation with other parts of the complex are unknown. Architectural historians have reviewed the descriptions of the parts of the house and its surroundings but have too little information to devise reconstructions. Nevertheless, the footprint of this plantation is resolvable archaeologically. It probably resembled the Thomas Pettus site, Joseph Bridger’s contemporary of comparable status, in James City County. There, a rambling dwelling as well as separate kitchen, smokehouse, well, and other structures were discovered in the 1970s (see Figure 33).

While no substantial brickwork has been found at Whitemarsh, it is very possible that the structures were dismantled for their brick, a practice found repeatedly in James City County on the Governor’s Land tract, near Jamestown. There, for example, an eighteenth century brick dwelling foundation (the Harris house) and an entire eighteenth century brick church (Church on the Main) were completely robbed of brick, leaving their former presence known by their builder’s trenches, cut into natural clay and surviving below plowzone. Recycling is evident at Whitemarsh where brick from the structure below the ruin were reused in its walls. The ruin itself consists of only a single corner of the former structure.

Looking more broadly at the landscape, the road from Whitemarsh, running west to avoid a tributary of Brewer’s Creek, led to nearby St. Luke’s Church (see Figure 34), known as Newport Parish in the seventeenth century. It is increasingly evident that Joseph Bridger had a more significant role in the construction of this “artifact,” the





Figure 32. View of the core of the archaeological site, which lies between the brick ruin complex in the foreground and the late nineteenth century farmhouse in the distance. View looking east.

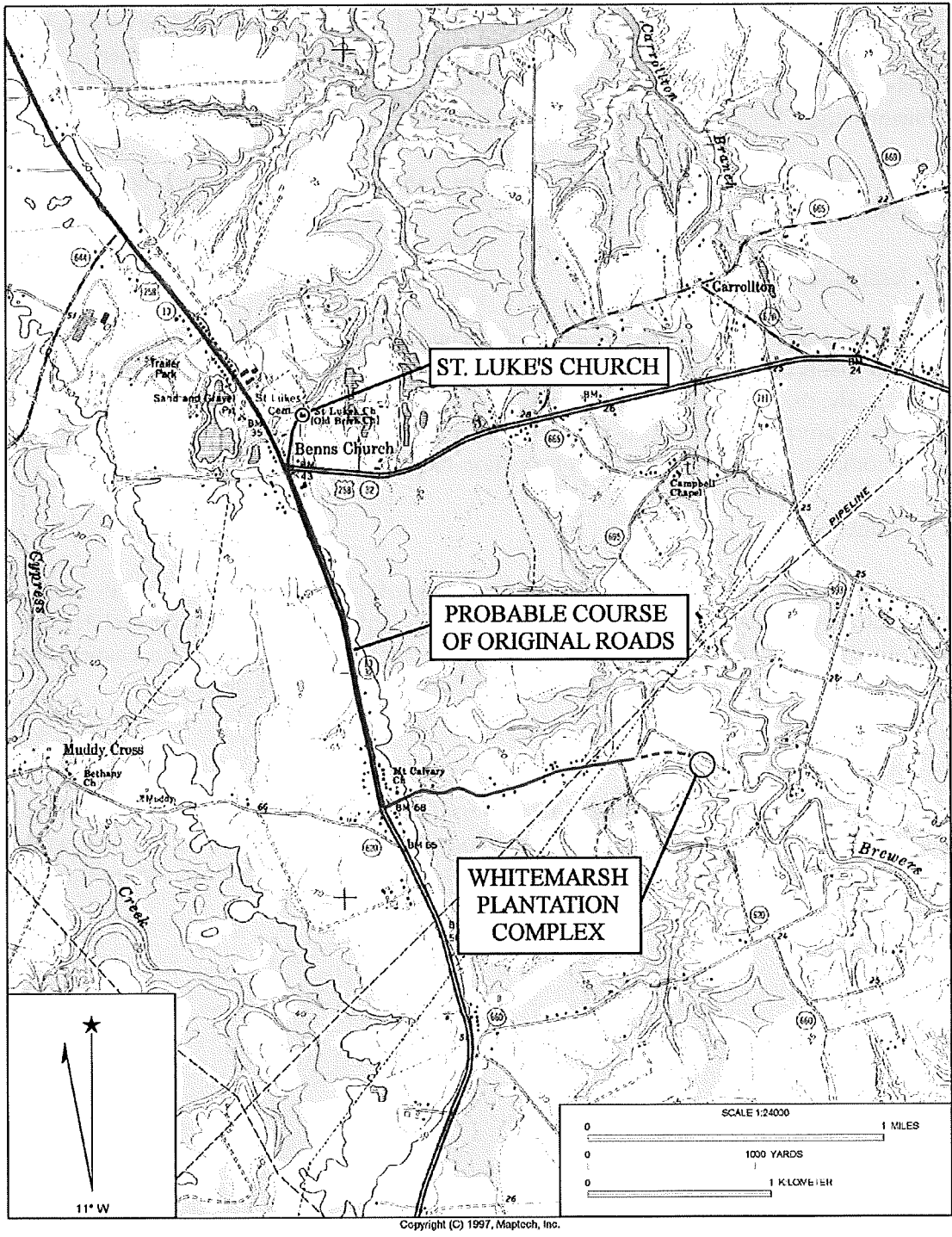


Figure 34. Whitemarsh environs, showing the relationship with St. Luke's Church.

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2010 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives and DSS in Richmond, VA.

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
PHASE I SURVEY  
BRIDGER SITE**

**SITE: 44IW0142**

**RECORDER: MARY CLEMONS**

**DATE: APRIL 2010**

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>
Surface/Sidewalk Construction/ Ferguson House	1	Flowerpot frag.; terra-cotta, modern
	1	Brick; handmade, large
Surface/Field	3	Pearlware frags.; multiple vessels, 2 plate, (1 rim/marly; 1 bouge)green shell edge decoration, 1785-1820; 1 bowl, transfer printed decoration, 1780-1830
	1	Creamware frag.; plate, base/bouge 1770- 1820
	3	Coarseware frags.; pan, London post- medieval redware, 2 burned, 1600-1780
	1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, stamped maker's mark, "W.E." encircled by circular cartouche embellished with leaves, William Evans, Bristol, 1660-1682
	2	Pipe stem frags.; English, white ball clay, (1) 5/64" SHD; (1) 6/64" SHD
	1	English white salt glazed stoneware frag.; plate, base, 1740-1775
	2	Bottle, case frags.; green glass, late 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle, wine frag.; dark green glass, 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle; light blue glass, molten, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Windowpane frag.; pale green glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Windowpane frag.; pale blue-green glass, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle frag.; colorless glass, solarized, 1880- 1916
Surface/Foundation/		

Tr. 3/3	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/6	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 3/7	1	Bog iron frag.
Tr. 3/9	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Bog iron frag.
Tr. 3/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/11	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 3/14	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/15	2	Coarseware frags.; 1 with lead glaze, early 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	7	Brick frags.; handmade
	2	Oyster shell frags.
Tr. 3/16	5	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned, 1 burned with glaze
Tr. 3/17	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/3	1	Jar, storage frag.; American blue and gray stoneware; cobalt blue hand-painted decoration, 1800-1850
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/8	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/9	1	Nail; heavily corroded
Tr. 4/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade; 1 burned
Tr. 4/11	5	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/12	1	Phial frag.; green glass; 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/13	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/14	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 7/64" SHD

		7/64" SHD
	13	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Brick bat; handmade, no measurable Dimensions
	1	Nail; heavily corroded
Tr. 5/17	9	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/18	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/19	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/20	8	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/21	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 5/24	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 5/25	1	Flake; sandstone, initial edging, fire-cracked
Tr. 6/6	1	Cobble; quartzite, fire-cracked, halved
Tr. 6/7	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 6/10	1	Bottle frag.; light blue glass, late 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	4	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 6/13	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/14	6	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Coquina frag.
Tr. 6/15	5	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 6/16	22	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
Tr. 6/17	1	Wine bottle frag.; dark green glass, devitrified, 17 <sup>th</sup> c.
	18	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/18	1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, late 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c.



	1	Cinder
Tr. 8/13	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 5/64" SHD
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 8/17	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 9/1	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; cut, iron, heavily corroded, 1790-1850
	1	Nail frag.; iron, heavily corroded
Tr. 9/6	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/9	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 9/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/13	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; iron, heavily corroded
	1	Oyster shell; hinge intact
Tr. 9/14	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 6/64" SHD
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; wrought, iron, rose head, large, pre-1790
	1	Wire frag.; iron, modern
	1	Faunal bone frag.; mammal
Tr. 9/15	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/4	4	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 10/6	1	Slipware frag.; Staffordshire, white slip with brown slip trailed decoration, 1700-1780
	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 10/7	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Oyster shell frag.

Tr. 16/3	1	Coarseware frag.; PA-type, glaze missing, 1740-1840
	1	Nail; heavily corroded
	1	Slate frag.
Tr. 16/4	1	Bottle frag.; colorless glass, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	2	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 glazed
Tr. 16/5	1	Windowpane frag.; pale blue glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 16/6	3	Whiteware/Ironstone frags.; 2 plate; 1 cup, 1880+
	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical frag.; neck; solarized, 1880-1916
	1	Jar frag.; pale blue, 1880-1920
	6	Brick frags.; handmade
	2	Nail frags.; cut, 1820-1850
	1	Oyster shell frag.
	2	Oyster shells; intact hinges
Tr. 17/2	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 18/2	4	Brick frags.; manufactured, 1 with sand mortar attached, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Tr. 19/1	2	Whiteware/Ironstone frags.; bowl, 1880+
	3	Plate frags.; pressed glass, colorless, late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	6	Brick frags.; handmade



Musket ball sprue, lead, 1  
Strip, lead, 1  
Cauldron rim/body, cast copper alloy, 1  
Floor tile fragments, high-fired clay, demonstrating traces of slip glaze with copper oxide appearing green, 3  
Animal bone (large mammal tooth), 1  
Brick rubble, 2

#### **44IW142 Test Hole 1:**

English brown stoneware bottle rim/neck, 1  
English brown stoneware bottle neck, 1  
English brown stoneware jar and bottle sherds, 4  
North Devon graved-tempered earthenware cooking pot rim/body sherds, possible same vessel, 3  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim/body, body/base, possible same vessel, 2  
London post medieval redware storage jar rim/body sherds, same vessel, 4  
Delftware hollowware rim and body sherds, interior and exterior lead glaze with tin oxide appearing white, decorated on interior in cobalt blue with double stripes, and on exterior with leaf and landscape motif above double stripes on rim, 2  
Delftware hollowware sherd, possible cup, white, 1  
North Devon slipware dish rim/body, 1  
Clay pipe stem with partial heel, white ball clay, English, 1=6/64" SHD  
Clay pipe bowl/stem, heelless, white ball clay, English, 1=6/64" SHD  
Clay pipe stems, English white ball clay, 2=7/64" SHD; 6=5/64" SHD; 6=5/64" SHD  
Case bottle base/body; glass, English, 1  
Glass wine bottle rim/neck/body/base fragments, glass, English; 1 intact neck, ca. 1680-1700, 23  
Glass wine bottle seal fragment, with initials "S" and probable "B"; glass, English, 1  
Table glass fragment, trailed, lead glass' 1  
Skillet body/base/leg fragment, cast copper alloy, 1  
Nails, with heads, wrought iron, 14  
Nail fragments without heads, wrought iron, 9  
Scrap iron fragment, heavily corroded, possible nail, 1  
Wires, crossed, iron, 1  
Strap with iron nail attached, unidentified, 1  
Handle, (?), curved c-sectioned tapering to rectangular-sectioned bar, wrought iron, 1  
Spikes, wrought iron, 2  
Lead strip, turned lead, (?), 1, with raised initial "T" on one end  
Tile, high fired clay, slipped on top exterior appearing spotty and cream colored; approximately 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 1"  
Tile fragments, high fired clay, spotty slip on exterior appearing cream colored, 1  
Tile fragment, high fired clay, 1  
Animal bone, predominately large mammal, 26

English brown stoneware vessel body, 1; gray fabric; salt glazed exterior appearing mottled brown over iron oxide slip  
William Rogers brown stoneware storage jar rim, 1; gray fabric; interior and exterior salt glazed over iron oxide slip appearing glossy mottled reddish brown  
English brown stoneware jug or gorge neck/body, 1; gray fabric; salt glazed interior and exterior appearing mottled brown over iron oxide slip; exterior parallel horizontal cordon on neck  
Westerwald blue and gray stoneware jug body sherds, 3; gray fabric; interior and exterior saltglazed; exterior sprig-molded design including tear-dropped shaped motif alternating with raised dots, hand-painted with cobalt blue and manganese purple  
Westerwald blue and gray stoneware jug rim/neck; gray fabric; interior and exterior saltglazed; multiple horizontal ridges on neck  
Glass wine bottle rim/neck/shoulder/bodies/base fragments, 198; 2 rim/neck/shoulder; 3 bases more than ½ complete  
Windowpane fragments, pale green, 13  
Curtain ring, copper alloy, 1  
Tack, copper alloy, heavily oxidized, 1  
Sheet metal scrap, copper alloy, 2  
Unidentified forged iron fragments, 2  
Nails, wrought, with heads, 23; without heads, 23  
Faunal bone, 110 fragments, including medium to large mammal; alligator gar jaw; fowl  
Plaster fragment, 1

#### **Square 52/Feature C:**

Staffordshire slipware dish rim with pie crust edge and interior marbled slip, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
American gray stone ware storage jar rim, 19<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Pearlware plate rim with green shell edge, post 1800, 1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, SHD 6/64”=3  
Glass jar base fragment, machine molded, pale aqua, 19<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Animal bone, 1

#### **Unprovenanced:**

Delftware sherds, misc., hand-painted cobalt blue decoration, 3  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim/body/bases, possibly from 2 vessels, 2  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware cooking pot rim/body, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body sherds, 5  
North Devon slipware sherds, undecorated, 7  
North Devon slipware sherd, sgraffito decorated, 1  
London post medieval redware storage jar rim/body, 3  
Clay smoking pipes white ball clay, English:  
Clay pipe bowl, white ball clay, English, ca. 1680-1710, 6/64” SHD=1

Clay pipe stem fragment, white ball clay, English, 1  
Window glass, pale green, heavily oxidized, 9  
Window glass, pale blue, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Window glass, pale blue, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 3  
Window glass, colorless, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 2  
Glass hollowware fragment (?), pale blue, 1  
Glass wine bottle base/body fragments, English, 1 with partial Bridger coat of arms seal, ca. 1680- 1700  
Glass case bottle fragment, 1  
Buckle fragment, strap, cast copper alloy, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Strip fragment, copper alloy, 1  
Scrap copper alloy fragment, triangular-shaped, 1  
Button face, hollow, copper alloy, 1  
Bale seal fragment with impression of cloth, circular shaped with central hole, 1  
Musket ball sprue, lead, 2  
Axe, felling, fragment, wrought iron, 1  
Lock plate fragment, rectangular-shaped fragment, flat-sectioned, 1  
Sheet iron fragment, 1  
Nails, wrought iron, with heads, 110; without heads, 73  
Spike, wrought iron, with head, 1  
Wire fragments, circular-sectioned, 14  
Strake nail, wrought iron, 1  
Ferrule, with closed, flat tip; cast copper alloy, 1  
Strap fragment with perforated hole, iron, 1  
Harness ornament, relief foliate motif, 2 tangs on reverse, cast copper alloy, 1  
Tack, copper alloy, 1  
Shafts, wrought iron, probable nails, 2  
Rock, unidentified dense gray to black laminated stone, 6  
Red sandstone fragment, 1  
Plaster, 3  
Flint debitage, 3  
Tile fragments, high-fired clay, 5  
Floor tile fragments, high-fired clay, with traces of copper oxide over white slip appearing green, about 1" thick; 2  
Bone, large mammal, including one burned bone, 38=200=45; including large mammals such as cow and pig; a couple of bird bones  
Cutlery handle, bone  
Brick rubble, 7

**Test Hole #2:**

New England earthenware storage jar rim/body, 4  
Iberian earthenware olive jar, 1  
Staffordshire slipware hollowware sherd, 1  
Clay pipe stems, English, white ball clay, 8/64" SHD= 2; 5/64" SHD=4

Red borderware with lead glaze appearing brown, including rim/body sherd, 2  
North Devon slipware sherds, 3  
Staffordshire slipware hollowware body sherd, horizontal slipped lines on exterior, 1  
Buckley blackware pan base, 1  
Staffordshire earthenware base sherd with interior glossy brown glaze, 1  
Pearlware plate/marly sherds, 1 displaying trace of green, 2  
Creamware plate marly sherd, 1  
Delftware caudle cup rim/body, white glaze, 1  
Delftware basin rim/body, cobalt blue interior stripe decoration, 1  
Delftware plate rim/marly, interior cobalt blue indeterminate motif  
Delftware dish rim, interior manganese purple and cobalt blue horizontal stripes, 1  
Delftware hollowware vessel body sherds, exterior cobalt blue landscape motifs with washes and dots, 5  
Delftware drug jar base/body, 1  
Delftware, indeterminate fragments, 10  
Iberian earthenware olive jar sherd, 1  
Chinese porcelain can rim, underglaze blue partial floral motif on exterior, 1  
Chinese porcelain sherd, 1  
Westerwald stoneware body sherds, decorated with cobalt blue horizontal cordons, 3  
Rhenish brown stoneware jug handle  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann jug base/body, 1  
English gray stoneware jar body sherds, 1  
White saltglazed stoneware, slipped-dipped, tankard base/body, 1  
Clay pipe stem fragments, white ball clay, English, 5  
Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 7, 1 impressed "RT"  
Clay pipe bowl/stem with heel, white ball clay, English, relief "WM" under crown astride heel, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl/stem with elongated heel, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stem with heel, white ball clay, English, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl/stem, heelless, English white ball clay: 5/64" SHD=2  
Clay pipe stems, 21, white ball clay, English, 6/64" SHD =21 (1 with chew marks on end)  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD =13 (1 with rouletted stem, appearing to be smoothed on end; 1 with chew marks on end)  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 8/64" SHD=5  
Clay pipe stem, local, 7/64" SHD=1  
Window glass, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 24  
Window glass, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 4  
Glass wine bottle body fragments, 9  
Mirror glass, 2  
Glass hollowware fragment, unidentified, pale bluish-green, 1  
Table glass fragments including folded foot, colorless, 3  
Tacks, furniture, copper alloy, 4  
Sheet copper fragment, folded and cut, 1  
Strap fragment, short and narrow, iron, 1

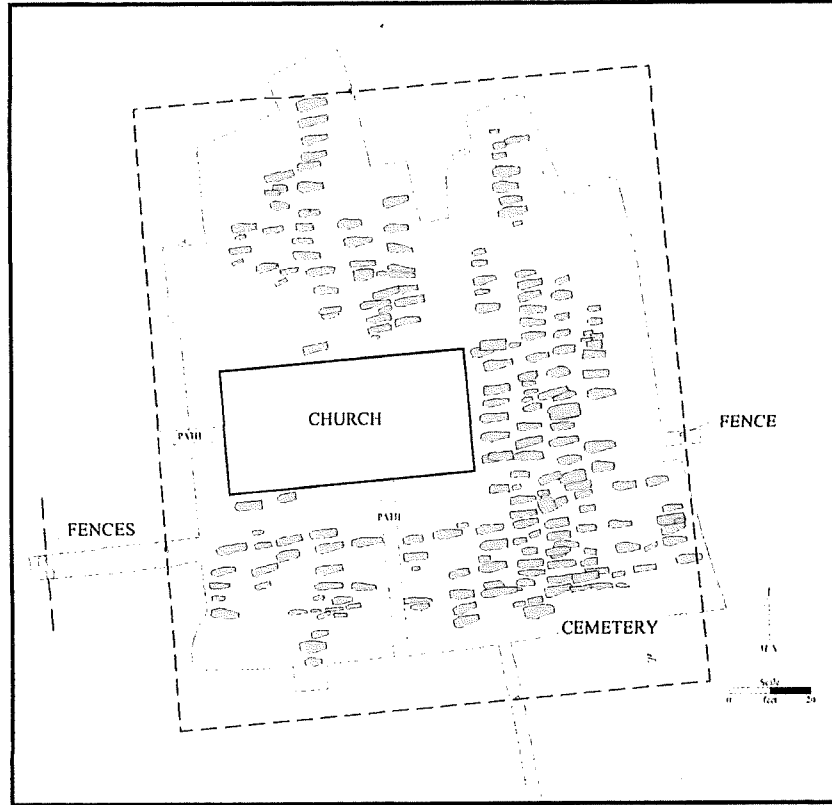




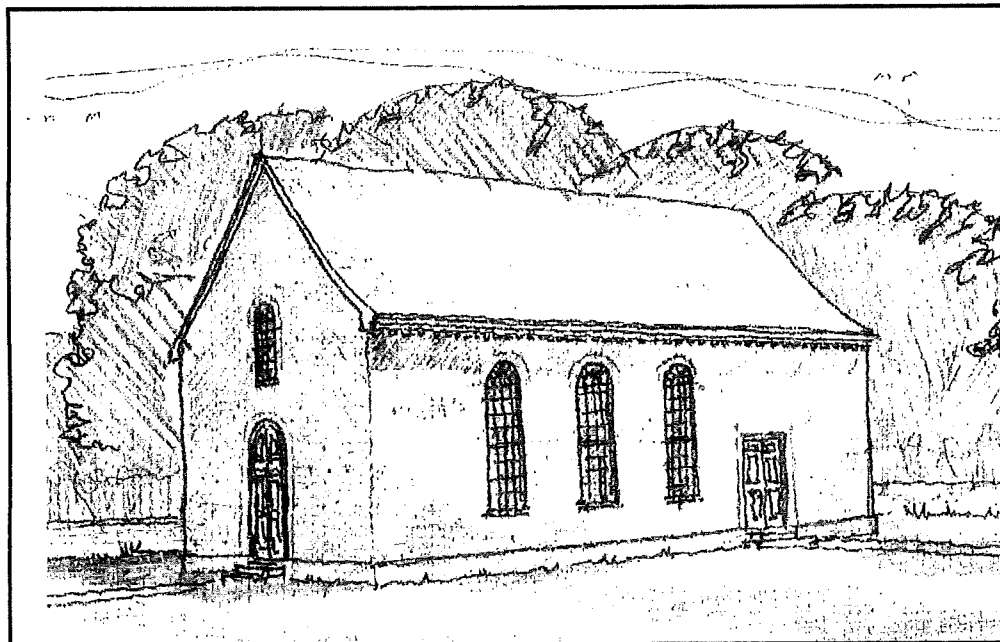
Church on the Main

Church  
ON  
Main

Alain  
outflow



Site Plan



Architectural Reconstruction

10/11/19

TODD: FYI

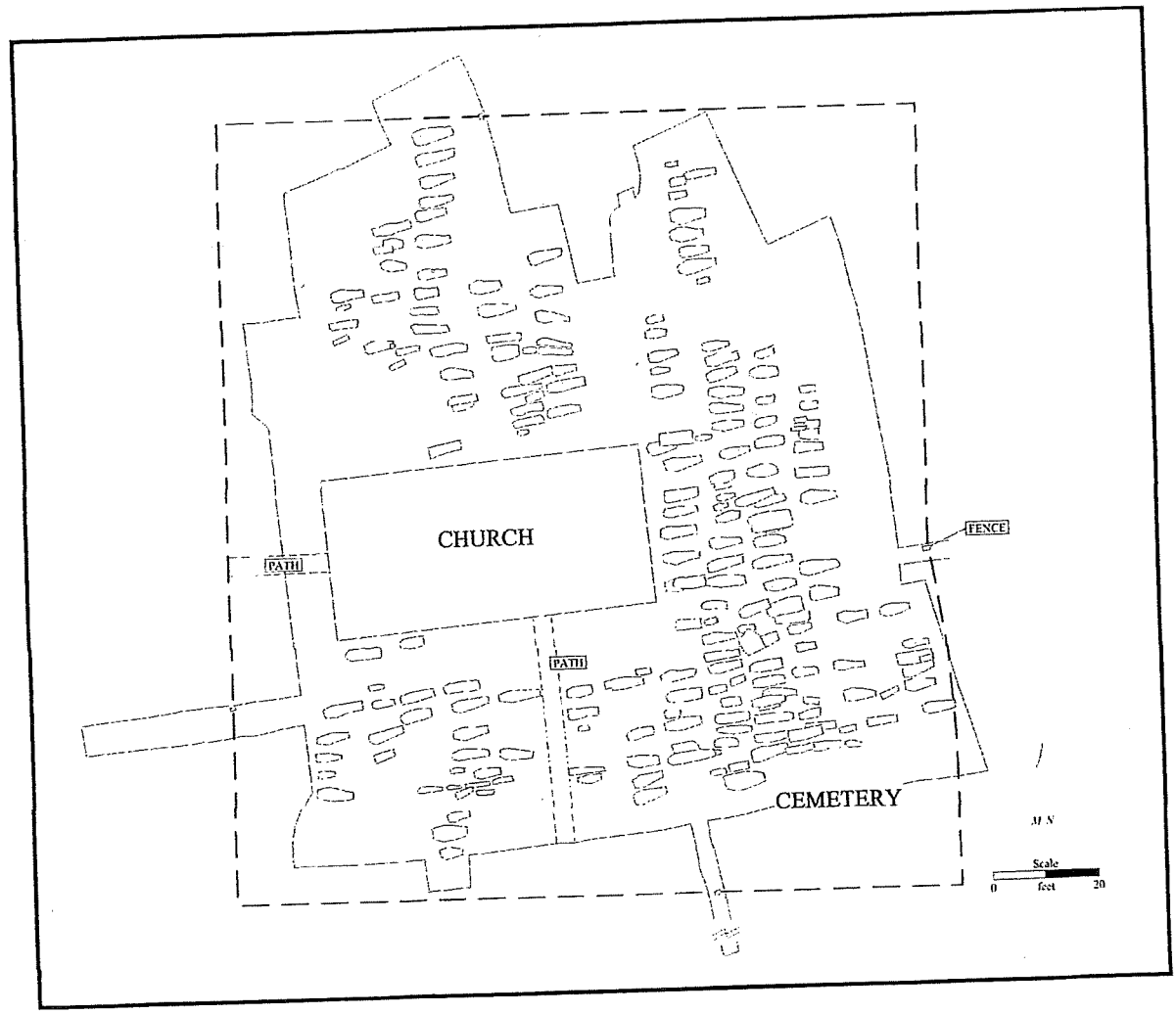
THIS IS WHAT I FOUND  
@ Ch on the at ACO

Sycamore

### CHURCH ON THE MAIN SITE PLAN

c. 1750 - c. 1850  
(cemetery use post 1812 unknown)

This archaeological site consists of the remains of the church, the cemetery, and the surrounding fences. All that remains to indicate the location and size of the church below grade is a small remnant of the foundation builder's trench. The 30' x 60' brick structure was constructed on an east/west axis. Grave shafts appearing below the plowzone soils as well as fence post molds and ditches delineated the cemetery. No above grade markers were discovered for the 210 graves. They were surrounded by several generations of fences which included post and rail and zig-zag styles. The absence of graves in certain locations indicates the placement of paths and entrances into the church.



**COVER:** Aerial view of Whitemarsh looking west. Archaeological investigations took place in the field and woods to the right of the entry road at lower right.

## PREFACE

This project was proposed in 2007 and undertaken in 2010 by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. (WFI), a non-profit tax-deductible corporation devoted to the investigation, preservation, protection, and dissemination of information on Virginia's buried past. The work was completed for the Bridger Family Association (BFA) and Mrs. Bernard B. (Helen) Ferguson, owner of Whitemarsh, Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The purpose was to conduct preliminary fieldwork at archaeological site 44IW0142, the seventeenth century home plantation of Joseph Bridger, for research and planning purposes.

The results of the project were presented as a lecture at the fifth annual meeting of the Bridger Family Association in Smithfield, Virginia on May 15, 2010. Since then, the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. carried the project well beyond the original scope of work of fieldwork and associated laboratory processing and analysis of artifacts, to clearing and mapping the brick ruin and the cataloging of Whitemarsh artifacts in the Isle of Wight Museum, in Smithfield. Both tasks were undertaken at no additional cost in an attempt to better understand that portion of the site which was previously excavated in 1997 and 1998 by avocational members of the Kicotan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The project was a comprehensive assessment of the property and it led to a series of recommendations found at the end of this report

For reference, a series of appendices also can be found at the end of the report. Appendix A is a descriptive list of artifacts found in the present archaeological survey. A catalog of the Isle of Wight Museum holdings can be seen in Appendix B. Finally, selected references also are included.

This project would not have been possible without the gracious permission of landowner Helen Ferguson and members of the Bridger Family Association who financially and administratively supported the project. In particular, President Jean B. Tomes, Treasurer William Hodsdon, and Historian William Carrell II were central to the success of the project. Appreciation is extended to Tracey L. Neikirk, Curator, Isle of Wight Museum, Smithfield, Virginia, for the loan of Whitemarsh artifacts that were cataloged as a part of this project.

At the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. all phases of the endeavor were overseen by Alain C. Outlaw, Principal Archaeologist, who also took the photographs and wrote the report with Curator Merry A. Outlaw. Fieldwork was meticulously carried out and documented by Field Supervisor Donald L. Sadler with the assistance of Mary B. Clemons and Andrew Clemons. Survey artifacts were carefully processed and analyzed by Laboratory Supervisor Mary B. Clemons, resulting in a curated collection with contents listed in Appendix A. Merry A. Outlaw cataloged the Isle of Wight Museum materials (Appendix B). The report was produced with the assistance of Mary B. Clemons and draftsman Mark H. Clemons.

Countless archaeological sites have been destroyed in Virginia by natural causes, such as erosion, and cultural impacts, like construction, forever erasing important links to the past. Such is not the case at Whitemarsh—at least so far.

The site of Joseph Bridger's seventeenth century home plantation lies along Brewer's Creek, in a beautiful rural setting of cultivated fields bordered by woodlands, in eastern Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Consisting of a brick ruin, its location and finds were investigated at the request of the landowners and were officially recorded with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Research Center for Archaeology (now Virginia Department of Historic Resources) in 1991 by avocational archaeologists with the Kicotan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV). This documentation included the assignment of a state number 44IW0142 (44=Virginia+IW=Isle of Wight County+0142=the 142<sup>nd</sup> site recorded in the county). Some artifacts were retained by the landowner and others were donated to the Isle of Wight Museum.

The current project was undertaken to resume investigations, review previous work on the site, and make recommendations. Thus, a fieldwork plan was developed to systematically search the site well beyond the immediate vicinity of the above-grade ruins to determine the size of the Bridger plantation complex. This area primarily spanned across a field bordered by woods, between the ruin and the existing late nineteenth century (c. 1880s) home (see Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4). Additional judgmental testing also was conducted in the home environs.

The parallel lines (transects) of shovel sized test excavations were placed 25 feet apart, forming a grid of holes dug 25 feet apart within each transect (see Figure 5). This interval was extended to every 50 feet along the access road because of anticipated disturbed soils. In each case the approximately 1' x 1' shovel tests were excavated to a depth of between 0.6' and 1.0' to sterile subsoil (natural clay). All soils were screened through ¼" wire mesh to retrieve artifacts before immediately backfilling each excavation. In addition, collected artifacts were bagged according to their locations (Transect 1/Shovel Test 1=1/1) and forms were used to record stratigraphy. Ultimately, a total of 118 shovel tests of 274 excavated were positive as they yielded artifacts (see Appendix A), primarily in three principal occupation areas: a cluster surround by the remains of a fence; the primary site area (400' east/west x 325' north/south), mainly in the open field but also in the woods surrounding the ruin; and a concentration near the existing home. The fenced area finds mainly consisted of brick fragments and fence related material (wooden posts, metal wire, and attachments). In the ruin vicinity, a mix of prehistoric and mid-seventeenth to early- nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and unplowed soils in the woods. For example, shovel test Tr. 5/14, which lies near the center of this location, contained lead, handmade brick fragments, a brass shoe buckle fragment, a fired reddened stone (possibly prehistoric), and a fragment of English flint, all dating to the seventeenth/eighteenth century occupation of the site (see Figure 6). Near the existing home, shovel test Tr. 16/6 contained whiteware, solarized glass, and blue glass, while shovel test Tr. 19/1 yielded whiteware and pressed glass, all dating to the late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century construction/occupation of the home (see Figure 7).

With the idea that visible natural and man-made improvements on the landscape might assist in a better understanding of site use and its boundaries, as well as suggest where the



Figure 1. Brick ruin (bottom), field and wooded search area (center), and existing late-nineteenth century home (top), looking east.



Figure 2. Late nineteenth century home (right) environs, looking east.

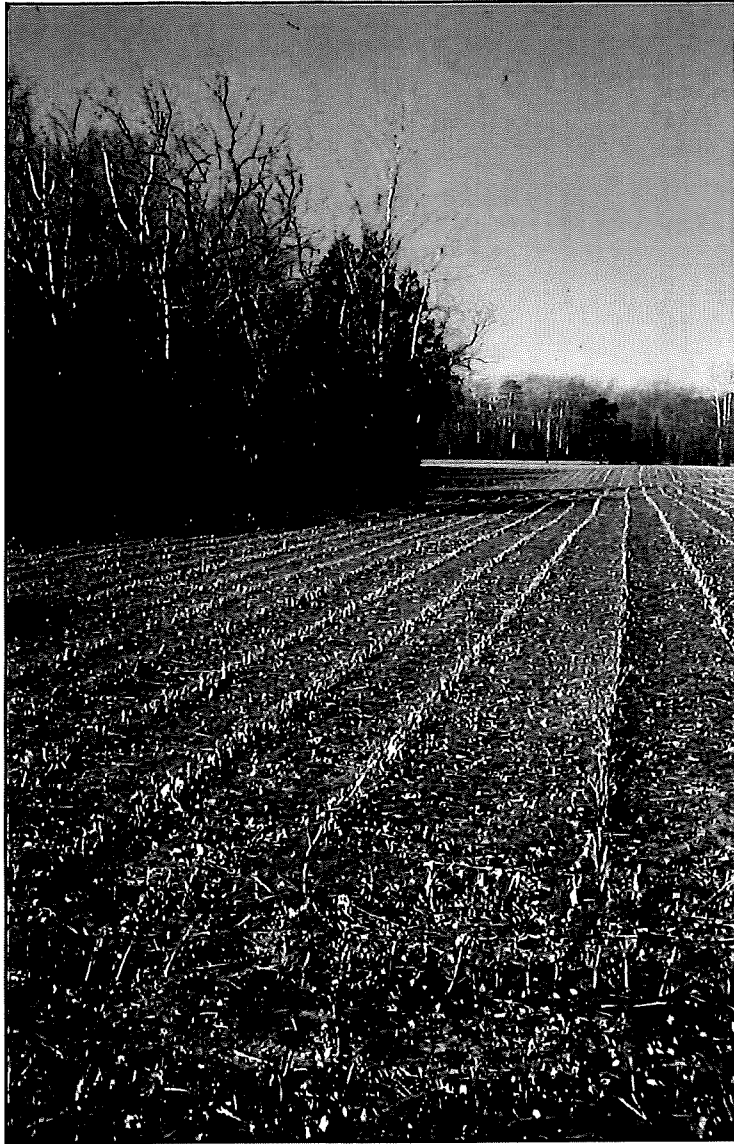


Figure 3. Field and wooded search area, looking west from edge of lawn area defining existing home complex. The brick ruin lies in the woods (upper center).





Figure 4. Shovel testing search area at Whitemarsh. East is at the top and west is at the bottom in this view.

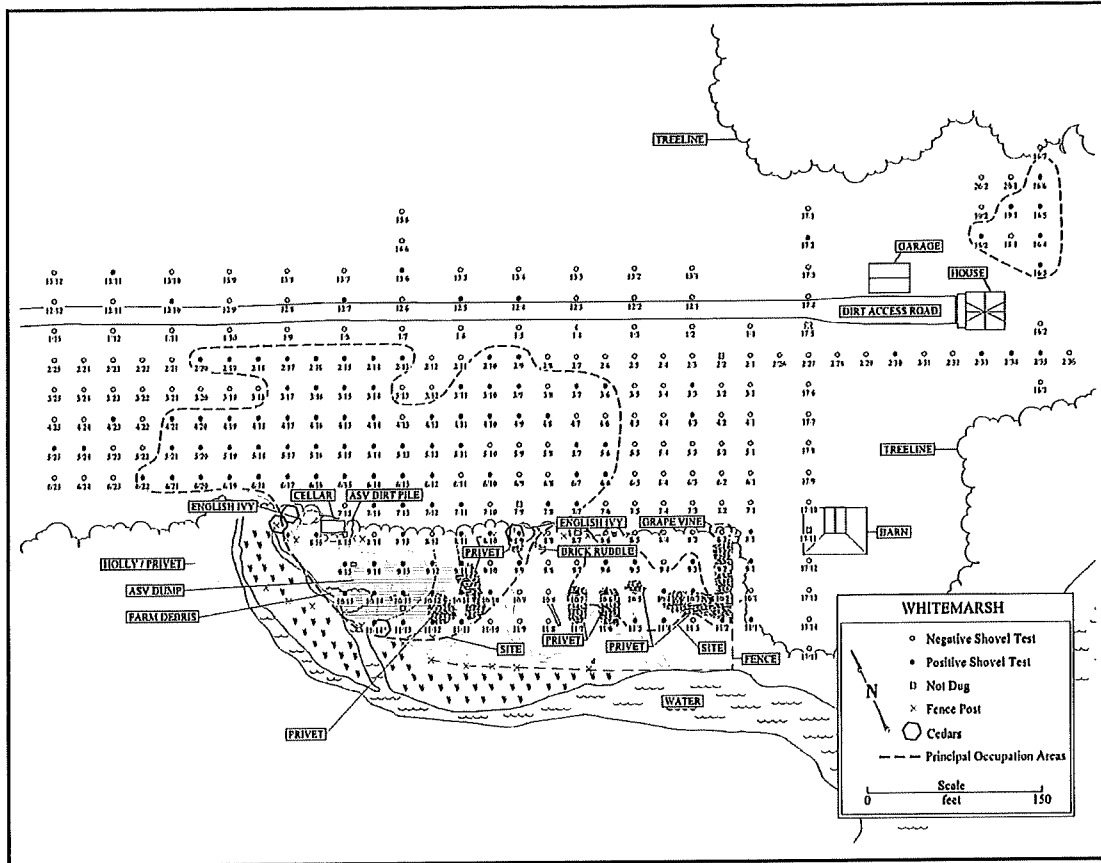


Figure 5. Area shovel tested at Whitemarsh. Selected natural and cultural features also are depicted.

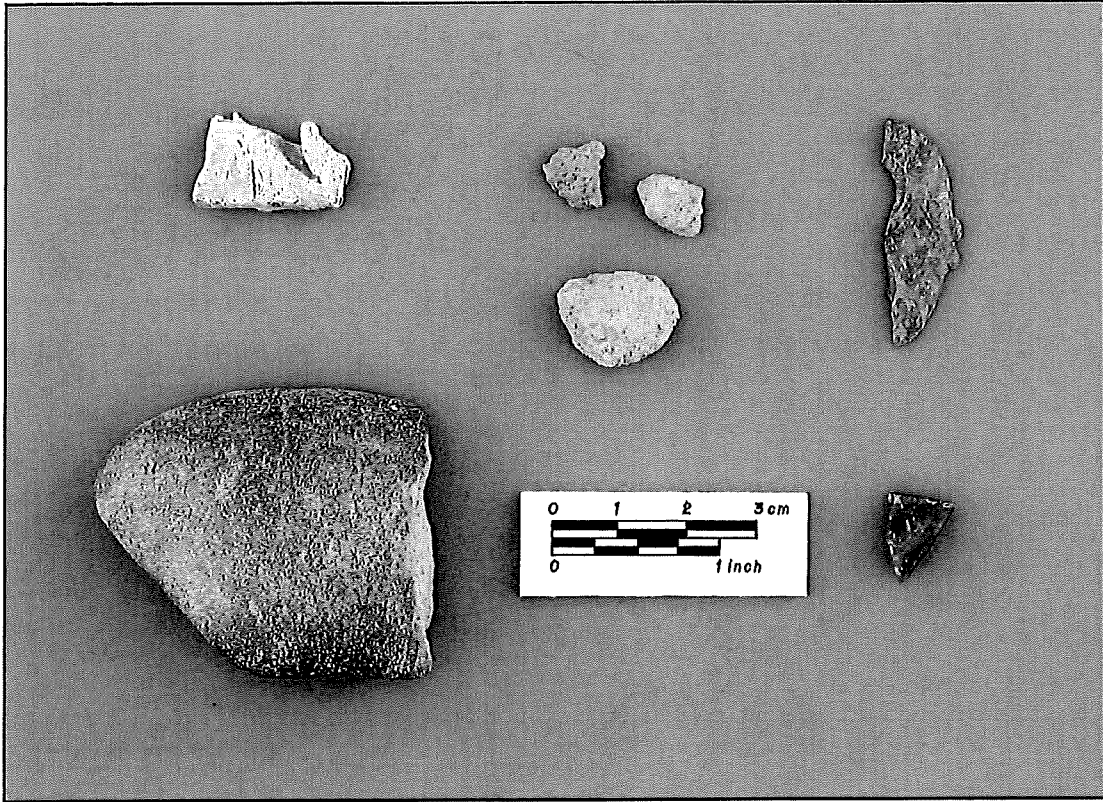


Figure 6. Artifacts from shovel test Tr. 5/14. Top left to right: lead fragment with cut marks; handmade brick fragments; brass shoe buckle frame fragment. Bottom left to right: fire-cracked rock and English flint fragment.

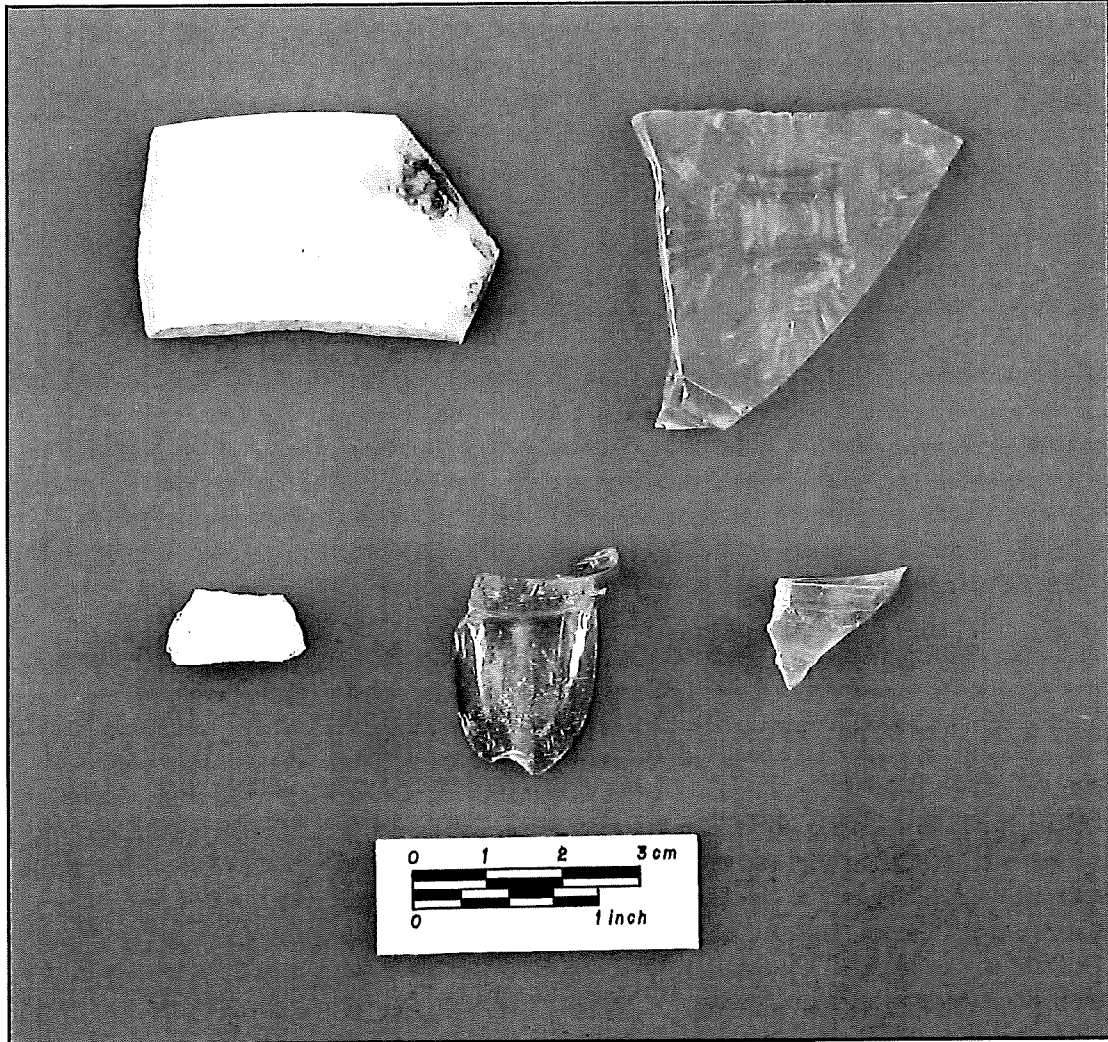


Figure 7. Artifacts from shovel tests Tr. 19/1 (top) and Tr. 16/6 (bottom). Top left to right: a post 1820 whiteware bowl fragment and a nineteenth/twentieth century pressed glass plate fragment. Bottom left to right: a post 1820 whiteware plate fragment; a solarized glass pharmaceutical bottle fragment (1880-1916); and a nineteenth century jar fragment.

cemetery holding Joseph Bridger's remains might be, fences, surface rubble, and planted or introduced vegetation were mapped in the survey area falling in the densely wooded part of the site (see Figure 8). This process recorded fence remains (animal pens?), surface rubble, farm debris, and an ASV dirt pile and dump where archaeological digging tools and food/beverage containers were discarded (see Figure 5 and Figure 9). Planted or introduced vegetation included common privet (a tall European shrub), English ivy, and several large cedar trees, based upon their locations (see Figure 10). While this part of the study indicated farm usage of the woods bordering the field for probable animal pens, no definitive indications (markers, depressions, lines of cedars, day lilies, etc.) of a cemetery were found.

The final phase of fieldwork focused on the brick ruin excavated by the ASV at the west end of the wooded area investigated by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. This location was heavily overgrown and had to be cleared of vegetation and the remnants of the previous excavation (decayed polyethylene and digging tools--shovels, trowels, sifters, etc.) to determine where the ASV had left off (see Figures 11-13). Fieldwork then proceeded to carefully uncover the site by troweling the areas that had been left exposed so that the ruins could be mapped and studied.

The only documentation available on the previous excavations was a single published map (see Figure 14). Unfortunately, its only usefulness lay in generally locating areas that had been searched, sometimes incompletely. Later, its hoped-for help in tying Whitemarsh finds curated in the Isle of Wight Museum in Smithfield to specific locations on the ground fell short as none of the designations on the map matched the labels in the collection. Year-long efforts to find excavation notes, plans, and profiles, and to reach ASV excavators met with no success. The Kicotan Chapter of the ASV disbanded and contacts with the ASV central repository at Kittewan, Charles City County, Virginia, did not uncover additional information. Should the documentation ever appear, it may be possible to tie the cataloged artifacts as a result of this project in Appendix B to specific locations, both horizontally and vertically from which they were excavated in the ruins.

Cleaning of the site revealed the presence of two distinct brick building episodes, with the latest effectively surviving as a ruin seven courses above grade (See Figure 15). While superimposed, these two structures are separated by a 4" layer of soil (see Figure 16). The brick wall remnant of the later (exposed upper) structure survives to a length of 10'4" and it overlies the 26' long wall of the earlier (buried) lower structure, which is 16' wide. In the absence of notes on the stratigraphy and contents of the previously excavated portions of the site, the sequence and purpose of internal brickwork remains unclear.

Because the ASV plan was minimally useful, the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. prepared a carefully measured plan and profile of existing conditions (see Figure 17 and Figure 18). Cleaning and mapping the site allowed for several observations. There is a small 5' x 7'8" (interior) brick walled and brick floored cellar in the center of the excavation, totally emptied of its contents by the ASV. Moreover, another small partially excavated cellar, with internal dimensions of 3'6" x 8', lies adjacent to it to the east. Finally, what may be a brick chimney base was discovered on the east end of the lower structure.

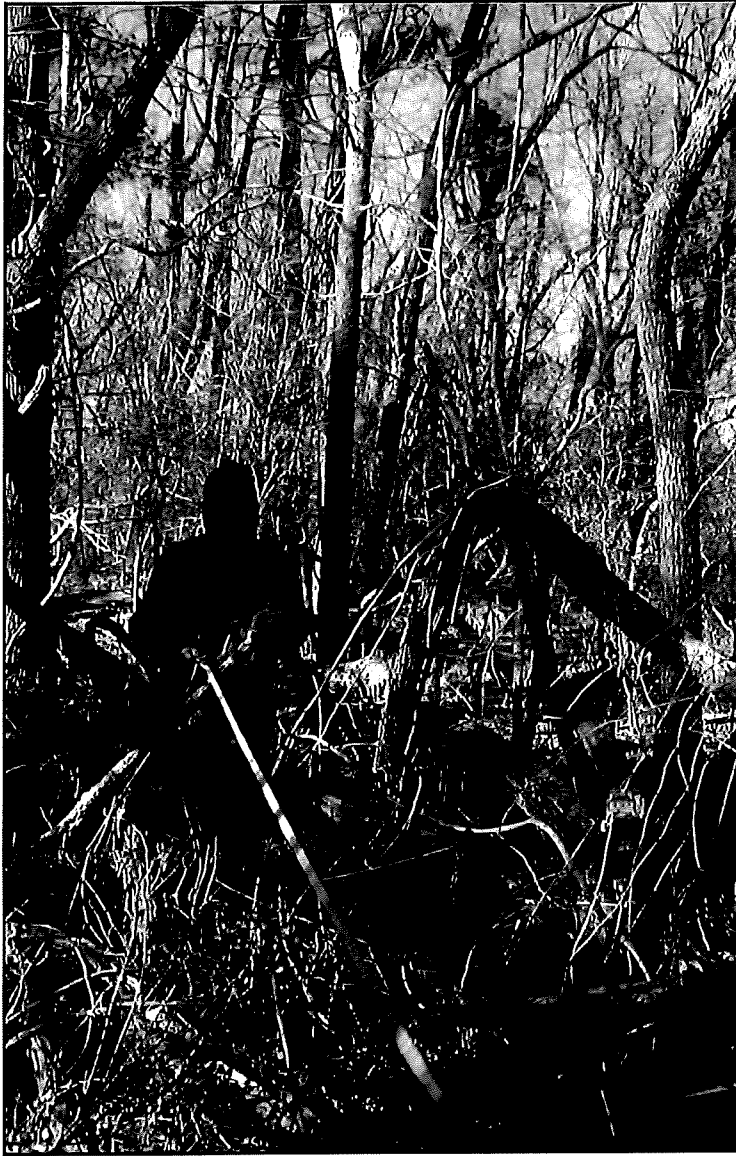


Figure 8. Measuring the location of shovel tests in the densely wooded southern portion of the search area.





Figure 9. Fence remains in the wooded section of the search area.



Figure 10. Large cedar tree marking the western end of the search area.



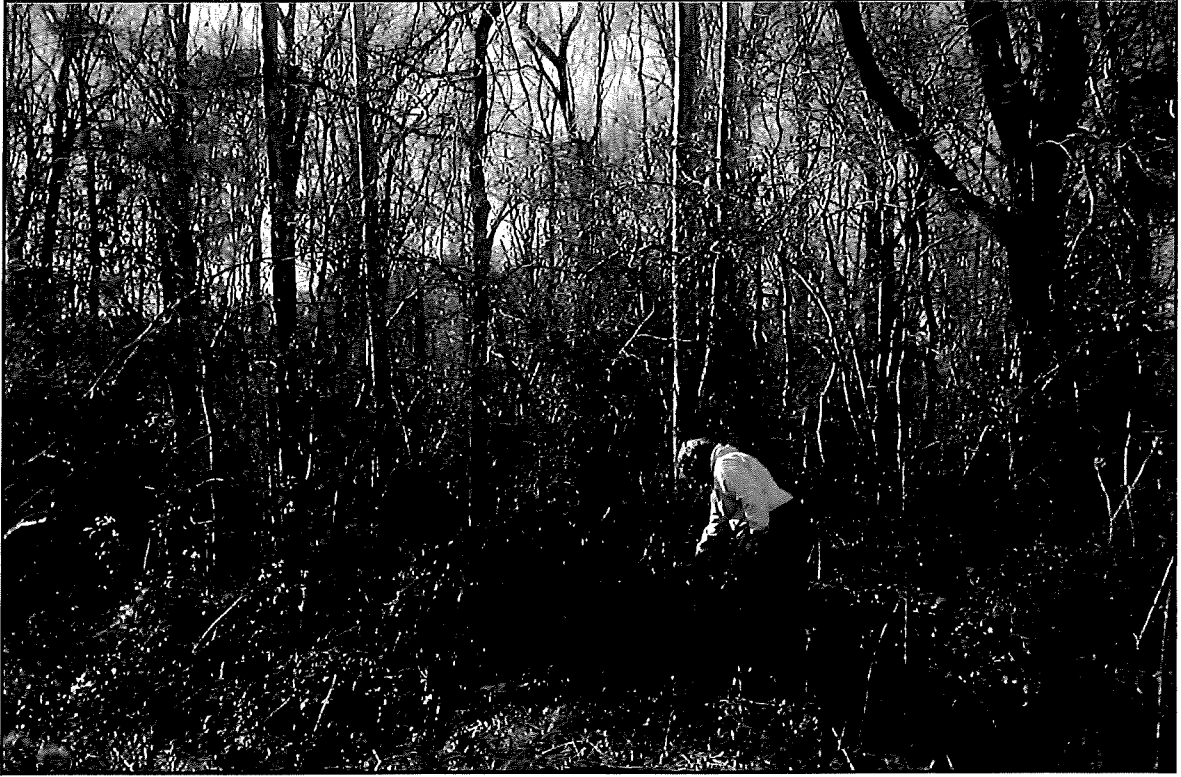


Figure 11. Ruin before clearing of vegetation.



Figure 12. Ruin following the removal of vegetation and debris.



Figure 13. Assortment of excavation tools uncovered in the exposed ruin (shovel, brush, trowel).

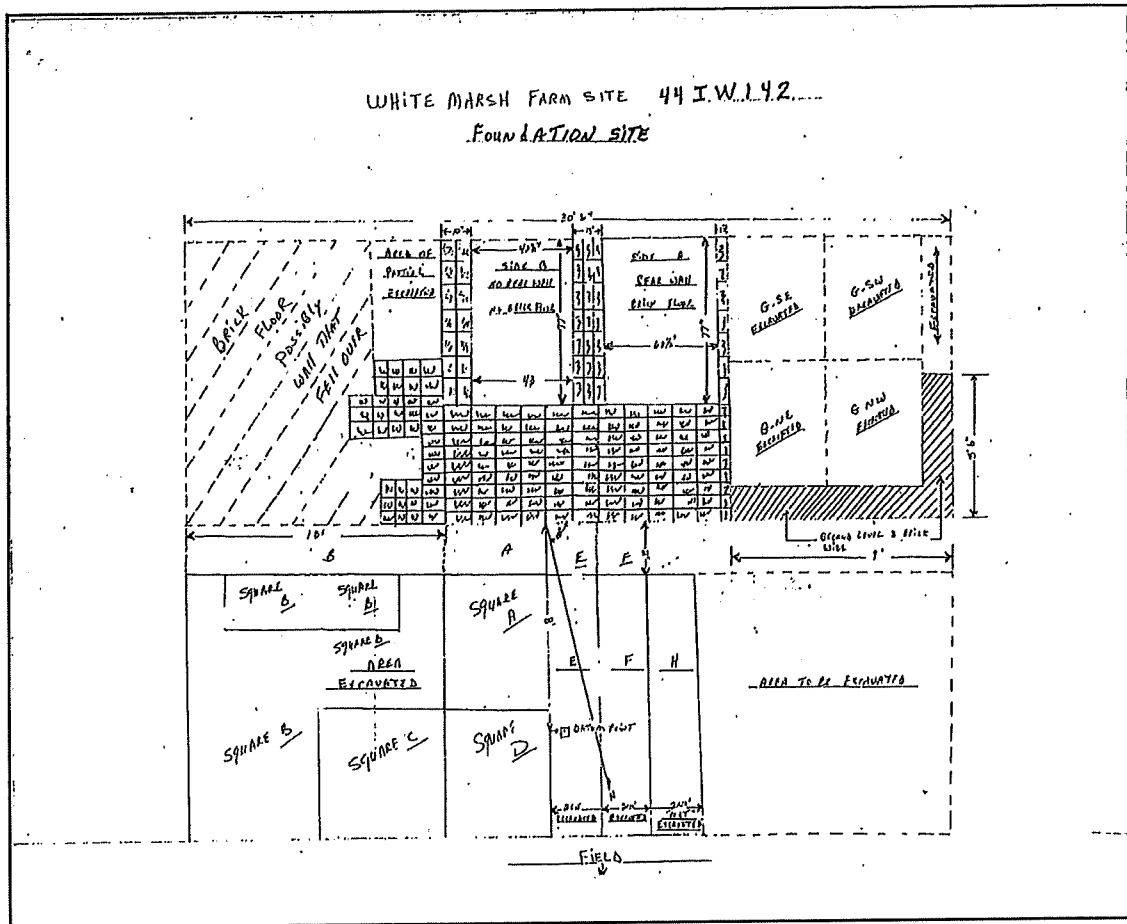


Figure 14. Map of ruin prepared by the Kicotan Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia reproduced in Carrell (2006). North is at the bottom and the scale is evident from the notation on the left center of the drawing (10').



Figure 15. View of brick ruin (right) superimposed on an earlier brick foundation (left). Note large tree stump between the two. View looking southwest.



Figure 16. Detail view of northeast corner of ruin, looking west. A layer of soil (bottom right) separates this building from the one below.

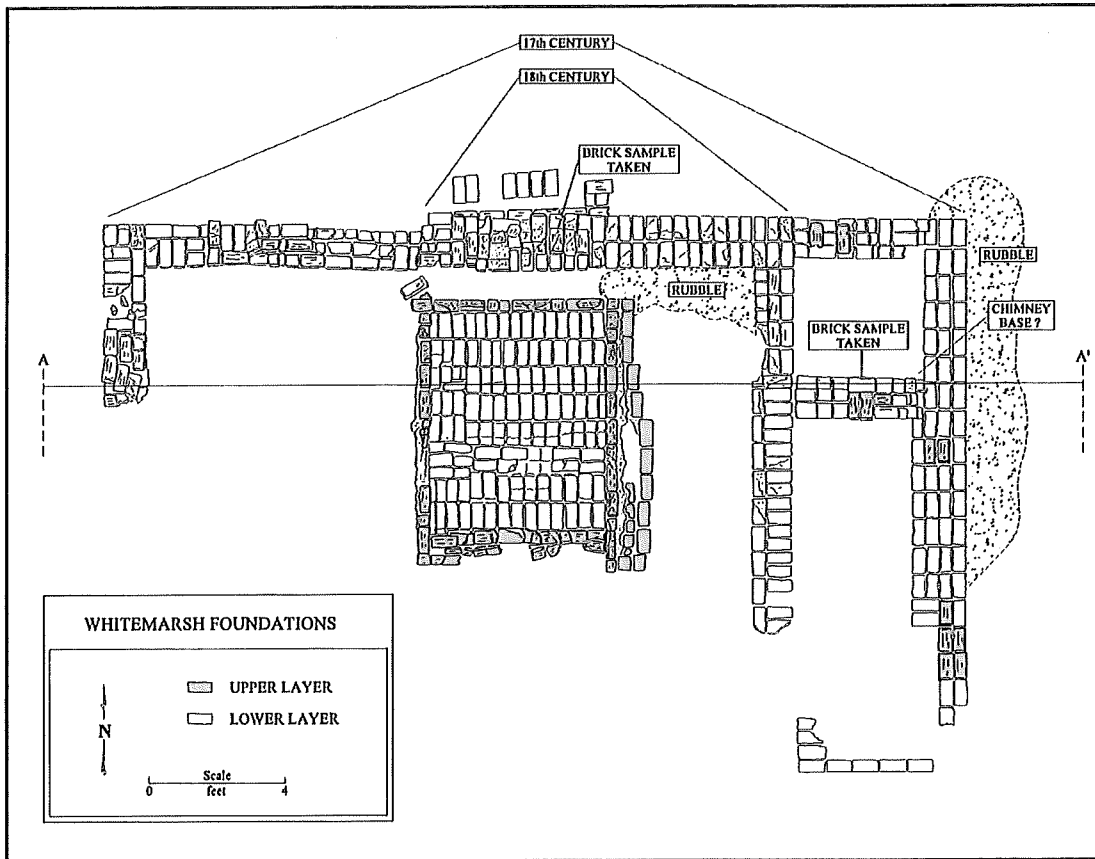


Figure 17. Foundation plan of the ruins complex.

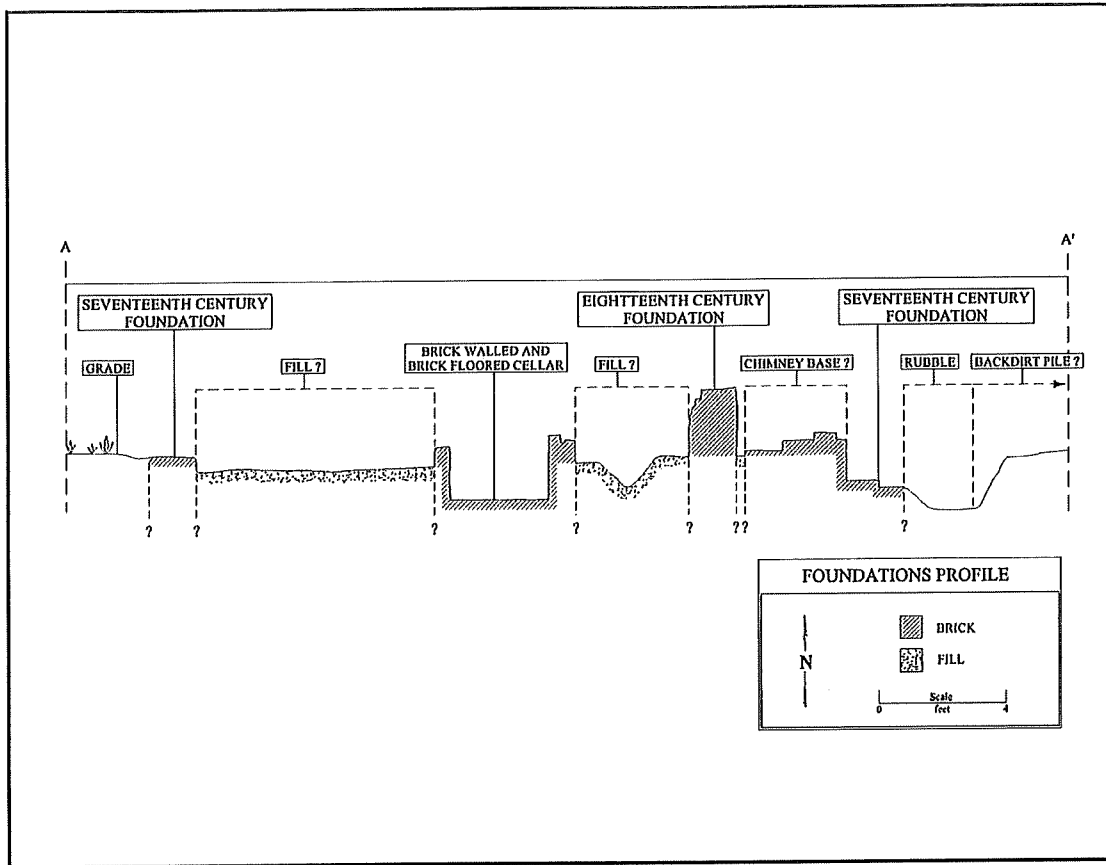


Figure 18. Profile through ruins complex. See Figure 17 for location of A-A' profile (cross section).



While the ruin complex was clear of vegetation and debris, the Principal Archaeologist invited long-time friend Edward Chappell, Roberts Director of Architectural and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to visit the site (see Figure 19). Mr. Chappell observed that the earliest (lower) structure, approximately 16' x 26', could have been a house if it had a fireplace, which may be present on the east end. Later, this building was demolished and a new wooden building was constructed on or above the old foundations. This new structure used a different type of brick with iron inclusions, seen in Williamsburg brickwork of the 1760s and 1770s, and it also employed brick recycled from the earlier building. In sum, Mr. Chappell indicated that more extensive, carefully recorded excavations would be important to sort out the buildings and to determine the apparent association of the earliest one with Joseph Bridger. He concludes: "his (Joseph Bridger's) inventory suggests a much larger house, but we are only beginning to comprehend the nature of the present building, so more investigation would obviously be helpful in understanding Bridger's apparent role in the history of early gentry houses in early America."

The recent accidental discovery of oversized handmade bricks near the existing late-nineteenth century home on the property, well away from the archaeological site under study, presents another twist in the search for the Bridger home. The loose bricks were found when a new walkway to the front (west) porch of the dwelling was constructed. A complete example of one of these large bricks measured over 9 ¾" in length (both ends broken), 4 ½" in width, and 2 ½" in height (see Figure 20). According to Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Inc. Architectural Historian Carl Lounsbury, who has measured bricks from more than 400 regional sites, the length is well beyond the standard average dimensions in the colonial Chesapeake: 8 ½" in length; 4" in width; and 2 5/8" in height. Nevertheless, there are the occasional exceptions, such as the 9 ½" length at St. Peter's Church (c. 1701-1703) in New Kent County, Virginia. Moreover, handmade bricks were manufactured up to at least the Civil War and they could be later if construction did not take place near a railroad supply source. Therefore, coupled with their general association with late nineteenth century materials found in their vicinity, it appears that the large bricks are associated with the construction of the existing home.

As fieldwork and associated laboratory processing and analysis of newly discovered artifacts were underway, documentation and artifacts from previous work by the ASV were sought. This year-long part of the project led to searches at: the Isle of Wight Museum in Smithfield; the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond; and the Archeological Society of Virginia at Kittiewan Plantation in Charles City County. As well, a former Whitmarsh excavator was interviewed. Unfortunately, no records or useful information were gained. Nevertheless, although no records exist at the Isle of Wight Museum (see Figure 21), four boxes of artifacts carrying the labels "Whitmarsh," "Bridger Site," and "Ferguson Collection" were found. They were borrowed so that they could be professionally cataloged (see Appendix B). The provenience labels with the artifacts did not match the ASV notations on the map, the only document available. That is, the artifacts were labeled: "surface and miscellaneous finds;" "Square 1, Level 2;" Square 1, Level 3;" "Test Hole 1;" "Test Hole 2;" "Test Hole 3;" "Unprovenienced;" "Square 52/Feature C;" "10 x 10, Level 2;" and "10 x 10, Level 3." The map, however, only shows provenience labels for: "Squares A-H;" "Side A;" and "Side B."

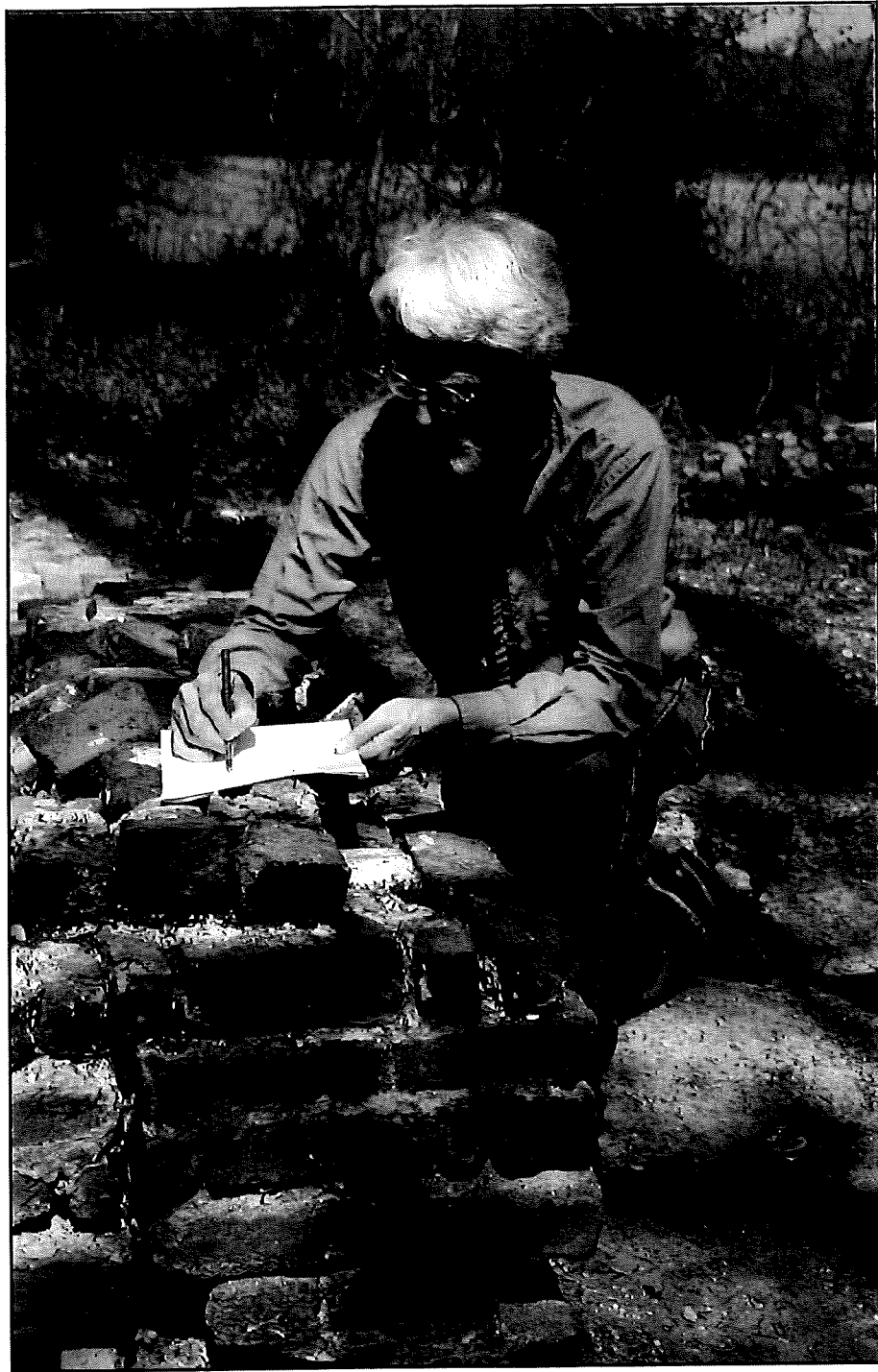


Figure 19. Edward Chappell recording architectural details of the ruin complex.



Figure 20. Comparison of bricks from Whitemarsh. Top: seventeenth century foundation, length (L) 9", width (W) 4", height (H) 2 1/2"; Middle: eighteenth century ruin, (L) 8", (W) 3 1/2", (H) 2"; Bottom: nineteenth century(?) construction, (L) 9 3/4", (W) 4 1/2", (H) 2 1/2".

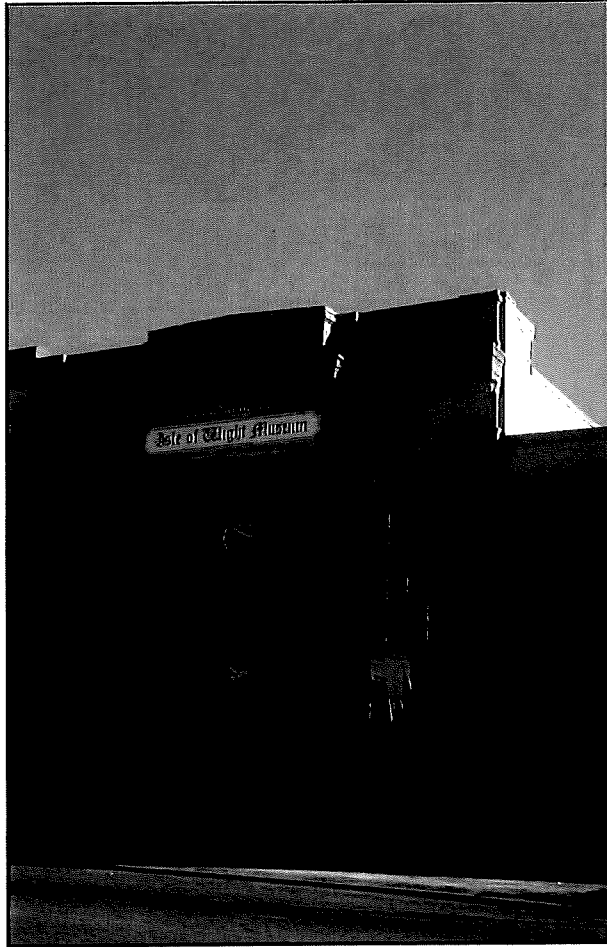


Figure 21. Isle of Wight Museum in the Town of Smithfield.

Therefore, at best, it can be assumed that the artifacts were excavated from the ruin vicinity but exactly where they came from horizontally or vertically is not known.

The Isle of Wight Museum collection from Whitemarsh contains the expected variety of material culture: ceramic, glass, bone (dietary), and metal artifacts (see Figure 22). Despite the lack of provenience information, general observations can be made. For example, the wine bottle necks provide clues (see Figure 23). The earliest date to c. 1650 and may belong to the construction or use of the earliest foundation. The c. 1690 bottle neck may indicate the dismantling and covering of the early foundation, perhaps following Joseph Bridger's death in 1686. Smoking pipe stems also can help establish occupation dates since bore hole diameters can be generally dated from 1650 to 1710. Lastly, family historian William Carrell II indicates that window lead for holding glass window panes was discovered by the ASV. These artifacts were not in the Isle of Wight Museum collections, but if located they may contribute dating information about construction because they sometimes bear dates, such as the 1685 example found at nearby St. Luke's Church.

Of interest, several of the artifacts may be listed in the 1686 Inventory of Joseph Bridger's estate published by William Carrell II in 2006 (see Figure 24). As an example, "800 paveinge tyle" were listed "at the landinge." The collection contains two sizes, both glazed: 5.2" x 5.2" and 6.3" x 6.3" (see Figure 25 and Figure 26). Ceramic tiles have been found at just a handful of sites in Virginia, including Green Spring, the seventeenth century home of Governor Sir William Berkeley in James City County. The Whitemarsh examples are unusual because they are glazed. The yellow and apple green-glazed tiles may have been set in a checkerboard designs as seen in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the period.

While detailed, Joseph Bridger's 1686 inventory is incomplete in material type listings, as for example, "in the kitchen." Under "pewter," several brass and iron items, as well as "3 earthin butter poots (pots)," are enumerated (see Figure 24). This shows that archaeology has the potential to complement and flesh out our knowledge of the specific household contents. For example, found during ASV and Wheatland excavations are identifiable sherds of ceramics from Italy (see Figure 27), Holland, Spain, England, Germany, and America. The forms of these vessels were identified, and their functions tell us about everyday activities at the site. They speak to consumption and trade patterns and determine site use and dates. The archaeological material provided details left out of Bridger's inventory, and gives us a glimpse at what people ate, how they prepared food, how they decorated the home, and how they signified their wealth. Unfortunately, the ASV collection is unprovenienced, thus their original context, chronology, and for the most part connection to specific owners is forever lost.

An artifact of note in the Isle of Wight Museum collection is a glass wine bottle seal bearing the initials "SB," likely for Samuel Bridger, father, or Samuella Bridger (sic), son, of Joseph Bridger (see Figure 28). As family historian William Carrell II discovered, Joseph Bridger revoked the provisions in his August 1683 will, which equally divided his estate between his wife, sons, and daughters. In October 1683, he changed the inheritance of "lands and houseinge where I now dwell" to his wife Hester and, upon her death, to his son Samuella (sic), tying both to the home plantation. (By another codicil, in April 1685, Joseph Bridger officially disinherited his son Joseph.)



Figure 22. Assortment of artifacts from the Isle of Wight Museum Collection. Left to right: tin enameled earthenware; glass bottle neck; large mammal bone; and brass skillet.



Figure 23. Wine bottle necks. Example on left is of the earliest shape, c. 1650, while the one on the right dates from c. 1690.

<b>At the landinge</b>		
about 800 paveinge tyle at		01-00-00
<b>In the Kitchen</b>		
1 greate Copper kettle weight 61 lbs. ) 101 lbs. at 9d		02-15-09
1 small Copper kettle 40 )		
1 brasse kettle 50 lb. at 6d p lb.		01-05-00
2 great andirons weight 105 lbs. at 3½ d p lb.		01-10-07
2 pott racks at		00-07-00
2 Iron potts 80 lbs.: 1 pott [&] 4 pott hooks w. 57 lbs. in all 137 lbs.		00-17-01
2 ould dryeing pans 32 lbs. 1½d p lb.		00-04-00
3 spitts 18 lbs. at 3½d p lb.		00-05-03
2 bell metle skilletts 14 lbs. at 16d p lb.		00-18-08
<b>Pewter</b>		
13 platters 114 lb. )		
16 platters 68 )		
20 platters )		
& 3 py plates 113 ) at 7½d p lb.		13-09-04
plate trenchers: 76 )		
porringeres )		
other pewter 43 )		
2 lardge Candlesticks at		00-06-00
2 Chaffin dishes[,] 2 brasse ladles [&] 1 skillett )		
2 fish plates[,] 2 tyne slyges [&] 2 aple roasters )		00-10-00
1 tyne pott lyd[,] brasse skinner [&] 1 flesh forke )		
11 milk pans: 3 Earthin butter poots		
1 Earthin pan [&] 1 small pott		00-04-00
1 small brasse spice mortar & Iron pestle-		
2 ould tubs and one meale tray and		
one brasse Candlesticke		00-05-00
1 ould boate at		00-15-00
<b>In the cellar</b>		
12 ould Caske 2 wth remnants of syder in )		
them: one with vinegar: & 2 wth beare for ye )		01-00-00
use of the family the rest Empty[;] 4 dozn )		
of round glasse bottles & 2 Chests )		
a pcell of ould Iron wth 3 skillet frames		
one beinge broken		00-16-00
1 Caske of brandy Cont: 25 gall or there about		03-15-00
1 Cart and ould wheles: 2 yokes [&] 1 Chain		01-05-00
1 ould worne out mault mill		00-15-00

Figure 24. Portion of 1686 Joseph Bridger inventory (Source: Carrell 2006:114).



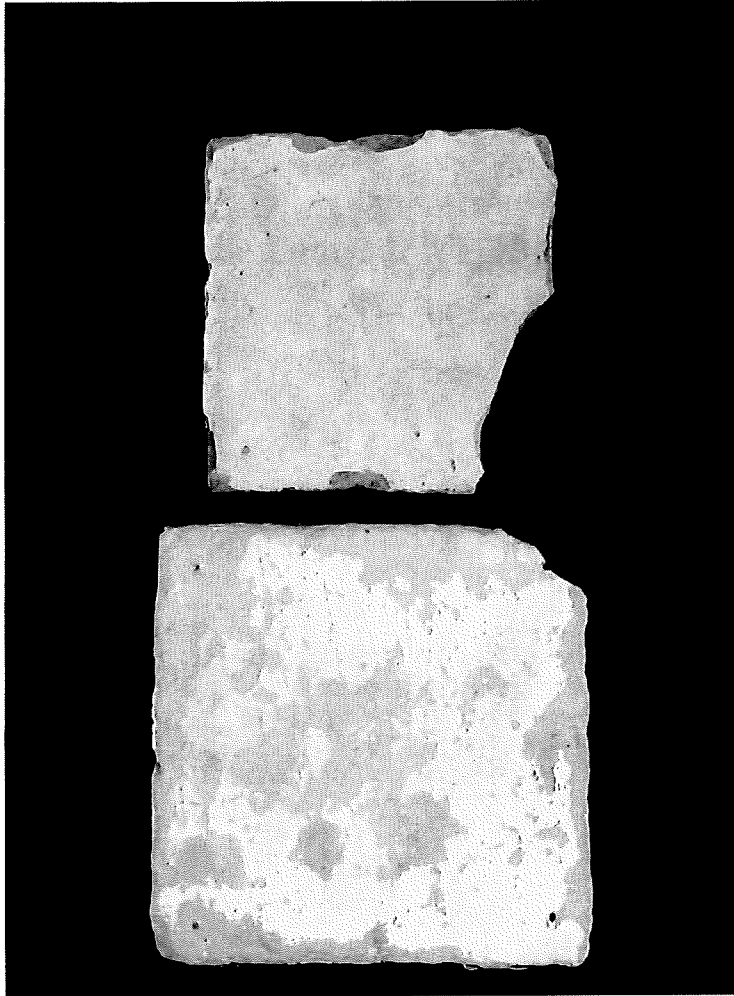


Figure 25. Floor tiles found at Whitematsh. Top: 5.2" x 5.2" upper surface; 5" x 5" lower surface; yellow glaze; found by the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. on surface immediately north of ruin. Bottom: 6.3" x 6.3" upper surface; 6.2" x 6.1" lower surface; 1.1" thick; traces of oyster shell mortar on underside and sides; forest green and yellow glazes on sides, Isle of Wight Museum Collections (Test Hole #1).

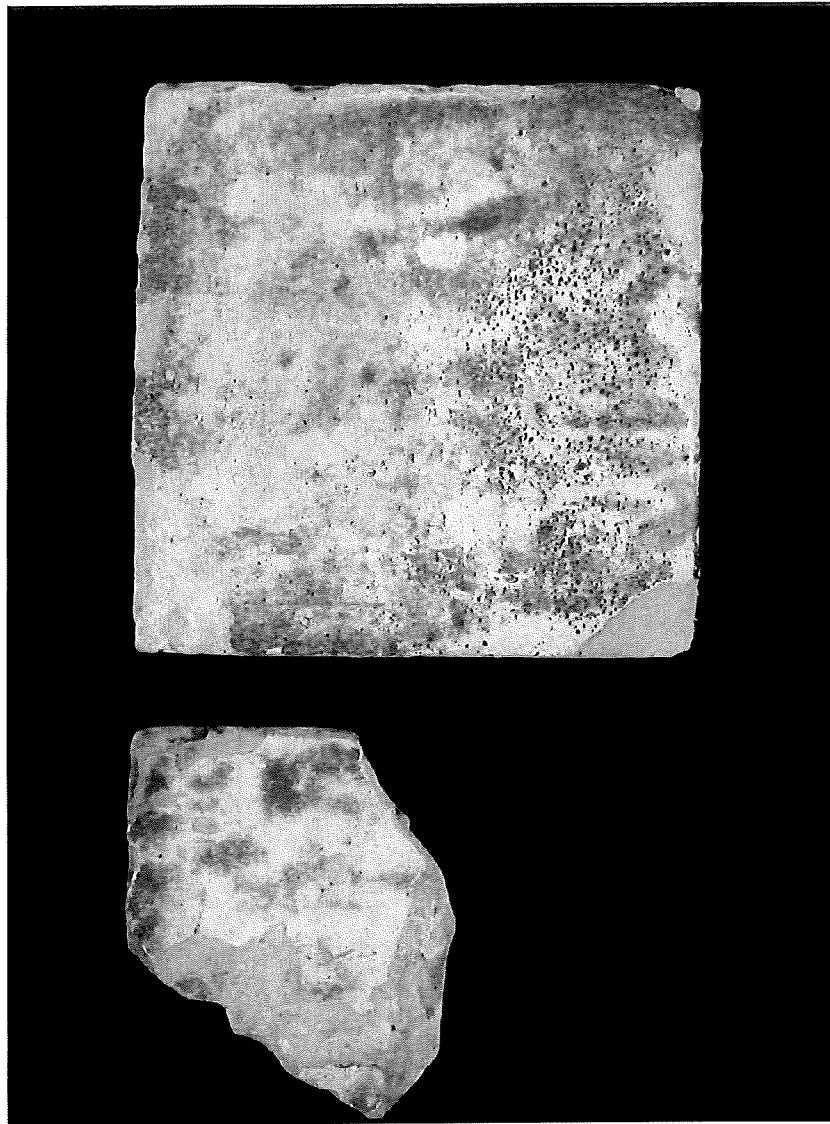


Figure 26. Floor tile parallel from elsewhere and fragment of similar tile from Whitemarsh. Top: 6.2" x 6.2" upper surface; 6.1" x 6.1" lower surface; 1.0" thick; apple green glaze; Alain C. Outlaw and Merry A. Outlaw Collection. Bottom: beveled inward toward lower surface; 1.1" thick; apple green glaze; Isle of Wight Museum Collection (Whitemarsh).

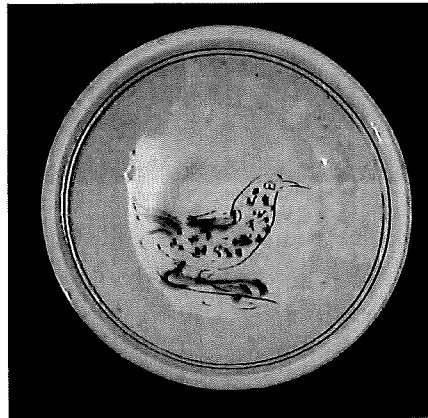
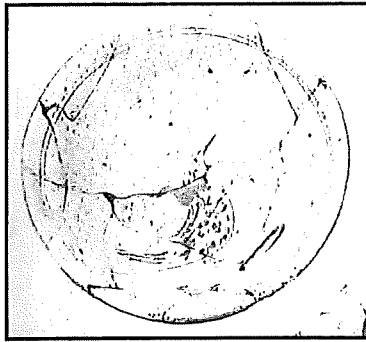
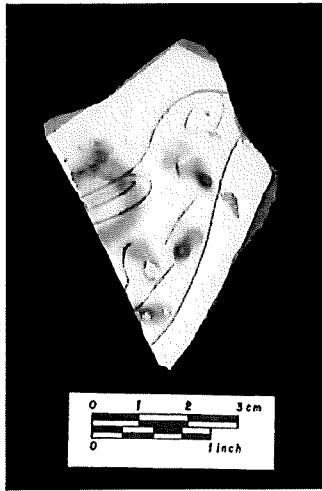


Figure 27. Northern Italian bowl fragment (top) found on the surface north of ruin during recent clearing. Several examples were found at Jamestown in the 1950s (center) and were reproduced in the twenty-first century (bottom).

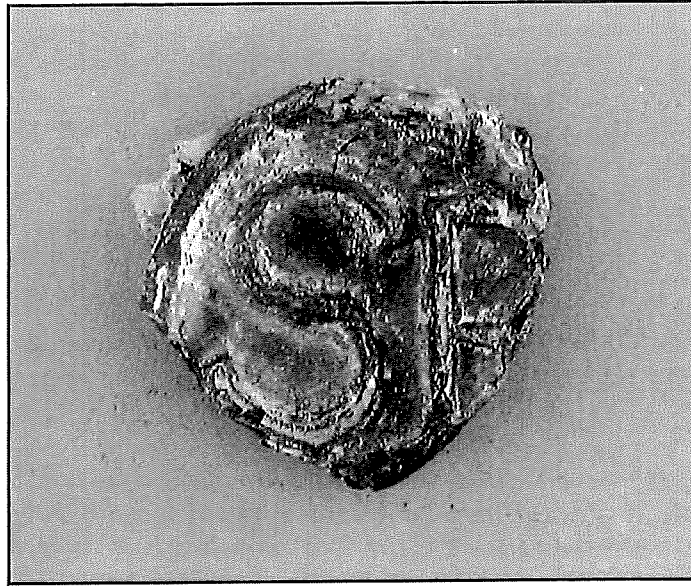


Figure 28. Glass wine bottle seal (.8" across) with the initials "SB" for Samuel Bridger, father, or Samuell (sic) Bridger, son, of Joseph Bridger. Collections of the Isle of Wight Museum (Test Hole #1).



Figure 29. Glass wine bottle seal (enlarged) bearing seal with three crabs from the Bridger family coat-of-arms. Helen Ferguson Collection.

Beyond the items now inventoried from the Isle of Wight Museum, several important artifacts are in the possession of Whitmarsh landowner Helen Ferguson. These include a significant collection of wine bottle seals (8 according to VDHR site form) recovered from the ruin by the ASV. All but one carry the well executed Bridger family shield displaying three crabs (see Figure 29). The exception is an "HB", the initials of Hester Bridger, Joseph Bridger's wife. This is a rare, perhaps unique instance of a seventeenth century woman with a personal wine bottle seal. Two stamps were used to make both the "HB" and "SB" seals.

Another important find in the Ferguson collection is a decorative enameled copper alloy escutcheon with a griffin (see Figure 30). Like the bottle seals, this device visually define Joseph Bridger's status in seventeenth century society, and may have been the crest from his coat-of-arms.

In summary, it is clear that the road to Whitmarsh led to Joseph Bridger's extensive home plantation, the evidence of which was found in the woods and bordering fields at site 44IW0142 (see Figure 31 and Figure 32). The inventory transcribed by William Carrell II lists "house hold goods" as well as indications of where they were located in his elaborate dwelling, consisting of an "ould bricke house" and a "new house". A store, outer store, kitchen, and landing are listed with their contents but their locations and articulation with other parts of the complex are unknown. Architectural historians have reviewed the descriptions of the parts of the house and its surroundings but have too little information to devise reconstructions. Nevertheless, the footprint of this plantation is resolvable archaeologically. It probably resembled the Thomas Pettus site, Joseph Bridger's contemporary of comparable status, in James City County. There, a rambling dwelling as well as separate kitchen, smokehouse, well, and other structures were discovered in the 1970s (see Figure 33).

While no substantial brickwork has been found at Whitmarsh, it is very possible that the structures were dismantled for their brick, a practice found repeatedly in James City County on the Governor's Land tract, near Jamestown. There, for example, an eighteenth century brick dwelling foundation (the Harris house) and an entire eighteenth century brick church (Church on the Main) were completely robbed of brick, leaving their former presence known by their builder's trenches, cut into natural clay and surviving below plowzone. Recycling is evident at Whitmarsh where brick from the structure below the ruin were reused in its walls. The ruin itself consists of only a single corner of the former structure.

Looking more broadly at the landscape, the road from Whitmarsh, running west to avoid a tributary of Brewer's Creek, led to nearby St. Luke's Church (see Figure 34), known as Newport Parish in the seventeenth century. It is increasingly evident that Joseph Bridger had a more significant role in the construction of this "artifact," the

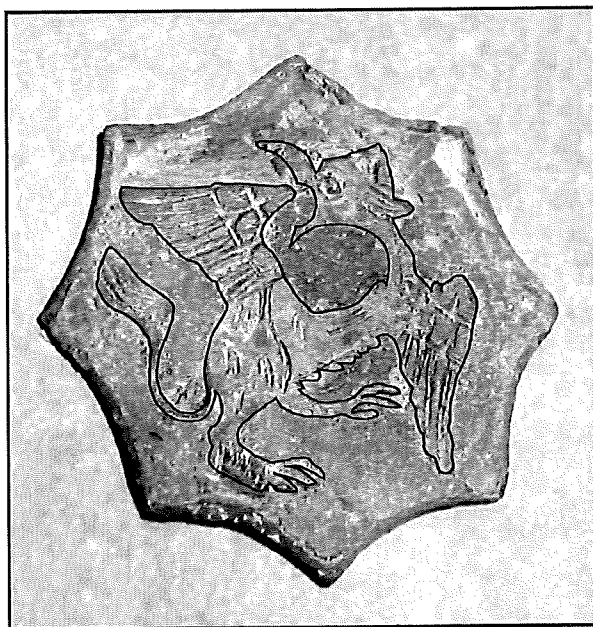


Figure 30. Decorative copper alloy eschcheon (enlarged) bearing an embossed griffin (outlined at bottom), Helen Ferguson Collection.



Figure 31. Farm road leading to Whitmarsh archaeological site. View looking east.



Figure 32. View of the core of the archaeological site, which lies between the brick ruin complex in the foreground and the late nineteenth century farmhouse in the distance. View looking east.





Figure 33. The interpreted plantation complex of Colonel Thomas Pettus, of James City County, at the modern Kingsmill housing development. View looking south.

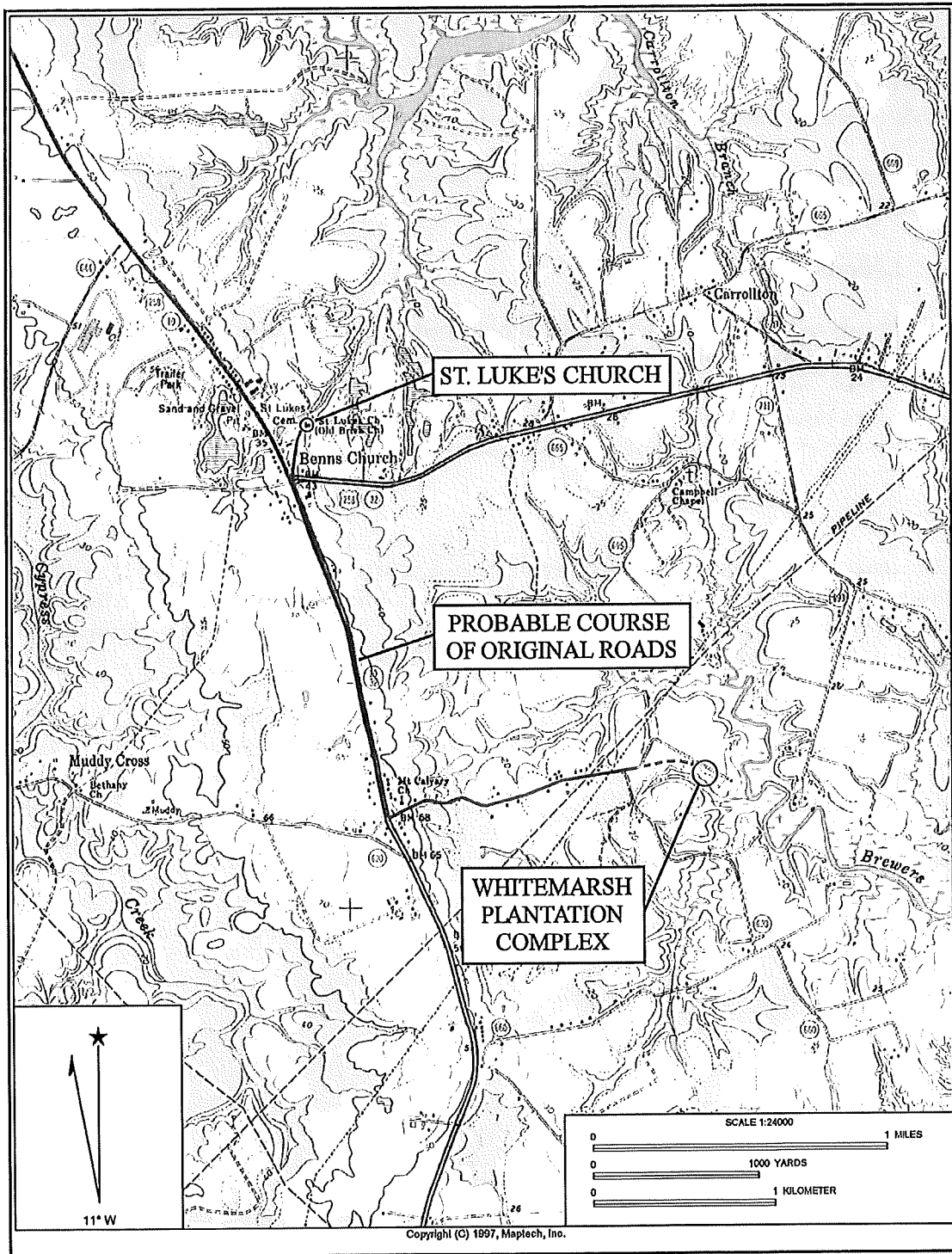


Figure 34. Whitemarsh environs, showing the relationship with St. Luke's Church.

oldest existing Anglican church building in this country, than previously thought. Recent research led to the discovery of a 1685 date in the lead that held a glass window pane in the church. As a nearby person of means, he most likely contributed financially to their purchase just as his contemporaries helped build their parish churches (e.g. John Page in Williamsburg). This is yet another way Joseph Bridger shaped his material world.

In conclusion, the assessment of Whitemarsh, past and present, leads to the following recommendations.

1.) Collections:

All records and collections that have been generated by this project will be transferred from the Wheatland Foundation, Inc. to Mrs. Ferguson. For permanent curation, display, and future study, the Isle of Wight Museum in Smithfield would be the ideal, local repository. Moreover, privately held collections from Whitemarsh should be professionally cataloged so that a complete list of finds and the information they hold will be available.

2.) Ruins:

The ruins complex should be professionally investigated to scientifically recover information from the surviving layers left by the ASV excavations. Information loss on the architecture and other material culture is ongoing because the earlier work is exposed to the elements and amateur collectors are actively exploring the site environs with metal detectors.

3.) Archaeological Site:

The buried portions of the site should be professionally systematically investigated to record the plan of the dwellings and the plantation layout as well as to recover artifacts. This work will serve to plan for the long-term protection of these clearly significant non-renewable cultural resources.

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**APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ARTIFACT  
CATALOG**

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
PHASE I SURVEY  
BRIDGER SITE**

**SITE: 44IW0142**

**RECORDER: MARY CLEMONS**

**DATE: APRIL 2010**

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>
Surface/Sidewalk Construction/ Ferguson House	1	Flowerpot frag.; terra-cotta, modern
	1	Brick; handmade, large
Surface/Field	3	Pearlware frags.; multiple vessels, 2 plate, (1 rim/marly; 1 bouge)green shell edge decoration, 1785-1820; 1 bowl, transfer printed decoration, 1780-1830
	1	Creamware frag.; plate, base/bouge 1770- 1820
	3	Coarseware frags.; pan, London post- medieval redware, 2 burned, 1600-1780
	1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, stamped maker's mark, "W.E." encircled by circular cartouche embellished with leaves, William Evans, Bristol, 1660-1682
	2	Pipe stem frags.; English, white ball clay, (1) 5/64" SHD; (1) 6/64" SHD
	1	English white salt glazed stoneware frag.; plate, base, 1740-1775
	2	Bottle, case frags.; green glass, late 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle, wine frag.; dark green glass, 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle; light blue glass, molten, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Windowpane frag.; pale green glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Windowpane frag.; pale blue-green glass, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Bottle frag.; colorless glass, solarized, 1880- 1916
Surface/Foundation/ Cleanup	1	Delftware frag.; hollowware, cobalt blue hand-painted decoration, 1680-1700

	2	Bottle, wine frags.; dark green glass, 1 base, 1 rim/neck/shoulder, c. 1698
	2	Nails, wrought; heavily corroded, pre-1790
	2	Nail frags.; wrought
	1	Faunal bone frag.; mammal
	1	Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 2/9	2	Brick frags.; handmade, burned
Tr. 2/10	1	Whiteware/Ironstone frag.; plate, 1880+
Tr. 2/13	1	Flake; sandstone, triangular, non-cultural
Tr. 2/14	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 2/15	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 2/16	5	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 2/17	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 2/18	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 2/19	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 2/20	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	2	Oyster shell frags.
Tr. 2/30	5	Brick frags.; handmade, 3 burned
	1	Nail; heavily corroded
	1	Barbed wire frag.; heavily corroded
	1	Cobble; halved, non-cultural
Tr. 2/33	4	Nail frags.; wire, heavily corroded, 1850+
	1	Oyster shell; intact hinge
Tr. 2/34	1	Bottle frag.; amber glass, late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 2/35	5	Brick frags.; manufactured, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
	2	Mortar frags.; sand, 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Tr. 3/3	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/6	1	Brick frag.; handmade

Tr. 3/7	1	Bog iron frag.
Tr. 3/9	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Bog iron frag.
Tr. 3/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/11	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 3/14	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 3/15	2	Coarseware frags.; 1 with lead glaze, early 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	7	Brick frags.; handmade
	2	Oyster shell frags.
Tr. 3/16	5	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned, 1 burned with glaze
Tr. 3/17	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/3	1	Jar, storage frag.; American blue and gray stoneware; cobalt blue hand-painted decoration, 1800-1850
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/8	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/9	1	Nail; heavily corroded
Tr. 4/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade; 1 burned
Tr. 4/11	5	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/12	1	Phial frag.; green glass; 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/13	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/14	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 7/64" SHD
	5	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/15	9	Brick frags.; handmade



Tr. 4/16	13	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/17	5	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Nail frag.; heavily corroded
	1	Nodule; English, flint
	1	Coquina frag.
Tr. 4/18	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/19	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 4/20	2	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
Tr. 4/21	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 4/23	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 5/6	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Bog iron frag.; large
Tr. 5/7	1	Brick frag.; handmade, burned
Tr. 5/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/12	6	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
Tr. 5/13	5	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
Tr. 5/14	1	Flint frag.; English
	3	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Shoe buckle frag.; frame, copper alloy, cast diamond pattern, 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Lead frag.; cut marks present
	1	Rock; sandstone, fire-cracked
Tr. 5/15	1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	11	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Mortar frag.; shell inclusions
Tr. 5/16	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 7/64" SHD
	13	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Brick bat; handmade, no measurable Dimensions
	1	Nail; heavily corroded

Tr. 5/17	9	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/18	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/19	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/20	8	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 5/21	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 5/24	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 5/25	1	Flake; sandstone, initial edging, fire-cracked
Tr. 6/6	1	Cobble; quartzite, fire-cracked, halved
Tr. 6/7	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 6/10	1 4	Bottle frag.; light blue glass, late 19 <sup>th</sup> c. Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 6/13	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/14	6 1	Brick frags.; handmade Coquina frag.
Tr. 6/15	5 1	Brick frags.; handmade Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 6/16	22	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
Tr. 6/17	1 18	Wine bottle frag.; dark green glass, devitrified, 17 <sup>th</sup> c. Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 6/18	1 14 1 1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, late 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c. Brick frags.; handmade, 1 glazed Nail; heavily corroded Lead waste frag.
Tr. 6/19	11 1	Brick frags.; handmade Nail; heavily corroded

	1	Flake; quartzite, initial edging
Tr. 6/20	8	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Bog iron frag.
Tr. 6/21	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 6/22	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Bullet; 19 <sup>th</sup> c.
Tr. 7/7 Surface	1	Plate frag.; English white salt glazed stoneware, rim/marly, Barley pattern, 1740-1775
Tr. 7/8	2	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Nodule; English flint
Tr. 7/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 7/12	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 7/13	3	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Nodule; English flint
Tr. 7/14	1	Pipe bowl frag.; English, white ball clay, 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	2	Oyster shell frags.
Tr. 8/1	1	Rod; iron, heavily corroded
	1	Nail; wire, iron, heavily corroded, 1850+
	1	Staple, architectural; iron, heavily corroded
	1	Nut; iron, heavily corroded
Tr. 8/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 8/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
	1	Cinder
Tr. 8/13	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 5/64" SHD
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 8/17	2	Brick frags.; handmade

Tr. 9/1	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; cut, iron, heavily corroded, 1790-1850
	1	Nail frag.; iron, heavily corroded
Tr. 9/6	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/9	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 9/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 9/13	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; iron, heavily corroded
	1	Oyster shell; hinge intact
Tr. 9/14	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 6/64" SHD
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Nail; wrought, iron, rose head, large, pre-1790
	1	Wire frag.; iron, modern
	1	Faunal bone frag.; mammal
Tr. 9/15	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/4	4	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 10/6	1	Slipware frag.; Staffordshire, white slip with brown slip trailed decoration, 1700-1780
	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 10/7	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/10	2	Brick frags.; handmade
	1	Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 10/11	5	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 10/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/13	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 10/14	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	4	Oyster shells; hinges intact

Tr. 10/15	1	Brick frag.; handmade
	1	Mortar frag.; shell inclusions
	1	Oyster shell frag.
Tr. 11/1	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 11/2	1	Flake; quartzite, fire-cracked, initial edging
Tr. 11/4	12	Metal sheeting frags.; iron
Tr. 11/11	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 11/12	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 11/13	3	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 11/14	2	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 burned
	1	Oyster shell; hinge intact
Tr. 12/4	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 12/5	1	Wine bottle frag.; dark green glass, base, 18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Brick frag.; handmade
Tr. 12/7	1	Delftware tile frag.; fireplace, 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> c.
	1	Coarseware frag.; undetermined
Tr. 12/10	1	Pipe stem frag.; English, white ball clay, 7/64" SHD
	1	Brick frag.; handmade, burned
Tr. 13/6	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 13/11	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 16/3	1	Coarseware frag.; PA-type, glaze missing, 1740-1840
	1	Nail; heavily corroded
	1	Slate frag.
Tr. 16/4	1	Bottle frag.; colorless glass, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	2	Brick frags.; handmade, 1 glazed
Tr. 16/5	1	Windowpane frag.; pale blue glass, 19 <sup>th</sup> c.

	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 16/6	3	Whiteware/Ironstone frags.; 2 plate; 1 cup, 1880+
	1	Bottle, pharmaceutical frag.; neck; solarized, 1880-1916
	1	Jar frag.; pale blue, 1880-1920
	6	Brick frags.; handmade
	2	Nail frags.; cut, 1820-1850
	1	Oyster shell frag.
	2	Oyster shells; intact hinges
Tr. 17/2	2	Brick frags.; handmade
Tr. 18/2	4	Brick frags.; manufactured, 1 with sand mortar attached, 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
Tr. 19/1	2	Whiteware/Ironstone frags.; bowl, 1880+
	3	Plate frags.; pressed glass, colorless, late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> c.
	6	Brick frags.; handmade

## APPENDIX B: ISLE OF WIGHT MUSEUM ARTIFACT CATALOG

## **44IW142**

### **Joseph Bridger Site, White Marsh BOX 1**

#### **Unprovenienced:**

Delftware, cobalt blue decoration, 2  
Dish rim/marly, interior dark cobalt blue Wan Li motif  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim/body/base, possible same vessel, 2  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware storage jar rim/body, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware sherds, 5  
London post-medieval redware storage jar rim/body, rolled rim, same vessel, 3  
North Devon sgraffito slipware sherd, incised, 1  
North Devon slipware sherds, possible same vessel, 7  
Sherd, unglazed buff earthenware, unidentified, 1  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann jug bodies, multiple vessels, 3  
Gray saltglaze stoneware, unidentified, 1  
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherds, multiple vessels, 2  
Clay pipe bowl, heelless, white ball clay, English, 1  
Clay pipe bowl/stem fragment, heelless, white ball clay, English, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stem with spur, white ball clay, English, 7/64"SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 3  
Clay pipe stem fragments, white ball clay, English, 2  
Clay pipe stem, stamped "X.I.F.X", white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD=6  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 6/64" SHD=6  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 5/64" SHD=6  
Clay pipe stem, local, terracotta, 1  
Wine glass stem, ball knob over straight stem, colorless lead glass, molten, 1  
Table glass fragment, colorless lead glass, 1  
Window glass fragment, pale green, 1  
Glass sherd, colorless, 1  
Glass wine bottle body/base fragments, ca. 1680-1700, 34  
Window glass, pale blue, 2  
Buckle fragment, strap, cast copper alloy with decorative rosettes and central bar, 1  
Nails, wrought, iron, with heads, 61  
Nails, wrought, iron, without heads, 35  
Nails, heavily corroded, iron, 21  
Rod fragments, round- to flat-sectioned, wrought iron, 2  
Spikes with large square-shaped heads, wrought iron, 2  
Shaft, cotter-pin-shaped, wrought iron, 1  
Shaft, unidentified fragment, elongated, flat-sectioned, wrought iron, tapers to tip, 1  
Fragment, blade-shaped, flat-sectioned, wrought iron, 1  
Musket ball sprue, lead, 1



Strip, lead, 1  
Cauldron rim/body, cast copper alloy, 1  
Floor tile fragments, high-fired clay, demonstrating traces of slip glaze with copper oxide appearing green, 3  
Animal bone (large mammal tooth), 1  
Brick rubble, 2

#### **44IW142 Test Hole 1:**

English brown stoneware bottle rim/neck, 1  
English brown stoneware bottle neck, 1  
English brown stoneware jar and bottle sherds, 4  
North Devon graved-tempered earthenware cooking pot rim/body sherds, possible same vessel, 3  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim/body, body/base, possible same vessel, 2  
London post medieval redware storage jar rim/body sherds, same vessel, 4  
Delftware hollowware rim and body sherds, interior and exterior lead glaze with tin oxide appearing white, decorated on interior in cobalt blue with double stripes, and on exterior with leaf and landscape motif above double stripes on rim, 2  
Delftware hollowware sherd, possible cup, white, 1  
North Devon slipware dish rim/body, 1  
Clay pipe stem with partial heel, white ball clay, English, 1=6/64" SHD  
Clay pipe bowl/stem, heelless, white ball clay, English, 1=6/64" SHD  
Clay pipe stems, English white ball clay, 2=7/64" SHD; 6=5/64" SHD; 6=5/64" SHD  
Case bottle base/body; glass, English, 1  
Glass wine bottle rim/neck/body/base fragments, glass, English; 1 intact neck, ca. 1680-1700, 23  
Glass wine bottle seal fragment, with initials "S" and probable "B"; glass, English, 1  
Table glass fragment, trailed, lead glass' 1  
Skillet body/base/leg fragment, cast copper alloy, 1  
Nails, with heads, wrought iron, 14  
Nail fragments without heads, wrought iron, 9  
Scrap iron fragment, heavily corroded, possible nail, 1  
Wires, crossed, iron, 1  
Strap with iron nail attached, unidentified, 1  
Handle, (?), curved c-sectioned tapering to rectangular-sectioned bar, wrought iron, 1  
Spikes, wrought iron, 2  
Lead strip, turned lead, (?), 1, with raised initial "T" on one end  
Tile, high fired clay, slipped on top exterior appearing spotty and cream colored; approximately 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 1"  
Tile fragments, high fired clay, spotty slip on exterior appearing cream colored, 1  
Tile fragment, high fired clay, 1  
Animal bone, predominately large mammal, 26  
Slate fragment, burned

**44IW142, Sq. 1-2:**

Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 4  
Clay pipe bowl/stem with heel, white ball clay, English, 5/65" SHD= 1  
Clay pipe stem with partial heel, possibly local mold made, 10/64" SHD = 1  
Clay pipe stems, local, 10/64" SHD = 1; 9/64" SHD =1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, 5/64" SHD = 31; 6/64" SHD =12; 7/65" SHD = 6  
Glass wine bottle neck/body/base fragments, glass, English, 2 complete bases, ca. 1680,  
52  
Tile fragments, high-fired clay, 5; 4 display spotty white slip appearing cream colored; 1  
unslipped  
Animal bone, calcined, 1

***BOX 2***

**Square 1/Level 3:**

Delftware caudle cup body with partial handle, 1; buff fabric; interior and exterior  
tin glaze appearing pale bluish-white  
Delftware sherd, 1; buff fabric, lead glaze; interior and exterior tin glaze appearing pale  
bluish white; interior hand painted trekked indeterminate motif consisting of cobalt blue  
with iron oxide black outlines and details  
Delftware fruit bowl body, 1; buff fabric; interior and exterior tin glaze appearing white;  
fluted vessel  
Delftware cup rim/body, 1; buff fabric; interior and exterior tin glaze appearing white;  
short vertical rim, horizontally grooved on interior  
Delftware basin body, 1; buff fabric; interior and exterior tin glaze appearing light blue;  
interior hand painted cobalt blue decoration consisting of horizontal stripes and hanging  
double swag motif  
North Devon slipware wavy edge pan rim/body; pinkish orange fabric with occasional  
gravel inclusion; interior lead glaze over white slip appearing amber; well defined  
horizontal groove below exterior rim; slight horizontal groove below interior rim  
Clay pipe, 31; white ball clay, English: bowl/stem without heel; bowl/stem with heel, ca.  
1670-1700; bowl/stem with spur, ca. 1670-1700; bowl fragments, 6; stems, 21, 1 with  
rouletted decoration around stem bearing initials "IS"; 1 with roulette decoration around  
stem bearing initial "E"; 1 broken stem appears to be whittled on end; 2 ends with tooth  
grip indentations; SHDs: 6/64"=13; 7/64"=9; 8/64"=2  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann bottle body, 1; gray fabric; salt glazed exterior over  
iron oxide slip appearing mottled reddish brown; unglazed interior appearing pink to gray  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann bottle body sherd, 1, and neck with partial mask, 1;  
gray fabric; saltglazed exterior over iron oxide slip appearing mottled reddish brown;  
unglazed interior appearing gray  
John Dwight brown stoneware bottle neck/body sherds, 9, from at least 3 bottles; gray  
fabric; exterior saltglazed appearing glossy brown over iron oxide slip  
English brown stoneware vessel body, 1; gray fabric; salt glazed exterior appearing  
mottled brown over iron oxide slip

William Rogers brown stoneware storage jar rim, 1; gray fabric; interior and exterior salt glazed over iron oxide slip appearing glossy mottled reddish brown  
English brown stoneware jug or gorge neck/body, 1; gray fabric; salt glazed interior and exterior appearing mottled brown over iron oxide slip; exterior parallel horizontal cordon on neck  
Westerwald blue and gray stoneware jug body sherds, 3; gray fabric; interior and exterior saltglazed; exterior sprig-molded design including tear-dropped shaped motif alternating with raised dots, hand-painted with cobalt blue and manganese purple  
Westerwald blue and gray stoneware jug rim/neck; gray fabric; interior and exterior saltglazed; multiple horizontal ridges on neck  
Glass wine bottle rim/neck/shoulder/bodies/base fragments, 198; 2 rim/neck/shoulder; 3 bases more than ½ complete  
Windowpane fragments, pale green, 13  
Curtain ring, copper alloy, 1  
Tack, copper alloy, heavily oxidized, 1  
Sheet metal scrap, copper alloy, 2  
Unidentified forged iron fragments, 2  
Nails, wrought, with heads, 23; without heads, 23  
Faunal bone, 110 fragments, including medium to large mammal; alligator gar jaw; fowl  
Plaster fragment, 1

#### **Square 52/Feature C:**

Staffordshire slipware dish rim with pie crust edge and interior marbled slip, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
American gray stone ware storage jar rim, 19<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Pearlware plate rim with green shell edge, post 1800, 1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, SHD 6/64"=3  
Glass jar base fragment, machine molded, pale aqua, 19<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Animal bone, 1

#### **Unprovenienced:**

Delftware sherds, misc., hand-painted cobalt blue decoration, 3  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim/body/bases, possibly from 2 vessels, 2  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware cooking pot rim/body, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body sherds, 5  
North Devon slipware sherds, undecorated, 7  
North Devon slipware sherd, sgraffito decorated, 1  
London post medieval redware storage jar rim/body, 3  
Clay smoking pipes white ball clay, English:  
Clay pipe bowl, white ball clay, English, ca. 1680-1710, 6/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stem with spur, white ball clay, English, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 3  
Clay pipe stem fragments, white ball clay, English, 2

Clay pipe stem rouletted "X.I.F.X", white ball clay, English, 1, 6/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD=4  
Clay pipe stem, white ball clay, English, 6/64"SHD=10  
Clay pipe stem, white ball clay, English, 5/64SHD=3  
Stems, white ball clay, English, 4/64"SHD=3  
Clay pipe stem, local, 1  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann jug bodies, 4  
Westerwald blue and gray stoneware hollowware bodies, decorated with cobalt blue, 2

### **BOX 3**

#### **Square 1, Level 2:**

English brown stoneware bottle body sherds, same vessel, 4  
English brown stoneware storage jar body sherds, same vessel, 3  
William Rogers brown stoneware jug rim/body, multiple horizontal cordons, same vessel, 3  
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware hollowware sherds, 2; 1 with partial sprig molded decoration  
White saltglazed stoneware teabowl rim/body, 1  
Colonoware sherds, 2  
Iberian earthenware olive jar body and rim sherds, 2  
William Rogers earthenware bowl rim/body, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware vessel body sherds, multiple vessels, 7  
North Devon slipware hollowware sherds, 4  
North Devon plain earthenware hollowware sherd, possible baluster jar, 1  
Staffordshire or Buckley earthenware sherd, 1  
Delftware hollowware, sherds, white tin glaze with exterior cobalt blue possible landscape motif, 2  
Delftware drug jar, exterior horizontal blue stripe decoration, 1  
Delftware hollowware body sherds, undecorated, 3  
Delftware basin rim/body, trace of interior manganese purple decoration, 1  
Delftware tea bowl rim/body, trace of exterior cobalt blue decoration, 1  
Delftware sherds, indeterminate form, indeterminate cobalt blue and manganese purple motif, 2  
Delftware sherd, double cobalt blue concentric circles, 1  
Delftware rim sherd, undecorated, 1  
Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 6  
Clay pipe bowl, heelless, white ball clay, English, 6/64" SHD= 1; 5/64" SHD=3  
Clay pipe bowl with heel, 5/65" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stem fragments, white ball clay, English, 4/64" SHD = 1; 5/65" SHD = 16; 6/65 SHD= 9; 7/64" SHD= 7  
Clay pipe stem fragment, white ball clay, English, 1  
Window glass, pale green, heavily oxidized, 9  
Window glass, pale blue, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Window glass, pale blue, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 3

Window glass, colorless, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 2  
Glass hollowware fragment (?), pale blue, 1  
Glass wine bottle base/body fragments, English, 1 with partial Bridger coat of arms seal, ca. 1680- 1700  
Glass case bottle fragment, 1  
Buckle fragment, strap, cast copper alloy, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 1  
Strip fragment, copper alloy, 1  
Scrap copper alloy fragment, triangular-shaped, 1  
Button face, hollow, copper alloy, 1  
Bale seal fragment with impression of cloth, circular shaped with central hole, 1  
Musket ball sprue, lead, 2  
Axe, felling, fragment, wrought iron, 1  
Lock plate fragment, rectangular-shaped fragment, flat-sectioned, 1  
Sheet iron fragment, 1  
Nails, wrought iron, with heads, 110; without heads, 73  
Spike, wrought iron, with head, 1  
Wire fragments, circular-sectioned, 14  
Strake nail, wrought iron, 1  
Ferrule, with closed, flat tip; cast copper alloy, 1  
Strap fragment with perforated hole, iron, 1  
Harness ornament, relief foliate motif, 2 tangs on reverse, cast copper alloy, 1  
Tack, copper alloy, 1  
Shafts, wrought iron, probable nails, 2  
Rock, unidentified dense gray to black laminated stone, 6  
Red sandstone fragment, 1  
Plaster, 3  
Flint debitage, 3  
Tile fragments, high-fired clay, 5  
Floor tile fragments, high-fired clay, with traces of copper oxide over white slip appearing green, about 1" thick; 2  
Bone, large mammal, including one burned bone, 38=200=45; including large mammals such as cow and pig; a couple of bird bones  
Cutlery handle, bone  
Brick rubble, 7

#### **Test Hole #2:**

New England earthenware storage jar rim/body, 4  
Iberian earthenware olive jar, 1  
Staffordshire slipware hollowware sherd, 1  
Clay pipe stems, English, white ball clay, 8/64" SHD= 2; 5/64" SHD=4  
Window glass, pale blue, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 3  
Wine bottle neck/body/base fragments, ca. 1680-1700, 35  
Nails, wrought, indeterminate shafts with heads indeterminate because of oxidation, 19  
Strake nail, wrought iron, 1  
Strap fragments, wrought iron, 4

Nail shaft with 2 quartzite pebbles, 1 oyster shell fragment, and 1 copper wine bottle sealing wire attached  
Animal bone, large mammal, 9

**Test Hole 3:**

Staffordshire slipware drug jar rim/body, 1  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English 5/64" SHD = 4  
Nails, with heads, wrought iron, 2  
Chunk, sandy quartzite, 1

**Surface and miscellaneous finds (10/19/91):**

Button, Prosser, perforated with 4 holes, 1  
Hollow cylinder, possible gun barrel fragment, wrought iron, 1  
Cauldron fragments, cast iron, 1 with foot, 3  
Molten lead fragment, 1  
Kettle spout, copper, 1  
Mortar, shell- and sand-tempered, 1

***BOX 4***

**10' x 10' Level 2:**

North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware pan rim/body sherds, 2  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware storage jar base/body section, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware vessel body/base sherds, 8  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware vessel base sherd, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body sherds, 27  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware rim sherds, 3  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware cooking pot sherd, 1  
North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware possible lid fragment, unglazed, 1  
Colonoware sherds, 2  
New England earthenware vessel sherd, 1  
Aboriginal pottery sherd, 1  
William Rogers earthenware fragments, including 1 bowl rim sherd, 2  
Challis earthenware sherd, 1  
Essex earthenware sherds, 6  
Post-medieval London redware, including pan rim, 2  
Mottled glaze earthenware hollowware sherd, 1  
Red borderware with lead glaze appearing brown, including rim/body sherd, 2  
North Devon slipware sherds, 3  
Staffordshire slipware hollowware body sherd, horizontal slipped lines on exterior, 1  
Buckley blackware pan base, 1  
Staffordshire earthenware base sherd with interior glossy brown glaze, 1  
Pearlware plate/marly sherds, 1 displaying trace of green, 2

Creamware plate marly sherd, 1  
Delftware caudle cup rim/body, white glaze, 1  
Delftware basin rim/body, cobalt blue interior stripe decoration, 1  
Delftware plate rim/marly, interior cobalt blue indeterminate motif  
Delftware dish rim, interior manganese purple and cobalt blue horizontal stripes, 1  
Delftware hollowware vessel body sherds, exterior cobalt blue landscape motifs with washes and dots, 5  
Delftware drug jar base/body, 1  
Delftware, indeterminate fragments, 10  
Iberian earthenware olive jar sherd, 1  
Chinese porcelain can rim, underglaze blue partial floral motif on exterior, 1  
Chinese porcelain sherd, 1  
Westerwald stoneware body sherds, decorated with cobalt blue horizontal cordons, 3  
Rhenish brown stoneware jug handle  
Rhenish brown stoneware Bartmann jug base/body, 1  
English gray stoneware jar body sherds, 1  
White saltglazed stoneware, slipped-dipped, tankard base/body, 1  
Clay pipe stem fragments, white ball clay, English, 5  
Clay pipe bowl fragments, white ball clay, English, 7, 1 impressed "RT"  
Clay pipe bowl/stem with heel, white ball clay, English, relief "WM" under crown astride heel, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl/stem with elongated heel, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe stem with heel, white ball clay, English, 5/64" SHD=1  
Clay pipe bowl/stem, heelless, English white ball clay: 5/64" SHD=2  
Clay pipe stems, 21, white ball clay, English, 6/64" SHD =21 (1 with chew marks on end)  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 7/64" SHD =13 (1 with rouletted stem, appearing to be smoothed on end; 1 with chew marks on end)  
Clay pipe stems, white ball clay, English, 8/64" SHD=5  
Clay pipe stem, local, 7/64" SHD=1  
Window glass, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 24  
Window glass, 18<sup>th</sup> century, 4  
Glass wine bottle body fragments, 9  
Mirror glass, 2  
Glass hollowware fragment, unidentified, pale bluish-green, 1  
Table glass fragments including folded foot, colorless, 3  
Tacks, furniture, copper alloy, 4  
Sheet copper fragment, folded and cut, 1  
Strap fragment, short and narrow, iron, 1  
Musket ball sprue, lead, 1  
Scrap lead strip, cut on one edge, 1  
Knob, door, copper alloy, 1 (cast hollow ball with hole on top, and partial flared collar on bottom)  
Button, hollow, 2-piece with wire eye; copper alloy, 1  
Button face fragment (?), concavo-convex, copper alloy, 1  
Fireplace tongs arm fragment with curve, wrought iron, 1

Cauldron foot, cast iron, 1  
Tapering strap, probable hinge fragment, wrought iron, 1  
Strap fragment, rectangular-shaped, rectangular-sectioned, wrought iron, 1  
Scrap iron fragments, possible spalls from strap, 12  
Nail shafts (?), wrought iron, 4  
Rake nail, wrought iron, 1  
Lock plate fragment, furniture, wrought iron, 1  
Ax fragment, wrought iron, 1  
Padlock fragment consisting of arm and upper rim, wrought iron, 1  
Oyster and clam shell fragments, 6  
Quartzite debitage, 3  
Quartzite, non-cultural but in interesting elongated shapes, 2  
Black basalt (?), chunks and flakes, 7  
Brick rubble, hand-made, 2  
Flint debitage, 3  
Bark fragments, 3  
Plaster fragment, with oyster shell inclusion, 1  
Unidentified object, cylindrical, eraser-like, 1  
Animal bones, consisting mostly of butchered mammal, including pig, (but also including 2 turtle shell frags.), 122

**10' x 10', Level 3:**

Glass wine bottle fragments, including 1 complete base, ca. 1680s, 49  
Window glass, 17<sup>th</sup> century, 10  
Unidentified bottle glass, pale olive green, 1  
Hollowware fragment, glass, pale aqua blue, 1  
Colorless glass fragment, molten, 1  
Faunal bone, consisting mostly of butchered large mammal, including pig, 56



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