Listed On:
VLR 04/21/1987
NRHP 06/10/1985

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Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Tindall's Point/Gloucester Point

AND/OR COMMON: Gloucester Point Archaeological District (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: [redacted]

X NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Gloucester Point — N/A VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 1st, Paul Trible

STATE: Virginia — CODE: 51

COUNTY: Gloucester — CODE: 073

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	X BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY (See Continuation Sheet #1)

NAME: Commonwealth of Virginia

STREET & NUMBER: The College of William and Mary/ c/o President Thomas Graves

CITY, TOWN: Williamsburg, — N/A VICINITY OF

STATE: Virginia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Gloucester County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: N/A

CITY, TOWN: Gloucester

STATE: Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Virginia Research Center for Archaeology site survey inventory

DATE: 1975-80 — __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

CITY, TOWN: Wren Kitchen, College of William and Mary Williamsburg,

STATE: Virginia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	X RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE N/A
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gloucester Point Archaeological District in Gloucester County, Virginia, includes archaeological sites which span at least 300 years of consecutive historic period occupation. [redacted] this acreage includes significant archaeological sites dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century and extending through the close of the Civil War. Seventeenth-century sites are also expected to lie within the nominated area.

Archaeological survey work has been conducted by three groups, the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology, the Gloucester County Archaeological Project team, and the Gloucester County Historical Society. Several eighteenth-and nineteenth-century sites have been located which are included within the nominated area. They are listed in Virginia's inventory of archaeological sites, maintained at the VRCA (Figure 1). There are indications of colonial occupation throughout the nominated area. Six eighteenth-century sites have been identified [redacted]. These sites date from the first half of the eighteenth century and include the foundation remains of several brick buildings.

44G139 , a 22 foot by 36 foot brick house foundation with an English basement and bulkhead entrance, dates from ca. 1700 to 1725, with a tentative destruction date of ca. 1765 (Photos 1 and 2). Artifactual remains consist of delftware, white saltglazed stoneware and oriential porcelain, with a predominance of ornamental pieces, suggesting occupation by an individual of higher economic status. According to a 1707 plat o[redacted] 44G139 lies in the vicinity of lots 71 and 86, which were owned by wealthy planters Nathaniel and Lewis Burwell.

44G138, an eighteenth-century domestic site, [redacted] also within the original boundaries of [redacted]n. 44G125, which is sealed by several feet of fill dirt, is also within [redacted]. Artifactual material collected at the site consists of white saltglazed stoneware and wine bottle glass and English clay pipestems, all of which date to the eighteenth century.

In the easternmost portion of the nominated area lies an eighteenth-century trash pit, 44G140, [redacted]. This stratigraphically intact deposit measures approximately 40 feet square and varies in depth from six inches to four feet. Five test trenches placed by the Gloucester County Archaeological Survey team were utilized to delimit the site. Large quantities of eighteenth-century material, including pewter, iron tools, brass buckles, buttons, window glass, glass wine goblet fragments, bottle glass, Rhenish stoneware, creamware, oriental porcelain, delft and red earthenware were found in association with brick, bone and oystershell fragments. Kiln furniture, indicative of local pottery manufacture, was also discovered among the refuse. It is hypothesized that this pit was used as a refuse disposal area by the inhabitants [redacted].

See Continuation Sheet #2

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

H.L. Abbott, "Plan of the Siege of Yorktown," 1862.

William Byrd, The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover, 1709-1712, ed. L.B. Wright and M. Tinling, (Richmond, 1941).

Calendar of State Papers (Richmond).

See Continuation Sheet # 9

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 59 acres

UTM REFERENCES

E) [redacted]
zone easting northing

A [redacted] ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B [redacted] ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C [redacted]

D [redacted]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

[redacted]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A		N/A	

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Martha W. McCartney and David K. Hazzard

DATE June 6, 1980

ORGANIZATION Virginia Research Center for Archaeology

STREET & NUMBER Wren Kitchen, College of William and Mary

TELEPHONE 804-253-4836

CITY OR TOWN Williamsburg, Virginia 23186

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE X LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

2) Mr. and Mrs, Joseph L. Bull, c/o Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association, Box 1811, Norfolk, Virginia 23501.

3) Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hogge, Box 204, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23602

4) Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Sowers, Sr., Box 246, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

5) Mr. and Mrs. Bryan J. Taber, c/o United Virginia Bank Mortgage Corporation, Box 2H, Richmond, Virginia 23203

6) Mr. and Mrs. John I. Pollok, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

7) Ms. Lucy R. Lynch, Box 11, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

8) Mr. and Mrs. John Herbert Geddings, Twin Chimneys Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

9) Dr. and Mrs. Howard L. Cox, Schley, Virginia 23154

10) Vivian and T.C. Clopton, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

11) Abingdon Fire Department, c/o Chief Hugh Rowe, Bena, Virginia 23018

12) Mr. and Mrs. Milford Holben, Box 157, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

13) Mrs. Edna E. Riley, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062

14) Mr. John Jackson, County Administrator, Gloucester County, Box 329, Gloucester, Virginia 23061

Immediately adjacent to 44G140 are four Gloucestertown lots known to have contained structures during the mid-eighteenth century. These buildings belonged to John Thurston, a Gloucestertown merchant, and are mentioned in his 1763 will. Gloucestertown lot #78 lies due west of 44G140, whereas lots 8,9, and 27 were located along the western shore of the cove. These areas are almost totally undisturbed in 1980 and are currently covered by lawn. Dry patches of grass and surface irregularities suggest the presence of below-ground structures.

44G169, located within the [redacted] bounds, consist of two separate buildings, one of which dates to the first half of the eighteenth century and the other to the early nineteenth century. The eighteenth-century structure measures approximately 15 feet by 30 feet (Photos 3 and 4). Based upon artifactual and cartographic evidence, this structure, which may have been a tavern, stood until the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. Analysis of 600 pipestem fragments found in a three foot by five foot test pit bisecting the builder's trench, suggests a construction date of 1730. A smaller building, measuring 10 feet by 10 feet, was constructed in the early part of the nineteenth century over the southwest corner of the foundation remains of the eighteenth-century structure (Photos 5 and 6). The nineteenth-century building appears to have been in use until ca. 1860.

Archaeological survey work by the VRCA and the Gloucester County Archaeological Project survey team in 1975-77 verified the archaeological integrity of the Civil War earthworks at Gloucester Point. Consisting of a star-shaped fort which was set back from the tip of the point (Photo 7), approximately 50 percent of these earthworks remain intact and have been designated 44G134. Although portions of Civil War fortifications have been impacted [redacted] the intrusion of modern buildings, large intact sections of these earthworks are present on [redacted] property owned by Gloucester County. They lie within the nominated area. The VRCA survey of the Civil War earthworks [redacted] located intact sections of the Revolutionary War fortifications at Gloucester Point.

A bomb proof, associated with the Civil War earthworks and designated 44GL170, was tested by the Gloucester County Historical Society in 1980. This structure was found to have intruded upon an earlier site which artifactually dates to the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Fragments of delft tile and unglazed roofing tile were found as well as fragments of earthenware identified as having been manufactured in Yorktown, Virginia, ca. 1720 by William Rogers. These eighteenth-century sites lie within the eastern point of the star-shaped fort.

See Continuation Sheet #3

Archaeological testing by the VRCA in 1980 revealed that the tip of Gloucester Point had been graded extensively and the edges of its bluffs removed. According to local residents, this earth-removal took place in the 1930's. Because deep grading operations would have destroyed the archaeological remains of the post windmill and sea batteries known to have been near the tip of the point, these disturbed areas have not been included within the nominated acreage.

Those land areas to the east of the tip of the point and adjacent to the cove were not affected by grading. Sand and silt deposition in the last 200 years has created buildup on the eastern side of the point, with erosion occuring on the western side, an area not included in this nomination. An 1862 engraving of Gloucester Point shows that it was extensively occupied during the Civil War period (Figure 2). It should be noted that the remains of a chimney associated with Gloucestertown may be seen in the right-hand section of this engraving.

Only those areas known to contain archaeological remains have been included in this nomination.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES N/A BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gloucester Point Archaeological District in Gloucester County, Virginia, a triangular promontory of land [redacted] contains a series of archaeological remains spanning 300 years of Virginia history. From the beginning of the seventeenth century until the end of the Civil War, Gloucester Point was a focal point of concurrent commercial, domestic and military activity. As archaeological testing has proven that much of this area is preserved in an undisturbed state, scientific archaeological excavation of sealed layers within the Gloucester Point Archaeological District could yield important data which would expand knowledge of Virginia's early history. The eastern periphery of the nominated area includes the western shore of a cove or natural harbor which was the site of an eighteenth-century port, Gloucestertown.

Gloucester Point was noted by English explorers early in the seventeenth century. Robert Tyndall, a mariner who had come to Virginia in the first party of English settlers, gave his name to the point when he drew a chart of the James and York Rivers (Photo 8). Captain John Smith, who mapped Virginia in 1610, perpetuated the name Tyndall's Poynt (Photo 9). Throughout the seventeenth and most of the eighteenth centuries Tyndall's (or Tindall's) Point was a frequently referred to natural landmark on maps and in public documents. In the late eighteenth century the area became known more commonly as Gloucester Point.

During the early years of colonization, as the Virginia tobacco ecomony gained impetus, settlement spread along the more navigable waterways [redacted] By February 1632/3 the Executive Council ordered the construction of a tobacco storage warehouse "at the Rocks against Tindall's Point to be used by all inhabitants of the Charles (York) River."[1] This is the earliest documentary evidence of structures being built at Gloucester Point. The selection of this site implies that Gloucester Point was conveniently located along a commonly used shipping route. The only area of rocky shoreline at Gloucester Point lies within the nominated acreage and it is expected to contain the archaeological remains of this tobacco warehouse.

Gloucester Point was occupied by the middle of the seventeenth century. Argoll Yeardley, son of Sir George Yeardley, patented 4,000 acres there in October 1640. During the next 25 years Yeardley's land was subdivided several times. John Fleete, a former member of the Maryland Legislature, was living at Gloucester Point by 1667. In 1674 John Leeke and Robert Todd, Jr. patented land on the cove at Gloucester Point.

See Continuation Sheet # 4

Todd's patent refers to a "Greate Roade," which by then extended to the tip of the point where a public ferry [redacted] Two other mid-seventeenth-century settlers, John Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Lake, lived nearby. In 1676 the Executive Council considered building the colony's new statehouse at Gloucester Point after the one at Jamestown had been burned by Bacon's army.

When the 1680 Act for Cohabitation and Encouragement of Trade and Manufacturing was passed, Gloucester Point was among twenty prospective town sites designated. [redacted]. The 1680 town act was intended to encourage aggregate settlement, believed by the Crown to be beneficial to the colony. These towns were to function as ports of entry and egress. Tobacco storage warehouses were to b built at each port to which planters could bring their crops to await export. The Gloucester Point tobacco warehouse was to be built in 1680 on John Williams's property, which lay adjacent to the cove. By 1682 [redacted] town had been surveyed into one-half acre lots, although documentary evidence does not indicate whether any of these lots were actually sold.

In 1691 interest in the establishment of port town was renewed and a new town act was passed. By 1693, however, this act had been repealed and it was not until 1706 that town-founding was undertaken in earnest. According to the 1706 legislation, lot owners had one year's time from the date of purchase to construct "a good house to contain 20 feet square in the least."[2] As an inducement to settlement, port towns were given a monopoly on certain types of trade and their inhabitants, an immunity from certain debtors liabilities.

In April 1707 the boundaries of [redacted] town and its lots were resurveyed and the names of 22 lot owners written upon 47 lots (Photo 10). A list entitled "The Lotts and streets first laid out..." accompanied the plat, and included the names of earlier lot owners, some of whom no longer retained ownership by 1707. The plat indicates that an unowned lot (number 69), at the head of the cove, included a spatula-like projection of land which may have been [redacted] town's common of wharf. Most of the lots along the cove were owned by merchants. Several wealthy planters such as Nathaniel and Lewis Burwell, Richard March and John Lewis also owned Gloucestertown lots, as did a tobacco inspector, a mariner and the gunner of the fort at Gloucester Poin

During the first half of the eighteenth century [redacted] town developed into a small village. According to a 1736 description of the town and a 1737 map, only four houses were located there. The town's inhabitants, however, shared a sense of community. They collectively petitioned the House of Burgesses on two separate occasions, asking them to prohibit the construction of wooden chimneys within the town limits and to outlaw the practice of letting swine run at large.

See Continuation Sheet #5

By 1750 [redacted] town had grown considerably. John Thurston, a wealthy merchant, had built several buildings there including a personal residence. According to his will, he had built upon lots 8,9, and 27, all of which are included within the nominated acreage (Photo 11). Archaeological remains of several domestic sites also lie within the nominated area. Based upon artifactual evidence, 44GI39 may be the site of an eighteenth-century tavern, an establishment likely to have been in operation in a port town. According to documentary evidence, other [redacted] town structures lie within the nominated acreage in areas which are undisturbed by modern intrusion.

A dated watercolor-wash painting of [redacted] town depicts a total of 28 structures which were standing in the town in 1755. Ten to twelve of them appear to have been dwellinghouses, two of which were large two-story houses and the remainder, one and one-half story structures (Photo 12). The 1755 painting and contemporaneous maps agree that almost all of Gloucestertown's development lay to the west of the cove, within the eastern portion of the acreage nominated. A battery and post windmill were situated at the tip of Gloucester Point, beyond the limits of the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. This area was excluded from the National Register nomination because it was extensively graded ca. 1930.

Documentary evidence suggests that during the remainder of the eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth century [redacted] town continued to be sparsely populated. The remains of at least one nineteenth-century structure have been located within the town limits as defined in the 1707 plat.

Throughout the eighteenth century a succession of tobacco inspection warehouses were located at Gloucester Point. These facilities were first established in 1713 when Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood and the Virginia government recognized the need to control the quality and uniformity of colonial tobacco. All tobacco was to be weighed and examined for impurities by appointed officials, after which it was stored until shipment. [redacted] town was among the earliest sites selected for the construction of a tobacco inspection warehouse. Two local men, John Smith and Hugh Whiting, were named inspectors.

Although the 1713 Tobacco Act was repealed by 1717 and the inspection system abandoned, the Virginia Assembly introduced a new Tobacco Act in 1730. It introduced a system which completely revolutionized tobacco regulation, a procedure which became an integral part of the Virginia tobacco economy. [redacted] town again was selected as the site of an official tobacco inspection station. The Gloucester inspectorate initially operated in tandem with the inspectorate [redacted] at Yorktown. By 1734, however, the large amount of tobacco processed at the joint inspectorate warranted its division into two separate entities. The Gloucestertown tobacco inspection facility continued to function until at least 1780.

See Continuation Sheet #6

Although the site of the [redacted] town tobacco inspection warehouse and wharf has not been tested archaeologically, it is known to have been located at [redacted] town, which lies within the nominated acreage. Since by law inspection warehouses were substantially built and palisaded, archaeological remains of the eighteenth-century tobacco warehouse and its wharf, constructed ca. 1761, should be available for study.

In addition to domestic and commercial archaeological sites, the Gloucester Point Archaeological District contains a succession of military fortifications which span three centuries. The strategic importance of Gloucester Point was acknowledged officially by the Executive Council as early as 1665, when it was recognized that access to the upper reaches of the York River and the adjacent countryside could be controlled by fortifying the narrows of the York River at Gloucester Point. In 1667 an earthen-walled fort was built at the point with "walls ten feet thick at least... capable of eight great guns (to be) under constant guard by a gunner and four men."[3] Four years later, because "the materials...were not substantiall or lasting"[4] the Assembly agreed to repair "fort James at Tyndall's Poynt."[5] Another reference, in 1672 alleges that Fort James lacked enough powder to defend itself, although it had been rebuilt.

When war broke out between England and France in 1689 and hostilities quickly spread to America, the Executive Council displayed renewed interest in keeping the fortifications at Gloucester Point in a state of readiness. Men were appointed to attend the cannons continuously and a storehouse and magazine were built on the fort land. A wooden platform 160 feet long and 60 feet wide was constructed and new gun carriages were made. Throughout the 1690's the Executive Council carefully maintained the colony's forts. At the close of the decade, when the war was over, Fort James's gunners were discharged, its ammunition removed, and the fort abandoned.

In 1706 Gloucester Point was fortified again when war broke out between France and Great Britain. Breastworks were erected at Gloucester Point and guns set in place. Governor Spotswood in 1711 ordered that additional guns be placed in the battery, bringing the total to fifteen. Spotswood made six personal inspections of the Gloucester Point fort during the Fall of 1711, an indication of its strategic importance.

According to the Journal of the Executive Council, the Gloucester Point battery was kept in good repair and supplied with cannons and ammunition throughout the next 25 years. In 1743 the House of Burgesses voted to strengthen the fort's battery, noting that while it might adequately protect ships from piracy, it would be of little value in wartime.

See Continuation Sheet #7

Although historic maps document the fact that Gloucester Point continued to be fortified through at least 1770, it was not until the onset of the Revolutionary War that the fort again was considered vital to the defense of the York River. During the years 1776 and 1781 local militia were stationed at [redacted]town, and in 1777 workmen were paid for repairs to the fort.

By July 1781 the American forces at [redacted]town were forced to withdraw. In early August, Charles Lord Cornwallis moved into the area. He concluded that the harbor between Gloucester Point and Yorktown was indispensable and he constructed earthworks on the bluffs of Gloucester Point to protect his men from the rear. He ordered his Chief Engineer, Lieutenant Sutherland, to construct a line of entrenchments, four redoubts and three batteries, to surround Gloucester Point. By the end of August Cornwallis advised his superiors that "the works at Gloucester are now in such forwardness that a smaller detachment than the present garrison would be in safety."[6] He informed them that he had already placed four 18-pounders and one 24-pounder at his Gloucester fortifications, to which he intended to add more heavy guns for the sea batteries. In spite of Cornwallis's defense efforts, the British troops at Gloucester Point capitulated to the American and French forces in an elaborate surrender ceremony held the same day they surrendered at Yorktown.

Although numerous French cartographers mapped the Gloucester Point fortifications ca. 1781, Lieutenant Sutherland, the architect of the British fortifications ca. 1781, depicted Gloucester Point and [redacted]town's buildings in great detail (Photo 13). Sutherland's map may be correlated with the 1707 plat of Gloucestertown and the archaeological remains of early [redacted]town structures. Portions of the line of British fortifications survive intact in 1780 (Figure 1). Their archaeological integrity has been verified by field survey.

At the close of the Revolution Gloucester Point was fortified by the Americans and troops were garrisoned at Gloucestertown. The fort continued to be maintained until the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

At the onset of the Civil War Gloucester Point was fortified again. General Robert E. Lee directed the construction of eleven redoubts to which eight 9-pounders and three 32-pounders were added. During construction of the Confederate fortifications Gloucester Point came under attack by armed Union steamers, but the assault was repelled and the earthworks completed. These Confederate earthworks are depicted as a star-shaped fort on an 1862 map, "The Official Plan of the Siege of Yorktown," by H.L. Abbott who mapped the area after the capture of the Confederate fort by Federal forces in May 1862 (Photo 7). Some of these earthworks remain intact and are plainly visible in 1980. Archaeological testing has verified their stratigraphic integrity. An intact bomb proof has been located within this feature during archaeological survey work.

See Continuation Sheet # 8

During the latter portions of the nineteenth century and the first 80 years of the twentieth century, portions of Gloucester Point have been subjected to development. Modern residences occur at random along its narrow streets. The Virginia Institute of Marine Science has constructed several buildings on the east side of the point and the Coleman Bridge (Route 17), built in the 1950's, has bisected the tip of the point. These disturbed areas have been excluded from the Gloucester Point Archaeological District. Much of the site of [redacted]town remains intact, however, and underlies the lawns and fields adjacent to small modern houses. The intact remains of at least three [redacted]town structures are located beneath a bare-earth parking lot on the VIMS property, with the Confederate earthworks lying in an immediately adjacent area. Across Route 17, in the western portion of the nominated area, are intact earthworks dating to the Revolutionary War, some of which extend into the eastern portion of the nominated area. The site of the tobacco warehouses, which according to the documentary record were located in Gloucestertown at the shoreline, are also included.

[redacted]. Archaeological excavation at Gloucester Point could offer answers to many previously unaddressed research questions on the evolution of Virginia's economic, domestic and military history. Comparable seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century cultural resources [redacted] were destroyed by construction prior to their inclusion in the National Register. The archaeological sites [redacted] represent a cross section of almost every major facet of Virginia's cultural heritage during the historic period.

1. W.W. Hening, Hening's Statues at Large, Vol. 1, p. 205.

2. John Reps, Tidewater Towns, P. 87.

3. Hening's Statutes, Vol. II, p. 256.

4. Ibid., II, p.293.

5. William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 26, Ser. 1, p. 34.

6. Virginia Historical Register, Vol. 6, p. 187.

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Nell M. Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vols. I and II, (Richmond, 1977).

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Lt. Sutherland, "Sketch of the Posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point... October 1781," 1781.

L.G. Tyler, Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606 to 1625, (New York, 1907).

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Issac Weld, Jr., Travels through the States of North America During the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, (London, 1807).

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