

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Kippax Plantation Archaeological Site
City of Hopewell, VA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Trade (archaeology)</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Field</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Vacant</u>	Sub: <u>Not in Use</u>
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
 roof _____
 walls _____
 other _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology; Historic-Non-aboriginal; Exploration/Settlement; Commerce; EthnicHeritage: Black; Politics/Government

Period of Significance 1675 to 1867/68

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Bolling, Robert; Bolling, Jane Rolfe; Bland, Theodorick; Bland, Theodorick Jr.; Corran, Martha Daingerfield Bland Blodgett

Cultural Affiliation Primary: Euro-American and African American; Secondary: Archaic to Late Woodland

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Kippax Plantation Archaeological Site
City of Hopewell, VA

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, University of Maryland, School of Architecture,
Planning, and Preservation

10. Geographical Data

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Donald W. Linebaugh

Organization: University of Maryland, School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation, date 12 March 2007

street & number: Bldg. 145, Rm. 1244 telephone 301-405-6309

city or town College Park state MD zip code 20742

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name The Archaeological Conservancy

street & number 5301 Central Ave. NE, Suite 902 telephone 505-266-1540

city or town Albuquerque state NM zip code 87108-1517

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Summary Description:

The Kippax Plantation Archaeological Site is located in the southern portion of the City of Hopewell, Virginia, [REDACTED]. While the site contains occupations from the Archaic period (8,000-100 B.C.) to the present, it is perhaps best known for its colonial occupants, the Bolling and Bland families, and its connection to Jane Rolfe, the granddaughter of Pocahontas. The site is contained within a 9.27-acre parcel that includes eight farm buildings dating from the late 19th to early 20th century, all of which are outside the period of significance and thus considered non-contributing to this nomination. The Heretick Farm dwelling house (ca. 1885-1900) sits in the center of the principal concentration of archaeological resources; this central “core” area of the site encompasses approximately 1.5 acres. This area contains the archaeological remains of at least four separate structures (a ca. 1675-1735 post-in-ground house, a late 17th- to early 18th-century slave quarter, an 18th-century brick house, and an 18th- to 19th-century brick house/dependency). Artifacts recovered during excavations across the property range from the late 17th-century trade goods from the Bolling period occupation, to materials related to the 20th-century dairy farm of the Heretick family. The site’s period of significance is 1675 to 1867/68. Prehistoric artifacts have been recovered dating from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but no prehistoric features have been identified to date.

Archaeological Inventory**Site Setting**

The Kippax Plantation Archaeological Site is located [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] The current house sits in the center of a 9.27-acre parcel, atop a knoll that is elevated approximately 10 ft. above the surrounding terrain. This elevated area also contains the bulk of the identified archaeological features related to the 17th- to 19th-century occupation of the property. The property includes a ca. 1885-1900 dwelling and farm building complex with extensive landscaping and trees, and two large fallow fields on either side of the house. The field to the west of the house complex contains a spring and intermittent stream that drains into nearby [REDACTED] Creek, which then runs north into the Appomattox River. The property ranges in elevation from approximately 90 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) near the house to 80 ft. amsl along [REDACTED]. The City of Petersburg, settled in the 17th century, lies to the southwest and the City of Hopewell, formerly City Point, lies to the northeast.

The nearest major river to the property, the Lower Appomattox, is a wide tidal waterway historically accessible to sea-going vessels. It meanders through tidewater channels, islands, and marshes, from the fall line at Petersburg to its confluence with the James River at City Point in

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Hopewell. The natural vegetation of this portion of the Atlantic Coastal Plain is the Oak-Pine Forest type with pine predominating on the flat land and ridges, and oak in the low areas. Other major tree species include hickory, poplar, gum, beech, sycamore, maple, birch, magnolia, and dogwood. The soils of the property are contained within the Slagle-Emporia-Bonneau association and consist of deep, moderately well drained and well-drained soils that have a loamy subsoil formed in fluvial and marine sediments on uplands. The soils in the two field areas on either side of the house complex are Slagle sandy loams of 0–2 and 2–6% slopes. The soils on the house complex knoll are primarily Emporia fine sandy loams with 2–6% slopes.

Previous Investigations

Systematic fieldwork at Site [REDACTED] Kippax Plantation, began in February 1981 with the excavation of an unidentified brick feature uncovered by the Heretick family during landscaping work (Test Unit 1/1a) (Linebaugh 2005). Test Unit 1/1a contained a brick-lined cellar measuring approximately 7 x 7 ft.; artifact analysis indicates that the cellar was filled in the period 1730 to 1740. The artifact assemblage from the bottom fill layer contained a wide variety of household materials, faunal remains, and several types of trade goods including a trade gun sideplate and approximately 1,800 glass trade beads. This assemblage suggests disposal of household/kitchen materials, and may coincide with the change in households from the Bolling to Bland families. A probe survey of the property was also begun in 1981 to identify other archaeological remains. This work identified possible brick foundations and features in a core area, measuring approximately 300 ft. north/south x 200 ft. east/west (60,000 ft.²), focused around the current house on the highest portion of the property.

From 1981 to 1988, additional test excavations were completed based on both the results of the probe survey and on additional discoveries during landscaping (Test Units 2-12). Test Units 2 and 3 were 2.5-x-2.5-ft. test units placed in the front yard of the house to ground truth the probe survey. Both units identified brick evidence suggesting a structure dating to the 18th century. Test Unit 4 was a 5-x-5-ft. unit placed in the east side yard to investigate another brick foundation uncovered by the family during landscaping. The exposed foundation and collapsed wall sections with glazed headers filling a deep cellar represented another large brick structure dating to the 18th century. Test Unit 5 was a 5-x-5-ft. test unit placed over a small feature east of the Test Unit 4 brick cellar that yielded 479 sherds of dark green wine bottle glass (including necks and bases) dating to the early 18th century. Test Unit 6, another 5-x-5-ft. test unit, was excavated to examine a brick anomaly identified by the probe survey in the back yard, north of the present house. This feature was a small brick-lined root cellar, suggesting a slave quarter dwelling; the artifact assemblage dated to the first quarter of the 18th century and contained a large collection of colonoware. Test Unit 7, a 5-x-5-ft. unit placed

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adjacent to the east side of the present house, identified a north-south trending ditch and fenceline filled with construction or destruction materials dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. Test Units 8 to 12 were excavated to investigate the large brick foundation first identified in Test Unit 4. These units exposed the remains of a brick structure measuring approximately 32 ft. east/west x 24 ft. north/south. The English basement or cellar is floored with 9-x-9-in. brick tiles and accessed through a bulkhead entrance in the southeast corner of the building. Although sparse, the artifact assemblage suggests a destruction date for the building, thought to be a dwelling or large dependency in the 18th century.

Investigations from 1988 to the present have focused on excavation of the slave quarter area located north of the present house and originally identified in Test Unit 6 (Test Units 6, 13-19 and 34), excavation of the Bollings' post-in-ground dwelling located west of the present house originally identified in Test Unit 1/1a (Test Units 25-33, 35-39, 41-43), completing a systematic shovel test survey of the site core at a 10 ft. interval (approx. 600 shovel tests). Plowzone removed from a block of 10-x-10-ft. units in the slave quarter revealed a wide range of features including other brick-lined root cellars, a brick hearth, ash pit, and numerous postholes. Analysis of the assemblage suggests that the dwelling was utilized from the late 17th throughout the 18th century. The excavation of units in the vicinity of the Test Unit 1 cellar identified several large, structural post features and a variety of artifacts dating from the late 17th through mid-18th century.

The plowzone contexts identified in the shovel test and test unit excavations at the site indicate that the entire site, including the present house complex and core of the 18th-century plantation remains, has been plowed in the past. Historical records suggest that the plantation complex was entirely destroyed by 1867, and that the land remained undeveloped until ca. 1885-1900 when the current dwelling was constructed. Although the previous plowing and cultivation of the property has destroyed portions of the archaeological record, the relatively shallow nature of the plowing has spared at least portions of most historic features, and even some larger deposits.

Excavation of Possible 18th-century Structure (Beneath current ca. 1885-1900 farmhouse)

Test Units 7, 23, 24, 36, 26, and 44 have been excavated around the footprint of the current Heretick farmhouse. Test Unit 7 produced stratified deposits extending some 2.1 ft. below the surface. A possible robber's trench or drain feature was identified in the base of the unit running roughly parallel to the west side of the current house. Artifacts in this feature included 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts such as black basalt stoneware, creamware, pearlware, rhenish stoneware, trade beads, dark green bottle glass, and tobacco pipes. The concentration of nails, brick, and plaster in this unit suggest the destruction materials of a nearby brick structure. Test Units 23 and 24 were located in front of the current house at the east and west ends respectively. Both of these units contained stratified deposits below the plowzone containing large quantities of 18th-century artifacts

including wrought nails, window glass, dark green bottle glass, pipestems, beads, creamware, Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, tin glazed earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware, and Rhenish stoneware.

Test Unit 23 also contained large quantities of wall plaster and brick fragments, again suggesting the destruction of a substantial building. Test Unit 24 also contained a high density of architectural artifacts, and had a sealed 18th-century strata at about 2 ft. below the present surface. This sealed layer contained coarse earthenware, white saltglazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, beads, dark green bottle glass and window glass. Test Unit 36 contained deeply stratified deposits extending some 2.3 ft. below the surface. This unit also contained several layers rich in architectural debris (nails, brick, plaster), and materials dating generally to the 18th century. Unlike the previous units,

Test Unit 26 contained only plowzone over sterile subsoil. While the unit had little stratigraphic integrity it contained a concentration of late 17th- to 18th-century artifacts including Chinese export porcelain, tinglazed earthenware, coarse earthenware, colonoware, white saltglazed stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, white clay and red clay tobacco pipes, a large quantity of beads, a lead bale/cloth seal, and brick, mortar and window glass.

Like Test Unit 26, Test Unit 44 also contained only plowzone over sterile subsoil (a modern pipe trench penetrated into the subsoil). Test Unit 44 contained relatively few 18th-century artifacts and a moderate amount of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts. Like Test Unit 24, Test Unit 47 at the southeast corner of the present house also contained a high density of architectural artifacts, and had a sealed 18th-century strata and feature at about 2 ft. below the present surface. This sealed layer contained Staffordshire slipware, Chinese export porcelain, beads, nails, straight pins, dark green bottle glass and window glass.

Test Trench #1, located under the present house, was dug out by workmen shoring up the house's foundation piers and all of the soil removed was screened. Artifacts from this area ranged from 17th to 20 century, but with a significant concentration of 18th-century material including coarse earthenware, Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, English brown stoneware, colonoware, tinglazed earthenware, red and white clay tobacco pipes, dark green bottle glass, beads, and a late 18th-century cloth seal marked "John Elam, Leeds." Museum of London archaeologist Geoff Egan notes that John Elam was a Yorkshire merchant, "prominent in opening up the cloth trade to the Americas in the late 18th [century]" (Egan 1997). The discovery of cloth or bale seals in both Test Trench #1 and Test Unit 26 suggests importation of cloth in bulk, perhaps related to continued trade or merchant activities.

Excavations Related to the Bolling Post-in-Ground House

As discussed above, Test Unit 1/1a identified a brick-lined cellar measuring 7 x 7 ft. and filled with materials dating to the period 1730-1740. Subsequent excavation in the area around this cellar (Test Units 25, 27, 29, 31, 37/41, 33/35, and 45) has identified 5 large structural posthole features and 1 smaller, possibly chimney-related posthole. The structural postholes measure approximately 2.5 x 2.5 ft. and the post molds indicate posts that measured 10-12 in. square. The 3 structural posts on the south side of the structure are spaced exactly 10 ft. from post to post and the posts at the east end are spaced exactly 16 ft. from post to post. Artifacts found in the fill of the postholes, including red clay tobacco pipes, a Spanish silver coin, Rhenish "hohr" stoneware, colonoware, beads, and early tin glazed wares, suggests a late 17th- to early 18th-century construction date. Taken together with the fill date of the cellar, this suggests a building that stood from ca. 1675 to 1730/40; a Irish Halfpenny pressed into the clay floor of the brick-lined cellar dates to 1683.

Excavations Related to the Slave Quarter House

As discussed above, Test Unit 6 identified a small brick-lined, root cellar measuring approximately 2 x 3 ft. and filled with materials dating to the late 17th/early 18th century. Subsequent excavation in the area around this cellar (Test Units 13-19, and 34) has identified a complex of at least 3 other root cellars, a small hearth and ash feature, large ash filled pit, and numerous small (non-structural) post holes. The lack of structural post holes suggests a log structure of some type – although no other evidence for the house construction has been recovered. Artifacts found in the fill of the root cellars, including white clay tobacco pipes; local, red clay tobacco pipes; a wine bottle dating from 1690 to 1710; tin glazed earthenware, redwares, Staffordshire slipware, and colonoware ceramics; and beads suggests a very late 17th- to early 18th-century occupation date for the quarter. Thus, it is likely the quarter listed in Drury Bolling's 1726 probate inventory.

Non-contributing Resources

The following resources fall outside the archaeological site's period of significance and are considered non-contributing to this nomination.

Kippax Farm House: The farmhouse was constructed ca. 1895 as a two story, three bay, single pile house. The roof overhangs the eaves and has a simple wood cornice and fascia board with carved and scroll brackets. A hipped-roof porch wraps around the west side of the front façade, and is supported by battered posts resting on brick piers. To the east, the entrance is a two-story canted bay topped by a gable-front roof with carved vergeboards, a heavy molded wood cornice, cornice returns, carved brackets, and plain fascia board. The doors and windows have wood surrounds and the windows

have wood louvered shutters. The house also has four one-story frame additions, built on the west and northeast elevations, and northwest corner.

Smokehouse: This is a one-story frame building covered in metal siding (estimated date 1929). Attached to the structure on the south end is a small frame and weatherboard hyphen which was once a privy, connecting a one-story, gable roof shed pump house. The gable-front roof is covered with 5-V metal.

Carriage House: This is a circa 1922 one-story, frame and weatherboard building resting on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with metal siding and the gable-front roof is covered with 5-V metal but the rafter tails are exposed.

Garage: This circa 1930 building is a one-story frame garage covered with vertical board siding that has a central bay opening. The roof is of corrugated metal.

Shed: Attached to the east side of the garage is a circa 1922 one-story frame and vertical board equipment shed. The gable-side roof is of corrugated metal. There is a central bay.

Milk House: This circa 1927 one-story frame building is currently used as an exhibit and storage area. The building is covered in vinyl siding and rests upon a poured concrete foundation. The gable-front roof is 5-V metal and has a simple wood cornice. The off-center entrance door is a newer wood paneled door. Windows are 6/6 sash with wood surrounds.

Well: The circa 1900 well has a low and square concrete curb and is covered with a square concrete slab.

Silo: This circa 1922 silo consists of a circular concrete foundation.

Summary Statement of Significance

Kippax Plantation, site [REDACTED] is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D. The site's Period of Significance is 1675-1867/68. The site core has almost continuous, intact historic deposits and features, containing artifacts from the 17th to 20th century. Prehistoric artifacts have been recovered dating from the Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but no prehistoric features have been identified to date. The site's topographic location on a hill with nearby springs and streams would suggest the potential for eligible prehistoric resources as well.

Criteria Justification

Under Criterion A, Kippax Plantation is significant in the areas of Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Exploration/Settlement. It has direct connection with the history of early trade and mercantilism through the activities of Robert and Drury Bolling, and possibly as connected to the Bland family (also major players in the trade with Native Americans). While tobacco has traditionally been the headline story of the economic beginnings of the Virginia colony, trade was actually far more important in creating the economic wealth of many of the colony's founding families. As discussed above, the site's association is captured in both documentary sources and in the archaeological features and artifacts related to the Bolling period at the site. The site is also associated with the story of the immigrant life experience in the new world. Robert Bolling arrived in Virginia as a sixteen-year old boy, and quite quickly became a well-known planter, businessman, and landowner. Bolling also married Jane Rolfe, the granddaughter of Pocahontas, connecting him with the Native American groups of the region; a connection that continues to be reflected in family history of "red" and "white" Bollings.

The site is also associated with the institution of slavery over an almost 200-year period. The early history, possibly mixing Native and African American slaves, is particularly interesting and important. The potential exists to study the evolution of slavery through the changing economic, cultural, and family settings of the Kippax site.

Finally, the site also has association with the Revolutionary War and Civil War. Letters from the period document that the British forces moved through the area and did great damage to houses and personal belongings. The home of Theodorick Bland, Jr. at Kippax was reported plundered, but the home itself survived; numerous tobacco warehouses owned by Bland did not fair as well. Bland was also a major political figure in the area and in the new national government; he also served as a Colonel in the militia and was in charge of the Convention Troops detained near Charlottesville. The Kippax site also has a place in Civil War history with troop movements up and down City Point/Cedar Level Rd. (between City Point and Petersburg), and its close position to the railroad between City Point and Petersburg. A major supply depot was located at nearby Cedar Level. Civil

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War artifacts are numerous at the site, although no definite features have been identified.

Under Criterion B, the Kippax Plantation site is also significant in the areas covered by Criterion A, as well as the area of Politics/Government. It was the homeplace of Robert Bolling, “the emigrant,” a major land owner, planter, and merchant/trader in the region and colony. Bolling’s first wife was Jane Rolfe Bolling, granddaughter of Pocahontas, and she is reportedly buried on the site (although the grave site has not been identified archaeologically); Robert Bolling’s remains were moved to Blandford cemetery, but no mention was made of Jane. The site became connected to the Bland family, another important family in early Virginia history, through the marriage of Frances Bolling (daughter of Drury and granddaughter of Robert) to Theodorick Bland. Bland was a major planter and slaveholder in the area and very active in Bristol Parish Church. After moving to Cawsons, Bland gave the Kippax property to his son, Theodorick Bland, Jr. and his new wife Martha. Theodorick Bland was a doctor, educated in Scotland, and became a major political figure in the formation of the new American government. He served in the militia as a Colonel, and was in charge of the Convention Troops in Charlottesville, and also served in the new federal government. Bland was also a planter, running the Kippax site as an out-plantation after moving his home to Cawsons (his father moved to a new plantation in Amelia Co.). Bland’s wife Martha was an important figure in her own right, and maintained the Bland holdings after Theodorick’s death (and her two subsequent marriages) by executing marriage contracts that gave her exclusive control over all of the real property that she brought to the marriage.

Under Criterion D, which addresses the site’s research and information potential to enhance our knowledge of history and prehistory, Kippax Plantation can provide data important to our understanding of trade/mercantile activity, slavery, plantation life, cultural interaction and negotiation, family history, agricultural life and activities, foodways, immigrant life, and material culture/materials science research.

The site’s overall significance and its ability to enhance our knowledge under Criterion D are directly related to its excellent integrity. While much of the original plantation, particularly the 98-acre Heretick dairy farm (including the current site area), has been developed as tract housing during the 20th century, the core of the 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century plantation were preserved on the Heretick’s 9.27-acre parcel. This property contains the family’s 1885-1900 farm house and various outbuildings (non-contributing), and the archaeological remains of at least five separate structures (ca. 1675 to 1735 post-in-ground house, late 17th- to 18th-century slave quarter, 18th-century brick house, and 18th/19th-century brick house/dependency).

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Archaeological Integrity

While historic features have been impacted by plowing, there has been enough soil accretion over time that the truncation is minimal, particularly in the core area of the site and plantation. This area was likely not plowed until the abandonment of the site in 1867/8, and then plowed only until the construction of the current dwelling, 1885-1900. It thus was spared the type of later deep plowing that is particularly destructive to shallow features. This is demonstrated by the almost continuous, stratigraphically intact historic deposits across this core area. The two fields on either side of the central core of the site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were plowed more deeply and continuously (based on limited shovel testing in these areas) and have likely suffered more feature destruction.

Another important research consideration, and one related to overall integrity, is the fact that the multiple households represented at the site over time are spatially distinct (for the most part), as are the features related to these structures. This spatial separation allows for distinct attribution of specific features and household activities to the known owners of the site and provides reasonably good control in terms of considering the material culture related to these separate households and families. This research consideration is further enhanced by the documentary resources available for the property in general; for example, Drury Bolling's 1726 inventory can be related directly to the household activities represented in the cellar fill of Test Unit 1/1a. Similarly, the inventory separates out the slave quarter and provides excellent detail for understanding the lives of the enslaved workers who lived there (recorded by name and age).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Bolling family, particularly Robert and Drury, were major merchant/traders, and the family amassed its wealth based primarily on mercantile activities. This activity is clearly reflected in the trade goods found at the site, particularly the glass trade beads (see Fuchs in Linebaugh 2005). The trade beads are found across the site in large quantities, and seem to have later been reused by enslaved workers at the site in the 18th century. The trade materials and later consumer goods found at the site represent an immense international marketplace and have the potential to provide important information on trade patterns, suppliers, and trading relationships. The site's location on a trade route between Bermuda Hundred and Fort Henry (Petersburg), rather than along the river, also speaks to its importance as a trading center. Certainly, Bolling's marriage to Jane Rolfe, the granddaughter of Pocahontas, provided some interesting and important connections and potential problems for the family business.

The Bolling, Bland, and later Poythress families were all slave holders. The early slave quarter at the site is particularly important for understanding slave life in the period as well as for our consideration of cultural mixing and negotiation. In particular, the large collection of colonoware has great research potential, as does the excellent faunal collection (see Andrews 1997 and Fashing 2005). The slave quarter's location just 100 feet north of the main dwelling speaks to early juxtaposition of the enslaved workers and the Bolling family. It is very likely that these workers provided essential labor for the family's mercantile enterprise, as well as more tradition tobacco cultivation. It also seems possible (although undocumented at this point), that some of the enslaved workers were Native Americans.

The features identified to date and the artifacts recovered also allow us to learn more about plantation life in general. By the mid-18th century, Kippax was a more traditional agricultural plantation, and the site holds potential to expand our understanding of this important phase of Virginia's history. The story of the rollercoaster ride of agricultural life in this area can be followed throughout the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Foodways can be traced and studied through the various documents (like Drury's inventory and Martha Bland's diary) and the excellent collection of faunal remains that have been recovered from the site (see Andrews 1997 and Fashing 2005).

The earliest features and artifacts at Kippax have the potential to yield important new knowledge on immigrant life in the New World. The Bollings were early settlers to what was then Charles City County, and their experiences trace the very beginnings of economic, social, and political life in the county.

Finally, the site presents the opportunity for materials research on a variety of artifact types, including the trade goods, particularly the glass trade beads, and the colonoware. Initial examination of the colonoware has begun using thin section analysis and careful physical examination, and this

work promises to provide new clues to the origins and use of this ware type. It is particularly exciting to undertake this work at Kippax, where we have a clear meeting of Euro-, African-, and Native-Americans.

Historical Background

Robert Bolling, who first developed the plantation traditionally known as Kippax and later Farmingdell, was born in 1646 and immigrated to Virginia in 1660. In 1675, he married Jane Rolfe, the daughter of Thomas Rolfe and granddaughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas. Jane Bolling gave birth to a son in 1676 but died later that year. In 1681, widower Robert Bolling married Anne Stith; the couple had five sons and two daughters. In 1697, Bolling patented 300 acres on the east side of City (Cabin) Creek, part of a 460-acre tract to which Walter Brooks (Brookes) had laid claim in 1654. Bolling owned 500 acres in Henrico County and had a total of 3,402 acres within the bounds of Prince George County, which then included more land than it does today (Smith 1957:9-10). The configuration of Robert Bolling's patent boundaries and those of neighboring landowners indicate that Bolling may have secured the title to his Kippax acreage as late as 1697, although artifacts suggest an earlier date for actual occupation of the land.

According to William Byrd II, Bolling was actively involved in the colony's trade with Native Americans. In February 1709, Byrd quoted Bolling as saying that "a man from North Carolina came to him to buy Indian goods but because he had no pay with him, he let him have none" (Byrd 1941:8). In the mid-1640s, Fort Henry, an officially sanctioned trading post that was operated by Abraham Wood, was built near the falls of the Appomattox. Thus, Bolling's home was located in an area focusing on trade with the Native Americans and was relatively close to the well-established trading path that extended in a southwesterly direction from Bermuda Hundred to Fort Henry and then southwest into the Piedmont.

At Robert Bolling's death in 1709, son Drury Bolling (b. June 21, 1695), inherited the plantation. Drury and his family lived at Kippax until his death in 1726; his wife and daughter continued to reside there until ca. 1740. A probate inventory, prepared in 1726, sheds considerable light on the Bolling household's material culture and socioeconomic status. This inventory, while not room by room, suggests at least two structures on the property, a main dwelling house and a slave quarter. The presence of at least four bedsteads, quantities of imported bed linen and cloth, and an extensive collection of ceramics, furniture, and books suggest that the Bollings lived a relatively affluent and comfortable lifestyle. Among Drury Bolling's possessions were beads and other trinkets, perhaps evidence of his father's (and possibly his) involvement in trade with Native Americans.

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In 1739, Frances Bolling (b. 1724?), Drury's daughter, married Theodorick Bland of Cawsons. Little

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is known of Theodorick Sr.'s early life, but he seems to have inherited land and plantations from his father and become a planter. Not surprisingly, Bland was concerned primarily with agriculture; his main crops were typical for Virginia: tobacco, indigo, and wheat (Cowden 1977:224). As was the norm for Virginia, Bland's success as a planter fluctuated. Like the Bollings, Theodorick Bland, Sr. also had ties to trade with Native Americans, and references by Theodorick Bland, Jr. to "his warehouses" may also suggest some type of mercantile activity in addition to tobacco cultivation. The elder Bland's brother Richard was a trustee in the Indian Factory of Virginia, a group of investors who between 1757 and 1765 established a trading network with Native Americans in the southwestern part of the colony. Among the items the factors bartered with the Indians were cloth, guns, brass and tin kettles, gunpowder and flints, hoes, axes and "many other [unspecified] items."

While Kippax remained the Blands' home for about 10 years, the couple eventually moved to nearby Cawsons Plantation. During their ownership, the plantation reportedly became known as Kippax, taking the name of the village of Kippax or Kippax Park, the Bland family's seat in England. Theodorick, Sr. and Frances Bolling Bland had one son and five daughters while living at Kippax and Cawsons.

Theodorick Bland, Jr., was born on March 21, 1741, and departed for school in Yorkshire, England, in 1753. He later studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. In 1763, Theodorick returned to America, giving up medicine in favor of farming and politics. He married Martha Daingerfield in 1768, and the newly married couple probably settled at Kippax Plantation ca. 1768; Theodorick Bland, Sr., and Frances were by then living at Cawsons.

Despite spending most of his formative years in England, the younger Bland was an ardent supporter of American independence. He joined the military and was commissioned a captain in the Virginia Light Dragoons in 1776; six months later he became a major. In 1779, Theodorick Bland, Sr., of Cawsons wrote to his son, then stationed at the Albemarle Barracks near Charlottesville. The letter confirms that the younger Theodorick, then 37 years old, normally resided at Farmingdell. In 1780, Theodorick Bland, Jr., was in Philadelphia participating in the Continental Congress. Upon returning to Virginia, Bland appears to have moved into Cawsons, vacated by his father, who had relocated to Amelia County. On January 8, 1781, Theodorick Bland, Sr., informed his son that "your affairs at Farmingdell are, I think, in a tolerable way, except the garden which is totally destroyed." In March 1781, Theodorick Bland, Sr., wrote to the younger Theodorick from Cawsons. He stated that his son's "Brandy and Cyder are yet safe in your celler and I hope will remain so. Your crop of corn shall not be sold and at present is safe both from the Enemie and the Militia." He said that he would try to dispose of his son's tobacco crop.

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In May 1781, Theodorick Bland, Jr., wrote to his sister Frances Tucker from Philadelphia describing his dire financial. He said that he expected his earthly father "to lend me some little aid." Despite his

periodic financial complaints, personal property tax rolls, which identify licensed physicians, suggest strongly that Dr. Theodorick Bland never undertook the practice of medicine as a means of support.

At the end of the summer, Theodorick Bland, Jr., expressed to Frances' husband St. George Tucker, his extreme frustration at not being able to find out “the exact situation of my affairs in America & at Farmingdell since the enemy were there, what is lost—or what is saved. He described his plight as “a cruel suspense” and said that he would like to know whether his tobacco had been sold “before the warehouses were burnt, or not, whether all my Negroes or only a part have gone off, whether I have lost all my stocks, household furniture, etc. etc. St. George admitted hearing that Bland's furniture “was totally destroyed or pillaged, your corn &c. wasted, [and] your stock of cattle and sheep greatly damaged, if not entirely destroyed.” But he said that “I believe not more than one or two of your negroes went off with the enemy.”

In March 1782, when Theodorick Bland, Jr., again corresponded with his sister, he asked her to inform her husband that “I do not wish him to sell my place near Blandford until he hears further from me—I have no objecting to Farmindill being rented.” More than a year and a half later, on October 6, 1783, Theodorick Bland, Jr. asked his brother-in-law, St. George Tucker, “to rent my Plantation at Farmingdell to a tenant of good character & responsible.”

While Theodorick Bland, Jr., did not reside in Prince George County during 1783 or early 1784, personal property tax rolls indicate that he had returned prior to the assessor's visit in 1785. He paid taxes upon himself, 18 blacks, 16 young blacks of undisclosed ages, 10 horses, 26 cattle, and a wheeled vehicle. On July 4, 1786, Bland wrote a friend that he regretted being unable to visit with him at Cawsons, noting that “I was at Farmingdell when your boy arrived at my house.” Thus, it appears that when Theodorick Bland, Jr., and his wife Martha returned to Prince George County after his father's death in 1783, they took up permanent residence at Cawsons, not Farmingdell.

Land tax lists reveal that by 1787, Theodorick Bland, Jr. had acquired all of his father's Prince George County landholdings except for his lot in Blandford. Between 1786 and 1790, the tax assessor credited him with 20 to 30 slaves, eight to 11 horses/asses/mules, 20 cattle, and a four-wheeled vehicle. In 1789, he was taxed for his real and personal estate in Prince George County, although he was then residing in New York while serving in the first session of Congress.

Theodorick Bland, Jr. died on June 1, 1790, while attending the United States Congress in New York. In 1791, the county tax assessor began crediting the widowed Martha Bland with his taxable personal property. In 1796, the county tax assessor credited Martha Bland with the land, noting that

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she held fee simple title (outright) ownership. By that time, Martha had remarried and had again been widowed.

In late 1791, Martha Bland married Nathaniel (Nathan) Blodget (Blodgett). Blodget, a merchant, was then credited with the slaves, livestock, and vehicle that previously had been attributed to Martha Bland. However, the Bland real estate continued to be attributed exclusively to Martha Bland Blodget. The Blodgets most likely resided at Cawsons or on other Bland property in Prince George County. After the assessor's visit in 1793, but before his return in 1794, Nathaniel Blodget died. Consequently, in 1794, Mrs. Martha Blodget again was credited with the personal property that she had inherited from Theodorick Bland, Jr. Listed with Mrs. Blodget was her nephew, Samuel Perkins, a free white male over age 16 but under 21, who most likely lived with her and helped manage her property.

By 1798, the twice-widowed Martha Bland Blodget had married again, taking as her third husband a French sea captain named Patrick Corran (Curran), with whom she moved abroad. From that juncture, her nephew, Samuel Perkins, was credited with her taxable personal property; Martha, however, retained the title to the Bland real estate and paid taxes on the property. Martha Daingerfield Bland Blodget Corran died in 1804, while residing in France. She bequeathed to her nephew, Samuel Perkins, the use of her real and personal estate in Virginia, with the exception of specific articles/properties that she had left to other beneficiaries.

In 1804, the Prince George County tax assessor credited Martha Bland Blodget Corran's landholdings to her estate, indicating that word of her death had reached Virginia. Her property was attributed to her estate through 1815, at which point the assessor began crediting it to Samuel Perkins, noting that he held a life interest. In 1820, the assessor consolidated the late Mrs. Corran's 527- and 118-acre parcels on City Creek into an aggregate of 631 acres (encompassing Farmingdell) and noted that buildings on the property were valued at \$500. Meanwhile, Samuel Perkins's 318-acre tract on the Appomattox River (Cawsons) contained buildings that were worth \$300. The Corran/Perkins landholdings were listed in this manner through 1826.

Personal property tax rolls suggest that Samuel Perkins's financial circumstances gradually deteriorated during the first decades of the 19th century, as the number of slaves and livestock in his possession slowly dwindled. At that time, he probably resided at Cawsons, where he had been living when his aunt died. Tax rolls indicate that the number of slaves and horses in Samuel Perkins's possession continued to decline, and his name disappeared from Prince George County personal property tax lists after 1833. The property subsequently changed hands several times and prior to the tax assessor's visit in 1829, Thomas Cocke and Peyton Mason deeded 102.5 acres of the Farmingdell tract (that portion which contained its \$500 worth of improvements) to Joshua Poythress. In 1830,

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Joshua Poythress's household included a white male between 40 and 50 years of age (himself), a white female between 30 and 40 (his wife, Jane), and two younger females between the ages of 10 and 20. Also present were seven black slaves: a man between 36 and 55, four men between 24 and

36, and a boy and a girl under age 10. Tax records for 1830 attribute to Poythress eight slaves over the age of 16 and none between 12 and 16. Poythress was occupying the property in 1832 when John Randolph of Roanoke visited the tomb of his ancestor Robert Bolling.

Joshua Poythress, upon purchasing Farmingdell, made it his personal residence. Real estate tax rolls indicate that he maintained the value of his land's improvements, worth an estimated \$500, through 1839. In 1840, the value of his buildings rose by \$12.50, perhaps because he remodeled his dwelling or modestly improved the farm. Personal property tax rolls suggest that Poythress was a man of middling means. In 1828, when he bought Farmingdell, he had six adult slaves, one between age 12 and 16, and a horse.

In 1837, Colonel William Bolling of Goochland County paid a visit to the grave of Robert Bolling. The colonel noted in his diary that "in the evening the ladies accompanied us to a place called Kippax...now the residence of Capt. Joshua Poythress, where I went to visit the tomb of my great-great-grandfather who was buried there."

In October 1843, Joshua Poythress and his wife deeded their 102.5 acres of Farmingdell (the portion that included its domestic complex), plus all of their slaves, livestock, and household furnishings to Walter Dunn's estate to secure a debt to Dunn. Under the terms of the agreement, the Poythresses were allowed to "continue in possession of the farm until sale is demanded by the executor of Walter Dunn," at which point it would be "sold at auction to the high bidder." The census for 1850 records Joshua Poythress, a farmer then age 66, and his wife Jane, four years his junior.

In July 1851, Joshua and Jane M. Poythress deeded their 102.5-acre Farmingdell tract to John Harvey Timpson and his wife, who conveyed the farm to James S. Caldwell (Calwell), their trustee. The Poythress-Timpson deed states that the Timpsons were then residing at Farmingdell. Timpson, in turn, immediately sold Farmingdell to John Batt (Batte). Personal property tax rolls indicate that John Harvey Timpson was a middling farmer who owned six adult slaves, two horses, a clock, and a wheeled vehicle. The Farmingdell tract was said to comprise 100.5 acres and was described as being located on the main road from Petersburg to City Point and reportedly abutting the City Point Road and Cedar Level, the land of John E. Meade. In 1851, the county tax assessor noted that Farmingdell had been transferred from Joshua Poythress to John Harvey Timpson; in 1852 the assessor recorded the conveyance to John Batt. Throughout the 1850s, the assessed value of the buildings at Farmingdell remained constant, at \$512.50. In April 1858, John Batt and his wife, Almira, deeded Farmingdell and 20 contiguous acres to Robert H. Batte, their trustee. The Batt couple indicated that

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they were residing at Farmingdell and that they were conveying to their trustee all of their household and kitchen furniture; their cattle, hogs, horses, and horses; their carriage; and their growing crops, plus any debts that were attached to their property.

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In 1860–1861, when John Batt defaulted on his debt, Farmingdell was auctioned and purchased by Francis E. Green of Petersburg. The Farmingdell tract was then described as consisting of 129.25 acres that were located on the stage road, adjacent to the land of Frederick Temple and John H. Batt. Since Green misplaced his deed, the conveyance of the property had to be reaffirmed by Robert H. Batte in July 1863.

During the mid-1860s, military cartographers prepared relatively detailed maps of Prince George County that attributed Farmingdell's improvements to Green. Francis E. Green apparently did not procure an unencumbered title to Farmingdell until 1869, at which time the tax assessor noted that the property had been transferred to him by John Batt's trustees. Ironically, the county assessor had noted that all of Farmingdell's taxable improvements had been destroyed by 1867. As the Green farm lay within the lines of Union Army entrenchments that rimmed Petersburg, it is likely that the tract's improvements were subjected to extensive damage as the result of military activities. It is also possible that the property was used in connection with the nearby Cedar Level Depot, a military storage facility located immediately south of the Farmingdell property. A deed executed in 1880 notes that Green and his wife had mortgaged their equity in Farmingdell during 1868. The Rev. Phillip Slaughter, who visited Farmingdell or Kippax in 1879, reported that the plantation was then “a desolation.”

Throughout the 1880s and 1890s, Farmingdell lacked structural improvements. A map of Prince George County prepared in 1885 identifies nearby Cedar Level and confirms the tax assessor's notation that what was now the Tuthill property was then vacant. In January 1904, Helen St. John Tuthill sold the 129.25-acre Farmingdell tract to Rosa M. Green, and the following year she conveyed it to Jan Zebeda. In 1912, Zebeda and his wife, Bessie, deeded the northern part of the Farmingdell tract to John A. Zebeda and a year later, they sold the remainder (65 acres) to Robert B. Batte. In November 1914, when Robert B. Batte made his will, he left all of his real and personal estate to his wife, Helen. Batte died a relatively short time later, and his will was presented for probate on September 27, 1915. Less than two months later, Batte's widow, Helen, and her grown children deeded 91.78 acres of the Farmingdell tract to the Farmingdale Land Corporation, but reserved the 10 acres around the family dwelling for the use of Mrs. Batte. In March 1917, however, the Farmingdale Land Corporation conveyed Farmingdell back to Mrs. Batte and her heirs. Shortly thereafter, she and her family sold 91.78 acres of Farmingdell to Stephen Heretick, Jr.

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Stephen Heretick, Jr., was born in Austria/Hungry in 1876 and as a single, 24-year old immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1900. Heretick, who could read and write and was reportedly a merchant/clerk in Hungary, worked in the steel mills of Homewood, Pennsylvania, before relocating to Virginia. While in Homewood, the 27-year-old Heretick married 15-year-old Mary Mikuska (b. 1887). The couple moved to Hopewell because of a Mikuska family member living in the growing

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Czech/Slovak community around Hopewell. After renting another farm in the area for several years, the Hereticks bought the tract from the Battes in 1917. The couple and their eleven children, Mary, Otelia, Stephen, Bill, Angela, Jennie, Edward, Florence, Emil, Velma, and Margaret, operated a dairy farm on the property until the 1940s, when several of the brothers enlisted in the military. Mrs. Heretick died in 1939, and her husband died in 1952. The farm was subdivided into small building lots in the 1950s and 1960s, and the family retained the current 9.78-acre tract. Daughters Velma and Jennie Heretick resided on the property until their deaths in 2004 and 2005; the property was purchased by The Archaeological Conservancy in 2006.

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10. Geographical Data

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Boundary Justification

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