

**Archaeological Excavations on the Long Green (18TA314), 2005-2008
Talbot County, Maryland, 2009**

**Tulip Poplar slave quarter, Locus 1
North Building slave quarter, Locus 3
Red Overseer's House, named by Frederick Douglass, home of Overseer Sevier, Locus 4**

By
**John E. Blair, Stephanie N. Duensing, Matthew David Cochran, Lisa Kraus, Michael
Gubisch**

Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742



Principal Investigator
Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

Report Prepared for the
Tilghman Family

Archaeology in Annapolis, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park.

Acknowledgements and Directions for Use

This is an interim report on four years of archaeological excavations on the Long Green of Wye House. The excavations occurred from 2005 to 2008. All of the excavations were carried out through Archaeology in Annapolis and, in particular, the University of Maryland's archaeological field school which is run through the Department of Anthropology.

This archaeological site report follows State of Maryland standards for the production of site reports as articulated by the Maryland Historical Trust. All of the sections for site reports are not included here, particularly those involving historical background and conclusions. The material here includes the stratigraphy of three of the four major buildings we know of on the Long Green, as well as an analysis of the shovel test pits conducted during the periods of excavation.

We have not included here the building at Locus two, or the units that included the extensive yards between the buildings. These are important elements of archaeological work and they will be included in another interim site report, or in the final site report to be produced from this series of excavations.

The material included here is Locus one, Locus three, the Red Overseer's House, and the shovel test pits. The stratigraphy, features, and foundations of three buildings are described here in detail. This could be done because a complete catalog for all of these locations has been made and was used to produce a thorough analysis that preceded this interim report. The catalog exists in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory at the University of Maryland.

This report is prepared for the Tilghman family who invited the members of Archaeology in Annapolis, directed by Mark P. Leone, to excavate throughout the Long Green. The report is prepared for the family and is not prepared for review by the Maryland Historical Trust, at this point.

Because the research design for the Long Green was articulated by several members of the African-American descendent community of Wye House who live in Unionville, this report is also prepared for them.

This report is not yet a public document. It is shared for use of the members of Archaeology in Annapolis with the understanding that any of them may quote from it.

Lisa Kraus is preparing a dissertation that includes analysis of materials recovered from Locus one, the slave quarter associated with the tulip poplar tree, as well as from the surrounding yard area. Her work will also include analysis of faunal remains from Locus three, the North Building, which we sometimes refer to as the warehouse.

Amanda Tang will be using the archaeological material from Locus two, which is partially excavated at this point, and not yet written up. She will be using the faunal material from this locus and from the Greenhouse.

Stephanie Duensing may use an analysis of architectural and stratigraphic elements of the North Building, Locus three, as a master's thesis.

Copies of this site report will be held in the Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory in the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park. A copy will be sent to John Blair, Stephanie Duensing, Matthew Cochran, and Lisa Kraus. A copy will be sent to the Tilghman family. One or more copies will be sent to people in Unionville, particularly Mrs. Martha R. Green and to Harriette Lowrey .

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the research done by all members of Archaeology in Annapolis who are working at Wye House.

Mark P. Leone
Director, Archaeology in Annapolis
April 30, 2009

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	1
Table of Contents	3
List of Figures	5
List of Tables	7
Performance of Work	9
Locus 1: Tulip Poplar.....	11
Locus 3: North Building.....	33
Locus 4: Red Overseer’s House/Mr. Sevier, the overseer described by Douglass.....	55
Shovel Test Pits	63
References	79
Appendix A: Unit Summaries, for Locus 1, 3, and 4.....	81
Appendix B: Feature Summaries, for Locus 1, 3, and 4.....	91
Appendix C: Relevant Tables	95
Appendix D: STPs with Labels	101

List of Figures

Figure 1	Locus 1.....	14
Figure 2	Stratum 2	15
Figure 3	Survey map of the shoreline changes over the last 150 years.....	19
Figure 4	Stratum 3.....	21
Figure 5	Unit 26.....	22
Figure 6	Map of Excavated Foundation Walls	28
Figure 7	Unit Locations on Locus 3 (North Building)	36
Figure 8	Unit Locations on Locus 3 (North Building)	38
Figure 9	1930s Aerial Shot of Corn-Crib	40
Figure 10	1936 HABS Photograph of Corn-Crib	41
Figure 11	North-South Profile of Locus 3 (Stratum 4)	42
Figure 12	North-South Profile of Locus 3 (Stratum 4)	42
Figure 13	Close-up View of North-South Profile of Locus 3-North Building	45
Figure 14	Close-up View of East-West Profile of Locus 3 (North Building).....	46
Figure 15	Plan View of Locus 3 (North Building)	47
Figure 16	Hypothetical Rendering of Early Dual-Warehouse Theory	49
Figure 17	Plan View of Long Green	53
Figure 18	Overview site map of Wye with STP locations	66
Figure 19	Artifact Distribution	67
Figure 20	Artifact Frequency	69
Figure 21	Brick Frequency for North STPs	71
Figure 22	Brick Frequency for South STPs	72

Figure 23	Nail Frequency for North STPs73
Figure 24	Nail Frequency for South STPs74
Figure 25	Ceramic and Glass Frequency for North STPs75
Figure 26	Ceramic and Glass Frequency for South STPs76

List of Tables

Table 1 Artifact table for Stratum 3.....20

Table 2 MVC Associated with Stratum 3.....23

Table 3 Slaves at Wye House 1790-1860.....26

Table 4 MVC Associated with Stratum 3.....29

Table 5 Unit 15 Ceramics 61

Performance of Field Work

Fieldwork at Wye House has been performed over the last four years, from 2005-2008. All of the work has been performed by Archaeology in Annapolis, at the University of Maryland, College Park. The fieldwork has been performed by the University of Maryland at College Park's field school, which is conducted through Archaeology in Annapolis. The staff who has taught the field school is listed below by year:

2005

Mark P. Leone - Director
Matthew Palus - Associate Director
Jennifer Babiarz and Lisa Kraus – Co-Instructors
Peter Matranga – Crew Chief

2006

Mark P. Leone - Director
Matthew Palus – Associate Director
Jennifer Babiarz and Lisa Kraus – Co-Instructors
Amelia Chisholm – Laboratory Director
Mike Gubisch – Crew Chief

2007

Dr. Mark P. Leone - Director
Matthew Cochran – Associate Director
Amelia Chisholm – Laboratory Director
Peter Quantock – Field Technician
Erin McCord – Teaching Assistant

2008

Dr. Mark P. Leone - Director
Matthew Cochran – Associate Director
Jocelyn Knauf – Teaching Assistant
Jessica Mundt – Teaching Assistant
John Blair and Stephanie Duensing – Co-Laboratory Managers

LOCUS 1

By: John Blair

Introduction

The Long Green is a stretch of land that is located to the East of the Main House on Wye Farm. Once occupied by over 150 slaves, the area has been reorganized several times over the last 150 years and is currently a wooded area leading up to a cove just off Lloyd Creek. A Tulip Poplar tree currently occupies the area that was under investigation and is today roughly 100 feet tall. Even though this tree could reach its maturity in 30 to 40 years, we know this particular tree has been in place for at approximately 100 years from aerial photographs taken in the 1930s showing it fully grown.

Fredrick Douglass first coined the term “Long Green” in his second biography *My Bondage My Freedom* in 1855. He uses this term to describe an open area about 20 acres long near the bottom of the creek (Douglass 1855; 66). He then describes the buildings on this area: “...there were numerous other slave houses and huts, scattered around in the neighborhood, every nook and corner of which was completely occupied” (Douglass 1855; 67). It was in the hope of finding evidence of the presence these individuals that brought the University of Maryland Field School to Wye House in 2005.

Fourteen test units were placed around the Tulip Poplar, which is also known as Locus 1. Most test units measured five feet by five feet but some were asymmetrical due to the irregular shape of the tree. Although two of these units began in the summer of 2005, all of the units were excavated fully in the summer of 2006. The test units were placed in such a way as to expose all of the brick foundation and chimney fall associated with the building that was believed to be described by Fredrick Douglass in his autobiography.

The stratigraphy in the units around the Tulip Poplar is all fairly shallow; only a few units were excavated more than two feet deep. Since the Tulip Poplar’s roots have grown through all the stratigraphic layers, the different cultural periods are almost impossible to keep separate. Historic and prehistoric artifacts are excavated in the same stratigraphic level because of the root disturbance. This leads to the problem of how to go about identifying specific periods of the area’s use. In other words, how do we break Locus 1 into different time periods based upon how the land in this area was used if the material is not contained within its own separate levels?

Below is a digital map of the archaeological test units that were excavated in association with Locus 1. These test units were placed around the entire Tulip Poplar tree and were not always a standardized 5’x5’. The particular area of the Long Green that is the focus of this section, the area under and around the Tulip Poplar tree, has five major strata. Stratum is a term used to describe a group of stratigraphic soil layers that all have a predefined date range. In this case there are five strata. The first is the subsoil, which contains no cultural material. The second is a prehistoric stratum that contains the evidence of Native American use of the land with a date range of 1000 BC to A.D. 1600.

A third stratum is the early Lloyd period that contains the occupation of the land from Edward Lloyd I up to Edward Lloyd V and has a date range of 1658 to 1820. A fourth stratum is the period in which the slave quarter existed with a date range of 1820 to 1870. A fifth and final

stratum is the modern use of the land that contains post-emancipation and modern use and has a date range of 1880 to the present.

This paper will discuss these five strata in an attempt to describe the history of this area as best understood through the available archaeological research and historic records. I will not only discuss the history but also the archaeology that was recovered from the area of comprising Locus 1.

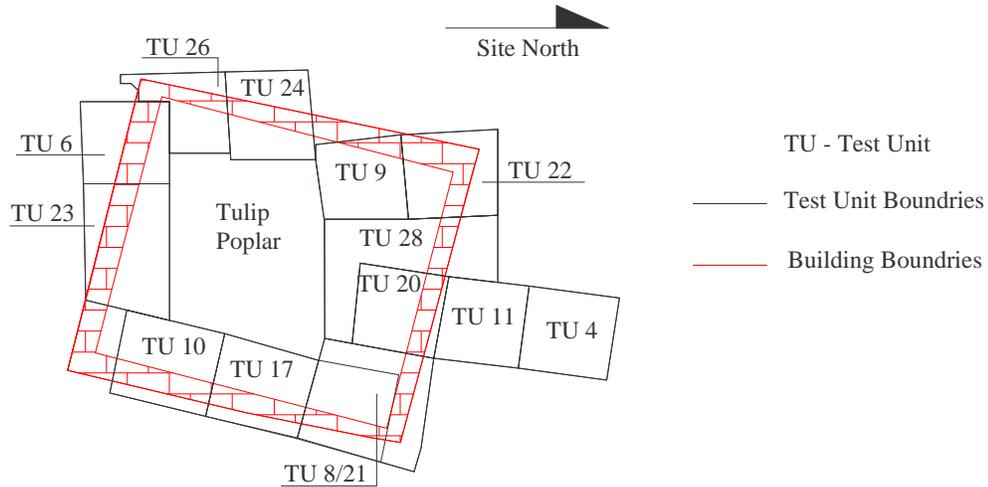


Figure 1 – Locus 1 – Archaeological test units and their relationship to the Tulip Poplar tree. This area makes up the boundary for Locus 1. Image by John Blair, 11.15.08

Prehistoric Stratum

The history of the land around Locus 1 reaches further back than any of Fredrick Douglass’ memories. The area of Wye House sits on the Delmarva Peninsula and was inhabited beginning thousands of years ago by Native Americans. The pottery sherds that have been recovered from this site place Native Americans using this land as early as 1,000 B.C.

Out of the fourteen test units that were placed around Locus 1, seven of them had prehistoric stratigraphy and three of the seven had fully intact prehistoric layers. Units 4, 6, 8, and 21 had intact prehistoric stratigraphy that was found on average three feet below the current surface. Unit 4 was located on the northern most part of Locus 1, whereas Unit 6 was located in the southern most portion of Locus 1. The prehistoric stratigraphy was also found in Units 10, 22, 26, and 28. The depths of these units were all around three and a half feet (See figure 1 for a visual of test unit locations).

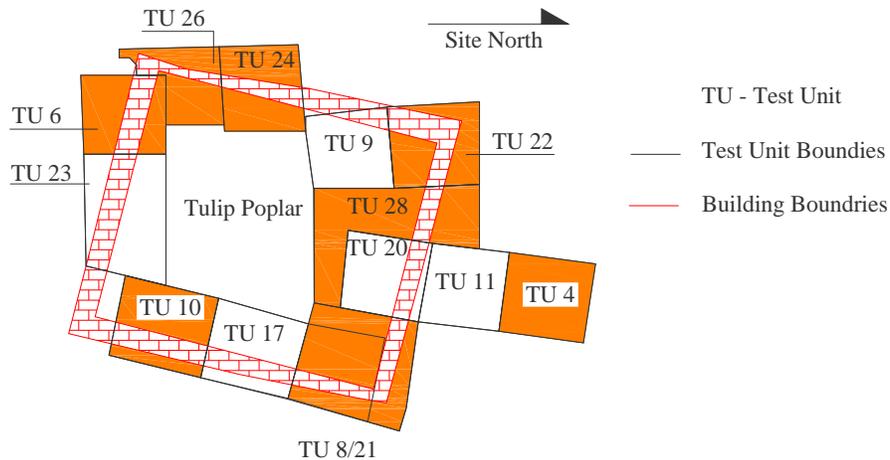


Figure 2 – Stratum 2 – Archaeological test units surrounding Locus 1 (Tulip Poplar). Orange area indicates units which contained prehistoric material. Image by John Blair, 3.26.08

When excavating the fourteen test units, 135 sherds of prehistoric ceramics were recovered. There were at least three identifiable ceramic types that were found. Each of these three ceramic types has a different Terminus Post Quem associated with them. A Terminus Post Quem, or TPQ, is the earliest possible date for the latest artifact found within a single stratum (Hume 1982;11). This is the means of dating artifacts and levels/features in archaeology. The three identifiable prehistoric ceramic types are Dames Quarter, Accokeek, and Coulbourn.

Dames Quarter is an early Woodland ware that uses crushed black rock as part of the temper. It is usually found on the Delmarva Peninsula and along the southern Eastern Shore of Maryland, but in this case it was found further north on the Eastern Shore. The dates that are associated with Dames Quarter are 1000 B.C. to 750 B.C. None of the sherds were able to be mended back together and no forms were identifiable.

Accokeek is also an early Woodland ware which uses a mixture of sand and quartz for its temper. It is found throughout Maryland and specifically in the Coastal Plain. Accokeek ceramics are often identified by the cord markings that are found on the exterior of the vessels. The markings are formed by taking a cord-wrapped paddle and pressing it into the wet clay. The dates associated with Accokeek are 900 B.C. to 300 B.C.

Coulbourn is an early to middle Woodland ware which is sand tempered and either cord or net impressed. It is found through the Delmarva Peninsula and the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The markings on the outside of the vessels are formed in a similar fashion to the Accokeek ceramics. Either a cord-wrapped paddle or a net was impressed onto the wet clay causing these markings. The dates associated with the Coulbourn ceramics are 500 B.C. to A.D. 1.

In addition to the ceramics that were recovered there was also a burial that was unintentionally uncovered. The burial was found in test unit 4 (see figure 2) about 3 and half feet below the ground surface. The burial was uncovered underneath a shell midden. The top of the

skull cap and a few pieces of the vertebrate were all that was uncovered before the realization that it was, in fact, a burial. The shell midden was excavated under the belief that it was not a burial cover but perhaps just a refuse pile of oyster shell. A similar shell midden was discovered in test unit 6. However, once this shell midden was exposed, excavations were immediately stopped. Since the primary focus of the archaeology was on the historical aspect of the site, there was no need to further expose any prehistoric burial pits. The burial pit that was partially uncovered contained pottery. Given the ceramic sherds located around the burial pit, it is safe to date this burial from the early to middle Woodland period, 1000 B.C to A.D. 500.

Once the burial was discovered, the excavation was halted immediately. The local coroner was also notified immediately. Once he came to the site to examine the remains that were undoubtedly not recent, the state archaeologist, Dr. Charles Hall, was called in to investigate. Dr. Hall is known for his work with prehistoric archaeology in Maryland. He was able to identify the burial as early to middle Woodland but was leaning more towards the middle Woodland period.

The test unit that unearthed the highest concentration of prehistoric materials was test unit 28. It was located on the north side of the building only feet away from the burial. A prehistoric stone scraper was recovered among prehistoric ceramics. Unfortunately, this deposit had mixed stratigraphy. This particular soil layer also contained machine cut nails which have an associated date of 1820. As mentioned before, the roots of the Tulip Poplar has caused some disturbance and intertwining of stratigraphic levels. The scraper was recovered in a soil level which was also the beginning of the prehistoric stratum for this test unit. The level with the scraper was level H. Levels I, J and K contained strictly prehistoric stratigraphy. The artifacts that were recovered from this stratum included ceramics, coal, and quartz flakes.

Interpretation

There was a definitive Native American population that was settled on this site. However, it is still unknown whether the Wye area would have been used as a seasonal or base encampment. No encampment sites have been found but that does not mean they are not there. Fire pits and hearths would be a sure sign of prehistoric encampments but neither has been recovered. There is a significant presence around the Tulip Poplar tree. There is a Native American presence far beyond Locus 1 at the Wye House Farm. Further, Native artifacts have been recovered in our recent archaeological excavation around the Greenhouse in the fall of 2008. Also the farmers at Wye House Farm tell of how frequently they find projectiles and other points while plowing the fields.

Native American presence on the Eastern Shore of Maryland continues into the 17th century, but by the time the Lloyd's settle Wye House, this presence no longer exists. The pottery sherds that have been recovered from the site thus far only indicate that a presence at Wye House existed up to approximately A.D. 1 which is well before the date of the Lloyd's arrival in the middle of the 17th century.

Early Lloyd Occupation

When Edward Lloyd the first purchased Wye House in 1658, the land looked different. The addition of houses, barns, farming structures, organized farming, etc. is not the only thing that has changed since buying the plantation. The landscape itself has changed drastically since 1658. Imagine the plantation not only without its Great House and the 18th century Greenhouse, but also without its formal garden and well-manicured landscape. Before the Lloyds moved to Wye House, Maryland's Eastern Shore was heavily populated by dense forests. The shoreline and the depth of the Bay were also much different. The Bay waters were deeper and the shorelines were less eroded (see Figure 3).

There is also a small inlet that runs along side the Long Green that is currently over grown and slowly being transformed into land. Despite the shallow depth of this inlet, the cove would have been easily accessible by the flat-bottom boats that were available at the time. Christopher Weeks discusses the estate including the boats, "Lloyd had inherited four schooners from his father in 1770" (Weeks: 1984, 68). Schooners were shallow boats that did not need deep water to sail. Also they did not need a pier to dock. Schooners could be pulled up onto a beach for loading and unloading cargo. Schooners were developed for American fishing and shipping about 1720 (Chapelle and Wilson: 1995: 23). These particular schooners belonged to Edward Lloyd III. Other forms of shipping would have been used before this period. They can be brought on shore to be loaded or unloaded. The shore area at Wye that would have been the most convenient for this form of docking would have been the Long Green. The Long Green would have allowed easy access to and from the water. The cove and inlet areas would have provided protection for the boats from the weather conditions.

Once the Lloyds bought Wye Farm, the landscape would have been changed drastically. The way the land was used after the plat was bought would have been even more drastic. The land would have been transformed from a dense forested area to a plantation. The 1695 probate of Edward Lloyd I lists owning 28 slaves. This means that the use of slaves was something the Lloyds were doing for over 200 years, right up until emancipation. Edward Lloyd I bought Wye House with the direct intention of starting a plantation with the use of slave labor. The amount of slaves increased as the plantation increased in production. "When Lloyd [Edward III] died in 1770, his estate, included 160 slaves...(Weeks: 1984,59)." Therefore we know the land was being worked as a plantation. According to the family records one of the main cash crops that were being harvested during this time was tobacco.

This chapter is not only discussing a brief history of the site but also an in-depth look at the archaeology that has been produced on this site. Since this portion of the paper is focused on Locus 1, the area of the Long Green containing the Tulip Poplar, this is the portion of archaeology that will be discussed. The archaeology tells us a great deal that the historic records cannot.

Fredrick Douglass coined the term the "Long Green." He is the one who has best described the area but he did not invent the area. The Long Green area would have been used long before Douglass was ever born. He is the one that is most recognized in association with the

Long Green, but the land itself would have been worked 100 years or more before his time. This is what the archaeology has helped to illuminate and explore.

The archaeology shows that the Long Green area, and in particular Locus 1, was being used from the time Edward Lloyd I bought the land. This time falls into stratum two. Over 7,700 artifacts were recovered from Locus 1 in stratum two. Of those, nearly thirty percent are all domestic artifacts that include ceramics, bottle glass, pipe stems, faunal remains, and charcoal. The rest of the artifacts that were recovered were either work space related – including farming tools, worked metals, and the byproducts of the metal working – or architectural materials – including brick, nails, and mortar. This leads to the conclusion that there was a great deal of activity in this area during stratum two.

Locus 1 is located directly across from the Captain's Cottage, and believed to also have been directly across from the original Great House of Edward Lloyd I. The front doors of his house would have opened up to the Long Green area, including Locus 1. Archaeological excavations have produced dates for this as early as the 1650s. North Devon Gravel Temper ware that was recovered from Locus 1 has a TPQ of 1650. This means that Locus 1 and the rest of the Long Green area would have been used immediately after Edward Lloyd I moved to the area.

Intact archaeological deposits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries were recovered during this excavation of Locus 1. Seven of the fourteen test units placed in Locus 1 contained intact stratigraphy that dated from 1650-1820. Intact stratigraphy means the soil layers have not been disturbed and all the artifacts contained within these layers contain artifacts which date to the same general time. The average depth of this stratum began at 1.1 feet below the ground surface and ended at 2.4 feet below ground surface. This stratum was found in test units 6, 8, 10, 17, 21, 26, and 28 (see Figure 4).

These test units had very similar artifacts recovered. The soil is a silty loam. The soils varied between a 10YR2/2 (very dark brown) to a 10YR3/3 and 10YR3/4 (dark brown). The artifacts recovered are all indicative of 17th and 18th century occupation. Eighty percent of the nails recovered from these seven test units were either hand-wrought or cut nails. Hand-wrought nails were used up until the 19th century and were very common in the 18th and 17th centuries. Although certain types of cut nails were used as early as 1790, these cut nails have a TPQ of 1820. Most of the nails that were from this site were too corroded to see the specifics of the nails, therefore the date of 1820 is in association with the latest type of cut nails produced.

In addition to hand-wrought and cut nails, many different types of ceramics were recovered. The three most frequent types that were recovered were pearlware, Rhenish, and tin-glazed earthenware. Pearlware has a TPQ of 1781, Rhenish has a TPQ of 1650, and tin-glazed has a TPQ of 1640. The tin-glazed was uncovered in the earliest historic deposit of Locus 1.

ST. MICHAELS QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (ORTHOPHOTOQUAD)



State of Maryland
Parris N. Glavinic, Governor
Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, Lt. Governor
Department of Natural Resources
J. Charles Fox, Secretary
Karen M. White, Deputy Secretary
Resource Assessment Service
Paul O. Mancor, Director
Maryland Geological Survey
Emory F. Chaves, Director

Shoreline Changes
St. Michaels Quadrangle, MD

Compiled by

Maryland Geological Survey
Coastal and Estuarine Geology Program
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
Telephone: (410) 254-6500
Website: www.mgs.md.gov

2001

LEGEND

- 1847 Shoreline
- 1937 Shoreline
- 1942 Shoreline
- 1992, 1994 Shorelines

SOURCES OF DATA

Base Image
Composite of exemplified digital orthophoto quarter quadrants (St. Michaels - NE, NW, SE, SW) produced by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) from aerial photography flown on April 6, 1992, and April 8, 1994

Shorelines
1847 - Historical Shorelines CZM 59A (Maryland Geological Survey, 1973); digitized using AutoCAD
1937, 1942 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service Technical Report Series; digitized using GISMAP or AutoCAD or vectorized using CAD/CORE

T-sheet	Field Edit	Date of Photography
T-5758	none	1937
T-8258	1942	unknown
		1992, 1994

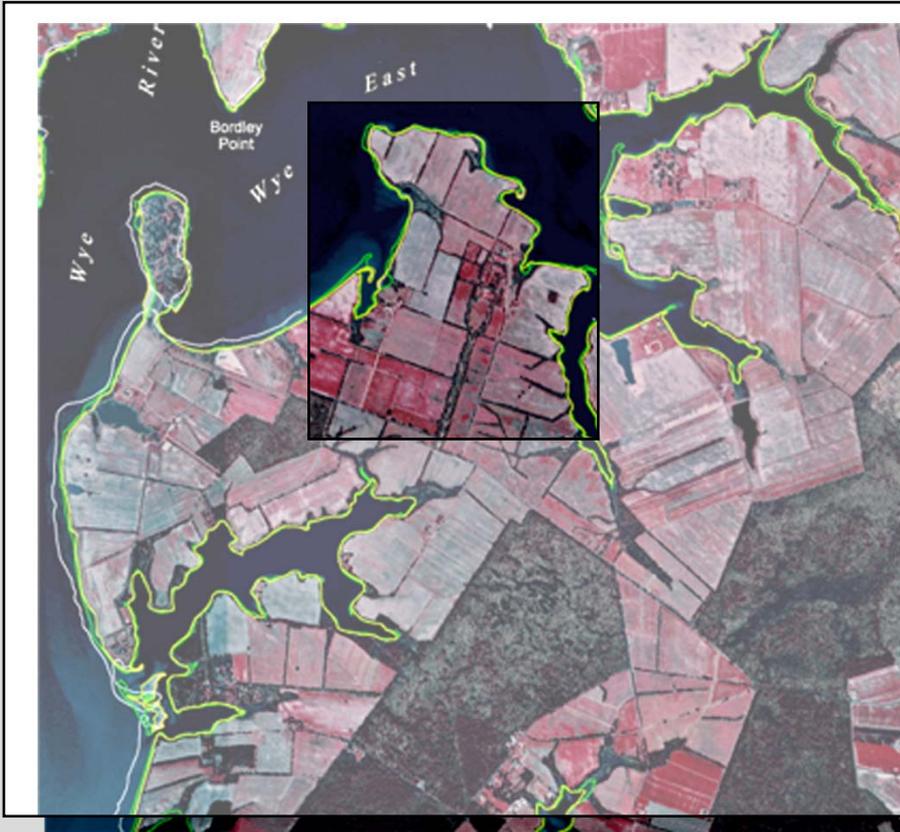
1992, 1994 - orthophotographic shorelines extracted from a DNR digital wetlands delineation based on photo interpretation of digital orthophoto quarter quadrants

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This map was prepared using the geographic information system TINtrip by Microtopex, Inc.
Partial funding was provided by a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Award No. NA 07O0118), administered by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM Grant M01-056 CZM 04)

The facilities and services of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources are available to all without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin, or physical or mental disability.

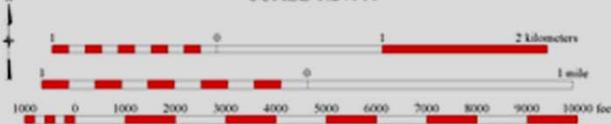
This document is available in alternative format upon request from a qualified individual with a disability.



North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
Projection and 1000-meter grid in U.S. Maryland State Plane Coordinate System



SCALE 1:24000



HORIZONTAL DATUM NAD 83



INDEX TO ADDRESSING 7.5 MAPS



Second Edition
DATES OF PHOTOGRAPHY
A, April 6, 1992
B, April 8, 1994

Figure 3 – Survey map of the shoreline changes over the last 150 years – This map shows the shoreline as recently as 1994 (yellow) and as early as 1847 (white). When looking closely at the Lloyd Creek and in particular the cove that is inset on the Wye plantation, it is clearly shown that the shoreline is eroding and the water in the cove did reach further inland from the water. The cove and inlet areas would have also provided protection for the boats from weather conditions.

Table 1 – Artifact table for Stratum 3 – This chart below shows the breakdown of the artifacts by type of artifact, the count (or how many of each piece was recovered) and the percentages that are a direct correlation to the artifact counts.

Item	Count	Percent
Coarse Earthenware Unglazed	90	1.17
Coarse Earthenware	49	0.64
Buckley	8	0.10
Agate	1	0.01
North Devon Gravel Temper ware	3	0.04
Tin Glazed Earthenware	116	1.51
Creamware	1	0.01
Pearlware	68	0.88
Whiteware	52	0.67
Nottingham	16	0.21
American Blue and Grey	14	0.18
Fullham	30	0.39
RhenishBlue and Grey	62	0.80
Grey Bodied	31	0.40
English Brown	25	0.32
White saltglazed	38	0.49
Porcelain	19	0.25
Chinese Procelain	28	0.36
Total Ceramics	651	8.45
Serving Glass	19	0.25
Wine/Liquor/Case Bottle, Whole or Part	586	7.61
Round Bottle, Whole or Part	124	1.61
Lighting Glass	26	0.34
Window Glass	62	0.80
Glass General	187	2.43
Total Glass	1004	13.03
Nails General	522	6.77
Handwrought	469	6.09
Cut	702	9.11
Modern (Wire)	240	3.11
Other Iron Objects	1758	22.82
Other Metals	207	2.69
Total Metals	3898	50.59
Faunal Bone	132	1.71
Shell (Oyster)	245	3.18
Other Organic Materials	22	0.29
Construction Materials (Plaster, Mortar, Stone)	596	7.74
Brick, Whole or Part	404	5.24
Coal/Clinker	443	5.75
Pipestem	310	4.02
Total Other Objects	2152	27.93
Total	7705	100.00

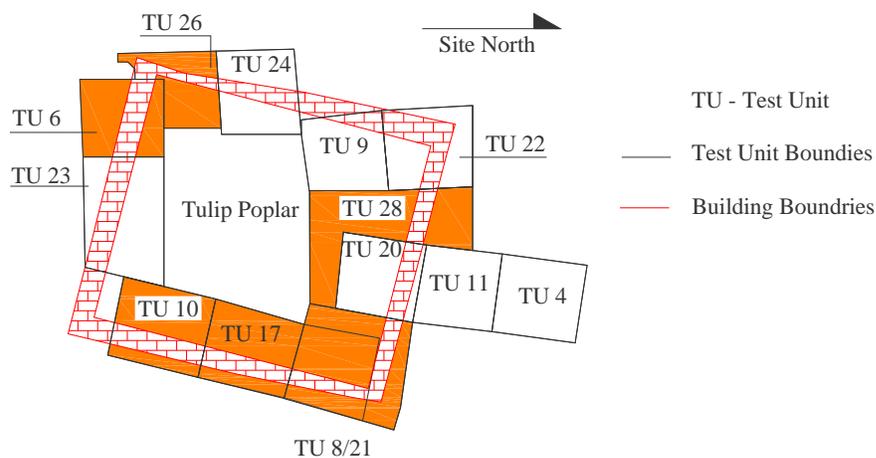


Figure 4 – Stratum 3 – Archaeological test units surrounding Locus 1 (Tulip Poplar). Shaded area indicates units which contained 17th and 18th century material. Image by John Blair.

The earliest deposit recovered dating to this time period came out of test unit 26. Test unit 26 was located on the southwest corner of Locus 1 (see Figure 4). Test unit 26 was an atypical 5' x 5' test unit because it contoured around the Tulip Poplar tree and encompassed part of test unit 6. Test unit 26 was excavated to a depth of 3.6 feet. The fully intact stratigraphy for this stratum began 1.5 feet below the current ground surface and continued to 2.4 feet below the ground surface. The levels contained within this stratum were composed of clay and contained heavy amounts of oyster shells. Much of the tin-glazed earthenware that was recovered on the site came from this stratum which was composed entirely of clay and oyster shell. Other domestic artifacts were recovered from this rich deposit as well. The highest amounts of pipe stems were also found in this deposit. Along with the pipe stems, hand wrought nails were also recovered.

This particular deposit was only found in test unit 26. It was the earliest and richest deposit recovered from this stratum. Since it was also the test unit that was excavated the furthest down, it is impossible to say if this deposit continued further in any direction. This deposit was a micro-stratum within Stratum 3. This micro-stratum produced a very specific date at the turn of the 18th century.

The rest of the test units located in Locus 1 that contained Stratum 3 did not contain this micro-stratum. Instead, the rest of the stratum contained the 10YR3/4 (dark brown) soil as described above. This portion of the stratum contained a mixture of hand-wrought and machine-cut nails, along with bottle glass and a very few shards of window glass. The ceramic types that were recovered from this portion of the stratum were creamware, pearlware, porcelains, American blue and gray stoneware, along with others (see Table 1.1 for a list of artifacts

recovered). All of the artifacts recovered had dates from the mid-18th century until the first quarter of the 19th century. This stratum was found in the other remaining seven test units in Locus 1; however it was mixed with the stratum above it and below it. This mixture was caused from the roots of the Tulip Poplar tree during the growth and expansion over the course of the last 75-100 years.

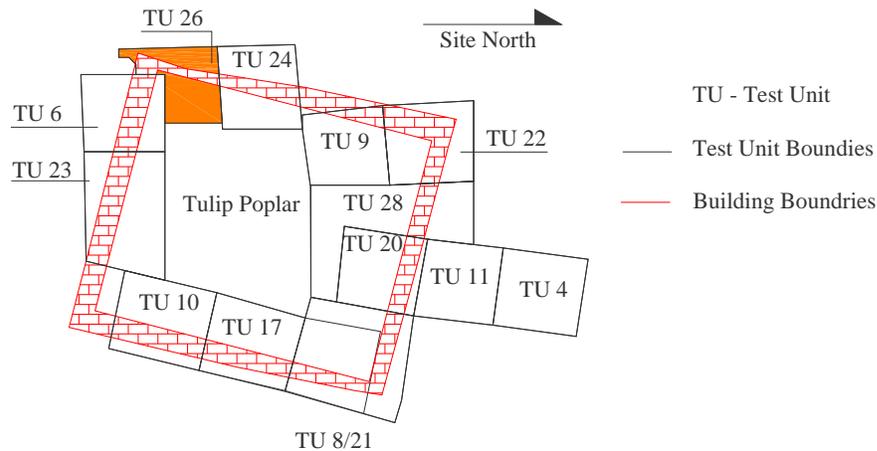


Figure 5 – Unit 26 – The asymmetrical layout of unit 26 allowed for full excavation of the foundation surrounding the Tulip Poplar. This unit contained the largest amounts of 17th and 18th century material and was excavated deeper than the rest of the units surrounding the tree. Image by John Blair.

Interpretation

Although Stratum 3 did not show up in all the excavated test units, it is still fair to say that Locus 1 was occupied during this time period. This stratum was not contained to only one side of Locus 1, but was scattered evenly through the fourteen test units that were excavated (see Figure 2). There is no historical data that tells us that there were buildings in this area during this time period, but the archaeology that has been done on this site does show that there were activities going on in this area. Unfortunately, no certain archaeological evidence has been recovered at this time that would show a preexisting structure for Locus 1. There was a large amount of domestic refuse that was recovered from Locus 1. Once Edward Lloyd IV took over the plantation, he decided to move the location of the big house to its current location and reorient the layout of the plantation.

The amount of noise that Lloyd IV was unhappy with was due to the fact that the population of the slaves on the plantation was increasing. It is not clear if this area was only used for work or also for quarters, but with such a large amount of domestic refuse it is safe to say that some form of living was occurring. The standard for building on plantations involves the practice of initial construction and then the subsequent reuse and continual renovation of structures on the same location. Therefore, it is possible that an earlier structure stood where the slave quarters stood during Douglass' time at Wye.

The archaeology proves that there were both domestic and work related activities in this area. The North Devon Gravel Temper ware has a TPQ of 1650 and the whiteware, which was also recovered in this stratum, has a TPQ of 1820. All the other ceramics recovered within Stratum 3 fall in between these dates, with the largest amount of ceramics being tin-glazed earthenware that dates from 1680 to 1780. Similarly, hand-wrought and cut nails were the types most frequently recovered and both date to the 18th century. This is consistent with the dates of the ceramics.

A Minimum Vessel Count was performed for the two years Locus 1 was excavated. The following chart (Table 1.2) is a list of the vessels that were recovered from Stratum 3, along with their counts and the date range in which they were available. A minimum vessel count, or MVC, is performed to give a more accurate estimate of how many vessels were being used within a certain time frame determined by the stratum from which they were obtained. If you were only looking at a sherd count from the database created with the artifact's numbers, it would appear that there were far more than the 82 vessels mentioned above. An MVC takes into account the number of pieces within that count that are from the same vessels and corrects for the falsely inflated counts. One vessel can be broken into many pieces but it is still one vessel. Because the database does not factor this in, this is the ultimate purpose of the MVC. To help give us a better over-all interpretation of what we have.

Type	Count	Begin Date	End Date
Course earthenware	16	1700	1900
Creamware	1	1762	1820
Pearlware	9	1775	1840
Porcelain	3	1790	n.d.
Refined earthenware	1		
Refined stoneware	3		
Tin glazed earthenware	17	1620	n.d
Whiteware	2	1815	n.d
North Devon	2	1650	1775
Buckley	2	1720	1775
Rhenish blue and gray	6	1650	1775
American blue and gray	1	1775	
American brown	2	1775	
Fulham	1	1690	1775
Gray body	1		
Manganesed Mottled	11	1700	1900
Terracotta	4	1700	1900
Total	82		

Table 2 –MVC Associated with Stratum 3 – By John Blair.

Out of the 82 vessels recovered for this strata 38% are refined earthenware's , 43% are coarse earthenware's, 3% are refined stoneware's, 13% are coarse stoneware's, and 3% are porcelains. These percentages show that the greatest number of ceramics is coarse earthenware's. This is expected to be seen on a domestic site of low income, or in this case, with a slave

population. The high percentage of refined earthenware's can be explained as hand-me-downs from the big house. New styles came into fashion and the owners of the plantation no longer had use for their old ceramics, thus giving them to the slaves.

If there was a structure in this spot, either the construction of the slave quarter that Douglass saw or the roots of the massive Tulip Poplar tree would have destroyed the architectural remains. The structure would have been a post-in-ground structure made of wood which was common for this era. The structure itself would have been either dismantled entirely or assimilated into the later brick structure; however, the stains from the post holes would have still been visible. Unfortunately, with multiple construction episodes built on top of one another and the presence of a one-hundred foot tree with roots reaching down far into the earth, the remains of these features has all but vanished.

Regardless, if there was a preexisting structure to the quarters that Douglass mentions, the archaeology for this stratum is rich and intact. There is a definite presence of human activity in Locus 1. This is the real discovery for this stratum. Since Douglass is the first to use the term 'Long Green' he is given credit for inventing the phrase and could easily be mistaken as the first to experience the area. However, the area was used long before his time and most likely in a very similar manner. This is what the archaeology proves for this area.

The Long Green in Douglass' Time

Once Edward Lloyd IV inherited Wye Plantation from his father, he shifted the plantation to a different economic base. Edward Lloyd IV is responsible for the current Big House at Wye and the 18th century Greenhouse that sits across its formal garden. He aligned the plantation along what is known as the 18th century axis, which is a 90-degree swing from the original 17th century axis (Weeks 1984; 57-58). This major shift in the plantation served multiple functions. The main reason is that Edward Lloyd IV had a different vision of the property from his predecessors. His father, like the generations before him, was a businessman. He not only had wealth in farming and shipping but other business endeavors. Edward Lloyd IV decided to sell off all these other enterprises and focus solely on farming and cultivating the home plantation. The number of slaves owned by the family increased once Lloyd IV began managing the operations at Wye House (see Table 1.2). It is under the ownership of Lloyd V that Fredrick Douglass was born and made his first journey to the plantation.

Throughout his autobiographies, Fredrick Douglass tells us that he arrived at Wye House plantation when he was just a little boy, no more than a few years old. He was born in Tuckahoe, just twelve miles away from Wye House. Through Douglass' writing, he spends time reflecting on life at the plantation and how the plantation worked. He went into great detail describing the landscape of the early 19th century along with the people who ran the plantation and those who were forced to work it. Douglass took great care in describing the scene from his perspective.

As mentioned above, the number of slaves grew rapidly from 33 individuals in 1800, to a staggering 555 individuals on many plantations in 1830 (see Table 1.3). The rapid increase in the slave population led to a major problem for the Lloyds. One was figuring out where to house them. In Douglass' writing he describes how some of the buildings not originally intended for

occupancy were converted to perform this function. In his description Douglass does not describe what they were originally used for, only that they were converted into slave quarters, presumably because it was in high demand. To figure out the building's use we must turn to the archaeology.

When discussing Stratum 4, we had three main research goals for the archaeology. First we need to figure out the date for the construction of the building and how long it was occupied. Second, we need to figure out what the building's function was, both primary and secondarily. Third, we wanted to know what it can tell us about the individuals who occupied it. Out of the fourteen test units that were placed around the Tulip Poplar tree, twelve of them contained the brick foundation walls of the building. The other two units contained the chimney fall that was in association with the building.

The brick foundation that remains, is only 2 tenths of a foot under the current ground level. The foundation is two bricks wide in most places and either one or two bricks deep depending on the location. A hearth area was unearthed in test unit 6, which was in the southwest corner of the building. The chimney fall was recovered in test units 11 and 4 on the northern portion of the building. When the chimney fell during the destruction of the building, it fell or was pulled down to the North. We did not unearth the full extent of the chimney fall because the Tulip Poplar trunk covered it. Figure 6 is a digital map of the foundation that was recovered.

On average, Stratum 4 was found 2 tenths below the current surface and extended 1.25 feet below the current surface. The top-most soils in this stratum contained a 10YR3/1 or 10YR3/2, or very dark grayish brown. The soils underneath contained a 10YR4/3, or brown soil hue. This stratum was littered with historical artifacts that included whiteware, ironstone, porcelains, pipe stems, bottle glass, storage jars, machine cut nails, wire nails, brick and mortar, oyster shells, coal, slag (the byproduct of metal smelting), heavy farming equipment including cultivator blades, horse shoes, and other giant spikes or metal rods that would have been used. Whiteware, along with machine cut nails both have a TPQ of 1820. That was right around the time this building would have been constructed.

The only deposit in this stratum that did not fit the description mentioned above was the hearth deposit. In test units 6 and 26 the stratigraphic levels were mostly 10YR2/1, or a black, charred soil. In Figure 6 in the top-left corner, the hearth is shown as the square, brick area. The chimney would have been connected to the outside of the building here. During the destruction of the building, the chimney fell down to the area in the north. This can also be seen in Figure 6 on the right hand side. The rest of the chimney fall is buried under the Tulip Poplar itself. This is why the chimney-fall in test units 11 and 4 is not more extensive. If the chimney had been placed on the north side of the building where most of the fall has amassed, then the fallen remains would have extended much farther north. A good portion of the artifacts recovered from this deposit in units 6 and 26 were heat-altered or burnt. This is to be expected in a hearth.

The building itself measures roughly 16.5 feet by 16.5 feet. According to the Parliamentary Papers dated July 13, 1820, a perch is 16.5 feet long (United Kingdom House of Commons Report (Second) of Commissioners to Consider the Subject of Weights and Measures, Parliamentary Papers 1820. (HC314) Pages 473-512). Therefore, the building that stood at Locus

1 was roughly one perch by one perch. The foundation walls that were recovered were, at most, two bricks wide and two bricks deep. However, in most parts the foundation the walls that remained were only one brick wide and two bricks deep. A foundation that was only one brick wide and one brick deep would not be able to support a lot of weight. In addition, no posts were found in the corners of this building to suggest it was a brick building with posts for support. This is known as a post-in-ground structure. The foundation that was unearthed suggests that this building could not have been more than one and a half stories tall.

Table 3 – Slaves at Wye House 1790-1860

Year	House / Owner	# of Slaves	Agriculture	Navigation (canals, lakes, rivers)	Learned Professional Engineers	Other Blind	Insane/Idiots	Freed Colored persons
1790	Wye	30						
1800	Wye	33						
1810*	Wye	0						
1820	Wye	146						
1830	Wye	555				1		
1840	Edward Lloyd	224	128			2	1	
	Daniel Lloyd	18	15					
	Daniel Lloyd	100	34	3				
	Isaac Llyod	1						6
1850	Home	119						
	Wye	28						
	New Design	28						
	400 Acres	19						
	Hopewell	19						
	Bliss Land	21						
	White	27						
	Woolmans	30						
	Davises	13						
	New Quarter	32						
	Total	336						
1860	1	24						
	2	92						
	3	34						
	4	43						
	5	30						
	6	21						
	7	28						
	8	31						
	9	23						
	10	30						
	11	46						
	Total	402						
Total for 1790-1860		1845						

(Table 3) Compiled by Lynn S. Roberts and Mark P Leone 8/2008, using U.S. Census records. Typed by Leah Mollin-Kling 8/2008 (*Note 1810 has 0 for # of slaves. This is because there was no record for 1810).

The chimney fall also helps to support the idea of a story-and-half tall structure. This chimney fall is highly speculative. By measuring the length of the chimney fall, we would give an approximation of the height of the chimney. Knowing the chimney height would lead to an approximation of the building's height. In this case, the chimney fall measured 21 feet from the base of the hearth to the top of the chimney fall in test unit 11. This would mean that before the chimney fell it would have been in the range of 18-20 feet tall. If one story is equal to 10 feet, then two stories would be 20 feet. The chimney would have to be taller than the building itself. Therefore, an 18-20 foot chimney would leave you with approximately a 15-foot high build, or one and a half stories.

The archaeology has proven that the building in Locus 1 was built around 1820 and was one and a half stories tall. The next thing the archaeology can show is how the building was used and how long it stood for. Douglass describes how the buildings on the Long Green were used by and occupied by slaves. He distinguished between buildings that were slave quarters and buildings that were used for work, like the blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, and the cooper shop (Douglass 1855; 67). However, the archaeology proves that both domesticity and work related activities were occurring inside the Locus 1 building.

A total of 12,332 artifacts were recovered in this stratum alone. Out of all the artifacts recovered, 1,773 were domestic artifacts including; ceramics, pipe stems, bottle glass, storage jars, plant and seed remains, and charcoal. A total of 1,194 artifacts recovered were work related. Work related artifacts included both identifiable metals, and the by products of metalworking including slag and clinker. The remainder of the artifacts recovered were architecturally related. These artifacts included, bricks, mortar, nails, and other building supplies.

Douglass describes many "slave houses and huts" being on the Long Green area in addition to all the buildings he gives names too. A slave house or hut is the closest description of what we have in Locus 1. Within this structure we recovered nearly 1,800 domestic artifacts. In addition to these artifacts there was also a chimney, which indicates domestic occupation. Buildings which were primarily used for work and labor generally do not have a hearth or chimney attached. As there was also a high concentration of artifacts that were not domestic, it is impossible to say that the building in Locus 1 was singularly a domestic structure. It must be concluded that this site was utilized for both work and living space, simultaneously.

It is common practice on a plantation for slave related buildings to serve a double purpose. This building is a prime example of that. Its main purpose was to house slaves, but it also had a double purpose of work related activities. These activities cannot be defined specifically, but the building is on an agriculture plantation, therefore the work that was performed in this building would have related to farming. There were farming related artifacts that were recovered from Locus 1. Some of the notable identifiable artifacts recovered included nine cultivator blades, a horseshoe, lead door hinges, and a skeleton-key frame. Thousand of nails were recovered as well. Many of these were of the machine cut variety. The building's primary focus was for housing slaves, but the building also doubled as a workspace for these individuals.

Map of Excavated Foundation Walls

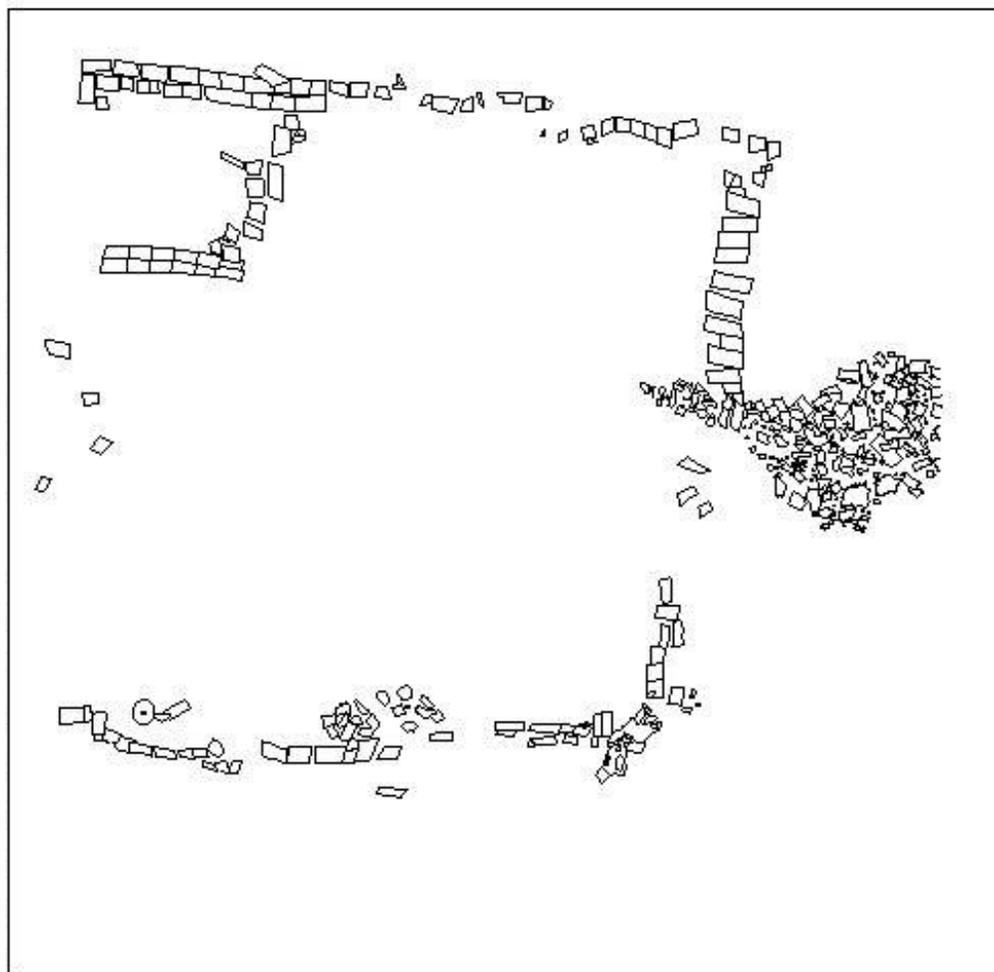


Figure 6 – Map of Excavated Foundation Walls – This is a map of Locus 1 (Tulip Poplar) and the foundation walls that were exposed during excavation. The unit boundaries have been removed in order to get an accurate visual of the remains. Drawn Grace Lahneman. Digitized by Ryan O’Conner.

The MVC that was performed for the two years of the excavations on Locus 1 was broken up and sorted by strata. The chart below (Table 1.4) is the MVC concerning the vessels that are related to strata IV.

Type	Count	Begin Date	End Date
Course earthenware	9	1700	1900
Creamware	1	1762	1820
Pearlware	7	1775	1840
Porcelain	8	1790	n.d.
Refined earthenware	3		
Whiteware	30	1815	n.d.
Yellowware	5	1830	n.d.
Rhenish blue and gray	1	1650	1775
American brown	1	1775	
Fulham	2	1690	1775
Iron Stone	2	1840	1900
Total	69		

Table 4 –MVC Associated with Stratum 3 – By John Blair.

The highest occurring type of ceramic that was recovered from this stratum was whiteware. Nearly 45% of all the ceramics recovered from this stratum were whiteware. Since this building was erected around 1820, this would make the most sense. The vast majority of the ceramics recovered were refined earthenware's. Only 6% of the assemblage recovered was stoneware. Knowing these numbers tells us two things. First, the majority of ceramics the slaves were using were received from the big house, and second, the slaves were not cooking or preparing food in this building.

The assemblage that was recovered was mostly refined earthenwares. These ceramics are fired under low-heat and consist mostly of cups, plates, bowls, and tea sets. In this case, the whiteware vessels that were recovered are mostly undecorated. The pieces that are decorated are from non-matching sets. It is common practice on a plantation for the owners to hand down unused ceramics to their slaves. Finding only cups, bowls and plates, proves that only the consumption of food is being performed in the Locus 1 building. Since these types of ceramics will eventually break if repeatedly placed into fires, it is highly unpractical for any substantial food preparation to be performed in these vessels, more than warming.

The serious lack of stoneware's in this stratum tells us that food preparation is taking place somewhere else. "The manufacture of utilitarian stoneware occurred in tremendous quantities during the 19th century" (Mullins 1988; 55). Mullins further discusses how stonewares become the main vessel types for preparing and storing food. Stonewares are fired at a much higher temperature and are chosen over low-fire types in cooking and preparing food. The high-firing temperatures allow for them to be repeatedly placed into fire for cooking, without breaking, cracking, or crazing. This is the reason for firing these vessels at such high

temperatures. The presence of a hearth inside the structure should lead to the conclusion that cooking and preparing food was a possibility, however the surprising lack of expected ceramics would suggest otherwise. The cooking and preparing of food must have been performed at a communal spot other than the building in Locus 1.

The final purpose of the archaeology is to figure out what it can tell us about the individuals who occupied this building that we did not already know. The archaeology of the building itself has taught us much about the individuals who occupied it. The archaeology has proven that people were actually living in this building and not just using it for work. The archaeology has taught us that multiple generations could have lived in or experienced this building, as its life was around 50 years. The ceramics have taught us that the individuals in the building were only taking their meals there and not preparing or cooking them on site. This shows that meals were prepared somewhere else, perhaps a communal cooking site. If this is true, then the individuals from the Locus 1 building would have gathered with fellow slaves in sharing communal meals. Sharing meals with many others, instead of only the people living in the Locus 1 building would have created and added to a sense of community among the slaves at Wye House. Having this knowledge leads to another set of research questions; if there is a communal cooking site, where is it? If the cooking site was communal, were the buildings where the slaves sleep also communal, or are they specific to individuals? Finally, where are the slaves eating and what are the diets for the slaves? We hope these questions can be answered in the coming field seasons.

Interpretation

The building that once stood at Locus 1 would have been one that Douglass saw. Although it may not have been one he mentions specifically by name, it would have been a slave house or hut that he describes as being set on the Long Green. The building was used for about 50 years, from 1820-1870. The building itself was one perch by one perch in length and was a story and a half tall. The building itself had a brick foundation and was accompanied by a hearth and chimney.

The artifacts that were recovered from within the Locus 1 building tell us a great deal about the individuals who occupied it. The first thing the artifacts prove is this building's main purpose was to house slaves. The high amounts of domestic artifacts recovered from this local indicate a strong domestic presence. The building did serve a second purpose as well and that was utilizing the space for work but there was no specific occupation this building was used for although it did have a high percentage of farm related tools.

The MVC that was performed for this building showed a high percentage of tablewares and an almost nonexistence use of cookwares. This is perhaps the biggest discovery for this building. A hearth and chimney were found for this building. Its main purpose and perhaps only purpose was to heat the building. Such a low percentage of cookwares suggests that the cooking and preparing of food was done outside of this building. This suggests a communal cooking site elsewhere on the plantation. This is an important discovery that was not known before performing the MVC. The artifacts along with the building weave together an important history that might have been forgotten without the use of archaeology.

Modern Day

After the building was torn down around 1870, not much change ensued at Locus 1. The land itself was not used after emancipation. Some tenet farmers stayed at the Wye House Farm and continued to work the fields. The area that Douglass describes as the Long Green fell into an unutilized area. The cove and small inlet that run along side the Long Green became overgrown with wild grasses and shrubs. A Tulip Poplar tree was either planted or germinated in the very center of Locus 1. Ariel photographs show this specific tree in full maturity in 1930. These trees take 15-20 year to reach full maturity which means the latest the tree could have began at this location was 1910-1915.

Conclusion

Since the time the tree began to sprout, Locus 1 became only a memory. Underneath its roots hundreds of years of history became obscured. For about a century this tree has hidden a history that reaches as far back as the 1650s and was as rich as the rest of the Wye House's history.

Five strata were recovered in this history under the Tulip Poplar tree. A non-cultural sub stratum, a prehistoric or Native American stratum, an early Lloyd occupation stratum, a stratum that contains material from when Fredrick Douglass was at Wye, and a modern day stratum have all been recovered. The use of this land dates back to 1000 B.C. when Native Americans first inhabited it. This same land has been used over again until the beginning of the 20th century. At least one building has been recovered from Locus 1, although a possible second could be argued from the significant deposits left behind from the 1650s to 1820.

LOCUS 3

By: Stephanie Duensing

Introduction

The “North Building” at Wye House plantation is composed of a partially exposed brick foundation located on the northernmost edge of a grove of trees that hugs the bank of Lloyd Creek. This strip of land extends the length of the western bank of the marshy cove and was referred to by Frederick Douglass in his autobiographies as the Long Green. The “North Building” is located in what has been labeled Locus 3 of the Long Green. It was first discovered during a walk-over survey in the field season of 2005. At that time, the area was over-grown with vegetation and all that could be seen was brick-scatter through the brush. After some effort to clear a portion in the affected area, it became evident that the brick was somewhat articulated and appeared across a substantial area. The following field season, in the summer of 2006, two test units were placed in an area that was the most easily accessible on the western portion of the area containing the visible brick remains. There were the remains of a substantial brick foundation. Field work for the third field season (2007) focused on the new discovery of what appeared to be a foundation to a multiple story brick building measuring approximately 30 feet by 40 feet.

After analyzing the descriptions of the Long Green provided by Fredrick Douglass in his 1855 autobiographical work, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, we realized that there was a good chance that this was one of the structures Douglass described in the following passage:

Then here were a great many houses; human habitations, full of the mysteries of life at every stage of it. There was the little red house, up the road, occupied by Mr. Sevier, the overseer. A little nearer to my old master's, stood a very long, rough, low building, literally alive with slaves, of all ages, conditions and sizes. This was called "the Longe Quarter." Perched upon a hill, across the Long Green, was a very tall, dilapidated, old brick building -- the architectural dimensions of which proclaimed its erection for a different purpose -- now occupied by slaves, in a similar manner to the Long Quarter. Besides these, there were numerous other slave houses and huts, scattered around in the neighborhood, every nook and corner of which was completely occupied. Old master's house, a long, brick building, plain, but substantial, stood in the center of the plantation life, and constituted one independent establishment on the premises of Col. Lloyd.
(Douglass, 1855)

Some investigation was made of land records and tax assessments that had been maintained throughout the last two centuries. Based upon the result of that research, combined with the information gained through Douglass’ descriptive narratives, it was determined that there was a high likelihood that this was the building that Douglass had referred to as “a very tall, dilapidated, old brick building.” The archaeological phase of research began on this structure mid-way through the field season in June of 2006. However, the bulk of the excavation was done during the field season in June and July of 2007, and a little during the field season in 2008.

Two initial test units were placed on the interior of the west foundation wall in 2006. These units were situated side-by-side and were each 5' x 5' in size. The image on the following page (Figure 7) shows all of the unit locations from the last 3 years of field work and the features that were not removed. These features consisted primarily of the foundation elements and the hearth. The two highlighted units were the two initial test units placed on the structure in the summer of 2006.

During the excavation of these two units, the strata for Locus 3 were established. Locus 3 consists of four different strata that stretch across the area. Like Locus 1, the first and second strata consist of a culturally sterile level and a prehistoric level. However, unlike Locus 1 where there is evidence of occupation from the earliest records of the Lloyd's occupation of the area, Locus 3 shows no cultural presence between the prehistoric stratum (Stratum 2) and the early 19th century stratum (Stratum 3). This is not to say that there was no activity here. Quite the

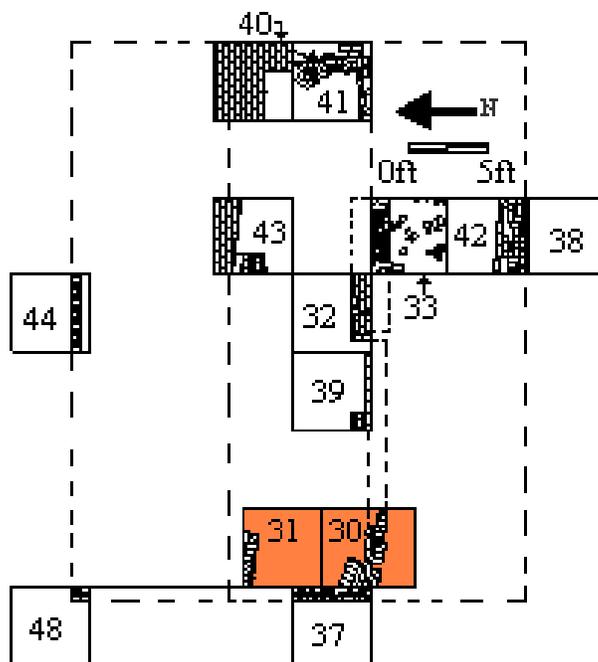


Figure 7 – 2006 Unit Locations on Locus 3 (North Building) – This image shows the locations of all the units to date that have been placed in Locus 3. The units highlighted are the initial test units that were placed in the summer field season of 2006. The discovery of substantial brick foundations and intact stratigraphy in these units were pivotal in the decision to continue excavation in this locus for subsequent field seasons. Image by Stephanie Duensing, April 2, 2009.

opposite is true. What this tells us is that during the early 19th century there was a major alteration of the area within Locus 3. This alteration completely destroyed any traces of prior cultural activities and left in their place the starting point for the building we see evidence of today. The last stratum (Stratum 4) for Locus 3 is the destruction of the building in the late 19th/early 20th century. The area was left to be over-grown by trees and brush and therefore was minimally disturbed by more recent activities on the property.

With the data collected from the excavation, Archaeology in Annapolis staff began the task of wading through the historic resources available in an attempt to gain insight into what we were dealing with. Research of the well documented Wye Plantation yielded a number of clues, including images of the property from multiple time-periods. The area in question was represented less frequently than the more stately areas on the property, nevertheless, images of structures from the project area were discovered. The best recorded images were taken in the 1930s and show a large, derelict corn-crib with a brick foundation that had been altered to increase air-flow to assist in the initial drying process of corn, then to help keep it dry. Our first impulse was that this was the same structure that had been discovered, torn down, and left to be over-run by the rapid growth rate of the Chesapeake flood plain.

Although there was much left to be determined, the first two test units established two important facts. They established that this structure had undergone multiple phases of use and that there was intact stratigraphy around the substantial structure. From those two valuable pieces of information we were able to formulate our two main research questions: 1) during what time frame was this structure in use and, 2) what was this large structure used for? By establishing these two questions, we hope to also be able to determine whether or not this was one of the structures mentioned by Fredrick Douglass in the passage above. Douglass mentioned a sizable structure, made out of brick, and occupied by slaves. However, the work performed in 2006 did not yield enough evidence to determine whether this structure had existed in some earlier form during the brief time Douglass was on the plantation.

In June of 2007, the University of Maryland's Archaeology in Annapolis Field School returned at the invitation of the Tilghman family. Nearly all of our efforts were focused on this northern structure in an attempt to determine more concretely whether there was a basis to believe that this could be a structure mentioned by Douglass. A total of nine test units were placed on what was believed to be the entirety of the foundation (see Figure 8).

At least one unit was placed on each of the four exterior foundation walls, three on the known interior foundation wall, and two on the remains of the chimney. In the last week of field work, it was discovered that there was an additional section of this building that extended to the north by 10 feet, giving this structure the dimensions of 30' x 40', an impressively large structure. The combined analysis of both the features and the artifacts recovered helped us piece together a surprising history for this building.

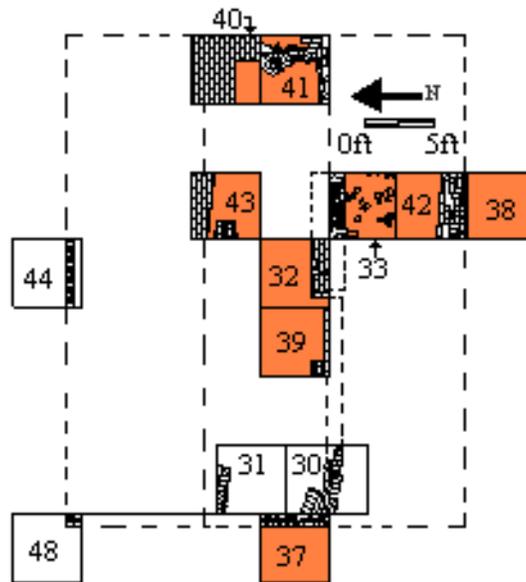


Figure 8 – 2007 Unit Locations on Locus 3 (North Building) – This image shows the locations of all the units to date that have been placed in Locus 3. The units highlighted are the test units that were placed in the summer field season of 2007. They were placed to expand upon the discoveries made in the previous field season. The discovery of the magnitude of the brick foundation along with the architectural elements helped add depth to the limited information about this structure and its use. Image by Stephanie Duensing, April 2, 2009.

Of all nine test units opened within Locus 3 during the 2007 field school only five were excavated to sterile sub-soil. The four that were not taken down to sterile sub-soil consisted of the two units on the hearth (units 40 and 41), the second unit placed in the cellar (unit 42), and the last unit attempted for the season (unit 43), which was located on the northern-most interior wall. All the rest of the units successfully reached a level of soil that was sterile of all cultural presence. However, of these five completed units only unit 37 produced any prehistoric material.

Prehistoric Stratum

Unit 37 was excavated between June 11 and July 2, 2007 in order to further define both the western foundation wall and the yard surface of the North Building (Locus 3). Approximately two feet below the current ground surface, we came to a brown silty loam layer. This was the only prehistoric component discovered in Locus 3. The artifacts were composed of some badly burnt prehistoric pottery and fire-cracked rock. This stratum appeared to be the natural surface level of the area that had been artificially raised in the early 19th century at the time of the construction of the foundation as it is seen today. We believe this because there was almost an entire foot of mixed-clay and fill-material above the dark loam layer. This fill produced minimal artifacts, lots of oyster shell, and dated to the time of the construction of the foundation walls.

The prehistoric material, although scarce, tells us that there is an intact prehistoric stratum that stretches across the entire area of the Long Green that has been tested to date. We gain little additional information from this material about the individuals who were utilizing the land prior to the historic occupation beginning in the mid-17th century with the Lloyds. However,

the presence of fire-cracked rock and burnt ceramics could be a way to argue for the presence of a campsite or some other work space.

19th Century Stratum

All the information pertaining to this building and its construction, use, and ultimate destruction, occurred within the 19th century. In an attempt to find an answer to the questions of when this structure was used and for what purpose, we began the process of analyzing the available materials. Limited testing from 2006 in association with the historic images available had faced us with the possibility that this may simply have been a corn-crib. After all, this is a functioning farm even today and there are many barns and other large structures adorning the landscape of the property. Therefore, it became one of the primary objectives to find some evidence to indicate one way or the other whether this was the corn-crib pictured in the photograph.

Dates of Use

Over the course of the summer field season in 2007, enough evidence was collected to determine that the foundation we had discovered was definitely not the one belonging to the corn-crib in the photograph. In the following series of photographs it will become clear that, not only is it unlikely that this was the corn-crib, but it simply goes against reason to entertain it as such. In the images below you can see the 1930s image of the corn-crib in an aerial shot (Figure 9) and then again in a close-up taken for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in the 1950s (Figure 10).

From the images it is difficult to determine with any accuracy where this building falls in relation to the current structures. The topography of the area has changed over the last 100 years between the changes in the coastline (see Figure 3) and rapid growth of brush. These make a basic assessment of the images in relation to the landscape difficult. Our analysis proceeded by a careful and time-consuming cross-comparison of the information that we had gathered over the years of excavation and historical research. This method revealed three pieces of information that allowed us to determine definitively that the foundation was not the corn crib.

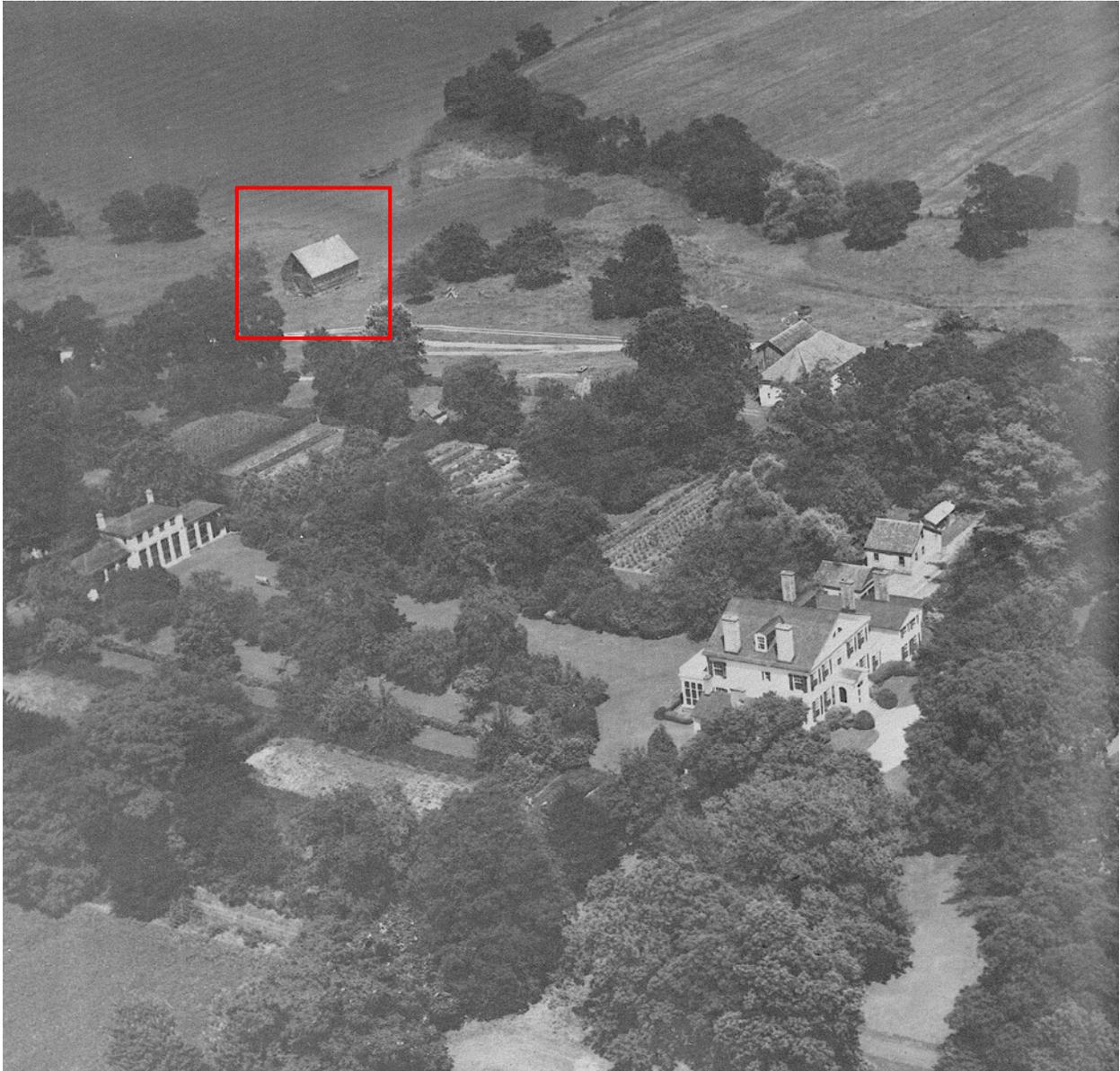


Figure 9 – 1930s Aerial Shot of Corn-Crib – This image shows the corn-crib (inside the red box) that was believed to have been one possible explanation for the foundation discovered by the University of Maryland field school during the 2006 summer field season. Image enhanced by Stephanie Duensing, April 2, 2009.

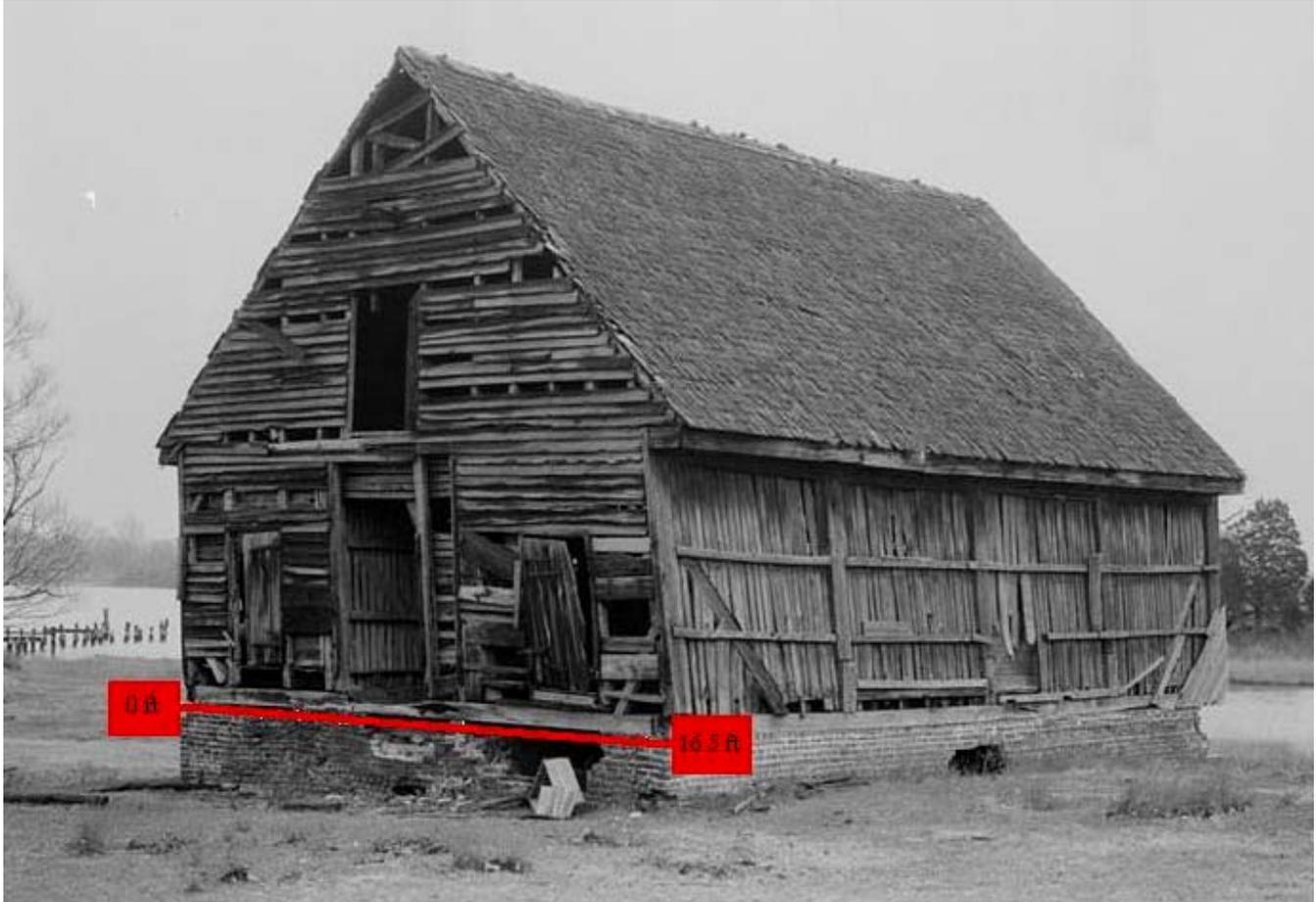


Figure 10 – 1936 HABS Photograph of Corn-Crib – This image shows the same corn-crib at a much closer range. By using a standard measure of 3' for the door frame, we get a measure of 16.5' for the width of the structure; a 19th century standard of measure termed a “perch.” Even at a width of 4' for the door frame, the structure only measures 22' wide. Historic American Buildings Survey E. H. Pickering, Photographer December 1936 NORTHEAST VIEW HABS MD,21-EATO.V,2D-1. Image retrieved from HABS website, April 2, 2009.

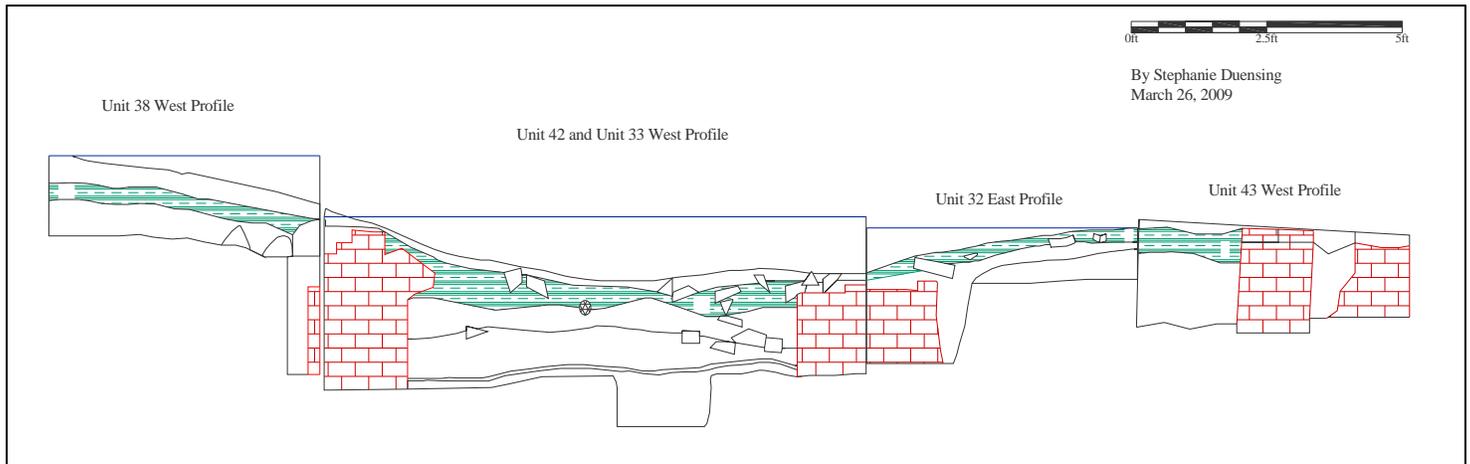


Figure 11 – North-South Profile of Locus 3 (Stratum 4) – The contour of the land at the time of the destruction of the building, shown in the green layer. The stratum that contains the wall destruction also dates to the early 20th century, not the 1930s when the image of the corn-crib was taken. In this way we were able to state positively that the structure pictured in the photograph did not utilize the same foundation excavated in Locus 3.

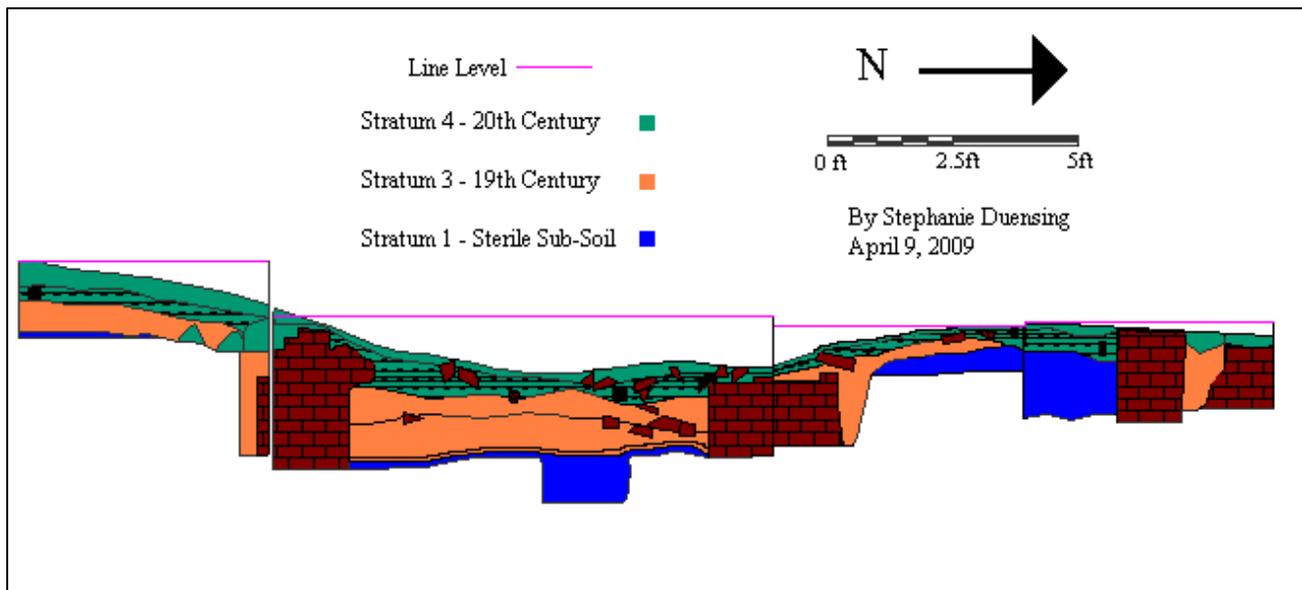


Figure 12 – North-South Profile of Locus 3 (Strata) – Here you can see the 3 major Stratum that appear throughout Locus 3. The green represents the modern, 20th Century material, the orange is the 19th Century material, and the blue is the sterile sub-soil. It can be seen here that the majority of the 19th century material was collected in the cellar units in the center of the diagram.

The first piece of information was obtained by measuring the width of the building in the image. We did this by taking a standard measure of a door frame (typically 3-4' in width) and inserting the image into AutoCAD, a computer program which can calculate distance, among other things. The dimensions of this structure, while large, are nowhere near 30 feet by 40 feet. According to Parliamentary Papers from 1820, a common standard of measure throughout the 19th century was a "perch." This measure works out to be approximately 16.5' by today's standard of measure. According to the program we used to estimate the building's dimensions, this is what the building's width would be if the door frame was 3' wide. Even a 4' wide doorway would only give this building the width of 22' across. This was our first evidence that we were not dealing with something as straight forward as initially believed.

The second piece of evidence came from linking together profile drawings of the same strata lined up. Each year, after excavations were complete, detailed profiles were drawn of each wall of the test units to better understand the stratigraphy and features. By connecting the profiles in a contiguous line we can see the topography of the area during each temporal period as we follow the contours of each connecting stratum (see Figure 11). These topographical "freeze-frames" can then be used to compare what we know about the area from historical photographs, like the one seen above in Figure 12. The area surrounding the building in the photo is perfectly level with effectively no variation in ground elevation. Below, in Figure 13, a digital drawing shows that the area surrounding our foundation was not flat, as pictured in the above image, but sloping. This means that even with the topographical changes over the years, we can see that there is no way that the area was as flat and level as it is in Figure 12.

As a result of the stratigraphic analysis, we now know that the main life of this building occurred between the early 19th century and the turn of the 20th century. This answers the first research question. But that does not really begin to address the second research question of use. For that interpretation, we must turn to the archaeology and the written narratives of Fredrick Douglass.

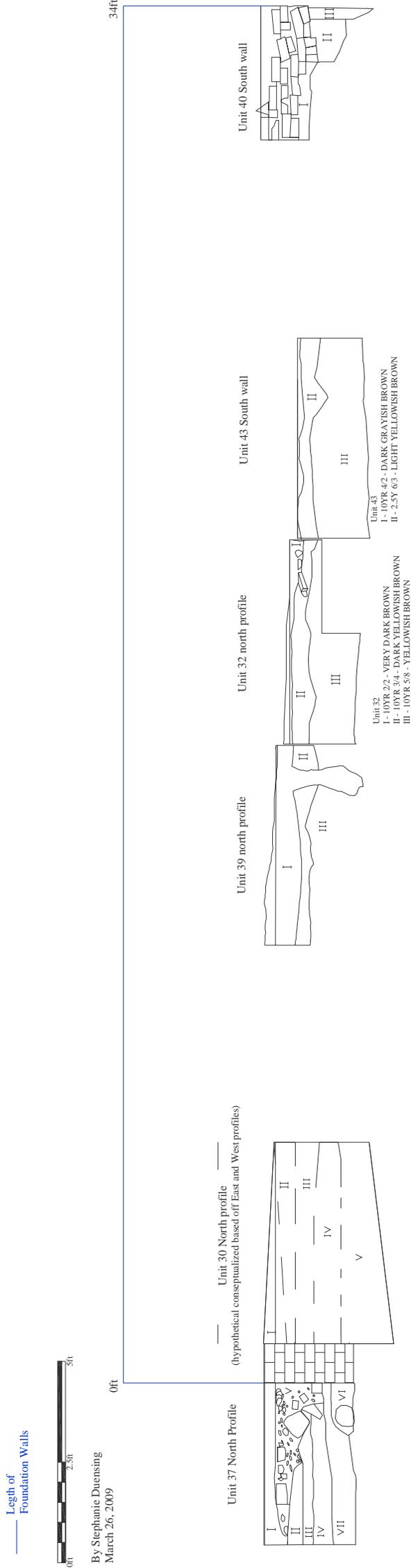


Figure 13 – Close-up View of North-South Profile of Locus 3 (North Building) – One of the major concerns with this project area was the different techniques used throughout excavation. There was a different individual over-seeing excavations each of the 3 years that work was done on this structure. Each person had a different method of excavation and limited knowledge of the work accomplished in earlier seasons. This resulted in a number of inconsistencies that were most effectively resolved by piecing together area-wide images that depict cross-sections of the structure in profile view. Three such images were created, one showing the North-South Profile of Locus 3 (Figure 13), one showing the East-West Profile of Locus 3 (Figure 14), and one showing an over-head, plan view of the entire area with major features included (Figure 15). By analyzing these images and the data obtained during excavation, we have been able to piece together some information about how and when this building was used.



By Stephanie Duensing
March 26, 2009

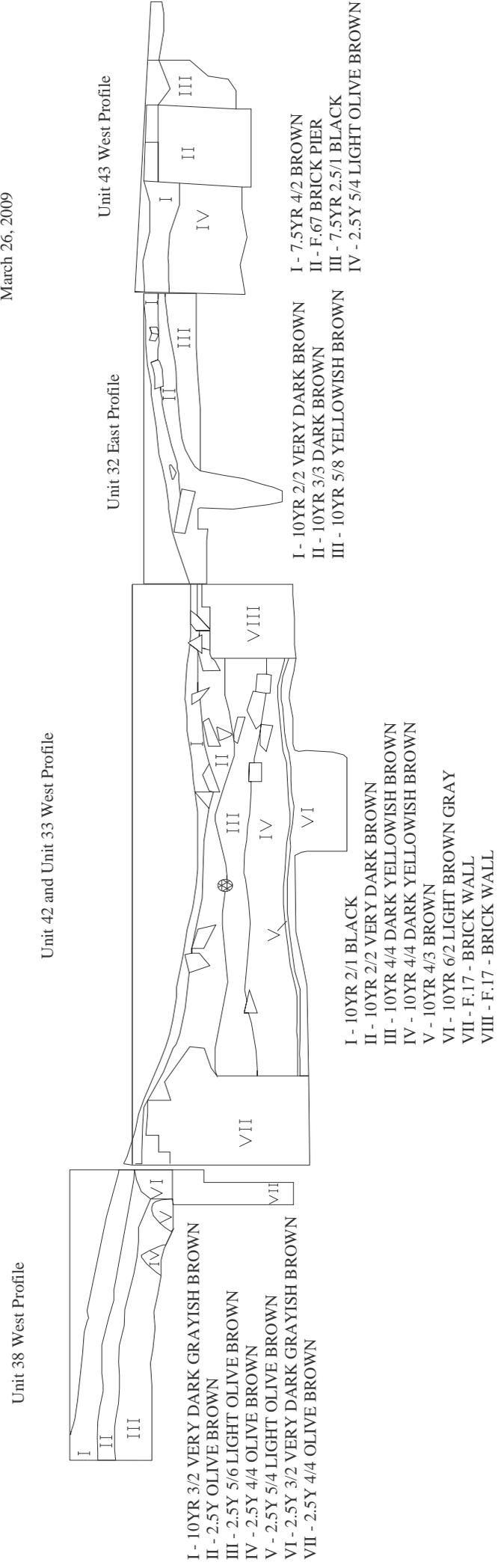


Figure 14 – Close-up View of East-West Profile of Locus 3 (North Building) – This is the second of the three images that helped understand the foundation of the north building. This is the cross-section of the east-west profiles. This was accomplished by drawing the five individual profiles over the multiple years of excavations then placing them together in the lab.



Figure 15 – Plan View of Locus 3 (North Building) –The over-view of all the units placed on the foundation of the structure in Locus 3. The permanent features that make up the foundation walls and the brick pier supports are pictured. Hypothetical lines have also been added (shown in green) to indicate where the rest of the walls are located.

Building Use

When attempting to figure out this building's use, there were 3 features that told us straight away something of value. The first feature was actually made up of several features, all forming the foundation walls and pier supports (Features 16, 17, 40, 67, & 69). These features all show that this building utilized two distinct architectural foundation styles made with two different kinds of mortar. The second feature was the hearth (Feature 54). The fact that this building had a hearth in the context of a 19th century structure almost always means that there was some level of domestic occupation taking place. The discovery of the third and final feature, the cellar, was enough to definitively say there was domestic occupation occurring here. These features, along with the fact that this structure served several purposes over the course of many decades, seemed to fit with the information communicated in Douglass' narratives. Our goal was to determine what this building's primary use was and whether or not it was the structure referenced by Douglass.

With the first two units placed on this building, it was discovered to have undergone at least two major structural episodes of construction. The fact that there were two different phases of construction for two distinctly different structures corresponding to these foundations tells us there were two different intended purposes for the buildings. The first appears to have been a warehouse, of which the time of construction and duration of use is unknown.

An early hypothesis was that these were two small warehouses that were patched together. Initially built separately on brick piers, these buildings would have been converted into a more substantial structure as the demand for livable quarters increased. Although this hypothesis seemed, at first, to be somewhat reasonable, quickly we saw there were too many problems to consider this as a serious explanation.

First, there was no evidence of piers on either of the northern or southern walls. The only part of the structure that produced the piers was the central block which, according to this early hypothesis, would not have been part of the original structures. It would have been a breeze-way of sorts, between the two storage buildings.

Second, the buildings would have had to have been built to the exact same proportions, with an equal measure of space left between them. While it might not have been unheard of to have a warehouse that measured 10 feet by 35 feet, it might be less reasonable to have had two of these fairly awkward looking structures built one on top of the other.

In Figure 16 you can see a very rudimentary image of what these structures would have looked like. You can see the brick piers that we did find are all clustered in the center and there are no corresponding piers on the opposite ends of where these hypothetical walls would have need counter supports. If there had been dual warehouses placed here, we should have found some evidence of them on one of the opposite walls. As it is laid out, it is more likely that there was one warehouse that was located in the center where the brick piers are located. It then would seem much more likely that they would have added a reinforcing foundation to help support the weight of a large brick structure and wing additions to the north and to the south.

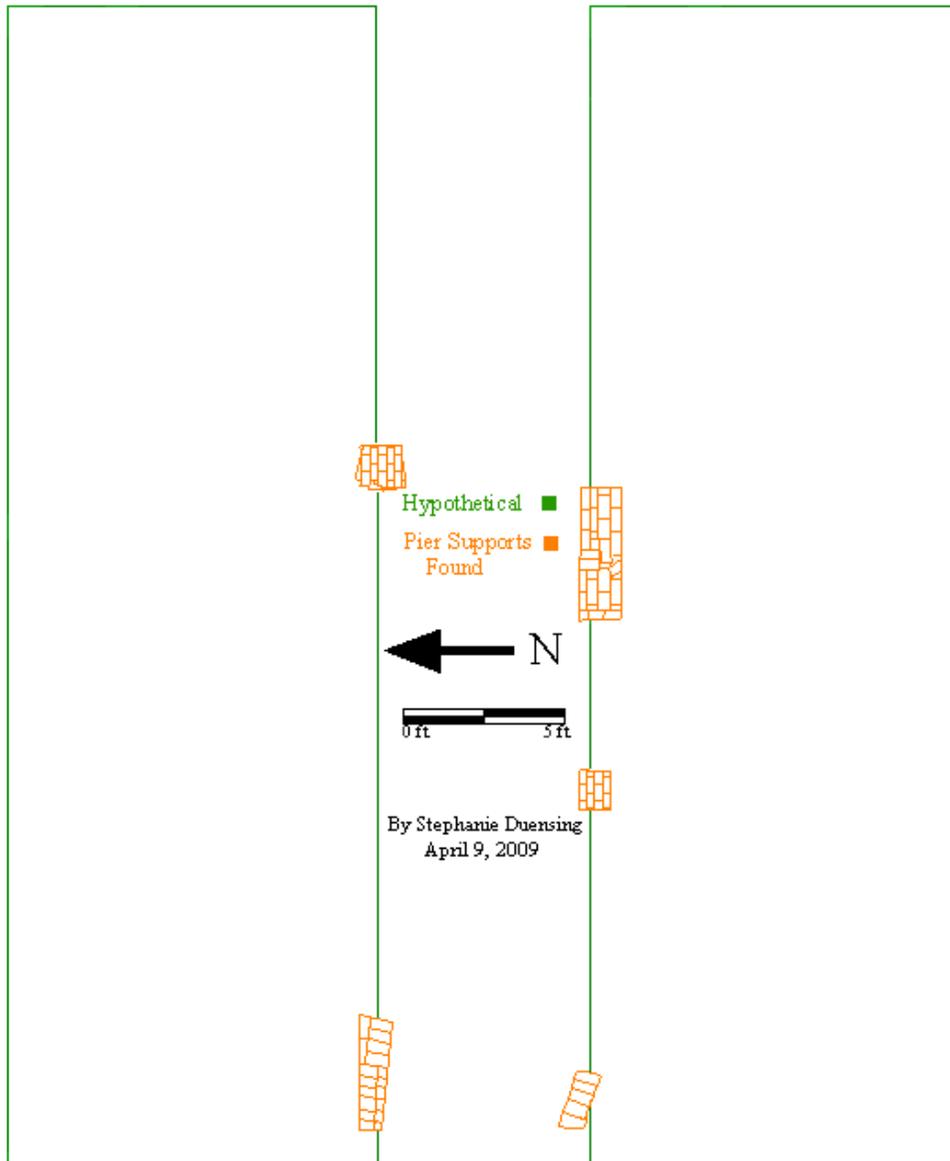


Figure 16 – Hypothetical Rendering of Early Dual-Warehouse Theory – Here is the over-view of all the units that have been placed on the foundation of the structure in Locus 3. The permanent features that make up the foundation walls and the brick pier supports are pictured. Hypothetical lines have also been added (shown in green) to indicate where the rest of the walls are located.

Another possibility that is similar to the dual-warehouse theory is that there may have been two wood-frame buildings located here, but not in the orientation that the final remodeled version would have reflected. If you will notice the odd angle that the first two brick piers are at in relation to the other piers, you could perhaps see how there may have been another structure oriented at a slight angle. However, like the early dual-warehouse theory, we simply do not have the archaeological evidence to solidly support such a claim. What the evidence does show is that there was a preexisting building in that location, built on brick piers, and incorporated into the foundation of the next phase of use.

Was it Douglass' Building?

In order for us to be able to determine whether or not this building is the one being referred to by Douglass, we will need to examine in detail the potential reference that he makes of this building. The passage that we believe he is specifically describing our structure reads as follows: "...Perched upon a hill, across the Long Green, was a very tall, dilapidated, old brick building -- the architectural dimensions of which proclaimed its erection for a different purpose - - now occupied by slaves, in a similar manner to the Long Quarter." Now we will go through and systematically pull apart what information we have definitely gained from Fredrick Douglass.

There are effectively 4 components to this quote. In the first part he tells us that the structure was "Perched upon a hill..." This structure is, in fact, located on the edge of what appears to be a series of man-made elevating mounds built out of clay and prehistoric shell middens. Indeed, we see evidence of this area being artificially raised by the fill discovered in the yard surface deposit in unit 37.

In the second part, he states that it "was a very tall, dilapidated, old brick building." This statement takes a little bit of time to fellow. There is the first half which is easily and certainly corroborated by archaeological findings. It was most definitely capable of being a tall brick building. The next part is not so clear. Was it old? Dilapidated, yes, perhaps, but does that allow for the assumption of age? We know from both historic and archaeological records that it was common practice to recycle building materials on the utilitarian and industrial areas on a plantation, in other words, the area where the slave quarters were located. The aesthetic aspects were not the goals for these structures; function and strength were valued. It is possible that this was a relatively recent building constructed out of old materials that gave it an old and dilapidated appearance.

That is what we know to be the case with our structure in Locus 3. The earliest datable material came out of the builder's trench for the first foundation wall on the west side of the structure. In this trench we found the base of a blown-in-mold, Rickett's bottle. This type of bottle was first used around 1814 in England and was seen commonly in America by 1830. As a family with a direct trade rout between their backyard and England, it would not be a stretch to say a bottle could have found its way into a discard pile and then used to fill in the builder's trench surrounding the structure.

The third part of his description stands as further indication of the likelihood of this assessment. Douglass says that the structure possessed "the architectural dimensions of which

proclaimed its erection for a different purpose.” There seems to be little ambiguity here. This structure was clearly not built in a typical fashion or in a way that could be described without mentioning its uncommon features and dimensions. Though seemingly unimportant at first glance, this notation contributes to making the best platform to argue for the positive identification of this structure.

This structure that we uncovered most definitely had an earlier function and would have looked much different than what Douglass would have seen. With the knowledge we have gained from the archaeology that this was a much transformed warehouse, originally built on piers, we can only imagine how such a renovation would look. From the architectural magnitude of the foundation that we have still intact, this foundation was over 8 courses of brick deep and in some areas, between 5 and 8 courses wide. This might not seem like solid evidence for anything, but all the other structures we have excavated on the Long Green have been composed of no more than one or two courses of brick, sometimes even laid down on their side to increase height.

Our fourth and final clue is in the last line, “now occupied by slaves, in a similar manner to the Long Quarter.” This passage references another structure that Douglass previously described as being a building that was “literally alive with slaves.” He does not clarify whether or not this means domestic or work occupation, but it is a point that should not be overlooked and, in fact, must be addressed in order to make any progress with the interpretation.

In the map on the following page (Figure 17) there are three buildings excavated on the Long Green by University of Maryland Field Schools 2006-2008. A notable observation regarding this map is that, in contrast to the other two buildings pictured, “Building 3” (Locus 3) shows far fewer deposits of domestic material. Whether domestic or work related, there are far fewer items. Being able to find an adequate explanation for this absence has been the major focus of the analysis of this structure. The map shows that people were living and working in the same spaces. Every area shows a presence of domestic material, such as cups, bowls, pipe-stems, utensils, and food wastes. We also see a high yield of labor related activities in the same locus, such as parts from heavy farm equipment, metal refuse, and many smaller tools like hammers and tongs. What is striking is the lack of separation that was allowed for these individuals. They were effectively never “off-work.” This raises many questions to the psychological effect this lack of separation of work and domestic life has on an individual. What role could this phenomenon have played in the perpetuity of enslavement without rebellion? Douglass himself speaks about the psychological and emotional strategies that were common. One was the early separation of mother and child as a means to break any maternal bonding. Douglass touches on his experience:

It is a common custom, in the part of Maryland from which I ran away, to part children from their mothers at a very early age. Frequently, before the child has reached its twelfth month, its mother is taken from it, and hired out on some farm a considerable distance off, and the child is placed under the care of an old woman, too old for field labor. For what this separation is done, I do not know, unless it be to hinder the development of the child's affection toward its mother,

and to blunt and destroy the natural affection of the mother for the child. This is the inevitable result.

(Douglass, 1845)

With this in mind, it would stand to reason that there would be a well established tradition of keeping the work of the slave the nearest identity attainable, and therefore, a constant fixture in slave life.

Due to the lack of artifacts recovered from 75% of the units excavated in Locus 3, this interpretation has had to rely heavily on the permanent architectural features and archaeological features that were documented and removed throughout excavation. While this method of approach is time consuming, it is nevertheless effective. We have been able to determine that this building, although initially constructed as a simple warehouse in roughly the late 18th – early 19th century, it was completely rebuilt sometime between the years 1815–1820. It appears to have served a dual function from this time forward as a work space and a domestic space.

With all these things in mind, we can confidently say that this structure was not merely a one-story wood-frame quarter. It was a multi-level brick building with two functions. One function was clearly to house slaves. The small amount of material that was recovered was primarily domestic which indicates that people were living and spending time there. However, considering the over-all lack of material and the unique construction of the building, we must accept that there was another, primary use of the building. From the evidence that we have, it appears on every count to correspond to the structure described by Douglass in his narrative. This is the only evidence that has been found of a structure with a large enough foundation to support such a large-scale brick building. This, in addition to the evidence of multiple structures repurposed to make one, seems to leave little room to wonder if this could have been the same building. The answer is, not only could it have been, it seems that it is the *only* building in the area that could have been.

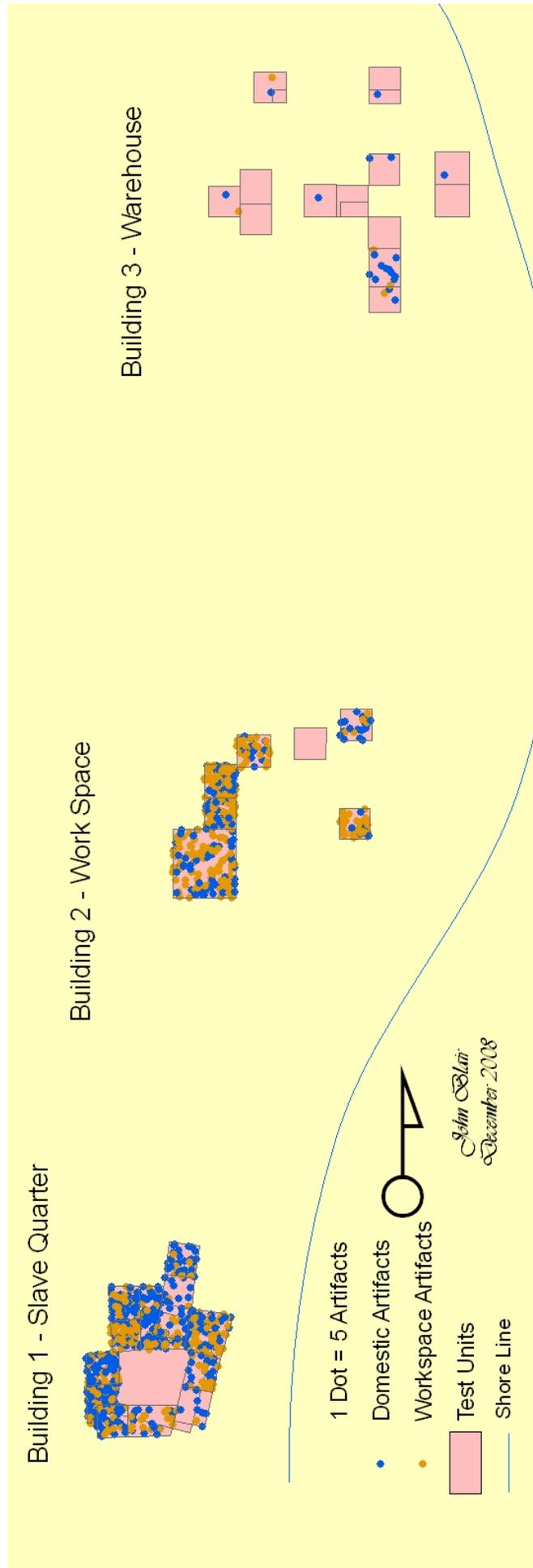


Figure 17 – Plan View of Long Green Locus 1 (labeled “Building 1”), Locus 2 (labeled “Building 2”), and Locus 3 (labeled “Building 3”) are all located on the same map and in relation to each other. The blue and orange dots indicate the two different artifact types blue indicates domestic items and orange indicates work items. There is a presence of both in all loci and a marked drop in material present in Locus 3.
 Map created by John Blair, November 2008.

Post Bellum Use

The last phase of this structure's life would have been in the time between the end of the Civil War and the turn of the 20th century. It is likely that the family would not have allowed a structure of this size go unused. There are two possible functions that this building could have been used for between 1865 and its destruction.

The first option is that it was used to house tenant farmers. It is known that soon after the end of slavery, the Lloyds hired tenant farmers who lived on different parts of the property. This structure could have served this function briefly before the family had it torn down.

While this is an option, it still does not explain the dramatic drop-off in artifacts in this area. The most likely explanation for the low number of artifacts discovered that the former warehouse-turned-slave-quarter was converted back into a storage building for crops. This could explain the relative lack of materials over-all, as well as their concentration.

Destruction and Modern Stratum

The final stratum is the rubble left when the structure was torn down. There appears to have been little disturbance to the area since the buildings destruction in the early 20th century.

Conclusion

Although there have been few artifacts recovered from this locus, we found enough evidence to determine answers to our research questions. We established that there was occupation, that the likely occupants would have been either slaves or freed-slave tenant farmers, and that this is the most likely candidate for being the large brick structure that Fredrick Douglass described in his narratives.

In the last four years of field work and analysis, the University of Archaeology in Annapolis field school has managed to make some remarkable discoveries on the area Douglass dubbed "the Long Green" over 150 years ago. Evidence was discovered in Locus 3 of at least two structures that no longer exist and evidence to support a third. Answers to our two research questions were successfully reached. This building was utilized as a warehouse, then repurposed to be used as both a work and domestic building.

The analysis of the photograph from 1936 led us to the realization that there was another work building located on the Long Green somewhere to the north of Locus 3.

LOCUS 4

By: Mathew Cochran, Lisa Kraus, and Michael Gubisch

The Overseer's House at Wye House plantation is nestled between a marshy cove to the east and a farmed field, usually planted in corn or soybeans, which sweeps out to the west. The Overseer's House was mentioned by Frederick Douglass in his autobiography as the home of a particularly cruel overseer, Mr. Sevier, and due to Douglass' work, is one the most famous buildings on the plantation. It is a frame building of 1½ stories on a brick foundation, with chimneys at either end of the pitched gable roof. The house incorporates a hall-and-parlor plan on the first story with and two rooms in the garret.

The house is often attributed to the 18th century, but only a few hand-wrought nails are evident in the construction. The majority of the nails used in the building were double-struck machine-made nails of a type found from the 1790s to the 1830s, but most often in the first and second decades of the 19th century. A dendrochronological analysis of several wooden beams from the overseer's house (Worthington and Miles 2007) indicates a build date of around 1815, and the archaeology and architectural history of the structure affirm this assessment.

During the summer of 2006, the Tilghman family initiated an extensive rehabilitation of this structure. The soil surrounding the foundation was excavated to a depth of about three feet, and the house was lifted and held off its foundations by a series of wooden supports while a new, more structurally sound foundation was constructed. Unfortunately, the excavation around the foundation destroyed most of the archaeological evidence that would have provided clues about the building, such as its age, how it was built, and whether any pre-existing structures might have occupied the same spot. The area directly beneath the house, exposed for the first time in almost 200 years, was completely untouched by the modern construction project, and so a brief archaeological investigation was begun within the footprint of the building.

The Overseer's House has chimneys on the north and south ends. The soil underneath the house showed significant rodent activity and this was damaging to the stratigraphy, but the areas next to the hearths were not wholly disturbed. Unit 15 was opened in front of the north chimney, and Unit 18 was excavated near the south chimney. In Unit 15, a builder's trench for the north chimney was identified, but no artifacts were present in the fill that could not be explained by the extensive rodent activity. No other features were identified. Builder's trenches were probably present before the renovation efforts, but since the entire foundation footprint had already been excavated, except in front of the two chimneys, none were identified during the exploration under the house.

Artifacts recovered from the area beneath the house were, for the most part, likely brought in by rodents. Large concentrations of artifacts were found inside rodent burrows, and the hard-packed soil undisturbed by rodents contained no artifacts.

Another means by which artifacts may have come to be underneath the house might have to do with earlier renovations: the overseer's house has been renovated at least twice previously, first in the mid-19th century, and again in the late 1950s (Worthington and Miles 2007). The first renovation appears to have stripped the house down to its frame. The chimneys were rebuilt, the siding was replaced, and the extant plaster and lathing dates to this period. Renovations in the late 1950s included construction of a small frame addition to accommodate a bathroom, and

installation of a modern kitchen. Flooring was replaced on both stories, the fireplaces were blocked, and some of the exterior siding was replaced (Worthington and Miles 2007).

At the time of our investigations, the floors were constructed of wooden boards that were flush with one another, with no gap between boards. These floorboards were installed in the 1950s. If the floorboards were spaced farther apart prior to the 20th-Century renovation, it is possible that artifacts could have fallen between cracks in the floor. Further supposition is impossible, since the entire yard area of the house had been mechanically removed by a backhoe without archaeological monitoring. Nothing is known about trash deposits or excavations that might have been done during renovations, or other events which might have influenced the arrangement of material culture under the house or in its surrounding landscape.

Artifacts found included architectural materials such as nails, brick fragments, plaster and mortar, more modern items such as fragments of linoleum tile and plastic, fragments of pottery, glass bottles, clay pipestems, and coal. The datable artifacts range in date from around 1800-present, which coincides more or less exactly with the date of construction (1815) indicated by the dendrochronology study.

The archaeological survey under and around the Overseer's House was, of necessity, limited in scope, but it works along with the known architectural history and recent dendrochronological study of the building to provide at least a partial picture of the lives of those who occupied the house. In addition, it offers a further insight into the lives of the Lloyd family, their overseers, and their slaves. The construction of the Overseer's House was part of a much larger overhaul of the entire Wye House farm property and the Lloyd's plantation enterprise. Although there is some evidence that "The Long Green" existed prior to Edward Lloyd (IV)'s extensive reimagining of the plantation, the Long Green as Frederick Douglass encountered it *very likely did not*. It is now clear that the landscape Douglass confronted as a small boy was almost entirely new, including the "little red house, up the road, occupied by Mr. Sevier, the Overseer" (Douglass 1857: 47). It reinforces the overall impression of the Long Green area uncovered by the ongoing archaeological project: one of constant and responsive change, adapting to the ever-changing problems of surveillance and discipline presented by the increasing population of enslaved families at Wye House.

Red Overseer's House—Assessment MDC 2/27/2009

The following attachment to Lisa Kraus' write up of the Red Overseer's house is based on a review of the 2006 Field School artifact catalog and the Ceramic MVC that Lisa Kraus did on the ceramics recovered during that field school.

Key Points

Red Overseer's House Date of Construction

The archeological assemblage associated with the Red Overseer's House appears, in part, to date to the first quarter of the 19th century. The majority of the ceramics recovered from two units excavated beneath the Red Overseer's House (Unit 15 and Unit 18) date from the first quarter of the 19th century. However, the date range of these ceramics extends into the middle of the 19th century.

There are no artifacts within this assemblage that would date the Red Overseer's House to the 18th century, nor an occupation of this particular part of the site to the 18th century. This in and of itself does not preclude there having been an earlier building on this location; It simply means that there are no artifacts attributed to an earlier building within this assemblage.

The red compacted earthen areas mentioned in the notes by both Mike Gubisch and Lisa Kraus are likely to be attributed to heat alteration from the hearths above them. But, also, they could be attributed to an earlier floor surface having been swept (EXPLAIN). This later idea, however, is rather unlikely based on the dendrochronological date of 1815 for the construction of the building. If there were an earlier structure located where the Red Overseer's House is now, the archaeological assemblage would likely show it. Because there were no 18th century artifacts found beneath the Red Overseer's House, it seems likely that that Red Overseer's House dates to the first quarter of the 18th century.

Ceramic and Material Assemblage

An analysis of the material assemblage recovered from Unit 15 and Unit 18 may provide insight into the domestic activities of the Sevier family who inhabited the Red Overseer's House during the first and second Quarter of the 19th century. Due to the apparent rodent disturbance beneath the Red Overseer's House and the potential disturbance from renovation materials, any analysis would have to be very conservative, limited to those artifacts that could be associated definitively with the Sevier occupation. My opinion differs with Lisa on this point. It is true that rodent activities could have shifted artifacts, both vertically and horizontally, underneath the house itself. This process may have shifted the context within which the artifacts were found. However, I would not recommend dismissing these artifacts wholesale. Simply put, due to the amount of disturbance around and underneath of the Overseer's House, artifacts recovered from Unit 15 and Unit 18 may provide the only archaeological record of the Overseer's House's occupation.

Interestingly, the only ceramics found during the course of excavations, and the bulk of the archaeological assemblage associated with the Red Overseer's House, comes from Unit 15, located in front of the north chimney. One reason for this discrepancy of artifacts found between

Unit 15 and Unit 18 is a separation of room use within the building itself. There are two rooms on the first floor and one is a kitchen for food production/consumption versus social space.

Based on the ceramic assemblage from Unit 15, it appears that the majority of the identifiable ceramic vessels are table forms, including one green shell edged pearlware plate, and one blue transfer printed whiteware bowl. In addition there appears to be a number of additional flat ware and hollow ware vessels. These ceramics date to the first and second quarter of the 19th century.

Table 5: Unit 15 Ceramics

Context	Bag #	Ceramic Type	Form	Comments	Decoration	Color	Style	Base Sherds	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Begin Date	End Date
A	52	Pearlware	Flat Ware		Shell Edged	Blue				1	1790	1830
A	52	Creamware	Hollow Ware		Transfer Print	Black	Landscape		1		1783	1820
A	52	Whiteware	Flat Ware	Flow Blue	Transfer Print	Blue	Unidentified			1	1840	1900
A	52	Whiteware	Unidentified		Transfer Print	Blue	Unidentified		1		1820	2000
A	52	Whiteware	Hollow Ware	Black, Red, Green	Handpainted	Polychrome	Floral		1		1820	1930
A	52	Whiteware	Flat Ware		Handpainted	Red	Unidentified			1	1820	1930
A	52	Whiteware	Unidentified		Undecorated				1		1820	2000
B	76	Pearlware	Unidentified	Possible Shell Edged	Handpainted	Green			1		1790	1830
B	76	Whiteware	Flat Ware		Undecorated				1		1820	2000
B	76	Whiteware	Unidentified		Undecorated				1		1820	2000
F.13	54	Pearlware	Plate		Shell Edged	Green				1	1790	1830
F.13	54	Pearlware	Hollow Ware	Possible Bowl	Transfer Print	Blue	Floral/House	1			1795	1830
F.13	54	Whiteware	Unidentified		Transfer Print	Red	Landscape		1		1810	2000
F.13	54	Whiteware	Unidentified		Undecorated					1	1820	2000
F.13	54	Whiteware	Unidentified		Undecorated				1		1820	2000

SHOVEL TEST PITS

By: John Blair

Over the years of excavations at Wye House (2005-2008), multiple Phase I surveys have been performed in various areas. The Phase I survey consisted of walkover surveys and shovel test pits, or STPs. 180 STPs have been performed for three of the four years Archaeology in Annapolis has worked at Wye House, and the excavations themselves have been led by different personnel. Excavation at Wye House in the summer of 2005 consisted of 74 shovel test pits and was led by Lisa Kraus. Likewise, the summer of 2006 excavations which consisted of 93 STPs was also led by Lisa Kraus. There were no STPs excavated in 2007. Finally, Matthew Cochran led the 2008 STP excavations, which consisted of 13 STPs. Therefore, a total of 180 STPs had been excavated.

The STPs were excavated in two different areas. One area was to the north and one area was to the south. The northern area consisted of the area known as the Long Green along with the area slightly to the north. The southern area consisted of a swail to the west of the Overseer's house and the area around the Overseer's house itself. Below is a digital image of Wye House with the approximate locations of the STPs and the years they were excavated (Figure 18).

The STPs that were excavated in 2005 were tied into a grid with a known datum. Since that time, this datum has been pulled, and the information was lost. Therefore these maps below are a series of reconstructions based off the data available. All the STPs are in spatial relationship to each other, and are in an approximate location to where they were excavated. This approximation is within 2 feet. Therefore, a datum point does not exist on any of these maps.

The STPs were laid out in transects and each was given its own number. The STPs were a standard 20 feet apart from each other in both the north/south and east/west locations. These STPs were on average one foot in diameter and 1.5' in depth. All the STPs were excavated during the beginning of the field seasons and were used to locate future excavation sites. This method proved effective in locating both the Middle and North Buildings on the Long Green (Locus 2 and Locus 3, respectively).

Overview site map of Wye with STP locations

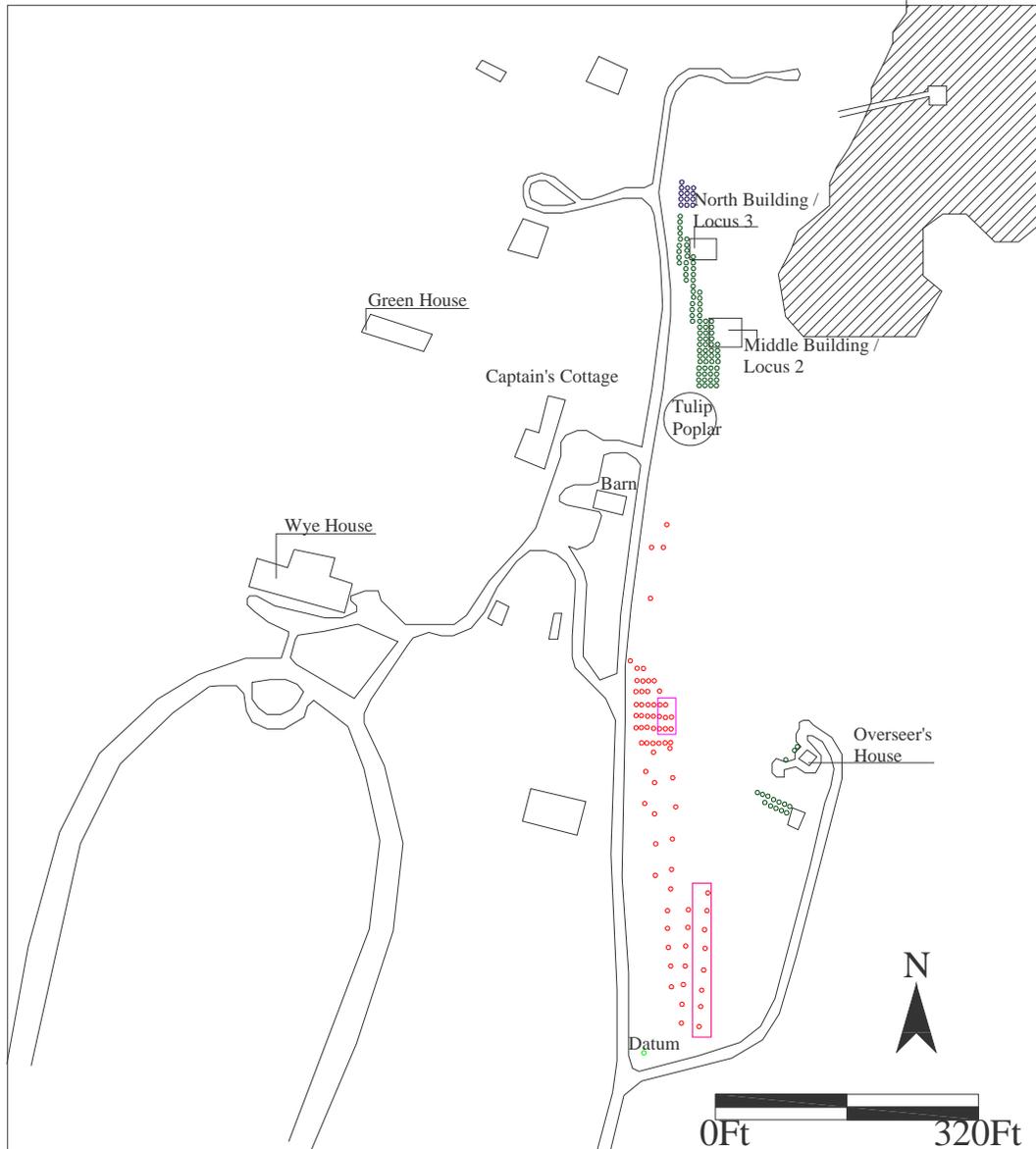


Figure 18 – Overview site map of Wye with STP locations- Approximate locations of Shovel Test Pits at the Wye House Plantation.

2005 STPs are in red. 2006 STPs are in green. 2008 STPs are in blue. Potential excavation areas.

For the most effective way to display the data that was recovered from the STPs, I have created a variety of maps that would give a visual representation of the artifacts recovered from the STPs. Since the distance covered by the STPs is large, I broke all the maps up into two generalized areas: north and south. The first map, figure 19, is an overview that shows which STPs were positive and which were negative. A positive STP means it had at least one artifact recovered from it. A negative STP means it had no artifacts recovered from it. As you can see from the map about a third of the STPs excavated were positive (figure 19).

Wye House STP Artifact Distribution

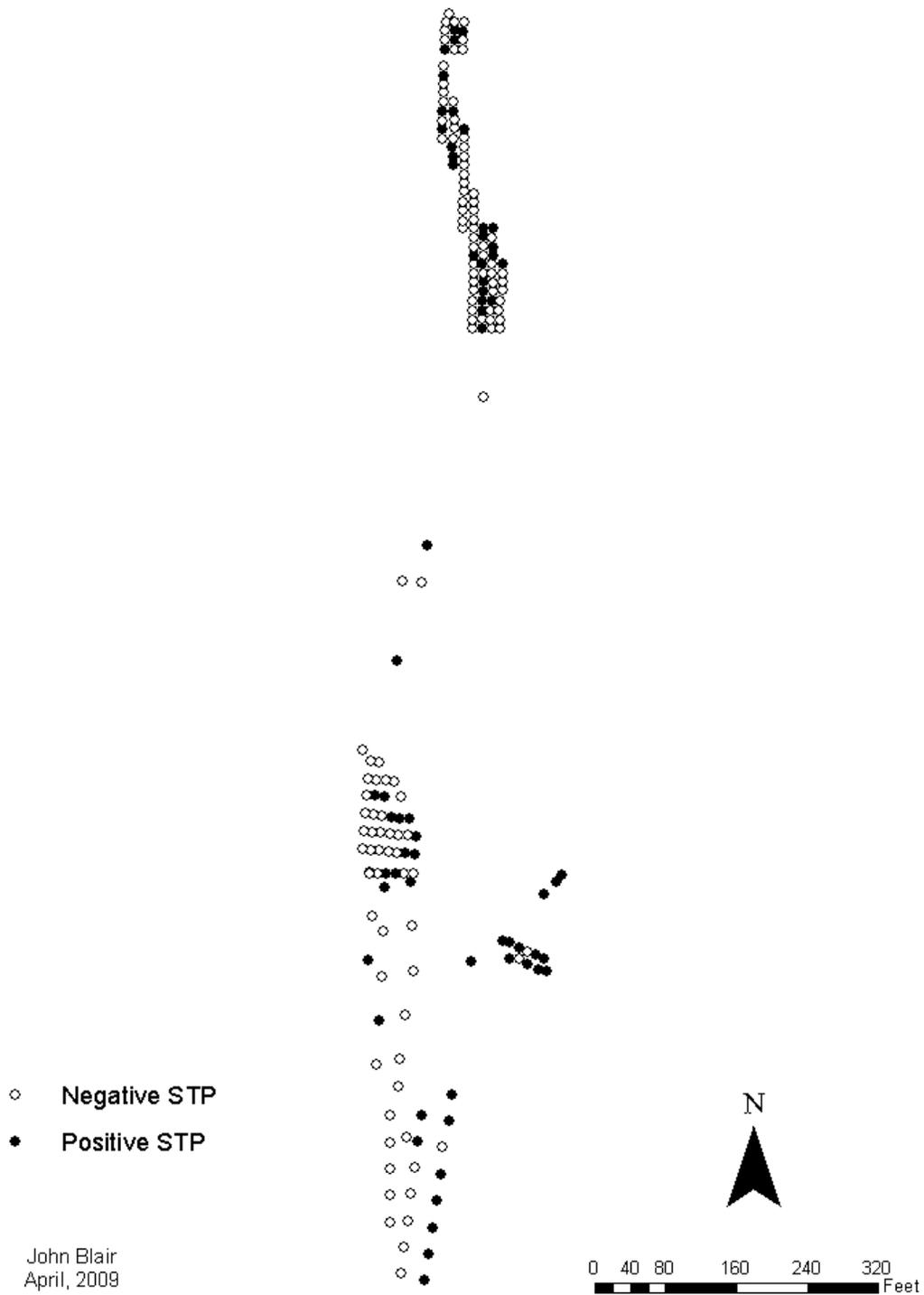


Figure 19 – Artifact Distribution – This map indicates which STPs were positive and which STPs were negative.

The next map shows artifact density (figure 20). This map shows not only which of the STPs were positive, but it also tells us which of the STPs contained the highest artifact yield and if these STPs were found in clusters. This map helped us identify where high concentrations of artifacts were located and possibly where to expand excavations.

The artifact density only gives a count of how many artifacts were recovered from the STPs. I have further broken down the classification of artifact types in later maps. In the southern portion of this map we can see a high concentration of artifacts in the southeast corner and the area near the Red Overseer's House. Although there are a relative high number of artifacts from this area, a test unit was never placed there because Lisa Kraus determined in the field that the area contained re-deposited fill. In the northern portion of the STPs, the areas that contained a high density of artifacts were excavated further. This is how the Middle Building and the North Building were discovered.

Wye House STP Artifact Frequency

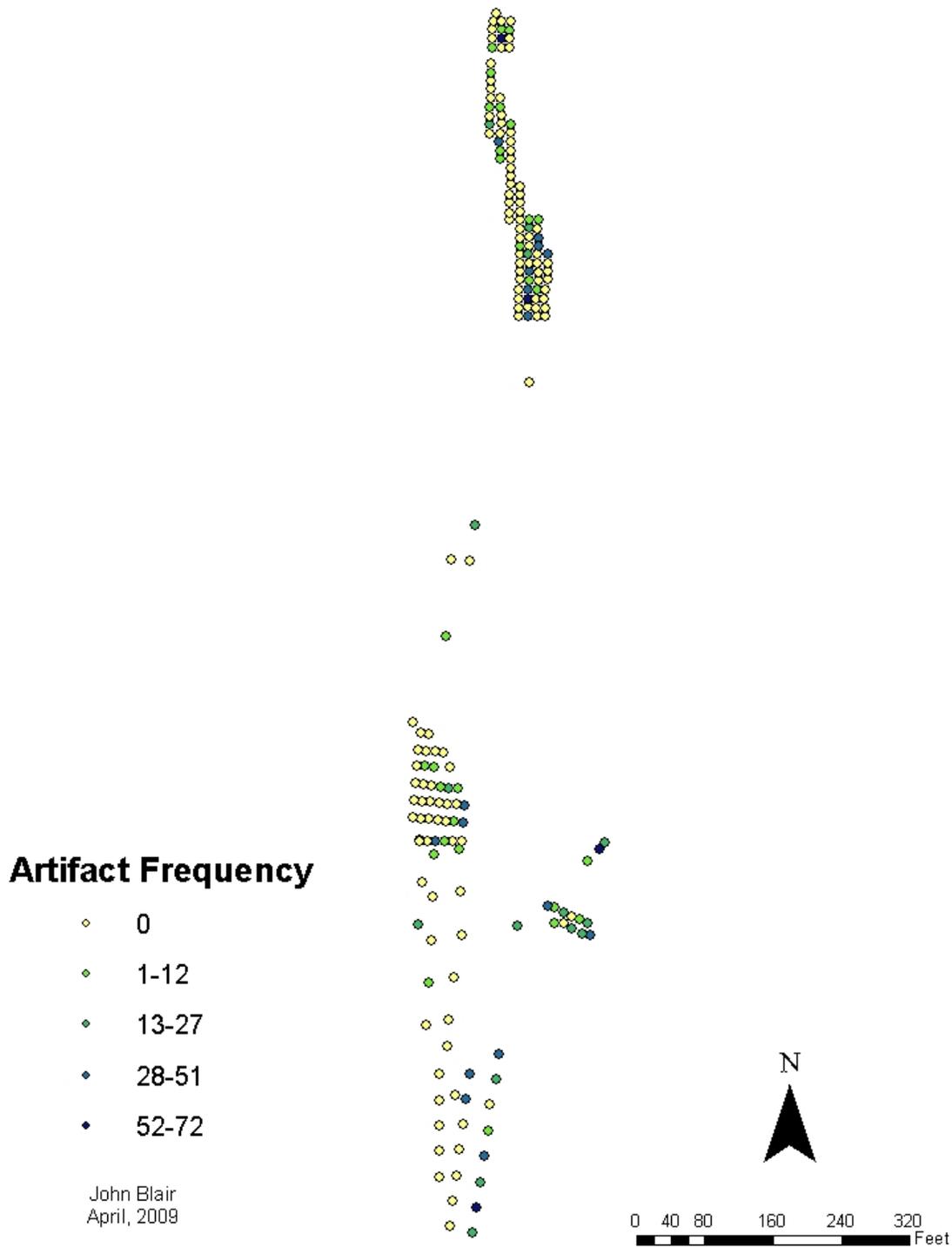


Figure 20 – Artifact Frequency – This color coded map displays where higher concentrations of artifacts were recovered.

The next objective was to classify the STPs that were positive to figure out what types of artifacts were recovered and also to give us a better understanding of how the artifacts came to be there. To figure this out, I took all the artifacts that were recovered for each STP and I classified them into different groups based on the type of artifact. The most commonly recovered artifact from these STPs was brick therefore I made a frequency map of how often brick occurred. I also did this with nails which were the second most recovered artifact, followed by domestic vessels (i.e. ceramics and glass). These were the only three classifications I transformed into maps because the other artifact types did not have significant frequency and the maps would not have shown anything of relevance.

Below are the series of maps for the frequency of the brick, nail, and ceramic/glass that occurred in the STPs. Each map is actually two maps, one for the northern STPs and one for the southern STPs. I did this for ease of viewing. I will discuss the meanings of these maps below.

North STPs Brick Frequency

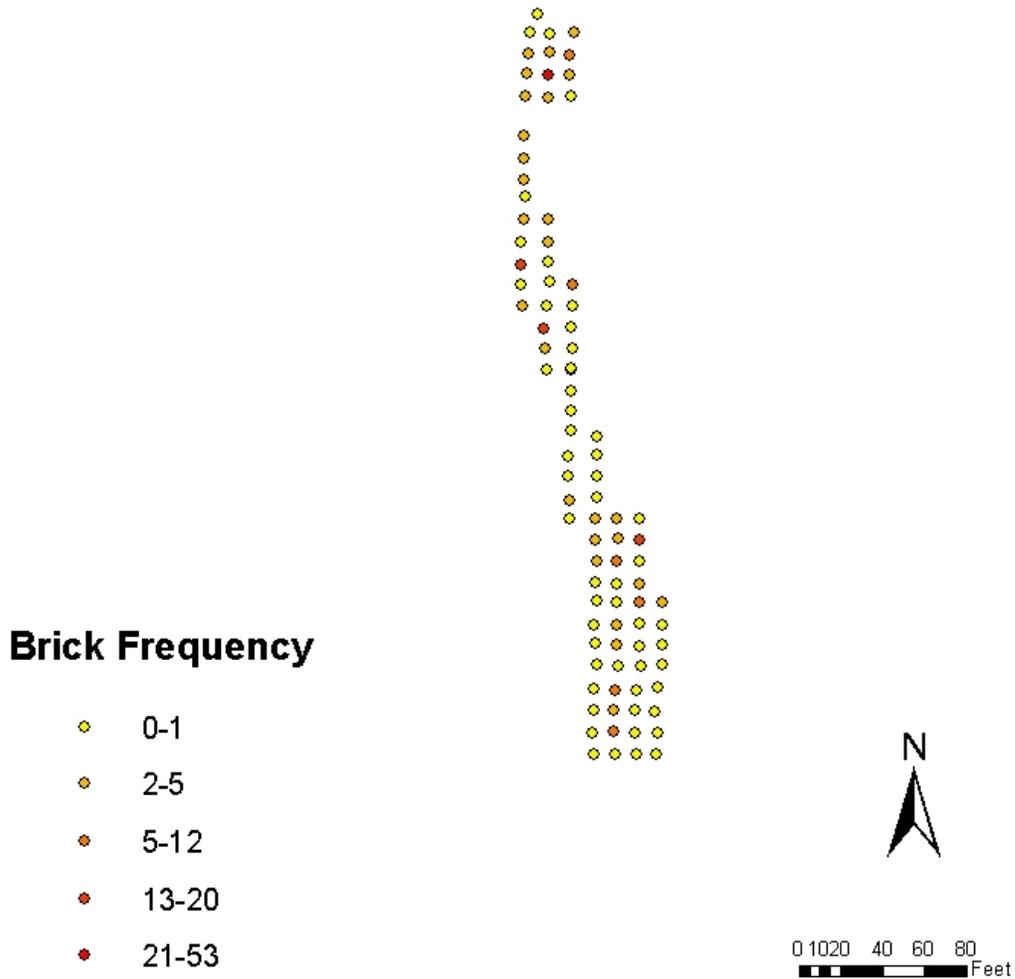


Figure 21 – Brick Frequency for North STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that brick occurred in the northern STPs.

South STPs Brick Frequency

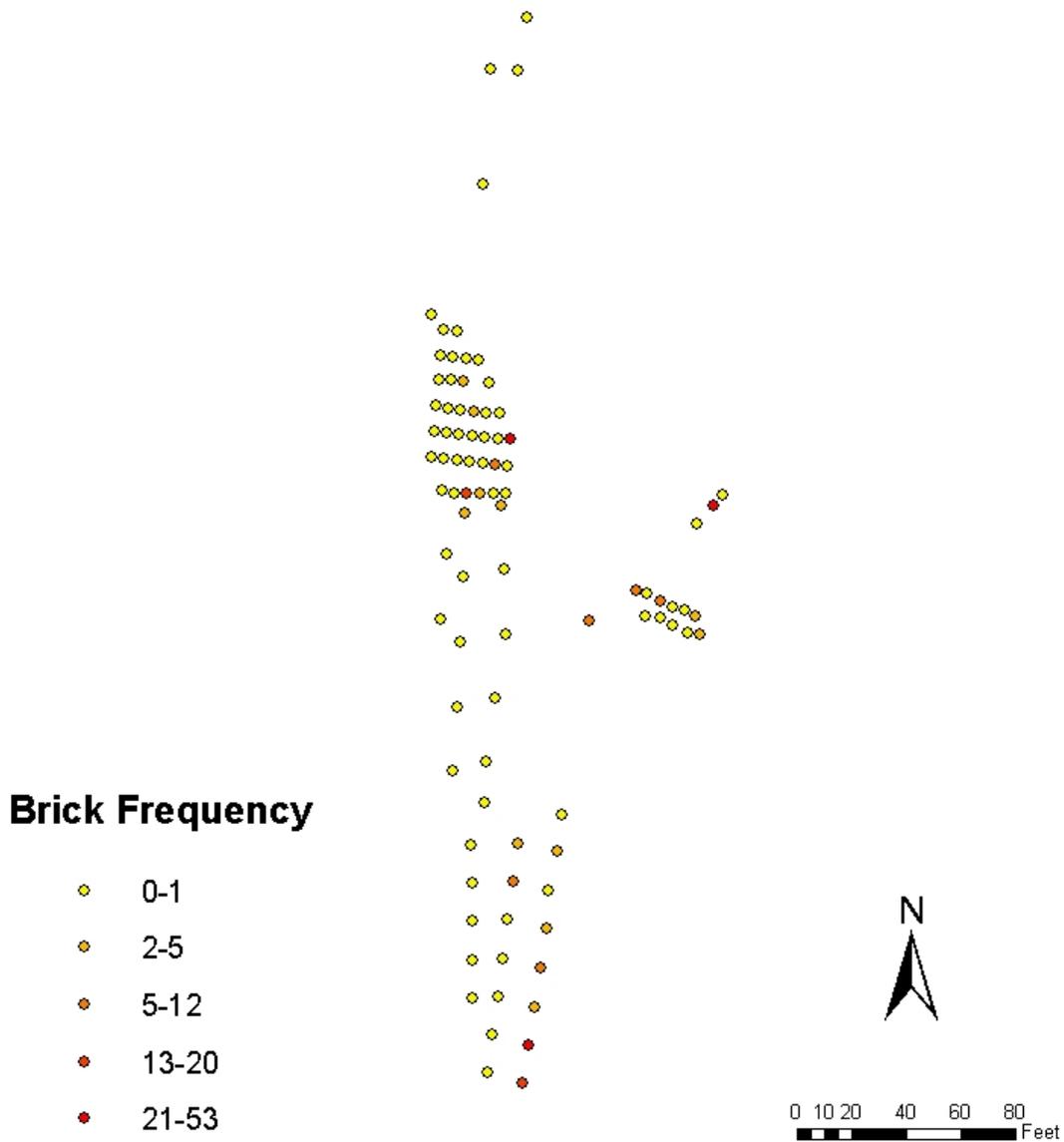


Figure 22 - Brick Frequency for South STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that brick occurred in the southern STPs.

North STPs Nail Frequency

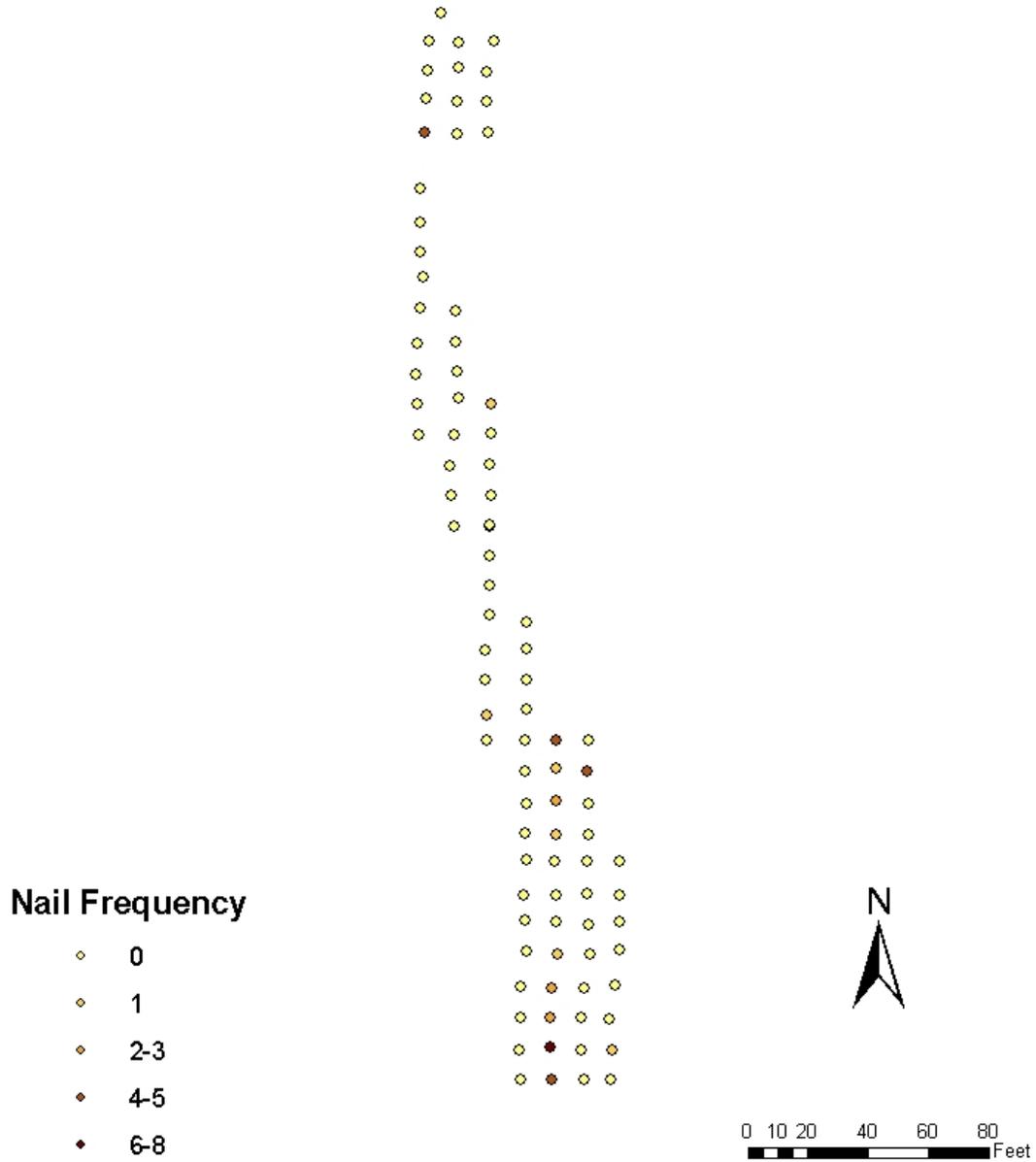


Figure 23 - Nail Frequency for North STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that nails occurred in the northern STPs.

South STPs Nail Frequency

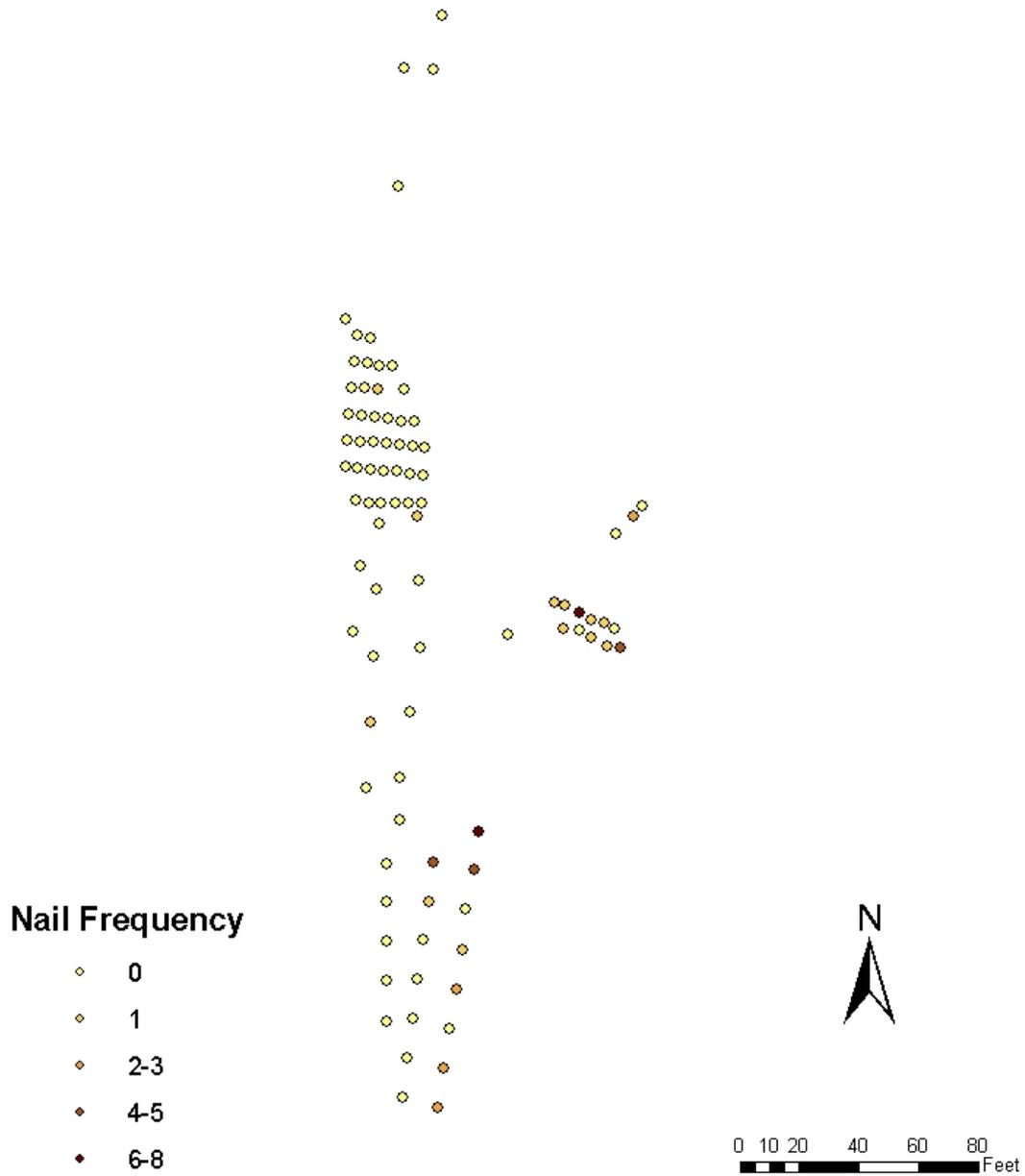


Figure 24 - Nail Frequency for South STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that nails occurred in the southern STPs.

North STPs Ceramic and Glass Frequency

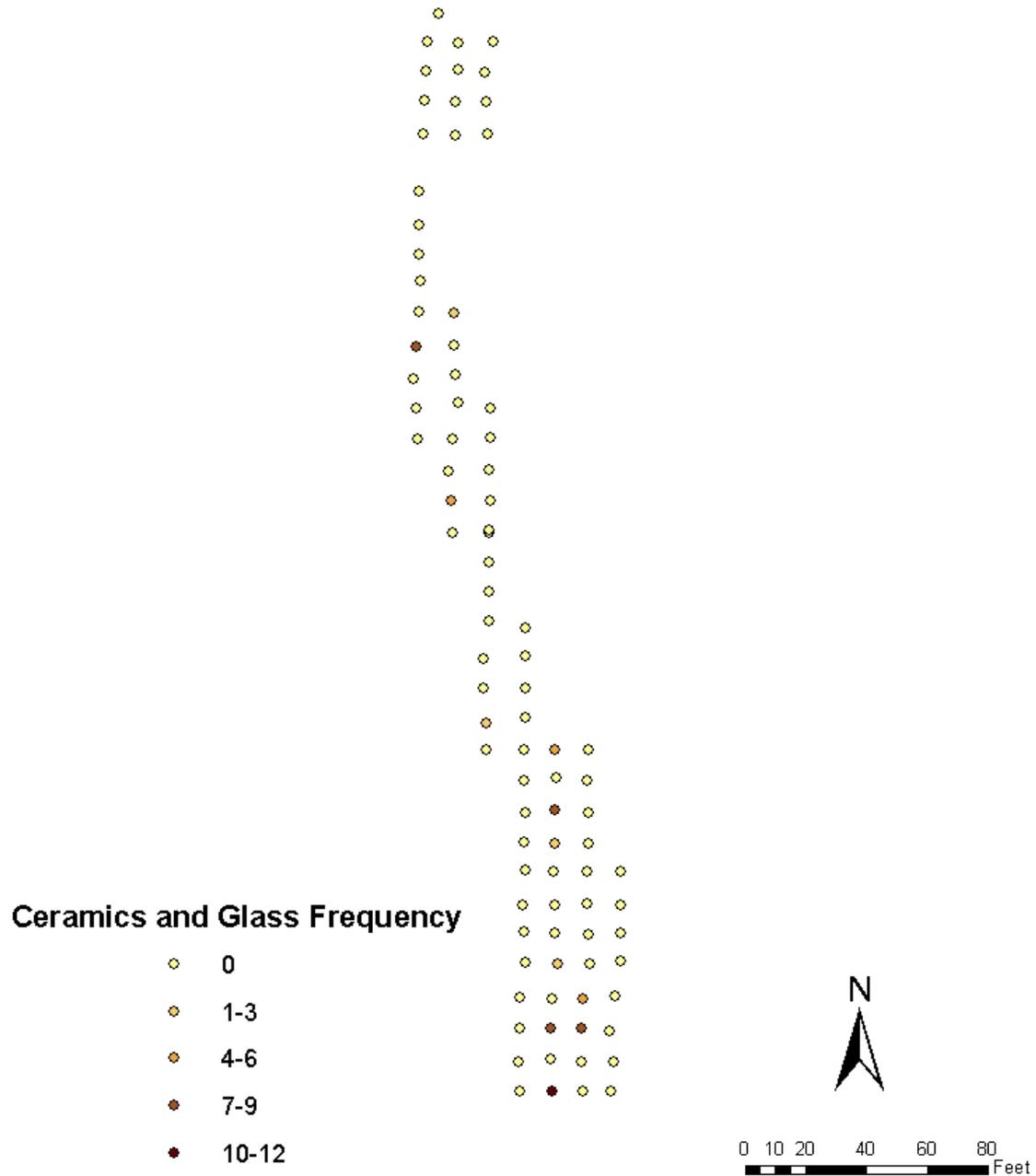


Figure 25 – Ceramic and Glass Frequency for North STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that ceramics and glass occurred in the northern STPs.

South STPs Ceramic and Glass Frequency

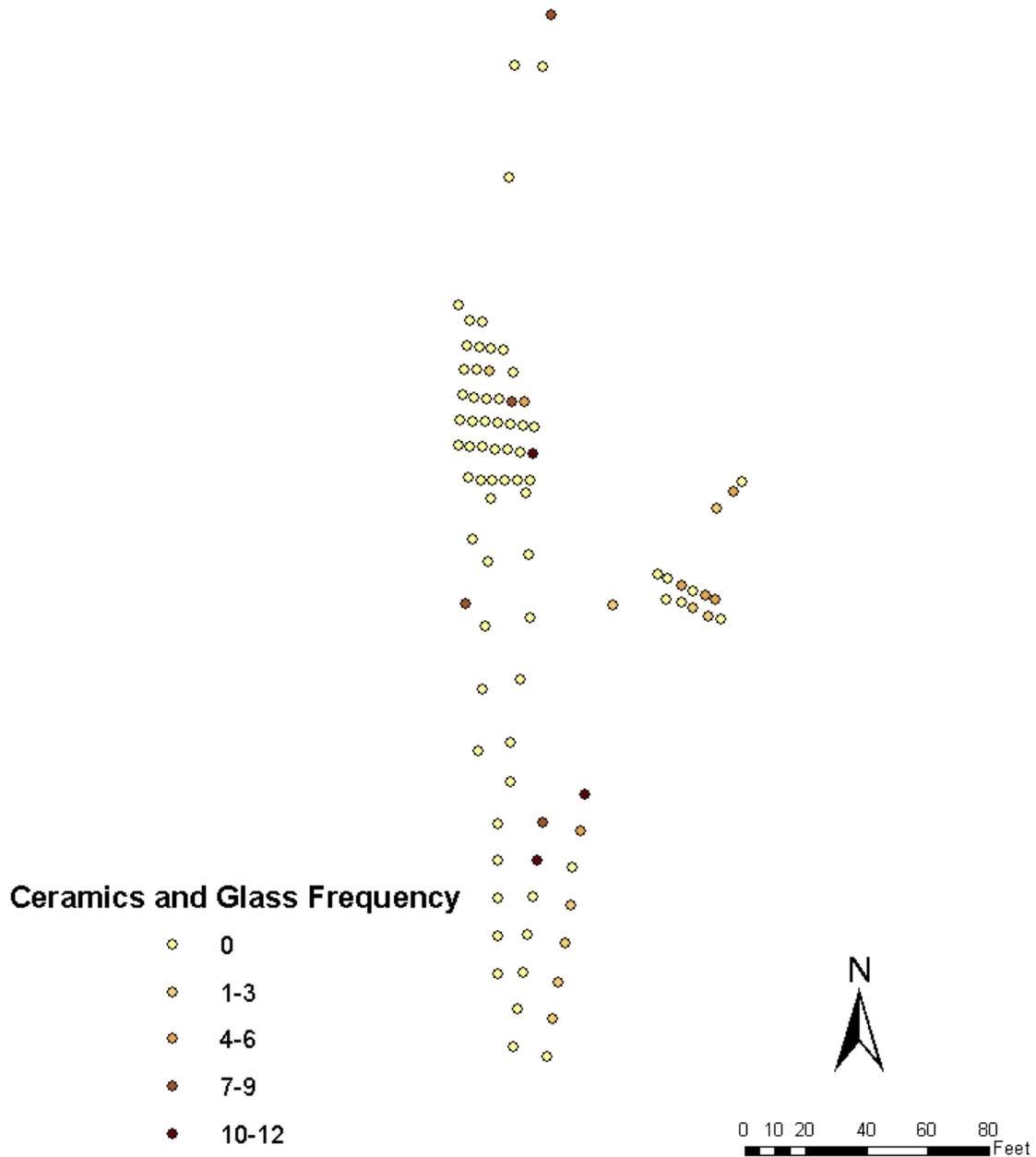


Figure 26 – Ceramic and Glass Frequency for South STPs – This color coded map classifies the frequency that ceramics and glass occurred in the southern STPs.

Most of the STPs contained similar stratigraphy to the rest of Wye House. The “average” STP contained three different soil layers and was excavated one foot wide, and one and one half feet deep. The average first soil layer was a 10YR2/2 black and was excavated from 0-0.5’ below the surface. The average second soil layer was a 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown and was excavated from 0.5-1’ below the surface. Finally, the average third soil layer was a 10YR5/6 yellowish brown and was excavated from 1-1.5’ below the current surface.

The first set of maps which are the brick frequency maps (Figures 21 and 22) show that almost 40% of the STPs that were excavated contained brick. The bricks in the north map mostly appear in areas that were later excavated and are referred to as the Middle and North Buildings. On the south map, the Overseer’s House area had a relative high frequency of bricks. When the STPs were being excavated near the Overseer’s House, the entire foundation of the building was being replaced. This is why the area has a higher frequency of artifacts.

The next set of maps which are the nail frequency maps (Figures 23 and 24) show that 21% of the STPs that were excavated contained nails. Since the numbers of nails recovered was so low, they were not broken down into types of nails, i.e. wire, cut, hand wrought, etc. The distribution of the nails correlates closely with the distribution of the brick.

The last set of maps which are the ceramic and glass frequency maps (Figures 25 and 26), show that 27% of the STPs contained either ceramics or glass sherds. Ceramics and glass were combined into one frequency because the individual types were not that significant by themselves. The types of ceramics that were combined into this group contained porcelain, coarse earthenwares, 17th century, 18th century, and 19th century stonewares and earthenwares. The type of glass contained in this category was bottle and flat glass. The distributions of these artifacts correspond to STPs that contained the brick and nails. The rest of the artifact groups had numbers too small to make distribution maps. These groups included mortar, oyster shell, coal, iron, other metals, clinker/slag, organic materials, wood, faunal, tile, stone, and synthetic materials.

The only area of STPs that was not expanded using excavation test units is the area in the very south. There is a series of nine positive STPs that are located in the southeast portion of the maps that could lead to discovering another building. These STPs had the highest concentration of artifacts and are grouped together in an area. This area should be expanded further, first by excavating more STPs, then if productive, move on to a Phase II excavation.

References

- Chapelle, Howard I
1995 *The American Fishing Schooners: 1825-1935*. W. W. Norton & Company, New York City, New York.
- Douglass, Fredrick
1855 *My Bondage and My Freedom*. New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton, & Mulligan. New York: 25 Park Row.-Auburn: 107 Genesoe-st. First edition.
- Hume, Ivor Noel
1982 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc, New York.
- Mullins, Paul
1988 *James Madison University Archaeological Research Center Ceramic Typology*. James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA.
- United Kingdom. House of Commons Report (Second) of Commissioners to Consider the Subject of Weights and Measures, 13 July 1820. Parliamentary Papers 1820. (HC314) Pages 473-512.
- Weeks, Christopher
1984 *Where Land and Water Intertwine: An Architectural History of Talbot County, Maryland*. John Hopkins University Press, Maryland.
- Worthington, M.J. and Miles, D.W.H.
2007 Tree-Ring Dating of the Red House, Wye Plantation, Easton, Talbot County, Maryland. Report prepared for the Tilghman family by the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, Mill Farm, Mapledurham, Oxfordshire.

Appendix A:
Unit Summaries

Unit Write-Ups:

Locus 1 Units:

Unit 6 was excavated between June 1 and July 1, 2005 in order to further define the south foundation wall of the Tulip Poplar Building (Building 1). Level A, which extended from ground surface to 0.7 feet, consisted of very dark grey (10YR 3/1) loam with brick and 51lbs of slag. Level B, which contained very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, extended from 0.7 to 1.4 feet below ground surface. Level C was never excavated due to lack of time. Unit 6 was re-excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to finish defining the southwest corner of Building 1. Level B extended from 2.6 to 2.7 feet below ground, consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam and contained metal, slag, and oyster shell. Level C, which contained a dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam was extended from 2.7 to 3 feet below ground. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects, as well as plowing. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, and C, and the prehistoric artifacts were recovered in levels C, D, and E.

Unit 8 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the northeast corner of the foundation wall of the Tulip Poplar Building (Building 1). Level A, which extended from 1.68 to 1.75 feet below datum, consisted of very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty loam with nails, flat metal fragments, brick, mortar, and stoneware. Level B, which contained very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam, extended from 1.75 to 1.95 feet below datum, and contained copper and iron fragments, nails, brick, mortar, and animal bones. Level C extended from 1.75 to 1.84 feet below datum, consisted of black (5YR2.5/1) loam with heavy charcoal inclusions, which contained metal fragments, nails, coal, brick, and mortar. Level D, is located on the outside of the wall and extends from 1.35 to 1.6 feet below datum, consisted of black (10YR2/2) silty loam which contained metal fragments, nails, bottle glass, mortar, brick and oyster shell. Level E, which contained a black (10YR2/2) silty loam, extended from 1.35 to 1.6 feet below datum and contained bottle glass, oyster shell, and metal iron metal fragments.

Unit 21 was merged with Unit 8, but was excavated separately until they became the same stratigraphic level then was merged into Unit8/21. Level A in Unit 21 contained a black (5Y2.5/1) loam, extended from 1 to 1.2 feet below datum and contained pearl ware, white ware, brick, nails, oyster shell, mortar, bottle glass, and slag. Level B, which contained a very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) loam, extended from 1 to 1.6 feet below datum and contained pearl ware, slag, nails, and fragments of a canning jar.

Unit 8/21 Level F contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 1.9 to 2.2 feet below datum and contained animal bones, brick, oyster shell, metal fragments, interior lead glazed red ware, prehistoric pottery sherds, and pipe stem. Level G contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 1.8 to 2.4 feet below datum and contains coal, clinker, mortar, brick, slag, and oyster shell. Level H contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.2 to 2.8 feet below datum and contained prehistoric pottery, oyster shells, and bottle glass. Level I contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.8 to 3.3 feet below datum and contained brick, mortar, prehistoric pottery and coal. Level J contained a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) clay loam, and extended from 3.3 to 3.8 feet below datum and contained prehistoric pottery, oyster shell and charcoal.

Levels J and K were not excavated and no artifacts were recovered. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 3544 artifacts were recovered from Unit 8/21, 3513 historic and 31 prehistoric. The historic materials were found in Unit 8 levels A, B, C, D, E Unit 21 levels A, B and Unit 8/21 levels F, G and the prehistoric artifacts were recovered in Unit 8/21 levels H, I, and J.

Unit 9 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the northwest corner of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 0.8 to 0.9 feet below datum and contained slag, white ware, and pipe stems. Level B contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended from 0.9 to 1.0 feet and contained bottle glass, brick, mortar and nails. Level C contained a yellow (10YR7/6) clay, and extended from 1 to 1.22 feet below datum and contained bottle glass, brick, and oyster shell. Level D contained a black (10YR2/1) silt, and extended from 1.2 to 1.3 feet below datum and contained yellow ware, porcelain, bottle glass, slag, brick and nails. Levels E and F were not excavated full but contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt respectively, and contained nails, brick, metal fragments, interior glazed earthenware, American stoneware, charcoal and oyster shell. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 1423 artifacts were recovered in Unit 9. All of these were historic artifacts.

Unit 10 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the southeast corner of Building 1. Level A contained a dark gray (10YR4/1) silty loam, and extended from 2.1 to 2.3 feet below datum and contained white ware, Frechen stoneware, bricks, mortar, bottle glass, nails, metal fragments, slag, and pipe stem. Level B contained a very dark brown (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 2.3 to 3.3 feet below datum and contained interior/exterior lead glazed earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, black glazed earthenware, prehistoric pottery, rhenish, fulham, American brown, and white salt glazed stone wares, pipe stems, bottle glass, charcoal, brick, mortar, nails, slag, and clinker. Level C contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam, and extended from 1.8 to 2.1 feet below datum and contained pearl ware, nails, brick, mortar, and coal. Level D contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 3.3 to 3.5 feet below datum and contained prehistoric ceramics, oyster shells, bricks, slag and nails. Level E contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam, and extended from 3.5 to 3.7 feet below datum and contained slag. Level F contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam, and extended from 3.7 to 3.9 feet below datum and contained prehistoric ceramics. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 2282 artifacts were recovered from Unit 10, 2262 were historic artifacts and 20 were prehistoric artifacts. Historic artifacts were found in levels A, B, C, D and E. Prehistoric artifacts were found in levels B, C, D and F.

Unit 11 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the northern portion of Building 1 and the chimney fall. Level A contained a brown (10YR4/3) silty loam, and extended from 1.3 to 1.4 feet below the datum and contained bottle glass and brick. Level B contained a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam, and extended from 1.4 to 1.6 feet below datum and contained glass, brick and plastic. Level C contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loam, and extended from 1.4 to 1.6 feet below datum and contained refined red ware, white ware, yellow ware, brick, nails, mortar, bottle glass, oyster shell, clinker and slag. Level D contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam, and extended from 1.6 to 1.7 feet below datum

and contained white ware, ironstone, brick, mortar, oyster shell, bottle glass, nails and slag. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 602 artifacts were recovered from Unit 11, 600 were historic artifacts and 2 were prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts were from levels A, B and C. The prehistoric artifacts were from level D.

Unit 17 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the eastern wall of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 1.6 to 1.9 feet below datum and contained white ware, pearl ware, porcelain, pipe stems, bottle glass, coal, nails, brick and slag. Level B contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 1.9 to 2.4 feet below datum and contained coarse agate earthen ware, pearl ware, white ware, tin glazed earthen ware, porcelain, pipe stems, bottle glass, slag, coal, nails, mortar and brick. Level C contained a very dark grayish brown (2.5YR3/2) silty loam, and extends from 1.8 to 2.2 feet below datum and contains tin glazed earthen ware, white salt glaze stone ware, pipe stems, bottle glass, coal, slag and nails. Level D contained a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.4 to 3.2 feet below datum and contained prehistoric ceramics, Buckley ware, interior/exterior lead glazed earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, pipe stems, chert, quartzite, fire cracked rock, coal, slag, mortar, bricks, oyster shell and bottle glass. Level E contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, which was not fully excavated but contained mortar, brick, nails and oyster shell. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 1597 artifacts were recovered from Unit 17, 1587 are historic artifacts and 10 are prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts were from levels A, B, C, D, and E. The prehistoric artifacts were from level F.

Unit 20 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the northern wall of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 0.4 to 0.7 feet below datum and contained pearl ware, white ware, brick, mortar, nails, slag, oyster shell and iron metal objects. Level B contained a brown (10YR3/3) clay loam, and extended from 0.4 to 0.5 feet below datum and contained brick and mortar. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 581 artifacts were recovered, all of which were historic artifacts.

Unit 22 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further investigate the northwest portion of Building 1. Level A contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended from 0.3 to 0.4 feet below datum and contained brick, nails, mortar and bottle glass. Level B contained a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay loam, and extended 0.4 to 0.5 feet below datum and contained brick, mortar, bottle glass, nails and coal. Level C contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 0.4 to 0.5 feet below datum and contained bottle glass, flat glass, bricks, mortar, nails, slag, clinker, oyster shell, and a sherd of prehistoric ceramics. Level D contained a brown (10YR4/3) silty loam, and extended from 0.4 to 0.6 feet below the datum and contained brick and mortar. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 927 artifacts were recovered from Unit 22, 925 were historic artifacts and 2 were prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts were from levels A, B, C, and D. The prehistoric artifacts were from level C.

Unit 23 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the southern wall of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam and started at 1.8

feet below the datum and was never fully excavated. The artifacts that were recovered consisted of white ware, yellow ware, rhenish, pipe stems, bottle glass, brick, mortar, nails and slag. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 462 artifacts were recovered from Unit 23, all of which were historic artifacts.

Unit 24 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the west wall of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silty loam, and extended from 0.5 to 1.0 feet below datum and contained tin glazed earthenware, white ware, pearl ware, pipe stems, brick, mortar, oyster shells, iron fragments, coal, slag and bottle glass. Level B contained a black (10YR2/1) loam, and extended from 0.4 to 0.8 feet below datum and contained porcelain, Fulham, pipe stems, brick, mortar, oyster shells, iron fragments, coal, slag and bottle glass. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 1505 artifacts were recovered from Unit 24, all of which were historic artifacts.

Unit 26 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the south western corner of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) loam, and extended from 1.0 to 1.5 feet below datum and contained white ware, American blue and grey, Fulham, porcelain, bottle glass, brick, mortar, slag, nail, clinker, oyster shell and charcoal. Level B contained a black (10YR2/1) loam, and was never fully excavated but did contain gray bodied stoneware, bricks, mortar, bottle glass, slag, nails and oyster shell. Level C contained a black (10YR2/2) loam, and extended from 0.8 to 1.0 feet below datum and contained white ware, mortar, brick, coal and oyster shell. Level D contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam, and extended from 1.6 to 1.64 feet below the datum and contained bottle glass, nails, brick and mortar. Level E contained a black (10YR2/1) loam, and extended from 1.6 to 1.9 feet below datum and contained slag, brick, mortar, nails and oyster shell. Level F contained a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) sandy loam, and extended from 1.6 to 2.3 feet below datum and contained interior/exterior glazed red ware, north devon gravel temper ware, tin glazed earthenware, buckley ware, American blue and grey, rhenish, fulham, Nottingham, porcelain, pipe stems, bricks, mortar, nails, oyster shell, bottle glass, slag and charcoal. Level G contained a black (5YR2.5/1) loam, and extended from 1.9 to 2.0 feet below datum and contained bottle glass, brick, mortar, oyster shell and slag. Level H contained a black (10YR2/2) loam, and extended from 0.8 to 0.9 feet below datum and contained no artifacts. Level I contained a brown (10YR4/3) silty loam, and extended from 2.3 to 3.3 feet below datum and contained tin glazed earthenware, prehistoric ceramics, bottle glass, charcoal, pipe stems, slag, brick and nails. Level J contained a dark grayish brown (10YR5/3) silty loam, and extended from 3.3 to 3.6 feet below datum and contained charcoal and prehistoric ceramics. Level K contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.6 to 3.5 feet below datum and contained oyster shell, coal and prehistoric ceramics. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 4674 artifacts were recovered from Unit 26, 4650 were historic artifacts and 25 were prehistoric artifacts. Historic artifacts were found in levels A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. The prehistoric artifacts were found in levels I, J and K.

Unit 28 was excavated between June 19 and July 16, 2006 in order to further define the northern wall of Building 1. Level A contained a black (10YR2/1) silt, and extended from 0.8 to 0.9 and contained yellow ware, white ware, bottle glass, nails, brick, mortar, coal, slag, pipe stem and oyster shell. Level B contained a black (10YR2/1) silt, and extended from 0.9 to 1.0 feet

below datum and contained nails, slag, brick, mortar and pipe stems. Level C contained a brown (10YR5/3) clay loam, and extended from 0.9 to 1.0 feet below datum and contained mortar, brick and oyster shell. Level D contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam, and extended from 0.9 to 0.9 feet below datum and contained brick, mortar, flat glass and oyster shell. Level E contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam, and extended from 1.0 to 1.2 feet below datum and contained ironstone, porcelain, bricks, mortar, nails, glass, slag and oyster shell. Level F contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam, and extended from 0.9 to 1.3 feet below datum and contained oyster shell, brick, mortar, bottle glass and nails. Level G contained a very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam, and extended from 1.4 to 2.0 feet below datum and contained American brown stoneware, white ware, pipe stems, oyster shell, brick, mortar, bottle glass and nails. Level H contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam, and extended from 1.7 to 2.4 feet below datum and contained cream ware, prehistoric ceramics, bottle glass, slag, oyster shell, brick, mortar, bottle glass and nails. Level I contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.0 to 2.8 below datum and contained interior/exterior lead glazed earthenware, prehistoric ceramics, slag, oyster shell, brick, mortar, bottle glass and nails. Level J contained a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended from 2.8 to 2.9 feet below datum and contained prehistoric ceramics, bottle glass, brick and oyster shell. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 3248 artifacts were recovered from Unit 28, 3198 were historic artifacts and 50 were prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts were recovered from levels A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from H, I and J.

Locus 3 Units:

Unit 29 was excavated between June 28 and July 12, 2006 in order to investigate a positive STP located in what is the yard surface of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from the unit datum to 0.66 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 4/2) loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) loam, extended from 0.66 to 1.54 feet below ground surface. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam, extended from 1.54 to 1.82 feet below datum. Level D contained brown (10YR 5/3) loam and extended from 1.82 to 2.16 feet below datum. Level E, which was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay, contained no cultural material and the base of excavation was 2.2 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 641 artifacts were recovered from Unit 29, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, and D, and no material was recovered from level E.

Unit 30 was excavated between July 5 and June 26, 2006 in order to define what turned out to be the western foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from the unit datum to 1.5 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) loam, extended from 1.5 to 2.6 feet below datum. Level C contained brown (10YR 3/3) loam. The depth for this level is unable to be determined due to a change in datum height at this point. It would appear to be approximately .5 feet deep and ends at an average depth of 2.3 feet. Level D contained brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam and extended from 2.3 feet to 3.0 feet below datum. Level E, contained brown (10YR 3/6) clay loam and extended from 3.0 feet to 3.15 feet below

datum. Level F, contained brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam and extended from 3.15 feet to 3.6 feet below datum. Level G, contained brown (10YR 4/3) loam and extended from 3.6 feet to 4.35 feet below datum. Level H, which was a yellowish brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay, contained no cultural material and the base of excavation was 4.4 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 1,276 artifacts were recovered from Unit 30, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and no material was recovered from level H.

Unit 31 was excavated between June 6 and June 25, 2006 in order to further define the western foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 1.45 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 3/2) loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (2.5YR 3/3) loam, extended from 1.45 to 1.6 feet below datum. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 3/6) loam, extended from 1.6 to 2.95 feet below datum. Level D contained yellowish brown (2.5YR 5/6) clay loam and extended from 2.95 to 3.6 feet below datum. Level E, which was a yellowish brown (2.5Y 7/2) clay, was not excavated therefore the base of excavation was 3.6 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 634 artifacts were recovered from Unit 31, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, and D, and no material was recovered from level E as it was not excavated.

Unit 32 was excavated between June 6 and June 18, 2007 in order to further define the southern foundation wall of the central portion of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from the unit datum to 0.45 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam, extended from 0.45 to 0.6 feet below datum. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam, extended from .6 to .85 feet below datum. Level D was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay, contained no cultural material and the base of excavation was 1.7 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 274 artifacts were recovered from Unit 32, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, and C, and no material was recovered from level D.

Unit 33 was excavated between June 6 and June 25, 2007 in order to further define the southern foundation wall of the central portion of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from ground surface to 0.4 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) loam, extended from 0.4 to 0.57 feet below ground surface. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 3/4) clay loam, was split into two arbitrary levels and in total extended from .57 to 1.26 feet below datum. Level D contained primarily oyster, mussel, and clam shells, whole and in fragments, with some brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clay loam and extended from 1.26 to 1.33 feet below datum. Level E, which was a yellowish brown (2.5Y 7/2) clay, contained no cultural material and the base of excavation was 1.6 feet below datum with a director's window dug in the SW corner that had a total depth of 3.1 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 2,182 artifacts were recovered from Unit 33, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, and D, and no material was recovered from level E.

Unit 37 was excavated between June 11 and July 2, 2007 in order to further define both the western foundation wall and the yard surface of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from ground surface to 0.26 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 4/2) silty loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam, extended from 0.26 to 0.47 feet below ground surface. Level C, which contained brown (2.5YR 5/4) clay, extended from .47 to .65 feet below datum. Level D contained brown (2.5YR 5/4) clay loam and extended from .65 to 1.45 feet below datum. Level E, which was a brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam, extended from 1.45 to 1.76 feet below datum. Level F was a yellowish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and contained no cultural material giving the base of excavation a depth of 2.1 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 742 artifacts were recovered from Unit 37, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, D, and E, and no material was recovered from level F.

Unit 38 was excavated between June 12 and July 5, 2007 in order to further define both the yard surface and the southern foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from ground surface to 0.82 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam, extended from 0.82 to 1.2 feet below ground surface. Level C was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay, and contained no cultural material or inclusions and the base of excavation was 1.76 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 729 artifacts were recovered from Unit 38, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A and B, and no material was recovered from level C.

Unit 39 was excavated between June 18 and July 2, 2007 in order to further define the southern foundation wall of the central portion of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 0.35 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam, extended from 0.35 to 1.5 feet below ground surface. Level C, which contained brown (2.5YR 4/4) silty loam, extended from 1.5 to 1.6 feet below datum. Level D contained brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam and extended from 1.6 to 1.8 feet below datum, contained no cultural material. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 266 artifacts were recovered from Unit 39, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, and C, and no material was recovered from level D.

Unit 40 was excavated between June 18 and July 5, 2007 in order to define the hearth of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 1.15 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/1) silty loam and was almost entirely brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 6/8) silty clay, extended from 1.15 to 1.96 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 259 artifacts were recovered from Unit 40, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A and B.

Unit 41 was excavated between June 21 and July 2, 2007 in order to further define the hearth of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 0.9 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B,

was not excavated. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 257 artifacts were recovered from Unit 41, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A.

Unit 42 was excavated between June 26 and July 10, 2007 in order to further define the south foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from ground surface to 1.0 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and dark brown (10YR 3/2) mixed clay and silt loam, extended from 1.0 to 1.3 feet below datum and was split into two arbitrary levels. Level C, which contained yellowish brown (2.5Y 3/3) clay loam, was also divided into two arbitrary levels and extended from 1.3 to 2.9 feet. Level D contained primarily oyster, mussel, and clam shells, whole and in fragments, with some brown (10YR 3/4) clay and the base of excavation was 2.95 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 841 artifacts were recovered from Unit 42, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, C, and D.

Unit 43 was excavated between June 26 and July 5, 2007 in order to define the northern foundation wall of the central portion of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 0.42 feet, consisted of brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam, extended from 0.42 to 1.68 feet below datum. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 4/6) clay, extended from 1.68 to 2.2 feet below datum. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. A total of 125 artifacts were recovered from Unit 43, all of them were historic and none of them were prehistoric. The historic materials were found in levels A and B, and no material was recovered from level C.

Unit 44 was excavated between June 24 and July 11, 2008 in order to define the northern foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 0.3 feet, consisted of brown (2.5Y 4/1) sand with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, extended from 0.3 to 0.6 feet below ground surface. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, extended from .6 to .65 feet below datum. Level D was not dug. Disturbances included roots, rodents, and insects. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, and C, and no material was recovered from level D.

Unit 48 was excavated between June 6 and June 25, 2007 in order to establish the northwest corner of the foundation wall of the North Building (Building 3). Level A, which extended from unit datum to 0.25 feet, consisted of brown (5YR 6/1) sand with frequent brick and mortar fragments. Level B, which contained yellowish brown (7.5YR 5/2) sand, extended from 0.25 to 0.68 feet below datum. Level C, which contained brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay, extended from .68 to .98 feet below datum. Level D was not dug. The historic materials were found in levels A, B, and C, and no material was recovered from level D.

Appendix B:
Feature Summaries

Feature Write-Ups:

Locus 1 Units:

Features 7, 8 and 12 were the brick walls that make up Building 1. Feature 7 is the northern and a portion of the western walls. It is located in units 9, 24 and 28. Feature 8 is the eastern, southern, and a portion of the western wall. It spans across units 6, 8, 10, 17, 20, 21, 23, and 26. Feature 12 is also part of the eastern wall and is located in units 8 and 17. These features were either protruding slightly out of the surface or were discovered a few tenths below the current surface. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together.

Feature 9 was located in units 11 and 20. These units were located on the northern portion of Building 1. Feature 9 was originally believed to be a brick rubble pile but after fully excavating it was easily seen as a chimney. This chimney is directly associated with Building 1 and was even connected with Building 1 at its base. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together.

Feature 15 was located in Unit 26 and is associated with the exterior wall of Building 1. Feature 15 itself is an interior wall that makes an “L” shape and connects the south wall and the west wall. It therefore is located in the southwest corner of Building 1. Feature 15 is the interior wall that runs parallel with the north and south walls of Building 1. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together. Feature 18 was the builders trenches associated with feature 15. Feature 18 was the builder’s trench for the northern portion of the small interior wall. Feature 18 contained a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam, and extended from 1.6 to 2.2 feet below datum and contained pipe stem, brick, mortar and oyster shell.

Feature 4 is a portion of the interior wall that makes an “L” shape that connects the south wall and the west wall. It therefore is located in the southwest corner of Building 1. Feature 4 is the interior wall that runs parallel with the east and west walls of Building 1. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together. Feature 21 was the builder’s trench for the eastern portion of the small interior wall. Feature 21 contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 1.6 to 2.0 feet below datum and contained tin glazed earthenware, Rhenish, interior/exterior glazed earthenware, pipe stems, bottle glass, brick, coal, mortar and nails.

Locus 3 Units:

Features 16, 17, and 69 were the brick walls that make up Building 3. Feature 16 is the feature assigned to the portions of the wall discovered in the excavation of 2006. This included two brick piers which were later determined to be part of a separate building sequence. Feature 16 is only present in units 30 and 31 because they were the only units dug in the 2006 field season that were located on Building 3. Feature 17 is the feature assigned to the walls making up the foundation during the 2007 field season. Feature 69 is the feature assigned to the walls making up the foundation during the 2008 field season. This feature is only representative of the

north foundation and the wall fall found in the unit from the structures north wall. All together, the foundation was found in ten of the thirteen units dug on Building 3. The foundation spans across units 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, and 48. These features were either protruding slightly out of the surface or were discovered a few tenths below the current surface. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together.

Feature 54 was located in units 40 and 41. These units were located on the eastern wall of Building 3. Feature 54 was originally believed to be a brick rubble pile but after fully excavating it was easily seen as a chimney. This chimney is directly associated with Building 3 and was even connected with Building 3 at its base. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together.

Feature 40 was located in Unit 31 and is associated with the exterior wall of Building 3. Feature 40 is a brick pier and connects to the northern portion of the interior foundation wall (feature 16) and the western foundation wall (feature 17). It is located in the northwest corner of the center block of Building 3. **Feature 16** was also a brick pier in unit 30 attached to the southern portion of the interior foundation wall that runs parallel with the northern portion of the interior foundation wall, also named feature 16 as they were excavated as one continuous feature, the foundation of Building 3. It was later determined that this was actually its own feature, separate from the foundation wall it was originally labeled. **Feature 67** was another brick pier located in the middle of the central portion of Building 3, associated with the foundation wall (feature 17). Since the bricks were the features themselves, the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together. Likewise, there was no munsell from this feature due to the brick being the feature.

Feature 4 is a portion of the interior wall that makes an “L” shape that connects the south wall and the west wall. It therefore is located in the southwest corner of Building 1. Feature 4 is the interior wall that runs parallel with the east and west walls of Building 1. Since the bricks were the features themselves the only other artifact that was recovered with them was the mortar that once held them together. **Feature 21** was the builder’s trench for the eastern portion of the small interior wall. Feature 21 contained a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam, and extended from 1.6 to 2.0 feet below datum and contained tin glazed earthenware, Rhenish, interior/exterior glazed earthenware, pipe stems, bottle glass, brick, coal, mortar and nails.

Appendix C:
Relevant Tables

Locus 1 Table:

This table lists what levels and features are associated with which stratum.

Unit #	Dimension	Location in reference to building 1	Levels/Features in Prehistoric Strata (II)	Levels/Features in Pre Edward Lloyd the Fifth Strata (III)	Levels/Features in Slave Quarters (IV)	TPQs for I	TPQs for II	TPQs for III
4*	5 x 5	North	E, G, F, 2, 5		A, B, C, D			
6	5 x 5	Southwest corner	B, C	B*, C*	A, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 18, 21			
8	5 x 5	Northeast corner	H, I, J	F, G	A, B, C, D, E, 8, 12			
9	5 x 5	Northwest corner			A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 7			
10	5 x 5	Southeast corner	F	B, C, D, E	A, 8			
11	5 x 5	North/chimney fall			A, B, C, D, 9			
17	5 x 5	East wall		B, C, D, E,	A, 8, 12			
20	5 x 5	North wall			A, B, 9, 8			
21	2 x 6.6 x 7 x 1.8 x 5 x 5	Northeast corner	H, I, J	F, G	A, B, C, D, E, 8			
22	5 x 5	Above northwest corner			A, B, C, D			
23	6 x 4	South wall			A, 8			
24	7 x 5	West wall			A, B, C, 7			
26	8.4 x 1.7 x 2.6 x 5.2 x 2 x 1 x .4 x 2.6 x 4	Southwest corner	J, K	B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I	A, 4, 15, 18, 21			
28	1.9 x 5 x 10 x 4.4 x 13 x 6	North/northwest wall	I, J	G, H	A, B, C, D, E, F, 7			

* Excavated in 2005.

Locus 3 Tables:

Table 1: Wall Features

WEST WALL	S.CENTRAL WALL	N.CENTRAL WALL	NORTH WALL	SOUTH WALL	EAST WALL	PIERS
16 – unit 30, South/west wall 16 – unit 31, west wall 17 – unit 37, west wall	16 – unit 30, South/west wall 17 – unit 32, interior brick wall (south central) 17 – unit 33, interior brick wall (south central) 17 – unit 39, interior brick wall (south central)	17 – unit 43, interior brick wall (north central)	69 – unit 44, northern wall and wall fall called the same feature # 69 – unit 48, northern wall and wall fall called the same feature #	17 – unit 38, exterior south wall 17 – unit 42, interior south wall	54 – unit 40, chimney 54 – unit 41, chimney	16 – unit 30, brick pier (labeled foundation wall) 17 – units 32, 33 & 39, brick piers (labeled foundation walls) 40 – unit 31, brick pier (called north wall) 67 – unit 43, brick pier

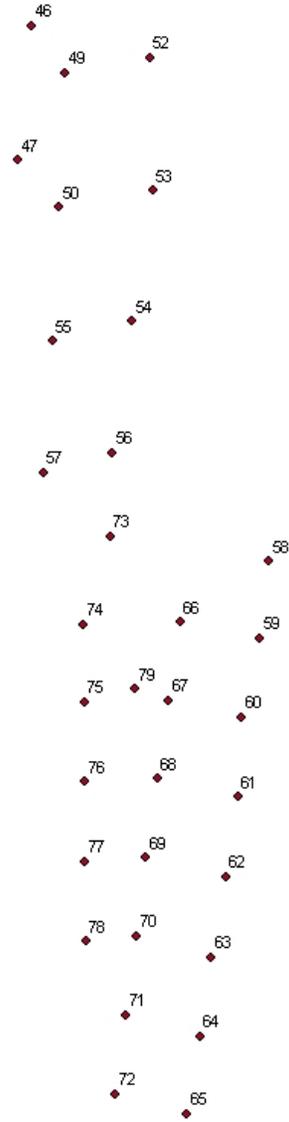
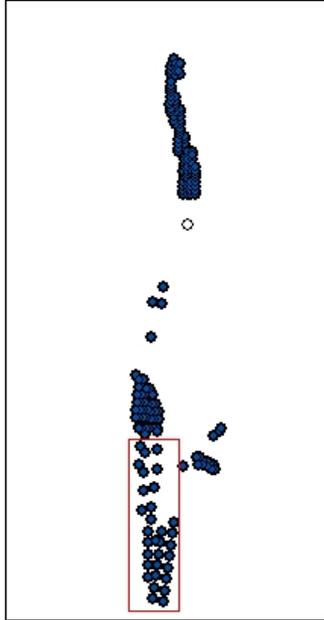
Table 2: Builder's Trench Features

BT NORTH WALL	BT S.CENTRAL/ N.CENTRAL WALLS	BT WEST WALL	BT SOUTH WALL	BT PIERS	MISC. BT FOR FEATURES
80 – unit 44, N. wall?	26 – unit 30, south wall 52 – unit 32, brick pier or south wall(cont. of f.47 and f.49) 65 – unit 39, south wall and pier? 68 – unit 43, north central wall	33 – unit 30, west wall (f.37) 37 – unit 31, west wall (f.33) 39 – unit 31, earlier trench interior of west wall (see f.61) 41 – unit 30, earlier interior of west wall 50 – unit 37, west wall 61 – unit 37, earlier exterior of west wall (see f.39)	55 – unit 38, exterior south wall	31 – unit 30, builder's trench for pier (called f.16 but not the same feature as south wall) 35 – unit 31, brick pier on north wall (f.39) 47 – unit 32, brick pier 49 – unit 32, brick pier(cont. of f.47) 59 – unit 33, brick pier 62 – unit 40, for chimney 62 – unit 41, for chimney	43 – unit 30, poss. earlier trench or post hole for f.17 57 – unit 33, poss. post hole 60 – unit 39, poss. joist trench

Appendix D:
STPs with Labels

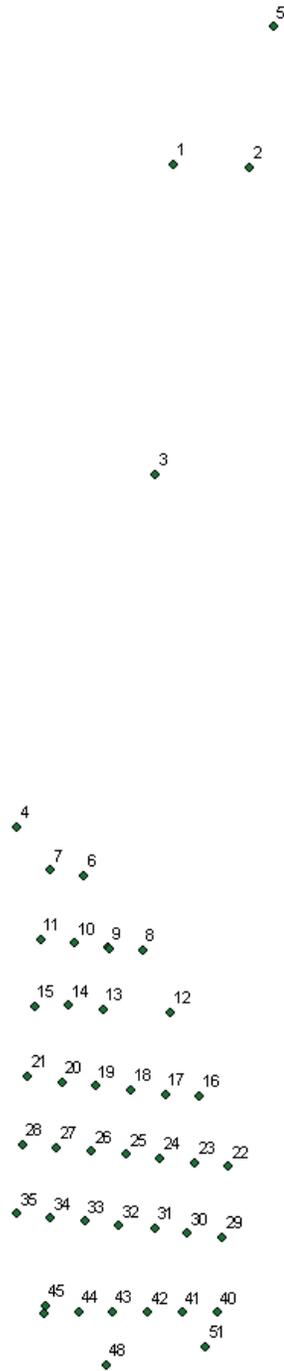
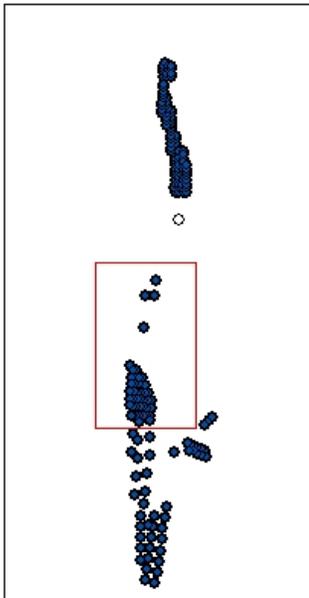
This appendix shows the Shovel Test Pits with their labels attached. The STPs in this section are the same ones mentioned above. This is a series of five maps. The STPs had to be broken up into the five maps, so the labels could be clearly read. The purpose of this section is for future researches to be able to identify the STPs with their appropriate labels. Each map has the overview STP layout map on the left hand side. The boxed area in red indicates the exploded view, which is the STP map with the labels attached. No other information is given on these maps because it is irrelevant.

Southern 2005 STP labels



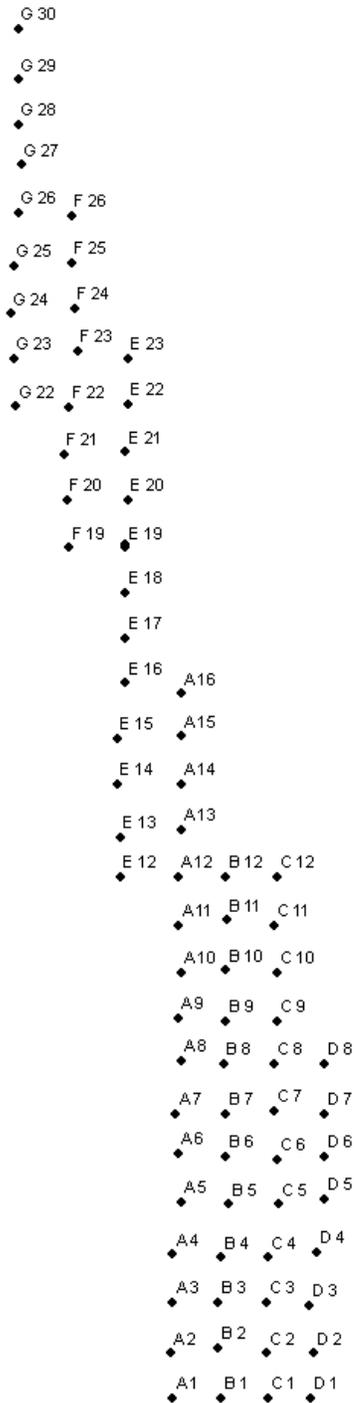
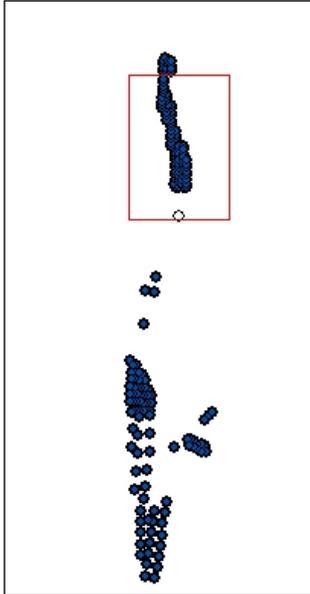
John Blair
April, 2009

Northern 2005 STP labels



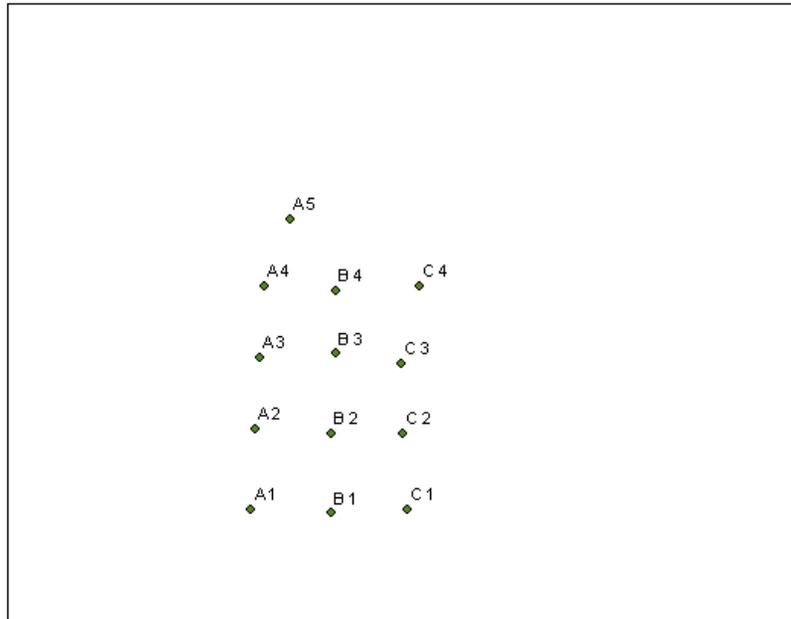
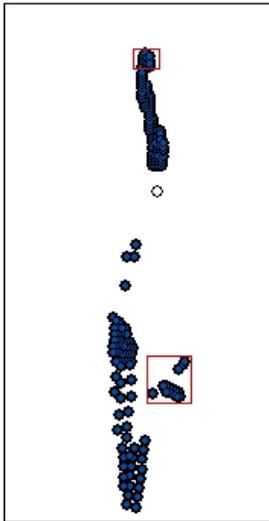
John Blair
April, 2009

Northern 2006 STP labels



John Blair
April, 2009

Northern 2008 STP labels



Overseer's 2006 STP labels



John Blair
April, 2009

