

WYE HOUSE

18TA314

Survey and Excavation Report

By

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Abstract

Shovel testing and limited test excavations around the 'Captain's House' at Wye Plantation (18TA314), Talbot County, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 5) exposed a portion of a mid-18th century stone footer with a footprint of 18 ft wide and approximately 25 feet in length. All of the units yielded evidence of extensive disturbance to the deposits, with late historic and early historic artifacts mixed in every stratum. The disturbances probably result from building demolition and subsequent grading. A century or more may have separated those events. Artifact analysis suggests that the demolished building do not date much earlier than the middle of the 18th century, though 17th century artifacts were discovered under the foundation stratum. Due to the pending plans for the expansion and renovation of the Captain's House, the deposits around the building are likely to experience further loss of integrity.

Acknowledgements

The staff of The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project gratefully acknowledge the assistance of volunteers in undertaking this brief site examination. We also thank the Tilghman family for their generosity, hospitality, and interest.

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Introduction

The Tilghman family plans to renovate and expand the 18th-century 'Captain's House' on their Wye House property in Talbot County, Maryland. Testing by *The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project* (June 1997) near this Georgian brick dwelling yielded no evidence of the 17th-century house site of Edward Lloyd. Project staff and volunteers, however, recovered clear evidence of 18th and 19th-century occupation. The positive findings of this brief test excavation, coupled with the results of geophysical survey and prior testing by a local architectural historian, convinced the Tilghman family that archaeological study of the area of proposed construction was warranted.

The Tilghmans' contracted with Hettie Ballweber of ACS Consultants to undertake a limited survey of the construction area. Her shovel tests yielded numerous 18th and 19th-century artifacts as well as evidence of a masonry foundation. At Ms. Ballweber's request and in consultation with the Tilghman family, *Lost Towns Project* director Al Luckenbach agreed to take over the study and evaluate the value and integrity of the deposits.

This report documents the findings of the ACS Consultants' survey and the limited testing by *The Lost Towns Project*. The report consists of six sections:

1. Introduction
2. Project Area Location and Environment
3. Historical Background
4. Research Design and Methodology
5. Results
6. Summary, Interpretations, and Recommendations

Artifact catalogues appear in the appendices.

Project Area Location and Environment

Wye Plantation is located off Bruffs Island Road in Talbot County in the coastal plain province of Maryland's Eastern Shore (N38°51'24", W 76°10'14"), approximately 6.9 miles west of Easton, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 5). Shaw Bay lies to the west, Wye East River to the north, and Lloyd Creek to the east (Figure 1). The two former bodies of water are estuarine, Lloyd Creek is a freshwater stream. The 966-acre plantation occupies the floodplain and a low terrace, with maximum elevations slightly over 20 feet above mean sea level.

Wye Plantation's core comprises 127 acres and a number of buildings constructed from the middle of the 18th century to the 20th century. The relatively flat to slightly undulating landscape consists primarily of agricultural fields, woodlots, and farm roads. Construction of Wye House, a National Historic Landmark (Maryland Inventory #T-54) and the principal dwelling, began in 1781 and continued until 1784. Other historically important buildings extant on the property include an orangerie and a small brick dwelling, the 'Captain's House,' the subject of this report (Figure 2).

* Correction: Wye House

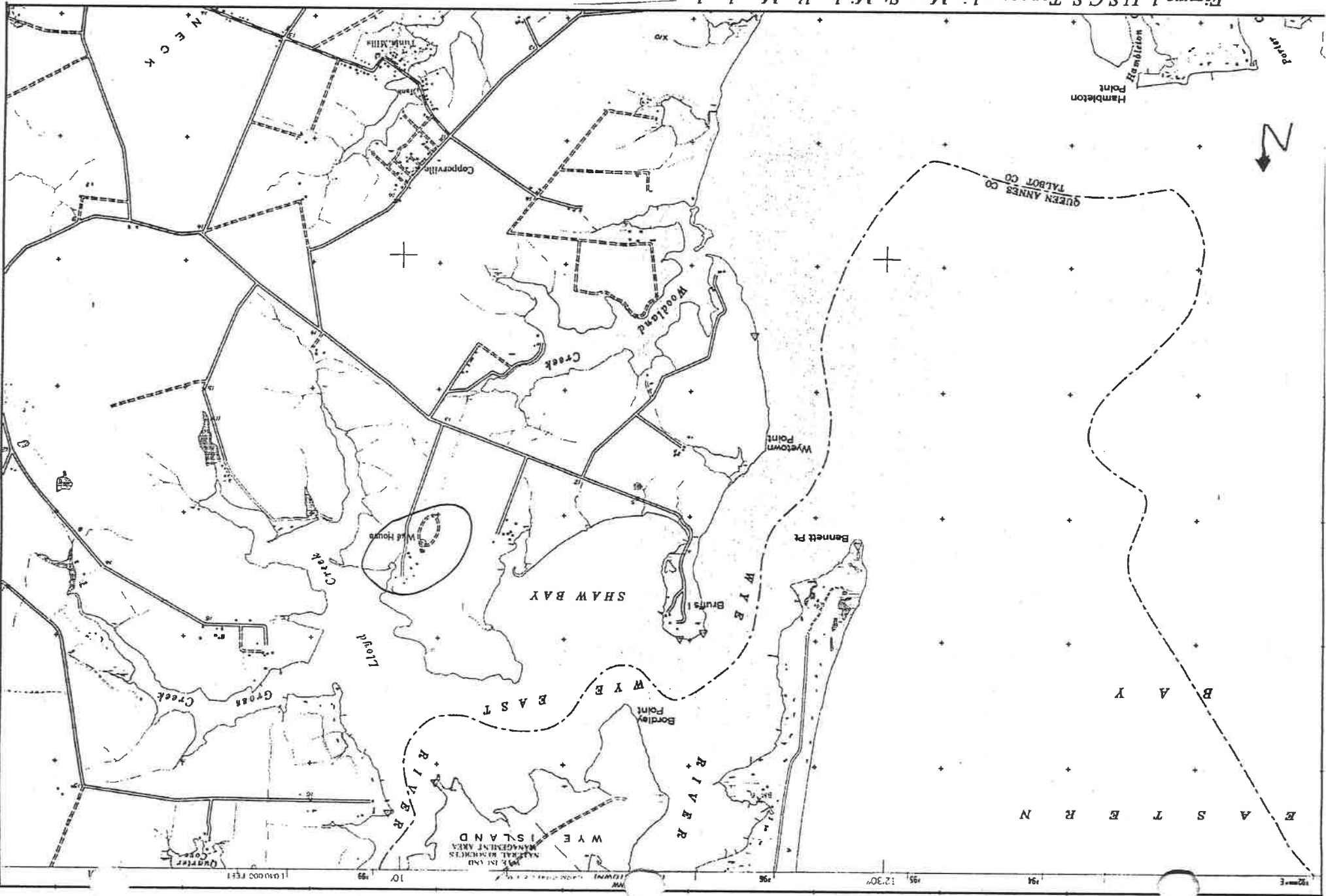


Figure 1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, St. Michael's, Maryland.

Wye House Area 18AN314

Key

- 1 Main House
- 2 Dairy
- 3 Garage
- 4 Captain's House
- 5 Orangerie
- 6 Family Interment Area

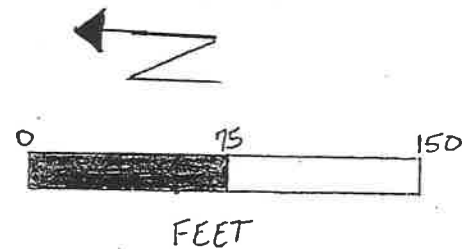
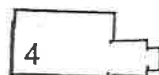
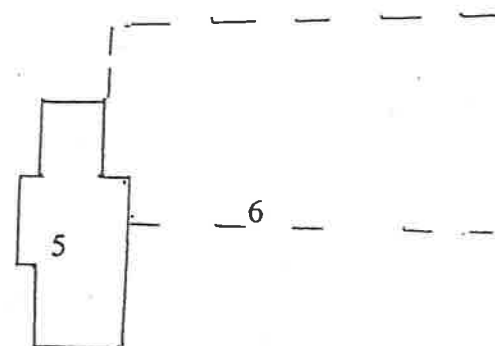
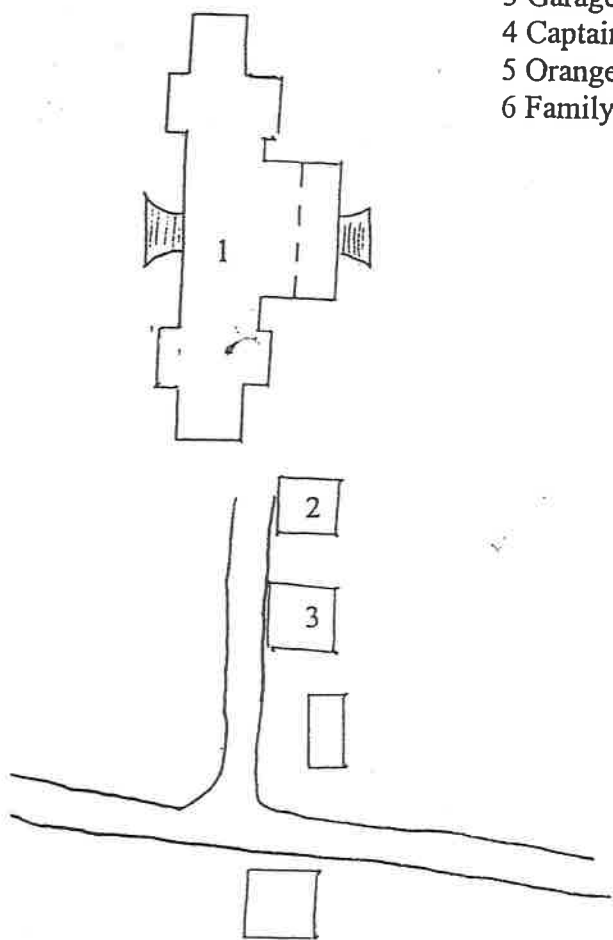


Figure 2. Planview of the Wye Plantation (18TA314), Plantation Core.

MLK 2015
Based on Forman's 1976 map.

Historical Background

Edward Lloyd I, a prominent merchant and first appointed commander of the Providence settlement on the Western Shore, acquired Wye Plantation in 1658. By 1783, four generations later, Edward Lloyd IV expanded the tract to 11,884 acres. He commissioned the construction of the main house. Wye House became the home of a number of Lloyd men who became prominent in the new state's political, economic, and social affairs. The Tilghmans, current occupants of the Wye House, are descendants of the Lloyds.

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 lists the dwelling house as well as 13 outbuildings. The Captain's House may have been listed as "the old brick kitchen" (30 by 20 ft).¹ A story and a half Flemish bond brick hall-and-parlor- plan building with a seamed tin roof, Edward Lloyd II or III may have built the dwelling during the early 18th century. Its main portion measures 35.3 by 23.8, with a single story early 19th-century common bond brick kitchen (15.4 by 12.4 ft) added to the north façade (Figures 3–6). Both the main structure and the addition have end chimneys, although the addition's chimney is external. Jack arches accentuate the asymmetrically placed casement windows on the east and west façades of the ground floor. Centrally-placed single dormers with casement windows, a pair of symmetrically placed casement windows on the south façade, and a small fixed sash on the north façade gable end light the second floor.

Previous Archaeological/Historical Study

Frederick L. Olmsted, Jr., son and heir of the great landscape architect, photographed the Captain's House in 1901. Presumably, he was interested in the layout of the grounds and not the archaeology of the plantation. The late Dr. Henry C. Forman wrote extensively on the Wye property (1967). He regarded the Captain's House building as one of two flanking dependencies to Edward Lloyd's 1660s dwelling. In 1982, six test holes were excavated by Architect Michael Trostel; their locations were recorded and the artifact assemblage, representing the 18th and 19th century, reverted to the Tilghman family.

On 12 June 1997, *The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project* conducted a geophysical survey and archaeological testing on the south side of the Captain's House (West and Cox 1997). The goal: determine whether crop marks on the west side of the extant dwelling marked the location of the 1660s dwelling of Edward Lloyd I. Forman had noted the crop marks and slight topographic variation and, based in part on the orientation of the formal gardens to the west, identified this area as the location of the first Wye House. While results from a cesium magnetometry survey proved ambiguous, the ground penetrating radar yielded strong evidence of a masonry structure. Four 5 by 5 ft excavation units revealed an intact brick foundation of Flemish bond, along with a number of 18th-century artifacts including Chinese porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The wall was three courses deep and 3.4 feet wide. Later 19th and 20th century materials also appeared in the upper layer of brick rubble fill, suggesting 20th-century disturbance.

¹ Building measurements in tax assessments often appear to be estimates and underestimate the buildings' true dimensions.

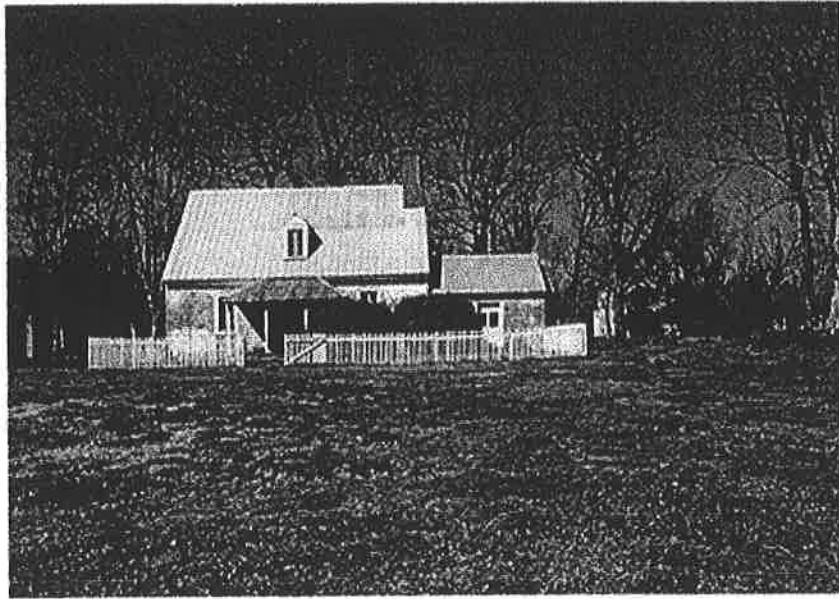


Figure 3. The Captain's House, West (Principal) Facade.

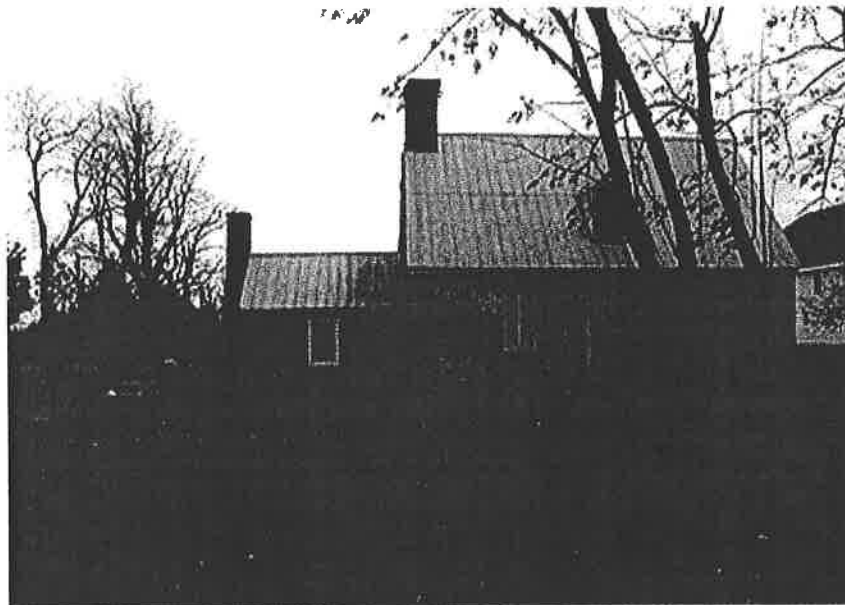


Figure 4. The Captain's House, East Facade.

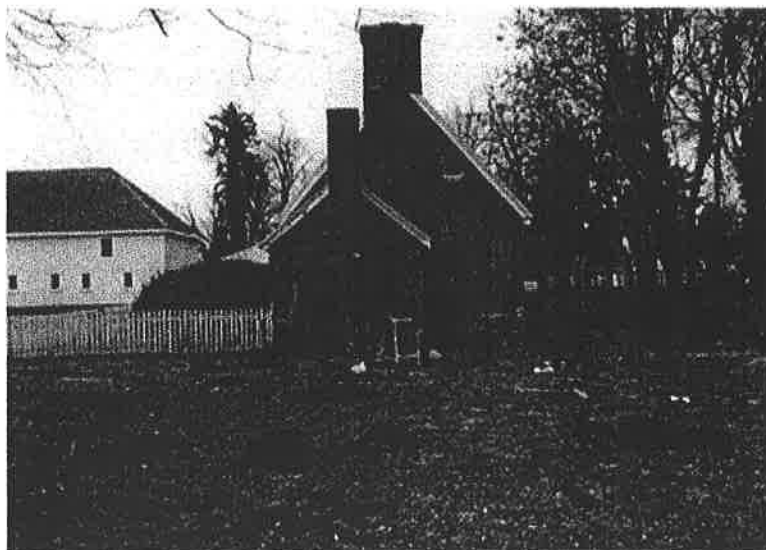


Figure 5. The Captain's House, North Facade.

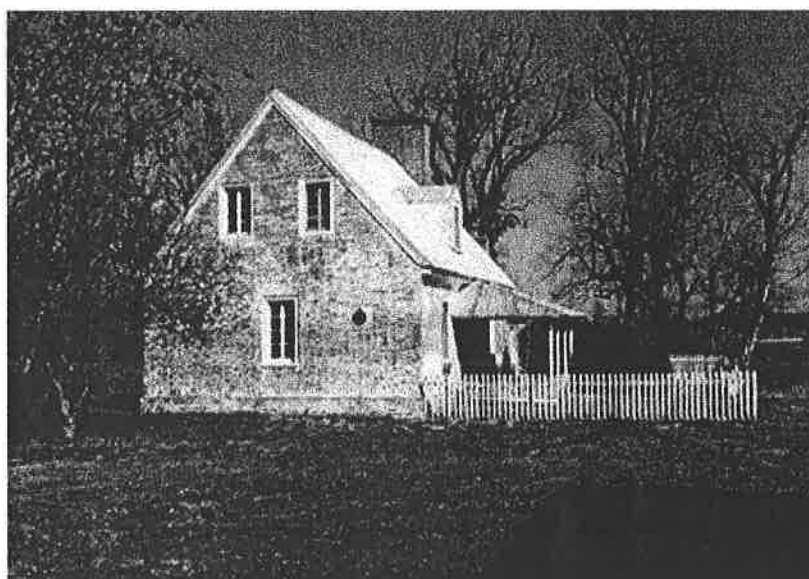


Figure 6. The Captain's House, South Facade.

Taken together, the ground radar data and the test excavations indicate a 20 by 16-ft building that stood into the 19th century. Whether the foundation represents a partial cellar beneath a larger building, or the entirety of a dwelling or outbuilding remains undetermined. The footprint corresponds to that noted in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax for the 'steward's house.'

Few 17th-century artifact materials were recovered. Given this, Forman may have been correct in his interpretation of the layout of the structures, comprising a dwelling and flanking dependencies. However, his estimation of the construction date is probably too early. The diagnostics recovered during excavation were located under the foundation suggesting that the foundation in question was constructed over an existing area of occupation, probably in the mid 18th century.

Research Design and Methodology

As noted above, the ACS Consultants' survey and *The Lost Towns Project* testing examined the north side of the Captain's House to determine if any intact archaeological deposits survived. The shovel test survey uncovered 18th-century artifacts, as well as those of later periods, and a portion of a fieldstone and brick foundation or footer. ACS Consultants recommended to the Tilghman family that the project be turned over to *The Lost Towns Project*. All parties agreeing to the arrangement, ACS Consultants delivered all of its notes and artifacts to *The Lost Towns Project*, which has assumed all responsibility for reporting the earlier work.

ACS Consultants excavated 20 shovel tests at 10 ft intervals: 13 over the 40 by 20 ft construction area on the north side of the addition and seven along the west side of the dwelling (Figure 7). They did not assign Cartesian coordinates to the units, only sequential numbers. Excavators screened the soils through ¼ inch hardware mesh and bagged artifacts by unit and stratum.

The Lost Towns Project adopted the ACS Consultants' grid system, labeling their origin point at the northeast corner of the kitchen addition N0 W0. For ease of plotting in AutoCADD, grid north was placed 135° east of north, or S45°E; therefore, the east façade of the dwelling faces grid north. The reader can overcome this slight confusion by referring to Figure 8. Coordinates for the shovel tests and excavation units appear in Appendix A, the northwest corner designated the datum for each unit.

18TA31

1998 STP location

5 Feet

North

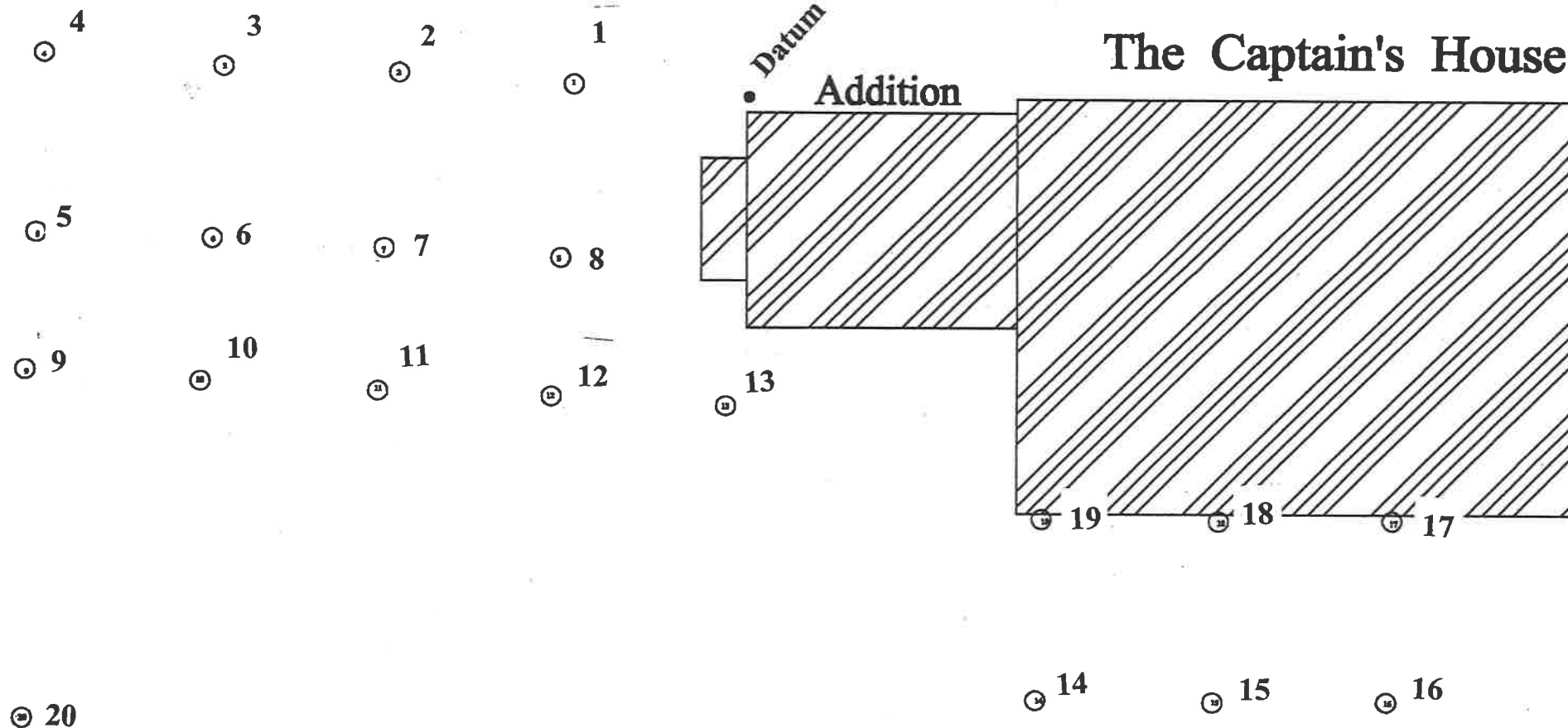


Figure 7. Shovel Test Grid Map.

18TA314

● 1998 STP location

□ Excavation Unit

5 Feet

The Captain's House

Addition

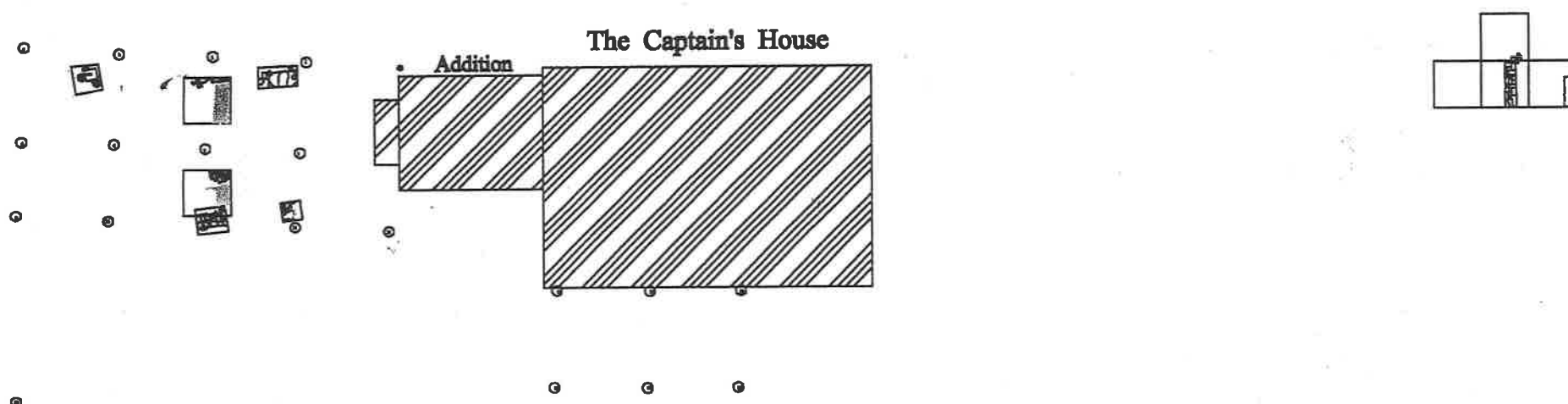


Figure 8. Comprehensive archaeological site map of the Captain's House, Wye Plantation (18TA314).

Results

Shovel testing

Units along the rear façade exhibited considerable disturbance, the cause of which was not immediately apparent; but may relate to building renovations. Units north (grid west) of the building exposed a moderately deep A-horizon of dark brown (10YR2/1) sandy to silty loam. All of the units yielded oyster shells and brick, in some cases as small lenses, and virtually all units produced 18th-century and later artifacts. Unit 11 exposed in situ masonry. ACS Consultants expanded this shovel test to 3 by 3-ft to examine the feature. In doing so, they exposed a portion of a stone and brick footer, and recovered more than half of a fragmented tin-glazed earthenware plate (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Tin-glazed earthenware plate, Shovel test #11.

Excavation Units

On 14 May 1998, *The Lost Towns Project* team excavated two 5 by 5 ft test units (S0 W23 and S10 W23), and three irregular units: Units 1 (S13.5 W12.6), 2 (N1 W15), and 3 (N1.3 W32). The irregular units were excavated to determine bearing and length of each masonry footer (Figure 10). Soils from the irregular units were not screened, but returned to the holes whence they came.

Placement of Unit 1 was based on the orientation of the wall encountered by ACS Consultants and more fully exposed by Unit 4. Tile probing identified a possible corner of the footer and Unit 1 bore that out. The footer consisted of poorly-laid mortared fieldstone and brickbats, apparently lying on the subsoil. The small size of the unit (2 by 2-ft) precluded identification of a builder's trench.

The team used a tile probe and tube auger to follow the footer grid north approximately 16 ft, at which point the footer appeared to end, intersecting with a grid east-west wall. Unit 2, measuring approximately 2 by 4 ft, exposed what appeared to be another corner of the footer, again comprised of mortared fieldstone and brick bats, irregularly coursed. Unit 2 was too small to adequately identify and expose a builder's trench.

Placement of Unit 3 was based on the orientation of the wall encountered by Unit 2 and more fully exposed by Unit 5. Tile probing proved ineffective in following this footer, positive hits occurring irregularly. Unit 3 exposed the lower portion of a gravestone and a brickbat. Although in line with the footer exposed in Unit 5, they did not appear to be a part of a load-bearing wall. There was no indication of a graveshaft. Efforts to follow the grid south wall of the building proved equally inconclusive; hence, the length of the structure remains undetermined.

Unit 4 (S10 W23) explored the wall initially uncovered by ACS Consultants and incorporated portions of the expanded Shovel test #11 (Figures 11-14; Table 1). This unit exposed four strata.

Stratum 1 (Lot 6) contained a mixture of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts in a dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) sandy loam averaging 0.65 ft in thickness. This layer contained large amounts of brick and mortar rubble, and a fork. The underlying Stratum 2 (Lot 7) revealed a brick pavement in the northeast quadrant of the unit. The mix of materials indicates that this stratum, too, has been disturbed in recent years. The surrounding dark brown loam (10YR3/3) extended below the brick with increasing quantities of brick, mortar, and plaster rubble, particularly below the partial pavement (Stratum 3, Lot 8). Intermixed with the rubble was a substantial amount of whole and broken oyster shell. Again, the mixture of early and late historic ceramics and nails indicates recent disturbance.

Stratum 4 (Lot 9) consisted of light brick rubble and intact deposits of bone and oyster shells. It was noted during excavation that the artifacts from this layer were located under the brick foundation and the majority were early 18th century. Lab analysis of this stratum produced two machine-cut nails and two pieces of Pearlware, which cast some doubt on this conclusion. The deposits have been disturbed during the many episodes of destruction and reconstruction that have occurred in the immediate area, or the artifacts may have been contaminated in this layer.

Table 1. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, Unit 4.

Type	Dates	Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Stratum 3	Stratum 4
Nails, Total Fragments		31	63	115	25
Handwrought	Pre-1830s	0	16%	23%	8%
Machine-cut	1830s+	29%	41%	31%	0
Wire	1880s+	71%	30%	12%	0
Indeterminate		0	13%	34%	92%
		100%	100%	100%	100%
Ceramics, Total Sherds		49	55	152	15
N. Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710	0	0	0	7%
British Brown	1690-1775	0	2%	1%	40%
White Salt Glazed		0	4%	1%	7%
Creamware	1760s-1820	6%	4%	13%	0
Pearlware	1780-1830	33%	20%	34%	7%
Tin glazed earthen	1650-1800	4%	15%	7%	6%
Chinese Porcelain	1700-1820	0	3%	6%	0
Coarse Red Earthenware	Pre-1850	0	21%	13%	20%
American/English Porcelain		8%	7%	5%	0
Refined Whiteware	Post-1812	49%	22%	14%	0
North Devon Gravel		0	0	1%	13%
American Stone Ware		0	2%	5%	0
		100%	100%	100%	100%

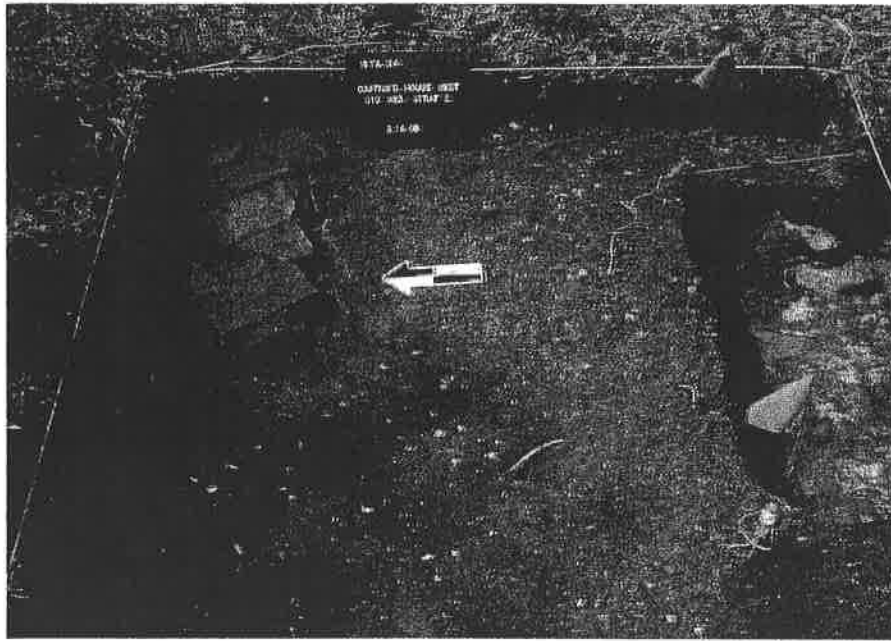


Figure 11. Unit 4, top of Stratum 2, looking west.

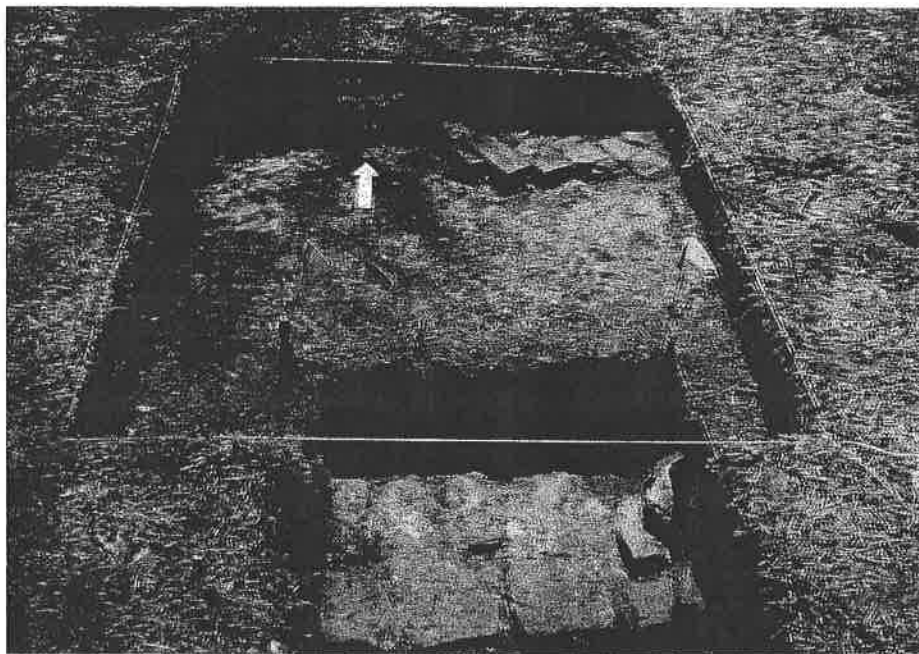


Figure 12. Unit 4, top Stratum 2, looking north.



Figure 13. Unit 4, top of Stratum 2, looking north, close-up of brick paving.

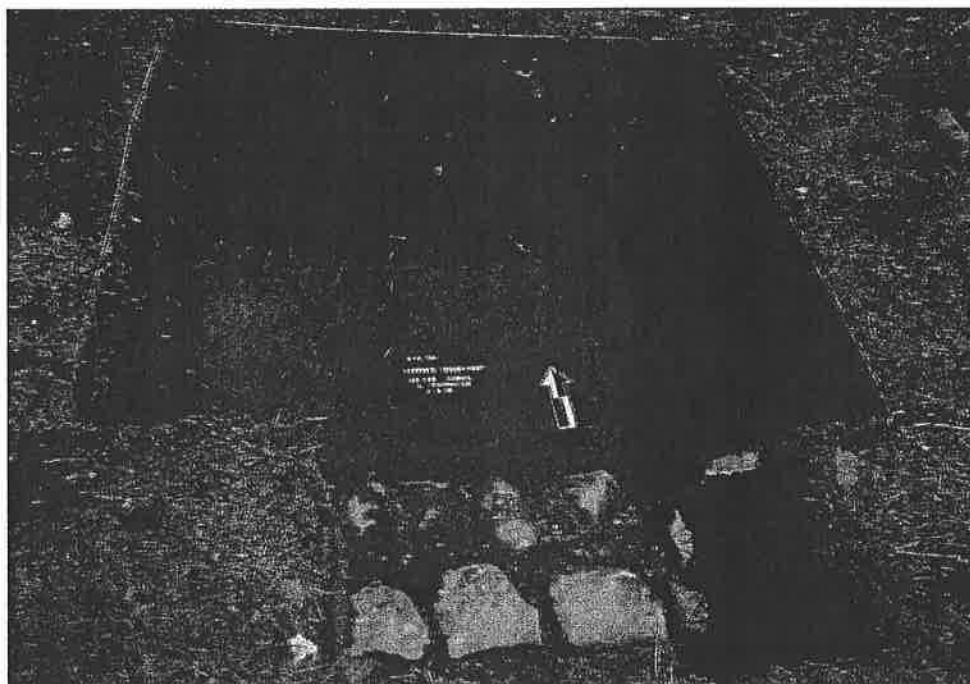


Figure 14. Unit 4, top of subsoil, looking north.

Unit 5 (S10 W23) was excavated along the grid north portion of the masonry footer, as identified through probing, for the sole purpose of exposing and confirming the location and orientation of the footer. *The Lost Towns Project* staff and volunteers excavated three strata (Lots 10-12) in this unit, taking out Stratum 3 only in the southwest corner (Table 2).

Stratum 1 (Lot 10), only 0.41 in thickness, was identical to that in Unit 4; a dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) sandy loam with some brick and mortar rubble. It was underlain by brick and mortar rubble (Stratum 2, Lot 11), and like Stratum 1, contained a mixture of late and early historic ceramics and nails. Stratum 3 (Lot 12), a brick and mortar rubble layer extending 1.0 ft below grade to the subsoil, yielded bone, oyster shell, bottle and window glass, and a few ceramic sherds. The mixture of early and late historic materials indicates recent disturbance.

Table 2. Temporally diagnostic artifacts, Unit 5.

Type	Dates	Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Stratum 3
Nails, Total Fragments		377	353	18
Handwrought	Pre-1830s	20%	16%	11%
Machine-cut	1830s+	26%	34%	28%
Wire	1880s+	47%	23%	22%
Indeterminate		7%	27%	39%
		100%	100%	100%
Ceramics, Total Sherds		80	200	3
N. Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710	0	0	0
British Brown	1690-1775	0	1%	0%
White Salt Glazed		0	1%	0%
Creamware	1760s-1820	3%	13%	0%
Pearlware	1780-1830	35%	26%	33%
Tin glazed earthen	1650-1800	0%	6%	33%
Chinese Porcelain	1700-1820	0	1%	0%
Coarse Red Earthenware	Pre-1850	5%	9%	0%
American/English Porcelain		23%	8%	0%
Refined Whiteware	Post-1812	31%	32%	34%
North Devon Gravel		3%	1%	0%
American Stone Ware		0	2%	0%
		100%	100%	100%

Summary and Interpretation

Collectively, the various excavation units and shovel tests point to an 18th-century building that was extant into the early 19th century, or later. All of the units, both grid west and grid south of the Captain's House, revealed extensive disturbance undoubtedly related to renovation and, possibly, demolition. The demolished building measured 18 ft wide. Its length could not be determined during the course of a single day of archaeological testing but is at least 25 feet in length. The building's grid west-east axis appears to deviate from that of the Captain's House by 2.5° to 3°. The generally low yield of white salt glazed stoneware, North Devonshire earthenwares (both sand tempered and sgraffito), tin glazed earthenware, and Fulham stoneware, and the complete absence of Staffordshire slipwares, point to a middle of the 18th-century construction date. Findings to the north and south (grid west and grid north) of the extant building also support Forman's (1967) interpretation of building placement. They do not support, however, the early date that he assigns, or the necessary association of these buildings with the formal gardens.

Due to the extensive disturbance to this entire area during the 19th and 20th centuries, probably a result of demolition and grading, extensive archaeological study would be necessary to more accurately and precisely delineate and date the building.

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Appendix A. Unit coordinates

Unit Type	Unit Designation	Coordinates	Lot
Shovel test	1	S0 W10	
Shovel test	2	S0 W20	
Shovel test	3	S0 W30	
Shovel test	4	S0 W40	
Shovel test	5	S10 W40	
Shovel test	6	S10 W30	
Shovel test	7	S10 W20	
Shovel test	8	S10 W10	
Shovel test	9	S20 W40	
Shovel test	10	S20 W30	
Shovel test/Excavation unit	11	S20 W20	
Shovel test	12	S20 W10	
Shovel test	13	S20 W0	
Shovel test	14	S40 E15	
Shovel test	15	S40 E35	
Shovel test	16	S40 E55	
Shovel test	17	S25 E55	
Shovel test	18	S25 E35	
Shovel test	19	S25 E15	
Shovel test	20	S35 W40	
Excavation unit	1	S13.5 W12.6	
Excavation unit	2	N1 W15	
Excavation unit	3	N1.3 W32	
Excavation unit	4	S10 W23	6-9
Excavation unit	5	S0 W23	10-12

Appendix B. Excavation Unit 4, Lots 6-9 (18TA314)

Lot	Stratum	Count	Type	SubtypeID	Date Range
6	1	30	Rubble	Mortar	
6	1	27	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
6	1	27	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	
6	1	25	Canning Jar/Liner	Milk Glass	
6	1	22	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
6	1	22	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
6	1	16	Blown in Mould	Modern	
6	1	15	Faunal Remains	Bone	
6	1	12	Brick	Handmade Red	
6	1	11	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
6	1	10	Tool(s)	Unspecified	
6	1	9	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
6	1	9	Table Glass	Unspecified	
6	1	5	Faunal Remains	Clam	
6	1	5	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
6	1	4	Free Blown	Olive Green	
6	1	4	Modern Window	Unmeasured	
6	1	4	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
6	1	3	Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1775-1820
6	1	2	Debitage	Unspecified	
6	1	2	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
6	1	2	Tin Glazed (delft)	Undecorated	1600-1800
6	1	1	Button	Porcelain	
6	1	1	European Flint	Debitage	
6	1	1	Faunal Remains	Snail	
6	1	1	Food/Beverage Storage	Tin Can	
6	1	1	Free Blown	Clear	
6	1	1	Roofing Material	Slate	
6	1	1	Tobacco	White Clay Bowl(s)	
6	1	1	Utensils	Fork	
7	2	65	Blown in Mold	Modern	
7	2	41	Faunal Remains	Bone	
7	2	36	Table Glass	Clear	
7	2	29	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
7	2	28	Free Blown	Olive Green	
7	2	26	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
7	2	19	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
7	2	12	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	
7	2	12	Modern Window	Unmeasured	
7	2	12	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
7	2	11	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glazed	
7	2	10	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
7	2	10	Wrought Nail	Unmeasured	to c. 1820
7	2	8	Debitage	Unspecified	
7	2	8	Faunal Remains	Clam	
7	2	8	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
7	2	6	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
7	2	6	Tin Glazed (delft)	Undecorated	1600-1800
7	2	5	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
7	2	5	Rubble	Mortar	
7	2	4	Brick	Handmade Red	
7	2	3	Canning Jar/Liner	Milk Glass	
7	2	3	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
7	2	2	Colonial Window	Unmeasured	
7	2	2	Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1775-1820
7	2	2	Porcelain	Underglazed Blue	1660-1800
7	2	2	Tin Glazed (delft)	Monochrome Painted	1600-1800

7	2	2	Tobacco	White Clay Bowl(s)	
7	2	2	White Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1720-1805
7	2	1	Blown In Mold	Other	
7	2	1	Button	Bone	
7	2	1	European Flint	Debitage	
7	2	1	Flooring Material	Unspecified	
7	2	1	Food/Beverage Storage	Tin Can	
7	2	1	Imported Brown Stoneware	Fulham	1690-1775
7	2	1	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
7	2	1	Recreation	Lead Object	
7	2	1	Tile	Handmade Red	
7	2	1	Tobacco	White Clay Stem(s)	
8	3	136	Faunal Remains	Bone	
8	3	58	Blown In Mold	Modern	
8	3	39	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
8	3	36	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
8	3	36	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
8	3	30	Free Blown	Olive Green	
8	3	30	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
8	3	26	Wrought Nail	Unmeasured	to c. 1820
8	3	22	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
8	3	20	Modern Window	Unmeasured	
8	3	19	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glazed	
8	3	18	Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1775-1820
8	3	18	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
8	3	14	Table Glass	Clear	
8	3	14	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
8	3	13	Brick	Handmade Red	
8	3	11	Blown In Mold	Olive Green	
8	3	10	Tobacco	White Clay Stem(s)	
8	3	8	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	
8	3	8	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
8	3	8	Porcelain	Underglaze Blue	1660-1800
8	3	6	American Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1730-1915
8	3	6	Colonial Window	Unmeasured	
8	3	4	Debitage	Unspecified	
8	3	4	Floral Remains	Charcoal	
8	3	4	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
8	3	3	Rubble	Plaster	
8	3	2	American Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1730-1915
8	3	2	Coarse Red Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1670-1730
8	3	2	Faunal Remains	Clam	
8	3	2	Imported Brown Stoneware	Fulham	1690-1775
8	3	2	Rubble	Mortar	
8	3	2	Tile	Handmade Red	
8	3	2	Tobacco	White Clay Bowl(s)	
8	3	2	Toys/Games	Porcelain Doll Parts	
8	3	2	White Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1720-1805
8	3	1	Buckle	Iron	
8	3	1	Coins	Copper	1730-1754
8	3	1	Creamware	Whieldon Ware	1740-1770
8	3	1	Flooring Material	Slate	
8	3	1	Miscellaneous	Lead Object	
8	3	1	Other Clothing Parts	Unspecified	
8	3	1	Rubble	Daub	
8	3	1	Tobacco	Terra Cotta Stem(s)	
8	3	1	Utensils	Knife	
8	A	12	Blown In Mold	Modern	
8	A	5	Blown In Mold	Modern	
8	A	2	Faunal Remains	Bone	
8	A	2	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
8	A	2	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000

8	A	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775
8	A	1	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
8	A	1	Tile	Handmade Red	
9	4	63	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
9	4	61	Faunal Remains	Bone	
9	4	23	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
9	4	6	Imported Brown Stoneware	Fulham	1690-1775
9	4	5	Brick	Handmade Red	
9	4	5	Faunal Remains	Clam	
9	4	5	Floral Remains	Charcoal	
9	4	3	Blown in Mold	Olive Green	
9	4	3	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glazed	
9	4	3	Tobacco	White Clay Stem(s)	
9	4	2	Coarse Red Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775
9	4	2	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
9	4	2	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	
9	4	1	Blown in Mold	Modern	
9	4	1	Free Blown	Olive Green	
9	4	1	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
9	4	1	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
9	4	1	Slipware	North Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710
9	4	1	Tile	Handmade Red	
9	4	1	Tin Glazed (delft)	Undecorated	1600-1800
9	4	1	Tobacco	White Clay Bowl(s)	
9	4	1	White Stoneware	White Dipped	1715-1775

Appendix C. Excavation Unit 5, Lots 10–12 (18TA314)


Lot	Stratum	Count	Type	Subtype	Dates
10	1	176	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
10	1	173	Blown In Mold	Modern	
10	1	99	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
10	1	91	Table Glass	Clear	
10	1	74	Wrought Nail	Unmeasured	to c. 1820
10	1	56	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
10	1	51	Faunal Remains	Bone	
10	1	28	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
10	1	23	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	
10	1	16	Faunal Remains	Clam	
10	1	16	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
10	1	16	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
10	1	14	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
10	1	13	Other	Iron Object	
10	1	11	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
10	1	11	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
10	1	8	Coins	Copper	
10	1	7	Free Blown	Olive Green	
10	1	7	Rubble	Mortar	
10	1	6	White Stoneware	White Dipped	1715-1775
10	1	5	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glazed	
10	1	5	Floral Remains	Charcoal	
10	1	5	Miscellaneous	Modern	
10	1	5	Modern Window	Unmeasured	
10	1	4	Blown In Mold	Clear	
10	1	4	Brick	Handmade Red	
10	1	3	Indeterminate Refined Wares	Burned Ceramic	
10	1	2	American Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1730-1915
10	1	2	Blown In Mold	Olive Green	
10	1	2	Button	Porcelain	
10	1	2	Coarse Red Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775
10	1	2	Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1775-1820
10	1	2	Food/Beverage Storage	Can Key(s)	
10	1	1	Buckle	Iron	
10	1	1	Button	Bone	
10	1	1	Debitage	Unspecified	
10	1	1	Faunal Remains	Snail	
10	1	1	Hardware	Lock Part(s)	
10	1	1	Other	Copper	
10	1	1	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
10	1	1	Refined Red Earthenware	Astbury	1725-1750
10	1	1	Tobacco	White Clay Stem(s)	
10	1	1	Toys/Games	Porcelain Doll Parts	
11	2	118	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
11	2	96	Blown In Mold	Modern	
11	2	95	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
11	2	95	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
11	2	87	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
11	2	81	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
11	2	57	Wrought Nail	Unmeasured	to c. 1820
11	2	46	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
11	2	42	Table Glass	Clear	
11	2	38	Free Blown	Olive Green	
11	2	38	Modern Window	Unmeasured	
11	2	34	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
11	2	24	Creamware	Lighter Yellow	1775-1820
11	2	23	Blown In Mold	Clear	
11	2	23	Pearlware	Decorated	1780-1830
11	2	23	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1810-2000
11	2	18	Coarse Red Earthenware	Lead Glazed	
11	2	17	Faunal Remains	Clam	
11	2	10	Miscellaneous	Iron Object	

11	2	9	Hardware	Unspecified	
11	2	9	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
11	2	7	Brick	Handmade Red	
11	2	7	Rubble	Mortar	
11	2	6	Debitage	Unspecified	
11	2	6	Porcelain	Hard Paste	1794-2000
11	2	6	Tile	Handmade Red	
11	2	6	Tin Glazed (delft)	Undecorated	1600-1800
11	2	5	Floral Remains	Charcoal	
11	2	5	Tin Glazed (delft)	Decorated	1600-1800
11	2	4	Blown In Mold	Olive Green	
11	2	3	Other	Unspecified	
11	2	2	American Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1730-1915
11	2	2	Button	Porcelain	
11	2	2	Cut Nail w/ Wrought Head	Unmeasured	1790-1815
11	2	2	Free Blown	Aqua	
11	2	2	Imported Brown Stoneware	Rhenish brown, plain	1550-1700
11	2	2	Miscellaneous	Modern	
11	2	2	Porcelain	Underglaze Blue	1660-1800
11	2	1	Button	Copper	
11	2	1	Button	Oyster Shell	
11	2	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1650-1775
11	2	1	Colonial Window	Unmeasured	
11	2	1	Creamware	Enameled	1765-1810
11	2	1	Education	Slate Pencil	
11	2	1	European Flint	Debitage	
11	2	1	Imported Brown Stoneware	Burslem	1700-1775
11	2	1	Imported Gray Stoneware	Westerwald, plain	1650-1775
11	2	1	Projectile Point	Rhyolite	
11	2	1	Refined Red Earthenware	Astbury	1725-1750
11	2	1	Refined Red Earthenware	Jackfield	1740-1780
11	2	1	Rubble	Plaster	
11	2	1	Tool(s)	Unspecified	
11	2	1	Toys/Games	Iron	
11	2	1	Toys/Games	Pewter	
11	2	1	White Stoneware	Salt Glazed	1720-1805
11	2	1	White Stoneware	White Dipped	1715-1775
12		3	Blown In Mold	Modern	
12	3	28	Rubble	Plaster	
12	3	13	Faunal Remains	Oyster Shell	
12	3	10	Faunal Remains	Bone	
12	3	7	Indeterminate Nail	Unmeasured	
12	3	5	Cut Nail	Unmeasured	1815-2000
12	3	5	Table Glass	Clear	
12	3	4	Brick	Handmade Red	
12	3	4	Colonial Window	Unmeasured	
12	3	4	Wire Nail	Unmeasured	1850-2000
12	3	2	Free Blown	Olive Green	
12	3	2	Wrought Nail	Unmeasured	to c. 1820
12	3	1	Blown In Mold	Olive Green	
12	3	1	Hardware	Unspecified	
12	3	1	Pearlware	Undecorated	1780-1830
12	3	1	Refined White Firing Wares	Ironstone & Granite China	1813-2000
12	3	1	Tin Glazed (delft)	Decorated	1600-1800

Eastern Shore ceramics in the Wye River area rarely classified as Accokeek. If quartz tempered and cord marked, may be more like Wolfe Neck ware, quartz temper and net marked as rule. Or more likely could be Late Woodland Hells Island ceramics. Hells Island is thinner, well fired and closer to buff color and clayey to the feel and thinner cord width, while Accokeek has higher sand content, large quartz temper, wider cord impressions, not as high firing temperatures, color tends toward reds/orange. Hells Island tends to be on upper Delmarva but extends to your project area and even further south as minority ware in Nanticoke. Burials for Hell Island are primary burials in flexed position for most part. Island Field cemetery in Delaware is a Hells Island cemetery as was one in Cecil County at the Hollinsworth site, also flexed burial. Hell Island dates to 600-900 A.D. and Jay Custer estimates this is the appearance of the Algonquians in the Chesapeake, while Stu Fiedel and I both agree this is the appearance of the second major migration of Algonquians, this one associated with the arrival of the ancestors of the Leni Lenape (Delaware) Algonquians, speaking a medial form of the Eastern Algonquian dialect. The home origin for this group is the Kipp Island complex in upper New York state, in the area that became the homeland of the five nation Iroquois. So, if Hell Island grave, look to the Hollinsworth site report and Island field site data and article by Jay Custer circa 1989 on reanalysis of Island Field cemetery to look for type of grave goods one might expect. Island Field appears to be an isolated cemetery away from village proper while Hollinsworth grave was in the site itself as isolated burial. Hollinsworth was on Elk River in Cecil County beyond the range of oysters so your grave would be much better preserved given the alkaline soils. Again, I would need to see the ceramics to determine if they are Hells Island vs. Accokeek, but based on the location of your discovery, my bet is on Hells Island ware. We don't have any Accokeek burials known from Maryland. Oh, Hells Island pottery is normally Z-twist cord, I think Accokeek as rule is S-twist, but am not confident of that. Hope this is helpful. Wayne

Lisa, from the photograph, temper is unclear, but looks like shard temper, not quartz or sand. Is it crushed up shard temper? If so, this is Coulbourn ware, circa 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., That is transitional ware between earlier quartz temper Wolfe Neck and latter Shell tempered Mockley Ware, which is where I tag the first appearance of Algonquians in Chesapeake region. If you can identify clear evidence of crushed quartz temper, and no evidence of shell or shell voids in temper, than this will prove to be mid-Middle Woodland period Coulbourn Ware. Color from shard picture suggest Accokeek as does cord size, but I do not see evidence of sand or quartz temper and you do not mention such in your email. Cord twist is taken from reading of cast of cordage, not from negative impressions in the shard. Again, can't tell from the data you present. Wayne

Best person to see at MHT is Maureen Kavanagh as she knows ceramics best, ball back is Dennis Curry. I am at JPPM on Wednesday, sorry. Type descriptions for Eastern Shore pottery is by Custer and Griffith, Archaeology of Eastern North America, Vol 10, 1982. Coulbourn ware, p 53-54, Hell Island, page 55-56, in MHT library, reference section. For Accokeek, see Stephenson and Ferguson Accokeek Creek site report, 1963, U of Michigan. Again at MHT library. Thanks, Wayne

	Prehistoric Pottery
Prehistory in Maryland	
Sherd Identification	
Distribution & Regional Maps	
Ware Description	
Early Woodland	
1000 B.C. - 200 B.C.	
Marcey Creek	
Dames Quarter	
Selden Island	
Accokeek	
Wolfe Neck	
Vinette	
Popes Creek	
Coulbourn	
Middle Woodland	
200 B.C. - 900 A.D.	
Watson	
Mockley	
Late Woodland	
900 A.D. - 1600 A.D.	
Clemson Island	
Page	
Shepard	
Townsend	
Minguannan	
Sullivan Cove	
Moyaone	
Potomac Creek	
Shenks Ferry	
Keyser	
Yeocomico	
Monongahela	
Radiocarbon Dates	
Glossary	



Prehistoric Sherd Identification

Below are four charts that offer a quick way to identify prehistoric ceramics. Select the region where the pottery was found and then follow the chart across from left to right with the temper type, then go to surface treatment. Differences in decoration technique and other defining characteristics will help narrow the ceramic ware choices. When a sherd is found, then click on its name on the left hand sidebar to go to the ware definition page.

Western Shore Coastal Plain; Eastern Shore Coastal Plain; Piedmont; Western Maryland

Western Shore Coastal Plain				
Temper	Surface Treatment	Decoration	Other Defining Characteristics	Ceramic Name
Steatite	Plain		flat bottoms; lug handles	Marcey Creek
	Cord-Marked			Selden Island
Sand	Plain	Plain, Incised or Cord-Imprinted		Moyaone
	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim	Accokeek
		Complex decorations		Miner
		Plain, Incised or Cord-Imprinted		Moyaone
	Net-Imprinted		often with interior scoring	Popes Creek
	Fabric-Imprinted	Complex decorations		Miner
Quartz	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim	Accokeek
		Cord-wrapped stick impressions		Potomac Creek
		Complex decorations		Miner

	Smoothed	Cord-wrapped stick impressions		Potc Cree
	Fabric-Impressed	Complex decorations		Min
Crushed Rock	Cord-Marked	Complex decorations		
	Fabric-Impressed	Complex decorations		Min
Shell	Plain			Yeo
	Cord-Marked			Moc
				Sull
	Net-Impressed			Moc
	Fabric-Impressed			Tow

Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface Treatment</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Other Defining Characteristics</i>	<i>Cer...</i>
Steatite	Plain		flat bottoms; lug handles	Mar
Sand	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	Deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim	Acc
		Complex decorations		Min
	Fabric-Impressed	Complex decorations		
Hornblende	Plain			Dan
Gneiss	Plain			Qua
Quartz	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	Deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim; sherds range 6mm - 8mm thick	Acc
		Undecorated	Sherds average 10 mm in thickness	Wol
		Complex decorations		Min
	Net-Impressed	Undecorated		Wol
	Fabric-Impressed	Complex decorations		Min
Crushed Rock	Cord-Marked			Min
	Fabric-Impressed			
Grog	Cord-Marked			Cou
	Net-Impressed			
Shell	Cord-Marked			Moc
	Net-Impressed			
	Fabric-Impressed			Tow

Piedmont

<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface Treatment</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Other Defining Characteristics</i>	<i>Cer</i>
---------------	--------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------------------	------------

Steatite	Plain		flat bottoms; lug handles	Marc
	Cord-marked			Seld
Sand	Cord-Marked			Acc
	Net-Imprinted			Pope (rare)
Quartz	Cord-Marked			Acc
		Cord-wrapped stick or Cord-Imprinted		Shep
		Incised		Shen
Gneiss	Cord-Marked	Cord-wrapped stick or Cord-Imprinted		Shep
		Incised		Shen
Limestone	Cord-Marked			Page
Shell	Cord-Marked			Mocl
		Cord-wrapped stick or paddle impressions		Keys
	Net-Imprinted			Mocl
	Smoothed	Cord-wrapped stick or paddle impressions		Keys
	Fabric-Imprinted			Town (rare)

Western Maryland

<i>Temper</i>	<i>Surface Treatment</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Other Defining Characteristics</i>	<i>Cer</i>
Steatite	Plain		flat bottoms, lug handles	Mar (rare)
Sand	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim	Acc
Quartz	Cord-Marked	Usually undecorated	deep cord marks, usually oblique to rim	Acc
	Cord-Marked		rim strip	Shep
Gneiss	Cord-Marked		rim strip	Shep
Limestone	Cord-Marked	Undecorated	high percentage of temper; poorly constructed	Wat
		Rarely incised	thickened or folded over lip or rim strip	Page
				Mor
	Cord-Marked	Rarely incised	interior cord-marking	Vine
	Cord-Marked	Rarely incised	thickened or folded over lip or rim strip; crushed	Page

Crushed Rock	Cord-Marked		rock is usually chert	
		Cord-wrapped stick impressions	row of punctations or raised nodes below rim	Cler Islar
	Fabric-Impressed	Cord-wrapped stick impressions	row of punctations or raised nodes below rim	Cler Islar
Shell	Cord-Marked	Cord-wrapped stick impressions and perforated appendages on rim	"Pie crust" lips	Key
	Smoothed	Cord-wrapped stick impressions and perforated appendages on rim	"Pie crust" lips	Key

[Return to Top](#)



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Park & Museum*

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Updated: 06/11/02



Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman
"Wye House"
26080 Bruffs Island Road
Easton, Maryland 21601

February 28th - 2005

Dr. Alork Leone.
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland

Dear Dr. Leone:

My apologies for not communicating with you before this - I have been laid low with a bad cold. It's nothing serious, but I have not been feeling well and have neglected many things - Time has flown by without my realizing it.

I phoned your office this morning but this is the day that every educational institution in the state seems to be closed with a massive storm watch - So I am following the call with this letter, probably better anyway -

I should like to confirm the fact that we are pleased to welcome the archaeological work you are planning for this summer of 2005 - We are all eagerly anticipating the "dig" and will be happy to

Dear Dr. Leone,

I did my research on Mr. Bernard Demczuk. This is what I found: (and in doing so would like to send him the following email, if you think it is okay.) He is obviously a very distinguished man.

Bernard Demczuk

Bernard recently passed his PhD Comprehensive Exams in the four disciplines of 1. US Social & Public History; 2. Material Culture; 3. Folklore and 4. African American History and Culture. He is currently writing his dissertation entitled: "Unionville: Race, Place and Memory in Talbot County, Maryland, 1634-Present." The dissertation examines the history and culture of an all-black township on the Eastern Shore of Maryland founded by 18 ex-slaves and US Colored Troops veterans in 1867 and its on-going relevance today as the only 19th Century all-black township in the State of Maryland today.

Bernard continues to organize poetry, jazz, art and literary salons on African American and District of Columbia historical subjects, art, and culture at his home in the Shaw community of Washington, DC and at HR 57: The Center for the Preservation of Jazz and Blues on 14th Street in DC and at Ben's Chili Bowl on U Street. He continues to promote an appreciation of DC and black history at various venues in DC and at GWU. He has recently been appointed the Faculty Advisor for the GW Black Student Union's "DC and Black History House" on campus and is a frequent lecturer on DC and black history and culture to GW student groups and other community groups on and off campus.

In Academic Year 2003-2004, Bernard was invited by the DC High School, School Without Walls, to teach African American History and Culture to their juniors and seniors. The course uses GW Professor James O. Horton's book, "A Hard Road To Freedom" as its main text.

bdemczuk@gwu.edu

Bernard Demczuk (DC) Assistant Vice President, The George Washington University
BERNARD DEMCZUK came to the George Washington University in spring of 1998 after serving two terms in the cabinet of both Mayor Kelly and Mayor Barry as Director of Intergovernmental Relations. Mr. Demczuk now serves as the Assistant Vice President for Government Relations and reports to the Vice President and Treasurer Lou Katz and President Trachtenberg. In his role as Assistant Vice President, Mr. Demczuk focuses on legislative, regulatory and political matters that affect both the University and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Demczuk has spent 30 years in the areas of civil rights, labor rights and human rights. He has been involved with extensive international travel working for social justice, trade unions and the civil rights movement. He was senior staff member for Jesse Jackson's

“Rainbow Coalition” and his two Presidential campaigns. Mr. Demczuk is currently drawing from his past experience writing and researching his dissertation on African American History for the George Washington University. Mr. Demczuk is a long time resident of the historical community of Shaw and is married with one child named Ché Marley Demczuk.

Here is the email I would like to send:

Dear Mr. Demczuk,

My name is Erica Marrari. I am an undergraduate at the University of Maryland, College Park. I am currently working on my undergraduate honors thesis through the Department of Anthropology. Presently, I am examining some of the issues related to residential apartheid in Easton, Trappe, and Cambridge, Maryland. However, I am very interested in the William Paca Plantation at Wye Hall, and locating members of that slave descendant community. I participated in an archaeological field school at Wye Hall last summer and became interested in doing oral histories in the area, and hopefully I will be able to continue my research in graduate school.

I have become familiarized with your work in Unionville through some of the research that I have been doing. I understand that you are writing your dissertation entitled: "Unionville: Race, Place and Memory in Talbot County, Maryland, 1634-Present." I am quite curious about your research and was wondering if I could meet with you and talk about your work on the Eastern Shore.

I am sure that you are very busy, and I would greatly appreciate any time that you would have to meet with me. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Erica Marrari

Research Assistant
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland,
College Park
301-405-2848 (office)
734-891-1822 (cell)

Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman
26080 Bruff's Island Road
Easton, MD 21601

February 7, 2005

Dear Mrs. Tilghman,

As the director of the field school in historical archaeology offered by the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park I propose holding a part of our summer 2005 archaeological work on your family's property. I am requesting your permission for this University class to meet for about two weeks on the part of your land that you give us permission to work on.

For the last five years my University class has excavated at William Paca's 1792 plantation on Wye Island. We have excavated at Wye Hall at the invitation of the present owner and more recently on adjacent public lands under a permit from the Maryland State Department of Natural Resources. Our field school has excavated on Paca's property for three to four weeks each of the last several seasons. I would be happy to share the results of these discoveries with you and have provided you with the first full site report of our investigations.

We are particularly interested in mapping the archaeological remains associated with the Long Green and commons of the Lloyd plantation. We will present you with a plan for our work in this area. We anticipate using pedestrian walk-overs, metal detectors, a cesium magnetometer, as well as the more intrusive shovel test pits which test below the ground with many minor excavations.

Our proposed work is guided by our desire to know more about the organization of plantations, especially their bound work forces. This would provide important comparative information for our work at Wye Hall because the location of the quarters is unknown although the population was quite large. The direction of our work is governed in part by the dissertation to be written by Ms. Lisa Kraus, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas, Austin. Ms. Kraus is particularly interested in the archaeology of African Americans. The Lloyd plantation and its high level of documentation offer Ms. Kraus an important opportunity.

During the first season of two weeks our work would involve making distribution maps of a portion of your property. There would be no major excavation, only the use of shovel test pits and three to five 5' by 5' pits placed with your permission, and if time allows. Any artifacts recovered at any time are your property. Once they are presentable, we will give you copies of all of our maps. We will owe you a complete site report that covers all aspects of our work. The written and printed materials we produce will remain the University's intellectual property. We understand the importance of producing accurate maps of your property, including below-ground remains. The work we begin in the summer of 2005 will begin this process.

We would hope that after you see how many people the field school involves and what it produces, you and your family would feel comfortable with field seasons in 2006 and beyond. I understand that you cannot promise long-term availability to your property on behalf of your family members. We would hope you would consider allowing us access for three years in a row, using the kinds of archaeological techniques we describe. We need this kind of time commitment to understand the archaeology, some of the documentation, and because ours is fundamentally a teaching operation which operates at a careful pace because the students are all learning.

The University's field school bears the costs of digging and most of the costs of report writing. Although the report to Diane Brensel required considerable expense, we would provide you with the distribution maps and some accompanying analysis at our expense.

Our archaeological field school normally has between 12 and 18 students. We have been running the field school on private property in Annapolis since 1982. Each student signs a waiver at the beginning of the course exempting the homeowner on whose land we work from legal responsibility for accidents. We will continue this process for work at Wye House.

Our work normally begins at 8:00 in the morning and the students leave at 4:00. Our staff usually arrives earlier and leaves a little later. Because everyone will drive, you will need to specify where you want the cars parked to be out of your way. Much of our equipment like shovels and screens will need to be stored in a safe locked place at night and over the weekends. I would appreciate it if you could think about such a location on your property. We will also need access to a bathroom and we will keep it clean. I should have mentioned this latter need when we met, but I forgot to.

Our project has achieved a substantial record of publications. We feel this is good for us and usually homeowners welcome scientific and scholarly treatment of their property. I can commit to showing you the publications that I am responsible for in advance. Because neither I nor anyone else can interfere with Ms. Kraus' dissertation, I cannot offer to circulate that before it is approved by her committee.

In order to analyze any artifacts we collect or excavate we will need to take them to our laboratory at the University of Maryland. Because they are your property we will return them to you bagged and boxed according to State of Maryland curation standards.

I am particularly interested in the great garden at Wye House. At this point we have no plans to work in the garden. Eventually, it would be wise to make a good map of it. We would certainly want your permission to walk around in it. It would be very important for you to give our students a tour of the garden and the greenhouse at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Mark P. Leone
Professor

February 7, 2005

Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman
26080 Bruff's Island Road
Easton, MD 21601

Dear Mrs. Tilghman:

This letter is intended to introduce myself, and the work I'd like to do on your property this summer during the University of Maryland's archaeological field school. I am already indebted to you for permitting us to consider your property, and I sincerely appreciate your interest in our project. I hope that this work will prove mutually satisfying and elucidating, and I look forward to discussing these plans with you in person. I hope that you find my goals, and my approach, acceptable.

I began working as a professional archaeologist shortly after I completed my coursework at William and Mary in 1998. My first professional experience was as the curator of a large collection at Vicksburg National Military Park in Vicksburg, Mississippi. I went on to work for the Louis Berger Group, a cultural resource management company in Washington, D.C. I was hired initially as a temporary field archaeologist, but was hired on permanently after my first large historical project in Prince William's County, Virginia. Since then, I have participated in excavations all over the country, especially Virginia and the Southeast, but my main area of interest is the Chesapeake Bay area during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. As such, I completed my master's degree on the basis of excavation and research at Mount Vernon, where I worked as an archaeologist in 2003.

I have been working to develop a dissertation topic in which I can use my past experience and make new contributions which will enliven the field. This has been the focus of my graduate work at the University of Texas at Austin, where I am completing my graduate work. In my recent work toward developing my PhD research, I have enjoyed the invaluable assistance of Dr. Leone, and my advisor, Dr. Maria Franklin.

The objective of my dissertation is to use archaeology, supported by archival and ethnographic research, in order to illuminate the past life at Wye House. I hope that an archaeological interpretation will help build a base for further investigations into the history of African American life on the Eastern Shore. I also hope to contribute information to the local African American community; although oral history has kept some stories alive (Krech 1981), these stories have also been largely ignored in the official historical landscape of the Eastern Shore. Although I will focus on Wye House, work on Wye Island is already taking place under the direction of another University of Texas student, Jenn Babiarez. Oral history projects among African American communities close to the Lloyd and Paca plantations have also been started, and I would like to consider some work in Unionville and Copperville.

For the purposes of this summer's field school, I am especially interested in investigating and recording archaeological remains associated with the Long Green and commons of the plantation. Depending upon the outcome of our research, I'd like to use a combination of historical documentation and archaeological data to understand the layout of plantation buildings, and where people lived, worked, relaxed, ate, kept animals and planted gardens. We may be able to interpret the dynamics of family life among the slaves at Wye House, as well as the ways slaves and slave families interacted between and among plantations. We will certainly come away from any fieldwork with an enriched comprehension of the ways the landscape was built and used in the past. We may be able to interpret the intentions of past landowners, their hopes and plans for the property, and the ways they were involved with the larger Chesapeake region, and the economic, agricultural, and political influences of their times.

I have already begun considering approaches to this property as an archaeological site. We are quite fortunate to have the Henry Chandlee Forman map, and some documentation of the arrangement of the plantation and its buildings in the past. This will help us to be minimally intrusive.

Remote sensing techniques, such as metal detection, and the use of a magnetometer may also help us to prevent large and unnecessary excavation. These approaches will help us to pinpoint the most likely location of historic outbuildings and other important sites on the property. They also allow us to consider a much larger portion of the landscape, and to better understand the way the previous inhabitants of the site may have interacted with their local environment.

Shovel Test Pits (STPs), would be the next reasonable step. These are small holes which help us to pinpoint the location on a site with the highest concentration of artifacts, and are a standard on archaeological digs to determine the best locations for more intensive excavation.

If time permits, and our early explorations are productive, we would like to open several (perhaps as many as 5) test units on the property to further explore anything we may find during the initial phases of research. This would entail digging a 5-foot by 5-foot square hole in the areas most likely to yield solid and interpretive artifacts. This would not involve involve any garden areas.

The two week field season at Wye House will likely yield several thousand artifacts, and several rough maps of the property as an archaeological site, which will indicate likely opportunities for future research. It will also yield a comprehensive report detailing the results of our fieldwork, which I will write during the fall of 2005 and spring of 2006.

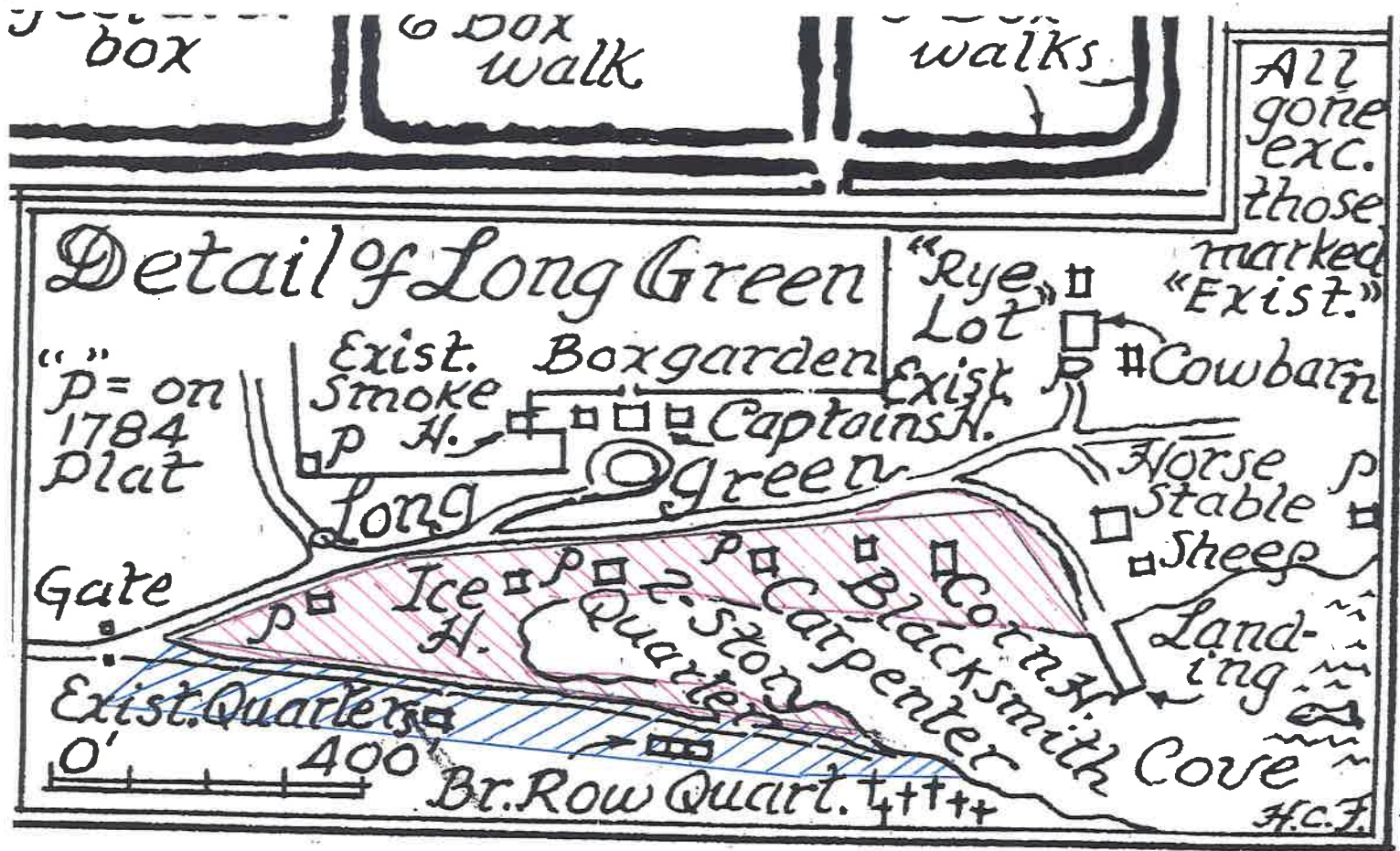
I hope also to conduct research with the Lloyd collection of materials at the Maryland Historical Society and the Maryland State Archives both during and after field school. This should provide a good complement to any material we discover, and will certainly help to shape the direction of any future research. Digital data, detailed maps, and comparative work on a larger scale would likely be completed around the same time. I

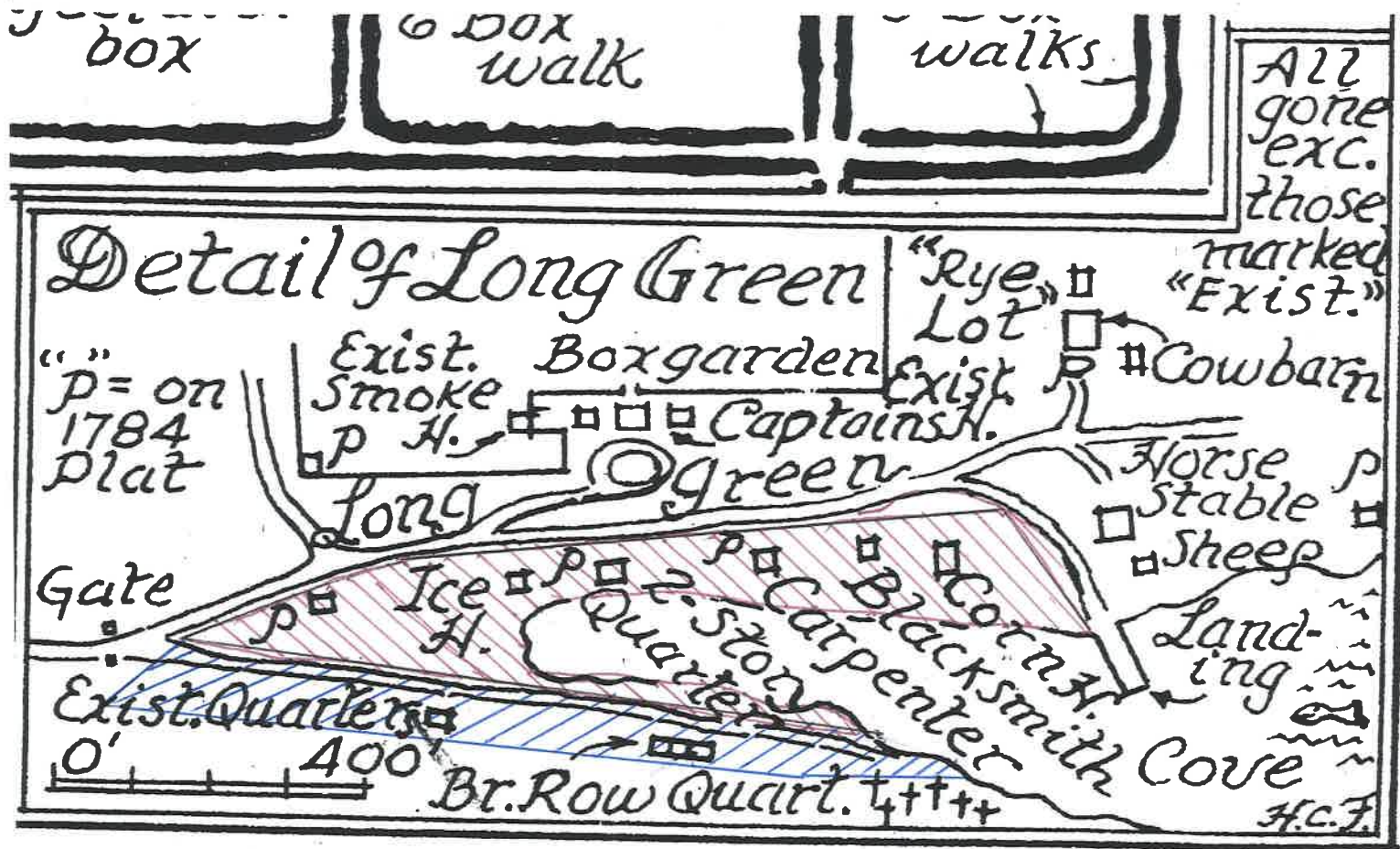
anticipate completing my dissertation in 2007, so the "final product" would (I hope) be available by May of 2007.

It is always difficult to predict the course and outcome of fieldwork, but all the information I've examined so far indicates that this is a site with great potential that is as important as any of the great colonial homes in Annapolis, Williamsburg, Charlottesville, or Northern Virginia. I am tremendously excited by the prospect of working at Wye House, and I am sincerely looking forward to meeting and working with you. I hope this letter finds you well, and that our work will be productive and profound,

Sincerely,

Lisa Kraus
Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory
1124 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742





= Proposed area for STP, pedestrian walk-over and metal detector surveys.



= Possible area for STP, pedestrian walk-over and metal detector surveys in field area.

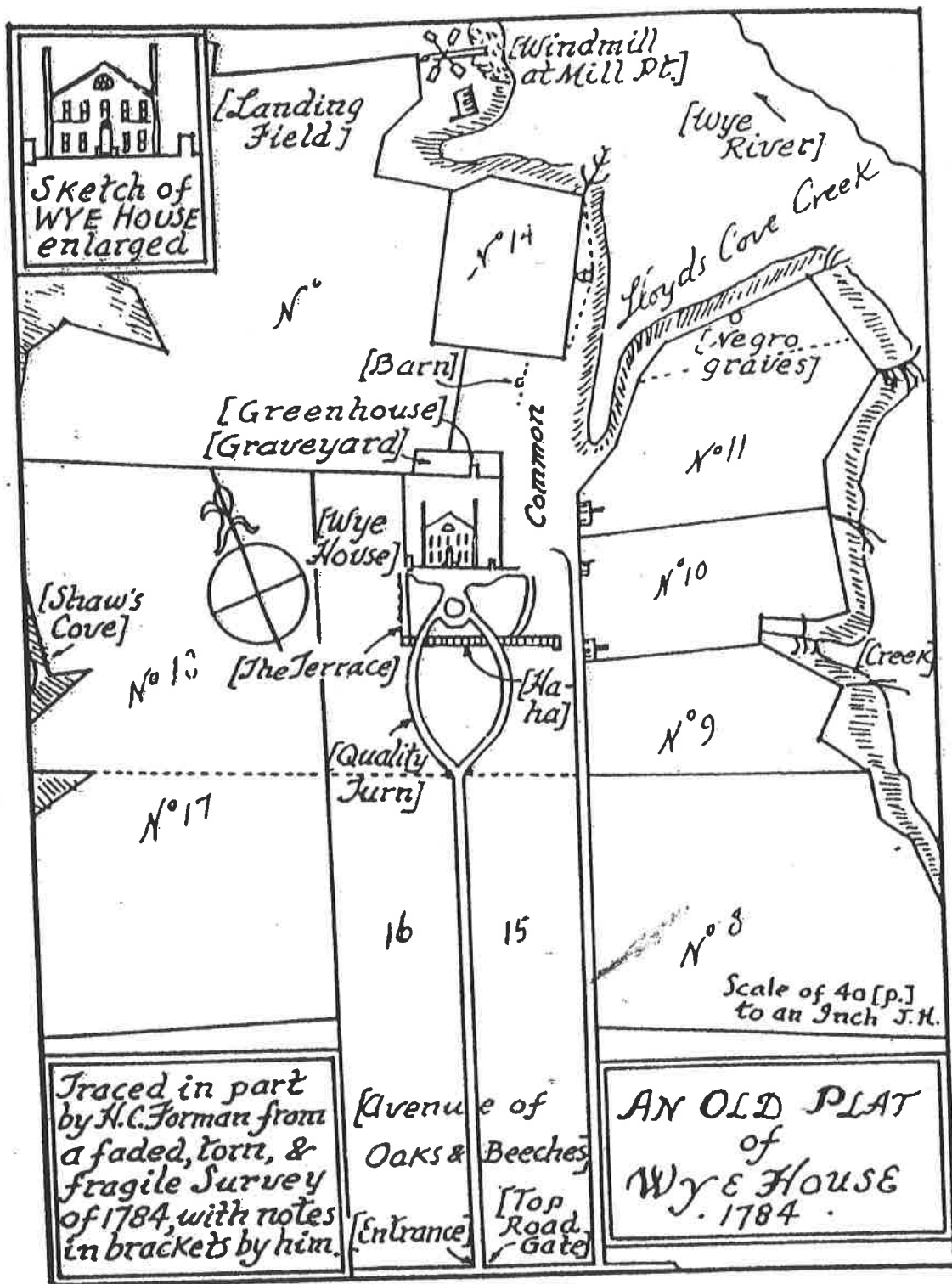


Figure 35

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