*****REVIEW DRAFT*****

Phase II Archaeological Testing on Wye Greenhouse (18TA314), Talbot County, Maryland, 2008

By
John E. Blair, Matthew David Cochran, Stephanie N. Duensing
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

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Tilghman Family

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Abstract

From October 27, 2008 to November 24, 2008 staff from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP), Archaeology in Annapolis Project, conducted archaeological testing on the Wye House Greenhouse (18TA314), Talbot County, Maryland. This Phase II investigation has been conducted at the request of the Greenhouse's current owner, Mrs. Mary Tilghman, prior to planned Greenhouse foundation stabilization efforts. The project area for this Phase II archaeological investigation comprises the immediate exterior perimeter of the Wye Greenhouse foundation. Seven test units were excavated in the course of this project to evaluate archaeological integrity and to evaluate the potential effects of planned stabilization efforts on archaeological resources. In addition to questions of archaeological integrity, research questions guiding this project focused on the architectural development of the Wye Greenhouse as well as its social use, both by members of the Lloyd family and the plantation's enslaved African-American inhabitants.

Background historical research and oral histories differ concerning the Greenhouse's initial date of construction. Historical research suggests a construction date of the c. 1770s, while oral histories suggest an initial date of construction of c. 1740s. Archaeological testing has shown that the Greenhouse underwent two major developmental phases—with the main block of the Greenhouse having been constructed in the 1770s and the East and West Wings and hypocaust system added in the mid 1780s.

In addition to providing evidence of the Greenhouse's structural change, levels and features excavated in the course of this project have shed light on the social use of the Wye Greenhouse throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Artifact deposits analyzed in this report detail the Lloyd family's use of the Greenhouse as both a social space and as a symbol of 18th century opulence. Artifact analyses also shed light on the use of the Greenhouse's north shed as a slave quarter from the 1790s through the 1840s.

Testing in the course of this project has concluded that there is a high degree of archaeological integrity within the project's area of potential effect. In addition, testing has determined that intact archaeological resources have the distinct potential to add a considerable depth of historical knowledge concerning the Greenhouse's structural change and social use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeological evidence detailed in this report should be read as supporting evidence for the Greenhouse's inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Acknowledgements

The Greenhouse or Orangery at Wye House is a part of Wye House Farm and is the property of Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman. Mrs. Tilghman initiated the archaeological project reported here and provided the bulk of the funds for the research, excavation, analysis, and the writing of the report.

Mrs. Tilghman's son and daughter-in-law, Richard and Beverly Tilghman, also stressed the need for archaeology at the Greenhouse and the surrounding formal garden. All members of the Tilghman family understand the value of the Greenhouse. All understand and taught the archaeologists about the connection between the Greenhouse and the surrounding formal garden. Furthermore, all family members understand that there is archaeology virtually everywhere on the land at Wye House Farm.

To fund this project the Tilghman family gave two grants to the University of Maryland College Park Foundation in 2008. The fund at Preservation Maryland for maintenance and exploration of the Greenhouse at Wye House provided two grants for the archaeological work reported here. These grants were organized by Tyler Gearheardt, President of Preservation Maryland. Mr. Joshua Phillips, and subsequently Ms. Marilyn Benaderet, provided extensive, detailed, and successful guidance for the whole enterprise.

Preservation Maryland brought Mr. Raymond Canneti into the project as a knowledgeable consultant on brick, mortar, and the effects of moisture rising from the ground on this structure. Mr. Canneti suggested much of the archaeology and guided many of the conclusions here. He also explained how the hypocaust in the Greenhouse worked.

Orlando Ridout of the Maryland Historical Trust reviewed the initial proposal produced by Archaeology in Annapolis for the Greenhouse and made important suggestions.

The staff of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, in particular Sybil Page, administered the funds donated to the University and facilitated the work with speed and efficiency.

We would like to extend our thanks to fellow archaeologist Matthew Palus for his advice and continued interest in this project.

In addition, there are many who have shown there support to the project by volunteering there time and expertise to the excavation of the Greenhouse. A few special thanks go to the indispensable working knowledge that was gained from Edward Taylor, the grounds keeper for nearly 20 years. His unique knowledge of the land helped us on a daily basis. Also to Marion Smith, whose abilities to keep up with the organizational and administrative duties associated with the management of Wye have been astounding through many field seasons.

We would like to extend special thanks to fellow archaeologist Ben Perlmutter who volunteered his skills as an archaeologist and his comic relief to this project. You kept our spirits high through the cold wind and sharp-glass.

Last, but far from least, we would like to extend our gratitude and sincere appreciation to the excellent student interns, Molly Robbins, Doichin Denchev, Jonathan Dailey, and Patrick Minnich, who worked so diligently with us in the lab over the months of January and February. Your willingness to dedicate your entire winter break to help us meet this deadline was invaluable in the production of this report. The speed and accuracy with which you learned the laboratory techniques is one of the main reasons we were able to process this data so quickly and effectively. Your enthusiasm and excellent work ethics have been truly inspirational to this project. Thank you.

To all of these, and the many more who made their contributions long ago by helping to preserve the integrity of this extraordinary site, we thank you.

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CHAPTER 1:

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

A Phase II Archaeological investigation of the Wye House Greenhouse was undertaken at the behest of Mrs. Mary Tilghman, the current owner of the Wye House property (18TA314), located near Easton, Maryland, in Talbot County, where the Wye River, Lloyd Creek and Shaw Bay intersect. Archaeological excavations around the perimeter of the Greenhouse and inside of the Greenhouse's north shed took place as a result of plans to resolve a water damage issue affecting the structure's foundation. Located across the formal garden from the main 1780s plantation house, the Wye Greenhouse was an integral component to Wye House Plantation, the ancestral home of the Lloyd family, prominent in 18th and 19th century Maryland social and political circles.

Archaeological excavations took place between October 27, 2008 and November 24, 2008. This report contains the results of the fieldwork that was completed during these dates, and the laboratory work that continued through February 2009.

Field and laboratory work was carried out by staff from the Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis Project. Dr. Mark P. Leone is the Director and the Principal Investigator of this project. Matthew David Cochran is Project Manager, and John Blair and Stephanie Duensing are Laboratory Supervisors for this project.

Archaeological fieldwork and laboratory processing was conducted by Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Archaeology in Annapolis staff—Matthew Cochran, John Blair, and Stephanie Duensing. During the fall semester of 2009, Independent Study students and College Park Scholars aided in laboratory work supervised by Archaeology in Annapolis staff.

Physiography and Topography

The Chesapeake Bay watershed is the largest estuary system in the United States (Maryland Department of Natural Resources 2007a). The Bay lies on the coastal plains of the Atlantic Ocean and was formed by the ancestral Susquehanna River, which was drowned by sea level rises over several millennia. Fifty major tributaries contribute to the Bay. Ninety percent of the freshwater in the system comes from tributaries to the north and west of the Bay. The other 10 percent of the fresh water comes from tributaries on the Eastern Shore like the Chester River. Nearly an equal part of saltwater enters the Bay from the Atlantic Ocean, therefore all the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay are comprised of a combination of fresh, salt, and brackish water (Chesapeake Bay Foundation 2007).

The Greenhouse at Wye House and the Wye River are both located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province within the Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainage. The Council for Maryland Archaeology refers to this area as Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 5 (Figure 1.2). The Chester River drainage system lies to the east of the Chesapeake Bay, on the northwestern part of the Delmarva Peninsula, known as Maryland's Eastern Shore (Netstate.com 2001). The peninsula is 115 miles in length, north to south, encompassing the whole state of

Delaware and portions of Virginia and Maryland. Its maximum width in Virginia is only about 14.5 miles, while in the Maryland-Delaware portion it is, at maximum, 45 miles wide (Rountree and Davidson 1997:3).

The Wye House Greenhouse (18TA314) 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"), (Figure 1.1) approximately 6.9 miles northwest of Easton on the Miles Neck River, Maryland [Maryland Archeological Research Unit 5 (Figure 1.2)]. Shaw Bay lies to the west, Wye East River to the north, and Lloyd Creek to the east. 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 (Gibb 1998).

Wye House, the current property on which the Greenhouse is located is comprised of a number of buildings constructed from the middle of the 18th century, through the 20th centuries. The relatively flat to slightly undulating landscape consists primarily of agricultural fields, woodlots, and farm roads. Wye House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. Other historically important buildings currently on the property include a smaller 18th century brick dwelling known as the 'Captain's House' and an 18th century Greenhouse which is the subject of this report.

The Greenhouse is situated directly opposite the formal garden of Wye House, with the family graveyard just to the north. However, it is not on the same axis as the current Wye House (Gibb 1998). It is set off at a slight angle as to appear to give more depth to the garden when viewing from Wye House. The Greenhouse was placed on the axis of the previous orientation of the landscape. The entire plantation shifted on a 90 degree axis in 1786 to give it its current orientation. The Greenhouse today sits on a well-manicured formal garden that has existed since the 18th century. The Greenhouse today is outlined in gravel, which was installed in the 1980s to try and prevent further water damage to the foundation.

Soils

The substrata soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated sedimentary deposits of sand, silt, clay, and gravels, which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic relief in the area is not diverse, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability (Brush 1986: 7). Much of the soil on the Eastern Shore is not naturally fertile; however, the loamy soils that are available in some places are the best soil in Maryland for cultivation and farming (Rountree and Davidson 1997:8-9).

Vegetation and Fauna

Between 25,000 BC and 15,000 BC the forests of the Chesapeake region included spruce, pine, varieties of fir, and birch trees. By 10,000 BC the forests became a mixture of hardwood and pinewood, having become dominated by oak and hickory, representing a more varied and exploitable environment for human groups (Haynes 2002:43). Floral species that are common to the Atlantic coastal plain of Maryland, which includes the Eastern Shore, are Virginia creeper,

chokeberry, elderberry, oaks, hickories, maples, willows, and gum trees (US Fish and Wildlife Service BayScapes Conservation Landscaping Program 2007).

Faunal species dominant in the coastal plain include deer, small mammals, such as rabbit, squirrel, and fox, and birds such as turkey and waterfowl (Shelford 1963). Aquatic species found in the Chesapeake Bay near the study area include soft shell clams and oysters, blue crabs, white and yellow perch, striped bass (also known as 'rockfish'), herring, shad, alewife, American and hickory shad, and short nose and Atlantic sturgeon. During the warmer months, numerous marine species, including bluefish, weakfish, croaker, menhaden, flounder, and spot live in this area. Diamondback terrapin, loggerhead turtles, and more than 40 types of snakes can also be found. The watershed is home to numerous varieties of frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts. Species found at Wye House specifically, include a variety of birds such as ducks, geese, wading fowl, and Bald Eagles, as well as deer, and fox.

Climate

Talbot County presently has a temperate mid-continental climate. This type of climate is marked by well-defined seasons. The average temperature range in July is between 66.3 and 87.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The average temperature range in January is between 26.9 and 44.0 degrees Fahrenheit. These averages are slightly higher than the statewide average temperature: Easton's July average is 76.9 degrees Fahrenheit as compared to a statewide average of 75.02 degrees, and the January average in Easton is 35.45 degrees Fahrenheit, compared to a statewide average of 32.55 degrees (National Climatic Data Center 2007). There is an average of 190 frost-free days a year (Rountree and Davidson 1997:3.) Rainfall, as recorded in Easton, MD, is moderate; an average of 44 inches per year since 1971; and snowfall accumulates on average of 12 inches per year, recorded since 1947 (Southeast Regional Climate Center 2007.)

Organization of this Report

This report contains the results of the Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Wye House Greenhouse (18TA314). It is divided into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Research Design and Methodology
Chapter 3: Cultural Context and
Chapter 4: Previous Archaeological Investigations & Significant Architectural Structures
Chapter 5: Archaeology and Interpretations
Chapter 6: Management Recommendations

Appendices:
- A. Fredrick Douglass References
- B. Letters between G.W. and T. Tilghman
- C. Books on Gardening, etc. in the Library of Lloyd IV c. 1796
- D. Sample Level, Feature, and MVC forms
- E. Catalog Codes
- F. Artifact Catalog

G. MVC Catalog
H. MVC Tables
I. Qualifications of Investigators

Chapter 1 of this report is an introduction to the Wye Greenhouse project. Included within this chapter is a brief contextualization of the project, including dates of fieldwork, laboratory processing and analyses, as well as the identification of key project staff. Also included within this chapter is a detail of the project's location and physiological description; as well as the organizational layout of this report.

Chapter 2 of this report details the project's research design and methodology. Included within this chapter are key research questions that guided fieldwork and laboratory analysis. In addition this chapter details methodologies employed during fieldwork, laboratory processing, and artifact analyses.

Chapter 3 of this report details the cultural context and previous archaeological investigations of the Wye Greenhouse and its surrounding environs. Included within this chapter is a history of the Wye House Plantation and a historical contextualization of 18th century Greenhouses. Also included within this chapter is a review of known and reported archaeological excavations within a two mile radius of the Wye Greenhouse, as well as a review of pertinent archaeological literature concerning greenhouses and landscapes.

Chapter 4 of this report details the archaeological testing conducted at the Wye Greenhouse during the course of this project. Included within this chapter is an account of stratigraphic layers, features, and artifacts encountered within individual test units. Also included within this chapter are interpretations of layers, features and artifacts based on specific temporal contexts. Where applicable, interpretations of the archaeology conducted at the Wye Greenhouse have attempted to move beyond discrete unit boundaries and to form broader interpretive contextualizations.

Chapter 5 of this report details management recommendations concerning the planned Wye Greenhouse stabilization efforts, as they relate specifically to intact archaeological resources.

Appendices contained within this report include: qualifications of project investigators; sample level, feature, and MVC data sheets; Archaeology in Annapolis catalog codes; a catalog of all archaeological artifacts recovered in the course of this project; and, a minimum vessel count of identifiable ceramic forms recovered during this project.

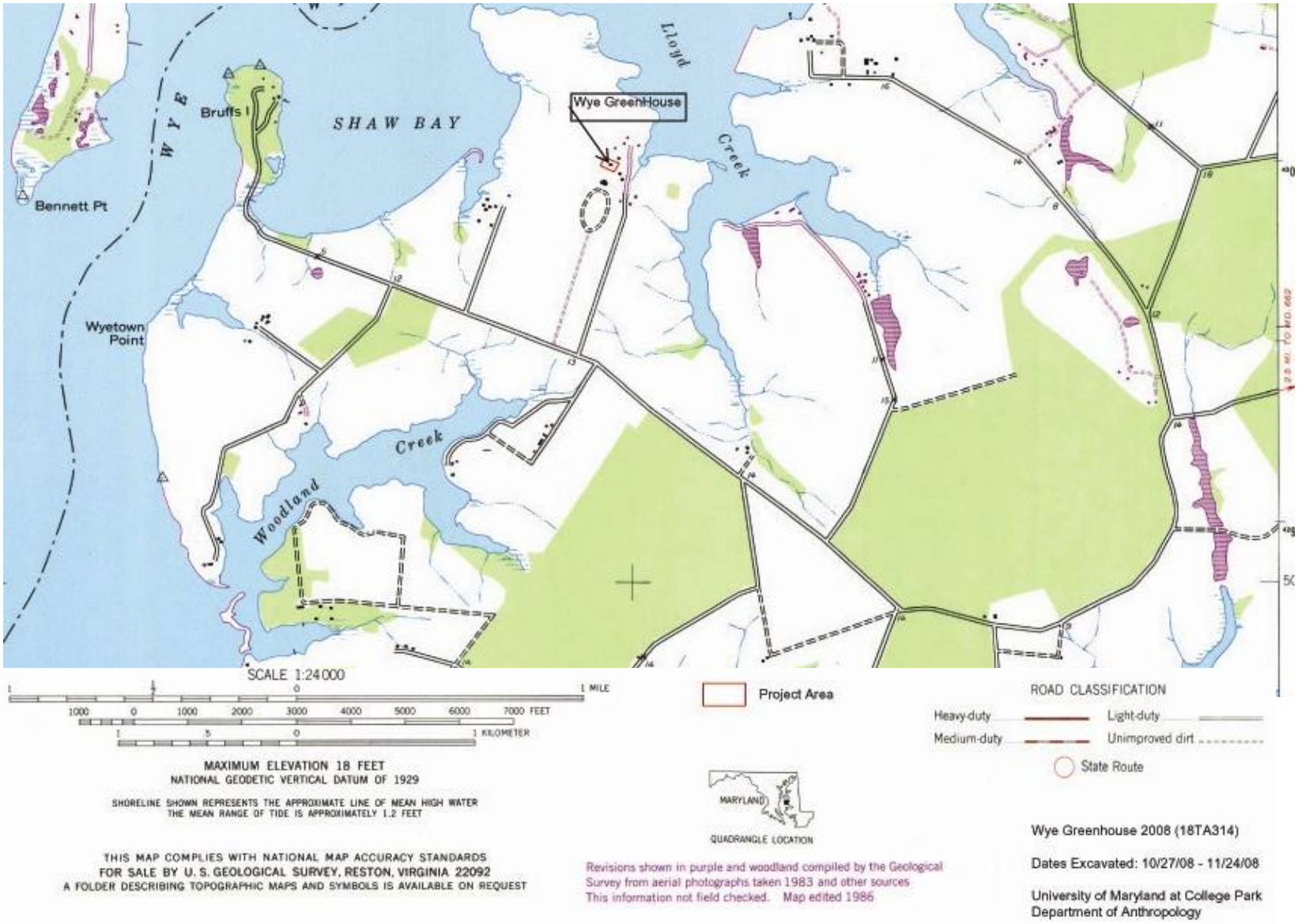


Figure 1.1 Annotated Quadrangle Map showing the Project Location

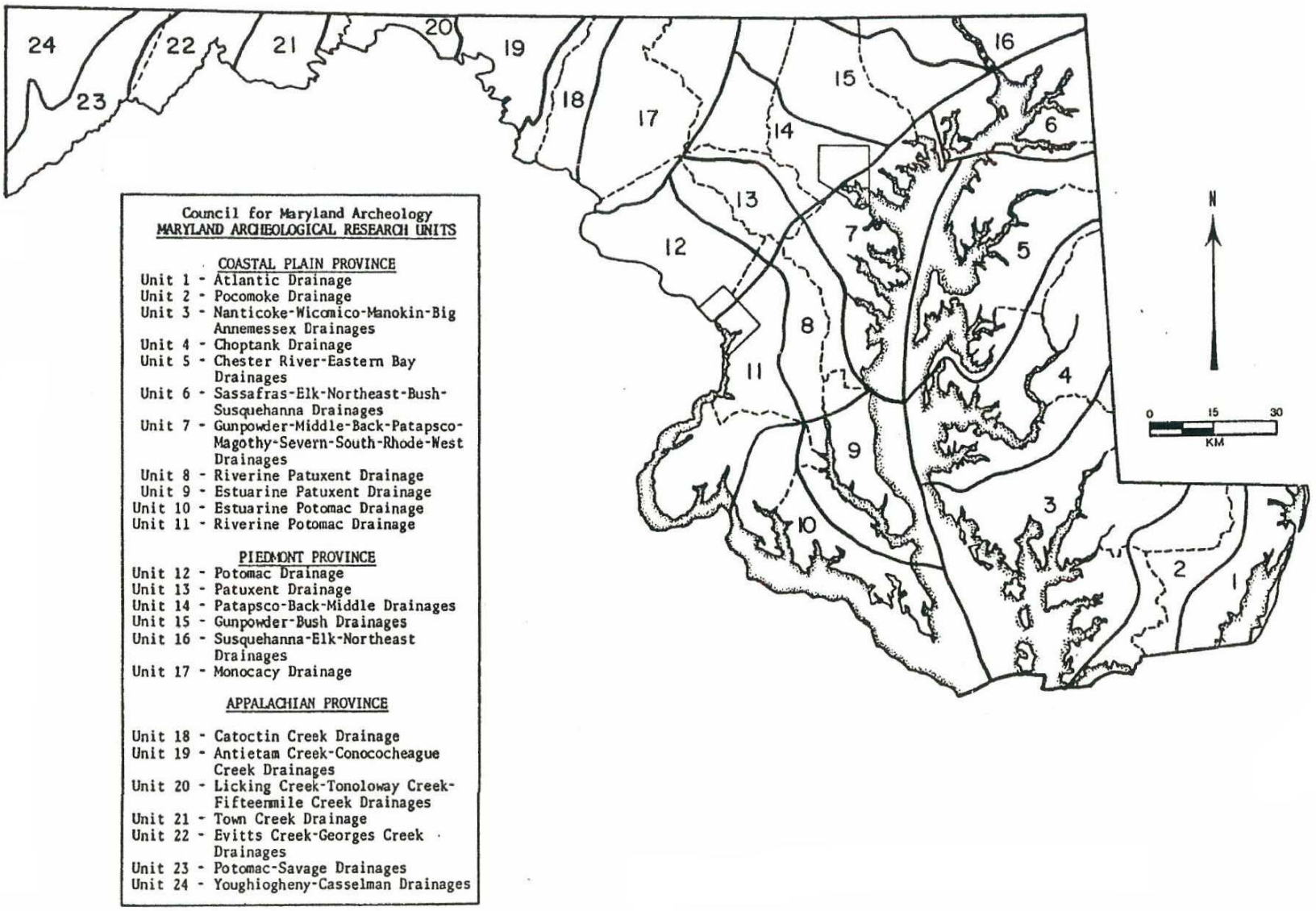


Figure 1.2 Council for Maryland Archaeology Maryland Archaeological Research Unit

Figure 1.3 Satellite Image of Wye House

CHAPTER 2:

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Phase II archaeological testing was conducted at the Wye Greenhouse (18TA314), prior to the upcoming, planned construction activities to stabilize the Greenhouse's foundation. The area of potential effect for the upcoming Greenhouse stabilization activities includes the immediate exterior of the Greenhouse's foundation. A total of 7 archaeological test units were located at key points around the Greenhouse's foundation and inside of the Greenhouse's north shed in the course of this project. Research objectives, developed prior to and during archaeological testing, were conceptualized in consultation with Mrs. Mary Tilghman, Richard Tighman, and Beverly Tilghman, as well as staff from Preservation Maryland.

The research design for Phase II archaeological testing of the Wye Greenhouse was developed to take into account the unique character of the building, as well as to add to and complement previous archaeological excavations conducted at Wye House by Archaeology in Annapolis. Phase II archaeological testing of the Wye Greenhouse was based on a series of initial research questions, conceptualized within a two part research strategy. The first and overarching research question concerned the archaeological integrity of the area immediately surrounding the Greenhouse foundation. The second part of this two part research strategy focused on refining the historical knowledge of the Greenhouse and its associated human inhabitants.

Archaeological Integrity

The Wye Greenhouse is the only extant 18th century Greenhouse in the United States. Given its historical and architectural rarity, the first research objective employed in the course of this project sought to identify whether or not archaeological deposits surrounding the Greenhouse's foundation had any degree of archaeological integrity. Research questions geared toward this question included:

- Are there intact archaeological deposits surrounding the Greenhouse's foundation?
- Is there consistent intact stratigraphy for the entire project area?
- What is the historical potential of archaeology that may be destroyed in the upcoming preservation activities?

Refining Historical Knowledge

Previous studies of the Wye Greenhouse have focused on its construction techniques and historical context within the discipline of architectural history. Research questions developed in the course of this project sought to be more anthropologically inclusive. The second part of the research design employed during the course of this project focused on

refining the historical knowledge of the Greenhouse and its associated human inhabitants. Research questions geared towards this objective included:

- What was the initial design and construction date of the first Wye Greenhouse?
- What is the building sequence of the current Greenhouse wings and associated shed additions?
- Is there an African-American presence in the Greenhouse's northern shed addition?
- What was the changing social use and meaning associated with the Greenhouse through time?

Excavation Methods

The archaeological excavation at the Wye Greenhouse was conducted from October 27, 2008 to November 24, 2008. The crew was composed of paid excavators who were currently on staff at the University of Maryland, Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory. Supervision of the project was carried out by the Director of Archaeology in Annapolis, Dr. Mark P. Leone. The artifacts were analyzed in the Archaeology in Annapolis lab at the University of Maryland College Park. Analysis included washing, labeling, cataloging, the data entry of all artifacts, and a minimum vessel count of the ceramics from the Wye Greenhouse.

Test unit locations were aligned with the extant architecture of the Greenhouse as opposed to arbitrary locations. Seven test units were placed around the perimeter of the Greenhouse and in the interior of the attached quarter on the north side of the building. Since Wye House is set on a north-south axis, we used the north side of the Greenhouse as "site north." This term is used to indicate that north is only relevant to the site, as opposed to "true north" which remains constant regardless of location. The datum for the site grid is the base of a metal water faucet located on the northeast corner of the Greenhouse. This datum point is tied into a preexisting site grid that was created for the excavations on the Long Green (2005-present). Each of the seven units was identified by the location of their individual datum in relation to this site datum. The seven archaeological test units measured as follows: four units measured 5' X 5', two units measured 5' X 2.5', and one unit measured 10' X 2.5'. The datum in each unit was placed in the corner of the unit that stood highest above the ground surface so as to obtain all positive measurements.

Of the seven test units that were excavated at this site, five were placed outside on the perimeter of the Greenhouse and two were placed inside. The two interior units were placed in a northern addition to the Greenhouse, known as the 'Quarter.' One of these test units was placed in front of the hearth that still stands in this quarter and the other was placed straddling the eastern window of the quarter. Of the five test units that were

excavated around the perimeter of the structure, two were placed on the north wall, one on the east wall, one on the south wall, and one in the corner of the north-west wing of the Greenhouse (See Figure 2.1 for test unit placements in relation to the Greenhouse).

The test units were excavated by the natural levels found in the soil, although arbitrary levels were designated if there were no natural soil breaks. Arbitrary level breaks were only assigned to test unit 5 in an attempt to establish whether there was a presence of stratigraphic layering in the artifacts being recovered. Forms and drawings were completed at the end of each level which recorded the soil description, depth of excavation below unit datum, artifacts obtained, and features in plan view. Architectural features were drawn in plan view and non-architectural features were bisected and profiled. Unit wall profiles were drawn at the completion of each unit. Soil levels and features were recorded with Roman numerals (e.g. I, II, etc.). All soil was screened through a ¼ inch mesh screen.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were collected and assigned a provenience by noting their unit and level or their unit and feature. Once the excavation was complete, all the artifacts were brought back to the Archaeology in Annapolis lab at the University of Maryland College Park. Under the direction of Mark P. Leone, all of the artifacts were processed by either paid staff or by students earning Independent Study course credit.

Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed in water while metals and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Once the artifacts were cleaned, they were placed on a rack to air dry. Once this process was complete, the artifacts were placed into acid free, re-closable, plastic bags. Each bag was again labeled with the provenience and its bag number. The provenience information included the site number (18TA314), the unit number, level or feature identification, date of excavation, and the initials of the excavator(s). The artifacts were then cataloged by using the cataloging codes utilized by Archaeology in Annapolis. An itemized number of each artifact was also assigned during the cataloging process. This number later corresponds with the data entry number and also the labeling number. The catalog system utilizes a six digit master code to identify the item. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalog sheet.

After the artifacts dried, each was individually labeled. The labels include the site number, unit number, level/feature, and its itemized identification number. This number corresponds to its catalog number. The artifacts were also entered into a digital catalog that corresponds with the hand-written catalog. This process is known as data entry. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original sheets. This is a tedious process but ensures the integrity of the data.

Ceramics from the Wye Greenhouse were selected for cross-mending because of the archaeological integrity of the deposits. Cross-mending began by laying out all of the

ceramics from a certain unit on a table, then attempting to match up ceramic sherds from the same level, and then from different levels within the same unit. This process was then repeated through the other units, and finally across units. This continued until no more mends could be achieved. This is ultimately another method used to ensure accuracy in the interpretation of the archaeological material. If artifacts are found from different soil levels that mend, it can help archaeologists understand the way the material was deposited in the ground, and ultimately gain a better understanding of the site as a whole.

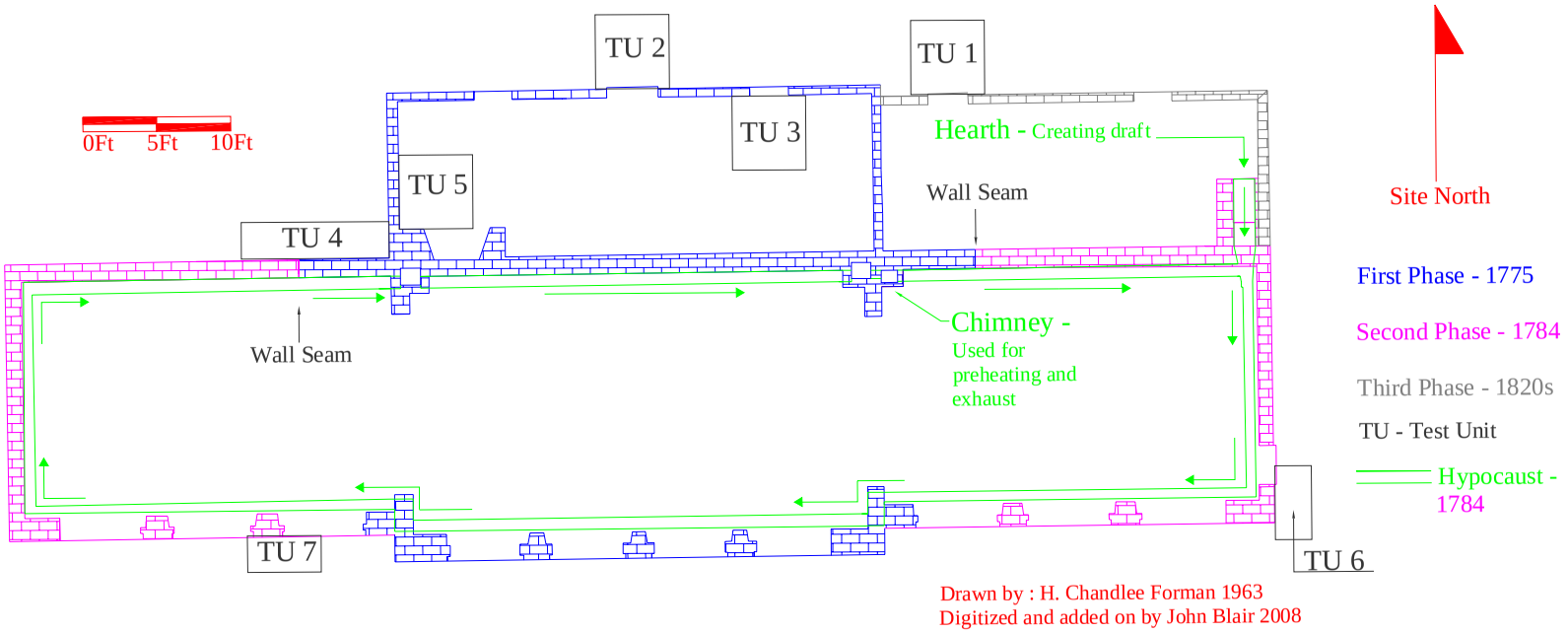


Figure 2.1 – Floor Plan with test units – This is an existing conditions map of the Wye Greenhouse that is color coded to display which walls of the Greenhouse are associated with what building phases and dates. The hypocaust is shown in green, and the arrows indicate airflow. The "chimney" area is where the preheating begins, then the hearth door is opened to create the draft. The air then flows under the floor in the direction of the arrows, until it returns back to the chimney where the smoke escapes.

CHAPTER 3:

CULTURAL CONTEXT AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Cultural Context and Historic Background

This chapter presents as background, historical research on Wye House collected by Archaeology in Annapolis staff prior to field testing. The research entails the collecting of historical materials related to Wye House and the immediately surrounding area. Site visits to the Maryland Hall of Records, the Maryland Historical Trust Library, and the Historic Annapolis Foundation library resulted in collecting Talbot County Archaeological and Architectural Site Survey forms, relevant archaeological reports, historic photographs, and secondary literature. The synthesis of these materials is geared toward understanding the development of Wye House as a whole, paying particular attention to the development of the garden and Greenhouse, as well as the care takers responsible for their maintenance. Since the area of potential effect for this project is the 18th century Greenhouse, historical reviews of individual greenhouses and similar properties are contained within this historical background. They are included as examples to better understand the common purpose and function of these structures during the 18th century and the evolution of their use over time. What follows is a discussion of the development of Wye House, arranged in its distinct developmental phases, paying particular attention to the architectural phases of development of the Greenhouse. These shed light on the changing patterns of the plantation. Developmental phases identified for the project area include: Prehistoric Background (Pre–1600); Early Historic Background (1600–1770) Edward Lloyd IV (1770–1791); Plantation Economy (1785–1865); Postbellum Shift (1865–20th century).

Prehistoric Background (Pre-1600)

North American prehistory is divided into three main categories: the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods. These time periods range in date from before 11,000 BC to the time of contact between Native people and the Europeans in the mid 17th century. While the dates of the Paleoindian period is often contested, it is generally accepted that there were human populations living in discreet groups in North America by 11,000 BC (Steponitis 1986).

All the data that has been collected on the Paleoindian period has been placed into two main categories: definable sites and diagnostic projectile points. The most recognizable projectile point associated with early Paleoindians is the Clovis point. Clovis points have been found throughout North America, as far north as Nova Scotia, and to the East and the West Coasts. Within the Southeast region of the United States about 5,500 fluted points have been found. Of these over half of them have come from the late Clovis period or later in the Paleoindian era (Haynes 2002:43).

Paleoindian sites in the Southeast were classified by the presence of large, fluted, lanceolate-shaped, bifacial projectile points like the Dalton/Hardaway points (Anderson and Sassaman 1996). Clovis points were made out of high quality cryptocrystalline stones such as jasper and chert. Other Clovis points were made of quartz crystal. These points were attached to long spears and were used to hunt mega-fauna such as mammoths and bison. The Clovis points as wells as all the other known tools of the Paleoindian

period supported a hunting lifestyle. These tools included scrapers, gravers, bruins, denticulates, hammer stones, utilized flakes, and knives. (Custer 1984).

Traditionally, Paleoindian subsistence was believed to have depended primarily on the hunting of large game (Willey 1966, Griffin 1977). The Clovis complex, typified by fluted points, scrapers, and blades was widespread in the western United States. These artifacts are often associated with extinct Pleistocene megafauna, findings which support the idea that the Paleoindian way of life centered on big game hunting (Humphrey and Chambers 1977:7-9). In the East, however, isolated incidents of fluted points are the primary source of evidence for Paleoindian populations (Steponaitis 1980:63). More recent evidence suggests that Paleoindian populations of the eastern United States probably focused on hunting white tailed deer and turkey (Gardner 1980:19-20; Haynes 2002:39). Subsistence strategies possibly included foraging for plants, fishing, and hunting for small mammals (Dent 1995; McNett 1985).

The primary sites associated with the Paleoindian period are called base camps and were seasonally occupied by aggregate bands. These sites can be identified by the presence of fire pits and post molds and are often found in riverine environments (Steponaitis 1980). The Thunderbird site in the Flint Run Complex, Virginia, and the Shoop site all provide examples of base camps (Gardner 1974, Witthoft 1952). Smaller Paleoindian sites may represent special purpose sites occupied by smaller groups for shorter periods of time. Included in the category of special purpose sites are quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, and outlying hunting sites. Furthermore, quarry sites were identified by a lack of tools, the presence of large amounts of debitage, and a cryptocrystalline rock source (Steponaitis 1980:66).

Custer, Cavallo, and Stewart (referenced in Haynes 2002) created a model of early Paleoindian settlement patterns that corresponded to the distribution of lithic resources. Groups restricted their movements to an area with a radius of up to 200 km around a cryptocrystalline rock source (Haynes 2002:45). This indicates that eastern Paleoindians were not following migrating animals but were staying near the source of their tool production and occupying sites on a seasonal basis.

Beginning at the end of the Paleoindian period there was a marked change in the environment and climate in which the continent's early inhabitants lived. The Archaic period is distinguished from the Paleoindian period by environmental shifts. Despite these changes, the Early Archaic period is seen as culturally continuous with the Paleoindian period. The late Archaic period, however, is considered culturally distinct from the previous periods due to the impact of the changing climate and environment. These environmental changes included the inundation of some riverine environments, a change from mixed coniferous forests to northern hardwoods, and a more temperate climate (Whitehead 1972; Carbone 1976).

Caldwell (1958) saw the Archaic in eastern North America as representing the following: (1) the establishment of what he called "primary forest efficiency," (2) a dominance of regional differentiation and stylistic change, and (3) an increasing

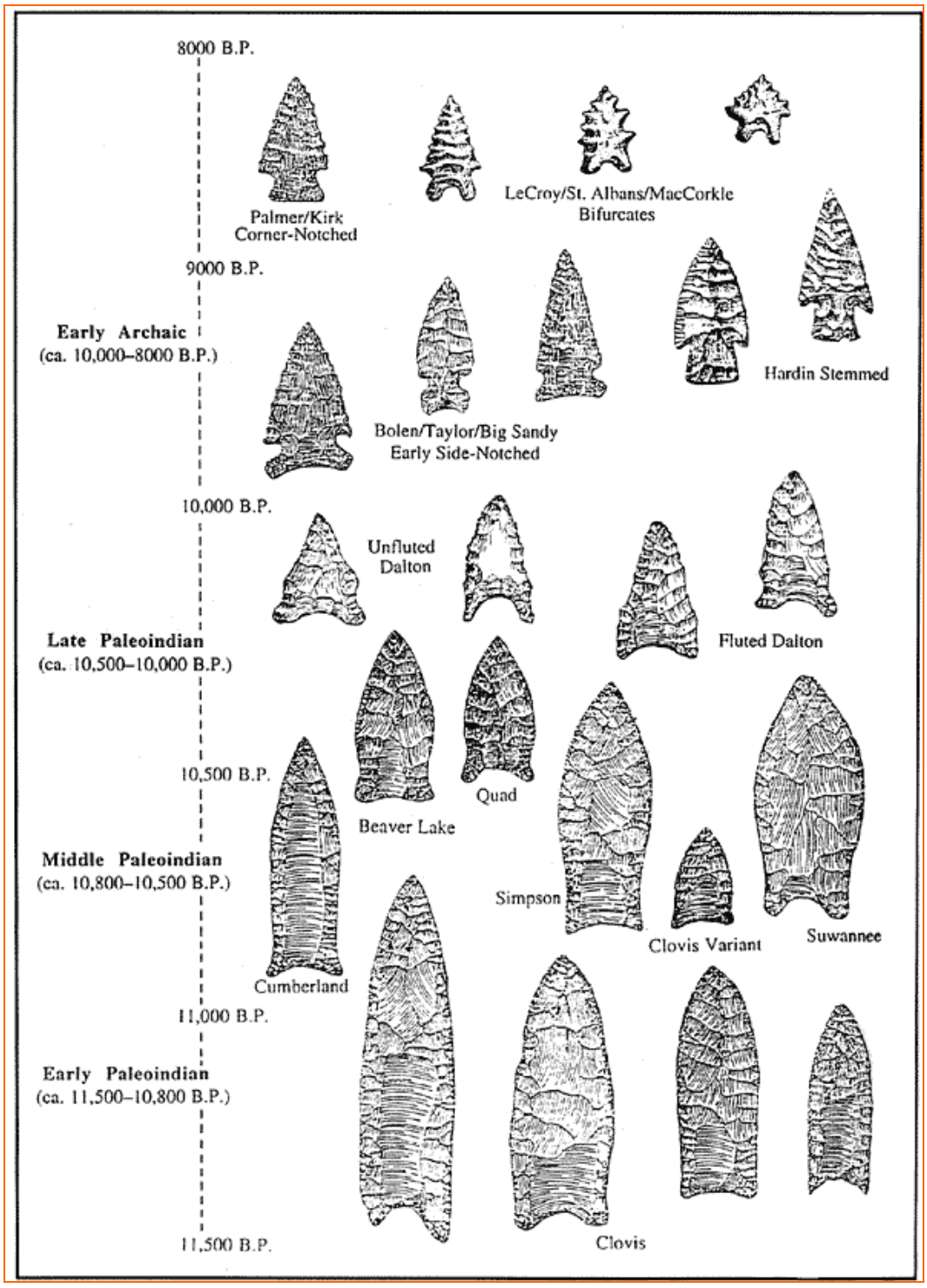


Figure 3.1 – Stone Tool Progression – Archaic Stone points made out of non-cryptocrystalline materials including quartz, quartzite and rhyolite. Photo courtesy of the National Park Service website.

connection with Middle American civilizations. Caldwell's "primary forest efficiency" refers to the ability of people to efficiently and skillfully exploit a wider spectrum of the natural food resources within their woodland environment. This newfound efficiency made it easy to harvest an unprecedented abundance of nutritious food.

With the realization of "primary forest efficiency," it was no longer necessary to consistently hunt for food and therefore groups could set up seasonal encampments. Tool types also changed at this time from the Clovis Point to other points. Individuals now created specialized points such as side-notched and stemmed points. With these experimentations in specialization came the introduction of spear throwers, or atlatls, which added weight and distance to a thrown spear (Egloff and McAvoy 1990).

Furthermore, there was a shift in the type of materials used to form these points. Instead of using jasper and chert, as was utilized to make Clovis points, these new points were made from non-cryptocrystalline materials including quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite. These newly used materials were harvested at quarry sites, which became known as procurement sites or the "macroband base camp."

These base camps were set up as living areas for multiple families and are characterized by a wide variety of tool classes and large amounts of debris (Custer 1984). These sites were intended for long-term occupation. Along with macroband base camps, there were also microband base camps. Theses were smaller base camps and were either occupied by individual family units or limited to a set number of families. These camps were characterized by having much less debris than found at the macroband base camps (Custer 1984). As the name suggests, procurement sites were used to obtain natural materials (i.e. quartz, jaspers, rhyolite etc.).

Gardner (1982:60) suggests that Late Archaic coastal plain sites utilized estuarine resources and that these sites may have supported semi-sedentary populations. Broadspear knives and woodworking tools recovered from Late Archaic Coastal Plain sites could indicate that specialized tools such as fish traps, nets, and canoes were being manufactured (Custer 1984:97). Containers made out of steatite, or soapstone, used for cooking and storage, as well as storage pits appear during this period. The ability to store food resources at the macro and microband base camps allowed groups to remain sedentary for longer periods of time and to support higher population densities.

The transition from the Archaic period to the Woodland period is marked by four main changes. These categories are, (1) an increase in woodworking tool technology, (2) an increase in population in the macroband base camps, (3) the introduction of ceramics, (4) and mortuary ceremonies. The Woodland period is divided up into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The Woodland period in eastern America lasts until the point of contact.

Woodworking tools appear concurrently with the environmental changes associated with the woodland period. The Woodland Period acquired its name due to the increasing area of forested land. The people of this era not only learned how to adapt to

this changing environment, but also how to efficiently develop and utilize new forest resources. Tools such as axes and celts (hoe like tools) were created to procure the resources the forests provided. Along with the woodworking tools that were added to Woodland Period tool kits, new point styles were also developed. Broad-Spear Points along with side and corner notched points were developed during this time.

Another significant indicator of Woodland Period culture is the increase in population. The Woodland period is marked by a shift in favor of the creation and maintenance of macroband camps (Custer 1984). Large semi-permanent macroband base camps were located along estuarine or riverine zones of river drainages, and surrounded by extraction or procurement camps in order to capitalize on the maximum exploitation of both non-tidal and tidal aquatic resources (Davis 1997). Since the macroband camps were designed to accommodate multiple family occupancy, the population soon began to increase. The population increase, supplemented with the increase in tool technology caused a decreased need for microband sites.

Vessels that were created during the Early Woodland Period were no longer made of steatite or soapstone. Ceramics that were being created during this period were course and unglazed. Each section of the Woodland Period in Maryland has an associated ceramic style. For the Early Woodland Period these ceramic styles include the Marcey Creek, Dames Quarter, Selden Island, Accokeek, Wolfe Neck, Vinette, Popes Creek and Coulbourn. The paste of these ceramics is mostly tempered with crushed quartz or other chunky rocks. The designs on these ceramics were created by pressing pieces of string on the vessel before it was fired. This is called “cord marking” or “net impression” depending on the design (see Figures 3.2 & 3.3). The Middle Woodland ceramics found in Maryland are Watson and Mockley. These ceramics were created in the same fashion as the Early Woodland Period, and they also share the same sort of designs. The Late Woodland Period produced the most ceramics and they include: Clemson Island, Page, Shepard, Townsend, Minguannan, Sullivan Cove, Moyaone, Potomac Creek, Shenks Ferry, Keyser, Yeocomico, and Monongahela. These ceramics were made in similar styles to their predecessors, but have slightly different tempers and designs.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Late Woodland Period was exemplified by chiefdoms, the rise of maize agriculture, and the beginning of a complicated set of negotiated interactions with European settlers. Native peoples would have exploited the Wye River area for fishing, farming, hunting and gathering. The river was teeming with crabs, fish, oysters, and edible marsh plants. The hardwood forests were rich with nuts, wild edible roots and berries, as well as wild game such as turkey and deer. The oaks and pine could also be used for building material and fuel. The land was farmed using a crop rotation method. Many kinds of crops were grown including maize, barley, beans and squash (Rountree and Davidson 1997). The best soil for raising crops is sassafras loam and is traditionally found at Wye House.

Figure 3.2 – Prehistoric Pottery Sherd– Accokeek ceramic sherds found at Kettering Park, 18PR174/278. Photo courtesy of http://www.jefpat.org/.

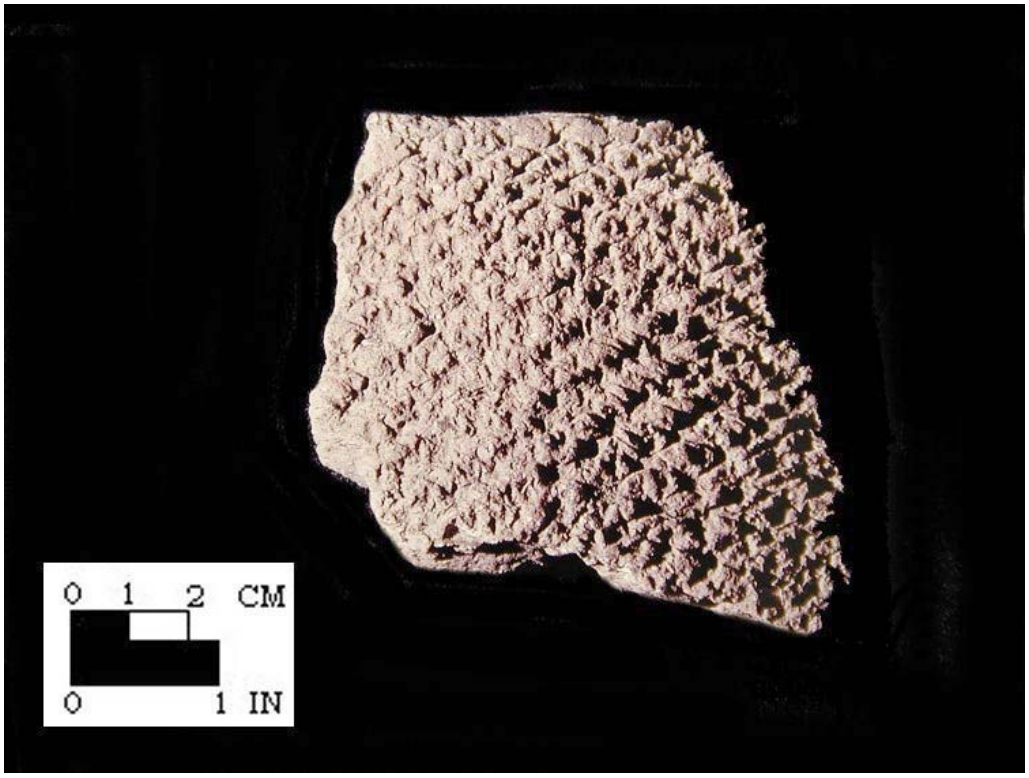


Figure 3.3 – Prehistoric Pottery Sherd – Net-impressed Mockley rim sherd found at Piscataway, 18PR7. Photo courtesy of http://www.jefpat.org/.

The last defining characteristic of the Woodland Period is the mortuary ceremonies. There are two types of mortuary sites, major and minor. The difference between a major and minor site is based on the amount of remains and cultural deposits left behind. These mortuary sites are connected to macrobase campsites only. The mortuary, or burial sites, include artifacts along with the human remains. Once artifacts were buried with the person, they were permanently taken out of use. The Woodland Period that the first incident of buried grave goods.

In terms of material culture, Eastern Shore Native American cultures were similar to those found on the Western Shore of Maryland. Unfortunately, at least on the Chesapeake side of Maryland's Eastern Shore, there has been little in the way of archaeological survey. Most of our knowledge comes from a handful of sites (such as the Chichone site along the Nanticoke River), as well as historical records of the travels of John Smith throughout the area (Rountree and Davidson 1997). With the rise of maize agriculture, communities spent more time settled in seasonal camps that lay along rivers and close to fields. However, farming did not become the main form of subsistence for Native peoples and their varied diet continued to rely primarily on hunting and foraging (Rountree and Davidson 1997).

Native Americans continually adapted to the changing environment through the prehistoric periods, but this all changed once contact with Europeans occurred. There was very little contact by Europeans with native populations in the Chesapeake before the 17th century. The first Europeans who saw the Chesapeake Bay were either French or Spanish. In 1527 and 1529 the Chesapeake was marked on the official Spanish *Padrón General* maps as the Bahia de Santa Maria (Potter 1993:161). A number of ships of French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian origin sailed the lower Chesapeake, not usually coming as far north as Maryland, throughout the rest of the 16th century. Their purposes were usually slave hunting, missionary trips, or mapping expeditions (Potter 1993:162). Spain's interests in North America were centered in the Southeast, in *La Florida*, which was a string of successful mission settlements. The northernmost frontier of Spain's effort was a short-lived Jesuit mission within the Chesapeake region in 1570, most likely on the James or York rivers in Virginia (Dent 1995:223, 260).

The first English exploration of the Chesapeake Bay most likely occurred towards the end of 1585. The governor of the first Roanoke colony in North Carolina sent an expedition of men to explore the area north of the Carolina Sound. After this first Roanoke colony failed, an attempt was made to start a new settlement in the Chesapeake during 1587. This group of settlers were inadvertently set down at the location of the previous Roanoke colony, and eventually disappeared with no trace (Potter 1993:162-163). Between 1588 and 1603 at the earliest, there were no know Europeans in the Chesapeake. Not until John Smith's arrival in 1607 was there any new, documented, contact in the region (Potter 1993:164, 179).

John Smith's 1608 exploration of the Eastern Shore provides us with a great deal of information about the lives of Native Americans during the contact period. However, native populations on the Eastern Shore are less well known due to the significant delay

in settlement by Europeans in the area. In 1631, William Claiborne started a trading settlement on Kent Island, off the west coast of what is now Maryland's Eastern Shore (Dent 1995:261). The Wicomiss (whom Smith called the Ozinies) were the peoples encountered closest to Wye Island, near the Chester River. Houses were loaf-shaped post-in-ground structures made of local materials and shared by six to twenty people (Rountree and Davidson 1997). Eastern Shore societies were based on kinship, and chiefdoms were matrilineal (Rountree and Davidson 1997). Luxury goods were traded between Eastern Shore groups and with peoples on the Western Shore, for example the Accomaks/Occohannocks on the southernmost tip of the Eastern Shore produced highly sought after shell beads called peak/wampumpeak. Trade was also carried out with the Nanticoke and Choptank tribes in the middle portion of the Eastern Shore. These were all quite small tribes; with the largest being the Nanticoke with a population concentration of around 665 people (Dent 1995:264). Peoples along the Eastern Shore spoke many dialects of Algonquian that were different enough that Smith could not understand the dialects spoken north of the Sassafras River (Rountree and Davidson 1997). It is also recorded that the Ozinies were at war with the Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannocks, who were continually attempting to spread their territory northward (Rountree and Davidson 1997).

Early Historic Background

The colony of Maryland was officially settled in 1634 at St. Mary's City, which eventually became the capital, when Leonard Calvert successfully negotiated an accord with the Piscataway Indians (Stevens 1937). Relationships between the Native Americans and the Europeans were, at times peaceful and at others, marked by tension and hostility. By the 1650s, Europeans were becoming aggressors and forcibly driving out the native groups. Maryland's government attempted to maintain better relationships with the native populations than the Virginia colonists were having with Powhatan. Unfortunately, trade and a chronic need for land for tobacco production caused the Europeans to forcibly attempt to remove the local chiefdoms on both the Eastern and Western Shores (Dent 1995:272.) Though disease and warfare destroyed most of the chiefdoms of tidewater Virginia, groups that did survive, like the Piscataway, were forced out of their homelands or had to learn to live under European rule.

For most of this early period of English colonization, settlements based primarily around small speculative farmsteads were situated along water resources, in rather disparate locales. From 1634 till the 1680s the population of the colony existed almost entirely on the speculative tobacco trade, necessitating the use of waterways as a means of transportation networks. The revolving process of building a small tobacco farm and then using indentured labor which eventually would be freed of obligations to create their own tobacco farm, necessitated a conceptual shift towards new, more stable economic endeavors (Breen 1980; Kulikoff 1986). As the rates of mortality among English and European indentured servants began to decline in the third quarter of the 17th century, a wave of freed-labor growing tobacco permeated through the region weakening the market and driving down the price and quality of tobacco in the Mid-Atlantic. This change in

status, from indentured servant to proprietor, became increasingly codified throughout the third and fourth quarters of the 17th century.

The settlement of the area that was to become Wye also followed this pattern. The first people to settle the Talbot County were a group of Puritans from Virginia, seeking religious freedom and searching for an environment where they could prosper within this raw, untapped region. It was in this rapidly developing waterfront region that Edward Lloyd I started an entrepreneurial endeavor which would ultimately secure his family's subsistence for centuries to come and determine much about the formation of the surrounding area.

In the 1630s, Edward Lloyd came to Virginia from a region in eastern Wales called Wye Valley. He rapidly established himself in the Virginia House of Burgess, but by 1649-50 his confrontational religious tenets motivated him to lead a group of Puritan settlers to the more accommodating environment that existed in Maryland (Weeks 1984: 54) At this time in Wales the majority of the farm land was owned by a relatively small group of wealthy landlords. G.M. Trevelyan discussed the economy in regards to planting:

> …When the 18th century opened, the smaller Welsh squires, like their counterparts in England, were being bought out by larger landlords. Wales was becoming, legally, a land of great estates; but in its fundamental social structure it was a land of small peasant farms; they averaged thirty to a hundred acres each, they were held on short or annual leases, and were devoted to the old-fashioned subsistence agriculture, feeding the families who cultivated them, rather than serving the market. There were few big farmers and few middle class people of any sort. Under the cloak of the great estate system, Wales was in reality an equalitarian democracy of peasant farmers…
>
> (Trevelyan 1942: 368)

One likely reason for Lloyd's initial departure from his home country was to carry-over the business methods from Wales to the untapped resource across the ocean. His ambition and tenacity resulted in a rapid ascent into the political circles of the day. This trait also facilitated the hasty manor in which he moved into land investments. He acquired landholdings in both Anne Arundel and Talbot County where the bulk of small tobacco farmsteads were springing up. The idea to purchase land and allow someone else to pay to cultivate it proved to be a lucrative enterprise. Having a majority of his property in Talbot County, he decided to settle there himself.

By the time he built the first substantial structure on the Wye property, he was already one of the wealthiest men in Maryland, a fact that his house reflected. All that we know of the original structure is the description of the property owned at the close of the 17th century, at the time of the deaths of Philemon Lloyd, son of Edward Lloyd I, and his wife, Henrietta Maria. The picture that is painted by these probate inventories is one of unprecedented wealth and luxury for that particular time and place. Surely, such an estate would leave some foot print or long standing impression. In addition to the large and well

furnished house, there is mention of a surprising number of slaves – around 30 – and additional property (Weeks 1984: 56; Clemens 1974: 157). This diversity in holdings speaks to the momentum that the family had already begun to generate only two generations into what would become an extensive family legacy, now 13 generations strong. It was effectively the beginnings of what would turn into a 350-year tradition of shaping and reinventing the land and economy of the area.

By the time Edward Lloyd I died in 1695, his futuristic business mind and political prowess had done much to assure the family's impressive legacy in Maryland. Since his son, Philemon, predeceased him in 1685, the family assets passed to his grandson, Edward Lloyd II. At the time of his grandfather's death, Edward Lloyd II was 25 and an aspiring political figure in local government, and by 1709 he was appointed Royal Governor of Maryland by British edict. When he died in 1718, the family estate was recorded to have undergone multiple additions and renovations. The language was not entirely clear as to the actual extent of the additions, but they were cited to have in their possession many rare pieces of property, such as "Japanned" furniture, table and glass with drawers, and a tea table (Weeks 1984: 58; Maryland Historical Society Ms 2001; Roll 39; microfilm reel 1243). The feel is one of elegance and style.

His substantial holdings would have passed down to his eldest son, Edward Lloyd III, but he was only 7 at the time of his father's death. He would not come into ownership of his estate until 1729. His mother and his step-father, James M. Hollyday, acted as steward of his inheritance until he was of age to legally manage it himself (Weeks 1984: 59). Within 4 years of coming into his inheritance he had become the largest land holder in the region. He married Anne Rousby, who was the daughter of a wealthy planter in Calvert County. It is likely that this was the influential variable which turned him toward the cultivation of land.

By the time he died in 1770, he had increased his land holdings very nearly fifteen times over and his property was valued at over ten times that of the amount his father left him, 52 years prior. His investments in slaves, land, tobacco, goods, and shipping, coupled with his political involvement, made him what has been referred to as a "merchant-planter" in a model presented to help understand the planter elite that had developed by the mid-18th century in the Chesapeake (Land 1965: 649). Lloyd III died the richest man in Maryland and the most successful merchant-planter in the region. Following in the grand family tradition, he proved to be as much of a futurist and savvy businessman as his great-grandfather who had established the family at Wye House over 100 years earlier.

Lloyd IV (1770 – 1791)

In the years following the transfer of ownership of the property to Edward Lloyd IV, Wye House saw much change. Edward Lloyd III had managed to diversify his investments in everything from slaves and plantation economy, to shipping and land investments. When his son, Edward Lloyd IV, inherited the family estate in 1770, there was over 110 years of Lloyd tradition attached to his inheritance. He wanted to

personalize his home and set it apart from the previous generations of Lloyds who had resided there and modernize the dated property he and his equally important wife would call home. He had married Elizabeth Tayloe who had been raised at Mount Airy, the opulent Palladian homestead in Virginia. Both of them were raised in exceedingly wealthy families of influence and prestige. When they moved into the Great House on Wye Farm in 1770-1771, they most likely had a number of alterations in mind to update their home and make it even more impressive and fashionable.

One such clue is a family portrait painted for the new residence by Charles Willson Peale in 1771, within the first year they moved into Wye House (See Figure 3.4 and 3.5). This painting is significant for many reasons and was, in fact, his first successful conversation piece to have been painted in that period (Schmiegel 1977: 92). As was common practice at the time, Peale painted the family in an informal setting show-casing their property in the background. The interesting part of this rendering is the "home" which Peale depicts. It does not fit the description of the original house described in any previous probate records or inventories of the family's possessions. It was not unheard of for hypothetical depictions to be used in the backdrop of expensive works, which this certainly was. Upon closer inspection of the structure in the background, it appears to be a depiction from Isaac Ware's 1756 book titled, *A complete Body of Architecture*, whose work is found inventoried in the personal library of Lloyd IV (Wolf 1969: 111). Ware was renowned as an English architect and translator of Palladio. This would be a fitting influence for a household including a woman who had been raised in one of the earliest Palladian structures built in America (see figure 3.4 and 3.5).

It is this knowledge that leads us to believe that it was no coincidence that the first choices of updates that Elizabeth and Edward Lloyd IV decided to implement at Wye shifted the focus from the dated house and landscape to more modern structural features. An updated garden would have been a good start to the long process that would eventually reorient the entire property and bring in the latest fashion. This first 5-10 year period when Elizabeth and Edward Lloyd IV first established themselves as the new owners of Wye is when we believe the first substantial greenhouse was constructed on the property.

We have no official probate record after the death of Edward Lloyd III, but his children did have an informal inventory of the estate taken to facilitate the ease of dividing the assets after his death. There is no reference to a greenhouse made in this 1770 inventory, yet references are made to other out buildings on the property at the time. The first mention of any greenhouse is made in a tax assessment done in 1783, which included "one greenhouse" in addition to "one brick dwelling, one kitchen, four quarters." This means that the Greenhouse was built between the informal inventory done in 1770 by the children of Edward Lloyd III and the tax assessment done in 1783 for Edward Lloyd IV (Weeks 1984: 66). This means that the Greenhouse would have originally been designed for the first garden of Wye House. It is not clear why this building was constructed at this time, but we do know that Elizabeth Tayloe had been raised on a wealthy plantation with a greenhouse.

It was within this early period of ownership that Edward Lloyd IV began to make some dramatic changes to the family estate. The changes came not only to the physical appearance and layout of the property, but also to the family business. Until this time, the main family business could fall under the 'merchant-planter' model typical to the time and area. However, with tension building between Britain and the American colonies, Lloyd IV found himself in a precarious position. He made a fortuitous decision to liquidate most of his diversified investments and place nearly all his assets in the plantation surrounding Wye House. He effectively severed all dependency on British credit and focused the economy on Wye Plantation into a self-sustaining ecosystem (Russo 1992: 66). By his death in 1796, Edward Lloyd IV had reinvented the family business and successfully weathered the transition from America as a British colony into an independent, self-governing nation.

Plantation Economy (1796 – 1865)

At the time Edward Lloyd IV died in 1796, the plantation was already well established as high-yielding and successful. His son, Edward Lloyd V, inherited all the estates along with the multiple houses they boasted. Edward Lloyd V would also continue the family tradition of political involvement. He did this with such enthusiasm, if fact, that he was nicknamed "the Governor." He served as a Democratic-Republican delegate to the General Assembly from 1800-1805, which started him down the long road of political involvement. In the subsequent 25 years, he was Representative, Governor, and Senator. During his political involvements, he managed to also become the largest wheat grower in the state (Weeks 1984:72). Yet for all his personal accomplishments, none of these undertakings were ultimately responsible for the primary reason he is known today. His notoriety is a result of the fact that one of the most influential individuals to affect slavery was born and raised on his property.

One unknown day in February, 1817, Fredrick Douglass was born on one of the surrounding Lloyd farms at Tuckahoe. In the time Douglass would spend at Wye, he would come to understand what it meant to be a slave and develop the ideas that would sustain his cause for the duration of his life. Fredrick Douglass went on to write a series of autobiographical works, from which we gain some of the most detailed accounts of what slave life involved and the descriptions of the living and working areas on Wye Plantation. It is very probable, based on the review of tax inventories and other family documents that have survived over the years that Douglass was at Wye during its most successful years as a plantation. That is, of course, from the business perspective. From his position it would have been a hard and cruel existence.

He published his first book at the age of 28, a runaway slave who was committed to abolishing slavery. His book, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave,* was published in 1845. He published his second autobiographical work ten years later in 1855 titled *My Bondage and My Freedom,* which also depicts his life at Wye House. His last autobiographical work was written after his return visit to Wye House, over 25 years later, and 15 years after the abolition of slavery.

Figure 3.4 – Charles Willson Peale, *The Edward Lloyd Family.* **Talbot County, Md., 1771. Oil on canvas; H. 48", W. 57½". (Winterthur 64:124.)** – Portrait of Edward Lloyd IV, Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd and their daughter Anne Lloyd. This painting was executed 10 years before construction began on the current house at Wye, yet the backdrop clearly depicts a structure that does not fit the description of accounts of the first Great House. Photo retrieved from Schmiegel, 1977.

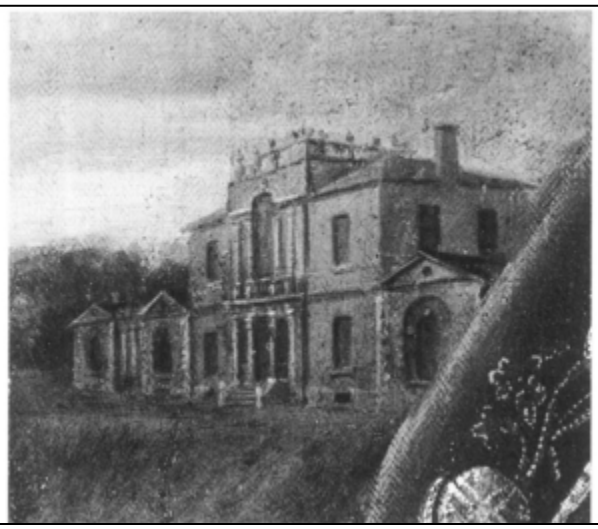


Figure 3.5 – Detail of left background from Figure 3.4. (Photo, Winterthur.) – This close-up of the structure in the background clearly does not depict the current house at Wye. Experts say it is rendering of plate 39 from Isaac Ware's book titled *A complete Body of Architecture.* Photo from Schmiegel, 1977.

It was titled *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*. In his accounts, Douglass recounts the buildings and the daily events responsible for making the place operate:

> 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)

He then goes on to describe in detail the “Great House” and the lavishness that it exuded. This is the view of what all that afore mentioned lifestyle begat:

> …above all, there stood the grandest building my eyes had then ever beheld, called, by every one on the plantation, the "Great House." This was occupied by Col. Lloyd and his family. They occupied it; *I* enjoyed it. The great house was surrounded by numerous and variously shaped out-buildings…all neatly painted, and altogether interspersed with grand old trees, ornamental and primitive, which afforded delightful shade in summer, and imparted to the scene a high degree of stately beauty. The great house itself was a large, white, wooden building, with wings on three sides of it. In front, a large portico, extending the entire length of the building, and supported by a long range of columns, gave to the whole establishment an air of solemn grandeur. It was a treat to my young and gradually opening mind, to behold this elaborate exhibition of wealth, power, and vanity.
>
> (Douglass 1855)

There is little subtlety in the two distinctly opposite images he portrays to the reader. The chasm between the environment of those who were generating the income and those who were benefiting from it was a theme that Douglass returns to time and time again in his narratives. The motivation for this style has been called political by some. Douglass was a major player in the political climate of the time and had the ear of many important individuals. However, this should not reflect on the accuracy of what he depicts. There can be no doubt that the discrepancy between the lives of slaves and owners were enormous.

After his return visit in 1881, Douglass published his third and final major literary work recounting this unique experience and speaking about coming back to the place where his long journey began. It allows for a mature Douglass to retrace his earlier accounts, mostly written from memory and to comment on his accuracy. He says, “I was

most agreeably surprised to find that time had dealt so gently with it, and that in all its appointments it was so little changed from what it was when I left it, and from what I have elsewhere described it." His detailed recollections as he walks through the living areas he had such vivid memories of are some of the richest accounts he gives. One can almost see the scenes of his day-to-day life on the plantation:

> …In connection with my old master's house was the kitchen where Aunt Katy presided, and where my head had received many a thump from her unfriendly hand. I looked into this kitchen with peculiar interest, and remembered that it was there I last saw my mother. I went round to the window at which Miss Lucretia used to sit with her sewing, and at which I used to sing when hungry, a signal which she well understood, and to which she readily responded with bread. The little closet in which I slept in a bag had been taken into the room; the dirt floor, too, had disappeared under plank. But upon the whole the house is very much as it was in the old time…There was the shoemaker's shop, where Uncle Abe made and mended shoes; and there the blacksmith's shop, where Uncle Tony hammered iron, and the weekly closing of which first taught me to distinguish Sundays from other days. The old barn, too, was there--time-worn, to be sure, but still in good condition--a place of wonderful interest to me in my childhood, for there I often repaired to listen to the chatter and watch the flight of swallows among its lofty beams, and under its ample roof.
>
> (Douglass 1881)

It is in this manner that Douglass allows for us to get a glimpse of the daily interactions and activities that were experienced by those with whom he spent so much of his young life. There is an overwhelming lack of information in the historic record of first-hand accounts from the perspective of the enslaved person. Douglass' accounts are important, not only because he lived at Wye or because he was instrumental in inciting reform in the cause for abolition, but also because he is able to give a voice to millions of individuals who are underrepresented in the historic record.

Postbellum Shift (1865 – 20th century)

Douglass' battle did not end with emancipation. The political aspects of his writing continued on into the decades following the Civil War. The same style of portraying the luxury and extravagance of the Lloyd estate and the contrasting cruelty and squalor which a multitude of individuals were subjected in order for a few to enjoy continued to be a relevant perspective.

With the end of slavery we see the beginning to the new enterprise of tenant farming and Jim Crowe Laws. These were ways for the institution of slavery to continue, if not in name, then in theory. The strides made by Douglass, and many thousands of others not so well known, cannot be attributed to the support from the government or other institutions. They are largely responsible for their own success given the obstacles they continued to face well into the 20th century. This tactic that Douglass adopts in juxtaposing the two drastically different experiences has been lauded as highly effective.

Curiously, he omits, whether intentionally or otherwise, one of the most prominent embodiments of this dialectic: the Greenhouse.

The Greenhouse at Wye is one of the most significant features on the property. As one of the most prominent visual foci, it was a conversation piece. With this consideration, coupled with the comments Douglass has made about the careful tending to the gardens, what can be the explanation for its omission? While the grandeur of the Great House is not overlooked, he never mentions this other important structure. Constructed to showcase all that they had acquired, if looked at from the backside, the Greenhouse appears little more impressive than any other slave quarter, insofar as the activities and individuals going about their daily business would have been concerned. In all three works Douglass goes to great lengths to give the reader a detailed visual experience of the simultaneous splendor and degradation of Wye. Why leave out such a glaringly obvious example? The closest he comes is in this brief acknowledgement of the lush garden and the notation of who used to tend it:

> We then visited the garden, still kept in fine condition, but not as in the days of the elder Lloyd, for then it was tended constantly by Mr. McDermot, a scientific gardener, and four experienced hands, and formed, perhaps, the most beautiful feature of the place. From this we were invited to what was called by the slaves the Great House--the mansion of the Lloyds, and were helped to chairs upon its stately veranda, where we could have full view of its garden, with its broad walks, hedged with box and adorned with fruit trees and flowers of almost every variety. A more tranquil and tranquilizing scene I have seldom met in this or any other country…
>
> (Douglass 1881)

One real possibility is that this was not an absent-minded omission. It could have been that this supreme point of pride for the Lloyd's was intentionally omitted as a method of passive defiance, or it could have been a structure that Douglass associated with the garden itself to an extent that they were synonymous, or perhaps, it could have been edited out prior to publication. Whatever the explanation, we can be certain that it was not simply a forgotten detail. Douglass had to have found its inclusion to be tangential or unrelated in furthering his cause.

After the end of the Civil War and with emancipation in full effect, there were new issues for plantation owners. Wye was one of the largest slave holding enterprises in the state of Maryland and it would take its toll on the family's assets. Once again, Douglass' description sheds light on some of the changes that emancipation brought to Wye:

> Col. Lloyd's estate comprised twenty-seven thousand acres, and the home-farm seven thousand. In my boyhood sixty men were employed in cultivating the home farm alone. Now, by the aid of machinery, the work is accomplished by ten men…Time had wrought some changes in the trees and foliage. The Lombardy poplars, in the branches of which the red-winged black birds used to congregate

> and sing, and whose music a wakened in my young heart sensations and aspirations deep and undefinable, were gone; but the oaks and elms, where young Daniel (the uncle of the present Edward Lloyd) used to divide with me his cakes and biscuits, were there as umbrageous and beautiful as ever.
>
> (Douglass 1881)

With the conversion from slave, human labor to machines and the operation and maintenance associated with them, there was a significant decrease in the profit for the family business. At the end of the 19th century, the family finances were greatly depleted. Edward Lloyd VII, the last Edward Lloyd to own the property, was even faced the reality that they might have to sell the family's estate. Luckily his second son, Charles Howard Lloyd and his wife, Mary Donnell Lloyd, were able to assist with the retention of the family home and surrounding land.

Wye would eventually regain its stability and continue to sustain itself for the short remainder of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, but it would never again attain the level of opulence that it had embodied. Charles Howard Lloyd was the last of the male line in the Lloyd family to own Wye. When he passed away in 1929, Wye House passed down to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd Schiller and then to her niece and current owner, Mrs. Mary Tilghman.

The Significance of 18th Century Gardens & Greenhouses

The 18th century has been noted to be the final culmination of over 1,000 years of garden techniques and technology (Sarudy, 1998). The transition from more traditional forms of gardening to more advanced techniques could be seen as a prelude to the Industrial Revolution that would dominate the 19th century. In both Europe and America gardens had become a symbol of both power and status that only the elite were capable of obtaining. There were issues of space, aesthetic design, and, above all, the climate and weather. In the 18th century there was an increase in garden technology which allowed nurturing of rare and exotic specimens that were being discovered throughout the newly explored or colonized regions. Few had access to the immense resources required to successfully cultivate the delicate varieties of flora being imported from warmer climes. There was a sense of man's ultimate control over one of the last untamable areas in the modern world which manifested in the weather, a kind of symbolism lost on few (Sarudy 1998: vii). However, even within the context of the 18th century we can see a distinct difference developing between the symbolism and structure within the formal gardens in Europe and America.

For whom were these structures being built and why? It is clear that formal gardens in the 18th century were reserved for the gentry. But why the shift in garden architecture? In the 17th century, throughout the civilized world, Georgian symmetry was a manifestation of beauty. In the 18th century, throughout Europe, there was a new style. The main idea was focused on the rediscovery of nature. This type of garden gained popularity in France for its connection to Rousseau's ideals of natural escapes within the

city. In France, this style became known as "le jardin paysager" or the landscape garden (see figure 3.6 and 3.7).

In Europe and especially in Britain, the ability to own enough land in the densely populated and over-developed centers of commerce and politics played a major role in conveying the status of the garden proprietor. As a direct result of limited space and natural resources, the components that made up the ideal garden were vastly different from what was developing in the American colonies. The issues that were factors of concern in Europe were only partially relevant in America. In English gardens, the sense of wilderness was what many strove toward with their spacious land and abundant game. While the issue of land ownership was valid in America, there was an abundance of wilderness and wild game. The aesthetic came in the form and symmetry that one could masterfully sculpt space. The constant maintenance and level of experience needed to maintain a substantial garden would have been yet another symbolic display of wealth and social standing (Sarudy 1998).

The lack of conveniences typically associated with a position in high American society was an issue under-lying the impressive estates beginning to develop in the 1700s. It was a point which many observed through their travels through the colonies. One such example of this is found in a journal entry by a French traveler by the name of Moreau de St. Mery, in the 1790s, “In America, a very pretty country house corresponds only to a place moderately kept up on the outskirts of a large French city, and even then one will find in [America] neither the good taste…nor the comforts which make living in it a pleasure” (Sarudy, 1998). The largely unavoidable remoteness of these lavish plantations in association with the lag in current fashions and styles put many Americans attempting to keep up with the latest trends at an obvious disadvantage. There was a sense of luxury that these impressive dwellings possessed. However, it was not the understood function of the estate. Despite the extreme lengths the American aristocracy went to in order to attain the “latest fashions,” there were no illusions that there was one primary function for these properties. The primary function was to produce the means to sustain their position. For this reason the extravagant features on these properties could not end with the house and leave the surrounding work area open to view. Nor was the mere ownership of land enough to impress the gentry. The cultivation of “scientific” gardens, which defied the rules nature had set in place for the climate, would succeed in this feat on both continents simultaneously.

The distinction should be made at this time between a greenhouse, orangery, hotbed, smudge pot, and hot house. The term “hot house” was a broad term that could be used to describe any glass structure built in order to keep plants warm (Hix 1974). The major difference prior to the extravagant structures we see later was in the early forms of heating the plants. The most common methods were through the utilization of either a “hotbed” or a “smudge pot.” A hotbed was comprised of a pile of decaying organic matter warmer than its surroundings due to the heat given off by the metabolism of the

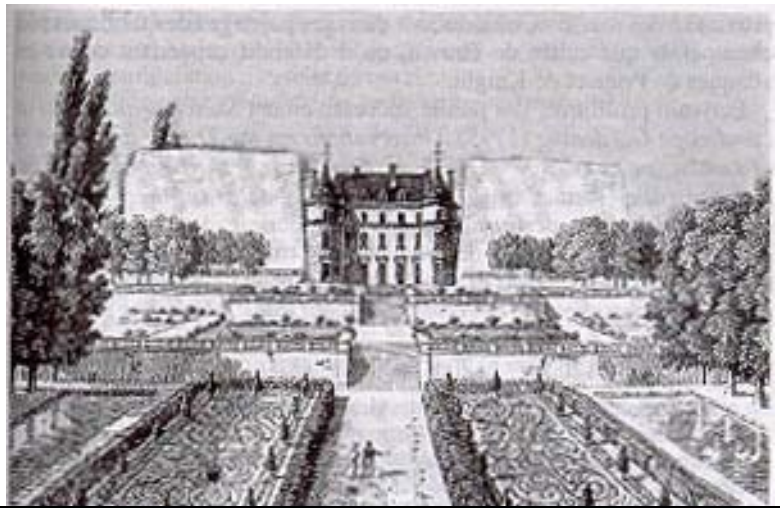


Figure 3.6 – Chateau Change en Manoir Romantique (avant) Alexandre de Laborde, 1808 – Artist's rendering a garden during the 17th century. This clearly shows the traditional geometric rigidity of the period. Photo retrieved from www.mtholyoke.edu

Figure 3.7 – Chateau Change en Manoir Romantique (apres) Alexandre de Laborde, 1808 – Artist's rendering of the same garden as in Figure 3.6 but in the "le jardin paysager" style. Photo retrieved from www.mtholyoke.edu

microorganisms in the decomposing pile. A smudge pot is a heap of combustibles ignited and emitting dense smoke, usually made with the object of repelling frost (Oxford English Dictionary 2009).

The rise in ornamental greenhouses began to catch on at the close of the 17th century. The British decided that the greenhouse was not the only option. By the 18th century, there was a sharp rise in the demand for a more extravagant structure to house delicate and vulnerable plants. The British had been using the greenhouse to accentuate the garden and main house for some time when the trend reached the American colonies. In an article called "The Orangery in England and America," Billie S. Britz discusses the rise in popularity and the differences in style between European and American Orangeries:

> The zenith of its refinement and popularity occurred during the second half of the eighteenth century when American gardeners became interested in adding an orangery to their plantations. By that time the thirteen colonies were no longer totally involved with taming the wilderness, and the letters and diaries of Americans reveal their sincere and widespread interest in plant culture beyond agricultural practicalities.
>
> (Britz 1996: 1)

During the 18th century, the term "greenhouse" and "orangery" were used interchangeably. They were built in a standard fashion to optimize efficiency. The structures were tall, narrow, enclosed masonry buildings. They typically would have a substantial roof, frequently including a second story addition which would help to insulate and maintain a constant temperature inside the structure. Another signature feature of the18th century greenhouse was the solid north wall intended to provide a secure shield from the cold northerly winds in the winter months. The southern wall of the greenhouse was designed to allow the most access for the sun's rays. Large, wide, high windows would have been positioned to collect the heat and act as an incubator for the plants. Initially, these windows would were used to maintain the temperature and keep the plants from freezing, and were not intended to be warmed by artificial heat. When it was required, artificial heat was provided by burning charcoal laid out in pans (Britz 1996).

More advanced orangeries were eventually built with flues which drew heat from fires in an adjoining room. According to garden architects from the period like Philip Miller, they usually were located in the floor and north wall (Miller 1759). The system commonly used in these modern variations is what is referred to as a hypocaust. This was a system originally used in ancient Rome to heat the bath houses for the wealthy.

In the fall of 2008, architectural historian Raymond Cannetti visited the Wye Greenhouse and explained the heating system and how it worked (see figure 3.8, 3.9 & 3.10). Mr. Cannetti said that this structure was designed originally to contain a heating system, even if it was originally absent. This system would have been located on the north-eastern section where there is now a small doorway, currently with a clearance of

approximately 3 feet. It is used as an access point to the rear shed addition. Archaeology has shown that this area would have been added to the original Greenhouse sometime at the turn of the 19th century. This original placement would have presumably resembled (or possibly mirrored) the chimney contained in the slave quarter attached to the northern side of the original block. This original furnace would have been dropped slightly below ground surface in order to allow the natural occurrence of heat raising to draw the smoke and heat through the hollowed chamber beneath the floor, up behind the walls, and finally, up the flue and out the chimney. He said this would require a substantial draft to be created in order to have the required strength to pull it on such a long circuit. He believed that this would have been accomplished by having holes "punched-out" in different places in the flue network where hot coals or a small fire would have been placed to heat the chamber. This extension of heat would intensify the displacement of hot air pushing up through the colder, outside air. The intensified heat would then radiate further up the circuit. Once the flue was heated and the system flowing, the holes would be refilled with plaster and result in a closed system. This closed system would ensure that the smoke was not able to affect the plants. There was often a damper located in the rear behind the firebox in greenhouses from this period. As the raising heat would snake up through the wall (see Figure 3.10) and out the chimney by way of this draft, the heat would radiate through the floor and walls, thereby controlling the temperature in the building (Miller 1754: 8).

Early American plant houses have been discovered from Massachusetts to South Carolina, but according to Britz, the type adapted from the English orangery is centered in the Tidewater regions of Maryland and Virginia. A likely reason for this is that the plantations of this region resembled the English country estate in architectural style and garden design more so than in other regions. Britz comments on the distinctions between English and American execution of architectural elements and garden design during this period and proposes a possible explanation:

> …just as English Georgian architecture was adapted to suit American conditions, the American orangery was less extravagant in scale and detail than its English counterpart. The examples for which there is documentary or physical evidence are most frequently on plantations that were the showplaces of their age. Although there is ample evidence that the owners of smaller estates indulged in many luxuries, orangeries were not among them, perhaps because the continual supervision of the orangery proved too great a demand on the average working plantation in America…From the surviving examples, there can be no doubt that American orangeries emulated European prototypes…they provided a place for the enjoyment of plant culture as well as a place to entertain, evolving into both practical and beautiful buildings.
>
> (Britz 1996)

Figure 3.8 – The Greenhouse at Wye House in Talbot County, Maryland. – This 18th Century Greenhouse is the only surviving example from the period. Other original greenhouses from surrounding locations, such as Mount Vernon and Mount Airy in Virginia, were destroyed and then either rebuilt or left in ruin. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

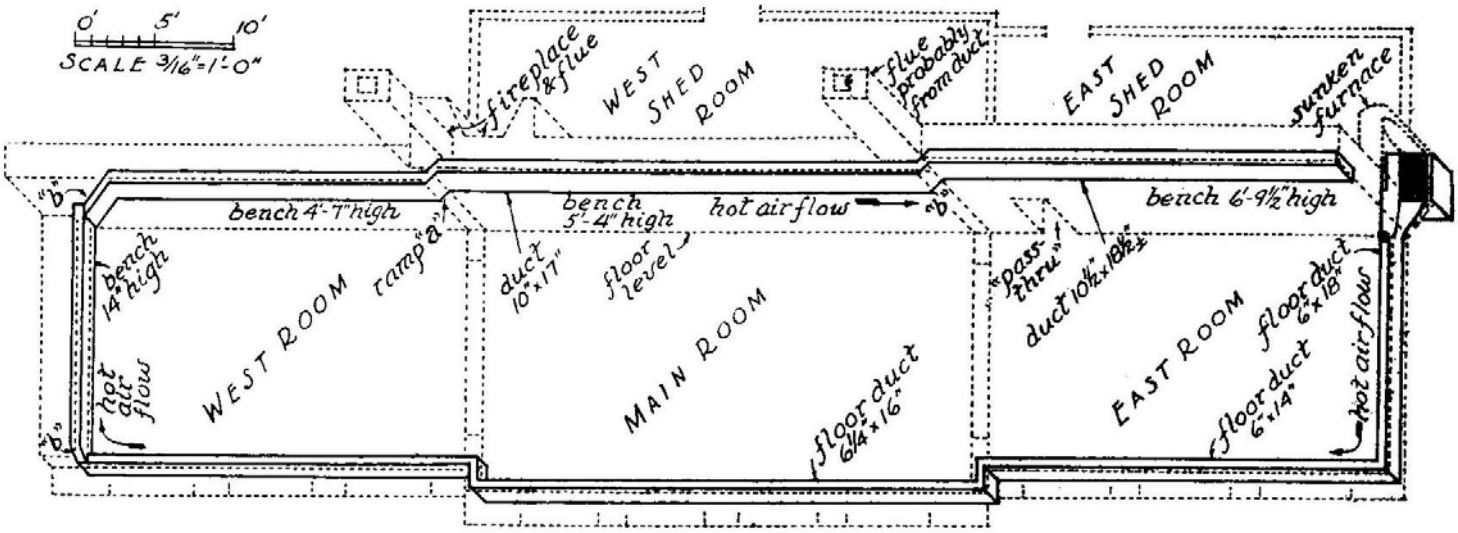


Figure 3.9 – Drawing of the Greenhouse at Wye House in Talbot County, Maryland. – This architectural drawing of the Greenhouse and Hypocaust system at Wye was done by Henry Chandlee Forman in the 1962. He did extensive work with the Greenhouse and its heating system. Image retrieved from HABS database.

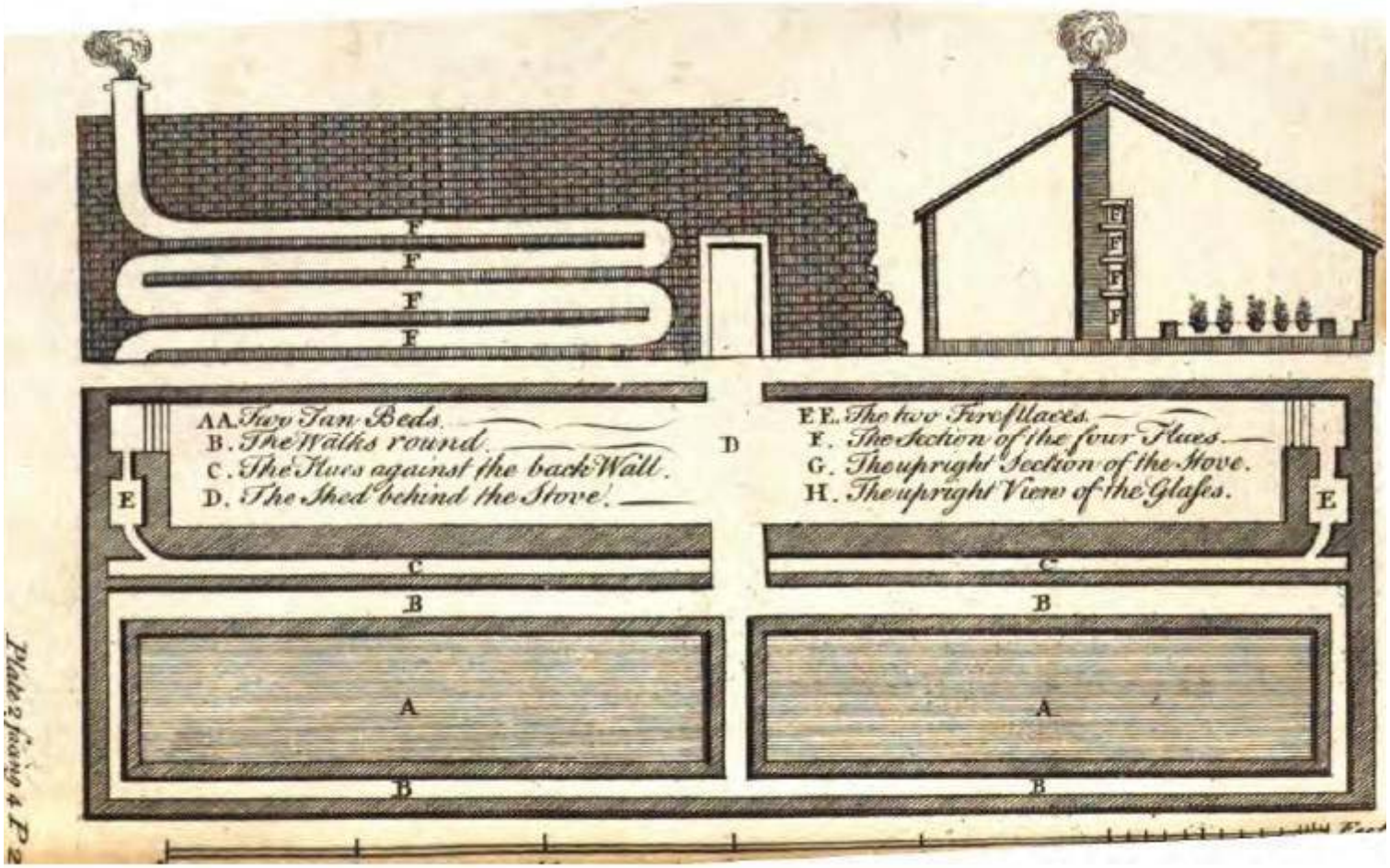


Figure 3.10 – Philip Miller's *Gardner's Dictionary Volume 2*, 1754. – This drawing is a rendering of an imbedded flue system in a standard 18th century greenhouse with a hypocaust system. Photo retrieved from Philip Miller's *Gardner's Dictionary Volume 2*. 1754.

To date there are three other examples of 18th century greenhouses known to have been built in the mid-Atlantic region (Mount Airy, Mount Clare, and Mount Vernon) and two 19th century greenhouses (Dumbarton Oaks and Hampton House). The major differences between the periods can be seen in the construction techniques and structural elements. The style described above of greenhouse layout (windows facing south, unbroken northern wall for insulation, etc.) was adhered to fairly strictly throughout the 18th century. There was little change in the construction process prior to the early 19th century.

Mount Airy had been the childhood home of Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd. Mount Airy was regarded at that time as an impressive display of modern architecture at the highest level of quality and style. As one of the few stone houses built in Virginia during the 18th century, it represented the first instance of the achievement of the ideal full Palladian villa in the colonies, with dependent wings connected to the main house by quadrant passages. The entire composition of the facade is copied from a design in James Gibbs' *Book of Architecture* (Morrison 1952; Waterman 1946; Sale 1909). In the height of its glory, Mount Airy possessed a greenhouse that would have rivaled any other in the region. Today, the greenhouse has been nearly completely destroyed (See Figure 3.11). All that remains is a fragment of one of the walls. However, according to records, the greenhouse was heated and had the ability to produce lemons and oranges. Completed by 1760, is now a romantic ruin, draped with trumpet vine. The house, considered one of the finest Palladian residences in the United States, was begun in 1748 for John Tayloe. It is believed that the orangery was part of the original garden, which was constructed along with the house during the 1750s. The ruin of the orangery now comprises the foundation walls and part of the southeast facade in which there are three arched window openings measuring almost twelve feet to the spring of the brick arch (Britz 1996).

Figure 3.11 – The Ruins of the Greenhouse at Mount Airy, Richmond County, Virginia. The wall of the south façade is all that survives from what was once the crowning jewel on this impressive estate. Photo retrieved from HABS database.

Mount Clare (see figure 3.12) was built as it survives today by Charles “the Barrister” Carroll and his wife, Margart Tilghman Carroll, between the years of 1756-1767. Records indicated an invoice of a thermometer “for the orangery” which hint that the greenhouse could date as early as 1760. The original house was added-on to and completely transformed throughout the life time of the Barrister and his wife. They style of the day was Georgian, based on symmetry and balance. They added a Palladian-inspired porch to the new façade of the house and “semi-octagonal wings to the house to give an impression of pavilions” (Trostel 1981). The greenhouse and orangery were balanced on the other side of the house by the kitchen and laundry. They were all connected by a series of hyphens, resulting in a balanced arrangement.

At Mount Clare archaeological excavations have unearthed evidence of the foundations of the orangery, which is depicted along with the estate in a painting of 1775 by Charles Willson Peale. Here it appears as a brick building with a solid hipped roof and four over-sized windows on the south side. Evidence of the two flue systems mentioned in the correspondence between George Washington and Tench Tilghman were discovered by excavators beneath the floor of the structure. This correspondence was intended to assist Washington in the construction of his own greenhouse being built at his Mount Vernon estate in Virginia (Correspondence, found in Pogue 2002).

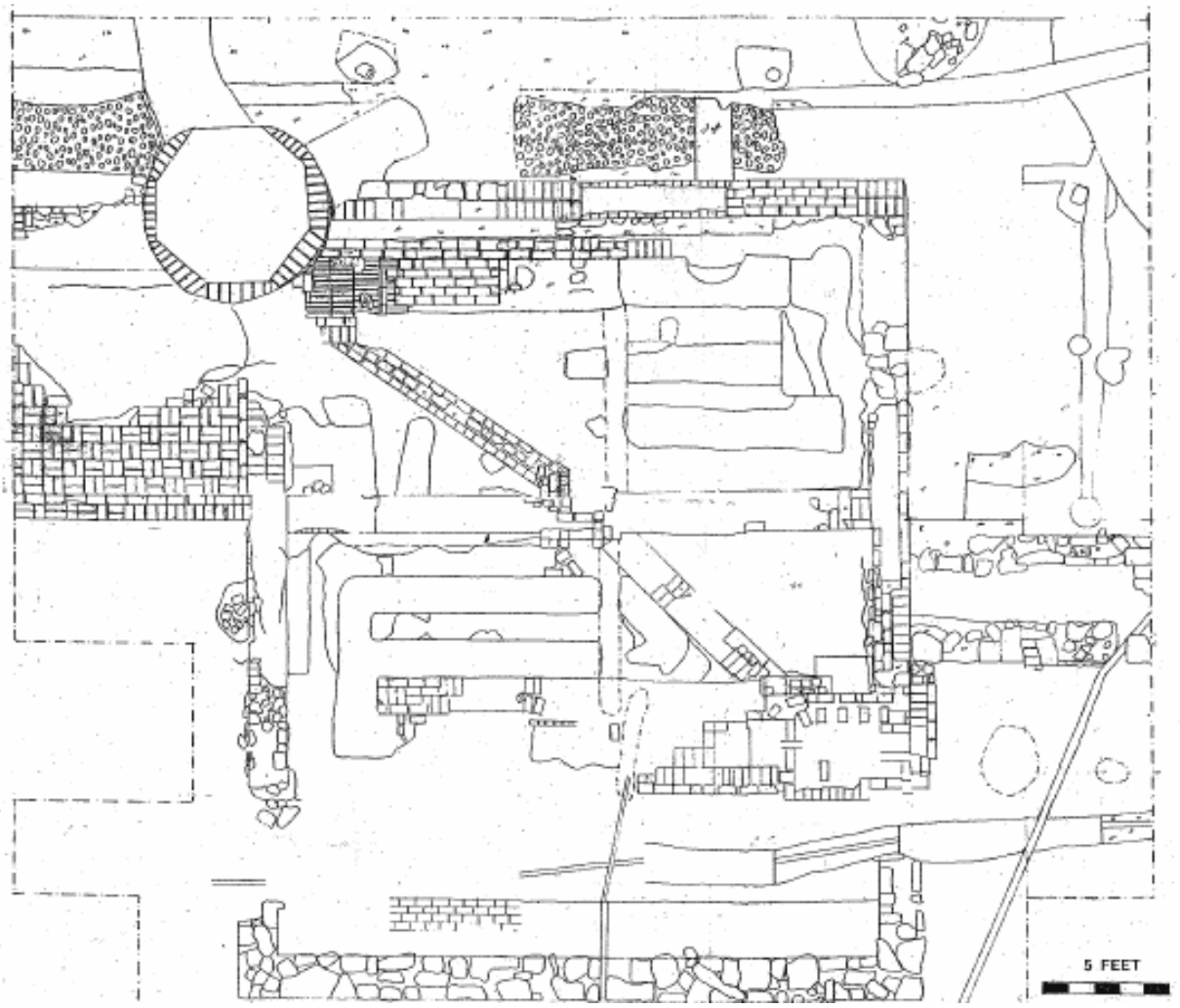


Figure 3.12 – Plan View of Mount Clare Greenhouse – Archaeologists from the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association exposed the entire foundation of the Greenhouse. It was built for Margaret Tilghman Carroll, who was known for her impressive gardening abilities. George Washington contacted the family himself to gather specifications and instructions on how it was built when he began constructing his own Greenhouse in 1784. Most notably are the foundation walls (shown as brick and stone), the adjoining well for irrigation (circular figure located top left), and the remnants of the hypocaust flue systems ('F' shaped image lower left corner inside foundation walls and corresponding image in upper right corner). Drawing courtesy of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Mount Vernon was the culmination of years of work and a lifetime of planning. The invaluable specifications included in the correspondence with proprietor at Mount Clare allowed for our first President to indulge the meticulous perfection for which he was so well known and revered. The original structure burned in the middle of the 19th century but due to the carefully kept records and attention to detail in his correspondence, a highly accurate reconstruction was possible.

Archaeological excavations at the time the Mount Vernon orangery was reconstructed confirmed that Washington enlarged the building after receiving Tilghman's letter (see Figure 3.13). The original south wall was taken down and rebuilt four feet further into the garden. The revisions delayed the completion of the original building by almost three years. When the roof was raised on May 18, 1787, a special ration of rum was issued to the workmen by order of Martha Washington, for the general was in Philadelphia (Britz 1996).

Figure 3.13 – Greenhouse at Mount Vernon, Virginia – Though the original was destroyed in 1835. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association had the current structure rebuilt on the original site in 1951. Photo edited by Stephanie Duensing, retrieved from http://libertybelle78.blogspot.com/2008/10/when-i-was-child-i-always-pictured-same.html

The use of the orangery in the pleasure garden continued into the early nineteenth century. The major changes seen in the 19th century are primarily in the location and usage of glass. With more efficient heating methods and better construction materials, many new concepts were able to be cultivated. Two examples from that period are intact and open to the public. The greenhouse at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. was probably built between 1805 and 1812. It is still used as a conservatory and retains much of its original form, although the roof has been replaced and now incorporates some glass, whereas the original roof had none (see Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14 – The Greenhouse at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. – Pictured here can be seen the vastly different utilization of glass and window features. This new experimentation with light and glass was a mile marker in the stylistic advancements and benefits of better and more scientific methods of construction. Photo retrieved from www.gardentraveler.com

The orangery at Hampton, in what is now Towson, Maryland, is a 1976 reconstruction based on physical evidence and period photographs of the Greek revival building erected about 1824 (see Figure 3.15). The original burned in 1928, leaving only the brick north and west walls. The orangery, which now contains no plants, is used as a meeting room. To gain access a door has been incorporated into the central triple-hung window in the south facade - a variance from the original design.

These two later orangeries provide an insight into the evolution of the building type since the eighteenth century. In both cases over-sized windows are set not only into the south wall, but also into other walls to provide additional light and ventilation. At Hampton, wood replaced masonry on the south and east walls, allowing for an even larger expanse of glass. Better heating methods and larger, cheaper panes of glass made the rigid restrictions of the eighteenth-century orangery obsolete (Britz, 1998).

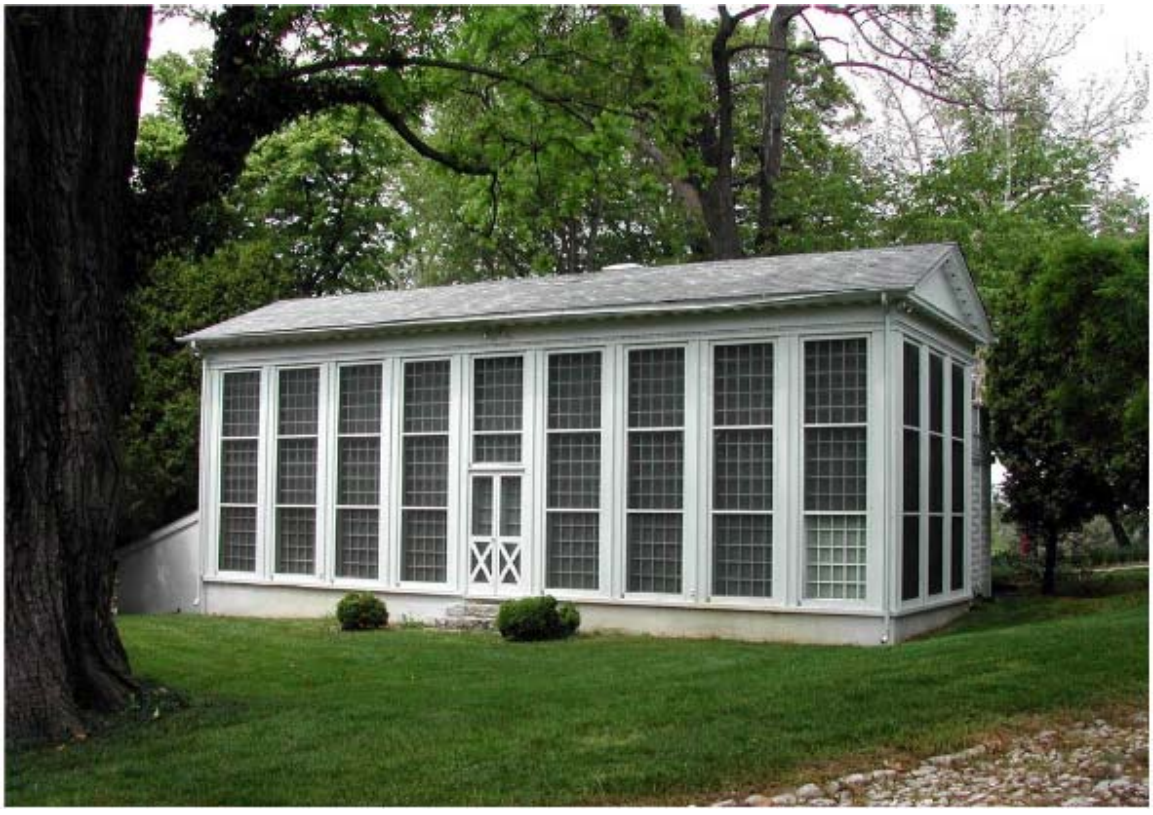


Figure 3.15 – The Greenhouse at Hampton, in Towson, Maryland – This reproduction was done in 1976, and depicts a fairly accurate representation of the original. Again you can see the emphasis on glass on multiple sides and the additional light exposure. Photo retrieved from National Park Service website.

CHAPTER 4:

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS & ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT STUCTURES IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Previous Archaeological Excavations

To date, there are nine registered archaeological sites located within a two mile radius of Wye House (Table 4.1). Substantive terrestrial archaeological excavations within the project area include the Bennett's Point Icehouse site, 18QU28 (Wesler 1982) and the Bennett's Point Chapel site, 18QU123 (Thomas 1982). Both of these sites contain 17th – 18th century material and are located .75 miles northwest of Wye House, in Queen Anne's County. In addition, underwater archaeological testing was done off the shoreline of Lloyd Creek and includes the Susquehanna Drainage Basin sites, 18TA278-284 (Thompson 2000). These sites contained material from the historic period, primarily debris scattered by vessels that made their way up the Chesapeake to do business with the planting community. These sites were located between .25 – .75 miles to the north and north-west of Wye House, in Talbot County.

Terrestrial Sites

The first phase of excavation at Bennett's Point was undertaken by John Ludlow and John and Henry Watkins between 1966 and 1974 (Wesler 1982). Their work focused primarily on the Icehouse Point Site and uncovered what was believed to be the foundation of the 17th century structure that was one-and-a-half to two stories tall. The earliest known resident of the property was Henry Morgan who was documented to have been the owner of the plot in the mid-17th century. After his death and the death of his widow in 1675, the property was left to their daughter and her husband, Peter and Frances Sayer. Frances and her husband had no children and after their deaths the tract passed to Frances' niece, Elizabeth Rousby, in 1698. Sometime from 1700 – 1701, Elizabeth Rousby married Richard Bennett III, a prominent merchant who benefited greatly from marrying a woman who controlled such a substantial plantation and advantageous seaport. The Bennett's became one of the wealthiest couples in Maryland almost overnight. Elizabeth and Richard lived at the site together from approximately 1701-1740, when Elizabeth passed away. Richard continued to live there until his death in 1749 (Wesler 1982).

The dwelling excavated at Bennett's Point was certainly the home of Elizabeth and Richard Bennett, but it originally may have been built, at least in part, by the Sayers in the late 17th century. It burned down in the third quarter of the 18th century. Dates from artifacts show occupation from late 17th century to the last quarter of the 18th century, making this one of the earliest known occupation sites in the area (Wesler 1982).

The family that occupied this site was not only involved commercially with the Lloyd family, but also possessed family ties. Henrietta Maria Neale was the wife of Philemon Lloyd, the son of Edward Lloyd I. However, prior to this, she was married to Richard Bennett II, who was the first cousin twice removed of Richard Bennett III. This first marriage ended fairly early due to Richard Bennett II drowning at the age of 24, leaving Henrietta a widow. She soon remarried Philemon Lloyd and relocated herself to Wye House (Weeks 1984). All this happened before the Bennett's owned property in the area.

The second terrestrial site has almost the identical history as the previous site. However, this site focused on the Chapel built by Richard Bennett III, per instructions of Frances Sayer in her Last Will and Testament in 1698. It appears to date to the latter part of Bennett's life and time spent in the area. West-side investigations included a fallen brick wall, an outer wall, intrusive graves, and a shorter brick wall. East-side investigations included multiple grave pits (2), a gateway area, intrusive graves, and a shorter brick wall. Not many artifacts were recovered and most of the data collected was in the interpretation of the archaeological and architectural features. These features were either left in place or unable to be removed and preserved in a traditional sense. The significance of this site is that it represents one of the earliest community facilities in the area and speaks to the larger development of the region based in private contributions by the wealthy.

Underwater Sites

These sites were explored in an attempt to locate the early 16th century vessels that were thought to have made their way up the Chesapeake in an attempt to colonize the area by the Spanish. Archaeologists were searching for physical proof of this early period so that it may be scientifically recorded. The excavations ultimately failed to produce any evidence of the particular ship in question, however, they were able to recover a significant amount of archaeologically intact material. In short, they succeeded in establishing that there is archaeology that survives under the water's surface. There have been no further investigations done on the submerged portion of the coastline in this area.

Table 4.1: Archaeological Sites Located Within a 2 Mile Radius of the Wye House Project Area.

Site Number	Location	Site Name	Description	Report Citation
18QA28	Bennett's Point	Icehouse Point	Phase II Testing	Wesler, Kit W. 1982 Towards a Synthetic Approach to the Chesapeake Tidewater: Historic Site Patterning in the Temporal Perspective. Report on file: Maryland Historical Trust Library. Crownsville, MD.
18QA123	Bennett's Point	Bennett's Chapel and Cemetery	Phase II Testing	Thomas, Ronald A. 2000 Archaeological Excavations on the West side of Richard Bennett's Chapel and Cemetery Queen Annes County, Maryland & Archaeological Excavations on the East side of Richard Bennett's Chapel and Cemetery Queen Annes County, Maryland. Report on file: Maryland Historical Trust Library. Crownsville, MD.
18TA278	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Thompson, Bruce F. 2000 A Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources within Maryland's Susquehanna Drainage Basin and Easternshore Coastal Plain Province: Susquehanna, Northeast, Bohemia, Sassafas, Chester, Wye, Choptank, Tuckahoe, Nanticoke, Wicomico, Manokin, and Pocomoke Rivers & Smith. Report on file: Maryland Historical Trust Library. Crownsville, MD.
18TA279	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.
18TA280	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.
18TA281	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.
18TA282	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.
18TA283	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.
18TA284	Lloyd Creek	Susquehanna Drainage Basin	Phase I Testing	Ibid.

Architecturally Significant Sites

Below is a list of all the important structures that are within a one-mile radius of the Greenhouse at Wye House. All materials were gathered from the Maryland Historical Trust. The structures/buildings that are in the area around Wye House are all significant and related to Wye in one way or another. Most of these properties were once or are currently owned by a Lloyd or Tilghman relative. Some of these structures do not affect Wye House directly, but they are all recognized as historic sites. This in turn does affect Wye House since it is a nationally registered historic site.

Table 4.2: Architectural Sites Located Within a 2 Mile Radius of the Wye House Project Area.

Building #	Period	Name/Short Description	Location in reference to the Greenhouse	National Register
T-54	1700-1899	Wye Plantation: **Main House** – A seven-part late eighteenth and nineteenth century Georgian and Federal style dwelling. **Dairy** – Single story, gable roofed, frame dairy that now houses the heating system for the house. **Smokehouse –** Two part frame structure supported by a brick foundation. The southern section is a narrow two-story structure. The northern section is a single story, rectangular structure that has been turned into a garage. **Captain's House** – A story and a half Flemish bond brick dwelling. **Carriage House and Garage** – A two-story nineteenth century frame carriage house and a two-story 20th century frame garage. **Tenant House** – A story and a half frame house that is known as the "quarter." **Barn Complex** – the northernmost buildings of the Wye complex include a board- and – batten frame barn, a tile silo, three corn cribs, and two other tenant houses.	Same plantation	Yes

T-85	1800-1899	**Shepard Krech Tenant House** – One and one-half story brick dwelling with two story frame addistion on its northwest gable. Shepard Krech is a private residence.	0.75 miles NE	No
Y-86	1800-1899	**Presqu'ile** – The house is a two and one-half story, three bay long, nearly square, frame building. Domestic	0.5 miles North	No
T-87	1700-1900+	**Gross' Coate** – The two story brick dwelling house 38 by 34 feet. A kitchen wing 36 x 24 and an entry 19 x 16 were added on.	0.3 miles NE	No
T-89	1800-1899	**Wye Town Farm House** – brick construction, one and a half stories high and two rooms deep with a small one-story brick kitchen. A two-story addition was made in the 20th century. The original section of the house dates from about 1800	0.5 miles SW	Yes
T-340	1800-1899	**Pickbourn** – A tentant house, two bays wide and one deep, two story.	0.75 mile SW	No
T-475	1700-	**Doncaster Historic Town** – First planned town in Maryland	0.5 miles West	Yes
T-90	1800-1900+	**Hope House –** Its original configuration consisted of the present central section with roof not quite as tall, with two 1-1/2 story frame wings connected by ogee-roofed hyphens.	0.75 miles SW	Yes
QA-14	n/a	**Bordley Mansion –** n/a	0.5 miles NW	n/a
QA-437	n/a	**Bennett's Chapel –** n/a	0.75 miles NW	n/a

CHAPTER 5:

ARCHAEOLOGY & INTERPETATIONS

Introduction

Seven archaeological test units were excavated through the entire Greenhouse project. These test units and how they were excavated is discussed in this chapter. The chapter is broken down into two different sections. The first section is the unit summaries, which gives a scientific explanation of how the test units were excavated. This is a data-heavy portion that describes the excavations level by level. These summaries also list very specific details about each unit excavated. This portion of this chapter also includes the artifact summaries. The artifact summaries are completed with artifact count charts.

The charts were created to show artifact counts and percentages of artifacts by level and feature, by unit. The charts are broken down into five different categories of artifacts: ceramics, glass, architectural, faunal, and identified domestic artifacts. These categories are then broken down further to gain a better understand of the artifacts recovered from these units. The charts can be read as followed: The letters across the top represent the levels within the unit. The features are numbered and follow the levels. The "total" on the last row is the total of all the artifacts that were recovered by each level or feature. The "total" on the far right column is the total number of that artifact type recovered from the entire unit. Likewise, the percent is total percent of that artifact type recovered from the entire unit.

The second portion of chapter 5 is the interpretation of the archaeology. This portion of the chapter goes into great detail about the interpretation of the archaeology that was preformed and all the artifacts that were recovered. This section discusses how the Greenhouse was used, when it was built, and how it works with a focus on the artifacts that were recovered during the excavation.

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 1)

Figure 5.1 – Unit 1 Level A and Modern Drain (Feature 1) – This is the existing condition of Unit 1 prior to excavation. Photo by Matthew Cochran

Test Unit 1 measured 5' x 5' and was located on the north side of the Greenhouse, and straddled the doorway of what is known as the potter's shed. Test Unit 1 was excavated to a depth of 2.22' below current grade and contained seven stratigraphic layers and four features. (See Table 5.1 for description of soils).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Level A was the modern occupation surface and dates to the 20th century. Artifacts recovered from the level consisted of American blue and gray stoneware, porcelain, mortar, brick, wire nails, and glass, both bottle and flat.

Feature 1 was a modern gravel drain, which was laid in the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the Greenhouse foundation. The water has been seeping through the foundation and ruining it. The drain was placed to remedy this problem. The bottom of the drain was lined with plastic. The gravel extended almost a foot horizontally off the north wall and was about half a foot in depth.

Occupation – 19th Century

Level B was an early 20th century occupation surface and contained 85% cut and modern nails, terra cotta wares, oyster shell and flat and bottle glass. **Level C** was the same level as Level B but was split arbitrarily. All the artifacts were the same except for a few sherds of Mochaware.

Feature 2 was an extension for the brick pad that was also in Test Unit 2. This brick pad did not extend through the entire unit as it did in Test Unit 2. Feature 2 consisted of six bricks in Unit 1 and even more in Unit 2. This pad was intentionally placed outside of the doors of the north buildings that are attached to the main block. The bricks found in Unit 1 were cut into the north wall of the unit and never removed. They were found approximately a half foot under current grade, and were about two tenths thick.

Figure 5.2 – Unit 1 Feature 2 – This is the brick pad that is contiguous with the one from Unit 2. Photograph by John Blair.

Phase of Alteration

Level D was a gravel cap that was placed to cover all of the debris that was left over from alteration work done when the addition to the Greenhouse was put on in 1784. Artifacts recovered from this level were brickbats, whiteware, nails, flat glass, and red course earthenware flower pot fragments (terra cotta wares). **Level E** was the alteration

phase that was directly associated with the addition of the potter's shed in 1820s. In addition to brick and mortar, flat glass, whiteware, and one sherd of Rhenhish were recovered from the level. This date corresponds with the date of whiteware which is 1820.

Figure 5.3 – Unit 1Foundation – This is a photograph that shows the mortar being compressed between the bricks so that that mortar has come out the front of the bricks and has set on the face of them. Photograph by John Blair.

Feature 3 was the builders' trench that was associated with the north wall of the Greenhouse, which was the southern boundary of the unit. The trench was about 1.10' deep and approximately 0.9 tenths wide. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit included brick, mortar, nails, whiteware, white-saltglazed stoneware, a prehistoric chert point and window glass.

The builders' trench exposed a seven brick layer foundation that was laid with oyster shell mortar. The mortar has been compressed between the bricks so that the mortar has come out the front of the bricks and has set on the face of them. The whiteware found in the builders' trench, dates the filling of the trench to post-1820. This means that the portion of the Greenhouse that is known as the potter's shed was not added on until the early 19th century. This does not mean, however, that there was not a preexisting structure in this location. Architectural evidence of this building suggests that the roofline had been re-pitched and a furnace with a hypocaust system had been added. This hypocaust system was added in 1784 with the addition of the wings, but would likely have been placed within a wooden shed. The wooden shed then must have been

taken down and replaced with a brick shed post-1820, and is the still existing potter's shed that is standing today.

Prehistoric

Level F was the "buried A horizon" in this unit. The soil that represents the buried A horizon is generally rich in organic nutrients and was once topsoil. **Level G** was the yellow clay subsoil that is found throughout the entire site. The subsoil was reached approximately 1.8' below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Feature 5 was an oyster shell deposit found in the western portion of the unit about two feet in length and one foot wide in an oval shape. This deposit contained only oyster shell and sat right on top of the subsoil/on the very bottom of Level F. It was in the prehistoric stratum, but as mentioned before, no other artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

Interpretation

Test Unit 1 was divided into four major strata with a fifth being the subsoil. The four major strata consist of Modern Activities of the 20th Century, Occupation of the 19th Century, Phase of Alteration, and Prehistoric. The area in the unit has been used over many hundreds of years, included the period of time before the Lloyds bought and owned the land. A prehistoric ceramic sherd was recovered from the unit and signifies the land was being used by American Indians. The sherd was Accokeek which relates to the Early Woodland period and has a date range of 900BC to 300BC.

The next stratum, which is the most relevant to this project, consisted of the layers that were associated with the alteration phase of the greenhouse. Based upon the archaeology, we have discovered that the building associated with this test unit, also known as the "potter's shed", post-dates the building of the main block of the Greenhouse. That architecture that we could see once we excavated the builders' trench shows us a different mortaring style from the rest of the main block. This will be discussed further in the conclusion section of this chapter. The artifacts recovered in this unit would also indicate it was not heavily occupied due to the fact that not many domestic artifacts ie, ceramics, pipe stems, bottle glass, etc, were recovered from this test unit.

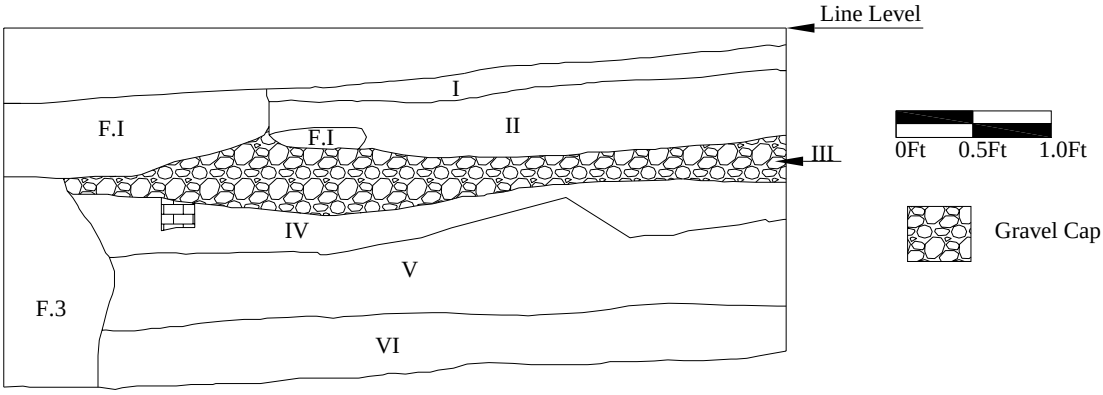
The last stratum consists of the modern activity layers which are the levels associated with the layers after the alteration phase of the Greenhouse. This is also the stratum that is associated with the occupation of the area after the addition of the potter's shed to the main block of the Greenhouse. This stratum has a few more domestic artifacts, but not nearly enough to link domestic activities to this building. Slaves and tenant farmers would have used this building, especially since it stores the furnace for the hypocaust, but they would have worked in this building/potter's shed. The quarters for this building would have been the building located to the west of this building, that is attached to the main block, and contained Test Units 2, 3 and 5.

Table 5.1 – Unit 1 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
1	Level A	0.38	0.62	0.24	10YR2/2	Loam	Modern	1
1	Level B	0.62	0.71	0.09	10YR2/2	Loam	Occupation surface	3
1	Feature 1	0.52	0.94	0.42	N/A	Gravel	Modern gravel drain	N/A
1	Feature 2	0.53	0.73	0.20	N/A	Brick	Brick Pad	N/A
1	Level C	0.71	0.89	0.18	10YR3/2	Sandy Loam	Occupation Layer	5
1	Level D	0.89	1.05	0.16	10YR3/2	Loam	Gravel Cap	7
1	Feature 3	1.13	2.23	1.10	10YR4/3	Clay Loam	Builders' Trench	9
1	Level E	1.05	1.34	0.29	10YR3/2	Loam	Construction/Destruction Layer	10
1	Level F	1.34	1.74	0.4	10YR3/2	Loam with Clay	A horizon	12
1	Feature 5	1.78	1.9	0.12	10YR3/3	Clay Loam	Oyster deposit	15
1	Level G	1.78	2.22	0.44	10YR6/6	Clay Loam	Subsoil	16

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

Test Unit 1 West Wall Profile



I	Level A	10YR2/2	Very dark brown	Loam-Modern Occupation
II	Level B/C	10YR3/1	Very dark grey	Loam-
III	Level D	10YR3/1	Very dark grey	Gravel-Gravel cap
IV	Level E	10YR3/3	Dark brown	Loam-Construction/Destruct.
V	Level F	10YR3/4	Dark ylw brown	Loam-A horizon
VI	Level G	10YR5/8	Yellow brown	Clay-Subsoil
F.I	Feature 1	N/A	N/A	Pea Gravel-Modern drain
F.III	Feature 3	10YR4/3	Brown	Loam-Builders' trench

John Blair
December 10, 2008

Figure 5.4 – Unit 1 West Wall Profile – Pictured here you can see the builder's trench (F.3), the gravel cap (III), and the prehistoric stratum (V). Digitized by John Blair

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.2) help to show the use of the area outside of the Greenhouse's potters shed based on the total number of artifacts recovered. By dividing up the types of artifacts recovered from specific levels and features within Unit 1, we can see that certain cultural patterns begin to emerge. Artifacts recorded within this table shows us both a level-by-level brake down of what activities were going on during each layer, as well as an overview of what activities as a whole were taking place on this section of the site. A greater concentration of Architectural materials, specifically nails, appear in the first layers of Unit 1 (Levels A, B & C) than in the lower layers of Unit 1 (Levels D & E). This helps us to determine that the more recent Levels (A, B, & C) represent periods of significant renovation or alteration of the Greenhouse. The relatively small number of these items found in Levels D & E, in comparison, shows that there was a lack of renovation during the mid 19th century. Rather, there seems to be a far greater frequency of faunal materials during the earlier Levels (D & E), which connotes domestic occupation. Based on an analysis of artifacts reflected in this chart we can say that the area was occupied prior to the alteration of this section of the Greenhouse. Levels D & E were attributed to the alteration phase of this structure; however, the material that was found mixed into these levels speaks to activities taking place in the immediately surrounding area prior to when the alterations began. In this way we are able to construct a better and more accurate picture of how the area has been used through time.

Table 5.2 – Unit 1 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Feat. 3	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**7**	**19**	**12**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**57**	**5.5**
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	4	9	7	2	2	0	0	3	**27**	**2.6**
Other Ceramics	3	10	5	4	5	1	0	2	**30**	**2.9**
Glass	**8**	**32**	**17**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**102**	**9.9**
Window (Flat)	7	28	15	5	2	0	0	34	**91**	**8.8**
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Bottle	1	4	2	0	2	0	0	2	**11**	**1.1**
Architectural Material	**96**	**221**	**172**	**25**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**49**	**588**	**57.0**
Bricks	12	15	23	5	0	0	0	31	**86**	**8.3**
Nails	84	206	149	20	25	0	0	18	**502**	**48.7**
Mortar/Plaster	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	**29**	**2.8**
Faunal Material	**2**	**15**	**24**	**36**	**44**	**63**	**1**	**26**	**211**	**20.5**
Bones	0	0	5	7	39	1	0	2	**54**	**5.2**
Shells	2	15	19	29	5	62	1	24	**157**	**15.2**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**13**	**18**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**44**	**4.3**
Metal	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	**7**	**0.7**
Other	13	16	2	0	0	0	0	6	**37**	**3.6**
Total	**141**	**310**	**229**	**72**	**82**	**64**	**1**	**132**	**1031**	**100.0**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 2)

Test Unit 2 measured 5' x 5' and was located on the north side of the Greenhouse, and straddled the doorway of the slave quarter attached to the rear of the Greenhouse. Test Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of 2.02' below current grade and contained eight stratigraphic layers and four features. (See Table 5.3 for details).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Figure 5.5 – Unit 2 Level A and Modern Drain (F.1) – This is the existing condition of Unit 2 prior to excavation. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level A was the modern occupation surface and dates to the 20th century. The artifacts that were recovered from the level consisted of mortar, brick, wire nails, and glass, both bottle and flat. **Level B** was an early 20th century surface which contained cut and modern nails, oyster shell and flat glass.

Feature 1 was a modern gravel drain, which was installed sometime in the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the foundation. The gravel extended out horizontally almost a foot and ran parallel to the north wall. This drain was about half a foot deep and the bottom was lined with plastic. Artifacts were not kept from this feature.

Occupation – 19th Century

Feature 2 was a brick pad that was discovered approximately 0.37' below the surface. Feature 2 consisted of approximately 35 bricks, some whole, but most were broken. There were also 3-4 natural cobbles or other stones used in the articulated surface. There was an extension of Feature 2 found in Unit 1 which did not span the entire unit. The bricks were found approximately a half foot under current grade, and were about two tenths thick.

Figure 5.6 – Unit 2 Brick Pad (F.2) – This brick feature was constructed out of both whole and fragmented brick as well as natural stone. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level C was the level directly underneath the brick pad (Feature 2). This level was 0.15' deep and there was a heavy concentration of river rock pebbles found which indicates that it was used as a method of leveling and capping the lower levels of debris in Level D. There was a high artifact yield from this level of primarily domestic material. Level C artifacts consisted of transfer print whiteware, a worn down copper coin or button, and two prehistoric projectile points, corroded metal, bone, both flat and bottle glass, and a large amount of smooth river rock. One of the points was made out of low quality quartz and the other was made from gray chert. The chert point was broken and not found in situ, however, both pieces were recovered. These points were not in their original context. Given the amount of 19th century material it is certain that these points were relocated to their present position sometime in the mid 19th century. Based on the presence of whiteware, this level has a TPQ of 1820.

Figure 5.7 – Unit 2 Quartz Point – After removal of the brick feature (F.2) a prehistoric quartz projectile point was discovered. It is similar other prehistoric points found in the area that date to the late woodland period (500-1000CE). Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Feature 4 was a slightly recessed, darkened area of soil directly under the drip line of the living quarter. This feature was at first thought to demarcate the builder's trench but was found to be associated with the brick pad (Feature 2). The area was sunken by approximately .5' from the rest of the brick from Feature 2 and contained a dark silty loam with no artifacts. Under the soil a continuation of brick (Feature 2) was found to run against the foundation beneath the threshold. Feature 4 was redefined in the field to refer to the discolored sterile strip of soil created by the drip line of the living quarter.

Phase of Alteration

Level D was a rubble level that was associated with the earlier occupation of the quarter in the 1780s. This level was 0.22' thick and defined by the presence of heavily deteriorated brick fragments from an alteration phase that occurred in the 18th century. This level is also found in Unit 1, Level E. Artifacts recovered included English brown stoneware, terra cotta wares, hand-wrought nails, oyster shell and bricks.

Figure 5.8 – Unit 2 Drip Line (Feature 4) – The Builder's Trench revealed a dry-laid foundation supporting the living quarter behind the main block of the greenhouse. The clay subsoil showed "pockets" or small voids, most likely due to rodent and root disturbance. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level E, was a clay cap that was 0.25' thick which was used to grade the area during the initial construction phase in the 18th century. There was no solid diagnostic material that was recovered from this layer, but nothing dated into the 19th century. Artifacts included hand-wrought nails, brick and mortar. The hand-wrought nails are a type called Rose-head (in reference to the shape of the head of the nail) and indicate that this material would be common in the 1700s. We did not get a more narrow date range from the material collected out of this unit.

Feature 6 was the builders' trench that was associated with the north wall of the Greenhouse, which was the southern boundary of the unit. The trench was about 0.59' deep and approximately 0.8' wide. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit included red earthenware, brick, nails, and oyster shell. The builders' trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation that was dry-laid. This is strikingly different from the foundation seen in Unit 1 which had a thick build-up of oyster shell mortar squeezing out from between all the bricks. This means that the living quarter of the greenhouse where Unit 2 was located was built in a different sequence than the shed to the east where Unit 1 was located.

Figure 5.9 – Unit 2 Builder's Trench (Feature 6) – The Builder's Trench revealed a dry-laid foundation supporting the living quarter behind the main block of the greenhouse. The clay subsoil showed "pockets" or small voids, most likely due to rodent and root disturbance. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level F, was possibly contact occupation within what would have been the original surface level. It was part of the original A-horizon and contained much rodent and root system disturbance within the level. The only material recovered was some hand-blown, thick, black glass. This kind of glass is very dark, olive green, frequently contains evidence of air bubbles and impurities, and is common throughout most of the 18th century. Because of this, black glass does not reveal a more specific date range with out an identifying mark.

Prehistoric

Level G was the sterile portion of the buried A-horizon in this unit. This portion was approximately 0.35' deep and contained no artifacts. **Level H** was the yellow clay subsoil that is found through the entire site. The subsoil was reached approximately 2.02' below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Interpretation

Test Unit 2 was divided into four major strata with a fifth being the subsoil. The four major strata consist of modern activity, occupation of the 19th century, alteration phase, and Prehistoric. The area within the unit has been used over many hundreds of years. The only strata that fell into the prehistoric context were Levels G and H. Despite the fact that they were sterile of material culture the presence of a sterile buried A-horizon (Level G) indicates that the surface is either contemporary with or predates occupation of the area in the 1650s. Level H is sterile subsoil and would have not have been exposed to human contact.

The next stratum was the alteration layers. Based solely upon the archaeology, we have discovered that the living quarter associated with this test unit dates to the earliest phase of development on the portion of the current Greenhouse. Once we excavated the builders' trench the architecture that we could see showed us a different foundation style from the rest of the main block. This will be discussed in greater detail in the discussion section of this chapter. The artifacts recovered in this stratum indicated it was an older and more heavily occupied area than the shed to the east. This is due to the fact that it was the only unit of the two units placed on the northern side of the Greenhouse that contained any substantial amount of domestic artifacts from the 18th Century (English brown stoneware, bottle glass, etc.).

The next stratum was the 19th century occupation layers. The artifacts that we recovered in this unit also indicated that it was a more heavily occupied area during this period. This is due to the higher yield of domestic artifacts from this stratum (ceramics, pipe stems, bottle glass, etc.). In addition, it should be noted that the only prehistoric artifacts found in this unit were discovered in this stratum. The two points recovered from the unit signifies that the land in the area was being used by Native Americans prior to European occupation. However, the fact that points were found in a solidly 19th century stratum indicates that these items were placed there intentionally by those occupying the area during the early 19th century. Based on the type of points recovered and their consistency with surrounding prehistoric materials that have been found, it is likely that these were originally found in the area and simply relocated with a specific meaning or purpose in mind. This is a common practice seen within the slave community. The quartz point was found lying pointed due north directly under a brick from the brick pad. The brick this point was discovered under was slightly off center and to the west of the threshold but still where foot traffic would have been crossing. The symbolic placement of points has been seen throughout the mid-Atlantic region under floorboards, thresholds, under traversable thoroughfares, in rafters, and behind walls. It was used as a way to ward off spirits and protect areas where one crossed paths.

Figure 5.10 – Unit 2 Quartz Point – After removal of the brick feature (F.2) a prehistoric quartz projectile point was discovered. This point was situated facing North under the walking surface of the threshold. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Figure 5.11 – Unit 2 Brass Button – This small, brass button was found in association with the brick pad (Feature 2) and the prehistoric projectile points also recovered in Level C. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

The last stratum is the modern activity layers which would have consisted of the levels associated with the post alteration layers. This is also the stratum that is associated with the activities of the area after the addition of the potter's shed to the main block of the Greenhouse on the northeast side. This stratum has a few more domestic artifacts, but not nearly enough to link domestic activities to this building. The modern activities primarily represent the conversion of this area from being a living quarter to being utilized for storage and other utilitarian purposes.

Table 5.3: Unit 2 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
2	FEATURE 1	0.35	0.67	0.32	n/a	Pea gravel	Modern Drainage trench	n/a
2	A	0.24	0.28	0.04	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Top soil	2
2	B	0.28	0.37	0.90	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Occupation debris from modern drain	3
2	FEATURE 2	0.37	.63	0.26	n/a	Brick	Brick pad	n/a
2	FEATURE 4	1.00	1.10	0.10	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Drip Line	13
2	C	0.57	0.72	0.15	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Occupation pre-brick	8
2	D	0.72	0.94	0.22	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Brick rubble & domestic refuse	11
2	E	0.94	1.19	0.25	10YR 2/2 10YR 6/8	SiLo/ Clay	Grading method used to level surface	14
2	FEATURE 6	1.40	1.99	0.59	10YR 4/2	Clay Lo	Builder's trench	18
2	F	1.19	1.37	0.18	10YR3/1	SaClLo	Poss. contact occupation	19
2	G	1.37	1.72	0.35	10YR3/1	SiLo	Sterile A-Horizon	21
2	H	1.72	2.02	0.30	10YR6/3	Clay	Sterile Sub-soil	22

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

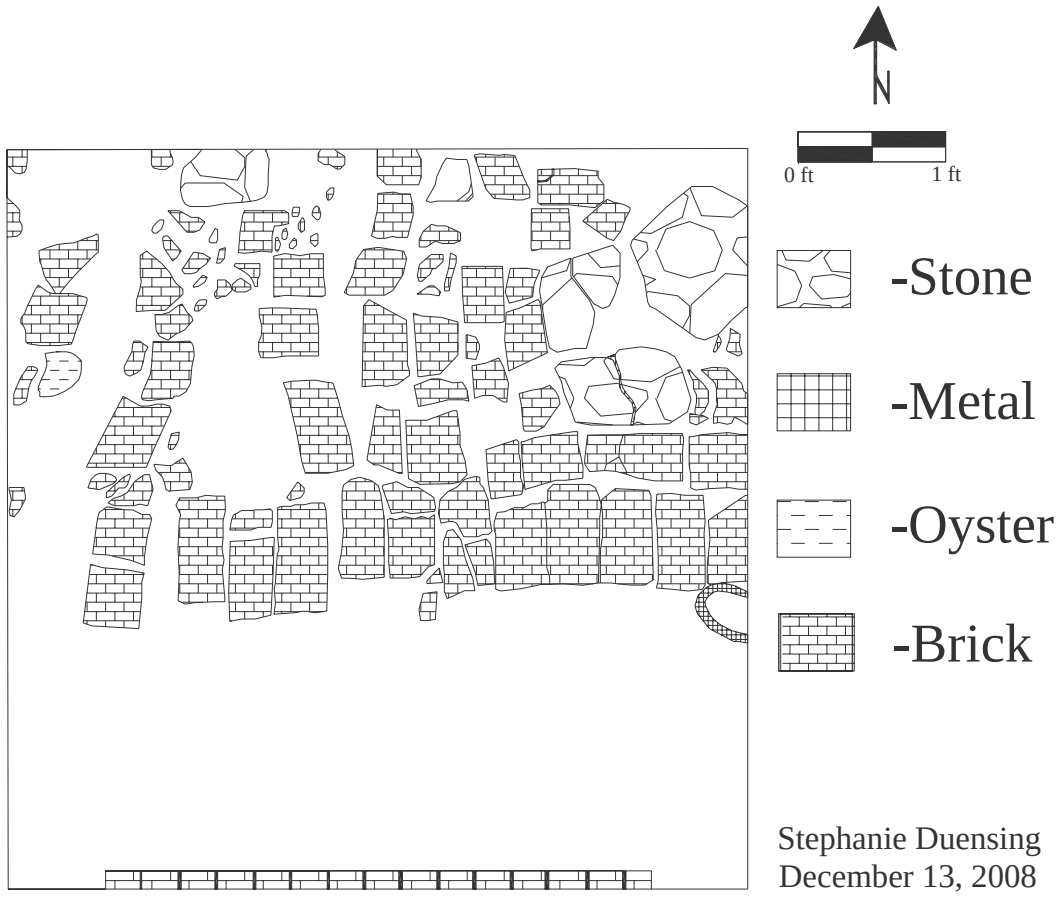
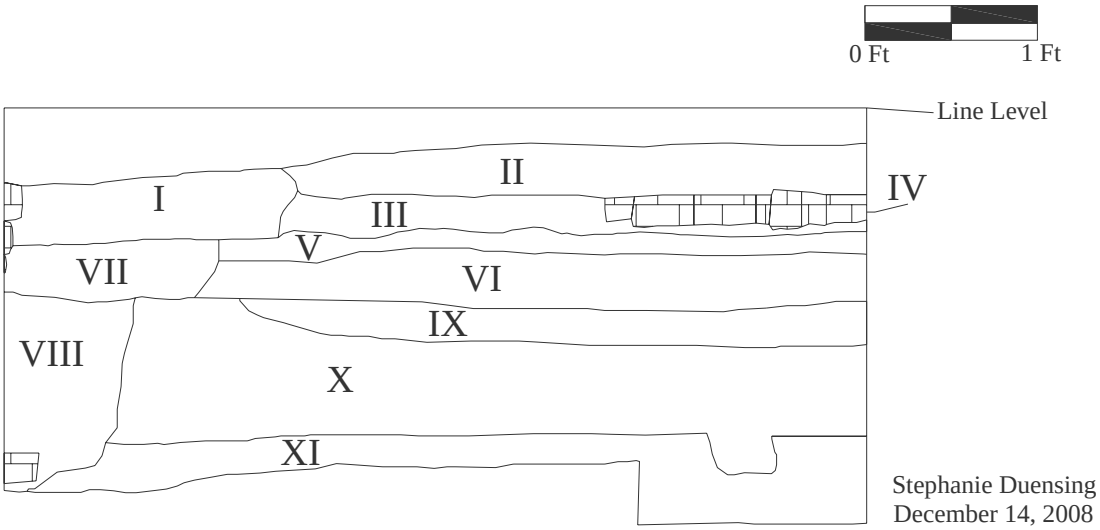


Figure 5.12 – Unit 2 Plan View of Feature 2 – This is the remains of the brick and stone paved working surface found mostly intact and littered with 19th century materials. Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Unit 2 - West Wall Profile



I. Feature 1 - Pea Gravel
II. Level A -10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam
III. Level C - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam w/ 25% River Rock
IV. Feature 2 - Brick Pad
V. Level D - Brick Rubble & 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam
VI. Level E - 10 YR 6/8 Brownish Yellow Clay w/ 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Loam
VII. Feature 4 - Drip Line - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown Silty Loam
VIII. Feature 6 - Builder's Trench - 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam
IX. Level F - 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Silty Loam
X. Level G - A Horizon - 10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray Silty Loam
XI. Level H - Sterile Subsoil - 10YR 6/4 Light Yellowish Brown Clay

Figure 5.13 – Unit 2 West Wall Profile – Pictured here you can see the builder's trench (VIII), the brick work surface (IV), and the 18th century destruction level (V). Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.4) help to show the use of the area outside of the Greenhouse's Slave Quarter based on the total number of artifacts recovered. Artifacts recorded within this table show the highest concentration of materials appearing in Level C and in Feature 2, which was the brick work surface. These materials are composed of glass, faunal and ceramic materials. This helps us to determine that the high concentration of domestic artifacts represent a period of significant occupation of the Greenhouse. The relatively small number of these items found in the other levels by comparison, shows that there was a lack of occupation during the mid to late 18th century and also a drop off after the mid 19th century.

Table 5.4 – Unit 2 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Feat. 2	Feat 4.	Feat. 6	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**1**	**0**	**39**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**2.8**
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	1	0	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	**22**	**1.2**
Other Ceramics	0	0	23	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	**31**	**1.7**
Glass	**23**	**212**	**396**	**71**	**5**	**4**	**8**	**287**	**0**	**0**	**1006**	**53.7**
Window (Flat)	22	210	388	71	3	0	0	287	0	0	**981**	**52.4**
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.1**
Bottle	1	2	8	0	2	4	8	0	0	0	**25**	**1.3**
Architectural Material	**24**	**152**	**122**	**32**	**13**	**21**	**2**	**162**	**0**	**0**	**528**	**28.2**
Bricks	0	2	26	0	3	17	2	41	0	0	**91**	**4.9**
Nails	24	150	96	32	10	4	0	121	0	0	**437**	**23.3**
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.1**
Faunal Material	**1**	**2**	**148**	**72**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**253**	**13.5**
Bones	1	2	73	51	13	0	0	16	0	0	**156**	**8.3**
Shells	0	0	75	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	**97**	**5.2**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**5**	**4**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**1.6**
Metal	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**7**	**0.4**
Other	4	0	1	6	1	1	0	10	0	0	**23**	**1.2**
Total	**54**	**370**	**707**	**193**	**33**	**27**	**11**	**477**	**0**	**0**	**1872**	**100.0**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 3)

Test Unit 3 measured 5’ x 5’ and was located on the inside of the back brick structure that is connected to the Greenhouse, and straddled the eastern window of the structure. Test Unit 3 was excavated to a depth of 0.7’ below current grade with an additional feature that was excavated to a depth of 2’ and contained four stratigraphic layers and one feature. (See Table 5.5 for descriptions of soil).

Modern &Occupation – 19th & 20th Century

Figure 5.14 – Unit 3 Level A Opening of Excavation – This is the existing condition of Unit 3 prior to excavation. Photo by Matthew Cochran.

Level A was an occupation layer that consisted of 300 years. Unfortunately, it was not stratified. The level was about a third of a foot thick with no soil change. Artifacts recovered from this level consisted of creamware, whiteware, shell edged pearlware, window glass, brick, mortar, nails, and a button.

Phase of Alteration

Level B was a .2' thick clay cap that was placed for three reasons. The first was to cover the phase of alteration that occurred when attaching this brick structure to the main block of the Greenhouse. The second was to create a smooth surface that soil could have been placed onto, creating a living surface. The third would have been to prevent water from seeping up into the living surface. Once the clay was set in place and allowed to dry, it approximated the consistency of concrete and would not allow ground water or rodents to reach the living surface. No artifacts were recovered from this level. **Level C** was the alteration phase that is directly related to the when this portion of the Greenhouse was added. This brick structure would have been original to the main block of the Greenhouse, likely dating to c. 1775. The only artifacts that were recovered from this level consisted of brick fragments, oyster shell and mortar.

Feature 7 was a post hole that reached a depth of approximately 2.75' below current grade. The artifacts that were recovered from this feature included brick, mortar, oyster shell and a nail. None of the post remained, and there was evidence that it was removed.

Figure 5.15 – Unit 3 Feature 7 – This is the outline of the post hole and post mold that was found in Unit 3. Photograph by John Blair

Figure 5.16 – Unit 3 Feature 7 – This is the post hole and post mold mid excavation. The bottom of the post hole was lined with bricks that would have been used to support the post. Photograph by Matthew Cochran.

There was a single brick found at the base of the post-hole, indicating that it a brick lined post mold. Since the post hole was so deep, it leads to the conclusion that it was a post that supported weight, possibly a scaffolding post, or a support post for when the top portion of the main block of the Greenhouse was being created.

Prehistoric

Level D was the buried "A horizon" in this unit. The soil that represents the buried A horizon is generally rich in organic nurturance and was once the topsoil. The only artifacts that were recovered from this level were oyster shells. **Level E** was the yellow clay subsoil that is found through the entire site. The subsoil was reached approximately 2.1' below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Interpretation

Test Unit 3 was originally placed at its location because it was believed that the structure was utilized as a Slave Quarter. After excavating and finding no micro stratigraphy in Level A, which held all the domestic occupation artifacts, it became a little disheartening. With that being said, there was still plenty of evidence that would lead to the same conclusion, that it was in fact a quarter. Finding the clay cap, Level B,

lead to the idea that the area inside this brick structure was being smoothed out, therefore it could be used as a living surface.

Another key element that was discovered later in Test Unit 5 was a preexisting floor board. This signifies that wooden floors would have been placed on top of the smoothing clay and the soil that was directly on top of the clay. This would then answer the question of no stratigraphy within Level A. All of the artifact accumulation would have been from artifacts falling in between the cracks in the floorboards. Sherds of creamware and pearlware recovered in this unit indicate that the north shed of the Greenhouse was used as a domestic site/Slave Quarter dating to post-1775.

Although there was not a significant recovery of ceramics from this unit, it still shows enough evidence for it to be a domestic space. As for why there was not a significant recovery of domestic artifacts, there are two reasons. The first is that it was such a small quarter there would have only been a person or a few people living in this space and they would not have accumulated that many broken artifacts. The second and probably more reasonable explanation is that the residents in this quarter would have been cleaning it out regularly, i.e. sweeping the floorboards and throwing out their trash. The culmination of all these factors would lead to the final conclusion that this space was a quarter.

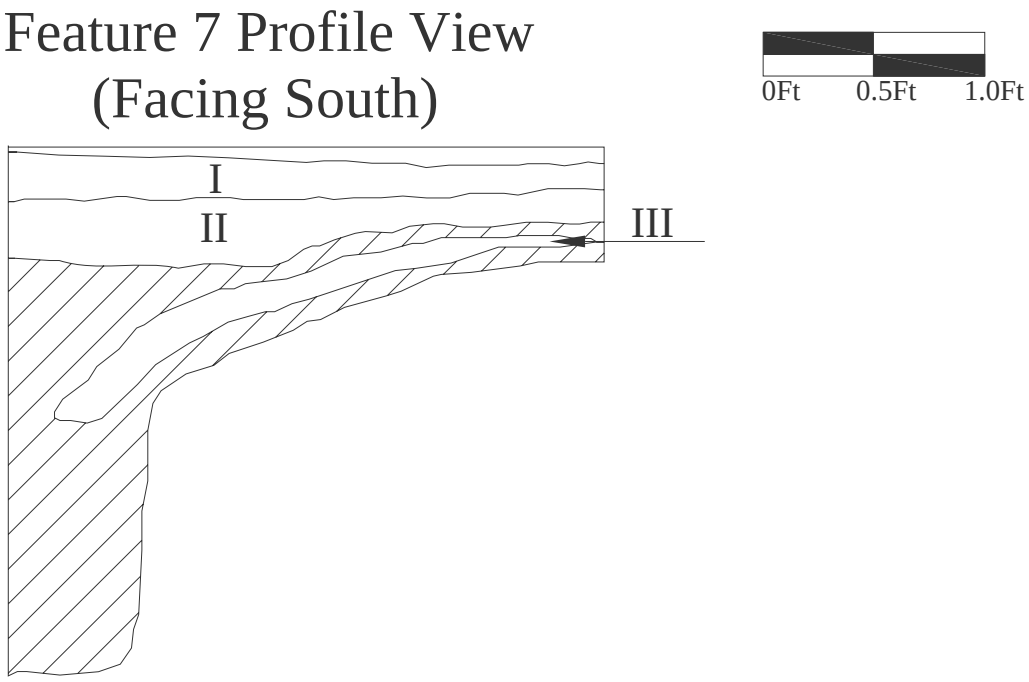
The other significant find in this test unit was the post hole (see figure 5.17). As mentioned before, it was excavated to almost a depth of three feet, and was brick lined. Since no post was recovered from the post hole, the only way to determine what it was for is by looking at what was actually recovered. It was brick lined and significantly deep. With this being said, it was a load bearing post. It is impossible to determine if it was a scaffolding post or a structural post. The best indication would be that it is related to the building of the main block of the Greenhouse itself. It would have been used for the building of the second story of the main block, (the billiard room), and also portions of the first story of the main block.

Figure 5.17 – Unit 3 Feature 7 – Post hole fully excavated. The post hole was excavated to almost a depth of three feet, and was a scaffolding post or a structural post. Photograph by John Blair

Table 5.5 – Unit 3: Excavation Summary

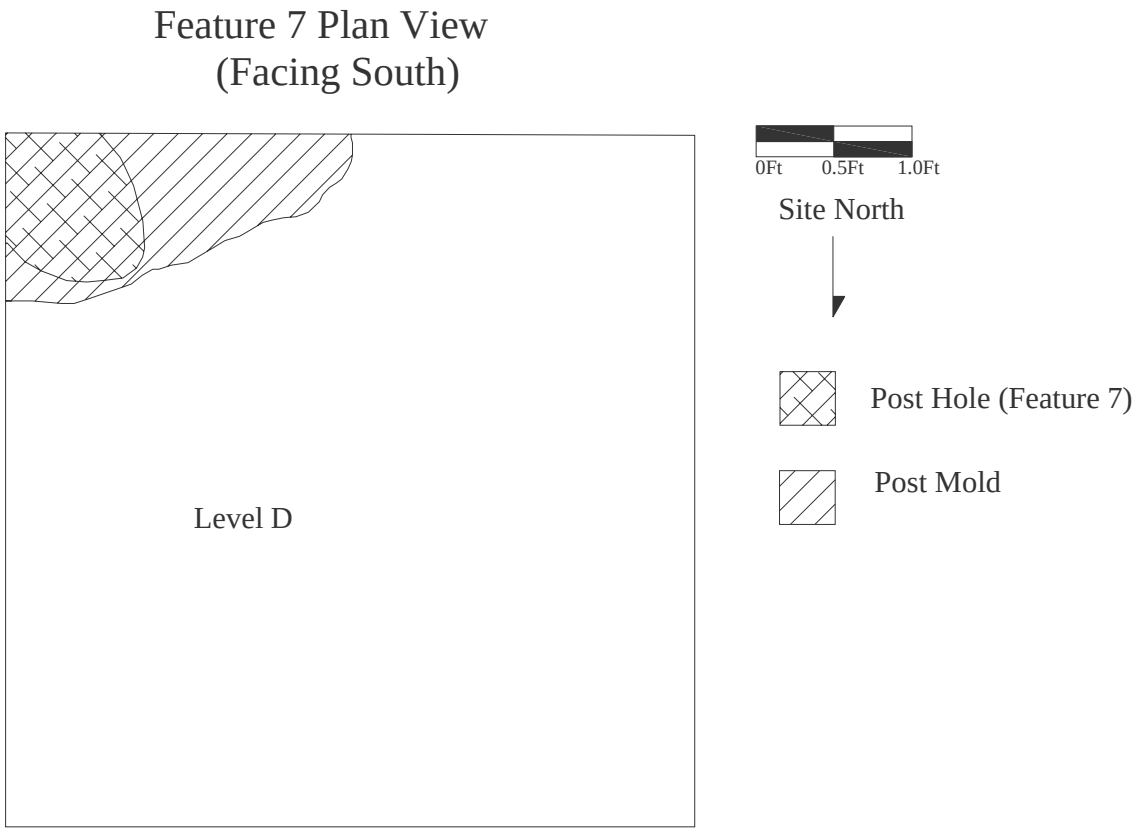
Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Thickness	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
3	**Level A**	**0.1**	**0.43**	**0.33**	**10YR3/4**	**Loam**	**Occupation**	**17**
3	**Level B**	**0.43**	**0.6**	**0.17**	**10YR6/8**	**Clay**	**Clay cap**	**N/A**
3	**Level C**	**0.6**	**0.69**	**0.09**	**10YR3/2**	**Loam**	**Construction/Destruction**	**20**
3	**Level D**	**0.69**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10YR3/2 With 10YR5/4**	**Clay loam**	**A horizon**	**25**
3	**Feature 7**	**0.725**	**1.91**	**1.19**	**10YR3/4 With 10YR5/6**	**Clay**	**Post hole**	**23**

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.



I	Level A	10YR3/4Loam	Occupation
II	Level B	10YR6/8Clay	Clay cap
III	Level C	10YR3/2Loam	Alteration Phase
Level D		10YR3/2 with 10YR5/4Clay loam	A horizon
Feature 7		10YR3/4 With 10YR5/6Clay	Post hole

Figure 5.18 – Unit 3 South Wall Profile – Here you can see the Post Hole (Feature 7), cutting down well into the sterile soil that was unexcavated. Digitized by John Blair



Level D	10YR3/2 with 10YR5/4Clay loam	A horizon
Feature 7	10YR3/4 With 10YR5/6Clay	Post hole

Figure 5.19 – Unit 3 Plan View – Here you can see the Post Hole (Feature 7), surrounded by the sterile soil that was unexcavated. Digitized by John Blair

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.6) help to show the use of the area inside the Greenhouse, the area that is referred to as the Slave Quarter. This chart is a little misleading because it states that 79.1 percent of the artifacts recovered were window glass, but all the glass is from modern activity. Mixed in with all this glass, however, are the real domestic artifacts that were recovered from the test unit that is associated with the occupation of this Slave Quarter. All the ceramics, identifiable domestic artifacts, and a majority of the faunal material that was recovered in this test unit all came from this level. The difficulty with level A is attempting to tweeze apart the domestic quarter refuse and the modern glass that infiltrated this level.

Table 5.6 – Unit 3 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	Feat. 7	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**72**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**72**	**2.6**
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	45	0	0	0	0	**45**	**1.6**
Other Ceramics	27	0	0	0	0	**27**	**1.0**
Glass	**2218**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2218**	**79.3**
Window (Flat)	2212	0	0	0	0	**2212**	**79.1**
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Bottle	6	0	0	0	0	**6**	**0.2**
Architectural Material	**282**	**0**	**23**	**6**	**47**	**358**	**12.8**
Bricks	7	0	23	6	44	**80**	**2.9**
Nails	275	0	0	0	0	**275**	**9.8**
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	0	3	**3**	**0.1**
Faunal Material	**114**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**13**	**128**	**4.6**
Bones	83	0	0	0	0	**83**	**3.0**
Shells	31	0	1	0	13	**45**	**1.6**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**0.8**
Metal	4	0	0	0	0	**4**	**0.1**
Other	18	0	0	0	0	**18**	**0.6**
Total	**2708**	**0**	**24**	**6**	**60**	**2798**	**100.0**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 4)

Test Unit 4 measured 2.5' x 10' and was located on the northwest corner of the Greenhouse and spanned a seam located 6' out on the western wing attached to the Greenhouse. Our goal was to determine if the foundation was augmented in either the corner or the seam. Differences or similarities in the foundation would effectively tell us if there had been multiple building phases for the current structure or if it was all constructed in one phase. Test Unit 4 was excavated to an approximate depth of 1.95' below current grade and contained six stratigraphic layers and nine features (See Table 5.7 for soil descriptions).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Figure 5.20 – Unit 4 Level A and Modern Drain (Feature 1) – This is the opening view of Unit 4. This photo was taken facing east and shows the western wall of the living quarter straight ahead and the northern wall of the Greenhouse to the right.
Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level A was the modern activity surface, dates to the 20th century and was only about .1' thick. The artifacts that were recovered from the level consisted of mortar, brick, wire nails, and glass.

Feature 1 was a modern gravel drain, which was installed sometime in the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the foundation. The gravel extended out

horizontally over a foot and ran parallel to the both the north and west walls. This drain was about half a foot deep and the bottom was lined with plastic. Artifacts were not kept from this feature.

Alteration Phase

Figure 5.21 – Unit 4 Rubble Layer (Level B) and Brick Pier (Feature 8) – The rubble seen here is Level B and abruptly ends once it reaches the brick pier (Feature 8). This led us to the conclusion that the rubble was localized to the westernmost portion of the wing.
Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level B was an early 20th century activity surface which contained cut and modern nails, oyster shell, flat glass and an enormous amount of brick and mortar rubble. This level alone produced approximately 160 brick fragments and over 200 pieces of mortar, and was about 0.5' thick. This concentration was almost exclusively on the western half of Unit 4 and deflated entirely at a little over 2' from the eastern wall of Unit 4.

Feature 8 was a brick pier that was discovered approximately 0.5' below the surface. Feature 8 consisted of approximately 15 bricks, most whole and articulated, and extending three courses deep. No artifacts were recovered from this feature as the brick pier was the feature and it was not removed.

Second Floor Refuse/Alterations

Figure 5.22 – Unit 4 Domestic Deposit (Level C), Brick Pier (Feature 8) and Architectural Layer (Level D) – The rubble seen here is Level C and is composed primarily of domestic materials. West of the brick pier (Feature 8) the content changed to brick, mortar and nails. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Level C was the debris field that was associated with the earlier activities from the second floor billiard room and was present only on the east side of the unit. I divided this deposit into multiple levels and features over the course of excavation but found pottery sherds from the same vessels which bridged these into one fill episode. These levels were defined by the presence of a heavy concentration of domestic refuse. Artifacts recovered included Mochaware, pearlware, creamware, hand-forged nails, black bottle glass and early varieties of flat glass. The material dates from the 1780s based on the pearlware recovered.

Level D was located on the western half of Unit 4 and contained far fewer artifacts than the corresponding Level C on the eastern side. Level D had a higher content of mortar and architectural materials and few domestic related artifacts. This material appears to correspond to Level C based solely on the soil matrix. It is clear that there are two separate events occurring on either side of the brick pier (Feature 8). The east side seems to reflect an area of high domestic utilization where as the west side appears to have had almost no domestic presence.

Feature 9 was the builders' trench that was associated with the north wall of the western wing addition on the Greenhouse. The western *addition* is defined as the portion of this wing that is west of the seam seen on the northern wall of the west wing of the Greenhouse. This was the latest addition to the main Greenhouse that is visible as you approach the Greenhouse. The builder's trench for this addition was about 0.58' deep and approximately 0.6' wide. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit included terra cotta, brick, mortar, and hand-wrought nails. The builders' trench exposed a seven course deep brick foundation that had no footer attached. However, there was a detached course of brick (Feature 10) discovered at the base of the builder's trench (Feature 9). The detachment was defined by a 0.2' gap between the last course of brick on the foundation and the course of brick underlying the extant wall (Feature 10). This means that the western wing addition of the Greenhouse (the portion west of the seam) was definitively built in a different sequence from the portion east of the seam. Furthermore, there is evidence of some preexisting structural element having been present prior to the western wing addition.

Feature 10 was a course of four bricks found at the base of the builder's trench that was associated with the north wall of the western wing addition on the Greenhouse (Feature 9). This was also located on the southern boundary of the unit, running under the current foundation wall. The course of brick was at a depth of 1.58' and was at least two courses wide with the second course under and behind the façade of the foundation wall. Feature 10 had evidence of mortar on the tops of all the bricks which would indicate that there had been at least one more layer of brick attached to this base at one point in time. The bricks ended less than .05' from the western wall of Unit 4, and while they had been mortared to the foundation of the preexisting portion of the western wing they were not aligned. This would indicate that either the bricks were added to the preexisting west wing and then partially removed when the current west wing addition was built, or the Greenhouse was added onto a preexisting structure that was torn down when the new addition was built. No builder's trench was discovered and no artifacts were found other than the bricks themselves.

Figure 5.23 – Unit 4 Brick Footer (Feature 10) and Post Hole (Feature 11) – The course of brick seen here is Feature 10 and is completely unattached to the current foundation wall. It is off-set where it attaches to the footer of the eastern foundation (on the left side) and ends just after the fourth brick (on the right side). This is believed to be the remnants of a preexisting structural wall. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Feature 11 was a post hole discovered at the base of the builder's trench that was associated with the north wall of the western wing addition on the Greenhouse (Feature 9). This post hole was found at a depth of 1.7' below surface and was approximately 0.2' deep. We believe it is associated with the original entrance to the upstairs loft of the Greenhouse. Two other post holes were also found here in Unit 4 (see Features 17 & 18 below). The artifacts that were recovered from this feature included brick and mortar fragments which were discarded in the field.

Feature 12 was the builders' trench that was associated with the north wall of the western wing of Greenhouse, which was the southern boundary of the unit. The trench was about 1.2' deep and approximately 0.9' wide. This builder's trench was filled with material from the refuse in Level C. Artifacts recovered included Mochaware, pearlware, creamware, hand forged nails, black bottle glass and early varieties of flat glass. The material dates from the 1780s based on the pearlware recovered. The builders' trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation with sand based mortar with a footer at the base. There was effectively no major difference in the lower portion of the foundation wall on either side of the corner. This means that the foundation for these walls appears to have been constructed at the same time. In this case, there appears to have been some major renovation taking place in the mid 1780s which would have required the reconstruction or renovation of these walls.

Feature 13 was the builders' trench that was associated with the west wall of the living quarter attached to the north side of the Greenhouse. This was the east boundary of the unit. The trench was about 1.4' deep and approximately 0.4' wide. This builder's trench was filled with material from the refuse in Level C. Artifacts recovered included Mocha ware, pearlware, creamware, hand-forged nails, black bottle glass and early varieties of flat glass. The material dates from the 1780s based on the pearlware recovered. The builders' trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation with sand based mortar with a footer at the base. This means that the portion of the Greenhouse that is known as the living quarter was built in a different style on the west wall which would indicate some alteration that took place on that wall in the 1780s.

Feature 17 was a post hole discovered at the base of the foundation of the original north wall of the western wing on the Greenhouse. This post hole was the second associated with the original entrance to the upstairs of the Greenhouse. The other post holes found in Unit 4 were Features 11 & 18. The artifacts that were recovered from this feature included brick and mortar. **Feature 18** was the last post hole associated with the original entrance to the upstairs of the Greenhouse was found at a depth of 1.1' and extended down to a depth of 2.5'. This was the most substantial of the three post holes found. The artifacts that were recovered from this unit included red earthenware, brick, nails, and oyster shell.

Figure 5.24 – Unit 4 Post Holes (Features 11, 17 & 18) – The post holes pictured here were discovered in Unit 4, cutting into the subsoil. They were most likely associated with entry stairway to the second story loft above the main block of the Greenhouse. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Prehistoric

These two levels were dug out of order due to the division of Unit 4. **Level F** was the sterile portion of the buried A-horizon in this unit which appears directly before sterile subsoil. This portion was approximately 0.53'deep and contained no artifacts. **Level E** was the yellow clay subsoil that was found through the entire site. The subsoil was excavated to an average depth of 2.02' below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Interpretation

Test Unit 4 was placed in this location and in an elongated style to answer two research questions. The first was whether or not the seam that was visible on the north wall of the west wing continued on down to the base of the foundation or if it signified an addition to a preexisting wing. The second question was whether or not the rear living quarter foundation matched up with that of the main block indicating whether they were built simultaneously or not. This unit was divided into 4 major strata with a fifth being the subsoil. The 4 major strata consist of modern activity, alteration phase, 18th Century domestic refuse alterations, and Prehistoric. The only strata that fell into the prehistoric context were Levels E and F. The presence of a sterile buried A-horizon (Level F) indicates that the surface is either contemporary with or predates occupation and development of the area in 1658. Level E is sterile subsoil and would have not have been exposed to human contact.

The next stratum was the 18th Century occupation layers. Based upon the archaeology we have discovered that the living quarter associated with this test unit was built simultaneously with the portion of the current Greenhouse's original wing. However, the architectural evidence shows us a very different foundation style from the portion excavated under the threshold in Unit 2. The foundation in Unit two was dry-laid with a footer one course of brick deep sticking out at the base. This portion of the foundation in Unit 4 was laid in with mortar and had a footer that was five courses of brick deep. This means that the west wall of the living quarter is quite different than the north wall of the same living quarter. Another interesting feature was the course of brick (Feature 10) discovered at the base of the builder's trench for the west wing addition. This appears to be the remnants of a preexisting foundational wall. Possible explanations for these things will be discussed in further detail in the conclusion section of this chapter. The artifacts recovered in this unit indicate it was more heavily occupied due to the fact that it was the only unit containing such a high yield of domestic artifacts (English brown stoneware, bottle glass, etc.) dating to the 18th century.

The next stratum was the 19th Century alteration layers. The artifacts recovered in this unit would indicate the area was less heavily occupied during this time period due to the fact that almost no domestic artifacts (ie, ceramics, pipe stems, bottle glass, etc.) were recovered from this stratum. The last stratum is the modern occupation layers which would have consisted of the levels associated with the layers containing the rubble from the alterations. This is also the stratum that is associated with the occupation of the area

after the addition of the wings to the main block of the Greenhouse on the east and west sides. This stratum has a few more domestic artifacts but not nearly enough to link significant domestic activities to this building. The modern activities primarily represent the maintenance and up keep of the structure.

Table 5.7: Unit 4 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
4	FEATURE 1	0.11	0.55	0.44	n/a	Pea gravel	Modern Drainage trench	n/a
4	A	0.13	0.62	0.49	10YR 2/1	Loam	Top soil	24
4	B	0.62	0.66	0.04	10YR 2/2	SiLo-25% mortar	Construction/destruction debris from west addition	26
4	FEATURE 8	0.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	Brick	Brick Pier/Footer	n/a
4	C	0.69	0.97	0.28	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Occupation/trash pile	27
4	D	.77	1.15	0.38	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Sterile A Horizon	28
4	FEATURE 9	1.00	1.58	0.58	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Builder's trench	29
4	FEATURE 10	1.58	n/a	n/a	n/a	Brick	Brick footer	n/a
4	F	0.97	1.5	0.53	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Sterile A Horizon	30
4	FEATURE 11	1.70	n/a	n/a	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Post Hole	n/a
4	FEATURE 12	1.00	2.20	1.20	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Builder's trench	31
4	FEATURE 13	1.00	2.40	1.40	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Builder's trench	31
4	FEATURE 17	1.40	1.60	0.20	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Post hole	37
4	FEATURE 18	1.05	2.50	1.45	10YR 3/3	SiLo	Post hole	38
4	E	1.05	1.95	0.90	2.5Y 5/6	Clay	Sterile Sub soil	n/a

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

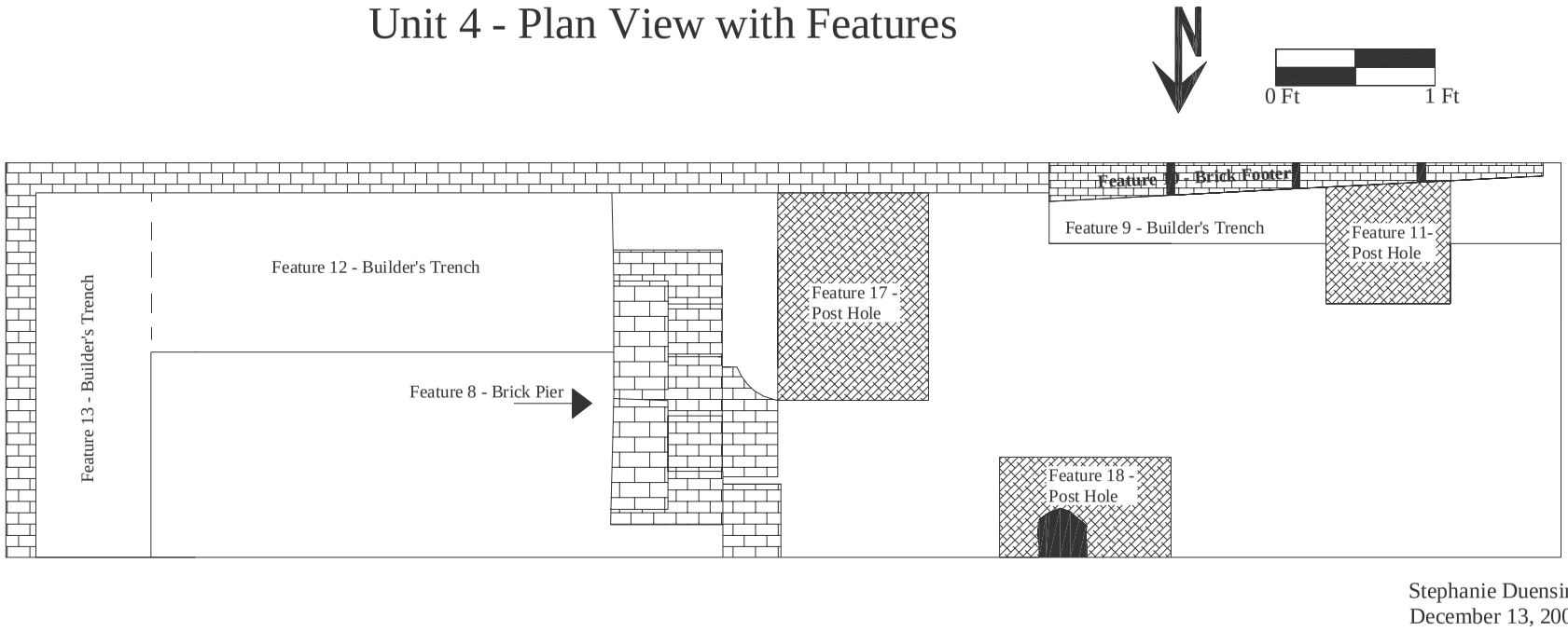
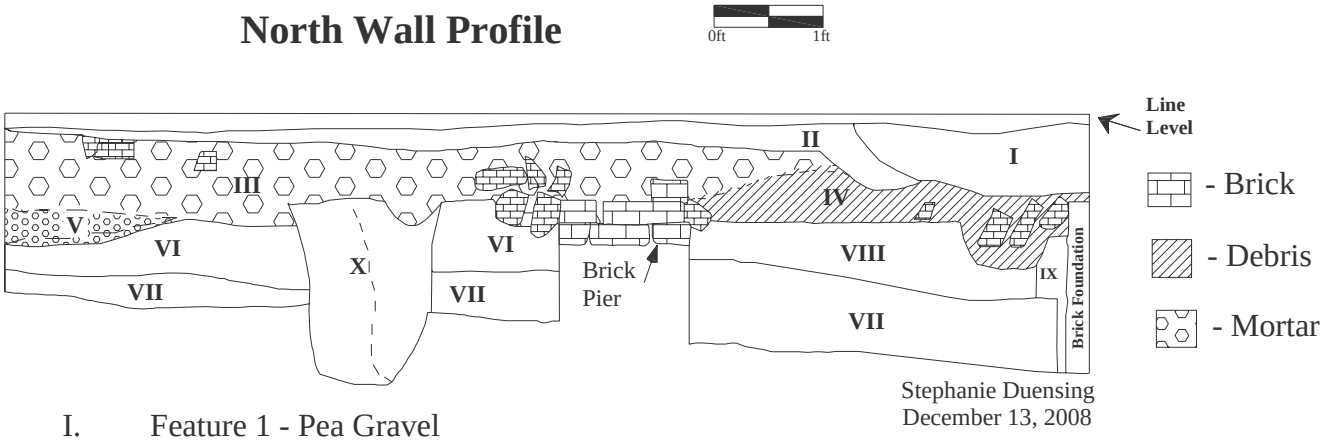


Figure 5.25 – Unit 4 Plan View – Here you can see the Builder's trenches (Feature 12 & 13), the brick pier footer for the stairs (Feature 8), the post holes from the stairs (Features 11, 17 & 18), and the remains of the brick foundation underlying the current structure (Feature 10). Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Unit 4:
North Wall Profile



Stephanie Duensing
December 13, 2008

I. Feature 1 - Pea Gravel
II. Level A - 10YR 2/1 Black - Loam
III. Level B - 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown - Silty Loam w/ 25% mortar
IV. Level C (east side only)- 10YR 2/2 Very Dark Brown - Silty Loam
V. Level B - dense mortar lense
VI. Level D - 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown - Silty Loam
VII. Level E - 2.5Y 5/6 Light Olive Brown - Clay
VIII. Level F - 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown - Silty Loam w/ 15% Domestic Debris
IX. Feature 13- Builder's Trench- 10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown-Silty Loam
X. Feature 18 - Post Hole - 50% 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown - Clay
50% 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown - Silty Loam

Figure 5.26 – Unit 4 North Wall Profile – Here you can see the Builder's trench (Feature 13), the brick pier footer for the stairs (Feature 8), the post hole from the stairs (Features 18), and the many layers of debris from construction phases. Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.8) help to show the use of the area that is associated with the Greenhouse and the second floor Billiard room utilized by the Lloyds. Artifacts recorded within this table show the highest concentration of materials appearing in Level C and Feature 12, which was the refuse from the occupation from the second floor of the Greenhouse and also garden related materials. Almost all of the material recovered from these two locations was either ceramic or glass. The glass is all nearly all window glass or Bell Jar glass, which would both be related to the Greenhouse. The ceramics recovered from here have the highest concentration from the entire site. The relatively small number of items found in the other levels, by comparison, shows that there was a lack of occupation during the mid to late 18th century and also a drop off after the mid 19th century.

Table 5.8 – Unit 4 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	F	Feat.12	Feat.17	Feat18.	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**25**	**15**	**200**	**4**	**2**	**26**	**3**	**0**	**275**	**18.2**
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	21	5	89	3	0	10	3	0	**131**	**8.7**
Other Ceramics	4	10	111	1	2	16	0	0	**144**	**9.5**
Glass	**145**	**91**	**350**	**37**	**47**	**326**	**6**	**0**	**1002**	**66.4**
Window (Flat)	141	89	334	37	46	321	6	0	**974**	**64.6**
Bell Jar	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	**18**	**1.2**
Bottle	4	2	16	0	1	5	0	0	**28**	**1.9**
Architectural Material	**32**	**24**	**49**	**14**	**0**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**131**	**8.7**
Bricks	1	1	4	1	0	4	0	0	**11**	**0.7**
Nails	31	23	37	13	0	3	1	1	**109**	**7.2**
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	**11**	**0.7**
Faunal Material	**4**	**1**	**19**	**0**	**3**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**2.7**
Bones	2	1	16	0	2	11	0	0	**32**	**2.1**
Shells	2	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	**8**	**0.5**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**1**	**21**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**42**	**2.8**
Metal	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	**8**	**0.5**
Other	0	20	0	7	1	5	1	0	**34**	**2.3**
Total	**207**	**152**	**634**	**62**	**53**	**388**	**11**	**1**	**1508**	**100.0**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 5)

Test Unit 5 measured 5’ x 5’ and was located on the interior of the Greenhouse Shed/Slave Quarter. Test Unit 5 was located adjacent to the western wall of the Shed/Slave Quarter and the extant fireplace—with the western wall of the Slave Quarter acting as the western boundary of the unit, and the fireplace front/base acting as the southern boundary of the unit. Test Unit 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.45’ below current grade and contained one stratigraphic layer that was excavated arbitrarily into 0.1’ layers. Based on a lack of clearly identifiable occupation related stratigraphy in Test Unit 4, Test Unit 5 was excavated to further test the interior of the Greenhouse for intact occupation related stratigraphy (See Table 5.9 for soil descriptions).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Figure 5.27 – Unit 5 Level A1 – This is the existing condition of Unit 5 prior to excavation. Photo by Matthew David Cochran

Level A1 was the modern occupation surface of the Greenhouse shed and dates to the 20th century. Soil comprising this level was relatively dry and had a powdery consistency, indicating that it had been disturbed due to modern use of the shed. Artifacts recovered from the level consisted of brick, mortar, interior plaster fragments, Portland cement, a cigarette filter, modern wire nails, cut nails, and window glass.

Level A2 was an occupation surface that potentially dates to the 20th or late 19th century. The level was distinguished from Level A1 by a compacted soil texture, rather than a distinct color difference. In addition, the interface between Level A1 and Level A2 had the remnants of a wooden floor board (see Figure 2.28 & 5.29), indicating the existence of a previous wooden floor within the shed. Artifacts found within Level A2 represent occupational deposition beneath this wooden floor surface. Architectural related artifacts recovered from the level consisted of brick, mortar, interior plaster fragments, machine cut nails, and window glass. Occupation related artifacts recovered from this level included a small piece of an aluminum beer can, one sherd of undecorated white porcelain, green bottle glass, faunal remains, one copper alloy button, and two bone buttons.

Figure 5.28 – Unit 5 Level A2 – Evidence of a previously existing wooden floor was found beneath 20th century surface disturbance. Photo by Matthew David Cochran

Occupation – 19th Century

Level A3 was an occupation surface that dates to the 19th century. Architectural artifacts recovered from the level consisted of 32 lbs. of brick, interior plaster fragments, machine cut nails, and window glass. Artifacts from domestic use recovered from this level included one terra cotta ware sherd, and a relatively high proportion of faunal remains, including small mammal and cow.

Level A4 was an occupation surface that most likely dates to the mid 19th century. Architectural related artifacts recovered from the level consisted of one brick fragment, two interior plaster fragments, machine cut nails, and window glass. Domestic related artifacts recovered from this level included one sherd of canary ware, and faunal remains, most likely small mammal.

Phase of Alteration

Level B was found directly beneath Level A4. Level B was not archaeologically excavated; however, two features were identified and mapped. Features mapped in association with this level included the builder's trench for the fireplace and what may have been a scaffolding posthole similar to the scaffolding post found in Unit 3 (see figure 5.29).

Interpretation

Several interpretations concerning both the occupation and architectural layout of the Greenhouse shed/slave quarter can be based on the stratigraphy and artifacts encountered within Unit 7. While there was a limited amount of modern disturbance noticed within the upper levels of the unit related to the contemporary use of the shed as a storage area, the lower levels encountered within the unit showed signs of intact stratigraphy related to the 19th century use of the shed as a slave quarter. Level A1 clearly showed disturbance related to the modern use of the Greenhouse shed as a storage area. This disturbance, comprised of a dry powdery soil accumulation, was relatively thin and strewn with modern artifacts, including wire nails and Portland cement deposited from 20th century fireplace reconstruction efforts. At the base of this modern disturbance archaeology revealed evidence of a preexisting wooden floor that presumably covered the entire shed area. It is believed that this wooden interior floor surface either deteriorated in place, or was removed at some point in the 20th century, exposing the accumulated levels of soil and 19th century occupation materials below. The process of removing the wooden shed floor resulted in a small portion of the uppermost intact 19th century occupation materials being disturbed (Level A1, possibly the top of Level A2), while leaving the remaining earlier occupation materials to be compressed into a single stratigraphic layer (bottom of Level A2 – Level A4).

Architectural evidence encountered in the course of excavation also appears to confirm the existence of a preexisting wooden floor in the Greenhouse shed/slave quarter. A spread footer for the western wall was encountered at the same level as the remaining floor board found at the interface between Level A1 and level A2. This footer extended eastward from the wall approximately .5' and contained brickwork that appears to have been used to support floor joists and the wooden floor above (see Figure 5.29). In addition, brickwork that appears to have been the top of the original fireplace was also found at this level (see Figure 5.29), indicating a consistent height to support a wooden floor.

Cultural artifacts recovered from levels beneath the previous wooden floor, Levels A2 through A4, contained clear evidence of human occupation throughout the 19th century. Domestic artifacts recovered from this unit included small and medium mammal faunal remains, two bone buttons and a copper alloy button, and one piece of English canary ware ceramic, dating to the 1820s. Taken together these artifacts offer a clear domestic signature consistent with excavations in other slave quarters on the property. For further discussion of the 19th century use of the Greenhouse shed/slave quarter please refer to the discussion section of this chapter.

Table 5.9 – Unit 5 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
5	**Level A1**	**0.04**	**0.10**	**0.06**	**10YR3/2**	**Loam**	**Modern occupation surface/Disturbance**	**39**
5	**Level A2**	**0.10**	**0.20**	**0.10**	**10YR3/2**	**Loam**	**Occupation surface**	**40**
5	**Level A3**	**0.20**	**0.31**	**0.11**	**10YR3/2**	**Loam**	**Occupation surface**	**41**
5	**Level A4**	**0.31**	**0.43**	**0.12**	**10YR3/2**	**Loam**	**Occupation surface**	**42**
5	**Level B**	**0.43**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10YR3/4**	**Loam**	**Construction/Destruction Layer**	**N/A**

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

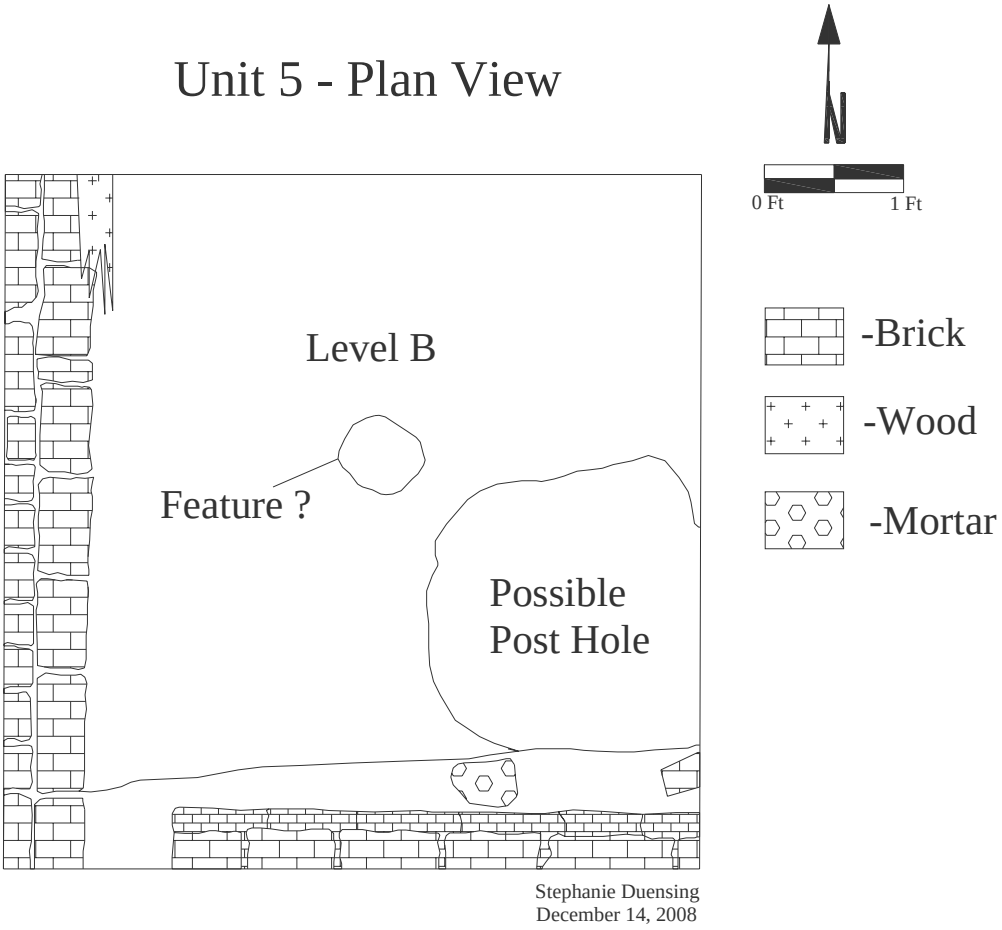


Figure 5.29 – Unit 5 Plan View – Here you can see the brick hearth from the fireplace (south), the brick footer from the foundation (west) and a possible post hole.
Digitized by Stephanie Duensing

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.10) help to show the use of the area that is associated with the Greenhouse's Slave Quarter based on the total number of artifacts recovered. Artifacts recorded within this table show the highest concentration of materials appearing in Level A, which was part of the occupation surface inside the Slave Quarter. Almost all of the material recovered from this location was architectural. All the brick and mortar that was recovered from this unit is directly related to the reconstruction of the hearth that is in the northern shed of the Greenhouse. The relatively small number of domestic items found in the rest of the level by comparison, shows that there was an occupation during the mid to late 18th century but dropped off after the mid 19th century.

Table 5.10 – Unit 5 Artifact Summary

Name	A	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**3**	**3**	**0.6**
Flower Pots (terra cotta)	2	**2**	**0.4**
Other Ceramics	1	**1**	**0.2**
Glass	**127**	**127**	**27.4**
Window (Flat)	126	**126**	**27.2**
Bell Jar	0	**0**	**0.0**
Bottle	1	**1**	**0.2**
Architectural Material	**298**	**298**	**64.2**
Bricks	114	**114**	**24.6**
Nails	65	**65**	**14.0**
Mortar/Plaster	119	**119**	**25.6**
Faunal Material	**27**	**27**	**5.8**
Bones	24	**24**	**5.2**
Shells	3	**3**	**0.6**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**9**	**9**	**1.9**
Metal	6	**6**	**1.3**
Other	3	**3**	**0.6**
Total	**464**	**464**	**100**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 6)

Test Unit 1 measured 2.5’ x 5’ and was located on the east side of the Greenhouse, and straddled the doorway of the Greenhouse. Test Unit 6 was excavated to a depth of 2’ below current grade and contained six stratigraphic layers and three features. (See Table 5.11 for description of soils).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Figure 5.30 – Unit 6 Level A and Modern Drain (Feature 1) – This is the existing condition of Unit 1 prior to excavation. Photograph by John Blair.

Level A was the modern activity surface and dates to the 20th century. There were no artifacts recovered from this level.

Feature 1 was the modern gravel drain, which was placed in around the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the foundation. The bottom of the drain was lined with plastic. The gravel extended almost a foot off the east wall and was about half a foot in depth.

Phase of Alteration

Level B was a gravel cap that was placed to cover the debris that was left from the alteration that was done when the addition to the Greenhouse was put on in 1784. No

artifacts were recovered from this level. **Level C** was the alteration phase that was directly associated with the addition of the eastern wing added on to the main Greenhouse structure in 1784.

Feature 15 was the builders' trench for the east wall of the Greenhouse. The builders' trench was the western boundary of the test unit. The trench was excavated to a depth of .2' and was .9' wide. Window glass, brick, mortar, mammal bones, and hand-wrought nails were recovered from the builders' trench. The trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation. The mortar in this foundation was of oyster shell and is the same as in Test Unit 1.

Figure 5.31– Unit 6 Feature 15 – This is the builders' trench for the east wall of the Greenhouse. The trench exposed a seven layer brick foundation. Photograph by John Blair.

Original Construction

Feature 14a and b was a clay surface that was exposed from before the modern eastern wing of the current Greenhouse. This feature contained a sherd of white paste tin glazed earthen ware, mammal faunal materials i.e., pig and cow, bottle glass, and oyster shell. If there was a preexisting structure added onto the original block, something like a wood framed shed that would have had similar dimensions of the current wings, then this surface would have been related to that structure. If there was not a preexisting structure where the current wings stand, then this activity would have related to the area around the Greenhouse when it only had the main block.

Level D was very similar to that of Feature 14a and b. It was also an activity surface, the only difference is that the soil was not of clay but instead was composed of a silty loam. Domestic artifacts were also found in this level. These artifacts included hand painted creamware, mammal bones, oyster shell, brick and mortar. This level has a date of post-1762, based on the hand painted creamware, which likely equates this level to approximately the initial phase of construction of the Greenhouse. This is the level that would have been present during the building of the main block of the Greenhouse. All the bricks that were found in this level would have been from this construction phase. Level D was underlying Feature 14a and b and would have coincidentally predated it.

Prehistoric

Level E was the buried "A horizon" in this unit. The soil that represents the buried A horizon is generally rich in organic nurturance and was once the topsoil. **Level F** was the yellow clay subsoil that is found through the entire site. The subsoil was reached approximately 1.9' below current grade. No artifacts were recovered from these two levels.

Figure 5.32 – Unit 6 Level E – This is the buried "A horizon" in this unit. The soil that represents the buried A horizon is generally rich in organic nurturance and was once the topsoil. Photograph by John Blair.

Interpretation

Test Unit 6 was divided into four major strata with a fifth being the subsoil. The four major strata consist of modern activity, the 1784 Greenhouse alteration, the original c. 1775 Greenhouse, and Prehistoric. Of particular significance were levels and features associated with the Greenhouse's two phases of construction.

Levels and features were recorded within this unit related to the 1784 redesign of the Greenhouse. The builders' trench for the east wall of the wing addition was excavated and revealed a seven layer brick foundation that was mortared together with oyster shell mortar. This mortar was unlike the mortar that held together the foundation of the potters shed, directly adjacent to this wing.

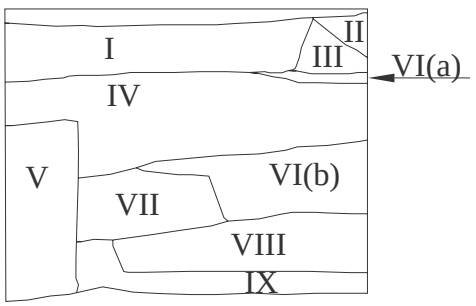
The Prehistoric stratum had no artifacts, since the buried A horizon and the subsoil were both sterile. The most significant stratum in this test unit is level corresponding to the original c. 1775 Greenhouse. Artifacts recovered from this stratum date at the earliest to post-1762, indicating that they likely were deposited at the date of the initial construction of the Greenhouse. These levels and features were cut by the builders' trench associated with the 1784 wing construction stratum, indicating that they were also exposed before the wing addition was added. The artifacts that were recovered from this stratum were all domestic. These consisted of pipe stems, bottle glass and ceramics. Another interesting fact about the stratum was that is consisted of clay. Since there is no other clay anywhere in the unit, besides the subsoil, it seems like it was placed down purposefully to either grade or smooth out an uneven surface. One potential reason why this would be important is if this area was near a doorway to the first Greenhouse, or was a pathway to the first Greenhouse. Having a flat clay surface full of domestic artifacts, and the fact that it dates to roughly the same time the main block of the Greenhouse was constructed, this evidence may indicate the possibility of a preexisting wing attached to the main block before 1784.

Table 5.11 – Unit 6: Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Thickness	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
6	**Level A**	**0.08**	**0.4**	**0.32**	**10YR2/2**	**Loam**	**Modern**	**N/A**
6	**Feature 1**	**0.08**	**0.43**	**0.35**	**N/A**	**Gravel**	**Modern gravel drain**	**N/A**
6	**Feature 14a**	**0.44**	**0.59**	**0.15**	**10YR3/4**	**Clay**		**33**
6	**Feature 14b**	**0.59**	**1.07**	**0.48**	**10YR4/4**	**Clay**		**34**
6	**Level B**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**10YR2/2**	**Gravel**	**Gravel Cap**	**N/A**
6	**Feature 15**	**0.92**	**2.03**	**1.11**	**10YR3/3**	**Clay**	**Builders' Trench**	**35**
6	**Level C**	**0.5**	**1.09**	**0.59**	**10YR3/3**	**Loam**	**Construction/Destruction**	**32**
6	**Level D**	**1.09**	**1.75**	**0.66**	**10YR3/4**	**Silty loam**	**Occupation Surface**	**36**
6	**Level E**	**1.75**	**1.89**	**0.14**	**10YR3/4**	**Silty loam**	**A Horizon**	**N/A**
6	**Level F**	**1.89**	**2.11**	**0.22**	**10YR5/4**	**clay**	**Subsoil**	**N/A**

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

Unit 6 North Wall Profile



I	Feature 1	Gravel drain		
II	Level A	10YR2/2	Very Dark Brown	Loam -
III	Level B	10YR2/2	Very Dark Brown	Gravel
IV	Level C	10YR3/3	Dark Brown	Loam
V	Feature 15	10YR3/3	Dark Brown	Loam - Builders' Trench
VI(a)	Feature 14a	10YR3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Clay
VI(b)	Feature 14b	10YR4/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Clay
VII	Level D	10YR3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Loam
VIII	Level E	10YR3/4	Dark Yellow Brown	Silty Loam
IX	Level F	10YR5/4	Yellowish Brown	Clay

Figure 5.33 – Unit6 North Wall Profile – This shows the Builder's trench (V), an 18th century surface (VIb), debris from construction (VIII). Digitized by John Blair

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.12) help to show the use of the area outside the Greenhouse on the eastern side of the building based on the total number of artifacts recovered. This chart shows us that all the artifacts that were recovered from this unit were towards to the bottom of the unit, or the earlier dating levels. Feature 14 predates the construction of the Greenhouse, and the amount of domestic artifacts recovered from this feature proves that some domestic activities were taking place. Over 70 percent of the artifacts recovered from this feature are all domestic.

Table 5.12 – Unit 6 Artifact Summary

Name	B	D	Feat.14B	Feat.15	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**7.0**
Flower Pots (terra Cotta)	2	0	2	1	**5**	**5.8**
Other Ceramics	0	1	0	0	**1**	**1.2**
Glass	**5**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**27**	**31.4**
Window (Flat)	4	4	5	6	**19**	**22.1**
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Bottle	1	2	3	2	**8**	**9.3**
Architectural Material	**9**	**3**	**1**	**12**	**25**	**29.1**
Bricks	0	1	0	0	**1**	**1.2**
Nails	9	2	1	7	**19**	**22.1**
Mortar/Plaster	0	0	0	5	**5**	**5.8**
Faunal Material	**0**	**9**	**9**	**6**	**24**	**27.9**
Bones	0	2	6	5	**13**	**15.1**
Shells	0	7	3	1	**11**	**12.8**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4.7**
Metal	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Other	0	1	1	2	**4**	**4.7**
Total	**16**	**20**	**21**	**29**	**86**	**100.0**

18TA314: Wye Greenhouse (Unit 7)

Test Unit 7 measured 2.5' x 5' and was located on the south façade of the Greenhouse, along the western wing. Unit 7 was located five feet west of the center block of the Greenhouse and used the south façade as the northern boundary of the unit. Test Unit 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.9' below current grade and contained six stratigraphic layers and three features. (See Table 5.13 for soil descriptions).

Modern Activities – 20th Century

Figure 5.34 – Unit 7 Level A and Modern Drain (Feature 1) – This is the existing condition of Unit 7 prior to excavation. Photo by Matthew David Cochran

Level A was the modern activity surface and dates to the 20th century. Artifacts recovered from the level consisted of modern wire nails, mortar, and flat glass.

Feature 1, found in association with Level A, was the modern gravel drain, which was placed around the Greenhouse in the 1980s. Its purpose was to help stop the water damage to the Greenhouse foundation. The bottom of the drain was lined with plastic. The gravel extended across the entire northern edge of the unit and extended almost two feet south of the Greenhouse façade. The gravel filled drain had an average depth of 0.5' thick.

Occupation – 19th Century

Level B, cut by Feature 1 along the north side of the unit, was found directly beneath Level A, and was distinguished from Level A by an accumulation of widow glass laying flat. While there was no soil color or texture difference between Level A or Level B, the appearance of the window glass laying flat indicated that Level B had been a preexisting yard surface. Artifacts recovered from the level included wire nails and flat glass.

Phase of Alteration

Level C was the alteration phase associated with the 1784 redesign of the Greenhouse. The level was distinguished by large amounts of brick and mortar rubble. Artifacts recovered from this layer include brickbats, mortar, window glass, hand wrought-nails and one machine-cut flooring nail, exterior stucco, and fragments of interior plastering. The fragments of interior plastering are identical to the interior plastering of the inside of the Greenhouse. The plaster fragments display a two part construction process—a brown first coat, made up of heavy amounts of sand and crushed oyster shell; and a white finishing coat made up of lime and finely crushed oyster shell. The appearance of interior plastering within this level suggests that construction efforts associated with the 1784 redesign destroyed interior wall surfaces associated with a pre-1784 Greenhouse wing.

Feature 15, was a robbers trench associated with a pre-1784 destroyed brick wall (see Figure 5.35). The robber's trench was approximately 1.5' wide and extended at a 45 degree angle from the Greenhouse's south façade to the southwest corner of the unit. Artifacts recovered from the trench fill included brick bats, mortar, interior plaster, window glass and oyster shells. In addition one sherd of creamware was found in the trench fill. In situ remains of the brick wall were found at the base of the trench fill. The wall was two courses of brick wide and three courses deep.

Feature 16, was a builder's trench associated with the 1784 redesign of the Greenhouse. The builder's trench ran east/west along the Greenhouse's south façade, and was approximately one foot wide and one foot deep. Artifacts recovered from the builder's trench included brick bats, mortar, interior plaster, and oyster shells. The builder's trench (Feature 16), cut through the robber's trench (Feature 15) associated with the destroyed pre-1784 brick wall. Based on the association of these two features it seems likely that the redesign of the Greenhouse's south façade seen in the south façade's builder's trench led to the demise of pre-existing brick wall and a wholesale change in both the look and layout of the Greenhouse.

Figure 5.35 – Unit 7 Feature 15 – The pre-1784 brick wall extended out from the Greenhouse foundation at roughly a 45 degree angle. Photo by Matthew David Cochran.

Level D was the ground surface pre-existing the 1784 redesign of the Greenhouse. The level contained brick fragments, mortar, window glass and oyster shells. Both the builder's trench and the robber's trench associated with the earlier brick wall cut through Level D. **Level E** was the ground surface/construction surface associated with the first Greenhouse building episode. Level E contained small brick fragments, brick bats, and one hand wrought nail.

Prehistoric

Level F, located directly beneath Level E, was yellow clay subsoil that is found throughout the entire site. No artifacts were recovered from this level.

Interpretation

Test Unit 7 was divided into four major strata with a fourth being the subsoil. The three major cultural strata within the test unit consist of modern activity, 19th century occupation, and c. 1784 Greenhouse wing construction and the destruction of a pre-1784 Greenhouse wall. Modern activity and use of the Greenhouse are represented by Level A and Feature 1, the gravel filled drain. Artifacts found within this stratigraphic layer and associated feature were sparse, but do point to modern Greenhouse repair efforts. Artifacts such as wire nails and mortar from brick re-pointing episodes were found. These

efforts represent relatively little cultural impact to the Greenhouse and its surrounds during the 20th century.

Stratigraphic levels and artifacts related to the 19th century occupation and use of the Greenhouse are even sparser than the 20th century activity levels and artifacts. Level B was the only stratigraphic level found within Unit 7 that shows evidence of 19th century occupation. Artifacts found within this thin level consist of window glass, one wire nail and two machine made roofing nails. The relatively sparse amount of artifacts found within this level appear to confirm that there were no substantive construction efforts made to the Greenhouse's south façade during the 19th century.

Stratigraphic levels and features related to 18th century cultural occupation and Greenhouse alteration efforts represent the bulk of the archaeological findings within Unit 7. These findings can be further split between the 1784 Greenhouse redesign or second phase of Greenhouse construction, and the pre-1784 initial phase of Greenhouse construction. Efforts related to the 1784 redesign of the Greenhouse are represented by two overlapping construction levels (Levels C and D), and two construction related features—Feature 15 (a robber's trench and associated brick wall) and Feature 16 (the Greenhouse south façade builder's trench). Efforts related to original mid-18th century Greenhouse construction are represented by one construction level (Level E) and one feature (Feature 15, wall).

The relationship between the Greenhouse's 1784 south façade builder's trench and the pre-1784 robber's trench and associated wall are quite telling in terms of the Greenhouse's sequence of construction and potential earlier design. The robber's trench and associated pre-1784 brick wall (Feature 15) extend south west from the current Greenhouse foundation at roughly a 45 degree angle (see figure). 3.5' feet of the wall was visible within the unit boundaries, and a further section of the wall was located by probing south west of the unit boundary into the garden. With these methods combined, both through excavation and through probing, it seems likely that the wall extended outward from the Greenhouse façade approximately 8-10'. One sherd of creamware recovered from the robber's trench dates the destruction of the wall to post-1762—archaeology and historical documents date the destruction of the wall to the 1780s. Feature 16, the Greenhouse's south façade builder's trench truncated the wall where it met the main block of the Greenhouse—meaning that the building of the current Greenhouse wing in 1784 destroyed an earlier iteration of the Greenhouse wing. Based on the archaeological association of these two features it seems likely that this earlier wall was standing as late as 1784. One course of brick from the earlier wall underlay the current Greenhouse foundation—roughly corresponding to where the wall seam was located along the north building façade (see Figure 5.36). It is not known at this time exactly how far this wall extends northward into the interior of the Greenhouse.

Based on architectural evidence encountered within Test Unit 7, two interpretations can be made concerning the design of the Greenhouse. First, based on the intersection of the earlier wall with the main block of the Greenhouse, it appears that the pre-1784 Greenhouse design had attached wings. The length of these earlier wings is at

present unknown. The second interpretation that can be made based on architectural evidence found within the test unit, is that the 1784 redesign radically altered the appearance of the Greenhouse. This second interpretation is based on the fact that wall associated with the pre-1784 Greenhouse wing diverges from the main block of the Greenhouse at a 45 degree angle. This particular 45 degree angle is not represented in the current Greenhouse architecture pattern. The current Greenhouse wings associated with the 1784 Greenhouse redesign run parallel to the main block of the Greenhouse and at no point diverge at angles. The earlier wall encountered in the course of this excavation may represent a Greenhouse floor plan in character with Georgian architectural patterns versus the 1784 Greek Revival/Palladian redesign of the plantation.

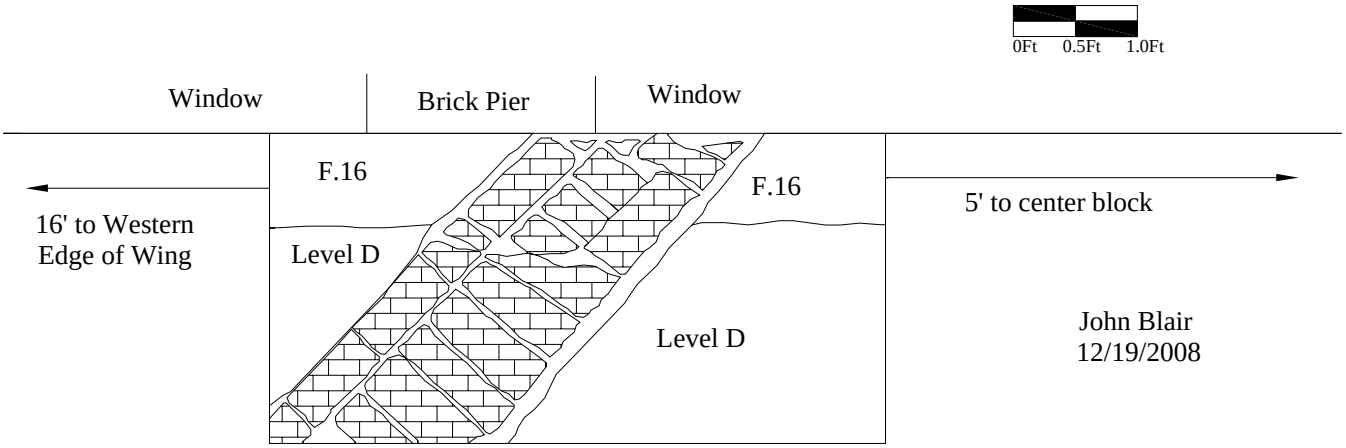
*For a more complete discussion of the possible pre-1784 Greenhouse design please refer to the discussion section of this chapter.

Table 5.13 – Unit 7 Excavation Summary

Unit	Level/Feature	Average Opening Elevation	Average Closing Elevation	Average Depth	Munsell Code	Soil Texture	Interpretation	Bag No.
7	**Level A**	**0.01**	**0.41**	**0.40**	**10YR3/4**	**Loam**	**Modern Ground Surface**	**43**
7	**Feature 1**	**0.03**	**0.53**	**0.50**	**N/A**	**Gravel**	**Modern gravel drain**	**N/A**
7	**Level B**	**0.41**	**0.56**	**0.15**	**10YR3/4**	**Loam**	**Occupation surface**	**44**
7	**Level C**	**0.56**	**0.82**	**0.26**	**10YR3/4**	**Sandy loam**	**Construction/Destruction Layer**	**45**
7	**Feature 15**	**0.80**	**1.40**	**0.60**	**10YR3/4**	**Clay loam**	**Robbers Trench for Destroyed Wall**	
7	**Feature 16**	**0.75**	**1.75**	**1.00**	**10YR3/4**	**Clay loam**	**Builder's Trench**	
7	**Level D**	**0.82**	**1.45**	**0.63**	**10YR3/4**	**Loam**	**Construction/Destruction Layer**	
7	**Level E**	**1.45**	**1.76**	**0.31**	**10YR3/4 with 10YR5/6**	**Loam with clay inclusions**	**Original construction layer for Greenhouse**	**46**
7	**Level F**	**1.76**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10YR5/6**	**Clay**	**Subsoil**	**N/A**

The above chart details stratigraphic levels and features as they were encountered in the course of excavations. Represented in this chart are descriptions of levels and features that include elevations below unit datum, average depth measurements, soil descriptions, and level and feature interpretations.

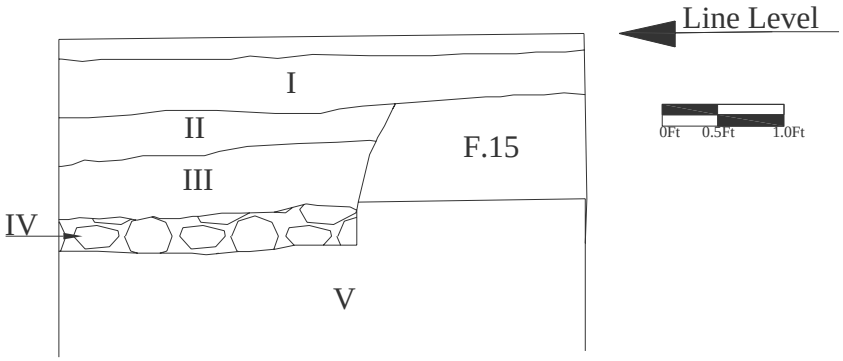
Unit 7 Feature 15 and 16 - Brick Wall and Builders Trench for the Greenhouse South Facade



Level D-10YR3/4-Dark Yellowish Brown-Loam-18th. Century ground surface
Feature 16-10YR4/2-Dark Grayish Brown-Clay Loam-Builders' Trench

Figure 5.36 – Unit 7 Feature 15 & 16 – The pre-1784 brick wall extended out from the Greenhouse foundation at roughly a 45 degree angle. Digitized by John Blair

Unit 7 South Wall Profile



I Level A/B - 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown - Loam
II Level C - 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown - Loam
III Level D - 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown - Loam
IV Level E - 10YR3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown - Loam
V Level F - 10YR5/6 Yellow - Clay
F.15 Robbers Trench

Figure 5.37 – Unit 7 Feature 15 & 16 – This shows the pre-1784 brick wall (F.15) in the wall profile. Digitized by John Blair

Artifact Summary and Interpretation

Artifacts reflected in the chart below (Table 5.14) help to show the use of the area outside the Greenhouse on the side of the formal garden. The chart shows us there were no domestic artifacts recovered from this test unit. No ceramics were recovered from this test unit, nor any other identifiable domestic artifacts. 64.9 percent of the artifacts recovered were architecturally related. This relates to the addition of the wings that were added to the Greenhouse in 1784. Having 0 percent of ceramics and 0 percent of identifiable domestic artifacts shows that the northern portion of the Greenhouse was never associated with domestic activities, because it is the side that faces the formal garden.

Table 5.14 – Unit 7 Artifact Summary

Name	A	B	C	D	E	Feat.15	Feat.16	Total	Percent
Ceramics	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**
Flower Pots (terra Cotta)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Other Ceramics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Glass	**28**	**49**	**18**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**107**	**29.6**
Window (Flat)	28	49	18	5	0	3	4	**107**	**29.6**
Bell Jar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Bottle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Architectural Material	**8**	**4**	**157**	**8**	**6**	**32**	**20**	**235**	**64.9**
Bricks	0	0	33	7	5	3	2	**50**	**13.8**
Nails	6	4	4	0	1	1	0	**16**	**4.4**
Mortar/Plaster	2	0	120	1	0	28	18	**169**	**46.7**
Faunal Material	**0**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**20**	**5.5**
Bones	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.3**
Shells	0	2	7	3	1	1	5	**19**	**5.2**
Identified Domestic Artifacts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**
Metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.0**
Total	**36**	**55**	**183**	**16**	**7**	**36**	**29**	**362**	**100.0**

Summary of Archaeological Testing

Archaeological testing was conducted at the Wye Greenhouse (18TA314) from October 27, 2008 to November 24, 2008, prior to the upcoming, planned construction activities to stabilize the Greenhouse's foundation. A total of 7 archaeological test units were located at key points around the Greenhouse's foundation and inside the Greenhouse's north shed in the course of this project. The results of this archaeological testing, detailed in the proceeding section, are based on a series of initial research questions fully outlined in Chapter 2 of this report. In essence, the archaeological research design devised for this project was based on a two part research strategy. The first and overarching research question concerned the archaeological integrity of the area immediately surrounding the Greenhouse foundation. Given the historical and architectural rarity of the 18th century Wye Greenhouse, and its historical value as the only extant 18th century Greenhouse in the United States, this research objective sought to identify intact archaeological deposits, and to evaluate the historical potential of archaeology that may be destroyed in the upcoming, planned construction activities. This research strategy was devised to both minimize the impact of planned preservation activities on archaeological resources, and to evaluate the historical potential of any remaining archaeological resources.

The second part of this two part research strategy focused on refining the historical knowledge of the Greenhouse and its associated inhabitants. Research objectives identified in this section of the research strategy focused on four primary questions. 1) What was the initial design and construction date of the first Wye Greenhouse? 2) What is the building sequence of the current Greenhouse wings and associated shed additions? 3) Is there an African-American presence in the Greenhouse's northern shed addition? 4) What was the changing social use and meaning associated with the Greenhouse through time?

Previous studies of the Wye Greenhouse by Christopher Weeks and Henry Chandlee Forman have focused on its construction techniques and historical context within the discipline of architectural history. While many of these studies are important in the following interpretations, the archaeology of the Wye Greenhouse seeks to be more anthropologically inclusive, both in terms of the history of the building itself, as well as the cultural use of the building through time.

The results and interpretations of the Wye Greenhouse archaeological testing are presented in the following sections.

Archaeological Integrity

Archaeological testing has shown unequivocally that the area surrounding the foundation of the Wye Greenhouse has a very high degree of archaeological integrity. It was initially anticipated that 20th century preservation efforts, including the c. 1980s gravel drain surrounding the perimeter of the Greenhouse, would likely have disturbed intact archaeological deposits to some extent. Even though this particular feature was

encountered in each of the exterior units excavated, on average it was only 0.5' deep and ranged from 1.0' wide to 1.5' wide, meaning that it was minimally invasive to intact archaeological resources. Intact archaeology was found in each of the seven units excavated. Stratigraphic layers and features uncovered in each of the test units showed that the Greenhouse's archaeological record is quite significant and has the distinct potential to lead to much better understanding of the changes of the Greenhouse's architectural design, as well as the social uses of the Greenhouse from the 18th through the 20th century.

Four exterior sides of the current Greenhouse were tested in the course of this project: the north shed additions; the east wing; and, the west wing's south façade, and west wing's north façade. In addition, two test units were placed within the interior of the northern Shed/Slave Quarter (see figure for location of test units). A brief summary of the location and archaeological integrity of the seven test units is as follows:

Greenhouse north shed additions

- Test Unit 1

  Test Unit 1 was excavated to a depth of 2.22' below current yard surface grade, and contained seven stratigraphic layers and four features. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included late Woodland Period prehistoric materials; 18th century Greenhouse construction-related materials; 19th century African-American slave quarter occupation-related materials; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation-related materials.

- Test Unit 2

  Test Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of 2.02' below current yard surface grade, and contained eight stratigraphic layers and four features. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included 18th century Greenhouse construction-related materials; 19th century African-American slave quarter occupation-related materials; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation related materials.

Greenhouse west wing/north facade

- Test Unit 4

  Test Unit 4 was excavated to a depth of 1.95' below current yard surface grade and contained six stratigraphic layers and nine features. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included pre-1784 Greenhouse construction-related materials; 1784 Greenhouse west wing construction related materials; late 18th century and early 19th century domestic materials associated with Lloyd family use of the Greenhouse; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation related materials.

Greenhouse west wing/south facade

- Test Unit 7

  Test Unit 7 was excavated to a depth of 1.9' below current yard surface grade, and contained six stratigraphic layers and three features. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included pre-1784 Greenhouse construction-related materials; 1784 Greenhouse west wing construction related materials; late 18th century yard/garden surfaces; 19th century yard/garden surfaces; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation-related materials. .

Greenhouse east wing

- Test Unit 6

  Test Unit 6 was excavated to a depth of 2.0' below current yard surface grade, and contained six stratigraphic layers and three features. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included pre-1784 Greenhouse use/occupation related materials; 1784 Greenhouse west wing construction-related materials; late 18th century and early 19th century domestic materials associated with Lloyd family use of the Greenhouse; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation-related materials.

Greenhouse north shed/slave quarter interior

- Test Unit 3

  Test Unit 3 was excavated to a depth of 2.0' below the current interior room floor surface, and contained four stratigraphic layers and one feature. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included pre-1784 Greenhouse construction-related materials; late 18th century and early 19th century domestic materials associated with enslaved African-American occupation of the Greenhouse shed/slave quarter; materials associated with the 20th century use of the shed as a storage area; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation-related materials.

- Test Unit 5

  Test Unit 5 was excavated to a depth of .45' below the current interior room floor surface, and contained one stratigraphic layer, excavated in 0.10' arbitrary layers. Archaeological resources recovered from this unit included late 18th century and early 19th century domestic materials associated with enslaved African-American occupation of the Greenhouse shed/slave quarter; materials associated with the 20th century use of the shed as a storage area; and 20th century Greenhouse preservation-related materials.

The intact archaeological resources recovered in the course of this project and outlined in this summary can be separated into five strata, which are the archaeological stratigraphy related to distinct temporal episodes. These strata can be separated into: 1) Prehistoric Era; 2) 1st Phase of Greenhouse Construction; 3) 1784 – Greenhouse Redesign; 4) 18th and 19th Century Greenhouse Occupation; and 5) 20th Century

Greenhouse Use and Preservation. Interpretations of materials encountered in the course of archaeological excavations are discussed in the following sections based on these strata.

Prehistoric Era

During the excavation of the Wye Greenhouse there was not a substantial number of prehistoric artifacts recovered. Likewise, there is little known about the prehistoric era of Wye House. Other excavations at Wye House, mostly on the Long Green (AiA), have turned up more prehistoric artifacts that give us a little more insight to what was happening during this era. This portion of the summary will only discuss what was found at the Greenhouse concerning this era.

The stratum at this site that is directly related to the prehistoric era is known as the buried “A Horizon.” A stratum is a layer of soil with internally consistent characteristics that distinguishes it from surrounding layers. Strata are typically seen as bands of different colored or differently structured material. An “A Horizon” is the top layer of the soil horizon or 'topsoil'. “A Horizons” may be darker in color than deeper layers and contain more organic materials. In this case, and because it is buried almost two feet below the current surface, it is known as a “Buried A Horizon.” It has all the same features as a regular “A Horizon.” The only difference is that it is below ground. The “A Horizon” was once the top most layer, or the top soil, and that was during the prehistoric era.

The buried “A Horizon” signified the prehistoric era on this site. This stratum was found across the entire Greenhouse site, even occurring within the units inside the Greenhouse’s north shed. The buried “A Horizon” was above the subsoil in every case. Most of the test units excavated around the Greenhouse did not reveal any prehistoric artifacts, and the few that did were out of context. The two test units that revealed all the prehistoric artifacts from the Greenhouse site, were the units placed on the north side of the building. These were units directly outside the doors to the sheds attached to the Greenhouse. These were test units 1 and 2.

In Test Unit 1 there was a single chert projectile point recovered from the builder’s trench. Since it was recovered from the builder’s trench, it does not give us much insight into the prehistoric era. However, we did recover prehistoric artifacts once we excavated the buried “A Horizon.” A single pottery sherd was recovered along with an oyster shell feature. The feature did not reveal anything except oyster shell, but we could identify the ceramic sherd as Accokeek.

Figure 5.38 – Chert Projectile Point – A limited number of Native American Artifacts were recovered during the Wye Greenhouse Testing. Artifacts such as this chert projectile point show that the area was inhabited by Native Americans prior to European colonization. Photo by Molly Robbins.

Accokeek pottery is an Early Woodland pottery type found throughout Maryland and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This particular pottery is characterized by a temper that uses a mixture of sand and quartz, and is often identified by cord markings found on the exterior of vessels. This decorative technique is formed by taking a cord wrapped paddle and stamping it into the wet pre-fired clay. The dates associated with Accokeek pottery are 900 B.C. to 300 B.C.

The shell feature, which was mentioned above, did not reveal any other artifacts besides the shells themselves. They were found in a cluster in the shape of an oval, and the size was between one to one and a half feet in diameter. A shell deposit like this, indicates seasonal encampments. There is not enough evidence to show a prehistoric village, but there is evidence to show that there were Native Americans in the area, and they were using the land for seasonal encampments.

In Test Unit 2 we recovered two more Native American projectile points. One was made of quartzite and the other was chert. Both of them were recovered in non-

prehistoric layers and both were found out of context. The quartzite point is big, bulky, and would have been a spear point. The chert point is side notched, and would have, most likely, also been used as a spear point. This is the extent of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the excavations around the Greenhouse.

First Phase of Greenhouse Construction

Previous historical studies of the Wye House (Forman 1989; Weeks 1984) have questioned the original date of construction of the Greenhouse. Conflicting accounts offer dates of c. 1740s and c. 1770s as possibilities. A John Hesselius portrait of Deborah Lloyd (1741-1811) circa 1755, holding an orange in her hand is cited as a possible indication that the Greenhouse was constructed during the mid 18th century, and may have been producing oranges, referenced in the painting. Deborah Lloyd, the subject of the painting, was the great niece of Edward Lloyd III and lived at Hope plantation with her husband Peregrine Tilghman. Certainly Deborah Lloyd was a member of the extended Lloyd family, and lived in the neighborhood of Wye House. However, this interpretation of a circa 1740s date of construction for the Greenhouse is speculative at best. Eighteenth century portraits often use symbolic devices to accentuate the subject of the painting. Oranges are no exception in this regard (Yentsch 1993).

Another painting dated to 1771 may indicate a more accurate date for the initial phase of construction for the Wye Greenhouse. In 1771, Charles Willson Peale painted a portrait of the Edward Lloyd IV family. Having inherited the plantation in 1770, the painting likely marked the beginning of the Edward Lloyd IV family occupation of Wye. To the right of the painting is Elizabeth Lloyd, to the left is Edward Lloyd IV, and in the center of the painting is their daughter Anne. It is thought that Charles Willson Peale painted this painting while living at Wye Plantation for a brief period of time, having secured a family patronship. Concerning the symbolic nature of 18th century painting, Elizabeth Lloyd holds a mandolin in her hands (possibly a symbol of cultured femininity), and perhaps more importantly to the left of Edward Lloyd IV, Peale painted a building. Certainly Peale's inclusion of the building in this painting could be a symbolic addition of masculinity—meant to oppose and or accentuate Elizabeth's symbolically feminine mandolin. However, the inclusion of this building in this painting may be more complex. The building in the background to the left of the painting appears to be a citation of an architectural form from Isaac Ware's 1756, *A Complete Body of Architecture: Adorned with Plans and Elevations* (Ware 1756:39). The building titled a "Design for a garden pavilion with a portico" appears to be an adaptation of Georgian architectural style with extended wings on either side of a central core. At closer inspection, the building in the painting is not a one-to-one translation of Isaac Ware's drawing. Two features in Peale's painted building stand out in particular. The first is that the building in the painting has chimneys on either end of the center block of the structure. The second is that the structure in the painting has extended wings added onto the center block of the building (see figure for comparison).

What accounts for this discrepancy? Three possibilities emerge: 1) Charles Willson Peale accentuated the garden scene behind the Lloyd family portrait by adding a

non-existent symbolic structure. He painted a counterpoint to Elizabeth Lloyd's mandolin, presenting a fictional architectural ideal to balance the painting. Or, 2) Peale painted an accurate representation of a building standing in the Lloyd garden, thus preserving his fame as a semi-realist painter. Or, 3) Peale painted an idea of a garden building. This means the intention of a garden building. It is these last two possibilities that are the most intriguing when matched with the archaeological record.

Archaeological evidence uncovered in the course of this project suggests an original date of construction of 1775 for the main block of the Greenhouse. In addition, archaeological evidence uncovered suggests a much different, earlier, or first, Greenhouse design from the Greenhouse that is currently standing. Architectural features uncovered dating to the first phase of Greenhouse construction were located in Test Unit 3, Test Unit 4, Test Unit 5, Test Unit 6, and Test Unit 7. Layers and features related to the first phase of Greenhouse construction include scaffolding postholes, construction and occupation surfaces, builder's trenches on the north side of the Greenhouse, and two buried/partially destroyed walls. One wall was located on the north side of the current Greenhouse's west wing, and the other on the south façade of the current Greenhouse's west wing. Taken together these archaeological features appear to challenge an original Greenhouse date of construction from the middle of the 18th century.

The strongest evidence for a c. 1775 construction date for the first version of the main block of the Greenhouse comes from artifacts recovered from a builder's trench associated with the northwest addition, close to the north shed/slave quarter addition (see figure). One sherd of English pearlware was recovered from this trench during the course of excavation. This particular find suggests a Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of 1775 for the date of construction for the first version of the center block of the Greenhouse, as well as the northern shed/slave quarter. Pearlware pottery was initially patented by Josiah Wedgewood in 1779. However it is widely accepted that English potters were producing earlier forms of this type of pottery as early as the mid-1770s. Given that the Lloyd family had access to international commercial markets via the port of Annapolis, it would be probable that this particular type of ceramic could show up at Wye House in the middle part of the 1770s. Finding a sherd of pearlware in a builder's trench associated with the main block of the Greenhouse would suggest a date of initial construction of c. post-1775.

Additional archaeological evidence for an initial 1770s date of construction for the first version of the block of the Greenhouse comes from the fact that no mid-18th century artifacts were recovered from any of the test units excavated. Ubiquitous mid-18th century ceramic types like White Salt-glazed Stoneware do not show up on this site. Rather, all of the diagnostic artifacts found in the test units, in particular datable English ceramic types, appear to date from roughly the third quarter of the 18th century. This lack of mid-18th century artifacts associated with the Greenhouse suggests a post-1770s date of construction for the first Greenhouse, and should be noted with some caution. Further archaeological testing and archival research may better refine the exact date of the center block of the Greenhouse's first construction.

Evidence for the initial design of the Greenhouse comes from two partially destroyed wall foundations located on the north and south façade of the current Greenhouse's western wing. The partially destroyed foundation on the north side of the Greenhouse's western wing was found at the base of the builder's trench for the 1784 western wing addition in Test Unit 4(see figure). Noted as Unit 4, Feature 10, the foundation consisted of two bricks wide by four bricks long (approximately 3.0' in total length), mortared together in a running bond pattern. No builder's trench was found to provide a date of construction for this wall. However, based on its association with both the 1784 foundation and its association with the original pre-1784 center block of the Greenhouse, it likely dates to the Greenhouse's initial stage of construction. The four brick-long foundation lay directly under the 1784 wing foundation and appears to have been associated with a shed addition to the original center block of the Greenhouse.

The second partially destroyed brick wall, located on the Greenhouse's south façade, provides even more compelling evidence for an earlier Greenhouse design. This particular wall, noted as Unit 7, Feature 15, jutted out from the original Greenhouse center block at a 45 degree angle, and was approximately one foot thick and was approximately 8-10'' long (see figure). The intact section of the wall consisted of three brick courses mortared together, with mortar on the topmost section of brick suggesting at least a fourth course of brick. At one foot thick and between 8-10 long this wall has the potential to have been a structural wall associated with a pre-1784 Greenhouse wing.

Interestingly, the angle of this wall is not found in any of the architectural elements of the 1784 Greenhouse. Nor does it appear in the c. 1771 Peale portrait of the Lloyd family. The wall itself certainly has the potential to have been a load bearing wall, and artifacts found in association with the wall, such as interior wall plaster, point to the destruction of interior wall surfaces during the 1784 Greenhouse redesign. Given the location of this wall, and associated artifacts, it seems probable that this wall represents an earlier Georgian Greenhouse footprint.

If this interpretation is the case, the pre-1784 Greenhouse would have been more in keeping with the architectural principles associated with the earlier Georgian big house. The wall, jutting out from the center block of the Greenhouse at a 45 degree angle may represent a semi-octagonal wing addition. This particular architectural style is well documented in Georgian architecture, including design manuals that are known to have been in the Lloyd family library collection (Wolf 1969). Likewise, this particular angled wing form would have been known to the Lloyd family through personal observations—for instance the wings of the Hammond-Harwood House designed by William Buckland, directly across from the c. 1770s Lloyd town house in Annapolis.

Figure 5.39 – Unit 7, Angled Wall – The remnants of a partially destroyed wall jutting out from the south façade of the Greenhouse suggests that the original Wye Greenhouse had a different architectural footprint prior to the 1784 redesign. Photo by John Blair

Another possibility for the function of this pre-1784 wall is that it may represent a forcing or training wall used for the cultivation of plants. Historian Carter Lively, head of the Hammond-Harwood House Museum, has recently suggested this as a possibility (Lively 2008, personal communication). The truncated section of the wall faces south, meaning that it would have been sunlit for extended portions of the day—providing ambient heat to warm tropical plants. This particular garden structure is known to have existed within the Georgian garden architectural repertoires, and certainly is an interpretive possibility.

In any event, the pre-1784 Greenhouse appears to have had a much different architectural footprint from the extant 1784 Greenhouse. Further archaeological testing and documentary research is needed to verify either of these possibilities.

1784 – Greenhouse Redesign

The period from 1775 to 1784 represents an obvious dramatic shift in American history, as well as the history of Wye House. Having weathered the political storm in the preceding years, Edward Lloyd IV found himself in the midst of a post-Revolution cultural and aesthetic storm that was to sweep the newly founded Republic. Having been

firmly entrenched in the culture and architectural traditions of England, how were newly minted Americans to separate themselves?

Documentary evidence strongly supports a redesign of the entire Wye Plantation beginning in the middle of the 1780s. The 1783 Maryland Tax assessment lists the Lloyd property holdings as having a Greenhouse, and a brick dwelling, likely the Georgian big house (Weeks 1984). Without further documentary research, this appears to be the first citation of the Greenhouse in the historical record, and likely associated with a Georgian architectural style. Beginning in 1784, documentary records detail the initiation of a substantial redesign of the plantation. Entries in Edward Lloyd IV's account books from the 1780s detail construction efforts, not only related to the construction of the extant Wye House, but also to a number of surrounding service buildings, including an ice house, store houses, a smoke house etc (Alivizatos 1999). In essence, this change in plantation layout and architectural forms represents a post-Revolution shift away from the architectural ideals of the English Georgian movement of the early and middle 18th century, toward the Greek-revival, Palladian style of the 'New Republic.' Half cultural, half aesthetic, these efforts likely represented a way to ameliorate the trauma of revolution, and as a means of solidifying a form of identity politics.

Having stood for some ten years as an ancillary structure, standing off to the right-hand side of a Georgian formal landscape, the Wye Greenhouse was dramatically altered into a Greek-revival/Palladian structure at the visual heart of a new plantation order in 1784. Again, documentary records offer partial clues to this alteration. Entries in Edward Lloyd IV's account books cite:

1784 Charles Hogg, Bricklayer

March 22

By 17 ¼ days works at taking down the Green House Shed &}
lathing and plastering Sarah's Room & Green House…a 8… 6.18

(Alivizatos 1999:255)

1786 William Eaton, joiner

By amount his word done in
building Hot Houses & repairing G.
House £148.14.1.1/2

To the breakage of 32 panes of glass
after being glazed & put up thro your
mans neglect £1.12

(Alivizatos 1999:256)

Read together, these entries in the account book suggest that not only was there a previous Greenhouse standing in 1784, but also that this Greenhouse was undergoing a substantial amount of architectural change. Shed additions were torn down and interior plaster work was done to cover the construction damage in 1784. And, perhaps more interesting, hypocaust flues appear to have been added in 1786. This brief but intriguing documentary account of the changes from a Georgian Greenhouse to a Greek-revival/Palladian style Greenhouse is supported by the archaeological record.

Archaeological evidence uncovered in the course of this project related to the c. 1784 Greenhouse redesign is quite telling. Architectural features uncovered dating to this period were located in Test Unit 1, Test Unit 4, Test Unit 6, and Test Unit 7. Layers and features related to this second phase of Greenhouse construction include construction and occupation surfaces, builder's trenches on the eastern and western wings of the Greenhouse, and a brick footer for a staircase on the north side of the Greenhouse's western wing. Taken together, these archaeological features support previous interpretations that the Greenhouse wings date from the 1780s. The archaeology supports the interpretation that the architectural footprint of the Greenhouse was substantially altered in the mid-1780s.

Figure 5.40 – Brick Staircase Footer – A brick staircase footer found in Test Unit 2 was part of the 1784 redesign. This footer was part of a staircase used to access the greenhouse's second floor social space. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Builder's trenches associated with both the eastern and western wing of the Greenhouse appear to show that the Greenhouse façade was dramatically altered c. 1784. Test Unit 7 revealed evidence that the pre-1784 wall associated with either an earlier wing or forcing wall was torn down to accommodate the foundation for the west wing (see Unit 7 summary, see figure). A builder's trench associated with the eastern wing (Test Unit 6) provided no corresponding architectural evidence for an earlier forcing wall or wing, but did suggest that the wing had been built over an area associated with the occupation of the earlier Greenhouse. The east wing builder's trench cut through cultural deposits that contained artifacts dating to the early 1770s, and suggests that the current east wing overlays portions of the earlier Greenhouse, perhaps mirroring those on the western façade. Taken together, evidence from both of these units shows that the Greenhouse was essentially doubled in size, with the c. 1775 center core remaining largely intact, and both the eastern and western wings added simultaneously. If this interpretation is correct, it would suggest that the earlier Georgian Greenhouse, with angled wings or forcing walls, was converted into a Greek-revival/Palladian Greenhouse by removing angled architectural forms, and creating an elongated, symmetrical façade. These architectural changes to the Greenhouse mirror the architectural pattern of the big house.

In addition to changes to the façade of the Greenhouse, documentary evidence suggests that the Greenhouse also underwent substantial internal alterations. In particular, documentary evidence suggests that the current hypocaust system was added in 1786. Referring to Edward Lloyd IV's account books, Lloyd paid William Eaton in 1786 for "building Hot Houses and repairing G. House". In all likelihood this entry suggests that the c. 1784 Greenhouse wings had been constructed and that Eaton was paid for building the Greenhouse's furnace and ductwork which are visible in the current Greenhouse interior.

Architectural historian/conservationist Raymond Cannetti offered an explanation for how the hypocaust works during a site visit in November 2008. According to Cannetti, the current hypocaust design incorporates elements from an earlier hypocaust system—likely attributed to the original 1775 Georgian Greenhouse. Alterations to the hypocaust dating to 1786 created a closed system of stepped ductwork. This system drew warm air from the furnace on the north side of the Greenhouse, through an underground channel, around the south interior of the structure, and around the back of the Greenhouse's north interior. The ductwork along the north interior wall was gradually stepped upward so that the warm air could eventually rise through the eastern chimney. Interestingly, Cannetti has speculated that in order for the closed system to work, there would have to have been a warm draft within the ductwork—essentially priming the system to flow correctly. This was achieved by preheating the ductwork that runs along the north side of the Greenhouse's eastern wing. According to Cannetti, small fires would have been built within the ductwork itself, allowing the fireplace flue to heat, thus creating a draft through the floor ducts. Once a sufficient amount of heat had been reached to create this draft and to prime the heating system, holes in the ductwork were blocked up, creating a closed system of forced hot air along the perimeter of the Greenhouse's interior.

The creation of this hypocaust system within the interior of the Greenhouse in 1786 concluded the 1780s alterations. The result of this process is essentially visibly today in the Greenhouse that is still standing at Wye.

18th/19th Century Greenhouse Occupation

With the Greenhouse alterations completed by the end of the 1780s, questions arise to its use and social function. Most certainly this single structure was used not only by members of the Edward Lloyd IV family, and subsequent generations of Lloyds, but also by the enslaved African-American residents of Wye House. To what ends and to what purposes was this structure used? On the face of it this seems a rather banal question—after all, a Greenhouse is used for growing plants in cold climates. But, who heated the hypocaust in the dead of winter when the orange trees inside were likely to freeze? Who looked after tender tropical plants on a day-to-day basis? Who carried the water?

Archaeology uncovered in the course of this testing gives insight into these questions. A comparison of two specific deposits of ceramics and domestic materials found to the north of the Greenhouse's center block may provide the first answers.

The first assemblage related to the late 18th and 19th century occupation and use of the Greenhouse comes from the Test Unit 4, located to the exterior of the shed/slave quarter west wall, and the northern wall of the Greenhouse's west wing. Artifacts recovered from a location between the wall and what appears to have been a brick footer for an exterior stair case leading to the Greenhouse's second floor included unglazed course earthenware related to gardening practices, as well as English ceramics, faunal materials, wine bottle glass, and a small amount of glass table ware likely related to the use of the Greenhouse's second floor as a social space for the Lloyd family.

The second assemblage related to late 18th and 19th century occupation and use of the Greenhouse comes from units excavated in the interior and exterior of the north shed/slave quarter addition (Test Units 1,2, 3, and 5). Material and documentary evidence support the interpretation that this part of the Greenhouse was occupied by enslaved African-American laborers from roughly the 1790s through the 1840s.

The material record, archaeological as well as architectural, associated with the Greenhouse's north shed demonstrates that the Greenhouse was an occupied living space at one time. Surviving architectural evidence such as the north shed's fireplace hearth, corner cupboard, wooden floor, interior finished walls, and second floor loft attest to the Greenhouse's north shed as a occupied living space. Artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations associated with the north shed/slave quarter include unglazed course earthenware related to gardening and labor practices, as well as English and American-made ceramics, faunal materials, and personal objects such as buttons and a shoe buckle. Ceramics vessels associated with this assemblage included forms used for the production of food, as well as the consumption of food. Faunal remains associated with this context attest to the consumption of food within the north shed/slave quarter.

Personal objects, such as buttons and a shoe buckle, associated with this context attest to individuals inhabiting the north shed/slave quarter (see Artifact Summary Tables for Units 1,2,3,and 5 for percentages of domestic related artifacts). Taken together, this assemblage of artifacts associated with the north shed/slave quarter looks archaeologically similar to other slave quarter domestic assemblages that have been recovered from excavations on the Long Green. The material record recovered from units 1,2,3, and 5 demonstrates clearly that the Greenhouse's north shed was occupied between c. 1790—1840. The residents of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter were most certainly African-American, and these enslaved individuals probably tended the Greenhouse and its surrounding gardens.

A ceramic minimum vessel count (MVC) was done on ceramics recovered from each of these two specific contexts (see Tables A.5 on page 265). This process of identifying the minimum number of ceramic vessels helps in analyzing specific ceramic vessel forms, as well as trends in the use of ceramic vessels, and by default the spaces in which they were used. A ceramic MVC is a rather straightforward process. It is a given that the roughly 450 sherds of ceramic recovered in the course of Wye Greenhouse archaeological testing do not correspond to 450 distinct ceramic vessels. The use life of any given ceramic vessel bears witness to this fact. Ceramics vessels often chip, are broken, and when finally discarded, are shattered into multiple pieces. This process of use and discard turns one ceramic vessel into multiple sherds of ceramics witnessed in the archaeological record. The purpose of a ceramic MVC is to take a large amount of ceramic sherds recovered archaeologically and to determine, via a sorting process, the minimum number of ceramic vessels represented within any given assemblage. This emphasis on the minimum number of vessels in a given assemblage is done in an attempt to obtain a more accurate representation of percentages of ceramics based on a range of ceramic types, vessel forms, and likely patterns of use.

The MVC conducted on the two specific contexts mentioned previously sorted ceramics by ceramic type (i.e. creamware, pearlware, etc.); by vessel form (i.e. plate, bowl, etc.), and finally by use (gardening wares, food preparation wares, table wares, tea wares, and table/tea Wares). The sorting of particular ceramic vessels into the generalized categories outlined above was done to create a base comparison. While the sorting categories of ceramic types and forms are rather straightforward, the last sorting category, ceramic use, is slightly more complicated. After all, finding a ceramic tea cup does not necessarily mean that it had to have been used for the consumption of tea. Likewise a sugar bowl does not have to have been used for sugar within a tea service. The use of any given ceramic vessel depends on the cultural, social, and economic context within which that ceramic vessel was associated. For instance, it seems rather likely that high-style tea service vessels associated with the Lloyd family's use of the second floor pool/social room were associated with long-standing patterns of Anglo-American tea consumption. This may or may not be true when it comes to tea vessels associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved residents of the north shed/slave quarter. Tea vessels associated with this particular context were most certainly used within much different economic circumstances and potentially within different cultural/social circumstances. The

Figure 5.41 – Sherds of 18th Century English Creamware From Unit 4 – A minimum vessel count (MVC) conducted on sherds of ceramics identifies vessel ware types, vessel forms and use. Ceramics in this photo likely represent three distinct table vessels (left-pitcher, upper right-plate, lower right-unidentified table ware. Photo by Molly Robbins

enslaved residents of the north shed/slave quarter may or may not have subscribed to similar use patterns of ceramic vessels as the Lloyd family. This caveat is raised as a specific warning that types of ceramic vessels do not necessarily correspond to taken-for-granted social/cultural uses of those ceramics, and should not be used to qualify a generalized quality of life when it comes to enslaved individuals.

A comparison of identified ceramic vessels associated with the north shed/slave quarter and those found adjacent to the second floor stairs demonstrates a substantial difference not only in the amounts of materials recovered, but also in the types of ceramics used. An interesting initial comparison shows a roughly 60/40 split between ceramic vessels associated with gardening or labor practices, and those associated with domestic consumption. Ceramic vessels associated with the inhabitants of the north shed/slave quarter consisted of roughly 40% garden related flower pots, and 60% English and American-made domestic related vessels. Conversely, ceramics found adjacent to the second floor stairs consisted of roughly 60% garden related flower pots, and 40% English and American-made domestic related vessels. This base comparison affords several interpretations. First, the large number of English and American-made domestic related

vessels associated with the inhabitants of the north shed/slave quarter demonstrate that the north shed was in fact an occupied slave quarter from the 1790s through roughly the middle of the 19th century. Second, English and American-made domestic vessels associated with the entrance of the Greenhouse's second floor stairs are likely associated with the Lloyd family use of the second floor from the 1790s through roughly the first quarter of the 19th century. And finally, garden related flower pots found in both archaeological contexts are interpreted not only as objects belonging to a gardening aesthetic, but also as objects related to the labor practice of gardening.

Unit 4 – Greenhouse Second Floor Stairs

Ceramics recovered from Unit 4, and associated with both 18th and early 19th century gardening practices as well as the Lloyd family's use of the Greenhouse's second floor, were found in a unique archaeological context. Located between a stair footer for the Greenhouse's second floor and the north shed/slave quarter's exterior west wall, archaeological testing uncovered what is best described as an intentional ceramic dump (see Figure 5.42; see also Unit 4 Summary for further details). These ceramics, dating from roughly the 1790s through the 1830s, appear to have been intentionally placed behind the stairs and adjacent to the exterior wall. Out of immediate sight, it seems probable that this dump of ceramics was used as a convenient place to deposit broken ceramic vessels as well as a dump that may likely have been used in 18th and early 19th century gardening practices. Broken ceramics are often used as filler materials placed in the base of flower pots, both to take up soil space and to aid in drainage. The unusually high percentage of ceramic sherds recovered from this context indicates that these scenarios are likely the case.

A Ceramic MVC determined that there were a total of 30 distinct ceramic vessels within this context. The overwhelming majority of vessels represented in this assemblage were medium to large sized unglazed course earthenware flower pots (60%). Also found within this assemblage was a smaller percentage of English and American-made ceramics related to domestic consumption (40%). These particular ceramics include a high percentage of table and tea wares (see table for specific ceramics vessels). Nearly absent from this assemblage are ceramic forms related to the production of food. Based on this observation, it seems likely that this assemblage, minus the unglazed course earthenware flower pots, is related to eating and drinking on the Greenhouse's second floor.

Of particular interest in this assemblage are what appear to be two matching sets of tea and table wares. One creamware plate and a matching creamware pitcher may represent a single table setting. Another set of hand-painted Chinoiserie pearlware pieces may represent a tea ware set. Included within this set are one tea cup, one slop bowl, and one tea canister, all with Chinese-house patterns. Also included within this range of tea and table settings are a number of polychrome vessels including a Mocha ware tea service bowl on a pearlware body, and a unidentified Peasant Palette pearlware tea/table hollow-ware form. Taken together, these two matching sets and pieces of other potentially matching sets span a date range from the early 1790s through the early 1830s.

Figure 5.42 – Ceramics Behind 18th Century Staircase Footer in Unit 4 – A large number of English and American-made ceramics were found behind a stair footer used to access the Greenhouse's second floor. This dump of ceramics contained flower pots, as well as table and tea vessels likely used by the Lloyd family. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

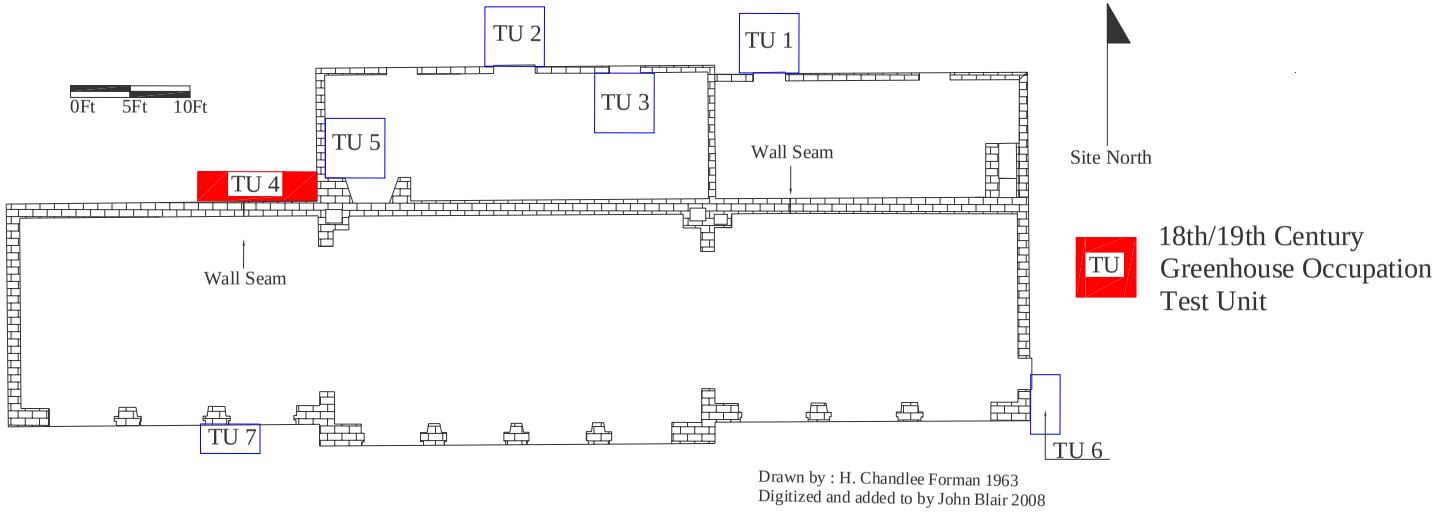


Figure 5.43 – Location of Test Unit 4 – Test Unit 4 contained artifacts related to Greenhouse Gardening practices, as well as the Lloyd family's use of the Greenhouse's second floor social space. Digitized by John Blair

Of particular interest in this assemblage are what appear to be two matching sets of tea and table wares. One creamware plate and a matching creamware pitcher may represent a single table setting. Another set of hand-painted Chinoiserie pearlware pieces may represent a tea ware set. Included within this set are one tea cup, one slop bowl, and one tea canister, all with Chinese-house patterns. Also included within this range of tea and table settings are a number of polychrome vessels including a Mocha ware tea service bowl on a pearlware body, and a unidentified Peasant Palette pearlware tea/table hollow-ware form. Taken together, these two matching sets and pieces of other potentially matching sets span a date range from the early 1790s through the early 1830s.

Figure 5.44 – Late 18th/Early 19th Century Chinoiserie Pearlware – Matching sets of ceramics associated with the Lloyd family's use of the Greenhouse's second floor included a high percentage of tea wares. One set of Chinoiserie pearlware included a slop bowl – upper left, a tea canister – center, and a tea cup - right. Photo by Molly Robbins

Nearly absent from this ceramic assemblage are vessels related to the production of food. In many ways, this absence is obvious, because the Greenhouse's second floor was a social space meant for the consumption of food and beverages during social activities by the Lloyd family and their guests.

What is more interesting is the overwhelming percentage of unglazed course earthenware flower pots in this assemblage. As stated above the ceramic dump from which these vessels were identified was likely used as a place from which broken

ceramics were recycled as drainage material in the practice of gardening. We know historically that many of these gardener's were slaves. Also, the broken table and tea wares were likely deposited in this dump by slaves. Why were they thrown into this dump and not thrown out with other domestic waste? Was it a matter of convenience or practicality? Or does it say something more about social relations between those enslaved and those enslaving?

Figure 5.45 – Unit 2, 19th Century Workyard – Test Units 1,2,3, and 5 contained material culture associated with late 18th and 19th century enslaved African-American residents of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

Wye Orangery Floor Plan with Test Units

Archaeology in Annapolis: 10/27/08 - 11/24/08

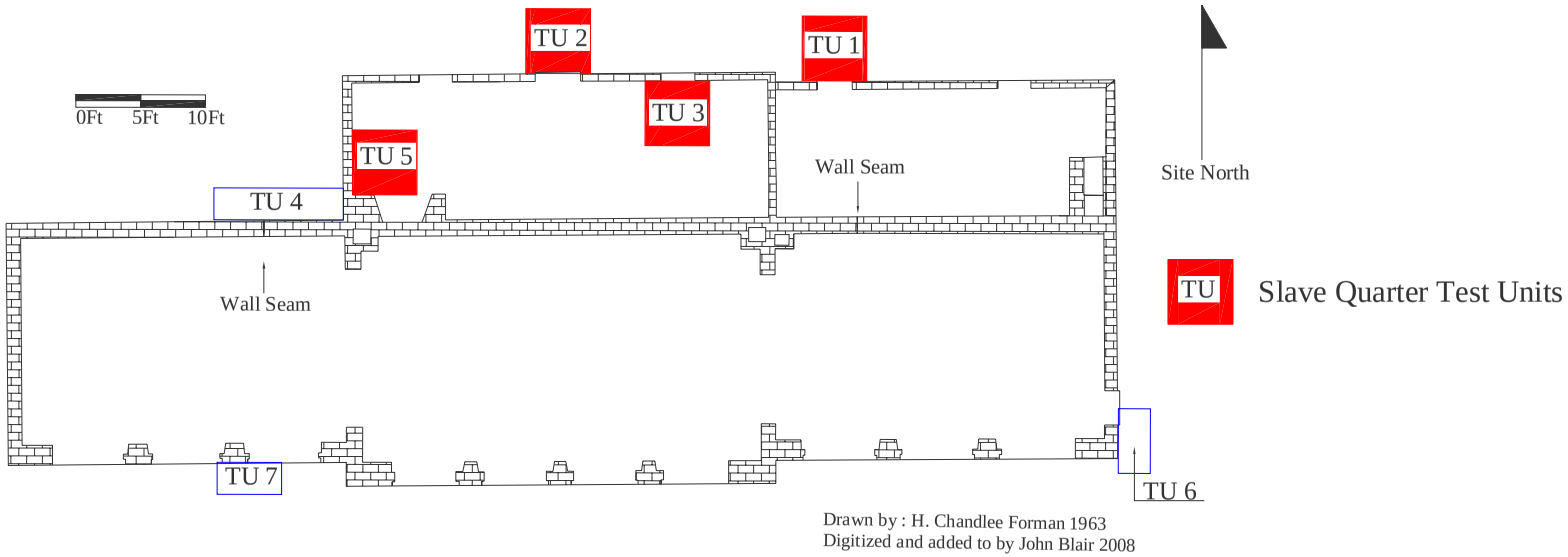


Figure 5.46 – Location of Slave Quarter Test Units – Test Units 1,2,3 and 5 contained artifacts related to Greenhouse Gardening practices, as well as domestic materials associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents. Digitized by John Blair

Units 1,2,3,5—North Shed/Slave Quarter

Ceramics recovered from Units 1,2,3, and 5 are associated with late 18th and 19th century gardening practices, as well as the enslaved African-American residents of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter. Ceramic vessels identified in this assemblage were recovered from two interior and two exterior test units associated with the slave quarter (see figure; see also Units 1,2,3,5 Summary for further details). These ceramics, dating from roughly the 1790s through the 1840s, appear to have the same temporal context as those associated with the use of the Greenhouse's second floor, but were found in a much different archaeological context. Ceramics associated with this assemblage were primarily found in sheet deposits the result of unintentional domestic depositional practices (i.e. periodic trash removal, sweeping, etc.). In addition to demonstrating clear archaeological evidence of domestic occupation, these particular practices contributed to a much different archaeological signature, with ceramic vessels on average being more fragmented and more scattered. This ceramic assemblage is also dramatically different from that of the ceramic assemblage found beneath the stairs in Unit 4. The ceramic assemblage associated with the enslaved inhabitants of the Greenhouse's slave quarter is the result of unintended domestic deposition versus intentional labor related deposition.

A Ceramic MVC determined that there were a total of 47 distinct ceramic vessels within this particular assemblage. The overwhelming majority of vessels represented were English and American-made ceramics related to domestic consumption (63.83%). Also found within this assemblage was a smaller percentage of small to medium sized unglazed course earthenware flower pots (36.17%). This near 60/40 ratio is the opposite of the ceramic assemblage found behind the stairs to the Greenhouse's second floor. Based on this observation, the ceramic assemblage associated with the north shed/slave quarter, minus the unglazed course earthenware flower pots, is related to eating and drinking by the Greenhouse's enslaved laborers.

Of particular interest in this assemblage are a moderately high percentage of ceramic vessels related to food production, and a lack of matching sets of tea and table wares. Four food production vessels were identified within this assemblage including one English Brown Stoneware jug, one black glazed course earthenware milk pan, and two unidentified glazed course earthenware hollow-ware vessels. Table vessels represented in this assemblage include one Rhenish stoneware tankard, pearlware and porcelain plates, creamware and whiteware bowls, and unidentified flatware and hollow-ware vessels. Tea vessels within this assemblage include three whiteware tea cups and one pearlware tea cup, as well as three pearlware saucers and one whiteware saucer. Also included within this assemblage are Jackfield, Canary ware, and Yellow ware vessels (see table for specific ceramics vessels). Taken together this mixed assemblage spans a date range from the early 1790s through the 1840s.

Figure 5.47 – Blue Edge Decorated Ceramics – Ceramics associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents dated from the 1790s to the 1840s. Included within this assemblage were a high percentage of blue edge decorated wares. Photo by Molly Robbins

Unlike the ceramics analyzed from Unit 4, no matching sets of vessels were identified within this particular assemblage. Food preparation vessels, table ware vessels, and tea ware vessels were diverse in their ceramic types and forms, and spanned the range of available late 18th and early 19th century ceramics. It is worth mentioning that there are a number of blue edge decorated plates, as well as blue transfer-printed wares in this assemblage. While these vessels do not necessarily equal a matching set, they may represent a particular aesthetic within this ceramic assemblage. The apparent lack of matching sets of vessels within this assemblage should come to no great surprise. In all likelihood ceramic vessels associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American inhabitants were accumulated piecemeal, rather than en masse. It should also be pointed out that unmatched sets of ceramics may represent an accumulation strategy based on economic necessity rather than aesthetics. In short, the Greenhouse's slaves had rather limited access to ceramic markets and perhaps obtained them from the Lloyd family, or

from commercial activities within the Wye House Plantation's enslaved population. It should also be mentioned that the assemblage of ceramic vessels associated with the inhabitants of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter is likely a small representation of a total assemblage.

Ceramic vessels within this assemblage may speak toward later labor practices and labor relations as it concerns the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American inhabitants. Roughly 40% of the identified ceramic vessels associated with this assemblage were unglazed course earthenware flower pots. These vessels were associated with gardening as labor by enslaved African-Americans, rather than gardening done by the Lloyds as aesthetic activity or for recreation. Unglazed course earthenware flower pots were stored inside of the Greenhouse, or carried outside the Greenhouse, or placed and moved in the garden, and their contents weeded and watered seasonally by slaves. Flower pots in this context present a dichotomy of labor and nature—enslavement and English aesthetic. In this light it is interesting that, given the range of flower pots identified in both of these assemblages, the flower pots associated with the cultivation of seedlings were found in Unit 3, inside of the slave quarter. What was the purpose of these three small flower pots? Were slaves charged with tending their master's prized possessions? Were they the personal property of enslaved individuals? Were they used for the propagation of decorative plants or the propagation of a necessity?

In addition to ceramics, units 1,2,3, and 5 contained domestic related artifacts that detail the lives of the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents. Personal artifacts associated with this assemblage included wooden and metal buttons, a brass shoe buckle, clay tobacco pipes, and an iron knife blade—all of which were likely used on a day-to-day basis by enslaved African-Americans. Another, and perhaps more telling, class of artifacts detailing the everyday lives of the Greenhouse's enslaved residents are faunal remains associated with the domestic ceramic assemblage outlined above. Faunal materials accounted for approximately 5% of the total assemblage within the interior of the north shed/slave quarter (Unit 5, Level A = 5.8%, and Unit 3, Level A = 4.6%), and approximately 20% of the total exterior slave quarter artifact assemblage (Unit 2, Level C = 20.93%). Identified remains within this faunal assemblage included small and medium mammal, chicken, fish and oyster. Within the interior slave quarter faunal assemblage, oyster shells accounted for approximately 24.11% of the total number of faunal remains recovered. Oyster shells accounted for approximately 50% of the total number of faunal remains recovered from the exterior slave quarter faunal assemblage.

While a more detailed analysis of these faunal materials is pending, the high percentage of oyster within this overall faunal assemblage in comparison to domesticated animals (mammal and poultry) may hint at a specific food procurement strategy of the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents. The practice of hunting wild mammal and fowl, as well as fishing and oystering, may represent a form of day-to-day 'risk management' (Young 1997:17-20). In essence, the Wye Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents may have supplemented meager daily rations doled out by the Plantation's overseers, by obtaining their own foodstuffs. In this instance, the high percentage of oyster within the north shed/slave quarter faunal assemblage may reference

this specific strategy. Again, a more detailed faunal analysis is needed to verify this claim. Taken together, ceramics, personal-related artifacts and faunal remains offer a clear indication that the Greenhouse's north shed was in fact a living area during the last decade of the 18th century through the first half of the 19th century (c.1790-1840).

Perhaps more telling of the labor relations and potential aesthetics of the Greenhouse's enslaved residents is a single artifact found associated with this ceramic assemblage, from a context dated to c. 1820-1840. Located in front of the north shed/slave quarter's doorway, directly beneath a brick-work yard, was a single white quartzite prehistoric spear point, roughly four inches long by two inches wide. The point was carefully placed facing north and away from the entrance of the quarter. Similar finds of white quartzite and quartz projectile points are ubiquitous on Slave sites in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and a host of Southern States (Leone and Fry 1999, 2001). In many instances these points have been located near doorways, fireplaces, house foundations and interior root cellars. These finds have been interpreted by archaeologists and historians as belonging to a set of African/African-American spiritual practices colloquially referred to as Hoodoo. Widely practiced by African-Americans throughout the 19th century, these practices were often associated with utilizing spirits believed to help or protect individuals. In this particular case, a spear point may have been meant to point or direct a spirit away from the house, or quarter.

Figure 5.48 – Unit 2, Spear Point in Front of Slave Quarter Door – Artifacts related to African-American Hoodoo practices are widely found throughout the Southern United States. A spear point found in front of the doorway to the Greenhouse's slave quarter may bear witness to cultural tradition. Photo by Stephanie Duensing

The significance of this particular object lies not in its uniqueness. Rather, the ubiquity of these finds across the Southern United States demonstrates the presence of West African cultural practices. That this set of particular cultural/spiritual practices survives into the mid to late 19th century (and in some instances the late 20th century) suggests that the culture of enslaved of African-Americans was different from that of Anglo-European cultures of the same time period. As such, if Hoodoo can be read as a testament to cultural differences, then it may comment on the ceramic assemblage associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved inhabitants. Artifacts recovered from the assemblage detailed above, such as domestic-related ceramics, food-related faunal remains, personal objects such as buttons and a shoe buckle, and a single Hoodoo related white quartzite spear point, are direct archaeological evidence of the lives of the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American inhabitants.

20th Century Greenhouse Use and Preservation

By the twentieth century, Wye House had undergone substantial changes and the Wye Greenhouse has proven to be no exception. Emancipation left Wye House with a substantial problem. How to maintain a plantation system when the labor base has been emancipated? Changes came in two pragmatic forms. First, tenant farming gave way to a gradual change to mechanized farming, and second, a plantation that had once been in the thousands of acres of arable land gave way to a plantation that not only shrank in size, but also became partially grown over.

Archaeology and photographic documentary evidence suggest that the Wye Greenhouse also underwent similar changes. Photos from the turn of the twentieth century suggest that the Greenhouse was no longer used as much as it had once been. Photos document broken windows on the south façade and sections of exterior stucco that had begun to peel off. Archaeology on the interior of the north shed/slave quarter addition mirrors this gradual disuse of the Greenhouse. In particular, a wooden floor that had once covered the interior space was allowed to rot in place without repair, or, perhaps had been removed altogether. In any event, the lack of a viable floor surface in the north shed/slave quarter addition made this an uninhabitable place.

The pattern that emerges through the archaeology and the documentary sources is that of a gradual disuse and perhaps a change in the importance of the Greenhouse. By the 1930s, the Greenhouse was something of an aesthetic relic—not a ruin—but clearly a structure that no longer was being put to its full, original 18th century use. With a sense of irony, the 20th century Greenhouse is perhaps best thought of as an image: A structure whose aesthetic is more important that it's functional value. This development returns us to Charles Willson Peale's vision of the Greenhouse.

CHAPTER 6:

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Recommendations

All seven test units excavated in the course of Phase II archaeological testing of the Wye House Greenhouse (18TA314) contained archaeological materials. These test units have proven that the archaeology surrounding the Wye Greenhouse foundation is intact, and extends to a depth of approximately 2 to 3 feet below the current yard surface. Intact archaeological resources encountered in the course of this project include prehistoric era deposits; 18th century Greenhouse construction-related deposits; 18th and 19th century Greenhouse occupation surfaces related to the Lloyd family, as well as the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents; and deposits related to the changing pattern of use of the Greenhouse during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Archaeological discoveries made during the course of this project are particularly significant in terms of demonstrating the complexity of architectural change as well as the complexity of social use of the Greenhouse during the late 18th century. Archaeological testing has determined that the Wye Greenhouse has a high degree of archaeological integrity, and intact archaeological deposits have the distinct potential to add significant historical knowledge concerning not only this unique and rare structure, but also its human inhabitants. Based on these determinations, the intact archaeology surrounding the Wye Greenhouse should be interpreted as direct evidence for its continued inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion D.

Instrumental in the following recommendations are a set of mitigation measures first conceptualized on Thursday November 20, 2008, during an on-site meeting with architectural historian/conservationist Raymond Canetti; Marilyn Bennaderette from Preservation Maryland; Mrs. R. Carmichael Tilghman, Richard Tilghman, Beverly Tilghman; Mark Leone, Matthew Cochran, Stephanie Duensing, and John Blair. In the course of this meeting, the Greenhouse's intact archaeology was discussed, as well as appropriate general and specific recommendations to minimize the planned Greenhouse foundation stabilization project's impact on the remaining intact archaeology. The ultimate goal of this meeting was to find a creative solution that would mitigate the Greenhouse's recognized structural problems, as well as to protect the intact archaeological deposits surrounding the Greenhouse. With this end goal in mind, we make the following management recommendations:

Wye Greenhouse—Structure Specific Recommendations

- Based on architectural historian/conservationist Raymond Canetti's assessment, repairs to the Greenhouse's above ground masonry can wait for two years. While it is recognized that there is water damage associated with the Greenhouse's foundation, repairs to the Greenhouse's above-ground brickwork should wait until the immediate water-related problems (i.e. exterior drain) are dealt with.

- The Greenhouse's exterior gravel filled drain and underlying plastic water barrier can be removed immediately. It is thought that the gravel filled drain is in fact

exacerbating Greenhouse structural damage, by holding water next to the Greenhouse's foundation, rather than directing it away.

It is recommended that the gravel filled drain and underlying plastic water barrier be removed, and that impervious clay, slopped to drain water away from the building, be used to fill the remaining cavity. This solution would ameliorate the current water problem and preserve archaeological resources.

- The placing of gutters and downspouts as a means of mitigating water based structural damage to the Greenhouse was raised in the meeting. These measures were rejected because they would alter the Greenhouse's appearance.

Wye Greenhouse—Archaeology Specific Recommendations

Phase II archaeological testing detailed in this report has shown that the archaeological record immediately surrounding the Greenhouse's foundation is intact. In addition, these archaeological resources have the distinct potential to add significantly to the body of historical knowledge concerning the Greenhouse's multiple design phases, as well as knowledge concerning its social use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Significant archaeological deposits related to the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American inhabitants were located to the north Greenhouse exterior, as well as the interior of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter. These deposits included intact living surfaces and a work-yard dating to the 1790s. In addition, significant archaeological deposits related to the c. 1790s Lloyd family use of the Greenhouse were also found to the north exterior of the Greenhouse. Archaeological deposits located to the Greenhouse's south and east exterior have provided evidence of the original c. 1770s Greenhouse design, as well as the 1784 redesign. Intact archaeological resources surrounding the Wye Greenhouse should be read as archaeologically significant and historically valuable.

If the preceding structure specific recommendations are followed, there would be effectively two years to mitigate/sample the Greenhouse's intact archaeology to a greater extent. Strategies outlined below are recommended to gain further historical knowledge of the Greenhouse, and to provide a time frame and knowledge base from which to further diagnose structural damage to the Greenhouse as a result of standing ground water.

Greenhouse—Exterior Archaeology

- As a general rule any significant disturbance to intact archaeological deposits should be avoided.

- The placement of 5 additional exterior units to the north of the Greenhouse would add to interpretations developed in this report. In addition, the exact location of these proposed units should be placed in consultation with Raymond Canetti. This

consultation process would ensure that all parties gather relevant information concerning the Greenhouse's history and structural integrity.

- Future archaeological investigations located to the south façade of the Greenhouse should follow a review of known and relevant Lloyd family historical documents. This strategy would refine research questions and inform the placement of archaeological excavation units.

- Prior to future archaeological investigations located to the south façade of the Greenhouse, a number of non-invasive research techniques may prove useful. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and or a LIDAR survey of the landscape may locate below ground archaeological resources and better inform future research questions.

Greenhouse—Interior Archaeology

- As a general rule any significant disturbance to intact archaeological deposits should be avoided. We recommend that the dirt floors within the Greenhouse's interior be left as intact as possible. Archaeological testing in the course of this project has shown that the Greenhouse interior floor surfaces, in particular those located in the north shed/slave quarter, are intact and historically valuable. Any alterations to the Greenhouse's interior should attempt to minimize impacts on archaeological resources.

North Shed/Slave Quarter

- The placement of 2 additional units within the interior of the Greenhouse's north shed/slave quarter would add to interpretations developed in this report. We recommend that one unit be located near the slave quarter's hearth and another be located along the south wall. The exact location of these proposed units should be placed in consultation with Raymond Canetti. This consultation process would ensure that all parties gather relevant information concerning the Greenhouse's history and structural integrity.

Hypocaust

- The placement of one unit within the interior of the Greenhouse's north potter's shed/hypocaust furnace room would add to interpretations concerning the Greenhouse's historical development. We recommend that this unit be located near the eastern chimney/doorway, as a means of determining whether or not the original c. 1770s Greenhouse had a furnace/hypocaust system.

South Greenhouse Interior

- The placement of 3 test units within the main room of the Greenhouse is recommended. The location of these test units, limited to the interior of the

western wing portion of the Greenhouse, would greatly complement the archaeology detailed in this report. Interior test units would determine whether or not the main body of the Greenhouse is archaeologically intact. In addition, the careful placement of three test units would provide further evidence of Greenhouse construction in the 1770s and c. 1784. These units would discover the location and orientation of the Greenhouse's 18th century plant risers, as well as floral and macro-botanical samples indicating specific plant species grown in the Greenhouse.

Limiting the location of test units to the interior of the Greenhouse's western wing would minimize the impact of archaeology on remaining architectural features and provide knowledge from which to diagnose structural damage to the Greenhouse as a result of standing ground water. The exact location of these proposed units should be placed in consultation with Raymond Canetti. This consultation process would ensure that all parties gather relevant information concerning the Greenhouse's history and structural integrity. In addition, it is recommended that macro-botanical samples be identified and analyzed by Steve Archer at Colonial Williamsburg.

Wye Orangery Floor Plan with 2008 Test Units and Recommended Test Units

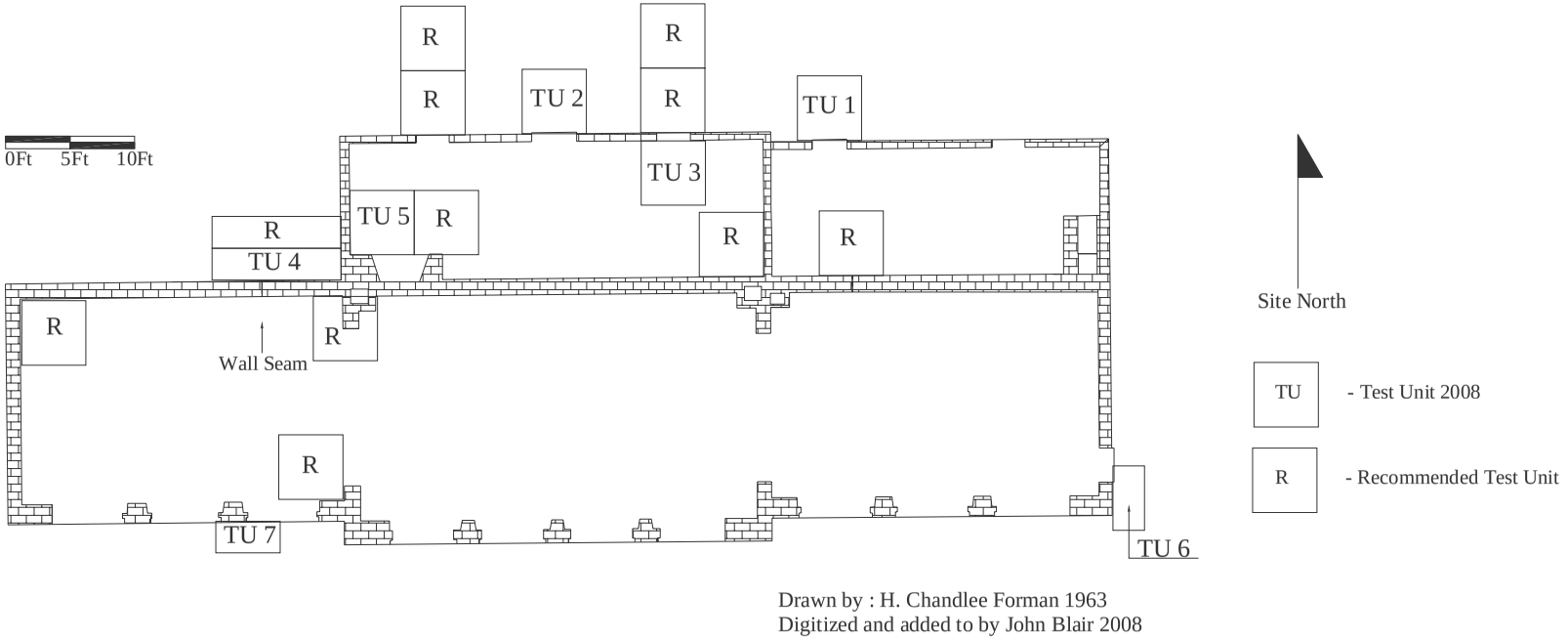


Figure 6.1 – Location of Recommended Test Units – The above map shows the location of the seven Test Units excavated in 2008, and also includes potential locations of test units recommend in the management recommendations.

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APPENDIX A:

EXCERPTS FROM FREDRICK DOUGLASS' AUTOBIOGRAPHIES:

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave
(1845)
M*y Bondage and My Freedom*
(1855)
Life and Times of Frederick Douglass
(1881)

Below is the search results from Fredrick Douglass' three autobiographies displaying the passages which he references key words. References to the search words (Seen at the top in ALL CAPS with chapter number and page number) will show up throughout the text **bolded and underlined**.

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave (1845) Boston: Printed at the Anti-slavery office, No. 25 Cornhill. First Edition 1845.

TAR, ORANGE & GARDEN: Chapter 3, pages 15 & 16:

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CHAPTER III.

"COLONEL LLOYD kept a large and finely cultivated **garden**, which afforded almost constant employment for four men, besides the chief gardener, (Mr. M'Durmond.) This **garden** was probably the greatest attraction of the place. During the summer months, people came from far and near--from Baltimore, Easton, and Annapolis--to see it. It abounded in fruits of almost every description, from the hardy apple of the north to the delicate **orange** of the south. This **garden** was not the least source of trouble on the plantation. Its excellent fruit was quite a temptation to the hungry

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swarms of boys, as well as the older slaves, belonging to the colonel, few of whom had the virtue or the vice to resist it. Scarcely a day passed, during the summer, but that some slave had to take the lash for stealing fruit. The colonel had to resort to all kinds of stratagems to keep his slaves out of the **garden**. The last most successful one was that of **tarring** his fence all around; after which, if a slave was caught with any **tar** upon his person, it was deemed sufficient proof that he had either been into the **garden**, or had tried to get in. In either case, he was severely whipped by the chief gardener. This plan worked well; the slaves became as fearful of **tar** as of the lash. They seemed to realize the impossibility of touching **tar** without being defiled."

GARDEN: Chapter 5, page 26:

"As to my own treatment while I lived on Colonel Lloyd's plantation, it was very similar to that of the other slave children. I was not old enough to work in the field, and there being little else than field work to do, I had a great deal of leisure time. The most I had to do was to drive up the cows at evening, keep the fowls out of the **garden**, keep the front yard clean, and run of errands for my old master's daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Auld. The most of my leisure time I spent in helping Master Daniel Lloyd in finding his birds, after he had shot them. My connection with Master Daniel was of some advantage to me. He became quite attached to me, and was a sort of protector of me. He would not allow the older boys to impose upon me, and would divide his cakes with me."

M*y Bondage and My Freedom* (1855) New York and Auburn: Miller, Orton, & Mulligan. New York: 25 Park Row.–Auburn: 107 Genesoe-st. First edition 1855.

GREEN-HOUSES: p.67

> "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.
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> "Besides these dwellings, there were barns, stables, store-houses, and tobacco-houses; blacksmiths' shops, wheelwrights' shops, coopers' shops -- all objects of interest; but, above all, there stood the grandest building my eyes had then ever beheld, called, by every one on the plantation, the "Great House." This was occupied by Col. Lloyd and his family. They occupied it; *I* enjoyed it. The great house
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> was surrounded by numerous and variously shaped out-buildings. There were kitchens, wash-houses, dairies, summer-house, **green-houses**, hen-houses, turkey-houses, pigeon-houses, and arbors, of many sizes and devices, all neatly painted, and altogether interspersed with grand old trees, ornamental and primitive, which afforded delightful shade in summer, and imparted to the scene a high degree of stately beauty. The great house itself was a large, white, wooden building, with wings on three sides of it. In front, a large portico, extending the entire length of the building, and supported by a long range of columns, gave to the whole establishment an air of solemn grandeur. It was a treat to my young and gradually opening mind, to behold this elaborate exhibition of wealth, power, and vanity. The carriage entrance to the house was a large gate, more than a quarter of a mile distant from it; the intermediate space was a beautiful lawn, very neatly trimmed, and watched with the greatest care. It was dotted thickly over with delightful trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The road, or lane, from the gate to the great house, was richly paved with white pebbles from the beach, and, in its course, formed a complete circle around the beautiful lawn. Carriages going in and retiring from the great house, made the circuit of the lawn, and their passengers were permitted to behold a scene of almost Eden-like beauty. Outside this select inclosure, were parks, where as about the residences of the English nobility -- rabbits, deer, and other wild game, might be seen, peering and playing about, with none to molest them or make them afraid. The
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> *-68-*

tops of the stately poplars were often covered with the red-winged black-birds, making all nature vocal with the joyous life and beauty of their wild, warbling notes. These all belonged to me, as well as to Col. Edward Lloyd, and for a time I greatly enjoyed them.

"A short distance from the great house, were the stately mansions of the dead, a place of somber aspect. Vast tombs, embowered beneath the weeping willow and the fir tree, told of the antiquities of the Lloyd family, as well as of their wealth. Superstition was rife among the slaves about this family burying ground. Strange sights had been seen there by some of the older slaves. Shrouded ghosts, riding on great black horses, had been seen to enter; balls of fire had been seen to fly there at midnight, and horrid sounds had been repeatedly heard. Slaves know enough of the rudiments of theology to believe that those go to hell who die slaveholders; and they often fancy such persons wishing themselves back again, to wield the lash. Tales of sights and sounds, strange and terrible, connected with the huge black tombs, were a very great security to the grounds about them, for few of the slaves felt like approaching them even in the day time. It was a dark, gloomy and forbidding place, and it was difficult to feel that the spirits of the sleeping dust there deposited, reigned with the blest in the realms of eternal peace."

GARDEN: p.108 &
ORANGE: p.109

"Here, appetite, not food, is the great *desideratum*. Fish, flesh and fowl, are here in profusion. Chickens, of all breeds; ducks, of all kinds, wild and tame, the common, and the huge Muscovite; Guinea fowls, turkeys, geese, and pea fowls, are in their several pens, fat and fatting for the destined vortex. The graceful swan, the mongrels, the black-necked wild goose; partridges, quails, pheasants and pigeons; choice water fowl, with all their strange varieties, are caught in this huge family net. Beef, veal, mutton and venison, of the most select kinds and quality, roll bounteously to this grand consumer. The teeming riches of the Chesapeake bay, its rock, perch, drums, crocus, trout, oysters, crabs, and terrapin, are drawn hither to adorn the glittering table of the great house. The dairy, too, probably the finest on the Eastern Shore of Maryland -- supplied by cattle of the best English stock, imported for the purpose, pours its rich donations of fragant cheese, golden butter, and delicious cream, to heighten the attraction of the gorgeous, unending round of feasting. Nor are the fruits of the earth forgotten or neglected. The fertile **garden**, many acres in size, constituting a separate establishment, distinct from the common farm -- with its scientific gardener, imported from Scotland (a Mr. McDermott) with four men under his direction, was not behind, either in the abundance or in the delicacy of its contributions to the same full board. The tender asparagus, the succulent celery, and the delicate cauliflower; egg plants, beets, lettuce, parsnips, peas, and French beans, early and late; radishes, cantelopes, melons of all kinds; the fruits and flowers of all

climes and of all descriptions, from the hardy apple of the north, to the **lemon and orange of the south**, culminated at this point. Baltimore gathered figs, raisins, almonds and juicy grapes from Spain. Wines and brandies from France; teas of various flavor, from China; and rich, aromatic coffee from Java, all conspired to swell the tide of high life, where pride and indolence rolled and lounged in magnificence and satiety."

Life and Times of Frederick Douglass (1881) Hartford, Conn.: Park Publishing Co. First edition 1881.

GREEN-HOUSES: p.44

"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. Severir, the overseer. A little nearer to my old master's stood a long, low, rough building literally alive with slaves of all ages, sexes, conditions, sizes, and colors. This was called the long quarter. Perched upon a hill east of our house, was a tall, dilapidated old brick building, the architectural dimensions of which proclaimed its creation

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for a different purpose, now occupied by slaves, in a similar manner to the long quarters. Besides these, there were numerous other slave houses and huts scattered around in the neighborhood, every nook and corner of which were completely occupied.

"Old master's house, a long brick building, plain but substantial, was centrally located, and was an independent establishment. Besides these houses there were barns, stables, store-houses, tobacco-houses, blacksmith shops, wheelwright shops, cooper shops; but above all there stood the grandest building my young eyes had ever beheld, called by every one on the plantation the *great* house. This was occupied by Col. Lloyd and his family. It was surrounded by numerous and variously-shaped out-buildings. There were kitchens, wash-houses, dairies, summer-houses, **green-houses**, hen-houses, turkey-houses, pigeon-houses, and arbors of many sizes and devices, all neatly painted or whitewashed, interspersed with grand old trees, ornamental and primitive, which afforded delightful shade in summer and imparted to the scene a high degree of stately beauty. The *great* house itself was a large white wooden building with wings on three sides of it. In front, extending the entire length of the building and supported by a long range of columns, was a broad portico, which gave to the Colonel's home an air of great dignity and grandeur. It was a treat to my young and gradually opening mind to behold this elaborate exhibition of wealth, power and beauty.

"The carriage entrance to the house was by a large gate, more than a quarter of a mile distant. The intermediate space was a beautiful lawn, very neatly kept and tended. It was dotted thickly over with trees and flowers. The road or lane from the gate to the great house was richly paved with white pebbles from the beach and in its course formed a complete circle around the lawn. Outside

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this select enclosure were parks, as about the residences of the English nobility, where rabbits, deer, and other wild game might be seen peering and playing about, with "none to molest them or make them afraid." The tops of the stately poplars were often covered with red-winged blackbirds, making all nature vocal with the joyous life and beauty of their wild, warbling notes. These all belonged to me as well as to Col. Edward Lloyd, and, whether they did or not, I greatly

enjoyed them. Not far from the great house were the stately mansions of the dead Lloyds--a place of somber aspect. Vast tombs, embowered beneath the weeping willow and the fir tree, told of the generations of the family, as well as of their wealth. Superstition was rife among the slaves about this family burying-ground. Strange sights had been seen there by some of the older slaves, and I was often compelled to hear stories of shrouded ghosts, riding on great black horses, and of balls of fire which had been seen to fly there at midnight, and of startling and dreadful sounds that had been repeatedly heard. Slaves knew enough of the Orthodox theology of the time, to consign all bad slaveholders to hell, and they often fancied such persons wishing themselves back again to wield the lash. Tales of sights and sounds strange and terrible, connected with the huge black tombs, were a great security to the grounds about them, for few of the slaves had the courage to approach them during the day time. It was a dark, gloomy, and forbidding place, and it was difficult to feel that the spirits of the sleeping dust there deposited reigned with the blest in the realms of eternal peace."

GARDEN: p.66 & 544
ORANGE: p.66

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"Beef, veal, mutton, and venison, of the most select kinds and quality, rolled in bounteous profusion to this grand consumer. The teeming riches of the Chesapeake Bay, its rock perch, drums, crocus, trout, oysters, crabs, and terrapin were drawn hither to adorn the glittering table. The dairy, too, the finest then on the eastern shore of Maryland, supplied by cattle of the best English stock, imported for the express purpose, poured its rich donations of fragrant cheese, golden butter, and delicious cream to heighten the attractions of the gorgeous, unending round of feasting. Nor were the fruits of the earth overlooked. The fertile **garden**, many acres in size, constituting a separate establishment distinct from the common farm, with its scientific gardener direct from Scotland, a Mr. McDermott, and four men under his direction, was not behind, either in the abundance or in the delicacy of its contributions. The tender asparagus, the crispy celery, and the delicate cauliflower, egg plants, beets, lettuce, parsnips, peas, and French beans, early and late; radishes, cantelopes, melons of all kinds; and the fruits of all climes and of every description, from the hardy apples of the north to the **lemon and orange** of the south, culminated at this point. Here were gathered figs, raisins, almonds, and grapes from Spain, wines and brandies from France, teas of various flavor from China, and rich, aromatic coffee from Java, all conspiring to swell the tide of high life, where pride and indolence lounged in magnificence and satiety.

"Behind the tall-backed and elaborately wrought chairs stood the servants, fifteen in number, carefully selected. not only with a view to their capacity and adeptness, but with especial regard to their personal appearance, their graceful agility, and pleasing address. Some of these servants, armed with fans, wafted reviving breezes to the over-heated brows of the alabaster ladies, whilst others

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watched with eager eye and fawn-like step, anticipating and supplying wants before they were sufficiently formed to be announced by word or sign.

"These servants constituted a sort of black aristocracy. They resembled the field hands in nothing except their color, and in this they held the advantage of a velvet-like glossiness, rich and beautiful. The hair, too, showed the same advantage. The delicately-formed colored maid rustled in the scarcely-worn silk of her young mistress, while the servant men were equally well attired from the overflowing wardrobe of their young masters, so that in dress, as well as in form and feature, in manner and speech, in tastes and habits, the distance between these favored few and the sorrow and hunger-smitten multitudes of the quarter and the field was immense."

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"The old barn, too, was there--time-worn, to be sure, but still in good condition--a place of wonderful interest to me in my childhood, for there I often repaired to listen to the chatter and watch the flight of swallows among its lofty beams, and under its ample roof. Time had wrought some changes in the trees and foliage. The Lombardy poplars, in the branches of which the red-winged black birds used to congregate and sing, and whose music a wakened in my young heart sensations and aspirations deep and undefinable, were gone; but the oaks and elms, where young Daniel (the uncle of the present Edward Lloyd) used to divide with me his cakes and biscuits, were there as umbrageous and beautiful as ever. I expressed a wish to Mr. Howard to be shown into the family burial ground, and thither we made our way. It is a remarkable spot--the resting place for all the deceased Lloyds for two hundred years, for the family have been in possession of the estate since the settlement of the Maryland colony.

"The tombs there remind one of what may be seen in the grounds of moss-covered churches in England. The very names of those who sleep within the oldest of them are crumbled away and become undecipherable. Everything about it is impressive, and suggestive of the transient character of human life and glory. No one could stand under its weeping willows, amidst its creeping ivy and myrtle, and look through its somber shadows, without a feeling of unusual solemnity. The first interment I ever witnessed was in this place. It was the great-great-grandmother, brought from Annapolis in a mahogany coffin, and quietly, without ceremony, deposited in this ground.

"While here Mr. Howard gathered for me a bouquet of flowers and evergreens from the different graves around

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us, and which I carefully brought to my home for preservation.

"Notable among the tombs were those of Admiral Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac in the action at Hampton Roads with the Monitor, March 8, 1862, and that of General Winder of the Confederate army, both sons-in-law of the elder Lloyd. There was also pointed out to me the grave of a Massachusetts man, a Mr. Page, a teacher in the family, whom I had often seen and wondered what he could be thinking about as he silently paced up and down

the garden walks, always alone, for he associated neither with Captain Anthony, Mr. McDermot, nor the overseers. He seemed to be one by himself. I believe he originated somewhere near Greenfield, Massachusetts, and members of his family will perhaps learn for the first time, from these lines, the place of his burial; for I have had intimation that they knew little about him after he once left home.

"We then visited the **garden**, still kept in fine condition, but not as in the days of the elder Lloyd, for then it was tended constantly by Mr. McDermot, a scientific gardener, and four experienced hands, and formed, perhaps, the most beautiful feature of the place. From this we were invited to what was called by the slaves the Great House--the mansion of the Lloyds, and were helped to chairs upon its stately veranda, where we could have full view of its garden, with its broad walks, hedged with box and adorned with fruit trees and flowers of almost every variety. A more tranquil and tranquilizing scene I have seldom met in this or any other country."

Excerpt from *The Life and Times of Fredrick Douglass:* CHAPTER XVI. "TIME MAKES ALL THINGS EVEN."

"When one has advanced far in the journey of life, when he has seen and traveled over much of this great world, and has had many and strange experiences of shadow and sunshine, when long distances of time and space have come between him and his point of departure, it is natural that his thoughts should return to the place of his beginning, and that he should be seized with a strong desire to revisit the scenes of his early recollection, and live over in memory the incidents of his childhood. At least such for several years had been my thoughts and feeling in respect of Col. Lloyd's plantation on Wye River, Talbot County, Maryland; for I had never been there since I left it, when eight years old, in 1825.

While slavery continued, of course this very natural desire could not be safely gratified; for my presence among slaves was dangerous to the public peace, and could no more be tolerated than could a wolf among sheep, or fire in a magazine. But now that the results of the war had changed all this, I had for several years determined to return, upon the first opportunity, to my old home. Speaking of this desire of mine last winter, to Hon. John L. Thomas, the efficient collector at the port of Baltimore, and a leading republican of the State of Maryland, he urged me very much to go, and added that he often took a trip to the eastern shore in his revenue cutter Guthrie, (otherwise known in time of war as the Ewing,) and would be much pleased to have me accompany him

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on one of these trips. I expressed some doubt as to how such a visit would be received by the present Col. Edward Lloyd, now proprietor of the old place, and grandson of Governor Ed. Lloyd, whom I remembered. Mr. Thomas promptly assured me that from his own knowledge I need have no trouble on that score. Mr. Lloyd was a liberal-minded gentleman, and he had no doubt would take a visit from me very kindly. I was very glad to accept the offer. The opportunity for the trip however did not occur till the 12th of June, and on that day, in company with Messrs. Thomas, Thompson, and Chamberlain, on board the cutter, we started for the contemplated visit. In four hours after leaving Baltimore we were anchored in the river off the Lloyd estate, and from the deck of our vessel I saw once more the stately chimneys of the grand old mansion which I had last seen from the deck of the Sallie Lloyd when a boy. I left there as a slave, and returned as a freeman; I left there unknown to the outside world, and returned well known; I left there on a freight boat, and returned on a revenue cutter; I left on a vessel belonging to Col. Edward Lloyd, and returned on one belonging to the United States.

As soon as we had come to anchor, Mr. Thomas dispatched a note to Col. Edward Lloyd, announcing my presence on board his cutter, and inviting him to meet me, informing him it was my desire, if agreeable to him, to revisit my old home. In response to this note, Mr. Howard Lloyd, a son of Col. Lloyd, a young gentleman of very pleasant

address, came on board the cutter, and was introduced to the several gentlemen and myself.

He told us that his father had gone to Easton on business, expressed his regret at his absence, hoped he would return before we should leave, and in the meantime received us cordially, and invited us ashore, escorted us over the grounds, and gave us as hearty a welcome as we could

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have wished. I hope I shall be pardoned for speaking with much complacency of this incident. It was one which could happen to but few men, and only once in the life time of any. The span of human life is too short for the repetition of events which occur at the distance of fifty years. That I was deeply moved and greatly affected by it can be easily imagined. Here I was, being welcomed and escorted by the great grandson of Colonel Edward Lloyd--a gentleman I had known well fifty-six years before, and whose form and features were as vividly depicted on my memory as if I had seen him but yesterday. He was a gentleman of the olden time, elegant in his apparel, dignified in his deportment, a man of few words and of weighty presence; and I can easily conceive that no Governor of the State of Maryland ever commanded a larger measure of respect than did this great-grandfather of the young gentleman now before me. In company with Mr. Howard was his little brother Decosa, a bright boy of eight or nine years, disclosing his aristocratic descent in the lineaments of his face, and in all his modest and graceful movements. As I looked at him I could not help the reflections naturally arising from having seen so many generations of the same family on the same estate. I had seen the elder Lloyd, and was now walking around with the youngest member of that name. In respect to the place itself, I was most agreeably surprised to find that time had dealt so gently with it, and that in all its appointments it was so little changed from what it was when I left it, and from what I have elsewhere described it. Very little was missing except the squads of little black children which were once seen in all directions, and the great number of slaves in its fields. Col. Lloyd's estate comprised twenty-seven thousand acres, and the home-farm seven thousand. In my boyhood sixty men were employed in cultivating the home farm alone.

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Now, by the aid of machinery, the work is accomplished by ten men. I found the buildings, which gave it the appearance of a village, nearly all standing, and I was astonished to find that I had carried their appearance and location so accurately in my mind during so many years. There was the long quarter, the quarter on the hill, the dwelling-house of my old master Aaron Anthony, and the overseer's house, once occupied by William Sevier, Austin Gore, James Hopkins, and other overseers. In connection with my old master's house was the kitchen where Aunt Katy presided, and where my head had received many a thump from her unfriendly hand. I looked into this

kitchen with peculiar interest, and remembered that it was there I last saw my mother. I went round to the window at which Miss Lucretia used to sit with her sewing, and at which I used to sing when hungry, a signal which she well understood, and to which she readily responded with bread. The little closet in which I slept in a bag had been taken into the room; the dirt floor, too, had disappeared under plank. But upon the whole the house is very much as it was in the old time. Not far from it was the stable formerly in charge of old Barney. The store-house at the end of it, of which my master carried the keys, had been removed. The large carriage house, too, which in my boyhood days contained two or three fine coaches, several phaetons, gigs, and a large sleigh, (for the latter there was seldom any use) was gone. This carriage house was of much interest to me, because Col. Lloyd sometimes allowed his servants the use of it for festal occasions, and in it there was at such times music and dancing. With these two exceptions the houses of the estate remained. There was the shoemaker's shop, where Uncle Abe made and mended shoes; and there the blacksmith's shop, where Uncle Tony hammered iron, and the weekly closing of which first taught me to

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distinguish Sundays from other days. The old barn, too, was there--time-worn, to be sure, but still in good condition--a place of wonderful interest to me in my childhood, for there I often repaired to listen to the chatter and watch the flight of swallows among its lofty beams, and under its ample roof. Time had wrought some changes in the trees and foliage. The Lombardy poplars, in the branches of which the red-winged black birds used to congregate and sing, and whose music a wakened in my young heart sensations and aspirations deep and undefinable, were gone; but the oaks and elms, where young Daniel (the uncle of the present Edward Lloyd) used to divide with me his cakes and biscuits, were there as umbrageous and beautiful as ever. I expressed a wish to Mr. Howard to be shown into the family burial ground, and thither we made our way. It is a remarkable spot--the resting place for all the deceased Lloyds for two hundred years, for the family have been in possession of the estate since the settlement of the Maryland colony.

The tombs there remind one of what may be seen in the grounds of moss-covered churches in England. The very names of those who sleep within the oldest of them are crumbled away and become undecipherable. Everything about it is impressive, and suggestive of the transient character of human life and glory. No one could stand under its weeping willows, amidst its creeping ivy and myrtle, and look through its somber shadows, without a feeling of unusual solemnity. The first interment I ever witnessed was in this place. It was the great-great-grandmother, brought from Annapolis in a mahogany coffin, and quietly, without ceremony, deposited in this ground.

While here Mr. Howard gathered for me a bouquet of flowers and evergreens from the different graves around

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us, and which I carefully brought to my home for preservation.

Notable among the tombs were those of Admiral Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac in the action at Hampton Roads with the Monitor, March 8, 1862, and that of General Winder of the Confederate army, both sons-in-law of the elder Lloyd. There was also pointed out to me the grave of a Massachusetts man, a Mr. Page, a teacher in the family, whom I had often seen and wondered what he could be thinking about as he silently paced up and down the garden walks, always alone, for he associated neither with Captain Anthony, Mr. McDermot, nor the overseers. He seemed to be one by himself. I believe he originated somewhere near Greenfield, Massachusetts, and members of his family will perhaps learn for the first time, from these lines, the place of his burial; for I have had intimation that they knew little about him after he once left home.

We then visited the garden, still kept in fine condition, but not as in the days of the elder Lloyd, for then it was tended constantly by Mr. McDermot, a scientific gardener, and four experienced hands, and formed, perhaps, the most beautiful feature of the place. From this we were invited to what was called by the slaves the Great House--the mansion of the Lloyds, and were helped to chairs upon its stately veranda, where we could have full view of its garden, with its broad walks, hedged with box and adorned with fruit trees and flowers of almost every variety. A more tranquil and tranquilizing scene I have seldom met in this or any other country.

We were soon invited from this delightful outlook into the large dining-room, with its old-fashioned furniture, its mahogany side-board, its cut-glass chandeliers, decanters, tumblers, and wine-glasses, and cordially invited to refresh ourselves with wine of most excellent quality.

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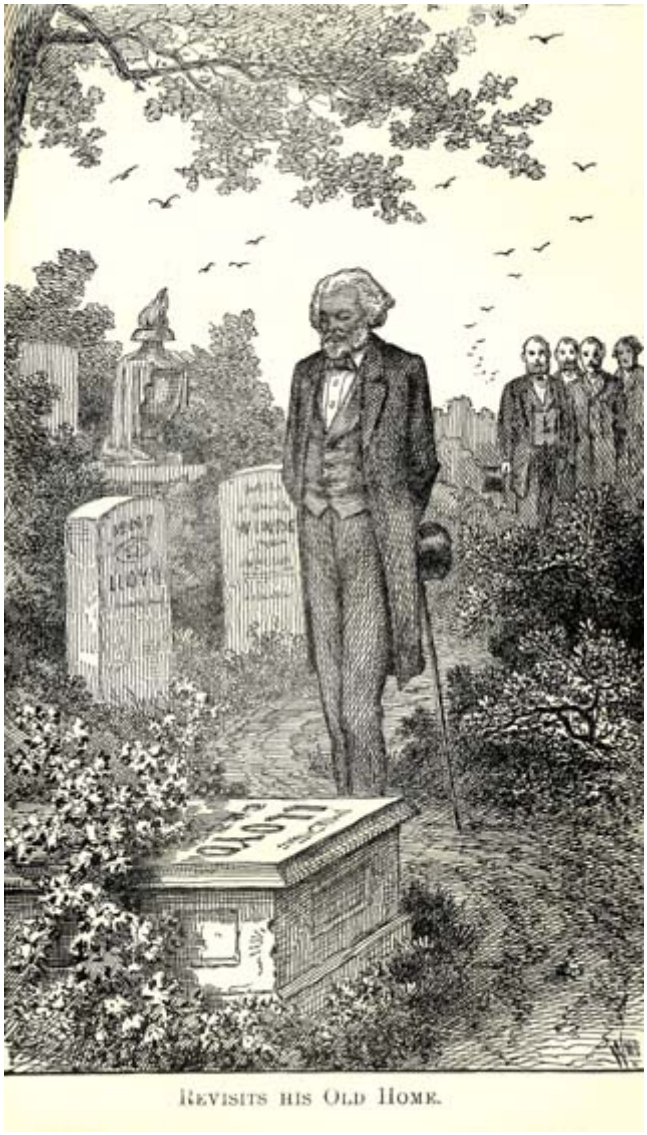

REVISITS HIS OLD HOME.

REVISITS HIS OLD HOME.

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To say that our reception was every way gratifying is but a feeble expression of the feeling of each and all of us.

Leaving the Great House, my presence became known to the colored people, some of whom were children of those I had known when a boy. They all seemed delighted to see me, and were pleased when I called over the names of many of the old servants, and pointed out the cabin where Dr. Copper, an old slave, used, with a hickory stick in hand, to teach us to say the "Lord's Prayer." After spending a little time with these, we bade good-bye to Mr. Howard Lloyd, with many thanks for his kind attentions, and steamed away to St. Michael's, a place of which I have already spoken.

APPENDIX B:

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEORGE WASHINGTON AND TENCH TILGHMAN REGARDING GREENHOUSE SPECIFICATIONS - 1784

TO TENCH TILGHMAN:

Dear Sir, Mount Vernon August 11th 1784

I shall essay the finishing of my Green Ho. this fall; but find that neither my own knowledge, or that of any person abt me, is competent to the business.

Shall I, for this reason , ask the favor of you to give me a short detail of the internal construction of the Green House at Mrs. Carrolls?

I am perswaded *now*, that I plaimed mine upon too contracted a Scale — My House is (of Brick) 40 feet by 24 feet in the outer dimensions-- & half the width is disposed of for two rooms back of the part designed for the Green House; leaving not more than about 37 by 10 in the clear for the latter. As there is no cover on the walls yet, I can raise them to any height.

The information I wish to receive is on the following points.
The dimensions of Mrs Carrolls Green House?
What kind of a floor is to it?
How high from that floor to the bottom of the Window frame?
What height the Windows are from bottom to top?
How high from the top to the Ceiling?
Whether the Ceiling is flat? or of what kind?
Whether the heat is conveyed by flues and a grate?
Whether the grate is on the out, or inside?
Whether the Flues run all round the House?
The size of them without, and in the hollow?
Whether they join the Wall, or are separate from it?
If the latter, how far are they apart?
With any other suggestions which you may conceive it necessary to give.

I should be glad to hear from you on this subject soon, as I shall leave home on or before the first of Next Month on a journey to the Westward, and wish to give particular directions to the workmen before I go. I hope you will excuse the trouble the solution of these enquiries will occasion. I am — Dr Sir Yr most Obedt Hble Servt

Go: Washington

P.S. I have received the Carpenters Indentures.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON:

Dear Sir Baltimore [Md.] 18th August 1784

I have recd your Excellency's letters of the 4th and I l. The first inclosing Bank BijIs for 90 dollars which I believe is more than sufficient — but Mr Peters has been so ill, that I have not been able to procure the Cost of the wheat Fan. My Clerk remembers shipping the Handle from hence.

I am glad your Carpenter is like to please you — Having not met with a Bricklayer, I shall desist looking further until you may again direct me

Inclosed you will find answers to your several Queries respecting the Green House in the order in which they were put, and that you may the better understand the Construction of Mrs Canobs, I have made a rough Plan of the Manner of conducting the Flues — your Floor being 40 feet long, Mrs Carrol recommends two Flues to run up the Back Wall, because you may then increase the number of Flues which run under the Floor, and which she looks upon as essential — The Trees are by that mean kept warm at the Roots — she does not seem to think there is any occasion for the Heat to be conveyed all round the Walls by means of small Vacancies left in them. she has always found the Flues mark'd in the plan sufficient for her House.

She recommends it to you to have the upper parts of your Window sashes to fall dow-n, as well as the lower ones to rise — you then give Air to the Tops of your Trees.

Your Ceiling she thinks ought to be Arched and at least 15 feet high — she has -found the lowness of hers which is but 12 very inconvenient.

smooth stucco she thinks preferable to common Plaister because dryer.

The Door of the House to be as large as yOu can conveniently make it — otherwise when the Trees come to any size, the limbs are broken and the Fruit torn off in moving in and out.

It is the Custom in many Green Houses to set the Boxes upon Benches — But Mrs Carrol says they do better upon the Floor because they then receive the Heat from the Flues below to more advantage.

I recollect nothing more I hope your Excellency will understand this imperfect description of a matter which I do not know much about myself— I am with true Regard Yr Excellency's very hble Servt

Tench Tilghman

[Specific answers to Washington's queries]:

1st	Dimensions of Mrs Carroll's Green House	1st	24 by 12
2nd	What kind of Floor	2nd	Tile
3rd	How high from the floor to the Bottom of the Window frame	3rd	16 Inches
4th	Height of the Windows from Bottom to Top.	4th	9 feet
5th	How high from Top of the Windows to the Ceiling	5th	18 Inches
6th	Whether the Ceiling is flat or Arched	6th	Flat — but Arches recommended
7th	Whether the heat is conveyed by Flues and a Grate	7th	Vid. Plan
8th	Whether the Grate is in the out or the Inside	8th	Vid. Plan
9th	Whether the Flues run all round the House	9th	Vid. Plan
10th	The Size of them without and in the Hollow	10th	2 ¼ feet in the Clear as plan
11th & 12th			Answered in the Foregoing.

[In the enclosed sketch (see Figure A.1), Tilghman draws an "A" on either side of the "S.E. Front in which are four Windows." Parallel to the two As, he has a line of three Bs. Perpendicular to the middle B, he has C and, at the back, D. His F is to the right of the As, at the right-hand wall of the greenhouse. On the left-hand wall he shows one "Window" and one "Door about 6 feet wide." He gives a key to his letters, A through E below and a digitized image of the sketch has been attached for the sake of clarity (see Figure A.2)]

"A.A. Main Flue 2 feet wide. 2 ¼ feet high. Arches.
running the whole length of the House at about one foot from the Front Wall.

B.B.B. Flues issuing from the Main one and of the same dimensions.

C. The place where all the Flues meet in order to carry the heat up the Back Wall — The dimensions of this place I could not ascertain as it is below ground but it need be only sufficiently large to receive the mouths of the three Flues B.B.B.

D. The size of the Flue which runs up the Back Wall — which is one Foot Square in the Clear — it goes up thro' the Roof like a Chimney in order to give vent to the Heat — and within the Green House is like the funnel of a Chimney without a Fire place — about three feet from the Floor of the Green House there is an opening large eno. To receive an Iron Pi[pe] which slides in and out Horizontally. The use of this is to stop the [illegible – poss. "vent"] of the Heat from the Flues below when you want to warm the House quickly — you will observe that the Flue D. is nothing more than a continuation of the space C.

E. The Mouth of the Main Flue, which is without the House, and sun[k] so low that the top of its Arch is sufficiently below the Floor of the Green House to allow a paving of Tile over it — It has an Iron Door the Wood is put in, in the

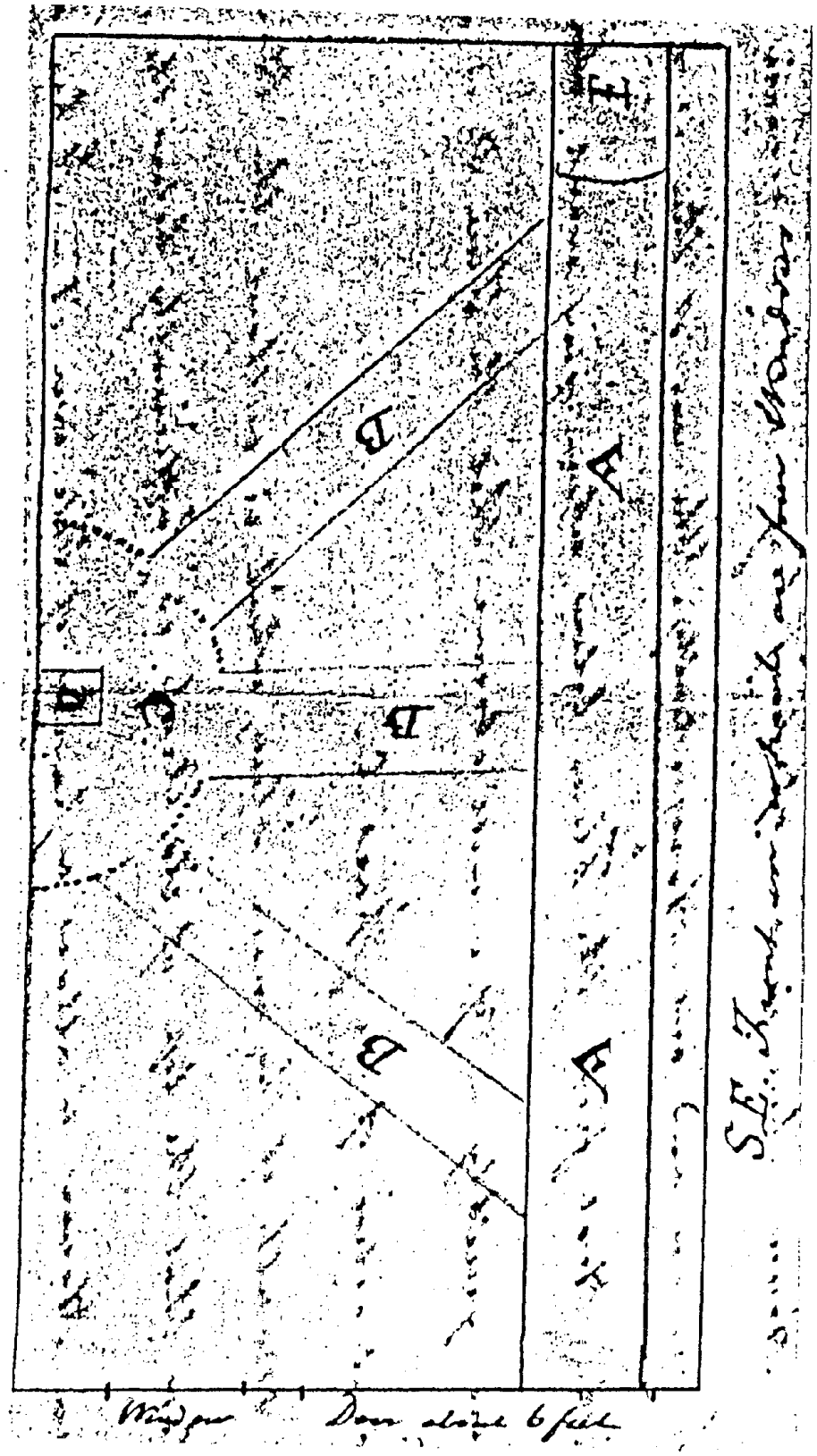


Figure A.1 – Plan of the Mount Clare Greenhouse by Tench Tilghman (1784) – This drawing was sent with the letter to George Washington as an aid to understand how the flue network was integrated.

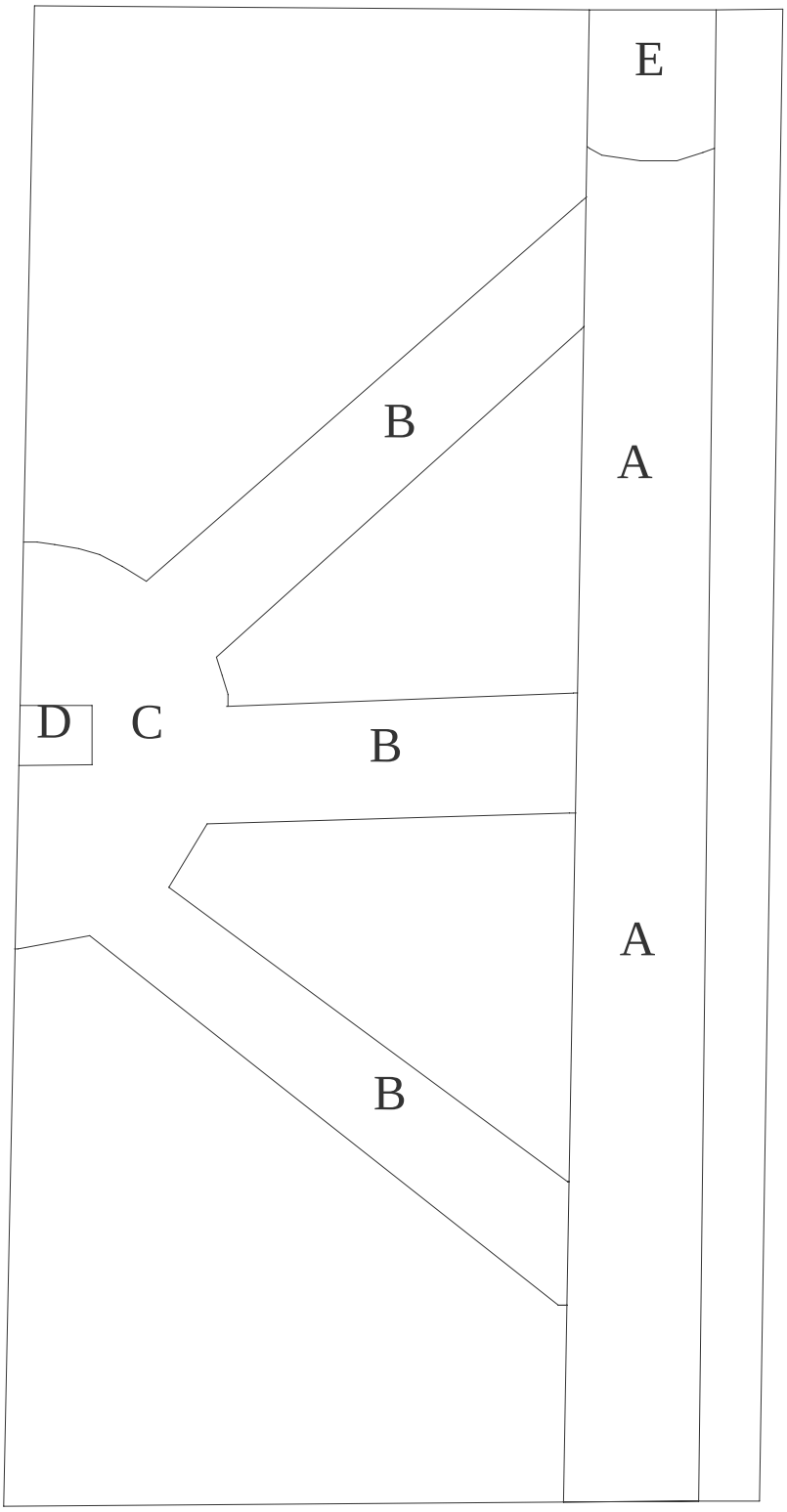


Figure A.2 – Digitized Plan of the Mount Clare Greenhouse by Tench Tilghman (1784) – This is the digitized image of the drawing made by Tench Tilghman and sent to George Washington with his letter. Digitized by John Blair, February 12, 2009.

APPENDIX C:

GARDENING, LANDSCAPING, ARCHITECTURE AND AGRICULTURE BOOKS LISTED IN THE LIBRARY OF EDWARD LLOYD IV INVENTORIED IN 1796

Table A.1 – Books Related to Gardening

Citation	Publication Date
Philip Miller. *The Gardeners Dictionary*. 7th ed. London	1759
Philip Miller. *Figures of the most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon Plants.* London. 2 vols.	1760
Thomas Mawe. *Every Man his own Gardener. Being a new…Gardener's Kalendar*. London	1767
James Meader. *The Modern Gardener, or Universal Calendar.* London	1771
Thomas Mawe and John Abercrombie. *The Universal Gardener and Botanist.* London (RBL inv. £1.7.6.)	1778
James Meader. *The Planter's Guide; or, A Pleasure-Gardiner's Companion.* London	1779
[William Marshall.] *Planting and Ornamental Gardening.* London	1785
John Abercrombie. *The Hot-House Gardener, or the General Culture of the Pine-apple.* London (inv. 1950)	1789
Gilbert Brookes. *The Complete British Gardener*. London (RBL inv. 2/0)	1779

Table A.2 – Books Related to Landscaping

Citation	Publication Date
[B Seely] *A Description of the Gardens of Lord Viscount Cobham at Stow*. 4th ed. Northampton	1747
Anton Friedrich Büsching. *A New System of Geography*. London. 6 vol.	1762
William Hawney. *The Complete Measurer: or, The Whole Art of Measuring.* 11th ed. London (inv. 1950)	1763
Henry Wilson. *Surveying Improved.* 6th ed. London	1769
Jacques Henri Bernardin de Saint-Pierre. *Studies of Nature*. London. 5 vol.	1796

Table A.3 – Books Related to Architecture

Citation	Publication Date
James Gibbs. *Rules for Drawing the Several Parts of Architecture.* 2d ed. London	1738
Thomas Collins Overton. *Original Designs of Temples, and other ornamental Buildings for Parks and Gardens* London	1766
Pausanias. *An Account of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples in Greece*. [Trans. Uvedale Price.] London	1780
Andrea Palladio. *The Four Books of Architecture.* [Trans. Isaac Ware.] London	1783

Table A.4 – Books Related to Agriculture

Citation	Publication Date
William Ellis. *The Practical Farmer, or the Hertfordshire Husband-man.* 5th ed. London	1759
Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau. *The Elements of Agriculture…Revised by Philip Miller*. London	1764
John Randall. *The Construction and Extensive Use of Newly invented Universal Seed-Furrow Plough.* London	1764
John Randall. *The Semi-Virgilian Husbandry; or an Essay towards a new course of National Farming.* London	1764
Royal Society of Arts. *Museum Rusticum et Commerciale: or, Select Papers on Agriculture, Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce.* London v.6 only (v.1 inv. 1950)	1764-66
Adam Dickson. *A Treatise of Agriculture.* 2d ed. Edinburgh	1765
The Complete Grazier: or, Gentlemen and Farmer's Dictionary. London	1767
[John Gilson] *The Fruit-Gardener, Containing the Method of Raising Stocks.* London	1768
The Complete Farmer…by a Society of Gentlemen. London	1769
[Arthur Young.] *The Farmer's Guide in Hiring and Stocking Farms.* London. 2 vols.	1770
[Arthur Young.] *The Farmer's Letters to the People of England.* London. 2 vols.	1771
The Farmer's Magazine…By Agricola Sylvan. London. 5 vols.	1776-80
John Trusler *Practical Husbandry; or the Art of Farming with a certainty of gain.* London	1780
John Trusler. *Practical Husbandry; or the Art of Farming with a certainty of gain.* 2d ed. London	1785
Arthur Young. *Annals of Agriculture and other useful arts*. Bury St. Edmund's and London. V 1,3,5-8 only	1785-1787
James Adam. *Practical Essays on Agriculture.* London 2 vols.	1789
Lazzaro Spallanzani. *Dissertations relative to the Natural History of Animals and Vegetables.* London. 2 vols.	1789
William Speechly. *A Treatise on the Culture of the Vine*. York (inv 1950)	1790
Archibald Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald. *A Treatise shewing the Intimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry.* London	1795

APPENDIX D:

SAMPLE LEVEL, FEATURE & CERAMIC MINIMUM VESSLE COUNT (MVC) FORMS

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
LEVEL REPORT

Site:_____ **Date:**_____

Square:_____ **Excavator(s):**_____

Level:_____ _____

Recorder:_____

Opening Elevations: NE_____ **Closing Elevations:** NE_____
NW_____ NW_____
Instrument Height: C_____ **Instrument Height:** C_____
SE_____ SE_____
_____ SW_____ _____ SW_____

Level Definition:

Munsell: **Texture:**

Soil description (inclusions, other comments):

Associated Features and Levels:

Level above:
Level below:

Bag number:
Artifacts:

Interpretation:

Photographs:
B/W Roll/Frames:
Color Roll/Frames:

Terminus post quem:

Soil Samples:

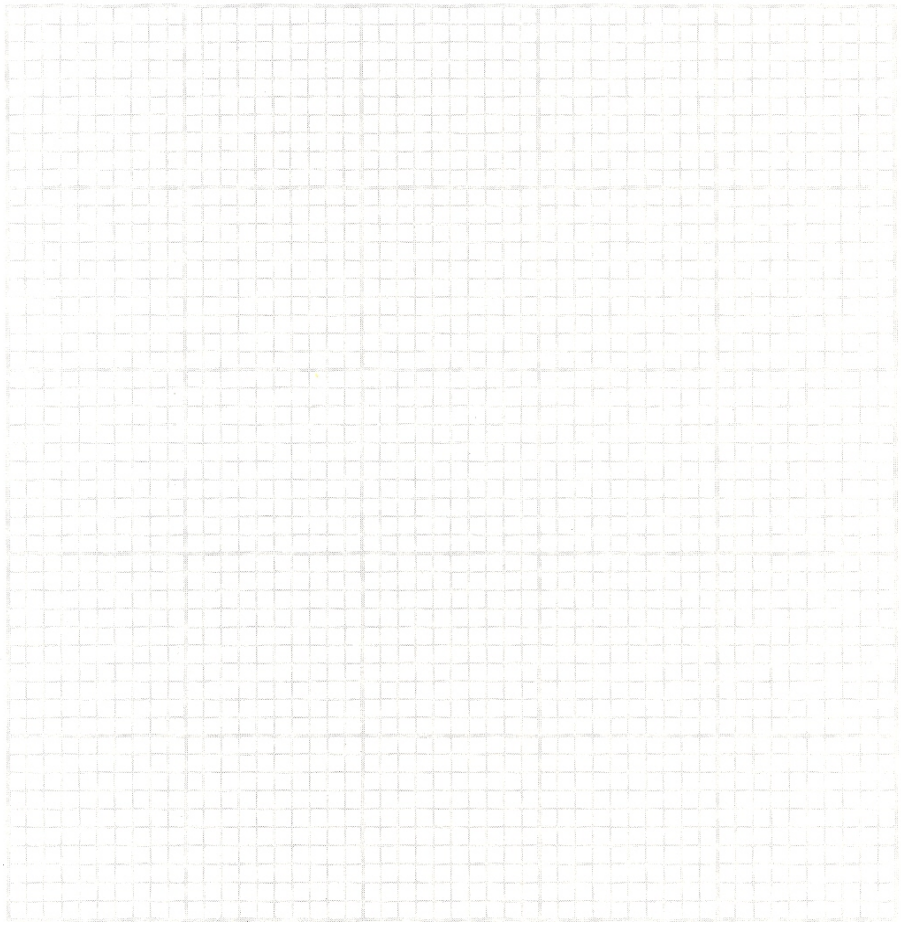
ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
LEVEL REPORT
Page 2

Site:_____ **Date:**_____

Square:_____ **Excavator(s):**_____

_____

Subject of drawing:_____



ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
FEATURE REPORT

Site:_____
Square:_____
Feature:_____
Level w/in feature:_____
Elevations (top): NE_____
NW_____
Instrument Height: C_____
SE_____
_____ SW_____

Date:_____
Excavator(s):_____
_____
Recorder:_____
Elevations (bottom): NE_____
NW_____
Instrument Height: C_____
SE_____
_____ SW_____

Feature Description:
Munsell:

Soil texture:

Soil description (inclusions, other comments):

Bag number:
Artifacts:

Interpretation:

Photographs: B/W Roll/Frames:
Color Roll/Frames:

Terminus post quem:
Cross section? Drawing #:

Table 13

Archaeology in Annapolis

Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count Date:_____

Site No: _____
Site Name: _____
Cataloger: _____

CODE

Vessel number: _____ _____

Context: _____

Ware/variety: _____ _____

Type: _____ _____

Vessel form: _____ _____

Primary decorative technique: _____

Other decorative technique(s): _____ _____

Molded motifs: _____ _____

Color(s): _____

Dimensions: _____
Rim diameter: _____ _____
Base diameter: _____ _____
Height: _____

_____

Foot ring:
None ___ Undercut ___ Double undercut ___ Free standing ___ Other ___ _____

Sherd #: Total ___ = Base ___ Rim ___ Body ___ Complete (Y/N) ___

_____

Marks: _____ Potter: _____

Shape: _____ Shape decoration: _____ Technology: _____ Style: _____

Comments: _____
_____

Provenience (show mends within brackets): e.g., [AP45.N5W5.A(2)] two sherds mended from that provenience; AP45.N5W5(2) are loose sherds assigned to same vessel

APPENDIX E:

CATALOG CODES

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

Earthenware 100000

Coarse Earthenware 120000
- Unglazed (describe in comments) 120001
- Aboriginal (describe in comments) 123000
- Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780--ext wash,int clear glaze [p.143] 124000
- Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments) 120002
- Exterior Lead Glazed (describe in comments) 120003
- Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments) 120004
- Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze) 127100
- Staffordshire Manganese Mottled (late 17th, early 18thc) buff body streaked brown glaze, very porous..... 126000
- North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1713)c.1650-1775--red to gray body, apple green glaze 121100
- Buckley Ware (1746)c.1720-1775--streaked body, black glaze [pp.132-133,135] 122000
- Coarse Agate (1780)c.1750-1810--marbled body--date excludes doorknobs, [p.132] 129500

Slipwares 129000
- Slip Combed (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135] 129005
- Combed + Dotted (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135] 129400
- Trailed (describe in comments) 129006
- North Devon Sgraffito (1680)c.1650-1710--incised dec [pp.104-105] 129100
- American Brush Trailed (describe in comments) [p.99] ... 127500
- American Brush Trailed w/ copper green dec [p.99] 127508
- Other Coarseware Attributes (describe in comments) 120009

Refined Earthenwares 130000

Tin Glazed Earthenware 112000
- White Glazed (1720)c.1640-1800 (may have blue tint) [p.109] 112011
- Blue Dash Chargers (1670)c.1630-1720--rim dec [pp.108-109] 112012
- Identifiable Design Motif (describe in comments) 112013
- Manganese stippling (green or brown stipple dec) 112016
- Blue on White (other) 112017
- Polychrome Pallette (describe in comments) 112018
- Other (describe in comments) 113200

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Whieldon-Wedgewood wares 131099
Agateware (1758)c.1740-1775--thin, clr glz [p.132]..... 131100
Tortoiseshell (1755)c.1740-1770--brown + white dec [p.123] 131200
Clouded (1755)c.1740-1770--multi-color dec [p.123] 131300
Cauliflower (vegetable motifs) 131400
Other (describe in comments) 131500

Creamware 132000
Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow [pp.125-128] 132020
Annular (1798)c.1780-1815--slip dec [p.131] 1321XX
Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840 ..... 1322XX
Transfer Printed (1790)c.1765-1815 [p.126-128] 1324XX
Shell edged 1325XX
Featheredge 132600

Pearlware ..... 133000'
Undecorated (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.128-132] 133020
Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec [pp.131-132] 1331XX
Handpainted 1332XX
underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820 [pp.128-129] 133221
underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815--peasant pallette [p.129] 133222
Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840 [pp.128-130] 133434
Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.131] 1335XX

Whiteware 134000
Undecorated (1860)c.1820-1900 [pp.130-31] 134020
Annular (slip dec) 1341XX
Handpainted 1342XX
Transfer Printed 1344XX
Shell Edged 1345XX
Fiesta 1346XX

Yellow Ware 135000
Undecorated 135020
Annular (slip dec) 1351XX

Other 19thc. Wares (describe in comments) 138000
Other 18thc. Wares (describe in comments) 138500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000

Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body [pp.121-122] 2361XX
Rosso Antico (1733)c.1690-1775--dry, red body; sprig molded [pp.121-122] 236252
Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body; incised lines [p.121] 236251
Jasper (1774 to early 19thc) dry, color tinted; sprig molded 236352
Lead Glazed Refined Redware 2365XX
Jackfield (1760)c.1740-1780--red to purple body, black glz [p.123] 2370XX
Astbury (1738)c.1725-1750--red body, white sprig molding [p.123] 238052
Shaw (1741)c.1732-1750--red body, int wht slip [p.118]. 2390XX
Ironstone (1870) c.1840-1900, [p.131] 136000
Undecorated 136020
Rockingham (19thc) hard, buff body, mottled br glz 137500
Undecorated 137520

STONEWARE

Coarse Stonewares 200000
Gray Bodied 220000
rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725--w/manganese dec [pp.280-281] 221047
rhenish blue and gray 221048
rhenish blue and gray (1713)c.1650-1775--incised [pp.280-81] 221050
rhenish blue and gray (1738)c.1700-1775--stamped or geometric designs [pp.284-285] 221048
American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt dec [p.101] 211000
w/albany slip (int slip--indicates later ware)[p.101]. 213000
Hohr (1700)c.1690-1710--plain gray, incised or sprig molded [p.284] 220050
Other gray bodied (describe in comments) 220009
Frechen (1625)c.1550-1700--Bellarmine Bottles [pp.55-57] 222000
Brown Bodied **229999**
English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775 [pp.112-14] 230000
Burslem (1738)c.1700-1775--crouch ware [p.114] 232000
Fulham (1733)c.1690--1775--mugs and tankards [pp.112-114] 233000
American Brown (mid 18thc) [p.100] 212000
Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments) 230500

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Refined Stonewares 240000

Nottingham (1755)c.1700-1810--drab body, luster br glz [p.114] 231000
White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates and molded vessels [pp.115-117] 235000
slip-dipped WSG (1745)c.1715-1775--gray body w/wht slip [pp.114-115] 235100
scratch brown (1725)c.1720-1730--incised, br dec [p.117] 235350
scratch blue (1760)c.1744-1775--incised bl dec [p.117] 235450
debased scratch blue (1780)c.1765-1795--incised, sloppy bl dec [p.118] 235550
handpainted (describe in comments) 2356XX
transfer printed (1760)c.1755-1765 [p.128] 2357XX
molded (1753)c.1740-1765-plates (describe in comments) [p.115] 235056

PORCELAIN

Porcelain (undistinguished) 300000
Chinese general 310000
undecorated 310020
blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800 [p.257] 310021
batavian c.18thc--ext brown glz [p.18]W 310037
imari overglaze enamels (1740)c.1700-1780--red + gold [pp.258-259] 310038
famille verte (1696)c.1662-1730--translucent enamels [pp.15-16]W 310040
famille rose 18thc (1730-)--opaque enamels; intro of wht [pp.16-17]W 310039
encre de chine (1762)c.1730-1795--black ink lines [pp.17-18]W 310042
blanc de chine (1700)c.1650-1750--molded, all wht, no sheen [p.45]W 310044
canton (1815)c.1800-1830-diagnostic rim design [p.262] 310041
other Chinese (describe in comments) 310043
English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste, some transfer print [p.137] 3200XX
bone china (c.1794-) very thin, very white paste 321000
Other Porcelain (describe in comments-put semi-pcln here) 340000

HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No further analysis	00
Undecorated	20
Blue on White	21
18thc. pallette (peasantware)	22
19thc. pallette (reds, etc...)	23
Stenciled	24
Sponged	25
Luster Glazed	26
Finger-trailed	27
Mocha	28
Banded	29
Overglaze Painting	30
Gold Gilding	31

TRANSFER PRINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

No Further Analysis	00
Overglaze Transfer Print	32
Underglaze Black	33
Underglaze Blue	34
Underglaze-other 18thc colors	35
Underglaze-19thc colors	36
Flow Blue	37
Decalcomania	38
Underglaze Green	39
Underglaze Red	40

OTHER DECORATIONS

Incised/applied design	50
Engine-turned	51
Sprig-molded, relief dec	52
Molded rim (identify design)	53
Molded	54
Incised	55
Applied	56

TOBACCO PIPES

Pipes general	500000
Bowls, plain	510000
Bowls, marked	511000
Bowls, molded	512000
Stems, unmeasurable	520000
Stems, plain 4/64	520004
Stems, plain 5/64	520005
Stems, plain 6/64	520006
Stems, plain 7/64	520007
Stems, plain 8/64	520008
Stems, plain 9/64	520009
Stems, marked 4/64	521004
Stems, marked 5/64	521005
Stems, marked 6/64	521006
Stems, marked 7/64	521007
Stems, marked 8/64	521008
Stems, marked 9/64	521009

GLASS

Glass general 600000

Flatglass 609999
  Window 610000
   Bull's eye 610001
  Mirror 660000

Bottle Glass 629999
  Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green) 630000
   wine/liquor neck 630001
   wine/liquor base 630002
   wine/liquor frag 630003

  Round Bottle (whole) 630084
   round neck 630081
   round base 630082
   round frag 630083

  Case Bottle-square (whole) 630074
   case neck 630071
   case base 630072
   case frag 630073

  Medicinal Phial-18thc. 621000-16*
  Medicinal Bottle-19thc. (see Hume, p.73).....620017-21*

  Blown-in-Mold Bottle (whole)..... 631000
   blown-in-mold neck 631100
   blown-in-mold base 631200
   blown-in-mold frag 631300

  Machine Made Bottle (whole)..... 632000
   machine made neck 632100
   machine made base 632200
   machine made frag 632400

Drinking Glass 640000
  Wineglass (whole) 641000
   wineglass frag 641090
   wineglass bowl 641091
   wineglass stem 641050-75*
   wineglass base 641085-89*
       (see Noel Hume, p.190)

Drinking Glass (cont)

Tumbler (whole)	642000
base	642001
rim	642004
body	642005
stenciled or etched	642002
faceted body	642003
other 18thc. attributes	643000
other 19thc. attributes	643200
Serving Glass	650000
Decanter.	651000
top	651005
Urinal Bottle.	652000
Storage Jar	653000
canning/mason jar	653001
Lighting Glass	654000
Cosmetic Jar	655000

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

Nails General	710000
Handwrought	711000
rose head	711001
L-head	711002
headless	711003
Cut	712000
Modern (wire)	713000
Plaster	720000
Shell Tempered	721000
Shell Tempered, painted	721001
Shell Tempered, lath marked	721002
Horse Hair Tempered	721003
Modern	722000
Mortar	730000
Shell Tempered	730001
Modern (concrete goes here)	730002
Stone	
Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here)	750000
architectural or landscape	
worked	752000
paving	752001
step or landscape	752002
other building related	752003
Worked for Flints	752004
Worked, other	752005
Prehistoric Materials	880000
Stone debitage	752006
Stone Tools (specify)	752007
Stone Tool Fragment	752008
Brick	
Brick General	760000
wall brick	760001
well brick (curved)	760002
coping brick	760003
marked	760004
paving brick	760005
fire brick	760006

Tile (ceramic)

Tile General	770000
roofing	770001
paving	770002
flooring	770003
drain (terra cotta)	770004
Sewer Pipe	780000
Fire Place Tile	1150XX

Organic Materials (egg shell goes here) 800000

Bone, Fragments (turtle)	810000
mammal	810001
bird	810002
bird/rodent	810005
rodent	810006
fish	810003
teeth	810004
Shell, Fragments	820000
oyster	820001
clam	820002
blue crab	820003
mussel	820004
other (describe in comments)	820005
Wood, building related	840000
worked, other	840001
natural	840003
form identifiable	840004
unidentifiable	840099
Leather	850000
form identifiable	850001
Textile	860000
form identifiable	860001
Paper	855000
Charcoal	840002
Plant Remains	870000
leaves	870001
seeds and nuts (specify)	870002
pollen samples	870003
Soil Samples	870500
Worked or Shaped Shell	881000
form identifiable	881001

Organic Materials (cont)

Worked or Shaped Bone	881500
form identifiable	881501
Worked or Shaped Horn	882000
form identifiable	882001
Coal/Clinker	870004
Coal	870005
Clinker	870006
Bog Iron (same code as stone, natural)	750000

Metal Materials (Slag) 900000

Iron	910000
form identifiable (other than nails)	910001
Brass	920000
form identifiable	920001
Pewter	930000
form identifiable	930001
Lead	940000
form identifiable	940001
debitage-puddles	940002
printing type	943000
Copper	960000
form identifiable	960001
Silver	970000
form identifiable	970001
Other Metal	950000
form identifiable	950001

Synthetic/Recent Materials 980000
Synthetic/Recent Samples 981000

Mixed Materials	990000
form identifiable	990001

Forms Key

0000-1000 = General Ceramic Attributes

5000-5999 = Glass General/Table Glass

6000-6999 = Storage Vessels

7000-7999 = Cooking

8000-8999 = Misc. Ceramics and Glass

9000 = Misc Artifacts

- 9100-9199 = Architectural/Hardware
- 9200-9299 = Kitchen
- 9300-9399 = Clothing
- 9400-9499 = Personal
- 9500-9599 = Tools
- 9600-9699 = Weapons
- 9700-9799 = Harness
- 9800-9899 = Decorative
- 9900-9999 = (unassigned)

Form codes below may be grouped by material rather than numerically i.e. Flower Pot appears under ceramic.

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030	Lid	0036
Handle	0031	Cup	0037
Rim	0032	Plate	0038
Hollow Body Frag	0033	Bowl	0039
Flat Body Frag	0034	Figurine	9801
Base	0035	Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998	Jar	6300
Flatware	5999	Canning Jar	6951
Bottle	6200	Jar lid liner	6952
Bottle finish	6201	Lamp Globe	8761
Carboy	6970	Lamp Base	8763
Perfume	9416	Lamp Chimney	8762
Patent medicine	6960	Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110	Thimble	9340
Hinges gen or type unknown	9125	Wig Curler	9345
door	9126	Coin	9410
furniture	9127	Comb	9415
other	9129	Jewelry	9420
Locks general	9135	Key	9430
door	9136	Doll/Doll Parts	9441
Keyhole	9146	Marble	9442
Screw	9150	Game Piece	9443
Upholstery Tacks (brass)	9176	Slate Pencil	9445
Wire	9180	Toy	9446
Insulator	9181	Writing Implement	9460
Drain/Sewer Pipe	9102	Toothbrush	9406
Cutlery	9201	Bead	9401
Buckles	9305		
shoes	9306	Spring	9550
other	9308		
Button	9310		
1-piece	9311	Weapon Related	
2-piece	9312	Gunflints	9640
Collar button	9426	Shell Casing	9660
Clothing Fastener	9316	Shot, Ball, Bullet	9661
Pin	9320		
handwrought	9321	Harness Related	
machine made	9322	Horse shoe	9726
Safety	9323		
Scissors	9335		

Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

Amber -- Amb
Aqua -- Aq
Black -- Blk
Blue -- Bl
Brown -- Br
Clear -- Clr
Cobalt -- Cob
Dark -- Dk
Gold -- Gld
Gray -- Gy
Green -- Gn
Light -- Lt
Manganese -- Mang
Olive -- Ol
Orange -- Or
Pink -- Pk
Purple -- Pp
Red -- Rd
Silver -- Slv
Turquoise -- Trq
White -- Wht
Yellow -- Yw

BODY TYPES

Brown Bodied -- Brbod
Buff Bodied -- Bfbod
Dry Bodied -- Drybod
Gray Bodied -- Gybod
Hard Bodied -- Hrdbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smnbod
Soft Bodied -- Sftbod
White Bodied -- Whtbod
Yellow Bodied -- Ywbod

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

Aluminum -- Al
Copper -- Cu
Gold -- Au
Iron -- Fe
Lead -- Pb
Magnesium -- Mg
Silver -- Ag
Tin -- Sn

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

Barley Pattern -- Brlypttrn
Basketweave -- Bsktwve
Bead and Reel -- B&R
Beaded -- Bead
Diamond -- Dimnd
Dot, Diaper, and Basket -- D.D.B
Feather Edged -- Fthredg
Fluted -- Flut
Queen's Shape -- Qshp
Royal Pattern -- Rylpttrn
Scalloped -- Sclpd
Shell Edged -- Shledg
Spearhead -- Sprhd
Wheat Pattern -- Wheat

PLACE CODES

Removed for Conservation -- RFC (02)
Removed for Exhibit -- RFE (03)
Removed for Study -- RFS (04)
Removed for Crossmending -- RFM (06)
Water Screen -- WS

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

American -- Amn
Annular -- Anlr
Applied -- Appld
Assorted -- Asst
Banded -- Bnd
Base -- Bse
Body -- Bod
Bottle -- Btl
Bottom -- Bttm
Bowl -- Bwl
Buckle -- Bckl
Burned -- Brnd
Button -- Bttn
Century -- C
Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp
Chinese -- Chn
Clothing -- Clthg
Coarse -- Crs
Combed -- Cmbd
Corroded -- Corrd
Creamware -- Cmwr
Crossmend -- Crsmend
Curved -- Crvd
Cutlery -- Ctlry
Decorated -- Dec
Diameter -- Dia
Drinking -- Drnkg
Dutch -- Dtch
Earthenware -- Erthnwr
Edge -- Edg
Embossed -- Emb
Enamel -- Enml
Engine Turned -- Engtrnd
English -- Engl
Exterior -- Ext
Flat -- Flt
Fork -- Frk
Fragment -- Frag
French -- Fren
Frosted -- Frstd
German -- Germ
Glass -- Gls
Glaze -- Glz
Glaze Chip --Glzchp
Gravel Tempered -- Gvltmpd
Handle -- Hndl
Handpainted -- Hndptd
Hardware -- Hdwr
Incised -- Incsd
Interior -- Int
Ironstone -- Irnstn
Jewelry -- Jwlry
Knife -- Knf
Large -- Lge
Long -- Lng
Lead Glaze -- Pbglz
Maker's Mark -- MM
Mammal -- Mml
Material -- Matl
Modern -- Mdrn
Mold -- Mld
Mottled -- Mttld
Neck -- Nck
Overglaze -- Overglz
Pattern -- Pttrn
Pearlware -- Plwr
Plastic -- Plstc
Plate -- Plt
Platter -- Pltr
Porcelain -- Pcln
Round -- Rnd
Salt -- Slt
Serving -- Srvng
Slip -- Slp
Slipware -- Slpwr
Small -- Sm
Spanish -- Spn
Sponge -- Spng
Spoon -- Spn
Spout -- Spt
Stamped -- Stmpd
Stencilled -- Stncld
Stoneware -- Stnwr
Square -- Sq
Tempered -- Tmprd
Thick -- Thk
Thin -- Thn
Trailed -- Trld
Trandfer Printed -- Trnsfrpr
Undecorated -- Undec
Underglaze -- Undrglz
Unglazed --Unglz
Unidentifiable --Unident
Ware -- Wr
Whole -- Whl
Window -- Wndw
With -- W/
Whiteware -- Whtwr

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

Spout	0030
Handle	0031
Rim	0032
Hollow Body Frag	0033
Flat Body Frag	0034
Base	0035
Lid	0036
Cup	0037
Plate	0038
Bowl	0039
Figurine	9801
Flowerpot	8500

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

Hollowware	5998
Flatware	5999
Bottle	6200
Bottle finish	6201
Carboy	6970
Perfume	9416
Patent medicine	6960
Jar	6300
Canning Jar	6951
Jar lid liner	6952
Lamp Globe	8761
Lamp Base	8762
Lamp Chimney	8762
Candle sticks	8760

Identifiable Attributes

Window Came	9110
Hinges general or type unknown	9125
door	9126
furniture	9127
other	9129
Locks general	9135
door	9136
Keyhole	9146
Upholstery Tacks (brass)	9176
Wire	9180
Insulator	9181
Drain/Sewer Pipe	9102
Cutlery	9201
Buckles	9305
shoes	9306

other 9308

Buttons 9310
1-piece 9311
2-piece 9312
Collar button 9426

Identifiable Attributes (cont)

Pins 9320
handwrought 9321
machine made 9322
Safety 9323

Scissors 9335
Thimbles 9340
Wig Curlers 9345
Coins 9410
Combs 9415
Jewelry 9420
Keys 9430
Dolls/Doll Parts 9441
Marbles 9442
Game Pieces 9443
Slate Pencils 9445
Writing Implement 9460
Toothbrushes 9406
Bead 9401

Weapon Related
Gunflints 9640

Shell Casing 9660
Shot, Ball, Bullet 9661

Harness Related
Horse shoe 9726

APPENDIX F:

ARTIFACT CATALOG

	Level	Feature	Bag #	Item #	Type	Description	Form	Quantity	Comments
1	A		1	001	CHARCOAL			012	DISCARD 62.8 GRAMS
1	A		1	002	SHELL	OYSTER		002	DISCARD 51.1 GRAMS
1	A		1	003	MORTAR			015	DISCARD 443 GRAMS
1	A		1	004	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		012	DISCARD 386.8 GRAMS
1	A		1	005	PORCELAIN	PORCELAIN (UNDISTINGUISHED)		001	UNDECORATED
1	A		1	006	PORCELAIN	CHINESE GENERAL		001	BLUE
1	A		1	007	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	004	TERRA COTTA FLOWERPOT
1	A		1	008	COARSE STONEWARES	GRAY BODIED	0035	001	
1	A		1	009	BOTTLE GLASS	ROUND FRAG	5998	001	BROWN
1	A		1	010	FLATGLASS			007	NO COLOR
1	A		1	011	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL BONE	9310	001	BONE BUTTON
1	A		1	012	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		008	ROOFING TACK
1	A		1	013	NAILS GENERAL			004	
1	A		1	014	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		039	
1	A		1	015	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		001	ROOFING TACK "U" SHAPE
1	A		1	016	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		032	
2	A		2	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	BONE
2	A		2	002	ORGANIC MATERIALS	WORKED, OTHER		004	CUT WOOD
2	A		2	003	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0034	001	
2	A		2	004	BOTTLE GLASS	ROUND BASE		001	LIGHT BLUE FRAGMENT OF BASE
2	A		2	005	FLATGLASS			022	CLEAR FLATGLASS
2	A		2	006	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		003	HANDWROUGHT IRON NAILS
2	A		2	007	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		021	WIRENAILS
2	A		2	008	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE (OTHER THAN NAILS)		001	WASHER
2	B		3	001	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	PENNY 1980S
2	B		3	002	STONE	STONE, NATURAL		001	FLINTS
2	B		3	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	BONE
2	B		3	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TEETH
2	B		3	005	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		002	

2	B	3	006	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	PIECE OF LAWN MOWER BLADE
2	B	3	007	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		071	
2	B	3	008	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		077	
2	B	3	009	NAILS GENERAL			002	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAILS
2	B	3	010	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		002	WASHER
2	B	3	011	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		001	
2	B	3	012	BOTTLE GLASS	ROUND FRAG		001	
2	B	3	013	FLATGLASS			210	
1	B	4	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	COAL		016	DISCARDED 155.4 GRAMS
1	B	4	002	SHELL	OYSTER		015	DISCARDED 187.3 GRAMS
1	B	4	003	MORTAR			005	DISCARDED 175.1 GRAMS
1	B	4	004	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		015	DISCARDED 267.5 GRAMS
1	B	4	005	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0033	003	UNG EARTHENWARE BUFF BODY
1	B	4	006	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0032	001	NO GLAZE
1	B	4	007	COARSE EARTHENWARE	EXTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	0032	001	INT LEAD GLAZE BUFF BODY ERTWARE
1	B	4	008	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0033	002	UNG RD BODY EARTHENWARE
1	B	4	009	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0033	001	INTERIOR/EXTERIOR BROWN WASH
1	B	4	010	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	0035	001	UNG BUFF BODY EARTHENWARE
1	B	4	011	COARSE STONEWARES	GRAY BODIED	0035	002	SALT GLAZE STONEWARE
1	B	4	012	COARSE STONEWARES	GRAY BODIED	0033	001	SALT GLAZE STONEWARE
1	B	4	013	WHITEWARE	UNDECORATED	0033	002	
1	B	4	014	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	0033	001	HAND PAINTED GREEN FLORAL
1	B	4	015	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	0033	001	YELLOW
1	B	4	016	WHITEWARE	TRANSFER PRINT	0033	001	PURPLE
1	B	4	017	PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	0033	001	WHITE NO DECORATION
1	B	4	018	PORCELAIN	CHINESE GENERAL		001	FRAGMENT OF PIPE BOWL
1	B	4	019	FLATGLASS			028	CLEAR FLATGLASS
1	B	4	020	MACHINE MADE BOTTLE	MACHINE MADE BASE		001	FROSTED CLRLESS GLASS
1	B	4	021	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG		001	AMBER
1	B	4	022	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG		001	GREEN

1	B		4	023	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG		001	CLEAR
1	B		4	024	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		198	
1	B		4	025	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		007	
1	B		4	026	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		001	W/ WASHER ATTACHED
1	B		4	027	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		002	"L" SHAPED BRACKET
1	B		4	028	IRON			005	
1	C		5	001	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		146	
1	C		5	002	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	WASHER
1	C		5	003	NAILS GENERAL			003	
1	C		5	004	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	BONE OUTSIDE/IRON INSIDE KNIFE
1	C		5	005	SHELL	OYSTER		019	DISCARD 291.8 GRAMS
1	C		5	006	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		023	DISCARD 777 GRAMS
1	C		5	007	COARSE STONEWARES			002	BUFF BODIED GREY GLAZE
1	C		5	008	COARSE STONEWARES	GRAY BODIED		001	
1	C		5	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		005	BONE
1	C		5	010	WHITEWARE	OVERGLAZE PAINTING	0035	002	
1	C		5	011	GLASS GENERAL		9310	001	MILK GLAZE BOTTOM
1	C		5	012	PIPES GENERAL	BOWLS, MARKED		001	LEAD GLAZED YELLOW
1	C		5	013	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	005	TERRA COTTA FLOWER POT
1	C		5	014	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	BASE SHARD
1	C		5	015	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	RIM SHARD
1	C		5	016	FLATGLASS			015	NO COLOR
1	C		5	017	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	001	
1	C		5	018	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG	0035	001	BASE FRAG
2		2	6	001	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		041	BRICK DISCARDED 1099 GRAMS
2		2	6	002	CHARCOAL			010	COAL DISCARDED 29.5 GRAMS
2		2	6	003	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		107	HANDWROUGHT
2		2	6	004	IRON			008	
2		2	6	005	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		012	WIRENAILS
2		2	6	006	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		002	WIRENAILS W/ WASHERS
2		2	6	007	FLATGLASS			287	CLEAR FLATGLASS
2		2	6	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	TEETH
2		2	6	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	AVIAN		014	BONE FRAGMENTS

2		2	6	010	YELLOW WARE	SPONGED	0033	001	SPONGE DEC YWWARE W/ GR TRIM
2		2	6	011	METAL MATERIALS	LEAD		001	LEAD UNIDENTIFIABLE
2		2	6	012	BRASS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9311	001	METAL BUTTON (BRASS)
1	D		7	001	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		005	DISCARD 259 GRAMS
1	D		7	002	SHELL	OYSTER		029	DISCARD 378.9 GRAMS
1	D		7	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		007	BONE
1	D		7	004	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	
1	D		7	005	FLATGLASS			005	
1	D		7	006	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		020	
1	D		7	007	WHITEWARE	UNDECORATED		001	
1	D		7	008	PEARLWARE	UNDECORATED		002	
1	D		7	009	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE		001	PINKISH-RED BAND
2	C		8	001	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		026	DISCARD 1188.2 GRAMS
2	C		8	002	MORTAR			001	DISCARD 135.7 GRAMS
2	C		8	003	SHELL	OYSTER		075	DISCARD 892.8 GRAMS
2	C		8	004		WOOD, BUILDING RELATED		001	
2	C		8	005	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0037	018	PURPLE FLORAL DESIGN
2	C		8	006	WHITEWARE	UNDECORATED		003	
2	C		8	007	PREHISTORIC MATERIALS	STONE TOOLS		001	QUARTZITE POINT
2	C		8	008	PREHISTORIC MATERIALS	STONE TOOLS		002	CHART POINT - NOTCHED
2	C		8	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		006	TEETH
2	C		8	010	PIPES GENERAL	STEMS, PLAIN 4/64		001	
2	C		8	011	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		067	BONE
2	C		8	012	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		004	FARMING TOOLS
2	C		8	013	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		090	
2	C		8	014	WHITEWARE	UNDECORATED		001	
2	C		8	015	IRON			005	
2	C		8	016	NAILS GENERAL			004	
2	C		8	017	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		002	
2	C		8	018	WHITEWARE	HANDPAINTED		001	BROWN BAND
2	C		8	019	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED		001	
2	C		8	020	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	TERACOTTA RIM SHARDS

2	C		8	021	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	013	TERACOTTA FLAT BODY FRAGS
2	C		8	022	FLATGLASS			388	
2	C		8	023	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		002	
2	C		8	024	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG		006	
1		3	9	001	BRICK	BRICK GENERAL		031	6.7 POUNDS OF BRICK
1		3	9	002	MORTAR			009	740 GRAMS DISCARDED MORTAR
1		3	9	003	SHELL	OYSTER		002	51 GRAMS DSCARDED OYSTER
1		3	9	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	BONE
1		3	9	005	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TEETH
1		3	9	006	CHARCOAL			004	CHARCOAL
1		3	9	007	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		018	HANDWROUGHT
1		3	9	008	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	TERACOTTA HOLLOWWARE FLOWER POT
1		3	9	009	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERACOTTA RIM SHARD FLOWER POT
1		3	9	010	TILE (CERAMIC)	FLOOR TILE		001	WHITE GLAZE
1		3	9	011	COARSE STONEWARES	GRAY BODIED	0032	001	SALT GLAZED STONEWARE
1		3	9	012	PORCELAIN	BLUE ON WHITE	0033	001	BLUE HAND PAINTED
1		3	9	013	OTHER METAL	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9445	001	
1		3	9	014	TILE (CERAMIC)	ROOFING		001	SLATE ROOF TILE
1		3	9	015	STONE	STONE TOOLS		001	PROJECTILE POINT
1		3	9	016	FLATGLASS			034	FLAT CLEAR GLASS
1		3	9	017	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG	5998	001	GREEN
1		3	9	018	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG	5998	001	COLORLESS SLIGHTLY FROSTED
1	E		10	001	COARSE STONEWARES	RENISHED BLUE/GRAY	0033	001	BLUE GRAY W/ DIAMOND DESIGN
1	E		10	002	COARSE EARTHENWARE		0033	002	
1	E		10	003	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR	0032	001	BROWN BAND NEAR RIM
1	E		10	004	WHITEWARE	UNDERCOATED	0033	001	
1	E		10	005	PEARLWARE	UNDERCOATED		001	
1	E		10	006	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED		001	BR GLAZE FLORAL DESIGN
1	E		10	007	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		038	BONE
1	E		10	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TEETH
1	E		10	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	SHELL, OYSTER		005	DISCARD: 42 GRAMS

1	E		10	010	FLATGLASS			002	
1	E		10	011	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		002	
1	E		10	012	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		025	
1	E		10	013	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		002	PIECE OF A KNIFE
2	D		11	001	CREAMWARE		0034	001	
2	D		11	002	SHELL, FRAGMENTS	CLAM		021	DISCARD: 310.2 GRAMS
2	D		11	003	TOBACO PIPE	STEMS, PLAIN 4/64		001	INCH AND A HALF LONG
2	D		11	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	COAL		002	
2	D		11	005	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	001	BRASS BUTTON
2	D		11	006	METAL MATERIALS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		003	FARMING EQUIPMENT
2	D		11	007	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		049	BONE
2	D		11	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	TEETH
2	D		11	009	COARSE EARTHENWARE	STAFFOSHI. MANGANESE MOTTLED	0032	001	
2	D		11	010	STONEWARE	AMERICAN BROWN	0034	002	2 PIECES MEND TOGETHER
2	D		11	011	PORCELAIN		0036	001	LID OR TOP OF JAR OR GLASS
2	D		11	012	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	TERACOTTA RIM SHERD OF 2 DIFFERENT VESSELS
2	D		11	013	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	003	TERACOTTA HOLLOW BODY SHARDS
2	D		11	014	CREAMWARE	HANDPAINTED	0032	001	BL HP - FLORAL DESIGN
2	D		11	015	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		031	
2	D		11	016	NAILS GENERAL			001	
2	D		11	017	FLATGLASS			071	
2	D		11	018	GLASS GENERAL			001	MOLDED TABLE VESSEL
1	F		12	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	OYSTER		062	DISCARDED: 1095.5 GRAMS
1	F		12	002	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	HOLLOW BONE
1	F		12	003	COARSE EARTHENWARE	ABORIGINAL		001	QUARTZ TEMPERED W/ CORD MARKING ACCOKEEK
1	F		12	004	STONE	STONE DEBITAGE		001	CHERT, MOST LIKELY NATURAL
2		4	13	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	OYSTER		003	DISCARDED: 97.5 GRAMS
2		4	13	002	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	SMALL FRAGMENT OF BONE
2		4	13	003	NAILS GENERAL			008	UNINDENTIFIABLE NAILS CORRODED

2		4	13	004	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		005	HANDWROUGHT
2		4	13	005	CREAMWARE			002	
2		4	13	006	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR, BANDED		001	BROWN ANNULAR DECORATION
2		4	13	007	FLATGLASS			029	
2		4	13	008	GLASS GENERAL		5998	003	GR BELL JAR GLASS BODY FRAGMENT
2		4	13	009	ROUND BOTTLE	ROUND FRAG	5998	002	CLRLESS GLASS FRAGS SLIGHTLY FROSTED
2		4	13	010	DRINKING GLASS	TUMBLER		001	CLEAR CLRLESS GLASS FRAGMENT RIM
2	E		14	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		013	BONE
2	E		14	002	BRICK			003	DISCARD: 91 GRAMS
2	E		14	003	TOBACO PIPE	STEMS, PLAIN 4/64			INCH LONG PIECE
2	E		14	004	FLATGLASS			003	CLEAR
2	E		14	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		001	
2	E		14	006	GLASS GENERAL		5998	001	GREEN BELL JAR GLASS BODY FRAG
2	E		14	007	NAILS GENERAL			010	
2	E		14	008	STONE	NATURAL		005	PIECES OF FLINT
1		5	15	001	SHELL	OYSTER		022	DISCARD: 495 GRAMS
1	G		16	001	SHELL	OYSTER		001	DISCARD: 49 GRAMS
3	A		17	001	BRICK			007	DISCARD: 303.7 GRAMS
3	A		17	002	SHELL	OYSTER		013	DISCARD: 163.4 GRAMS
3	A		17	003	MORTAR			050	DISCARD: 732.9 GRAMS
3	A		17	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	COAL		002	DISCARD: 1 GRAM
3	A		17	005	METAL MATERIALS	BRASS	9306	001	BRASS SHOE BUCKLE
3	A		17	006	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0039	002	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT - WOVEN STANDING BY A FENSE AND TABLE - HAS A MAKER'S MARK BUT YEAR IS MISSING
3	A		17	007	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0038	008	SMALL SAUCER-BLUE TRANSFER PRINT-"ASIAN MOTIF" - PAGODAS DE
3	A		17	008	PEARLWARE	SHELL EDGE	0038	002	BLUE SHELL EDGE - RIM SHERDS OF PLATE
3	A		17	009	CREAMWARE	HANDPAINTED	0033	002	YELLOW PAINTING
3	A		17	010	PORCELAIN		0033	001	WHITE
3	A		17	011	PORCELAIN		0032	001	BLUE HAND PAINTED
3	A		17	012	PORCELAIN		0035	002	
3	A		17	013	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED	0033	006	NO DECORATION
3	A		17	014	WHITEWARE	UNDECORATED	0034	001	
3	A		17	015	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0034	001	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT RIM
3	A		17	016		WOOD, BUILDING RELATED		024	
3	A		17	017	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		081	BONE

3	A		17	018	SHELL, FRAGMENTS			018	SNAIL SHELLS
3	A		17	019	TILE (CERAMIC)	ROOFING		014	SLATE ROOF TILE
3	A		17	020	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		003	FARMING EQUIPMENT
3	A		17	021	LEAD			001	
3	A		17	022	GLASS GENERAL		9310	001	4 HOLE BUTTON
3	A		17	023	BONE, FRAGMENTS		9310	002	1 HOLE BUTTONS
3	A		17	024	COPPER	FORM IDNETIFIABLE		003	PENCIL ENDS - METAL RINGS NEAR ERASER
3	A		17	025	JACKFIELD	JACKFIELD	0033	001	
3	A		17	026	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	003	TERACOTTA RIM SHERDS
3	A		17	027	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	041	TERACOTTA HOLLOW BODY SHERDS
3	A		17	028	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERACOTTA FLAT BODY SHERD
3	A		17	029	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		020	
3	A		17	030	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		073	
3	A		17	031	NAILS GENERAL			182	
3	A		17	032	FLATGLASS			001	WRITING ON IT - "-IZ3 SUE"
3	A		17	033	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		001	
3	A		17	034	FLATGLASS			2179	PIECES OF AQUA CLEAR FLAT PANE GLASS
3	A		17	035	FLATGLASS			032	FLAT GLASS DISEASED GREEN
3	A		17	036	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	005	GREEN BOTTLE GLASS BODY FRAGS
3	A		17	037	GLASS GENERAL		5998	001	COLORLESS LEADED POSSIBLY TABLE FORM
2		6	18	001	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERACOTTA RIM SHERD
2	F		19	001	ORGANIC MATERIALS	COAL		001	
2	F		19	002	NAILS GENERAL			004	
2	F		19	003	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		001	DISCARD - 30.9g
2	F		19	004	BRICK GENERAL			017	DISCARD - 588.4g
2	F		19	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	004	
3	C		20	001	STONE, NATURAL			001	FLINT
3	C		20	002	BRICK GENERAL			023	DISCARD - 1260.8g
3	C		20	003	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		001	DISCARD - 55.6g
2	G		21	001	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		008	
2	G		21	002	WOOD, BUILDING RELATED			004	
2	G		21	003	BRICK GENERAL			002	DISCARD - 22.7g

2	G		21	004	PORCELAIN		0034	001	BLUE HAND PAINTING
3		7	23	001	BRICK GENERAL			001	POSSIBLE WORKED
3		7	23	002	IRON			001	
3		7	23	003	BRICK GENERAL			043	DISCARD - 750 g
3		7	23	004	MORTAR			003	DISCARD - 14.9g
3		7	23	005	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		013	DISCARD - 70.6g
4	A		24	001	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED		008	RED BODY, BROWN GLAZE
4	A		24	002	RECENT MATERIALS			001	WHITE ALUMINIUM
4	A		24	003	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		002	DISCARD - 71.9 g
4	A		24	004	BRICK GENERAL			001	DISCARD - 21.9 g
4	A		24	005	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	BONE
4	A		24	006	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0032	001	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT RIM SHERD - FLORAL DESIGN
4	A		24	007	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERRA COTTA RIM SHERD
4	A		24	008	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	TERRA COTTA BASE SHERDS
4	A		24	009	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	008	TERRA COTTA HALLOW BODY SHERDS
4	A		24	010	PEARLWARE	UNDECORATED	0033	003	
4	A		24	011	LEAD	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	SPICKET NOZZEL
4	A		24	012	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED		002	RED BODY
4	A		24	013	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		022	
4	A		24	014	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		009	
4	A		24	015	FLATGLASS			141	CLEAR
4	A		24	016	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		004	
3	D		25	001	BRICK GENERAL			006	DISCARD - 42.0 g
3	D		25	002	IRON			001	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL
3	D		25	003	STONE	WORKED, OTHER		001	CHERTS OR FLINT CORE, POSS. GUN FLINT?
4	B		26	001	BRICK GENERAL			001	DISCARD - 35.3g
4	B		26	002	COAL			020	DISCARD - 7.5g
4	B		26	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	BONE FRAGMENTS
4	B		26	004	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		017	CORRODED HAND WRAUGHT NAILS
4	B		26	005	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	CYLINDRICAL METAL CUFF
4	B		26	006	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT, ROSEHEAD		006	NEAR COMPLETELY GALVINIZED ROSEHEAD

4	B	26	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	002	DARK GREEN
4	B	26	008	FLATGLASS			089	AQUA
4	B	26	009	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	005	TERRACOTTA FLOWER POT HALLOWBODY FRAG
4	B	26	010	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED	0033	004	UNDECORATED
4	B	26	011	CREAMWARE	HP INCISED/APPLIED DESIGN	0003	002	APPLIED GREEN HANDPAINTED VESSAL
4	B	26	012	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR (SLIP DEC), BANDED	0032	001	HANDPAINTED PURPLE BAND WITH GREEN FLORAL DESIGN
4	B	26	013	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR (SLIP DEC), BANDED	0033	001	HANDPAINTED WITH GREEN FLORAL DESIGN
4	B	26	014	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED, OVERGL PAINTING	0032	001	BLUE OR WHITE OVER GLAZE HANDPAINTED
4	B	26	015	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER PRINTED	0033	001	BLUE OR WHITE TRANSFER PRINT
4	C	27	001	FLAT GLASS			328	LIGHT GREEN
4	C	27	002	FLAT GLASS			003	POSS GARDEN HAND-GLASS CLEAR
4	C	27	003	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	6200	014	
4	C	27	004	CASE BOTTLE-SQUARE	CASE FRAG	6200	002	
4	C	27	005	FLAT GLASS			003	POSS PANNEL OR CASE BOTTLE
4	C	27	006	GLASS GENERAL			005	GREEN GLASS BELL JAR BASE
4	C	27	007	GLASS GENERAL			005	GREEN GLASS BELL JAR BODY
4	C	27	008	NAILS GENERAL			021	UNIDENTIFIED
4	C	27	009	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT ROSE HEAD		004	
4	C	27	010	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		004	
4	C	27	011	NAILS GENERAL	HEADLESS		001	
4	C	27	012	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		005	
4	C	27	013	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		002	FURNITURE TACK
4	C	27	014	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	POSS HANDLE
4	C	27	015	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	POSS GARDEN TOOL
4	C	27	016	COPPER			001	STRIP WITH DRILLED HOLE
4	C	27	017	OTHER METAL			001	PULL TAB FURNITURE RELATED
4	C	27	018	OTHER METAL	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	POSS SCALE WEIGHT
4	C	27	019	BRASS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		001	DRAWER PULL
4	C	27	020	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9201	001	HANDLE-BONE
4	C	27	021	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		003	
4	C	27	022	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TEETH
4	C	27	023	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		009	BONE
4	C	27	024	BONE FRAGMENTS	AVAIN		002	

4	C	27	025	BONE FRAGMENTS	FISH		004	
4	C	27	026	BRICK GENERAL			004	GLAZED
4	C	27	027	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	003	BASE FRAGMENTS
4	C	27	028	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	003	BASE FRAGMENTS
4	C	27	029	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BASE
4	C	27	030	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BASE AND BODY
4	C	27	031	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BASE
4	C	27	032	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BASE AND RIM
4	C	27	033	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BODY
4	C	27	034	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	004	BODY
4	C	27	035	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BODY
4	C	27	036	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BASE WITH DRAIN HOLE
4	C	27	037	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	GREY EXTERIOR BODY
4	C	27	038	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	GREY EXTERIOR BODY
4	C	27	039	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	GREY EXTERIOR BODY
4	C	27	040	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	GREY EXTERIOR BODY
4	C	27	041	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	011	GREY EXTERIOR BODY AND RIM
4	C	27	042	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	005	BODY
4	C	27	043	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	003	BASE AND BODY
4	C	27	044	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	004	RIM AND BODY
4	C	27	045	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	RIM AND BODY
4	C	27	046	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM AND BODY
4	C	27	047	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM AND BODY

4	C	27	048	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM
4	C	27	049	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM
4	C	27	050	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM
4	C	27	051	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM
4	C	27	052	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	RIM
4	C	27	053	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	HANDLE
4	C	27	054	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BODY - THICK
4	C	27	055	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	002	BODY GREY EXTERIOR
4	C	27	056	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BODY
4	C	27	057	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BODY
4	C	27	058	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	001	BODY
4	C	27	059	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNGLAZED	8500	005	BODY
4	C	27	060	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	8500	006	BASE
4	C	27	061	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	8500	008	BASE - BODY - RIM
4	C	27	062	COARSE EARTHENWARE	EXTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	8500	001	RIM - PARTIALLY GLAZED
4	C	27	063	COARSE EARTHENWARE	EXTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	8500	002	RIM - PARTIALLY GLAZED
4	C	27	064	SLIPWARE		0037	002	RIM AND BODY - STAFFORDSHIRE
4	C	27	065	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED - BANDED	0039	005	RIM AND BASE
4	C	27	066	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED - 18TH C. PALLETTE (PEASANTWARE)	0033	001	FLORAL PATTERN
4	C	27	067	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED - BLUE ON WHITE	5998	004	TEA CANISTER - CANTON
4	C	27	068	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED - BLUE ON WHITE	0037	004	TEA CUP
4	C	27	069	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED - BLUE ON WHITE	0037	007	TEA CUP
4	C	27	070	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0035	001	
4	C	27	071	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0034	028	
4	C	27	072	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0032	013	
4	C	27	073	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0038	006	
4	C	27	074	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0038	002	

4	C		27	075	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0035	001	DEEP YELLOW
4	C		27	076	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0033	033	DEEP YELLOW
4	C		27	077	CREAMWARE	UNDECORATED (1791) c.1762-1820	0033	004	DEEP YELLOW - GREEN MOLDED DESIGN
4	C		27	078	PLASTER			008	POSS DAUB
4	D		28	001	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	003	TERRACOTTA BASE SHERD
4	D		28	002	PEARLWARE	UNDECORATED	0034	001	
4	D		28	003	BRICK GENERAL			001	DISCARD - 8.6g
4	D		28	004	COAL			007	DISCARD - 11.8g
4	D		28	005	FLATGLASS			037	CLEAR
4	D		28	006	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		012	
4	D		28	007	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		001	
4	F		30	001	SHELL	OYSTER		001	DISCARD - 86.7g
4	F		30	002	FRAGMENTS ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	MAMMAL BONE FRAGMENTS
4	F		30	003	WOOD, BUILDING RELATED	NATURAL		001	ROOT OR TWIG FRAG
4	F		30	004	FLATGLASS			046	FLAT AQUA GLASS
4	F		30	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	001	DARK OLIVE GREEN
4	F		30	006	DRINKING GLASS	TUMBLER	5998	001	CLEAR COLORLESS GLASS
4	F		30	007	SLIPWARE	SLIP COMBED	0033	001	STAFFORDSHIRE SLIPWARE
4	F		30	008	PEARLWARE	ANNULAR, MOCHA	0033	001	MOCHA WARE
4		12	31	001	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		002	
4		12	31	002	MORTAR			003	DISCARD - 54.2g
4		12	31	003	BRICK GENERAL			002	DISCARD - 87.3g
4		12	31	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		009	BONE
4		12	31	005	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED		004	RED BODY, BROWN GLAZE
4		12	31	006	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	005	TERRACOTTA HOLLOW BODY SHERDS
4		12	31	007	GLASS GENERAL		5998	007	BELL JAR GREEN GLASS
4		12	31	008	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	005	
4		12	31	009	FLATGLASS			288	
4		12	31	010	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED, MOCHA		001	
4		12	31	011	PEARLWARE	UNDECORATED	0035	011	UNDECORATED
4		12	31	012	PEARLWARE	HANDPAINTED	0032	002	BLUE HANDPAINTED CIRCLE AND DOT DESIGN AROUND RIM
4		12	31	013	CREAMWARE		0032	001	

4		12	31	014	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	BONE
4		12	31	015	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED		001	RED BODY BROWN GLAZE
4		12	31	016	PEARLWARE	UNDECORATED	0033	001	UNDECORATED
4		12	31	017	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		001	
4		12	31	018	BRICK GENERAL			002	DISCARD - 42.5g
4		12	31	019	COAL			005	DISCARD - 10g
4		12	31	020	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		002	DISCARD - 22g
4		12	31	021	GLASS GENERAL			001	BELL JAR GREEN GLASS
4		12	31	022	FLATGLASS			033	
6	B		32	001	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROGHT		008	BADLY RUSTED IRON HANDWROUGHT
6	B		32	002	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		001	SLIGHTLY RUSTED MODERN
6	B		32	003	STONE	WORED FOR FLINTS		001	SLIGHTLY WORKED
6	B		32	004	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	FLAT BODY SHERD TERRACOTTA
6	B		32	005	COARSE EARTHENWARE		0033	001	POSSIBLY HAD TIN GLAZE AT ONE TIME
6	B		32	006	FLATGLASS			004	CLEAR AQUA
6	B		32	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	001	GREEN
5		14	33	001	STONE, NATURAL			001	NATURAL CHERT, ORANGE
5		14	33	002	STONE	WORKED FOR FLINTS		001	DARK CHERT WITH MISSING FLAKES
5		14	33	003	FLATGLASS			001	AQUA
5		14	33	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	LARGE PIECE OF BONE
5		14	33	005	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		001	DISCARDED - 38.3g
6		14B	34	001	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		003	DISCARDED - 167.9g
6		14B	34	002	PIPES GENERAL	STEMS, PLAIN 6/64		001	6/64 PIPESTEM STAINED PINKISH-RED
6		14B	34	003	STONE	WORKED FOR FLINTS		002	CHERT
6		14B	34	004	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		001	NAIL CORRODED
6		14B	34	005	IRON			001	CORRODED UNIDENTIFIABLE
6		14B	34	006	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		006	BONE
6		14B	34	007	FLAT GLASS			001	CHAMFERD EDGE
6		14B	34	008	FLATGLASS			004	
6		14B	34	009	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG	5998	003	
6		14B	34	010	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	0032	001	RED BODY WITH RED LEAD GLAZE

6		14B	34	011	COARSE EARTHENWARE	INTERIOR LEAD GLAZED	0035	001	RED BODY WITH RED LEAD GLAZE
6		15	35	001	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		001	DISCARDED - 137g
6		15	35	002	MORTAR			005	DISCARDED - 210.2g SAND MORTAR
6		15	35	003	TILE GENERAL			001	TERRACOTTA POSSIBLE FLOOR/ROOF TILE
6		15	35	004	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERRACOTTA
6		15	35	005	PIPES GENERAL	BOWLS, PLAIN		001	WHITE
6		15	35	006	FLATGLASS			006	GREEN AND AQUA
6		15	35	007	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		003	BONE
6		15	35	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		002	FRAGMENT OF TOOTH
6		15	35	009	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT		007	RUSTED HANDWROUGHT
6		15	35	010	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR BASE		002	BEVELL OF BOTTOM OF WINE BOTTLE
6	D		36	001	CREAMWARE	HANDPAINTED	0033	001	FLORAL PATTERN
6	D		36	002	NAILS GENERAL			002	RUSTED, UNIDENTIFIABLE
6	D		36	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	AVIAN		001	PROBABLY WING
6	D		36	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	BONE
6	D		36	005	PIPES GENERAL	STEMS, PLAIN 5/64		001	DIAMETER 5/64
6	D		36	006	FLAT GLASS			003	DISEASED
6	D		36	007	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		001	DISEASED
6	D		36	008	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR BASE		001	DISEASED
6	D		36	009	FLAT GLASS			001	FRACTURED, CLEAR
6	D		36	010	BRICK GENERAL			001	DISCARDED - 60.1g
6	D		36	011	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		007	DISCARDED - 437.7g
4		17	37	001	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		001	
4		17	37	002	PIPES GENERAL	STEMS, PLAIN 5/64		001	HEAT ALTERED
4		17	37	003	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERRACOTTA HOLLOWBODY FRAG
4		17	37	004	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	002	TERRCOTTA BASE FRAG, GLAZED ON BOTTOM
4		17	37	005	FLAT GLASS			006	CLEAR
4		18	38	001	NAILS GENERAL			001	
5	A1		39	001	FLAT GLASS			006	STARTING TO DISEASE
5	A1		39	002		WOOD, BUILDING RELATED		002	
5	A1		39	003	BRICK GENERAL			001	CORNER GLAZED BRICK

5	A1	39	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	FUNGUS ON BONE
5	A1	39	005	BRICK GENERAL			005	DISCARD - 247.4g
5	A1	39	006	MORTAR			047	DISCARD - 813.9g
5	A1	39	007	IRON	FORM IDENTIFIABLE		003	SPIKES - FARMING RELATED
5	A1	39	008	NAILS GENERAL	CUT		004	
5	A1	39	009	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)		004	
5	A2	40	001	MORTAR			067	DISCARDED - 1156.9g
5	A2	40	002	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER		003	DISCARDED - 7.1g
5	A2	40	003	BRICK GENERAL			012	DISCARDED - 1.81g & 821.1g
5	A2	40	004	FLAT GLASS			047	CLEAR AQUA
5	A2	40	005	BOTTLE GLASS	WINE/LIQUOR FRAG		001	GREEN BOTTLE FRAG
5	A2	40	006	ORGANIC MATERIALS	FISH		002	FISH FIN AND BONE
5	A2	40	007	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TOOTH
5	A2	40	008	ORGANIC MATERIALS	RODENT		001	INCLUDES TOOTH
5	A2	40	009	ORGANIC MATERIALS	AVIAN		002	CHICKEN BONES
5	A2	40	010	BRASS	FORM IDENTIFIABLE	9310	001	OXADIZED BRASS BUTTON
5	A2	40	011	TILE GENERAL	ROOFING		001	ROOFING TILE WITH BLACK/ASPHALT
5	A2	40	012	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	HIGHLY FRAMENTED
5	A2	40	013	BONE FRAGMENTS		9310	002	WHOLE BUTTONS; 4 & 5 HOLES
5	A2	40	014	OTHER METAL			001	AL OR SN; BLUE AND RED DECORATIVE PRINT
5	A2	40	015	IRON		9180	001	RUSTED IRON WIRE
5	A2	40	016	NAILS GENERAL			014	HEAVILY RUSTED
5	A2	40	017	IRON			003	IRON TOOLS (SQUARE WASHER)
5	A3	41	001	FLAT GLASS			047	
5	A3	41	002	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		009	BONE
5	A3	41	003	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL		001	TWO MOLARS IN PIECE OF MANDIBLE
5	A3	41	004	COARSE EARTHENWARE		8500	001	TERRACOTTA HOLLOW BODY FRAG
5	A3	41	005		WOOD, BUILDING RELATED		004	TWO PIECES BURNT
5	A3	41	006	TILE GENERAL	ROOFING		002	SMALL PIECE OF ROOFING TILE
5	A3	41	007	NAILS GENERAL			028	UNIDENTIFIABLE
5	A3	41	008	MORTAR			003	DISCARD - 154.7g

5	A3		41	009	BRICK GENERAL			DISCARD - 1 BUCKET - 132LBS
5	A4		42	001	MORTAR	SHELL TEMPERED	002	DISCARDED - 28.5g
5	A4		42	002	BRICK GENERAL		001	DISCARDED - 60.1g
5	A4		42	003	FLATGLASS		026	FLAT AQUA GLASS
5	A4		42	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	AVIAN	005	CHICKEN BONES
5	A4		42	005	NAILS GENERAL	HANDWROUGHT	015	CORRODED
5	A4		42	006	WOOD, BUILDING RELATED	UNIDENTIFIABLE	001	SMALL PIECE
5	A4		42	007	REFINED EARTHENWARES		001	YELLOW CANARY WARE
7	A		43	001	NAILS GENERAL	MODERN (WIRE)	002	RUSTED
7	A		43	002	NAILS GENERAL	CUT	004	MACHINE CUT
7	A		43	003	FLAT GLASS		028	AQUA
7	A		43	004	MORTAR		002	DISCARDED - 5.7g
7	B		44	001	NAILS GENERAL	CUT	004	
7	B		44	002	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	002	DISCARDED - 286g
7	B		44	003	FLAT GLASS		049	
7	C		45	001	MORTAR	SHELL TEMPERED	120	DISCARDED - 3308.9g
7	C		45	002	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	007	DISCARDED - 86.7g
7	C		45	003	BRICK GENERAL		033	DISCARDED - 2189.6g
7	C		45	004	ORGANIC MATERIALS	MAMMAL	001	SMALL BONE FRAG
7	C		45	005	FLAT GLASS		018	AQUA FLAT
7	C		45	006	NAILS GENERAL	HEADLESS	001	HEADLESS
7	C		45	007	NAILS GENERAL	CUT	002	CUT
7	C		45	008	NAILS GENERAL	ROSE HEAD	001	ROSEHEAD
7	E		46	001	NAILS GENERAL	CUT	001	
7	E		46	002	BRICK GENERAL		005	DISCARD - 8.51 lbs
7	E		46	003	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	001	DISCARD - 27.6g
7	D		47	001	FLAT GLASS		005	AQUA
7	D		47	002	BRICK GENERAL		007	DISCARDED - 3.8lbs
7	D		47	003	MORTAR		001	DISCARDED - 6.5g
7	D		47	004	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	003	DISCARDED - 75.0g
7		15	48	001	FLAT GLASS		003	
7		15	48	002	NAILS GENERAL	CUT NAILS	001	

7	15	48	003	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	001	
7	15	48	004	PLASTER	SHELL TEMPERED	006	FINISHING PLASTER
7	15	48	005	MORTAR		004	STRUCTURAL MORTAR
7	15	48	006	PLASTER	SHELL TEMPERED	016	
7	15	48	007	MORTAR		002	CONSTRUCTION LEFT OVER
7	15	48	008	BRICK GENERAL	BRICK	003	
7	16	49	001	PLASTER	SHELL TEMPERED	005	FINISHING MORTAR
7	16	49	002	PLASTER	SHELL TEMPERED	010	STRUCTURAL MORTAR
7	16	49	003	PLASTER	MODERN	003	CONSTRUCTIONAL MORTAR
7	16	49	004	SHELL FRAGMENTS	OYSTER	005	
7	16	49	005	BRICK GENERAL	BRICK	002	INITIALS CARVED
7	16	49	006	FLAT GLASS		004	

APPENDIX G:

CATALOG FOR CERAMIC MINIMUM VESSLE COUNT (MVC)

Vessel #	Unit #	Level/ Feature	Ware Type	Ceramic Type	Form	Comments	Decoration	Color	Base	Body	Rim	Total	Date Range	Context
1	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Interior Slave Quarter
2	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Interior Slave Quarter
3	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium/Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red	2			2		Interior Slave Quarter
4	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			3	3		Interior Slave Quarter
5	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red	2		1	3		Interior Slave Quarter
6	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red	3		7	10		Interior Slave Quarter
7	3	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Large-Sized	Undcrtd	Tan	1			1		Interior Slave Quarter
8	3	A	Creamware	Creamware	Bowl	Unidentified Marks Near	Undcrtd	White		1	1	2	1762-1820	Interior Slave Quarter
9	3	A	Jackfield	Refined Erthnwr	Hollow Ware	Poss. Tea/Coffee	Undcrtd	Black		1		1	1740-1790	Interior Slave Quarter
10	3	A	Whiteware	Whiteware	Flat Ware	Poss. Soup Plate	Shell Edged	Blue			1	1	1820-1840	Interior Slave Quarter
11	3	A	Pearlware	Pearlware	Plate		Shell Edged	Blue			1	1	1775-1820	Interior Slave Quarter
12	3	A	Whiteware	Whiteware	Hollow Ware		Undcrtd	White		1		1	1820-2000	Interior Slave Quarter
13	3	A	Porcelain	Porcelain	Plate		Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue			1	1	1660-1860	Interior Slave Quarter
14	3	A	Pearlware	Pearlware	Saucer		Trnsfr Printed	Blue			1	1	1795-1830	Interior Slave Quarter
15	3	A	Whiteware	Whiteware	Bowl	English Patent Mark	Trnsfr Printed	Blue	1		1	2	1842-1883	Interior Slave Quarter
16	3	A	Pearlware	Pearlware	Saucer	Willow Pattern	Trnsfr Printed	Blue	5	1	5	11	1795-1830	Interior Slave Quarter
17	3	A	Pearlware	Pearlware	Saucer	Peasant Pallette	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Earth Tone		1		1	1795-1830	Interior Slave Quarter
18	3	A	Whiteware	Whiteware	Saucer		Undcrtd	White	1			1	1820-2000	Interior Slave Quarter
19	5	A4	Refined Erthnwr	Canary Ware	Hollow Ware		Molded	Yellow		1		1	1780-1835	Interior Slave Quarter
20	2	F6	Crs Erthnwr	Clear Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Unknown	Poss Utlitarian	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
21	2	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot		Undcrtd	Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter

22	2	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot		Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			2	2		Exterior Slave Quarter
23														Exterior Slave Quarter
24	2	D	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Large-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
25	2	D	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium/Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
26	2	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Unknown	Buff Bodied - Crs	Undcrtd	Yellow		1		1		Exterior Slave Quarter
27	2	C	Whiteware	Whiteware	Unknown		Undcrtd	White			1	1	1820-2000	Exterior Slave Quarter
28	2	C	Whiteware	Whiteware	Hollow Ware	Mocca Ware - Annular	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Brown/ White		1		1	1820-1840	Exterior Slave Quarter
29	2	F7	Pearlware	Pearlware	Hollow Ware	Peasant Pallette	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Brown/ White		1		1	1795-1830	Exterior Slave Quarter
30	2	F2	Yellow Ware	Yellow Ware	Hollow Ware	Poss. Large Table Vessel	Sponge Stamped	Green/Yellow/Br			1	1	1830-1940	Exterior Slave Quarter
31	2	G	Porcelain	Porcelain	Unknown	Chinese	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue			1	1	1660-1880	Exterior Slave Quarter
32	2	D	Crs Erthnwr	Brown Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Hollow Ware		Undcrtd	Brown			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
33	2	D	Pearlware	Pearlware	Cup	Floral	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue			1	1	1775-1820	Exterior Slave Quarter
34	2	C	Whiteware	Whiteware	Tea Cup	Floral	Trnsfr Printed	Purple	2	9	8	19	1828-2000	Exterior Slave Quarter
35	2	D	Stoneware	English Brown	Jug		Undcrtd	Brown		2		2	1671-1775	Exterior Slave Quarter
36	2	D	Porcelain	Porcelain	Lid	Molded Fennia,	Hnd Painted Overglaze	Red			1	1	1820-2000	Exterior Slave Quarter
37	1	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Ribbed Deoration	Undcrtd	Tan		1		1		Exterior Slave Quarter
38	1	B	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
39	1	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Large-Sized, Raised Band	Molded	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
40	1	B	Crs Erthnwr	Black Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Milk Pan	Interior Lead Glzd	Undcrtd	Black			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter
41	1	B	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red		1		1		Exterior Slave Quarter
42	1	F	Crs Erthnwr	Accokeek	Pot		Cord Marked	Orange/ Red		1		1		Exterior Slave Quarter
43	1	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Large-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red	1			1		Exterior Slave Quarter
44	1	F3	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Medium-Sized	Undcrtd	Orange/ Red			1	1		Exterior Slave Quarter

45	1	A/B	Stoneware	American Stoneware	Crock		Undcrtd	Grey	2	1		3	1750-1920	Exterior Slave Quarter
46	1	B	Stoneware	American Stoneware	Hollow Ware		Undcrtd	Grey	1			1	1750-1920	Exterior Slave Quarter
47	1	E/F3	Stoneware	Rhenish	Tankard	Geometric	Molded	Blue		1	1	2	1650-1775	Exterior Slave Quarter
48	1	B	Whiteware	Whiteware	Unknown	Floral	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Green		1		1	1820-1830	Exterior Slave Quarter
49	1	D	Whiteware	Whiteware	Cup	Banded	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Red			1	1	1820-2000	Exterior Slave Quarter
50	1	E	Whiteware	Whiteware	Hollow Ware	Mocca Ware	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Brown/ White/Bl		1		1	1820-1840	Exterior Slave Quarter
51	1	C	Whiteware	Whiteware	Unknown	Mocca Ware	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Brown/ White/Bl	1	1		2	1820-1840	Exterior Slave Quarter
52	6	F14B	Crs Erthnwr	Brown Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Hollow Ware	Poss. Milk Pan	Undcrtd	Brown			1	1		Greenhouse Entrance
53	6	F14B	Crs Erthnwr	Clear Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Unknown	Poss. Utilitarian	Undcrtd	Red		1		1		Greenhouse Entrance
54	6	D	Creamware	Creamware	Hollow Ware	Poss. Tea Cup,	Hnd Painted Overglaze	Green/B rown/Bla		1		1	1765-1815	Greenhouse Entrance
55	6	B	Tin Glzd Erthnwr	Tin Glzd Erthnwr -	Hollow Ware	Missing Glaze	Unknown	White		1		1	1600-1800	Greenhouse Entrance
56	4	C/F	Pearlware	Pearlware	Bowl	Mocca Ware - Tea	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue/Whi te/Brown	1	1	4	6	1790-1830	Nortwest Stairs
57	4	C	Pearlware	Pearlware	Waste Bowl	Tea Service, Chinese	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue		3	3	6	1775-1820	Nortwest Stairs
58	4	A/C	Pearlware	Pearlware	Tea Cup	Tea Service, Chinese	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue		2	3	5	1775-1820	Nortwest Stairs
59	4	B/C	Pearlware	Pearlware	Tea Canniste	Tea Service, Chinese	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Blue		4	2	6	1775-1820	Nortwest Stairs
60	4	C/F	Refined Erthnwr	Staffordshir e Slip Ware	Cup	Bulbous Shape	Slip Trailed	Yellow/ Brown		2	1	3	1670-1795	Nortwest Stairs
61	4	C/F12	Pearlware	Pearlware	Bowl	Table Service	Undcrtd	White	2			2	1775-1830	Nortwest Stairs
62	4	C	Creamware	Creamware	Plate	Table Service,	Molded	White	6	4	8	18	1762-1820	Nortwest Stairs
63	4	B/C	Creamware	Creamware	Pitcher	Table Service	Sprig Molded/Ban	Green	1	6		7	1762-1820	Nortwest Stairs
64	4	B	Pearlware	Pearlware	Saucer	Table Service,	Banded/Mol ded	Red/Gre en		1	1	2	1790-1830	Nortwest Stairs
65	4	C	Pearlware	Pearlware	Hollow Ware	Peasant Pallette,	Hnd Painted Undrglz	Brown/		1		1	1795-1830	Nortwest Stairs
66	4	B	Whiteware	Whiteware	Hollow Ware	Poss. Large Table	Molded/Spo ng Stamped	Blue		1		1	1820-1930	Nortwest Stairs
67	4	A/C/F12	Crs Erthnwr	Brown Glzd Crs Erthnwr	Milk Pan	Interior Lead Glzd	Undcrtd	Brown	5	10	6	21		Nortwest Stairs

68	4	A/C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Wave Pattern	Molded	Orange/ Red	1	3	2	6	Nortwest Stairs
69	4	C/D/F17	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Wave Pattern	Molded	Orange/ Red	7	3	1	11	Nortwest Stairs
70	4	A/B/C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Red/Gre y	1	10	2	13	Nortwest Stairs
71	4	B/C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Grey	1	2		3	Nortwest Stairs
72	4	A	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Grey	1			1	Nortwest Stairs
73	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Bulbous Urn Shape		Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
74	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Glzd Drain Hole		Red	3			3	Nortwest Stairs
75	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	W/Drain Hole		Red	2			2	Nortwest Stairs
76	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized		Orange/ Red	2			2	Nortwest Stairs
77	4	F12	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Small-Sized		Orange/ Red	1			1	Nortwest Stairs
78	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Red			2	2	Nortwest Stairs
79	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
80	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Glaze Splatter on		Red			2	2	Nortwest Stairs
81	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Glaze Splatter on		Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
82	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
83	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
84	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Shallow Vessel -		Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs
85	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot	Shallow Vessel -		Red	1		1	2	Nortwest Stairs
86	4	C	Crs Erthnwr	Unglzd Crs Erthnwr	Flower Pot			Orange/ Red			1	1	Nortwest Stairs

APPENDIX H:

CERAMIC MINIMUM VESSLE COUNT CHARTS

Table A.5 – Unit 4 – Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count

	Gardening Ware		**Food Prep Ware**	**Table Ware**				**Tea Ware**					**Table/Tea Ware**	
Ceramic Type	Flower Pot	Flower Pot Saucer	Milk Pan	Cup	Plate	Pitcher	Bowl	Slop Bowl	Tea Cup	Tea Canister	Saucer	Bowl	Bowl	Hollow Ware
Unglazed Course Earthenware	16	2												
Brown Glazed Course Earthenware			1											
Staffordshire Slipware				1										
Creamware					1	1								
Pearlware								1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whiteware							1							
Total (30)	**16**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Percent Total	**53.33%**	**6.66%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**	**3.33%**

The above table identifies distinct ceramic vessels associated with a c. 1790-1830 deposit located in Unit 4 between a stair footer and the north shed/slave quarter west exterior wall. Ceramic vessels within this assemblage include unglazed course earthenware flower pots, as well as European and American-made ceramic vessels likely associated with the Lloyd family's use of the Greenhouse's second floor social space.

Table A.6 – Units 1,2,3, and 5 – Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count

	Garden Ware	**Food Preparation Ware**			**Table Ware**					**Tea Ware**			**Table/Tea Ware**	
Ceramic Type	Flower Pot	Milk Pan	Jug	Hollow Ware	Tankard	Plate	Bowl	Flat Ware	Hollow Ware	Tea Cup	Saucer	Hollow Ware	Hollow Ware	Un-Identified
Unglazed Course Earthenware	17													
Clear Glazed Course Earthenware				1										
Brown Glazed Course Earthenware				1										
Black Glazed Course Earthenware		1												
English Brown Stoneware			1											
Rhenish Stoneware					1									
Jackfield												1		
Creamware							1							
Pearlware						1				1	3		1	
Whiteware							1	1	1	3	1		2	3
Canary Ware													1	
Yellow Ware									1					
Porcelain						1								2
Total (47)	**17**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Percent Total	**36.17%**	**2.12%**	**2.12%**	**4.25%**	**2.12%**	**4.25%**	**4.25%**	**2.12%**	**4.25%**	**8.51%**	**8.51%**	**2.12%**	**8.51%**	**10.63%**

The above table identifies distinct ceramic vessels associated with a c. 1790-1840 deposit located in Units 1,2,3, and 5. Ceramic vessels within this assemblage include unglazed course earthenware flower pots, as well as European and American-made ceramic vessels likely associated with the Greenhouse's enslaved African-American residents.

APPENDIX I:

QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

CURRICULUM VITAE

September 2008

Mark P. Leone

Dept. of Anthropology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425

Home Address:
5057 Overlook Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 362-4088

Born: Waltham, Massachusetts, June 26, 1940

EDUCATION

1963 B.A. Tufts University, History.
1966 M.A. University of Arizona, Anthropology.
1968 Ph.D. University of Arizona, Anthropology.

RESEARCH AREAS

North American Archaeology; Historical Archaeology; Outdoor History Museums.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Princeton University, 1968-1975.

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1976-1990.

Professor, 1990-present.

Acting Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, 1978-1980.

Director, University of Maryland Field School in Urban Historical Archaeology, 1983-present.

Instructor, Smithsonian Resident Associate Program, Fall 1983.

Adjunct Faculty, Anne Arundel Community College, Fall 1983.

Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, August 1993 - 2003.

Chair-elect, College Park Senate, 1999-2000; Chair 2000-01.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE SUPPORTED BY GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS, FROM 1996

Maryland Humanities Council 1995, for Bordley Randall House excavations in Annapolis, open to the public. Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for support of the laboratory analyses for current excavations. FY1996.

Grants from the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995-1996, 1996-1997. To build a GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis using archaeological, cartographic, documentary, and photographic resources.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House (1774). FY1997.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for excavations at Slayton House, FY1998.

Grant from City of Annapolis, Department of Planning and Zoning for GIS for the Historic District of Annapolis, with John Buckler, 1998.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory analyses of Brice (1766) and Upton Scott (1770) Houses, FY 1999.

Grants from International Masonry Institute for excavations at Brice House , with James Harmon, 1998-1999.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for laboratory support for analyses of Slayton and Brice Houses, FY2000.

Grant from the Mayor and City Council of Annapolis for running the archaeological laboratories of Archaeology in Annapolis. FY2001.

"Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall," with Jessica Neuwirth. Funded by Diane Brendsel. June 2000- June 2002.

Grant from Maryland Historical Trust for "Banneker-Douglass Archaeology, Phase I/II,"with Eric Larson. August 2000 - May 2001.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for public interpretations of the William Paca Garden and for running the laboratory of Archaeology In Annapolis. July 2002 - June 2003.

"Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter." Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2003 - 2004.

"Archaeological Investigations at Wye Hall: the Quarter, the Avenue, and the Shoreline of Wye Island." Funded by Diane Brendsel to the University of Maryland Foundation. 2004 - 2005.

Grant from the Mayor and the City of Annapolis for Archaeology in Annapolis laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park. July 2005 - June 2006, 2007, 2008.

BOOK EDITOR

Series Co-Editor with Joan Gero and Robin Torrence. WAC 5 (World Archaeological Congress 2003) series of fifteen volumes. University College Press, London. Left Coast Press, Los Angeles, California, since 2004.

BOOKS

1979 Roots of Modern Mormonism. Harvard University Press.

1995 Invisible America, with Neil A. Silberman. Henry Holt Co.

2005 The Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis. University of California Press. (James Deetz Book Award 2008, Society for Historical Archaeology).

EDITED BOOKS

1972 Contemporary Archaeology, editor. (5 printings.) Southern Illinois University Press.

1974 Religious Movements in Contemporary America, co-edited with Irving R. Zaretsky. Princeton University Press.

1988 The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States, co-edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Smithsonian Institution Press. Paperback edition 1994. Reprinted with a new Prologue, Percheron Press, 2003

1999 Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism, edited with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

GUIDEBOOK

1984 Archaeological Annapolis: A Guide to Seeing and Understanding Three Centuries of Change with Parker B. Potter, Jr. Historic Annapolis, Inc., and the University of Maryland. (A guidebook to the Historic District of Annapolis, Maryland) Reprinted, 1989. Reprinted in Contemporary Archaeology in Theory, edited by Robert W. Preucel and Ian Hodder. Blackwell Publishers, 1996.

REFEREED JOURNAL ARTICLES FROM 1995

1995 A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism. American Anthropologist 97(2): 251-268.

1998 Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake, with Silas D. Hurry. Historical Archaeology, 32:4:34-62.

1999 Conjuring in the Big House Kitchen: An Interpretation of African American Belief Systems, Based on the Uses of Archaeology and Folklore Sources, with Gladys-Marie Fry. Journal of American Folklore, Summer 1999; 112:445:372-403.

2002 The Political Economy of Archaeological Cultures. With Christopher N. Matthews and Kurt Jordan. Journal of Social Archaeology, 2:1:109-134.

2003 Hidden in View: African Spiritual Spaces in North American Landscapes. With Timothy Ruppel, Jessica Neuwirth, and Gladys-Marie Fry. Antiquity. 77: 296: 321-335.

2005 Perspective and Surveillance in Eighteenth-Century Maryland Gardens, Including William Paca's Garden on Wye Island. With James M. Harmon, and Jessica L. Neuwirth. Historical Archaeology, 39:4: 131-150.

2005 The Archaeology of Black Americans in Recent Times. With Jennifer Babiarz and Cheryl LaRoche. Annual Reviews of Anthropology. 13: 15: 575-599.

2006 Foundational Histories and Power. Archaeological Dialogues 13:2:23-28.

2006 How the Landscape of Fear Works in Spring Valley, a Washington, D.C. Neighborhood. City and Society. XVIII (1). 36-42.

2006 LIDAR for Archaeological Landscape Analysis: A Case Study of Two Eighteenth Century Maryland Plantation Sites. With James M. Harmon, Stephen D. Prince, and Marcia Snyder. American Antiquity 71:4:649-670.

2007 Beginning for a Postmodern Archaeology. In "Revolution Fulfilled? *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* a Generation On." Review Feature: *Symbolic and Structural Archaeology* edited by Ian Hodder. Cambridge Archaeological Journal 17:4:203-207.

2008 CA Comment on: Time to Destroy. Current Anthropology 49:2:266-267.

2008 Overview, for Review Feature (3 reviews of the "Archaeology of Liberty in an American Capital: Excavations in Annapolis"). Cambridge Archaeological Journal 18:1:102-105.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS (Refereed), FROM 2000

2000 L'archeologia Storica Nelle Terre Dei Colonizza. (Historical Archaeology in the Land of the Colonizer.) In Archeologia Teorica, edited by N. Terrenato, pp. 267-280. Edizoni All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.

2001 Spirit Management among Americans of African Descent. Mark P. Leone, Gladys-Marie Fry and Tim Ruppel. In Race and the Archaeology of Identity, edited by C. Orser, pp. 143-157, University of Utah Press.

2003 Where is Culture to be Found by Historical Archaeologists? Prologue, pp v-xxi. In The Recovery of Meaning. Leone, M.P. and Parker B. Potter Jr., eds. Percheron Press.

2003 The Origins of Questions in Historical Archaeology. In Essential Tensions in Archaeological Method and Theory. Edited by Van Pool, T.L. and C.S. Van Pool. Pp. 17-22. University of Utah Press.

2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. With Matthew M. Palus and Matthew D. Cochran. In Historical Archaeology, edited by Hall, Martin and Stephen Silliman. pp. 84-104. Blackwells.

2007 How to Work the Past: Middle Range Theory in Historical Archaeology. In Expanding Method and Theory in Americanist Archaeology, edited by Skibo, James, Michael Graves, and Miriam Stark. Pp 21-39. University of Arizona Press.

2007 New Africa: Understanding the Americanization of African Descent Groups through Archaeology. With Thomas W. Cuddy. In The Collaborative Continuum: Archaeological Engagements with Descendent Communities, edited by Colwell-Chanthaphonh, Chip and T. J. Ferguson, pp. 203-223. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

2007 The Role of Theory in Public Archaeology. In Constructing Post-Medieval Archaeology in Italy: A New Agenda, edited by Gelichi, Sauro and Mauro Librenti, pp. 35-40. All' Insegna del Giglio, Florence.

2008 The Foundations of Archaeology. In Ethnographic Archaeologies: Reflections on Stakeholders and Archaeological Practices, edited by Castañeda, Quetzil E. and Christopher N. Matthews, pp. 119-137. Alta Mira Press, Lanham, MD.

VISITING UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS AND CLUSTERS OF LECTURES AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978.

Visiting Associate Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, July-September, 1988.

"Critical Theory in the Archaeology of 18th Century Annapolis." Invited lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, July, 1988.

"Historical Archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland." Invited lecture at the South African Archaeological Society, University of Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.

"Outdoor History Museums." Invited lecture at the South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa, August, 1988.

"Forks, Clocks, Music, and Power in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland." Invited lecture at the Department of Archaeology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa, September, 1988.

Visiting lecture at the University of Lund, Sweden, October, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Gothenberg, Sweden, November, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Oslo, Norway, November, 1990.

Visiting lecture at the University of Tromso, Norway, November, 1990.

"The Tabernacle and the Clock." Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology, University of New England, Armidale, Australia, July, 1992.

"Archaeology in Annapolis and African American Research." Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia, July, 1992.

"The Political Role of 18th Century Landscapes in the Chesapeake Region of America." Paper presented at the Australian Garden Historical Society, LaTrobe University, Victoria Archaeological Survey, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.

"The Ideological Role of Material Culture in 18th Century Annapolis, Maryland." Paper presented at the Departments of Archaeology and History, LaTrobe University, Melbourne, Australia, August, 1992.

"The Use of Marxist Idea of Ideology." Paper presented at the Second Australian Rock Art Congress, Cairns, Australia, August, 1992.

"Is an Archaeology of Mind Possible?" Paper presented at the Department of Archaeology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, June, 1993.

"Enlightenment Time Ideology and the Maintenance of West African Spirit Management in the American South." Paper presented at the Wenner-Gren Conference on Time and Temporalities, Majorca, Spain. 2000

"Design for City-wide Archaeological Excavations to Facilitate the Development of Heritage Tourism." Lectures presented at the Tangir American Legation Museum Society. Tangir, Morocco, April, 2005.

Ten lectures in Pompeii, Rome, and Florence for Study Abroad, University of Maryland, College Park, January 2006, January 2007.

Six lectures to be given through the Astor Travel Program, at Oxford University, University of Sheffield, and University of Southampton, March 2009.

HONORS

The major honors on this CV are two fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (1975-1976, 1991-1992), election as Chair of the University of Maryland, College Park Senate (2000-2001), and the Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology for the American Anthropological Association in 1996.

1545 S. Charles Street
Apt. B
Baltimore, MD
21230

Phone 410-718-2430
Email cochran_matthew@yahoo.com

Matthew David Cochran

curriculum vitae

Education

Ph.D. candidate – Department of Anthropology
2002 – present University College London London, England
expected graduation 2009

M.A.A. Anthropology
1999 – 2001 University of Maryland College Park, MD

B.A. Anthropology
1996 – 1998 George Mason University Fairfax, VA

Research Interests

Historical Archaeology, Historic Preservation, Material Culture Studies, Anthropology of Space and Place, Public Archaeology.

Current Research Projects

Ph.D. thesis research. Proposed title - A Reluctant Heritage: Operationalizing Thematic Space and the Production of Locality in the Arundel Mills Mall and the Annapolis Historic District. Thesis seeks to interpret senses of place and the daily operationalizing of public and semi-public themed spaces in contemporary American popular culture.

Teaching Appointments

September-December 2008 - Lecturer, Anthropology 240, Introduction to Archaeology. University of Maryland, College Park.

June-July 2008. Lecturer/Associate Director, University of Maryland, College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology. Annapolis, MD; Wye House, Easton, MD.

June-July 2007. Lecturer/Associate Director, University of Maryland, College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology. Wye House, Easton, MD.

October-December 2005. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Material Culture and Social Theory, taught by Dr. Christopher Tilley and Dr. Michael Rowlands.

January-March 2005. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Anthropology of Architecture, taught by Dr. Victor Buchli.

October-December 2004. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University College London. Material Culture and Social Theory, taught by Dr. Christopher Tilley and Dr. Michael Rowlands.

January-May 2000. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Method and Theory in Archaeology, taught by Dr. Paul Shackel.

September-December 1999. Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. Introduction to Archaeology, taught by Dr. Julie Ernstein.

June-July 1999. Lecturer/Lab Supervisor, University of Maryland, College Park - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology. Upton-Scott House, Annapolis, MD.

Scholarships and Awards

November 2005. £500 from the Graduate School, University College London, to finance travel costs for presenting the research paper "Introduction. Everyday Imaginary: Memory and the Narratives of Place", at the 2005 American Anthropological Association annual meeting. Washington, D.C.

October 2002 – June 2005. The Overseas Research Students Awards Scheme, Universities UK, to finance graduate study in the Department of Anthropology, University College London.

January 2000. $500 from the Goldhaber Travel Fund, University of Maryland, College Park, to finance travel costs for presenting the research paper "In My father's Kingdom There Are Many Houses: Interior Space and Contested Meanings in 19th Century African-American Annapolis", at the 2000 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Quebec City, Quebec.

Publications

Forthcoming

Urban Archaeology, with Mark P. Leone and Stephanie N. Duensing. In *Encyclopedia of Urban Studies*, edited by Ray Hutchenson. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, California.

Forthcoming

The Archaeology of "Shoppertainment": Ideology, Empowerment, and Place in Consumer Culture, with Paul R. Mullins. In *Ideologies in Archaeology*, edited by Reinhard Bernbeck and Randall H. McGuire.

2008 Space and Place. In *Material Culture of American Life: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Helen Sheumaker and Teresa Wajda. ABC-CLIO, Publishers.

2006 British Material Culture Studies and Historical Archaeology, with Mary Beaudry. In *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*, edited by Dan Hicks and Mary Beaudry. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present, with Matthew M. Palus and Mark P. Leone. In *Historical Archaeology* edited by Martin Hall and Stephen W. Silliman. Blackwell, Oxford.

2002 Ideology, with Mark P. Leone and Jessica Neuwirth. In the *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, edited by Charles E. Orser Jr. Routledge Press.

1999 Hoodoo's Fire: Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Material Culture at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland. *Maryland Archaeology* 35(1):25-33.

Professional Papers Presented

2008 A Methodology for the Archaeology of Ten Minutes Ago, co-authored with Matthew Palus. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 9-12, 2008. Albuquerque, Mew Mexico.

2007 Psychogeographies and the Experience of Scripted Heritage. Paper presented at the Association of Social Anthropologists annual meeting, April, 2006. London, England.

2006 Reckoning the Future Through the Use of Historic Preservation. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting, November 17, 2006. San Jose, Ca.

2006 Historic Preservation: Reckoning the Future in Annapolis, Maryland. Paper presented at the CHAT annual meeting, November 11, 2006. Bristol, UK.

2005 Introduction. Everyday Imaginary: Memory and the Narratives of Place. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting, November 30, 2005. Washington, D.C.

2005 La Fleur du Mall: Mediatized Locality and Representations of the City at the Arundel Mills Mall. Paper presented at the Visualizing the City conference, June 27, 2005. Manchester, UK.

2005 Introduction: Modernity and the Production of Locality. Paper presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology meeting, April 10, 2005. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

2002 "The Nile Fooled Me." Paper presented at the Columbia University Center for Archaeology symposium, "Social Life in the Past: Objects, Identity and Politics," New York, February 23, 2002.

2001 Reformation or Canonization? Archaeology in Annapolis Set In Context, co-authored with Jessica Neuwirth and Matthew Palus. Paper presented at the American Anthropological Association meeting, November 30, 2001. Washington D.C.

2001 "Mouths don't empty themselves unless the ears are sympathetic and knowing": New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Invited paper presented at the annual Gunston Hall Symposium in Historical Archaeology, March 2, 2001. Gunston Hall, Virginia.

2001 Cybourgeois Web Publishing: Critiquing The Metanarratives Of Web-based Discourse, co-authored with Alexander Milas. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 10-13, 2001. Long Beach, California.

2000 In My father's Kingdom There Are Many Houses: Interior Space and Contested Meanings in 19th Century African-American Annapolis, co-authored with Jessica Neuwirth. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology conference, January 4-9, 2000. Quebec City, Quebec.

1999 Hoodoo and Conjuration: Contextualizing Nineteenth Century African-American Folk Practices. Paper presented at the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology conference, October 22-24, 1999. St. Mary's City, Maryland.

1999 Beneath the Brick Floor: Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Material Culture at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland. Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, April 9-11, 1999. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Invited Colloquia and Guest Lectures

2006 The Experience of Urban Environments. Invited guest lecture, University College London, Anthropology C75, Social Construction of Landscape. March, 2006.

2002 Contextualizing the material culture of African American Spirituality. Invited guest lecture, presented at the Historic St. Mary's City – St. Mary's College of Maryland Field School in Historical Archaeology. July, 2002. St. Mary's City, Maryland.

2002 "Mouths don't empty themselves unless the ears are sympathetic and knowing": New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Lecture presented at the University of Maryland, Department of American Studies, African American Material Culture/Visual Culture Working Group Colloquium, "African American Archaeology in the 21st Century", April 22, 2002. College Park, Maryland.

2001 New Directions for the Archaeology of African American Spiritual Practices. Invited guest lecture, The American University, Anthropology 600, The Archaeology of Slave Life. October 2001.

2001 Archaeology in the Age of Digital Reproduction, or Post-archaeology—Problems and Prospects. Paper presented at The University of Maryland Department of Anthropology's Graduate Student Colloquium, Internships in Applied Anthropology, April 27, 2001. College Park, Maryland.

1999 Interpreting Nineteenth Century African-American Creolization and Material Culture in Annapolis, Maryland. Lecture given at the University of Maryland - Archaeology in Annapolis Field School in Urban Archaeology, June-July 1999.

Web Publishing Experience

May 2001- August 2002. National Park Service. Archeology and Ethnography Program web site. Project entailed aiding in the redesign and implementation of both professional and public oriented web pages. http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/

January- May 2001. Archaeology in Annapolis/Historic Annapolis Foundation. Archaeology in Annapolis Web-based Education Guide. Public oriented web site showcasing the Archaeology in Annapolis Project and numerous sites excavated over the past 20 years. http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/aia/

Research and Grant Writing Experience

January 2000. Staff Historical Archaeologist, Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Co-author of a successful Non-Capital Grant for Archaeological and Historical Research at the Northampton Slave Quarters Prince George's County, Maryland. Grant awarded by the Maryland Historical Trust for $17,000.

November 1998-August 1999. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Research entailed the survey of archaeological site reports from North and South Carolina, in an ongoing project studying the material nature of African American creolized religious/spiritual practices. Under the direction of Dr. Mark P. Leone.

Collections Management Experience

January – August 1999. Assistant Laboratory Supervisor for the Archaeology in Annapolis Lab, Historic Annapolis Foundation.

Cultural Resources Management Experience

October 2008 – present. Project Director, Phase II archaeological testing, Wye House Greenhouse (18TA314). Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological survey of an $18^{th} – 20^{th}$ c. plantation landscape in Talbot County, Maryland.

March - October 2008. Project Director, The Fleet-Cornhill Archaeology Project. Archaeology in Annapolis, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological survey of an $17^{th} – 20^{th}$ c. urban landscape in Annapolis, Maryland.

September 1999- February 2008. Staff Historical Archaeologist, Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission. Excavation, collections management, and analyses of material culture from Northampton, a $18^{th} – 20^{th}$ c. slave quarter/tenant farm in Largo Maryland; Excavation and collections management of material culture from Mt. Calvert, a $17^{th} – 20^{th}$ c. plantation in rural Maryland.

June-August 2000. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological survey of an $18^{th} – 20^{th}$ c. formal landscape at Wye House, Wye Island, Maryland.

November 1998. Field Technician, Parsons Engineering Science, INC. Archaeological testing at The Crossing Site, a $18^{th} – 19^{th}$ c. domestic site in Freehold, New Jersey.

October-November 1998. Field Technician, Greenhorne & O'Mara, INC..

Archaeological testing of a 19th c. industrial complex at George's Creek, New Geneva, Pennsylvania.

September-October 1998. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery of an 18th - 20th c. urban landscape at the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland.

September 1998. Field Technician, Parsons Engineering Science, INC. Prehistoric archaeological data recovery at Hickory Bluff, Dover, Delaware.

August 1998. Field Technician, Greenhorne & O'Mara, INC.. Archaeological survey of Dawkin's Ridge, Manassas, Virginia.

June–August 1998. Faculty Research Associate, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery, collections management and analysis of 17th - 20th c. material culture from the Brice House, Annapolis, Maryland.

May 1998. Field Technician, University of Maryland, College Park. Archaeological data recovery of a 19th - 20th c. colonial revival landscape at Belair, Bowie, Maryland.

May 1997. Field school participant, American University. Archaeological data recovery of a 19th c. domestic site in Black Hills Regional Park, Montgomery county, Maryland.

Affiliations

American Anthropological Association
Society for Applied Anthropology
Council for Maryland Archaeology

References

Dr. Christopher Tilley
Department of Anthropology
University College London
Gower Street
London WC1E 6BT
UK
+44 020 7679 2458
c.tilley@ucl.ac.uk

Dr. Paul Mullins
Department of Anthropology
IUPUI
425 University Boulevard, 413
Cavanaugh Hall
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 274-9847
paulmull@iupui.edu

Donald Creveling
Archaeology Program
M-NCPPC
8204 McClure Rd.
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
(301) 627-1286
donald.creveling@pgparks.com

Dr. Mark P. Leone
Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland
1111 Woods Hall
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1425
mleone@anth.umd.edu

STEPHANIE DUENSING
Curriculum Vitae, September 2008

Work:
Department of Anthropology
1101 Woods Hall
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20724
stephanie.duensing@gmail.com

Home:
900 W. 37th Street
Baltimore, MD 21211
918.407.6859

EDUCATION

2007 **University of Maryland, College Park, MD**

Bachelors of Arts, Anthropology

2006 **Towson University, Towson, MD**
Bachelors of Arts, c*um laude*, Psychology with a minor in Classical Studies

2004 **Tulsa Community College, Tulsa, OK**
Associates of Arts, Liberal Arts

RESEARCH AREAS

17th -20th century Historical Archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic region, Urban Archaeology, Public/Community Archaeology

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Archaeology Laboratory Manager
University of Maryland, College Park & Archaeology in Annapolis
June 2008 – March 2009

- Process, catalog, analyze, and store archaeological materials
- Supervise paid laboratory assistants
- Teach student laboratory assistants
- Analysis and write-up of stratigraphy for site reports

Field Technician/Lab Manager
University of Maryland, College Park & Archaeology in Annapolis
March 2008 – June 2008

- Phase II in the Historic district of Annapolis
- Archaeology in a public context
- Temporary supervised and ran University of Maryland Field School 2008 in Annapolis, Maryland and at Wye House in Easton, Maryland

Field Technician
URS Corporation
January 2008 – March 2008
- Phase III historic site
- Freed-slave home 1870-1920

Field Technician
Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd.
November 2007 – December 2007
- Phase I survey
- pre-historic and historic materials

Field Technician
URS Corporation
October 2007 – November 2007
- Phase III Pre-historic quartz quarry site
- Site had some of the most abundant lithic output in the region
- Processed over 5,000 artifacts per day, on-site
- Assisted in the organization of the massive amounts of material to be processed daily

Field Technician
Pinedale CRM Associates
July 2007 – August 2007
- Phase I survey
- Pre-historic and 19th century materials

FIELD SCHOOL

University of Maryland & Archaeology in Annapolis
June, 2007 – July, 2007

John E. Blair

8423 Geneva Road
Pasadena, MD, 21122
(443) 694-0563
Jblair@anth.umd.edu

EDUCATION:

The University of Maryland, College Park, MD
Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology May 2007

EXPERIENCE:

Laboratory Manager of the Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory
The University of Maryland, College Park, MD June 2008 – March 2009

- Process, catalogue, and conduct appropriate analysis of archaeological materials.
- Supervise and teach student laboratory assistants.
- Responsible for drafting AutoCAD maps and diagrams.
- Helped run and manage the University of Maryland summer field school in Annapolis, MD and on the Eastern Shore.
- Conducted a Phase II archaeological excavation on a 18th century Greenhouse at Wye House in Easton Maryland.
- Responsible for writing portions of technical site reports.

Archaeology Field Technician
The University of Maryland, College Park, MD April 2008 - June 2008

- Conducted Phase II archaeological excavations in Annapolis, MD.
- Investigated the documentary records related to the historic communities at the site.

Archaeology Field Technician
The Ottery Group, Olney, MD August 2007 – October 2009

- Conducted Phase I and II archeological excavations in Savage, MD.
- Collaborated with team members to complete excavation projects on a deadline.

Maryland Day Volunteer
The University of Maryland, College Park, MD April 27, 2007

- Lead organized activities with young children to teach them archaeological skills and techniques.
- Helped children understand the importance of archaeology to everyday life.

Laboratory Assistant
The University of Maryland, College Park, MD August 2006 – May 2007

- Used critical thinking skills to analyze artifacts.
- Worked closely with the Lab Director to catalogue artifacts and create effective site reports.

Archaeology Field Technician
The University of Maryland, College Park, MD July 2006

- Phase I, II, III archeological excavations at Wye House in Easton, MD.
- Chosen as part of a specialized, hand-picked team to continue field school excavations.

PUBLICATIONS:

Site Reports

Mark P. Leone, Matthew D. Cochran, Matthew Palus, John Blair, Stephanie N. Duensing, Jocelyn Knauf, and Jessica Mundt. 2008. *Phase I and II Archaeological Testing on Fleet Street (18AP111), Cornhill Street (18AP112), and 26 Market Space (18AP109), Annapolis, Maryland, 2008.* Archaeology in Annapolis, College Park, Maryland.