Archaeological Investigations
at the Sotterley Plantation Slave Cabin
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Research and fieldwork were directed by Jessica L. Neuwirth with the assistance of Katherine Dinnel (field technician), and James M. Harmon (surveyor). The report was written by Jessica L. Neuwirth. James Harmon provided editorial assistance. The help of both Ms. Dinnel and Mr. Harmon is gratefully acknowledged.

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A limited program of archaeological testing was conducted at the Sotterley Plantation Slave Cabin site for two weeks in October of 1995. The archaeological excavations were performed in conjunction with a proposed historic restoration project designed to stabilize the slave cabin. In addition, the investigations were intended to provide information about the structure necessary for the Sotterley Mansion Foundation to interpret the building to the public. The archaeological investigation was performed by Jessica L. Neuwirth for the Sotterley Mansion Foundation, under the supervision of Dr. Julia A. King of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, and the Maryland Historical Trust. The concurrent historic architectural evaluation was performed by Edward Chappell, Jeffrey Bostetter, Willie Graham, and Mark R. Wenger of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in September of 1995.

Sotterley Plantation is located in St. Mary's County, on the Patuxent River and is a State and National Register property owned and operated by the Sotterley Mansion Foundation. Sotterley Plantation is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as historic site SM-7 and archaeological site 18ST54. The site includes the standing main house (dating to circa 1717), numerous outbuildings (dating from the 18th through the early 20th centuries), and the slave cabin (initially constructed between 1830 and 1850). The slave cabin at Sotterley is one of a handful still standing in St. Mary's County, and is the last remaining slave cabin on the property. The rarity of this surviving structure, and information gained about the structure from previous research and local tradition, suggested that there were a series of potentially significant archaeological features associated with the cabin. Therefore, archaeological investigations were initiated at the cabin before restoration work commenced.

The current investigation focused on sampling the archaeological deposit adjacent to the slave cabin that would be subject to possible impacts by the proposed reconstruction. Information was also gathered concerning the chronology of construction and later repairs. Finally, a limited shovel test pit survey was initiated in the area immediately surrounding the building to gain preliminary information about deposits in the yard which might indicate cultural use of the land around the cabin. In the course of the investigation stratified midden features were excavated on the east, west, and south sides of the cabin, a root cellar was located in the interior of the structure, and stratified deposits associated with the construction and repair of the foundation were identified.
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04.00 INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the results of a limited program of archaeological testing conducted at Sotterley Plantation Slave Cabin, located in St. Mary's County, Maryland. In the fall of 1995 the Sotterley Mansion Foundation contracted with Jessica L. Neuwirth to perform the investigation under the direction and with the cooperation of Dr. Julia A. King, Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Sotterley Plantation is a State and National Register of Historic Places Property owned and operated by the Sotterley Mansion Foundation. Sotterley is recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as historic site SM-7 and archaeological site 18ST54. The Maryland Historical Trust holds an historic preservation easement on Sotterley Plantation, and is providing capital grant funding to the Mansion Foundation. Therefore this archaeological investigation was conducted to fulfill compliance with both grant and easement requirements.

The Foundation is in the process of planning and implementing a restoration, and interpretation scheme for the plantation. The standing slave quarter is the first focus of this project due both to rapid deterioration of the building and interest in the role African-American slaves and tenants played in making the world of southern Maryland plantations. No archaeological testing had been performed at the slave cabin site so the presence and significance of cultural deposits was unknown. Therefore, archaeology performed at the site was intended to gather information about the cabin, the adjacent yard, and by inference the lives of previous inhabitants. Archaeologists also attempted to answer questions about the construction sequence of the building posed by the architectural historians. As well, since Sotterley Plantation is a National and State Historic Register property, it was deemed crucial to assess and evaluate the presence of archaeological deposits, and to mitigate impacts to significant deposits. Thus the archaeological investigations served the dual purpose of research and limited mitigation.

The program of excavation at the Sotterley slave cabin was designed to answer research questions posed at both the evaluation and mitigation levels of investigation. If present, all cultural resources associated with the slave cabin were assumed to be significant given the scarcity of standing slave cabins and the relative paucity of historical sources relating to slave life. However, once archaeological deposits were located questions about the integrity of the deposit, dates of construction and repair of the structure, and the boundaries of adjacent deposits remained. In addition, all investigations were planned with the broader goal of learning about the material life of slaves and tenants. Accordingly two weeks of fieldwork were conducted from October 9 through October 23, 1995.
05.00 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Information included in the following sections is drawn primarily from research conducted by historians associated with the Sotterley Mansion Foundation. Additional materials were gathered by the principal investigator from the Maryland collection at St. Mary's College of Maryland, the collections of the St. Mary's County Historical Society, and the library at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

05.01 ENVIRONMENT

Sotterley Plantation is located in St. Mary's County on the Patuxent River, some 10 miles from the confluence of the Patuxent and the Chesapeake Bay. The Patuxent River forms the eastern boundary of St. Mary's County, and is the only tidal river that lies fully within the state of Maryland. Today Calvert County lies directly across the river from Sotterley, but through much of the 17th century the boundaries of old Calvert County included the land upon which Sotterley was built. Sotterley Plantation is approximately 50 land miles south of both Annapolis and Washington D.C., and 60 land miles from Baltimore (Figure 1).

The site of Sotterley on the Patuxent is situated within the largest estuary in the United States—the Chesapeake Bay region. The Bay lies on the coastal plain of the Atlantic Ocean, and all its tributaries are subject to the tides of the ocean. Both of the states of Virginia and Maryland claim land that lies within the Chesapeake Bay estuary, while the mountainous region surrounding the Bay includes the backcountry of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The coastal plain physiographic province, which includes Chesapeake Bay, parallels the Atlantic coast and is a gently rolling land form made of unconsolidated sands, silts, clays, and gravels that were deposited by water and wind action on the underlying crystalline rock formation (Figure 2).

The entire coastal plain is dissected by numerous streams and rivers, creating a jagged shore line that constantly changes as erosion and wave action silt in some harbors, and carve out others. St. Mary's County is a peninsula on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, with uplands that lie 100-150 feet above the water at the northern end of the county. These upland shores are deeply cut by streams. Years of erosion and the rising sea level have softened the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay into a flat plain. However, the western shore of the Bay is slightly less eroded, and portions of Anne Arundel, Queen Anne, Calvert, and northern St. Mary's Counties are marked by rolling hills. Southern St. Mary's County, at the extreme end of the western shore, is marked by flat, sandy, low lying terrain more similar to that of the Eastern Shore (Wilke and Thompson 1979: 9).
Figure Number 1: 1987 State Highway Administration Maryland State Road Map Showing Sotterley Plantation and Vicinity.
Figure Number 2: Physiographic Provinces of Maryland (Taken from Vokes 1961)
Sotterley Plantation is situated on lands immediately surrounding Sotterley Creek, some 10 to 50 feet above the Patuxent River (Figure 3). Sotterley Creek was once a deep water anchorage, but erosion and siltation have filled in the waterway. By the 19th and 20th centuries the Sotterley wharf stood out in the Patuxent channel. While the Mansion house itself sits atop a relatively flat bluff, the shoreline in the vicinity is cut by creeks which have created a series of ravines and eroding slopes. The slave cabin at Sotterley sits on the edge of one such ravine, some 1000 feet southeast of the mansion house, on a triangular parcel of land, adjacent to farm fields. Local lore and photographs from the early 20th century testify to the presence of other slave cabins on both sides of the ravine. The ravine ends in the vicinity of Sotterley Creek, which is about one half mile to the east.

In general the soils on Sotterley Plantation lie within the Matapeake-Mattapex-Sassafras association found along the uplands and terraces immediately adjacent to streams and rivers in St. Mary's County (Figure 4). These soils are light sandy loams and are reasonably suited for tobacco cultivation and pasturing animals. Specifically the soils on the plantation consist of Matapeake Series, Evesboro Series, and Beltsville Series. The Matapeake Series soils are silty and sandy loams, found along major rivers and upland areas, which drain well and are suitable for growing most crops common to southern Maryland, including tobacco. The Evesboro series near the site are found on sloping land, have a moderate hazard of erosion, and while suitable for growing tobacco, general crops, and pasture, have for the most part reverted to woodland at the present time. The Beltsville series tend to drain well, are moderately suited for cultivation, but the hazard for erosion is strong (Gibson 1970: 13, 15, 25, 33-34). While most of the land surrounding Sotterley was under cultivation at one point, only few of the remaining acres are leased to farmers today. The majority of the land is maintained garden and open space which serves as a backdrop to the historic plantation.

Sotterley Plantation lies on the western shore of the Patuxent River, one of many rivers draining into the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The Patuxent River is approximately 110 miles long, with 56 miles of tidal waters. In the early 19th century 250 ton vessels could successfully navigate over 50 miles up river, although in the 17th and 18th centuries heavier vessels could navigate further upstream. Navigation was possible so far up the river because of the deep channel, reaching over 120 feet at the mouth of the Patuxent at the Chesapeake Bay. However, massive siltation resulting from agricultural practices became severe during the 19th and 20th centuries, and many points along the river became impassable without dredging. The Patuxent waterway was crucial to the transportation of crops and other commercial products, as well as to communication with other
Figure 3. Location of 35-acre parcel owned by Sotterley Mansion Foundation.
Figure Number 4: Soils Map of Project Area. Taken from: Soil Survey of St. Mary's County (Gibson 1976).
counties within the Chesapeake, so the maintenance of a navigable channel was important to the economic viability of the region (Shomette 1995: 104-110, 123).

Well into the 20th century a poorly maintained dirt road system was in place, and steamboats on the Patuxent, Potomac, Chesapeake Bay provided the necessary transportation from St. Mary's County to these cities. However, by the 1930's erosion and siltation was so pronounced that oceangoing commerce was impossible within the Patuxent river. Thus St. Mary's County, and Sotterley Plantation, remained fairly isolated from both the markets and the developments in urban Maryland. Without the development of adequate roads in the 1940's the profitability of farms along the western shore of the Patuxent would have been impacted. As it was, transportation of crops to market remained a challenge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Shomette 1995: 120-126).

What has become the Chesapeake Bay originated as the ancestral Susquehanna River, a drainage system which dissected the Atlantic Coastal Plain over 30,000 years ago. Approximately 25,000 years B.P. sea level in the area stood at some 100 m below today's levels (coinciding with the maximum and most recent continental glaciation), and the shore of the Atlantic was some 250 km east of its present location. The ancestral Susquehanna cut through the upland coastal plain, creating a series of deep valleys and rolling hills, covered by spruce, pine, and birch forest, and upland and coastal swamps and marshes. As sea level rose following the warming post-glacial period (sometime after 15,000 B.P.), the Atlantic Ocean slowly inundated the ancestral Susquehanna River system, creating a complex, riverine environment. By circa 10,000 B.P., as sea level continued to rise and inundate the coastal plain the ancestral Susquehanna was a large estuary supporting very diverse fauna, and characterized by pine, oak, chestnut, and hickory forests. (The chestnut tree has since disappeared due to chestnut blight.) By 6,000 years B.P. the rivers of the Bay had sufficient salinity to support oysters and anadromous fish (Shomette 1995: 122-123, and Wilke and Thompson 1979: 9-10).

Currently the landscape of the Chesapeake Bay is a series of drainages, rivers, streams, and protected harbors, home to many micro-environments that have been exploited and occupied by humans for centuries. Many of these brackish rivers are fed by freshes--clear water springs that originate within underlying clay strata--making the Bay environment attractive to human groups over the years. Approximately 10,000 years ago when the glaciers began to retreat, the tundra-like, grassland environment gave way to coniferous forest. The Bay attained a similar configuration of plants, animals and climate to today's environment approximately 5,000 years ago as the glaciers continued to retreat and temperatures moderated. The present
forest is primarily deciduous. Forest clearing, and agrarian land practices have increased erosion, and have heavily impacted plant and animal life on land and water, but there appears to be a similarity of topography, climate, and general vegetation in the region over the last several thousand years (Kraft and Brush 1981).

Some species of plants and animals have disappeared from the Chesapeake region, while others have been introduced to the region by European settlement. Indigenous flora and fauna in this estuarine environment include small game such as deer, fox, possum, squirrel, birds such as the turkey, goose, hawks, eagles, ducks and song birds, in addition to fresh and salt water fish, oysters, and crabs (Kraft and Brush 1981, and Gibson 1978). Pigs, horses, cows, certain birds, along with European grasses, and such trees as the Mulberry, English Walnut, Catalpa, Weeping Willow, and Norway Spruce are just some of those species introduced to the New World by European settlers. Native deer were hunted to extinction by the late 19th century in southern Maryland, but were re-introduced by the 1930's. Marine resources, such as sturgeon and sheephead fish were most likely extinct in the Chesapeake by the 18th century, while other marine animals such as crabs and oysters have undergone periods of over-utilization which has threatened the existence of these important food and economic resources (Reeve et al 1991: 10-11). The county is now heavily wooded in second growth pine, maple, oak, birch, and hickory, while the once prolific chestnut has disappeared (Brush et al 1976 and Gibson 1978).

St. Mary's County has a temperate climate, with several months of hot and humid summer, short, cold winter, and a relatively long and mild spring and fall. Indeed climatic conditions in southern Maryland's coastal plain are very similar, although somewhat cooler, to those in adjacent southern states as the Chesapeake Bay serves to moderate extremities of temperature. The average temperature in the summer months is 89 F, while in the coldest months temperatures average 23 F. The average rainfall in Southern Maryland is approximately 40 inches per year. The length of the growing season tends to be approximately seven months, from April to October. This climate well supports a mixed crop agricultural system such as is currently found in southern Maryland (Gibson 1978).

05.02 PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

The estuarine environment of the Chesapeake Bay has long provided a rich home for native populations. Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupations has been documented within portions of Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland. The research of Steponaitis (1987) indicates that most presently known Paleo-Indian sites lie
in fresh water zones of the upper riverine region. Evidence for occupation within the current coastal plain is limited possibly due to rising sea level which has inundated much of the former shoreline, one geographic zone considered to have good potential for containing Paleo-Indian sites. The primary evidence for any occupation within the coastal plain province of Maryland and the Middle Atlantic region during this period consists of surface finds of fluted projectile points, the artifact type recognized as a primary diagnostic of the paleoindian tool kit. The few fluted points that have been found within the Patuxent drainage come from sites far up river from Sotterley Plantation, beyond the zone of tidal influence (Reeve 1991: 33).

Archaeologists have traditionally believed that the Paleo-Indians of North America subsisted by hunting pleistocene megafauna and other large game while engaged in seasonal rounds centered on quarry sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material utilized in the manufacture of projectile points. More recent work has indicated the possibility that the paleo peoples exploited a wider range of resources, particularly plant and riverine foods, but this research is still in the preliminary stages (Gardner 1986 and McNett 1985).

Aboriginal cultures on Maryland's coastal plain are well archaeologically documented dating to the early Archaic period—approximately 9,500 to 8,000 years B.P.—the period when boreal forests replaced grassland environments in the region. While it is assumed that early archaic groups followed a seasonal round of hunting, fishing, and gathering activities typical to hunter-gatherer groups, the advent of the Archaic period is marked by a wide-spread diversification in the types of tools present within the aboriginal tool kit. This efflorescence in tool types is understood as evidence of the exploitation of a much wider range of both plant and animal resources as the environment moderated, following the retreat of glaciers to the north. Kirk stemmed, Palmer corner-notched, and Bifurcate-based points have all been recovered from sites on the lower Patuxent, within 10 mile radius of Sotterley Plantation (Reeve 1991: 35-37).

Late Archaic settlement on the coastal plain (6,000 to 3,000 B.P.) appears to have been characterized by greater population and a somewhat less mobile settlement pattern. Base camps located in rich environmental zones along the rivers, and contemporary interior seasonal camps for the procurement of varied resource have been found in Maryland (Wilke and Thompson, 1979: 22). The development of a Late Archaic focus on the exploitation of marine resources including both shellfish and pelagic species may account for the increase in population density that occurred during this period. Again diagnostic projectile points within the diverse traditions of the late Archaic have been found on the lower Patuxent and Potomac, indicating that this estuarine environment was becoming a larger
part of the seasonal round of early people in the Chesapeake Bay (Reeve 1991: 36-38).

One archaeological marker of the advent of the Woodland period is the appearance of ceramic technology. The earliest ceramic vessel forms appear to be the successors to the ground and carved lug-handled, flat bottomed steatite vessels that were manufactured during the terminal portion of the Archaic period. Early Woodland ceramic types, designated Marcey Creek and Seldon Island within the current area of concern, were tempered with fragments of crushed or ground steatite (Stewart 1982). However, along the lower Patuxent far fewer of these coarse tempered ceramics have been recovered than in the fresh water upper riverine environments. Accokeek ceramics, though probably somewhat later in time, are much more common on sites in the vicinity of Sotterley Plantation (Steponaitis 1980). Projectile point types diagnostic of the transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland include fishtail-like varieties and stemmed Calvert points. The changes in projectile point technology of the Woodland period are considered to be related to the shift to the use of bow and arrow.

The middle and late Woodland tradition (1,800 to 350 years B.P./European Contact) along the coastal plain, and upland forests came to be marked by a diversified hunting and gathering economy made possible by the increasingly more complex riverine environment of the Chesapeake Bay. Trapping fresh and salt water fish, hunting small mammals, and the subsequent development of corn horticulture in addition to gathering other plant materials were all part of the subsistence patterns of Woodland peoples. The Middle Woodland period along the Patuxent (1800 to 900 B.P.) is evidenced by Selby Bay points and Mockley shell-tempered ceramics. By the Late Woodland period (900 B.P. to European/Native American contact) this increasingly diversified food procurement strategy was accompanied by settlement in large, permanent and semi-permanent stockaded villages (Wilke and Thompson 1979: 23). Artifacts diagnostic of Late Woodland culture in southern Maryland consists of Townsend and Potomac Creek ceramics, and triangular points (Reeve 1991).

There is limited documentary evidence for the presence of Indian villages near the site of present day Sotterley Plantation, and at other sites along the Patuxent River. John Smith's 1608 map placed the site of several villages of the Patuxent peoples within the vicinity of Sotterley Point (Figure 5). The exact location of these villages is currently unknown, and no evidence of pre-historic occupations was discovered in the course of the present investigation (King 1991b: 2). The native Americans probably moved between several village sites within the area, and on both sides of the Patuxent River as they pursued a complex subsistence pattern, a mixture of farming, fishing, hunting, and gathering. There is also some evidence that the
Patuxent peoples were a loosely allied series of tribes that maintained some independence from both the Powhatan Paramountcy and the incoming English, at times trading and allying themselves with either faction. Ultimately these tribes were decimated by disease and pushed onto reservations in Maryland or into Delaware (Potter 1993 and Reeve 1991).

European traders and explorers are known to have visited the Patuxent as early as 1588 when Spanish colonists from St. Augustine carried out an extended voyage of discovery. John Smith's explorations of 1608 further mapped the Chesapeake Bay region (see Figure 5). However, Smith discovered that the inhabitants of the rivers north of the Virginia Colony already spoke English and had contact with other Europeans (Shomette 1995: 17-19). Maryland was permanently settled in 1634 by English colonists under the proprietorship of the Calvert family. The colonists first settled in St. Mary's City, at the site of an Indian village, Yaoocomaco, but the settlers rapidly moved out along the rivers and streams in what scholars have referred to as a dispersed settlement pattern. Settlement of the new colony was encouraged through a system of headrights, and through the granting of manors and manorial privileges. The growing of tobacco for export to England, with a system of indentured servitude, was rapidly established as a lucrative economic system (Carr et al 1991).

In the early years of the colony, what has been termed the yeoman's golden age, the richness of the soil and the high price of tobacco allowed a certain degree of social mobility for indentured and free alike (Carr et al 1991). The colonists moved quickly across the land, creating a thinly populated landscape of farms, cleared fields, and forests. The demands of tobacco which quickly exhausted the soils, made the acquisition of large tracts of land a necessity. The ease of transportation to markets on the many waterways of the region also encouraged the dispersal of the population, and few towns ever developed in the tidewater region. Instead, a plantation-centered life developed, where most necessities were either grown or imported by the planters themselves. Community life centered on a pattern of visiting, church and court attendance, and association with neighbors within a 6 to 8 mile radius of a planter's home. The many rivers and inlets also provided access to neighbors, in addition to serving as conduits of trade (Kulikoff 1988).

The Patuxent drainage was settled soon after the establishment of the colony. In 1637 the Patuxent Indians granted Mattapanient to the Jesuits. This property lay at the end of the Indian trail from St. Mary's City, in the vicinity of the present day Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The Jesuits quickly set up a mission to the Indians there. By 1641 between 30 and 40 people lived at Mattapan, and after an Indian attack in 1644 that destroyed part of the Jesuit plantation, the site...
Figure 5. Section of Capt. John Smith's map showing Sotterley area.
was re-built as a fortified settlement. In 1642 Nicholas Harvey, one of the early settlers at Mattapanyent, patented St. Joseph's Manor between Cuckold Creek (what later became a boundary for Resurrection Hundred, and lands associated with Sotterley Plantation) and Mattapanyent. Thus by the 1640's a reasonably well developed settlement existed on the lower Patuxent. The first official ferry across the lower Patuxent operated by the 1650's between Town Point in St. Joseph's Manor and Pt. Patience, in what is today Calvert County. Ferries have continued to cross this stretch of the Patuxent until 1977 when the Thomas Johnson Bridge was built to connect St. Mary's and Calvert Counties by land (Reeve 1991:51-55).

The land that the Sotterley Plantation now encompasses was originally part of Resurrection Manor, a 4,000 acre parcel of land on the Patuxent. (St. Thomas's Creek bounded Resurrection Manor to the north, Cuckold's Creek to the south.) Captain Thomas Cornwallis patented Resurrection Manor in 1651. Cornwallis also patented land in the vicinity of St. Mary's City, and most likely tenants occupied Resurrection Manor (Fausz 1991). The new manor was located up-stream from already settled Mattapany and St. Joseph's Manor, and land close by was rapidly filled by colonists. Thomas Cornwallis' attorney, Cuthbert Fenwick bought an adjacent tract in 1651. Resurrection Manor may have been attractive to colonists as so many people were moving into the Patuxent, drawn to the settled areas of St. Mary's County and to the eastern shore of the Patuxent River (Figure 6).

Resurrection Manor also lay opposite St. Leonard's Creek and Battle Creek, sites of sustained settlement that in the 1650's saw an influx of Puritan colonists from Virginia. This area of the eastern shore of the Patuxent became the center of Puritan control after 1654 when Cromwell dispatched soldiers to Maryland and Virginia to assume control of the distant, and strongly royalist, colonies. The turmoil of the Puritan Revolution in England spilled over into the Maryland colony, disrupting life there from the 1640's through the 1660's. After 1660 Charles II, the Stuart King, and Cecil Calvert, first Lord proprietor of the Maryland Colony were both restored to power and political peace was finally possible in Maryland. In 1667 further stability came to the Patuxent manors when adjacent Mattapany became Charles Calvert's fortified plantation in Maryland (Shomette 1995: 22-23).

However peace came too late for Cornwallis who returned to England and sold his lands by 1659 (Fausz 1991). Resurrection Manor then passed through a number of owners before the land was purchased by Edmund and George Plowden, sons of the Earl of Albion, in 1684. These men immigrated to America with sufficient capital to buy the large plantation, described as a "working plantation with outbuildings, tobacco houses, barns and negroes" (Fausz 1991: 8-10). Like most colonists the Plowdens developed
Figure 6. Section of Augustine Hermann's map of Maryland and Virginia (1673), showing Sotterley area.
The plantation as a mercantile enterprise.

The late 1600's witnessed an influx of settlers to Maryland developing land grants and tobacco ventures coincident with the time when slavery was becoming firmly entrenched as a labor and social system in the Chesapeake. Tobacco responded to economies of scale and with capital to purchase slaves (the guaranteed labor needed to grow demanding tobacco) great profits could be made. However, one consequence of the turn to bound African labor was a decrease in labor opportunities for free whites who frequently had worked as farm laborers as the first step up the agricultural ladder. By the 1690's the golden age of the yeoman was long past. Indeed, scholars have pointed out that the shift to slave labor re-oriented the entire social and economic structure of new world slave societies. The perpetuation of a system of slavery made the production of a cash crop (not a subsistence crop) a necessity, stifled free labor opportunities, and generated vast inequalities in wealth and land holding. By the 1700's a stratified, hierarchical society had emerged in the Chesapeake organized around the production of tobacco by slaves, dominated by a gentry that controlled the majority of land, labor, wealth, and political power (Kulikoff 1988).

The late 1600's and early 1700's was also a period marked by the Anglican take-over of the Maryland colony following the Glorious Revolution in England. The Protestant William and Mary took the throne of England in 1688. Protestant factions within Maryland overthrew the Calvert government in 1689, and by 1692 the first royal governor had been installed. After Maryland became a royal colony, the capital was moved from St. Mary's County to the Protestant stronghold of Annapolis, and Catholics were forbidden to hold public office. The wave of affluent Anglican immigrants were thus able to capitalize on these political shifts and secure positions within the changing county and state governments.

James Bowles, the son and American agent of an English sugar and tobacco merchant, was one of these young Anglican settlers. He accumulated large land holdings, invested in mercantile operations, and played a leading role in Maryland politics. Bowles settled in St. Mary's County and bought approximately 1,300 acres of Resurrection Manor by 1700. Bowles bought additional acreage from the Plowdens in 1710 and had his entire holdings re-patent ed by 1717. He is credited with building the first portion of the presently standing Sotterley Mansion sometime after 1710. The first known house on the property, then called Bowles' Separation, was a single cell, 1 1/2 story, central hall and parlor structure with end chimneys, measuring 44' x 20'. The building was constructed using a fairly traditional building technique, post-in-the-ground frame with clapboard siding, but contained a finished wood floor and large glazed windows, hallmarks of both wealth and a modern attitude.
The house was enlarged and refurbished in 1727, the same year the James Bowles died. The "new roome" was added to the back of the house to form a "T," and a brick cellar was built beneath the addition. Panelling and woodwork to match the new construction was added to the interior of the original house (Fausz 1991).

The slaves that lived on Bowles' plantation and worked in the fields in this period are first mentioned in the inventory of Bowles' possessions, taken the year of his death. Forty slaves lived on the property in the early 1700's, more than likely serving in the house and fields of the main plantation and the three outlying farms, Hogg Neck, Mason's and Half Pone. Some indication of where the slaves were housed on the property in the 18th century comes from the documents. 23 slaves were listed as living at the home plantation itself, and Bowles' inventory mentions "a parcell of negroes Bedding," along with lumber, carpenters tools, and agricultural implements in a Barn on the property (Fausz 1991 and Transcript of Inventory and Accounts 1727: 86). Bedding is also listed in the passage, Kitchen, and the Kitchen chamber of the main house. Mason's Quarter, and Hogg Neck Quarter are both also listed as containing slave bedding, and more than likely house slaves bedded down in the kitchens, corners, lofts, and passageways of structures on the plantation (Inventories and Accounts 1727, and Fausz 1991). Whether or not Mason's and Hogg Neck quarters were specifically built to house slaves or whether the slaves lived with the tenants that oversaw operations at those farms is unknown. Given that few separate slave quarters were built before the late 18th century, it is more than likely that slave and free shared one roof but separate accommodations within the structures (McDaniel 1982: 45-102). In general, information about the lay-out of the 18th century plantation is not available at the present time, although a complete archaeological survey of the property would probably yield interesting results.

The plantation appeared to be prosperous and diversified, growing tobacco and raising cattle and sheep. Certainly Bowles' personal belongings testify to the wealth and comfort bought with earnings from Sotterley Plantation. Bowles owned silver plate, leather furniture, china, an extensive library, and cloth dressing for his table, objects in quality and quantity far beyond what the average white landholder might possess. Some of Bowles' wealth and success may also be attributed to the designation of Sotterley as an official port of entry for customs collection. Fees collected in the line of duty made many fortunes in colonial Maryland, and the proximity of trade and shipping enhanced mercantile opportunities. Later owners of Sotterley also benefited from the role the wharf played in national and international trade. While siltation of the creek ultimately closed off the 17th and 18th century port, and siltation of the river closed off ocean going trade by the 20th century, at one time many ships did business at Sotterley.
In 1729 James Bowles' widow Rebecca married George Plater II, Esq., (1695-1755) a second generation settler from Anne Arundel County. Plater's father, George Plater I was a highly successful politician. George I held numerous public offices, among them the lucrative post of Receiver of Customs for the Patuxent and Pocomoke Districts. George II was also prominent in public service and politics in both Anne Arundel and St. Mary's Counties, in addition to tending to Sotterley Plantation. Plater administered the plantation properties, but did not gain legal title to the lands until the death of his wife Rebecca (sometime before 1749), and after further negotiations with the heirs of Rebecca and her first husband James Bowles. George Plater II or his son, George III, most likely named the place Sotterley sometime after gaining title to the lands, in remembrance it is assumed of the ancestral home of the Platers in Suffolk, England (Fausz 1991). The Platers also acquired lands south of Cuckold Creek, in Harvey Hundred, and thus came into the possession of large land holdings on the western shore of the Patuxent River (Reeve 1991:70). All the benefits of the ease of access to the Chesapeake Bay, and of the good soils of the adjacent lands accrued to the owners of Sotterley.

George Plater III (1735-1792) married well, and was the sole heir to his father's extensive land and personal property. He thus had extensive personal resources upon which to build his economic and social life. George III owned lands in several counties, overseeing vast agricultural enterprises. Plater also remodeled Sotterley Mansion, and built several structures on the property, including a new Customs House. He also went on to an active political career at both the state and federal level, culminating in service in the Maryland Constitutional Convention, and elevation to the position of Maryland's sixth governor in 1791 (Hammett 1991:493-527 and Fausz 1991).

The assessment for the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 has left a written record of Governor Plater's farming operation. The dwelling is described as 28 by 80 feet, in good repair. Seven buildings on the plantation were occupied by free men, most likely tenants or overseers who farmed portions of the property. Plater also owned 49 slaves, but no mention of their housing is made in the document. The real estate valuation of the property taken in 1803, after Plater's death provides even greater insight into the farm. Out-buildings on the property are described as a meat house, milk house, two store houses, a garden house, a spinning house, a poultry house, a corn house, a granary, and a barn and brick stable. Also mentioned is a school house, presumably for the children of the Plater family and other local gentry. A slave quarter with central chimney is mentioned as well, although with 49 slaves other housing must have existed on the property. Thirteen tenant houses, and one incomplete
overseer's house are listed, suggesting that Plater was strongly committed to tenant farming on his plantation (King 1991b: 4-5).

The Platers had thus far prospered in a time when the gentry in Maryland and the Chesapeake were prospering. While tobacco prices in general declined over the 18th century, productivity and expanding markets made trade in tobacco lucrative for those with inherited wealth. In addition, during times of low tobacco prices those with land and capital were able to diversify their holdings somewhat, an option many poorer farmers did not have. Many substantial planters in the Chesapeake operated mercantile enterprises, and had the necessary capital to invest in the tools with which to grow wheat, a commodity that in the 18th century brought an increasingly good cash return. As well by the late 1700's many planters on Maryland's eastern shore and in Virginia moved completely into wheat production. This shift to a diversified staple crop economy lessened supply and competition in the tobacco market so those planters that could grow both were able to take advantage of periodic upswings in either market. Many of those with capital, land, and slaves managed to survive in the worsening economic climate, but many smaller planters did not. Out-migration of poorer farming families had begun in the middle 1700's, and by the 1790's great numbers of southern Maryland planters were heading to western Maryland and the more westerly colonies (Marks 1979 and Kulikoff 1988).

In this economic climate the next two generations of Platers, George IV and George V, failed to maintain the wealth and political power of their family. By the late 1700's the tobacco economy was in the process of collapse. The soils of the Chesapeake were exhausted from years of the tobacco regime, productivity and quality of the tobacco decreased, and prices dropped below the point for which a profit could easily be made. The disruptions of the French Revolution further damaged foreign markets, ushering in an economic crisis in tobacco production that drove many poorer farmers from southern Maryland and bankrupted others. Ironically, many of the farmers that left for Kentucky and North Carolina managed to establish these areas as strong tobacco producing regions whose out-put further threatened the prosperity of the older tobacco regions. While the Platers lived in uncertain times historians have also pointed the finger at George Plater IV and V, claiming they were poor businessmen, and lost their wealth through bad judgement (Fausz 1991 and Marks 1979).

Regardless of the mechanism, by 1822 Colonel William Somerville, brother-in-law of George Plater IV, had acquired the plantation and the Platers were deeply in debt and socially ruined. William Somerville in turn sold most of Sotterley Plantation to Thomas Barber that same year. Thomas Barber was married to a widow, Emeline Dallam, and the two had one child, Lydia Barber, and cared for Emeline's daughter, also named
Emeline, from her first marriage. These four lived at Sotterley, and when Thomas died in 1826 the mansion and property were divided between the half-sisters. Sotterley Mansion and 425 acres passed to Emeline Dallam, while Lydia Barber inherited over 500 acres of adjacent property (Fausz 1991) (Figure 7).

Emeline married a local planter Dr. Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe in 1826, and Lydia Barber also married locally to Chapman Billingsley in 1828 (Fresco 1982: 23, 32). The Briscoes lived at Sotterley through the Civil War, and raised a family of 12 children, while the Billingsleys remained on the neighboring farm. Both families were part of the tightly knit gentry in St. Mary's County, and cemented their ties through marriage into several prominent families in the St. Mary's County. Walter and Emeline's son David S. Briscoe married Mrs. Ellen Forbes (Key) Bruce, a widow and daughter of the Honorable Henry G. S. Key, one of the largest holders of land and slaves in the county. David's sister Jeanette married James R. Thomas, a member of a family prominent in state and county politics through-out the first 3/4's of the 19th century (Fresco 1982: 36-37 and Hammett 1991).

Both Walter Briscoe and Chapman Billingsley were prominent men within St. Mary's County, serving in many public capacities common to gentlemen of their wealth and status. Chapman Billingsley was especially involved in county affairs. He served on the committee that created the boundaries of the 6th (Patuxent) electoral district in 1856, and at various times through out the 1840's and 1850's, and again in 1875 was elected Judge of the Orphans Court of St. Mary's County. Billingsley also was nominated to serve on the board of St. Mary's Female Seminary when the school was re-organized in 1850 (Hammett 1991: 339, 495, 517). Dr. Briscoe served as one of the seven man Levy Court that directed county affairs from 1830 through 1839, and was a long time member of the St. Andrew's Vestry. Both men were prominent democrats and anti-abolitionists (Hammett 1991: 502).

During the first half of the 19th century farming activities at Sotterley changed little. The collapse of foreign markets for Chesapeake tobacco encouraged the encroachment of Baltimore merchants into southern Maryland plantation country. These same merchants handled wheat and fresh produce for farmers of the Eastern Shore and Maryland backcountry--and southern Maryland farmers were able to take advantage of this new outlet for different crops. Many sections of St. Mary's County shifted to wheat or a mixture of wheat and tobacco. The crops grown at Sotterley were more diversified in the years before and after the Civil War, with wheat becoming a major focus of production, supplementing tobacco. However, Sotterley like most of southern Maryland remained committed to slavery (Marks 1979 and Reeve 1991). Other changes to farming routine involved the coming of the steamboats in the 1820's, which brought about a change in the location of the wharf, and eased transportation of crops to
Figure 7. 1824 U.S. Army Engineers map, showing Sotterley area.
market. Dr. Briscoe also ran a private school on the property, and many daughters of neighbors and relatives from other counties attended. It was quite common for prosperous landowners to hold a school on their property, both as a minor source of income, and insurance that one's children would be educated in a certain way, with those of their social standing. Miss Mary Blades, who later became principal of St. Mary's Female Seminary, was governess for a time at Sotterley (Hammett 1991, and Croker 1850: 27-30).

The nature of slavery in southern Maryland during the 19th century did change somewhat from slavery during the 18th century as the staple crop system which supported the institution declined. Many scholars have noted that slavery as a labor system operated best with staple crops that fetch good cash return, and require large and consistent inputs of labor year round. They have argued that wheat production which requires only seasonal inputs of labor and rarely generates the high returns of luxury staples like tobacco, favors a hired labor system. Thus it might be assumed that farmers in southern Maryland, in switching to wheat production might also shift toward temporary hire of free labor. While gradual emancipation was noted in southern Maryland, and the free black population was largest in Maryland than in any other slave state, there remained a commitment to slavery in southern Maryland. Slave owners mixed tobacco and wheat production, rented slaves to smaller farmers for use in their fields, or rented skilled artisans across the state, and held onto their slaves (Marks 1979, Fields 1985, Wright, 1988). However, one result of the shift to a mixed staple crop regime was that the average slaveholding was lower in Maryland than most other slave states, and slave communities tended to span several plantations, and to include the free and the enslaved (Figure 8).

Both the Briscoes and Billingsleys continued to farm Sotterley land with slave labor, and the slave community of this period appears to have grown following the Bowles occupation. Claims made by Briscoe and Billingsley in 1867 for slaves lost following the Civil War note the presence of 53 slaves at Sotterley, and 33 slaves resident at the adjacent property. The presence of 86 slaves living within the Sotterley neighborhood places this community among the larger slave communities in the southern Maryland region. The growing unprofitability of tobacco, the gradual shift to wheat production, and a process of attenuated emancipation and sales had resulted in a pattern of small slave holdings in Maryland. By 1860, 90% of all slave holders in Maryland owned fewer than 15 slaves, with half of all slave holders owning three or less. Only 15 owners, or .1% of all slave holders held what amounted to a large slaveholding in the deep south—between 100 and 200 slaves (Fields 1985: 24-25). Thus while Maryland slaves in general tended to be part of extended and separated family groups and communities, slaves at Sotterley may have been part of a fairly stable community.
Figure 8. 1848 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map, "Mouth of the Patuxent," showing Sotterley area.
Indeed, recent research suggests that many family ties between the Billingsley and Briscoe slaves were maintained over the years, and that this larger community was quite strong throughout the 19th century (Callum 1978: 1-2).

While there are brief mentions of the slaves that lived and worked at Sotterley in the 18th century little is now known about the location of slave quarters prior to the 19th century. Further details of the layout of the entire 19th century plantation are also uncertain as many of the buildings were moved and re-used in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by subsequent owners. For example, the 19th century saw a realignment of buildings and farming activities at Sotterley. The old rolling road to the wharf on the creek was probably abandoned when the wharf was moved to accommodate steamboats. At this point it is believed that slave cabins were built along the ravine southeast of the main house. Oral tradition claims any number from 5 to 10 cabins once stood on the property (Personal communication, Carolyn Laray, December 1995) and in all likelihood more cabins stood at other locations on the property if indeed all 53 slaves were housed at the plantation. James Scriber, who was a tenant farmer at Sotterley for many years in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, claimed that seven single-unit log slave cabins existed at Sotterley (McDaniel 1982: 64). Testimony from other residents also suggest that several double pen houses were built on the plantations as well (McDaniel 1982: 98).

The immediate series of events that ultimately freed the slaves in America, and changed the plantation system in the south began in the 1860 with the election of the Republican president Abraham Lincoln, and culminated, for the slaves of Maryland, in the state constitution of 1864 which declared all people free. Maryland never voted on the issue of whether to secede, and was occupied by the Union Army for most of the war. Thus the emancipation proclamation of 1863, which only freed slaves in rebellious territories, had no legal effect on the status of Maryland slaves. Because Maryland had stayed loyal to the Union slaves were forced to take many devious routes to escape bondage and encourage the state and federal governments to free all slaves. A series of federal proclamations between 1862 and 1864 declared slaves of rebel owners contraband and confiscated property, later declared slaves of rebel owners in seceded states free, declared slaves in the Union Army free, and finally freed slaves in the District of Columbia. Maryland slaves used these laws, and the unwillingness of many Union soldiers to return runaway slaves to their owners, to their advantage. Slaves followed the path of the army, claimed they had escaped from Virginia, claimed they were residents of Washington D.C., and generally forced state and federal authorities to recognize their overwhelming desire to be free. However, while the constitution of 1864 erased slavery, left unresolved was the question of what
constituted freedom for black americans (Fields 1905: 90-130).

Once southerners realized that a Republican president would be elected in 1860, and later realized that the South might secede and a war be fought, rumors of slave insurrections abounded. Both slaves and owners understood that even a hint of freedom would destroy order among slaves, and encourage slaves to actively work toward that goal. Indeed, when the first Federal troops rode through Maryland on their way to Washington D.C. slaves ran away from plantations and asked to join with the soldiers. Fear of slave up-risings and mass escapes plagued southern states and slave counties in the north. In St. Mary's County groups of vigilantes formed to patrol the countryside--prepared to bring order to the slaves and give aid to the rebelling southern states. As holders of many slaves, both Dr. Briscoe and Chapman Billingsley were involved with these activities. Dr. Briscoe served as the surgeon for the Smallwood Vigilants, formed in February of 1861, an infantry and patrol organization for white citizens of the Patuxent district. Billingsley served on the countywide committee of public safety designed to acquire arms for county men (Hammett 1991: 123, 124, 131). The slaveowners had reason to fear a restless and determined slave population. Slaves left their homes en mass, hiding behind army lines, using the pretense that they were escaped from Virginia or masters who were against the Federal government. A contraband camp was set up a few miles upstream from Sotterley Plantation, at neighboring De La Brooke Manor (Shomette 1995: 79). Such a camp where slaves were kept from their masters who demanded their return surely was a sign of the changes that were to come (Fields 1905: 90-130).

Like most of southern Maryland, St. Mary's County was occupied by federal soldiers during the war. The county courthouse was occupied in 1862, and Leonardtown, the county seat, was garrisoned by 150 men by April 1863. The local newspaper was suppressed in April of 1863 for spreading seditious information, but was allowed to print again some months later as a local news only paper. Point Lookout Prison for Confederate soldiers was only 20 miles to the south of Sotterley Plantation. The Potomac Flotilla, which guarded the Maryland/Virginia water border, sailed frequently into the Patuxent and the Potomac, a constant presence in the Chesapeake Bay. The steamboats that served the Chesapeake region were also commandeered by the Union army during the war, and fewer passenger and freight boats ran, and passes were required for travel (Shomette 1995: 95-105). Thus the war disrupted trade networks along the tidal waterways, as well as the slave labor system. As might be expected two of Dr. Briscoe's sons escaped to the south and fought for the Confederacy in the 1st Maryland infantry company (Hammett 1991: 131).

With the end of the Civil War, and the ratification of the
1864 State Constitution the social and economic system of southern Maryland passed from one based on slavery to a system based on tenancy. Local tradition holds that all but one of the slaves at Sotterley remained on the plantation as tenants or workers after emancipation (Sotterley Docent Guide 1995, and Pers. communication Agnes Kane Callum). Indeed many former slaves remained near their old plantations as lack of funds, the pull of family and community, and the desire to farm anchored newly freed African-Americans. Sotterley continued as an agrarian enterprise, but obviously with the financial loss of slave property, and the loss of bound labor the operation changed greatly over the years. Many planters across the South tried to hold former slaves to contracts specifying gang labor similar to that before emancipation, but ultimately freed blacks asserted a desire to control their labor, and a system of tenancy on farm sections evolved in much of the South. St. Mary's County seems no exception as there is evidence of work contracts from the Freedman's Bureau which bound workers and their children to plantations, but by the 1880's most farms seem to have been worked by tenants (Fields 1985, Hammett 1991). One of a few signs of post-war change was competition to secure good tenants as a scarcity of labor was one result of emancipation. Some evidence of improvements to tenant housing seems to have occurred (although not to standards one would expect today), perhaps necessary to keep good tenants from seeking other work.

The steamboats on the Patuxent and Bay region provided increasingly better access for farmers to markets, but capital poor southern Maryland farmers had few chances to expand or diversify their farm production following the war. Indeed many turned back toward tobacco production as plantations were strapped for cash. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries many planters in the area holding lands adjacent to the waterways turned to commercial harvesting of marine resources. Solomon's Island, only a few miles downstream, was a big center of oyster canning, and retailing of oyster and fish (Shomette 1995: 99-103). Local history suggests that the Briscoes may have run a canning operation at their own wharf (Pers. communication Carolyn Laray, January 1996).

Chapman Billingsley died in 1874, and Walter Briscoe in 1885, having lived to see the freeing of the slaves, but also having seen plantations and planters remain at the center of post-bellum community life (Fresco 1982: 330, 345). After Emeline Dallam Briscoe's death in 1887, the house and land were sold at auction following her wishes. The Briscoe's son, Rev. James Briscoe bought the property at auction and appears to have lived at the house. His daughter Elizabeth Cashner inherited Sotterley, and more than likely also inhabited the property, but sold it in 1904. The Rev. Henry Satterlee, first Bishop of the National Cathedral in Washington D.C., became aware that the property was being sold and suggested that his cousin Herbert
Satterlee purchase the land. The Satterlees claimed a connection to the property as their ancestors had built the Sotterley Hall in Suffolk County, England after which the Platers had named Maryland's Sotterley Mansion (Sotterley Docent Manual 1995).

Herbert Satterlee was married to Louisa Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, and the two restored the house, buildings, and grounds, while retaining the rustic nature of the property. The house had few modern conveniences until the 1940's, but all care was taken to ensure the building was stable, and the 19th century kitchen addition was removed. The Satterlees restored or repaired other buildings, the slave cabin being one of them. Herbert Satterlee also tore down the other remaining slave cabins, and moved a number of buildings on the property. The plantation served primarily as a summer house, but also as a working farm. Oral history indicates that at least one former slave, Aunt Nannie Williams, may have been living at the Sotterley slave cabin when the Satterlees bought the property. This same source suggests that upgrades were made to the structure in the 1910's for the sake of this tenant. Other sources also suggest that the building was used for cutting meat prior to making sausage at the manager's house, after the last tenant ceased to occupy the cabin (Sotterley Docent Manual 1995, and pers. communication, Carolyn Laray December 1995).

Mabel Satterlee Ingalls, daughter of Herbert and Louisa, inherited the property in 1947. She continued to visit sporadically, and occasionally opened the property to visitors. She undertook repairs and restoration of the slave cabin, removing many 19th and 20th century attempts to upgrade the structure. In 1961 she created the non-profit Sotterley Mansion Foundation which opened the house and grounds to a wider public (Sotterley Docent Manual 1995).

05.03 TRADITIONAL SLAVE AND TENANT HOUSING IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND AND THE SOTTERLEY SLAVE CABIN.

The Sotterley slave cabin is one remnant in the plantation landscape that once contained anywhere from ten to five such houses1. In southern Maryland, and in the southern slave states

1Conflicting testimony concerning the number of cabins comes from Mabel Satterlee Ingalls who claimed that her father burned four of the five slave cabins in the site of the presently standing structure in 1910. Agnes Callum claims that her research and her family's recollections indicate a number of ten cabins at the site (Callum 1983 and 1978). George McDaniel offered the testimony of Edward Knott, caretaker of the plantation for the Satterlees who added that two double quarters
as a whole the Sotterley slave cabin represents but one structure of the many that once housed well over half southern Maryland's residents. Like much of the housing of the poor and the disenfranchised such structures rarely survive the passage of time. Yet enough slave quarters survived at least into the 20th century that photographs, drawings, and oral histories have been collected which can provide a general cultural context within which to consider the Sotterley slave cabin. The following represents some background on Maryland slavery and slave cabins, slave cabins of the deep South, and tenant dwellings.

Slave importation ceased by law in Maryland in the 1780's, although such importations continued in states further south. Yet even before abolition of the slave trade the absolute number of slaves imported to Maryland was well below that to deep South states like South Carolina. At the same time that fewer African-Americans were brought to the Chesapeake over the years, black populations became self-sustaining in the Chesapeake many years before black populations were able to replicate themselves in the Carolinas. As early as 1730 Maryland born slaves out-numbered those imported from Africa, and the black population in Maryland sustained itself with natural increase (McDaniel 1985:39 and Kulikoff 1988). Thus this population of enslaved Africans, while perhaps cut off from continuing contact with Africa after 1780, did become a self-sustaining community that demographically thrived in the new world. Yet due to demographics of settlement and forced immigration Maryland African-Americans lived in close contact with European-Americans. Slave holdings tended in all years but the mid-1700's to be much smaller than those of the deep south; by 1860 the most common slave holding was one person. Thus it is probable that most slaves did not live with all their kin or friends in southern Maryland (Fields 1985: 24-25).

As well, the number of slaves in southern Maryland counties declined between 1790 and 1850 (the white population also declined in this period) affecting the character of the slave experience in southern Maryland. Slave populations grew in the decades before the Civil War in deep South states, and in many regions of the deep South African-Americans were a clear majority of the population. In many ways in the years before the Civil War Maryland became a divided state with distinct regions; the southern portion founded on slave labor, and the north and west based on free labor. No other deep South state had such a divided social and economic system before the Civil War. As well the number of free blacks in Maryland was the highest in percentage and absolute numbers of all the southern states. Free

also stood at Sotterley (McDaniel 1982: 98). Given that the Briscoes owned 53 slaves in the 1860's they most likely built more than five structures on the property although the location of these structures is as yet unknown.
and slave blacks, free and bound labor systems existed side by side in Maryland. By 1850 African-Americans were 28% of the total population of Maryland, but 53% of the population in southern Maryland—the primary slaveholding region in the state. So while blacks in southern Maryland held a slim majority, the ratio of black to white found in southern Maryland was less than that found the deep south where African-American populations were in a clear majority (Fields 1985:5-15).

Scholars have suggested that the stabilization of the population, the development of a newly indigenous population, and the dispersed nature of slaveholding led to a decreased survival of obviously African material culture in the Chesapeake. Without the continual replenishment of African cultural knowledge from the influx of African born slaves these scholars have argued that Chesapeake Africans became more rapidly African-Americans (McDaniel 1982: 29-44). The nature of life under bondage, and the material circumstances of slavery in Maryland, and the Chesapeake region in general were somewhat different from the deep South. While colonists to Maryland settled in plantations, and grew tobacco, a staple crop economy like that which developed around labor intensive rice, cotton, or sugar and favored large plantations with over 100 slaves per plantation, never fully developed in Maryland. The monetary rewards of tobacco proved to be too low by the late 1700's to support large plantations of slaves, and tobacco proved to be too costly to the soil to allow the development and efficient operation of large high paying single crop plantations. When tobacco proved to be a losing proposition, planters diversified their cash crops, adopting wheat and other market crops which brought in needed cash, but did not necessitate the full time services of large numbers of slaves. As mentioned above slavery remained the preferred labor system, but a system of slave rental and out of state sales were necessary to keep the system viable (Marks 1979).

Throughout the 18th century slave holdings were concentrated in the hands of the few gentry, but these large holdings dispersed in the 19th century with the worsening economy, and the growing failure of the soils. Consequently the large slave villages and communities that developed on deep South plantations were not the norm in southern Maryland. While Maryland remained firmly committed to slavery throughout the first 1/2 of the 19th century, this commitment was only possible because of an active market in slave rental to farmers who needed sporadic labor, by sales of slaves to the deep South, and through attenuated emancipation. "Between 1685 and 1710, almost three out of four slaves lived on farms with twenty or fewer slaves, two out of four lived on farms with ten or fewer, and nearly a third lived on farms with five or fewer. This thin distribution severely restricted social and cultural contact among Africans" (McDaniel 1979: 38). Families were often divided across plantations, the threat of separation by sale was much greater as all family
members were not owned by one master, visiting was more crucial to maintaining ties of kinship and friendship. Family lines crossed the line of slavery uniting the free and the bound (Fields 1985: 28-32).

This is not to argue that African cultural traditions failed to inform the development of Chesapeake African-American lifeways, or that strong communities did not develop in the Chesapeake. Rather, some of the outward material manifestations scholars so often note about African-American culture in the deep south (e.g. African style houses) are less apparent in the Chesapeake region, and the slave communities crossed social boundaries and plantation boundaries more frequently in the Chesapeake than in the deep South. However, slaves played an active role in building plantations in Maryland, leading scholars to believe that an amalgamation of African and European building techniques took root in the Chesapeake. Much as both cultures most likely formed creolized lifeways in the new world, both cultures modified traditional building technologies to cope with the alien climate of Maryland (McDaniel 1982: 29-44).

Varying forms of post-in-the-ground, and wattle and daub buildings were native to both Africa and Europe and these construction techniques became quite popular in the Chesapeake. Single room, rectangular, gable end buildings with dirt floors were also common to both continents. Certainly slaves craftsmen built houses for white families and slaves alike, and may have been exposed to the wide range of preferences in a population from many points of origin in both Africa and the United Kingdom. However, McDaniel has pointed out that the particular style of log construction most popular in southern Maryland was unknown in Africa, and not very common in England. As well, slave houses of 10 by 10 or 12 by 12 feet are also uncommon in southern Maryland. Such dimensions are considered by many scholars to be survivals of African building traditions, and have been documented in the deep south, the caribbean, and as far north as Massachusetts. On the other hand some forms of log and daub construction, thatched roofs, and shingled roofs were common in Africa. Standard slave housing in the Chesapeake more than likely developed as Africans and Europeans both brought a range of building traditions, and somewhat similar techniques that were both applicable to Maryland's climate (McDaniel 1982: 40-42).

The standard housing for slaves changed over the years. Few slaves lived in separate quarters in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Most lived in attics, lofts, barns, and other outbuildings, under one roof, but presumably not part of the family of the owner. During this early period the majority of slaves lived on farms with few slaves, and worked more closely with the families of the owners as well. By the mid-18th century with the development of larger plantations worked by larger concentrations of slaves, more stable, self-reproducing slave families, came the
concurrent emergence of slave quarters--houses specifically built to house slaves. By the early 19th century separate slave quarters were an established part of the building repertoire of Maryland plantations. In general Chesapeake slave housing took the form of single room log cabins, at times sided with clapboards, or framed one-room structures (McDaniel 1982: 42-44). Further south slave dormitories, double pen quarters, and slave villages were very common given that slave holdings in the deep South were on average larger than those of the upper Tidewater region. Such larger accommodations are not unknown in southern Maryland, and indeed several double-pen houses did stand at Sotterley. These multiple family dwellings were simply less common in the southern Maryland region and were not built by African-Americans for their own use after emancipation (McDaniel 1982: 98-100). The Sotterley slave cabin was constructed sometime between 1830 and 1850, and in building technique and quality of construction fits within the norms of antebellum slave housing. The single room cabin measures 18' by 16', with headroom of approximately 6'8", and a usable attic (Chappell et al 1995: 2-3). The structure was built of hewn and sawn pine logs, square notched at the corners, with cedar posts connected to the logs by pegs along the long sides of the structure to provide stability. The logs were chinked with clay and mortar, but the vertical siding that now covers the logs was probably not put in place until the 1870's (Chappell et al, 1995: 6). Currently a brick and stone chimney is attached to the south gable end, and may have been original to the building, making this one feature somewhat better quality than the norm. Most slave cabins were heated with wooden chimneys, and it is possible that the brick chimney at Sotterley is a replacement. The firebox is brick, fitted for use as a source of heat and cooking, with no indication that the fireplace had been converted for use with a stove (Chappell et al 1995: 5).

Two doors were centered on the east and west walls, but the downstairs room does not appear to have been lit by windows during the 19th century. Architectural historians found no evidence that earlier windows existed in the same location as those put in by the Satterlees in 1910, and no evidence of windows in other locations throughout the building. The attic was lit by two gable end windows that closed with hinged wooden shutters (Chappell et al 1995: 4). The roof was covered by shingles up until the 20th century, although it is now covered in

While this is the only known example of post-supported log construction from the early 19th century in Maryland it is quite possible that such an approach to building cabins and other farm buildings may have been more common during the 1800's (Chappell et al. 1995: 7).
boards. The floor of the downstairs room was hard packed dirt or clay for much of the period of occupancy, although there is evidence that a wooden floor was added (and then removed) at some point during the lifespan of the building (Chappell et al 1995: 2-8).

With the emancipation of the Maryland slaves in 1864 southern Maryland plantation society faced many changes including a most pressing concern--that of finding labor for the fields. While various schemes of more or less free labor were attempted, ultimately a system of tenant farming was established throughout most of the plantation South. Plantations were re-aligned, often houses moved, rebuilt, or abandoned so that houses were established for tenant families adjacent to fields (Prunty 1955). Numerous scholars have also pointed out that most slave houses were upgraded after the Civil War, perhaps in response to the changing relationship between landowner and tenant that was established following 1864 (Chappell et al 1995: 8).

Edward Chappell and the team from Williamsburg found little evidence of dramatic changes to the Sotterley slave cabin, but some improvements were made in the 1870's. A partition was placed in the attic, creating two separate spaces, and a new staircase was placed on the northwest corner of the cabin, replacing an earlier stair by the fireplace. There is evidence that the building interior was whitewashed at this time as well. Also in the 1870's it appears that the exterior of the cabin was covered in vertical board and battens. When the wooden floor was placed within to cover the clay floor is unknown (Chappell et al 1995: 8-9). Oral history indicates that tenants continued to occupy the cabin through-out the post war period, probably into the early 20th century (Sotterley Docent Manual 1995 and pers. communication Carolyn Laray, January 1996).

Finally there appears to have been changes made to the building in the 20th century. Mabel Satterlee Ingalls took a number of steps to return the house to an appearance that resembled a rustic early 19th century dwelling. Wooden flooring was torn out and a dirt floor replaced, and siding was removed from three sides of the structure to reveal the log construction to the observer. The roof was also re-shingled at this time. The slave house itself was occasionally on display to the public as Mabel Ingalls allowed visitors onto the Sotterley property (Chappell et al 1995: 11).

5.04 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

In 1972 a limited program of archaeological testing was undertaken at Sotterley Plantation under the direction of Michael E. Humphries. Mr. Humphries, an archaeologist associated with Sotterley, undertook to investigate resources on the plantation.
when a tree fell behind the main house revealed a buried brick wall. During Humphries' investigation two 10 by 10 foot excavation units were dug behind the main house to examine the exposed wall. Material was also collected from the ground surface across the property, although the date and methodologies employed for this collection are unknown. The field and laboratory records from both investigations are not presently available. The artifacts recovered from the units are in the possession of the Sotterley Mansion Foundation, and have been recently (1991) re-catalogued by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. These artifacts are labeled but no key is available to relate the artifacts to specific locations, and the surface collection artifacts remain unlabeled and unprovenienced. However, it appears certain that all these artifacts were found at Sotterley and analysis has indicated the presence of material remains from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries (King 1991b and Humphries 1972).

In 1991 the Sotterley Foundation requested a re-analysis of the recovered artifacts as many advances in our knowledge of 19th century material culture have been made since the 1970's. A report written at the time of re-analysis of the artifacts from Sotterley by archaeologists from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum details the counts and identification of the artifacts recovered. A total of 1,919 artifacts recovered from the excavation units in 1972 were labeled at that time with what appear to be provenience information. The relation of these labels to soil strata and locations on the property are unknown at this time. The majority of the possibly provenienced collection, 1,490 artifacts, or 78% of the total count, consisted of dark green wine bottle glass fragments. Of these one bottle base can be dated to circa 1740 utilizing typologies set by Ivor Noel Hume (Noel Hume 1972: 66). 331 bone fragments were recovered, most identifiable as mammal bone, and probably related to food procurement for inhabitants of Sotterley (King 1991b:3).

50 sherds of ceramic, .03% of recovered artifacts, represent occupation ranging from the 1740's through the late 1800's. White salt-glazed stoneware, Delft-ware, Rhenish Blue and Grey, and lead-glazed earthenwares date to the mid-18th century, and indicate a strong archaeological component from the early Plater occupation. Several sherds of 19th century stonewares and one sherd of porcelain indicate activities well into the late 19th century, during the Briscoe ownership. Other possibly provenienced finds included 12 fragments of flat glass, 6 fragments of bottle glass, 5 kaolin pipe fragments, 24 unidentifiable nail fragments, and assorted building materials--brick, and daub (King 1991b: 3-7 and Humphries 1972).

In his report Mr. Humphries suggested that the brick wall and recovered artifacts represented a dairy associated with the Plater occupation in the mid-18th century. Dr. Julia King has
suggested, upon re-analysis of the artifacts, that given the lack of earthenware milk pans and other accessories commonly associated with a dairy, and the high proportion of wine bottle fragments in the collection, that the presence of a wine cellar is indicated (King 1991b: 6-7). Artifacts dating to after the Plater occupation were also recovered within the excavation units and point to the continuing presence of people on this property.

Artifacts without any provenience label must be considered of unknown origin within the bounds of Sotterley. However, among these finds are a number of ceramic sherds which also date to the mid to late 19th century. Plain whiteware fragments, Rockingham-type sherds, and some transfer-prints were recovered. These artifacts only strengthen the assertion that archaeological resources from period of Briscoe and Satterlee occupation do exist on the property (King 1991b: 2 and appendix).

In summary the previous excavation at Sotterley plantation indicated the possibility of an as yet unknown mid-18th century site, probably related to the activities of the Plater family. Occupation in the 19th and 20th centuries appears to also be evidenced by artifacts recovered, although many artifacts dating to this later period are completely unprovenienced. Most importantly this earlier excavation suggests that indeed there are rich archaeological resources at Sotterley, awaiting systematic survey and recovery (Humpheries, 1972 and King, 1991b). It is also clear from the preceding review of the prehistory and history of Sotterley, and the previous archaeological project carried out at one site on the property that the potential for the presence of cultural material is extremely high. While no pre-historic artifacts were recovered during this investigation the site must still be considered to have high potential for the recovery of such artifacts given that the plantation is strategically located on a bluff above a small creek and the Patuxent River, areas considered to have high potential for pre-historic sites.
The Sotterley Foundation is currently planning to preserve and restore the last extant slave cabin on the plantation property. The cabin appears to have remained in its present location since construction, and comprehensive study of the building, associated archaeological deposits, and related documents promise to contribute much information to the understanding of the world of the tidewater plantation. Given the undisturbed nature of the cabin site, and the paucity of known material remains relating to African-Americans in Maryland, all archaeological materials associated with the deposit were considered potentially significant and mitigation of unavoidable impacts was considered to be critical to the success of the restoration project. As well, this National and State Register of Historic Places property is considered to be a significant site under these guidelines, and all impacts to structures and adjacent archaeology sites should be mitigated or avoided.

Accordingly, an archaeological investigation of the slave cabin was planned to record the presence of archaeological deposits adjacent to the building which might be disturbed by restoration. Prior to excavation the structure was evaluated by an architectural historian, and a series of further research questions were generated. Additional information concerning the building sequence and date was necessary to complete the architectural evaluation, and the archaeological investigation was designed to provide the desired information.

The purpose of the current archaeological investigation was therefore threefold. First the researchers were to determine the presence or absence of intact, previously unlocated, potentially significant archaeological resources immediately adjacent to the slave cabin at Sotterley Plantation. The planned restoration project could potentially disrupt any cultural remains next to the cabin, and testing was conducted within 15 feet of the structure. Secondly, questions about the construction sequence of portions of the foundations, chimney, and structural posts were to be answered. Finally, determining the presence or absence of evidence of yard usage and a root cellar within the structure itself was considered a priority. Because the scope of work was defined by the potential impacts of restoration and by questions concerning the building construction sequence, it has been difficult to define this investigation as either a Phase I Survey or Phase II Investigation. Instead a series of research issues or goals have been defined for this project which helped to guide the investigation.

Research Issues

The research design for archaeological projects in aid of the restoration of historic structures are usually guided by the
desire for information concerning building construction sequence and technique. Information about additions, repairs, material used in construction, and techniques of manufacture can often be gained by examining the immediate surroundings of a building, looking for builder's trenches at the base of walls, examining compact soil surfaces that might indicate the presence of dirt floors, searching for evidence of chimney placement and so on. The archaeological excavations at Sotterley were designed to resolve questions generated by the architectural historians' examination of the building.

The architectural historian's report stated that the main portion of the building--hewn and sawn square notched logs, supported by cedar posts sunk in the ground along the long walls--was original to the 1830-1850's. However, the historians asked for confirmation of the age of the earthfast cedar posts. These posts appeared original to the early 19th century construction of the cabin, and to be earthfast. If this relationship between posts, building, and building site holds true, then this building is one of a very few earthfast buildings constructed in the 19th century Chesapeake that survives today. The architectural historians felt that this issue needed to be addressed by the archaeologists (Chappell et al 1995: 2, 18). The architectural historians also determined that the brick end chimney was most likely original to the structure, but felt confirmation of this hypothesis was necessary (Chappell et al 1995: 18).

To confirm the building sequence, the age of the chimney and the age of the posts, excavation units were placed adjacent to the north, east, and west walls outside the building. The units on the east and west walls were placed below the posts to determine the possible date of initial construction, and subsequent building sequence. These units were also intended to sample any features adjacent to the walls of the structure. One unit was placed at the north end of the cabin, extending partially into the nearby rolling road. This unit was placed both to test for the presence of cultural resources in a potentially impacted area, and to determine the relationship between the road and the cabin. Several half units were placed by the chimney to determine construction sequence, and to look for builder's trenches.

Two further questions were also posed by the architectural historians: Was there a root cellar or other storage pit within the cabin as was common in many slave and tenant houses of the 18th century, but less common in the 19th century? Secondly, given that the house was small, and probably unlit by natural light until the 20th century, what evidence could be recovered about the use of the adjacent yard by the inhabitants of the dwelling (Chappell et al 1995: 18-19)?

To answer these questions, one final unit was opened within
the building itself, near the fireplace in anticipation of discovering a root or storage cellar. To answer additional questions about the use of the yard space by inhabitants of the structure shovel test pits were dug in 10 foot intervals on two north south transects within 20 feet of the both the east and west walls of the structure. These transects extended beyond the north and south ends of the structure to sample archaeological deposits in the yard space.

While restoration of the slave cabin will entail some disturbance of the soils surrounding the structure, plans detailing the impacts of construction were unavailable throughout the project. We were thus unable to delimit the extent of disturbance prior to testing. As well, funds to carry out the investigation were limited, so the project itself was limited in duration. Further guiding the choice of research design was the fact that no Phase I Archaeological survey had ever been carried out in the vicinity of the slave cabin itself. Thus the plan had to include assessing the potential significance of all cultural resources encountered within an assumed impact area of ten feet in width on all sides of the structure. In addition, the plan had to result in the collection of information necessary to answer the specific research inquiries generated by the architectural evaluation.

The principal investigator, in consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist determined that most impacts would be adjacent to the structure, and accordingly sampled each side. A series of shovel test pits were also excavated in the yard, and results of this testing can be used to guide future work near the cabin. This scheme was developed to test as much of the resource as possible, to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources, and to determine the presence of significant, intact, resources associated with the structure.

07.00 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The State of Maryland guidelines for cultural resource management projects specify general excavation, laboratory processing, curation, and recordation methods (Shaffer and Cole 1994). This project will be reviewed by the Maryland Historical Trust as the Trust holds an historic easement on Sotterley Plantation, and is providing capital grant funding to assist with the proposed restoration of the slave quarter. The archaeological investigations that comprise the archaeological component of this project were conducted in compliance with grant and easement requirements. Accordingly, this project has followed State of Maryland guidelines in the manner detailed below.
Testing at the site consisted of the excavation of four entire 5 by 5 foot excavation units, three partial 5 by 5 foot units, and ten shovel test pits. All excavation units and shovel test pits were placed on a horizontal control grid established for the slave cabin site at Sotterley. Grid east at the site was established parallel to the axis of the east elevation of the slave cabin itself. N8000 E8000 was arbitrarily defined as a point 20 feet grid west of the northwest corner of the cabin (Figure 10). Grid north was established as 19.5 degrees east of magnetic north (Figure 9).

Each shovel test pit measured approximately 1 by 1 foot in diameter and was excavated to culturally sterile subsoils. Excavation tools included heavy roundnose shovels. Where appropriate, sod was removed and searched by hand for artifacts. All soils were passed through a 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth to recover subsurface artifacts. All sediments were measured and recorded on standardized shovel test pit forms provided by the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. All shovel test pits were backfilled following documentation.

In lieu of reconstruction plans an assumed ten foot zone around the cabin was considered to have the greatest potential to be disturbed during the course of preservation activities. Accordingly, shovel test pits were excavated at ten foot intervals on a transect parallel to the cabin's west wall approximately ten feet from the west wall of the cabin. Shovel test pits were also excavated at ten foot intervals along two transects five and ten feet from and parallel to the east wall of the structure. Two shovel test pits were also excavated within the interior of the structure to determine the uniformity of the flooring, and to test the possibility of cultural resources related to any potential previous occupation at the site. Utilization of this testing strategy covered the immediate yard around the house in order to allow assessment of resources in the defined impact area.

Excavation units were placed against each wall of the structure, and immediately below portions of the foundation, chimney, and structural posts that were the focus of the questions of the architectural historians. It was assumed that such areas were most likely to be subject to disturbance during reconstruction, and would possibly contain information about building sequence and chronology of various structural elements. Excavation tools consisted of heavy bluntnosed shovels, flat shovels, trowels, dental picks, and dust pans. All soils were passed through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth to retain artifacts. All units were dug according to natural stratigraphy, with vertical control maintained through measurement from datums placed at the southeast corner of each unit. The units were documented by the completion of level records for each natural stratigraphic level, and field notes for the entire site. At
least one stratigraphic profile was drawn for each unit, and plan views were drawn as needed. Excavation units were lined with plastic and backfilled at the end of the investigation.

All artifacts recovered during the course of the investigation were retained. Artifacts were packed into plastic bags with attached provenience tags prior to transport to the off-site laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Artifacts were washed by trained Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum personnel, as well as volunteers under the supervision of the principal investigator and the southern Maryland regional Archaeologist. Durable artifacts (i.e. ceramic, shell, glass, brick, and stone) were washed to remove soil. Fragile artifacts (i.e. bone, metals, mortar, and leather) were dry brushed. After cleaning all artifacts were catalogued with an effort made toward identifying the original provenience of all objects. In particular, temporally diagnostic artifacts were carefully examined. Upon completion of this project the artifacts will be deposited on temporary loan at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville, Maryland. The decision regarding the final repository of the artifacts will be made by the Board of Trustees of the Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

08.00 RESULTS

A total of four complete units, three partial units, and ten shovel test pits were excavated during the course of this investigation. The location of each of these excavation units and shovel test pits is depicted on the project base map (see Figure 9, Photo Plate Appendix). As indicated in the methodology section above, each unit was excavated with a specific information need in mind. These research goals are identified within the following individual unit discussions.

Alluvial deposition has resulted in the development of much of the local stratigraphy within the area tested during the course of the present investigation. In general, soils consist of sandy loams and clays, interspersed with gravel bars. The cabin is situated on a flat parcel of land on the edge of a ravine which drains into Sotterley Creek. A high bank that separates the slave cabin site from the adjacent farm fields lies approximately 15 feet from the north wall of the cabin. This arrangement has created a channel for rain run-off from the upper portions of the site that runs directly north of the north end of the cabin. Downslope movement through the ravine during storms has resulted in the erosion of the edge of the ravine and along the bed of the old Rolling Road. Topsoils on the north, east and south sides of the cabin are poorly developed, while those on the west and north sides show some evidence of layers of wash fill. Soil profiles revealed during the course of the current
investigation exhibited some modifications due to erosion, and rodent and insect activity. Representative soil profiles of all units are indicated in Figures 10 and 11, and Plates 4 through 8 (Photo Plate Appendix).

Despite the evidence of insect and rodent activity, the soils examined in the course of this project did not exhibit any evidence of plowing with the exception of one shovel test pit (STP N7990/E8045). This test was located on the eastern edge of the structure, in the vicinity of a planted bed that probably dated at least to the mid-20th century. All soils surrounding the house were determined to have been disturbed by human activities during occupation of the structure and during subsequent restoration episodes. In the course of building and repairing the structure over the years these soils were removed, backfilled, and modified. The precise stratigraphy of each excavation unit and shovel test pit will be discussed separately below.

Artifacts were recovered from all ten of the shovel test pits and all of the units excavated during the course of the investigation. A complete artifact catalogue is included as Appendix D. Artifacts recovered, contexts, and associated features are subsumed within stratigraphic descriptions grouped by the particular test unit or stp where they were discovered. These stratigraphic units form the basis for investigation and analysis, and the specific results for each unit and the shovel test pits are presented below.

The artifacts recovered from the test units and shovel test pits were comprised of building materials, faunal remains, and domestic debris. Specifically, oyster shell and various building materials such as mortar, brick, foundation stone, and nails comprised the largest category of artifacts recovered. Glass and ceramics, dating from the early 19th through the early 20th centuries were recovered in lesser quantities. Neither window glass, canning jar glass, nor lamp glass were recovered in any quantity. Bone from cows, sheep/goats, birds, small mammals, and rodents were also recovered, many with butchery marks. Notable in their absence were artifacts of the 17th and 10th centuries. No creamwares or wrought nails, and only one sherd of pearlware (in unit N7980/E8035) were recovered in the course of this investigation, suggesting that this site was indeed first occupied as a residence in the 19th century. Also notable in their absence were tin can remains (only three fragments were recovered from unit N7995/E8035), an artifact type often found on many domestic sites occupied during the twentieth century. This paucity of tin can fragments may coincide with oral history evidence that suggests that the cabin was occupied by only one person up until sometime before the 1920's (Pers. communication, Carolyn Laray, January 1996).
Excavation unit N7995/E8015 was located on the northwest portion of the west wall of the slave cabin. This unit was placed to bracket the cedar post which is pegged to the log structure on this portion of the west wall. Additionally this unit was excavated with the intention of exploring the construction and date of foundation on the west wall, and sampling the archaeological deposits in the west yard.

The west wall of the cabin presently faces a small, level, roughly triangular yard that borders the Rolling Road. This road also serves as a conduit of storm water run-off and debris from the upper portion of the plantation, and the west wall of the structure is most frequently battered by winds and rain during storms. Soils and debris which wash down the Rolling Road tend to be deposited in this yard along the cabin walls, and to wash over the ravine and around the north end of the cabin. The soils in this part of the yard were clay and silt loams which appeared to retain water following storms. This dampness along the west wall may have caused problems for previous residents, as it now does for the Sotterley Mansion Foundation. Soils in unit N7995/E8015 contain numerous insect and worm borings, and krotovina that cut across all strata, making exact determination of the boundaries of differing strata difficult. As well, the soils adjacent to the west wall have seen considerable human modification over the years, perhaps due to the need to mitigate the impacts of the weather, perhaps due to a cultural pattern of land use that favored this western yard.

While the ground surface was generally flat to gently sloping, subsurface strata were undulating, and of no uniform thickness (See Figure 10, Photo Plate Appendix). The topsoil ranged between 0.1' and 0.2' and contained few artifacts. However, a wide temporal range of objects was present including wire and cut nails, whiteware, glass, butchered bone, and modern trash. Gravels were present in the topsoil probably as the result of water action which has deposited gravels from the nearby Rolling Road across the site. Stratum 2, a silty loam with gravel, contained numerous oyster shells and artifacts. This stratum comprises a midden filled with domestic debris dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as both wire and cut nails, manganese tinted glass (1870-1920), and 19th/20th stoneware were recovered.

614 oyster shell fragments (many whole shells), 1 unidentified fish bone fragment, and 3 medium mammal bone fragments recovered in the course of investigation in stratum 2 suggest that this deposit was associated with an active household. Also recovered in stratum 2 were 10.1 grams of coal providing the first evidence that coal may have been burned in
the fireplace of the cabin. It is also entirely possible that the coal may have been carried into the vicinity of the cabin by water action from deposits used by the main house and stored near the work buildings some 100 feet up the Rolling Road. The presence of bone, shell and other domestic refuse may be one reason for the increased activity of insects and rodents in the vicinity of the west wall of the cabin.

Strata 3 and 4 were the most difficult to delineate and provided excellent evidence of bioturbation. Stratum 3 varied in thickness from 0.30' in the northwest corner to 0.60' in the southeast corner. In general the stratum was much thicker adjacent to the structure, and tapered off in the northwestern portion of the unit, while remaining approximately 0.4' thick in the southwestern portion of the unit. Stratum 4 underlay stratum 3 and was thickest in the western half of the unit (approximately 0.10'), but was less than 0.10' thick adjacent to the structure. Both strata were undulating, and the interfaces were intersected by numerous insect holes which greatly obscured the boundaries. Both strata were also sandy loams that contained gravels dispersed unevenly through-out each level. The undulating surfaces of both strata probably indicates evidence of constant use of the space by the occupants of the structure of the plantation. The yard may have been churned up through use in butchering, oyster shucking, or food preparation activities. Informants have indicated that the cabin and yard were used for cutting up meat in preparation for making sausage at the farm manager's house during the early to mid 20th century—presumably after the demise or removal of Aunt Nannie Williams (pers. communication Carolyn Laray, January 1996). The bone found with evidence of butchery marks may lend credence to this theory. However, it is also possible that the undulating strata are evidence of erosional processes which may have periodically created channels and/or deposits in the west yard.

Stratum 3 in unit N7995/E8015 was comprised of sandy loam that contained numerous oyster shells, mostly whole. The greatest density of oyster shells removed from the site came from this stratum. Indeed, the largest quantity of any artifact class recovered from the site in the course of the current investigation were the oyster shells removed from stratum 3. A total of 33417.0 grams (73.7 pounds) of whole valves and shell fragments were recovered. Most of the shell recovered from stratum 3 came from the 1' to 1 1/2' wide rectangular area next to and parallel with the cabin wall, extending the length of the unit. (This rectangular area adjacent to the west wall coincides with the current drip line at ground surface.) In this rectangular space, a series of oyster shells had been placed curved side up, loosely piled on top of each other. This oyster shell deposit was approximately a half foot (0.50') deep against the structure wall, and merged with the oyster shell, bone, and refuse midden that comprised the remainder of the strata to form
a lens approximately 0.30'-0.40' thick on the western side of the unit. Debris, bone, and household refuse were found scattered through-out both the oyster shell lens and the associated midden. The oyster shell lens and stratum 3 were excavated together as no clear boundary existed between these deposits. It thus seems quite likely that the oyster shells against the wall and the midden were contemporaneous features. Both were probably open to the air during occupation of the cabin and saw similar build up of household refuse. These oyster shells may have been placed in a trench parallel to the west wall of the cabin in an attempt to drain this side of the cabin which continues to be severely impacted by weather today.

Artifacts other than oyster shell within Stratum 3 included cut and wire nails, whiteware, 19th/20th century stoneware, one 18th century Rhenish blue and grey stoneware fragment, bottle glass (including one fragment marked "McC & Co" dating to the early 20th century), foundation building material, mammal long bone and cranial fragments, blue transfer printed whiteware, and one basalt ceramic fragment. These artifacts thus ranged in date from the late 1700's to the 20th century. It seems unlikely that there is a early 18th century component on the site as only one ceramic sherd dating to that period (the Rhenish Blue and Grey stoneware) was recovered. It is possible that some of these artifacts were introduced to the site by water runoff during storms, as well as human activity. Since both the midden and oyster shell feature were interspersed with artifacts of the mid 19th century to the 20th century both are considered to have been altered during or to date to the late 19th-early 20th centuries. 9.7 grams of coal were found in this stratum as well.

The foundation that is currently in place on the west wall of the structure is made of sandstone, conglomerate, and concrete mortar that has been wedged underneath the log cabin wall. This foundation section overlays stratum 3 and the oyster shell lens (see photo plate 4) indicating that this particular section of foundation was probably replaced sometime after the early 20th century, the date assigned to stratum 3.

This unit bracketed the cedar post pegged into the west log wall of the cabin. Upon investigation of the base of the post it became apparent that the bottom 0.25' of the post had rotted away. The soil below the post was sectioned and excavated, revealing that the post apparently post-dates the oyster shell lens in stratum 3. It appeared as if the oyster shells within the lens had been disturbed when the post was installed. This evidence indicates that the post dates to after the late 19th/early 20th century as it cuts through the shell feature and the midden that comprise stratum 3. It was impossible to ascertain how deep the post had gone into the soil as the wood was so heavily decomposed. However, at 0.60' below ground surface the oyster shell lens appeared to be intact, so the post
did not penetrate below this depth. A single fragment of corroded metal and one fragment of conglomerate foundation material were recovered from the soils excavated below the cedar post. There is no evidence of a post hole or mold from previous posts that may have stood in this same location, although previous posts may have occupied the same hole. It is also possible that the extensive digging undertaken to put in the shell drain and the activities associated with the deposition of the midden may have destroyed evidence of earlier posts.

Stratum 4 is marked by the presence of cut nails, and appears to date to the 19th century. Due to the high water content of the yard, however, all metals were highly corroded and it is possible that some of the 51 unidentified nails and 78 unidentified metal fragments are wire nails. Two whiteware rim sherds with sheaves of wheat molded pattern recovered do date to the second half of the 19th century. Oyster shell was abundant in this stratum, but not equal in density with the above stratum. Coal fragments were also found in stratum 4, indicating the possibility that limited amounts of coal may have been burned in the fireplace. The small amount found also to bolsters the argument that the fireplace was never converted for use with a stove, for if coal were burned more frequently one might expect more coal and coal ash in the trash assemblage (Chappell et al 1995:5). An undulating, culturally sterile grey clay lens lay beneath Stratum 4. Several sand and gravel lenses, all of which contained no artifacts, were revealed beneath the clay.

In summary the strata in unit N7995/E8015 contain many artifacts, a midden, and an oyster shell feature that runs parallel to the cabin wall, approximately 1' from the wall, and cuts into the midden and deeper strata to a depth of approximately 0.50' below ground surface. This oyster shell deposit is thought to be a feature added by the occupants of the cabin to improve the drainage of the western wall of the structure. Information from McDaniel's study of slave housing bolsters this suggestion. McDaniel quotes William Diggs, southern Maryland resident, grandson of slaves who grew up in housing similar to the Sotterley slave cabin that "...[log h]ouses with earthen floors were usually located...either on a knoll or on a gentle slope, with a shallow trench dug around the house to carry water away"(McDaniel, 1982: 72). The oyster shell stratum at the Sotterley slave cabin was probably constructed to enhance the drainage characteristics of the surrounding soils. In addition, this unit contained the highest density of artifacts recovered. These artifacts indicate domestic activities related to food preparation (shells and bone), as well as building maintenance. The report of the architectural historians suggests that the fireplace in the slave cabin was never modified to accommodate a stove, and the low density of recovered coal fragments and coal-ash from this unit seems to confirm this (Chappell et al 1995:5). Both structural elements examined on
the western wall, the cedar post and the stone foundation, appear to have been put in place sometime after the deposition of stratum 3, in the late 19th/early 20th centuries and are in all most likely replacements of earlier elements.

Unit N8000/E8025 was placed at the north end of the structure to test this area for archaeological deposits, to assess the relationship of the Rolling Road to the slave cabin, and to explore the foundation on the northern end of the structure. The topsoil in this unit was very thin, with large amounts of gravel and sand. Only 0.05% of the unit's surface was covered in grass, while over 30% was covered in gravels from the near-by Rolling Road. The unit sloped from south to north, from the cabin wall to the road, and the north half of the unit lies in the Rolling Road. Artifacts recovered from the topsoil consisted of galvanized wire nails, window glass, brick and mortar fragments, and one sherd of grey stoneware dating to the 19th/20th centuries. This unit was placed directly below a window placed on the north wall sometime in the 20th century (Chappell et al 1995:4) and Sotterley employees report repairing the window frequently (Pers. communication Robert Morgan, December, 1995). The many modern and galvanized wire nails in this unit and in others are probably present as a result of ongoing repairs to the roof and wooden siding of the cabin.

Beneath the topsoil lay multiple interpenetrating strata of hardpacked clays, gravels, and sands. These strata appear to be the result of multiple episodes of alluvial deposit. All appear to have been eroded as each successive strata beneath stratum 2 extended further toward the north wall of the unit. Stratum 2 is a hardpacked gravel and sand layer, with well sorted and large gravels. The stratum contained 22 window glass fragments, 13 wire nails, 6 unidentifiable nail fragments, 19 oyster shell fragments, and one walnut shell fragment. Stratum 3 underlay 2 and was a compact clay lens, approximately 0.10' thick, lying directly against the foundation, extending approximately 0.50' north from the south wall. This stratum contained 6 artifacts, 2 window glass fragments, 1 wire nail, 2 metal fragments, and 1 mortar fragment. Stratum 4 underlay stratum 3, and was a thin (0.01') grey clay lens, also lying directly against the foundation and extending 0.50' north from the south wall. Stratum 4 contained no artifacts. Stratum 5 was a mottled sandy clay with gravel that underlay stratum 4 and extended approximately 3' from the south wall of the unit, and was approximately 0.20' thick. This stratum also contained window glass fragments, 8 wire nails, 1 cut nail fragment, 2 brick fragments, 2 mortar fragments, and 3 oyster shell fragments.

Stratum 6 consisted of a series of mixed sands that underlay stratum 5 and was approximately 0.20' thick, extending between 2.50' and 3' north from the south wall of the unit. This level contained 91 window glass fragments, 1 amethyst glass faceted
bead, 1 Prosser button (dating to the mid 19th century), 1 .22 short caliber cartridge, 2 wire nails, 4 brick fragments, 1 mortar fragment, and 1 oyster shell fragment. Stratum 7 was a 0.01' thick clay lens containing unsorted gravels, which extended approximately 4' from the south wall of the unit. In unit N8000/E8025 each successive strata underneath stratum 2 extended further toward the north wall of the unit, accordingly stratum 7 underlay both stratum 6 and stratum 2. This stratum contained 1 wire nail, 5 metal fragments, 4 brick fragments, and 5 oyster shell fragments. Stratum 0 also underlay stratum 7 and stratum 2, and consisted of mixed sandy clays and sands. This stratum contained 24 window glass fragments, 2 wire nails, 12 brick fragments, and 36 oyster shell fragments.

In summary, the low density of artifacts in this unit may be the result of the water run-off processes which continually sweep this area at the north end of the structure. There is abundant evidence of multiple episodes of sand, clay and gravel washing into this area. It may be that use of this portion of the yard by previous occupants has been obliterated by subsequent episodes of erosion. It is also possible that this part of the yard was never the site of much activity with the exception of repair work to the walls and foundations. What artifacts that were recovered in the course of the investigation are primarily related to building maintenance (brick, mortar, nails). Domestic debris (ceramic, bottle glass, bone, and shell) were recovered in far less quantities than in other units. No bone was recovered from any strata in this unit. Further investigation regarding whether the Rolling Road was actively used in the 19th century (after the wharf was moved), and concerning the relationship of the Rolling Road and the northern end of the yard surrounding the slave cabin would be useful for answering these questions. All but one nail recovered were wire nails, suggesting that most of these deposits were laid down in the 20th century.

Unit N7995/E8035 was placed on the northeast section of the eastern wall for the purpose of sampling the eastern yard and exploring the relationship of the cedar post to the surrounding soil strata. Topsoil on this unit was also very thin, varying in depth between 0.1' and 0.2'. This silty loam contained 44 wire nails the majority of which were clustered along the eave drip line, a shallow trench which paralleled the structural wall at approximately 0.5'-0.6' from the wall. One 1992 United States dime, 1 .22 caliber shotgun shell, 2 brick fragments, and 24 mortar fragments were also recovered from the topsoil. Two artifact bearing strata, stratum 2 and stratum 3, underlay the topsoil. Both these strata had a high clay content, and were heavily mottled. This mottling may be evidence of human activity in the vicinity of the eastern wall of the structure.

Stratum 2 is a brown sandy clay loam mottled with moderate amounts of a silty loam and a fine sand. This level contained
136 metal fragments identified as nails, only 3 of which were wire nails, and 98 of which were unidentifiable as to nail type. The three wire nails are possible intrusions from the topsoil as the dripline feature intruded into stratum 2 in several places. The majority of identifiable nails recovered in stratum 2 are cut, indicating that this may be a 19th century stratum. Also recovered were two undecorated porcelain sherds, and five whiteware sherds, one blue transfer print decorated, one molded, and one with hand painted underglaze decoration. These ware types further suggest a 19th century date for this stratum. Also recovered in this stratum were two coal fragments (3.2g) and 19 oyster shell fragments (74.1g). This unit had a low density of household trash, with only 11 fragments of glass in addition to the ceramic, shell and coal.

Stratum 3 in this unit contained the only evidence of the use of tin cans at the site—one church key and 2 fragments of a crimped can/jar lid were recovered. Also found in the stratum was a Prosser button, manufactured sometime in the middle of the 19th century. 2 whiteware sherds, 4 glass fragments, 3 cut nails, 20 unidentifiable metal fragments, 8 brick fragments, and 1 mortar fragment were also present and date this stratum to the 19th century. 154 oyster shell fragments and 1 large mammal long bone fragment were also recovered, and appear to represent a small refuse pile in the eastern part of the yard.

The density of the oyster shell and household debris in N7995/E8035 is far less than in Unit N7995/E8015 (on the west side of the house). The oyster shell does appear to have clustered in the eastern portion of the unit in the vicinity of several tree roots which were discovered during the course of excavation. (No trees or plants of any type are currently growing within 10 feet of the slave cabin.) Thus it is not clear if the shell concentration in unit N7995/E8035 represents a second, but smaller, midden on the site or if the shell and other refuse were scattered on the ground surface in the 19th century on the east side of the house, and became densely clustered as tree roots and water run-off action pulled these artifacts into a cluster.

The cedar post on the east wall of the cabin was also investigated as part of this archaeological project. This post was in far better condition than the rotted post on the west wall, and the lower portion of the east post is only slightly rotted. The east post rests on the ground surface with less than 0.10' of topsoil build up surrounding the post. The area below the post was excavated to recover evidence of previous posts and post molds in the same location. No indication of such a sub-surface post was found. Because the present cedar post on the east wall does not intrude any datable stratum it is unclear at what date this post was placed in this location. There is also no evidence of a builders trench for the foundation on this wall.
Neither stratum 2 nor stratum 3 appear to have been intruded upon during the construction of the foundation. Indeed the current foundation in the vicinity of unit N7995/E8035 appears to lie entirely within topsoil, and it must be assumed the foundation always did lie above ground surface.

In summary unit N7995/E8035 had a lower density of artifacts than did the unit excavated on the western wall of the cabin. Both building material and household refuse were less common in this unit, although 232 oyster shell fragments (2,041.1g) were recovered in the course of the investigation. This may represent a smaller sheet-midden and/or artifact clustering around tree roots discovered during excavation. The strata investigated on the east side of the house were also far less disturbed than those on the western side. The slope of these strata conformed to the general slope of the parcel of land. These findings seem to indicate that this portion of the eastern yard saw much less activity than did the yard adjacent to the western wall of the structure. This preliminary evidence suggests the hypothesis that these yards had different functions for the occupants. This should be explored in future excavations. This investigation also discovered that both the current cedar post and current foundation on the north east section of the wall did not impact the sub-surface soil deposits in any way.

Unit N7985/E8025 was placed in the cabin's interior in front of the fireplace with the expectation of discovering a root cellar or storage feature. The first stratum removed was the clay floor placed in the structure by Mrs. Ingalls in the 1950's. The floor was approximately 0.30' thick, and very dry, loosely packed, and mixed with roots, leaves, and twigs. At the interface of the modern dry clay floor and stratum 2 was a thin layer of whitewash chips, plaster, and building rubble. Stratum 2 was a fine sandy silt, approximately 0.20-0.30' thick, mixed with rodent, fish, bird, and larger mammal bone, bottle glass, and ceramics. The density of the bone appears to be too great to have been swept in a corner while the house was occupied. This bone may have accumulated beneath the wooden floor that was put in place by Herbert Satterlee in the 20th century (Chappell et al 1995) and may also reflect the butchering activities which are said to have taken place in the structure after all permanent occupants had moved (Satterley Docent Manual, 1995). The floor of a temporary work space would probably not have been kept well swept and bone and other debris may have built up over time. It is also likely that some of the bones found in these strata (i.e. rodent) and some of the seeds and nuts are the result of rodent activity under the house.

Stratum 2 came down on a hard, compact surface some 0.5' below ground surface which may be the remains of a previous floor. This hard surface (stratum 3) was a dry silty clay layer approximately 0.40' thick. Stratum 3 contained 2 whiteware
sherds, one with annular decoration, 2 bottle glass fragments, 2 brick fragments, 23 mortar fragments, 6 bone fragments, 28 oyster shell fragments, and peach pit, walnut shell, and chestnut shell fragments. Below stratum 3 lay stratum 4, a non-compacted silty clay with gravel, very similar in appearance to subsoil in adjacent units. This layer contained 1 porcelain sherd, 1 cut nail fragment, 3 brick fragments, 7 bone fragments and 22 oyster shell fragments. Below this stratum lay sterile subsoil.

In the south half of stratum 3 (the compact floor), approximately 0.60' below ground surface, an area of non-compact soil was discovered. The extent of this feature within unit N7985/E8025 was defined by a rectangle whose boundaries extended 2.0' west from the east wall of the unit, and 1.7' north from the south wall of the unit. The soils within this area were non-compact, and slightly different in color from the rest of stratum 3. This feature has all the characteristics of the surface expression of a root cellar as they often appear in slave cabins and tenant houses in the Chesapeake. This feature was not excavated at the time of investigation, but was backfilled and preserved for future study.

Units N7980/E8035, N7980/E8030, and N7975/E8030 were excavated on the east side of the chimney at the south end of the structure. The intention was to discover, if possible, when the chimney and adjacent foundation were constructed. Chappell et al (1995: 18) felt that the brick chimney is original to the structure, and since this is a somewhat unusual feature in log slave cabins, they requested confirmation of this conclusion. Accordingly portions of those units that lay immediately adjacent to the foundation of the south wall and chimney were excavated. It was expected that evidence of builders trenches, if present, would indicate the date of construction. These units were also placed to investigate the relationship between the foundation, adjacent strata, and the cedar post pegged to the cabin’s south wall.

The chimney and foundation stand on the edge of the ravine, with the ground sloping dramatically away from the south wall of the foundation. The foundation of the chimney is constructed of large sandstone rocks set in the ground, and mortared together. The brick chimney stands above the foundation, and is made of red brick laid in american bond with lime mortar. Chappell et al believe that the large chimney foundation was most likely a result of the tenuous position of the chimney along the edge of the ravine (Chappell et al 1995: 5). Indeed, erosion continues to effect this bank into the present day. Unit N7975/E8030, excavated along the chimney foundation's east wall was located on this slope contained strata showing signs of erosion. As well, the eastern portion of unit N7980/E8035, which extended east from the cabin's southern wall, was unprotected by the cabin and also showed evidence of the continual wash of soils, gravels, and
artifacts across the ground surface. Only unit N7980/E8030 which was entirely protected by the cabin, showed the deepest topsoil development. This back portion of the slave cabin had clearly been overgrown in previous years as numerous roots were discovered during investigation. The roots of a large locust tree standing approximately 15 feet to the south east of the cabin had also encroached on the foundation of the building. These roots and the rodent activity impacted the stratigraphy behind the cabin.

Stratum 1 (topsoil) was present in all three partial units (See Figure 11 Photo Plate Appendix). The topsoil was thinly distributed, but was deepest against the south wall of the slave cabin and the east wall of the chimney foundation. Depths ranged from 0.01' to 0.15'. Because unit N7975/E8030 was excavated on the slope on the east side of the cabin, and portions of the unit lay beyond the cabin wall, topsoil was present primarily against the foundation. This fine sandy loam contained many brick and mortar fragments, and wire nails. Two oyster shell fragments, one bone fragment were recovered from all three units combined. One sherd of blue transfer printed whiteware was recovered in unit N7980/E8035. The topsoil contained the remains of various repair and clean-up efforts that have been made over recent years around the chimney and south wall foundation. As well artifacts from other portions of the site have clearly washed into the topsoils surrounding the southern portion of the slave cabin site.

Stratum 2 was a silty loam with mortar that overlay all three units. Stratum 2 was deepest along the walls of the cabin and tapered in all directions from those walls. Stratum 2 was approximately 0.40' thick in unit N7980/E8030 located in the corner between the chimney and south wall foundation. Stratum 2 in unit N7975/E8030, which lay south of N7980/E8030, tapered from a maximum depth of approximately 0.35'(along the wall coinciding with the southern wall of unit N7980/E8030) to a minimum thickness of 0.04' at the edge of the ravine. Stratum 2 extended across the surface of the excavated portion of unit N7975/E8030 for approximately 1.20' and then tapered off in the southern portion of the unit. The fact that stratum 2 disappeared in unit N7975/E8030 may be due to erosion of soils on the ravine bank. Stratum 2 tapered to approximately 0.1' in the easternmost area excavated, unit N7980/E8035. Stratum 2 contained much building material including brick, mortar, sandstone and conglomerate foundation material, and both cut and wire nails. Unit N7975/E8030 also contained 2 bottle glass fragments, 6 mammal bone fragments, and 9 oyster shell fragments. Stratum 2 in unit N7980/E8030 contained 4 glass fragments, 3 stoneware sherds, both probably dating to the 19th century, and 1 Prosser button manufactured during the middle decades of the 19th century. In unit N7980/E8035 stratum 2 contained 2 manganese tinted glass fragments, tinted purple through exposure to the sun, which date
artifacts across the ground surface. Only unit N7980/E8030 which was entirely protected by the cabin, showed the deepest topsoil development. This back portion of the slave cabin had clearly been overgrown in previous years as numerous roots were discovered during investigation. The roots of a large locust tree standing approximately 15 feet to the south east of the cabin had also encroached on the foundation of the building. These roots and the rodent activity impacted the stratigraphy behind the cabin.

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from the 1870's-1920's. 137 window glass fragments were also present. Two blue transfer printed whiteware sherds, 1 common cable decorated whiteware sherd, and 1 sherd of both undecorated whiteware and undecorated semi-porcelain were also present within this stratum. The artifacts in stratum 2 indicate that the layer dates from the mid 19th to the early 20th centuries. This stratum appears to have been deposited in the rear of the cabin during many years of occupation as the result of continued repair activities, possibly as the result of trash disposal to the rear of the structure, and probably additionally as the result of water action which moved and deposited trash from across the plantation and the slave cabin site.

Stratum 3 is a complex, wedge shaped strata, lying below stratum 2 that may be interpreted as a builders trench for the south wall foundation and chimney. Stratum 3 is a mottled series of sandy clays with gravel and occasional fragments of decomposed sandstone, and mortar and brick. Stratum 3 attained its greatest depths along the foundation of the chimney in units N7980/E8030 and N7975/E8030, and tapered somewhat to the east in unit N7980/E8035. Stratum 3 had a depth of 0.99' b.d. in the southwest corner of unit N7980/E8035, and reached a maximum depth of 1.64' b.d. against the foundation of the chimney, in the southwest corner of unit N7980/E8030. The stratum tapered to a depth of 0.78' b.d. in the southeast corner of unit N7980/8035. This stratum occurred in all three units dug at the back of the cabin, and extended south from the walls of the slave cabin to the southern walls of all units. However, the boundaries of the builders trench have not been fully defined as stratum 3 appeared to extend past the south wall of units N7975/E8030, N7980/E8035 and N7980/E8030. The eastern boundary of stratum 3 was found in unit N7980/E8035, and was formed by stratum 6, a rodent burrow that cut into Unit N7980/E8035, interrupting stratum 3. This rodent burrow occurred approximately 3.5' from the west wall of unit N7980/E8035 at depths of 0.64' to 0.84' b.d. Whether or not stratum 3 originally continued beyond stratum 6, and was destroyed by the intrusive rodent burrow is unknown, although stratum 3 did taper to its thinnest extent at the point where stratum 3 and stratum 6 met. Stratum 3 was found in all four corners of unit N7975/E8030 that were excavated during the current investigation, making the determination of boundaries of the stratum in this unit difficult. The base of the sandstone foundation of the brick chimney, and the base of the foundation of the south east wall do lie within stratum 3. Some stratum 2 has built up around both foundations, as has the topsoil.

A concrete apron was discovered while excavating stratum 3 in unit N7980/E8035. This apron is attached to the foundation on the south side of the cabin, and lies approximately 0.15' below the top of stratum 3. This apron is a rectangular piece of concrete with a flat surface, and an upward curving lip on its south and east sides, that extends 1.25' south from the south
The presence of two similar concrete aprons on these two sections of the south wall foundation and chimney foundation suggests that similar building techniques were used to construct the wall foundation and the chimney foundation. Both aprons also lie within stratum 3. These two facts together indicate that the chimney foundation and the south wall foundation were constructed at the same time, perhaps in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The term probably is applied to the proposed building sequence of the chimney foundation and the south wall foundation because the soils are in stratum 3 are very mottled, an indication that they are somewhat disturbed by human activity and/or rodent activity. A 2" wide, 3" deep exploratory trench was cut into the soil wall immediately below the stone and concrete apron in unit N7980/E8035, approximately 3' from the east wall of the unit. This trench revealed that the soils of stratum 3 were packed up against the soil bank upon which the concrete apron and foundation wall had been built, and stratum 3 soils only extended approximately 1" underneath the lip of the concrete apron. No further investigation of soils underneath the foundation and apron were made for fear of weakening the structural integrity of the foundation and apron. A similar trench was excavated behind the chimney foundation in unit N7980/E8030 and revealed similar results. A great deal of soil must have been excavated when the chimney and foundation was built, and this soil has been packed around the chimney and foundation after construction. This brief investigation provides additional evidence for the contention that stratum 3 is indeed a builder's trench for the back wall and chimney foundation.

One further note concerns the cedar post pegged into the south log wall of the slave cabin. This post is located approximately 1' east from the east wall of the chimney foundation and rests on a portion of the foundation well within stratum 2. However, the concrete apron in stratum 3 extends west from the south east corner of the cabin to the post, and appears
to curve behind the post. This suggests that a post (if not this
post) was in this location when the concrete apron and south wall
foundation were built. Thus here on the south wall there is some
evidence suggesting that a post was in place during the 19th
century.

Artifacts recovered in this stratum will be discussed unit
by unit. In N7975/E8030, stratum 3 contained 1 buff earthenware,
brown glazed base sherd, from a large storage vessel. Also
recovered were 2 whiteware sherds, 1 with annular decoration, 1
with light blue glaze that is typical of mocha wares and common
cable wares. All sherds are of a 19th century origin. Two wire
nails, but no cut nails and 13 unidentifiable metal fragments
were also recovered. As expected brick, mortar, and sandstone
fragments associated with the foundation were present along with
11 oyster shell fragments and 13 bone fragments. The presence of
wire nails in this stratum indicates that this stratum dates to
late 19th/early 20th centuries. Stratum 3 in unit N7980/E8030
also contained whiteware, in addition to 1 cut nail fragment,
and 3 unidentifiable metal fragments. Brick and mortar fragments
were the most frequently recovered artifacts from this strata in
this unit. Stratum 3 in unit N7980/E8035 contained 1 whiteware
sherd with brown transfer print decoration, 2 whiteware
fragments, 1 porcelain fragment, 6 bottle glass fragments, in
addition to building materials. No identifiable nails were
recovered from this stratum in portions of this unit excavated at
the present time. The presence of the brown transfer print,
available from the 1830's-1880's, and cut nail fragments, in
addition to the annular ware and wire nails indicates a late
19th/early 20th century date for this stratum. However, the 2
wire nails are the only artifacts that tie the stratum to the
late 19th/early 20th century and some care must be taken when
assigning a date to a stratum based on two artifacts. Rodent
burrows, snake holes, and tree roots were common in this area of
the slave cabin. Any of these artifacts may be intrusive to the
strata. Chappell et al have suggested that the chimney and
foundation were original to the 1830's-1850's construction date
of the building. If stratum 3 does indeed date to the late
19th/early 20th century then this supposition must be re-
evaluated.

Strata 4, 5, 6 lie only within unit N7980/E8035, and
represent rodent disturbance, and a series of clay lenses that
lie on the east quarter of the unit. Stratum 4 is a compact
silty clay lens lying below stratum 2, and adjacent to stratum 6,
the rodent burrow. Stratum 4 lies along the east wall of the
unit and extended approximately 1' west along the north wall, and
approximately 0.40' west along the south wall. Stratum 4
contained 12 window glass fragments, 1 Prosser button (dating to
the middle of the 19th century), and 1 manganese tinted glass
fragment (dating from 1870-1920). Also present in this unit were
brick and oyster shell fragments, and 1 cut nail. Stratum 5 lay
below stratum 4, and is a compact mottled clay lens with gravel. This stratum lay within a pocket of roots, perhaps from the nearby locust tree, and contained 2 sherds of brown transfer print decorated whiteware, corroded metal fragments, 1 mortar fragment, and 2 bone fragments, including a rodent mandible. Both these strata contain 19th century artifacts, and do not appear to contain any 20th century artifacts. These strata may be evidence of additional mid to late 19th century features that lie in the east yard (see shovel test pit results below). Stratum 6 lay below stratum 2 and adjacent to strata 4 and 5. This stratum was a sandy silt with infrequent gravel, that cut through stratum 3, and the top 0.1' of stratum 8 (which underlay stratum 3). This stratum appeared to be a rodent burrow, with loose soils contained within a burrow shaped wedge in the eastern portion of the excavated unit N7980/E8035. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included 1 whiteware cup sherd, 2 red brick fragments, charcoal fragments, and unidentifiable metal fragments.

Stratum 7, is a mottled sandy clay and rubble cluster at the bottom of stratum 3 found only in unit N7980/E8030. Stratum 7 lay immediately adjacent to the foundation below the cedar post. The sandy clay matrix of this stratum is very similar to the sandy clay of stratum 3 which lies immediately above stratum 7 in unit N7980/E8030. The primary difference between stratum 3 and stratum 7 is the higher proportion of mottled clays and limited amounts of domestic refuse found in stratum 7. Only 1 fragment of glass, and 1 mammal bone, and 68 oyster shell fragments (totaling 141.6 grams) were recovered from stratum 7. 25 brick fragments (totaling 819.4 grams), foundation stone materials, mortar, and charcoal were also recovered. This stratum may represent a portion of the builders trench (stratum 3) that unexpectedly or for an unknown reason extended deeper into the deeper soils, and incorporated a greater percentage of subsoil clays.

Stratum 8 was found in all three units excavated at the south of the cabin, and appears to be an intact early 19th century stratum. Stratum 8 most likely coincides with the construction and early occupation of the cabin. Stratum 8 is a mottled clay loam with pockets of gravel and sand. The soils within this stratum are not uniform across the excavated extent of units N7980/E8030, N7980/E8035, and N7975/E8030. The top 0.2' of this stratum contained moderate amounts of charcoal which disappeared in the lower portions of the stratum. This stratum appears to slope from a high point along the corner of the chimney and wall foundation, to a low point southwest of the cabin wall along the ravine edge, in unit N7980/E8035. However, the stratum is thickest in the downslope areas of the excavated units, along the ravine, suggesting the possibility of erosion of up-slope soils. Stratum 8 in unit N7980/E8035 contained 1 undecorated pearlware sherd (dating from 1780's-1830's), 2 undecorated whiteware sherds, 8 sherds of hand painted whiteware
(dating to the early 19th century), 4 blue transfer printed sherds (1820's-1880's), and 1 sherd mocha ware (dating from the 1840's-1860's). These ceramic sherds represent the only diagnostic artifacts recovered from stratum 8 of unit N7980/E8035 and suggest a mid-19th century date for this stratum. This date coincides with the date of the construction of the slave cabin which the architectural historians preferred, 1840's-1850's. Charcoal is present in stratum 8 in all three units excavated at the south end of the slave cabin. Stratum 8 in unit N7975/E8030 also contained 1 whiteware body sherd with blue transfer print decoration, 1 undecorated whiteware sherd, unidentifiable metal fragments, 77 oyster shell fragments, and 1 fragment of both brick and mortar. Stratum 8 in Unit N7980/E8030 contained 1 glass fragments, 1 corroded metal fragment, 3 brick, and 2 mortar fragments, 96 oyster shell fragments (weighing 98.0 grams), and 1 mammal bone fragment.

Stratum 9 is a mottled sandy clay with moderate to frequent gravels and flecks of charcoal through-out. The stratum slopes from the northwest to the southeast behind the slave cabin and was only found in units N7980/E8030 and N7980/E8035. The stratum is approximately 0.15' thick along the cabin wall, and approximately 0.30' in southern portions of the excavated units. Stratum 9 was not discovered within unit N7975/E8030 as the concrete apron discovered in that unit hampered efforts to dig below stratum 8. Artifacts recovered from stratum 9 of unit N7980/E8035 include 1 whiteware sherd with blue-transfer print decoration, 1 kaolin pipe stem, 2 glass fragments, 2 brick and 1 mortar fragment, 6 bone fragments, and 198 oyster shell fragments weighing 522.0 grams. Stratum 9 in Unit N7980/E8030 contained no artifacts. A post hole was discovered approximately 2' east from the east wall of the cabin, in the northeast corner of the excavated portion of unit N7980/E8035, at the bottom of stratum 9. This post hole was discovered at approximately 1.15' below datum, approximately 0.4' south from the north wall of the unit, and approximately 0.1' west from the east wall of the unit. The post hole was relatively small in diameter, measuring approximately 0.5' from edge to edge. The post hole may indicate the presence of a gate or fence in this location dating to the early to mid-19th century. The post hole is small--0.5' in diameter--and thus it is unlikely to be a structural post. The presence of the post hole in stratum 9, well below stratum 3, the builder's trench, suggests that there was indeed a site at this location before the chimney and south wall foundation were constructed.

In summary, the presence of stratum 8 and 9 below stratum 3, the builder's trench, suggests the possibility that the slave cabin (or another structure on the same site) was occupied before the construction of the stone and brick chimney and south foundation. It is quite possible that a wooden chimney was attached to the cabin during initial occupation of the slave
cabin and that the brick chimney is a later addition. Another possibility is that the slave cabin itself is not original to the site and was moved sometime during the mid 19th to late 20th centuries (the date assigned to stratum 3, the builder's trench). However, the presence of strata 8 and 9, which date to the early to mid 19th century, and contain domestic debris, at the site of the current slave cabin suggests that the former hypothesis is more likely.

08.02 SHOVEL TEST PITS

Ten shovel test pits were excavated in the yard of the slave cabin at Sotterley plantation throughout the course of the present investigation. Shovel test pits N8000/E8045, N7990/E8045, and N7980/E8045 were dug on a transect approximately 10 feet from and parallel to the east wall of the cabin. The stratigraphy revealed in N8000/E8045 was very similar to that found in unit N7995/E8025. Minimal topsoil was underlain by two artifact-bearing strata which were dug to a depth of 1.5' below ground surface. The first stratum was a compact sandy clay loam, and the second stratum was a compact mottled sandy clay. Artifacts recovered included 2 whiteware sherds, 1 stoneware sherd (19th/20th century), 4 cut nail fragments, 2 brick and 6 oyster shell fragments.

STP N7990/E8045 contained what appeared to be the only plowzone on the site—approximately 6"-7" of a homogenous silt clay loam. Below that layer lay an oyster shell lens. 2 sandy clay strata underlay the oyster shell, the lowest strata containing numerous gravels. The STP was terminated at 1.4' below ground surface. Artifacts recovered included a kaolin pipe stem, 2 whiteware sherds, melted glass, unidentifiable and corroded metal fragments, 3 brick fragments, 1 small mammal bone, 271 oyster shell fragments were also recovered primarily from the oyster shell lens. The plowzone and/or rich topsoil development in STP N7990/E8045 may reflect the presence of a small cultivated bed into which the STP intruded. The bed is approximately 10 feet long, and stands 10 feet from and parallel to the east wall of the cabin. This bed may have been put in by Mrs. Ingalls in the 1950's or 1960's when she restored the slave cabin to a rustic appearance. It is also possible that this planting bed pre-dated Mrs. Ingalls, and artifacts recovered from the STP reflect deposits in the area dating to the 19th to early 20th century (Personal communication, Caroline Laray, January 1996).

Artifact density was moderate in STP N7995/E8045, STP 8000/E8045 and unit N7995/E8035. This is also true of STP N7980/E8045 which contained only a slightly higher density of artifacts, but had a more complex stratigraphy similar to adjacent unit N7980/E8035. This STP was dug to 1.8' below ground.
surface into a subsurface sandstone deposit. Artifacts recovered included whiteware, bottle glass, 1 kaolin pipe stem, brick and mortar, oyster shell, and bird bone.

Both STP N7990/E8045, and near-by unit N7995/E8035 contained oyster shell lenses indicating the potential presence of scattered middens through-out the east yard adjacent to the slave cabin. All Shovel test pits on the east transect contained artifacts, and undisturbed strata indicating the excellent possibility of discovering other subsurface features in the east yard.

N7995/E8015, N7990/E8015, N7980/E8015, N8000/E8005, and N7990/E8005 were all excavated in the west yard of the Sotterley slave cabin. As might be expected STP N7995/E8015 contained 4 artifact rich strata. N7990/E8015 contained a thin (0.3') layer of topsoil, underlain by a thin (0.03') lens of sand. Below the sand the stratum appeared to be uneven, conforming to more to the undulating surface of strata found in near-by unit N7995/E8015. This third stratum in the STP contained an oyster shell lens, 1 bird bone fragment, brick fragments, porcelain fragments, bottle glass, and coal fragments. The fourth strata, dug to the depth of 1.45' was a sandy clay mottled with grey clay. N7980/E8015 also contained 4 soil strata and was excavated to a depth of 2.40' below ground surface. STP N7980/E8015 were 1 sherd lead glazed earthenware, 1 sherd salt glazed stoneware, 1 redware and 1 whiteware sherds, both undecorated, and 1 whiteware sherd with blue transfer print decoration. 5 kaolin pipe fragments, 8 glass fragments, 1 wire nail, 19 cut nails, and brick and other building materials were also recovered. Fish and mammal bones in addition to 733 whole and fragmentary oyster shells (weighing 2,438 grams) were recovered. This large amount of oyster shell recovered should not be surprising since this STP is adjacent to, but 15 feet south of unit N7995/E8015 from which the largest amounts of oyster shell, whole and fragmentary were recovered during the course of this investigation. The presence of large amounts of oyster shell and other domestic debris within 5' of the west wall of the cabin, in the middle and at the south end of the west yard suggests that the various midden strata discovered in unit N7995/E8015 extend across the yard. 18 coal fragments, and 3 coal ash fragments were also recovered from STP N7980/E8015. The presence of the coal ash in particular suggests that indeed coal was being burned in limited quantities in the fireplace at the slave cabin. STP N8000/E8005 was dug to a depth of 1.45' and contained 4 strata, 3 of which contained artifacts. Artifacts recovered included brick and oyster shell fragments, coal fragments, and a olive wine bottle rim and neck fragment. STP N7990/E8005 was dug to depth of 1.15' and contained 3 strata, 2 of which contained artifacts. Artifacts recovered included 1 black glazed redware sherd, 4 cut nails, 1 bottle fragments and oyster shell fragments.
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In summary, rich stratified deposits were discovered in all excavated STP's in both the east and west yards at the Setterley slave cabin. On the east side of the cabin STP N7980/E8045 confirmed the presence of deposits dating to the 19th century, extending 10 feet east from the cabin wall into the southern portion of the east yard. STP N7990/E0045 provided evidence of both potential 20th century features associated with the renovation of the cabin by Mrs. Ingalls, and earlier, undisturbed strata probably associated with slave cabin occupants. STP N7995/E8045 confirmed the presence of archaeological deposits in the north end of the east yard. STP's in the west yard also indicated that this yard is dense with archaeological deposits. Both the transect extending north/south 5' west from the west wall of the cabin, and the transect extending north/south 15' west from the west wall of the cabin contained artifacts dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. Thus intact, stratified deposits do exist in the yard surrounding the Setterley slave cabin which have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of Setterley Plantation, and to our understanding of the history of slavery and tenancy in Maryland.

08.03 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In the course of this archaeological investigation, 4 complete 5' x 5' excavation units and 3 partial 5' x 5' units were excavated, and 10 shovel test pits were dug in the yard of the Setterley plantation slave cabin. Questions concerning the building sequence and age of certain architectural elements guided the current archaeological investigation. These questions concerned the age of the three cedar posts pegged to the south, east and west log walls of the cabin, and the age of the stone and brick chimney at the south end of the cabin. Also at question was the presence of archaeological deposits in the yards to the east and west of the cabin, deposits which, if present, might have the potential to contribute to our understanding of how the inhabitants of the cabin used the adjacent yard spaces during their occupation of the structure.

The cedar posts currently in place at the Setterley slave cabin may be of different ages. The west wall post, within unit N7995/E8015, appears to have been placed sometime after the late 19th/early 20th century as the remains of the post base cut into the oyster shell lens of stratum 3. Stratum 3 contained a mixture of wire and cut nails, and ceramic and glass dating from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The cedar post on the cabin's east wall did intrude into stratum 2, which appeared to be a cultural deposit containing a light scattering of mid to late 19th century materials. Thus a construction date
of sometime after the late 19th century is indicated for the cedar post on the east wall of the slave cabin. It should be noted that in both cases no formal post hole was discovered. Thus it is entirely possible that the current posts date to the 20th century and are replacements placed in the original holes of earlier posts. The post on the south wall of the cabin impacts topsoil and stratum 2 (stratum 2 dates to the late 19th/early 20th centuries), and no post hole or mold was recovered from any strata below stratum 2. However, the concrete foundation section, or apron, discovered in stratum 3 extended west, from the south east corner of the cabin only as far as the post itself. The concrete apron also appeared to curve behind the current post. This gives some indication that there was a post in this location at the time when the foundation on the south wall of the slave cabin was constructed. This suggests that post on the south wall was in place during part of the 19th century.

None of the foundations that are presently in place under the log wall of the structure (with the exception of the foundation along the south wall of the cabin) appear to impact soils below the topsoils which have built up over the recent years. No builder's trenches were recovered along the portions of the east, west, and north walls that were tested during the current investigation. All three foundations exhibit evidence of repair and reconstruction, and were most likely initially constructed and repaired by pushing and replacing stone, bricks, and mortar under the log walls. It is thus difficult to speculate on the dates of these structural elements.

The lack of subsurface expression of foundations on three walls of this structure has interesting implications for archaeologists investigating remains of slave and tenant housing in the Chesapeake. Without the presence of the stone foundation and brick chimney on the south wall of the cabin, and the root cellar immediately in front of the fireplace in the interior of the structure there would be little structural evidence of the approximately 150 year old building in this location. The brick and stone elements at the Sotterley slave cabin are considered to be atypical of slave and tenant housing in the Chesapeake, rendering the archaeological expression of most slave and tenant structures virtually invisible. The most valuable clues to the presence of slave or tenant housing at a site seem to come from the investigation of the yard surrounding the building site. At the Sotterley slave cabin site every shovel test pit excavated within 10 feet of the cabin proved to contain intact, artifact bearing soil strata.

The stone and brick chimney and the stone foundation on the south wall of the cabin appear to date from sometime in the mid 19th century to the early 20th century, as these architectural features are contained within stratum 3, a builder's trench within units N7980/E8030, N7975/E8030, and N7980/E8035. The
extension of the possible date of stratum 3 to the early 20th century comes from wire nails found in unit N7975/E8030. It is possible that these nails were imported into the stratum by rodents or erosion of the soils behind the cabin. There is evidence of both activities in all units along the south wall of the cabin. A mid to late 19th century date is suggested by the presence of brown transfer print decorated whiteware which was in common use between the 1830's and the 1890's. These artifact types overlap in time during the 1870'-1890's suggesting that time as the most likely for the construction of the chimney and south wall foundation. If the wire nails are not original to stratum 3 then a early to late 19th century date for stratum 3 is indicated. Either way the stone and brick chiney seems to post date the porposed date for initial construction of the slave cabin.

It is also important to note that two artifact bearing strata, stratum 8 and stratum 9, lie below stratum 3 in units N7980/E8030 and N7980/E8035. (Strata 9 was not discovered in unit N7975/E8030 as excavation of this unit below stratum 8 was halted for fear of undermining the foundation feature discovered within stratum 3 in this unit.) Both stratum 8 and stratum 9 contained artifacts dating from the early to mid 19th century. A post hole, approximately 0.5' in diameter was also discovered in the bottom of stratum 9 in unit N7980/E8035. The presence of this post hole, probably a fence or gate post, and strata 8 and 9 containing domestic debris, suggests that the site of the slave cabin, and probably the slave cabin itself, was occupied before the building of the stone and brick chimney and south wall foundation. Although the presence of strata 8 and 9 does not prove that stratum 3 was deposited in the late 19th to early 20th century, this does allow the possibility of such a late construction date for the brick chimney, and does suggest that the cabin may have been occupied before the stone and brick chimney was built.

Given this proposed sequence of construction and occupation of the cabin the following hypothesis is suggested. The slave cabin was built between 1830 and 1850, perhaps with a wooden chimney. At some point after emancipation, during the period when the cabin was occupied by tenants, a stone and brick chimney was added to the south wall of the cabin. This up-grade of the chimney may have been part of other minor efforts made to improve the loft in the cabin in the 1870's (Chappell et al, 1995:8-9). Certainly many cabins were subjected to such minor improvements during the post-bellum years throughout Maryland and the south, and the Sotterley slave cabin may have been no exception. Further archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the south wall of the Sotterley slave cabin are necessary to confirm or deny this hypothesis. In the course of the current investigation only 3 diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the stratum 3, the builder's trench, in units N7975/E8030,
N7980/E8030, and N7980/E8035 at the south end of the slave cabin. What is clear from this investigation is that the slave cabin has undergone extensive renovations during its 150 year history, involving repair to foundations, cedar posts, and the chimney. The exact timing of these events is difficult to pin down given the wide temporal range of recovered diagnostic artifacts.

Also discovered in the course of the current investigation was a substantial stratified midden (stratum 2 and stratum 3 in unit N7995/E8015) in the north west portion of the west yard, adjacent to the west wall, that contained shell, bone, and domestic debris. The two layers of this midden also contained large densities of building materials, and appear to date from the early 19th century through the early 20th century. (Stratum 2 dates from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and stratum 3 dates to the early to late 19th century). This use of the west yard as a trash repository was confirmed in shovel test pits dug on two north/south transects within 5 feet and 15 feet parallel to the west wall. However, the boundaries of this stratified midden have not been defined as the scope of the present investigation did not allow the time to do so. All strata within unit N7995/E8015 varied in thickness, presenting undulating surfaces when excavated. The appearance of these strata seems to indicate a great deal of human disturbance and activity in the west yard. The evidence of activity, the presence of bone fragments, some with butchery marks, and the testimony of informants who have lived at Sotterley over the years all suggest that this west yard was utilized for preparing meat after the cabin ceased to be a residence. It is also quite possible, given the presence of butchered bone within strata 3, that this yard served as a site of outdoor food preparation and/or butchery during the years that slaves and tenants lived in the cabin.

Unit N7995/E8015 also contained an oyster shell feature within stratum 3 that has been interpreted as a drainage feature, probably built by former occupants of the cabin. This oyster shell feature consisted of approximately 72.7 pounds of whole valves placed loosely upon each other, in a 1' wide, 0.50' deep, deposit, parallel to the west wall of the slave cabin. The soils in the west yard of the Sotterley slave cabin immediately adjacent to the west wall contain high proportions of clay and do not appear to drain well at the present time. It seems entirely likely that such a drainage feature adjacent to the west wall would have been necessary to improve the quality of life in the cabin with a clay floor. No such drainage feature was discovered in the units excavated on the east, north, and south walls of the cabin. The portion of the oyster shell feature that was excavated during the current investigation was contained within stratum 3 in unit N7995/E8015 and thus appears to date from the early to late 19th century. The construction of this drain may have been part of a series of improvements made to the cabin throughout the 19th century.
Unit N7985/E8025, excavated in the interior of the cabin, approximately 0.05' north of the brick fireplace at the south end of the structure, contained evidence of an interior root cellar or storage pit. Discovered in the south east corner of stratum 3 of unit N7985/E8025 were two sides of an area of loose soil in an otherwise compact clay floor. This feature was not excavated but the indication that a root cellar does exist within a 19th century slave cabin in southern Maryland is of interest as few root cellars have been discovered in cabins of this date.

Unit N7995/E8035, excavated on the north east portion of the east wall of the Sotterley slave cabin, provided evidence that may indicate that the west and east yards of the slave cabin were utilized in different ways by former occupants. The soil strata in this unit (and in adjacent shovel test pit N8000/E8045) did not have the undulating appearance of actively used strata that soil strata in the west yard appeared to have. Unit N7995/E8035 contained bone, shell, building material, and domestic debris, dating to the early to late 19th century, but is somewhat lesser densities than was recovered within unit N7995/E8015 on the west side of the cabin. These slight difference in soils and artifact densities between one unit excavated in the west yard and one unit excavated in the east yard may be indications that the west yard was used more actively in daily life during the 19th century than was the east yard. However, on the basis of such limited testing such conclusions must form the basis of hypotheses for future investigations.

The shovel test pits excavated in the east and west yards of the slave cabin indicate the presence of rich archaeological stratified deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. These deposits contained domestic debris and building materials relating to the use of the yard space around the cabin by former occupants of the cabin and the plantation. All shovel test pits contained similar densities of artifacts and confirm the presence of undisturbed yard deposits which warrant future attention by researchers.
09.00 GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

All units excavated around the standing structure, and all shovel test pits excavated within the cabin and in the yard contained artifacts dating from the early 19th century to the present. Thus these deposits span the period of occupation of the cabin as a dwelling in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and re-use of the dwelling as a museum exhibit after 1955. All excavated areas were also revealed to contain stratified archaeological deposits. It is probable that the plowzone within STP N7990/E8045, which overlies stratified deposits from the 19th century, originally dates to changes made in the yard around the slave cabin in the 1950's by Mrs. Mabel Satterlee Ingalls, or earlier by the Satterlees, and therefore is of interest to the current museum whose mission is to interpret the changing lifeways of Sotterley Plantation (pers. communication Carolyn Laray, January 1996). Thus all these deposits chronicle in part the building sequence of the structure, and give evidence of the lifeways of former occupants during the entire time span in which the building has been used.

These archaeological deposits are deemed highly significant as they are intact, stratified deposits associated with a rare standing structure that contributes significantly to our understanding of the lives of slaves and tenants in 19th and 20th century southern Maryland. This site should also be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Sotterley Plantation. All significant archaeological deposits should be avoided in the course of future restoration work at the Sotterley slave cabin. Should avoidance be impossible, mitigation at the Phase III level should be undertaken. Archaeological monitoring by trained personnel is also recommended for all activities that may impact the 15' zone surrounding the slave cabin.

Additional archaeological testing is recommended as warranted by future projects undertaken by the Mansion Foundation which may impact the grounds surrounding the plantation buildings. Because the current investigation was confined to exploring a 10-15 foot buffer around the structure, any ground disturbance outside that area should be subjected to an archaeological Phase I testing program, but at a minimum any disturbance should be monitored by trained archaeological personnel. An archaeological survey of the remaining property should be a priority as the potential for further undisturbed deposits and features is quite high. As always there exists the possibility of undiscovered archaeological sites and/or features in areas not specifically tested.
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<thead>
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<th>Author</th>
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<tr>
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## APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST PIT LOG

(All depths below ground surface of Shovel test pits unless otherwise noted. All measurements in 1/10's of feet.)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>N7990/E8005</td>
<td>0-.40'</td>
<td>10YR 2/1</td>
<td>Silty Loam w/ Artifacts</td>
<td>fine Sand</td>
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<td>0.40-.59'</td>
<td>10YR 4/2</td>
<td>Clay w/Gravel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.59-1.15'</td>
<td>10YR 6/3</td>
<td>Sandy Clay w/</td>
<td>10% Clay</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5YR 5/8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N8000/E8005</td>
<td>0-.22'</td>
<td>10YR 2/1</td>
<td>Silty Loam w/ Artifacts</td>
<td>fine Sand</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.22-.80'</td>
<td>10YR 5/4</td>
<td>Sandy Clay w/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.80-1.10'</td>
<td>10YR 6/2</td>
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<td>1.10-1.45'</td>
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<td>10% Sandy Clay</td>
<td>Clayey Sand</td>
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<tr>
<td>N7980/E8015</td>
<td>0-0.45'</td>
<td>10YR 2/1</td>
<td>Silty Clay w/ Artifacts</td>
<td>very fine Sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.45-1.30'</td>
<td>10YR 4/3</td>
<td>Clayey Sand w/ oyster shell</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.30-1.70'</td>
<td>10YR 4/3</td>
<td>Clayey Sand w/ Gravel</td>
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<td>1.70-2.40'</td>
<td>10YR 7/2</td>
<td>Clay w/ 30% Clay w/ 30% Clay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5Y 4/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5Y 4/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N7990/E8015</td>
<td>0-0.3'</td>
<td>10YR 2/1</td>
<td>Silty Loam w/ Artifacts</td>
<td>very fine Sand</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.3-.33'</td>
<td>7.5YR 5/6</td>
<td>Sand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.33-1.15'</td>
<td>10YR 4/4</td>
<td>Sandy Clay w/ oyster shell</td>
<td>Sandy Clay</td>
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<td>1.15-1.45'</td>
<td>10YR 5/8</td>
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<tr>
<td>N7995/E8015</td>
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<td>10YR 3/1</td>
<td>Loam w/ Artifacts</td>
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<td>0.18-.28'</td>
<td>10YR 3/2</td>
<td>Silty Loam w/ gravel and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.28-.50'</td>
<td>10YR 3/2</td>
<td>Sandy Loam w/ oyster shell</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.50-.92'</td>
<td>2.5Y 4/2</td>
<td>Sandy Loam w/ oyster shell</td>
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<td>2.5Y 4/4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clay Loam w/ gravel</td>
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<td>East Transect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N7980/E8045</td>
<td>0-0.3'</td>
<td>10YR 3/2</td>
<td>Clay Loam</td>
<td>Artifacts</td>
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73
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<th>Depth (ft)</th>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.3-0.7'</td>
<td>10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 6/4</td>
<td>Clay Loam w/ 15% Clay w/ 10% Sandy Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.7-1.2'</td>
<td>10YR 3/3, 10YR 4/4</td>
<td>Sandy Clay Loam w/ Clay Loam and Charcoal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2-1.35'</td>
<td>10YR 4/4, 7.5YR5/8</td>
<td>Clay Loam w/ Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.35-1.6'</td>
<td>7.5YR5/8, 10YR 5/3</td>
<td>Clay w/ 20% Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.6-1.80'</td>
<td>7.5YR5/8</td>
<td>Fine Sandy Clay w/sandstone frags.</td>
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N7990/E8045

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<td>Silty Clay Loam</td>
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<td>0.45-.60'</td>
<td>10YR 4/3</td>
<td>Silty Clay Loam w/gravel</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.60-.75'</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>Oyster Shell</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.75-1.1'</td>
<td>10YR 6/6</td>
<td>Sandy Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1-1.4'</td>
<td>10YR 6/8</td>
<td>Sandy Clay w/ Gravel</td>
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N8000/E8045

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<td>0-0.3'</td>
<td>10YR 3/3</td>
<td>Sandy Clay Artifacts Clay Loam</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.3-1.3'</td>
<td>2.5Y 6/2, 10YR 5/4</td>
<td>Clay w/ Clay</td>
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Cabin Interior

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Depth (ft)</th>
<th>Munsell Color Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>STP #1 0-</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP #2 0-3.31'</td>
<td>10YR 7/6</td>
<td>Dry Silty Clay Artifacts</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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APPENDIX B: EXCAVATION UNIT LOG.

Excavation Unit Log
(All depths below datum line at SW corner of all excavated units unless otherwise noted. All measurements in 1/10's of feet.)

Cabin Interior
N7985/E8025
Stratum 1 (0-0.32')
SOIL: 10YR 7/6 Silty Clay, hard packed clay floor, w/ roots, leaves.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2 (0.32-0.56')
SOIL: 10YR 6/4 Fine Sandy Silt, mottled with 10YR 4/2 Sandy Silt, mixed with 50% bone and building rubble.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 3 (0.56-0.94')
SOIL: 10YR 7/4 (dry)/10YR 5/4 (wet), very dry, hard packed, silty clay.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 4 (0.94-1.47')
SOIL: 10YR 5/3 Silty Clay with gravels, sands and clays. Subsoil.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

South end of Structure.
N7980/E8035
Stratum 1 (0.25' above datum-0.23' above datum)
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 Fine sandy loam/topsoil.
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2 (0.23' a.d.-0.11' b.d.)
SOIL: 10YR 4/2 sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/2 fine sandy loam with roots and gravel, and flecks of mortar in west half of unit.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2B (0.11' b.d.-0.33')
SOIL: 10YR 5/3 silty loam with sand and gravel, compact.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

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Stratum 3 (0.33-0.74')
SOIL: 10YR 6/1 sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 sand with clay, containing scattered gravel.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 4 (0.11' b.d.-0.13' b.d.)
SOIL: 10YR 4/2 compact silty clay with sand lens below stratum 2.
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 5 (0.13'-0.33')
SOIL: 10YR 5/6 sandy clay mottled with 10YR 7/2 silty clay with fine sand, and with 10YR 3/3 clay with sand. Mottled, compact clay lens with gravel.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 6 (0.64'-0.84')
SOIL: 10YR 4/2 sandy clayey silt with 5% gravel. Rodent burrow.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 7 (0.78'-1.29')
SOIL: 10YR 5/3 sand mottled with 10YR 6/4 clay containing scattered brick, mortar and oyster shell. Lens of soil, brick, and oyster shell fragments above and within stratum 8.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 8 (0.84'-0.96')
SOIL: 10YR 4/4 clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 5/4 silty clay, and with 7.5YR 3/4 fine sand (decomposed sandstone), 2% 10YR 5/8 clay. Within this stratum are gravel and sandy lenses, and scattered charcoal fragments.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 9 (0.96-1.15')
SOIL: 10YR 4/6 sandy clay containing gravel, mottled with 15% 10YR 5/6 clay containing flecks of charcoal.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 Fine sandy loam/topsoil.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2 (0.45'-0.92')
SOIL: 10YR 4/2 sandy loam with roots and gravel, and flecks of mortar.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 3 (0.92-1.55')
SOIL: 10YR 6/1 sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 sand with clay, containing scattered gravel. Within this stratum is a small lens of 7.5YR 5/8 sand with clay (decomposed sandstone).
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 7 (1.55'-2.18')
SOIL: 10YR 5/3 sand mottled with 10YR 4/2 clay containing scattered brick, mortar and oyster shell. Lens of soil, brick, and oyster shell fragments above and within stratum 8.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 8 (2.18'-2.21')
SOIL: 10YR 4/4 clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 5/4 silty clay, and with 7.5YR 3/4 fine sand (decomposed sandstone), 2% 10YR 5/8 clay. Within this stratum are gravel and sandy lenses, and scattered charcoal fragments.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

N7975/E8030
Stratum 1 (0.55' b.d.-0.57' b.d.)
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 Fine sandy loam/topsoil with roots, leaves, and gravel.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2 (0.57'-0.62')
SOIL: 10YR 4/2 sandy loam with roots and gravel, and flecks of mortar.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 3 (0.62-0.09')
SOIL: 10YR 6/1 sandy clay mottled with 10YR 4/2 sand with clay, containing scattered gravel.
Stratum 8 (0.89'-1.67')
SOIL: 10YR 4/4 clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 5/4 silty clay, and with 7.5YR 3/4 fine sand (decomposed sandstone), 2% 10YR 5/8 clay. Within this stratum are gravel and sandy lenses, and scattered charcoal fragments.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

East side of Structure.
N7995/E8035
Stratum 1 (0.05'-0.15' b.d.)
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 silty loam containing scattered nails.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2 (0.15'-0.32')
SOIL: 10YR 3/3 sandy clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 3/1 silty loam and 15% 2.5Y5/2 fine sand containing nails.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 3 (0.32'-0.53')
SOIL: 10YR 5/2 sandy clay mottled with 15% 10YR 5/3 sand and 5% 10YR 5/6 clay containing 20-25% gravel, roots.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 4 (eastern half of unit.)
SOIL: 10YR 5/2 sandy clay mottled with 25% 10YR 5/6 clay, 20% 10YR 7/2 sandy clay, and 5% 10YR 3/2 loam containing oyster shell.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

North end of Structure.
N8000/E8025
Stratum 1 ()
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 silty sand with 70% gravel, mottled with 10YR 4/2 sand with silt. Only 0.05' topsoil development on 3/4 of southern portion of unit.

Stratum 2
Stratum 3
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 sandy silt with 80% gravel, very compact.
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 4
SOIL: 2.5Y 4/2 clay with coarse sand. Thin lens against brick foundation.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 5
SOIL: 2.5Y 6/2 clay mottled with 25% 2.5Y 6/6 sand. Thin lens against brick foundation.
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 6
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 7
SOIL: 10YR 3/3 sandy clay with unsorted gravel, interspersed with a thin layer of compact gravel.
ARTIFACTS: No.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 8
SOIL: 10YR 6/2 sandy clay mottled with 10YR 5/4 sand and 10% 5YR 4/6 sand.

West side of structure.
N7995/E8015

Stratum 1
SOIL: 10YR 3/1 loam with gravel.
ARTIFACTS: Yes. See artifact catalog.
COMMENTS: Natural stratigraphic level.

Stratum 2
SOIL: 10YR 3/2 silty loam with scattered gravel and oyster shell.
| Stratum 3 | SOIL: 10YR 3/2 sandy loam containing whole oyster shells. |
| Comments: Natural stratigraphic level. |

| Stratum 4 | 2.5Y 4/2 sandy loam and 2.5 Y4/4 clay loam with gravel, oyster shell and brick fragments. |
| Comments: Natural stratigraphic level. |

| Stratum 5 | 10YR 7/1 clay mottled with 25% 10YR 3/1 silty clay, and 25% 10YR 4/4 silty clay. |
| Comments: Natural stratigraphic level. |
APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

EXCAVATION UNITS

EXCAVATION UNIT N7975/E8030
Lot 1
Stratum 1
1 corroded wire roofing nail
1 corroded unident. nail fragment
38 red brick fragments
61 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste
1 large mammal long bone fragment
1 oyster shell fragment
2 wood fragments

Lot 2
Stratum 2
1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment
1 colorless bottle glass body fragment
1 23/8" wire nail
2 1 7/8" wire nails
4 corroded cut nail fragments
1 corroded unident. nail fragment
7 corroded unident. metal fragments
32 red brick fragments
13 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste
51 mortar fragments--grayish white sandy paste
7 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments
1 large mammal long bone fragment
1 medium incisor fragment
1 bird long bone fragment
3 unident. mammal bone fragments
9 oyster shell fragments
1 snail shell

Lot 3
Stratum 3
1 buff earthenware base sherd w/ brown glazed interior--flat-bottomed storage vessel
1 whiteware base sherd w/ light blue glazed exterior--mug form
1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue annular decoration--mid to late 19th century
1 whiteware body sherd--undecorated
1 dark olive bottle glass body fragment
1 1 3/4" wire nail
1 wire nail fragment
7 corroded unident. nail fragments
6 corroded unident. metal fragments
34 red brick fragments
15 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste w/ 1 mm-10 mm inclusions
16 mortar fragments—grayish white sandy paste w/ 1 mm-3 mm inclusions 22.3g
7 sandstone fragments--foundation building material 106.7g
12 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments 194.7g
3 bird long bone fragments
10 mammal long bone fragments
11 oyster shell fragments 41.4g
1 clam shell fragment 0.6g
17 charcoal fragments 2.0g

Lot 4
Stratum 8
1 whiteware body sherd--undecorated
1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue transfer print decoration--1820's-1880's
5 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 red brick fragment 0.5g
1 mortar fragments--white fine grained paste 0.3g
1 bird long bone fragment
2 unident. mammal long bone fragments
1 small mammal rib fragment
77 oyster shell fragments 361.0g
16 charcoal fragments 7.9g

EXCAVATION UNIT N7980/E8030
Lot 5
Stratum 1
1 Cobalt bottle glass body fragment
1 wire nail fragment 1.3g
3 red brick fragments
1 concrete mortar fragment--grey/brown fine grained paste. 38.8g
34 mortar fragments--buff-white sandy paste w/ 1 mm--5mm inclusions.
9 mortar fragments--grey sandy paste w/ 1 mm--5 mm inclusions. 55.1g

Lot 6
Stratum 2
2 grey stoneware body sherds
1 buff stoneware base sherd with brown glazed interior. Jug form.
1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment
1 colorless molded glass tableware rim fragment
1 light green bottle glass body fragment
1 light aqua bottle glass fragment
1 white 4 hole button--Prosser button. Mid-19th century.
1 2" wire nail
1 13/4" wire nail
2 corroded cut nail fragments
10 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
4 corroded unident. metal fragments
2 3/4" metal buttons with shanks
45 red brick fragments 114.9g
9 sandstone fragments--foundation building material 22.2g
3 daub fragments--sandy buff paste 3.7g
21 fragments sandstone and shell conglomerate 185.4g
139 mortar fragments--white sandy paste with 1 mm--
  10 mm inclusions 531.4g
10 mortar fragments--grey sandy paste with 1 mm--
  10 mm inclusions 73.3g
1 medium mammal rib fragment
2 bird long bone fragment
2 bird cranial fragments
23 oyster shell fragments 52.5g
2 snail shells 0.3g
1 clam shell fragment 0.4g
1 unidentified shell fragment 0.5g
4 charcoal fragments 9.8g

Lot 7
Stratum 3
1 whiteware body sherd with brown glazed exterior,
  white glaze interior
1 corroded cut nail fragment
3 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 corroded unident. metal fragment
65 red brick fragments 357.0g
8 sandstone fragments--foundation building material 51.1g
56 mortar fragments--white sandy paste with 1 mm--
  5 mm inclusions 106.0g
1 mammal long bone fragment
1 clam shell fragment 0.1g
43 oyster shell fragments 26.5g

Lot 8
Stratum 7
1 light aqua bottle body fragment
2 corroded unident. nail frags.
25 red brick fragments 819.4g
1 sandstone fragment--foundation building material 2.1g
5 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments--
  foundation building material 68.6g
25 mortar fragments--white/grey sandy paste w/
  1 mm--5 mm inclusions 57.3g
1 mammal long bone fragment
68 oyster shell fragments 141.6g
2 charcoal fragments 9.3g

Lot 9
Stratum 8
1 dark amber bottle glass body fragment
1 corroded unident. metal fragment
Lot 10
Stratum Delta
- 3 red brick fragments
- 2 mortar fragments--buff/white sandy paste
- 1 large mammal long bone fragment
- 96 oyster shell fragments
- 1 charcoal fragment

- Lot 10
Stratum Delta
- 7 red brick fragments
- 1 mortar fragment with whitewash/plaster facing
- 13 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments--foundation building material
- 6 mortar fragments--grey/white sandy paste
- 3 sandstone fragments--foundation building material
- 1 mammal jaw bone fragment
- 2 mammal long bone fragments
- 1 medium rodent phalange
- 108 oyster shell fragments
- 3 charcoal fragments

EXCAVATION UNIT N7980/E8035
Lot 11
Stratum 1
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware body sherd--1820's-1880's
- 11 window glass fragments
- 1 galvanized roofing nail
- 1 3" wire nail
- 6 corroded unident. nails
- 4 corroded unident. metal fragments
- 6 red brick fragments
- 1 sandstone fragment, foundation building material
- 8 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/ 5%
- 1mm-5mm inclusions
- 1 cement mortar fragment
- 1 oyster shell fragment
- 1 walnut shell fragment

Lot 12
Stratum 2
- 1 undecorated semi-porcelain body sherd
- 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
- 1 common cable decorated whiteware body sherd--mid 19th century
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware rim sherd--second quarter 19th century
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware body sherd--second quarter 19th century

- 137 window glass fragments
- 2 solarized bottle glass body fragments--1870's-1920's
- 2 light aqua bottle glass body fragments
- 1 colorless bottle glass body fragments
3 lead sheet fragments
1 iron sheet fragment
51 corroded unident. nail fragments
3 corroded cut nail fragments
2 galvanized roofing nails
4 1 1/2" wire nails
1 2" wire nail
1 2 1/2" wire nail
3 3" wire nails
13 corroded unident. iron fragments
133 red brick fragments
2 sandstone fragments--foundation building material
6 mortar fragments--fine grained white paste w/
    shell temper
41 mortar fragments--grey sandy paste w/
    1mm-10mm inclusions
23 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/
    > 1% 0mm-1mm inclusions
9 tar and sand roofing material fragments
1 bird long bone fragment
1 bird cranium fragment
2 small mammal rib fragments
1 small rodent long bone fragment
1 small rodent humerus fragment w/ unfused epiphyses
23 oyster shell fragments
5 clam shell fragments
1 coal fragment
9 charcoal fragments/burned wood
1 slate pencil fragment

Lot 13

Stratum 2B
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
3 window glass fragments
1 brass .38 caliber cartridge stamped with a "U"
1 brass cut u shaped nail fragment
1 corroded cut nail fragment
1 corroded wire nail fragment
9 corroded unident. nail fragments
6 corroded unident. iron fragments
14 red brick fragments
1 sandstone fragments--foundation building material
2 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/
    1mm-3mm inclusions
1 bird long bone fragment
1 bird innominate fragment
1 bird unident. bone fragment
1 small mammal cranium fragment
1 medium mammal long bone fragment--evidence of
    butchery--chopped
1 medium mammal long bone fragment
1 rabbit femur fragment

497.7g
7.3g
60.3g
159.5g
15.1g
8.3g
1.2g
0.2g
1.1g
59.5g
22.1g
3.0g
2.7g
85
1 rodent tibia fragment
43 oyster shell fragments 205.4g

Lot 14

**Stratum 3**
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1 blue underglazed line decorated porcelain body sherd
1 handpainted black line decorated whiteware rim sherd
1 brown transfer printed whiteware body sherd
4 medium amber bottle glass body fragments
1 medium olive bottle glass body fragments
1 light green flat sided bottle glass body fragment
14 corroded unident. iron fragments
5 corroded unident. nail fragments
27 red brick fragments 76.4g
4 mortar fragments, refined white paste 1.4g
2 mortar fragments, sandy grey paste w/ 1mm-5mm inclusions 1.8g
1 sandstone fragment--foundation building material 1.7g
3 small mammal long bone fragments
1 rodent rib fragment
1 rodent tooth fragment
68 oyster shell fragments 293.9g
1 clam shell fragment 0.1g
1 coal fragment 3.9g
16 charcoal fragments 1.0g

Lot 15

**Stratum 4**
12 window glass fragments
1 manganese tinted bottle glass body fragments
1 white milk glass 4 hole prosser button--mid 1800's
10 corroded unident. iron fragments
1 corroded cut nail fragment
1 corroded unident. nail fragment
10 red brick fragments 25.4g
11 oyster shell fragments 35.9g

Lot 16

**Stratum 5**
2 brown transfer print whiteware plate base sherds
2 corroded unident. nail fragments
4 corroded unident. iron fragments
2 red brick fragments 11.5g
1 mortar fragment--sandy buff paste adhering to oyster shell fragment 1.1g
1 rodent mandible fragment w/ molars
1 bird long bone fragment 73.1g

Lot 17

**Stratum 6**

©
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot 18</th>
<th>Stratum 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 whiteware cup base sherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 corroded unident. nail fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 corroded unident. iron fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 red brick fragments 5.3g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 charcoal fragments 0.2g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 undecorated pearlware body sherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 undecorated whiteware body sherds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 blue transfer printed body sherds--1820's-1830's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 blue transfer printed base sherds--1820's-1830's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dendritic decorated whiteware body sherd--1840's-1860's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 handpainted blue and pink underglaze decorated whiteware body sherds--early to mid 1800's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 handpainted gold and blue underglaze decorated whiteware body sherds--early to mid 1800's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 colorless lamp globe glass body fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 colorless bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 light aqua small bottle glass body fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 light blue-green bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 light aqua milk glass bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 unident. corroded iron fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 6 1/2 &quot; corroded iron fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 corroded unident. nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 corroded cut nail fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 red brick fragments 130.1g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/ shell temper 12.1g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sandstone fragments--foundation building material 10.9g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medium mammal long bone fragments w/ unfused epiphyses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 medium mammal long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 burned bird long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 burned small mammal unident. bone fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 medium mammal bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bird innominate fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sheep/goat tooth fragment--pre-molar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 oyster shell fragments 150.4g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 charcoal fragments 6.9g</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot 19</th>
<th>Stratum 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 blue transfer printed whiteware body sherd--1820's-1830's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kaolin pipe stem fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 colorless bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 corroded unident. metal fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 red brick fragments 7.6g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mortar fragments--grey sandy paste 0.7g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 medium mammal metapodials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Weight (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 mammal unident. bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198 oyster shell fragments</td>
<td>522.0g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coal fragment</td>
<td>0.1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCAVATION UNIT N7985/E0025</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lot 20</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stratum 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cut roofing nail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 concrete mortar fragments---grey sandy paste</td>
<td>24.4g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172 mortar fragments w/ plaster facing --buff sandy paste</td>
<td>110.6g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 clay floor fragments--post-1950's floor</td>
<td>34.6g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 white asbestos exterior tile fragments</td>
<td>7.2g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 twig fragments--mixed w/ clay in modern floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 sawn wood fragments--mixed w/ clay in modern floor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small bird rib fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rodent maxilla fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 walnut shell fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lot 21</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stratum 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue transfer printed decoration--1820's-1880's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 light aqua bottle glass body fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 corroded cut nail fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 corroded unident. nail fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 corroded brass cylinder w/ threaded end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 clay floor fragments--post 1950 floor</td>
<td>3.4g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 mortar fragments w/ plaster facing--grey sandy paste</td>
<td>2.1g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste</td>
<td>25.3g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 mortar fragments--buff/white sandy paste w/ 1 mm-10 mm inclusions</td>
<td>40.8g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 red brick fragments</td>
<td>7.2g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 large mammal calcaneus w/unfused epiphyses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 sheep/goat phalanges w/ unfused epiphyses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sheep/goat astragalus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 rodent cranial fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 rodent jaw fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 rodent teeth fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 unident. mammal bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bird pelvis fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bird femur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 rodent femurs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 rodent scapula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 small mammal radius/ulna fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 small mammal vertebrae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 small mammal innominate fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bird long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 rodent long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 bat claw
4 egg shell fragments
34 oyster shell fragments
2 pumpkin seeds
2 corn cob fragments
19 walnut shell fragments
2 peach pit fragments
2 acorn shell fragments
7 unident. seed fragments
1 charcoal fragment
23 wood fragments

Lot 22

Stratum 2A
1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue transfer print decoration--1820's-1880's
1 whiteware body sherd w/ red sponge decoration--mid-19th century
1 corroded cut nail fragment
1 corroded unident. nail fragment
1 red brick fragment
6 mortar fragments w/ plaster facing--buff paste
5 mortar fragments--buff sandy paste w/ 1 mm-5 mm inclusions
1 asbestos exterior tile fragment
1 cinder block fragment
1 medium bird pelvic girdle fragment
1 medium bird vertebrae
2 bird long bone fragments
1 medium bird fused vertebrae
3 medium mammal phalanges
1 medium mammal tibia fragment w/ evidence of butchery--saw cut
1 rodent jaw bone
2 rodent cranial fragments
1 rodent scapula
5 small mammal cranial fragment
1 small mammal vertebrae
1 small mammal unident. fragment
1 leather strap fragments--1/2"-3/8" wide--w/ keeper
5 oyster shell fragments
9 wood fragments
12 walnut shell fragments
1 unident. nut fragment
1 brazil nut fragment

Lot 23

Stratum 2B
1 whiteware rim sherd--undecorated
1 whiteware body sherd w/ dark green sponge decoration--mid to late 19th century
1 semi-porcelain rim sherd--undecorated
2 colorless bottle glass body fragments
1 colorless lamp globe glass body fragment
15 corroded unident. nail fragments
12 corroded unident. metal fragments
2 corroded iron oval disk fragments.
34 red brick fragments
5 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste
  w/ 1 mm-10 mm inclusions
5 mortar fragments w/ plaster facing--grey fine grained paste
14 mortar fragments--buff sandy paste
1 large mammal phalange
2 medium mammal phalanges
1 medium mammal long bone fragment
2 rodent jaw bone fragments
1 rodent cranial fragment
1 small mammal vertebrae
1 small mammal innominate fragment
2 small mammal long bone fragments
1 bird femur
1 bird long bone fragment
1 small mammal phalange
1 small mammal calcaneus
1 leather strip w/ holes at 1/4" intervals--probable shoe last
23 oyster shell fragments
1 pecan fragment
5 chestnut fragments
3 pumpkin seed fragments
9 walnut shell fragments
4 unident. seed fragments
21 charcoal fragments
29 wood fragments

Lot 24
Stratum 3
1 whiteware rim sherd w/ brown annular decoration
  --mid to late 19th century
1 whiteware body sherd--undecorated
2 medium olive bottle glass body fragments
2 corroded unident. metal fragments
2 red brick fragments
23 mortar fragments--grayish white sandy paste
1 medium mammal rib fragment
2 unident. mammal bone fragments
1 small rodent cranial fragments
2 small mammal unident. bone fragments
1 clam shell fragment
28 oyster shell fragments
19 peach pit fragments
2 walnut shell fragments
1 chestnut shell fragment
20 wood fragments
5 charcoal fragments 0.3g

Lot 25
Stratum 4
1 porcelain body sherd
1 corroded cut nail fragment
4 corroded unident. metal fragments
3 red brick fragments
1 large mammal phalange
5 unident. mammal bone fragments
1 small mammal vertebrae
22 oyster shell fragments 34.0g
3 charcoal fragments 0.2g

EXCAVATION UNIT N7995/E8015
Lot 26
Stratum 1
1 grey stoneware body sherd w/ brown salt glaze --19th-20th century
2 whiteware body sherds--undecorated
1 window glass fragment
1 1" wire nail
3 2" wire nails
3 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 plastic and metal push pin
1 medium mammal long bone fragment--with evidence of butchery--cut marks
2 unident. mammal bone fragments
53 oyster shell fragments 92.7g
1 walnut shell fragment
1 cigarette filter

Lot 27
Stratum 2
2 whiteware body sherds--undecorated
2 grey stoneware rim sherds--threaded jar --19th-20th century
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
3 window glass fragments
6 manganese tinted panel bottle glass body fragments --1870's-1920's
2 light aqua panel bottle glass body fragments
2 manganese tinted bottle glass body fragments --1870's-1920's
3 colorless bottle glass body fragments
2 medium green bottle glass body fragments
1 cobalt bottle glass body fragments
1 brass washer 3/8" diameter
21 corroded wire nail fragments
38 corroded cut nail fragments
| 45 corroded unident. nail fragments |
| 3 aluminum foil fragments |
| 1 corroded unident. metal sheet fragment |
| 19 red brick fragments | 307.5g |
| 59 mortar fragments--white sandy paste | 117.7g |
| 76 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments--foundation building material | 472.8g |
| 3 medium mammal long bone fragments |
| 1 fish bone fragments |
| 614 oyster shell fragments | 1,474.0g |
| 5 walnut shell fragments |
| 5 wood fragments |
| 10 coal fragments | 10.1g |
| 1 unident. green plastic fragment |
| 1 unidentifiable fragment |

**Lot 28**

**Stratum 3**

| 9 whiteware body sherds--undecorated |
| 4 whiteware rim sherds--undecorated |
| 1 whiteware rim sherd w/ molded sheaves of wheat border decoration--last quarter of the 19th century |
| 1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue transfer print decoration--1820's-1880's |
| 1 whiteware rim sherd w/ blue transfer print decoration--1820's-1880's |
| 1 grey stoneware body sherd w/blue and grey incised decoration--Rhenish blue and grey, 18th century |
| 1 grey stoneware rim sherd w/ brown salt glazed interior--large storage vessel form, 19th/20th century |
| 2 buff stoneware rim sherds--threaded rim for narrow mouthed storage jar--19th/20th century |
| 1 basalt unglazed body sherd w/ incised linear decoration--late 18th/early 19th century |
| 5 window glass fragments |
| 2 cobalt bottle glass body fragment |
| 2 manganese tinted bottle glass body fragments--1870's-1920's |
| 9 light aqua bottle glass body fragments |
| 1 light aqua round bottle glass base fragment |
| 12 colorless bottle glass body fragments |
| 5 colorless rectangular panel bottle glass base and body fragments--base marked "McC & Co."--early 20th century |
| 1 white milk glass body fragment |
| 8 corroded wire nail fragments |
| 34 corroded cut nail fragments |
| 91 corroded unident. nail fragments |
| 67 corroded unident. metal fragments |
| 1 brass sheet fragment |
| 69 red brick fragments | 2,897.2g |
| 8 sandstone fragments--foundation building material | 282.0g |
| 1 concrete mortar fragment--grey sandy paste |
w/1 mm-3 mm inclusions 99.8g
2 mortar fragments--grey sandy paste 10.2g
3 mortar fragments--buff sandy paste 2.8g
6 mortar fragments--white sandy paste 8.6g
51 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments
--foundation building material 1,173.9g
1 asphalt fragment 1.9g
3 large mammal long bone fragments--1 w/ evidence
of butchery--knife cut marks
11 medium mammal long bone fragments
1 unident. mammal long bone fragment
1 unident. mammal cranial fragment
1 small mammal vertebrae
1 small mammal incisor
3966 oyster shell fragments--primarily
whole shells 33417.0g
2 wood fragments
12 coal fragments 9.7g
1 sandstone fragments--possible ground stone tool

Lot 29
Stratum 4
5 whiteware body sherds--undecorated
1 whiteware base sherd--undecorated
2 whiteware rim sherds w/ molded sheaves of
wheat decoration--second 1/2 19th century
2 medium olive bottle glass body fragments
2 light aqua bottle glass body fragments
1 brass ring--1" diameter
61 corroded cut nail fragments
51 corroded unident. nail fragments
82 corroded unident. metal fragments
36 red brick fragments 705.2g
13 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments
--foundation building material 153.5g
1 mortar fragment--white sandy paste 2.5g
3 sandstone fragments--foundation building material 16.5g
1 unident. mammal long bone fragment
645 oyster shell fragments 3,002.1g
1 fragment charcoal 0.4g
4 fragments wood
5 coal fragments 19.5g
1 ground stone, grey sandstone fragment
--probable base of jug/jar

Lot 30
Structural Post Hole
1 corroded unident. metal fragment
1 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragment
--foundation building material 12.2g
Lot 31
**Post Mold/East Half**
1 light aqua bottle body fragment
1 mammal long bone fragment
6 oyster shell fragments 44.1g
2 coal fragments 2.2g

Lot 32
**Post Hole/East Half**
1 whiteware rim sherd w/ brown transfer print decoration--mid to late 19th century
4 window glass fragments
5 corroded cut nail fragments
4 corroded unident. nail fragments
6 corroded unident. metal fragments
6 red brick fragments 40.4g
2 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/ shell temper 2.0g
2 sandstone and shell conglomerate--foundation building material 3.1g
8 mammal long bone fragments
219 oyster shell fragments 850.0g
4 charcoal fragments 0.2g
1 coal fragment 0.4g
1 pink plastic shank fastener

EXCAVATION UNIT N7995/E8035
Lot 33
**Stratum 1**
2 window glass fragments
40 3" wire nails
1 3 5/8" wire nail
3 1 1/2" wire nails
1 cut nail fragment
5 corroded unident. nail fragments
6 corroded unident. metal fragments
1 1992 United States of America Dime
1 .22 caliber shot gun shell stamped "U" on head
2 red brick fragments 2.5g
24 mortar fragments--grayish/white sandy paste with 1 mm--10 mm inclusions 287.6g
1 oyster shell fragment 0.5g
1 coal fragment 3.5g

Lot 34
**Stratum 2**
1 whiteware body sherd with molded grape and leaf decoration. Probable plate form
1 whiteware rim sherd with blue transfer print decoration
1 whiteware body sherd with blue handpainted under-
glaze decoration
2 whiteware body sherds, undecorated
1 porcelan body sherd, undecorated
1 porcelain rim sherd, undecorated
1 colorless lamp globe glass body fragment
10 window glass fragments
26 2" cut nails
7 1 1/4" cut nails
1 2 1/2" cut nail
1 3 3/4" cut nail
3 cut nail fragments
1 3' wire nails
1 wire nail fragment
1 wire roofing tack
98 corroded unident. nail fragments
8 corroded unident. metal fragments
13 red brick fragments
8 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/ > 10%
5 mm inclusions
4 concrete mortar fragments--grey sandy paste
19 oyster shell fragments
2 coal fragments

Lot 35
Stratum 3
1 whiteware body sherd--undecorated
1 whiteware rim sherd--undecorated
1 light blue-green bottle body fragment
2 window glass fragments
1 white milk glass 4 hole Prosser button
--mid 1800's
1 brass circular disk 1 3/8" diameter
1 corroded church key
2 lead bottle caps--crimped
1 metal round button, 5/8" diameter
3 corroded cut nail fragments
6 corroded unident. nail fragments
20 corroded unident. metal fragments
8 red brick fragments
1 sandstone fragment--foundation building material
1 large mammal rib fragment
1 unident. mammal long bone fragment
154 oyster shell fragments
1 black plastic hair comb fragment--modern

Lot 36
Stratum 4
8 corroded unident. nail fragments
2 corroded unident. metal fragments
8 red brick fragments
8 mammal rib fragments
68 oyster shell fragments

95
1 clam shell fragment 9.8g
3 coal fragments 4.0g

EXCAVATION UNIT N8000/E8025
Lot 37
Stratum 1
1 stoneware body sherd, refined grey paste, blue underglaze decoration, wheel thrown--19th/20th century.
25 window glass fragments
1 light aqua bottle glass body fragments
1 light green bottle glass body fragments
1 corroded roofing wire nail
10 corroded unident. nail fragments
2 corroded cut nail fragments
3 corroded 3” wire nails
1 corroded 2” wire nails
1 galvanized 3 5/8” wire nail
1 galvanized 1 5/8” wire nail
1 unident. corroded metal fragment
7 red brick fragments
11.2g
4 mortar fragments--white paste w/ 5mm-1mm quartz and quartzite inclusions
18.8g
1 cement mortar fragment
1 concrete fragment w/ 1cm-2cm pebble inclusions
1 bird long bone fragment
46 oyster shell fragments
38.2g

Lot 38
Stratum 2
22 window glass fragments
1 medium green bottle glass body fragment
1 brass screw valve
6 corroded unident. nail fragments
6 3” wire nails
7 1 1/2” wire nails
3 mortar fragments--refined white paste
9.0g
19 oyster shell fragments
42.7g
1 walnut shell fragment

Lot 39
Stratum 3 East 1/2
2 window glass fragments
1 corroded wire nail fragments
2 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 mortar fragment--refined white paste
0.3g

Lot 40
Stratum 5
25 window glass fragments
1 colorless glass oval disk fragments--probable lamp glass fragment
1 cut nail fragment
1 3 1/2" wire nail
7 3" wire nails
12 corroded unident. metal fragments
2 red brick fragments
2 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/ 1mm--
4mm inclusions
3 oyster shell fragments

Lot 41
Stratum 6
91 window glass fragments
1 light aqua bottle glass fragment
1 dark olive bottle glass body fragment
1 medium amethyst glass faceted round bead--3/8" diameter
1 white milk glass prosser button--mid-19th century
1 brass .22 short caliber cartridge
1 unident. lead fragment
1 corroded 3" wire nail
1 corroded wire nail fragment
7 corroded unident. iron fragments
4 red brick fragments
1 mortar fragment--white sandy paste
1 oyster shell fragment

Lot 42
Stratum 7
1 1 1/2" wire nail
1 unident. nail fragment
4 unident. metal fragments
4 red brick fragments
5 oyster shell fragments

Lot 43
Stratum 8
24 window glass fragments
1 colorless flat bottle glass body fragments
6 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 corroded wire nail fragment
1 3' wire nail
18 corroded unident. metal fragments
1 corroded iron unident. object
12 red brick fragments
36 oyster shell fragments
3 clam shell fragments

SHOVEL TEST PITS
Lot 44
STP N8000/E8005
1 medium olive bottle glass neck and rim fragment
3 corroded unident. nails
3 red brick fragments 13.9g
36 oyster shell fragments 75.5g
2 walnut shell fragments
4 charcoal fragments 4.7g

Lot 45
STP N7990/E8005
1 black glazed redware body sherd
1 medium olive bottle glass body fragment
4 cut nail fragments
15 oyster shell fragments 26.6g

Lot 46
STP N7980/E8015
1 buff earthenware body sherd w/ lead glaze
1 stoneware body sherd w/ brown salt glaze
1 redware body sherd w/ manganese glaze
1 whiteware body sherd--undecorated
1 whiteware body sherd w/ blue transfer print decoration
--1820's-1880's
1 porcelain body sherd w/ blue underglaze decoration
3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
2 kaolin bowl fragments
2 dark olive bottle glass body fragments
1 medium olive bottle glass body fragments
1 light aqua panel bottle glass body fragment
2 light aqua flat sided bottle glass body fragments
3 colorless bottle glass body fragments
1 colorless lamp globe glass body fragments
3 lead sheet fragments
1 corroded wire nail fragment
19 corroded cut nail fragments
21 corroded unident. nail fragments
54 corroded unident. metal fragments
101 red brick fragments 74.4g
1 sandstone fragment 4.9g
32 sandstone and shell conglomerate fragments--
foundations building material 88.7g
2 mortar fragments w/ plaster facing 2.8g
5 mortar fragments--buff/white sandy paste 1.4g
1 fish jaw bone
2 large mammal cranial fragments
1 medium mammal vertebrae
1 unident. mammal tooth fragment
54 mammal long bone fragments
1 small mammal long bone fragment
733 oyster shell fragments--many whole shells 2,438.0g
18 coal fragments 19.9g
3 coal ash fragments 33.9g
Lot 47
STP N7990/E8015
1 white porcelain base sherd, undecorated
   3 1/2" diameter small plate
9 white porcelain rim sherds, undecorated
   plate fragments
3 white porcelain body sherd, undecorated
2 colorless bottle glass body fragments
1 dark amber bottle glass body fragment
6 corroded cut nail fragments
1 regular head 1 1/4" screw
5 corroded unident. nail fragments
8 corroded unident. metal fragments
20 red brick fragments
1 medium bird humerus fragments
158 oyster shell fragments
4 coal fragments
1 charcoal fragment

Lot 48
STP N7995/E8015
2 colorless bottle glass body fragments
1 colorless panel bottle glass body fragment
1 corroded 2 1/2" wire nail
1 corroded 3" wire nail
1 corroded cut nail fragment
3 corroded unident. nail fragments
1 corroded 5/8" square washer
1 red brick fragment
63 oyster shell fragments
1 coal fragment

Lot 49
STP N8000/E8045
2 whiteware body sherds, undecorated
1 grey stoneware body sherd w/ incised linear
   decoration--19th/20th century
4 corroded cut nail fragments
1 corroded unident. nail fragment
2 corroded unident. metal fragments
1 lead fragment
2 red brick fragments
6 oyster shell fragments
2 wood chip fragments

Lot 50
STP N7990/E8045
2 whiteware base and rim sherd, undecorated,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity/Weight</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small plate/deep saucer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin pipe stem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorless melted glass fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corroded unident. nail fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corroded unident. metal fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red brick fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small mammal rib fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster shell fragments</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clam shell fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut shell fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden peg fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European flint primary flake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lot 51
STP N7908/E8045
- 2 whiteware body sherds, undecorated
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 window glass fragment
- 1 light aqua bottle glass body fragment
- 1 dark olive bottle glass body fragment
- 2 corroded cut nail fragments
- 1 corroded unident. nail fragment
- 2 corroded unident. metal fragments
- 12 red brick fragments
- 5 mortar fragments--white paste with shell temper
- 1 small bird humerus
- 2 unident. cranial fragments
- 1 medium bird tibia fragment
- 43 oyster shell fragments
- 2 walnut shell fragments
- 9 charcoal fragments--burned wood
- 3 sandstone fragments--foundation building material

Interior of Cabin
Lot 52
STP # 1
- 1 colorless wide mouth glass jar rim fragment, straight rim
- 1 corroded unident. nail
- 4 corroded unident. metal fragments
- 7 red brick fragments
- 12 mortar fragments--white sandy paste
- 133 mortar fragments--white sandy paste w/plaster/whitewash facing
- 1 small mammal humerus w/unfused epiphyses
- 2 small mammal femur fragments
- 2 small mammal pelvis fragments
- 2 small mammal scapula fragments
- 3 small mammal vertebrae
- 1 small rodent humerus
1 small rodent tibia
1 small rodent phalange
1 small rodent scapula
1 small rodent rib fragment
1 small rodent vertebrae
1 medium rodent tibia fragment w/ unfused epiphyses
1 small rodent unfused cranium fragment
1 small rodent jaw bone fragment
10 oyster shell fragments
3 walnut shell fragments
6 charcoal fragments

Lot 53
STP # 2
2 corroded unident. nail fragments
41 concrete mortar--grey sandy paste with 1 mm--
  2 mm inclusions
71 mortar fragments w/ plaster/whitewash facing
141 mortar fragments--white sandy paste
1 mammal long bone fragment
1 oyster shell fragment

100
APPENDIX D: Qualifications of Principal Investigator.

Curriculum Vitae
Jessica L. Neuwirth

Address: P.O. Box 1516
Leonardtown, MD 20650

Telephone: (301) 475-8961

EDUCATION:


FIELDS OF STUDY:
History and Culture of the Southern United States
Landscape and Landscape History
19th and 20th century Material Culture
Historical Archaeology
Vernacular Architecture

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

September 1995 to the present: Principal Investigator for the Sotterley Mansion Foundation Archaeological Project at the Sotterley Slave Cabin.

January, 1995 to May, 1995: Adjunct Faculty, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Class taught: Anthropology 450, Historical Archaeology.

January 1991 to the present: Visiting Scholar, Department of Research, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD.


May-August 1990: Research Assistant, Research Department, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD.


June-August 1988: Archaeologist for the Office of Public Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, MA.


OTHER EXPERIENCE:


Field School in Historical Archaeology, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD, June-August 1989.


Field School in Archaeology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, June-August 1984.

CONFERENCE PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS:


PUBLICATIONS:
"Theoretical Approaches in 19th century Chesapeake Material Culture Study." Proceedings of the COVA VII Conference. Published by the Council on Virginia Archaeology. Forthcoming.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS:


1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Phase I Archaeological Survey Oxford Valley Road/Heacock Road Widening Project Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County"

1993 Harmon, James M., Jessica Neuwirth and Richard C. Grubb, "Summary of Findings, Proposed Cedar Glen Lakes Interceptor, Whiting Station West and Cherry Street Service Areas, Manchester Township, Ocean County, New Jersey." (Birdsall Engineering Associates, NJDEPE Review.)


PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

1995 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference Planning Committee Member, and assistant to the Director of Programs.

American Anthropological Association, Member
Society for Historical Archaeology, Member.
St. Mary's County Historical Society, Member.
Council for Maryland Archaeology, Member.

HONORS AND AWARDS:

Phi Beta Kappa, Eta Chapter, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA.

REFERENCES: Personal and Professional References available upon request.
APPENDIX E: PHOTO PLATES.
Photo Plate 3: Overview of Oyster Shell Feature in Unit N7995/E8015.
Photo Plate 4: View of East Wall of Unit N7995/E8015 including Cedar Post and Oyster Shell Feature.
Photo Plate 5: Overview of Unit N7995/E8035, Stratum 2, including East Wall Cedar Post.
Photo Plate 6: General View of Unit N7985/E8025, Top of Stratum 3, Probable Old Clay Floor Surface.
Photo Plate 7: View of Unit N7985/E8025, Top of Stratum 3 and Root Cellar Feature.
Photo Plate 8: General Overview of Units N7980/E8030 and N7980/E8035, Top of Stratum 8, including Concrete Apron within Stratum 3.
Photo Plate 9: North Wall of Unit N7980/E8030. View of Cedar Post, Concrete Apron, and Strata 2, 3, and 8.
Profile of South Wall

- Topo 1 = Station 2
- Station 7
- Station 6
- Station 8
- 1/2 = Bedrock within station 6

Legend:
- = Stone
- = Cut
- = Unresearched
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology
Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 ST 54

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: St. Mary's County

2. Site Number: 18 ST 54

3. Site Name: Sothley Plantation and Slave Cabin

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - Prehistoric
   - Historic
   - Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-range(s): Hollywood

(Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site: Zone:

8. Easting:

9. Northing:

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - Allegheny Plateau
    - Ridge and Valley
    - Great Valley
    - Blue Ridge
    - Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - Eastern Piedmont
    - Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed drainage at southern site boundary

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Sothley Creek (approx. 3/4 mile NE)

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: Patuxent River

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: Order

Order
**BASIC DATA FORM**

### Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

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<td>Shell Midden</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Urban:</td>
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<td>Other:</td>
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</table>

25. Site Type B (check one):

- [ ] Terrestrial
- [ ] Underwater
- [ ] Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Paleoindian</td>
<td>1630-1675</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>1675-1720</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>18th century</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>1720-1780</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>1780-1820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>1820-1860</td>
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<td>Early Woodland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>19th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Woodland</td>
<td>20th century</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT</td>
<td>1900-1930</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. Site Plan Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Landscape, Agriculture

28. Site length: 40 meters (or 130 feet) (slave cabin site)

29. Site width: 40 meters (or 130 feet) (slave cabin site)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- Yes
- No
- Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- Yes
- No
- Unknown
1. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):
   - Prehistoric
   - Historic
   - Submerged
   - Shipwreck

33. Ownership:
   - Private
   - Public
   - Unknown

34. Owner:
   - Sotterley Mansion Foundation
   - P.O. Box 67, Hollywood, MD 20636
   - (301) 373-2280
   - Date: 1/29/96

35. Tenant:
   - Address:
   - Phone:
   - Date:

36. Known Investigations:
   - An archaeological survey of Sotterley was collected unknown artifacts. Sotterley Foundation owned land, and excavated a tobacco in 1972. No work was performed at the Slave Cabin itself at that time.

37. Reports (Author & year):

38. Other Records?
   - Yes
   - No
   - Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:
   - Various documents related to past owners, tenant, and land use stored at Sotterley Plantation.

40. Collections?
   - Yes
   - No
   - Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location:
   - Artifacts associated with 1972 Humphries investigation located at Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

42. Artifact Conservation?
   - Yes
   - Partial
   - No
   - Unknown
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 185754

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):
   - [ ] domestic
   - [ ] industrial
   - [ ] transportation
   - [ ] military
   - [ ] septic
   - [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - [ ] artifact concentration
   - [ ] possible structure
   - [ ] post-in-ground structure
   - [ ] frame structure
   - [ ] masonry structure
   - [ ] farmstead
   - [ ] plantation
   - [ ] townsite
   - [ ] mill (specify:)
   - [ ] raceway
   - [ ] quarry
   - [ ] furnace/forge

3. Ethnic Association:
   - [ ] Native American
   - [ ] Afroamerican
   - [ ] Angloamerican
   - [ ] other Euroamerican
   (specify):

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
   - [ ] ceramics
   - [ ] bottle/table glass
   - [ ] other kitchen artifacts
   - [ ] architecture
   - [ ] furniture
   - [ ] arms
   - [ ] clothing
   - [ ] personal items
   - [ ] tobacco pipes
   - [ ] activity items
   - [ ] human skeletal remains
   - [ ] faunal remains
   - [ ] floral remains
   - [ ] organic remains
   - [ ] unknown
   - [ ] other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):
   - [ ] Pottery sherd
   - [ ] Transfer-printed/Molded
   - [ ] Metal items
   - [ ] Cut nails
   - [ ] Other:
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site: Settlerly Plantation
Number: 1757
County: St. Mary's

Type of site: Historic
Cultural affiliation: Historic-Colonial

How to reach site: Proceed from Waldorf (south) to Mechanicville. Continue north on 10th Street and turn left at Hollywood. Turn left at intersection to Settlerly.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain: Site located in center of building (colonial) complex and formal gardens.

Latitude: 38° 0' 0" north
Longitude: 76° 2' 0" west

Landmarks to aid in finding site: Signs near Hollywood.

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation: L. W. Ingalls - Settlerly Foundation - Archaeologist assigned to Settlerly.

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits): Mason House - 1724 (1741) - Medical house with formal gardens - slave cabins - No test pits as yet - will be looking for Governor Platters' grave.

Present use and condition of site, erosion: Little erosion - Working 18th Century farm.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or 'pothunting': No 'pothunting' - Never been explored.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt): Parallel to Patuxent River (Brackish Water).

Natural fauna and flora:

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials): Some Indian points, axes collected by farmer's; many museum pieces - follow along the stream, shop and visit with a farm museum and friends.

Specimens observed, owner, address:

Specimens reported, owner, address:

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography):

Recommendations for further investigations:

Informant: Miss Ingalls
Address: 5th Avenue, N.Y.
Date: June 14, 1972

Site visited by: M. Humphries
Date: 6/19/72

Recorded by: M. Humphries
Address: Cambridge, Mass.

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218

Acknowledgments.

The authors wish to thank the Maryland Historical Trust staff who were kind enough to help facilitate this project from beginning to end. The authors also wish to express their appreciation of all those who helped to make this project successful, including the staff of the Sotterley Foundation, Inc., staff from Archaeology in Annapolis, and staff from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Dr. Jessica Neuwirth was the Principal Investigator for the 1997 Archaeological investigation of the Sotterley Slave cabin. Field work was supervised by Alyssa Loney. Equipment for the project was loaned to the Sotterley Foundation by the Maryland Historical Trust Southern Maryland Regional Center at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and the Archaeology in Annapolis Project. The report was written by Jessica Neuwirth and Alyssa Loney. Graphics production and editorial assistance was provided by James M. Harmon and his help is gratefully acknowledged.

01.00 Scope of Work

The Sotterley Foundation, Inc. which owns and manages the Sotterley Plantation, developed plans to restore and renovate the standing slave cabin on the property in 1995. In October of 1995 a Phase I/II archaeological investigation was conducted around the slave cabin site (18ST54) to determine if undisturbed, stratified archaeological deposits were present. Such deposits were identified during the 1995 investigation, and were formally determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Current plans to restore the slave cabin include the building of sand filled trenches along the east and west walls of the cabin to improve drainage, and the building of a v-shaped retaining wall south of the cabin some 10 feet down into the ravine. This retaining wall is intended to stabilize the rear wall and chimney, which are threatened by the downslope movement of soils into a ravine which lies directly south of the cabin. These restoration plans as built will impact significant archaeological resources around the cabin and mitigation of the archaeological resources was mandated by the Maryland Historical Trust. During two weeks in July and August, 1997 archaeologists excavated seven two-and-a-half feet by five feet units around the cabin; two on the west wall, two on the east wall, and three south of the structure, on the downslope by the ravine. The mitigation of archaeological resources around the slave cabin was limited to areas that were to be directly impacted by new construction. The excavation of partial test units was necessitated in part by limited financial resources, and in part to leave much of the significant archaeological site undisturbed for future generations. With the excavation of these units, proposed impacts to potentially significant archaeological resources around the cabin have been mitigated. However, substantial portions of the Slave Cabin site remain undisturbed.
The report of the 1997 field work at the Sotterley slave cabin has been prepared as an addendum to the 1995 report, as was agreed upon by the Sotterley Foundation, Inc. and the Maryland Historical Trust. This addendum report will consist of brief scope of work, and methodology sections detailing the specifics of the 1997 investigation, followed by description of the stratigraphy, and artifacts excavated. General conclusions and management recommendations will follow. All funding for the 1997 archaeological project came from Sotterley Foundation's general operating funds.

The primary intent of the 1997 Sotterley slave cabin excavation was to mitigate impacts of proposed construction to potentially significant archaeological resources at 18ST54. Two partial excavation units (2.5 feet by 5 feet) were placed in a line along both the east and west walls of the cabin, in areas that had not been previously tested. These partial excavation units were placed to mitigate the effects of the proposed drainage trench which will impact the soils immediately adjacent to the east and west walls in an approximately two feet wide area. Three additional partial excavation units were placed side-by-side approximately ten feet from the south wall of the slave cabin. This series of units was placed to mitigate impacts to soils which will be disturbed by the construction of a retaining wall in this area of site 18ST54. This limited scope of work, focused solely within the impact areas, was designed with the help of the Architect for the restoration project, and agreed upon by the Maryland Historical Trust. The current archaeological investigation should not be considered as a mitigation of the entire Sotterley Slave Cabin site, and future construction at the cabin which may impact ground surface that has not been previously tested should take into consideration effects of that work on the significant archaeological resources at the cabin.

While these excavation units were placed to mitigate effects to significant archaeological resources, archaeologists did keep in mind future plans that the Sotterley Foundation had for interpreting the slave cabin to the public. Ultimately, after restoration the Sotterley slave cabin will be open to the public, and information about the construction, alteration, and use of the cabin and yard gained from archaeological and architectural survey will be incorporated into public programming. Excavation units dug along the east and west walls of the cabin bracketed both east and west entrances, and a cedar post pegged into the west log wall. These units thus allowed the further investigation of architectural questions that had been raised in the 1995 excavation (see Neuwirth 1995). Units bracketing both doorways allowed the exploration of the construction and possible alteration of these entrances, while on the west wall questions about the post and log construction could be answered. In particular, architectural historians have raised questions concerning the nature of the structural support and date of construction of the three wooden posts that are pegged into the log walls of the cabin. The 1995 archaeological investigation had explored two of these posts, and the 1997 investigation included exploration of the third post. Finally, the units placed behind the slave cabin allowed archaeologists to explore a previously unknown portion of the cabin yard. Questions about the use of the yard and ravine as a work space, a leisure space, and midden could be partially addressed by the excavation of units south of the cabin. It is important to note that all excavation units were placed to mitigate effects from the proposed construction. Benefits gained from increasing our knowledge of the
building and its surrounding yard, while welcome, were secondary goals of the project.

02.00 Methodology

The 1997 field work at the Sotterley slave cabin was conducted in a fashion consistent with the 1995 investigation and in accordance with State of Maryland Standards and Guidelines for archaeological investigations. This report, like the previous one, will be reviewed by the Compliance Staff of the Maryland Historical Trust, as the Trust holds an historic easement on Sotterley Foundation property.

Testing at the site in 1997 consisted of the excavation of seven units measuring 2.5 feet by 5 feet. All excavation units were placed on the horizontal control grid that was established at 18ST54 during the 1995 season (See Neuwirth 1996, Figure 9 and 1997 site plan). Equipment used consisted of heavy blunt nosed and flat shovels, trowels, dental picks and dust pans. All soils were passed through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth to retain artifacts. All artifacts recovered were retained. All units were excavated according to natural stratigraphy, until sterile soils were reached. Vertical control was maintained through measurement from datums placed at the southeast corner of each unit. These units were documented by the completion of level records for each natural stratigraphic level, and field notes for the entire site. At least one stratigraphic profile was drawn for each unit, with other profiles and plan views drawn as needed.

All artifacts recovered during the 1997 investigation were retained. Durable artifacts were washed, fragile items dry brushed, and all artifacts were catalogued. The artifacts were labeled and stored in plastic curation quality bags as per State of Maryland guidelines for the treatment of archaeological resources. Laboratory work was performed by the field crew, and supervised by the Field Director and the Principle Investigator. Following the completion of this project the artifacts and associated records will be deposited on temporary loan at the Maryland Historical Trust Southern Maryland Regional Center in St. Leonard, Maryland.

03.00 Results:

A total of seven partial five foot by five foot units were excavated in the course of this investigation. The location of each of these units is depicted on the project base map. As indicated in the Scope of Work each unit was excavated to ensure that all significant archaeological resources located around the Sotterley slave cabin were recovered prior to restoration of the slave cabin. The proposed drainage system and retaining wall at the slave cabin will impact archaeological resources determined to be significant during the 1995 investigation and mitigation of these resources was required by the Maryland Historical Trust.

The results of the 1997 field work confirmed many conclusions concerning the nature of the archaeological deposits at the slave cabin reached after the 1995 season. There was a great deal of evidence of insect and rodent activity in units placed on the east and west sides of the
cabin, and no evidence of plowing. Soil strata recovered on the east and west sides of the cabin represented domestic activities of the occupants from the 19th and 20th centuries. Soils at the south end of the slave cabin showed evidence of erosion both through surface inspection and in the excavation of test units behind the chimney. These soil strata lay on the downslope to the ravine that lies south of the cabin and had developed through repeated erosional episodes. All soils were determined to have been disturbed by human activity during the occupation and later restoration of the cabin. Evidence of trash disposal, exterior yard use, repair and modification of the slave cabin itself was found in all excavation units. The precise stratigraphy and interpretation of each excavation unit will be discussed below.

Artifacts were recovered from all excavation units and a complete artifact catalogue is included as Appendix B. Artifacts recovered are discussed within the stratigraphic descriptions included for each excavation unit. But in general, the artifacts recovered during this investigation include the same materials as were recovered during the 1995 season. Building materials, specifically brick, mortar, and a sandstone-shell conglomerate (used in the construction of the building's foundation) were very common, while window glass and nails were less common. Faunal remains, such as oyster shell and mammal bone, and domestic debris, such as bottle glass and ceramic sherds were also recovered. Diagnostic artifacts recovered primarily dated from the 19th and 20th centuries. The oldest artifacts recovered in context were pearlware ceramic sherds (1780-1820); one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware was found in mixed contexts in Test Unit 8, and one Rhenish brown stoneware sherd and one English brown stoneware sherd were found mixed with 19th century materials in Test Unit 6, both on the slope south of the cabin. No creamware, wrought nails, or other 17th and 18th century artifacts were found in undisturbed contexts. The presence of 17th and 18th century artifacts in units excavated on the ravine slope is not unexpected as the soil strata behind the cabin were re-deposited soils from higher elevations of the Soterley Foundation property. An 18th century component exists on the site, and years of erosion have moved soils and artifacts from around the house, garden, and yard down to the ravine. One Middle Woodland projectile point preform, made of fine grained rhyolite was recovered in Test Unit 4, on the west side of the cabin. This point was found in historic context and does not appear to represent a Native American component on the site, but rather historic re-use of an object from another time and culture.

03.10 Excavation Unit Results.

Test Unit One (N7990/ E8031.5) and Test Unit Two (N7985/ E8031.5)

Test Unit One (TU-1) and Test Unit Two (TU-2) were placed side by side along the south end of the east wall of the slave cabin, immediately adjacent to the wall. Both TU-1 and TU-2 measured 2.5 ft. by 5.0 ft. TU-1 was placed 5 ft. south of the northeast corner of the cabin, next to Test Unit N7995/E8035, excavated in 1995, while TU-2 was placed on the south side of TU-1, extending 5.0 ft. to the south (see project map). TU-1 and TU-2 also bracketed the cabin's east doorway (Figure 1). The soil strata in TU-1 and TU-2 were not uniform; soil erosion, and insect and rodent turbation have caused mixing of soil strata. Soil erosion has occurred on all
sides of the cabin; though to a lesser extent on the east. The east yard of the cabin is sheltered by the cabin’s structure, so that water run-off is diverted by the cabin resulting in less erosion in the east yard. However, the extended eves of the roof have created a water drip line parallel to the cabin walls whose surface expression is a shallow trench along the cabin filled with gravels and assorted modern artifacts that have washed into the depression. Insects and rodents burrowing in the soils have also caused intrusions and mixing of the strataums. In addition, human movement has caused the compaction of soils underneath of the doorway, consequently impacting portions of the trench caused by water run-off from the cabin’s roof (see discussion below in Stratum Two).

**Stratum 1/Topsoil**

A black (10YR2/1) silty loam topsoil layer covered both test units and ranged in depth from .10 ft to .42 ft. The topsoil stratum dipped deeper in the southern portions of the units, suggesting a certain amount of re-deposition due to slope wash or soil creep. The topsoil partially overlay the stone foundation and a concrete block which underlay the door lintel. The foundation that underpinned the wooden walls along the east side of the structure showed evidence of multiple episodes of repair and replacement. Three different construction materials were noted; brick, stone, and concrete, and several different mortars could also be discerned. This pattern of repeated replacement of the foundation was also noted during the 1995 excavation of the slave cabin. Artifacts recovered in the topsoil stratum in TU-1 include one kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment, three corroded cut nails, 20 identifiable wire nails (in addition to 45 corroded and unidentifiable nail fragments), 22 window glass fragments, four fragments of sandstone/shell conglomerate, one oyster shell fragment and one walnut shell fragment. Artifacts recovered from this stratum in TU-2 include one undecorated ironstone sherd and one undecorated porcelain sherd. Fifty-one additional window glass fragments, seven cut nails, 37 wire nails, and 12 unidentifiable nails, along with mortar, sandstone-shell conglomerate, and one fragment of synthetic window caulking material were also recovered in TU-2. The nails on both units were recovered adjacent to the wall of the cabin directly under the eave of the roof, and suggest a recent repair episode to the roof or outer wall of the cabin.

**Stratum 2**

Stratum 2 consisted of the backfill soil of test unit N7995/ E8035, excavated in 1995 (see Neuwirth 1995), a 10 YR4/4 dark yellowish brown clay with sand and gravel. Stratum 2 was only encountered in TU-1 which was adjacent to unit N7995/ E8035. The fill from the previous unit was removed and not screened. Black plastic, used to line units dug in 1995 was encountered at depths ranging between .08 ft and .50 ft below ground surface, and marked the base of Stratum 2.

**Stratum 3**

Stratum 3 was the shallow trench which ran parallel to the cabin wall, marking the water run-off from the roof eave and was present in both TU-1 and TU-2. Stratum 3 lay adjacent to, and underlay portions of, the sandstone-shell conglomerate foundation. In general, Stratum 3 sloped to the south, following with the east yard towards a ravine to the south. This Stratum
consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay, and ranged in depth from .70 ft. in the north end of TU-1 and .55 ft. in the south end of TU-2. The trench was 1.0-ft. wide and extended the length (north to south) of TU-2 (5.0 ft.) and 2.5-ft. north into TU-1 where the run-off line was interrupted by the door. The soils of this stratum directly under the doorway were found to be more compact than the rest of stratum 3. Artifacts in both TU-1 and TU-2 ranged in date from the late 19th to the 20th centuries. Artifacts found in the shallow trench in TU-1 consisted of corroded nail fragments, window glass fragments, assorted building materials, and one white ceramic prosser button. Artifacts recovered from TU-2 included two undecorated whiteware vessel sherds, five buttons (one metal button—possibly from a military uniform, three white prosser buttons, and one wooden button), table and bottle glass fragments, 184 window glass fragments, 27 wire nails, five cut nails, and 169 corroded and unidentifiable nail fragments. Twenty-three brick fragments, along with mortar and sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments, and 7 oyster shell fragments were also recovered.

Stratum 4

Stratum 4 lay adjacent to, and east of Stratum 3, and probably represented a contemporary occupation of the cabin. Stratum 4 sloped toward the south, but remained fairly regular in thickness across both TU-1 and TU-2. Stratum 4, however, did thin in the center of the two units. While the stratum ranged in depth from .05 ft. to .40 ft across the two units, the west profile map shows only a thin lens of stratum three in the northern portion of test unit one that measured .01-ft to .02-ft deep. Stratum 4 was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay and was one of the primary artifact bearing strata along the east side of the slave cabin.

Artifacts found in TU-1, Stratum 4 consist of an undecorated porcelain cup base sherd and a blue transfer print decorated whiteware vessel sherd, along with 45 window glass fragments, two metal long-shank buttons, one cut nail fragment, and 67 unidentifiable nail fragments. Brick, mortar, and sandstone-shell conglomerate comprised the rest of the building materials recovered in this unit. Eighteen oyster shell fragments and three mammal bone fragments were also present. Artifacts found in TU-2, Stratum 4 include three blue transfer print decorated whiteware vessel sherds, and two coarse red earthenware sherds—probably flowerpot fragments. Additionally, one mold blown bottle neck, with hand molded finish, two bottle glass fragments (one cobalt, one colorless), 17 oyster shell fragments, and twelve bone fragments were recovered. Building materials present consisted of nine brick fragments, one cut nail fragment, 57 unidentifiable nails, 116 window glass fragments, as well as mortar, and sandstone-shell conglomerate. These artifacts, like those recovered in Stratum 3, range in date from the late 19th to the 20th centuries and seem associated with repair episodes and the domestic occupation of this structure.

Stratum 5. Feature 1. Feature 5

Stratum 5 consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/8 to 10YR5/6) clay mottled with a brown (10YR4/3) clay. Stratum 5 was an undulating stratum which ranged in depth from .40 ft below ground surface at the north end of the units to 1.15 ft below ground surface at the south
end of the units, and underlay Strata 3 and 4. This stratum contained two oyster shell features (1 and 5), similar to those encountered in unit N7995/E8035 excavated in 1995. Feature 1 was an oyster shell lens and was located in TU-1. Feature 5 was located in TU-2, was also an oyster shell lens, and extended into the eastern wall of Test Unit two. Feature 5 was found at the top of Stratum 5 and continued to the bottom of Stratum 5. This feature consisted of a cluster of 38 oyster shell fragments, four sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments, and charcoal flecks. Unlike Feature 5, Feature 1 was very shallow, but also contained a high density of oyster shell fragments. Fifty-nine oyster shell fragments along with one red brick fragment and three corroded metal fragments were recovered from feature 1 within TU-1. Both shell features extended west from the eastern test unit wall approximately .60 ft. to .80 ft., were .20-ft. to .25-ft. thick, and did not extend to the cabin wall. No diagnostic artifacts found in either of the features. However, artifacts were also found in the surrounding Stratum 5, including in TU-1 a bone toothbrush head, two white prosseur buttons, three bottle glass fragments, six window glass fragments, three brick fragments, 67 unidentified nails, and one cut nail. TU-2, stratum 5 contained six undecorated whiteware vessel sherds, two undecorated pearlware vessel sherds, one blue-transfer print decorated pearlware sherd, one unglazed coarse red earthenware sherd, one white prosseur button, one flint primary flake, four cut nail fragments, 38 unidentifiable nail fragments, four brick fragments, and 52 oyster shell fragments. Bottle and window glass were also recovered in limited quantities. Based on these artifacts this stratum appears to date to the middle to late 19th century.

Strata 6, 7, and 8 were found in TU-2. Strata 6 and 7 consisted of a series of rodent burrow related features (feature 4), while strata 8 consisted of the remains of a possible post that may have once stood along the southeast portion of the east wall of the slave cabin. Three cedar posts are currently pegged into the northwest, southwest, and northeast log walls of the cabin, providing strength and support for the log construction. No such post currently stands on the southeast wall—instead a window has been cut into the wall. It as been postulated that an additional post once stood in this location, and certainly there were no windows on the ground floor of the slave cabin in the 19th century (Williamsburg Architectural Report).

Stratum 6/ Feature 4

Stratum 6 was originally thought to be a soil layer, but was later identified as a feature (feature 4). The feature bisected the southern half of TU-2, and consisted very dark gray (10YR3/1) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt. Feature 4/stratum 6 was .50 ft. to .85 ft below ground surface. Feature 4/stratum 6 was determined to be a rodent burrow with tunnel out shoots that extended under both units, into the yard, and into the subsoil. Stratum 6 contained many artifacts, including one undecorated whiteware vessel sherd, 23 window glass fragments, three bottle glass fragments, along with brick, sandstone-shell conglomerate, one cut nail, and oyster shell and bone fragments. Feature 4 contained two undecorated pearlware plate fragments, a kaolin pipe stem, one bottle glass fragment, and unidentifiable corroded nails along with building materials and oyster shell fragments.
Stratum 7

Stratum 7 was a thin dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay stratum with gravel ranging from .10-ft. to .15-ft. in depth. Stratum 7 surrounded feature 4 (feature 4 is discussed in stratum six and consisted of a rodent burrow). Stratum 7 contained one kaolin pipe stem, three bone fragments, two oyster shell fragments, and three unidentifiable nail fragments.

Stratum 8

Stratum 8 was located in the southwest corner profile of test unit two (Figure 1). A dark grey brown (10YR3/1) silt with a very high content of gravel composed stratum 8 and ranged in depth .50-ft. east-west (thick) on the south profile and 1.0-ft deep. Stratum 8 appears to be the remains of a post-hole from a cedar post which may have been placed vertically on the side of the cabin before the east wall window was cut into the wall fabric. Stratum 8 was exactly 4.5 ft. from the southeast corner of the house, the same distance from the corner: as the existing cedar post on the northeast portion of the east wall. Feature 16/ Stratum 8 suggests the existence of a cedar post alongside this portion of the slave cabin before the early 20th century when the window was put in place. No artifacts were found in the post-hole.

Stratum 9

Stratum 9 was the sterile subsoil of both units and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay.

In summary, these units along the east wall of the cabin contained a lower density of artifacts than did the units along the west wall. These strata were also less disturbed than those in the west yard lending further weight to the conclusion drawn in 1995 that the east yard was used less as a work yard, and perhaps more as a leisure or light work yard. However, the presence of some sort of shallow shell midden with some household debris was found in TU-1 and TU-2—confirming the presence of refuse features in the east yard. The oyster shell features found during the 1997 investigation appear to be scattered along the east half of TU-1 and TU-2, in a non-continuous fashion. The 1995 investigation also revealed a thin lens of oyster shell and household debris in the east yard, suggesting that the east yard was not solely used for leisure activities, but was also the site of food preparation and/or consumption. These similar oyster shell features were recovered in the eastern portion of Unit N7995/E8035, dug on the northeast wall of the cabin in 1995. TU-2 also contained a post hole and mold located 4.5 feet from the southeast corner of the cabin. It is possible that a post was once pegged to the wall in this location, although none exists there today. The post on the northeast portion of the wall is located 4.5 feet from the northeast corner of the cabin lending weight to this conclusion. A window was cut into the southeast portion of the log wall, at the point where a post might once have stood, in the early 20th century. The presence of this window may account for the lack of a post along the southeast portion of the wall although the post was moved to accommodate a window on the southwest portion of the wall. Finally, TU-2 showed evidence of being disturbed by rodent activity. A rodent burrow cut into Strata 6, 7, and 8 in TU-2 resulting in the mixing of soils from portions of these strata.
Test Unit 3 (N7990/ E8012.5) and Test Unit 4 (N7985/ E8012.5)

Test Unit 3 (TU-3) and Test Unit 4 (TU-4) were placed side by side on the southwest side of the slave cabin; directly opposite Test Units 1 and 2 on the southeast side of the structure. The west wall of the cabin faces a small yard that borders a path (thought to be the original the Rolling Road at Sotterley Plantation) and the fields to the north. This yard lies directly in the path of rain run-off, that during storms flows down the Rolling Road into the ravine behind the cabin. Because of this pattern, the west yard and west face of the cabin are subjected to heavy wind, rain, and erosion. Soils in the west yard also drain poorly, and remain water-logged after rains. These factors have resulted in the presence of gravel and soil wash layers over the topsoil, and very disturbed soil strata in the west yard. Soil strata tend to be uneven in thickness, undulating in appearance, and often contain gravels. Both test units 3 and 4 contained features that were a continuation of features discovered during the 1995 excavation of the slave cabin. A dense lens of oyster shells, with most shells found lying face up, was found parallel to the cabin wall. This feature, basically a trench one foot wide, and one to one-and-a-half feet deep filled with oyster shells, was a continuation of a shell feature found in 1995. This feature was interpreted after the 1995 field season as a drainage system to help keep the west yard dry, and the discovery that this feature did indeed run the whole length of the cabin added weight to this conclusion. Evidence of recent planting around the cabin was also found; Day lily bulbs were discovered in TU-4 clustered around what is today the front door of the cabin.

TU-3 and TU-4 each measured 2.5 ft. by 5.0 ft. and bracketed the west doorway. TU-3 was placed 5 ft. from the northwest corner of the cabin and TU-4 was placed 5 ft. south of TU-3. Both units were excavated to recover archaeological material adjacent to the slave cabin that would be disturbed by restoration of the structure. Additionally, TU-4 was placed bracketing the vertical cedar post placed against the cabin's outer wall, in order to determine if a post hole and post mold were present in the ground in this location. Both units bracketed the doorway, allowing investigation of this west facade entrance.

Stratum 1/Topsoil

A black (10YR2/1) silt loam covered the units and reached a depth up to <.10 ft. The sod was found to contain moderate levels of straw and mulch. The straw and mulch have been recently deposited within the last year to help soak up the stagnant water that collects on the west side of the cabin, and to prevent muddying after heavy rains (Jim Haasch 1997, personal communication). The foundation of the cabin was adjacent to sod layer and was made of large sandstone rocks and mortar. The mortar and sandstone were found to be in state of deterioration. Artifacts found in the topsoil stratum in TU-3 included a molded bottle neck with applied finish (1820-1920), one undecorated whiteware plate base sherd, three corroded wire nails, two corroded cut nails, and eleven unidentifiable nail fragments, one window glass fragment, one mammal bone fragment, and one modern tweezers, heavily corroded. TU-4 contained the same mix of domestic and building debris; one window glass fragment, unidentifiable nails, and one mortar fragment in addition to one whiteware sherd. Due to the high moisture content in the soils along the west wall there was a great degree of corrosion on all.
metal artifacts recovered, hampering efforts to identify and assign dates to these artifacts.

Stratum 2

Stratum 2 was a dark yellow brown (10YR3/6 - 4/6) silty clay, mottled with a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt clay. Stratum 2 ranged in depth from .20 ft. -.45 ft. deep, and was composed of overlapping sequential layers of soil wash approximately <.5 ft. thick. The overlapping soil layers were created by the weathering and erosion of the clay floor during heavy rains. The dirt floor (installed by Mrs. Mabel Ingalls in the 1960s) rises approximately .60 ft. above the door stoop and is unprotected from heavy rains as the door offers incomplete protection for the interior of the cabin. The soil from the clay floor was contained in both Test Units 3 and 4 and found washed down slope south of the cabin. Artifacts found in Stratum 2, TU-3 were primarily building materials--three corroded wire nails, one window glass fragment, corroded screws, one brick fragment, eleven mortar fragments, and one oyster shell. Artifacts recovered from TU-4, Stratum 2 also included building materials. Three fragments of plaster faced mortar, foundation mortar, and two fragments of window glass were recovered. This soil stratum in both units seems to have incorporated materials used in the repair and maintenance of the slave cabin in the 20th century as well as soils utilized in construction and repair of the 20th century clay floor.

Feature 26

Feature 26, was found in TU-3, TU-4, and the balk between the two units. The feature appeared to be a wooden object intentionally buried under the door, filled with a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam. The feature was located .30 ft. below the ground surface, immediately in front of the west wall doorway. The wooden object appeared to be round, and had a diameter of 2.8 ft., a radius of 1.4 ft., a circumference of 8.7965 ft. The feature reached a depth of 1.0 ft. below ground surface and appeared to have a wall thickness of .10-feet. Large corroded metal fragments were found in conjunction with the feature. One piece of metal found in the eastern wall measured .15 ft. by .50 ft. The soils beneath this wooden feature appear to be stratified, and within Stratum 7 (directly below and surrounding Feature 26) was found one full handmade red brick bat, and a prehistoric Middle Woodland projectile point preform. (The brick and projectile point will be discussed within their stratigraphic context--Stratum 7.) Feature 26 and Stratum 7 cut into the oyster shell layer of Stratum 8/Feature 3, (the continuation of the shell drainage feature first located in 1995) suggesting that the wooden object, the brick and the projectile point were placed sometime after the shell drainage feature was put in place, and may have some relationship to each other. Artifacts found in TU-3 in association with Feature 26--the unidentified wooden object--eight unidentifiable corroded nail fragments and one flat glass fragment that were located on the very top of the feature. However, since this feature bisects Stratum 5 (see below) one must assume that Feature 26 dates to after Stratum 5. (Stratum 5 dates from the mid to late 19th century.) Artifacts found in Feature 26 within the Balk confirm this date--sponge decorated whiteware and undecorated whiteware dating from the mid to late 19th century were found in the feature. Further research is necessary to determine the function and meaning of this feature and its associated Stratum 7.
Stratum 3
Stratum 3 was only found in TU-4, and consisted of a black (10YR2/1) to very dark grey (10YR3/1) silt loam, with organic material, mulch, and day lily bulbs (*Asphodel/Hemerocallis*). This stratum ranged in depth from .15 feet in the northern end of TU-4 to .40 feet in the southern end. Artifacts were found in Stratum 3 and include one red brick fragment, one oyster shell, seven wire nails, cement and mortar fragments, and one corroded metal object—probably a potato masher.

Stratum 4/Feature 18
Feature 18 was only found in TU-4. Stratum 4 contained Feature 18—a shallow trench formed by water run-off from the roof, similar to that found in TU-1 and TU-2 on the east side of the cabin. Feature 18 consisted of a grey (10YR5/1) sandy silt and was approximately .20 feet wide and up to .20 feet in depth below ground surface. Artifacts recovered in TU-4, Stratum 4 include another fragment of green sponge decorated whiteware, and two undecorated whiteware vessel sherds. As in TU-3, building materials predominate in this soil layer—mortar, brick, and conglomerate fragments were found along with thirty window glass fragments. Three cut nails, and four wire nails, along with 74 unidentifiable nail fragments were also found. One white porcelain Shank button was the only personal item recovered from this level. This Stratum dates to the mid to late 19th century and seems to give ample evidence of construction activities in the west yard, along with the suggestion of food preparation activities. Artifacts found in Feature 18 include two window glass fragments, two bottle glass fragments, three mammal bone fragments, 22 unidentifiable, corroded nails, along with brick, mortar, and shell fragments.

Stratum 5
Stratum 5 was a very dark brown (10YR3/1) sandy clay, mottled with dark grey (10YR4/1), and dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clays, with a high gravel content. This Stratum was found in both TU-3 and TU-4 and ranged in depth .20 feet in the northern end of the units and .50 feet in the southern end. While Stratum 5 continued across both test units, it was bisected by Feature 26—the wooden object. Artifacts found in Stratum 5 TU-3 included two blue transfer-print decorated pearlware vessel sherds, one undecorated pearlware vessel sherd, one undecorated whiteware vessel sherd, one green sponge decorated whiteware vessel sherd, and one molded grey stoneware tobacco pipe bowl fragment. Also recovered in this level were two bottle glass fragments, and nine window glass fragments. Sixty-nine unidentifiable, corroded nails were also recovered, along with brick, mortar, and sandstone-shell conglomerate. Six mammal bone fragments suggest the processing of some food materials in this yard.

Stratum 6
Stratum 6 consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay loam with gravel which ranged in depth from .10 feet to .30 feet in depth below ground surface. Stratum 6 was found below Stratum 5, and surrounded Feature 26. Artifacts found in Stratum 6 TU-3 include two undecorated pearlware vessel sherds, one bottle glass fragment, one cut nail, 21 unidentifiable nail fragments, one bone fragment, fifteen oyster shell fragments, and two sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments. Artifacts found in TU-4 Stratum 6 include transfer-
printed whiteware, bone fragments, oyster shell, unidentifiable corroded nails, and building materials.

Stratum 7

Stratum 7 was found in TU-3 and in the balk between TU-3 and TU-4, and consisted of soils which surrounded and lay beneath Feature 26. A mottled dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy clay and brown/dark brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay composed Stratum 7. The stratum ranged in depth from .30 ft. in the north to 1.0 feet in the south, deepening to a depth .60 feet around and under Feature 26. Artifacts found in this layer include the whole brick, the Middle Woodland projectile point preform, as well as 26 unidentifiable nail fragments, two cut nails, one wire nail, 12 oyster shell fragments, three bone fragments, and brick fragments.

Feature 3/Stratum 8

Stratum 8 consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam and oyster shells which ranged in depth .70 ft. - 1.0 ft below ground surface. Stratum 8 was located in TU-3 and in the northwestern half of TU-4. While many oyster shells were recovered within the soils of Stratum 8, a dense oyster shell layer (Feature 3) that was a continuation of the oyster shell lens found in unit N7995/E8015 in 1995 was also found within Stratum 8. Feature 3/Stratum 8, recovered in 1997, was .40 ft. deep, and ran the entire length of TU-3, but stopped abruptly approximately 1.0 ft. into Test Unit 4. The outline of the oyster shell layer ceased around the base Feature 26 (the unidentified wooden object found adjacent to the door of the cabin). The shells within feature 3/Stratum 8 were whole and did not appear to be broken or disturbed. Another oyster shell layer was located in Stratum 8 in TU-4, but the shells were located .50 ft. - 1.0 ft. below the shell layer in Stratum 8, TU-3. This oyster shell layer--although located at a different depth within the surrounding soils appears to be a continuation of Feature 3/Stratum 8. The fact that the oyster shell lens was found to continue across the entire length of the west wall of the slave cabin adds further credence to the idea that this feature may have been used to facilitate drainage in the clay soils. Over 147 pounds of oyster shell--approximately 1,221 shells--were recovered from the oyster shell feature in TU-3 and TU-4.

Stratum 8/Feature 25

A mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4 - 4/6) clay, dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay, yellow brown (10YR5/4) clay loam with gravel, and light yellow brown (10YR6/4) clay loam with a high gravel content composed Stratum 8. Stratum 8 ranged in depth .50 ft. in the northern portion of TU-3 to 1.0 foot below ground surface in TU-4. Stratum 8 was bisected by Feature 26, the unidentified wooden object. Stratum 8 in TU-3, TU-4, and the Balk also contained Feature 25--a dense oyster shell layer, which appears to have been the continuation of Feature 3 (the oyster shell feature within Stratum 8). In addition to recovering 32 oyster shells and fragments, Feature 25 also contained wood fragments, bone fragments, and brick fragments. Artifacts found in TU-3, Stratum 8 were one white porcelain proser button, one four-hole bone button, four undecorated pearlware vessel sherds, and one blue transfer-print decorated whiteware vessel sherds, and two undecorated whiteware vessel sherds. Three cut nails and 45 unidentifiable, corroded nails were also found, along with brick and mortar fragments. Artifacts
found in TU-4, Stratum 8 consisted of twelve ceramic sherds—eight pearlware, and four
whiteware vessel sherds. Three pearlware sherds were blue transfer-print decorated, one was
hand-painted underglaze decorated, and four were undecorated. Two whiteware sherds were
blue transfer-print decorated, one was annular decorated, and two were undecorated. One white
prosser button, one kaolin pipe stem fragment, three bottle glass, one fragment flat glass, as well
as building materials were also recovered from Stratum 8, TU-4.

Stratum 9/Feature 6/Feature 7

Stratum 9 consisted of a yellow brown (10YR5/8) clay with small gravels, which ranged
in depth from .60 feet to 1.0 feet below ground surface. Stratum 9 appears to be a fill under
Feature 26, the wooden object, and under Stratum 5, that was mixed with subsoil (Stratum 11).
Stratum 9 only appears in TU-3. There were two features in Stratum 9 that were distinct
(Features 6 and 7). The features appeared to extend .10 foot into the shell layer (Stratum 8/
Feature 3), and shells were placed around these features. The features may have been created by
planting bulbs in the vicinity of the west doorway of the cabin as Features 6 and 7 appear to have
been dark stains in the soil, and to contain some organic material. The soils in both Feature 6
and 7 were very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam with some organic material. Feature
6 was .20 ft. in diameter and 1.1 ft. deep and ended in a V-shape; while Feature 7 was .25 ft. in
diameter and only 70 ft. deep, ending in a flush or flat bottom. Artifacts found in Feature 6 were
four wood fragments and one unidentifiable nail fragment. Feature 7 contained one kaolin pipe
stem fragment. Stratum 9, TU-3 contained no diagnostic artifacts: building material and oyster
shell fragments.

Stratum 10

A yellow brown (10YR5/8) clay with gravel comprised Stratum 10. Stratum 10 was
found only in TU-4. Feature 24, a probably post-hole relating to the cedar post that is currently
pegged into the cabin wall at this location, is located within Stratum 10. Stratum 10 ranged in
depth from .20 foot to .30 foot and feature 24 extended to a depth of .70 foot in depth below
ground surface. Both stratum 10 and feature 24 were situated directly under the existing cedar
post and are believed to be the post-hole from an earlier post, or the decayed remains of the
cedar post in the ground. The total depth of the post-hole was 1.0 ft. and was 1.4 ft. wide. The
post-hole stopped at the top of the oyster shell layer in Stratum 8 and appeared to cut into this
stratum, thus post-dating the installation of the oyster shell drain. The post mold found during
the 1995 season on the northwest wall of the cabin, in unit N7995/E8015, was also found to cut
into the oyster shell feature in that unit, adding weight to the suggestion that both cedar posts
were late 19th or early 20th century additions to the slave cabin—perhaps replacements of earlier
posts, perhaps part of new construction. There is some suggestion that the slave cabin was
covered with wooden siding in the 19th century (Williamsburg Architecture Report). It is
evertheless possible that the cedar posts were added to reinforce the log cabin walls once the siding
was removed by the Satterlees or the Ingalls in the 20th century. No artifacts were recovered in
Feature 24. Stratum 10 contained bone fragments, unidentifiable corroded nails, and mortar
fragments.
Stratum 11

Stratum 11 was the subsoil, a mottled yellow brown (10YR5/4 - 5/8), brown/ dark brown (10YR4/3), and grey (10YR5/1) clay.

In summary the strata in TU-3 and TU-4 contained many artifacts, and the continuation of the oyster shell feature discovered in 1995. That the oyster shell lens, running roughly parallel to the west wall, approximately one to two feet from the wall, continued the entire length of the cabin (with one interruption at Feature 26, and a shift in depth as noted in Stratum 8) lends weight to the suggestion that this feature was indeed placed in the west yard to assist with draining the clay soils that surround the slave cabin. In addition, TU-4 contained a wooden feature, perhaps a bucket, buried in front of the west wall doorway. Beneath that feature an unusual anomaly was discovered; a whole brick was found below the wooden feature, and below the brick, a Middle Woodland projectile point preform. TU-4 also contained a post hole and mold which relate to the placement, replacement and repair of the cedar post which is pegged into the southwest wall of the cabin. A similar post hole was recovered at the base of the post on the northwest wall during the 1995 investigation, although no such post hole and mold was discovered below the post on the northeast wall of the cabin. It is possible that because the west side of the cabin is more vulnerable to rain and erosion that the posts along the west wall were placed deeper into the soils for added stability, and replaced more often. Evidence of gardening around the slave cabin was also found. Day lily bulbs were recovered around the doorway of the cabin. The planting of these bulbs had disturbed portions of Feature 26—the wooden feature, and portions of Feature 3/Stratum 7, the oyster shell lens.

Test Unit 5 (N7970/ E8029) and Test Unit 6 (N7970/ E8024)

Test Unit 5 (N7970/ E8029) (TU-5), Test Unit 6 (N7970/ E8024) (TU-6), and Test Unit 8 (TU-8) were placed side-by-side on a steep slope leading down into the ravine, on the east-west line south of the slave cabin. All three units were placed behind the cabin to mitigate an area that will be impacted by the construction of a retaining wall during the cabin restoration. This wall is intended to stabilize the south end of the cabin and the chimney which are in danger of being undermined as erosion draws soils down into the ravine. A large walnut tree stood in the location of TU-7, and that unit was not excavated. TU-5, TU-6, and TU 8 were located 5 feet from the southeast corner of TU-2 (N7985/ E8031.5). The three units measured 2.5 ft. by 5.0 ft. individually, 2.5 ft. by 15.0 ft. combined. Since TU-5 and TU-6 immediately adjacent they are discussed together as 2.5-ft. by 10.0-ft. unit. The soils of all these units were not uniform and severe erosion had taken place down the slope and into the ravine. In general soil strata behind the slave cabin consisted of layers of redeposited soils associated with heavy rains and storms, as well as occasional episodes of trash dumping. Artifacts recovered in TU-5 and TU-6 appear to have been washed out of the east yard, rather than to be the result of intensive dumping or midden deposit. TU-8 does appear to contain a midden deposit, as well as a greater density of domestic artifacts than either TU-5 or TU-6 contained. Since TU-8 lay on the southwest side of the slave cabin it is reasonable to suggest that the extensive domestic activity that occurred on the west side of the cabin resulted in larger trash deposits southwest of the cabin, and in the
ravine, than occurred on the southeast side of the cabin.

**Stratum 1/Topsoil**

Stratum 1, the Topsoil, in TU-5 and TU-6 was a black (5YR2.5 to 10YR2/1) silt loam, of variable depth. The Topsoil extended to .60 feet below ground surface on the down the slope of the two units; in the southwest corners of TU-5 and TU-6. Artifacts found in the Topsoil of TU-5 were two oyster shell fragments and four mortar fragments. In TU-6 one beige stoneware vessel sherd with brown glazed interior, four unidentifiable nail fragments, as well as brick, mortar, and sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments were recovered.

**Stratum 2 and Stratum 3**

Both Stratum 2 and 3 were only found in TU-5—the easternmost of the three units placed to the south of the slave cabin (Stratum 3 underlay Stratum 2). TU-5 lay 10 feet south of the cabin's south wall, and while the western portion of the unit lay behind the cabin, the eastern portion of TU-5 extended east of the cabin's east wall. Both these strata appeared as darker soils in contrast to Stratum 4 which underlay Stratum 3 in TU-5, and lay adjacent to Strata 2 and 3 in TU-6. Strata 2 and 3 are probably the result of rain run-off from the east yard which deposited soils and gravels around the cabin, as these strata are found in the only portion of TU-5 and TU-6 that is not protected by the south wall of the slave cabin. Stratum 2 was a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay loam with high gravel content, approximately .20 feet thick. Stratum 3 consisted of a black (5YR2.5) silty loam, .30 feet deep. Artifacts found in Stratum 2 were one blue transfer-print decorated whiteware vessel sherd, one solarized bottle glass fragment, one window glass fragment, three unidentifiable nails, and 12 oyster shell fragments. Artifacts found in Stratum 3 were four unidentifiable nail fragments, one concrete fragment, three oyster shells, and one walnut shell. This mix of mid-19th to early 20th century domestic artifacts is similar to artifacts recovered in Strata 4, 5, and 6, suggesting that the soil strata recovered behind the house represent mixed historical contexts generally related to domestic life on the plantation rather than any specific occupant, event, or time period.

**Stratum 4**

A dark yellow brown (10YR3/4 - 3/6) sandy clay comprised Stratum 4. Stratum 4 was variable in depth, ranging from 1.0 ft - 1.2 feet below ground surface in TU-6, to .10 ft. in TU-5. Stratum 4 covered all of TU-6 and the western third of TU-5. Once again because TU-6 was sheltered by the cabin, and portions of TU-5 were exposed to rain run-off, is it likely that erosion caused the variation in depth of Stratum 4 across TU-5 and TU-6. Artifacts in TU-5, Stratum 4 were one fragment of concrete, one cut nail, and one unidentifiable nail fragment. Artifacts in TU-6, Stratum 4 consisted of two whiteware vessel sherds, one beige salt-glazed stoneware vessel sherd, two bottle glass fragments, one kaolin pipe stem fragment, one wire nail, 21 corroded nail fragments, 15 oyster shell fragments, as well as brick, and sandstone fragments.

**Stratum 5**

Stratum 5 was very similar in color and texture to Stratum 4, but contained large amounts of gravel; Stratum 5 was a light grayish brown (10YR6/2) to dark grey (10YR4/1) clay sand with
gravel. Stratum 5 was considerably thinner in TU-5 than in TU-6, ranging in depth from approximately .20 feet in TU-5 to 1.5 feet in TU-6. Artifacts found in TU-5, Stratum 5 included one white prosser button and one refined white earthenware sherd that showed evidence of burning. One bottle glass fragment and two window glass fragments were also recovered along with one wire nail, two brick fragments, and 15 oyster shell fragments. Artifacts recovered in TU-6, Stratum 5 included one Rhenish brown and one English brown stoneware vessel sherds, mixed in with two undecorated whiteware sherds, one black transfer-print decorated whiteware sherd, and one hand painted blue underglaze decorated porcelain sherd. One fragment of bottle glass, one cut nail, two unidentifiable nail fragments, brick and oyster shell fragments were also recovered. The discovery of Rhenish and English brown stoneware (generally considered to be 17th to early 18th century wares) in this level, mixed with material dating to the 19th and 20th century, again adds to the suggestion that all artifacts found behind the slave cabin were found in mixed contexts. As will be seen in the description of Stratum 6, more 19th century artifacts were recovered below Stratum 5, further suggesting that natural stratigraphy (where older artifacts and strata underlie younger strata) is not present behind the slave cabin.

Stratum 6

Stratum 6 consisted of a dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay with 10 - 25-percent round quartz gravel in TU-5. Stratum 6 underlay Stratum 5, and ranged in depth from 1.0 ft. to 1.2 ft. in the southern portion of TU-5 to .30 feet in the northern portion of the unit. Artifacts found in this Stratum were one shark tooth, two kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments, one blue transfer-print decorated whiteware vessel sherd, and two undecorated whiteware vessel sherds. Building materials typically found on the site--brick fragments, mortar, and sandstone-shell conglomerate were also found in this Stratum. In addition, one cut nail and ten unidentifiable nails were recovered, along with twelve oyster shells and fragments.

Stratum 7

A mottled brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), brown (10YR5/3), and light grayish brown (10YR6/2) clay sand composed Stratum 7 which ranged in depth from .40 feet to 1.0 feet deep. Stratum 7 was located in both TU-6 and TU-5. Artifacts found in TU-5 included one yellowware ceramic sherd and three whiteware sherds: one red hand painted, one blue hand painted, and one undecorated. Nine bone fragments, nine unidentifiable nail fragments, as well as brick and mortar fragments were also recovered in TU-5. Artifacts recovered in TU-6 included one undecorated yellowware sherd, one bottle glass fragment, one kaolin pipe stem fragment, one brick fragment, and oyster shell fragments. Once again, this Stratum appears to be a lense of redeposited soils that were swept over the lip of the ravine by erosion.

Stratum 8

Stratum 8 consisted of subsoil typical of the site, a yellow brown (10YR5/8) clay.

Artifacts from around the cabin or from other parts of the Sotterley property appear to have washed into these strata, although some may have been intentionally deposited into the ravine. These deposits were not very dense, but contained some of the older (but out of context)
materials recovered during the 1997 investigation. Wash of soils and debris from across the property into the ravine appears to have brought artifacts from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries to these deposits. Each soil stratum in TU-5 and TU-6 contained artifacts ranging in date from the 19th to the 20th centuries, while several artifacts dating to the 18th century were also recovered, but in association with the 19th and 20th century materials. These strata built up on the slope to the ravine behind the slave cabin as rain and soil creep moved soil from around the cabin into the ravine.

**Test Unit 8 (N7970/E8015)**

Test unit 8 (N7970/ E8014) (TU-8) was placed 5 ft. directly west from TU-7 (N7970/ E8019). TU-8 was also 15 ft. south and 1.5 ft. east of TU-4. The soils of this unit were not uniform, and severe erosion had taken place down the slope and into the ravine. In general the soil strata in this unit were redeposited soils from around the slave cabin or from other parts of the Sotterley property as this ravine is a general catchment basin for rain water on the southern portions of the Sotterley property.

**Stratum 1/Topsoil**

Stratum 1, the Topsoil, in TU-8 was a black (10YR2/1) silt, approximately .30 feet below ground surface in depth. Artifacts found in Stratum 1 were one beige stoneware flat bottomed crock base sherd, one undecorated whiteware cup base sherd, two undecorated ironstone cup handle sherds, and one annular decorated whiteware vessel sherd. Three cut nails, one wire nail, one window glass fragment, three concrete fragments, and 36 oyster shell fragments were also recovered from the topsoil.

**Stratum 2**

Stratum 2 consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam, ranging in depth from .10 feet to .60 feet. Stratum 2 also contained Feature 14--a shell layer that appeared to be either a trash scatter or wash from an up-slope trash pit. The feature cut through Strata 2, 3, and 4 in TU-8 and consisted of a dense deposit of oyster shell with little soil matrix or other artifacts present. The shell feature was clustered in three areas of the unit: the eastern third, south central, and the western portions of the unit. Feature 14 ranged in depth from .62 ft. in the northeast to .96 ft. in the southeast. Artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 included a black plastic comb tooth, one brown glazed coarse red earthenware sherd, one undecorated whiteware :im sherd, and one grey stoneware sherd with brown glazed interior. The handle of a metal spoon, along with ten bottle glass fragments, one molded table glass fragment, two window glass fragments, and one shark's tooth were also recovered. The building materials found in nearly every unit on the site were also found in this unit--including nine cut nails, 14 unidentified nail fragments, brick and sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments. Approximately 35 pounds of oyster shell, over 336 shells, were recovered from Feature 14. The density of Feature 14, the lack of soil matrix or artifact content, and the fact that it cut through other soil strata suggests that Feature 14 may have been deliberately deposited or discarded behind the slave cabin.
Stratum 3

A dark yellow brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay comprised Stratum 3 and ranged in depth .10 feet to .45 feet. Artifacts found in Stratum 3 include one whiteware cup handle fragment, one buff-bodied stoneware sherd, one fragment bottle glass, one fragment flat glass, eleven bone fragments, along with brick, sandstone-shell conglomerate, and oyster shell. Five corroded nails, and nine unidentifiable nails fragments were also recovered.

Stratum 4

A dark yellow brown (10YR4/8) sand with moderate gravel content composed Stratum 4, which ranged in depth from 1.4 feet in the northwest, to 1.19 feet in the southwest, .10 feet in the northeast, and .51 feet in the southeast. As these depths indicate, this stratum was considerably shallower in the eastern portion of the unit. The eastern portion of TU-8 was somewhat sheltered by the cabin, while the western half of TU-8 was in a direct line with the wash and erosion from the exposed upper slope. Thirteen ceramic sherds were found in this stratum, including two glazed coarse red earthenware sherds, one tin-glazed earthenware sherd, four blue transfer-print decorated pearlware sherds, five undecorated whiteware sherds, four transfer-print decorated whiteware sherds, common cable and annular decorated whiteware, along with one yellowware sherd, one grey stoneware sherd, and one porcelain sherd. Also recovered was one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd. One five-hole bore button, five bottle or table glass fragments, one window glass fragment, thirteen cut nails, 34 unidentifiable nail fragments, 122 oyster shell fragments, 20 bone fragments, and brick, mortar and sandstone-shell conglomerate fragments were also recovered from this dense deposit. The ceramic sherds found in this unit--possibly dating from the 17th through the 20th centuries--are typical of the artifacts found in these units behind the salve cabin. These artifacts consistently represented a wide span of time, and were found to lie in no proper temporal sequence. Underlying Stratum 4, with its tin-glazed earthenware sherd, were Strata 5, 6, and 7 which contained 19th century cut nails, and window and bottle glass dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Stratum 5

Stratum 5 consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay, approximately .50 feet thick. Stratum 5 was yet another layer of redeposited soil south of the slave cabin, but with a lower density of artifacts recovered than in previous strata. When artifact density dropped off TU-8 was bisected and excavated to determine if culturally sterile soils lay below. Artifacts found in top three inches of Stratum 5 include one common cable decorated and banded creamware sherd, two underglaze decorated, hand painted refined earthenware sherds, one kaolin pipestem fragment, sixteen bone fragments, one mammal mandible fragment, 24 brick fragments, three cut nails, 13 unidentifiable nails, 24 oyster shell fragments, and one bottle glass fragment.

Stratum 6

Below Stratum 5 a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay layer, approximately .40 ft. thick was discovered. Stratum 6 appears to be a buried topsoil deposit with a moderate density of artifacts. This Stratum appears to have been redeposited perhaps as the result of earth
moving around the cabin, perhaps as the result of an intense storm. Artifacts found in Stratum 6 were three kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragments, one undecorated porcelain sherd, two bottle glass fragments, one window glass fragment, 31 oyster shell fragments, ten mammal bone fragments, and eleven brick fragments. Four cut nails, and 17 unidentifiable nail fragments were also recovered in Stratum 6.

**Stratum 7**

A mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay silt and yellow brown (10YR5/8) clay composed Stratum 7 and was <.10 ft. thick. Stratum 7 was yet another layer of deposited soil that lay beneath the buried deposit in Stratum 6 and above the sterile clay subsoil layer of Stratum 7. Artifacts found in Stratum 6 included one cut nail, two unidentifiable nail fragments, two bottle glass fragments, four brick fragments and three oyster shell fragments.

**Stratum 8**

A yellow brown (10YR5/8) clay subsoil, similar to that found in TU-5 and TU-6 comprised Stratum 8. The STP was excavated to a depth of 1.35 feet to ensure that a layer of cultural material was not present below this sterile level. The excavation of TU-8 was stopped when no further cultural materials were found.

**Summary**

Seven partial excavation units were completed in July and August, 1997, mitigating impacts to archaeological resources determined to be significant during the 1995 archaeological investigation. The results of the 1997 investigation support conclusions drawn about the uses of yard space around the slave cabin in 1995, and the nature of the oyster shell feature across the west wall of the slave cabin, as well as add intriguing questions for future researchers. Feature 26, the unidentified wooden object, underlain by a brick and Middle Woodland projectile point preform remains a mystery. Excavation units dug on the slope to the ravine behind the slave cabin, also add information to our understanding of the uses of the space to the south of the cabin—a portion of the site in which little archaeological work has been done. On the southwest side of the cabin the deposit appears to be a midden, perhaps related to the work and food preparation that seems to have occurred on the west side of the cabin. The southeast side of the cabin showed less evidence of deliberate midden deposition, perhaps in keeping with the use of the east yard as a recreation or clean space.

Although impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed cabin restoration have been mitigated there are still significant, stratified archaeological deposits around the cabin. The present archaeological investigation was limited to areas to be directly impacted by the proposed restoration. Significant archaeological resources remain immediately adjacent to those excavated in 1995 and 1997. Shovel test pits excavated in the 1995 also indicate that as yet unidentified resources remain in the yard surrounding the cabin. To ensure that these deposits are not disturbed during reconstruction of the cabin, monitoring of the restoration by qualified archaeological personnel is recommended. Further, should any future construction or restoration work be planned around the slave cabin in areas not previously excavated, impacts to
archaeological resources must be considered, and avoided or mitigated. The Sotterley slave
cabin represents a unique cultural resource in southern Maryland—a standing slave cabin with
intact archaeological deposits. Preservation of this resource is crucial.
Sotterley Plantation (18ST54)
Slave Cabin II Artifact Catalog

Test Unit One

**Stratum 1/Lot 54**
- 5 colorless flat glass fragments
- 17 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 20 corroded wire nails
- 3 corroded cut nails
- 7 corroded unidentifiable whole nails
- 38 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
- 2 corroded screws
- 3 unidentifiable iron fragments
- 5 pieces brown-beige mortar w/sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 13.2g
- 4 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 338.5g
- 1 oyster shell fragment 13.1g
- 1 walnut shell fragment
- 1 whole acorn

**Stratum 3/Lot 55**
- 6 flat glass fragments (light blue tint)
- 1 round colorless glass fragment - 1" diameter
- 1 small white prosser button
- 5 corroded unidentifiable nails
- 23 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
- 1 lightly corroded cut nail
- 10 unidentifiable small iron fragments
- 1 brick fragment 850g
- 6 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 209.5g
- 11 oyster shells
- 3 oyster shell fragments Total 374.8g

**Stratum 4/Lot 56**
- 1 undecorated porcelain base sherd—small cup
- 1 blue transfer-print decorated whiteware body sherd
- 45 flat glass fragments (light blue tint)
- 1 metal pants or overall long shank button ("241 patent")
- 1 metal button w/unidentifiable writing
- 1 corroded cut nail
- 7 corroded unidentifiable whole nails
- 60 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
- 1 unidentifiable metal fragment
- 1 corroded iron ring ~1 1/2" diameter
1 iron corroded stable ~1 ½ " in height, 1" width
1 unidentifiable iron strip (thick)
1 unidentifiable steel fragment (possible end of mechanical pencil)
7 red brick fragments 733.6g
4 red/orange brick fragments 194.3g
2 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 435.8g
1 white mortar fragment w/sandy paste, 1-2mm inclusions 3.5g
1 gray mortar fragment w/sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 4.3g
4 fragments sandstone/shell conglomerate 2.7g
1 small unidentifiable bone fragment
2 large mammal bone fragments
15 oyster shells
3 oyster shell fragments Total 317.0g

Stratum 5/Lot 57
1 white prosser button 1/2" diameter
3 flat glass fragments (light blue tint)
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 metal tack
11 corroded unidentifiable nails
29 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 metal top to canister 1" diameter
1 partial bone tooth or small hair brush
10 bone fragments
1 large mammal canine tooth
1 mammal mandible fragment w/ 2 teeth
1 large brick fragment ~ 5 x 4 1320g
1 red brick fragment 4.9g
54 oyster shells
22 oyster shell fragments Total 1522.6g

Feature 1/Lot 58
2 corroded unidentifiable nails
1 corroded unidentifiable iron fragment
1 red brick fragment 8.8g
46 oyster shells 1557.3g
13 oyster shell fragments 18.8g Total 1576.1g

Test Unit Two

Stratum 1/Lot 59
1 undecorated ironstone rim sherd
1 undecorated porcelain body sherd
20 colorless flat glass fragments
31 light blue tinted flat glass fragments
4 wire nails
35 corroded wire nails
7 corroded cut nails
12 corroded unidentifiable nails
1 tin fragment ~1" diameter
1 black plastic unidentifiable object (2 bore holes in end, 2 in side)
1 wood fragment
6 red brick fragments 106.1g
8 white mortar fragments w/sandy paste 1-3mm inclusions 23.0g
2 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 6.9g
2 oyster shell fragments 9.2g

**Stratum 3/Lot 60**
2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
2 colorless vessel glass fragment, w/molded dot pattern
184 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
1 colorless glass ("RD" molding discernable) fragment
3 colorless flat glass fragments
1 white milk glass vessel fragment
3 white Prosser buttons
1 wood button ~ 3/4 " diameter
1 metal button, molded eagle decoration, probably military button
27 wire nails
7 corroded cut nails
36 corroded unidentifiable nails
133 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 small metal object w/square hole
2 corroded unidentifiable metal fragments
1 wood fragment
9 red brick fragments 183.5 g
15 orange brick fragments 55g
5 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 237.9g
2 small bone fragments
4 gray mortar fragments w/ sandy paste, 2mm inclusions 51.1g
3 white mortar fragments, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 3.8g
1 gray mortar fragments w/shell attached, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 1.3g
7 oyster shell fragments 44.7g
1 scallop shell fragment .4g
1 unidentifiable object (dried paint?)

**Stratum 4/Lot 61**
3 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherds
2 coarse red earthenware/flowerpot body sherds
117 colorless flat glass fragments
1 colorless glass slag fragment
1 melted cobalt glass fragment
1 colorless bottle rim and finish fragment
3 corroded iron concretion fragments
1 corroded cut nail
3 unidentifiable iron fragments
15 corroded unidentifiable nails
42 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 corroded staple ~2 x 1"
17 oyster shell fragments 779.8g
12 bone fragments
5 red brick fragments 386.2g
4 orange brick fragments 27.7g
2 white mortar fragments w/sandy paste, 1-5mm inclusions 14.0g
4 light beige mortar fragments w/sandy paste, 1-2mm inclusions 19.1g
11 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 1100g

**Stratum 5/Lot 62**
1 unglazed red earthenware body sherd
4 undecorated whiteware body sherds
2 undecorated whiteware rim and base sherds—flat-bottomed saucer
2 pearlware rim sherds w/molded decoration "R" and "S"
1 blue transfer-print decorated pearlware rim sherd
1 small white prosser button
9 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
2 light blue bottle glass fragments
4 colorless vessel glass fragments
2 colorless glass slag fragments
1 flint primary flake
2 corroded cut nails
2 corroded cut nail fragments
38 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
4 unidentifiable iron fragments
1 large iron unidentifiable object
4 red brick fragments 83.9g
6 bone fragments
35 oyster shells 1203.3g
17 oyster shell fragments 37.2g Total 1240.6g

**Feature 5/Lot 63**
4 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 74.0g
25 oyster shells 276.6g
13 oyster shell fragments 32.3g Total 308.9g

**Stratum 7/Lot 64**
3 bone fragments
1 kaolin pipe stem
3 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 oyster shell fragments 24.7g

**Stratum 6/Lot 65**
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
23 flat glass fragments (light blue tint)
3 colorless bottle glass fragments
1 corroded cut nail
3 corroded unidentifiable nails
10 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 large staple
1 unidentifiable iron fragment
1 red brick fragment 6.9g
1 orange brick fragment 1.3g
1 coal fragment 3.2g
5 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 14.5g
1 bone fragment
4 oyster shells 35.9g

**Feature 4/ Lot 66**
1 undecorated pearlware plate rim and base sherd
1 undecorated pearlware handle sherd
1 light blue bottle glass fragment
19 flat glass (light blue) fragments
1 fragment amber bottle glass
1 kaolin pipe stem
3 orange brick fragments 9.8g
4 red brick fragments 11.4g
6 unidentifiable corroded nails
17 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 unidentifiable corroded iron fragment
1 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragment 77.8g
9 oyster shell fragments 174.0g

**No Provenience/ Lot 67**
5 colorless flat glass fragments
2 corroded unidentifiable iron fragments
1 red brick fragment 1.4g

**Test Unit 3**

**Stratum 1/ Lot 68**
1 undecorated whiteware base sherd
1 colorless glass bottle top 1 ½" long, molded w/applied and hand finished rim
1 colorless flat glass fragment
1 screw
1 corroded pair of tweezers
3 corroded wire nails
2 corroded cut nails
3 unidentifiable corroded nails
11 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 bone fragment
1 piece wood
1 oyster shell 37.5g

Stratum 2/ Lot 69
1 flat glass fragment (light blue tint)
3 corroded wire nails
1 unidentifiable nail fragment
2 screws
1 red brick fragment .5g
11 pieces beige mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 11.7g
1 oyster shell 6.2g

Feature 26/ Lot 70
1 flat glass (light blue tint) fragment
2 corroded wire nails
6 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 grey mortar fragment, sandy paste

Stratum 5/ Lot 71
2 blue transfer-print decorated pearlware body sherds
1 undecorated pearlware body sherd
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1 green underglaze decorated sponge decorated whiteware body sherd
1 molded grey stoneware body sherd—probable pipe bowl
9 colorless bottle glass fragments
1 light blue vessel glass fragment
1 amber bottle glass fragment
1 corroded iron ring with stem (possible harness part)
2 corroded cut nails
3 corroded wire nails
19 unidentifiable corroded nails
50 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 unidentifiable metal fragments
1 wood fragment
1 piece wood with two metal tacks
3 unidentified bone fragments
4 orange brick fragments 18.6g
6 red brick fragments 27.5g
3 pieces beige mortar fragments w/sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 8.4g
11 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 52.6g
48 oyster shells
53 oyster shell fragments Total 1009.4g
4 unidentifiable green objects (possibly paint fragments)
1 unidentifiable light blue object (possible paint fragment)

**Stratum 6/ Lot 72**
1 undecorated pearlware body sherd
1 undecorated pearlware rim sherd
1 colorless vessel glass fragment
1 cut nail
7 unidentifiable corroded nails
14 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 large corroded staple
2 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 19.1g
1 bone fragment
4 oyster shells
11 oyster shell fragments Total 116.8g

**Stratum 7/ Lot 73**
2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
5 colorless vessel glass fragments
1 colorless flat glass fragment
1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
2 corroded cut nails
15 unidentifiable corroded nails
8 unidentifiable corroded nails
4 unidentified bone fragments
2 unidentifiable corroded iron (slag?) fragment
2 red brick fragments 32.5g
20 oyster shells
25 oyster shell fragments Total 58.8g

**Feature 25/ Lot 74**
1 colorless glass fragment
6 unidentifiable corroded nails
10 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 corroded fragment of can top
20 pieces burnt wood 9.3g
19 unidentified bone fragments
4 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 115.3g
7 orange brick fragments 31.4g
2 red brick fragments 420.4g
1 oyster shell 14.9g
2 oyster shell fragments 1.6g  Total 16.5g

**Feature 3/ Lot 75**
828 oyster shells and fragments
Box 1: 33.3lbs=16650g, approx. 228 oyster shells
Box 2: 30.6lbs=15300g, approx. 207 oyster shells
Box 3: 51.85lbs=25925g, approx. 393 oyster shells

**Stratum 8/ Lot 76**
1 undecorated pearlware base sherd—plate or saucer w/partial unreadable maker’s mark
3 undecorated pearlware body sherds
2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
1 colorless flat glass fragment
1 unpainted 4 hole bone button—½" diameter
1 white Prosser button 1/3" diameter
3 corroded cut nails
9 unidentifiable corroded nails
36 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 unidentifiable corroded iron fragments
2 pieces unidentifiable slag
4 bone fragments
1 piece burnt wood
5 orange brick fragments 3.1g
2 red brick fragments 2.5g
1 piece sandstone/shell conglomerate 3.5g
3 oyster shells 102.3g
18 oyster shell fragments 17.5g  Total 119.8g

**Feature 6/ Lot 77**
4 wood fragments
1 unidentifiable corroded nail

**Feature 7/ Lot 78**
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 piece wood
1 unidentifiable corroded nail fragment

**Stratum 9/ Lot 79**
2 bone fragments
22 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
13 red brick fragments 1808.8g
15 orange brick fragments 79.5g
1 oyster shell 6.9g
Test Unit 4

**Stratum 1/ Topsoil/ Lot 80**
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1 sticker
1 colorless flat glass fragment
4 wood fragments
1 walnut shell fragment
½ of horseshoe
1 screw (corroded)
1 unidentifiable corroded nail fragment
1 piece beige mortar fragment, sandy paste 1-2mm inclusions 6.7g

**Stratum 2/ Lot 81**
1 colorless flat glass fragment
6 wood chips
½ walnut shell
3 plaster faced buff-grey mortar fragments w/sandy paste 1mm inclusions 9.2g
1 piece gray mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 1.2g
2 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 oyster shell fragment 3.8g
1 unidentifiable pink object (possibly paint chip)

**Stratum 2/ Lot 82 (Bag 2)**
1 colorless flat glass fragment
1 red brick fragment 6.1g
1 oyster shell 12.6g

**Stratum 3/ Lot 83**
1 cloth string fragment
1 walnut shell
1 gray cement/mortar fragment 1250g
1 corroded metal tool (probable potato masher)
7 corroded wire nails
8 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
5 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 515.0g
2 pieces tan mortar, sandy paste, 2mm inclusions 26.4g
1 red brick fragment 3.3g
1 piece wood 5.5g
1 oyster shell 16.4g

**Stratum 4/ Lot 84**
1 underglaze green sponge decorated whiteware body sherd
1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
1 undecorated whiteware base sherd w/partial maker’s mark “Johnston...”
1 white porcelain shank button
30 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
3 colorless bottle glass fragments
4 red brick fragments 52.5g
5 orange brick fragments 58.3g
1 burned/gray brick fragment 32.6g
1 piece gray mortar, sandy paste, 2mm inclusions 5.3g
1 piece white mortar, sandy paste, 1-2mm inclusions 3.7g
4 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 664.9g
1 large spike/nail, square sides
1 large L shaped metal stake
4 corroded wire nails
3 corroded cut nails
25 unidentified corroded nails
49 unidentified corroded nail fragments
1 unidentified square metal object, open center (possible partial belt buckle)
1 large staple ≈2 x 3"
2 unidentified corroded metal fragment
4 bone fragments
1 slate pencil fragment
10 oyster shells
5 oyster shell fragments Total 242.1g
10 unidentified green objects (dried paint?)
3 unidentified gray objects (dried paint?)
7 unidentified green material (dried paint?)

**Feature 18/ Lot 85**
2 colorless glass fragments
2 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
5 unidentified corroded nails
17 unidentified corroded nail fragments
2 red brick fragments 1.3g
2 pieces gray mortar, sandy paste, 2mm inclusions 20.4g
2 pieces white mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 1.7g
2 unidentified shell fragments 5.0g
3 bone fragments

**Stratum 5/ Lot 86**
2 undecorated whiteware rim sherds
24 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
5 colorless bottle glass fragments
1 metallic button
18 unidentified corroded nails
27 unidentified corroded nail fragments
8 orange brick fragments 183.4
4 red brick fragments 23.0g
5 pieces tan mortar, chalky, 6.9g
4 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 116.4g
6 oyster shell fragments 35.6g
1 yellow & blue dried paint fragment
2 unidentifiable green object fragments

Stratum 6/ Lot 87
1 black transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
2 unidentifiable corroded nails
11 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 red brick fragment 6.2g
1 piece tan mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 1.9g
1 piece sandstone/shell conglomerate 5.4g
11 bone fragments
6 oyster shells
7 oyster shell fragments Total 146.2g
1 unidentifiable shell fragment 1.5g
1 piece unidentifiable green material

Feature 3/ Lot 88
393 oyster shells; 39.98lbs=19990g

Stratum 8/ Lot 89
2 blue transfer print decorated pearlware body sherds
1 blue transfer print decorated pearlware rim sherd
1 hand painted blue underglaze decorated pearlware body sherd
3 undecorated pearlware body sherds
1 undecorated pearlware rim sherd
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware rim sherd
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
1 brown annular decorated whiteware body sherd
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1 white 2-hole Prosser button
1 kaolin pipe stem
5 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
1 dark olive bottle glass fragment
2 green bottle glass fragments
17 unidentifiable corroded nails
52 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 circular lid to can fragment
1 corroded metal fragment (iron slag?)
1 corroded strip of metal
1 large metal stake
1 thin metal strip
3 unidentified bone fragments
1 mandible fragment w/teeth
2 unidentified mammal teeth
5 burnt wood fragments
1 red/gray brick fragment 1050.0g
6 red brick fragments 1560.8g
3 burned/gray brick fragments 325.0g
7 orange brick fragments 35.3g
1 piece white mortar, sandy paste, 1-2mm inclusions 9.6g
1 iron concretion fragment
2 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 251.7g
1 oyster shell
11 oyster shell fragments Total 84.6g

**Stratum 9/ Lot 90**
1 red brick fragment 3.4g

**Feature 25/ Lot 91**
3 unidentifiable corroded nails
2 unidentified bone fragments
2 burned wood fragments
1 red brick 825.0g
4 mortar fragments

**Test Unit 4 Balk**

**Stratum 1/ Lot 92**
1 walnut shell fragment
1 orange brick fragment 1.3g
1 brown mortar fragment w/sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 38.8g
1 white mortar fragment w/sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 1.5g
3 oyster shell fragments 11.8g

**Feature 26/ Lot 93**
1 molded whiteware rim sherd
1 red and green underglaze sponge decorated whiteware body sherd
1 flat glass (light blue tint) fragment
18 unidentifiable corroded nails
1 unidentifiable corroded iron flake
50 wood plank fragments 415.1g
1 orange brick fragment 2.3g
1 red brick fragment 5.8g
4 pieces grayish-tan mortar, sandy paste, 1-5mm inclusions 37.7g
1 piece sandstone/shell conglomerate 4.9g
15 oyster shells
14 oyster shell fragments Total 435.0g
Stratum 3/ Lot 94
1 identifiable corroded nail
1 identifiable corroded nail fragment

Stratum 5/ Lot 95
2 colorless vessel glass fragments
1 corroded wire nail
2 identifiable corroded nails
7 identifiable corroded nail fragment
1 identifiable corroded iron fragment (slag?)
3 pieces tan mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 3.4g
4 red brick fragments (1 large) 135.3g
3 oyster shells 38.3g
3 oyster shell fragments 5.8g Total 44.1g
1 piece identifiable green material

Stratum 7/ Lot 96
1 red sponge decorated whiteware body sherd
1 piece curved glass (light blue tint)
3 colorless bottle glass fragments
1 corroded wire nail
2 corroded cut nails
4 identifiable corroded nails
22 identifiable corroded nail fragments
7 unidentified metal fragments
1 Middle woodland projectile point
2 burned wood chips
1 large orange brick 1675.0g
3 orange brick fragments 47.4g
3 bone fragments
20 oyster shells 125.6g
10 oyster shell fragments 31.1g
2 pieces unidentified green material

Feature 3/ Lot 97
102 oyster shells; 14.00lbs=7000g

Stratum 8/ Lot 98
5 identifiable corroded nail fragments
1 metal fragment (iron slag?)
1 burnt wood fragment 2.3g

Stratum 10/ Lot 99
1 identifiable corroded metal fragment
3 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 unidentified bone fragments
4 pieces tan mortar, sandy paste, 1 mm inclusions 6.7g

Test Unit 5

Stratum 1/Topsoil/ Lot 100
4 gray concrete/mortar fragments w/2-3 mm inclusions, 96.9g
2 oyster shell fragments 23.2g

Stratum 2/ Lot 101
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware rim sherd
1 flat glass (light blue tint) fragment
1 solarized bottle glass body fragment
3 unidentifiable corroded nails
1 metal ring
1 bird bone fragment
5 oyster shells 120.6g
7 oyster shell fragments 15.5g Total 136.1g

Stratum 3/ Lot 102
1 walnut shell fragment
4 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 concrete fragment 23.2g
3 oyster shells 13.7g

Stratum 4/ Lot 103
1 corroded cut nail
1 unidentifiable corroded nail
1 gray concrete/mortar fragment w/1 mm inclusions 4.9g

Stratum 5/ Lot 104
1 refined white earthenware body sherd–burned
1 white Prosser button
2 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
1 corroded wire nail
4 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 corroded iron fragment
2 red brick fragments 8.7g
3 bone fragments
4 oyster shells
11 oyster shell fragments Total 50.2g

Stratum 6/ Lot 105
2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
1 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
3 flat colorless glass fragments
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
1 burnt wood chip
1 shark tooth
1 cut nail
5 unidentifiable corroded nails
5 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 metal strip
8 orange brick fragments 30.3g
2 red/orange brick fragments 22.0g
1 piece white mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 7.2g
2 pieces sandstone/shell conglomerate 6.9g
1 unidentified bone fragment
5 oyster shells
6 oyster shell fragments Total 126.2g

Stratum 7/ Lot 106
1 undecorated yellow ware base sherd
1 blue hand painted underglaze decorated whiteware rim sherd
1 undecorated whiteware body sherd
1 red underglaze hand painted whiteware body sherd
10 unidentifiable nail fragments
9 orange brick fragments 25g
5 red brick fragments 379.8g
1 piece white mortar, chalky, 1mm inclusions 1.9g
1 piece sandstone/shell conglomerate 7.3g
10 unidentified bone fragments
5 pieces burnt wood 1.9g
5 oyster shell fragments 28.1g
3 pieces unidentifiable shell 9.4g

Test Unit 6

Stratum 1/Topsoil/ Lot 107
1 buff bodied stoneware body sherd w/brown glazed interior, salt-glazed exterior
2 orange brick fragments 3.2g
2 red brick fragments 2.5g
8 beige mortar fragments, sandy paste, 2mm inclusions 65.5g
4 gray mortar/concrete fragments, 2-4mm inclusions 118.0g
3 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments 19.2g
4 unidentifiable corroded nails
2 oyster shell fragments 1.8g
**Stratum 4/ Lot 108**
1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
1 whiteware body sherd w/ green underglaze decoration
1 buff bodied salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
1 clear flat glass fragment
1 dark olive bottle glass body fragment
1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
1 iron concretion fragment
1 wire nail
11 orange brick fragments  32.9g
2 red brick fragments  23.6g
7 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments  69.0g
21 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 unidentifiable corroded iron fragment
1 unidentified bone fragment
4 oyster shells  42.6g
11 oyster shell fragments  21.4g

**Stratum 5/ Lot 109**
1 black transfer print decorated whiteware base sherd
1 hand painted, blue underglaze decorated porcelain body sherd
1 Rhenish brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
1 English brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
2 undecorated whiteware body sherds
1 dark olive bottle glass neck fragment
1 L-headed cut nail
2 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 red brick fragments  32.8g
12 orange brick fragments  66.1g
16 oyster shells
7 oyster shell fragments  Total  131.9g

**Stratum 6/ Lot 110**
1 undecorated yellow ware body sherd
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 dark olive bottle glass base sherd
3 burned wood fragments  .3g
1 red brick fragment .7g
2 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
1 oyster shell  13.9g
5 oyster shell fragments  8.5g

**Sectioned level/ Lot 111**
1 red brick fragment  1.8g
1 piece sandstone/shell conglomerate  9.0g
4 bone fragments
5 oyster shell fragments 19.0g

Test Unit 8

**Stratum 1/Topsoil/ Lot 112**
1 buff paste stoneware base sherd, brown glazed interior, salt-glazed exterior–flat bottom crock
1 undecorated whiteware cup base sherd
1 annular decorated whiteware body sherd
2 undecorated ironstone cup handle sherds
1 clear glass fragment
3 gray concrete/mortar fragments, 3mm inclusions 82.1g
1 corroded wire nail
3 corroded cut nails
4 corroded iron fragments
36 oyster shell fragments 701.0 g

**Stratum 2/ Lot 113**
1 grey stoneware body sherd w/ brown glaze interior
1 brown glazed coarse red earthenware body sherd
1 undecorated whiteware rim sherd
1 metal spoon handle
10 light aqua bottle glass body fragments
1 light blue bottle/jar glass rim fragment
1 colorless bottle glass body fragment
1 dark olive bottle glass fragment
6 bone fragments
1 shark tooth
4 corroded cut nails
5 corroded cut nail fragments
14 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
8 corroded iron fragments
2 wood chips
1 piece burnt wood .2g
1 black plastic comb tooth fragment
2 red brick fragments 2.7g
1 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragment 5.6g
33 oyster shell fragments 509.1g

**Stratum 3/ Lot 114**
1 buff bodied stoneware body sherd
1 undecorated whiteware cup handle
1 light aqua flat bottle glass fragment
1 dark olive case bottle glass body fragment
5 corroded cut nails
9 corroded unidentifiable nail fragments
1 unidentifiable corroded iron fragment
2 red brick fragments  2.8g
3 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments  9.4g
11 bone fragments
4 oyster shell fragments  49.0g
1 scallop shell fragment  2.2g

**Stratum 4/ Lot 115**
1 coarse red earthenware body sherd w/black glazed interior and exterior
1 coarse red earthenware body sherd w/lead glazed interior
1 tin-glazed earthenware body sherd
3 blue transfer print decorated pearlware body sherds
1 blue transfer print decorated pearlware rim sherd
5 undecorated whiteware body sherds
3 blue transfer print decorated whiteware body sherds
1 red transfer print decorated whiteware body sherd
1 green hand painted underglaze decorated whiteware body sherd
1 common cable decorated whiteware body sherd
1 annular decorated whiteware body sherd
1 annular decorated yellow ware body sherd
1 refined grey earthenware body sherd w/lead glazed interior/exterior and molded decoration
1 hand painted blue underglaze decorated porcelain body sherd
1 molded and hand painted blue underglaze decorated porcelain body sherd
1 white salt-glaze stoneware body sherd
1 grey bodied salt-glaze stoneware body sherd
2 flat glass (light blue tint) fragments
1 melted/burned light blue glass fragment
2 black bottle glass fragments
2 colorless bottle glass fragments
1 colorless vessel glass fragment with molded pattern
4 corroded cut nails fragments
9 corroded cut nails
34 unidentifiable corroded nails and nail fragments
3 unidentifiable corroded metal fragments
5 orange brick fragments  68.0g
67 red brick fragments  887.4g
3 gray brick fragment  45.5g
1 mortar fragment, chalky paste, 1mm inclusions  2.0g
1 white mortar fragment, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions  4.3g
9 sandstone/shell conglomerate fragments  312.7g
6 wood fragments, burned  2.8g
1 5-hole bone button
20 unidentified bone fragments
34 oyster shells
89 oyster shell fragments  total 1585.2g
Stratum 5/ Lot 116
1 creamware banded and common cable decorated body sherd
2 high fired, refined earthenware body sherds w/green underglaze decoration
1 kaolin pipe stem
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
1 colorless deteriorated glass fragment
16 unidentified bone fragments
2 unidentified mammal teeth
1 gray brick fragment 407.0g
15 red brick fragments 87.7g
8 orange brick fragments 31.9g
3 pieces white mortar, sandy paste, 1mm inclusions 11.4g
1 unidentifiable corroded metal fragment
3 corroded cut nails
4 unidentifiable corroded nails
9 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
8 oyster shells
16 oyster shell fragments Total 304.6g

Stratum 6/ Lot 117
1 undecorated porcelain body sherd
1 colorless bottle glass fragment
1 flat glass (light blue tint) fragment
1 dark amber bottle glass fragment
3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
10 unidentified bone fragments
5 red brick fragments 27.2g
2 orange brick fragments 1.3g
4 corroded cut nail fragments
17 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
9 oyster shells
22 oyster shell fragments Total 239.9g

Stratum 7/ Lot 118 (formerly Layer 6)
2 dark olive bottle glass fragments
4 red brick fragments 20.4g
1 corroded cut nail
2 unidentifiable corroded nail fragments
2 oyster shells
1 oyster shell fragment Total 99.0g

Feature 14/ Lot 119
336 oyster shells; 35.3lbs=17650g
APPENDIX E: PHOTO PLATES.
Photo Plate 1: Overview of West Elevation and Yard of Sotterley Slave Cabin.
(Courtesy of Sotterley Mansion Foundation.)
Photo Plate 3: Overview of Oyster Shell Feature in Unit N7995/E8015.
Photo Plate 4: View of East Wall of Unit N7995/E8015 including Cedar Post and Oyster Shell Feature.