

Attachment #1

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ARCHIVES AND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

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To facilitate locating materials for researchers, credit should be given records from the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archives according to the following form.

The first item of the citation should be that of the repository, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archives, preceded, if appropriate, by Williamsburg, Virginia.

Next list the record group in which the material was found, such as Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin records; General Correspondence records; Rockefeller Family Archives records; etc.

Third is the topical breakdown within the record group, which is routinely indicated by the folder label, such as Life on the Scene Activities; Crafts - General; John D. Rockefeller, Jr. - General; etc.

Lastly note the characteristics of the particular document. If it is a report, cite the author, title, and date. If a letter, list the writer, person addressed, and date.

A typical notation may therefore appear like this:

<sup>1</sup>Williamsburg, Virginia, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archives, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin records, Restoration - Its Conception - John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin to Dr. James H. Dillard, April 20, 1926.

A typical notation for material from the oral history collection may read as follows:

<sup>2</sup>Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Archives, Oral History Collection, Louis C. Cramton, "The Reminiscences of Louis C. Cramton," transcript of interview, October 20, 1957.

Questions concerning this form and matters relating to Colonial Williamsburg's archival holdings and policies should be addressed to the Manager, Department of Archives and Records, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Box 1776, Williamsburg Virginia 23187-1776.

CARTER'S GROVE DESIGN MEETING

NOVEMBER 17, 1987, 10:30

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Vanessa Patrick

CYPRESS ROOF FOR CORNCRIB

The question of using available cypress for the corncrib roof was discussed. We have seen only oak side lapped shingles, but there has been an opportunity to check the material of only two such roofs, and cypress was commonly used for conventional shingles.<sup>1</sup> Further, side-lapped shingles are essentially clapboards laid sideways, and weathered cypress clapboards were recorded at the Turner House in Isle of Wight County. On June 3, 1767, the Stratton Major parish called for a corn house to be built, at a poorhouse, "twelve foot long eight foot wide, & six foot deep of good Oak Loggs or Chestnut Cover'd with Cypress Boards & set upon Stone."<sup>2</sup> In short, cypress for the shingles seems a reasonable choice.

THOMAS WALKER MEMORANDA BOOK

Population and Work Activities

Three Albemarle quarters described in the Thomas Walker Memoranda Book of 1792-5 provide a useful comparison to the earlier Jenings account.<sup>3</sup> The number of people at the largest quarter, probably a home farm quarter, is unusually large: 16 men, 16 women, 20 boys, 17 girls, and 4 invalids for a total of 73 people on only twenty acres of cleared land. On this land was grown or produced tobacco, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, carrots,

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<sup>1</sup> Consider for example, W. H. Grove's 1732 statement about cypress: "The Wood is very lasting. Of it they make shingles for their houses which being tarred over every 2 or 3 years will hold good 20 years." Gregory A. Stiverson and Patrick H. Butter III, eds., "Virginia in 1732: The Travel Journal of William Hugh Grove," VMHB, LXXXV (1977), p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> C. G. Chamberlayne, ed., The Vestry Book of Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen Co., Va., 1729-1783. (Richmond, 1931), p. 159.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Walker Memoranda Book 1792-5, Journals and Diaries, Walker Papers, Library of Congress (CWF Microfilm, M-1172.1).

cabbage, hemp, flex, pumpkins, and turnips, as well as wool, cowhides, calf hides, goat hides, sheep hides, linen, and wool. The animals included an equally large and diverse assortment: 5 work horses, 6 other horses, 8 work oxen, 1 yoke cattle, 1 bull, 14 cows, 45 cattle (1-3 yr.), 4 cattle for beef, 2 rams & wethers, 51 ewes, 45 lambs, 25 hogs, 5 breeding sows, 100 stock hogs, and 61 goats. The quarters of more conventional size (seven men, 4 women, 5 boys, 4 girls and 1 invalid for a total of 21 people on 15 cleared acres) and smaller (3 men, 1 woman, 6 boys for a total of 10 people on 15 cleared acres) also had a notable variety of animals but much less variety of crops.

The list makes clear that tools were kept at the respective sites, and it suggests that a greater percentage of people at the smaller quarters had hoes, presumably because a significant number of those at the home quarter were involved in diverse activities. At the first quarter, there were a total of 21 hoes, or .29 per person, while at the second and third, there were 20 and 9 hoes respectively, so that there was nearly one hoe per person, and more than one for each able adult. The greater occurrence of plows and other equipment associated with the technology of plowing (chain traces, ox chains, yokes, coulters) reflects the enhanced position of grain farming. Axes continued to be prominent in numbers, 7, 6, and 4. Also, we again see a predominance of large agricultural equipment over hand tools. This would probably best be treated at Carter's Grove by showing a group of artifacts stored there, probably in one room of house 1. This could defensibly include a plow, ox chain and yoke, three reap hooks, two scythes, and two sacks. However, the list should be checked against inventories of third-quarter sites involved with mixed farming and grain production in order to properly reflect conditions specific to Carter's Grove.

#### OYER AND TERMINER COURT RECORDS, AND STANDARD OF LIVING

The Richmond County oyer and terminer court records of 1710-1754 reveal that most litigated offenses involved clothes and food, sometimes taken at quarters. A 1737 case dealt with a slave named Jack accused of stealing clothing including "a pair of Pockets Valued thirteen pounds and sundry Other Goods: from a quarter owned by Simon Sallard" and "One Cotton Jacket value five shillings and one Kersy cap Value one Shilling being the Goods and Chattles of John Tayloe Esq. . . . out of the Negroe Quarter of the said John . . ." ( Peter Charles Hoffer and William B. Scott, eds., Criminal Proceedings in Colonial Virginia, American Legal Records, vol. 10 [Athens: University of Ga. Press, 1984], pp. 180-1). This provides a glimpse of clothing, food, and furnishings as well as the process of trial without jury. Most of the clothing was ordinary fare, such as woolen caps, osnaburg shirts, britches, and cloth. Food included hogs from bacon to

meat on the hoof, meal and flour, rum, and chickens. The general result of conviction was execution by hanging, with reimbursement of value to the slave owner. The major point of use to us is the impression the sobering court records give of eighteenth-century Virginia slaves lacking basic food and clothing, conditions sufficiently severe to lead some to risk their lives. While this is not surprising, it is a vivid reminder that arguments, familiar here, that owners would have provided a certain level of housing, furnishing, and food to protect their investment are often delusive and not particularly relevant to actual historical conditions.

Complementary to this point is Landon Carter's 1770 statement that he required his slaves to produce rather than receive a second shirt each year: "My people always made and raised things to sell and I oblige them [to] buy linnen to make their other shirt instead of buying liquor with their fowls." (Diary of Landon Carter, vol. 1, p. 484).

At the next meeting, we will begin to draw together thoughts on quarter population. Accounts like those from plantation records, inventories, and the 1798 Direct Tax will be useful in this regard. Further, we should review the Nomini Hall accounts for information on furnishings.

E. A. C.

[for review by W., W., & V.]

CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

OCTOBER 29, 1987, 2:30

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire,  
and Vanessa Patrick

HOUSE 3

We began by reviewing Bill Macintire's first drawings for house 3. The plates are seated like those on the log granary at Foursquare in Isle of Wight County. For projections at the ends, Bill will refer to the Wilson tobacco barn in Calvert County. The gable studs should be spaced on 4' centers for cheapness, like those at the Mannsfield quarter in South Carolina, resulting in only two vertical joints in the clapboards. After discussion of the details, we asked Bill to do drawings of how to join the log corners, plate, joists, and studs near the eaves, as well as an area of wall with riven chinking. Refuse from clapboard making will be used for chinking.

The fenestration is very conventional, as already discussed. The proportions of the door and window spacing are also conventional, most specifically taken from the Rochester House. The size of the window is close to those at the Fairfield outbuilding and slightly larger than the rather generous mid nineteenth-century sized window in house 3 at the Howard's Neck quarter.

Assistance for how to detail the jamb can be drawn from a granary at the Ferguson farm [WG - right name?] in Hertford County, N. C.

FURNISHINGS, FROM WHITE AND FREE-BLACK INVENTORIES

Tools

Vanessa Patrick has compiled the slave owner's inventory material on agricultural tools. This remains tentative, as the plantation accounts will provide better information, and the accounts may also help us judge the accuracy and completeness of the inventories. Without respect to particular crops involved, the inventories suggest that there was usually not a direct one-to-one correlation between numbers of hoes and adults at a Virginia quarter. A common arrangement has

slightly fewer hoes than adults, perhaps suggesting thirteen adults and eleven hoes for the CGQ, for example. Wide, narrow, and "grubbing" hoes are the most common varieties listed. We can probably refer to Keith Egloff's [sp] Virginia Research Center paper on hoes to determine whether grubbing hoes are the same thing as narrow or wide hoes. There is no clear predominance among the three, and--assuming we follow the conventional number--the hoes from the Harrop well at Kingsmill could provide prototypes. I remember these as being roughly half wide and half narrow, with very consistent shapes within each variety. Vanessa will pursue the question of whether hoes would be substantially present on a diversified grain and truck farm where tobacco probably was no longer being grown. Obviously some might be used in the slave's own gardens, but the absence of a full collection of hoes might help clarify our portrait of the specific conditions at Carter's Grove.

Limits of the possible (overseers and free blacks)

Three inventories that distinguish overseer's accommodations (Major John Elliott's plantation, Westmoreland County, 1747; Sabine Hall, 1779; and Mt. Vernon, 1810) are particularly helpful because they suggest a variation between the furnishings of overseers and slaves and, to some degree, provide a hypothetical upper limit for much of what slaves had. The most striking distinction is the absence or presence of bedsteads and other furniture. At Elliotts, "In the Overseers house," there were one pot, a pair of pothooks, bucket, tub, "bed and bedstead with furniture," basin, dish, plate, and frying pan. (Records & Inventories, v. 2 [1746-52]/31-31a, June 30, 1747). Landon Carter's "Overseers Room" at Sabine Hall included a bedstead, bed and bolster, and a "counterpin." (Landon Carter inventory, February, 1779, Carter Papers, UVa.) At Mt. Vernon, there was "1 Bed, bedstead and 2 chairs" in the overseer's house, for a value of fifteen dollars, and "1 Bed, 2 bedsteads, walnut Table and 1 Chair" in "Gardners House," for a value of twenty dollars. ("Inventory and appraisement of the Estate of Gen'l. George Washington Deceased" (recorded August 20, 1810) in Worthington Chauncey Ford, Inventory of the Contents of Mount Vernon 1810, Cambridge, Ma.: The University Press, 1909). Listings for bedsteads are extremely rare in quarters, presumably including quarters where overseers were present but whose accommodations were not cited separately.

By the close of the eighteenth century, Thomas Jefferson thought it appropriate for an overseer to have a larger assemblage of furniture than these three inventories suggest. On November 22, 1793, he wrote to Jacob Hollingsworth about an overseer for Monticello:

"I was to give Saml. Biddle 120. dollars a year, & 5 or 600 lbs. of fresh pork. when he arrived there, as it had been too far to carry heavy things, & to save him the expense of buying, I had made for him a half dozen chairs, table, bedstead & such other things as my own workmen could make. he carried his own bedding & small conveniences." (Edwin Morris Betts, ed., Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, 1766-1824, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1944, p. 205.

On the previous June 18th, he had written to Samuel Biddle, "he is to carry his bedding. I promise to provide him half a dozen fly chairs, a table, pot &c. the carpenters to fix up little conveniences for him." (Edwin Morris Betts, Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, Princeton Univer. Press, 1953, p. 152).

Kevin Kelly has given us eight free black inventories dating from 1743 to 1784 extracted from the York County records. In seven out of eight cases the identification as free blacks is nearly certain. Surprisingly the valuations of personal property range from £6 to £5,000. Things that virtually always appear are bedding, bedsteads and some other furniture, horses and cattle, and cooking equipment. There is a surprisingly great number of small items related to domestic maintenance, like irons, candle molds, spinning wheels, and personal eating utensils (often plates and dishes). Generally lacking are musical instruments (one violin in the 1748 inventory of a black slave owner), clothing, agricultural tools, and food stuffs (a barrel of corn in 1750 and a case of gin, again in the slave owner's household). Two of them had vehicles and half of them had guns. A court case about a free Northampton County black attempting to recover his gun in July, 1675 is noted in T. H. Breen and Stephen Innes, "Mine Owne Ground": Race and Freedom on Virginia's Eastern Shore, 1640-1676 (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1980, p. 26.)<sup>1</sup> A few luxuries appear: books in two cases, maps in another, watches in three cases (owned by the same people that have books and maps), and tea tongs, teaspoons, a tea board (in the second richest household). Although these are most certainly the inventories of unusually affluent free blacks, they seem to suggest a clear distinction between slaves and free. Only the poorest household, at £6, approaches the level of furnishings the

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<sup>1</sup>However, a 1680 act of legislature "Preventing Negroes Insurrections" theoretically inspired by black involvement in Bacon's Rebellion mandated that "it shall not be lawful for any negroe or other slave to carry or arme himselfe with any club, staffe, gunn, sword or any other weapon of defense or offence." In 1738, the legislature ordered "all such free mulattoes, negros, or Indians, as are or shall be listed [in the militia] . . . shall appear without arms" (both Breen and Innes, p. 27). To what degree law reflected practice is still uncertain.

records suggest at a quarter. However, even this poor woman, Margaret Jasper, in 1752, had a bed, . bolster and blanket (but no bedstead), a parcel of feathers, parcel of old pewter, 3 pots, jug, skillet, chest, sifter, spit, breeding mare, and two cows (York Co. Wills and Inventories, v. 20, 1745-59, p. 266). Clearly, furniture was a distinguishing factor between free blacks and slaves, as between overseers and slaves.

This is usefully cautionary and helps identify certain domestic artifacts that should be absent from the quarter: an abundance of furniture, specialized cooking and eating equipment. Equally important, much of the archaeological material found at quarters, like creamware, pearlware, and porcelain, does not appear in such quantities and sometimes not at all. This helps push us toward rejecting the image of Virginia slaves as mainstream participants in the eighteenth-century revolution in portable consumer items.

E. A. C.



CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

OCTOBER 23, 1987, 3:30

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire,  
and Vanessa Patrick

ROOM-BY-ROOM INVENTORIES AND QUARTER FURNISHINGS, CONTINUED

Vanessa Patrick has pulled out the 17th century references and the 1781 wartime list, removing some noise and reducing the number of inventories from 112 to 105.

She has also put together charts which quantify and categorize the various types of items found at inventoried quarters. Eighty-five percent of the quarters (not families) have at least one of the normal cooking items, most often a pot. The next most prominent category of item is agricultural tools, which appear in 59% of the quarters. Only about a third of the quarters have some sort of supplemental cooking equipment, perhaps suggesting that our list of Oct. 21 may include an excess of specialized cooking paraphernalia.

Only twenty of the quarters (19%) had any furniture listed, and only 16 (15.2%) had any craft tools, like a hammer, saw, drawknife, or "parcel of cooper's tools." Among the latter sixteen, most had only a single tool. While again it can be argued that personal furniture existed that was not listed, the paucity of numerous tools is persuasive evidence that few, if any of the people at the Carter's Quarter, would have a substantial box of tools, for example.

We do not entirely understand the several factors that must have led inventory-takers to leave items such as clothing off their lists. However, the regular appearance of pots suggests that something as substantial as furniture should have been a likely candidate for listing, if in fact it was there. Reading the inventories, then, one can easily come to believe that the few quarters listed as having bedsteads, tables, chairs, chests, etc., were actually in the minority.

In summary, most quarters had at least one of the basic cooking items and to slightly less degree, some agricultural tools. Less common were quarters that had some specialized cooking ware and/or bedding. Usually this bedding (blanket, hide, or simply "bedding") did not include a bedstead, pillow, or sheet. A crucial point is that these are the most common combinations, accounting for 54.3% of the inventories.

In reviewing our recent list of cooking equipment, we don't yet see much need for adjustment, although the pot hooks in house 2 might be omitted. Personal eating items are absent from 87.6% of the inventories, so we will set aside this realm for awhile, simply assuming that the people in house 3 would have one or more plates. If the person living in the shed attached to house 1 has a separate space because she/he is slightly favored, that person might also have a personal eating or drinking vessel, and perhaps a gun. Fourteen quarters are listed as having guns or, in one case, a pistol. We assume more of the rooms will have plates, bowls, or drinking vessels, but this argument remains to be made.

Hoes, axes, and wedges appear in the greatest numbers, although not all quarters are listed as having them. It is extremely likely that hoes would be kept at the Carter's Grove quarter, though the number and varieties need to be considered. A single ax and a pair of wedges is most likely; probably these should be kept by the family in house 3. All varieties of saws appear in less than 25% of the cases, so we should omit them here. Several exceptional tools like a draw knife and a claw hammer might suggest that an occupant of house 2 had a craft skill. If the person was a canoe maker, the knife and hammer might be supplemented with a wood chisel. She or probably he could well have had to borrow something like an adz, so a nice full kit should be omitted.

According to the inventories, any bed frame was rare. We would like to make this point clearly by showing all bedding on the floor, even in house 3. We will be more specific about variety of bedding later. The general dearth of furniture implied by the quarter inventories, as well as those for kitchen, can be emphasized by having a single table in house 3. This house can also have the only chair, though several rough benches and crates should be found in other houses or outside. Casks and barrels also appear in the inventories, and a very modest number could also be used for seating. Food and its storage will be discussed later.

E. A. C.

## CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

### MINUTES

OCTOBER 21, 1987, 3:15

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire,  
and Vanessa Patrick

#### HOUSE 3, Fenestration

We reviewed Bill Macintire's drawing of the wood and iron hinges for house 1 and the corncrib, and Willie Graham reported that he had talked to Orlando Ridout, who could also remember seeing early frame but no log buildings with a door and window adjoining. I received the same answer from Bernie Herman, and he said that it is relatively common to see the two openings paired among frame vernacular buildings in central Delaware. Carl Lounsbury also could remember only frame examples from North Carolina.

While we are attracted to the idea of having the door and window flank a post in the front wall, we think it prudent to retain a more conventional fenestration in the absence of any known examples in log, either from fieldwork or casual observation of relatively poor log buildings. Conceivably the process of sawing out the openings makes such an arrangement more difficult to execute, possibly explaining why early views such as Latrobe's and more recent photographs of poor southern log houses all show sections of horizontal logs between windows and doors.

#### ROOM-BY-ROOM INVENTORIES AND QUARTER FURNISHINGS

Vanessa Patrick has assembled and quantified the artifacts listed at 112 quarters in the inventories. Her findings will soon be summarized in a memorandum. Again, these presumably are among the best households in eighteenth-century Virginia, but the context does suggest that most are either home farms or distant farms, not home house quarters.

Most clear is the point that everything listed with any regularity is work related, as though the inventory-takers were largely enumerating items that the owner supplied to facilitate work. Examples are pots, pans, skillets, pot racks, pestles, grindstones, wedges, axes, hoes, and saws. Personal items such as clothing, though somewhat owner-supplied, are never listed. This is intriguing because broken or old iron items are frequently listed.

At the most basic level, the inventories offer suggestions for what is most likely to be found there. The statistics suggest that a quarter occupant was almost twice as likely to have a gun (14.3%) as she/he was a bedstead (8%), and even less likely to have a table (6.2%). Chairs and candlesticks are also listed at 6.2%. Vanessa suspects that specialized items such as many of the references to bedsteads, looking glasses, and other furniture and personalized eating and out-of-the-ordinary cooking items are related to the presence of overseers or some unusual circumstance. Most obvious are the copper chocolate pots, Queensware tureen, tart mold, etc. kept at a quarter in 1781. The five principal cooking utensils found in the inventoried quarters (items listed at more than 25% of the sites) seem to remain constant throughout the eighteenth century. Although a number of specialized cooking utensils are listed, each particular variety is represented by very few examples. These specialized tools in significant numbers are only associated with 20% of the quarters.

Most important is Vanessa's second table, which clarifies what is listed in the sixty-eight quarters for which there is a known number of occupants. We are particularly interested in searching for a pattern linking number of families or groups and cooking kits. She has suggested a possible range of family numbers, as this is largely interpolated rather than stated. While there are examples of large numbers of people with only a single pot listed (as in a 1735 inventory listing ten men, six women, and three children), there seems to be a pattern of one pot, one family rather than communal cooking. This is a question that should be investigated with other materials before it affects a decision about the absence or presence of chimneys at house 2.

Using the charts, we might suggest the following tentative furnishings scheme, to be tested as we proceed. For cooking items, there probably should be one pot for each of five rooms, some of them broken. The occupants of house 1 would probably have either very little or no additional cooking equipment, less than the norm, at the lower extreme. A multipurpose item like a pail or small tub is common and probably should be included in one of the rooms, but the absence of such items from some inventories suggests that the occupants of the other room might well have to carry water as well as cook in the pot. The rooms in house 2 should have the basic kit, with the number of items varied. For example, one might have a pot, pot hooks, an iron pestle and a grindstone (possibly left outside), and the other a pot, basin (of wood or pewter), and a frying pan. With the highest status, house 3 should have the basic kit (a pot, pot hooks, a pestle, and a frying pan). In addition, these people should have one of the less frequently seen items, but nothing particularly rare: a kettle. The occupants of the shed

addition to house 1 are left with no cooking equipment. Probably musical instruments should be omitted. They have received overly generous attention in virtually all exhibits dealing with slave life.

Vanessa would like to further quantify eating utensils, bedding, and tools before we develop an initial list of furnishings. However, we can begin to see a portrait forming with much clearer lines than has been possible before.

### HOUSE 3, Attic and Ladder

Vanessa produced a sizable collection of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century illustrations that include ladders. The most informative are those of brick kilns in Pyne's Microcosm, which show boards nailed to the surface of runners.<sup>1</sup> We would like to use a pair of split poles for runners, as we have seen somewhere recently but that, with advancing age, neither Willie Graham nor I can remember. The rails should be scrap pieces of wood, possibly including some riven oak.

Attic floorboards will be omitted in the area near the feet of the rafters, as was done (with knee walls) at the house owned by KMI Continental in Dinwiddie County.

### CLAPBOARDS

There is a very good damaged cypress in the gully at the Carter's Grove entrance building. Roy would like to use this for roof shingles. We feel strongly that the three houses should have clapboard roofs, but it would be entirely agreeable to use cypress clapboards. There were reused cypress clapboards that had once been exposed to weather at the Turner House in Isle of Wight County. However, the cypress should probably be confined to a single building so as not to confuse the sequence.

E. A. C.

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<sup>1</sup> W. H. Pyne. Picturesque Views of Rural Occupations in Early Nineteenth-Century England. (N.Y.: Dover Publications, Inc., 1977), pl. 106.

CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

OCTOBER 8, 1987, 2:30

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Vanessa Patrick

ROOM-BY-ROOM INVENTORIES AND QUARTER FURNISHINGS

Vanessa Patrick has been through the group of 137 Virginia room-by-room inventories collected by Harold Gill and has begun to assemble the information. Forty-seven of these include explicit references to quarters or very clear circumstantial evidence for them. From these forty-seven, there are 104 quarters, in nine counties, all Tidewater.

Although these are likely to represent the property of the most affluent landowners, even the most abundantly provisioned quarters do not include furnishings of the quality suggested by archaeology.

Vanessa will quantify the material, but several items are already consistently evident as being at the quarters. They are pots, pot hooks, frying pans, and in less numbers, pestles and pot racks. The first three seem to form an almost essential kit of cooking equipment, and only rarely is the kit absent from a quarter. Pointedly, there may be an absence of more than one kit at most quarters, although some contain more. At this early stage, there is no apparent correlation between numbers of slaves at a quarter and the number of kits. Ultimately this may lead us to an argument in favor of communal cooking as the predominant arrangement.<sup>1</sup>

Diary accounts and plantation records seem to suggest a general dearth of bedding other than blankets. The inventories, on the other hand, show bolsters bedsteads, and sheeting in as many as fifteen percent of the quarters. We will give this much closer attention.

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<sup>1</sup>It should be noted, as expected, that the record is not monolithic. The August 14, 1688, inventory of Ambrose Dixon's Somerset County, Maryland, estate included "6 iron pots, 3 old kittles, 2 Racks, 2 Spits, 5 pair of Pot hooks, . . . 1 Dripping and 1 Frying Pan, . . . 1 Broken Kittle and One Grindstone, 1 Broken Iron Pot" as well as a white servant, a Negro man, a Negro woman with three children and a Negro woman with five children "In the Negro Quarter." Transcribed and provided by Paul Touart, Maryland Historical Trust.

Other quarters, in small numbers, have objects like spoons, fire tongs, napkins, brass candlesticks, andirons and an old gun, approaching the variety seen in the archaeological record. At least some of these, as well as the superior bedding, may be in overseers' houses. A 1711 Arthur Allen inventory, for example, lists "At Coppahonk" feather beds and bolsters, rug, blankets, two sheets, pillow and case, bedstead cord and mat, table, five chairs as well as "Negroes Bedding," suggesting that slaves' bedding was inferior, and conceivably that the perception of slave's furnishings was that it constituted an inferior category. (Surry County, Deed Book 1709-15, pp. 84-88, May and June, 1711, CWF room-by-room inventory, volume 1, pp. 180-85.) Similarly, a 1728 inventory of William Gordon's possessions "At the Quarr. in Middlesex County" included "overseers bed, bolster & pillow filled with flax, red rug, new double plad blanket, new coarse sheet, 1 trunnel bedstead," but no bedding for slaves. (Middlesex County, Will Book B, 1713-34, pp. 347-50, July 2, 1728, CWF file, vol. 1, pp. 361-73.)

A reasonable argument is that few furnishings appear in the inventories for quarters because they were owned by the individuals rather than the slave-owner. However, the presence of bedding assigned to the overseer seems to argue against this view.

All inventories, whether or not an overseer appears to be present, have few or no better quality ceramics like those found by archaeologists. Also generally absent are drinking vessels and most individual eating utensils

Tools, most often hoes, wedges, axes, and grindstones, are relatively common, and occasionally carpenters' and (in one case) joiners' tools appear.

Virtually all of the quarters are listed as having pigs, cattle, and (to a much lesser degree) horses and sheep. Interestingly, fowl are usually absent, perhaps supporting the view that things owned by the slaves were not enumerated. Pointedly, the same is true of clothing, despite the fact that they were at least in part provided by the owners.

CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

MEETING NO. 29

SEPTEMBER 16, 1987, 10:30

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire  
and Vanessa Patrick

HOUSE 1

First we reviewed Moses Gayles' drawings of the chimney and called out needed changes. If the patterns of brickwork in the hearth firebox and chimney stack are shown, they need to be drawn correctly with bats and random bonding rather than running bond, as we have shown. Likewise, the stepped courses need to be treated in the way we have shown, rather than regularized, both in plan and elevation

We would like to avoid steel angle pieces above the fireplaces, and certainly they cannot be visible below the lintel which also should be five-sided as drawn, not rectangular in section. As discussed with Garland Wood, the lintels should be of oak. The size of the drip course was corrected and we called for lead-coated copper flashing that can be hidden below a mortar wash. The flashing will have to be carefully handled below the clapboards in order to make it as invisible as possible.<sup>1</sup>

TAR

Last week in Sussex County, we saw another wrought-nailed building with original sawn and beaded siding that was not painted or tarred before about 1850. The Atkinson House near Wakefield consists of two early frame dwellings, one with a single room and the other a hall-parlor house, pulled together in the mid nineteenth century. The original siding of the one-room house survives at the juncture, and although it was planed, beaded, and attached with T-head wrought nails, it clearly was left unfinished. It is interesting that most of the unfinished

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<sup>1</sup> Later I discussed the flashing with Mark J. Wenger, who feels that it would not be necessary because the chimney straddles the ridge rather than sitting behind it. Far less leaking should result, he thinks, than we have experienced at the Anderson shop. Preferring not to see flashing, I deferred to Mark.



siding we have seen is sawn rather than riven, although sawing and tarring are not mutually exclusive, as we have seen tarred weatherboards, at Linden Farm, Bayside Farm, and the hidden gables in the roof of the Peyton Randolph House.

#### Wood Hinges

Also last week, we saw a pair of oak hinges and pintles found loose upstairs in the Whitehead store in Sebrill, Southampton County, and now owned by Bill Cole in Courtland. Both have mature cut nails, and one also has several rose-head nails, all of which appear to be original. The hinges hung on shaped dowels, the rear bottom parts of which were roughly squared and nailed through a piece of wood to the door jamb. This variety of pintle would require less effort to make than those that are integral with their base, and it probably provides a better model for the wood hinges we are using at house 1. See Bill Macintire's measured sketch and my notes.

#### Shuttered Windows and Related Musing

Finally, on our Thursday trip to Sussex and Southampton counties, we began drawing the circa 1800-15 Bryant-DeLoatch House near Boykins. Most relevant to the quarter is the fact that the one-room house retains an original shutter, still in place in its front first-floor window. It slides vertically in a track formed by 3/4"-thick beaded boards nailed to the room face, and sides of the adjoining studs. Weatherboards are butted against the latter trim, which is used in lieu of window architraves outside, much like we have treated the windows at house 1. The shutter measures 1' 7 3/4" by 2' 11 1/2" and is constructed of ship-lapped pine boards and a pair of heavily beveled battens. See ABP field notes. Such shutters still abound in small early Virginia buildings and once-occupied attics, but this is the first example we have seen surviving in the principal room of what was a well-crafted house, presumably by someone in the upper financial quarter among the Southampton County landowners early in the nineteenth century.

Toward a similar point, Camille Wells has recently found in the manuscript vestry book of Wicomico Parish evidence of glebe houses with shuttered rather than sash windows (f. 48, p. 1; f. 50, p. 2).

Such findings do not necessarily effect our design. They reinforce the point that much of what we are doing at the quarter was not found solely in the domain of slaves or of poor people in general. Rather, we are beginning to illustrate the buildings of a variety most eighteenth-century Virginians knew intimately. Ways in which we can deal specifically with the lives of slaves, such as multiple-group houses, particular ways

of cooking and eating, team agricultural work, culturally as well as socially distinctive furnishings and dress, and African-American religion, all become more important if the site is to have the clarity of focus we intend.

### HOUSES 2 AND 3

#### Wall Pitch

Bill Macintire asked for wall heights for houses 2 and 3. The height of house 1 is 6' 6" from top of the joists to the top of the sill, so the actual height of the room will be about 6' 10". The room height at the Prestwoud slave house and house B at Howard's Neck are both 7' 7" and at the Burrage's End quarter it is 6' 4".

Vanessa Patrick exhibited two relevant eighteenth-century descriptions of building height, both measured, oddly it seems, to the bottom of the plate. Both references are informative for a variety of reasons, and are worth quoting at length.

About 1788, Robert Carter specified the following for a kitchen to be built at his Old Ordinary plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Logged Kitchen 16 ft by 12 ft & 6 ft. **high from the floor to the plate** the logs to be of Oak hewn on the outside only excepting at the ends, the body of the house to rise only according to the thickness of the logs at each end say 3 1/2 Ins thick and the lap of the logs to be pinned, making the ends square - 2 outside doors - the Posts where-of to be of Hewn Cedar butts buried in ye ground wth Mortice holes to receive the Tenons of the logs to rise in equal manner wth the ends. the Outside of the Logs to be boarded wth board sapped nailed across the logs up & Down rafters to be of sawn stuff - the roof to be covered with plank 3/4 Inch thick and to be covered wth boards sapped. An Outside Chimney Charge for buildg. the Kitchen as above described

D<sup>o</sup> for Nails

D<sup>o</sup> for Provisions while building

(Robert Carter Letter Books, vol. 8, Aug. 20, 1787 to July, 1789, pp. 120-1, CW Research Reel M-36-2.)

On April 23, 1754 Joseph Ball wrote to Joseph Chinn about the accommodations he desired for a favored slave, Aron

Jameson, who had been with him in England and was returning to Lancaster County, Virginia:

I would have him used kindly ... and not put into the crop for any part of a share but I would have him work at the house but not constantly this year for perhaps he may not be able to bear it, not having been used to hard labour.

His beding is quite new and clean and I would have it kept so, and to that end would have him ly in the kitchen loft when he is at Morattico, and some clean place when he is in the Forrest ... And as soon as can be I would have a framed House Twelve foot long and ten foot wide built for him and the end sill where the fire is to be must be a least three foot above the upper side of the other sill, and it must be made up from the ground to that with Clay, and then from that quite up to the top lathed and filled and all the whole house must be lathed and filled, and the lock I have sent with him put upon the Door and the Door must be made wide enough to take in his great harness barrell, and all this must be done as soon as possible that it may be dry in the hot weather. I have sent lathing nails more than enough for the purpose. **I would have the house no more than seven foot pitch from the upper side of the sill to the lower side of the plate; and I would have the left laid with inch plank, of which there must be enough left of the old house that was blow'd down, and I would have it underpinned with brick or stone five inches above ground if it can reasonably be done; else I would have sills of locust cedar or mulberry or other lasting wood laid part on the ground and five inches above, and the other sills laid upon them; and the House must be Jutted four inches; and it must be very well and tight cover'd and I would have the floor raised two inches of the upper side of the lower sill. He must have all his household goods and other things in his own custody in his own little house .... I would have his House built at Morattico between the end of the Quarter and the pond ....**

(Joseph Ball Letter Book, 1743-1780, CW Research Reel M-21.)

Drawing on the usual sources among court order books, vestry minutes, letters, and plantation records, Vanessa produced a group of references to pitch ranging from seven to twelve feet, with eight to ten feet being most common. As the Carter and Ball references indicate, "pitch" can refer to measurements taken at several different points. most often, though, it seems to refer to the distance between the top of the upper joists to the top of the sill.

Most available eighteenth-century specifications for wall pitch seem intended to ensure relatively superior accommodation. Yet they as well as surviving slave houses suggest that headroom low by modern standards was common. Although considerable trouble and expense was gone to create segregated rooms for the occupants of the attic of the office at Point of Honor, one of the rooms was relatively well-finished, and both had glazed windows, headroom in the better room was 5' 10". Roof collars often make headroom in once-occupied attics of work buildings less generous than this. As late as 1860, a Georgia physician expressed concern about what he saw as insufficient headroom in slave houses:

The practice of building little low pens for negroes, in which there is not sufficient space for a man to stand erect, cannot be too strongly reprobated; and no planter will persist in such a course who has a proper regard for the health and comfort of his negroes, for the respect of his fellow-man, and for his own interest.

(James O. Breeden, ed., Advice Among Masters: The Ideal in Slave Management in the Old South, Westport, Connecticut, 1980, p. 136.)

In order to illustrate a fairly significant aspect of the lowly accommodation afforded slaves in the eighteenth century, the headroom should be kept as low as possible will being safe for large numbers of people and capable [cw?] of overcoming Foundation and county reviews. The best height, then, from the bottom of joists to the floor, is about 6' 5". Presumably the height of the dirt floor in house 3 will be several inches below the bottom log, or roughly at grade.

#### Flooring for House 2

Questions of wall pitch and floor treatment led to a discussion of how to deal with the floor in house 2. The presence of postholes flanking the two pits is confusing, and we have hesitantly suggested that the posts may have supported some sort of longitudinal summer beam in order to carry cheap flooring over the pits.

In returning to this subject, Vanessa dazzled the group by producing the following two vestry records.

For a glebe house, St. Andrew's Parish, Brunswick County, Virginia:

Ordered that John Clack Thos Stith Alexander Watson Thomas Simmons & John Coleman or any three of them lett the digging & planking a Sink to the Cellar at the Glebe Also the setting up three sure posts to support the lower floor of the Dwelling house.

(St. Andrew's Parish Vestry Book, 1732-1797, p. 139, June 20, 1771, CWF M-1173.2.)

The same year, specifications for construction of a glebe house in St. Mark's Parish, Culpepper County, included a note that "the Summers and Girders to be Supported with Wooden Pillars." (St. Mark's Parish Vestry Book, 1730-53, 1757-85, p. 408-10, June 8, 1772, CWF M-1163.1.)

In both 1772 cases, the wood floors were probably attached to conventional joists supported by larger members resting partially on the posts. It seems very unlikely that a diminutive version of such a complex system would have been employed at the quarter. Precisely how an eighteenth-century builder would have used a line of posts to help span the cellars in unknown. Rather than carrying joists on a summer and lapping the ends into the bottom wall logs, however, it seems more likely that flooring could have run transversely, resting directly on top of the bottom logs and on the central lateral support. Bill will execute some drawings using this approach and then we will further discuss it.

#### TENANT HOUSE ON TUFTON FARM

Bill Kelso called today to say that he would like for us to do a few drawings of the very rough log house once occupied by tenants at the foot of Monticello mountain. Bill is trying to interest the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in preserving the house, and he thinks funding can be found for dendrochronology in 1988. Drawings might encourage interest in the ramshackle pile, and whatever its fate, a closer look could be useful to us. We are trying to bring the survey part of the ABP to a close, but hopefully we will always be seduced by an occasional piece of the Cross, like this.

E. A. C.

CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

AUGUST 27, 1987

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire and  
Vanessa Patrick

CHIMNEYS FOR HOUSES 2 AND 3

Conversation about the character of wood chimneys continued. The first serious effort at reconstructing an early Chesapeake building with a wood chimney is the Godiah Spray tenant house at St. Mary's City. Garry Stone gathered seventeenth-century Archives of Maryland references to "Welsh chimneys" and 1760 Manorial records citing wood chimneys on tenant houses, and he drew on wattle and clay British chimneys to create the design for the Spray house. The chimney has four ground-set posts lapped to plates, with a tapering frame above, all filled with horizontal sticks set into the exposed vertical members, and white oak wattle worked in vertically and plastered with clay and lime. It is much like the hypothetical drawing of the "ordinary beginners" house in Cary Carson et al, "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies," Winterthur Portfolio, v. 16, no. 2/3, p. 143.

In essence Garry abandoned the system of chimney construction present in the Chesapeake by the late nineteenth century in favor of British examples like those shown in Peter Smith's Houses of the Welsh Countryside, Brooke S. Blade's paper "In the Manner of England" paper in Ulster Folklife, S. R. Jones sketch of a Lincolnshire house on the cover of Vernacular Architecture (no. 2, 1971) and drew on the archaeological evidence at the River Creek site in York County and other recently excavated Chesapeake sites. Given the date of his building, this seems to have been a reasonable decision. For our purpose, the choice is less clear.

Vanessa Patrick cited the etymological evidence of Chesapeake documentation, which offers references predominately to "wooden" chimneys and occasionally "dirt" or "plastered" or "mud and stick" chimneys, to suggest that perhaps most eighteenth-century Virginia chimneys were not log. We have observed, though, that Latrobe's 1806 sketch of quarry owner William Robertson's house at Aquia Creek in Stafford County shows a chimney with a round log base, much like that in the 1927 rough sketch of a house at McKinney Store, Virginia (in CWF Special

Collections, copy in Library subject file, no identification of recorder).

Nick Lucchetti's Structure 2 at the River Creek site seems to suggest that by circa 1670-1700 there was a regional system of framing chimneys perhaps related to a system of wall framing with studs as well as posts set in the ground. If this system existed in Britain it remains unknown, although obviously archaeology for a full range of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century middling and lesser houses has yet to be carried out there.

### CORNCRIB

The group gave some attention to how corncribs would be used at a quarter. A number of questions emerged. In a single-room crib was all corn left on the cob until it was distributed and then shucked and ground by individuals? Would the existence of Burwell Mill necessarily affect the condition in which the corn was given to slaves?

Vanessa called on Virginia plantation records and travelers' accounts to show that corn was given out on the cob, as meal, and seemingly shucked. In 1732, a traveler observed that in Virginia corn was "the only support of the Negroes, who Roast it in the Ear, Bake it for Bread, Boyl it when Hulled . . . to Hull it they Beat it in a Mortar as the scots do their Barley" ("Virginia in 1732: The Travel Journal of William Hugh Grove," VMHB 85[1977], p. 33). Distribution of cob and kernel corn is also suggested by the presence of hominy pestles at the home house and two home farm quarters of Edmund Jenings in York County, Virginia in 1712 (Corbin Papers, orig. Duke, CWF microfilm M-36-3). In 1779, Thomas Anbury noted hominy and hoe-cake as principal items in the diet of slaves near Charlottesville, Virginia: "The former is made of Indian corn, which is coarsely broke, and boiled with a few French beans, till is it almost a pulp. Hoe-cake is Indian corn ground into meal, kneaded into a dough, and baked before a fire . . ." (Travels Through the Interior Parts of America (London, 1789), vol. II, p. 335). Robert Carter of Nomini Hall supplied his slaves with corn meal, as did Thomas Jefferson (Nomini Hall Waste Book, 1773-1783, CWF M-50 and Isaac Jefferson, Memoirs of a Monticello Slave [Charlottesville, 1951], p. 51). In 1820s Talbot County, Maryland, Frederick Douglass recalled, slaves received one bushel of corn meal a month, an amount reflected (usually expressed as a peck a week) throughout the eighteenth-century record (Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, 1845 [Penguin, 1982], p. 54).

Most log corncribs have openings so large that one would expect the corn to be left on the ears, as is still seen today. However, a December 14, 1774 reference in Robert Wormeley Carter's diary suggests that he kept shelled corn in hogsheads in a corn house: "This day agreed with John Reynolds junr to overlook Hiccory Thicket; gave him the key of my Corn House where I had lofted 15 hhd's Corn; directed him to give out 7. bush. 1 peck p week & he was to shell out a hhd to see what it produced in shelld corn." (Diary of R. W. C., 1774, typescript, CWF Library, p. 42. About 50 years earlier, Robert Carter of Corotoman set up a new quarter and suspected that "there may be large hollow gums upon that land that will serve instead of hhd's for corn & salt & other things . . ." (Robert Carter Letter Books, 1727-32, CWF M-113).

Eventually this subject should be pursued in detail, but it seems that corn was handed out in at least two and probably more forms, none of which would preclude use of a corn house. It is useful to know that corn might be stored in hogsheads, especially if we find ourselves interpreting the quarter without the support of an agricultural program.

E. A. C.



## CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

### MINUTES

JULY 22, 1987, 11:30 AND 2:00

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, and Vanessa Patrick

#### PASTURE FENCE

Vanessa Patrick reported that the Virginia rail fence around the day pasture is now about 4' 6" high, with an intended final height of 5' or slightly more. The latter is a credible height, although some such fences in the eighteenth century were as high as 7'. Two problems were discussed. First, many of the rails are too decayed to be usable and have been sent back to West Virginia. Although those we are keeping are very believable in size, form, and even patina, the fact that they are old may shorten the life of the fence. More importantly, though, we are concerned that genuine vernacular fences somewhere in West Virginia are probably being pulled down to supply us with material. This was not our intention and we should try to ensure that it doesn't happen again. The fact that the supplier provides rails to a number of National Park Service sites and that he claims the rails are coming from his own property does not absolve us from responsibility for protecting real cultural artifacts, however ephemeral.

#### HOUSE 1

##### Brick Supply

Having made the above point, and fully embracing a desire to avoid using antique materials, it was with some embarrassment that I asked how the group would feel about using some of the old brick stacked near the stable, in the foundations and chimney of house 1. We can acquire adequate numbers of new Old Carolina brick, but the appearance and color range will be limited, and adequate glazed bricks will be difficult to acquire. In the McCrea/Duncan Lee era at Carter's Grove, the countryside was rather ruthlessly scoured for old brick. Much of what the McCreas collected remains stacked and dumped on the property, along with the original rounded stone steps from Carter's Grove. Probably most of this should be left where it is, as a slightly disturbing part of the scene. However, we might consider following our own myopic concerns by using a few of the brick--especially some of the large numbers of bats--to provide glazing for areas of Old Carolina brick and to suggest that more than one

source was drawn from for the masonry at house 1. Since as many as three different groups of brick can be observed in buildings as carefully executed as the Roscow Cole House, something of a patchwork seems appropriate for the masonry walls at the quarter. While no one was particularly charmed by the idea, practical need may again slightly nudge aside philosophical commitment, as long as we are not encouraging the market in antique materials.

### HOUSES 2 AND 3

#### Log Walls, General Character

If the walls of houses 2 and 3 are constructed of logs, there are several possibilities for how to treat these members: by leaving them unhewn, flattening the sides only, splitting them, or sawing them into planks. A less well-known fifth approach, described in a 1792 Jefferson reference, is to hew the logs on two sides and then saw them into two. In the absence of much specific information about split-log buildings, round logs seem overwhelmingly the best choice, if our intention is to show houses of low cost. Because of the survival of large numbers of early nineteenth-century round-log buildings, we have quite a lot of information about construction details, assuming they are relevant.

I discussed the subject briefly with Orlando Ridout V, and his documentation for Queen Anne's County log buildings between 1756 and 1801 is slim but equally divided between round and hewn examples.

Vanessa Patrick presented documentation from plantation records, court order books, vestry books, the 1798 direct tax and random descriptions, pointing out that when the references are specific, they tend to call for worked logs. The argument is, naturally, that such references are intended to call for special cases rather than the conventional approach.

Among the early log buildings we have seen in the Tidewater, the chief variety overwhelmingly is round and unworked, and the same is true in turn-of-the-century photos of houses of poor Virginians. That round logs were necessarily confined to certain lowly categories of buildings is soundly refuted by a 1769 Pittsylvania County vestry order that a chapel of ease be "24 feet by 20 Round loggs for the Body a Clapboard Roof. . . ." (Vestry Book, Camden Parish, 1767-1785, p. 6, July 14, 1769, Virginia State Library).

The question of whether or not the logs should be skinned is an interesting one, and the choice can have a significant effect on the appearance of the quarter. In 1805 Peyton Skipwith called

for skinning the logs of "2 log houses built at my Cox-creek Mill by my own Carpenters," (Skipwith Papers, William and Mary, box 8, folder 21.), and most of the round-log buildings we have seen were skinned. A prominent example is the Wilson tobacco barn in Calvert County, Md., which includes logs from several periods. It is not unknown to find unbarked poles (as in the roughly constructed early bulkhead of the outbuilding at Bayside Farm in Anne Arundel County); and the odd sawn slabs below the floor in the octagonal garden house at Prestwoud retain their bark. There is also the fictional but evocative 1836 Swallow Barn description of early nineteenth-century slave houses in the Surry/Prince George area as being "composed of the trunks of trees, still clothed with their bark, and knit together at the corners with so little regard to neatness that the timbers, being of unequal lengths, jutted beyond each other, sometimes the length of a fort." (J. P. Kennedy, Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion, New York, 1856, originally 1836, p. 449.)

Again, slave housing in the second half of the eighteenth century was not necessarily like that of the antebellum period, and the indications are that it was significantly worse than most of what we know about from the last quarter-century of slavery. The late examples are of considerable importance because they suggest certain upper limits of the possible.

The argument that unbarked wood would not have been used because of its susceptibility to bug damage is not supported by buildings in the countryside. Unbarked log walls are relatively common in circa 1900 southern photographs, and it is extremely common for the bark to be left on the top and bottom of roughly hewn logs in countless Southside Virginia tobacco barns. More broadly, it is naive to think of decisions made within the system of slavery as consistently rational and economically sound. One would have difficulty arguing, for example, that corporal punishment was not delivered randomly or purposelessly. There is considerable evidence to the contrary.

In short, the use of unbarked logs is one of several valid choices. As with the use of butted exterior clapboards, it provides us with an opportunity to suggest some of the meanness of eighteenth-century housing, contrasting with the finish of far more ambitious surviving nineteenth-century slave houses.

If houses 2 and 3 and the corncrib are all built of round saddle-notched logs, and the logs of at least the two houses retain their bark, the result will be a certain sameness of buildings at the quarter. We feel this is a benefit rather than a liability. The portrait should be as genuinely realistic as can be achieved; we should avoid using everything available in our bag of tricks.

### Corner Notching

Interestingly, Orlando recently told me that he has never seen early saddle-notched log buildings in Maryland. Rather, such surviving buildings there are consistently late. The opposite is true in eastern Virginia. Here, as discussed earlier, virtually all round log buildings we know of are saddle-notched. Those we have drawn all appear to date from the first half of the nineteenth century or earlier, and two (the White crib in the Isle of Wight County and the Elm Grove smokehouse in Southampton County) are wrought-nailed.

The photo (83-4654) of a log house in the Bisland album chased down from a Long Island owner on a tip from Willie Graham arguably shows black housing on the Carter's Grove tract around 1907-11. All the other photos in the album clearly are taken at Carter's Grove. This house has walls of narrow round logs. The corners are so rudely done that joinery is almost imperceptible, but the logs are saddle notched. Cook photos of poor log housing in Chesterfield (#1386) and James City counties (in Kocher and Dearstyne, Shadows in Silver, New York, 1958, p. 90) and other Cook and Susan Nash photos provide a very clear model for how to treat the corners. The ends of the logs should vary considerably in length and consistency of cut, suggesting the original felling of the trees.

### Bottom Logs

Among surviving round-log buildings, the bottom four logs are usually squared and lapped (and in the superior cases, pegged). In short, they are joined like conventional sills rather than logs. This is not the case at Elm Grove, however, and saddle-notched round logs extend to the ground in the Bisland photo, in North Carolina photographs in the Farm Security Administration collection at the Library of Congress, and two earlier North Carolina examples reproduced in Carl Lounsbury's dissertation, "From Craft to Industry: Building Process in North Carolina in the Nineteenth Century," (G. W. University, 1983). Our preference would be to slightly flatten the lower surface of the bottom logs to fit on their base without otherwise working them.

### Floors

The presence of the cellar pits and a grade change seem to require that at least house 2 will have a wooden floor. Although house 3 is generally viewed as superior, we might use a dirt floor there, perhaps compensated for by a roughly floored attic. The floors should be laid without gauging or undercutting. Eighteenth-century examples of this range from the

attic floors at the Prestwoud slave house to those in the attic at Kenmore. In house 3, several reused superior floorboards with gauging and undercutting should be included, with the undercutting on 2' centers, not matching the present joists. Supporting the floor in house 2 will be log joists with roughly flattened tops or two similarly finished logs running lengthwise. The latter may be suggested by the series of postholes at the edges of the two pits.. If joists are used, they should be widely spaced, on 4' centers, like the attic joists at the Holloman kitchen in Isle of Wight. The joists visible both at first- and second-floor level in the Bisland photo are round.

### Plates

Perhaps the top front and rear logs should be squared to act as a plate. This system of transforming a log building back into a Chesapeake framed building near the roof is almost ubiquitous among surviving examples in eastern Virginia. Unless relevant exceptions can be found, it is important to maintain this regional detail. The "negro house" photos we have seen as well as our fieldwork has provided no useful exceptions so far. This could contrast with the bottom logs, left largely in the round, like those in the photos.

### HOUSE 1, False Plates

Willie Graham and I talked to Garland Wood today about questions for house 1. He asks if the false plates can be made of tulip poplar. Willie points out that while board false plates are essentially treated like floorboards, and are almost all of pine, tilted false plates, like other framing members, are often of tulip poplar. The false plates for house 1 are relatively thick and beam like, so poplar seems a reasonable choice.

Attached is a copy of Vanessa Patrick's memorandum on log slave houses.

E. A. C.

Attachment

August 13, 1987

To: Edward A. Chappell, Willie J. Graham, and  
William J. Macintire

From: Vanessa E. Patrick

Subject: Documentary Evidence for Log Slave Housing

That log construction might find application at the Carter's Grove Slave Quarter is a possibility we have long recognized. Careful review of the fieldwork and documentation led us to design a log corn house for the quarter. We should now seriously consider the selection of log technology for Houses 2 and 3 (and 4?). To assist the process, currently available written and pictorial materials related to log slave housing are summarized herein.

Perhaps the most telling reference to the use of log slave houses appears in Landon Carter's instructions to one of his overseers, recorded in his diary on September 3, 1774:

I proposed that he should this fall take 4 or 6 hands, one half women, and as soon as he could knock up a set of log houses the women should go from my Park quarter and there prepare a crop of corn for next year under his management . . . and as I found he behaved I would continue him to seat more quarters on my backlands.<sup>1</sup>

Cheap, expedient, and serviceable, the log house ably met the basic requirements of quarter dwellings. Not only distant, but home quarters might include log houses. John Mason recalled that at Gunston Hall in the late eighteenth century

the west Side of the Lawn or enclosed grounds was skirted by a wood, just far enough within which, to be out of sight, was a little village called Log-Town, so called because most of the houses were built of hewn pine logs. Here lived several of the Slaves serving about the Mansion house - among them were my Father's body servant James, a mulattoe man & his family, and those of several Negroe carpenters.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Landon Carter, The Diary of Colonel Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, 1752-1778, 2 vols., Jack P. Greene, ed. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1965) II:856 (September 3, 1774).

<sup>2</sup>General John Mason's Recollections (ca. 1834), John Mason Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

At least at Gunston, log housing was not reserved for only one group of slaves - house servants and craftsmen were just as likely as agricultural workers to live in log structures. Families, as well as unrelated people were so housed.

Of twenty-one slave houses on the home plantation of Doughoregan Manor in Anne Arundel County, Maryland in 1798, eleven were log; of seven such houses at two nearby home quarters, six were log.<sup>3</sup> By the early 1790s, Jefferson's Mulberry Row at Monticello also contained slave houses built of logs.<sup>4</sup> In a letter dated November 2, 1794, George Washington asked his Mount Vernon farm manager,

Are all the Cabbins, as well as the Quarters at Union farm, fixed in the lane opposite to the Overseers house? I fear the season is too late to go into fresh daubed Cabbins.-<sup>5</sup>

Washington's distinction between cabins (since daubed presumably of log) and quarters is also found in the writings of Robert Carter of Nomini Hall. Carter's many plantations all included "cabbins," "Negro cabbins," or "log cabbins" and "quarters" or "Negro quarters."<sup>6</sup> By the third quarter of the eighteenth century, then, log construction was an accepted choice for building slave houses. David Meade of Fayette County, Kentucky characterized it as

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<sup>3</sup>1798 Federal Assessment (Direct Tax), Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.

<sup>4</sup>Declaration of Assurance No. 389, August 16, 1800 in Fiske Kimball, Thomas Jefferson, Architect (New York: Da Capo Press, 1968); William M. Kelso, "The Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello: 'A Wolf by the Ears,'" unpublished paper, 1985, pp. 9-12.

<sup>5</sup>Moncure Daniel Conway, ed., "George Washington and Mount Vernon," Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society 4 (1889), p. 121 (November 2, 1794).

<sup>6</sup>"2nd Book of Miscellanies," 1787-1790, the Papers of Robert Carter [of Nomini Hall] 1759-1805, CWF M-1439.2 (original, Library of Congress). The term "cabin," however, was not confined to log houses; for example, Joseph Ball describes a 7' x 8' "cabbins" which was "lathed and filled" (Ball Letterbook, February 19, 1754, CWF M-21). The critical factor seems to be size, rather than materials, as indicated in Washington's directions for "Removing the larger kind of the Negro quarters (the smaller ones or cabbins, I presume the people with a little assistance of Carts can do themselves) . . . ." (Conway, p. 19, December, 1793).

a mode of building which in my judgement has nothing to recommend it . . . except for Negroes houses where logs are convenient.<sup>7</sup>

The prevalence of log slave houses in the late eighteenth century Chesapeake is also evident in the Direct Tax of 1798. For example, of 123 slave houses in the Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland returns for which both dimensions and materials were recorded, 100 or 81.3% were built of log.<sup>8</sup> A fairly broad range of sizes is also indicated, with 16' x 16' and 16' x 20' the most frequently occurring dimensions (Figure 1). Three of the Mulberry Row log houses measured 12' x 14' and one 14' x 17'.<sup>9</sup> The sizes of Houses 2 and 3 at Carter's Grove, as dictated in part by archaeology, also reflect those in the written record.

The most detailed available descriptions of log slave houses date largely to the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. When considered with additional references to log houses in a range of contexts, the written accounts express a variety in materials preparation and assembly (Figure 2). While no single material prevails, hewn or sawn logs seem to have been favored. When corner notching is specified, a dovetailed joint is called for (perhaps because it was an unconventional technique?). A sample of other building types executed in log suggests similar construction choices (Figure 3). Mud or clay daubing or chinking, dirt or plank floors, clapboard, slab, or shingle roofing, a minimum or absence of window openings, and round logs constitute the remaining major design alternatives.

John Pendleton Kennedy's portrayal of an 1810s-20s Tidewater slave quarter contrasts "cabins" of frame and log construction. The latter are characterized as "more lowly," "most numerous," and

composed of the trunks of trees, still clothed with their bark, and knit together at the corners with so little regard to neatness that the timbers, being of unequal lengths, jugged beyond each other, sometimes to

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<sup>7</sup>David Meade, Fayette County, Kentucky to Joseph Prentis, Williamsburg, Virginia, June 13, 1797, Webb-Prentis Papers (M-1676) CWF Library.

<sup>8</sup>Direct Tax (Federal Assessment) of 1798, Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties, Maryland, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.

<sup>9</sup>See note 4.



the length of a foot. Perhaps, none of these latter sort were more than twelve feet square, and not above seven in height. A door swung upon wooden hinges, and a small window of two narrow panes of glass were, in general, the only openings in the front. The intervals between the logs were filled with clay; and the roof, which was constructed of smaller timbers, laid lengthwise along it and projecting two or three feet beyond the side or gable walls, heightened, in a very marked degree, the rustic effect.<sup>10</sup>

A wooden chimney completed the structure. It is conceivable that Kennedy's slave houses of unbarked, round logs do indeed exemplify the type. Certainly the majority of late nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs of log houses occupied by Black Virginians represent round-log, saddle-notched structures (a number of such photographs are attached).<sup>11</sup> Since it is probably the technologically simplest mode of log construction, round log saddle-notching seems a likely choice for buildings usually thought of as utilitarian and expendable. The standard cautions should be exercised in applying the photographs to the Carter's Grove quarter design process. However, the principal building elements and general level of construction illustrated, especially when considered in conjunction with the written materials, may be accepted as characteristic of eighteenth century log slave houses.



V. E. P.

## Attachments

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<sup>10</sup>John Pendleton Kennedy, Swallow Barn, or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion (New York: G. P. Putnam & Co., 1856), pp. 449-450. Originally published in 1836, the work, according to its author, is "a series of detached sketches linked together by the hooks and eyes of a traveller's notes" and "a picture of country life in Virginia, as it existed in the first quarter of the present century." The Swallow Barn plantation was situated on the south bank of the James River, about twenty miles downriver from City Point (Prince George or Surry County).

<sup>11</sup>Photographs studied to date are principally from the Cook Collection, Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

Figure 1. Slave Houses Recorded with Dimensions and Material -  
 1798 Direct Tax, Anne Arundel and Prince Georges  
 Counties, Maryland (MDHR).

<u>Size</u>	<u>Log</u>	<u>Frame</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Brick</u>
10' x 12'	3			
10' x 22'	1			
11' x 26'		2		
12' x 12'	2			
12' x 14'	2			
12' x 15'	1			
12' x 16'	8	1		
12' x 20'	1			
12' x 24'	1	2		
13' x 13'	2			
14' x 16'	3			
15' x 15'	1			
15' x 19'				1
15' x 20'	1			
15' x 25'	1			
16' x 16'	18			
16' x 18'	4			
16' x 20'	17	1		
16' x 22'	1			
16' x 24'	5	2		
16' x 26'	1			
16' x 28'	1			
16' x 2[ ]'	5			
16' x 32'	1	1		
18' x 18'	3			
18' x 1[ ]'	1			
18' x 20'	1			
18' x 24'	1		1	
18' x 26'		1		
18' x 36'	1			
18' x 37'			1	
20' x 20'	4	2		
20' x 24'	3			
20' x 25'		2		
20' x 35'			1	
20' x 40'	2			
22' x 30'	1			
24' x 28'		1		
24' x 30'	1			
24' x 40'	1			
25' x 30'	1			
26' x 26'		1		
28' x 30'			1	
30' x 35'		1		
32' x 32'			1	
Totals:	100	17	5	1
%	81.3	13.8	4.1	.8

Figure 2. Summary of Log Dwelling House Data  
(Virginia locations unless otherwise noted)

DATE	LOCATION	CONTEXT	DIMENSIONS	OTHER
1743	Lancaster Co.	plantation		
1755	Orange Co.		16'x16'	sawn logs; dovetailed
1757	Orange Co.		10'x10'	dovetailed
1760	Augusta Co.	glebe	18'x24'	1-1/2 stories; dovetailed; stone chimney; shingled roof; interior partition
1774	Richmond Co.	quarter		
1778	Westmoreland Co.	plantation	16'x20'	
1780	Frederick, Md. vicinity			unhewn logs; no windows; wood chimney
1792	Albemarle Co.			chestnut logs hewn on two sides & sawn; dove-tailed; slab roofing
1794 -95	Fairfax Co.	quarter		clay daubing
1798	Culpepper Co.	poor house	16'x28' & 12'x16'	hewn logs; plank floors
late 18th c.	Fairfax Co.	quarter		hewn pine logs
1800	Albemarle Co.	quarter	14'x17' & 12'x14'	dirt floor; wood chimney; storage pits
ca. 1805	Western Pennsylvania			bark, straw, or slab covering; built-in bedsteads
1805	Mecklenburg Co.	mill		round(?), skinned logs; framed roof; shingled; one door
1830	Cecil Co., Md.	quarter		sawn logs
1840s	Mississippi	quarter	14'x14'	clay or mud daubing; clapboard roofing secured with poles; dirt floor; window & door frames pegged

1847	Virginia	quarter		round(?) logs; moss or clay chinking; wood chimney; dirt floor
ca. 1858	Franklin Co.	quarter	14'x16'	unglazed; one door; dirt floor; storage pit covered with boards
1/2 19th c.*	Virginia, N.C., S.C.	quarter		round or hewn logs; mud daubing; wood chimney; shingled; dirt or plank floor; one or no windows; some built-in bedsteads

\*Composite log slave house elements derived from Norman R. Yetman,  
LIFE UNDER THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION" - SELECTIONS FROM THE SLAVE  
NARRATIVE COLLECTION (New York: 1970).

Complete references follow.

Figure 2 References:

February 18, 1743/4

Lancaster Co., Va. - Joseph Ball Letterbook

"Angus's widdow must not take upon her to touch the Log houses, that he built: they are fixt to the Household; and I doubt not, were built of my Timber, that is what grew upon that which is now my Land."

December 11, 1755

Orange Co., Va. - Account Book of James Madison, Sr., Madison Family Papers

"To Building a House last Spring, 16 feet Square wth Sawed Logs & Dove-tail'd, making 2 Cabbins in the Same, [ ]ing between the Logs & Doweling them"

1757

Orange Co., Va. - Account Book of James Madison, Sr., Madison Family Papers

"To Building a log House, Dovetail'd 10 by 10"

November 25, 1760

Augusta Co., Va. - Augusta Parish Vestry Book

"Ordered that the Churchwardens agree with workmen to Build a Square Log House on the Glebe 24 feet long and 18 feet wide in the clear Duftaild at the Corners and one and a half Stories High a Partition Cross the House and an upper and under Floor to be laid Doors Wind Doors &c. to be made and an outside Stone Chimney to be Built and the Roof to Cover the same the Roof to be Covered with lap Shingles. . . ."

September 3, 1774

Richmond Co., Va. - Diary of Landon Carter, vol. II

". . . I proposed that he should this fall take 4 or 6 hands, one half women, and as soon as he could knock up a set of log houses the women should go from my Park quarter and there prepare a crop of corn for next year under his management . . . and as I found he behaved I would continue him to seat more quarters on my backlands."

June 25, 1778

Westmoreland Co., Va. - Robert Carter Letterbooks

on a lot of land - adj. Bull run tract: "One Log-House 16 feet by 20-, on ye Lot built since Stout lived on it- wch House John Hutchinson paid for-"

May 26, 1780

Frederick, Md., vicinity - Travel Diary of Bishop and Mrs. Reichel and their Company from Lititz, Pa., to Salem in Wachovia, N.C., 1780.

"Here and there in the woods we saw Virginia cabins, built of unhewn logs and without windows. Kitchen, living room, bed room and hall are all in one room into which one enters when the house door opens. The chimney is built at the gable end, of unhewn logs looking like trees, or it is omitted altogether."

September 23, 1792

Albemarle Co., Va. - "Memorandum for Mr. Clarkson" from Thomas Jefferson, cited in William M. Kelson, "The Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello: 'A Wolf by the Ears.'"

Clarkson, the overseer, to build "five log houses . . . at the places I have marked out of chestnut logs, hewed on two sides and split with the saw and dovetailed . . . to be covered and lofted with slabs from Mr. Hendersons."

November 2, 1794 and June 21, 1795

Fairfax Co., Va. - Daniel Moncure Conway, ed. "George Washington and Mount Vernon," Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society 4 (1889).

"Are all the Cabbins, as well as the Quarters at Union farm, fixed in the lane opposite to the Overseers house? I fear the season is too late to go into fresh daubed Cabbins. --"

"I think it would be proper to fill in, between the logs of the Cabbins, as soon, and as fast as circumstances will admit; that the clay may get dry before cool weather approaches. -- Damp walls, are very apt to give Rheumatic complaints. -- This filling may be done as well as before, as after the Cabbins are covered.--"

September 17, 1798

Culpepper Co., Va. - Culpepper Co. Order Book, 1798-1802

"Ordered that [the commisioners] let the building of the following houses for use of the poor of this county vizt: one house 16 by 28 feet with two rooms and a fire place built with hewed logs and floored above and below with plank - A meat house of logs 12 feet square, a corn house 10 by 14, 8 logged cabins 16 by 12 in the clear with outside chimneys to cook and 3 births to a [ ] birth and a kitchen for all for a general cooking and eat house 30 by 16 feet with two fireplaces . . . . the whole to be completed by 1st day of August . . . ."

late 18th century

Fairfax Co., VA - The Recollections of General John Mason (re: Gunston Hall)

"The west Side of the Lawn or enclosed grounds was skirted by a wood, just far enough within which, to be out of sight, was a little village called Log-Town, so called because most of the houses were built of hewn pine logs."

August 16, 1800

Albemarle Co., Va. - Declaration of Assurance No. 389, Monticello.

"a servant's house 14.f. by 17.f. of wood, with a wooden chimney, the floor of earth . . . servants houses of wood, with wooden chimnies, & earth floors, 12. by 14. feet, each . . ."

(N.B. other references in Jefferson's letters and Farm Book, for example, identify these houses as log).

ca. 1805

Western Pennsylvania - Account of Joseph Carson, Methodist minister, in William W. Bennett, Memorials of Methodism in Virginia (Richmond: 1871).

"The most of the houses were log cabins, covered with bark, straw or slabs; many of them contained but one room, which they used for everything, and in which the family and guests all lodged. The bedsteads were made by driving forks into the puncheon floors, placing poles in them and laying slabs across; a little straw, covered with a piece of coarse cloth served as the bed. Many a morning have I found a layer of snow forming my outer coverlet, for the roofs were too open to prevent its entrance."

1805

Mecklenburg Co., Va. - Skipwith Papers

"Memorandum of the cost of building from the Stump such Houses as the 2 log houses built at my Cox-creek Mill by my own Carpenters.

Hewing, Sills, Sleepers, Joists, Rafters, & Studs	£ 0 7 6
Cuting Logs, Skining, puting up, and cuting ends down	- 7 6
Framing Sleepers, Sills, Joists & Rafters	- 7 6
Geting & puting on 60 Board	- 2 6
Riving 900 long Shingles	- 6 6
Geting Laths and Shingling	- 7 6
To cuting, facing, making & hanging 1 Door	- 3 -
	£ 2 2 -"

December 1, 1830

Cecil Co., Md. - W. Emerson Wilson, Ed. Plantation Life at Rose Hill: The Diaries of Martha Ogle Forman 1814-1845 (Wilmington, De.: 1976).

"The General paid Thomas Hogan 30 dollars for sawing the logs for the people's new homes."

1840s

Mississippi - Louis Hughes, Thirty Years a Slave (Milwaukee: 1897)

"There was a section of the plantation known as 'the quarters,' where were situated the cabins of the slaves. These cabins were built of rough logs, and daubed with the red clay or mud of the region. No attempt was made to give them a neat appearance - they were not even whitewashed. Each cabin was about fourteen feet square, containing but one room, and was covered with oak boards, three feet in length, split out of logs by hand. These boards were not nailed on, but held in their places by what were termed weight-poles laid across them at right angles. There were in each room two windows, a door and a large, rude fireplace. The door and window frames, or facings, were held in their places by wooden pins, nails being used only in putting the doors together. The interior of the cabins had nothing more attractive than the outside - there was no plastering and only a dirt floor"

1847

Virginia - Robert Sears, ed., "Description of the State of Virginia," The New Pictorial Family Magazine IV (1847).

"There is considerable difference in the form, size, and materials of the habitations of negroes in Virginia, especially if we include those in the principal towns. That represented in the cut may be taken as a specimen of the largest and best kind ordinarily seen in the country. The negro huts are usually built in clusters; those for the family servants forming a quadrangle in the yard, and others being placed at a greater or less distance from the house of the planter, according to the extent of his estate.

Most of them are built of logs or the bodies of small trees; the materials differ, however, in certain parts of the country; some of the poorer white people dwelling in huts of a similar description. The arrangements and furniture are of the simplest kind. The chinks between the logs or boards are filled, entirely or partly, with moss or clay; the chimneys are formed of small sticks and covered with mud; the floor is the ground, which often serves for beds at night."



ca. 1858

Franklin County, Va. - Booker T. Washington, Up From Slavery.

"I was born in a typical log cabin, about fourteen by sixteen feet square." "The cabin was without glass windows; it had only openings in the side which let in the light, and also the cold, chilly air of winter. There was a door to the cabin - that is, something that was called a door - but the uncertain hinges by which it was hung, and the large cracks in it, to say nothing of the fact that it was too small, made the room a very uncomfortable one . . . There was no wooden floor in our cabin, the naked earth being used as a floor. In the centre of the earthen floor there was a large, deep opening covered with boards, which was used as a place in which to store sweet potatoes during the winter."

Fig.3 Summary of Miscellaneous Log Structure Data  
 (All locations are Virginia and source material comparable to that of  
 Figure 2)

DATE	LOCATION	BUILDING TYPE	DIMENSIONS	OTHER
1735	Orange Co.	prison	10'x16'x7-1/2'	plank door; "of loggs six and eight at least"
1739	Princess Anne Co.	crib	12' long	mauled poplar
1747	Augusta Co.	stable	14' x 18'	square logs
1748	Augusta Co.	courthouse	18'-3"x38'-3"	logs hewn on both sides; large interstices partially filled with clay; two unglazed windows cut in
		prison	17'-3"x22'-3"	square logs 1' thick; dovetailed
1748	Northumberland Co.	meat house	12' x 12'	
1751	Northumberland Co.	stable	16'x16'x7'	folding door at end
1754	Prince Edward Co.	prison	12' x 16'	brick underpinning; 4" plank interior sheathing; hewn timber floors
1755	Prince Edward Co.	prison	12' x 12'	hewn logs; joints covered with clapboards
1758	Orange Co.	corn house	12'x16'x6-4"	
1759	Orange Co.	stable	20' x 29'	sawn logs, rafters, etc.
1766	King William Co.	stable		sawn logs
1766	Lunenburg Co.	stable	16' x 20'	sawn logs, shingles; side clapboarded; 8' shed
1766	Fauquier Co.	prison	16'x18'x8'	hewn logs 12" sq.; dove- tailed; chestnut or red oak shingles; brick underpinning

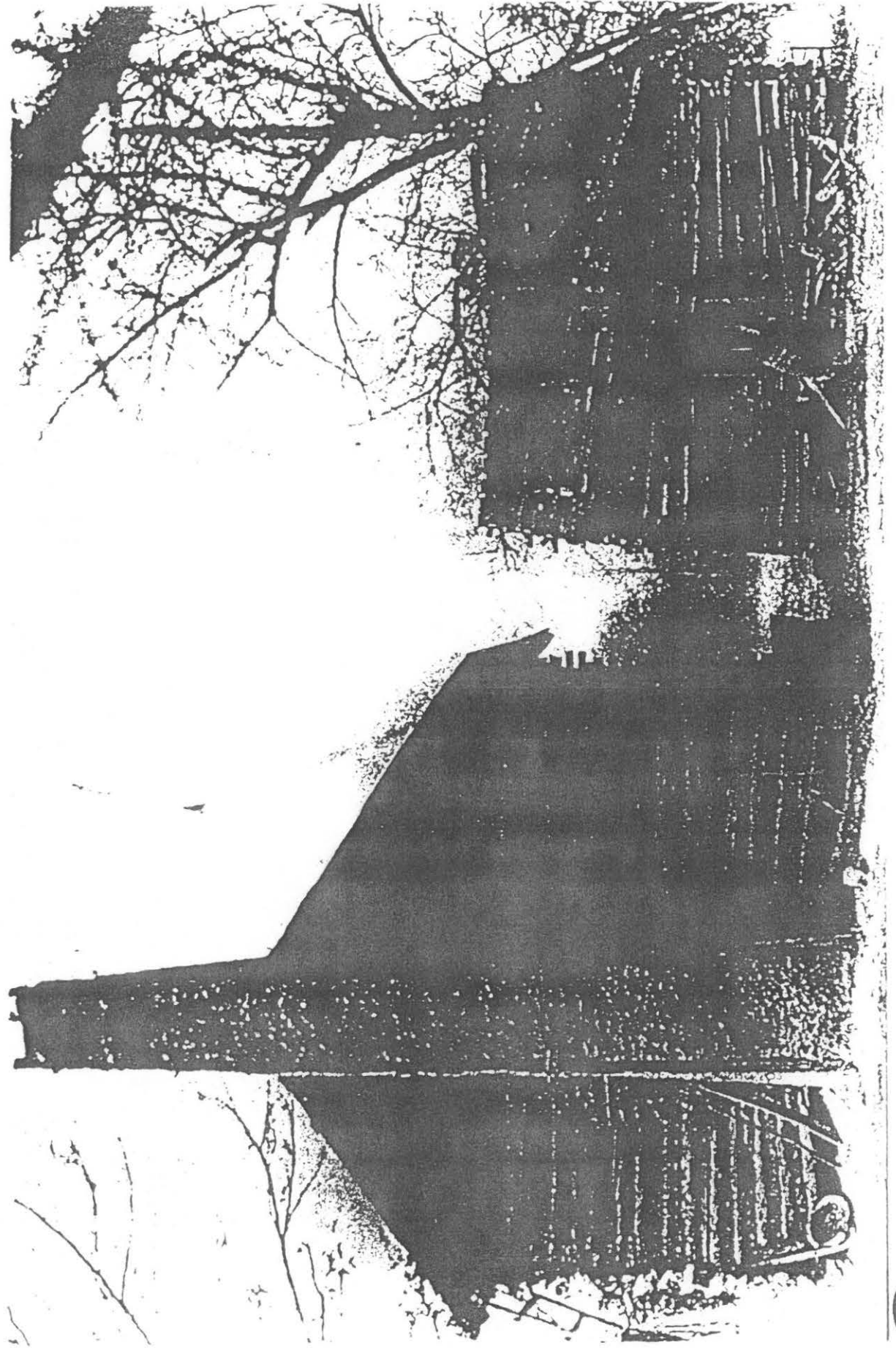
1767	King & Queen Co.	corn house	12'x8'x6'	chestnut or oak logs; stone foundation; covered with cypress boards
1767	Frederick Co.	chapel	22' x 30'	squared logs; dovetailed; shingled
1768	Louisa and Albemarle Cos.	smokehouse	12'x12'x10'	sawn logs; dovetailed; shingled
1769	Pittsylvania Co.	chapel	20' x 24'	round logs; clapboard roof
1769	Northumberland Co.	stable	12' x 20'	sawn logs
1770	Botetourt Co.	courthouse	20' x 24'	clapboard roof; sheds at ends
1772	Bedford Co.	prison	20' long	logs 12" thick
1773	Culpepper Co.	stable	20' x 20'	sawn logs; shingled
1774	Amherst Co.	prison	12' x 20'	12" sq. logs; dovetailed
1778	Cumberland Co.	prison		hewed logs 18" square
1778	Henry Co.	prison	16' x 20'	12" sq. logs
		courthouse	20'x24'x10'	hewn or sawn logs
1782	Surry Co.	crib	12'x18'-20'	planked on outside
		blacksmith shop	16' x 16'	slab shed
1786	Westmoreland Co.	meat house	8' x 10'	clapboard roof
1787	Westmoreland Co.	kitchen	12' x 16'	
		meat house	8' x 12'	
1788	Westmoreland Co.	corn house	12'x16'x8'	sawn logs; dovetailed
1788	Westmoreland Co.	kitchen	12'x16'x6'	hewn oak logs pinned at lapped ends; square
1791	Westmoreland Co.	smokehouse	10' x 10'	sawn logs; clapboard roof
		corn house		sawn logs; clapboard roof
1793	Madison Co.	jail	12'x16'x10'	hewn oak logs 9" thick - square

1901  
near view of 1432-

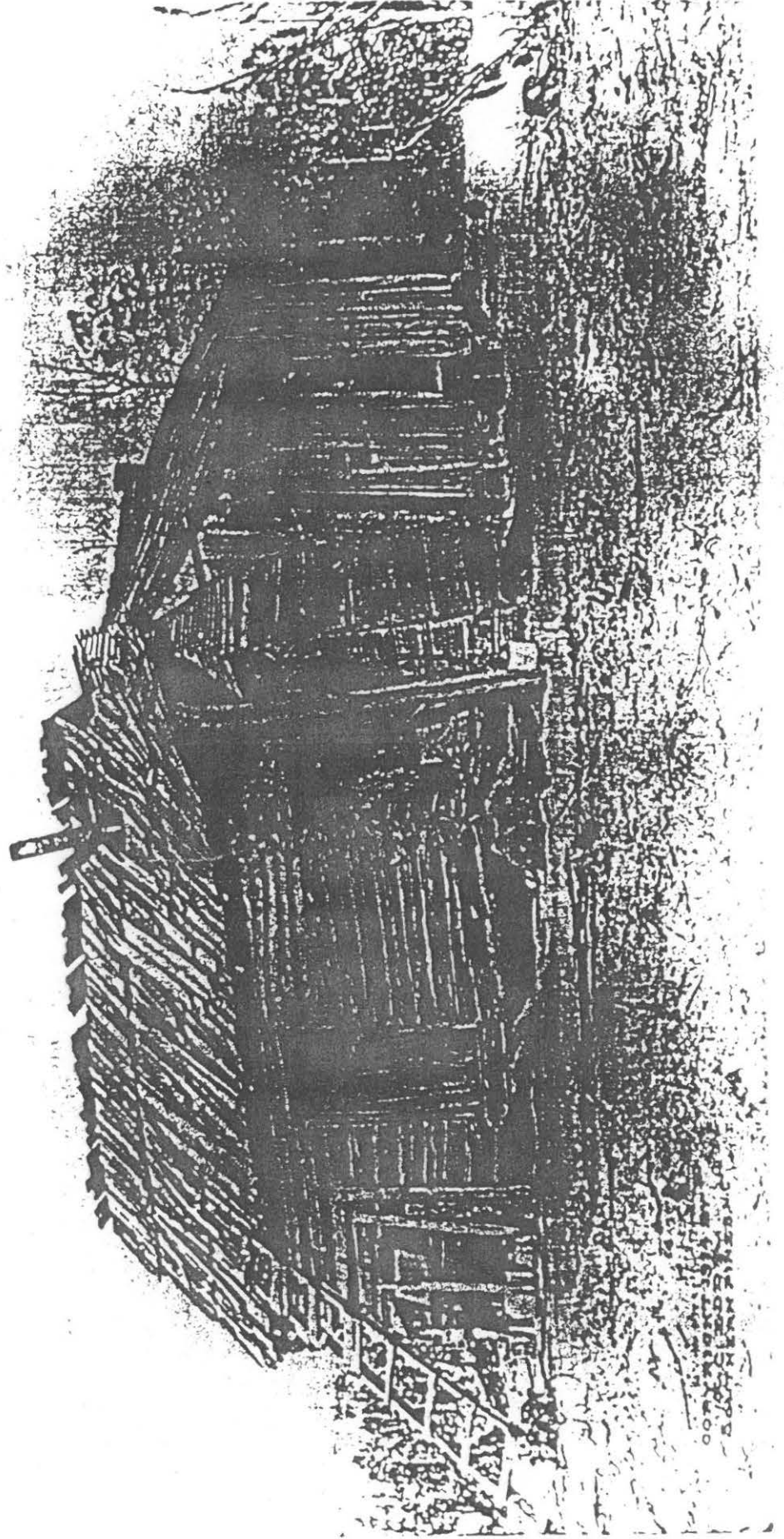
Prob. stone  
pipe →



Cook Collection "Catted" chimney - cabin Jones City Co., W. Va.  
4 1/2 in. #1 film aug.  
Like Nail (Kilcher), has drilled ports  
Small angled logs. Note rel. rough & uneven ends.

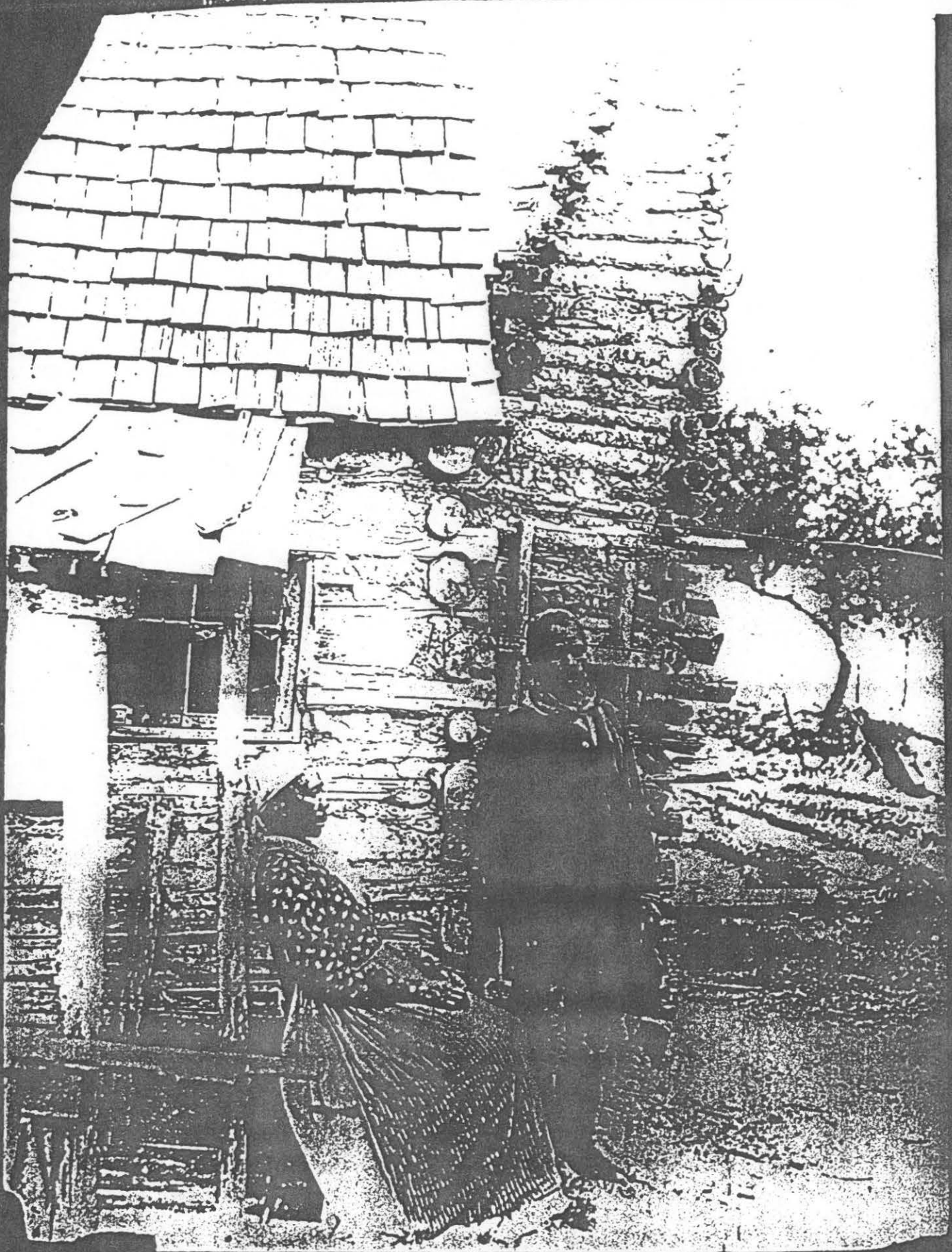


ca. 1914 Moore Co., N.C.



MOORE COUNTY  
N. C.

Woods 27-1-60



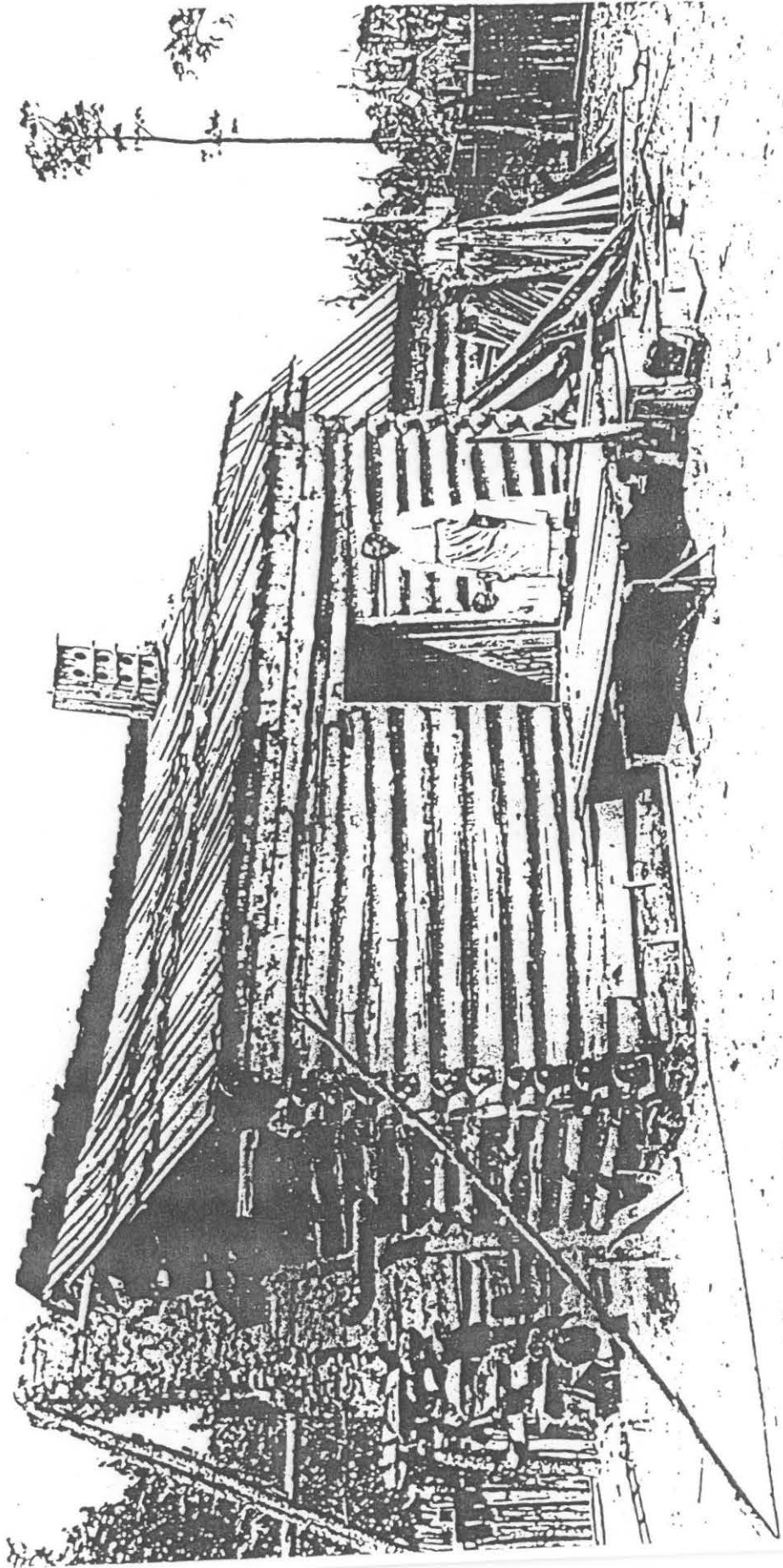
Planks on roof, in section

Very rough, V-notched; looks almost saddle shaped.





Ca. 1905 eastern N.C.



CARTER'S GROVE QUARTER DESIGN MEETING

MINUTES

JUNE 18, 1987

Present: Edward Chappell, Willie Graham, William Macintire  
and Vanessa Patrick

FENCED AREAS

After reviewing the status of house 1 and the corncrib, the group turned its attention to a site plan for the quarter.

A number of references suggest that the gardens of individuals or groups might be kept separate from one another. Here are several examples, each with its own personal agenda:

Edward Kimber, "Observations in Several Voyages and Travels in America," London Magazine, July, 1746, in WMQ (ser. 1) XV (Jan., 1907), p. 148.

The Negroes live as easily as in any other part of America, and at set Times have a pretty deal of Liberty in their Quarter. (A Negro Quarter is a Number of Huts or Hovels, built at some Distance from the Mansion-House; where the Negroes reside with their Wives and Families, and cultivate, at vacant Times, the little Spots allow'd them. They are, indeed, true Pictures of Slavery, which begets Indolence and Nastiness), as they are called.

Hunter Dickinson Farish, ed., Journal & Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian 1773-1774, (Williamsburg, 1965), p. 96.

Before Breakfast, I saw a Ring of Negroes at the Stable, fighting Cocks, and in several parts of the Plantation they are digging up their small Lots of ground allow'd by their Master for Potatoes, peas &c; All such work for themselves they constantly do on Sundays, as they are otherwise employed on every other Day.

Eugene Kusielewicz and Ludwik Krzyzanowski, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz's American Diary," The Polish Review, 3 (Summer, 1958), p. 102.

[At Mt. Vernon,] We entered some Negroes' huts - for their habitations cannot be called houses. They are far more miserable than the poorest of the cottages of our peasants. The husband and his wife sleep on a miserable bed, the children on the floor. A very poor chimney, a little kitchen furniture amid this misery - a teakettle and cups. A boy of about fifteen was lying on the floor with an attack of dreadful convulsions. The General had sent to Alexandria for a physician. A **small vegetable garden was situated close to the hut.** Five or six hens, each with ten or fifteen chickens, walked around there. That is the only pleasure allowed to Negroes: they are not permitted to keep either ducks or geese or pigs. They sell the chickens in Alexandria and with the money buy some furniture. They receive a peck of Indian corn every week (and half of it is for the children), besides twenty herrings a month. At harvest-time those who work in the field are given salt and meat. They receive a cotton jacket and a pair of breeches yearly. The General possesses 300 Negroes (excepting women and children), of whom a part belong to Mrs. Washington. Mr. Anderson told me that there are no more than a hundred working in the fields. They work all week, and have no days for themselves except Sundays . . . General Washington treats his Negroes far more humanely than the greater part of his Virginian countrymen, who generally give their Negroes nothing but bread and water and lashes.

Isaac Weld, Travels Through the States of North America, vol. 1 (New York: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1968 (orig. 1807), pp. 148-9.

[In Virginia,] Their quarters, the name whereby their habitations are called, are usually situated one or two hundred yards from the dwelling house, which gives the appearance of a village to the residence of every planter in Virginia; when the estate, however, is so large as to be divided into several farms, then separate quarters are attached to the house of the overseer on each farm. **Adjoining their little habitations, the slaves commonly have small gardens and yards for poultry, which are all their own property; they have ample time to attend to their own concerns, and their gardens are generally found well stocked, and their flocks of poultry numerous.** Besides the food they raise for themselves, they are allowed liberal rations of salted pork and Indian corn. Many of their little huts are comfortably furnished, and they are themselves, in general, extremely well clothed.

Finally, in November, 1817, slaves on Dr. Hugh Jones' Lake Landing plantation on Lake Mattamuskeet in Hyde Co., N. C. were described by Samuel Huntington Perkins:

Robert C. McLean, ed., "A Yankee Tutor in the Old South; North Carolina Historical Reviews, 47 (January, 1970), p. 61.

The slaves of Dr. [Jones] are shown as much lenity as is consistent with subordination. **Each of his negroes are [sic] allowed to cultivate two acres of ground exclusively for his own benefit.** And you may see them walking through their cornfields, manifesting more satisfaction than he would in the survey of his whole plantation. There is a double advantage resulting from this indulgence. They are rendered more industrious by feeling an interest in the soil, and it affords him the means of preventing thefts being committed on his own grain; for if they steal his, they forfeit their own.

They are allowed one pair of shoes & two suits of clothes a year. And have regular, warm meals every day. On this plantation, there are no rations dealt out.

We realize that the way in which recreated gardens are combined or separated will suggest a lot about the personal relationships within the community as well as cultural conditions. Can we be sure that individual householders had separate garden areas or could more than one be surrounded by the same fences? An engraving of "The Freedman's Village, Hampton, Va." in Harper's Weekly, Sept. 30, 1865, p. 613, shows sizable yards enclosed, some with abutting sections, and sometimes subdivided, but with gardens not consistently subdivided.

Genre photos of turn-of-the-century black houses show enclosed yards that seem to constitute personal space rather than garden enclosures. Others lack yard enclosures but show what appear to be garden enclosures. Such sources obviously are very late and removed in circumstance from an eighteenth-century quarter, but they may be suggestive for the character as well as size of enclosed areas.

Uncertain though we are at this stage, it seems necessary to develop some tentative fence schemes for chicken and garden enclosures. Some form of gardens is clearly necessary to the general sense of realism, and chickens are probably the single best-documented variety of eighteenth-century Virginia slaves' property. Tentatively, then, we will draw small and essentially separate enclosures for house 2, keeping in mind the assumption that both of the larger buildings are likely to have been occupied by more than a single group at the same time.

Archaeology on eighteenth-century Virginia sites has often shown fence lines incorporating rather than enclosing buildings. This arrangement has obvious economic benefits and it seems reasonable to use here. The post-hole locations for what appears to be a rounded enclosure will naturally be used, and its shape may inform the plan of other enclosures. To make them rounded rather than square seems to make a rather emphatic statement about the presence of non-Anglo culture. This should be pursued in any way we can, but the archaeological evidence cannot be ignored.

We have had extensive conversations about showing house 3 as the home of a black foreman rather than a white overseer. Edmund Jening's Marlborough Quarter in King William County was "under the Care of Jubetur a Negro Man," yet had "know overseer" in 1712. (Corbin Papers, Duke University, CWF M-36-3.), and Lorena Walsh is convinced that there was no overseer at Carter's Grove in our period. If house 3 is interpreted as the home of a foreman, with a single family group living there, its enclosure might be treated as more Anglo-inspired than those at houses 1 and 2. This could be achieved by both setting the sections of fence at right angles and using it to enclose a private yard rather than totally functional areas.

Sizes and locations were suggested. Bill will work with these and bring drawings back for the group to discuss.

Vanessa will talk with Wayne Randolph about the practicalities of chicken and garden tending.

E. A. C.

Notes for CW 5/9/2001

6:30 - 977-3033 -  
984 9873. Gillian

Questions for Mark: Why was it decided that the building was frame rather than log given that there was no evidence of underpinings?

What is the Cook collection of slave quarter photos?

Questions for Archivist: Are there minutes for the interpretation committee?

Question for self: what is a cross garnet? What is the Smithsonian's Anacostia Neighborhood Museum? Is there a reconstruction at Greenfield Village, Gunston Hall, Old Salem, or Ash Lawn?

Notes for visit to CW - May 9, 2001

Buildings constructed on the archaeological sites.

First mention of slave quarters at Carter's Grove is in 12/5/79 Program Planning Committee minutes which suggests that it had been a topic of informal discussion prior to this first formal mention, i.e. that the quarters could be "interpreted while they are being built as well as after they have been built.

Planning and Review: 3/2/83: Chappell states that "we do not know what slave housing looked like."

Block 50 #3 Carter's Grove. Memo date Oct. 11, 1985 to Carter's Grove Committee from Edward A. Chappell. Reports on the findings of a study group which had been asked to determine the feasibility of recreating an 18<sup>th</sup> c. slave quarter as part of an agricultural complex at Carter's Grove. Interpretation of slave life is compatible and integral to agricultural interpretation. Museums have lagged behind historical scholarship. Third quarter of 18<sup>th</sup> c is a crucial period. Va born blacks began to create a cohesive Afro-American society and agriculture shifting from tobacco to grain. Quarters might contain single-cell quarter for families or groups of people. Sketches out the setting: yard, gardens, furnishings. Buildings not in regimented rows as prevalent on 19<sup>th</sup> c. plantations. An overseers presence should be included for the educational opportunities. But, the quarter should be treated as a predominantly black environment. Placement of a crib near the overseer's house would represent the control of diet of blacks. "Rare cartographic evidence" shows that a tobacco barn or granary was sometimes located near slave housing... but avoid the common museum tendency to overbuild. Cider press and areas for hogs would also be included. "Designs for work and storage buildings as well as dwellings will be based on archival research and the extensive fieldwork begun in 1982." The complex should proceed in stages: recommended that a design review committee first provide details for enclosing and finishing the tobacco barn. "Soon thereafter, it should develop a more specific site plan for the entire complex and then move on to the designs of individual buidings.

**The following notes are from the Carter's Grove Quarter Design Meeting Minutes 1987 attended by Chappell and other members of the Architecture department:**

Feb. 10: House 1: portray late colonial American slaves. Evidence of 18<sup>th</sup> c. housing more elusive. It should express major educational themes. Determined the dimensions of buildings based on pit

other houses, but oak is usually reserved for sills and to a lesser degree, corner posts and braces. Again, see Agricultural Buildings Project for enumeration of wood varieties in vernacular buildings.

March 17: House 1, General character: William McIntire (sic.) is producing measured drawings. The group is evaluating the drawings against an ideal of the look and feel of the structure that is desired, less regular and substantial. Within the three buildings, they want to show a range of environments.

April 14: Review of a week of field work with Gary Stanton in South Carolina. The drawings in progress had been sent out to Orlando Ridout V and Bernard Herman for review and their comments were discussed.

April 20: Corncrib. Review of drawings prior to their being sent to Architecture and Engineering. Questions concerning the kind of corn used for feeding animals and peoples referred to: Camille Wells' unpublished paper on corn, Harold Gill's CW report on grain, and Gray's history of Southern agriculture.

May 12: Corncrib discussion continues. Comments on House 1 plans from Dell Upton, Garry Stone and Orlando Ridout. Ridout consults court record on file to confirm details of framing.

May 27: House 1: butted v. lapped clapboards. Floor heights within cabins.

June 18: Overall site plan for the quarter. The memo contains several references to the appearance of slave cabins and the use of land for gardens. (Copy of this memo was obtained for the MRPL files).

June 23: House 1, shed room is discussed. House 4 interpreted as that of a foreman or favored slave.

June 26: Fences- work on site plan, emphasizing the form of fences. Were fences directed by slaves or owners. This would affect materials.

June 30: Wenger reports on the engineer's report which suggests that the engineers have sent back concerns about the "wind load" and other issues of stability. Bricks to come from Old Carolina, presumably the firm that also supplies bricks to Mount Vernon. Budgeting is discussed. Roy Underhill (carpenter?) is present.

July 14: Fences.

July 22: Fence material is coming from West Virginia, but probably salvaged from old fences. This is a concern for the cultural resource being plundered. Houses 2 and 3, Log walls. Because of the large number of surviving 19<sup>th</sup> c. log cabins there is wealth of evidence. Ridout has evidence for Queen Anne Co. log buildings between 1756 and 1801, albeit slim. Examples are evenly divided between round and hewn examples. In the Tidewater, chief examples are round and unworked as

placement and analogy from Kingsmill. "The resulting room and chimney shapes have been checked against documented dimensions and surviving buildings recorded by the Agricultural Buildings Project [in-house project?]. The foundations were brick and there is a reference to 1743 and 1746 letters from Joseph Ball about raising earth above grade inside slave houses. (P. 2). Goes on to specify the exterior finish, roof pitch, height to plate. Examples are taken from:

Quarter at Burrage's End in Anne Arundel Co. Maryland  
Prestwold slave house  
Slave house at Mansfield in Georgetown Co. in SC  
Pruden slave house in Isle of Wight  
Slave house at Dover in Goochland  
Slave house at Upper Brandon in Prince George  
Slave house at Four Square at Isle of Wight  
Cibula slave houses in Prince George Co.  
Slave house at Spring Grove in Fluvanna Co.  
Battersea slave house  
Oakley kitchen/quarter at Lancaster Co.  
Tuckahoe slave houses.  
Slave house at Silver Hill in Georgetown Co, SC  
Slave house at Hobonny in Beaufort Co., SC  
Log building at Old Pine Forest

Feb. 18: discussion of house 1 continued. Building technology drawn from a variety of buildings, taking into account the function and fineness of the buildings. Details of framing discussed. Reused materials to be employed and scantling and joining of members to reflect impermanence. Mentions a photo collection pertinent to slave housing "Cook photo collection." Fenestration: placement and finish: shuttered windows were the norm.

Feb. 19: discussion of house 1 continues: Framing : walls, plate, roof

Feb. 25: discussion of house 1 continues: Center partition. Joists placed wide apart to "provide more evidence of the independence of the wall and roof systems.

March 4: Mentions drawings. [These discussions were reviewing drafted plans]. Elements from different buildings with different functions were used to determine window placement and openings. Doors. Door hardware, including locks.

March 11: House 1 continued. Add first period nail holes to imply reused material. Latch on door. Eaves and means of sealing the spaces between the joists: mud packed. Chimney and fireplaces: intend to use wooden chimneys on house 2 and 3, therefore use a brick chimney on 1. They are uncertain about the form, if not the presence, of a wooden chimney being used on interior. References to contemporary documents, letters, travel accounts, are used to supplement observations from buildings. Take into account the cooking procedures of 18<sup>th</sup> c. blacks (see Leland Ferguson and Lorena Walsh for African-American cooking practices). Framing materials: pine and tulip poplar for sawn parts and oak for riven. A variety of other woods are observed in



1-857-565-8359 - (25)

Robert Watson & Jeanne Mitchell

Names + Faces - perspective of slave.

Arch. interpret as tanning. - 1770's interpretation

daubing is now cement.

Capri-A. log., board roof

OSCM req.

infest.

reds clay.

annual maintenance.

caught fri w living

CC handbook

1/2m

CWF - 1776.

Carters Grove.

23185-

Have.  
Foreman's Hs

A.A. -

House 1  
Garg Hs. 1740.5

87 Family

1774

House 2

2 family

1774

Crib - 1790's

20 interpretations.

James byron  
staff manager  
A.A. + post

Object = something to see,  
clapper - unable to see  
they.

are one space for first and etc

Daniel Whitton  
Rural Slave  
Buildings - VA.

May 3, 1988

To: Cary Carson  
From: Patricia Samford  
Via: Marley R. Brown III  
Subject: Carter's Grove Slave Quarters Study

This memo is to update you on the current status of the archaeological segment of the Carter's Grove Slave Quarters furnishing study. Artifacts from the 13 pits at Carter's Grove have been pulled and a quantified inventory of these assemblages has been prepared by Kathleen Pepper. Completing this procedure has taken perhaps longer than it normally would have, but discrepancies between the Noël Hume's inventory and the actual artifacts have complicated the process.

#### Physical/Structural Evidence

There has been some concern that these pits do not represent root cellars, since no trace of structural remains survives in association with these features. This absence, however, should not be taken as proof that there were no structures over these features, based on other evidence from the site itself, and from other Tidewater sites. First, let me deal with the lack of structural remains. Given the amount of disturbance caused by plowing on the site, the fact that only the root cellars remained intact is not surprising. For example, there was no evidence of a hearth at the Pettus quarter at Kingsmill, since, as Bill Kelso has pointed out, all traces of a stick and mud chimney could easily be destroyed by plowing (1984:104). Additionally, if the structures were of wooden sill construction or built with a shallow brick foundation (either continuous or pier), all traces could have also been destroyed by plowing. To use another example from Kingsmill, the North Quarter site, containing two root cellars, displayed only a small portion of a robbed foundation wall trench (Kelso 1984:124). Thus, it is not inconceivable that no tangible structural evidence would have remained after substantial plowing in the area.

Additionally, the Carter's Grove pit features share similar sizes and configurations to those of other area root cellars. The cellars at Carter's Grove ranged in size from 2' 8" square to 9' x 6', while the root cellars at the Kingsmill Quarter (where 18

cellars were located in all) measured between 2'9" x 2'0" to 5' x 8' (Kelso 1984:120). Those at Monticello's Mulberry Row ranged between 2' x 3' to 4' x 6'. The Kingsmill Quarter root cellars were from 2' to 3'6" deep below the plowzone, while the Carter's Grove pits ranged from 4" to 3'6" in depth. Also, some root cellars at the Kingsmill plantations, Monticello, and other sites have displayed internal structural/architectural components, such as wooden linings, floors, and partitions (Kelso 1984:105, 107), similar to those seen in Pits A and B at Carter's Grove.

The presence of a trash filled ravine to the east of the root cellar features, and the location of what appears to be a colonial well suggest that the site was serving as a domestic area during the late 18th century. The well was located at too great a distance to be of use to the main house, and although the ravine trash could conceivably be associated with the main house, it is more likely that such garbage would be discarded in ravines closer to the kitchen, which was located on the east side of the mansion.

### Stratigraphic Evidence

What clues can the stratigraphic evidence in the features, as well as the mends and crossmends, both within and between the pits provide? How does the Carter's Grove evidence compare with that of other root cellars?

There were crossmends among five of the Carter's Grove root cellars and many of the pits contained mends between their various layers. Those pits which display crossmends were open and being filled simultaneously. Kelso states that many of the Kingsmill cellars were filled with trash at the time of or just before the destruction of their associated building, since rubble and mortar layers of the uppermost fill contained artifacts which crossmended with lower layers (Kelso 1984:120). Similar fill (containing brick and mortar debris) and crossmends between the upper and lower layers of the some of Carter's Grove features suggests that the features were filled quickly and intentionally, possibly at the time of a building's destruction.

From the large number of pits found under single structures (18 at Kingsmill Quarter), it has also been suggested that some pits were created, used, filled, and capped in sequence (Kelso 1984:120), possibly during the lifetime of the building. New pits were then excavated to take the place of those recently filled. Later pits are actually seen cutting earlier ones, similar to Pit E at Carter's Grove, (which appears to be three separate root cellars) and Pits J and K, which adjoin. Additional proof that root cellars were excavated, used and filled during the lifetime of a building comes from the Brush-Everard Kitchen root cellar. The cellar was constructed after the kitchen was built, and since the kitchen is an original building, was filled while the building was still standing.

Artifacts from the root cellars appear to consist primarily of secondary refuse, defined here as object discarded at a place different from their location of use (Schiffer 1972:161). The ceramics and glass from the root cellars were of diverse types, generally fragmentary in nature, and except in a few instances, each vessel was represented by only one or two sherds. These characteristics are consistent with those of secondary fill (Wise 1976). The root cellar assemblages seem to typify what Stanley South has labeled "adjacent secondary refuse" (1977:48), which accumulates in yards and is dispersed through a variety of human, animal and environmental activities.

A small test trench through the ravine (CGER 717) yielded a crossmend with one root cellar (CGER 643 - Pit L), indicating that the ravine was probably the primary area of trash disposal for the quarters. Here, debris from the quarters would be discarded, and this refuse would contain the majority of each broken ceramic or glass vessel. (The assemblage from the ravine contains large pieces of glass and ceramic with numerous mends, typical of a primary trash disposal area.) Smaller fragments, not swept up or discarded initially with the original vessel, would eventually find their way into the yard, under the quarter, or perhaps into an open root cellar by falling through the trap door or cracks in the floorboards. Intentional filling of the root cellars, either during the life of the building, or directly after its destruction, could easily make use of the debris swept up from the quarter yard and under the buildings. Such clean-up behavior was seen at Tazewell Hall in a filled drainage ditch and a backfilled cellar. Much of the material in the root cellars is broken into small pieces and the bone shows signs of rodent gnawing and weathering. These would be typical characteristics of material which had been yard scatter. Since there is at least one ceramic mend with ravine debris, it seems likely that the root cellar material was generated through activity on the site.

It is also likely that some of the artifacts represent objects deliberately placed in the cellars by the slaves, or objects discarded directly into the cellars. Of the thirteen Carter's Grove pits, profile drawings of only three of these have been recovered to date. Pits A and B (CGER 715 and 716) showed evidence of thin layers of sand or silt at their bottoms, with the sand suggesting their possible use as food storage pits. These features had also remained open long enough to become partially filled with silt prior to their deliberate filling in the late 18th century. The silted layers in Pit A (CGER 715C and D) contained numerous large artifacts, including a saddle tree, an iron padlock and key, a scythe fragment and a possible gridiron handle, in addition to refined and coarse earthenware ceramics. Objects such as these, which were largely unbroken, may have been stored in the root cellars.

### Artifact Evidence

After arguing that the Carter's Grove features do appear, at least physically, to conform to other excavated root cellars, then the question remains of analyzing the artifacts for their representativeness of the occupants' household possessions. Are the artifacts from the Carter's Grove features similar in content to those of other root cellars?

To attempt a full-scale analysis and comparison of all the artifact assemblages from excavated root cellars in Virginia and the surrounding area is an immense task, the possibility of which is currently being looked into by the Department of Archaeological Research for future study. For the purposes of the Carter's Grove Slave Quarters Furnishings Committee's needs, a few generalized conclusions can be drawn from the information gathered so far.

To date, the Carter's Grove root cellar assemblages have been catalogued using the Department of Archaeological Research artifact inventory in dBase III+. Raw counts of all items (see the DAR inventory and the attached memo listing problems in resolving the Noel Hume inventory with the actual assemblages) are available, but no formal minimum vessel count of the ceramics and glass has been accomplished.

Therefore, analysis for this report will be based on the sherd or fragment (as opposed to the object) level.

As far as other sources of information on root cellars and slave sites in Virginia and elsewhere, Appendix A shows the material which I have been able to gather, and that which has been requested but not yet received. Generalized conclusions concerning root cellars as an artifact indicative of Afro-American behavior have been drawn from a less-than-thorough perusal of these documents.

The artifact assemblages recovered from the Carter's Grove root cellars are domestic in origin. Treating the artifacts recovered from all of the pits as one unit shows the following functional breakdown:

<u>Category</u>	<u>%</u>
Ceramics	43
Bottle Glass	33
Table Glass	1
Cutlery	2
Architectural <sup>1</sup>	6
Tools <sup>2</sup>	1
Personal <sup>3</sup>	4
Tobacco Pipes	11
TOTAL	101

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<sup>1</sup> Architectural category includes nails, hinges, window glass, locks, and keys.

<sup>2</sup> Includes any tools, as well as equestrian related items.

<sup>3</sup> The personal category included buttons, combs, apparel buckles, jewelry, coins, toys, mirror glass, and clock parts.  
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The composition of the assemblage does not reflect the quality of household possessions which the Burwell family would have owned at the end of the 18th century. The predominant ceramic is undecorated creamware, with earlier forms of tableware, such as white salt glazed stoneware and delftware also common. Porcelain makes up 11% of the refined tablewares and this presence would appear to go against the theory that these items were slave possessions. It should be noted here that porcelain has been found within root cellars at Monticello (Kelso 1986), Kingsmill (Kelso 1984:205), Mount Vernon (Outlaw 1985), and on slave sites in South Carolina (Wheaton et. al.). William Pittman examined the porcelain from the features, however, and in his opinion the vessels, most dating to the mid-18th century, were of mediocre quality. There was one fragment (saucer rim) whose manufacture date fell around 1720.

Combining the ceramics, bottle glass, table glass, and cutlery groups gives a total of 79% kitchen or food and beverage related items. This high percentage is consistent with that shown by Wheaton et. al. as indicative of slave sites in South Carolina (1983:285). When compared with Stanley South's Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern for British colonial sites (1977), where kitchen related items generally comprise 59% of all

artifacts, and architectural items, 27%, it can be seen that there are significant differences between the figures associated with slaves and those with British colonial sites. Patterning within the Carter's Grove artifacts is more consistent with the slave pattern of Wheaton et. al., which shows 77% kitchen and 18% architectural category medians. The low architectural percentage of the Carter's Grove site (and the resultant higher kitchen ratio) is easily explained by the fact that all structural evidence of the quarters had been destroyed by plowing, and the subsequent removal of the plowzone prior to archaeological investigation.

Lumping the ceramics into one group for all of the Carter's Grove features shows the following breakdowns:

<u>Category</u>	<u>% (of total # of sherds)</u>
Refined earthenwares	46
Delftware	11
Coarse earthenwares	7
Porcelain	7
Refined stonewares	15
Coarse stonewares	13
Colonowares	0
TOTAL	99

The presence of English-made ceramics within a supposed slave assemblage is not surprising. Root cellars throughout the area have largely contained ceramics of English and European manufacture. Even on slave quarters sites in the deep south, where slaves were more isolated from the Anglo-American culture, English ceramics are commonly found. For example, at the Vaughan and Curriboo slave house sites in South Carolina, excavations showed that non-local ceramics comprised between 7.2 and 15.3% of the total artifact assemblages (Wheaton et. al. 1983:333). English made ceramics were also found on slaves sites at Cannon's Point Plantation (Otto 1984), on St. Simon's Island, Georgia (Moore 1981), and Butler Island, Georgia (Singleton 1980). Colonowares, supposedly of slave origin, were not well represented in the Carter's Grove assemblage. The only two decorated specimens of colonoware recovered in Williamsburg, however, were from the root cellars.

When the tableware ceramics are broken down into types, the following percentages are shown:

## TABLEWARES

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>% (of total # of sherds)</u>
Undecorated creamware*	43
White salt glazed stoneware	23
Delftware	18
Porcelain	11
Undecorated pearlware	2
Decorated pearlware	2
Colonoware	1
TOTAL	100

\* Includes creamware with molded rims.

Most of the ceramics within the root cellar assemblage show signs of unusually heavy usage. The creamware plates in particular are heavily stained and scratched, and in some places the glaze has been almost completely worn away. The same heavy wear is evident on many of the coarse earthenware vessels, and even on English white salt-glazed stoneware, which is a more durable ceramic type than any of the coarse or refined earthenwares.

Although there was some whiteware (with a terminus post quem of 1820) contained within the root cellar assemblages, these sherds were treated in the Carter's Grove excavation report as contamination. Thus, the general dating of the root cellar assemblages based on the ceramic type of most recent manufacture (pearlware of varying forms of decoration with beginning dates of 1779-1790), indicating that the features were filled at the end of the 18th century. For this report, the whiteware (a total of 4 fragments, all of which were found in the uppermost layers of the cellars) has also been treated as contamination. It should be pointed out, however, that if these pits were actually filled after 1820, then the majority of the ceramics being discarded in these cellars had been manufactured over 50 years previously.

Several pipestems from the root cellars had been reworked using a knife to make a mouthpiece from a broken stem end. In one example, the stem had been whittled into a mouthpiece approximately 2" from the bowl of the pipe. Since English clay pipes were an inexpensive items in the late 18th century, such frugal behavior would seem indicative of a person without ready access to either cash or new pipes. This particular artifact also brings to mind the description by Ferdinand-Marie Bayard of the interior of a Virginia slave cabin, which includes the statement "An old pipe, very short and a knife blade, which were sticking in the wall were the only effects that I found in the dwelling" (as cited in Vlach 1987:11).

Another trait which the Carter's Grove root cellars seem to share with the Kingsmill, Mount Vernon and Monticello root cellars is the large number of buttons recovered from their fills. The Carter's Grove features contained 29 buttons, largely undecorated copper alloy examples. For contrast, a domestic assemblage from a trash pit at the Dr. Barraud House dating to the late 18th century, contained one button, and, with less than half of the ceramics vesselized to date, 63 ceramic vessels so far.

A rough ceramic vessel count for the root cellars was estimated by Kathleen Pepper as falling between 45 and 60 vessels, with plates and bowls forming the most well represented vessel forms. Vlach discusses clothing as "...essential to a slave's sense of identity since it was his most permanent and personal possession" (Vlach 1987:4). Bill Kelso believes that the large number of buttons recovered from root cellars may be related to slaves using old clothing in the construction of quilts (Kelso 1984:202).

### Potential Problems

There are some possible problems in using the Carter's Grove material for comparison with artifact assemblages from other root cellars as a means of assessing the Carter's Grove assemblage typicality. These include:

1. The level of data recovery for the Carter's Grove assemblages is not known. Mr. Noel Hume did not normally screen the soil from his excavations, which will make it difficult to compare with some of the other root cellar assemblages, particularly in terms of small faunal and botanical remains.
2. The amounts of bone which were included with the Carter's Grove root cellar artifacts does not begin to match the quantities of bone recovered from other area root cellars. The original inventory mentions the presence of bone in assemblages which cannot at present be located.

### Conclusion

When compared with other excavated examples of root cellars, the Carter's Grove material seems typical. Despite beliefs that slaves did not have refined ceramic tablewares, or what might be thought of as luxury items (mirrors or jewelry, for example), artifact assemblages associated with slaves show these ideas to be false. In a culture heavily influenced and controlled by Anglo-Americans, the use of imported items by slaves would be expected. How slaves were obtaining refined English ceramics for their tables may never be known, but an interesting question that does seem answerable is the age of ceramics used in slave households. To accomplish this, a site with documented beginning and end dates is needed. At least one such assemblage appears to exist.

Dennis Pogue, archaeologist for The Mount Vernon Ladies Association, has contacted our office about an assemblage excavated several years ago on the documented site of the quarters of the household servants at Mt. Vernon. These were slaves Martha Custis Washington brought from Williamsburg upon her marriage, and the quarters themselves are documented as having been destroyed in 1793 (Outlaw 1985). A good beginning date on these quarters has been established at around 1760, and with the good terminal date, important questions about whether slaves were using hand-me-down or out of fashion ceramics and other possessions can be addressed. Our office has received a copy of the inventory of the root cellar assemblage, and the detail in this inventory is very good. There are also over 25,000 bones and other food remains contained within the assemblage, which is a good sample size for making some statements about slave diet.



Although this is far from a complete and definitive study, I hope this will answer some of the committee's questions, or at least spark some lively debate. I will be glad to answer questions about any of my statements, and share any of the material which I have received on other slave sites. The recently completed inventory of the Carter's Grove artifacts is included with this memo.

*pms*

pms

cc:  
Ed Chappell  
Jay Gaynor

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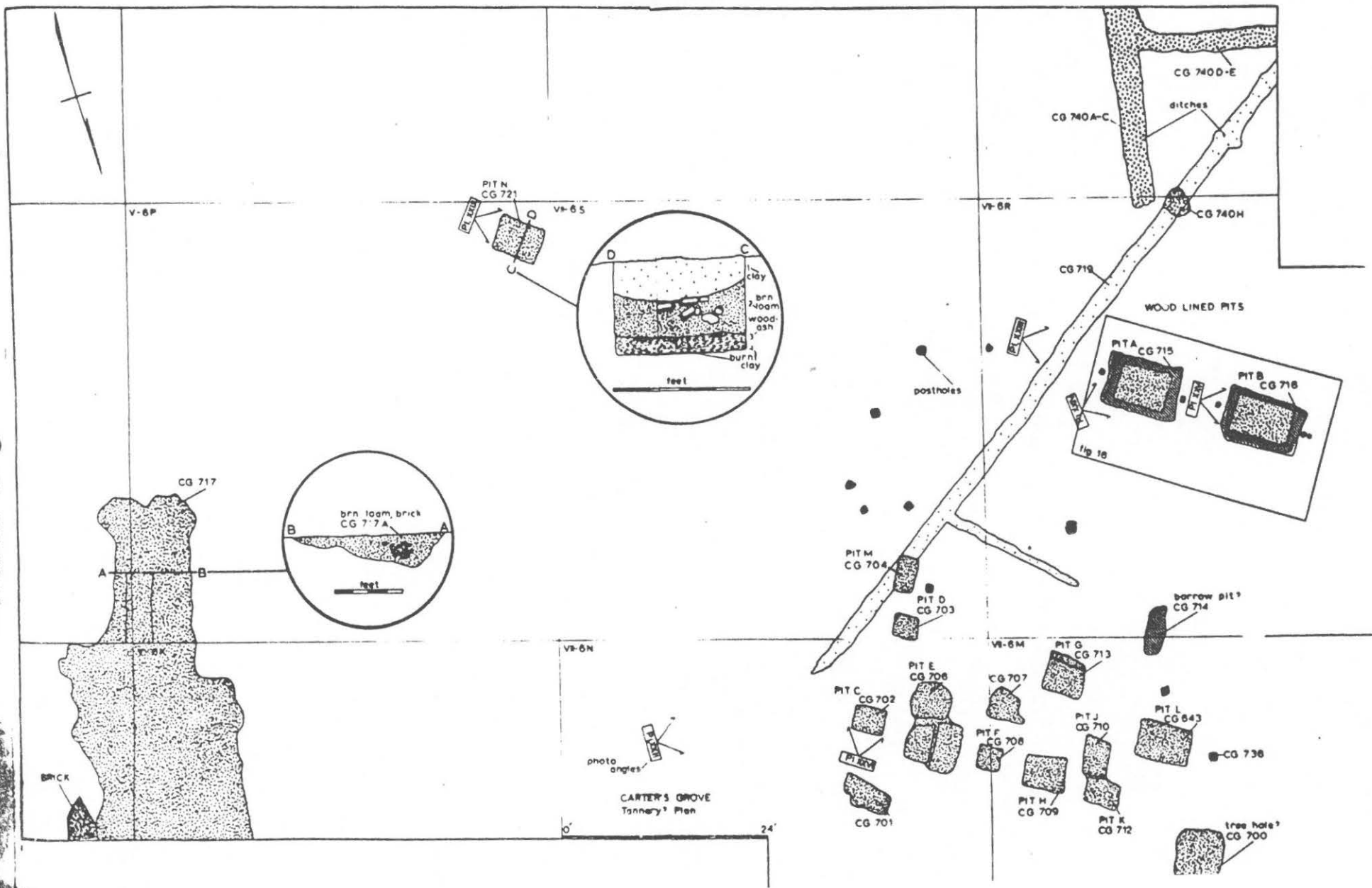
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CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0643A Feature No.:  
Identified by: SKP Date: 04/01/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 05	2	Coarseware, lead glaze
100 05	8	Coarseware, lead glaze, mottled glaze
103	1	Buckley ware
104	1	Colono-Indian ware
109 05	1	Redware, lead glaze
110	1	Red sandy ware
121 12	1	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
122 13	2	Red-bodied slipware, slip trailed, Pennsylvania?
132 42 06	2	Delftware, English, painted overglaze, black, "fern" pattern, (94-A-30)
132 43 05	2	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 98	4	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 33	6	Creamware, royal shape
146 42 14	1	Creamware, painted overglaze, polychrome, (94-A-9)
146 98	12	Creamware, undecorated, (94-B-12)
146 98	22	Creamware, undecorated, *
164	2	Westerwald stoneware
167	1	Nottingham stoneware
170	7	Fulham stoneware
172 27 05	13	White salt-glazed, scratched and filled, debased, blue
172 98	12	White salt-glazed, undecorated
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated, half complete tea bowl, (94-A-23)
180 42 09	1	Chinese porcelain, painted overglaze, red
180 43 05	5	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
180 43 05	5	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue, (94-A-7)
180 98	1	Chinese porcelain, undecorated
201	38	Wine bottle
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished
204	1	Case bottle
206 01	2	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, colored glass
206 77 01	1	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, hand finished, colored glass
240	1	Window glass
250	2	Mirror
333 24	1	Strap hinge, iron
354 24	1	Keys, iron
384 24	1	Gun parts, iron, gun lock spring, (94-D-15)
386	3	English grey gun flints
392 24	1	Other hardware items, iron, eyebolt?

CARTER'S GROVE  
 ARTIFACT INVENTORY

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
392	24	1 Other hardware items, iron, pulley?
403	62	1 Marbles, ceramic
404	24	1 Jew's harps, iron
416	24	1 Files and rasps, iron, triangular
433	27	1 Spoons, pewter, bowl, "rat-tail", (94-E-8)
433	27	1 Spoons, pewter, complete, (94-E-5)
433	27	1 Spoons, pewter, handle, (94-E-3)
433	27	1 Spoons, pewter, handle w/partial bowl, (94-E-5)
433	27	1 Spoons, pewter, trifid end, (94-E-3)
433	27 6	1 Spoons, pewter, lettering/numbers, trifid w/rev"RT", complete(94-E-5)
463	23	1 One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-20A)
463	23	1 One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-21B)
463	23	1 One piece button, copper alloy, tin-plated, (94-E-21C)
463	23	1 One piece button, copper alloy, tin-plated, (94-E-18)
463 22	23	1 One piece button, engine turned decoration, copper alloy, (94-E-20D)
470	23	1 Shoe buckles, copper alloy, (94-E-12)
470	24	1 Shoe buckles, iron, (94-E-14)
510		2 Bricketage
531		1 Natural stone, unid
550		22 Faunal bone
600		9 Imported pipe bowls (plain)
601		1 Decorated imported pipe bowls, com,ribd,crown,fleurdelis,(94-B-11)
607		18 Imported (plain) pipe stems
620	22	1 Unidentified object, metal, copper, scrap w/2 holes, (94-E-17)

**CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Context No.: CGER-0643B

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/01/88

TPQ:

1765

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
104	1	Colono-Indian ware
110	1	Red sandy ware
146 33	2	Creamware, royal shape
146 98	8	Creamware, undecorated
146 98	2	Creamware, undecorated, (94-B-12)
161 43 05	1	American blue and grey, painted underglaze, blue, *
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
170	1	Fulham stoneware
172 27 05	1	White salt-glazed, scratched and filled, debased, blue, *
172 98	2	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 42 14	1	Chinese porcelain, painted overglaze, polychrome
180 43 05	2	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	8	Wine bottle
220 03	1	Table glass, colorless leaded glass
386	1	English grey gun flints
431 24	1	Knives, iron, blade, (94-E-1)
432 24	1	Forks, iron,
		2-tined, bone 'pistol' handle (94-E-4)
432 24	1	Forks, iron, 2-tined, (94-E-4)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, bowl, "rat-tail", (94-E-8)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, handle, (94-E-3)
456 23	1	Handmade clothing pins, copper alloy
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy, w/Fe shank, (94-E-18)
470 22	1	Shoe buckles, copper, cast decoration, (94-E-13)
470 24	1	Shoe buckles, iron
482 23	2	Jewelry items, copper alloy, matched cufflinks w/glass (94-E-18)
537	1	Aboriginal flake, quartzite
550	19	Faunal bone
552	1	Shell, crab claw
552	1	Shell, worm tube
600	4	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
601	1	Decorated imported pipe bowls, "IS" astride heel, (94-B-11)
602	1	Rouletted imported pipe bowls, complete, ca 1620-60 date, (94-B-11)
607	6	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0701A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/01/88

TPQ:

NDA

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CODE          QTY  DESCRIPTION
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431    24    |    1  Knives, iron, blade, (94-E-15)
500          |    1  Shell mortar
510          |    2  Bricketage
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CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0701B Feature No.:  
Identified by: SKP Date: 04/01/88 TPQ: 1720

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware, *
132 43 05	2	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
167	1	Nottingham stoneware
201	1	Wine bottle
250	1	Mirror
301 96	1	Wrought nails, measures 2" to 4"
470 24	1	Shoe buckles, iron
510	1	Bricketage
560 43	1	Other organic substance, wood, charred
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0702A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/01/88

TPQ:

NDA

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
201	1	Wine bottle
250	2	Mirror, (94-B-16)
301 97	1	Wrought nails, measures greater than 4"
349 23	1	Clock parts, copper alloy, (94-E-22)
354 24	1	Keys, iron, complete, (94-E-6)
431 24	1	Knives, iron, blade, (94-E-1)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, bowl, "rat-tail", (94-E-8)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, handle, (94-E-3)
456 23	3	Handmade clothing pins, copper alloy, (94-B-18)
461 41	1	Buttons, bone, (94-E-19)
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, back, (94-E-21)
464 23	3	Two piece button, copper alloy, face, mends to 1 piece
475 62	1	Beads, ceramic, black, (94-B-18)
500	6	Shell mortar
600	4	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	6	Imported (plain) pipe stems
620 24	1	Unidentified object, metal, iron, strap
620 26	1	Unidentified object, metal, lead, scrap

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0703A Feature No.:  
 Identified by: SKP Date: 04/07/88 TPQ: 1779

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 05	2	Coarseware, lead glaze, black glazed/buff paste, 18C
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
132 43 05	4	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 98	4	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated
147 98	1	Pearlware, undecorated, *
220 03	1	Table glass, colorless leaded glass
240	3	Window glass
250	1	Mirror
358 23	1	Furniture/door, copper alloy, curtain ring, (94-E-21)
378 23	1	Harness buckles, copper alloy, (94-E-12)
479 41	1	Combs, bone
531	1	Natural stone, unid
550	9	Faunal bone
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
601	1	Decorated imported pipe bowls, stamped "T..." w/in circle, (94-B-10)
607	5	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0704A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/07/88

TPQ:

1720

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware, *
132 43 05	1	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 98	2	Delftware, English, undecorated
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
201	3	Wine bottle
333 24	1	Strap hinge, iron
403 62	4	Marbles, ceramic
432 24	1	Forks, iron, 2-tined, bone "pistol" handle (94-E-4)
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-21)
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, back w/loop, (94-E-19)
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, back, (94-E-19)
500	1	Shell mortar
550	1	Faunal bone
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
601	1	Decorated imported pipe bowls
607	11	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0706A Feature No.:  
Identified by: SKP Date: 04/07/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 02	1	Coarseware, glaze missing
100 05	1	Coarseware, lead glaze
106	1	Iberian ware
107	4	Staffordshire mottled ware
109 05	1	Redware, lead glaze
110	1	Red sandy ware
111	2	Yorktown-type ware
121 12	1	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
121 12	2	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted, (94-A-12)
122	2	Red-bodied slipware
132 43 05	4	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 43 05	1	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue, (94-A-28)
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 33	8	Creamware, royal shape
146 98	6	Creamware, undecorated, (94-B-12)
146 98	26	Creamware, undecorated, *
164	9	Westerwald stoneware
170	3	Fulham stoneware
172 98	5	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 43 05	2	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	55	Wine bottle
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished, ca 1760-1788
240	5	Window glass
331 24	1	Hooks, iron, attached to Fe ring
333 24	1	Strap hinge, iron
351 24	1	Padlock, iron
351 24	1	Padlock, iron, (94-D-9)
351 24	1	Padlock, iron, (94-E-7)
358 24	1	Furniture/door, iron
358 24	1	Furniture/door, iron, strike plate
392 24	1	Other hardware items, iron
392 24	1	Other hardware items, iron, tube
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, complete, untrimd "rat-tail"(94-E-5)
456 23	1	Handmade clothing pins, copper alloy
463 22	1	One piece button, copper, horseman in relief on face(94-E-20)
463 27	1	One piece button, pewter
469 24	1	Buckles, iron, D-shaped
470 22	1	Shoe buckles, copper, cast decoration, (94-E-13)

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0706B

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1820

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
122	2	Red-bodied slipware
132 43 05	3	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 43 05	1	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue, (94-A-28)
146 33	1	Creamware, royal shape
146 98	5	Creamware, undecorated
148 98	1	Whiteware, undecorated, *
164	4	Westerwald stoneware
170	1	Fulham stoneware
172 98	2	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 43 05	1	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
180 98	1	Chinese porcelain, undecorated
201	7	Wine bottle
378 23	1	Harness buckles, copper alloy, (94-E-13)
379 23	1	Harness rings/terrets, copper alloy, (94-E-22)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, handle, (94-E-31)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, handle w/part of bowl, (94-E-8)
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy
552	1	Shell, worm tube
600	4	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	5	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0706C

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1720

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated, *
426 24	1	Other tools, iron

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0707A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
146 29	1	Creamware, molded decoration, (94-A-9)
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated, *
300 99	1	Nails, fragment
301 96	1	Wrought nails, measures 2" to 4"
433 27 6	1	Spoons, pewter, lettering/numbers, stylized "A"?, (94-E-3)
500	1	Shell mortar



CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0708A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1820

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
146 98	5	Creamware, undecorated
148 98	1	Whiteware, undecorated, *
201	3	Wine bottle
300 99	1	Nails, fragment
301 96	2	Wrought nails, measures 2" to 4"
500	2	Shell mortar
532	1	Bog iron
550	1	Faunal bone
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0709A Feature No.:  
Identified by: SKP Date: 04/11/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 05	1	Coarseware, lead glaze
104 28	1	Colono-Indian ware, incised/pierced decoration, rope decorated, same as 710A
121 12	6	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted, (94-A-11)
122 13	2	Red-bodied slipware, slip trailed, Pennsylvania?
132 03	4	Delftware, English, detached glaze
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 29	1	Creamware, molded decoration, "saw-toothed" rim, (94-A-9)
146 29	1	Creamware, molded decoration, (94-A-9)
146 33	1	Creamware, royal shape
146 98	3	Creamware, undecorated, *
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
167	2	Nottingham stoneware
170	1	Fulham stoneware, (94-A-3)
172 27 05	1	White salt-glazed, scratched and filled, debased, blue
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 98	2	Chinese porcelain, undecorated
201	7	Wine bottle
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished
206 55 01	1	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, free blown non-empontilled base, colored glass
220 02	1	Table glass, colorless non-lead glass
220 94 02	3	Table glass, other table glass technology/decoration, colorless non-lead glass, ribbed
380 24	2	Bridle bits, iron, complete snaffle, (94-D-8)
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-20)
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, mold front, painted white, (94-E-17)
464 23 6	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, lettering/numbers, military?, stamped "7" gilt (94-E-21)
490 22 6	1	Coins, copper, lettering/numbers, nd, George 3 VA halfpenny, (94-E-17)
510	1	Bricketage
531	1	Natural stone, unid
552	1	Shell, worm tube
560	1	Other organic substance, chalk lump
600	6	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	4	Imported (plain) pipe stems

Context No.: CGER-0709A  
Page 2

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
620 24	1	Unidentified object, metal, iron, small sheet

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0710A Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP Date: 04/11/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
104 28	1	Colono-Indian ware, incised/pierced decoration, rope decorated, same as 709A
109 05	1	Redware, lead glaze
113	1	Coarse agate ware, (94-A-21)
121	2	Staffordshire slipware
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 98	2	Creamware, undecorated, *
172 98	4	White salt-glazed, undecorated
172 98	7	White salt-glazed, undecorated, octagonal plate, (94-B-4)
180 43 05	4	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	6	Wine bottle
240	3	Window glass
392 24	1	Other hardware items, iron, strap
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, complete, trifid handle, (94-E-5)
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy
464 23	1	Two piece button, copper alloy, back
470 24	1	Shoe buckles, iron
531	1	Natural stone, unid
550	2	Faunal bone
600	3	Imported pipe bowls (plain), 1 complete
607	3	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0712A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1720

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 05	1	Coarseware, lead glaze, French?
112	1	Black-glazed redware
132 43 05	1	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated, *
201	2	Wine bottle
300 99	1	Nails, fragment
301 95	2	Wrought nails, measures less than 2"
301 96	3	Wrought nails, measures 2" to 4"
532	1	Bog iron
550	7	Faunal bone
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	7	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0713A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1762

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated, *
167	1	Nottingham stoneware
172 98	3	White salt-glazed, undecorated
201	20	Wine bottle
206 01	1	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, colored glass
220 03	2	Table glass, colorless leaded glass
221 94 02	1	Tumbler, other table glass technology/decoration, colorless non-lead glass, "fluted", (94-B-8)
240	2	Window glass
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0713B

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1720

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware, *
201	5	Wine bottle
240	1	Window glass
340 24	1	Hasps, iron
426 24	1	Other tools, iron, "D-sectioned", poss file, (94-E-24)
433 27	1	Spoons, pewter, bowl, (94-E-8)

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0713C

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1762

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 33	2	Creamware, royal shape, * (94-B-12)
201	3	Wine bottle
426 24	1	Other tools, iron, square sectioned bar w/chiseld end
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-18)
531	1	Natural stone, limestone w/fossils
607	2	Imported (plain) pipe stems



CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0713D

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1720

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware, *
121 12	1	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
201	1	Wine bottle
358 23	1	Furniture/door, copper alloy, curtain ring, (94-E-22)
500	1	Shell mortar
510	1	Bricketage

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0713E

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

nda

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
240	1	Window glass

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0714A Feature No.:  
Identified by: SKP Date: 04/11/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated, *
201	2	Wine bottle

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0714C

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1720

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated, *
201	4	Wine bottle
550	1	Faunal bone
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0715A Feature No.:  
 Identified by: SKP Date: 04/11/88 TPQ: 1779

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
103	1	Buckley ware
110	1	Red sandy ware
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
121 12	2	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
132 43 05	4	Delftware, English, painted underglaze, blue
132 98	3	Delftware, English, undecorated
146 98	15	Creamware, undecorated
147 43 05	2	Pearlware, painted underglaze, blue, *
164	2	Westerwald stoneware
170	11	Fulham stoneware
172 98	5	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 43 05	4	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	52	Wine bottle
202 54	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), free blown empontilled base
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished
206 01	1	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, colored glass
240	1	Window glass
315 24	1	Bolts, iron
317 24	1	Washers, iron
335 24	1	Butterfly hinge, iron, (94-E-24)
392 24	1	Other hardware items, iron, ring
448 24	1	Scissors, iron, complete, (94-E-1)
600	1	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	6	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0715B

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

nda

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
121 12	1	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
132 03	1	Delftware, English, detached glaze
132 98	1	Delftware, English, undecorated
201	2	Wine bottle
349 23	1	Clock parts, copper alloy, clock wind w/pewter key, (94-E-17)
500	1	Shell mortar
531	1	Natural stone, unid
550	2	Faunal bone
607	2	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0715C

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1790

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
103	1	Buckley ware
111	1	Yorktown-type ware
112	1	Black-glazed redware, (94-A-20)
132 41 07	1	Delftware, English, sponged, spattered, powder ground, purple/manganese
146 98	4	Creamware, undecorated
147 16	1	Pearlware, dipped/annular decoration, *
164	1	Westerwald stoneware
170	6	Fulham stoneware
172 98	4	White salt-glazed, undecorated
200 01	1	Container glass, colored glass
201	19	Wine bottle
202 54	2	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), free blown empontilled base
220 03	1	Table glass, colorless leaded glass
240	2	Window glass
315 24	1	Bolts, iron
354 24	1	Keys, iron, complete, (94-E-6)
560 43	1	Other organic substance, wood, charred
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

**CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Context No.: CGER-0715D Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP Date: 04/11/88 TPQ: 1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
121	1	Staffordshire slipware
146 98	2	Creamware, undecorated, *
172 98	1	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 43 05	1	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	14	Wine bottle
202 54	3	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), free blown empontilled base
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished
351 24	1	Padlock, iron
383 24	1	Saddle trees, iron, (94-D-1)
426 24	1	Other tools, iron, scythe/sickle
452 24	1	Other kitchen, iron, handle, poss to gridiron
532	1	Bog iron
560 43	6	Other organic substance, wood



CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0716

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

nda

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CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
560	43   6	Other organic substance, wood, north wall board

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CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0716A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1779

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
109 05	1	Redware, lead glaze
110	1	Red sandy ware
111	2	Yorktown-type ware
113 15	1	Coarse agate ware, sgraffito
121	3	Staffordshire slipware
121 12	2	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
132 03	1	Delftware, English, detached glaze
146 98	7	Creamware, undecorated, 3 part of octagonal plate
147 43 05	3	Pearlware, painted underglaze, blue, *
147 98	3	Pearlware, undecorated
164	3	Westerwald stoneware
170	4	Fulham stoneware
172 98	10	White salt-glazed, undecorated
180 42 14	1	Chinese porcelain, painted overglaze, polychrome
180 43 05	1	Chinese porcelain, painted underglaze, blue
201	57	Wine bottle
202 77	2	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished
202 77 05	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished, blue
204	1	Case bottle
206 01	1	Pharmaceutical, toiletry, colored glass
222 03	1	Stemmed glass, colorless leaded glass
240	2	Window glass
333 24	2	Strap hinge, iron, mends to 1
426 24	1	Other tools, iron, scythe
432 24	1	Forks, iron, 2-tined, (94-E-4)
441 24	1	Cast pots and pans, iron, w/foot, (94-D-2)
500	11	Shell mortar
552 99	1	Shell, fragment, clam
558	1	Coal
600	3	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
607	3	Imported (plain) pipe stems
620 23	1	Unidentified object, metal, copper alloy, strip w/hole in it

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0716E

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1740

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
121 12	2	Staffordshire slipware, slip combed/dotted
172 37	1	White salt-glazed, barleycorn, *
172 98	2	White salt-glazed, undecorated
201	7	Wine bottle
301 97	10	Wrought nails, measures greater than 4"
392 43	1	Other hardware items, wood, floor board w/2 h-w nails(94-E-23)
418 24	1	Hoes, iron
560 43	1	Other organic substance, wood
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0721A

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ: nda

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
164	1	Westerwald stoneware, damaged
202 77	1	Wine bottle, round (17-18 C.), hand finished

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0721B

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1762

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
132 02	1	Delftware, English, glaze missing
146 33	1	Creamware, royal shape
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated, *
201	8	Wine bottle
240	2	Window glass
464 27	1	Two piece button, pewter, front, (94-E-21)
607	1	Imported (plain) pipe stems

CARTER'S GROVE  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context No.: CGER-0721C

Feature No.:

Identified by: SKP

Date: 04/11/88

TPQ:

1779

CODE	QTY	DESCRIPTION
100 05	1	Coarseware, lead glaze, poss Yorktown-type
146 98	1	Creamware, undecorated
147 43 05	1	Pearlware, painted underglaze, blue
201	5	Wine bottle
426 24	1	Other tools, iron, trowel, (94-D-2)
456 23	1	Handmade clothing pins, copper alloy
463 22	1	One piece button, copper, (94-E-20)
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-18)
463 23	1	One piece button, copper alloy, (94-E-21)
463 22 23	1	One piece button, engine turned decoration, copper alloy, (94-E-19)
531	2	Natural stone, unid
560 43	3	Other organic substance, wood
600	2	Imported pipe bowls (plain)
603	1	Domestic (plain) pipe bowls