

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FOSCUE PLANTATION:
IDENTIFYING THE STRUCTURE IN THE VAULT FIELD

by

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December, 2014

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During the 2007 Craven Community College archaeological field school, a dense concentration of brick was discovered at the Vault Field site (31JN112**) on Foscue Plantation in eastern North Carolina. This feature was determined to be a chimney fall during the 2008 field school. The structure associated with the chimney fall continued to be excavated through 2012, with the 2011 and 2012 field schools being co-directed by the author. The goal of these excavations was to determine the identity of the structure in the Vault Field. The hypothesis tested for this thesis was that the structure was Simon Foscue, Jr.'s original house as mentioned in two deeds dated 1801 and 1803. Historic deeds and maps revealed that the structure in the Vault Field was not Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home. The parcel on which the 1803 home was located was sold in 1810, and the parcel on which the Vault Field site is located was not purchased until 1811. Archaeological and historical research were used to evaluate the likelihood that the structure in the Vault Field was a detached kitchen, slave quarter, overseer's house, or a Foscue family dwelling. Archaeological research revealed that the house was likely on the Vault Field land before the Foscue family owned it, but that it continued to be utilized during their occupation of the land. It was concluded that the structure was most likely used as a residence by various members of the Foscue family.

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IDENTIFYING THE STRUCTURE IN THE VAULT FIELD

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by

Amanda Keeny Stamper

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Historic Foscue Plantation is a nineteenth-century naval stores plantation located in Jones County, North Carolina, approximately two miles north of Pollocksville (Figure 1-1). Simon Foscue, Jr. originally owned the plantation, and both naval stores and cash crops were produced there. At its height in 1860, the plantation was worked by 48 slaves. The plantation currently consists of 1,300 acres, and is still commercially farmed. Foscue Plantation has remained in the Foscue Family since its original purchase, and the family continues to be dedicated to its natural and cultural preservation. The extant main house, built between 1821 and 1825, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, and currently serves as a privately-owned house museum (Figure 1-2). The Foscue Family has also seen to the preservation of the family papers, donating most of them to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Southern Historical Collection at the Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library. The family's dedication to the plantation offers a wonderful opportunity to study a well-preserved and well-documented plantation in eastern North Carolina.

Archaeological excavations began on the property in 2005 as part of a partnership between East Carolina University (ECU) and Craven Community College (CCC). From 2005 until 2012, ECU provided a graduate student to teach an archaeological field school at Foscue Plantation for CCC. These excavations focused on two archaeological sites: the House Yard (31JN111**) and the Vault Field (31JN112**). The House Yard is the area surrounding the extant main house, and the Vault Field is an area surrounding the family burial vault where Simon Foscue, Jr., his wife, and seven other individuals were buried. The test unit excavations that occurred in the Vault Field from 2008 to 2012 will be the focus of this thesis.

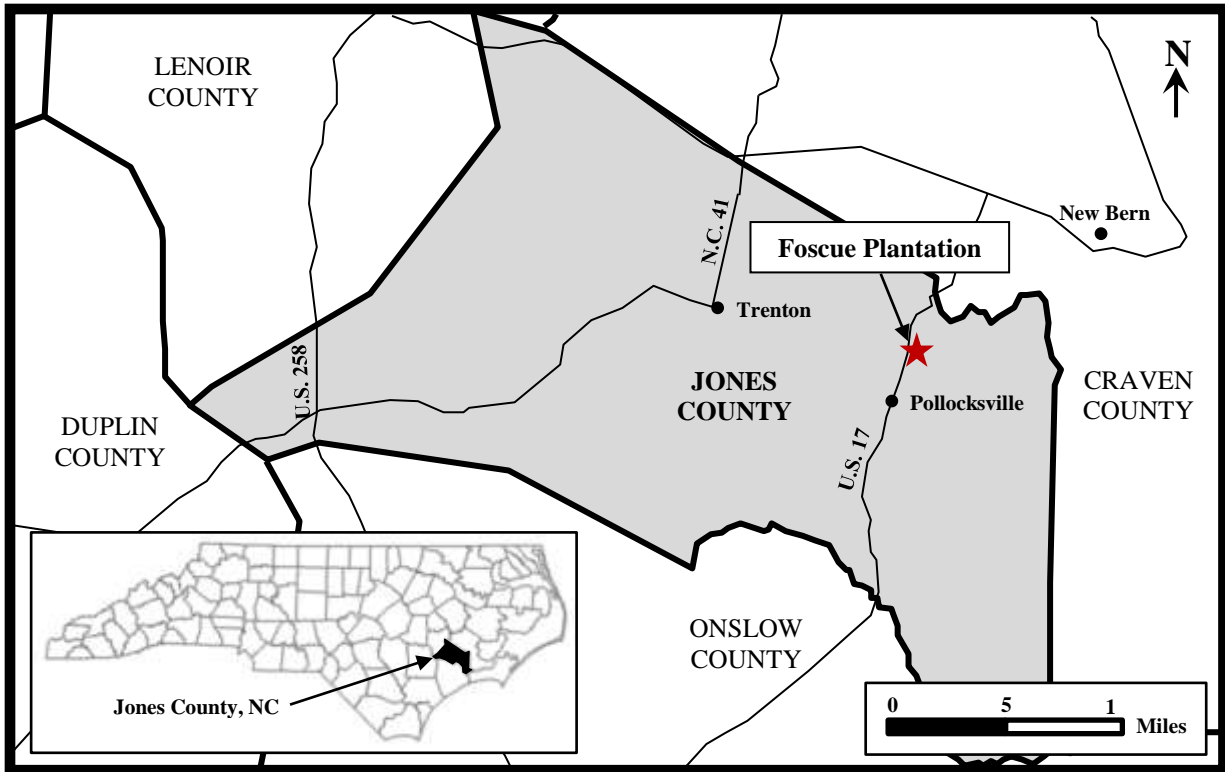


Figure 1-1. Map Showing the General Location of Foscue Plantation.



Figure 1-2. Extant Foscue Plantation Main House, Looking East.

Statement of the Problem

During the 2007 archaeological excavations at Foscue Plantation, a dense concentration of brick was uncovered in the Vault Field, approximately 30 feet northeast of the family burial vault. The concentration of brick proved to be a chimney fall in 2008, and test unit excavations continued around this area through 2012. The identity of this structure remained in question throughout this period; however, five hypotheses were presented. The possible identities hypothesized include Simon Foscue, Jr.'s original house, a detached kitchen, a slave quarter, an overseer's house, and a house used by various members of the Foscue family. I co-directed the archaeological investigations in 2011 and 2012 as part of this thesis, with the goal of gaining more architectural information about the structure and identifying its function. In order to determine the function of the Vault Field structure, both historical and archaeological research were necessary.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis tested during this study was that the structure in the Vault Field was the original house in which Simon Foscue, Jr. was living until at least 1803, as mentioned in historic legal documents. Documents dated 1801 and 1803 suggest that Simon Foscue, Jr. lived in a house on his father's land during this period, and that Simon Foscue, Jr. was given that land by his father. In order to determine whether the structure in the Vault Field was the home referred to in these documents, it was necessary to determine where the land described in the documents was located using the description provided. This revealed that the land to which the documents referred was not the land on which the Vault Field is located. Simon Foscue, Jr. sold the land referenced in the documents in 1810. Further deed research revealed that the Vault Field

property was not acquired by Simon Foscue, Jr. until January of 1811. This historical research disproved the hypothesis that the structure in the Vault Field was Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home. Both archaeological and historical research were used to evaluate alternative functions for the Vault Field structure.

Contents

This thesis contains seven chapters, including this introduction. Chapter two, *Historical Background*, provides a brief outline of the history of eastern North Carolina and Jones County, as well as a more in-depth look at the history of Foscue Plantation and life on an antebellum plantation in eastern North Carolina. A description of the previous archaeology conducted at Foscue Plantation is presented in chapter three, *Previous Archaeology*. Chapter four, *Theoretical Framework*, discusses the theoretical approaches employed for this project, while chapter five, *Methodology*, explains the methods used during the archaeological excavations and research conducted to evaluate my hypothesis. Chapter six, *Results and Discussion*, presents the results of my research, as well as a probable alternative identity for the Vault Field structure. Chapter seven, *Conclusion*, summarizes the archaeological and historical research involved in the identification of the Vault Field structure, and discusses some of the future research possibilities at Foscue Plantation. The appendices include Foscue Family legal documents referenced in this thesis (Appendix A), and the artifact catalog for all Vault Field test unit excavations (Appendix B).

CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

Foscue Plantation is historically significant because it offers a glimpse of plantation life in eastern North Carolina. The plantation has remained in the Foscue family since its purchase in 1811, and its integrity has been maintained because of the Foscue Family's dedication to the preservation of their history. The Foscue Family Papers have been preserved and made available to the public through the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, making it possible to get an in-depth look at the history of the plantation. This chapter outlines the history of eastern North Carolina, specifically Jones County and Foscue Plantation, through the Antebellum period. This historical discussion is necessary to provide the context for the documentary and archaeological research associated with identifying the structure in the Vault Field. The chapter begins with a discussion of the history of eastern North Carolina, followed by an overview of the history of Jones County and a section on the history of Foscue Plantation, itself. A fourth and final section takes an historical look at life on an antebellum plantation in eastern North Carolina.

Eastern North Carolina through the Antebellum Period

Before the arrival of the first Europeans, American Indians of more than ten different tribes dominated eastern North Carolina. Algonkian-speaking groups dwelled in the region of North Carolina east of the Tidewater coast, and at least as far south as Onslow County. These Algonkian-speakers were bordered to their west by the Tuscarora Indians, an Iroquois-speaking tribe, who dwelled as far south as the area around the Neuse River. Siouan-speaking peoples dwelled south of the Neuse River to the coast. The land that would become Foscue Plantation

was located at a boundary between Siouan-speaking peoples to its south, Iroquois-speaking peoples to its northwest, and Algonkian-speaking peoples to its northeast (Ward and Davis 1999: 210-211).

On July 13, 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh's first expedition landed at the North Carolina Outer Banks to find a good location for a new settlement. The expedition returned to England and declared Roanoke Island to be the location. Sir Richard Grenville commanded the next expedition that arrived at Roanoke Island on June 26, 1585 (Figure 2-1). Realizing that Roanoke Island was not the ideal location previously supposed, Grenville returned to England for supplies. Around 100 men, including Ralph Lane, were left behind to build a fort and settlement (Link 2009: 18-20). Grenville was delayed by storms and the men left behind soon found themselves in desperate need of supplies. When Sir Francis Drake, a British privateer, stopped by on his way back to England and offered to take the colonists with him, the men decided to accept his offer. Grenville arrived shortly afterwards and, after looking for the colonists in vain, left fifteen men to hold the fort and returned to England (Ready 2005: 23-24).

Raleigh's third expedition set sail for "Virginia" with John White as governor on May 8, 1587. They intended to establish their colony in the Chesapeake Bay region, but when they stopped to look for the men Grenville left behind, the pilot, Simon Fernandez, refused to proceed any further. Instead, the colonists refurbished the fort and homes left behind by Lane's men. The colonists arrived too late to plant crops, and White soon returned to England for supplies. He was delayed by the threat of the Spanish Armada, and when he returned on August 16, 1590, the colony had disappeared. This colony subsequently became known as the "Lost Colony" (Ready 2005: 24-27).



Figure 2-1. A 1590 Map of the North Carolina Coast, Showing the Location of Roanoke Island and Present-Day Foscue Plantation (de Bry 1590). Note: North is oriented to the right.

The first permanent European settlers, including farmers, trappers, and traders, arrived in the Albemarle region of eastern North Carolina in the seventeenth century from Virginia. These settlers inhabited four precincts defined by the Albemarle Sound and the Chowan River: Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Chowan. In 1663, Charles II created the Carolina colony, a proprietary colony in which the power of government, land management, and administration were bestowed on eight Lords Proprietors. They focused on establishing a colony at Charles Town (Charleston), and by 1700 two Carolinas emerged. A planter elite developed around Charles Town, while the settlers in the Albemarle region remained poorer, isolated, and anti-authoritarian. The Proprietors established separate governments for North and South Carolina in the 1680s (Link 2009: 26-30, 34).

The Tuscarora Indians who inhabited eastern North Carolina initially profited from the presence of the Europeans, while the Algonquian tribes suffered. They signed a treaty with the settlers in 1672 and successfully kept them along the Albemarle Sound for a generation, but the settlers soon expanded south and established the town of Bath in 1705. Soon new immigrant groups settled in North Carolina, including Swiss immigrants who established a settlement at New Bern in 1710, well south of the Albemarle. This settlement threatened the southern Tuscarora, and the Tuscarora War began in 1711. Though the colonists suffered severe losses, the Tuscarora were ultimately defeated and restricted to a reservation in Bertie County (Link 2009: 34-40).

By 1736, North Carolina had about 36,000 inhabitants, most of which lived in the northeastern counties of Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Bertie. Few lived in the more southern counties of Beaufort, Craven, Hyde, and Carteret (Figure 2-2). In 1722, Edenton was incorporated, and it served as the state's capital from 1722 until 1743 (Ready



Figure 2-2. Detail of a 1737 Map of North Carolina, Showing the Locations of the Early Eastern North Carolina Counties and the Approximate Location of Present-Day Foscue Plantation (Cowley and Moseley 1737).

2005: 50-51). During this period, many different groups of people settled in North Carolina, especially the interior backcountry. A political and economic division between the east and the west soon developed and resulted in the rise of the Regulator Rebellion. Governor William Tryon put down the rebellion, but an unsatisfied North Carolina population soon joined in the American Revolution. The only battle to be fought in eastern North Carolina during the American Revolution was the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776. This battle was fought between North Carolina patriots and loyalists. The patriots proved victorious and soon gained control of the North Carolina government (Ready 2006: 113-116).

Following the American Revolution, North Carolina hesitantly joined the new Union and entered a new era. Until the 1830s, North Carolina seemed to be asleep. It had few towns, only three banks, inadequate education, little industry, and was largely separated from other southern states (Ready 2006: 163-164). Thanks to Archibald DeBow Murphy, however, the antebellum period in North Carolina introduced a public school system and a new transportation infrastructure of plank roads and railroads (Link 2009: 137). North Carolina also launched a growing textile industry, increased tobacco and cotton production, and established a new capitol in Raleigh. Naval stores became North Carolina's leading export during this period. An increasing reliance on slave labor and plantation agriculture resulted in harsher slave codes and more restrictions on free blacks, bringing North Carolina more in line with its southern neighbors. Though only approximately 30% of North Carolinians owned slaves in 1860, North Carolina ultimately sided with these southern neighbors at the onset of the Civil War (Ready 2006: 190).

Jones County

About 1710, the area that is now Jones County was settled by German Palatines and Swiss led by Baron Christopher de Graffenried. The settlers soon found themselves caught up in Cary's Rebellion and the Tuscarora War, following which settlements broke up and settlers scattered around the Trent River. Jones County was originally part of Craven County, but the New Bern courthouse became too far for settlers in the Jones County region to travel. The General Assembly created Jones County on January 19, 1779. The county was named for a Revolutionary patriot named Willie Jones of Halifax County (Harriett 1987: 3). It has been estimated that at the time of the county's formation, approximately 90% of its inhabitants were farmers (Harriett 1987: 13). The town of Trenton was established in 1784 to serve as the county seat. Jones County's economy was built upon plantation agriculture, and the Trent River was the most important method of transportation (Harriett 1987: 3) (Figure 2-3).

During the Civil War, Jones County experienced some destruction as a result of its location between Union troops stationed at New Bern and Confederate troops stationed at Kinston (Harriett 1987: 3). Union forces occupied much of eastern North Carolina and frequently conducted raids into the interior. One such incident occurred at Foscue Plantation. On May 22, 1862, Captain Thomas Weir of the 17th Massachusetts Regiment marched his company to Foscue Plantation to gather cattle, horses, and supplies to prevent the Confederate forces from acquiring them. His company gathered the property and headed back to camp, but was ambushed by Confederate troops (Hood 1998: 8-34). Union forces continued to control the area until the end of the war. Following the Civil War, cotton declined in Jones County and farmers turned to the tenant farming system (Harriett 1987: 3). The county continues to be primarily agricultural to this day.

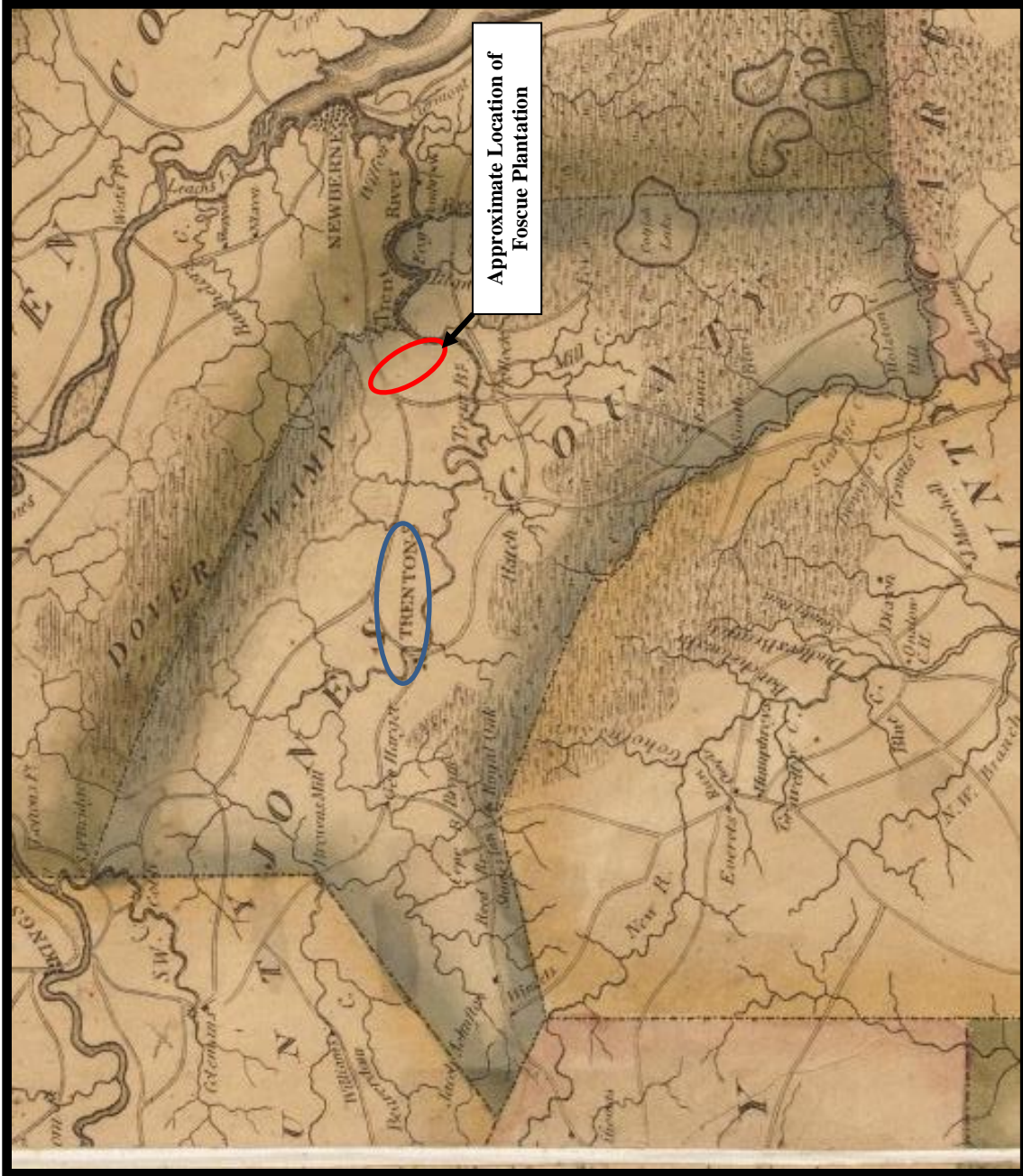


Figure 2-3. Detail of an 1808 Map of North Carolina, Showing Jones County, Trenton, and the Approximate Location of Present-Day Foscue Plantation (Price et al. 1808).

Foscue Plantation

Symon Fortescue was the first of the Foscue family to live in America. He emigrated from England to the Colony of Virginia in 1619 and received 100 acres in the Corporacon of Charles Cittie, Virginia before 1625 (Humphrey 1985: 122). His descendants remained in Virginia until Simon Fortescue was granted 470 acres of land in Hyde County, North Carolina in 1704 (Harriett 1987: 134). Simon Fortescue was the father of Simon Foscue, Sr. (1734-1814). The first evidence that Simon Foscue, Sr. was living on the north side of the Trent River is a deed dated November 4, 1766, in which Simon Foscue, Sr. purchased one hundred acres of land on the north side of the Trent River from William Lipsey (Hood 1998: 3-21). With this purchase, Simon Foscue, Sr. began accumulating the land on which he established his plantations in Jones County.

Simon Foscue, Sr. married Sarah Sanderson Brocket on March 29, 1759, with whom he had four children: Stephen (1761-17__), Phoebe (1763-17__), Frederick (1766-1832), and Rachel (1771-__). Following Sarah's death, Simon Foscue, Sr. married Nancy Mitchel in 1779. He and Nancy had four children: Simon, Jr. (1780-1830), Dorcas (1782-1869), Lewis (1784-18__), and Sarah (1787-1852) (Figure 2-4). In 1780, he conveyed to the children of his first marriage eight slaves and much of his belongings. He gave the plantation on which he then lived to his son Frederick. Simon Foscue, Sr. then began accumulating property for the children of his second marriage, beginning with 123 acres on the north side of the Trent River and the west side of Beaver Dam Branch, which he purchased from Andrew Blanchard on September 28, 1782. Nancy Mitchel Foscue died in 1793, and Simon Foscue, Sr. married Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Stevenson in 1800 (Hood 1997: 21). He and Elizabeth had four children: Stephen (1802-1826),

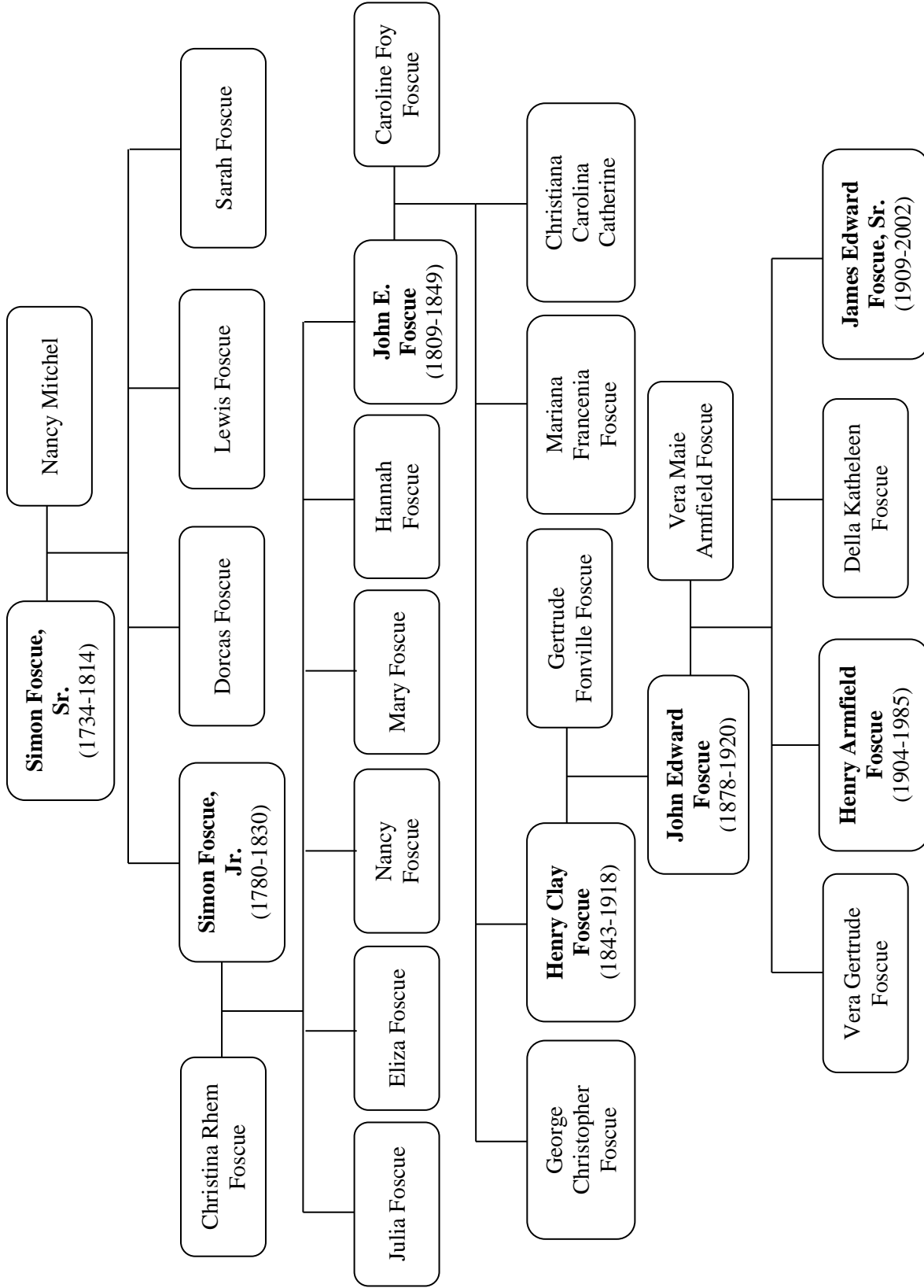


Figure 2-4. Foscue Family Tree, Showing the Heirs to the Foscue Plantation House in Bold.

Susannah (1804-18__), Betsey (18__-1850), and Amos (1808-18__). Simon Foscue, Sr. began distributing land to his second set of children, and then commenced accumulating property for his third set.

Simon Foscue, Jr. began purchasing land himself in September 1796, at the age of sixteen (Hood 1997: 23). He purchased two tracts from Stephen Tilghman on Beaver Dam Run totaling 130 acres. On May 7, 1801, Simon Foscue, Jr. married Christiana Rhem, with whom he had seven known children: Julia (1802-1877), Eliza (1803-18__), Nancy (1804-1853), Mary (1806-1850), Hannah (1807-1843), John Edward (1809-1849), and Christiana (1812-1838) (Hood 1997: 23-24). Four months after he married Christiana, Simon, Jr. was listed as one of four grantees by his father in a deed dated September 22, 1801. In this deed, Simon Foscue, Sr. gave Simon Foscue, Jr. a “tract of land lying in the County and state aforesaid on the north side of the Trent river and west side of Beaver dam branch whereon he now lives...” (Jones County Deed Book 3: 393). This statement suggests that Simon Foscue, Jr. was living in a house of his own on the plantation lands accumulated by his father after his second marriage at least by September of 1801. Simon Foscue, Sr. did not, however, intend for this deed to be recorded. During the subsequent attempt to get this deed revoked, another document dated March 14, 1803, referred to the same tract of land on which Simon Foscue, Jr. “now lives” (Jones County Deed Book 3: 531). It can thus be assumed that Simon Foscue, Jr. lived on this tract of land north of the Trent River and west of Beaver Dam Branch at least until March of 1803. In a subsequent deed dated 1805, Simon, Jr. received 450 acres from his father, including the land listed in the 1801 deed, but the land is not referred to as the land on which Simon, Jr. was currently living.

According to the Federal Census of 1810, Simon Foscue, Jr.’s household consisted of himself, his wife, his first six children, and an additional female between the ages of 26 and 44

(United States [U.S.] Census Bureau 1810). This additional female was likely his sister, Dorcas. He also owned ten slaves. On July 26, 1810, Simon Foscue, Jr. sold the tract of land he got from his father in 1805 to Needham Simmons (Jones County Deed Book 12: 200-201). On January 11, 1811, Simon Foscue, Jr. bought 488 acres from George Pollock on the north side of the Trent River (Jones County Deed Book 12: 45). Simon Foscue, Sr., died in November 1814. Simon, Jr. then became the guardian of two of his father's children by his third wife: Betsey and Stephen (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scans 12 and 14). By 1820, Simon, Jr.'s household included himself, his wife, his six daughters, his son, and one additional male child under the age of ten. He also owned 25 slaves at this time (U.S. Census Bureau 1820).

Simon Foscue, Jr. acquired a total of 3,275.25 acres and sold a total of 496.5 acres between 1796 and 1823, leaving him with 2,778.75 acres (Hood 1998: 8-23). Sometime between 1821 and 1825, he built the brick house now standing on Foscue Plantation, which is the first brick house built in Jones County (Hood 1998: 8-25). In June 6, 1829, Simon Foscue, Jr. prepared deeds distributing his property to his seven offspring. The 500-acre plantation with the brick house was conveyed to his only son, John Edward. According to the 1830 Federal Census, Simon's household consisted of eight free, white individuals and 19 slaves (U.S. Census Bureau 1830). The free, white individuals most likely included Simon and his wife, two of his known daughters, and four unidentified children. The unknown children include one male under five, one female between five and nine, and two females between 10 and 14. Simon Foscue, Jr. died on December 10, 1830 and he was buried in the brick vault on Foscue Plantation. His wife, Christiana, outlived him by 23 years and, though Simon made no provisions for her, she continued to live in the house with her son (Hood 1998: 8-28).

John Edward Foscue married Caroline Foy, the daughter of Enoch Foy, on October 20, 1840. They had four known children: George Christopher Foscue (1841-1849), Henry Clay Foscue (1843-1918), Mariana Francenia Foscue (1845-1863), and Christiana Caroline Catherine Foscue (1847-1933). John Edward continued to obtain slaves and land, and the land purchases he made in the 1840s were the last major additions made to the Foscue Plantation. According to the 1840 Federal Census, he owned 23 slaves at this time (U.S. Census Bureau 1840). John Edward died on April 27, 1849 of a hemorrhage and was the first Foscue known to be buried in the new family cemetery located next to the house. His eldest son, George, died soon after on September 17, 1849. John Edward left one-third of the estate and slaves to his mother. The remaining two-thirds were to be divided between his widow, Caroline, and four children. Caroline was dissatisfied with her husband's will because she had no dower right in the estate. She was awarded her dower and other concessions on March 20, 1850 (Hood 1998: 8-30-32).

Following the death of her husband and eldest child, Caroline Foy Foscue managed Foscue Plantation and raised her remaining three children. Caroline's brother, Thomas D. Foy, assisted her in these tasks and was listed as part of her household in 1850 (Hood 1998: 8-33). Under her management, the plantation prospered and she increased the number of slaves she owned from 19 in 1850, to 48 in 1860 (U.S. Census Bureau 1850; U.S. Census Bureau 1860). At the start of the Civil War, Caroline's son, Henry Clay Foscue, enlisted in Company I, 27th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. Following the Union army's occupation of New Bern and most of eastern North Carolina in 1862, Caroline elected to move her family inland. She purchased a house in Thomasville, North Carolina in the summer or early autumn. Caroline secured a substitute for her son in the spring of 1863, and Henry was discharged on April 29, 1863. Her eldest daughter, Mariana Francenia Foscue, died shortly after on May 9, 1863 in

Goldsboro. Caroline returned to Jones County by the end of the war, and she and Henry set about rebuilding the plantation (Hood 1998: 8-34-35).

Early in 1868, Henry Clay Foscue married Sarah Frances Simmons. Sarah died on November 11, 1868, following the birth of their first child, Mariana Frances Foscue. Mariana died on June 1, 1870. Henry's sister, Christiana Caroline Catherine Foscue married Amos L. Simmons, Jr. on October 20, 1870. This union eventually resulted in the combination of Foscue Plantation and the neighboring Simmons Plantation that is owned by the Foscues today. Henry continued to live in the brick house with his mother. In 1878, he married Gertrude Fonville, and they had a son named John Edward Foscue on November 2, 1878. Following their marriage, the court divided the lands of Henry and Christiana's deceased father, John Edward, between the two of them, and Caroline left the brick house to live with Christiana. On both the Simmons and the Foscue Plantations, farming was turned over to tenants. In the early 1890s, a railroad line was constructed from New Bern to Pollocksville that passed through the plantation. This railroad increased the development of the timber industry in the region, and timbering soon replaced turpentine production on Foscue Plantation (Hood 1998: 8-36-38).

Henry and Gertrude's son, John Edward, was first educated at home and then sent to New Bern to attend school. At the age of 14, John Edward attended Guilford College. He enrolled at the University of North Carolina to study medicine in 1897. After two years of study, he transferred to the University of Maryland and graduated in 1901. He then completed an internship at Johns Hopkins University Hospital. John Edward then returned to Guilford County to marry Vera Maie Armfield (1878-1966), whom he had met while attending Guilford College. They married on October 26, 1901, and settled in Jamestown, where John Edward took over Vera's father's medical practice. The couple had four children: Vera Gertrude Foscue, Henry

Armfield Foscue, Della Katheleen Foscue, and James Edward Foscue. On December 30, 1917, John Edward's mother, Gertrude, died, and on February 24, 1918, John Edward's father, Henry, died. As their only son and heir, John Edward received all of the estate. On January 16, 1920, he conveyed all of his land to his wife, Vera, and he died on November 9, 1920. Vera remained in the family home in Jamestown and ran Foscue Plantation as an absentee landlord from 1920 until her death on August 9, 1966. Beginning in the late 1950s, Vera turned the practical aspects of this role over to her younger son, James Edward, who lived in High Point. A manager lived in the brick house for most of this period, while Luke Kinsey, a black family retainer, lived in a small frame house located in the house yard (Hood 1998: 8-39-40).

Vera Armfield Foscue died on August 9, 1966 and her sons, Henry Armfield and James Edward, inherited Foscue Plantation. They owned the plantation jointly until Henry Armfield Foscue, Sr. and his wife conveyed one-quarter of the plantation to their son, Henry Armfield Foscue, Jr. on November 7, 1969. On September 15, 1970, Henry, Jr. received their remaining one-quarter and became co-owner with his uncle, James Edward Foscue, Sr. The Foscue family purchased the Simmons half of the plantation in the early 1970s. In the summer of 1971, the Foscue Plantation House was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The house was restored in the mid-1970s and the house and immediate grounds were conveyed to Foscue House Restoration, Inc. This corporation continues to maintain the house and opens it for the public on Thursdays from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm and by appointment (Hood 1998: 8-41-44).

Antebellum Plantations in Eastern North Carolina

Originally, the word "plantation" referred to a settlement started, or "planted", by a group of individuals assisted by someone outside of the settlement. In America, a plantation was

redefined as a large piece of property used to produce agricultural products for a world market. Individuals of a subordinate social status worked, and usually lived, on the plantation to produce these products for the owner of the property. In antebellum eastern North Carolina, these individuals of lower social status were typically African or African-American slaves. Slavery came into North Carolina with the first Albemarle settlers. As eastern North Carolina was settled from the Albemarle region to the Cape Fear region, the planters who were, or became, wealthy established plantations. Though typically less substantial and fewer in number than plantations in neighboring South Carolina and Virginia, these plantations were an important part of antebellum North Carolina culture (Thompson 1932: 20-21).

According to anthropological research, plantations, or large estates that produce a staple crop for market and are based on the forced labor of a subordinate group, arise in frontier areas where resources are seemingly limitless to the settling, or invading, population (Thompson 1932: 19). In areas where resources are limited, forced labor is unnecessary because poorer people will voluntarily work for those who control the resources to survive. Where there are seemingly unlimited resources, however, no individual wishes to use his or her efforts to further someone else's farm for long, when they can easily attain land and establish and improve their own farm. This results in a labor problem, and thus slavery develops as a solution (Thompson 1932: 13). Natives are rarely a good source of forced labor because they are too familiar with the land and too close to their family to be rendered dependent on the planter. Labor imported from outside of the region can be rendered dependent because the laborers are unfamiliar with the land and separated from everyone and everything they know (Thomson 1932:17).

When tobacco planters from Virginia moved south into the Albemarle region of eastern North Carolina and rice planters from South Carolina moved north into the Cape Fear region,

they found a seemingly endless forest of oaks, cypresses, and pines (Watson 1983: 5). More importantly, they encountered regions of open resources where there was plenty of land to be had at cheap prices. The slave-owning planters who entered eastern North Carolina in the period following the American Revolution brought their slaves with them and established farms that expanded into plantation societies. Though non-slaveholding farmers and herdsmen made up the majority of the population entering eastern North Carolina during the antebellum period, slaveholders were the most powerful and wealthiest citizens (Watson 1983: 30). These North Carolina plantation owners, however, were less prosperous than the planters found throughout the rest of the south, largely because of geographical handicaps, such as the absence of navigable rivers and deep harbors. Nevertheless, they strove to expand through the partnership of commercial farming and slavery, understanding that those who controlled the most labor could cultivate the most crops (Watson 1983: 2).

The slaveholders belonging to the planter class were those owning twenty or more slaves. Those owning fewer than twenty slaves, or none at all, were considered yeoman farmers. The number of North Carolina families owning slaves remained under 30 percent for most of the antebellum period. In 1790, approximately 31.0 percent owned slaves, while in 1850 and 1860, 26.8 percent and 27.7 percent held slaves respectively (Johnson 1937: 56). Only 12 percent of the 27.7 percent owning slaves in 1860 could be considered part of the planter class. This 12 percent represented slightly less than 2 percent of the total number of free families living in North Carolina in 1860 (Johnson 1937: 59). Of this 2 percent, this chapter focuses on those living in the eastern portion of the state before the Civil War.

Plantation Crops

In antebellum eastern North Carolina, plantations were geographically dispersed and the agricultural experience varied from region to region, and even from plantation to plantation. The staple crops on these plantations included tobacco, cotton, rice, corn, wheat, or naval stores. Typically, one staple crop was the focus on a plantation; however, planters often produced more than one to guard against financial difficulties. In some regions, the staple crop even changed over the course of time. Fields were cleared and cultivated until practically exhausted, at which time they were allowed to rest on alternate years until abandoned completely for newly cleared land (Taylor 1926: 31). In addition to growing staple crops, most planters attempted to be self-sufficient like their yeoman neighbors. This meant producing things like peas, pork, beef, flaxseed, and dairy products in addition to their staple crops (Watson 1983: 42).

In the region between the Albemarle Sound and the Virginia border, tobacco was the principal staple crop in the eighteenth century, although the planters often grew corn and wheat along with tobacco. Eventually, tobacco production spread westward with the frontier, as did slavery. Beaufort, Bertie, Chowan, Edgecombe, Pasquotank, and Perquimans counties all maintained tobacco warehouses in 1756. Tobacco was likewise well established in Halifax, Northampton, and Warren counties by 1786 (Taylor 1926: 12). By the turn of the nineteenth century, however, many eastern tobacco farmers began abandoning tobacco because the growing infertility of soil in eastern North Carolina prevented their tobacco crop from successfully competing with the tobacco grown in more fertile regions. Just before the Civil War, only Warren, Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes counties depended on tobacco as their main crop, all of which are located in the Piedmont of North Carolina, along the Virginia

border. Tobacco was essentially abandoned in Edgecombe, Hertford, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Nash, and Cumberland counties (Taylor 1926: 33).

Cotton became a staple crop in eastern North Carolina in the nineteenth century, largely as a result of Eli Whitney's cotton gin. Slavery proved even more important for growing cotton than growing tobacco because it required a longer growing season and required less skill. Throughout the period of cultivation, almost the entire slave family could be utilized. Hoeing and picking was the job of men, women, and children alike, though plowing was left to the adults (Taylor 1926: 33). The counties in which cotton was a major crop included Edgecombe, Bertie, Pitt, Martin, and Lenoir counties (Johnson 1937: 53).

In Johnston, Nash, and Chatham counties in east-central North Carolina, corn was the dominant crop until the Civil War (Taylor 1926: 35). Similarly, the Albemarle region that relied on tobacco in the eighteenth century turned to corn and wheat in the nineteenth (Censer 1984: 4). Corn was also the staple crop of choice on the Foscue Plantation beginning in the early nineteenth century, along with peas (Hood 1998: 4). Corn could be planted as early as March in North Carolina. It had to be replanted two or three times in order to ensure that enough survived the onslaught of cutworms, deer, and harsh weather. As it sprouted, slaves thinned and hoed the crop at least twice, and piled loose dirt around each stalk for further support (Clayton 1983: 15). Corn could be eaten on the cob, roasted, creamed, or used to make whiskey (Clayton 1983: 28).

Naval stores refer to any substance used in the construction of ships. The naval stores industry was also important on many eastern North Carolina plantations. The long leaf pine forests of eastern North Carolina provided the perfect environment for this industry. Naval stores and turpentine production occurred on Foscue Plantation (Hood 1998: 3). The production

of naval stores often occurred in conjunction with farming, as on Foscue Plantation; however, in regions where the soil was too poor for farming, some depended exclusively on the naval stores trade. Plantations producing naval stores typically generated tar, pitch, and turpentine. Tar and pitch were the main stores produced in the eighteenth century, but turpentine became dominant in the nineteenth century. Planters often used their slaves for the production of naval stores during the off seasons (Taylor 1926: 13).

The production of naval stores could provide full-time employment. In the spring, the pine trees were slashed by slaves in a process called “boxing.” Once the sap, or turpentine, flowed from the slashed trees, slaves put it into barrels and distilled the turpentine (Link 2009: 52). Edged tools were used to slash the pine trees, but most of the remaining equipment needed for gathering naval stores could be made where the work was undertaken. Slaves trained as coopers made the barrels from pine logs to catch the sap from the pine trees (Taylor 1926: 13). While waiting for the turpentine to collect, planters could see to the production of tar. The trees only lasted around three years, at which time they were cut down and burned for tar. Slaves collected the tar in barrels for market and some of it was boiled into pitch (Link 2009: 52).

According to an 1811 Edgecombe County agricultural report:

An experienced hand can make from 100 to 200 barrels of turpentine in a year, including the making of barrels to hold it; while the expenses of carrying on the work are extremely small. Tar is also made from the old trees that have been lying on the ground long enough to use the sap. A hand can work to the greatest advantage by making both tar and turpentine, during the same year; the former being attended to in the fall and winter, when from the weakness of the sun's heat, the trees will not yield turpentine (Battle 1811).

Slaves engaged in naval store production usually lived in simple huts within the pine forests, and did not have the more comfortable living quarters of those working in the fields or in the main

house. If convenient, plantation owners shipped naval stores using natural waterways. The Trent River was located nearby for the Foscue Family. If there were no natural waterways nearby, barrels were carted to market using horses (Taylor 1926: 13-14).

Rice was the predominant crop in southeastern North Carolina. In the 1720s, South Carolina planters began making their way northward into Brunswick and New Hanover counties in the Cape Fear River Valley. They established rice plantations supported by slave labor that became the primary plantation societies in eastern North Carolina in the eighteenth century (Censer 1984: 4). Cape Fear planters grew rice along the riverbank where fresh water could periodically flood the fields. They built dams and sluices to control the flooding and draining of these fields in relation to the tides (Watson 1983: 42). Slaves seeded the fields between March and May, and harvested the rice in September using hoes and sickles. Reaping and threshing by hand made the labor extremely difficult and fatiguing (Taylor 1926: 15). Rice was not the only crop grown on the Cape Fear plantations, however; corn, wheat, and indigo were common additions (Taylor 1926: 15).

Plantation Organization and Management

Plantations typically had a division of labor to efficiently utilize the labor force. Many planters employed overseers to manage slaves and the plantation in general. This involved telling the slaves their tasks and making sure they completed these tasks; punishing slaves who misbehaved; ensuring that the slaves received necessary provisions; and taking care of plantation equipment (Taylor 1926: 82-83). When hiring overseers, planters wanted someone who had a reputation as a good manager and farmer. This newspaper advertisement illustrates the typical requirements:

Wanted as an Overseer, A single middle aged man, or a man with a small family, of a good character for his sobriety, honesty and industry, that is well acquainted with plantation business and farming, to have under his care about 20 negroes or upwards, with a driver and stock of cattle and horses for ploughing, &c. None need to apply who cannot produce from respectable persons the above character – Such a person will meet with good encouragement by enquiring at the Printer. N.B. The negroes are remarkably orderly and civil (*North Carolina Journal* 1795).

The planter provided the overseer with a dwelling. Sometimes overseers received a share of the crop as part or as the entire payment for their services. This method gave them a personal interest in the success of the crop. Other planters preferred to offer a salary (Taylor 1926: 83). Either way, the pay was usually meager and the work strenuous, meaning that a person with the preferred qualifications was difficult to find. Charles Pettigrew, who maintained a large plantation on Lake Phelps, often complained about his overseer in his letters. On June 16, 1790, he wrote to John Leigh, “Two heavy crosses I have are, a poor crazy constitution, & a miserable Clump of an Overseer, whom I am obliged to oversee” (Lemmon 1971: 88). Almost twelve years later in May of 1802, he continued to have problems with an overseer. He wrote to Nathaniel Blount:

I have taken to riding to a plantation which I have on a Lake about 9 miles off once & sometimes twice a week, which I find greatly conducive to health. This I am under the necessity of doing, from the fullest conviction that overseers require little less oversight from their employers than the negroes require from them, & that in point of fidelity, there is not so much Difference between *white & black* as our natural partiality for the former would persuade us (Lemmon 1971: 285; emphasis in original).

There is evidence that Simon Foscue, Jr. had an overseer in 1822 because he is mentioned in a letter written to Simon: “I have heard of Johns conduct in resisting your overseer; if he had good sense, which he has not, I would have him severely punished. The fellow, you will find is not

better than half witted. As it is, a little switching may be proper” (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 8, Scan 3).

The overseer represented the planter and had essentially the same authority among the slaves (Johnson 1937: 490-491). Louise J. Sills, granddaughter of Nash County planter, David Sills, said that her grandfather’s overseer “looked after making sure that they [the slaves] worked and really saw what they were doing” (Louise J. Sills Oral History Interview, page 4). Slaves typically were not fond of the overseer. Rev. Handy Williams was a slave on a Greene County plantation with about 25 slaves. He reported that “Dey had overseers on marster’s farm in Greene County and dey were mean to de slaves” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 387-388). David Blount made a similar remark about an overseer in Beaufort County: “Well, dis oberseer beat some of de half grown boys till de blood run down ter dar heels an’ he tole de rest of us dat if we told on him dat he’ kill us” (The Library of Congress 1941b: 111). In this instance, when the planter to whom David Blount belonged found out about the beatings, he told him: “Pack yo’ things an’ git off’n my place as fast as yo’ can, yo’ pesky varmit” (The Library of Congress 1941b: 112). Occasionally, planters entrusted slaves as overseers. Former slave David Blount reported that “a whole lot of times he let some Negro slave obersee” (The Library of Congress 1941b: 111).

Planters selected drivers or foremen from among the slaves. These slaves were selected based on reliability and capability to get the slaves to the fields in the mornings; lead the slaves working in the fields; and report slave misconduct during the absence of the planter or overseer (Taylor 1926: 83). Drivers were also expected to see that the slave quarters were kept clean and to help the overseer check the quarters at night. On larger plantations, his duties sometimes included issuing rations or holding keys. The driver received his orders directly from either the

plantation owner or the overseer (Johnson 1937: 476). Even on smaller plantations where the planter served as overseer, drivers were utilized (Taylor 1926: 83).

Planters also depended on the service of the patrollers, or “patterollers” as they were known by the slaves. Patrollers were men who patrolled the roads around plantations to catch and punish slaves without written permission to be off the plantation. Though no direct mention of them is found in the Foscue papers, it is likely that patrollers roamed the roads around Foscue Plantation. In 1830, the State Legislature increased the power of the patrollers, giving them permission to ride onto plantations and inspect quarters. They also received legal permission to whip slaves, allotting 15 lashes for not having a pass and 39 for insolence. Many white citizens, however, complained that the patrols were inefficient (Johnson 1937: 517). Understandably, slaves were not fond of patrollers either, but for a different reason. Former Greene County slave, Rev. Handy Williams said, “De patterollers come by often an’ dey caught and whupped de slaves many times” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 386).

Slaves were bought and sold both privately and publicly on credit or for cash. Planters sold slaves to satisfy creditors, in the settlement of an estate, because of unruly conduct, or to relieve financial burdens. A typical bill of sale for a slave read like this one from Tyrrel County on December 30, 1818:

Know all men by these presents that I Daniel Dough of the County of Washington & state aforesaid for and in consideration of Six hundred & seventy five dollars to me in hand paid by Ebenezer Pettigrew of the county and state aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am therewith fully and entirely satisfied and contented, have granted, bargained, & sold, and by these presents do grant bargain & sell, unto the said Ebenezer Pettigrew a certain negro woman named Isabella – and her child named Tamer – the former about Twenty three years old and the latter about eight months –

To have and to hold the said granted & bargained negroes with their increase, unto the said Ebenezer Pettigrew his heirs, Executors, administrators or assigns to his only proper use, benefit and behoofs forever, And I the said Daniel Dough do avouch

myself to be the true and lawful owner of the said negroes, and have in myself full power, good right and lawful authority to dispose of the said negroes as aforesaid, and furthermore I the said Daniel Dough do hereby covenant and agree to warrant and defend the said negroes with their increase, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whatsoever, unto the said E. Pettigrew his heirs and assigns, In Witness Whereof, I the said Daniel Dough have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirteenth day of December Anno Domini 1818 (Lemmon 1971: 662-663).

Many receipts and bills of sale, like the one above, reveal that infants and children were sold with their mothers. Some planters demanded that entire slave families be sold together, rather than splitting them apart, but these planters were in the minority. Sometimes families formed attachments to particular slaves, but such attachments and demands were only as strong as the economic situation in which the planter found himself (Taylor 1926: 69-70).

Slaves that learned a trade sold for more than field hands. Coopers, blacksmiths, cooks, and carpenters were especially sought after. The price of a slave depended on gender, age, physical condition, ability, disposition, and the selling price of cotton and tobacco. Adult female slaves sold for about two-thirds the price of her male equivalent. Women who were believed to be fertile sold for more than other female slaves. Former Craven County slave, Hattie Rogers, recalled what it was like for female slaves who were sold in public: “If a woman was a good breeder she brought a good price on the auction block. The slave buyers would come around and jab them in the stomach and look them over and if they thought they would have children fast they brought a good price” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 229). Boys and girls in their teens sold for about two-thirds the price of their adult counterparts. Good field hands, ages sixteen to thirty, were in highest demand and thus sold for the highest prices. The price of other classes of slaves was then determined based on the price of this preferred class. In 1823, James H. Drake of Nash County paid James Hilliard \$449.76 for an adult male slave named Daniel (James Byron

Hilliard Collection). In the 1830s, prices ranged between \$200 and \$900. In the 1850s, however, prices increased and ranged between \$500 and \$1500 (Taylor 1926: 72-74). William Moore and his family, plantation owners in Greene and Pitt Counties, bought and sold the following slaves for the following prices (William Moore Family Papers):

Tom (Boy).....	\$300.00
Jacob (Man)	\$350.00
Frank (Man)	\$400.00
Jim (Boy)	\$152.00
Mariah, Lewis, and Abby (Woman and Children)	\$350.00

These prices illustrate the differences in prices paid for men, as opposed to children and women. Tom was most likely a boy on the brink of joining the preferred class of slaves, ages sixteen to thirty, and thus he brought a higher price than typical for children. The boy, Jim, however, brought the low price of \$152.00, and the price of a woman and two children in 1829 was equivalent to that of the man Jacob in 1805.

Planters often hired out their slaves both publicly and privately as another source of income. Public hirings usually occurred at the beginning of the year at the county courthouse. Hiring out slaves occurred during the settlement of an estate; for the support of slaves when they were young; when slaves had a skill in high demand in the community; when a planter's slaves became too numerous; or, for the benefit of orphans (Taylor 1926: 76). Lewis Foscue, son of Simon Foscue, Sr., rented slaves from his two sisters after they inherited them at their father's death (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 37). These two women had no use for the slaves at the time because they were unmarried, without land, and dependent on other family members. An agreement was usually made between the slave owner and the hirer to ensure that slaves were

properly cared for. These agreements included stipulations relating to clothing, food, medical attention, and, sometimes, to the type of work acceptable. When Simon, Jr. and Lewis Foscue hired Dorcas' slaves, they were required to furnish them with "two suites of clothes a pair of shoes a hat & a 3 point blanket" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 9, Scan 83).

The amount paid to hire out a slave depended on the skill of the slave, the type of work, the demand, and the state of industry. Slaves performing a trade cost more than ordinary field hands. In 1792, the prices for hiring Nancey Hilliard's slaves were as follows (James Byron Hilliard Collection):

Miner.....	to Joseph Arrington.....	\$40.56 ½
Annica.....	to Isaac Dortch.....	\$20.50
George.....	to Nathan Whitehead.....	\$36.56 ½
Johney.....	to Quinney Winslow.....	-----
Charles.....	to Joseph Arrington.....	\$1.09

In 1814, Simon Foscue of Jones County hired out the following (Foscue Family Papers):

Woman Lettice.....	Enoch Foy.....	\$11.55
Her 3 children.....	Enoch Foy.....	\$15.00
Boy Dick.....	William H. Conner.....	\$18.00
Girl Jude.....	Sally Foscue.....	\$5.25
Man Anthony.....	Simon Foscue (Jr.).....	\$35.00

Of course, neither of these documents listed the length of time for which these slaves were hired out, but this does show that, once again, male slaves brought more money than female slaves.

Ebenezer Pettigrew reported that the price of hiring a male slave for a year in 1817 was \$80.00 (Lemmon 1937: 540).

As a result of the diverse types of labor occurring on the plantation, plantations maintained more structures than just the “big house” occupied by the planter and his family. Additional structures could include a granary, dairy, storehouse, pork house, barns, stables, slave quarters, or overseer’s house. The largest plantations sometimes included a mill, hospital, carpenter’s shop, loomhouse, icehouse, and gin house. When attempting to sell 9000 acres of his Beaufort county property, William Blackledge described the structures on the property as follows:

The improvements on this property consist of a sawmill for two saws; a merchant grist-mill,...a whiskey distillery...a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoakhouse, and other outhouses, for the residence of the owner: -- Also an overseer’s house and kitchen, cooper’s shop and warehouses...(Newbern Sentinel 1819).

Family Life of the Planter Class

Though planters across eastern North Carolina focused on different crops resulting in differing economic experiences, their social lives were quite similar. Many planters were at least in the second generation of wealth in their family, though some began poor and became rich. This wealth came from land speculation, agriculture, or mercantile enterprises. Some planters even combined all three endeavors (Censer 1984: 10-11). Nevertheless, planters were primarily farmers, and only about a quarter of planters had another profession. Some eastern planters attempted to make money in the mines following North Carolina’s gold rush beginning in the 1820s. Planter families also made money selling goods and services to their yeoman neighbors (Censer 1984: 12). In a letter to her brother, Simon Foscue, Jr., Dorcas Foscue expressed a desire to sell bed covers to her less fortunate neighbors:

...if sister Creasy has still got them bed covers in her possession I wood, be glad she wood send as many of them as Hiram can conveniently fetch it will rid her of the incumbrance and perhaps I may sell them here tho the country people here most of them hardly have any beds to ly on...(Foscue Family Papers, Folder 3, Scan 4).

Other planters augmented their fortunes by moneylending. Even when lending to relatives and close friends, most charged interest (Censer 1984: 13).

Recreationally, male planters enjoyed hunting and horse racing, while they avoided the rowdier pastimes of the lower classes which included cockfighting and heavy drinking (Censer 1984: 15). As to religious beliefs, planters were Protestant, though denominations varied slightly by region. The vast majority were Episcopalian. Episcopalians were found throughout the coastal plain, but were especially numerous in the Cape Fear region. Baptists were most common in the inland coastal plain, in counties such as Nash, Edgecombe, and Bertie. It was not uncommon, however, for the child of a planter to decide to transfer from either the more ritualistic denomination to the more evangelical, or vice versa. Regardless of denomination, most planters believed in a personal God who directly intervened in their lives to help, reward, or discipline (Censer 1984: 5-6).

The familial goal of the planter class was to form a conjugal family of father, mother, and children bound by affection. Unfortunately, this was very difficult to do during the antebellum period due to various factors that resulted in broken and combined families. Antebellum mortality rates caused almost two-thirds of planter households to lose a parent before the youngest child was twenty-one. It was not unusual for children born to a middle-aged woman with an older husband to lose both parents before the youngest reached twenty-one (Censer 1984: 20). Simon Foscue, Sr. married three times over the course of his life and had children with each wife.

Like Simon Foscue, Sr., many widowers remarried following the death of a spouse. They remarried not only for companionship, but also because they needed someone to care for the children and run the household. Likewise, many widows remarried. This meant that many planter children grew up with someone other than their biological father or mother filling parental roles (Censer 1984: 20-21). Many had stepparents, stepsiblings, and half-siblings. Simon Foscue, Jr. had at least four half brothers, four half sisters, one full brother, and two full sisters.

Sometimes relationships within these blended families could be strained, as was the case with Simon Foscue, Sr.'s family. Concerned by the prospect of their inheritance being further divided with the addition of their father's third family, Simon Foscue, Sr.'s second set of children, Simon, Jr., Dorcas, Lewis, and Sarah, had a deed recorded behind their father's back. Simon, Jr. and Dorcas appear to have been the masterminds. Dorcas wrote to Simon, Jr., "I wood be glad you wood have that deed recorded for the land or if you doo not choose to doo it perhaps Lewis or Brother Fred will and you still keep it with the rest of the papers" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 3, Scan 3). The deed was written by Simon, Sr. in 1801, the year after he started his third family with Elizabeth Stevenson. He kept the deed in his chest, with the intention of writing another "disposing of his said property in such a way as to reserve something for his last children" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 2, Scan 8). Simon, Sr. had to go to New Bern to attend to his sick wife, Ann, and left the keys to his chest at home. Simon, Jr. opened the chest while his father was away, found the deed, and had it registered. When Simon, Sr. found out, he took his children to court and had the deed canceled (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 2, Scan 7-10). The potential discord among blended families is well-illustrated by this statement from the Foscue case:

Your Orator made this writing for the purpose of intimating to his said children that he intended to act by them on his last marriage to his third wife as he had acted on his second marriage to his children by his first wife, that is to say, that he intended to give them a portion of his property hoping thereby to obviate the jealousies which might arise in his family of the prospect of another set of children. Your Orator however at the same time that he meant by such means to procure his own peace and to prevent the murmuring of his children and those discontented which he was fearfull of, had no design to render the this said writing complete as a deed by delivery and in fact he had included therein all the property he was possessed of leaving nothing out of which he could provide for a third set of children (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 2, Scan 8).

This ordeal did not, however, break up the family. Simon, Sr. still left property to his second set of children in his will in 1814, and Simon, Jr. was appointed as an executor of his estate (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 4, Scans 54-57).

If a widow did not remarry, a male relative played a semi-paternal role. This role might be played by the widow's father or brother, or by the children's stepsiblings or half-siblings (Censer 1984: 23). Stepsiblings and half-siblings sometimes took these children into their homes after the death of a mother. Simon, Jr. became guardian of three of his father's children by his third marriage, Stephen, Betsey, and Amos (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scans 12 and 14; Folder 9, Scan 80). Simon, Jr. also looked after his full sister Dorcas, who was described as "a lunatic" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 9, Scan 81). When Simon, Jr. died in 1830, his wife, Christiana, did not remarry, though she outlived Simon, Jr. by twenty-three years. Simon and Christiana's son, John Edward, lived with his mother, filling the semi-paternal role for twenty years before he married at age 31 (Hood 1998: 28).

Planters had an average of seven legitimate children during the antebellum period. Some had many more as a result of multiple marriages (Censer 1984: 24). Simon Foscue, Sr. had twelve children at his death: four with his first wife, four with his second, and four with his third (Hood 1984). Planters did not attempt to limit the size of their family, and many expressed

pleasure over a large number of children (Censer 1984: 25). Planters having less than seven children were usually part of marriages that ended early because of the death of a spouse. Many young wives died in childbirth. Despite this, many planters' wives expressed excitement and joy about pregnancy, along with fear (Censer 1984: 25-26). If, however, a marriage was unbroken by early death, a woman may have borne children for over twenty years (Censer 1984: 20). In a study of nine elite North Carolina planter families (those with more than 70 slaves), however, Jane Turner Censer found that at least one child in four died before reaching his or her fifth birthday (Censer 1984: 28). Planter parents were well aware of the fragility of life, but when they lost a child, they mourned deeply (Censer 1984: 29).

When naming children, planter parents used the names of their parents and close relatives. Not only were names chosen from the father's family, but also from the mother's (Censer 1984: 32-33). Wet nurses were not utilized in planter families unless the mother suffered from ill health or an insufficient supply of milk. If a wet nurse was necessary, the mother brought a slave into the home who either had an abundant supply of milk or had lost a child. Mothers typically weaned their children between the ages of eight and eighteen months (Censer 1984: 35). Mothers did use nurses to look after their children, but nurses did not take the place of the mother. These nurses were often young slave girls that served more as baby-sitters than as a surrogate mother. The mammy figure had a larger role if the mother died (Censer 1984: 37). Planter parents expected their young children to behave and have good manners, but they did not expect complete submissiveness. Spankings were the main disciplinary tool amongst the planter class, though some preferred other methods such as thumping or scowling (Censer 1984: 40).

As children grew older, planter parents combined high expectations and affection in their interactions. Often mothers began a child's formal education at home. Some planters sent their children away to school, while others kept them near home and engaged a tutor. Between the ages of ten and fourteen, some parents sought more advanced schooling for their children, sending boys to college preparatory schools and girls to female seminaries. Some only sent boys away to school, preferring to keep daughters close to home (Censer 1984: 56). Parents seem to have sent children away to school, not because of a lack of attention, but rather because they genuinely wanted them to have a good education (Censer 1984: 54). There is evidence in the Foscue Family financial papers that Simon Foscue, Jr. provided for the education of his ward, Stephen Foscue. He paid 25 shillings for his schooling (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 43). There is also evidence that perhaps he sent him away for schooling at some point because he paid \$11.16 for 67 days board in April 1816 for Stephen and \$25.00 for five months board in October 1817 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scans 24, 45).

The education of boys and girls differed as a result of different life expectations. Boys were taught classical studies to prepare them for college, which males entered between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. Their studies gave them the skills and literacy necessary to engage in politics, or pursue law, medicine, or ministry (Censer 1984: 42-44). Not all planters sent sons to college. There is no evidence that any of Simon Foscue, Sr. or Simon Foscue, Jr.'s sons attended college.

Planter parents also wanted their daughters to be well-educated so that they could be capable wives and mothers. It was the belief that a female should be educated in subjects that would prepare her for these roles, and that would lift her character to lofty levels. Such subjects included arithmetic, grammar, history, and belles-lettres. Subjects such as Greek, Latin, politics,

philosophy, and sciences were decidedly left out. Some planters' daughters also received instruction in arts such as needlework, music, and painting. The education of young women usually lasted only into the middle teen years (Censer 1984: 44-46). Parents encouraged thrift, self-control, and industriousness during these years of education. Though they hoped that their sons would not behave badly, they were even more concerned that their daughters exercise decorum (Censer 1984: 51).

As planter children reached their teenage years, parents began encouraging more independence and decision making. They gradually shifted the parental role to that of confidant and friend. Older children were asked to express their wishes and parents took these into account. Parents still hoped for obedience, but gave their teenagers more freedom than they previously received. The evidence for this can be seen when a son chose his career following the termination of his education. Parents typically listened to and respected a son's wishes in regards to choosing a career, though there were rare instances in which a father specified that a son must follow a certain profession. Sons often sought their fathers' advice. Though the vast majority became planters, the education provided by their parents opened options such as doctor, lawyer, merchant, and clerk (Censer 1984: 60-63).

This pattern of guided independence continued as young planter men and women looked towards marriage. Planter parents did not arrange marriages, but merely encouraged suitable matches and discouraged unsuitable matches. They emphasized the importance of marrying someone from a good familial and economic standing, while still being considerate of their children's desire for affection. Members of the planter class believed marriage should be between two loving partners, but money, social standing, and character were all important qualifications to planters. Which one mattered most is debatable. A suitor's dubious past

usually only outweighed money and position if the man continued to engage in unsuitable behavior in the present. Planters preferred that their children marry into a family with whose background and circumstances they were familiar, and were often suspicious of suitors from other areas. When parents did disapprove, they discouraged rather than forbade (Censer 1984: 65-69).

Courting occurred both inside and outside the home in antebellum eastern North Carolina. Church served as one avenue for meeting and courting members of the opposite sex. Visiting friends and neighbors also brought potential spouses in contact. Planters held parties and balls that served as a place for meeting and courting, as well. All in all, planter parents had only a limited ability to control their children's interactions with potential spouses. Those of low economic and social standing were barred from the planter circles by social convention, which narrowed the children's choices to those more likely to be acceptable to the planter parents (Censer 1984: 70-73). Courting was a game in which the female was largely in control, and in which score depended on how many suitors a girl attracted and rejected. A girl was successful if a suitor declared his devotion and offered marriage (Censer 1984: 77-78).

Many love affairs began with little parental knowledge, but parents were usually consulted when a couple contemplated marriage. Parental consent, however, was really a formality rather than a necessity. Eastern North Carolina planters did not engage in financial negotiations when their children married. Sometimes, however, if a woman owned a large amount of property because of an inheritance or the death of a previous husband, a marriage contract was drawn up to protect her property. Those women merely expecting a future legacy did not enter into such contracts (Censer 1984: 78-82).

Weddings ranged from small, intimate affairs to large, joyful assemblages. Most planters' children married into other slaveholding families, but some daughters married men engaged in a profession. They usually married someone who was well-known to their family. Some planters objected to cousin marriage, but it seems that most of the North Carolina planter class accepted it. There is no evidence of them strictly marrying paternal cousins in an effort to guard patrilineal wealth. Cousin marriages most often resulted because in older or isolated communities, planters' children found themselves to be related to most of the available mates. Sibling exchange, in which two siblings from one family married two siblings from another, was also present among the planter class (Censer 1984: 83-88).

Planters' children typically married someone who lived in their county, or in the immediately surrounding area (Censer 1984: 88). Simon Foscue, Jr.'s wife, Christiana Rhem, was the daughter of a prominent Craven County planter (Hood 1998: 23). Their son, John Edward, married Caroline Foy, the daughter of wealthy Jones County planter, Enoch Foy (Hood 1998: 29). Those who married outside of their immediate area were typically men with professions other than farming. The average age at which women married was 20.5, but some married in their early teens. The average for men was 25.2, with almost three-fourths of the elite marrying between the ages of 20 and 29 (Censer 1984: 92-93). Simon Foscue, Sr. married at ages 25, 45, and 66. Simon Foscue, Jr. married at age 21, while his only son John Edward did not marry until age 31 (Hood 1984).

Following marriage, many planters' children could not afford to get their own home. Some lived with their parents until they could afford a home, while others received help from their parents in procuring a place of their own. Simon Foscue, Jr. was already established in a house on his father's land when he married Christiana in 1801 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 4,

Scans 72-74). John Edward Foscue lived with his mother for his entire life, even after marriage. The house in which they lived, however, was left solely to him at his father's death (Hood 1998: 28).

Planters typically distributed their property fairly equally among their children through both gifts during their lifetime and legacies after their death. Often gifts during their lifetime occurred just before or just after their children's marriage. Most commonly, sons received land, while daughters received slaves. This pattern was based on the assumption that sons needed land to survive, while women would be supported by their husbands, who would receive land from their fathers. Sometimes daughters did receive land, though, and in the case of the Foscues, sons also received slaves. Many planters did not designate which slaves were to go to which child and left it in the hands of commissioners; however, some, like Simon Foscue, Sr., designated specifically which son or daughter got each slave. For example, in his last will and testament, Simon Foscue, Sr. left Simon, Jr. six slaves: "Jerry, Dick & Frank that is now in his possession & Nance, Levin & Mary that is now in my possession to him his heirs & assigns" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 4, Scans 54-55). Likewise, he left Dorcas three slaves named Patience, Juliet, and Manuel (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 4, Scan 55). Simon, Sr. also distributed his property fairly equally in this will, taking into consideration the distribution of property that occurred amongst his first two sets of children during his lifetime.

Planters did not necessarily leave the plantation house to their eldest male offspring. Often younger children inherited it and sometimes multiple children shared it (Censer 1984: 112). In the case of the Foscue Family, Simon Foscue, Sr. left his houses to the eldest sons, Frederick and Simon, Jr. In the case of his third family, he left half of his house to his wife, Ann. Simon Foscue, Jr. only had one son, John Edward, and he thus left his house to him. When John

Edward died in 1848, his oldest son, George Christopher, was only seven or eight years old.

John Edward therefore left the house to his wife, Caroline. George Christopher died shortly after his father, and the second eldest son, Henry Clay Foscue, inherited the plantation house after his mother's death (Hood 1998: 31-32).

Slave Life

Approximately one third of North Carolina's population was enslaved by 1860. Of that third, over half were enslaved by the planter class (Clayton 1983: 8). The experience of each slave varied from plantation to plantation based on the planter's wealth and humanity. The early settlers of North Carolina brought slaves with them from Virginia and South Carolina. Because of the lack of navigable harbors in North Carolina, slaves were seldom imported directly from Africa. Planters were forced to buy slaves from Virginia, meaning that they had to pay not only the original cost for delivery to Virginia, but also the Virginia middleman and the cost of overland transportation (Taylor 1926: 20-21).

Most slaves served as field hands. Hoeing was usually left to female slaves while men did the ploughing, but sometimes stronger female slaves ploughed as well (Taylor 1926: 86-87). Children and the elderly had light tasks to perform. Pregnant slaves also performed light tasks until their children were six to eight months old, and were allowed to leave the fields to feed them. Some overseers, however, were unreasonable in their demands. Celia Robinson, a former Franklin County slave, recalled the following:

I 'member how mother tole me de overseer would come ter her when she had a young child an' tell her ter go home and suckle dat thing, and she better be back in de field at work in 15 minutes. Mother said she knowed she could not go home and suckle dat child and git back in 15 minutes so she would go somewhere an' sit down an' pray de child would die (The Library of Congress 1941a: 218-219).

Some of these light task slaves served as nurses for younger slave children. William Henry Singleton, a slave on the large Singleton plantation in Craven County, reported:

The first thing I remember is playing on the plantation with my little brothers and with the other slave children. While the men and women slaves were in the cotton, corn and potato fields working during the day, we children were taken care of by an old slave lady at a central house. She had grown too old to work and so acted as a kind of nurse for the slave children during the day. I was about four years old at that time (Singleton 1922: 1).

Children ages seven to twelve helped elderly nurses with the younger children (Johnson 1937: 527). Other light-task slaves formed the trash gang. The trash gang performed light tasks, such as sweeping yards, pulling weeds, burning brush, picking cotton, or worming tobacco. Children were not assigned to the field until ages twelve to fourteen (Johnson 1937: 476-477).

On every plantation with twenty or more slaves, at least one would serve as a house servant (Johnson 1937: 83). The slaves who worked in the big house were only slightly inferior in rank to the driver. The possible positions of slaves in the big house included cook, maid, butler, coachman, gardener, or seamstress (Johnson 1937: 476). Other slaves performed a trade on the plantation, such as carpenter, wheelwright, blacksmith, ditcher, painter, cooper, cobbler, or cook. Simon Foscue, Sr. owned a slave named Tom, who worked as a blacksmith (*True Republican* 1810a). Wealthier planters had the luxury of apprenticing or hiring out their slaves to learn such trades. This was not as common in the nineteenth century because once a slave learned a trade he could train another slave when necessary. On smaller plantations and farms where the amount of work did not justify the apprenticing or hiring out of slaves for this purpose, the planter patronized the slaves on the larger plantations (Taylor 1926: 88). Sometimes, though, smaller planters invested in one slave who could perform multiple trades (Johnson 1937: 477).

Planters housed their slaves in cabins made of clapboards or logs chinked with clay (Johnson 1937: 525). Former Craven County slave William Henry Singleton stated, “The slaves lived in a row of houses a ways from the main house where master lived” (Singleton 1922: 1-2). This row of cabins was called the quarters. In the eighteenth century, slave quarters were much cruder than they came to be in the nineteenth century. Most contemporary observers remarked that the slave cabins were similar to the houses of poor settlers. Some reported dirt floors and crowded, smoky, and filthy conditions (Watson 1983: 34). By the nineteenth century, however, many planters realized the connection between cleanliness and disease, and that better living conditions would lead to healthier slaves and a better return on their investment. The nineteenth-century slave cabins were usually 18 by 20 feet and made of oak or pine logs, mud, and clay. A single chimney of sticks and mud, or sometimes brick, was used for heating and cooking. Andrew Boone, former Northampton County slave, said that the slave cabins on the plantation were “built of logs an’ covered wid slabs” and that the chimneys were “built of sticks and mud, den a coat of clay mud daubed over ‘em” (The Library of Congress 1941b: 133). Many cabins had lofts that served as sleeping quarters for some of the slaves. There was also a single door and window for lighting and ventilation (Taylor 1926: 81). The cabin contained either one large room or two small rooms separated by a thin partition (Johnson 1937: 525). The furniture within the cabin consisted mainly of homemade pieces, or those discarded from the big house. This furniture included a chest, chairs, a table, and bedsteads with straw-stuffed mattresses (Taylor 1926: 82).

The food given to slaves consisted mostly of pork and cornbread, along with molasses, potatoes, and vegetables in season. Children ages six months to two or three years were fed corn meal mush, molasses, soup, and vegetables (Johnson 1937: 527). The amounts and types of the

various foods differed from season to season. Underfeeding was not to the benefit of the slaveholder because it would reduce the strength and effectiveness of the slaves, and encouraged theft (Taylor 1926: 89). The degree to which planters adequately fed their slaves, however, varied. According to former slave William Henry Singleton, his mother “was supplied with all the food we wanted” (Singleton 1922: 2). Former Nash County slave, Jane Anne Privette Upperman, reported that her mother claimed:

Dey did not eat breakfast in de mornin’ fore dey went to work. It wus cooked an’ put on a shelf an’ dey had breakfas’ at about eleven o’clock in de day. Mother said sometimes de flies got to da meat an’ blowed it fore dey could come in to eat it. Mother said de food wus bad an’ not fixed right (The Library of Congress 1941a: 368).

Feeding slaves was expensive, so planters on large estates often set restrictions on consumption (Taylor 1926: 89). Ebenezer Pettigrew figured the cost of feeding a male slave for the year 1817 to be \$27.40 (Lemmon 1971: 540). Planters allowed more food for the effective workers on the plantation, and less for those who did light tasks. On smaller plantations, slaves often ate in the planter’s kitchen and there were thus no set allowances (Taylor 1926: 90). Many slaves supplemented their diets with food from their own garden patches, or bought food with money given to them as rewards or Christmas presents (Johnson 1937: 522-523).

Most planters supplied slaves with clothing appropriate for each season. As with food, it was not in the planter’s interest to inappropriately supply slaves and risk exposure and illness. Even some cruel masters provided adequate food and clothing according to Rev. Handy Williams: “Marster wus not good to us, but he gave us plenty to eat and wear” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 386). Ebenezer Pettigrew calculated the cost of clothing a male slave for the year 1817 to be \$17.00 (Lemmon 1971: 540). Clothing was issued during the spring and the autumn (Johnson 1937: 523). Male slaves wore shirt, jacket, trousers, wool socks, and shoes in

the winter, while female slaves wore chemise, petticoat, dress, wool socks, and shoes. Men had wool caps and women had head cloths. During the summer, little clothing was required. Men wore only a shirt and trousers and women only a chemise, dress, and, if they were field hands, a sunbonnet. Caroline Richardson was a child when she was a slave in Johnston County and she recalled getting one pair of shoes a year and wearing just a shirt and going barefooted in the summer (The Library of Congress 1941a: 201). The cloth used to make slave clothing was either cotton for summer and wool for winter, plain homespun, made on the plantation and dyed brown or blue, or blue-checked osnaburgs purchased from a merchant (Johnson 1937: 524). Some slaveholders preferred providing supplies for slaves to make garments for their family during their spare time. Sometimes, slave women who could not perform field work made the clothing, and sometimes white women were employed or the planter's wife made them (Johnson 1937: 524). Male slaves occasionally made clothes as well. Andrew Boone recalled doing so: "I spun cotton on a spinnin' wheel. Dats de way people got clothes in slavery times" (The Library of Congress 1941b: 133).

Planters sometimes paid their family physician a yearly fee to treat the sick slaves on their plantations. The slaves were cared for by a sick nurse who was given authority under the physician to treat minor cases. The slave nurse stayed home to look after the sick person. Sometimes the planter's wife even cared for the sick slaves. Large plantations maintained hospitals for the sick slaves. The most dangerous illnesses for the slaves were cholera and pneumonia. Planters combated cholera epidemics by changing the slave diet and moving their quarters (Johnson 1937: 528). Pneumonia was best prevented with good clothing, blankets, and sufficient fuel. When one of Major Wm. A. Blount's slaves became sick, "de marster gits de doctor, an' de doctor say dat de boy has got pneumonia. He tells 'em ter take off de boys shirt

an' grease him wid some tar, turpentine, an' kerosene..." (The Library of Congress 1941b: 112). Slaves depended mostly on herbs when they were sick. They used sage tea to treat a fever and poplar bark water for chills (The Library of Congress 1941a: 230).

A slave's education was at the mercy of the planter. Due to the low literacy rate among even members of the planter class, the vast majority of slaves did not know how to read. Many probably knew how to count and cipher (Johnson 1937: 541). A law was passed in 1830, however, that made teaching slaves to read or write an indictable offense. Andrew Boone reported that he could not write, but that "dey learned us to count" (Boone 1937: 3). Some planters believed their slaves should be able to read the Bible and had them taught accordingly through Sunday schools. They saw it as their duty to see to the religious instruction of their slaves (Johnson 1937: 542-543). Many planters allowed their slaves to attend white churches. Hattie Rogers, former Craven County slave, reported, "There was no churches on the plantations, but we went to the white folks church and sat on the back seats" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 228). Blount Baker, former Wilson County slave, recalled "de big meetin's dat we'd have in de summer time an' dat good singin' we'd have when we'd be singin' de sinners through" (The Library of Congress 1941b: 64). Other planters expressly forbade prayer meetings and reading of any kind: "Prayer meetings were not allowed in de quarters and a slave darsent to be caught wid a book in his han'" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 386).

It was illegal for slaves to leave the plantation without written permission from the master or overseer. They were typically granted free time on Saturday evenings, Sundays, and holidays such as the Fourth of July and Christmas. Former slave Rev. Handy Williams reported, however, that there were no holidays for slaves on the plantation on which he lived (The Library of Congress 1941a: 386). Former Martin County slave, William Sykes, remembered having

“co’n shuckin’s, an’ prayere meetin’s, an’ sociables an’ singin’s. I went swimmin’ in de crick, went wid ole Joe Brown, a-possum huntin’, an’ coon huntin’, an’ I sometimes went a-fishin’” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 328-329). Fishing and hunting were common pastimes for male slaves. Prior to 1831, slaves could carry a gun to hunt if the planter obtained a license. Fear of slave uprising led to the passage of a law in 1831 that forbade slaves from carrying guns, swords, clubs, or other weapons even to hunt. Under this law, the offending slave received twenty lashes and the slave owner was fined (Johnson 1937: 555).

There were laws passed during the antebellum period that restricted slaves’ ability to drink alcoholic beverages, but slaves still consumed such beverages, especially during the holidays (Johnson 1937: 558-559). William Sykes, former Martin County slave, remembered that “Most o’ de holidays wus celebrated by eatin’ candy, drinkin’ wine an’ brandy. Dar wus a heap o’ dancin’ ter de music of banjoes an’ han’ slappin’” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 328). Slaves in eastern North Carolina engaged in John Canoeing on Christmas. This involved spending Christmas singing John Canoe songs, dancing, drinking, and shouting “Chris’mus gif” outside the planter’s door (Johnson 1937: 552).

By the nineteenth century, slave owners realized the benefits of family slave life. Living as families made slaves less likely to run and seemingly more content overall. Slaves lived in families and received rations as a family. The families were matriarchal in form, with slave children belonging to the mother. It was not uncommon for slave owners to sell mothers and children together, but rarely did they make efforts to keep husband and wife or father and children together. In order to marry, slaves had to ask permission from their master or overseer. Slaves married slaves on their own plantation or slaves from a neighboring plantation (Johnson 1937: 534-535). The planter could immediately pronounce them man and wife, or hold a

ceremony. He could then conduct the ceremony himself, or allow for a minister. These marriages were not recognized by law because slaves could not enter into contracts. They were as easily dissolved as they were made, and many slaves were not monogamous (Johnson 1937: 536). Northampton County slave, Andrew Boone, reported that his father “had several children cause he had several women besides mother” (The Library of Congress 1941b: 135). Churches, however, took slave marriages more seriously and urged slave owners to strive to keep husbands and wives together (Johnson 1937: 537-538). Slave families cared just as deeply for each other as planter families and mourned just as deeply when members of their families died (Johnson 1937: 540).

Despite this appreciation for slave family life among planters, it was the separation of these families that provided the bitterest memories for former slaves. William Henry Singleton recounted his experience of separation from his family:

One day when I was about four years old a strange man came to this central house where all us children were and asked me if I liked candy. I told him yes. So he gave me a striped stick of candy. Then he asked me if I liked him. I said, yes, sir, because he had given me the candy. There was a colored woman with him and he asked me then how I would like to go and live with him. Of course I did not know him nor the woman, but without saying any more the man took me away with him and gave me to the strange woman who took me to Atlanta, Georgia, and delivered me to a white woman who had bought me. That night when my mother came to get me and my brothers I was not there. I had been sold off the plantation away from my mother and brothers with as little formality as they would have sold a calf or a mule. Such breaking up of families and parting of children from their parents was quite common in slavery days and was one of the things that caused much bitterness among the slaves and much suffering, because the slaves were as fond of their children as the white folks. But nothing could be done about it, for the law said we were only things and so we had no more rights under the law than animals. I believe it was only the more cruel masters, however, who thus separated families (Singleton 1922: 2).

Planter-Slave Relations

Discipline was one arena in which planters interacted with slaves. The harshness of discipline varied from plantation to plantation. Andrew Boone, former Northampton County slave, painted a gruesome picture in his oral history interview:

I saw a lot of slaves whupped an' I wus whupped myself. Dey whupped me wid de cat o' nine tails. It had nine lashes on it. Some of de slaves wus whupped wid a cabin paddle. Dey had forty holes in 'em an' when you wus buckled to a barrel dey hit your naked flesh wid de paddle an' every whury dere wus a hole in de paddle it drew a blister. When de whuppin' wid de paddle wus over, dey took de cat o' nine tails an' busted de blisters. By dis time de blood sometimes would be runnin' down dere heels. Den de next thing wus a wash in salt water strong enough to hold up an egg. Slaves wus punished dat way fer runnin' away an' sich (The Library of Congress 1941b: 134).

Rev. Handy Williams reported a similarly detestable situation on the Greene County plantation where he lived: "Marster whupped slaves for mos' anything. Sometimes he would get mad, an' whup us when he hardly had an excuse. Yes sir, he would get drunk and whup somebody jest 'cause he wus mad" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 386-387).

Not all planters were quite so cruel. Caroline Richardson, former Johnston County slave said, "Dere ain't nobody got many whuppin's nohow an' a slave on marster's place had ter be mean ter git a whuppin'" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 199). Hattie Rogers of Craven County reported that "Our marster did not whip us or allow anyone else to whip us" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 227). Celia Robinson, who was just a child during the slavery era, had pleasant memories of her master and his wife: "He often carried me up to de great house an' fed me. He give me good things ter eat...Marster thought a lot o' me. Marster and missus thought there wus nothin' like me. Missus let me tote her basket, and marster let me play wid his keys"

(The Library of Congress 1941a: 218). Maggie Mials, a slave on a Johnston County plantation, also spoke well of her master:

My marster wus good to all of us an' I fared better den dan I do now. Ole marster thought de world of me and I loved him. Marster allowed his slaves to visit, have prayer meetings, hunt, fish, an' sing and have a good time when de work wus done. Some of de slave owners did not like marster cause he wus so good to his slaves. They called us "Ole Man Demayes damn free niggers" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 110).

The fact that Maggie knew that some of the slave owners did not like her master because he treated his slaves decently shows, however, that those that did not treat them decently were probably in the majority.

It was not uncommon for slave women to bear the children of their owner or their owner's relatives. Celia Robinson was hesitant to talk about her being partly white: "Yes, I am partly white. It won't on my mother's side tho', but let's not say anything about dat, jist let dat go. Don't say anything about dat" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 218). William Henry Singleton was the son of his master's brother, which he believed was part of the reason he was sold at age four (Singleton 1922: 1). Hattie Rogers, former Craven County slave, was the daughter of a slave and her master's nephew. According to Hattie, "Marster didn't care who our fathers was jest so the women had children" (The Library of Congress 1941a: 227).

White women sometimes had relations with slaves as well. Millie Markham was not born a slave, but her father was. Her father, Squire James, served as the head coachman on a large plantation in Northampton County. Her mother, Tempie James, was the daughter of the plantation owner. Tempie fell in love with Squire and when her parents found out, they locked her up and sold Squire. Tempie gathered what money she could find and ran away to find him. She bought Squire, freed him, and changed his name (The Library of Congress 1941a: 106-107).

It was against the law, though, for a white woman to marry a black man unless she had black blood in her. According to Millie, “Tempie cut Squire’s finger and drained out some blood. She mixed this with some whiskey and drank it, then got on the stand and swore she had Negro blood in her, so they were married. She never went back home and her people disowned her” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 107).

Some slaves chose to risk running away in order to escape slavery. Rev. Handy Williams remembered some slaves running away from the Greene County plantation where he lived: “Some of de slaves run away. My Uncle Needham Williams run away. When he come back he wus whupped an’ then put up and sold” (The Library of Congress 1941a: 387). When slaves ran away, planters were anxious to have them found and returned. Patrollers helped find slaves, but planters also relied on newspapers to facilitate this return. A typical runaway slave advertisement is illustrated by an advertisement submitted by Simon Foscue, Sr. in August of 1810 (*True Republican* 1810a):

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth ult. a Negro Fellow nam d TOM; he is about twenty five years of age, tall and stout built. black complection, has worked some time at the Blacksmith’s business, and is not very artful; - he is acquainted on Tuckahoe, and it is probably may be lurking thereabout.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from harboring or employing said Negro, under the penalty of the Law,

I will give the above reward for him to be delivered to me, or secure in Gaol so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable expences.

SIMON FOSCUE, *Sen.*

In November, Tom was still missing. Simon Foscue submitted another advertisement increasing the reward to \$20 if Tom was delivered to him or secured in Gaol, and increasing it to \$50 “for his head, as he has been legally out-lawed” (*True Republican* 1810b).

Planter-slave relations affected not only the slaves, but also the planters. Planters and their families were constantly worried about slave revolts and discoveries of alleged insurrections were common. Under the insurrection act of 1802 that followed an insurrection scare in eastern North Carolina, conspiracy was felony and punishable by death. In 1830, the Legislature imposed conspiracy laws that made circulating literature that encouraged slave revolt punishable by whipping for the first offence and death by the second (Johnson 1937: 517-518).

All in all, Foscue Plantation appears to have been a typical antebellum plantation in eastern North Carolina. The Foscues grew common staple crops, employed an overseer, and owned more than 20 slaves. They experienced love and loss, and faced the difficulties associated with combined and broken families. Little is known about the life of the Foscue slaves. Some of them ran away from the Foscue Plantation, suggesting that life was not especially pleasant; however, the Foscues did bequeath slaves by name to their heirs, suggesting that, as owners, they were at least familiar with their slaves.

CHAPTER 3: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

Introduction

It is important to review and understand the previous archaeological investigations that have occurred at Foscue Plantation to determine the identity of the structure in the Vault Field. From 2005 to 2010, seven archaeological investigations occurred at Foscue Plantation. Six of these projects occurred as a joint endeavor between ECU and CCC. Each spring beginning in 2005, CCC offered an archaeological field school at Foscue Plantation that was directed by Dr. Charles Ewen of ECU and Caroline Parham Ramsey of CCC, and supervised by an ECU graduate student or recent graduate. An additional project occurred in 2010 as part of an ECU Master's thesis project focusing on the excavation of the Foscue family burial vault (Seeman 2011).

Excavations at Foscue Plantation have been conducted in the House Yard (31JN111**) located around the extant brick house, and in the Vault Field (31JN112**) located about 3200 feet east-northeast of the brick house where the family burial vault is located (Figure 3-1). In 2005, both areas were shovel tested. Excavations focused on the House Yard in 2006 and 2007, and then attention shifted to the Vault Field from 2008 to 2010. A compilation of each of the seven investigations will be presented here in chronological order.

2005 Field School Excavations

In 2005, a shovel test pit survey was conducted in the House Yard (31JN111**) and the Vault Field (31JN112**) (Seifert 2006). The goal of the shovel test pit survey in the House Yard was to locate outbuildings associated with the standing brick house and test the integrity of the archaeological resources in the area. In the Vault Field, the goal was to determine whether the



Figure 3-1. Map Showing the Location of the House Yard, Vault Field, and Other Important Features. Created with ArcGIS Explorer, Copyright © ESRI, All Rights Reserved. Source: USGS, NASA, NGA, ESRI, i-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGP.

remains of the original plantation house lived in by Simon Foscue, Jr. were present in this area (Seifert 2006: 53-58).

The shovel test pit survey in the House Yard occurred on a square grid at a 15-foot interval. The datum was established at the northwest corner of the main house (Seifert 2006: 58). In the Vault Field, a datum was established at the northwest corner of the brick burial vault. Shovel tests were laid out in a square grid at an interval of 30 feet. Transects ran parallel to the vault in a north-south direction. The shovel tests began around the graves and radiated out until no artifacts were found. The shovel tests were approximately one foot in width and were excavated to sterile subsoil. In the House Yard, sterile subsoil was reached approximately one foot below the ground surface, while in the Vault Field sterile subsoil was reached between one half foot to one foot below the surface. All of the soil was screened through one-quarter inch wire mesh and the artifacts were bagged separately for each shovel test. Stratigraphic information, depth of the shovel test, artifact types, and Munsell color data were recorded on standardized forms (Seifert 2006: 59). The artifacts were processed in Phelps Archaeology Laboratory at ECU.

The shovel tests in the House Yard revealed an extensive and relatively undisturbed archaeological site, with artifacts dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Artifacts recovered included brick, glass, iron fragments, ceramics, animal bone, and shell fragments. The ceramics recovered include whiteware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, ironstone, stoneware, slipware, yellowware, and coarse earthenware. Most of the artifacts were found behind the brick house in the back of the yard, with the densest concentrations northeast and southeast of the house. These concentrations were interpreted as possible locations of nineteenth-century outbuildings (Seifert 2006: 64-67).

In the Vault Field, shovel tests revealed only a light scatter of artifacts, including brick, ceramics, glass, iron, and charcoal (Figure 3-2). The ceramics recovered include creamware, pearlware, and a lead-glazed coarse earthenware. All of the diagnostic artifacts date to the mid- to late-eighteenth century, which Seifert interpreted as supporting her hypothesis that the Vault Field was the location of the earlier residence replaced by the standing brick house. The brick was concentrated north of the burial vault, but no structural features were found in 2005 (Seifert 2006: 69-74).

A pedestrian survey was also conducted in three other areas of Foscue Plantation. One area was interpreted as the possible site of a sawmill. Another was believed to be part of turpentine production on the plantations. The third area is a possible tar kiln (Seifert 2006: 74-75).

2006 Field School Excavations

In 2006, a field school was once again offered by CCC, in partnership with East Carolina University. Investigations of Foscue Plantation continued under the supervision of ECU graduate student Wesley R. Willoughby. During the 2006 archaeological investigations, the shovel test survey of the House Yard was continued in areas that had not been previously surveyed. A pedestrian survey was also performed in the agricultural fields north of the House Yard. Artifacts from the House Yard included nineteenth- and twentieth-century ceramics, bottle glass, and iron nails. Several unidentified features were encountered, and Willoughby recommended more intensive excavation of the areas of the House Yard where these features were present (Willoughby 2007: 1-3).

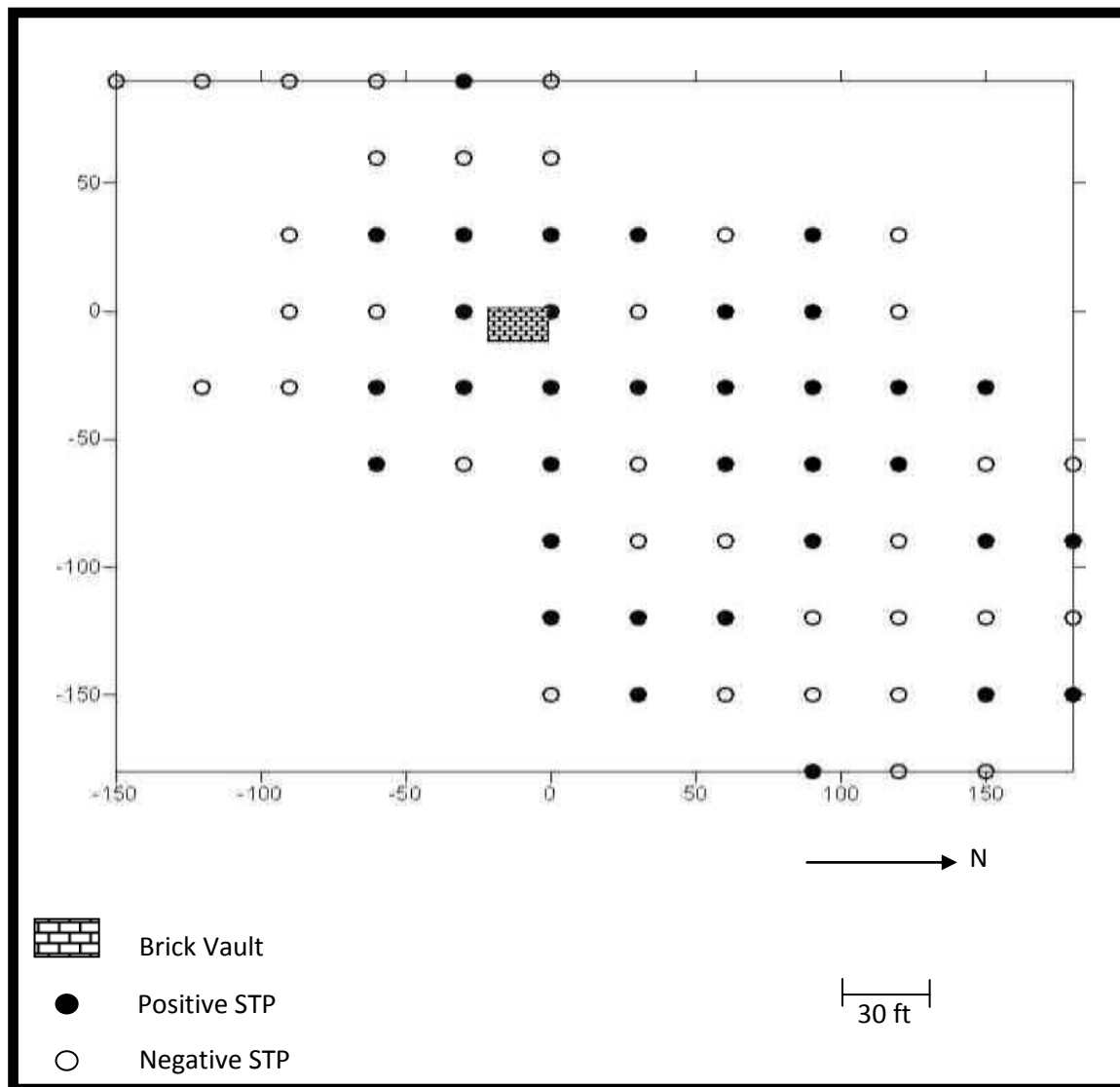


Figure 3-2. Map Showing the 2005 Shovel Tests in the Vault Field (Seifert 2006: 71).

2007 Field School Excavations

Investigations of the House Yard and the Vault Field continued in 2007, again under the supervision of Wesley R. Willoughby, ECU graduate student, and CCC professor Caroline Parham-Ramsey. In the House Yard, 40 more shovel tests were excavated at 15 feet intervals on the northern end of the House Yard bordering an agricultural field. These shovel tests consisted of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts including ceramics, glass, nails, and brick. Dark

brown mottled soil was encountered in shovel tests in the northeast corner of the yard and interpreted as evidence of twentieth-century outbuildings (Flood et al. 2008: 13-14).

In the Vault Field, 77 shovel tests were excavated (Figure 3-3). These shovel tests were placed between the 2005 shovel tests to the north and northeast of the burial vault, thus shortening the interval between shovel tests in this location to 15 feet. Ceramics, wine and case bottle fragments, handmade brick fragments, and wrought nails were recovered from the shovel tests. The ceramics recovered include creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, salt-glazed stoneware, and lead-glazed coarse earthenware. There was a dense concentration of brick approximately 30 feet northeast of the burial vault that was interpreted as the possible location of the Foscue family's earlier residence. A ground penetrating radar (GPR) was pulled across the Vault Field and subsurface anomalies were flagged and further investigated. None of the anomalies revealed by the GPR outside of the burial vault area was cultural in origin (Flood et al. 2008: 14).

2008 Field School Excavations

The 2008 field school was supervised by ECU students Mattie Rasberry and Lindsay Flood. Forty-four more shovel tests were excavated in the Vault Field, bringing the total number of shovel tests to 189 (Figure 3-4). Seven of these shovel tests were placed in the existing grid system from previous years. Three of these shovel tests were positive. One yielded a polychrome, hand painted pearlware ceramic sherd dating between 1795 and 1820. The other two contained small brick fragments (Flood et al. 2008: 15).

The remaining 37 shovel tests were placed approximately 300 feet northwest of the burial vault, across the abandoned railroad bed. The area shovel tested was lightly wooded with mature

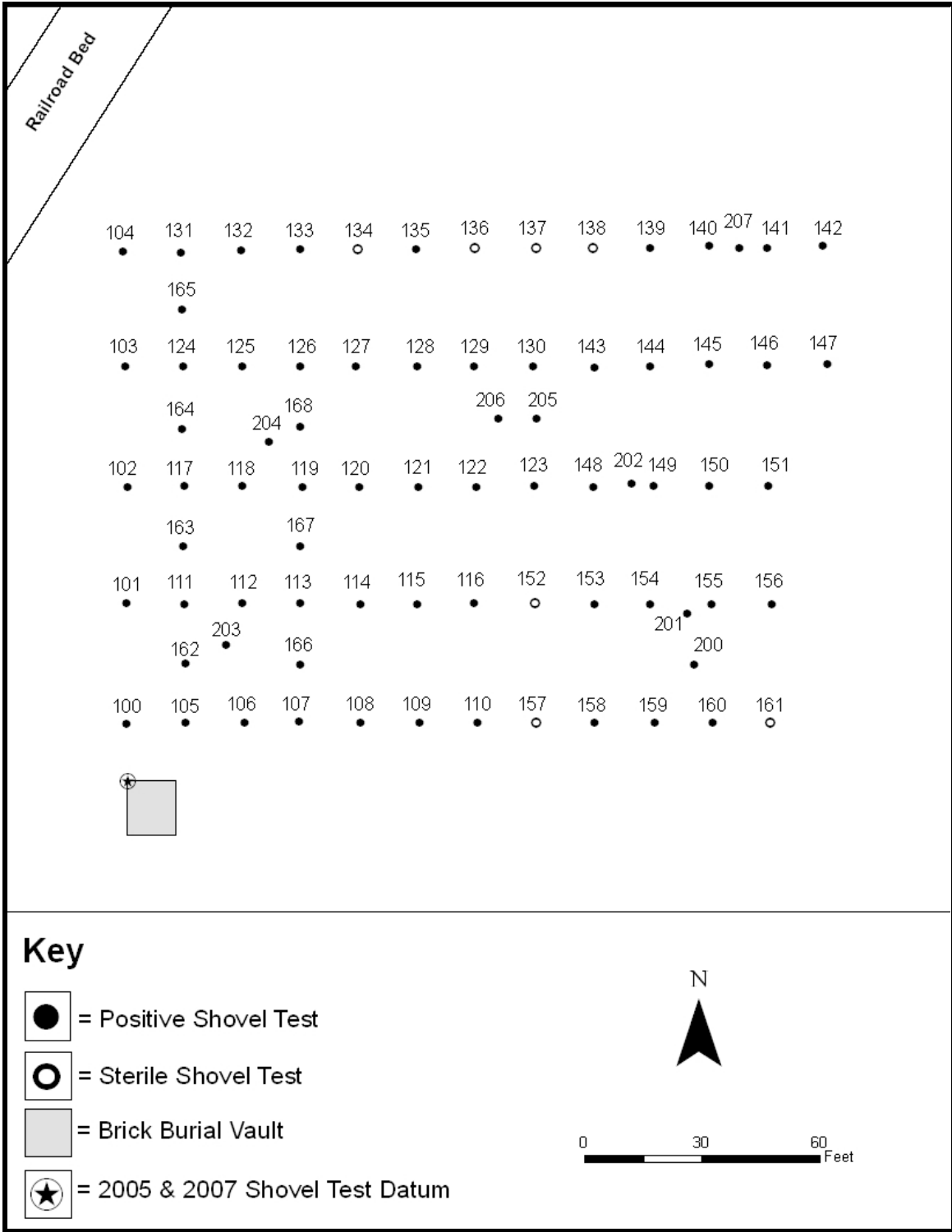


Figure 3-3. Map Showing the 2007 Shovel Tests in the Vault Field (Flood et al. 2008: 8).

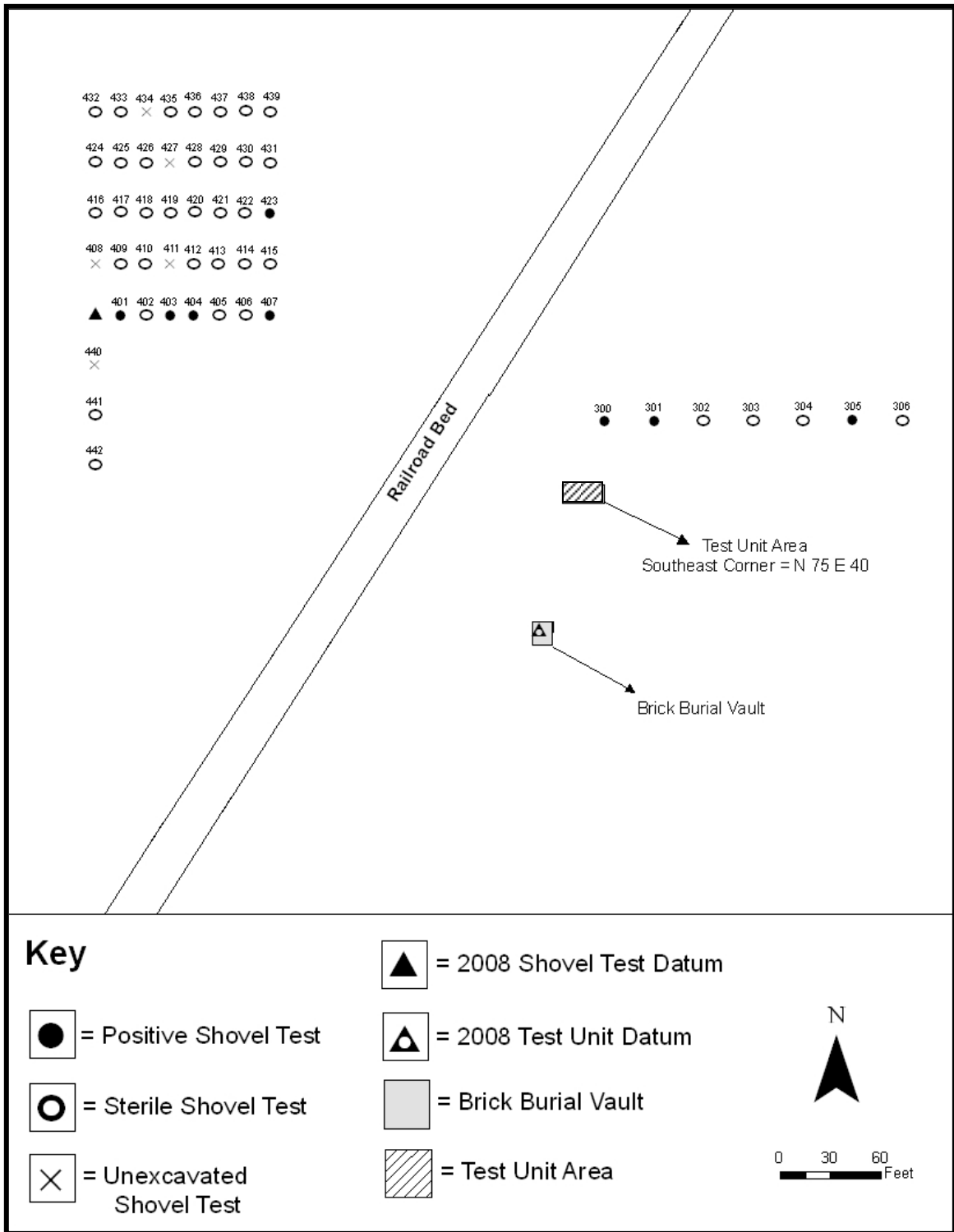


Figure 3-4. Map Showing the 2008 Shovel Tests in the Vault Field (Flood et al. 2008: 10).

hardwood trees. A grid was established consisting of eight north-south transects set at 30-foot intervals. The shovel tests were then placed at 30-foot intervals within these transects. Of the 37 shovel tests, only five were positive for cultural materials. Artifacts recovered include two small unidentified iron fragments, small brick fragments, and two ceramic sherds. One of the ceramic sherds is green-edged pearlware dating from 1785 to 1840, and the other is a brown lead glazed coarse earthenware sherd that dates from 1490 to 1900 (Flood et al. 2008: 15). Because of the scarcity of artifacts in this area, it was concluded that the original Foscue House was likely located closer to the burial vault (Flood et al. 2008: 24).

Also in 2008, four test units (N75E30, N75E40, N80E25, and N80E35) were excavated in the Vault Field to further investigate an area of concentrated brick discovered in the previous field season (Figure 3-5). Five feet by five feet test units were excavated in 0.25 feet thick arbitrary levels, within natural soil zones recorded from the profiles at the completion of each unit. All of the soil was screened through quarter-inch wire mesh, and each level was assigned a Field Specimen number and its artifacts bagged separately. Each of the test units contained large amounts of brick, but only two (N75E30 and N80E35) contained articulated bricks or brick fall concentrations.

Unit N75E30 contained a large amount of articulated bricks in Level 2. Level 3 was excavated around the articulated bricks, and a large brick feature was revealed and designated Feature 2. This feature consisted of approximately 15 complete bricks running roughly north-south across the center of the unit. Multiple bricks appeared to have soot on them indicative of burning. An iron bar was discovered, bolted along the west side of the row of articulated bricks (Figure 3-6). Four additional rows of complete bricks were uncovered east of the first articulated line, and seemed to have fallen at an angle. It was concluded that Feature 2 is the remnants of a

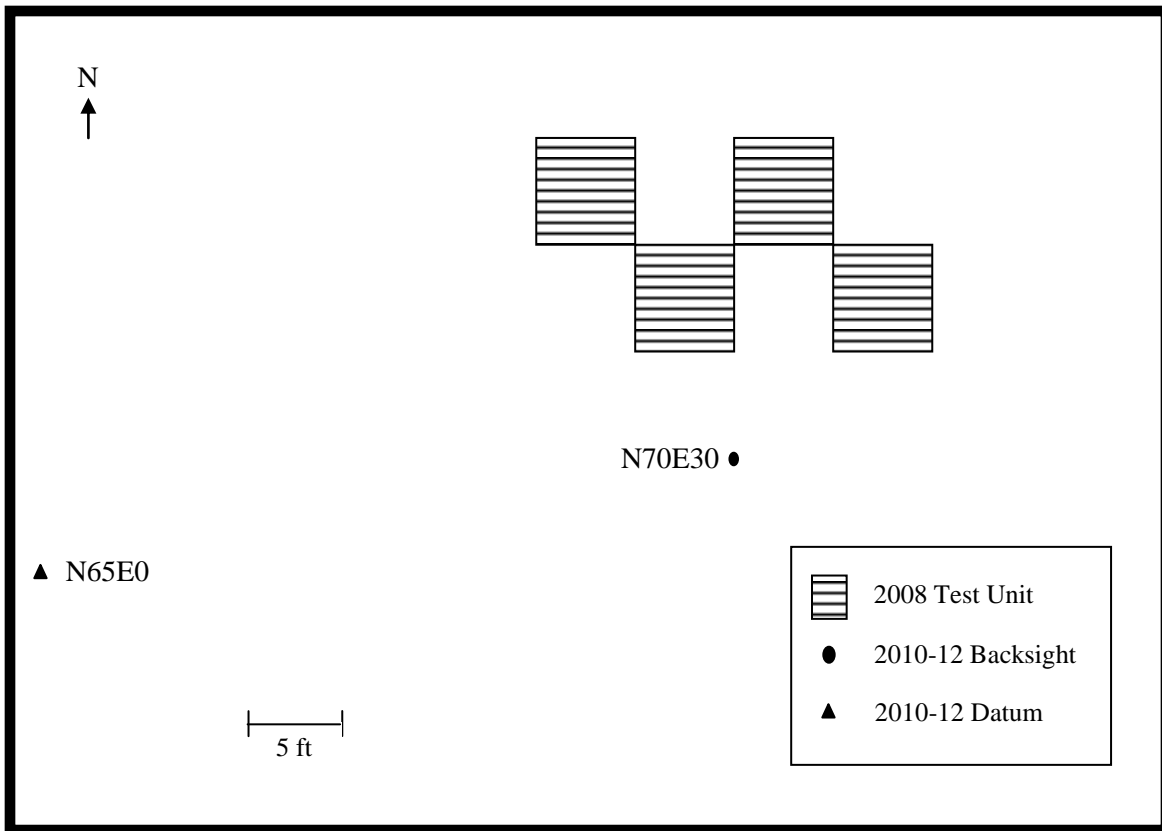


Figure 3-5. Map Showing the Locations of the 2008 Test Units in the Vault Field.

fallen fire place or chimney, and might possibly be part of the original Foscue house. In addition to brick, ceramics, charcoal, mortar, a nail, and an unidentified iron object were also recovered from this unit. The ceramics found include pearlware and stoneware (Flood et al. 2008: 18-20).

Unit N75E40 contained brick fragments and two semi-complete bricks; however, none of the brick in this unit was articulated. Artifacts found in this unit include ceramics, charcoal, bottle glass, and iron nails and fragments. The ceramic types include porcelain, pearlware, creamware, and unidentified refined earthenware ceramics (Flood et al. 2008: 22-23).

Unit N80E25 contained disarticulated brick. Other artifacts recovered include ceramics, charcoal, a copper thimble, a bottle glass shard, a kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment, and iron nails and fragments. The ceramics found include pearlware, bisque, and an unidentified refined



Figure 3-6. Chimney Fall and Iron Bar in Test Unit N75E30.

earthenware. The ceramics date from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries (Flood et al. 2008: 17).

Two semi-complete bricks and brick fragments were found in unit N80E35. Other artifacts found include ceramics, charcoal, glass, mortar, iron nails and fragments, a copper ring-shaped object, and shell. The ceramics found were pearlware and creamware. In level 3 of this unit, a brick concentration was encountered in the southwest corner. This concentration was left in situ during the excavation of the subsequent levels and was designated part of Feature 2. Flood et al. (2008: 20) concluded that it occurred when a brick structure, such as a chimney or fireplace, collapsed.

At the end of the 2008 field season, Flood et al. hypothesized that Feature 2 could be a collapsed fireplace or chimney and that it may be associated with the original Foscue dwelling. The artifacts recovered fall within the appropriate time frame. The plain creamware recovered

had a production range between 1762 and 1820, while the other various types of pearlware date from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. It was recommended that future excavations continue to focus on the area surrounding Feature 2 (Flood et al. 2008: 24).

2009 Field School Excavations

The CCC archaeological field school at Foscue Plantation continued under the supervision of Jonathan Schleier in 2009. The goal of this field school was to further investigate Feature 2 and the area surrounding it. Four five-by-five feet units were added to the excavation: N70E30, N75E25, N75E35, and N80E30 (Figure 3-7). Unit N70E30 contained the southern edge of Features 2 and 3. A solid line of articulated brick revealed the edge of Feature 2, while Feature 3 was identified as a dark stain beneath Feature 2 at the base of level 3. The stain was even better defined at the base of level 4. Artifacts found in this unit include brick, ceramics, glass, and iron fragments (Schleier 2009: 12-13).

Unit N75E25 was determined to be outside of the structure due to the absence of Features 2 and 3. The few artifacts recovered include two creamware sherds, one porcelain sherd, and disarticulated brick fragments (Schleier 2009: 10). Unit N75E35 was dominated by the chimney fall designated Feature 2. Articulated brick first appeared in level 1. Articulated brick in the east wall of the unit revealed that the chimney fall continued eastward. The artifacts recovered from this unit include brick, ceramics, glass, and mortar. Feature 3 was not visible in this unit due to the dominance of Feature 2 (Schleier 2009: 10-12).

Artifacts recovered from unit N80E30 included glazed and regular brick, ceramics, charcoal, a copper alloy wire fragment, a copper button, a gunflint, iron fragments, shell, and a slate fragment. Both Feature 2 and Feature 3 extended into unit N80E30. The portion of Feature

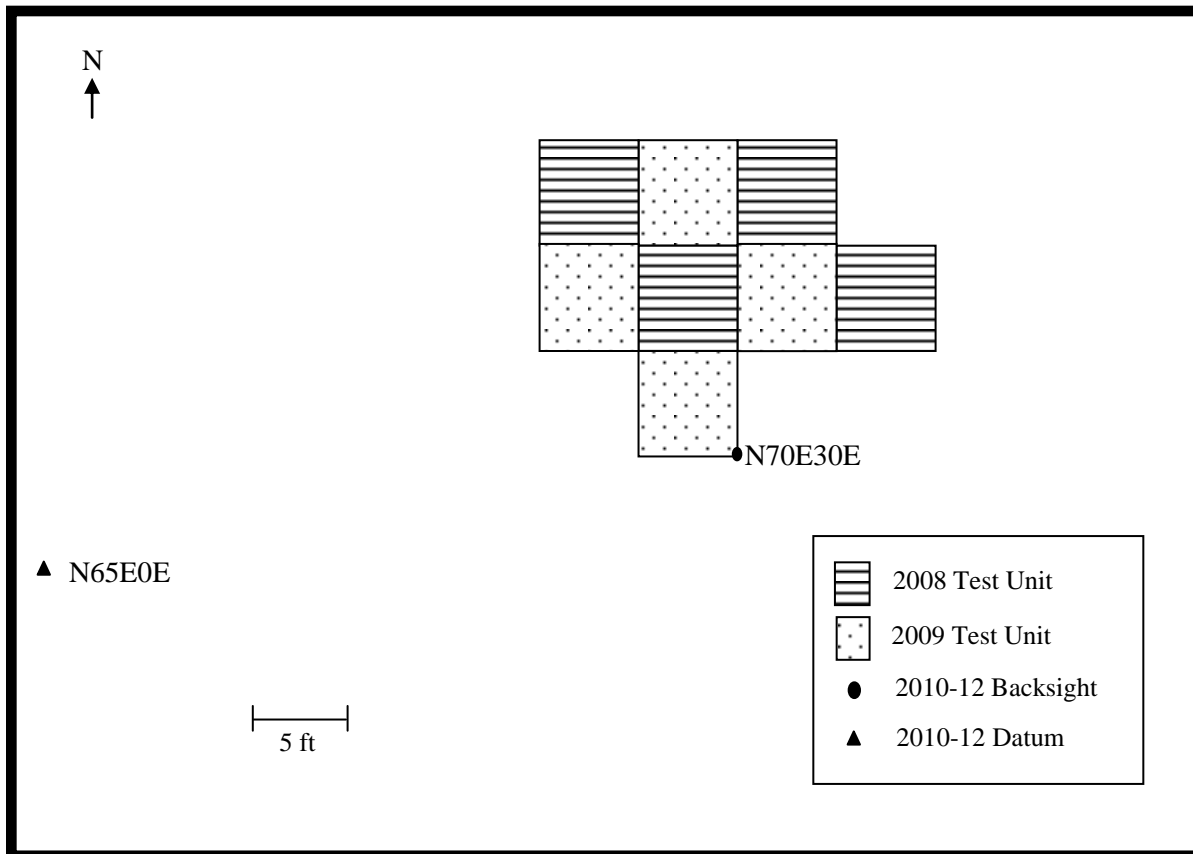


Figure 3-7. Map Showing the Locations of the 2008 and 2009 Test Units in the Vault Field.

3 within this unit was excavated in halves. An unglazed brick with a nail attached to it, two iron spikes, and a glazed brick were recovered. There was also a large pile of brick within the feature that began approximately 0.5 – 0.6 feet below the surface of Feature 3, and well below the fireplace bricks. It was hypothesized that this feature may have once contained a foundation (Schleier 2009: 8-10).

During the course of the 2009 excavation, it was confirmed that Feature 2 was indeed a fireplace. There was also an east-west brick fall pattern that has been interpreted as a chimney. A large dark stain was discovered running beneath the chimney fall in N80E30, N70E30, and N80E35 and was labeled Feature 3 (Schleier 2009: 7-8). It was hypothesized that this was either

the footprint of the house, or a refuse pit located adjacent to the structure. Schleier also hypothesized that the structure itself was either the original house, an outbuilding of the original house, or a detached kitchen (Schleier 2009: 15).

2010 Field School Excavations

The 2010 Foscue Plantation archaeological field school was supervised by ECU graduate student Lauren McMillan. The main goal of this field school was to expose the areas around the chimney fall. This goal was based on the hypothesis that the dark stain designated Feature 3 was not the footprint of the structure, but rather a subfloor pit. In order to find the foundation, five more test units were excavated east and west of the excavation area: N70E25, N70E40, N75E20, N80E20, and N80E40 (Figure 3-8). A new datum was established at N65E0. Using the N0E0 datum located in a stump in the burial vault was no longer possible because the vault itself was being excavated as part of Melinda Seeman's 2011 M.A. thesis. A pedestrian survey of a recently logged field located across the old railroad bed, south of the area shovel tested in 2008, was also conducted during the 2010 field school.

Unit N70E25 is to the southwest of Feature 2, the chimney fall. The artifacts found in this unit include brick, ceramics, a clear vessel glass shard, and wrought nails. The ceramics recovered include pearlware, porcelain, and stoneware. Unit N70E40, located southeast of the chimney fall, contained brick, ceramics, glass, and wrought nails. The ceramics found include pearlware, creamware, porcelain, and stoneware (McMillan 2010: 33-35). It was hypothesized that Feature 3, identified in 2009 as a dark stain beneath the chimney fall, extends into this unit. Feature 4 was uncovered 0.35 feet below ground surface and identified as a recent tap root. The

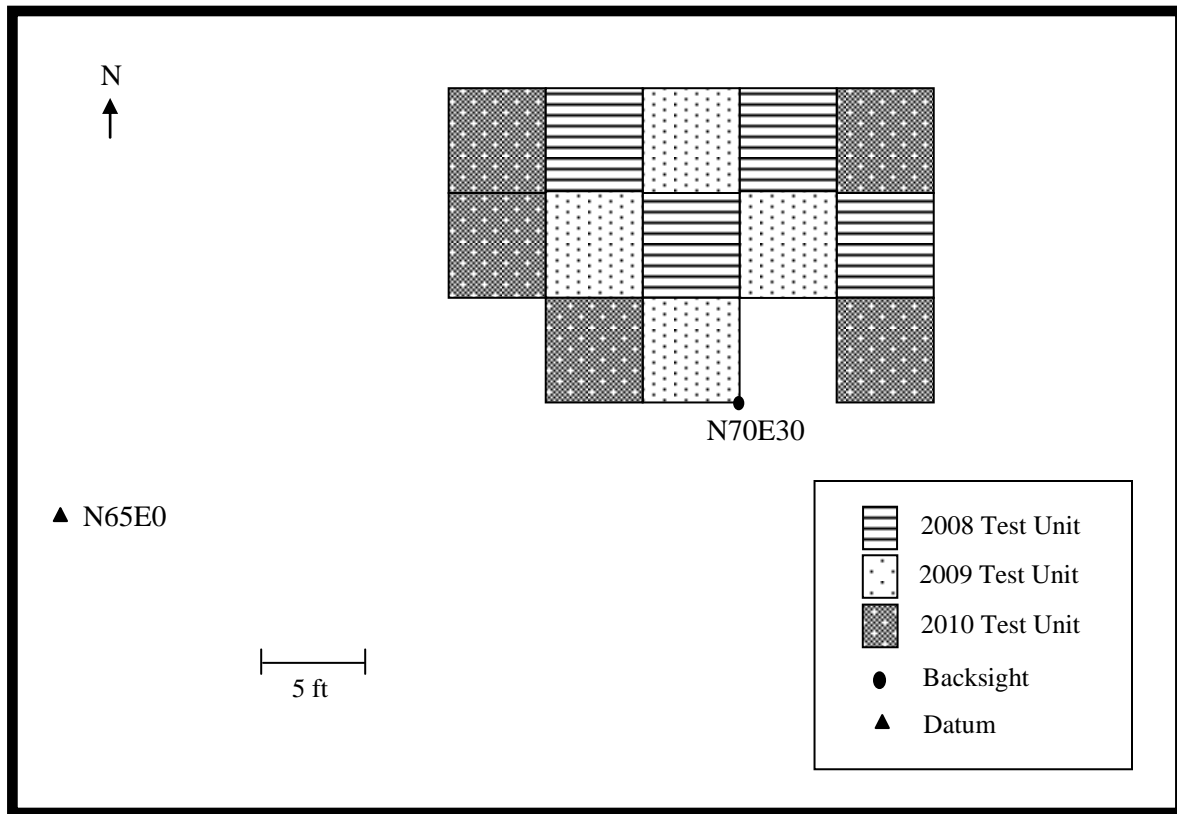


Figure 3-8. Map Showing the Locations of the 2008 - 2010 Test Units in the Vault Field.

soil from the feature was screened separately, but no artifacts were found (McMillan 2010: 33-34).

Unit N75E20 is located west of the chimney fall. Artifacts recovered from this unit include brick, ceramics, and wrought iron nails. The ceramics found were pearlware, porcelain, and an unidentified refined earthenware. In addition to these artifacts, Features 6, 8, and 10 were encountered in this unit. All three were determined to be taproots. In Feature 6, one sherd of creamware was recovered. A wrought nail fragment was found in Feature 8, as well as some brick fragments. Feature 10 also extended into unit N80E20 and contained no artifacts (McMillan 2010: 35-36).

Unit N80E20 is located northwest of the chimney fall. It contained brick, ceramics, glass, wrought nails, and one piece of slate. Features 10, 11, 12, and 13 were present in this unit. Features 10, 11, and 13 were all associated with tap roots. Feature 13 was an unidentified cultural feature that may have been a borrow pit. No artifacts were recovered from these features (McMillan 2010: 36-37).

Unit N80E40 is located northeast of the chimney fall. In addition to brick, this unit contained ceramics, glass, a copper alloy hook, and wrought nails. The northern boundary of Feature 3, the dark stain beneath the chimney fall, was uncovered in this unit. McMillan chose not to excavate this portion of the feature because its boundaries had not been fully uncovered. A tap root, designated Feature 5, was also discovered in this unit. No artifacts were recovered from this feature (McMillan 2010: 32-33).

The pedestrian survey of the logged field west of the project area was conducted to gain an understanding of what types of artifacts were present in the area. Though no artifacts were collected, their location was marked with pin flags. According to McMillan, the total number of artifacts noted, including whole bricks ceramics, and window glass, was higher than the number found in the Vault Field. The highest concentration of artifacts was found closest to the old railroad bed (McMillan 2010: 38-39).

Following the 2010 field season, McMillan hypothesized that the structure uncovered in the Vault Field was actually a slave quarter. She interpreted Feature 2 as a central chimney and Feature 3 as a subfloor pit, both common features of slave quarters at the turn of the nineteenth century in Tidewater Virginia. She also noted that there was a low density of artifacts and no high status wares found at the site. The absence of whiteware and cut nails, which begin to be

produced in 1820 and 1815 respectively, led McMillan to conclude that the site was abandoned by 1815. Because of the low density of artifact, she also concluded that the structure was purposely demolished in 1815. It was suggested that during the following field season, the boundaries of the excavation be extended in search of the construction method of the house, and that Feature 3, the alleged subfloor pit, be further investigated (McMillan 2010: 40-43).

2010 Burial Vault Excavations

In addition to the continued excavation of the structure in the Vault Field during the 2010 field school, excavations occurred on the early nineteenth-century burial vault (Seeman 2011). The purpose of this project was to recover information about the life of the rural elite in nineteenth-century eastern North Carolina, and to determine the identity of the individuals interred in the vault. Seeman hypothesized that the osteobiographies of the individuals would depict a lifestyle similar to those described in historic literature from the early nineteenth century. She also hypothesized that the burial vault contained the skeletal remains of the three individuals historically believed to be present in the vault: Simon Foscue, Sr., Simon Foscue, Jr., and his wife Christiana Rhem Foscue (Seeman 2011: 30-31).

Horizontal and vertical controls were utilized during the excavation so that the sequence of creation and disturbance in the vault could be determined. The vault was excavated in zones, and the soil from the lowest zones was screened using quarter-inch mesh screen. Horizontally, the interior of the vault was excavated in three sections (Figure 3-9). The area around the vault was also cleared to explore the construction of the vault. The artifacts and remains recovered were analyzed at ECU's Phelps Archaeology Laboratory and historic documents were used to help identify the individuals found in the vault (Seeman 2011: 32-33).



Figure 3-9. 2010 Burial Vault Excavation
(Seeman 2011: 36).

Nine individuals were buried in the Foscue Family burial vault. Seeman was able to identify three of these individuals. Individual 1, the only male, was identified as Simon Foscue, Jr. His wife, Christiana, is most likely either Individual 4 or 5, both elderly females at death. Seeman identified Individual 2 as Simon, Jr. and Christiana's daughter, Christiana Foscue, who died while pregnant at age 26. Individuals 7 and 8 were preterm fetuses and Individual 9 was an older neonate. Any of these could have been the child, or children, that died with Christiana during childbirth. Individual 3 was a younger female at death, but her age and identity are uncertain. Individual 6 was a young child at death and also remains unidentified (Seeman 2011: 121-122).

Seeman also concluded that the burial vault was made of brick, mortar, and plaster and probably had a gabled roof. The architecture suggests that the vault was built in the first half of the nineteenth century and is probably contemporary with the standing plantation house. The burial customs practiced by the Foscue family as represented by the vault are consistent with those of the antebellum period. The osteobiographies of the individuals buried in the vault revealed that the Foscue family enjoyed a fairly sedentary lifestyle with access to adequate medical care and food sources. No evidence of skeletal trauma was found and little evidence of heavy labor or stress. Few dental pathologies and evidence of tooth polishing suggest that the Foscues had good dental hygiene. Their diets were high in carbohydrates and sugars (Seeman 2011: 122-124).

Seeman found that her original hypotheses were incorrect during this study. Nine individuals were found in the vault, rather than the historically conjectured three, and only two were of those individuals determined to be interred there. Also, the osteobiographies revealed that the three youngest adults had osteopenia, or low bone mineral density, which most likely resulted from their sedentary lifestyle. Furthermore, this study revealed that, despite the Foscues' socioeconomic status, they were still not immuned from the hazards of childbearing and early childhood (Seeman 2011: 124).

CHAPTER FOUR: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction

In the United States there are two main types of archaeology – prehistoric and historical. Prehistoric archaeology focuses on Native Americans living in America before European contact and colonization. Historical archaeology focuses on the period from European contact and colonization to the present. It is a multidisciplinary field that maintains a close relationship with both history and anthropology (Orser 2004: 19). Prior to the 1960s, archaeologists largely focused on constructing broad culture histories, but, because American archaeologists trained mostly in anthropology departments, they began to think that archaeology could provide information about the daily lives of people (Orser 2004: 38). In the 1960s, archaeologists began striving to reconstruct past ways of life. Lewis Binford was an important figure in this movement. He believed that, rather than merely constructing broad cultural histories, archaeology could be an avenue to understanding past cultures (Binford 1962). Binford advocated a more scientific and theoretical approach, and this anthropological archaeology came to be known as the “new archaeology” (Orser 2004: 39).

Binford’s concepts soon carried over into historical archaeology. Many historical archaeologists concluded that they too should be founded on anthropology, but archaeologists debated whether anthropologists or historians should be responsible for historical archaeology. At the heart of this debate was the issue of whether history or culture was the subject matter of historical archaeology. Orser (2004: 41) argues that this debate was unnecessary because history and anthropology are closely related, but important because it demanded a decision on the theoretical foundation of historical archaeology. Though Ian Hodder (1986) advocated for the return of archaeology to its traditional links with history, Stanley South (1977) was an influential

advocate for applying a scientific and anthropological viewpoint in historical archaeology. South believed that historical archaeologists should engage in scientific testing and the formation of hypotheses. According to South, artifacts could be counted, grouped, and compared between sites. He suggested that “the key to understanding culture process lies in pattern recognition” (South 1977: 31).

In the 1960s and 1970s, archaeologists and historians realized the potential of simple artifacts for revealing valuable information about the lives of peoples not documented in historical resources. Today, historical archaeologists are not only describing artifact collections and documenting the undocumented, but also examining deeper relationships between these artifacts and the people who made them. Historical archaeologists now apply many different theoretical points of view to a variety of site types (Orser 2004: 43-47).

Plantation Archaeology

Historical archaeology is composed of many subtypes, one of which is plantation archaeology. Plantation archaeology is concerned with the economic, social, and political aspects of plantations (Singleton 2008: 316). The earliest examples of plantation archaeology occurred in the 1930s. A landscape architect named Morley Jeffers Williams conducted archaeological investigations at Mount Vernon, George Washington’s plantation, between 1931 and 1939. These investigations were part of architectural, restoration, and preservation studies of the plantation. Also in the 1930s, James A. Ford excavated at the Elizafield Plantation in Georgia. His excavations occurred to investigate what local historians believed to be the site of a Spanish mission. Instead, Ford found what he concluded to be the ruins of a nineteenth-century sugar processing mill (Singleton 1990: 70). Because Ford made no effort to study the site as part

of a plantation, Orser calls this research “insignificant to the development of plantation archaeology” (Orser 1988: 10).

Other early archaeological investigations on plantations occurred for the same reason most historical archaeology occurred at the time – for the preservation and restoration of historic sites. Plantation archaeology during this early period sought to answer many questions that we still seek to answer today. Archaeology was used to establish the general layout of plantations, to identify and locate plantation structures, and to locate special activity areas. During this early period, excavations occurred in Virginia at plantations including Monticello and Woodlawn (Pogue 1988), in Mississippi at Mound Plantation (Phelps 1941), and in North Carolina at Somerset Plantation (Steen 1995). From these early efforts came the first historically oriented archaeological studies of plantations. Such archaeological studies were designed to supplement historical records to obtain an account of what occurred at the site. They typically had no explicit research questions and remained unconcerned with anthropological questions. This type of plantation archaeology involves integrating exhaustive historical research with archaeology. Initially, these studies focused on the planter’s household and largely neglected the lives of the enslaved population. Now plantation archaeologists study slaves and laborers as well. Such studies largely focus on material culture and serve as valuable resources for examining new archaeological questions (Singleton 1990: 71).

It was not until the late 1950s and early 1960s that more systematic and historically-oriented studies of plantation archaeology emerged. In the 1960s, an anthropological approach was introduced into plantation archaeology by Charles Fairbanks when he tested numerous plantation sites, including Von Bulow Plantation, Kingsley Plantation, and Rayfield Plantation. Anthropological plantation studies are oriented toward anthropological problems. One of the

early problems addressed was the degree to which African material culture changed into slave material culture. Fairbanks' most notable contribution to plantation archaeology was the shift from focusing on slaveholders to focusing on slaves. This shift occurred in conjunction with the social and political changes occurring in the 1960s (Singleton 1990: 70-71). Fairbanks also demonstrated the inadequacies of merely using the historical record to study slave life.

Fairbanks was the first plantation archaeologist to carefully combine archaeological research and the written record. For example, in his study of Rayfield Plantation he interlaced former slaves' comments with archaeological data (Orser 1988: 10). Both plantation archaeology and African-American archaeology owe much to this period and the work of Fairbanks (Singleton 1990: 71).

Another approach towards plantation archaeology was introduced by John Otto in 1975 with his study of Cannon's Point Plantation. Otto viewed the plantation as a microcosm of southern society in which race and class could be studied. His techniques helped develop the method of determining socioeconomic status based on artifact frequencies, shapes, and forms. This technique has impacted historical archaeology as a whole. Using this method, archaeological indices were developed from sites with known occupants and then used to interpret sites of unknown use. This method does, of course, have its limitations as socioeconomic status is not always directly reflected in the archaeological record. Otto's efforts set the stage for post-processual approaches to enter plantation archaeology in the 1980s. Efforts were made to identify material markers of power, domination, and ideology using both Marxist and non-Marxist approaches. Archaeologists embracing such approaches particularly look to the plantation landscape and architecture for these markers. In addition to this approach, many modern plantation archaeologists focus on reconstructing the everyday lives of the people who inhabited plantations (Singleton 1990: 72-73).

Beginning with the work of Fairbanks, many plantation archaeologists began to focus on the life of enslaved populations. These archaeological studies tried to tie ethnicity to material culture; examine slave material life; and/or interpret race and class. Though Fairbanks was unable to identify African heritage in slave material culture, more recent studies have been more successful. Evidence of African influence has since been identified in slave-made ceramics, building technologies, clay pipes, and foodways. Other archaeologists attempt to interpret what various artifact assemblages imply about slave life. Quantifying artifacts into categories (i.e. kitchen, architecture, furniture, etc.) is known as artifact pattern recognition. This is used to uncover economic, cultural, and temporal differences. Some archaeologists even attempt to understand the meanings of artifacts to the enslaved population (Singleton 1990: 74-75).

Today, investigations of sites occupied by the planter class are used to study multiple aspects of plantation life. They are sometimes used to determine status patterning or are analyzed as a part of race and class studies. Other archaeologists have attempted to understand the planter class worldview or the economics of plantation life (Singleton 1990: 76). To conduct such studies, whether on the planter class or the enslaved population, there must first exist an abundance of studies of the earlier sort.

Archaeological Studies of Plantations in Eastern North Carolina

In eastern North Carolina, detailed plantation studies have occurred on three plantations of varying sizes: Somerset Place Plantation, Hope Plantation, and Foscue Plantation (Figure 4-1). This section will give a brief history of Somerset Place and Hope Plantations and detail the archaeology that has been conducted at both of these locations. Structures from these plantations are compared to the Vault Field structure in the final chapter of this thesis.

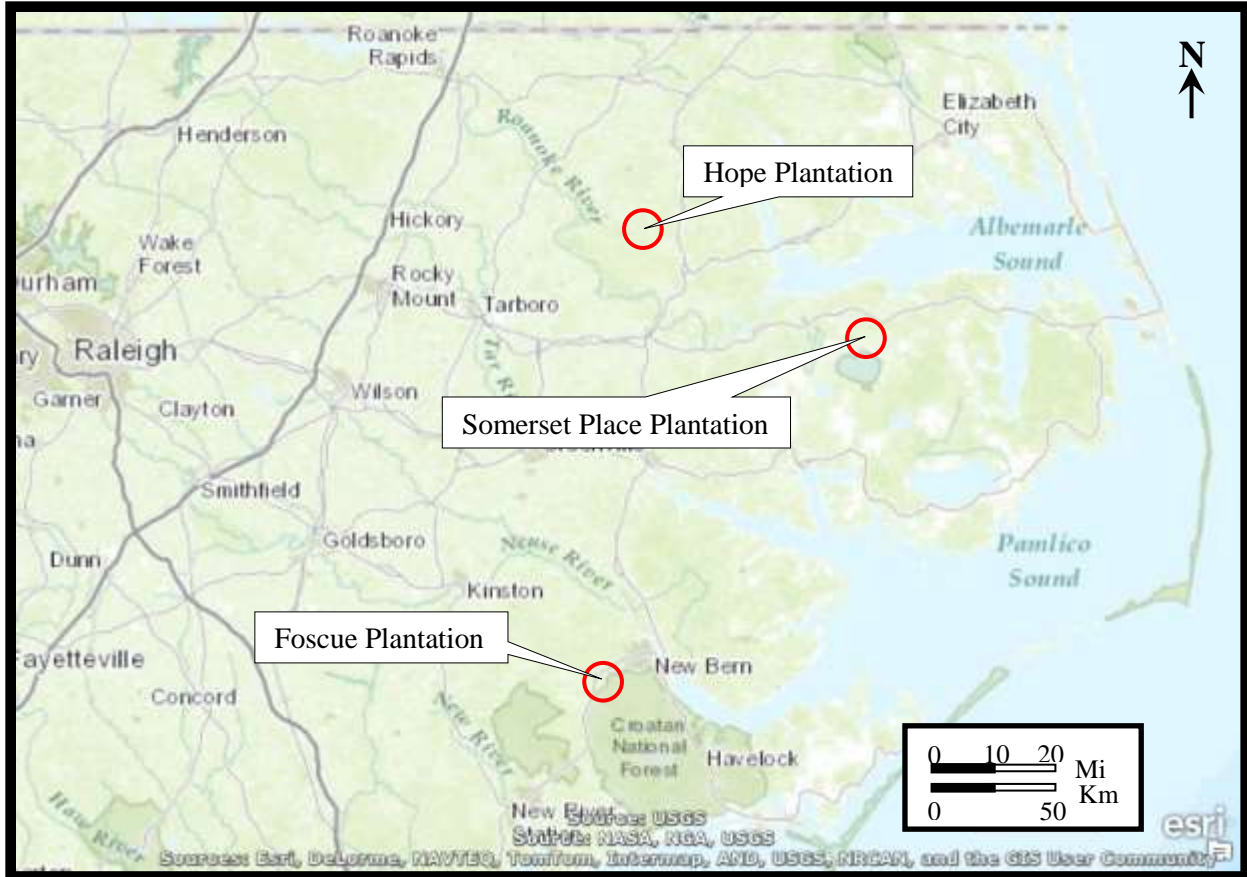


Figure 4-1. Map Showing the Locations of Somerset Place Plantation, Hope Plantation, and Foscue Plantation. Created with ArcGIS Explorer, Copyright © ESRI, All Rights Reserved. Source: USGS, NASA, NGA, Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, AND, USGS, NRCAN, and the GIS User Community.

Somerset Place Plantation

Located on Lake Phelps in Washington County, North Carolina, Somerset Place Plantation was a flourishing plantation during the antebellum period, and one of North Carolina’s five largest plantations (Penny 2003: 1). In 1755, Benjamin Tarkinton and Josiah Phelps discovered and claimed the land on which Somerset Plantation was developed. What drew settlers to this land was the presence of Lake Phelps. Surrounding Lake Phelps lay ten thousand acres of swamp ideal for rice cultivation. African slaves were brought in to build a drainage canal and then continue to work the plantation. By 1816, Josiah Collins had sole ownership of

the plantation and hired a manager to oversee it. Initially, rice was the main crop grown at Somerset Plantation, but it was soon replaced by corn. When Josiah Collins died in 1819, he left the plantation to his son, Josiah Collins II (Penny 2003: 14-18).

Josiah II, like his father, served as an absentee owner at Somerset Place. In 1830, he turned operations over to his son, Josiah Collins III. A mansion house was constructed for Josiah III and his new wife, Mary Riggs (Figure 4-2). Additional buildings for the enslaved population were added to the property, including a chapel, hospital, and kitchen (Penny 2003: 18). The plantation reached its peak just before the Civil War, consisting of over 14,500 acres and 328 slaves (Penny 2003: 1). The Civil War, however, meant ruin for the plantation. When Roanoke Island fell to Union troops in 1862, Josiah Collins III took many of his slaves to Hillsboro and left Somerset Place in the hands of an overseer. The Emancipation Proclamation made it impossible for the plantation to operate at its former level and soon the lands were sold to satisfy creditors. In 1940, Somerset Place became part of Pettigrew State Park and the buildings were restored (Penny 2003: 23-25). The standing buildings, the Main Yard, and the Overseer's House were restored in the 1950s and the property was opened to the public. In 1969, the plantation became a State Historic Site (Penny 2003: 1).

The first archaeological investigations at Somerset Place occurred from 1951 to 1954 under the direction of William S. Tarlton. These investigations were instigated by North Carolina's Division of State Parks to restore the extant plantation structures and establish the layout of the plantation. The standing plantation structures included the Main House, the Colony House, Smoke House, Kitchen, Kitchen Storehouse, Bath House, Salting House, and Dairy.



Figure 4-2. Collins Mansion at Somerset Place Plantation.

Tarlton's excavations encompassed the main dwelling area, the street of slave structures, the lakeshore, and the formal garden. Tarlton also supervised the restoration of the Main House and outbuildings around the house, and provided data for rebuilding the Overseer's House. Tarlton's excavations revealed a walkway system that led from the Main House to the foundations of the Overseer's House. He also uncovered the remnants of a building he believed to be the Meat House. He continued excavation along a "street" of slave buildings. His excavations in this area revealed the foundations of a slave chapel, a slave hospital, a storehouse, a stable, and an unidentified building. Finally, Tarlton's investigations demonstrated the layout of the Main Garden (Penny 2003: 27-31).

In 1981, North Carolina State University held a field school at Somerset Place, and in 1982, Duke University held a field school there. The purpose of these two field schools was to locate and explore the lakeshore structures that are shown on an 1821 map of Somerset and were

suspected to be slave structures. One of these structures was excavated during the 1981 field school, while 27 possible structures were located using probing and shovel testing in 1982. The existence of some of these structures has been confirmed since 1982. Five of the structures were partly excavated during the field school. All of the structures were interpreted as slave quarters (Penny 2003: 35-45).

Dr. David S. Phelps of East Carolina University oversaw an archaeological investigation at Somerset Place in July 1992. The goal of the investigation was to locate and excavate “structure 4,” a structure identified as a possible servants quarters by Tarlton. By probing, a structure was found and excavated; however, this structure was the kitchen rather than the structure Tarlton identified as servants quarters (Penny 2003: 45-49).

Beginning in 1994, archaeological excavations occurred at Somerset for the purpose of reconstruction and restoration. In 1994, excavations occurred on the foundations of the Kitchen/Furnace complex, the Hospital, the Chapel, the Large Slave Quarter, and the Small Slave Quarter. Dr. John Byrd of East Carolina University conducted an investigation of the Formal Gardens at Somerset Place in 1995 to help with the accurate restoration of the gardens. The Small Slave Quarter was investigated again for reconstruction in 1997. Foundation testing occurred at the Kitchen/Laundry and Dairy in 1998 for the purpose of reconstruction. Archaeological investigations for the purpose of reconstruction and restoration occurred at the Large Slave Quarter and Hospital in 2001. Other small archaeological investigations have been conducted at Somerset as part of utility or grounds maintenance (Penny 2003: 72-94).

Hope Plantation

Hope Plantation is located in Bertie County, North Carolina, off of Governors Road, approximately four miles east of Windsor. The plantation is poorly documented, but is best known for its extant plantation house built in 1803 by local and national politician David Stone (Buck 1999: 1) (Figure 4-3). Around 1767, David Stone's father, Zedekiah Stone, married Elizabeth Hobson and acquired the land that would become Hope Plantation. The "Hope Tract," as it was once called, was likely granted to David by his father as a wedding gift upon David's marriage to Hannah Turner in 1793 (Buck 1999: 35). David Stone had a large quantity of livestock, and grew corn and cotton on the land. He owned a total of 138 slaves in 1818, which were split between his three estates, including Hope. There was also a mill on the property (Joyce 1998: 44).



Figure 4-3. Hope Mansion at Hope Plantation.

David died in 1818 and his only son, David W. Stone, inherited Hope Plantation. David W. Stone sold the plantation, except for the portion containing the family cemetery, to James Cherry in 1836. When Cherry died in 1853, the land was placed under the supervision of Cherry's lawyer, David Outlaw. In 1861, Jessie Jacock obtained the plantation, but sold it to Alexander Mebane three years later. John Pool bought the land from Mebane in 1864, and the land was then inherited by C. C. Pool sometime later. He sold the plantation to Augustus Mizelle in 1874. His children inherited it upon his death. Thomas Gillam bought the house and surrounding property in 1896 at an auction and then sold it to Weston Mizelle shortly after. When Mizelle died in 1918, the land passed to his children and grandchildren until it was purchased by Dr. J. E. Smith in 1939. In 1966, Historic Hope Foundation, Inc. bought the 18.09 acres around the house, and twenty years later added 28.67 acres north of the house (Buck 1999: 35-36).

Archaeological investigations first occurred at Hope Plantation in October 1966 and were led by archaeologist George Demmy and conducted by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. The Historic Hope Foundation, Inc. requested that this investigation occur in order to better reconstruct the house and avoid damaging any surrounding features in the process. During this project, five areas were examined: "the area around the rear porch, the brick foundations east of the house, the rooms on the ground floor of the house, a depression west of the house, and a small 14-by-16 feet outbuilding south of the house. (Joyce 1998: 61)" Results revealed that an L-shaped footing found near the rear porch was a later addition to the house. The brick foundation found east of the house was interpreted as an exterior kitchen contemporary with the main house. Black soot material was found on the ground level walls and ceiling and was recommended for further investigation. It was speculated that the rooms on this

level were servant quarters. The depression west of the house was determined to be a smoke house, but Demmy recommended further investigation to determine whether or not it was contemporary with the main house. Artifacts found around the 14-by-16 feet outbuilding indicated that it might predate the main house, which Demmy speculated was built no earlier than 1790 based on the nails found in its proximity (Joyce 1998: 61-62).

In 1967, the North Carolina Department of Archives and History initiated a second archaeological investigation at Hope Plantation at the request of the Historic Hope Foundation, Inc. The goals of the excavations were to determine the original floor level, recover artifacts from this level, and determine the original purpose of the rooms on this level. A secondary purpose was to determine whether or not there was once an outbuilding southeast of the main house. It was concluded that the ground floor was separated into two rooms, neither of which were used as servant dwellings as previously postulated in 1966. Instead, one room served as a smokehouse, while the other was used as storage. It was also concluded that an outbuilding did not exist southeast of the main house (Joyce 1998: 67-68).

A third archaeological investigation was led by Garry Wheeler Stone from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1970. Stone investigated several areas of the plantation: “the exterior kitchen, the grist mill and its water canals, the ‘Hobson/Stone house’, the worked fields surrounding the house, the field directly west of the main house, and features of the Samuel Cox house” (Joyce 1998: 68-69). Surface collection and core probing occurred in the fields, and one excavation occurred west of the smokehouse to examine conditions beneath the plow zone. It was determined that the site was heavily disturbed by long-term farming on the land, but that the property had been utilized for several different occupation types for 150 years (Joyce 1998: 70-73).

The kitchen investigation was to determine architectural information and a full excavation was conducted. A chimney base, a hearth, piers, and fallen masonry were uncovered during excavation. Stone concluded that the kitchen was constructed after the construction and destruction of another structure on the site. It was determined that the kitchen measured 16 by 20 feet, and had a chimney and hearth on the back side of the structure. It also had two brick piers that supported the front of the structure. Finally, Stone concluded that the kitchen was used for an extended amount of time based on the material remains collected. This excavation provided the information needed to reconstruct the kitchen (Joyce 1998: 73-75).

Twenty-six trenches were excavated by Stone east and west of the house, and north of the kitchen, to determine whether cultural features associated with outbuildings were present. Although 68 features were found, no structural evidence was present. The features found included rodent burrows and tree root molds, evidence of modern grading and erosion control, and several postholes (Joyce 1998: 77-83). The purpose of the gristmill investigation was to determine the validity of primary source and oral history references to a mill on the property. Stone interviewed three neighbors that lived nearby since the early 1900s. He also examined the alleged site and made sketches of the area. The site was concluded to be the site of a gristmill, but more research is needed to confirm that it was used during the David Stone occupation (Joyce 1998: 83-84).

The excavation in the area north of the kitchen was to determine if any additional outbuildings were located in this area. No structural remains were uncovered in this area. The Hobson/Stone House is believed to be the property's oldest structure. Excavations were conducted to determine the house's occupation period and to gain more information about the house. Stone concluded that the house was a half frame and stone structure with a full basement

and a cellar entrance and chimney on one end. Stone also examined the Samuel Cox House, which was to be added to the Hope complex as a caretaker's residence (Joyce 1998: 84-88).

An archaeological investigation occurred at Hope Plantation in 1975, in regards to the addition of the King-Bazemore house to the Hope property. Patrick H. Garrow concluded that the King-Bazemore house should not be relocated to the Hope compound because he did not think that area had been sufficiently tested and it would decrease the architectural integrity of both houses. Also, he did not think that the area was big enough to accommodate both houses. Garrow recommended that the King-Bazemore house be placed on the dirt road past the paved parking lot, and that this area be thoroughly tested for archaeological remains before the house is placed there (Joyce 1998: 88-91).

David S. Phelps from East Carolina University carried out an archaeological investigation at Hope Plantation in 1980. He examined the area where the King-Bazemore house and its meat shed were to be placed when moved to Hope Plantation. Phelps concluded that moving the house and shed to the location proposed by the Historic Hope Foundation, Division of Archives and History, and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources would not threaten any significant cultural remains. Stone also further investigated the Hobson/Stone house to help plan for future research. He found that the structure measured approximately 20 by 24 feet and that some contextual integrity remained (Joyce 1998: 91-93).

Coastal Carolina Research, a private contracting firm out of Tarboro, North Carolina, conducted an archaeological investigation on the plantation on May 14, 1997. The purpose of the project was to determine if the construction of a new visitor center parking area would impact any cultural remains. A shovel test survey was conducted and no cultural remains were

discovered. It was concluded that the parking area construction would not disturb any cultural remains (Joyce 1998: 93-95).

Also in 1997, an archaeological project was conducted at Hope Plantation by East Carolina University, under the direction of principal investigator Dr. Charles Ewen and field director Amy Joyce. The southwest portion of the kitchen was excavated, and the area north of the kitchen was tested for archaeological remains. The goals of the project were to provide additional architectural information to aid in the reconstruction of the building, and to provide a pilot project for Amy Joyce's 1998 M.A. thesis. No evidence of a pathway from the kitchen to the main house was found and Joyce concluded that the kitchen had not been plastered (Joyce 1998: 95-98).

Artifact Patterns and Formulas

As archaeology became more scientific in the 1960s, artifact patterning and formulas were introduced as a way to help identify historical sites and their function. This effort was led by Stanley South (1977), who developed several artifact patterns and methods of pattern recognition, including the Carolina Artifact Pattern, the Frontier Pattern, and the Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal. South (1971) also introduced the Mean Ceramic Dating formula, which serves as a method for determining the occupancy dates of a structure. The Carolina Artifacts Pattern, Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, and Mean Ceramic Dating formula are all utilized in this study to interpret the structure in the Vault Field. They will each be summarized in this section.

The Carolina Artifact Pattern

Stanley South (1977) presented the Carolina Artifact Pattern as a method for determining the function of a site. South assumed that every household in an eighteenth-century British colonial context “represents a system within a much larger system of complex variables, with the larger system imposing on each household a degree of uniformity in the relationships among its behavioral parts” (South 1977: 86). This uniformity would reveal itself in the cultural remains associated with the households. South’s goal was to examine artifact ratios between British colonial sites to detect broad regularities, comparisons to which could help detect differences in site function and behavior. He established the Carolina Artifact Pattern based on artifact frequency variations from five British colonial sites in the Carolinas that were either excavated by South, himself, or under his supervision. These five sites were the Public House-Tailor Shop in Brunswick Town, NC; Nath Moore’s Front in Brunswick Town, NC; the American Midden Deposit in Fort Moultrie, SC; the British Midden Deposit in Fort Moultrie, SC; and a Cambridge Cellar Deposit in Ninety Six, SC.

South categorized all of the artifacts found on these sites by Group, Class, Material, Ware, and Type. He created nine artifact groups and 42 artifact classes (Table 4-1). The groups are based on “functional activities related to the systemic context reflected by the archeological record,” while the classes are by form and sometimes function (South 1977: 93). The Kitchen group includes artifacts related to kitchen activities, as well as those items deposited in trash middens when thrown out of kitchens. The Bone group encompasses all faunal remains, but this group is not part of the Carolina Artifact Pattern because it requires specialized analysis and is a different type of behavioral by-product than the other artifact groups. The Architecture group includes items associated with the construction and destruction, or abandonment, of a structure.

Table 4-1. South's Artifact Groups and Classes (South 1977: 95-96).

Group	Class
Kitchen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ceramics 2. Wine Bottle 3. Case Bottle 4. Tumbler 5. Pharmaceutical Type Bottle 6. Glassware 7. Tableware 8. Kitchenware
Bone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Bone Fragments
Architectural	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Window Glass 11. Nails 12. Spikes 13. Construction Hardware 14. Door Lock Parts
Furniture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Furniture Hardware
Arms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Musket Balls, Shot, Sprue 17. Gunflints, Gunspalls 18. Gun Parts, Bullet Molds
Clothing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Buckles 20. Thimbles 21. Buttons 22. Scissors 23. Straight Pins 24. Hook and Eye Fasteners 25. Bale Seals 26. Glass Beads
Personal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 27. Coins 28. Keys 29. Personal Items
Tobacco Pipe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Tobacco Pipes
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31. Construction Tools 32. Farm Tools 33. Toys 34. Fishing Gear 35. Stub-stemmed Pipes 36. Colono-Indian Pottery 37. Storage Items 38. Ethnobotanical 39. Stable and Barn 40. Miscellaneous Hardware 41. Other 42. Military Objects

Items used for the construction and decoration of furniture are included in the Furniture group. By-products of repair, maintenance, and use of arms make up the Arms group. The Clothing group includes items related to the use and manufacture of clothing. Personal items, such as coins and keys, are part of the Personal group. Pipe bowls and stems are included in the Tobacco Pipes group. These artifacts were excluded from the Activities group because of their high frequency on historic sites, and the desire to detect the variability within this group when compared to others. The Activities group consists of artifacts used for specialized behaviors, and has the most internal variability of the groups (South 1977: 96-101).

The Carolina Artifact Pattern was constructed by comparing the frequencies between artifact groups for each of South's five sites. The goal was to establish "certain broad regularities or pulsations of culture process against which any deviation from such regularity can be contrasted as reflecting behavior somewhat different from expected margins" (South 1977: 86). The resulting pattern can be seen in Table 4-2. South acknowledged that his pattern was based on a small sample size, and would be refined by others as more quantitative studies of historic archaeological sites were conducted and compared to the pattern. After testing his pattern, South concluded that the Carolina Artifact Pattern can be successfully applied to British colonial sites outside of the Carolina area, and into the mid-nineteenth century (South 1977: 86-88). This makes it possible to compare the Vault Field assemblage to the pattern. Comparing this pattern to the Vault Field artifact assemblage will help determine the function of the site, by making apparent any deviations that could reveal that the structure is something other than an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century domestic dwelling.

Table 4-2. South's Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977: 107).

Artifact Group	Mean %	% Range
Kitchen	63.1	51.8 – 69.2
Architectural	25.5	19.7 – 31.4
Furniture	0.2	0.1 – 0.6
Arms	0.5	0.1 – 1.2
Clothing	3.0	0.6 – 5.4
Personal	0.2	0.1 – 0.5
Tobacco Pipe	5.8	1.8 – 13.9
Activities	1.7	0.9 – 2.7
TOTAL	100.0	

The Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal

The Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal was created by Stanley South (1977) to demonstrate the refuse-disposal practice of British-Americans. This pattern was constructed based on excavations conducted at Brunswick Town, NC. These excavations revealed that occupants discarded their refuse primarily at the back door of their home, but also next to the front door. Refuse was also discarded in nearby depressions, as well as in public streets. The entrances to the structures excavated in Brunswick Town could be predicted based on the increased quantity of refuse around doorways, with no architectural evidence (South 1977: 47). The Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal states that: “On British-American sites of the eighteenth century a concentrated refuse deposit will be found at the points of entrance and exit in dwellings, shops, and military fortifications” (South 1977: 48).

To test his hypothesis that variations in artifact frequencies in different areas of an historic ruin would reveal behavioral activity, South excavated Nath Moore's Front, the Hepburn-Reonalds House, and the Public House-Tailor Shop. He subsequently compared the density of artifacts in each unit within each site to demonstrate that the density was higher around the entrances of the structures. South concluded that this pattern could be used to predict

structure entrances on British-American sites where these entrances are not architecturally obvious (South 1977: 50-77). This pattern will be applied to the Vault Field structure to help determine the location of the structure's entrances.

Mean Ceramic Date Formula

Stanley South (1971) proposed that there is a strong correlation between the site occupation period and the ceramic manufacture dates on eighteenth-century archaeological sites. The manufacture dates are determined from documents, patent records, paintings, and other historical references. The end manufacture date is more difficult to determine. The median manufacture date, or the date midway between the beginning and end, is used for the Mean Ceramic Date formula (South 1971: 3). The median manufacture date can be used to arrange British ceramic types in an historical chronology. A ceramic type cannot be found on a site before its beginning manufacture date. This fact creates a temporal relationship between the occupation of a site and the manufacture date of the ceramics. South also points out that, not long after an occupant acquired ceramic types, breakage occurred. He hypothesized that new ceramic types and older types were broken and discarded together, but most of the ceramic refuse would come from the ceramic type most in use during the occupation. The few types acquired most recently would help determine an end date for the occupation of the structure. Based on these claims, South proposed that the median manufacture dates of the ceramic types found on an eighteenth-century British-American site, and the frequency of each type, can be used to determine the mean date for the ceramics found (South 1971: 9).

South selected 78 ceramic types with known temporal dates from which to construct his model. He assigned them type numbers and calculated the median manufacture dates. South

acknowledges that additional types may be included in the future if manufacture dates are known, and that the manufacture dates of listed types may be refined as more information becomes available. He proposes that basing an occupation period on presence-absence alone is not sufficient. Frequency must be taken into consideration as well. In order to take both of these factors into consideration, South devised a formula to determine the mean ceramic date for the ceramic assemblage of a site. This date can then be used with historical data to better estimate an occupation period (South 1971: 14-18).

The Mean Ceramic Date formula is calculated by first listing the median ceramic date for each ceramic type in a column. The sherd count for each type should be placed in a column beside the date column. The median date and the sherd count for each type are then multiplied and the result is placed in a third column. The sum of the frequency column is then divided by the sum of the product column. This produces the mean ceramic date for the ceramic assemblage (South 1971: 19). South tested his formula on ten eighteenth-century historic sites with known occupation periods, and concluded that the formula is accurate with an average deviation of plus or minus four years (South 1971: 35). This formula will be used to help determine the occupation period for the structure in the Vault Field.

CHAPTER 5: METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Historical archaeology allows for the investigation of the past using both written and archaeological records. It was necessary to consult both of these sources to determine whether the structure in the Vault Field was Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home. Documentary research was required to determine whether or not the location of the structure did or did not correspond with the location of Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home. I conducted the necessary historical research at the Jones County Courthouse, which involved the consultation of deeds of sale associated with the Simon Foscue family. The Foscue Family Papers, available online through the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Wilson Library, were also consulted. Furthermore, I utilized historical maps in conjunction with these documents to determine whether or not the Vault Field was the location of Simon Foscue Jr.'s 1803 home.

Archaeological investigation was necessary to date the structure and determine whether or not the structure likely served as a home, a slave quarter, or a detached kitchen. I co-directed archaeological excavations at Foscue Plantation in the springs of 2011 and 2012 in association with the CCC Archaeological Field School. Artifacts were then processed and analyzed at ECU's Phelps Archaeology Laboratory. ArcGIS® software by ESRI was used to create maps throughout this thesis (ESRI® 1999-2014).

Historical Methods

Historical documents were consulted to determine whether or not the structure in the Vault Field was Simon Foscue, Jr.'s original house. Land deeds associated with the Simon Foscue, Sr. family were gathered from both the Foscue Family papers, and from the Jones

County Courthouse in Trenton, NC. The deeds were assembled and put in order from first purchase to last. The deeds that referenced the land on which Simon Foscue, Jr. originally lived, or the current Fosuce land, were separated and used to determine when each parcel was bought and/or sold. Landmarks, such as creeks and rivers, were noted. These landmarks were then located on historical and modern maps. It was then possible to determine the approximate location of the original house and when the land on which the Vault Field site is located was first purchased by Simon Foscue, Jr.

Archaeological Methods

The archaeological excavations were accomplished with the assistance of CCC Students. The main goal of the 2011 archaeological investigations was to determine both the dimensions of the structure and its construction method. This would help determine the identity of the structure. Excavation was extended to the north, south, and west, with five new test units opened (N85E35, N65E35, N80E45, N70E45, N75E50). Excavation was also continued in three previously opened units just east of the chimney (N70E40, N75E45, N80E40) where the eighteenth-century original ground surface had not yet been uncovered. The goal of the 2012 field school was to complete the excavation of the structure in the Vault Field, which involved the excavation of three additional test units: N70 E35, N75 E45, and N80 E50 (Figure 5-1).

In keeping with the previous archaeological methods used at Foscue Plantation, five-by-five feet test units were extended from the previously established grid. The datum established at N65E0 in 2010 was utilized again in 2011 and 2012, and the grid nail N70E30 was used as the back sight. Units were designated by their southeast corner. The units were excavated in

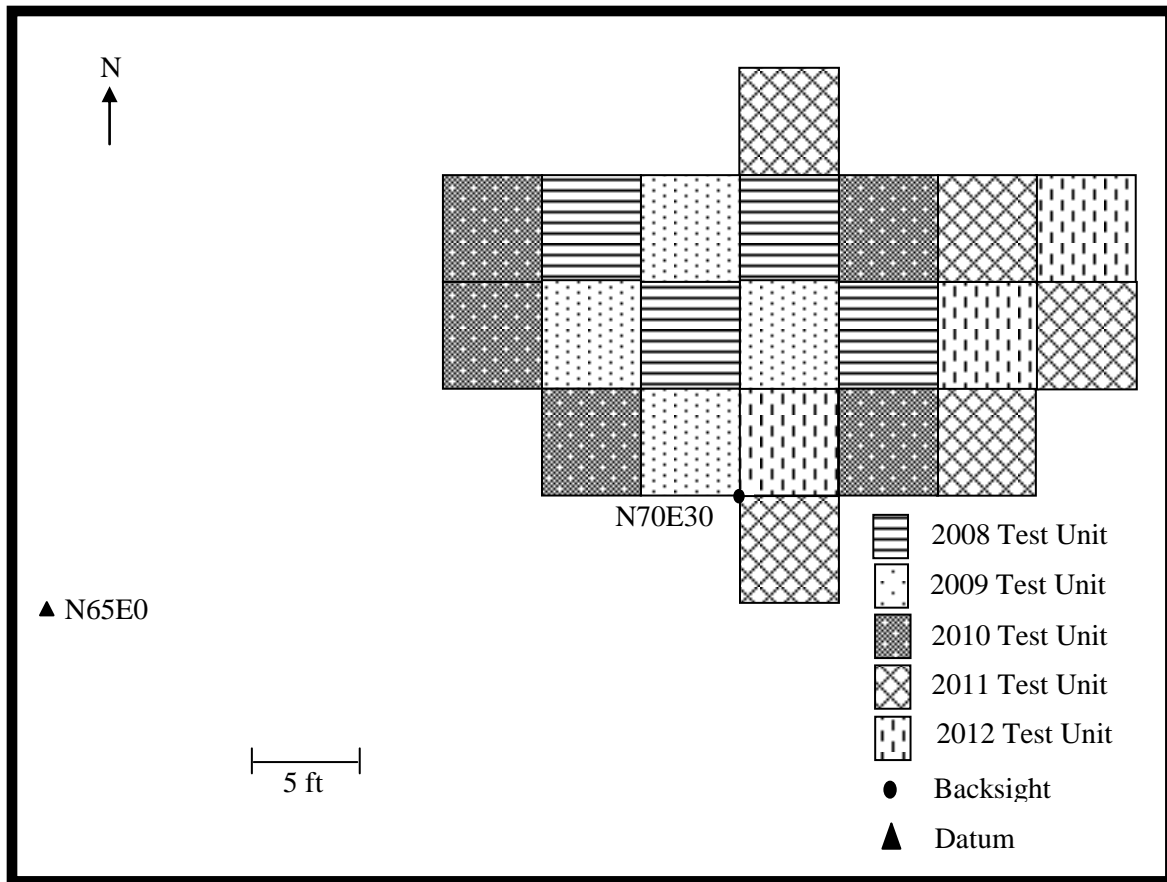


Figure 5-1. Map Showing the Locations of Test Units in the Vault Field by Year.

arbitrary 0.25-foot levels; however, once an understanding for the natural zones was established, two levels were excavated at a time where reasonable in order to speed up the excavation process. All measurements were made using the Engineer's scale, and each excavated level was assigned a unique Field Specimen number. The highest corner of each unit was used as its datum, and depths below ground surface were recorded for each level. Beginning and ending elevations were also determined and recorded for each level using the Total Station. All of the above information was recorded on field recording forms, along with the unit number, zone number, level number, and general descriptions (Figure 5-2).

Test units were excavated by hand, using flat shovels and trowels (Figure 5-3 and 5-4). All excavated fill was screened using quarter-inch screens. Brick was weighed for each level and

ECU Archaeology Laboratory

Level Data Form

Date: 3/14/12 Site Name/Number: 315N112 Vault Field

Unit Number: N70 E35 Unit Dimensions: 5' x 5' Zone 1 LVL 1

Elevations: NE 99.59 NW 99.53 SE 99.66 SW 99.75 CTR 99.61

Recorder: W.B. Excavators: Z.H. P.L J.C.

EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE: Shovel and Trowel / 1/4" screens

Datum: SE corner

DESCRIPTION - REMARKS:

3/14/12 Z.H., P.L., J.C. + W.B.
At first found small bits of red brick. Then
found glazed brick (one side of brick only) silver +
black looking (shiny). Starting to find larger chunks
of brick + larger chunks w/ glaze on them. Change
in color of dirt from black (topsoil) to yellow sand.
3/21/12
found glass (green) looks like base to neck of bottle
also found a two sided corner piece (glazed)
brick (green blackish). Level #2 found oyster shell (whole)
w/ trawl scraping 3/28/12 found blue ceramic + also a
metal button

FS CATALOG NUMBERS (artifacts, flotation, etc.) Brick: 12.13 lbs

FS: 441 CONTENTS _____

FS: _____ CONTENTS _____

PHOTO CATALOG #s _____

Plan map on back

Datum: SE corner

end elevations
SW - 99.53 CTR - 99.39
NW - 99.41
NE - 99.43
SE - 99.45

Figure 5-2. Example of a Test Unit Recording Form.



Figure 5-3. CCC Students Excavating at the Vault Field in 2011.



Figure 5-4. CCC Students Excavating at the Vault Field in 2012.

discarded in the field due to limited curation space. All other artifacts were placed in zip close plastic bags, and each bag was labeled with the appropriate Field Specimen number and provenience information using a Sharpie. The same information was recorded in the Field Specimen Catalog, as well as on a paper tag placed within each bag. The FS numbers for 2011 began with the next number in line from the previous year: 398. When each unit was completed, it was photographed and one wall was selected for a profile drawing. Each photograph received a number and was recorded in the photo log. Natural stratigraphic zones were labeled and described in each drawing based on Munsell color and soil texture. The zones observed in 2010 were used to delineate the zones in 2011 and 2012. Zone 1 was topsoil, Zone 2 (10YR4/3) was the rubble layer, and Zone 3 (10YR6/4) was the original eighteenth-century ground surface.

Once field work was completed, all of the artifacts were taken to Phelps Archaeology Laboratory at ECU to be washed, sorted, and analyzed. Most of the artifacts were wet-brushed in tap water and left to dry on a rack in ECU's prep room. Metal and fragile artifacts were dry brushed. All of the artifacts were returned to plastic zip-close bags labeled with the proper provenience information and a paper tag was placed in the bag with the artifacts. Analysis was completed in the archaeology lab at ECU. Diagnostic artifacts were identified, and the provenience, FS #, material, form, type, variety, color, decoration, date, and count of all artifacts were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet template developed by Seifert in 2006 (Figure 5-5). Artifacts recovered in 2011 and 2012 will be returned to the Foscue Plantation Trust for curation.

After the artifacts recovered in 2011 and 2012 were processed and entered into the spreadsheet template, a master database was created within which all of the artifacts found in or around the structure during test unit excavation were combined. It was discovered that

PROVENIENCE	FS #	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	COMMENTS
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	27 lb. 15 oz.	Discarded
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	-	-	-	-	3	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	-	-	-	-	1	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	-	-	1762-1820	1	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	Blue sponge painted	1795-1830	1	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	Blue transfer print	1783-1830	1	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	-	1775-1830	1	Body sherd
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	3	-
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	-	1	Heavily rusted
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Iron	Fragment	Nail	-	-	-	-	7	Heavily rusted
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	1 large fragment ~4.00"x3.25"x1.00"
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398	Lead	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	White and light grey lead piece
Unit 70N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 4	398								1	Unidentified cloth
Unit 75N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	399	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	28 lb. 2 oz.	Discarded
Unit 75N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	399	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	Unimpressed shell edge painted green	1850-1897	1	Rim sherd
Unit 75N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	399	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	Polychrome, brown band	1795-1820	1	Body sherd
Unit 75N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	399	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	-	1775-1830	5	Body sherd
Unit 75N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	399	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
Unit 80N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	400	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	14 lb. 4 oz.	Discarded
Unit 80N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	400	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	Blue hand painted	1775-1840	1	Body sherd
Unit 80N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	400	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	-	-	1775-1830	1	Body sherd
Unit 80N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	400	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
Unit 80N 40E Zone 2 Lvl 3	400	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
Unit 85N 35E Zone 1 Lvl 1	401	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	12 lb. 7 oz.	Discarded

Figure 5-5. Sample of the Foscue Plantation Artifact Analysis Spreadsheet.

sometimes charcoal and shell were merely counted, sometimes weighed, and sometimes not quantified at all, but merely noted depending on who supervised the excavations each year. Furthermore, sometimes mortar was recorded, while other times it is entirely absent from a season's spreadsheet. Because of these methodological differences, charcoal, shell, and mortar were omitted from the overall database. The category of "group" as identified by Stanley South (1977) was added to this database, and the appropriate group was entered for each artifact. Group percentages were then calculated and compared to South's Carolina artifact pattern to help with the identification of the structure. The Bone group was left out of these calculations because this group was omitted from South's Pattern. Likewise, South's example was followed in omitting brick from the Architectural group.

Stanley South's (1977, 1971) Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal and Mean Ceramic Date Formula were applied to the Vault Field structure. Artifact densities for each unit on the site were calculated and depicted visually. High density levels were used to predict structure entrances. The ceramic types found on the site with known manufacture dates were used to determine the mean ceramic date. The median date for each ceramic type was calculated and multiplied by the sherd count for each type. The sum of the products for every ceramic type was then divided into the total number of sherds used for the formula. The mean ceramic date was then used to help estimate the occupation period for the Vault Field structure.

Finally, the size and architectural characteristics of the Vault Field structure were compared to various plantation buildings, and specifically to structures on Somerset Place Plantation and Hope Plantation. This was done to determine the likelihood that the Vault Field structure was a detached kitchen, a slave quarter, an overseer's house, or a Foscoe family dwelling.

CHAPTER 6: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

The key to determining whether or not the structure in the Vault Field was Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 house lay in the historical documents associated with Foscue Plantation, including both documents available at the Jones County Courthouse in Trenton, NC, and the Foscue Family Papers available online through the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Deeds of sale revealed the order in which land was bought and sold by the Simon Foscue, Sr. family, and where each tract of land was located. The most important revelation was that the land on which Simon Foscue, Jr. was living in 1803, was sold in 1810, almost a year before he purchased the land on which the Vault Field is located. This indicates that the structure uncovered in the Vault Field cannot be his original house. Both archaeological research and historical research were used to consider the likelihood that the structure was once a detached kitchen, slave quarter, overseer's house, or Foscue family dwelling. Both the historical and archaeological research results will be discussed in this chapter.

Historical Research Results

The earliest document that references the original house in which Simon Foscue, Jr. lived is a deed that was written on September 22, 1801 and later revoked (Jones County Deeds Book 3: 393-395). The deed was written following Simon Foscue, Sr.'s marriage to his third wife, Elizabeth, for the purpose of distributing land to his second set of children: Simon, Jr., Dorcas, Lewis, and Sarah. It does not appear, however, that Simon Foscue, Sr. intended for the deed to be registered. Simon, Jr. and his sister, Dorcas, found the un-registered deed and had it registered in 1802 to ensure their inheritance (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 3, Scan 3). This

deed shows that Simon Foscue, Jr. was living in a house on his father's land in 1801. The deed states that Simon, Sr. granted "...that messuage tenement and tract of land lying in the county and state aforesaid on the north side of Trent river and west side of Beaver dam branch where on he now lives also seventy acres on the head of the said Branch" (Jones County Deeds Book 3: 393-395).

On March 14, 1803, following the family dispute in which Simon, Jr. and his sister, Dorcas, registered the deed that their father did not intend to be registered, Simon Foscue, Sr. signed a document stating the following:

...Simon Foscue have consented and agreed that if his son Simon and daughter Dorcas Foscue will relinquish their privilege and no answer make to a Bill by him filed in the Court of Equity against them the said Simon and Dorcas and others for the special purpose of a revocation of a certain deed if ----- in fee by him made and executed to them and others he the said Simon Foscue shall and will as soon as there shall be a revokation [sic] of the said deed on a decree of the said court in his favour [sic] make and execute to his said son Simon a deed of conveyance in fee simple for all that messuage [sic] or tenement of land whereon he now lives including the plantation and all the lands between Beaver Dam and Parkers branch running up the said Branch from the road and so the general courses of the branch through the fork of said Branch to the back line of the Patent together with four negroes... (Jones County Deed Book 3: 531)

This document shows that, in 1803, Simon Foscue, Jr. was still living on the same parcel of his father's land on which he lived in 1801. He officially received this land from his father in 1805.

This deed, dated April 9, 1805, describes the parcel of land in more detail:

...the said Simon Foscue sen doth hereby acknowledge himself fully satisfied and hath bargained and sold and by these present doth bargain and sell unto the said Simon Foscue Junior his heirs and assigns forever a certain tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in the County and State aforesaid on the North side of the river and West side of beaver dam it being part of a tract granted to the said Simon Foscue bearing Date the twenty fourth day of April 1790 bounded as follows Beginning at a gum on the beaver dam branch and runs North 78 W 185 poles to a black gum then No 81 W 9 poles to a pine in Kornegay's line then So 66 W 220 poles to Hills corner oak on parkers branch then with the various courses of said branch to an oak on the edge of the main road

thence with the said road So 80 E 44 poles to a pine then So 22 W 58 poles to a pine then E 90 poles to a corner in said Foscue field then So 23 W 90 poles to a hickory near Parkers branch then down the said branch So 25 E 26 poles to a holly thence So E 40 poles to a maple then So 85 E 80 poles to a cypress on the run of beaverdam branch then up the various courses of the same to the beginning containing four hundred and fifty acres... (Jones County Deeds Book 4: 164-165)

The next time that this parcel of land is mentioned is in 1810. A deed, dated July 26, 1810, reveals that Simon Foscue, Jr. sold this land to Needham Simmons. The deed describes the land as follows:

In the County of Jones and the North side of Trent river and on the West side of the Beaver Dam branch Beginning at a gum on the Branch and runs No-78 West one hundred and eighty five poles to a Black Gum then North eighty One West nine poles to John Kornegay's corner then north forty East forty four poles to a pine In Kornegays line then south Sixty six West Two hundred and twenty poles to Hills corner Oak on Parkers branch then with the various courses of said branch to an Oak on the edge of the main road then with the said road south eighty east forty four poles to to [sic] a pine then south twenty two West fifty eight poles to pine South twenty West thrity four poles to a Red Oak called Tillmans and Williamsons dividing corner then south fifty two East eighty five poles to a Hickory stump near Parkers branch then South twenty five East twenty six poles to a Holly then south three East Forty poles to a Maple then south eighty five east eighty poles to a cypress on the run of the beaver dam Branch then up the various courses of the said Branch to the Beginning containing Four Hundred and eighty acres (Jones County Deeds Book L12: 200-201).

The only difference between the two parcel descriptions is related to the acreage. Simon, Jr. sold 30 more acres than he received from his father in the 1805 deed. There is a slight difference in the descriptions that may account for the greater acreage of the second deed. After running to John Kornegay's corner, the 1810 deed says that the line runs N 40° E 44 poles to a pine in Kornegay's line. The 1805 deed omits this section and the line continues S 66° W 200 poles to Hill's corner oak, which is where the line in the 1810 deed proceeds after running to the pine in Kornegay's corner aforementioned.

The location of the land described in these two deeds is west of Beaver Dam Branch and east of Parkers Branch. In order to determine the probable location of the tract of land on which Simon Foscue, Jr.'s original house was located, historic maps were consulted to locate Beaver Dam Branch and Parkers Branch. A 1934 Soil Survey Map of Jones County shows a "Beaverdam Creek" off of Trent River west of the Vault Field (Figure 6-1). This map also shows a smaller unnamed branch west of Beaverdam Creek. A 1919 survey map found at the Jones County Courthouse of "The F. W. Foscue Farm" shows a farm "known as the Old Foscue Plantation" located on the *west* side of a "Parker Branch" (Figure 6-2) (Jones County Map Book 1A: 106). The shape of this "Parker Branch" appears to match the shape and location of the unnamed branch west of Beaverdam Creek on the 1934 Soil Survey map, and it is plausible that the land on which Simon Foscue, Jr.'s original house was located could be adjacent to other Foscue land. In fact, a current property map obtained from the Jones County GIS website shows that Foscues continue to own the land on the west side of the suspected Parkers Branch today (Figure 6-3). The F. W. Foscue Farm map also says that the location of this farm, and therefore Parkers Branch, is "on the Trenton and New Bern highway four miles from Trenton." A 1938 Jones County map prepared by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission shows the location of Trenton in relation to the Beaverdam Creek suspected of being the historical Beaver Dam Branch (Figure 6-4). It reveals that the location of Beaverdam Creek is approximately four miles from Trenton. Figure 6-5 shows the location of the Vault Field in relation to the tract of land between Parkers Branch and Beaverdam Creek on a modern topographic map.

Further evidence that the house in which Simon Foscue, Jr. lived in 1803 is not located in the Vault Field can be seen by examining the land on which the Vault Field itself is located.

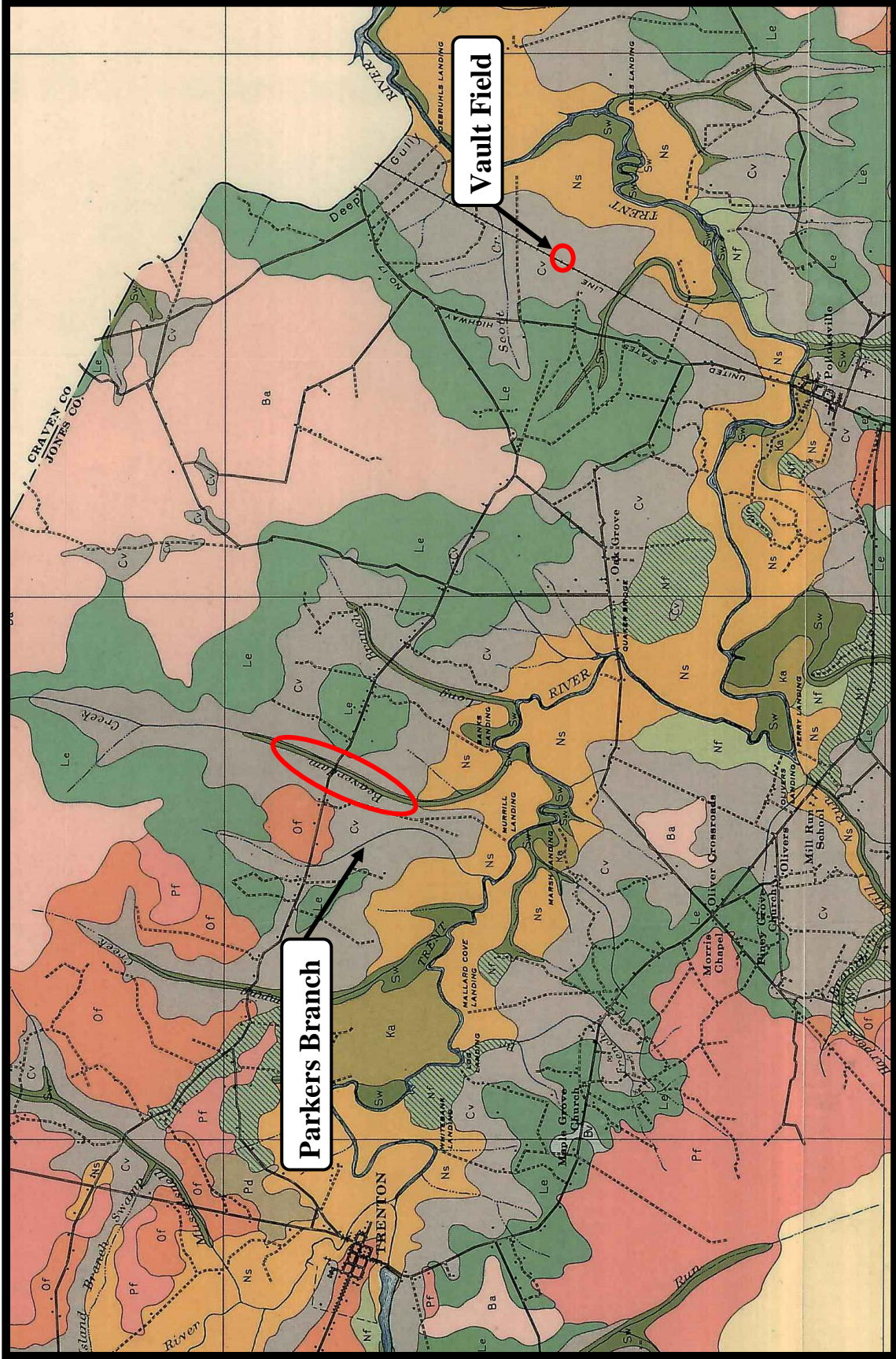


Figure 6-1. Detail of a 1934 Jones County Soil Survey Map, Showing Parkers Branch, Beaverdam Creek, and the Vault Field (Edward et al. 1934).

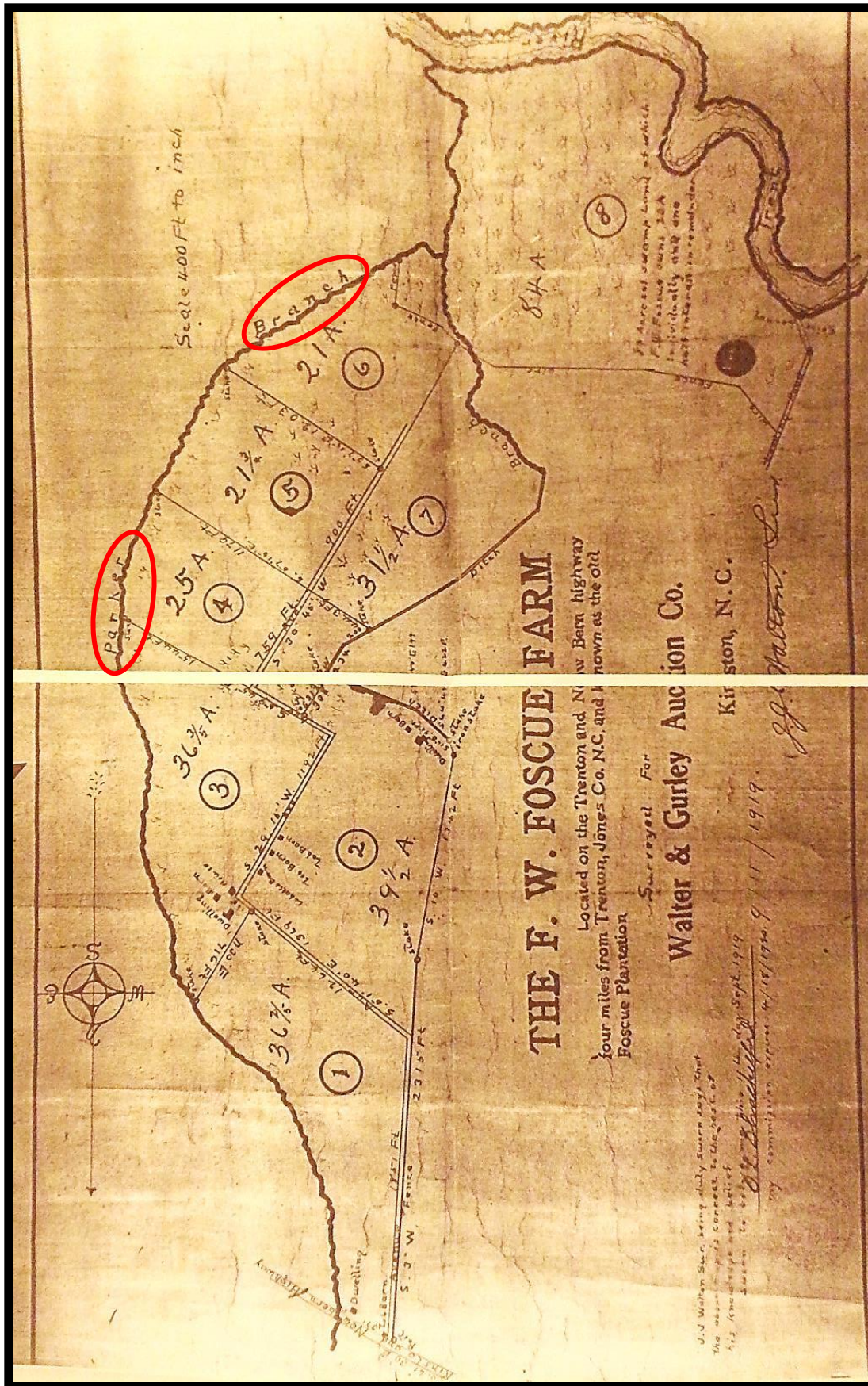


Figure 6-2. A 1919 Map of the F. W. Foscue Farm, Showing Parker Branch (Jones County Map Book 1A: 106).



Figure 6-3. Jones County GIS Website Map, Showing the location of Parkers Branch, Beaver Dam Branch, and the Foscue Owners of the Land on the West Side of Parkers Branch (Jones County, North Carolina 2008). Copyright © 2008 Jones County, NC, All Rights Reserved.

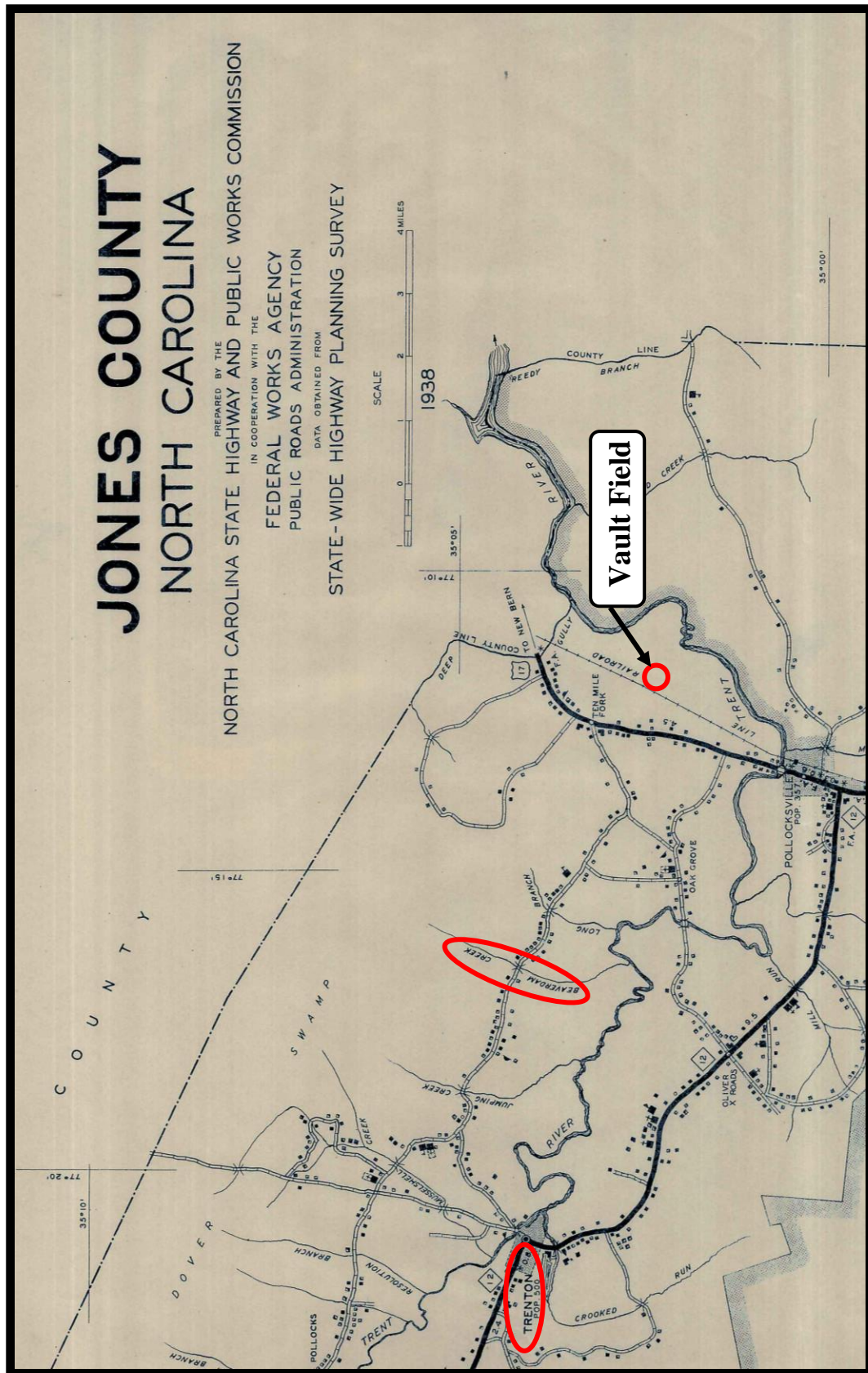


Figure 6-4. Detail of a 1938 Map of Jones County, North Carolina, Showing the Location of Trenton, Beaverdam Creek, and the Vault Field (North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission 1938).

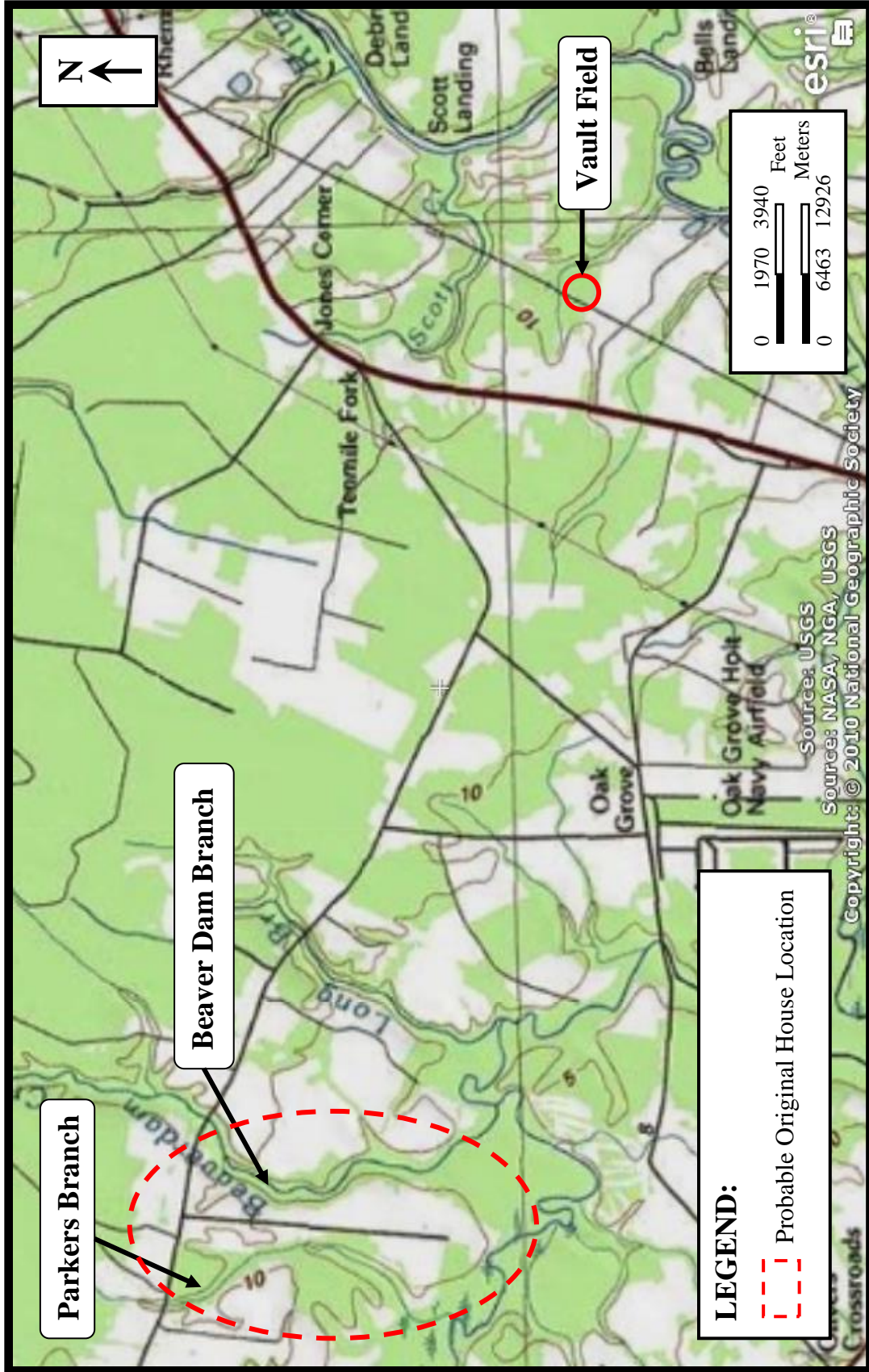


Figure 6-5. A Topographic Map, Showing the Probable Location of Simon Foscue's 1803 House in Relation to the Vault Field. Created with ArcGIS Explorer, Copyright © ESRI, All Rights Reserved. Source: USGS, NASA, NGA. Copyright: © 2010 National Geographic Society.

This land was purchased by Simon, Jr. in January of 1811 from George Pollock. The parcel of land purchased by this deed is described as follows:

In Jones County and on the north side of Trent River and in North Carolina, Beginning at the mouth of Poiks Creek then running north forty five degrees west two hundred and twenty two poles then north eighty seven and a half west one hundred and thirty three and a half poles to Rime's corner then south sixty four degrees west seventy four poles to the road then north twenty four and a half poles then sixty degrees east one hundred and forty four poles to Jones Corner then east three hundred and forty eight poles to the River then the various courses of the River to the first station containing Four hundred and eighty eight acres (Jones County Deeds Book L12: 45-46)...

This parcel of land begins where "Poiks Creek" branches from the Trent River on the north side of said river. A 1981 survey map shows that there is a "Poicks Creek" that flows along the edge of the current James E. Foscue land, demonstrating, at least, that the 1811 deed is referring to land at least adjacent to the Vault Field (Jones County Map Book 317: 746) (Figure 6-6). In order to determine whether or not the parcel described in the 1811 deed encompasses the Vault Field, the parcel was platted atop a modern aerial image of the Vault Field and surrounding lands (Figure 6-7). This plat reveals that the land that Simon Foscue, Jr. purchased in 1811 did include the land now referred to as the Vault Field.

An examination of Foscue deeds and historical maps has made it possible to definitively say that the structure uncovered in the Vault Field is not the original house in which Simon Foscue, Jr. lived in 1803. Furthermore, this examination has revealed a probable alternative location for this dwelling. Now, the question remains, what is the structure in the Vault Field, if not Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home? We must now turn to archaeology to explore the possible answers to this question.

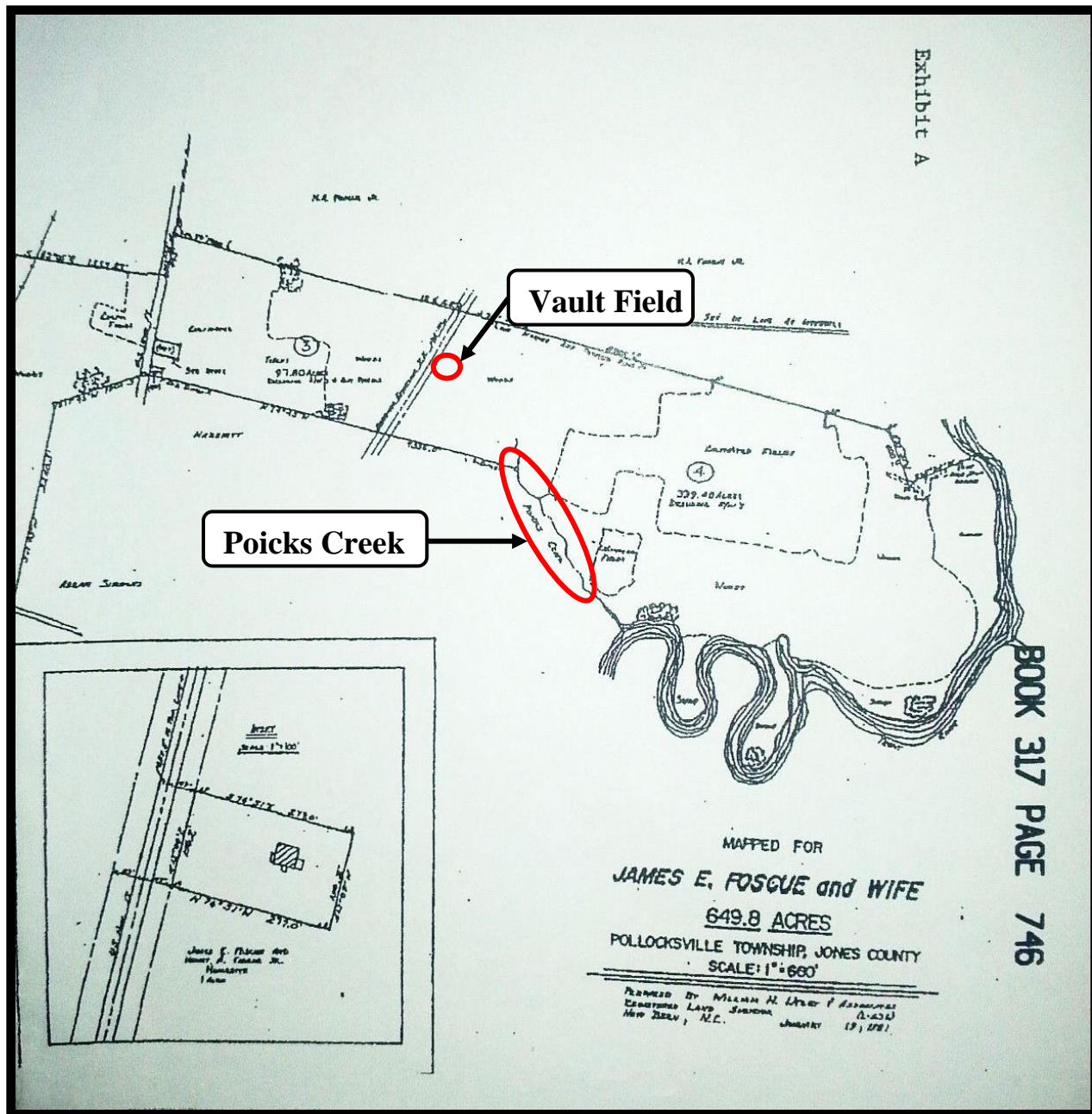


Figure 6-6. A 1981 Survey Map of Foscue Plantation, Showing the Location of Poicks Creek (Jones County Map Book 317: 746).

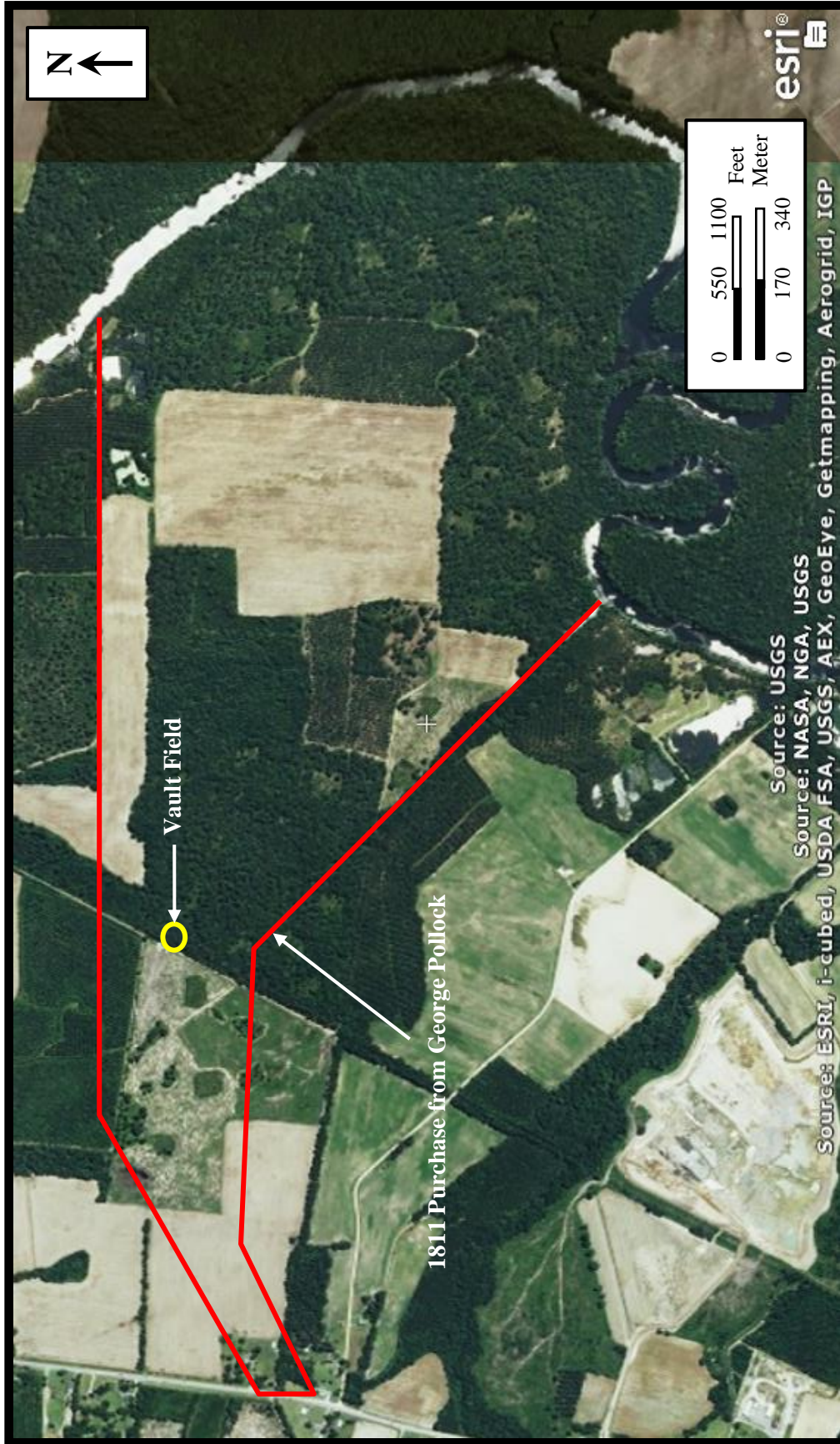


Figure 6-7. Map Showing the Parcel Purchased from George Pollock in 1811 and the Vault Field. Created with ArcGIS Explorer, Copyright © ESRI, All Rights Reserved. Source: USGS, NASA, NGA, ESRI, i-cubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGP.

Archaeological Research Results

2011 Field School Excavation Results

During the 2011 archaeological field school, excavation occurred in test units N65E35, N70E40, N70E45, N75E45, N75E50, N80E40, N80E45, and N85E35. Excavations were supervised by ECU graduate, Aimee Bouzigard, and the author. The chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered date from the mid-eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. A total of 197,000 grams of handmade brick was recovered during the 2011 excavations. Nail fragments were the next most numerous artifacts recovered with 250 total. Twenty-two nails were identifiable as hand-wrought, while the remaining 228 nails were too corroded to identify as to type. Hand-wrought nails were used into the early nineteenth century, becoming less prevalent as cut nail technology improved (Nelson 1968: 2). One hundred and twenty three ceramic sherds were found. Pearlware, dating from 1775 to 1830, was by far the most common type with 98 sherds (Miller et al. 2000: 12). Other ceramic types include porcelain (n=12), creamware (n=7), stoneware (n=3), and three unidentifiable sherds. Forty-five vessel and table glass shards were recovered. Oyster shell (n=3), a brass buckle, an iron button, an iron spike, and an unidentified lead fragment were also found, and a small, stone cobble was also collected. Two plastic shards and one unidentified fragment of cloth were also found and are most likely modern debris (Keeny 2011: 15).

No evidence of a foundation was found during the 2011 field season. It was hypothesized that perhaps the structure sat on cypress blocks, which was not uncommon in the area during this period. The boundaries of the structure were uncovered, and it was determined that the footprint of the building was approximately 20 feet long and 13 feet wide (Figure 6-8).

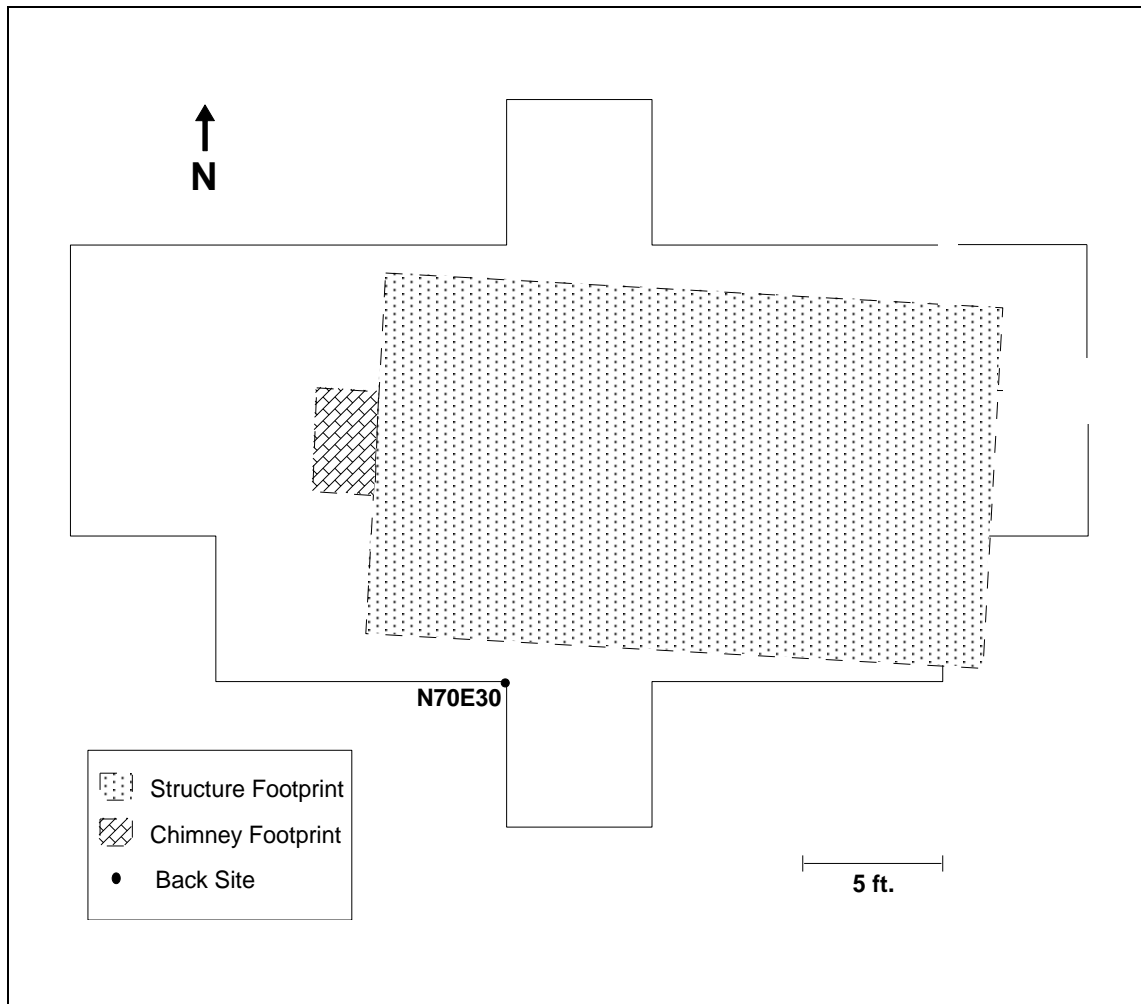


Figure 6-8. Map Showing the Location of the Vault Field Structure Footprint (Keeny 2011: 26).

Lines of nails were present at the bottom of the building footprint and showed where wooden floor planks laid and deteriorated. The footprint of the structure only extended east of the chimney, making it possible to determine that the chimney was an end chimney that was located on the west end of the structure. Furthermore, Feature 3, which was interpreted as a subfloor pit in 2010, is now interpreted merely as part of the overall footprint. At the end of this field school, it was hypothesized that this structure was the original house, rather than a dependency or slave cabin, and further investigation of the historical documents and the excavation of the remaining units within the footprint were recommended (Keeny 2011: 26-27).

2012 Field School Excavation Results

In 2012, CCC held another archaeological field school at Foscue Plantation. The field school was supervised by the author, with the assistance of ECU graduate student, Courtney Page. The primary goal of the 2012 field school was to excavate the four remaining units projected to be within the footprint of the structure. Only three of these units were excavated due to the presence of a large tree-root system in the fourth planned unit (N70E50). The units excavated in 2012 were N70E35, N75E45, and N80E50. The diagnostic artifacts recovered continued to date from the mid-eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. Handmade brick fragments made up the largest portion of the artifacts recovered in 2012, with a total of 64,900 grams. Iron nails and nail fragments were the next most numerous artifacts found with 87 total. Forty-three of these nails and nail fragments were identified as hand-wrought, while the remaining forty-four were too corroded to identify as to type. Fifty-four ceramic sherds were recovered, with the majority being pearlware (n=40). Other ceramic types found include six creamware sherds, three porcelain sherds, one redware sherd, one whiteware sherd, and three unidentified sherds. Vessel and table glass shards were the next most numerous artifact with 32 shards. Other artifacts recovered include two brass tacks, ten unidentified iron fragments, 28 oyster shell fragments, a piece of slag, one bone fragment, a piece of charred wood, and 322 grams of charcoal (Page 2012: 19).

The footprint of the structure in the Vault Field continued into the expected areas. The northeastern corner and the remainder of the southern boundary of the footprint were revealed in 2012, and the dimensions determined during the 2011 field season were confirmed. One new feature was excavated approximately two feet north of the northeast corner of the footprint in Unit N80E50 (Feature 15). This feature measured approximately 1.2 feet by 1.4 feet and was

interpreted as a posthole and post mold for a porch or stoop attached to the structure. The function of the structure was identified as domestic, but the inhabitants remained unknown. Because the structure footprint had been excavated as fully as possible, no further excavation was recommended at the end of the 2012 field season (Page 2012: 27-28).

Overall Vault Field Archaeological Results

During the Vault Field excavations between 2008 and 2012, 21 test units were excavated (Figure 6-9). A total of 493,972.6 grams of handmade brick was recovered from the site, and 994 other artifacts were found. The most numerous artifact type recovered, besides brick, was nail fragments, with 479. The next most numerous artifacts recovered were ceramics, with 314 sherds (Figure 6-10). A total of 100 shards of vessel glass were found on the site. Other artifacts recovered include one copper wire, two window glass shards, one iron hinge, three iron spikes, one slag fragment, one gunflint, one bone fragment, two buttons, one brass buckle, one copper thimble, one copper alloy hook, two brass tacks, one tobacco pipe bowl, one cloth fragment, two plastic fragments, one quartzite cobble, and 78 unidentified fragments of various sorts (Table 6-1).

Most of the artifacts recovered were found in the units along the northern border and eastern half of the footprint (Figure 6-11). Examining the units outside and along the border of the footprint reveals that more artifacts were found to the south, east, and north, than to the west. Artifact density can be used to locate entrances to the structure because, according to South's Brunswick Pattern of Refuse Disposal, refuse would have been swept out the doorways and therefore concentrations will be found at entrances (South 1977: 48). Because of the abnormally high percentage of architectural artifacts in this assemblage, ceramic density may offer a more



Figure 6-9. Vault Field Test Unit Excavation at the End of the 2012 Field Season (Page 2012: 20).



Figure 6-10. Sample of Ceramics Recovered During the Vault Field Excavation. Top Row, Left to Right: FS #s 411, 407, 407, 441, 422, and 401, Bottom Row, Left to Right: FS #s 444, 407, 422, and 449.

Table 6-1. Vault Field Test Unit Artifacts.

Artifact	Count
Bone	1
Buckle	1
Button	2
Ceramic	314
Cobble	1
Gunflint	1
Hinge	1
Hook	1
Nail	479
Pipe Bowl	1
Slag	1
Spike	3
Tack	2
Thimble	1
Unidentified Cloth	1
Unidentified Copper	1
Unidentified Iron	74
Unidentified Lead	1
Unidentified Plastic	2
Unidentified Unknown	2
Vessel Glass	100
Window Glass	2
Wire	1
Wood	1
TOTAL	994

reliable indication of refuse deposits, and, therefore, entrances, than the entire artifact assemblage. The ceramics appear to have clustered along the southern and eastern edges of the footprint, with a marked decrease in density along the northern edge as compared to the total artifact density (Figure 6-12). It is, therefore, more likely that the entrance to the structure was on either or both the south and east sides. The presence of the posthole feature, which may indicate a porch, near the northeast corner of the structure, further supports the likelihood of an entrance on the eastern side of the structure.

When calculating the Carolina Artifact Pattern group percentages for the Vault Field assemblage, South's (1977) method was followed (Table 6-2). The purpose of this was to detect any major deviations from the pattern that may help to reveal the function of the Vault Field structure. The Vault Field artifact pattern follows the Carolina Artifact Pattern for the Arms, Clothing, and Furniture groups; however, it differs from the Carolina Artifact Pattern in the Activities, Architecture, Kitchen, Personal, and Tobacco Pipe groups. The Activities group, a high percentage of which usually indicates specialized activity, is absent from the Vault Field artifact assemblage. Activities group artifacts would include construction tools, farm tools, toys, fishing gear, stub-stemmed pipes, storage items, certain ethnobotanical items, stable and barn artifacts, military objects, and other miscellaneous items. This suggests that these activities were not occurring often in the Vault Field structure or immediately surrounding it. The Personal group is also missing from the Vault Field assemblage. This group would include coins, keys, and other personal items, such as brushes, mirrors, or jewelry. The absence of this group is not terribly surprising since the predicted range is low to begin with, and the artifact density on the site is quite low. The Tobacco Pipe group is also lower than expected. Only one pipe bowl was recovered from the site, suggesting that this activity was probably not occurring very often.

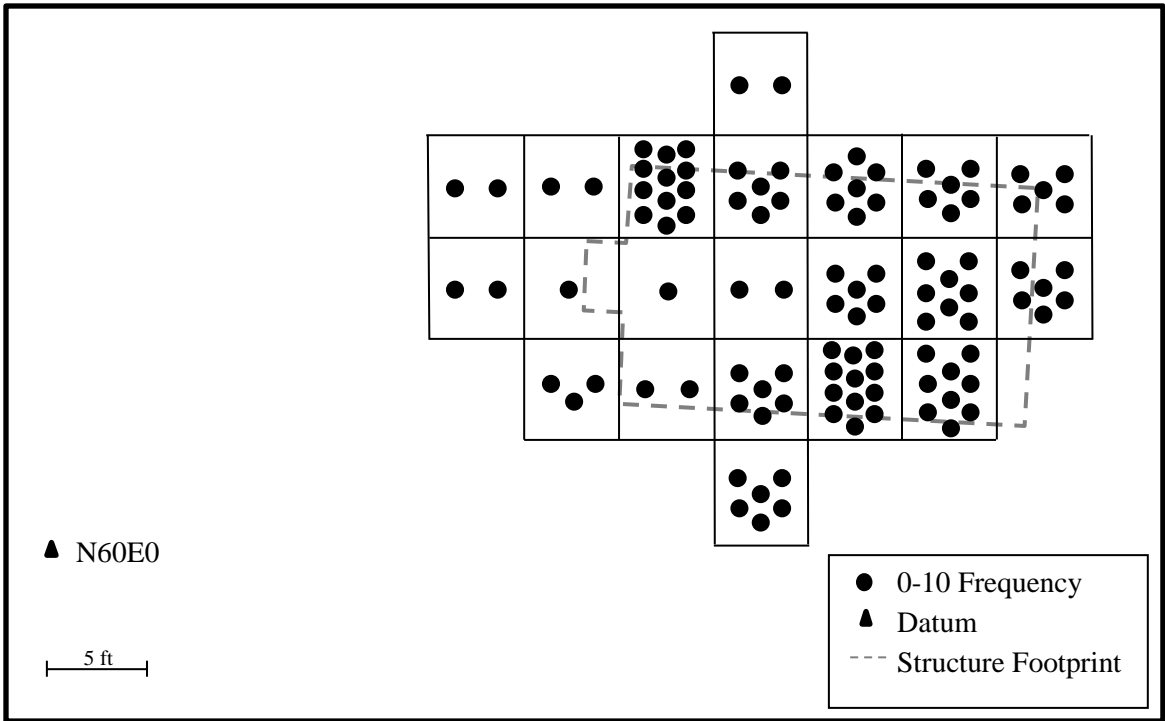


Figure 6-11. Map Showing the Vault Field Total Artifact Density.

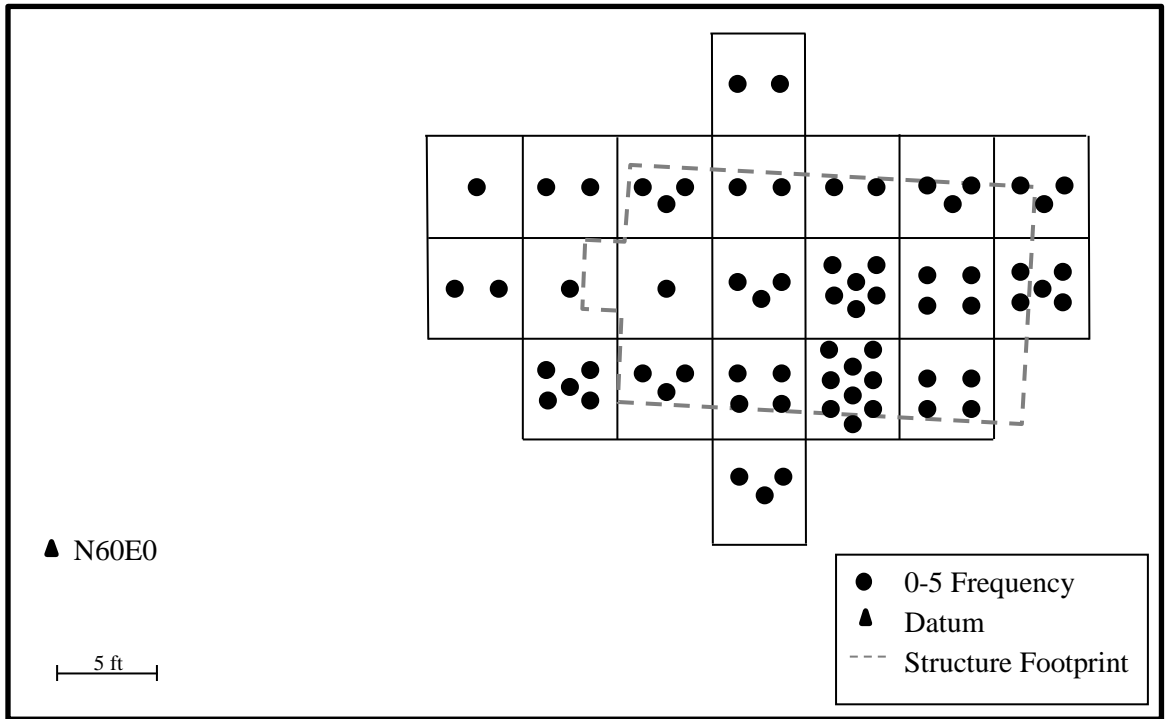


Figure 6-12. Map Showing the Vault Field Ceramics Density.

Table 6-2. Vault Field Artifact Assemblage by Group.

Artifact Group	Vault Field		Carolina Artifact Pattern		Percentage Deviation from Pattern Range
	Count	%	Mean %	% Range	
Activities	0	0.0	1.7	0.9 – 2.7	-0.9
Architecture	487	53.5	25.5	19.7 – 31.4	+22.1
Arms	1	0.1	0.5	0.1 – 1.2	0
Clothing	5	0.6	3.0	0.6 – 5.4	0
Furniture	2	0.2	0.2	0.1 – 0.6	0
Kitchen	414	45.5	63.1	51.8 – 69.2	-6.3
Personal	0	0.0	0.2	0.1 – 0.5	-0.1
Tobacco Pipe	1	0.1	5.8	1.8 – 13.9	-1.7
TOTAL	910	100.0	100.0		

The Vault Field artifact assemblage differs most from the Carolina Artifact Pattern in the Architecture and Kitchen groups. The Carolina Artifact Pattern predicts that the Kitchen group will represent a much higher percentage of the assemblage than the Architecture group, with mean percentages of 63.1 and 25.5 respectively; however, in the Vault Field assemblage, the Architecture group artifacts outnumber the Kitchen artifacts, and the Architecture group percentage, at 53.5%, is far higher than the predicted range. One possible reason for this result could be a short occupation span. The less time a structure is occupied, the fewer Kitchen artifacts that will be deposited on the site, but the number of Architecture artifacts is not as dependent on the length of occupation and will not change as much over time. If the Kitchen group made up a much lower percentage than the Architecture group, the situation may suggest that the structure was used for something other than domestic activity, but the Kitchen group makes up nearly half of the assemblage, suggesting that domestic activity was indeed an important activity occurring at this structure.

A more likely reason that the Architecture group percentage is so much higher than the Kitchen group is that more units were excavated on the inside of the structure than on the outside. To determine if this made a difference in the Architecture and Kitchen group percentages, the units were separated into those that were mostly outside of the structure and those that were mostly within the structure, and the Kitchen and Architecture percentages were calculated and compared (Table 6-3). The units that were located mostly outside of the structure had an Architecture percentage of 39.7%, which is much closer to the Carolina Artifact Pattern predicted range of 19.7 – 31.4. The Kitchen percentage for these units is 60.0%, which actually falls within the predicted range of 51.8 – 69.2. Inside of the structure footprint, the percentages are much different. The Architecture group makes up 58.4% of the artifact assemblage from within the structure, and the Kitchen group makes up 40.9%. This is a result of the high number of nail fragments recovered inside of the footprint (Figure 6-13). If more units had been excavated around the outside of the structure, it is possible that the group percentages would more closely resemble the Carolina Artifact Pattern. A peripheral trash midden is likely located somewhere around the structure, and the excavation of such a trash midden would likely raise the percentage of Kitchen group artifacts. The presence of a peripheral trash midden would also explain the lack of bone found immediately around the structure.

Of the 314 ceramic sherds found, pearlware, dating from approximately 1785 to 1840, made up the majority (Figure 6-14) (Table 6-4). The earliest ceramic type recovered is a black, lead-glazed redware sherd, produced from approximately 1624 to 1720. The ceramic type recovered from the site that began production most recently is shell-edged, unmolded, unscaloped pearlware. This ceramic was produced from 1865 to 1895. This ceramic reveals that the Vault Field site was occupied at least until 1865. The mean ceramic date for the site was

Table 6-3. Outside and Inside Architectural and Kitchen Group Percentages for the Vault Field Artifact Assemblage.

	Unit	Architectural %	Kitchen %	Overall Architectural %	Overall Kitchen %
Outside Units	N65E35	47.8	52.2	39.7	60.0
	N70E25	23.3	93.3		
	N75E20	46.2	53.8		
	N75E50	40.7	59.3		
	N80E20	36.4	63.6		
	N80E25	15.4	69.2		
	N80E50	50.0	50.0		
	N85E35	28.6	64.3		
Inside Units	N70E30	16.7	83.3	58.4	40.9
	N70E35	43.1	56.9		
	N70E40	49.5	49.5		
	N70E45	62.7	37.3		
	N75E25	0.0	100.0		
	N75E30	16.7	83.3		
	N75E35	5.9	94.1		
	N75E40	32.1	67.9		
	N75E45	55.3	43.4		
	N80E30	86.3	11.9		
	N80E35	73.3	26.7		
	N80E40	73.0	25.4		
	N80E45	70.0	30.0		

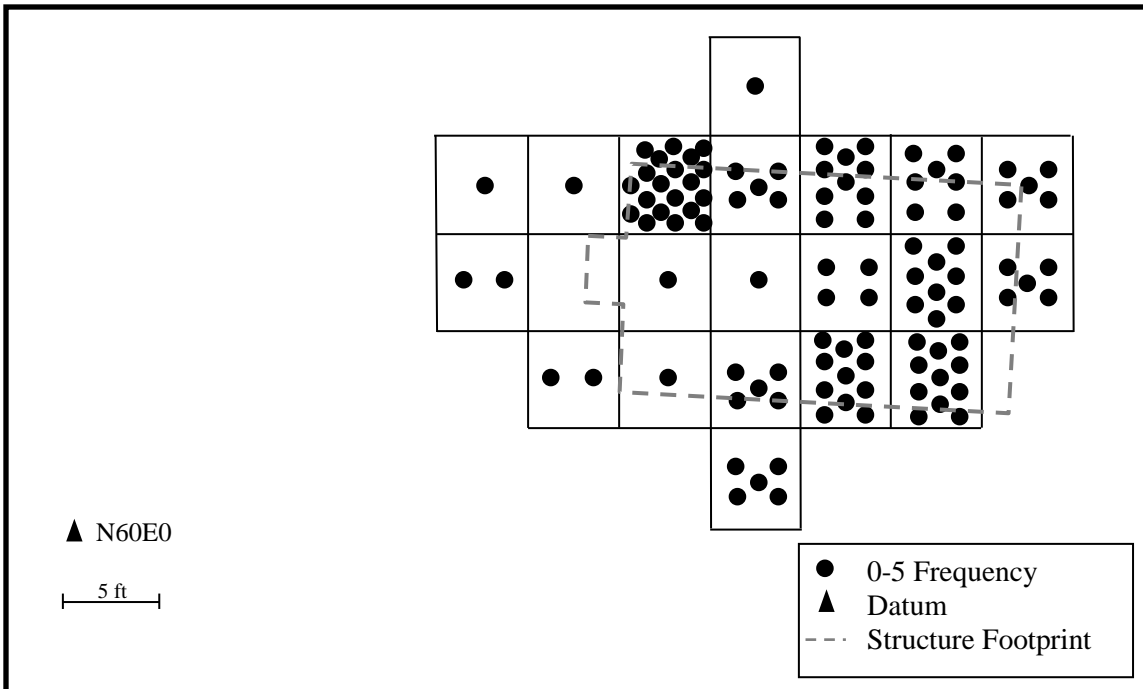


Figure 6-13. Map Showing the Vault Field Nail Density.

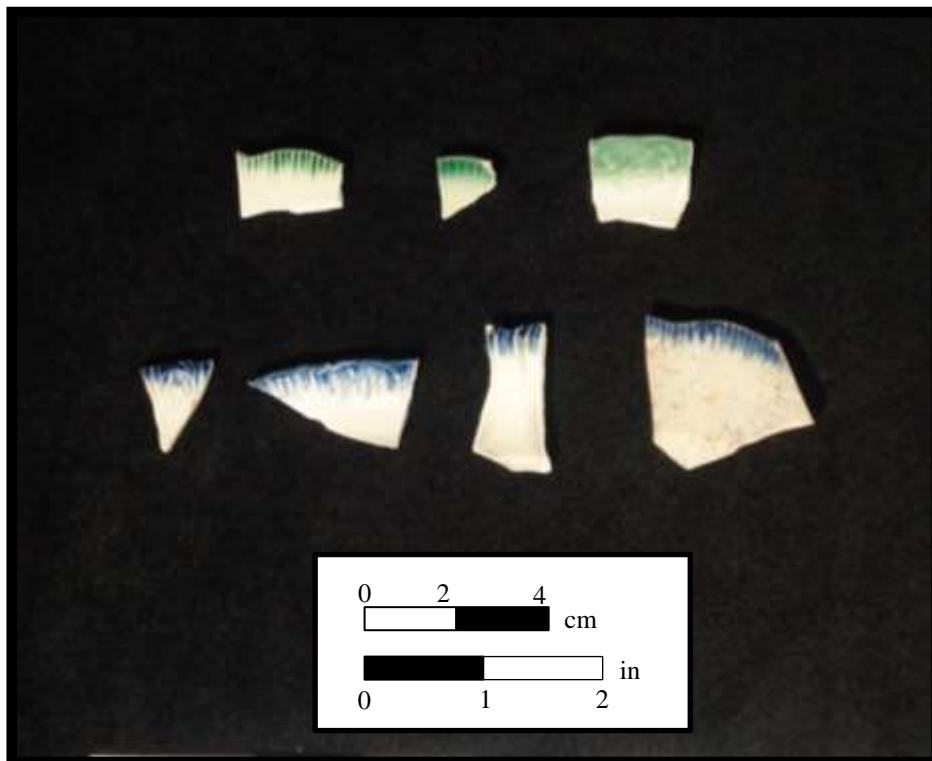


Figure 6-14. Sample of Shell-Edged Pearlware Recovered During the Vault Field Excavation. Top Row, Left to Right: FS #s 415, 399, and 423; Bottom Row, Left to Right: 407, 423, 405, and 401.

Table 6-4. Vault Field Ceramics Counts and Percentages by Type.

Ceramic	Count	%
Pearlware	209	66.56
Creamware	29	9.24
Porcelain	29	9.24
Whiteware	24	7.64
Unidentified	13	4.14
Stoneware	7	2.23
Annular Ware	1	0.32
Ironstone	1	0.32
Redware	1	0.32
TOTAL	314	

calculated to be 1818. Figure 6-15 illustrates the date ranges of the ceramic types found on the site, along with the mean ceramic date and the period when the Foscues lived on the land. An estimated period of occupation for the Vault Field site is also included: 1770-1870. This estimated period includes at least part of all of the ceramic production periods except that of redware. Because only one redware sherd was recovered, it seems likely that the occupant merely had an older pot that remained from an earlier time. Though the Foscues did not acquire the land on which the Vault Field is located until 1811, it appears likely that the structure uncovered was there before this. It is also apparent that the structure was used while the Foscues occupied the land, because of the presence of later ceramic types (whiteware, ironstone, and flow blue and shell-edged, unscaloped-rim pearlware), which were not produced until the period of Foscue occupation.

Discussion

An examination of the historical documents associated with the Foscue Plantation property disproved the hypothesis that the structure in the Vault Field is the home in which Simon Foscue, Jr. lived until at least 1803. The property on which he was living in 1803, located between Beaver Dam Branch and Parkers Branch, was sold to Needham Simmons in July of

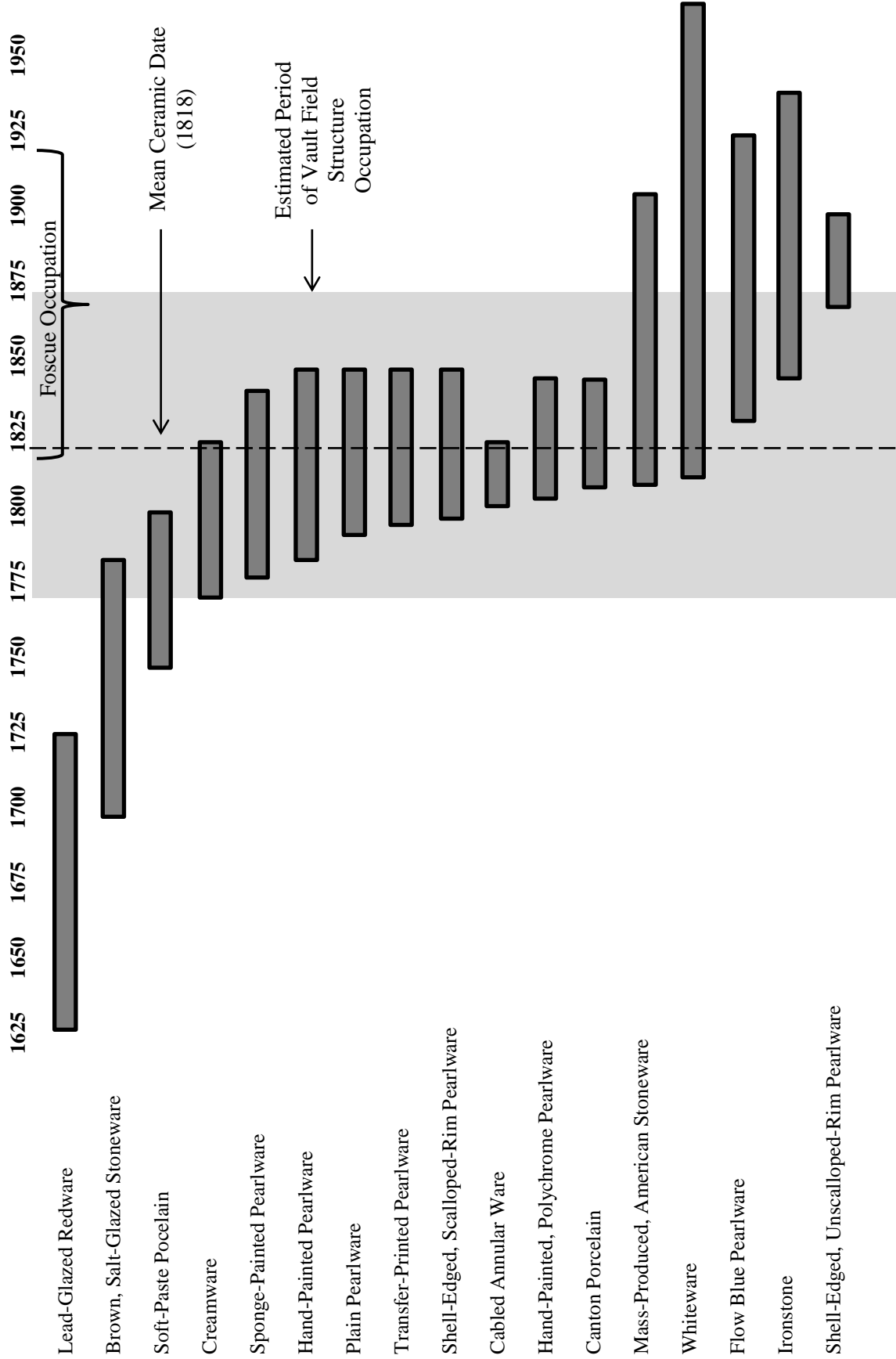


Figure 6-15. Date Ranges of the Vault Field Ceramics, the Period of Foscue Occupation of the Extant Main House, the Mean Ceramic Date, and the Estimated Period of Vault Field Structure Occupation.

1810. The property on which the Vault Field structure is located was not purchased by Simon, Jr. until January of 1811. Though archaeology revealed that the structure in the Vault Field was likely constructed prior to Simon, Jr.'s ownership, the structure was definitely occupied during the Foscue's tenure there, based on the presence of many artifacts post-dating the 1811 purchase date. Though this structure is not Simon, Jr.'s 1803 home, there are several possible alternative identities for this structure, some of which have been hypothesized in previous reports, and some that have not. These alternative possibilities include detached kitchen, slave quarter, overseer's dwelling, and Foscue family dwelling.

Detached Kitchen

The possibility that the structure in the Vault Field was as a detached kitchen was first suggested by Jonathan Schleier in his 2009 site report (Schleier 2009: 15). By the eighteenth century, owners of large plantations were constructing kitchens away from the main house to avoid the heat, odors, and noise of kitchen activities, as well as the increased risk of fires (Vlach 1993: 43). Though the Vault Field structure is located too far away from the extant brick house to have served as a detached kitchen for that house, it could have served as a kitchen for an earlier house. The size and shape of the structure is consistent with that of a detached kitchen. Plantation kitchens were typically either single-room structures with a fireplace and chimney on one end, or two-room structures with either a central chimney or chimneys on both ends (Vlach 1993: 44). The detached kitchen reconstructed at Hope Plantation is an example of the former design, while the detached kitchen at Somerset is an example of the latter (Figures 6-16 and 6-17). The Vault Field structure, measuring approximately 13 by 21 feet. with a chimney on one end, could easily fit the one-room description. The detached kitchen at Hope Plantation in Bertie



Figure 6-16. Reconstructed Kitchen at Hope Plantation.



Figure 6-17. Original Kitchen/Laundry at Somerset Place Plantation.

County, North Carolina was similar in size and shape to the Vault Field structure, measuring 16 by 20 feet with a hearth and chimney at the back of the structure (Joyce 1998: 75).

An important difference between the Vault Field structure and a typical kitchen, however, is the size of the hearth and chimney. Kitchen chimneys, built for cooking rather than heating, were typically quite large and served as the central element of the interior (Vlach 1993: 46). The Vault Field structure's chimney was only around five feet wide, while merely the hearth of the Hope Plantation kitchen chimney was approximately six feet, five inches wide (Joyce 1998: 78) (Figure 6-18). The hearth of the kitchen at Somerset Place Plantation was nearly as massive (Figure 6-19). Peter Sandbeck (personal communication 2011), an architectural historian who came out to the site to give his professional opinion, likewise believed that the structure's chimney was not substantial enough for a kitchen chimney. Another reason that the structure in the Vault Field is not likely a detached kitchen is that the structure did not have an especially large number or percentage of kitchen artifacts, as one would expect of a kitchen. The absence of evidence of any nearby structures also suggests that this was not a detached kitchen, as they were typically located very near the main house, and often to many other outbuildings. The detached kitchens at both Hope Plantation and Somerset Place Plantation were very near both the main house and other outbuildings (Figure 6-20 and 6-21). Furthermore, the Vault Field structure continued to be used after the Foscue family was living in the extant brick house, which would suggest that the structure was being used as something other than a kitchen.

Slave Quarter.

There were two types of slave quarters associated with plantations; those for the house slaves, and those for the field slaves. Quarters for the house slaves were typically located in a



Figure 6-18. Hearth in the Reconstructed Kitchen at Hope Plantation.



Figure 6-19. Hearth in the Original Kitchen/Laundry at Somerset Place Plantation.



Figure 6-20. Proximity of Plantation Structures at Hope Plantation.



Figure 6-21. Proximity of Plantation Structures at Somerset Plantation.

row behind or to the side of the planter's house, and were obviously much smaller than the main house. The smallest style utilized was a one-room, square dwelling. The most common form was a two-room house, with a central fireplace and chimney. This style was occupied by two slave families, each with their own front door to one of the two rooms. Another style of slave quarter was a two-story structure, in which the bottom floor housed a kitchen and the top floor served as quarters (Vlach 1993: 21-22). The slave cabins of field slaves were modest and inconsequential. By the mid-eighteenth century, field slave cabins were grouped together out of the planter's sight. These cabins were often one-room structures with a chimney on one end, made of either log or frame. Sometimes larger cabins were constructed in the hall-and-parlor style. The larger room, or "hall," served as a workroom or kitchen, while the second room, or "parlor," was used as a bedroom. Another common design was a two-unit structure with a central or end chimney, meant to house two slave families (Vlach 1993: 155-158). A small slave quarter excavated at Somerset Place Plantation in Washington County, North Carolina was similar in size to the Vault Field structure. This cabin was approximately 18 by 18 feet, with a 7 by 5 feet end chimney, and sat on brick piers (Penny 2003: 70-72). Figure 6-22 shows a reconstructed slave quarter at Somerset Place, referred to as Lewis and Judy's Home. A large, two-story, 40 by 20 feet slave quarter with chimneys on both ends was also excavated at Somerset (Penny 2003: 67).

The possibility that the Vault Field structure was a slave quarter was proposed and favored by McMillan (2010: 40). McMillan defended this hypothesis based on the presence of what she interpreted as a central chimney and a subfloor pit. Subfloor pits are pits dug out of the soil beneath the floors of houses and used as root cellars, personal storage areas, or shrines (Samford 2007). McMillan proposed that a central chimney is uncommon on Southern houses,



Figure 6-22. Reconstructed Slave Quarter at Somerset Place Plantation.

unless the house is a duplex, which is often associated with slave housing. She also interpreted the dark stain around the chimney as a subfloor pit, which, she stated, “are associated with enslaved Africans, not European-American owners” (McMillan 2010: 41). Furthermore, she uses the low density of artifacts and the absence of high status wares as evidence for her hypothesis (McMillan 2010: 41).

Much of the evidence that McMillan uses to support her hypothesis that the Vault Field structure is a slave quarter cannot be substantiated. During the 2010 excavations, the footprint of the building had not yet been identified, and McMillan interpreted the chimney as a central chimney (McMillan 2010: 40). In 2011, the footprint was identified and the chimney was proved to be located on the west end of the structure (Keeny 2011: 25). This does not necessarily preclude the possibility that the structure was a slave quarter, though. Additionally, the stain visible around the hearth of the structure and interpreted as a subfloor pit in 2010 was

actually part of the stain indicating the footprint of the building. The footprint did, however, go deeper in the area in front of the chimney, which could still indicate a subfloor pit or root cellar. Furthermore, subfloor pits are not exclusively associated with slaves. They have been found in many different contexts in the United States, and are associated with European-Americans and Native American sites, in addition to African-American sites (Kimmel 1993: 103-104). Kimmel suggests another function for subfloor features. He proposes that some pits may be the result of hearth and chimney construction. The pit could have served as a clay source for the construction of the chimney. The location of the pit beneath the floor of the house, rather than outside, would prevent an inconvenient hole from existing in the yard once the construction was complete (Kimmel 1993: 105).

Though the Vault Field structure could have been utilized as a slave quarter, it does not seem likely. The size of the structure fits the description of slave dwellings, but so do many modest structures from this period. Slave quarter artifact assemblages do not necessarily differ greatly from other domestic dwellings during this period; however, no convincing slave-related artifacts were uncovered, such as colonoware, ritual artifacts, or other creolized items. Also, the low density of artifacts does not suggest an intensive occupation, as would be expected if a slave quarter was occupied from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. During the excavation of the small slave quarter at Somerset Place, 8,522 artifacts were recovered from the equivalent of 30 five-foot test units (Penny 2003: 69-70). Only 994 artifacts were recovered from the Vault Field's 21 test units. Also, the absence of evidence for nearby structures also makes the use of this as a slave cabin unlikely. Simon Foscue, Jr. owned ten slaves in 1810, just before he bought the Vault Field land in 1811, and owned 19 slaves in 1830, just before his death. By 1860, Caroline Foscue had increased this number to 48. More than one slave cabin

would have been necessary to house these slaves, and, as stated above, slave dwelling were typically grouped together. Previous archaeological testing at the Vault Field found no evidence of any other structures nearby the structure under investigation. Furthermore, the proximity of the structure to the family burial vault also makes this possibility unlikely. Simon Foscue, Jr., his wife, and one of their daughters were buried in the vault, along with six other unidentified individuals (Seeman 2011: 121-122). It is unlikely that the family burial vault was placed so close to a slave dwelling.

Overseer's House

Overseers were common on plantations with 30 or more slaves. Their job was to ensure profitable and efficient work from the enslaved, while adhering to the owner's instructions on how much abuse of the slaves was allowed to coerce them into this work. Planters often complained of their overseer's incompetence, but they still found them useful (Vlach 1993: 135). A letter written to Simon Foscue, Jr. proves that he employed an overseer around 1822 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 8, Scan 3). At this time, Simon, Jr. owned 25 slaves. Overseer housing varied greatly from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Sometimes the overseer's house was placed halfway between the main house and the slave quarters. Other times it was placed amongst other outbuildings, or near the slave quarters. During the eighteenth century, overseer dwellings greatly resembled slave dwellings, but as both plantations and the numbers of enslaved grew, the value and social status of overseers increased. The result was better housing for overseers. Sometimes, if the overseer was unmarried, he was allowed to stay in the main house. More often, however, he was provided with separate housing, superior to that of the enslaved (Vlach 1993: 135-138).

At Somerset Place, the overseer's house was approximately 17 by 30 feet., with a 10 by 30 feet front porch (Steen 1995: 35). Figure 6-23 shows the reconstructed overseer's house that now stands at Somerset Place. The overseer's house at Somerset is larger than the Vault Field structure; however, Somerset Place was one of the largest plantations in North Carolina, eventually encompassing more than 14,500 acres, and consisting of 328 slaves (Penny 2003: 1). Furthermore, as previously discussed, overseer housing was quite variable during this period, and sometimes resembled modest slave cabins. The low number and density of artifacts found at the Vault Field suggests a non-intensive occupation of the site, which would be expected with an overseer cabin at a small plantation like Foscue. The number of slaves that the Foscues owned fluctuated from 10 to 48 during their occupation of the current plantation, and perhaps with it, the need for an overseer. Also, overseers were often mobile men who rarely kept one job for



Figure 6-23. Reconstructed Overseer's House at Somerset Place Plantation.

over a year (Vlach 1993: 135). Thus it is possible that Foscue Plantation sometimes employed an overseer and sometimes did not, which would result in an intermittent occupation of an overseer's dwelling. Nevertheless, it does not seem likely that these are the remains of an overseer's house. The strongest piece of evidence against this being an overseer's house is the proximity to the family burial vault. Once again, it is unlikely that the Foscue family would bury their loved ones amongst either the enslaved or the hired help. It would seem that they would rather elect to bury them next to a structure occupied by someone closer to the family. This leads us to the final and most likely possible identification of the Vault Field structure.

Foscue Family Dwelling

Finally, it is possible that this structure was used by the Foscue family as a dwelling after the land was acquired in 1811. The structure's proximity to the family burial vault makes such a situation more likely than the previous possibilities. Simon, Jr. did not have the extant plantation house constructed until 1821 to 1825, which means that he had to be living somewhere prior to this. It is possible that the structure in the Vault Field was used as a temporary dwelling by Simon, Jr. and his family until the larger brick house could be constructed. It is more likely, however, that Simon, Jr. and his family lived in a home on one of his other pieces of property. Because there is a five month gap between the sale of the land that Simon, Jr. lived on at least until 1803, and the purchase of the Vault Field property, Simon, Jr. and his family must have been living somewhere other than these two properties between July of 1810 and January of 1811. There is no evidence that Simon, Jr. either was or was not living in the same home he lived in 1803 when he sold the property in 1810; however, it seems unlikely that he would have sold it unless he had another home already constructed for his family on another piece of property. It is, therefore, possible that Simon, Jr. was living on another piece of property long

before he sold his 1803 home in 1810. Regardless, if he and his family were already living somewhere else when the Vault Field property was purchased, it is not likely that he would move his ten person household to a small 13 by 20 feet dwelling. Nevertheless, it remains a possibility that Simon, Jr. and his family lived there for a short period of time while the extant plantation house was constructed.

Though it seems unlikely that the structure uncovered in the Vault Field was occupied by Simon Foscue, Jr. himself for an extended period of time, it is likely that the structure was occupied by one or more of the family members that were dependent on him during his lifetime. This is the most likely scenario. There is documentary evidence that Simon, Jr. served as guardian to his sister, Dorcas, though guardianship does not necessarily mean the ward lives with the guardian. Evidence of Simon, Jr.'s responsibility for his sister, Dorcas, can be traced back to the infamous 1801 deed that Simon and Dorcas registered without their father's knowledge. In this deed, Simon, Sr. reserved "...the two shed Rooms of the House wherein Simon Foscue Jun now lives, to and for the only proper use, Benefit & Behoof of his said daughter Dorcas for and during Her natural Life or Marriage Whichsoever first happens" (Jones County Deeds Book 3: 393-395). A letter written from Dorcas to Simon, Jr. around 1815 suggests that she was living with Simon, Jr. up unto this point. In this letter, Dorcas tells Simon, Jr. that she has decided to go stay with the Brockets and thanks him for allowing her to live with him:

For Gods sake doo not think me so ungrateful as to believe that I am not well treated here or to think that you are not my friend I know you are my greatest friend...I am not able to doo anything for you that will recompence you for your kindness to me nor ever expect to have it in my power to make a greatfull return for I hope never to see you or any of yours in my situation and unless you was in a great need I never can render you as great a service it is such reflections as those and being away from Sally which makes me unhappy and not ill usage from you or any of your family for I am shure if your wife was my own sister she could not use me better than she does...I have tried in vain to tell you this but tears wood choak my utterance and that is the cause of my writing...I know what

little work I can doo is so little account to you that you could easily doo without it and I know you have a large family of small children to maintain and I fell that it is not write for me to be an expence to you and that is the reason that I have consented to go to brockets in hopes that I may get work there that I may maintain myself not that I expect to be as well treated there...(Foscue Family Papers, Folder 5, Scan 53)

Prior to this, in a letter written to Simon, Jr. from his brother, Lewis, in September of 1815, Lewis writes, "...I expect Dorcus & Sally to live with me...", suggesting that Dorcas, indeed, was living with Simon, Jr. prior to this (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 5, Scan 42). Nancy Brocket, with whom Dorcas went to stay, was a half-sibling of Dorcas and Simon, Jr., as revealed in a letter from Nancy to Simon, Jr., in which Nancy refers to herself as "daughter of your mother" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 32). In this letter, written March 30, 1817, Nancy requests Simon, Jr.'s help in a dispute with her husband. Lewis writes Simon, Jr. concerning what to do with Nancy following this conflict with her husband in a letter dated August 26, 1817 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 39). In it Lewis writes, "...& you may also provide a place for her from my house, & Dorcus too for I cannot nor will not live amidst such wretched confusion." Simon, Jr. once again finds himself responsible for Dorcas.

In the Foscue Family Papers, there are numerous receipts showing that Simon, Jr. was responsible for Dorcas and serving as her guardian. Accounts and receipts dating from 1817 to 1829 show that Dorcas was paying Simon, Jr. \$15.00 a month for board during this period, and that he was paying for her various needs (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 9, Scan 28 – Folder 11, Scan 39). Dorcas was often referred to in the historical documents as "afflicted" or "a lunatic". One such document is an 1824 account between Dorcas and Simon, Jr. that states at the top "Dorcus Foscue a Lunatic in account with her Guardian Simon Foscue" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 9, Scan 81). Her "affliction" and unmarried status made it necessary that Dorcas have a

guardian for the extent of her life. Given the intelligence apparent in her letters, her affliction was most likely epilepsy, which was considered a psychiatric condition during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries (Berrios 1984: 978). It is possible that Dorcas was an occupant of the Vault Field dwelling, though this can in no way be definitively proven. It is unclear what happened to Dorcas following Simon, Jr.'s death in 1830; however, Hardy Bryan is listed as her guardian on a court document dated February 14, 1833 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 13, Scan 90). In the Federal Census of 1860, Dorcas is listed as a part of Mary Tucker's household in New Bern. She died on December 27, 1869 and is buried in the Trenton Municipal Cemetery.

There is also documentary evidence that Simon, Jr. served as guardian to his half-sister, Betsey, his half-brother, Stephen, and his half-brother, Amos. These three children were the product of Simon Foscue, Sr.'s third marriage, and when Simon, Sr. died in 1814, Simon, Jr. served as their guardian. A receipt dated March 5, 1816 for the purchase of fabric and a cotton ball refers to "Mr. Simon Foscue Guardian for Miss Betsy Foscue" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 14). A receipt dated December 6, 1816 for a coat refers to "Mr. Simon Foscue Guardian to Stephen Foscue" (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 6, Scan 28). Though it is likely that these children remained with their mother following Simon, Sr.'s death, it is possible that they stayed with Simon, Jr. at some point between Simon, Sr.'s death and reaching their majority. An account from 1823 between Amos Foscue and "S. Foscue Guardian" shows that Amos paid Simon, Jr. for board from January 6, 1822 to January 6, 1825 at \$50 per month (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 9, Scan 80). He would have been 14 at the beginning of this arrangement and 17 at the end. Perhaps Amos lived in the Vault Field structure for a time after moving out of his mother's house. The same is possible for Stephen, though less likely for Betsey as a female. In

1822, Stephen sold his entire legacy from his father to Simon, Jr. at the age of 20 (Foscue Family Papers, Folder 8, Scan 1). Perhaps he had a place to live on Simon, Jr.'s plantation.

Another family member who may have utilized the Vault Field structure is Caroline Foscue's brother, Thomas D. Foy. Following the death of John Edward Foscue, his widow, Caroline, was left the plantation to run, along with three small children to raise. Her brother, Thomas, was listed as a member of her household in the Federal Census of 1850, as was a 30-year-old woman named Elizabeth Taylor. Thomas may have stayed in the main house, but it is also possible that he stayed in the Vault Field structure.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CONCLUSION

Historical archaeology provides a unique opportunity to bring together historical documents and archaeology to provide a better vision of the past. Both historical documents and archaeology were utilized in this project in an attempt to determine the identity of the structure uncovered in the Vault Field. I co-directed archaeological excavations at Foscue Plantation in 2011 and 2012 with the goal of identifying the Vault Field structure. Consulting historical deeds and maps definitively disproved my original hypothesis. The structure in the Vault Field was not Simon Foscue, Jr.'s 1803 home. Simon Foscue, Jr. sold his 1803 home in 1810, and did not purchase the Vault Field property until 1811. Both historical and archaeological research were used to provide a likely alternative identity for the structure. Based on the proximity to the family burial vault, the size of the structure, the absence of nearby architectural remains, the artifact assemblage, and the historical record, it is likely that this structure housed various members of the Foscue family over time, perhaps even Simon Foscue, Jr. himself.

Without the appearance of a document stating who lived in the house near the family burial vault, this is likely as close to knowing the identity of the Vault Field structure as one can get. Nevertheless, there is much to be learned from historical archaeology at Foscue Plantation. Many research possibilities have been suggested by Laura Seifert in her 2006 master's thesis, in which she lays out a management plan for the plantation (Seifert 2006). Some of the research possibilities mentioned by Seifert include a study of the plantation's landscape evolution, excavation of turpentine production sites and worker's camps, and a feminist study contrasting the plantation artifact assemblage while Caroline Foscue was in charge, to when the plantation was run by men. The excavations at Foscue Plantation also contribute to the knowledge of plantation life in eastern North Carolina. The data gathered can be used for comparisons

between plantations within North Carolina, as well as for comparisons between North Carolina's plantations and the larger plantations of both Virginia and South Carolina. The excavations in the Vault Field, however, have done more than merely contribute to the overall field of historical archaeology. Perhaps most importantly, this research has allowed the Foscue family to gain more knowledge about their past.

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Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Legal Documents

Jones County Deeds Book 3: 393-395

This indenture made this 22nd day of September 1801 between Simon Foscue of Jones County and state of North Carolina of the one part and Simon Foscue Dorcas Lewis Foscue and Sarah Foscue sons and daughters of the said Simon Foscue of the other part witnesseth that the said Simon Foscue for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which he beareth unto the said children as also for their better maintenance and preferment and for the f----- consideration of the sum of Five shillings to him in hand paid by each of his said children have given granted the aforesaid the lands and negroes herein after mentioned in manner and form following Viz unto Simon Foscue a negroe man named Jerry a negro wench called Nancy a boy called redish and a boy called Frank as also all that messuage tenement and tract of land lying in the county and state aforesaid on the north side of Trent river and west side of Beaverdam branch whereon he now lives also seventy acres on the head of the said Branch. Unto Dorcas Foscue a negro boy Manuel a wench called Patience a wench Juliet and a boy called Bob also all that messuage in the County and state aforesaid (to wit) one piece of fifty acres whereon Samuel Stevenson formerly lived beginning at a pine Yeates Corner then a direct line to Hills old house and also all the land whereon Joseph Reasonover formerly lived and seventy acres patented on the western branch of Beaverdam. To my son Lewis Foscue a negroe man Martin a negroe wench called Phillis a negroe boy called Tom and a girl called Rhoda also all that messuage or tenement of Land containing Four hundred acres on the north side of Trent River including the upper part of the Quarter plantation but reserving fifty acres of said four hundred acres for my wife Betsey Foscue her life time or widowhood. To Sarah Foscue a negro man Nero a girl called Lacey a boy called Peter and a boy Charles also all that messuage or tenement containing two hundred acres of land in the country aforesaid on the north side of Trent river being the lower part of the quarter Plantation aforesaid Beginning at a cypress on the river bank from thence a direct line to the cut ditch then down the ponds in field to a stake including Sheppards plantation with all and singular the appurtenances and all the estate right title interest property claim and --- ----- whatsoever which said Lands and negroes aforesaid the said Simon Foscue doth hereby give grant alien enfeoff convey and confirm unto the said Simon Dorcas Lewis and Sarah Foscue of in deed to all and singular the negroes lands and premises aforesaid and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances thereon to belonging or in any wise opportunity unto them the said Simon Dorcas Lewis and Sarah their heirs and assigns forever immediately after the death of the said Simon Foscue reserving to himself the use and benefits arising from the lands and negroes aforesaid for and during his natural life and also the two shed rooms of the house wherein Simon Foscue Jun now lives to and for the only proper use benefit and behoof of his said Daughter Dorcas for and during her natural life or marriage whichsoever first happens, To have and to hold unto the said Simon Dorcas Lewis and Sarah in manner and form following to (wit) that in case the said Simon or Dorcas should die without issue then the land acres negroes to go to the survivor to the said Simon or Dorcas (as the case may happen) his or her heirs and assigns to and for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the survivor and to his and her heirs

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

and assigns forever and in like manner if Lewis or Sarah should die without issue then the lands and negroes belonging to the deceased to go to the survivors and to his or her heirs and assigns to and of the only proper use and behoof of the survivor and to his or her heirs and assigns forever the said land and negroes to be held as tennants in common and not as joint tennants In witness whereof the said Simon Foscue and Elizabeth his wife have hereunto set their hands and affixed his seal the day and year first above written, signed sealed and delivered in presence of

Reubin Spooner

Simon Foscue [seal]

Sarah [her mark] Mac Dugal

Thomas Murphy

Elizabeth [her mark] Foscue [seal]

Newbern 23rd June 1802

The execution of the within deed as to Simon Foscue was proved before me by Thomas Murphy let it be Registered

John Lewis Taylor -----

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

Foscue Family Papers, Folder 2, Scans 7 – 10

State of North Carolina Court of Equity

New Bern District

Humbly Complaining sheweth to your Honors your Orator Simon Foscue of Jones County that on the 22nd day of September in the year 1800 your Orator being disposed for the purpose herein after mentioned to make a writing purporting to be a provision for his four children by his second wife namely Simon Foscue, Dorcas Foscue, Lewis Foscue and Sarah Foscue the three called of whom are under the age of 21 years did on that day cause to be drawn the apper hereto annexed in the form of a deed dated the said 22nd day of September in the year aforesaid &c signed the same himself and caused his last wife Elizabeth also to sign it in which paper is expressed a conbeyance of sundry lands & negroes to be thereby to his said children he also caused the said signatures to be witnessed by Reuben Spooner, Sarah McDongal and Thomas Murphy whose names are thereto subscribed this writing you Orator prays may be taken as part of this his bill of complaint so as to describe the lands & negroes therein mentioned to be conveyed to each of his said children your Orator made this writing for the purpose of intimation to his said children that he intended to act by them on his last marriage to his third wife as he had acted on his second marriage to his children by his first wife, that is to say, that he intended to give them a portion of his property hoping thereby to obviate the jealousies which might arise in his family of the prospect of another set of children your Orator however at the same time that he meant by such means to procure his own peace and to prevent the murmuring of his children and those discontents which he was fearfull of, had no design to render the this said writing complete as a deed by delivery for in fact he had included therein all the property he was possessed of leaving nothing out of which he could provide for a third set of children. And after making the --- signatures & the attestations thereof as aforesaid your Orator did not deliver the said writing to the said defendants, or any of them, or to any other person, nor did he intend so to do. On the contrary he intended some future day to make another writing disposing of his said property in such a way as as to reserve something for his last children. After the signing and attestation as aforesaid your Orator himself took the said writing without making a delivery thereof to any person and deposited the same in his chest in which he kept his other papers & locked the said writing up therein which remained there five or six months then your Orators wife being sick in Newbern and your Orator obliged to attend her there and not suspecting in the least what after words actually happened he uncontinously left the keys of his said chest at home hanging on a nail your Orator saith that during during his absence in Newbern his said son Simon got possession of his said keys and opened and opened his chest and took away the said writing and without the knowledge of your Orator, caused the said writing to be proved as a deed by one of the subscribing witnesses before Judge Taylor and caused the same to be registered in the office for the County of Jones and it was not until many months had elapsed that your Orator had notice of the said probate and registration. Your Orator there prevailed upon his said son Simon to return the said writing whereby your Orator regained the possession thereof. All the said children now

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

claim the all said property mentioned in the said writing & insist that it is valid as a deed and sufficient in law to--t the said property as therein is stated & your Orator by reason of the premises is likely to be disturbed and injured thereby at a future time. To the end thereof that the said Simon, Dorcas, Lewis and Sarah may answer the premises on oath & that the said writing may be canceled and made void and the registration thereof vacated or that such other decree may be made in the premises as may be agreeable to Equity may it please you Honors to grant to your Orators writs of ----- directed &ca and your Orator &ca.

John Haywood for complaint

These are to certify that the fore going and annexed are true copies from the original, Bill and Deed, filed in office January 31st 1803.

Attest

E---- Graham

CMC

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

Jones County Deed Book 3: 531

State of North Carolina

Jones County

Know all men by these present that I Simon Foscue of the County aforesaid and heed and firmly bound unto Simon Foscue Jun and Dorcas Foscue of the same place in the full sum of five thousand pounds lawful money which payment will and truly to be made and done I bend my heirs and executors formily by these presents sealed with my seal dated the 14th day March 1803 the condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above b----- Simon Foscue have conseeded and agreed that (if his son Simon and daughter Dorcas Foscue will relinquish their privilege and no answer make to a Bill by him filed in the Court of Equity against them the said Simon and Dorcas and others for the special purpose of a revocation of a certain deed if ----- in fee by him made and executed to them and others he the said Simon Foscue shall and will as soon as there shall be a revokation of the said deed or a decree of the said court in his favour make and execute to his said son Simon a deed of conveyance in fee simple for all that messuage or tenement of land whereon he now lives including the plantation and all the land between Beaver Dam and Parkers branch running up the said Branch from the road and so the general courses of the branch through the fork of said Branch to the back line of the Patent together with four negroes viz Jerry Nancy Reddock and Frank with this exception and proviso that the said Simon Foscue reserves to himself his own life estate in the negroe woman Nancy by a special cluse to that effect to be made in the deed also the said Simon Foscue engages and binds himself at such time to make and execute a like deed of conveyance in fee simple to his daughter Dorcas Foscue for two hundred and fifty acres of land more or less including the plantation where reasonover formerly lived together with four negroes Patience Juliet Bob and Manuel with this express excetption and proviso the said Simon Foscue reserves to himself his own life estate in the land and negroes before described and mentioned to his daughter Dorcas Foscue by a special claim in the deed to that Effect. Now if the said Simon Foscue shall and well and truly make and execute by himself his heirs executors or administrators deeds of conveyances for the lands and negroes aforesaid and described to his own said son and daughter Simon and Dorcas to them their heirs and assigns forever in fee simple the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue signed and sealed with my hand the day and date above in presence of

Wm Simmons

Simon Foscue [seal]

H. Simmons

State of No Carolina Jones County Court Nov term 1803. Their was the aforegacing Baud from Simon foscue son etc to Simon Foscue Jun duly moved in open Court y the act of ---- Simmons and ordered to be Registered.

Attest

Wm Orne C C

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

Jones County Deeds Book 4: 164-165

This Indenture made this ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five Between Simon Foscue sen of the County of Jones and state of North Carolina of the one part and Simon Foscue Jun of the County & state & state aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Simon Foscue sen for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds C---- w/-----of the said state to him in hand paid by the said Simon Foscue Jun the receipt whereof the said Simon Foscue sen doth hereby acknowledge himself fully satisfied and had hath bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain & sell unto the said Simon Foscue Jun his heirs and assigns forever a certain tract or parcel of land situated by in and being in the County & State aforesaid on the north side of the river & west side of beaverdam it being part of a tract granted to the said Simon Foscue bearing date the twenty fourth day of April 1790 bounded as follows Beginning at a gum on the beaverdam branch and runs north 78 W 185 poles to a black gum then No 81 W 9 poles to a pine in Kornegay's line then So 66 W 220 poles to Hil—corner oak on parkers branch thence with the various courses of said branch to an oak on the edge of the main road thence with the said road So 80 E 44 poles to a pine then So 22 W 58 poles to a pine then E 90 poles to a corner in said Foscue field then So 23 W 90 poles to a hickory near Parkers branch the down the said branch So 25 E 26 poles to a holly then So E 40 poles to a maple then So 85 E 80 poles to a cypress on the run of beaverdam branch then up the various courses of the same to the beginning containing four hundred & fifty acres be the same more or less to him ----- the said granted and demised premises with all and ----- the rights & privileges there unto belonging or in any wise appertaining unto the said Simon Foscue Jun his heirs and assigns ---- to them only proper use benefit and behoof and the said Simon Foscue sen for himself his heirs Executors & administrators the aforesaid granted & bargained premises with all and singular the rights and privileges there unto belonging or in any wise appertaining he will and truly warrant and forever defend unto the said Simon Foscue jun his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims of him the said Simon Foscue sen his heirs or assigns or any person or persons by from or render them in witness Whereof I the said Simon Foscue have here unto set his hand and seal the day date first above written signed seal & deliver in the presents of

Frederick Foscue
Lewis Foscue

Simon Foscue [seal]

North Carolina Jones County

August term 1806 then was the above deed duly acknowledged in open Court by the Grantor and ordered to be registered.

Attest Wm Orne C C

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

Jones County Deeds Book L12: 200-201

Be it known that I Simon Foscue Junior of the County of Jones and state of North Carolina for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars to me in hand paid by Needham Simmons at and before the sealing and signing of these presents the receipts and payments whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and I do hereby bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said Needham Simmons his heirs and assigns forever a certain piece or parcel of land lying and being as follows. In the County of Jones and the North side of Trent river and on the West side of the Beaver Dam branch Beginning at a gum on the Branch and runs No-78 West one hundred and eighty five poles to a Black Gum then North eighty One West nine poles to John Kornegay's corner then north forty East forty four poles to a pine In Kornegays line then south Sixty six West Two hundred and twenty poles to Hills corner Oak on Parkers branch then with the various courses of said branch to an Oak on the edge of the main road then with the said road south eighty east forty four poles to to [sic] a pine then south twenty two West fifty eight poles to pine South twenty West thrity four poles to a Red Oak called Tillmans and Williamsons dividing corner then south fifty two East eighty five poles to a Hickory stump near Parkers branch then South twenty five East twenty six poles to a Holly then south three East Forty poles to a Maple then south eighty five east eighty poles to a cypress on the run of the beaver dam Branch then up the various courses of the said Branch to the Beginning containing Four Hundred and eighty acres To have and to hold the said piece or parcel of land with all ways woods waters and every other appurtenance thereunto belonging or appertaining to him the said Needham Simmons his heirs and assigns forever In fee simple And I for myself and my heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Needham Simmons his heirs and assigns that I by myself my heirs executors and administrators shall and will warrant and forever defend the said piece or parcel of land with all and every of its members and appurtenance free from all lawful claim of any person or persons whatsoever unto the said Needham Simmons his heirs and assigns forever In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal this Twenty Sixth day of July in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and ten

Signed sealed and
Delivered in presence of
Thomas Murphy
Robt Kornegay

Simon Foscue [seal]

Appendix A: Relevant Foscue Family Historical Documents

Jones County Deeds Book L12: 45-46

Be it known that I George Pollock of the County of Philadelphia and state of Pensilvania for and in consideration of the sum of Six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars to me in hand paid by Simon Foscue Junior of Jones County North Carolina at and before the sealing and signing of these presents the receipt and payment whereof is hereby acknowledged have bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed and I do hereby bargain sell enfeoff and confirm unto the said Simon Foscue Junior his heirs and assigns forever a certain piece or parcel of land lying and being as follows, to wit, In Jones County and on the north side of Trent River and in North Carolina, Beginning at the mouth of Poiks Creek then running north forty five degrees west two hundred and twenty two poles then north eighty seven and a half west one hundred and thirty three and a half poles to Rime's corner then south sixty four degrees west seventy four poles to the road then north twenty four and a half poles then sixty degrees east one hundred and forty four poles to Jones Corner then east three hundred and forty eight poles to the River then the various courses of the River to the first station containing Four hundred and eighty eight acres, To Have and to hold the said piece or parcel of land with all ways woods waters and every other appurtenance thereunto belonging or appertaining to the said Simon Foscue Junior his heirs and assigns forever in fee simple And I for myself my heirs executors and administrators do hereby covenant and promise to and with the said Simon Foscue Junior his heirs and assigns, that I my heirs executors and administrators shall and will warrant and forever defend the said piece or parcel of land with all and every of its members and appurtenances free from all lawfull claims of any person or persons whatsoever unto the said Simon Foscue Junior his heirs and assigns forever

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Newbern the sixteenth day of January 1811.

In presence of
Robt Hunt
Wm Simmons

George Pollock

No Carolina Jones County Court May Term 1811

Then was the within deed duly proved in open court by the oath of W Simmons and ordered to be registered

Test ----- C C

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
301	N80E25, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5810
301	N80E25, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	
301	N80E25, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	2	-
301	N80E25, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green (light olive)	-	-	1	
301	N80E25, Level 1	Tobacco Pipe	Kaolin Clay	Fragment	Pipe Bowl	-	White / Cream colored	-	-	1	
301	N80E25, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	4	
302	N80E35, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	280
302	N80E35, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2760
302	N80E35, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	4	
302	N80E35, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
302	N80E35, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	
305	N80E35, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	10940
305	N80E35, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
305	N80E35, Level 2	Unknown	Copper	Fragment	Unidentified	Ring Shaped	-	-	-	1	
311	N80E25, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	820

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
311	N80E25, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	7000
311	N80E25, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	28.8
311	N80E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Bisque	White	Plain	-	1	-
311	N80E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
311	N80E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
311	N80E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Flow Blue	1825-1920	1	-
311	N80E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
311	N80E25, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
316	N80E25, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	3410
317	N80E35, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	11600
317	N80E35, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
317	N80E35, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
317	N80E35, Level 3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	4	-
318	N75E40, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2310
318	N75E40, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	670
318	N75E40, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
318	N75E40, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
318	N75E40, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green (light olive)			1	
318	N75E40, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-			1	
319	N75E40, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red			-	6180
319	N75E40, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red			-	1190
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	2	-
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	3	-
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear (colorless)			1	
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Olive Green	Bottle Base		1	
319	N75E40, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Olive Green			1	
319	N75E40, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-			2	
320	N75E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red			-	3330
320	N75E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red			-	2220
320	N75E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red			-	850
320	N75E30, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-			1	

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
320	N75E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
320	N75E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Unidentified	Tan and Gray	Salt Glazed	-	1	-
321	N80E35, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	11280
321	N80E35, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	510
321	N80E35, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
321	N80E35, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
321	N80E35, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Brown	Hand Painted Polychrome	1795-1830	1	-
321	N80E35, Level 4	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	10	-
322	N80E25, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1730
322	N80E25, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
322	N80E25, Level 4	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
323	N80E25, Feature 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	63.8
324	N80E35, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	7590
324	N80E35, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	5	-
324	N80E35, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green (light olive)	-	-	1	-
324	N80E35, Level 5	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	6	-
325	N75E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	8100

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
325	N75E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	480
325	N75E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
325	N75E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	2	-
325	N75E30, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	-
325	N75E30, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
326	N80E25, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	550
326	N80E25, Level 5	Clothing	Copper	Complete	Thimble	-	-	-	-	1	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	10630
327	N75E40, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Cream	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	White and Blue	Unidentified	-	1	-
327	N75E40, Level 3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	11950
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	220
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	-
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1130
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1500
328	N75E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1530
329	N70E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	178
329	N70E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	184
329	N70E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined	Pearlware	Bluish	Plain	1780-	1	2

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
					Earthenware		White		1840		
329	N70E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	<1
329	N70E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	1	1
329	N70E30, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Olive			1	<1
330	N80E30, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	386
330	N80E30, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	6	9
330	N80E30, Level 1	Arms	Lithic	Complete	Gunflint	Pistol	-	-	-	1	3
331	N80E35, Wall Cleaning	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	144
332	N75E30, Wall Cleaning	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	257
332	N75E30, Wall Cleaning	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	47
333	N75E35, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2164
333	N75E35, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	310
333	N75E35, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	1	1
333	N75E35, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	<1
333	N75E35, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	5	2
334	N80E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	386
334	N80E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	250

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
334	N80E30, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	12	23
334	N80E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	2	3
334	N80E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	3	<1
335	N75E35, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	332
335	N75E35, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	164
335	N75E35, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	1
335	N75E35, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	<1
335	N75E35, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Dk. Olive & Olive			2	5
336	N70E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	796
336	N70E30, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	410
336	N70E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	<1
336	N70E30, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	2	8
337	N70E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	412
337	N70E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed		-	602
337	N70E30, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	1	5
337	N70E30, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	1	<1
337	N70E30, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear			1	<1
338	N75E35, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	59

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
338	N75E35, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	2	<1
338	N75E35, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	1	5
338	N75E35, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shards	Vessel	Curved	Olive			2	<1
338	N75E35, Level 3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	<1
339	N80E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	72
339	N80E30, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	1064
339	N80E30, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Hand Painted Polychrome	1795-1830	1	<1
339	N80E30, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	<1
339	N80E30, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	4	3
340	N75E25, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	52
340	N75E25, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	326
340	N75E25, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	<1
340	N75E25, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	1	<1
345	N80E30, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	384
345	N80E30, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	72
345	N80E30, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	95

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
345	N80E30, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	20	152
346	N75E25, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	66
346	N75E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	<1
346	N75E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	<1
346	N75E25, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	<1
347	N75E25, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	3
348	N75E25, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	140
349	N80E30, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	748
349	N80E30, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	110
349	N80E30, Level 5	Architectural	Copper	Fragment	Wire	-	-	-	-	1	<1
349	N80E30, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	44	184
349	N80E30, Level 5	Clothing	Copper	Complete	Button	-	-	-	-	1	1
349	N80E30, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	<1
350	N75E35, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	706
350	N75E35, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	244
350	N75E35, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	<1

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
351	N70E30, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	1150
351	N70E30, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	1	3
351	N70E30, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	<1
351	N70E30, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	3	4
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	204
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	514
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	594
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	1566
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	16	90
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Spike	-	-	-	-	2	104
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	Plain	1805-Present	2	3
352	N80E30, Feature 3	Unknown	Unidentified	-	-	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	<1
353	N80E35, Feature 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	97
353	N80E35, Feature 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Corroded	-	-	-	13	60
354	N75E35, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	45
354	N75E35, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	420
355	N75E30	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2832

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
355	N75E30	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Glazed	-	-	782
356	N70E30, Cleanup	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	Plain	1840-1930	1	-
357	N80E30, Bulk Cleanup	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	2550
358	N75E35, Cleanup	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	2060
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Canton	White	Plain	1800-1830	1	-
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand-Painted Dot	1775-1840	1	-
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Mass Produced American	Buff Body	Clear exterior salt glaze, brown interior salt glaze	19th century	1	-
359	N70E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
362	N70E25, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	7680
362	N70E25, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Complete	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
362	N70E25, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Canton	White	Plain	1800-1830	3	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
362	N70E25, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Sponge Painted	1770-1830	1	-
362	N70E25, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Mass Produced American	Buff Body	Alkaline saltglaze exterior; blue/gray glaze interior	19th century	1	-
363	N70E30, Cleanup	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Hinge	-	-	-	-	1	-
366	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	6380
366	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Canton	White	Plain	1800-1830	1	-
366	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Blue	Sponge Painted	1770-1830	1	-
366	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
368	N75E20, Zone 1 Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	4	-
368	N75E20, Zone 1 Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
368	N75E20, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	1790
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	6	-
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream and Blue	Hand-Painted Band	1762-1820	1	-
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	2	
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	
370	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	5010
371	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	1640
371	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	
371	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Ghosting where over-the-glaze hand painting has been rubbed off	1762-1820	1	-
371	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
371	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	
373	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	3270
373	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
373	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
373	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged, Unmolded, Unscalloped	1865-1895	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	6990
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Hand Painted Polychrome: flower, stem, leaf	1795-1830	1	-
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
374	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	2	-
375	N75E20, Feature 6	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	unknown
375	N75E20, Feature 6	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
376	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	5260
376	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
376	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Hand Painted Polychrome, Slip	1795-1830	1	-
376	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Impressed	1775-1840	1	-
376	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Sponge Painted	1770-1830	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	6580
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	4	-
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Clothing	Copper Alloy	Complete	Hook	-	-	Molded	-	1	-
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Mass produced American	Reddish Brown	Clear saltglaze exterior, red/brown interior	19th century	1	-
377	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	15780
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	2	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
378	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
378	N80E25, Bulk Cleanup	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	730
378	N80E25, Bulk	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
	Cleanup								Early 19th Centuries		
379	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	6800
379	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
379	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Soft-Paste	White	Plain	1745-1795	1	-
379	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	3	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	8560
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Soft-Paste	White	Plain	1745-1795	1	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Hand Painted Polychrome: flower, stem, leaf	1795-1830	1	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	5	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
380	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	-	-	-	1	-
381	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	1660

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
381	N75E20, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	-	Plain	-	1	-
384	N75E20, Feature 8	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	2780
384	N75E20, Feature 8	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	8360
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	4	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	4	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Sponge Painted	1770-1830	1	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Case Bottle	Green	-	-	1	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Clear	-	-	1	-
386	N80E20, Zone 2, Level I	Unknown	Unidentified	-	-	-	Gray/black	-	-	1	-
387	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	unknown
387	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
391	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Some glazed	-	-	3900
391	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
391	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
391	N70E25, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	5	-
394	N70E30, Cleanup	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
397	Site Cleanup	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	12700
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	7	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	3	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Sponge Painted	1770-1830	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	3	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Unknown	Cloth	Fragment	Unidentified	-	Cream	-	-	1	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	-
398	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Unknown	Lead	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
399	N75E40, Zone 2,	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	12800

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
	Level 3										
399	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	5	-
399	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Brown	Hand Painted Polychrome: brown band	1795-1830	1	-
399	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged, Unmolded, Unscalloped	1865-1895	1	-
399	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-		2	-
400	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	6460
400	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
400	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
400	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5640
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Unmolded, Unscalloped	1865-1895	1	-
401	N85E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Unidentified	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
402	N65E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	539
402	N65E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
402	N65E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Unidentified	Brown	Salt Glazed	1690-1775	1	-
402	N65E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Unknown	Plastic	Shard	-	-	White	-	-	1	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	312
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	6950
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	10	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
403	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Unknown	Lithic	Cobble	Quartzite	-	-	-	-	1	-
404	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	11700
404	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	7	-
404	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	2	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
404	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	10400
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	8	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Clothing	Brass	Fragment	Buckle	-	-	-	-	1	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Shell Edged, Impressed Curved Lines, Scalloped Rim	1802-1832	1	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Impressed Straight Lines, Scalloped Rim	1809-1831	1	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	2	-
405	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
406	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2010
406	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Clothing	Iron	Complete	Button	-	-	-	-	1	-
406	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	7910

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	5	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Shell Edged, Impressed Bud, Scalloped Rim	1813-1834	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	2	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Unmolded, Unscaloped	1865-1895	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Brown	Hand Painted Polychrome: brown band	1795-1830	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged, Impressed Straight Lines, Scalloped Rim	1809-1831	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Unidentified	Gray and Blue	Salt Glazed	-	1	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
407	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
408	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	3690

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
408	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
408	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White and Green	Incised, Green Glaze	-	1	-
408	N85E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	23700
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	4	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	Blue and Black	Lead-glazed, blue exterior; black interior	-	1	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Impressed Curved Lines, Scalloped Rim	1802-1832	1	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
409	N75E40, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5980
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	Green glazed	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Light Gold Trim	UID	1	-
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	-
410	N80E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	White	Gold Band	-	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	4680
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Glass	Shard	Window	Flat	Clear	-	-	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	6	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Annular Ware	White, Brown, and Black	Cabled	1790-1820	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	5	-
411	N70E45, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	5	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2810
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	7	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	8	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	2	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Brown	Hand Painted: flower	1775-1840	2	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Stoneware	Unidentified	Tan and Orange	Salt Glazed	-	1	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	2	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	3	-
412	N75E50, Zone 1, Level 1 / Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Plastic	-	-	-	Clear	-	-	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	9580
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	14	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
413	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	-
414	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 6/7	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	8850
414	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 6/7	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	27	-
414	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 6/7	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
414	N80E40, Zone 2, Level 6/7	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	4	-
415	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 6	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	17000
415	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 6	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	6	-
415	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 6	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Spike	-	-	-	-	1	-
415	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 6	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged, Impressed Straight Lines, Scalloped Rim	1809-1831	1	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5330
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Glass	Shard	Window	Flat	Clear	-	-	1	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	11	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	3	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
416	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
417	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	6070

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
417	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	2	-
417	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Embossed	1823-1835	1	-
417	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
417	N65E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	7340
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	22	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	5	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
418	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
419	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 7	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5530
419	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 7	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	9	-
419	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 7	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
	Level 7								Early 19th Centuries		
419	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 7	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
419	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 7	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	3260
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	6	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	2	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	5	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
420	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 2/3	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	2	-
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	13200
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	22	-
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	4	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Embossed	1823-1835	1	-
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
421	N70E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	4	-
422	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1640
422	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	15	-
422	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
422	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
422	N80E45, Zone 2, Level 4/5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	454
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	10	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	5	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Embossed	1823-1835	1	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Shell Edged, Embossed	1823-1835	1	-
423	N70E40, Zone 2, Level 8	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
424	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	652
424	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	6	-
424	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
424	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
424	N75E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
439	N65E35, South Wall Collapse	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	336
439	N65E35, South Wall Collapse	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-
440	N75E40, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
440	N75E45, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	4173
440	N75E45, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	5	-
440	N75E45, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged, Embossed	1823-1835	1	-
440	N75E45, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	4	-
440	N75E45, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
441	N70E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5502
441	N70E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
441	N70E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
441	N70E35, Zone 1, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1016
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	4	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Unidentified Blue	-	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
442	N80E50, Zone 1, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	535

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	4	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Red and Black	Lead Glazed	1624-1720	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Shell Edged	1785-1840	1	-
444	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 1	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	4	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2 Level 1	Architectural	Slag	Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	3406
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	2	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	5	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	2	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Green	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
445	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2563
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	1	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Plain	-	1	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Hand Painted	1775-1840	1	-
446	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 1	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1365
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	4	-
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified	White and Red	Red Band	-	1	-
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	2	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
447	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	5230
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	4	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	5	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Furniture	Brass	Complete	Tack	-	-	-	-	1	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified	-	Lead Glazed	-	1	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	4	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
448	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	14002
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Hand-Painted Blue Dot	1762-1820	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	2	-
449	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2876
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	5	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Unidentified	Unidentified	-	Plain	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Black	-	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
450	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 2	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	1	-

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FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	3924
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	4	-
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White and Blue	-	-	1	-
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	2	-
451	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	6092
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	5	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	Plain	1762-1820	1	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
452	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 4	Unknown	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	3	-
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	7888
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	7	-

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	-
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Blue/Green	-	-	1	-
453	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Flat	Green	-	-	1	-
454	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	2517
454	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-
454	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 3	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	5	-
454	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 3	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Clear	-	-	1	-
455	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Brick	Fragment	Handmade	-	Red	-	-	-	1551
455	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	2	-
455	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	2	-
455	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Porcelain	Unidentified	White	Light Gold Trim	-	1	-
455	N70E35, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	1	-

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

FS #	PROVENIENCE	GROUP	MATERIAL	FORM	TYPE	VARIETY	COLOR	DECORATION	DATE	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	3	-
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Wrought	-	-	17th to Early 19th Centuries	3	-
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White	Plain	1780-1840	3	-
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White and Brown	Band	1805-Present	1	-
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Kitchen	Glass	Shard	Vessel	Curved	Green	-	-	1	-
456	N75E45, Zone 2, Level 5	Unknown	Wood	Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
457	N80E45, Feature 8	Bone	Bone	Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
458	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Architectural	Iron	Fragment	Nail	Unidentified	-	-	-	1	-
458	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Furniture	Brass	Complete	Tack	-	-	-	-	1	-
458	N80E50, Zone 2, Level 4	Kitchen	Ceramic	Sherd	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Bluish White and Blue	Transfer Printed	1784-1840	1	-