



August 6, 2018

Ms. Jansie Webster
President
Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society
P.O. Box 252
The Valley
Anguilla

RE: 2018 Test Excavations at the Wallblake Estate

Dear Ms. Webster,

This letter report is preliminary summary of the results of the archaeological test excavations at the Wallblake Estate on St. Gerard's Catholic Church property in June 2018. Permission for the project at Wallblake Estate was obtained from the Catholic Diocese of Saint John's - Basseterre in October 2016 and reconfirmed in March 2018. Principal Investigator and Project Director, Paul Farnsworth, Ph.D., arrived in Anguilla on May 31 and began preparations for the field research. He was accompanied by one graduate student, Elysia Petras, and subsequently by three undergraduates from Temple University in Philadelphia (Evan George, Randi Jones, Aaron Skarzenski) before fieldwork began on June 4th. We were also joined by two interns from Anguilla, arranged by the Department of Youth and Culture, Ijeinique Gumbs and Jonisha Johnson. A significant field research program was undertaken that met the major goals set for the second field season. At the conclusion of excavation, all shovel tests and excavation units were back-filled and restored, as far as possible, to their original condition. Fieldwork at Wallblake Estate ended on Thursday, June 21st, and processing and cataloguing of the artifacts recovered ended on Monday, June 25th. The artifacts were delivered to you as current president of the Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday June 26th.

Field Research

The primary goal of the 2018 fieldwork was to identify the location of houses occupied by African or African-descended people working at the plantation and associated trash and other archaeological deposits, which would be sampled and analyzed. I proposed to excavate shovel tests in the village area and 1x1 meter excavation units in the village, behind the kitchen, and at the sugar processing house. I also proposed to conduct more detailed analysis of selected materials from the 2017 excavations. As will be detailed below, shovel tests were excavated in throughout the village area as were 1x1 meter excavation units in selected areas of the village, and behind the kitchen. However, time did not allow for any excavations at the sugar processing house this summer. Some time was devoted to more detailed analysis of the ceramics recovered during the 2017 excavations, with particular attention being paid to the locally-made, low-fired earthenware (often called Afro-Caribbean wares). Only two such sherds have been previously reported from Anguilla and neither was thought to have been manufactured on the island. In 2017, 45 examples were recovered, with another 32 being recovered during the 2018 field

season. Analysis over the coming year will divide these into different types to facilitate comparisons with those from other islands, although compositional analysis (probably using X-ray fluorescence [XRF]) will probably be ultimately required to determine their island of origin.

Controlled sub-surface testing of the African village area was by means of 25 x 25 cm square shovel tests. Shovel tests were excavated by means of shovel, trowel and brush, and all dirt was screened through ¼ inch mesh. Shovel tests were excavated to bedrock or a depth of approximately 50 cm if no bedrock was encountered. In 2018 all shovel tests encountered bedrock with the deepest being 36 cm below surface. All artifacts and ecofacts were bagged for subsequent washing, sorting and cataloguing in the field laboratory. In total 24 shovel tests were excavated during the 2018 field season, all in the wooded area (Locus H) where the African village is believed to have been located (northwest of the kitchen, behind the modern cemetery). In 2017 a total of 23 shovel test were completed in this area. This completed a 10 x 10-meter shovel testing grid over the suspected African village location (with the exception of the modern cemetery which is likely in part of the original village and any areas where the village may have extended outside the modern property boundaries, which may be the case in one area to the southwest). Based upon the results of the shovel testing from both the 2017 and 2018 field seasons, one 1 x 0.5-meter excavation unit and six 1 x 1-meter excavation units were dug in the village area (Locus H). One such unit had been excavated there in 2017. One additional 1 x 1-meter unit was excavated behind the kitchen (Locus B). One such unit had been excavated there in 2017. Units were excavated by means of shovel, trowel and brush, and all dirt was screened through ¼ inch mesh. All units were excavated to bedrock. A summary of the results of these excavations are presented below.

During the 2017 field season as complete a map as possible of the historic remains at the Wallblake property was made using a combination of methods and instruments, including mapping compass and stadia rod, laser distance meter, tape and compass. The 2018 shovel tests and excavation units were added to this map. Additional locational information on various modern features of the landscape was also gathered, such as the modern property boundary features and some details of the modern cemetery in order to better define the locations of the historic features in the modern landscape. During the upcoming semester the map of the property will be updated accordingly.

It should also be noted that the 1984 topographic survey map published by the Ordnance Survey of the Government of the United Kingdom, which we were able to obtain during the 2018 field season, shows a standing structure a short distance (approx. 8 – 10 meters) to the south of the kitchen (Locus B). An inspection of this area found lines of rocks outlining a flat area that, in places, appeared to have the remains of a cement floor, along with an old wooden fence post abutting the foundation. All artifacts observed in the area were of twentieth century date. As the map is based on aerial photography from 1968 supplemented by photography and field inspections made between 1968 and 1984, the structure was standing during that time, but for how long before and after is unknown. The artifacts observed, and the nature of the construction, do not support a historic (C19th or earlier) origin for the building. However, test excavations should be carried out at some future point to confirm its twentieth-century origin and use.

Kitchen (Locus B)

In the 2017 preliminary report, from the various lines of evidence, it was suggested that the kitchen was constructed around the 1840s or 1850s, and not in 1787 as suggested by the date carved into the front of the building. Unfortunately, the part of the wall with the inscription was knocked down by Hurricane Irma. Kenn Banks had pointed out that the stone used to construct the building was from a quarry on Scrub Island, a source used in the nineteenth century, and the style of the stonework is very different from the other buildings in the central complex. Only sixteen out of almost a thousand ceramic sherds recovered in 2017 could potentially date before 1820, and while others could date as early as 1820, most of those were undecorated sherds probably from vessels dating to the mid-nineteenth century based on the decorated sherds. The nails recovered also indicated significant mid-nineteenth century construction activities at the kitchen. However, the five tobacco pipes recovered usually date between 1750-1800, more in accordance with the inscription. To try and clarify the chronological conundrum presented by the kitchen an additional 1 x 1-meter excavation unit (Unit 2) was dug behind the kitchen in 2018. Table 1 summarizes the results.

Table 1. Summary Results from Unit 2 excavated at the Kitchen (Locus B).

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0		2							Plastic.
1	10.0	15	39	49			12	34	2	Fabric flower, sweat shirt fragment, pencil lead, paint chip, asbestos tile fragment, plastic (7)
2	20.0	55	82	255		15	11	217	68	Shell button, asbestos tile fragments (10), basalt fragment, paint chip,

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
										slate fragment, plastic (2)
3	30.0	56	77	129		19	8	213	145	Battery electrode
4	40.0	32	42	75	1	9	11	94	63	Oval shell gaming piece?
5	50.0	27	54	43		6	1	104	43	Dark olive glass bead, calcite crystal, basalt fragments (3).
6	56.0	21	56	4		2	1	109		
7	66.0	8	17				1	43		

Modern materials were mixed with historic artifacts in levels 1, 2, and 3 of Unit 2. Levels 4, 5, 6 and 7 appear to be relatively undisturbed and also contained a significant quantity of historic artifacts. The ceramics recovered from the excavation unit are dominated by significant quantities of pearlware throughout, and semi-vitreous earthenware in decreasing quantities down to level 5, with porcelains also a significant presence in the upper two levels. Thereafter porcelains decrease in proportion while semi-vitreous earthenware was not found below level 5. Redwares, stonewares and coarse earthenwares are found in small quantities down to level 6. Whiteware is comparatively rare, being found in levels 2 through 6, with several sherds in levels 2 and 3 being from modern tiles, while in the lower levels the decorated sherds come from mid-nineteenth-century vessels. Low-fired earthenwares (Afro-Caribbean wares) were found in small quantities in every level. Creamware was only found in levels 3, 6 and 7, and level 7 also contained one sherd of delftware.

The ceramics provide further confirmation that levels 1 through 3 have been mixed and include artifacts from the full span of the kitchen's use, including modern trash. However, levels 4 through 7 appear to provide a reasonably intact progression of ceramics from the original construction of the kitchen through to the early twentieth century. The predominance of pearlware throughout, even in the mixed upper levels, presents a completely different picture from that found in Unit 1 located only a few meters away. Pearlware dates no earlier than 1775, usually after 1780, and is common through to about 1830, while the small quantities of creamware recovered was late creamware that dates between about 1775 and 1820. Delftware typically dates

earlier than creamware and pearlware, possibly even as early as 1620, but continued in production until around 1800 and one sherd is not much to base an earlier date on. One sherd of Chinese porcelain recovered in level 6 also has a broad date range from as early as 1660 but it continued in production through the early nineteenth century so again does not support an early date for the kitchen. However, it is fair to suggest that the ceramics span the late eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, beginning from approximately 1780, and the bottom two levels contain no ceramics that would date after 1830, and appear to be contemporary with the ceramics found in the African Village (Locus H). Therefore, they tend to support the date of the 1787 inscription on the kitchen building as its initial construction. This is in contrast to the findings from Unit 1 in 2017 where semi-vitreous earthenware was the most common ceramic and suggested an occupation from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

Unlike Unit 1, Unit 2 did not recover any tobacco pipe stems, just one pipe bowl fragment in level 4 that cannot be dated. Large quantities of glass were recovered throughout the unit. Modern glass was found as deep as level 3 again indicating mixing of the deposits, and amethyst glass that normally dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (although it first came into use as early as 1820), was found in small quantities (4 shards) even in level 7. Much of the glass appears to be nineteenth century in date or later, although significant quantities of glass that appears to be eighteenth century but has a long period of use continuing into the nineteenth was recovered in levels 4 through 7.

The metal from the upper two levels of Unit 2 included modern screws, staples, paint can fragments (and a lid), aluminum pull tabs, and tin foil, as well as a lot of modern galvanized wire nails. Level 3, however, contained only a galvanized wire nail that was of recent manufacture. A large number of cast iron cooking pot fragments were recovered throughout the unit, as would be expected from a kitchen. The iron nails recovered from Unit 2 were very heavily corroded making distinguishing cut and wrought nails very difficult at times. Wire nails, which became common after 1890 in the US, were found in some numbers down to level 4, with one example in level 5. However, wire nails were produced in significant quantities somewhat earlier in Britain, between the 1860s-1870s. The unit also had large quantities of what were thought to be cut nails down to level 6. They were first introduced in the US in the 1790s where they became common between the 1820-1840s, but in Britain the transition occurred later, between 1840 and 1860. Wrought nails are the oldest type of nail, being made in medieval times and before. However, they were replaced relatively rapidly by cut nails in much of the US, but they persisted longer in more remote areas where local production of wrought nails remained a cheaper alternative than imported nails. This is especially true on remote Canadian sites where wrought nails were used in significant quantities into the late nineteenth century, and one would expect the same to be true in Anguilla. Wrought nails were found in significant numbers down to level 5 in Unit 2. The large proportion of cut nails at greater depth in the unit may indicate significant repair if not construction of the building in the 1820-1840s (and even construction in the 1790s if we assume these nails coming from the US), with, perhaps, another major refurbishment of it in the 1860s-1870s indicated by the wire nails down to level 4.

From the ceramic evidence, it now seems that the kitchen was constructed in the 1780s, and the glass appears to generally support this, although the nails tend to suggest a later construction date possibly in the 1790s or perhaps between the 1820s-1840s and not in 1787 as suggested by the date carved into the front of the building. The significant quantities of pearlware recovered throughout all levels of Unit 2 are hard to reconcile with a later construction date. Given the difficulties of distinguishing wrought from cut nail fragments due to the heavy corrosion on all iron from the site, I think the 1787 date is more likely based on the ceramics and glass recovered. This, of course, contrasts with the conclusion about the kitchen's construction date based on the data from Unit 1 excavated in 2017. However, in the summary of the 2017 report I did state, "If the kitchen was in use earlier, then the materials must be deposited elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, and perhaps more extensive excavations will recover them." This appears to have been the case and Unit 2 located those earlier materials.

As with Unit 1 in 2017, the presence in Unit 2 of large quantities of porcelain, large ceramic serving vessel fragments (including the early ceramics), as well as large amounts of glass, including cut glass, lamp glass, as well as bottles of many types and contents, all indicates the significant wealth of the plantation owners. However, it is doubtful that they spent much time themselves in the kitchen, and nothing in the way of personal items indicates their presence there. One dark olive (black) glass bead, a small shell button, a shell gaming piece or token, and a calcite crystal were the only such items recovered, and these are more likely to have belonged to the African or African-descended people who worked in the kitchen.

West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), commonly called whelks in the West Indies, were by far the most commonly represented food source. However, small quantities of Queen Conch (*Strombus gigas*) were found throughout the unit and given their large size their contribution to the diet should be noted. Although one or two examples of other shell species were recovered, none were in sufficient quantities to represent a significant dietary contribution. The vast majority of the bone recovered in 2018 came from Unit 2. While numerically fewer than the shell fragments, the size of the animals represented by each bone, especially for mammal bones, renders their meat weight far more significant in the diet. Medium-sized mammal bones (sheep/goat) were the most represented in the mammalian bone recovered, and in significant quantities, with a few large mammal (cattle/possibly pig) bones also present throughout the unit. Large amounts of fish bones were recovered, and in some cases they represented quite large fish (possibly groupers, large parrotfish, etc.). However, very little bird bone (just one probable chicken bone), was present, far less than would be expected. A small number of turtle bones were also recovered, indicating that while they not a significant dietary contributor, they were consumed, perhaps on special occasions (turtle soup was considered a major delicacy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries). Clearly the plantation owners' and managers' diet was quite varied, at least in terms of protein, although we know nothing of the vegetable portion of the diet from the archaeological remains as they do not preserve in a tropical climate. The sheer quantity of animal and fish bone recovered from Unit 2 compared to the units excavated in the village (combined) also says a great deal about the quantities of food available to those living in the central compound versus the far more numerous residents of the village (the 1835 emancipation inventory indicates 135 enslaved people lived at Wallblake at that time, most probably in the village, Locus H).

The African Village (Locus H)

Shovel Testing

The African Village (Locus H) was the primary focus of excavations in 2018. The village lies to the southwest of the modern cemetery (which is probably also part of the original village area) and extends south east to the area behind (southwest) of the kitchen building. In 2017, 23 shovel tests at ten-meter intervals were excavated in this area in three lines, one running northwest to southeast and two running northeast to southwest, both at the northwest end of the village. A primary goal for 2018 was to dig seven more northeast to southwest lines of shovel tests at ten-meter intervals to complete a grid over the village area as far southeast as the kitchen building.

During fieldwork it was found that the fence line that represents the southwest property boundary in the west, was continued southeast by an embankment and ditch that extends to the modern road. This boundary does not run parallel to the old wall that runs from the kitchen to the cemetery or its continuation from the kitchen to the modern road, but on a slightly different orientation that causes the property to narrow towards the modern road. As a result, while the second line of northeast to southwest shovel tests dug in 2017 had six shovel tests in the wooded area as did the first line dug in 2018, by the seventh and last line in the grid behind the kitchen, only four shovel tests were needed to span the area, with the next one falling on the embankment if it had been excavated. Consequently, only 24 shovel tests were required to complete the grid, as opposed to the 35 that we had expected to dig. The shovel testing was also accelerated by the Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society hiring two laborers with a chainsaw to cut the transects through the bush needed for the shovel test grid. As a result of these factors, the shovel testing grid was completed by the end of the first week and one by one-meter excavation units had been started. This allowed us to excavate six excavation units in the village area (Locus H) before the end of the fieldwork. The results of these shovel tests are summarized in Table 2. All shovel tests were excavated to bedrock.

Table 2. Summary Results from Shovel Tests excavated at the African Village (Locus H). Shovel test in *italics* were excavated in 2017.

Shovel Test	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
<i>ST0</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>13</i>		
<i>ST1</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>		
<i>ST2</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>			<i>13</i>		
<i>ST3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>31</i>		<i>Calcite crystal</i>
<i>ST4</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1</i>				<i>21</i>		<i>Coin</i>
<i>ST5</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>5</i>		<i>29</i>		<i>Carved shell</i>
<i>ST6</i>	<i>26.0</i>							<i>139</i>		
<i>ST7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>					<i>7</i>		

Shovel Test	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
ST8	30.0	5	3			6		11		Rubber
ST9	10.0	2						9		
ST10	10.5	18	11	3				46		
ST11	24.0	12	4					10		
ST12	18.0	8	3					25		
ST13	12.0	18	1		1			4		
ST14	9.0		1	2					1	
ST15	12.0	7	1					15		
ST23	21.0	6	3					24		
ST16	35.0	7	1	6				23		
ST24	18.0	3	4				2	11		Sky blue glass bead
ST25	18.0	1	2	1				5		
ST26	4.0	1		1				1		
ST27	21.0	27	2	13	1	1	5	47	2	Wood with paint
ST28	13.0	4				1		7		
ST17	22.0	11	3					23		
ST29	26.0	30	14	3		1	5	86		
ST30	36.0	22	12	2	3			27		
ST31	24.0	16	7	10	1			36		
ST32	11.3	11	3	1	2			25		
ST18	20.5	3	7					5		
ST33	9.0	11						4		
ST34	13.0	8	3					3		
ST35	14.0	1		2		2		3		
ST36	22.5	6	4	3		3		6		Fabric flower
ST19	20.0	11	2	1				16		
ST37	17.0	12	16	3				16		Ceramic disk, roofing fragment
ST38	19.0	5	4					10		

Shovel Test	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
ST39	14.0	8	3		1			18		Slate fragment
<i>ST20</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>					<i>21</i>		
ST40	7.0							6		
ST41	23.0	3	3	1				10		
ST42	27.0	1	16	2				15	1	Battery electrode
<i>ST21</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>					<i>2</i>		<i>Plastic (6)</i>
ST43	16.5	8	3	1		1		31	3	
ST44	19.0	9	2	2				55		
<i>ST22</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>22</i>		
ST45*	31.0	1	2	2				21	2	
ST46	21.0	6	2	3				15		

* In this last row the original location of ST45 fell in a highly disturbed area behind the kitchen building and was not excavated, leaving only three shovel tests in this row, starting with ST 22 excavated in 2017.

The shovel tests confirm that there is a scatter of artifacts extending from behind the kitchen northwest to the northern corner of the property, as virtually every shovel test recovered ceramics, glass and shell, despite the shallow soil throughout much of the area. The scatter is larger than originally estimated, extending over 90 meters northwest from the kitchen, and 50 to 60 meters southwest to northeast, at least towards the southwestern corner of the property, and 40 meters southwest to northeast behind the kitchen. The scatter is composed of domestic refuse and the most likely reason for it to be there is that people were living in the area. The most likely residents would be the enslaved workers in the African village of the plantation.

Several concentrations of artifacts can be identified. The densest concentration is around ST3 and ST4, with ST2, ST10 and ST11, also having larger numbers of artifacts and possibly being part of the same concentration. These shovel tests were all excavated in 2017 and are discussed in that report. A large tamarind tree stands between ST3, ST4, ST 10 and ST11, and while it is unlikely to date back to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, it could well be descended from a tree that once stood at that time in that approximate location within the village. This concentration may well indicate the location of one or several houses, as each house is unlikely to occupy more than a 6 x 4-meter area excluding its yard, which could be shared between several houses. In 2017, Unit 1 was excavated in this concentration, and in 2018 units 5 and 6 were excavated in it near ST3 and ST4 respectively. These will be discussed further below.

The second highest concentration of artifacts is centered on ST 29, with ST17, ST30, and ST33 on either side also having higher artifact concentrations. ST29 is next to a large neem tree. According to Mitchell (personal communication), the neem tree was introduced into Anguilla from India in the early twentieth century (it was also introduced to Africa by the British around this time), so it is improbable that this tree, or rather one of its ancestors, stood in this location during the period of occupation of the village. Its presence is probably related to the higher organic and nutritional composition of the soil in this location due to the prior human occupation of the area. Units 3, 4, and 7 were excavated within this concentration and these will be discussed further below.

The third highest artifact concentration was found in ST27 which was excavated next to the southwest property boundary fence. The neighboring ST13 and ST31 also had higher than average artifact concentrations and are considered part of this same artifact concentration. Despite its proximity to a modern house, in ST27 only the wood fragment with white paint on it and one glass shard were modern. Given its location it, would be surprising if the concentration did not extend beyond the fence into the yard of the modern house. Unit 2 was excavated between ST27 and ST31 and this concentration will be discussed further below.

Another concentration appears to include ST19, ST20, and ST37, although the artifact quantities were significantly lower than the others. However, significant quantities of artifacts were observed on the surface near ST37, and ST40 happened to fall within a bedrock outcrop and was extremely shallow (7 cm) as a result and so did not contain many artifacts. Time did not allow the excavation of a one by one-meter unit in this area in 2018 although future investigation would appear to be justified. ST19 and ST20 excavated in 2017 contained a sherd of Chinese porcelain and delftware, six late creamware sherds and eleven sherds of pearlware, all from plates, bowls and cups. ST37 added two more Chinese porcelain bowl sherds, three creamware sherds, four pearlware sherds, a couple of redware sherds and one sherd of a blue floral transfer-printed whiteware bowl. Taken together they suggest a date range from around 1775 to the 1830s, which is typical of the village as a whole based on both the 2017 and 2018 shovel tests. Several cast iron cooking pot fragments were recovered from ST37 further reinforcing the domestic nature of the occupation in Locus H.

ST32 may also be part of another artifact concentration. It lies relatively close to the fence of the modern cemetery and the presence of historic wall foundations and surface artifacts within the cemetery indicates that the village likely once extended over this area. The ceramics from this shovel test are almost entirely pearlwares (1780 – 1830) with one late creamware plate sherd and a porcelain bowl or cup sherd completing the assemblage. Another cast iron cooking pot fragment was recovered from this shovel test.

Finally, it should be noted that ST43 and ST44 had higher shell concentrations than most of the shovel tests, and the artifact count is just below the level found in the areas identified as concentrations. The adjacent shovel test ST46 had an average quantity of artifacts but is notable for the ceramics being older than was found elsewhere in the village, with delftware and Chinese porcelain, marbelized slipware, white salt-glazed stoneware as well as grey stoneware and an unusual dry-bodied earthenware with a molded design. Delftware typically dates earlier than creamware and pearlware which is common throughout the village but was not found in this

shovel test, possibly even dating as early as 1620, but it continued in production until around 1800. One sherd of Chinese porcelain also has a broad date range from as early as 1660 but it continued in production through the early nineteenth century. Slipware dates between 1670 – 1795 and white salt-glazed stoneware dates between 1720 – 1805, although it's popularity declined sharply after 1775. Likewise, gray stoneware production begins in the seventeenth century and it tended to become less popular around 1775, until production rebounded in the nineteenth century. Taken together a date prior to 1775, and possibly beginning as early as 1720 may be indicated. The absence in this location of creamware which first became popular in the 1760s and pearlware which became popular after 1780 also suggests an earlier date. Both the glass and nails recovered from ST46 would be consistent with an earlier date. Thus, while not an artifact concentration per se, the area warrants future investigation to determine if there is an earlier occupation of the site.

As in 2018, the artifacts from the shovel tests in 2018 do include a small quantity of modern items such as some modern ceramic tile, beer bottle glass, aluminum foil, fabric flowers from the cemetery, painted wood fragments, asphalt roof shingle fragments but these are few and far between, and mostly were on, or close to, the surface. Some of these artifacts clearly represent debris from Hurricane Irma which is also responsible for sheets of tin roofing, wood shingles, parts of wood roof structures, and even boat parts, scattered throughout the wooded area. The presence of very little brick, mortar, plaster or nail fragments (14 in total from the shovel tests in Locus H in 2018) indicates that the houses were probably of wood and thatch, in contrast to the main house complex, and did not use European-style wood-frame construction.

Although 8 tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the shovel tests in Locus H in 2018, seven were bowl fragments, six of those being undecorated, and are therefore almost impossible to date. The one pipe stem fragment had a bore diameter of 5/64 which usually dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800. Tobacco smoking was obviously a popular activity in the village. The ceramics from the shovel tests are dominated by pearlware with late creamware also being very common, and a little delftware, whiteware, Chinese porcelain, gray and white-salt glazed stonewares, lead-glazed coarse earthenware, redwares, slipware and low-fired earthenwares (Afro-Caribbean wares). Pearlware dates no earlier than 1775, usually after 1780, and is common through to about 1830, while all of the creamware recovered was late creamware that dates between about 1775 and 1820. The delftware, slipware, gray stoneware, and white salt-glazed stoneware may suggest that occupation began between 1720-1775. The tobacco pipe stem suggests perhaps as early as 1710, but the vast bulk of the ceramics date after 1780. At the other end of the time scale, whitewares can extend through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, but all of the sherds recovered from Locus H are decorated in styles consistent with early whitewares dating between 1820 and 1840, and not later decorative styles. The complete absence of any semivitreous earthenwares and white porcelains so common at the kitchen also supports an end date before 1840.

The glass recovered in 2018 from the shovel tests is largely from hand blown and dip molded bottles that are typical of the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. A small number of modern glass sherds were recovered, as well as a few late nineteenth and early twentieth century sherds, but the bulk of the collection is not particularly time sensitive. The few (14) nail fragments recovered in

2018 from the shovel tests in the village area were all hand wrought and would indicate an occupation prior to the 1840s. Thirteen shovel tests recovered cast iron cooking pot fragments, which are typical of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century African villages. Bone was only recovered from four shovel tests in 2018, and much of it was small rodent bone and probably not dietary in origin. Only one medium sized mammal (probably sheep/goat) long bone had been chopped while another had been burnt. One small mammal bone appeared to have saw marks. Shell, however, was common and found in every shovel test unit. West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*) was the dominant species recovered from every shovel test and was clearly a staple food in the village. Only one fragment from a conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) was recovered, which echoes the findings from the 2017 shovel testing.

One by One-Meter Excavation Units

As discussed above, based upon the distributions of artifacts from the shovel tests, a number of artifact concentrations were identified in locus H. These probably represent the house and yard spaces of enslaved Africans or African-descended people at Wallblake plantation. Three of these artifact concentrations were sampled with 1 by 1-meter excavation units in 2018. Excavation was by trowel and brush with all dirt screened through 1/4" mesh. Arbitrary 10 cm. levels were used until a natural soil change was observed and then a new level would be started. If that level exceeded 10 cm in thickness a new arbitrary level would be started at that depth and arbitrary 10 cm levels continued until another soil change was noted or bedrock was reached. All units in 2018 were excavated to bedrock. Features were excavated separately from the layers around them, and 10 cm arbitrary levels were used within them if necessary.

The densest artifact concentration was around ST3 and ST4, with ST2, ST10 and ST11, also having larger numbers of artifacts and probably being part of the same concentration. It was identified in 2017 and a 1 x 1-meter unit (Unit 1) was dug between ST3 and ST4 that year. Excavation ended at a depth of 50 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. For convenience, the results are summarized in Table 3 but were discussed in the 2017 report.

Table 3. Summary Results from Unit 1 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2017.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	6	8					5		
1	10.0	34	32	5				87	1	
2	20.0	41	54	7	2			145	1	Glass bead, carved shell, slate
3	30.0	5	5					17		
4	40.0							5		
5	50.0									No artifacts

Unit 5 was excavated in 2018 two meters from ST3. Excavation was by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, ending at a depth of 46.5 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. The results are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary Results from Unit 5 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	8	3	1	1			1		Plastic
1	10.0	39	44		1			27	1	
2	20.0	30	48	1			1	38		
3	30.0	5	15			2		14	1	
4	40.0		1					1		
5	46.5									

The artifacts are concentrated in the upper 20 cm of the unit and a soil color change was observed across the unit at approximately that depth. The ceramics include a sherd of delftware that could date to the earlier eighteenth century, but the vast majority of the pottery sherds are pearlware with a small number of late creamware sherds also recovered. These place the date of the unit in the 1780 – 1830 time-range, with some of the decorative styles recovered dating between 1795 – 1830. No whitewares, semi-vitreous earthenware, or later ceramics were recovered. Plates slightly outnumbered bowls, with a number of cup fragments also being present. In general, this represents a high proportion of bowls which is typical of lower socio-economic assemblages including enslaved people. Only one undecorated porcelain fragment was recovered, suggesting no significant wealth among the occupants as would be predicted. A small number of redware (2) and coarse earthenware (2) sherds were found, along with one sherd of gray stoneware. These represent kitchen wares used for storage, cooking, and serving food and seem to have mostly been larger bowl forms. One sherd of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) was recovered in level 2 and was used in cooking activities as it had been burned on its interior. The only pieces of metal recovered were two pieces of cast iron cooking pot, again indicating food preparation activities in addition to consumption, but not as a major activity in this location.

The food remains are dominated by shell, with almost all of it being West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), although a small number (5) of queen conch shell fragments (*Strombus gigas*) were found in level 2. The few other shell fragments all came from small species (e.g. periwinkle, nerites, star shells, tiger lucines) and would not have contributed significantly to the diet. The two animal bones recovered were a tooth from a large mammal (probably horse) which may or may not represent food, and vertebra from a small mammal that probably wasn't a dietary component.

A significant number of glass shards were recovered with the majority coming from olive or black glass bottles. A small number of these came from case bottles that typically held gin, but the majority came from cylindrical bottles that were usually used for wine or possibly beer. In this context it is possible that the bottles' original contents were consumed in the village, but it is

more likely that the bottles were being used to store water or other home-made beverages as a second-hand reuse, with the original contents likely consumed by the occupants of the main house. The presence of two tobacco pipe bowl fragments indicate that smoking was practiced and that tobacco could be obtained by the enslaved people. Unfortunately, as undecorated bowl fragments they cannot be dated with any accuracy.

The presence of only a couple of brick fragments and a plaster fragment show that the houses were not made of these durable materials, and that wattle and thatch were most likely used for the houses.

Unit 6 was excavated in 2018 one meter from ST4 and in the same artifact concentration and units 1 and 5. Excavation was by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, ending at a depth of 40.0 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. The results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary Results from Unit 6 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0							3		
1	10.0	37	14	3				30	4	Brass button
2	20.0	19	11	1	2			90		
3	30.0	2	4	4				15	1	
4	40.0			2				3		

As with unit 5, the artifacts were concentrated in the upper 20 cm. of the unit and a distinct color change was noted across the unit just below 20 cm. The majority of the ceramics from this unit were also pearlware, although with a slightly higher proportion of late creamware was recovered compared to Unit 5. Again, these suggest a date range of 1780 -1830, with some of the decorated pearlware dating after 1795. Three sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were recovered in this unit along with three sherds of slipware which could date between 1670 – 1795. However, as both types were still being produced in the 1780s and 1790s, they alone don't necessitate a pre-1780s occupation. No later ceramics were recovered. The distribution of vessel forms was similar to Unit 5 with approximately equal proportions of plates and bowls, with a significant number of cups also recovered. Again this doesn't reflect any significant wealth among the occupants, and the presence of only two sherds of Chinese porcelain doesn't alter that perception. Only two redware sherds were recovered and no stoneware, coarse earthenware or low-fired earthenware, so there is less evidence of food storage, preparation or cooking activities in this unit. Five cast iron cooking pot fragments were recovered, not a large number compared to some other units.

The food remains are again dominated by shell, with almost all of it being West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only one queen conch shell fragment (*Strombus gigas*) was found in level 2. A West Indian Crown Conch (*Melongena melongena*) shell was also found in level 2 and would have provided a dietary contribution. The few other shell fragments all came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet. The two animal bones recovered were a tooth

from a large mammal (probably horse) which may or may not represent food, and vertebra from a small mammal that probably wasn't a dietary component. The animal bones recovered were mostly rodent vertebrae and not dietary components, but two fragments of a medium-sized mammal, most likely goat, were found in level 1.

The glass sherds recovered were again mostly olive or black glass cylindrical bottle sherds, and only a couple seem to have come from case bottles. A small number of clear glass fragments were recovered, most from bottles, but one had an etched band and may have come from a decorative piece. To what extent the village occupants consumed the original contents of the bottles cannot be determined. Two tobacco pipe fragments were recovered in level 2, one was a bowl fragment decorated with a molded leaf rib design while the other was a half stem fragment where the bore couldn't be measured, so no chronological estimate could be obtained. Again they document the presence of tobacco and smoking activities in the village.

The most notable artifacts recovered from this unit was a plain, flat disc copper alloy button (2 cm diameter and probably brass) recovered in level one. It had been attached by a metal loop on the back and probably came from a man's jacket. This is Stanley South's type 9 button, which he dates between 1726 - 1776, the dates of his site, but Noel Hume states that they continued in use into the early nineteenth century, as appears to be the case at Wallblake Estate.

One cut nail and two wrought nail fragments were recovered. Wrought nails are the oldest type of nail and weren't really completely replaced by other types until the twentieth century. Cut nails were first introduced in the US in the 1790s where they became common between the 1820-1840s, which would fit with the ceramic chronology for the village, but in Britain the transition occurred later, between 1840 and 1860, which is later than other evidence suggests for occupation of the village site. This may indicate that the American dates for cut nails are more appropriate for use in Anguilla. Alternately, one nail fragment from a relatively shallow depth (10-20 cm) may represent debris blown into the village area during a hurricane or storm that subsequently filtered down in the soil and may not relate to the village occupation at all. Again the lack of brick, mortar or plaster indicated wattle and thatch construction for the houses, which is supported by the presence of just a couple of wrought nails, as more would be expected if wood frame construction was used.

Overall, the results from Units 5 and 6 are very similar to each other and Unit 1 excavated in 2017. The two most striking differences are that some sherds of whiteware were recovered from unit 1, most coming from level 1, as well as ST3, ST4 and ST11, while none was recovered from Units 5 or 6. The whiteware sherds all with decorative styles suggested a date range of 1820-1840, a decade later than the ceramics in units 5 and 6. The other noticeable difference was the absence of dateable pipe stems in units 5 and 6. Unit 1 had two of the tobacco pipe stems with bore diameters of 5/64" and one measured 3/32", while ST3 also had a pipe stem measuring 5/64". A bore diameter of 5/64" dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that they were produced as late as 1800, while 3/32" bore pipestems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they can rarely be found as late as 1800. So, the pipe stems from unit 1 and ST3 possibly suggest an earlier date for the occupation of the village. However,

it should also be noted that ST4 recovered a French, 2 Sous coin dated 1789. These were minted in Paris for the Colony of Cayenne (French Guiana). The coin recovered in the village is well-worn and appears to have circulated for some time prior to be deposited on the site, suggesting deposition in the first quarter of the nineteenth century if not later.

Unit 3 was excavated in the second major artifact concentration in the village area centered on ST 29, with ST17, ST30, and ST33 on either side. The general area is notable today for a large neem tree, although one could not have been there when the village was occupied as it was introduced in the twentieth century. Unit 3 was excavated 3 meters from ST33. Excavation was by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, ending at a depth of 53.0 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. The results are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Summary Results from Unit 3 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	7						1		
1	10.0	68	26	10	4			94	1	Wood with white paint
2	20.0	50	21	3	4	1	1	122		Plastic, smoothed pebble
3	30.0	19	2	2	1			11		
4	40.0	7	3	1				16		
5	40.0							1		
6	53.0							1		

The artifacts were concentrated in the upper 20 cm. of the unit where a soil color change was noted between 15 – 20 cm, although a moderate number were found between 20 – 30 cm. and another distinct color change was noted across the unit between 25 - 30 cm. The majority of the ceramics from this unit were also pearlware, although with a higher proportion of late creamware compared to Units 5 and 6. Again, these suggest a date range of 1780 -1830, with some of the decorated pearlware dating after 1795. No whiteware or later ceramics were recovered. Two sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were recovered in this unit along with three sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware plates which date usually between 1740 – 1775. However, they alone don't necessitate a pre-1780s occupation. Plate sherds seem to slightly outnumber bowl sherds, with cups not being quite as common as in the previously discussed two units. Six Chinese porcelain sherds were recovered, a higher proportion than in units 5 and 6, and these along with the plate to bowl ratio may indicate a slightly wealthier household. A dozen sherds of redware and 8 coarse earthenware sherds were found, along with sherds of gray and brown stoneware. At least one gray stoneware sherd came from a mug or tankard. Otherwise these represent kitchen wares used for storage, cooking, and serving food and most seem to have been larger bowl forms. One sherd of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) was recovered in level 2 and also appears to have been used in cooking activities as it had evidence of burning.

Almost all of the metal recovered from the unit were from cast iron cooking pots, 13 fragments in total, again indicating greater emphasis on food preparation activities in addition to consumption in this location.

The food remains are dominated by shell, with almost all of it being West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) was found. The few other shell fragments all came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet. The animal bone recovered was a long bone fragment from a small mammal that probably wasn't a dietary component.

The glass sherds recovered were again mostly olive or black glass cylindrical bottle sherds, and only a couple seem to have come from case bottles. A small number of clear, aqua, and amber glass fragments were also recovered, all from bottles. Nine tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. One was an undecorated pipe bowl fragment, but the other 8 were pipe stem fragments. Of these, the bore of 3 measured 3/32" and 3 measured 5/64" while 2 were fragments that could not be measured. A bore diameter of 5/64" dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that they were produced as late as 1800, while 3/32" bore pipe stems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they can rarely be found as late as 1800. While these could be indicating an earlier occupation date, they could be contemporary with the ceramics, although the absence of 1/16" (4/64") bore pipe stems which date between 1750 -1800 in this, and other units in the village is curious given their presence in Unit 1 at the kitchen (Locus B). Regardless of their exact date, it is clear that smoking was a popular activity in this part of the village.

The head of a brass tack was found in level 2. This is the sort of tack often seen on antique furniture to secure the cloth or leather to the frame of chairs, etc. Such tacks were also used on horse or other animal harnesses and that may be a more likely interpretation for this one given its context. Two wrought iron nail fragments were found in level 3. Wrought nails are the oldest type of nail and weren't completely replaced by other types until the twentieth century. The recovery of only one brick and one plaster fragment indicates wattle and thatch construction for the house, which is supported by the presence of just the couple of wrought nails, as more would be expected if wood frame construction was used.

Unit 4 was also excavated in the second major artifact concentration in the village area centered on ST 29, with ST17, ST30, and ST33 on either side. Unit 4 was excavated 2 meters from ST30. Excavation began by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, but in level 3 at 26 cm below surface, an ashy feature was observed. It was initially thought to be a hearth, but excavation ultimately revealed it to be an ashy posthole extending to a depth of 46 cm into a hole in the bedrock. The ashy feature was excavated in two levels, level 4, 26 – 36 cm, and level 5, 36 – 46 cm. The feature measured approximately 40 cm by 30 cm. The area around the feature was subsequently excavated until bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit outside the hole at 42 cm below surface. The results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary Results from Unit 4 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	12	7					8		Asphalt roof shingle fragment
1	10.0	73	100	19	7	2	7	178	2	Asphalt roof shingle fragment, aluminum bottle cap
2	20.0	39	70	20		2	1	108	9	
3	26.0	1	1		1				4	
4	36.0 in feature			19				4		
5	46.0 in feature		1	1			1			
6	26.0 – 42.0 outside feature			1				1		
Cleanup	0 – 42.0	6	3	1				1		

As can be seen, very few artifacts were recovered in the ashy feature, the majority being small iron fragments from a single, large wrought iron spike in level 4. Four fragments of West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*) were also recovered in level 4. One piece of black (dark olive) cylindrical bottle glass was recovered in level 5 as well as one small fragment of plaster. Aside from the large wrought iron spike, the other artifacts are probably incidental inclusions that had filtered into or were immediately adjacent to the posthole. The spike was likely to hold a substantial post in place in the hole. Unfortunately, none of the artifacts are particularly sensitive chronological indicators, with both the spike and the glass spanning the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Very few artifacts came from the soil layer outside the feature, just one wrought iron nail fragment and one piece of West Indian Topshell, neither of which clarifies the dating of the feature.

Level 3 was being excavated when the feature was identified, but when photographs of the bottom of level 2 at 20 cm were reviewed it was possible to see the ashy feature just beginning to emerge. We do not know, therefore, whether the artifacts in level 3 came from the feature or the layer outside of it. The one ceramic recovered, a sherd from an undecorated late creamware plate did, however, have evidence of burning which suggest that it was either in or adjacent to the ashy feature. However, the four small animal vertebrae, one olive glass bottle shard and the pipe stem did not show any signs of burning. The pipe stem had a bore diameter of 5/64” which

dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that they were produced as late as 1800, while the late creamware sherd dates between about 1775 and 1820.

The majority of the ceramics from the surface and levels 1 and 2 of Unit 4 were late creamware which outnumbered pearlware by approximately 2:1. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). A number of sherds in both level 1 and 2 were burned, some badly enough to prevent the identification of their exact ceramic type. Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1795, and a couple of sherds of undecorated whiteware, one burned, indicate a date after 1820. However, no later ceramics were recovered. Two sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were recovered in this unit along with a sherd of slipware which could date between 1670 – 1795. One black glossy glazed stoneware bowl sherd visually resembles Jackfield ware which dates 1740 – 1780, but Jackfield has an earthenware body, not stoneware, so this may be another manufacturer's imitation. Regardless, as these types were still being produced in the 1770s through the 1780s, they alone don't necessitate a pre-1770s occupation. Nonetheless, the higher proportion of creamwares in this unit tends to suggest that deposition began slightly earlier here than in Unit 3 or the denser concentration to the northwest.

There were approximately equal proportions of plates and bowls recovered, with a significant number of cups also found. This doesn't reflect any significant wealth among the occupants, and the presence of only three sherds of Chinese porcelain doesn't alter that perception. Six sherds of redware and two coarse earthenware sherds were found, along with two sherds of a gray stoneware bottle. These sherds relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but represent a smaller proportion than seen in Unit 3. However, there were also 7 sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) recovered, more than any other units excavated in the village in 2017 or 2018. These wares were also primarily used for food preparation and serving, with one having soot from a cooking fire on its exterior surface. Much of the metal recovered from the unit were fragments from cast iron cooking pots, 11 in total, further increasing the emphasis on cooking activities in this location.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by shell, with almost all of it being West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only 3 queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments all came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet. The animal bone recovered included a couple of burnt long bone fragments from a small mammal, a cut mammal skull fragment (too small to say what from), and a lizard scapula and 8 small animal vertebrae that were clearly not dietary components.

The glass sherds recovered from the surface were mostly clear glass bottles with light or no patina, and were probably modern. A few olive and black/dark olive bottle sherds with a heavy patina were also found on the surface. Level 1 also contained some clear and aqua glass shards with no or light patina that were probably relatively recent. However, the vast majority of the glass shards were again olive or black (Dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards. The glass from level 2 was similar, with only one coming from a case bottle. A small number of clear, aqua, and amethyst glass fragments were also recovered, all from bottles.

Seven tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from level 1 of this unit. Two were undecorated pipe bowl fragments, but one was a pipe bowl with the letters “TD” stamped on it. This is a maker’s mark and such two-letter stamps on pipe bowls became common from the late seventeenth century through the nineteenth century. The initials ‘TD’ by some accounts have been correlated possibly with the London pipe maker Thomas Dormer who, along with his sons, produced pipes from the mid-1750s until about 1780. In the nineteenth century, ‘TD’-marked pipes came to stand for a generic style and not for the actual pipe maker. The initials themselves became a trademark used to denote a certain brand. TD pipes have been excavated throughout America in contexts dating from the mid-18th century into the early 20th century. In this context, the TD pipe suggests a late eighteenth-century date for the level.

The other 4 pieces were pipe stem fragments. Of these, the bore of one measured $3/32$ ” and two measured $5/64$ ” while one was a fragment that could not be measured. A bore diameter of $5/64$ ” dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although they were produced as late as 1800, while $3/32$ ” bore pipe stems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they too can rarely be found as late as 1800. While these could be indicating an earlier occupation date, they could be contemporary with the ceramics, although the absence of $1/16$ ” ($4/64$ ”) bore pipe stems which date between 1750 -1800 which would correlate with the TD pipe bowl in this, and other units in the village, is a concern, especially given their presence in Unit 1 at the kitchen (Locus B). It may be that in Anguilla, the dates for pipes derived from sites in the United States are too early. Regardless of their exact date, it is clear that smoking was a popular activity in this part of the village.

The only unusual artifact recovered from unit 4 was a lump of lead from casting. This could be casting fishing weights, musket balls, or other simple shaped objects. However, as no other lead objects were recovered from the unit we can only speculate what was being made.

Compared to the other units in the village, Unit 4 recovered a moderate number of nails. In levels 1 and 2, a total of 20 wrought nail fragments were recovered. Given the presence of what appears to be a large, burned post in a posthole with a spike, and this relative concentration of nails, there is a strong argument for a structure in this location. The wrought nails and spike are consistent with the ceramic dating. While comparatively high, 20 nail fragments is still relatively low were this to have been a wood frame structure. For comparison, at the kitchen (Locus B), which only had a wood frame and shingle roof, over 150 wrought nails were recovered from level 2 of Unit 2. Thus, some sort of wattle and thatch structure that used limited formal wood frame construction, perhaps for doors or windows is probably indicated. The recovery of only 4 brick and 8 mortar fragments may perhaps suggest that a nearby hearth made use of some discarded bricks, but there is nothing to indicate that there was any brick construction in the house. The burnt post hole and relatively high number of burnt artifacts suggest that the structure burned down. The presence of at least one burnt whiteware sherd (there may be others but burning prevented accurate ware-type identifications) suggests that this took place after 1820. The absence of later ceramic types common in the mid-nineteenth century indicates that it took place before that time. It is tempting to suggest that the structure burned when the village appears to have been abandoned, upon or shortly after emancipation in 1834.

Unit 4A was an extension of Unit 4 excavated on the northwest side of the unit where the ashy post hole feature was located to examine the section of the feature that extended into the NW side wall. Excavation began by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, but in level 2 at 13 cm below surface, the upper part of the ashy feature was observed. Excavation continued in level 2 outside the feature down to 20 cm. at which point bedrock covered the unit outside the ashy area. At this level, the ashy area feature extended approximately 20 cm into unit 4A, and across the entire one-meter width of the unit. The ashy feature was then excavated in three levels, level 3, 13 – 20 cm, level 4, 20 – 26 cm., and level 5, 26 – 31 cm. At the bottom of level 3, at 20 cm, bedrock covered most of the unit and the ashy feature extended only 10 cm into the unit and measured approximately 45 cm along the boundary with Unit 4. By the bottom of level 5, at 31 cm the feature extended only 40 cm along the boundary with Unit 4 and about 10 cm into the unit. Small pockets of soil in the bedrock below 20 cm but outside the feature were subsequently excavated until bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit at 34 cm below surface. The results are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary Results from Unit 4A excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	7	1					5		
1	10.0	32	79	31	3	3	1	109	1	Black glass spherical button
2	20.0 outside feature	11	32	40				25	1	Iron bayonet
3	13.0 – 20.0 in feature		2	1			1	6		
4	20.0 - 26.0 in feature		2					7		
5	26.0 – 31.0 in feature									
6	20.0 – 34 outside feature			2				3		
Cleanup	0 – 34.0	2	1					1		
4 + 4A Cleanup		1								

Very few artifacts were recovered in the ashy feature in Unit 4A. In level 3 a small nail fragment possibly from a cut nail, and two olive glass shards with a heavy patina from cylindrical bottles, one small fragment of mortar and six fragments of West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*) were recovered. In level 4 a piece of black (dark olive) cylindrical bottle glass was recovered as well as thin flake of olive glass. Six more fragments of West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*) and a nerite fragment (Neritidae) were recovered. The artifacts are probably incidental inclusions that had filtered into or were immediately adjacent to the posthole. Unfortunately, none of the artifacts are particularly sensitive chronological indicators, with the glass spanning the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the uncertain identification as to whether the small nail fragment was cut or wrought. If it was a cut nail fragment it dates no earlier than 1790s when they were first introduced in the US and became common between the 1820-1840s. If it was wrought, then its production spans the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries like the glass. Very little came from the soil layer outside the feature below 20 cm. Two small cast iron fragments probably from cooking pots and three pieces of West Indian Topshell were recovered, none of which clarifies the dating of the feature.

The ceramics from the surface and levels 1 and 2 of Unit 4A were equally divided between late creamware and pearlware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). A number of sherds in both level 1 and 2 were burned, but not badly enough to prevent the identification of their exact ceramic type. Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1795. However, no whiteware or later ceramics were recovered. One sherd of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) was recovered although it had lost its glaze, but a 1780s to 1830s date range is indicated. There were approximately equal proportions of plates, bowls and cups recovered. This doesn't reflect any significant wealth among the occupants, and the presence of only two sherds of Chinese porcelain doesn't alter that perception. Two sherds of redware but no coarse earthenware sherds were found, along with one flake a gray stoneware. These sherds relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but as in Unit 4, represent a smaller proportion than seen in Unit 3. There were also only 2 sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) recovered in Unit 4A. These wares were also primarily used for food preparation and serving, and one had soot from a cooking fire on its exterior surface. However, much of the metal recovered from the unit were fragments from cast iron cooking pots, 14 in total. This suggest that the residents in this location preferred to cook in cast iron pots versus ceramic vessels.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only 5 queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments all came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet, just add a little variety perhaps. The animal bone recovered included a burnt and cut long bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal such as a goat, and a small animal vertebra that was clearly not a dietary component.

The glass sherd recovered from the surface was from a black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle base with a heavy patina. Level 1 contained some clear glass shards with light or medium patina that were probably relatively recent. However, the vast majority of the glass shards were again olive or black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards, although at least 4 came from a case bottle. The glass from level 2 was similar. A small number of clear, aqua, and amber glass fragments were also recovered, all from bottles.

A spherical, black glass button, or decorative bead, 6 mm in diameter was recovered in level 1. The sphere does not have a hole through it, but instead the end of a thin metal wire can be seen in a dimple on one side of the object. It appears to have had a wire shank to attach it to a piece of cloth. This could have been purely decorative or could have had an associated cloth loop that fit over it to close a piece of clothing.

Three tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from level 1 of this unit. Two were undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be dated, and the third was a pipe stem with a 3/32" bore. In the United States, 3/32" bore pipe stems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they can rarely be found as late as 1800. As elsewhere in the village, the pipe stem dates seem to be much earlier than the ceramic dates suggest.

The most striking find in Unit 4A was a large piece of an iron bayonet (16 cm long) at the bottom of level 2, 13 cm below surface. An additional 34 iron fragments that appear to have spalled off the bayonet were also recovered in level 2. The blade of the bayonet had a triangular cross section. While the shank is intact, the socket is almost entirely rusted away. Nonetheless, the bayonet has (according to Noel Hume) the distinguishing characteristics of the type of British bayonet used on the Brown Bess and India Pattern muskets that were used by the British Army through the eighteenth century from 1722, during the American Revolution through the War of 1812, and as late as 1838. They continued in production as late as the 1860s though not used in the British Army that late. Given the context in which it was found, it seems unlikely that it was being used for its original purpose prior to being lost or discarded, and as there is no sign of the over one foot of broken blade missing from its point, its use as a hand weapon would also seem limited. It would, however, still have functioned as a useful digging implement, being about the size of a small trowel, or perhaps as a woodworking tool.

Compared to the other units in the village, Unit 4A recovered a moderate number of nails. In levels 1 and 2, a total of 21 wrought nail fragments were recovered. The presence of what appears to be a large, burned post in a posthole and this relative concentration of nails, further supports the argument for a structure in this location. The wrought nails are consistent with the ceramic dating. While comparatively high, 21 nail fragments are still relatively low were this to have been a wood frame structure. Thus, some sort of wattle and thatch structure that used limited wood frame construction, perhaps for doors or windows is probably indicated. The recovery of only 3 brick and 1 mortar fragment indicates that there wasn't any brick construction in the house. The burnt post hole and a number of burnt artifacts again suggest that the structure burned down. All of the burnt ceramics were pearlwares, there being no whiteware recovered, and so this only indicates that it took place sometime after 1780. The absence of later ceramic types common in the mid-nineteenth century again indicates that it took place before that time.

Unit 7 was excavated in the second major artifact concentration in the village area 50 cm northeast of ST 29 under the large neem tree. Excavation was by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, ending at a depth of 38.0 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. The results are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary Results from Unit 7 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	3	1					1	1	Plastic (2)
1	10.0	35	14	3	3			67	1	
2	20.0	101	20	11	5	1	5	214	4	
3	30.0	1	3					5		
4	38.0							1		
Cleanup	0 – 38.0	5						3		

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 7 were pearlware which outnumbered late creamware which by approximately 2:1, and by more in level 2. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). A number of sherds in both level 1 and 2 were burned, but only a few badly enough to prevent the identification of their exact ceramic type. Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1795, but most do not have to be that late. There were no sherds of whiteware to indicate a date after 1820, and no later ceramics were recovered. Quite a few sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were recovered in this unit, one in level 1 and 7 in level 2, although 2 of these came from the same vessel. One sherd of a white salt-glazed stoneware plate, which date usually between 1740 – 1775, was found in level 2. However, these early sherds alone don't necessitate a pre-1780s occupation, as these types were still being produced in the 1770s through the 1780s.

There were approximately 1.5 plates for each bowl, but very few cups were recovered (approx. one-third the number of bowls). This may reflect slightly greater economic wealth compared to others in the village, although when compared to non-slave sites this would not be viewed as wealth by any means. The presence of 9 sherds of Chinese porcelain also suggests that there may have been slightly greater wealth, or at least access to slightly more expensive ceramics in this household. Four sherds of redware but no coarse earthenware sherds were found, along with one sherd of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware). These sherds relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but as in units 4 and 4A, they represent a smaller proportion than seen in Unit 3. In addition, only two fragments from cast iron cooking pots were recovered, underscoring the lack of emphasis on cooking activities in this location.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only 3 queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments all came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet, just add a little variety. The animal bone recovered included a long bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal such as a goat, two rat pelvis bones, a lizard skull, and two lizard vertebrae. Other than the goat, these were clearly not dietary components.

The glass shards recovered from the unit contained a few clear glass shards with no patina that were probably relatively recent. However, the vast majority of the glass shards were olive glass cylindrical bottle shards with a heavy patina. Only 1 came from a case bottle. A small number

of aqua glass fragments were also recovered, most from bottles but one was flat and may be window glass and all with a light patina.

Eight tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. Four were undecorated pipe bowl fragments and cannot be accurately dated. The other 4 pieces were pipe stem fragments and all had bores that measured 5/64". A bore diameter of 5/64" dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that they were produced as late as 1800. While these could be indicating an earlier occupation date, they could be contemporary with the ceramics,. It may be that in Anguilla, the dates for pipes derived from sites in the United States tend to be too early and that Anguilla was getting older styles of pipes. Once again, it is clear that smoking was a popular activity in the village.

Most of the iron fragments from level 2 were small fragments from a large wrought iron spike also found in this level. One wrought iron nail was also found in this level, and none came from level 1. This doesn't support there being much wood frame construction in this building, and the recovery of only 1 brick fragment and 5 mortar fragments indicates that there wasn't any brick construction in the house. Therefore, wattle and thatch were probably the major materials used in its construction.

Unit 2 was excavated in the third major artifact concentration in the village area one meter west of ST31 and 6 meters from the western property boundary fence. While ST27 had a higher concentration of artifacts than ST31, it was immediately adjacent to the fence in an area that had been cleared of vegetation and modern trash was scattered on the surface. In addition, at the time of the excavation, work was underway on the damage to the fence caused by Hurricane Irma. As a result, it was decided to excavate the unit outside the cleared zone and modern trash scatter, and out of the way of the fence repair activities. Nonetheless, the artifacts included modern materials in the upper two levels of the unit indicting more disturbance in this unit than any of the others. Excavation was by means of arbitrary 10 cm levels, ending at a depth of 35.0 cm when bedrock covered the entire floor of the unit. The results are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Summary Results from Unit 2 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2018.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	5	3					5		Baked clay, plastic (2)
1	10.0	35	53	23		5		81		Baked clay, plastic, aluminum foil, zinc sheet, clinker

2	20.0	21	16		1			28		Blue glass bead, plastic bottle cap
3	30.0									
4	35.0									
Cleanup	0 – 35.0	1						1	1	

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 2 were late creamware which slightly outnumbered pearlware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1790, but most were undecorated. One sherds of blue transfer-printed whiteware was recovered during wall cleaning which indicate a date after 1820, but no later ceramics were recovered. No sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800), slipware (1670 – 1795) or white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), were found which might suggest a date earlier than 1775. Fourteen gray stoneware sherds, many of them small chips and flakes probably from the same tankard, could date earlier, but such vessels were in common use through the late eighteenth century.

There were approximately 1.5 bowls for each plate, but about half as many cups per plate were recovered. This may reflect somewhat less economic wealth compared to others in the village, as it is the least wealthy assemblage from any of the excavation units in the village. However, in contrast, the recovery of 5 sherds of Chinese porcelain is slightly more than in many of the units in the village and may suggests slightly greater wealth, or at least access to some slightly more expensive ceramics in this household. Only two sherds of redware and no coarse earthenware sherds were found, along with one sherd of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware). These sherds relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but they represent a smaller proportion than seen in most of the other units. In contrast, 19 fragments from cast iron cooking pots were recovered. Therefore, it seems that the residents of this area preferred to use iron cooking pots over ceramic cooking vessels.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only 1 queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragment was found. The other shell fragments all came from small species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet, just added a little variety. The only animal bone was a mammal vertebra fragment.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 2 included a few clear glass shards with light patina, however, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards with a heavy patina. A small number of aqua, amber, cobalt and amethyst glass fragments from bottles were also recovered, all with a light or no patina, especially in level 1. Level 2 also had a small number of shards of clear, aqua and amethyst glass, all with a light or no patina, indicating some mixing of recent and modern materials through this unit. This is also indicated by the presence of plastic in levels 1 and 2, as well as aluminum foil and zinc sheet in level 1. As before, it is impossible to say whether the olive and black glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context. Only one

tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from this unit, an undecorated pipe bowl fragment that cannot be accurately dated. It tells us little other than smoking was also an activity in this part of the village.

The only decorative or personal item recovered in this unit was a faceted medium blue, glass bead with a white glass core (5 mm diameter) from level 2. Given the scarcity of glass beads at Wallblake Estate (only 3 were recovered this season and 1 in 2017) beads must have been highly prized items in the village. Unfortunately they are not sensitive chronological indicators.

Two wrought iron nail fragments were found in Unit 2. This doesn't suggest there was much wood frame construction in this area, and the recovery of 5 brick fragments indicates that there wasn't any significant brick construction in the house. Therefore, wattle and thatch were probably the major materials used in its construction. The recovery of two fragments of baked clay may indicate that there was some use of wattle and daub construction which burned at some point, but there is so little that a clay hearth is a more likely explanation.

Summary

In the 2017 preliminary report, from various lines of evidence, it was suggested that the kitchen was constructed around the 1840s or 1850s, and not in 1787 as suggested by the date carved into the front of the building. To try and clarify the chronological conundrum presented by the kitchen an additional 1 x 1-meter excavation unit (Unit 2) was dug behind the kitchen (Locus B) in 2018. Modern materials were mixed with historic artifacts in levels 1, 2, and 3 of Unit 2. Levels 4, 5, 6 and 7 appear to be relatively undisturbed and also contained a significant quantity of historic artifacts. The ceramics span the late eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, beginning from approximately 1780, and the bottom two levels contain no ceramics that would date after 1830, and appear to be contemporary with the ceramics found in the African Village (Locus H). Therefore, they tend to support the date of the 1787 inscription on the kitchen building for its initial construction. The glass appears to generally support this, although the nails still tend to suggest a later construction date possibly in the 1790s or perhaps between the 1820s-1840s (due to the presence of cut nails in the lower levels) and not in 1787 as suggested by the date carved into the front of the building. However, the significant quantities of pearlware recovered throughout all levels of Unit 2 are hard to reconcile with a later construction date. Given the difficulties of distinguishing wrought from cut nail fragments due to the heavy corrosion on all iron from the site, I think the 1787 date is more likely based on the ceramics and glass recovered. This, of course, contrasts with the conclusion about the kitchen's construction date based on the data from Unit 1 excavated in 2017. However, the 2017 report stated, "If the kitchen was in use earlier, then the materials must be deposited elsewhere in the immediate vicinity, and perhaps more extensive excavations will recover them." This appears to have been the case and Unit 2 located those earlier materials. This illustrates the dangers of putting too much emphasis on conclusions reached from one small excavation unit, albeit a very productive one.

The presence in Unit 2 of large quantities of porcelain, large ceramic serving vessel fragments (including the early ceramics), as well as large amounts of glass, including cut glass, lamp glass, as well as bottles of many types and contents, all indicates the significant wealth of the plantation owners. However, it is doubtful that they spent much time themselves in the kitchen, and nothing in the way of personal items indicates their presence there. One dark olive (black) glass bead, a small shell button, a shell gaming piece or token, and a calcite crystal were the only such items recovered, and these are more likely to have belonged to the African or African-descended people who worked in the kitchen. The plantation owners' and managers' diet was quite varied, at least in terms of protein, although we know nothing of the vegetable portion of the diet from the archaeological remains as they do not preserve in a tropical climate. Medium-sized mammal bones (sheep/goat) were the most represented in the mammalian bone recovered, and in significant quantities, with a few large mammal (cattle/possibly pig) bones also present throughout the unit. The quantity of animal and fish bone recovered from Unit 2 compared to the units excavated in the village (combined) also says a great deal about the quantities of food available to those living in the central compound versus the far more numerous residents of the village (Locus H).

A primary goal for 2018 was to dig seven more northeast to southwest lines of shovel tests at ten-meter intervals to complete a grid over the village area (Locus H) as far southeast as the kitchen building. It took 24 shovel tests were required to complete the grid. The shovel tests confirm that there is a scatter of artifacts extending from behind the kitchen northwest to the northern corner of the property, as virtually every shovel test recovered ceramics, glass and shell, despite the shallow soil throughout much of the area. The scatter is larger than originally estimated, extending over 90 meters northwest from the kitchen, and 50 to 60 meters southwest to northeast, at least towards the southwestern corner of the property, and 40 meters southwest to northeast behind the kitchen. The scatter is composed of domestic refuse, and the most likely reason for it to be there is that people were living in the area. The most likely residents would be the enslaved workers in the African village of Wallblake Estate.

Several concentrations of artifacts were identified. The densest concentration is around ST3 and ST4, with ST2, ST10 and ST11, also having larger numbers of artifacts and possibly being part of the same concentration. The second highest concentration of artifacts is centered on ST 29, with ST17, ST30, and ST33 on either side also having higher artifact concentrations. The third highest artifact concentration was found in ST 27 which was excavated next to the southwest property boundary fence. The neighboring ST13 and ST31 also had higher than average artifact concentrations and are considered part of this same artifact concentration. Another concentration appears to include ST19, ST20, and ST37, although the artifact quantities were significantly lower than the others. However, significant quantities of artifacts were observed on the surface near ST37. ST32 may also be part of another artifact concentration. It lies relatively close to the fence of the modern cemetery and the presence of historic wall foundations and surface artifacts within the cemetery indicates that the village likely once extended over this area. Finally, it should be noted that ST43 and ST44 had higher shell concentrations than most of the shovel tests, and the artifact count is just below the level found in the areas identified as concentrations. The adjacent shovel test ST46 only had an average quantity of artifacts but is notable for the ceramics being older than was found elsewhere in the village. These three shovel tests are all in

the south corner of the grid and while not an artifact concentration, the area warrants future investigation to determine if there is an earlier occupation of the site here.

Three of the artifact concentrations were sampled with six 1 by 1-meter excavation units and one 1 by 0.5-meter excavation unit in 2018. The results from these units largely confirm the information from Unit 1 excavated in Locus H in 2017. There was very little modern material found, typically just a few sherds of glass from modern bottles on the surface and in level 1. Most of the glass was olive or black (dark olive) hand-blown or dip-molded bottle glass body sherds that generally date before the second half of the nineteenth century but are not chronologically sensitive. While we cannot know for certain, it is unlikely that the villagers consumed the original contents of the bottles (wine and beer), but more likely were reusing them to store water and other home-made beverages.

The ceramics from the excavation units were dominated by pearlwares, dating between 1780 and 1830, although late creamwares with a similar date range were also recovered in almost equal quantities. Some delftware sherds (1620 – 1800) were recovered along with some slipware which could date between 1670 – 1795, as well as a few sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware that suggest a date between 1740-1775. While these may hint at an earlier occupation date, they could also be curated vessels brought to the site in the 1780s. Only a few sherds of whiteware were recovered from the units, and all with early decorative styles suggesting a date range of 1820-1840. No later decorative styles were recovered, or any later ceramic wares such as semi-vitreous earthenware. The ceramics from the excavation unit again strongly suggest an occupation between 1780 and 1840.

Chinese porcelain was recovered in very small quantities, generally indicating little access to expensive ceramics. The ratios of plates to bowls was usually slightly in favor of plates, but not dramatically so, while cups were an even smaller proportion. This also tends to correlate with individuals of lower socio-economic standing. A few sherds of redware and/or coarse earthenware were recovered from each of the units. These are generally kitchen wares used in food storage, preparation, and cooking. A small number of sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were also recovered in each of the units, and this ware was also typically used in kitchen activities. The units also featured fragments of cast-iron cooking pots, and there does seem to be an inverse relationship between their frequency and the frequency of ceramic cookwares, perhaps reflecting household cooking preferences in the village.

The food remains are again dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only few queen conch shell fragments (*Strombus gigas*) being found in each of the units. The few other shell fragments recovered generally came from smaller species and would not have contributed significantly to the diet, just a little variety or flavor. Aside from a small number of medium mammal probably goat, bones, the animal bones recovered were mostly rodent and lizard bones and were not dietary components.

Tobacco pipe fragments were found in all of the units, but the majority were pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. One bowl fragment from Unit 4 had the letters “TD”

stamped on it. This is a maker's mark and such two-letter stamps on pipe bowls became common from the late seventeenth century through the nineteenth century. The initials 'TD' by some accounts have been correlated possibly with the London pipe maker Thomas Dormer who, along with his sons, produced pipes from the mid-1750s until about 1780, which correlates reasonably well with the ceramic dates. The tobacco pipe stems recovered from the units had bore diameters of 5/64" and 3/32". A bore diameter of 5/64" dates between 1710-1750 although they were produced as late as 1800, while 3/32" bore pipe stems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they too can rarely be found as late as 1800. While these could be indicating an earlier occupation date, they could also be contemporary with the ceramics. The absence from the units in the village of 1/16" (4/64") bore pipe stems which date between 1750 -1800 which would correlate with the TD pipe bowl and the ceramic dates, is curious, especially given their presence in Unit 1 at the kitchen (Locus B) in 2017. It may be that in Anguilla the dates for pipes derived from sites in the United States are too early. Perhaps Anguilla was receiving shipments of less fashionable or old stocks of pipes nearing the end of their production run. Regardless of the pipes exact date of the pipes, it is clear that smoking was a popular activity in the village as tobacco pipe fragments were found in all the units.

Very few personal items were recovered from the units in the village. Only 3 beads were recovered this season (and 1 in 2017). In the village, a spherical, wire-wound, clear-glass bead was recovered from Unit 1 in 2017. In 2018, a sky blue glass bead was found in ST24 and in Unit 2 a faceted medium-blue, glass bead with a white glass core (5 mm diameter) was recovered from level 2. A dark olive (black) glass bead was also found at the kitchen in Locus B, Unit 2. Given the scarcity of glass beads at Wallblake Estate, beads must have been highly prized items in the village. Unfortunately, they are not sensitive chronological indicators.

Buttons are the other personal item frequently recovered from plantation villages, but again there were very few from the village at Wallblake. Unit 6 had a plain, flat disc copper alloy button (2 cm diameter and probably brass) recovered in level one. It had been attached by a metal loop on the back and probably came from a man's jacket. This is Stanley South's type 9 button, which he dates between 1726 - 1776, the dates of his site, but Noel Hume states that they continued in use into the early nineteenth century, as appears to be the case at Wallblake Estate. A spherical, black glass button, or possibly a decorative bead, 6 mm in diameter, was recovered in level 1 of Unit 4A. The sphere does not have a hole through it, but instead the end of a thin metal wire can be seen in a dimple on one side of the object. It appears to have had a wire shank to attach it to a piece of cloth. This could have been purely decorative or could have had an associated cloth loop that fit over it to close a piece of clothing.

The head of a brass tack was found in level 2 of Unit 3. This is the sort of tack often seen on antique furniture to secure the cloth or leather to the frame of chairs, etc. Such tacks were also used on horse or other animal harnesses and that may be a more likely interpretation than being from a chair or other piece of furniture for this one given its context.

Perhaps the most interesting find came from Unit 4A and was a large piece of an iron bayonet (16 cm long). The blade of the bayonet had a triangular cross section, and while the shank is intact, the socket is almost entirely rusted away. Nonetheless, the bayonet has the distinguishing characteristics of the type of British bayonet used on the Brown Bess and India Pattern muskets

that were used by the British Army through the eighteenth century from 1722 to as late as 1838. Given the context in which it was found, it seems unlikely that it was being used for its original purpose prior to being lost or discarded, and as there is no sign of the missing section of the blade. It would, however, still have functioned as useful digging implement, being about the size of a small trowel, or perhaps as a woodworking tool.

The only other unusual artifact relating to personal activities recovered from the village was a lump of lead from casting in Unit 4. This could be casting fishing weights, musket balls, or other simple shaped objects. However, as no other lead objects were recovered from the unit we can only speculate what was being made. An irregular sheet of lead sheet that could be the raw material for making fishing weights, or lead shot perhaps was also recovered from Unit 1 in 2017, so it seems lead casting was an occasional activity in the village.

There was relatively little metal recovered from the excavation units in the village in 2018, as in 2017, and much of it was fragments of cast iron cooking pots. Very few nails were recovered, and all but one were from hand wrought nails that pre-date the mid-nineteenth century. In Unit 4, 20 wrought nail fragments were recovered and Unit 4A recovered a total of 21 wrought nail fragments were recovered. While this is a large number compared to the other units in the village, it is still a relatively low were there to have been a wood frame structure in this location. For comparison, at the kitchen (Locus B), which only had a wood frame and shingle roof with the walls and chimney made of cut stone, over 150 wrought nails were recovered from level 2 of Unit 2. Thus, some sort of wattle and thatch structure that used limited formal wood frame construction, perhaps for doors or windows is indicated. A couple of large wrought spikes were also recovered, one from the ashy fill of the posthole found in units 4 and 4A. The recovery of only 4 brick and 8 mortar fragments may perhaps suggest that a nearby hearth made use of some discarded bricks, but there is nothing to indicate that there was any brick construction in the house at Units 4 and 4A. Much the same can be said from the other excavation units in the village, with very small quantities of brick, mortar and plaster fragments being recovered suggesting that wattle and thatch structures were the norm.

The ashy post hole and relatively high number of burnt artifacts in Units 4 and 4A suggest that the structure burned down. The presence of at least one burnt whiteware sherd (there may be others but burning prevented accurate ware-type identifications) suggests that this took place after 1820. The absence of later ceramic types common in the mid-nineteenth century indicates that it took place before that time. It is tempting to suggest that the structure burned when the village appears to have been abandoned, upon or shortly after emancipation in 1834.

A significant amount of archaeological test excavation was accomplished with a small field crew at the Wallblake Estate during the three-week field season from June 4th - 21st. In total, 24 shovel tests were excavated during the 2018 field season in the wooded area (Locus H) where the African village is believed to have been located (northwest of the kitchen). Based upon the results of the shovel testing, one 1 x 0.5-meter excavation unit and six 1 x 1-meter excavation units were excavated in Locus H. An additional 1 x 1-meter unit was excavated behind the kitchen in Locus B.

The data recovered from the excavation have only just begun to be analyzed, and the interpretations presented in this report should be viewed as preliminary and tentative. However, it appears that the materials excavated at the kitchen and the African village were deposited starting around 1780. The artifacts from the kitchen show occupation through the early-mid twentieth century, in accordance with the known history of the building. The artifacts and food remains from the kitchen indicate a certain amount of wealth as would be expected.

In contrast, the area believed to have been occupied by the African village has left extensive deposits containing no materials (aside from modern trash) that date later than approximately 1840. This suggests that the village was abandoned after emancipation in the 1830s, either because the planters evicted the formerly enslaved people, or, as seems more likely, the formerly enslaved people chose to leave and take up residence on lands abandoned by the many planters who left Anguilla after emancipation. At least one house in the village appears to have burned down around the same time (1820-1840) though whether this was deliberate or accidental has not been determined at this time. The original date of the village is slightly more ambiguous. The pipe stems and a few of the ceramics hint at an occupation beginning perhaps as early as the 1740s or even earlier, but the vast majority of the ceramic evidence points to an occupation between 1780 and 1840, and the few earlier ceramics recovered may be curated (i.e. old) vessels brought to the location when the village was first settled, or might just be older ceramic stock being shipped to a small isolated island. This may also explain the issue with the pipe stem dates, which may support an earlier occupation, as they were still being produced as late as 1780, just not in quantity.

Overall the 2018 field project has produced some exciting results, raised new questions to be answered in future field seasons, and continued to demonstrate the significant archaeological potential that exists on the Wallblake property. Hopefully it will be possible to continue the project in the summer of 2019 to further examine the artifact concentrations in the enslaved Africans' village as well as other areas of the estate.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Farnsworth". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Paul Farnsworth, Ph.D.
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Wallblake Estate 2018: Loci B and H

Key

- Fence: ++++++
- Dry Stone wall: [hatched line]
- Property Line: x x x

