



July 16, 2019

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

RE: 2019 Test Excavations at the Wallblake Estate

Dear Ms. Webster,

This letter report is a preliminary summary of the results of the archaeological test excavations at the Wallblake Estate on St. Gerard's Catholic Church property in May and early June 2019. Permission for the project at Wallblake Estate was obtained from the Catholic Diocese of Saint John's - Basseterre in October 2016 and reconfirmed in February 2019. Principal Investigator and Project Director, Paul Farnsworth, Ph.D., arrived in Anguilla on May 16 and began preparations for the field research. He was accompanied by one graduate student, Elysia Petras, and was joined by two undergraduates from Temple University in Philadelphia (Rose McLaughlin and Cara Turcsak) before fieldwork began on May 20<sup>th</sup>. We were also joined by one intern from Anguilla, arranged by the Department of Youth and Culture, Kedira Joseph. A third undergraduate student (Sydney Tushar) from Temple University joined the team on June 3<sup>rd</sup> and participated in the laboratory work for the Wallblake project as she arrived too late to participate in the field research at the site. As a result, we had a slightly smaller field crew than in previous years.

Nonetheless, a significant field research program was undertaken that met the major goals set for the third field season. At the conclusion of excavation, all excavation units were back-filled and restored as far as possible to their original condition. Fieldwork at Wallblake Estate ended on Tuesday, June 4<sup>th</sup>, and processing and cataloguing of the artifacts recovered ended on Tuesday, June 11<sup>th</sup>. The artifacts were delivered to you as current president of the Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society, at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday June 11<sup>th</sup>.

### Field Research

The primary goal of the 2019 fieldwork was to sample archaeological deposits at Wallblake Estate associated with houses occupied by enslaved people at the plantation. Testing in 2017 and 2018 identified six artifact concentrations in Locus H, the African village, but only two were adequately sampled. I proposed to excavate eleven 1x1-meter units in these artifact concentrations. As will be detailed below, ten 1x1 meter excavation units were excavated in the village (Locus H), sampling all of the remaining artifact concentrations. However, in two cases, excavations suggested that it would not be productive to excavate a third unit in that artifact

concentration. The excavations also suggested that one of the previously identified artifact concentrations was actually two different concentrations based on the number and nature of the artifacts recovered, and so an additional unit was excavated in that area to have two units in each concentration. All units measured 1x1 meter, were excavated by means of 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 surveying compass and stadia rod, laser distance meter, tape and compass. The 2018 shovel tests and excavation units were added to this map in 2018, and the 2019 excavation units have now been added as well. A section of that map showing Locus H, the area of the 2019 excavations is appended to this report.

### *The African Village (Locus H)*

The African Village (Locus H) was the focus of excavations in 2019. The village lies to the southwest of the modern cemetery (which was probably also part of the original village area) and extends south east to the area behind (southwest) of the kitchen building.

Six concentrations of artifacts had been identified by the previous shovel testing. 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. 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. No further excavations took place in this artifact concentration in 2019.

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. The neem tree was introduced into Anguilla from India in the early twentieth century, 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. In 2018, Units 3, 4, and 7 were excavated within this concentration. No further excavations took place in this artifact concentration in 2019.

The third highest artifact concentration was found in ST27 which was excavated next to the southwest property boundary fence. Given the location of ST27, it would be surprising if the artifact concentration did not extend beyond the fence into the yard of the modern house. The neighboring shovel tests ST13 and ST31 also had higher than average artifact concentrations and were considered part of this same artifact concentration. 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 2018 excavation, work was underway on the damage to the fence caused by Hurricane Irma. As a result, it was decided to excavate Unit 2 outside the cleared zone and modern trash scatter, and out of the way of the fence repair activities. Unit 2 was excavated close to ST31 in 2018. Nonetheless, the artifacts included modern materials in the upper two levels indicating more disturbance in this unit than any of the others excavated that year. The results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. 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 sherd 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 could 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 excavated in the village in 2018 and may suggest slightly greater wealth, or at least access to some 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. 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 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 in 2018 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.

## **Unit 8**

In 2019 we excavated Unit 8 two meters northeast of ST 27, in the area close to the fence line near the modern house and in the same artifact concentration as Unit 2. The results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary Results from Unit 8 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	8	2					8		Plastic, Styrofoam, spongy foam
1	10.0	60	20	4	3		1	85	1	Mint green glass seed bead, lead shot (pistol ball). Plastic (11), Styrofoam (2), paint (2), cigarette wrapper (3), cement, cut lumber, linoleum, electrical wire
2	20.0	81	21	17				146		Mint green glass seed bead
3	29.0	16	2	4				39		
4	34.0	15	3	8				50		
5	39.0	5		6						

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 8 were pearlware which significantly outnumbered late creamware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1790, but most sherds were undecorated. Two sherds of undecorated whiteware were recovered on the surface which indicate a date after 1820, but none were found below. As plastic and other modern materials (probably from the nearby house) were recovered on the surface and in level 1 these whiteware sherds may also be modern. No sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered. Two sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were found which might suggest a date earlier than 1775, but no sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795) or white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) or early, deeper yellow

creamware (1762-1780), were recovered from this unit. Three gray stoneware sherds could also date earlier, but such vessels were in common use through the late eighteenth century.

Only three sherds of redware along with four sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found, but no coarse earthenware sherds. These sherds relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but they represent a smaller proportion than seen in most of the other units, as was also the case for Unit 2. Only 2 fragments from cast iron cooking pots were recovered. Therefore, it seems that the residents of this area were not engaged in many cooking-related activities.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only 2 queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments all came from small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), Antillean nerite (*Nerita fulgurans*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), and tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and numbers, just added a little variety. The only animal bone was a large mammal rib fragment that may have been of recent origin.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 8 included a few clear, aqua, olive, “7-UP” green glass shards with no or light patina on the surface and in level 1 that were probably modern. 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 and clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered, all with a light or medium patina. 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 three tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. One was an undecorated pipe bowl fragment that cannot be accurately dated. The other two were pipe stem fragments with a 5/64” bore diameter, which most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village.

The only decorative or personal items recovered in this unit were 2 mint-green glass seed beads each measuring only 2 mm diameter. While these could be strung in bracelets and necklaces, they were often sewn onto clothing for decoration. Unfortunately, they are not sensitive chronological indicators. The recovery of a lead ball, probably from a pistol, as well as some lead casting waste suggests the manufacture of ammunition for a small caliber weapon. An alternate explanation is that this was a small, round fishing weight with the loop at the top missing either through breakage or poor manufacture. There is a definite lump on the top of the ball that could be where the casting sprue was attached or a loop. Other activities are indicated by the presence of several fragments of a cutting tool blade, probably from an agricultural implement, and significant numbers of iron wire fragments. These could be activity or construction related.

A wrought spike, seventeen wrought iron nail fragments and one cut nail fragment were found in Unit 8. Compared to other units this is a moderate concentration of nails and may indicate a structure in this location. This still doesn't suggest there was extensive wood frame construction, and the absence of brick fragments and only one mortar fragment 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 significant number of artifacts recovered from this excavation unit near the modern fence line strongly supports the suggestion that the artifact concentration, and the African village, originally extended off the modern property owned by the Catholic church and over the area currently occupied by the modern house. How much further it originally extended remains unknown, but future archaeological survey and shovel testing on the adjacent properties to the west is recommended.

### Unit 9

As mentioned above, ST13 also had higher than average artifact concentration and was considered part of the same artifact concentration found in ST27 and ST31. Unit 9 was located 3 meters to the northeast of ST13 to obtain a sample from an area that was hoped to have less evidence of modern activities as it was further from the modern fence and house. The results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary Results from Unit 9 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	4	5	1				12		
1	10.0	60	50	24	2			141	3	Plastic (5)
2	20.0	180	149	74	7	6	18	355	29	Copper alloy button, drilled shell pendant, plastic
3	30.0	17	12	13	1		1	22	1	Slate pencil
4 (ashy deposit)	27.0 - 36.0	2						18	1	
5	40.0			6				5		
6	50.0							1		

This was the most productive unit excavated in 2019 in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in level 2. A number of small plastic fragments were found in level 1, and one in level 2, but in general modern disturbance seemed minimal. The unit was also notable for the large size of many of the ceramic sherds recovered, again especially in level 2. Most of the ceramics recovered in the excavations have been relatively small sherds, and it is rare to find more than

two that fit together in any level or unit. That was not the case for this level, although time constraints precluded us from undertaking extensive cross-mending.

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 9 were late creamware which significantly outnumbered pearlware. The lowest level with ceramics, the ashy deposit numbered level 4, only contained late creamware. Notable were multiple, large, late creamware plate sherds of Queen's shape, some of which fit together. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). Some of the decorated pearlware dates after 1790, but most sherds were undecorated. No sherds of whiteware were recovered which would indicate a date after 1820. Fourteen sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, more than almost any other unit excavated in the village. These suggest that there may have been greater wealth, or at least access to more expensive ceramics in this household. Twenty-two sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were found, more than in any other unit excavated in 2019, and which may suggest a date earlier than 1775, especially as three sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795) were recovered from this unit. However, no early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) or white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) was recovered, which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site.

Forty sherds of redware were recovered, again the most for any unit excavated in 2019, of which 30 in level 2 appear to have come from the same vessel, a chamber pot. Only four sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found, and no coarse earthenware sherds. These sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, but when one excludes the chamber pot sherds, they represent a smaller proportion than seen in most of the other units, as was also the case for Units 2 and 8. Six fragments from cast iron cooking pots including a pot handle were recovered, along with 45 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots. Therefore, it seems that the residents of this area preferred to use iron cooking pots over ceramic cooking vessels, despite having plenty of access to ceramics.

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 such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), Antillean nerite (*Nerita fulgurans*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), Faust tellin (*Arcopagia fausta*), common dove shell (*Columbella mercatoria*) and turkey wing (*Arca zebra*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and limited numbers. Most of the animal bone recovered in 2019 also came from Unit 9. These included a mammal rib fragment, a small mammal skull probably of a rodent, 8 unidentified mammal bone fragments, 4 bird bone fragments, and 18 fish bones. These included 6 vertebrae from at least two different species, teeth and mouth parts from parrotfish and at least two different individuals, 2 dorsal fin bones, an intact fin bone, and a pelvic bone as well as unidentified fish bones. From these bones, fish were clearly an important part of the diet, as would be expected, and birds were also being consumed (chicken?). The absence of much mammal bone, excluding the rodent, is also notable.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 9 included a few clear, amethyst, glass shards with no or light patina on the surface and in level 1 that were probably modern, or late nineteenth century at the oldest. The shard of cobalt blue glass with no patina in level 2 is probably mid-nineteenth

century at the oldest. However, as in other units, 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 and clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered, all with a light or medium patina. 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.

Ten tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from Unit 9. Two were undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. The other eight were pipe stem fragments, but one was split lengthwise and the bore diameter could not be measured. One pipe stem from level 1 had a 1/16" bore diameter that dates between 1750 -1800, five from levels 1 and 2 had a 5/64" bore diameter, which most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village. One pipe stem came from level 3, had a 3/32" bore which usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they can rarely be found as late as 1800 according to Harrington. The stratigraphic sequence of the pipes going from oldest at the bottom to youngest at the top confirms the validity of the general method, but it has long been recognized that the accuracy of the dating technique becomes more suspect the later in the eighteenth century that the site is from, and it no longer works for nineteenth-century sites. Therefore, despite the strong temptation to use this as evidence of an early eighteenth-century occupation, or even a late seventeenth-century one, that is unlikely given the ceramic evidence which includes late creamware from level 4 below, as well and pearlware and late creamware in level 3.

Several decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 9. One was an elaborate copper alloy button with a central flower design that was a separate piece attached directly to the wire shank on the back, so the surrounding disc could rotate when the button was attached. It probably came from a man's jacket. There was also a drilled shell (lightning venus [*Pitar fulminate*]) pendant which was also found in level 2. A slate pencil was also found in level 3. This has important implications for literacy as most enslaved people were not literate. However, a small number of skilled crafts people may have been able to acquire some level of literacy.

Other activities are indicated by the presence of a fragment of a cutting tool, probably from an agricultural implement, but only one iron wire fragment was recovered. This could be activity or construction related. Most of the metal recovered came from cooking pots (see above) or nails. In total, 14 wrought iron nail fragments and 4 cut nail fragments were found in Unit 9. Compared to other units this is, again, a moderate concentration of nails and may indicate a structure in this location. However, this doesn't suggest there was extensive wood frame construction. The presence of only 6 brick fragments, with only one of any size, and 19 mortar fragments indicates that there wasn't any significant brick construction. Therefore, wattle and thatch were probably the major materials used in its construction, perhaps with a brick hearth.

## **Unit 17**

Having considered the results of Unit 9 and having excavated the previously planned units in the other artifact concentrations, I decided to return to the artifact concentration around ST13

because of the differences in the number and size of the artifacts recovered, and the suggestion that a different structure might be in that vicinity, versus the artifact concentration around ST27 and ST31. Therefore, the last unit excavated in 2019 was Unit 17. Unit 17 was located just 25cm north northeast of ST13, and approximately 2 meters from Unit 9. Unfortunately, the bedrock was encountered just below the surface in the first level, and the deepest part of the unit was only 25.0 cm. The results are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary Results from Unit 17 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	7	5	1				2		Steel can pull tab, Foam core sign fragment "Ford"
1	10.0	74	50	9		1	1	101	2	Copper alloy button
2	20.0	39	56	5				106		
3	25.0	15	17	7	1			20		

This unit was not as productive as Unit 9 in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in level 2, but it has to be remembered that because of the shallow, sloping bedrock across the unit level 2 was only about half of the volume compared to that in Unit 9. The numbers of artifacts recovered from levels 1 and 3 are quite comparable to Unit 9. No plastic fragments were found in the unit and a piece of a modern foam core sign (probably blown in by Hurricane Irma) and a steel can pull tab on the surface were the only evidence of modern activities. However, the unit was not notable for the large size of the ceramic sherds recovered, and like most of the ceramics recovered in the excavations they were relatively small sherds.

The plurality of the ceramics from Unit 17 were late creamware which slightly outnumbered pearlware. The lowest level with ceramics, the ashy deposit numbered level 4, only contained late creamware. It was notable that the majority of the pearlware was found in level 1, but in levels 2 and 3 late creamware dominated. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830) and so this result conforms to stratigraphic expectations. No sherds of whiteware were recovered which would indicate a date after 1820. Nine sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, a significant number compared to most units in the village. These suggest that there may have been slightly greater wealth, or at least access to slightly more expensive ceramics in this household. Six sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were found, also generally higher than in most units excavated, and which may suggest a date earlier than 1775, especially as two sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795) were recovered from this unit. However, no early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) or white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) was recovered, which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. In many ways these results echo those from Unit 9.

Three brown stoneware sherds were recovered in Unit 17, while no stoneware was recovered in Unit 9. Only four sherds of redware were recovered, far fewer than Unit 9, but instead, 29 sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found, and one coarse earthenware sherd. These sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and this is clearly different to Unit 9 which had relatively few vessels devoted to these activities. Three fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with only 5 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots were found. Therefore, it seems that the residents of this area preferred to use ceramic cooking vessels over iron cooking pots, a different result from nearby Unit 9.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments all came from small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), and tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*). In general, there was less variety in the shell assemblage than in Unit 9. The only animal bone recovered were a bird long bone (probably a chicken leg) and an unidentified bone fragment. The limited amount of bone recovered is another notable difference with Unit 9 but is typical of other units in the village.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 17 included a few clear, aqua, green glass shards with a light patina on the surface and in level 1 that may be mid-late nineteenth century, but there was no obviously modern glass recovered from this unit. As in the other units, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards with a heavy or medium patina. A small number of aqua and clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered, all with a light or medium patina and the degree of patination appears to be linked to the color (and hence chemical composition) of the glass rather than absolute age. As before, it is impossible to say whether the bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context.

Only one tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from level 3 of Unit 17, and it was an undecorated pipe bowl fragment that cannot be accurately dated. It does, however, continue the trend that tobacco pipes were found in every unit in the village and confirms the popularity of tobacco smoking there. One decorative or personal item was recovered in this unit. It was a flat disc, copper alloy button with a simple wire shank on the back. 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. It probably came from a man's jacket.

Other activities are indicated by the presence of an irregular lead sheet suggesting manufacturing of something and a strange cast lead object in the shape of a nozzle with a pointed arch-shaped hole. Most of the identified metal recovered came from cast iron cooking pots (see above). Only 1 wrought iron nail fragment was found in Unit 17. Compared to other units this does not indicate a structure in this location. The presence of only 1 brick fragment and 1 mortar fragment confirms that there wasn't any significant brick construction either.

Overall, while in many ways the results echo those from Unit 9, in some other significant ways the results from Unit 17 differ significantly. Given their close proximity (about 2 meters) this is rather perplexing.

### Unit 11

Another artifact concentration that had been identified includes ST19, ST20, and ST37, although the artifact quantities were significantly lower than the others examined thus far. However, significant quantities of artifacts were observed on the surface near ST37, and nearby ST40 happened to fall within a bedrock outcrop and was extremely shallow (7 cm) as a result, so it did not contain many artifacts. 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.

In order to sample this concentration three one by one-meter units were excavated in this area in 2019. The first was Unit 11. The unit was located 1.5 meters northwest of ST20. The results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary Results from Unit 11 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	7	1	2				14		
1	10.0	34	10	26	2	2		185	1	Plastic, spongy foam
2	20.0	57	45	83	3	2	1	399	6	Calcite, ivory(?) pin
3	30.0	8	6	29	4	2		110	2	Ivory(?) pin
3 (S ashy deposit)	30.0	2		2		1		21		
3 (NW ashy deposit)	30.0	1		3				6		
3 (NE ashy deposit)	30.0			2		1		7		

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
4 (S ashy deposit)	33.5			1				10		
5 (NW ashy deposit)	33.5		1	3				3		
6 (NE ashy deposit)	38.5	1	1	11	1		1	33		
7	38.5							17		
Wall cleanup		2	1	3				11	1	

In this unit three ashy deposits were identified at approximately 21 cm (NW), and 24 cm (NE and S) and each was excavated separately, at first within level 3 and then as levels 4, 5, 6 in case they represented different features or activities. This was a moderately productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in levels 1 and 2. A piece of plastic and a small spongy foam fragment were found in level 1, but in general modern disturbance was minimal.

The plurality of the ceramics from Unit 11 were late creamware which outnumbered pearlware approximately 4 to 3. This was not the case for level 1 where pearlware was the most represented. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830) so this accords with the stratigraphic succession. One sherd of undecorated whiteware was recovered from the surface and another from level 2 which would indicate a date after 1820. In contrast, one sherd of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) was recovered from level 1 and another came from level 2. Five sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were found in levels 1 and 2, which may suggest a date earlier than 1775 for the unit, especially as a sherd of slipware (1670 – 1795) was recovered from level 2 along with three sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. Level 3 also contained a sherd of slipware, as well as sherds of late creamware (4) and pearlware (2), along with a sherd of redware. The ashy pockets. However, do appear to date earlier than the rest of the unit, with a sherd of redware in level 3 NW, two delftware (1620 – 1800) sherds in 3 S, and one in level 6, the bottom part of the NE ashy pocket. The absence of creamware or pearlware, so prevalent elsewhere, from these ashy pockets is notable, as is the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), in the levels above.

Seven sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, a moderate amount for units in the village. These suggest that there may have been slightly greater wealth, or at least access to slightly more expensive ceramics in this household.

No brown or gray stoneware sherds were recovered in Unit 11. Only five sherds of redware were recovered (including the sherds from level 3 and the NW ashy pocket), and four sherds of coarse earthenware. Eight sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found, all in levels 1 and 2. This is a significant number for one unit in the village. The redware, coarse earthenware and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and there are a larger number than was found in most of the other units. Four fragments from cast iron cooking pots including a pot handle were recovered, along with 71 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots. Therefore, it seems that the residents of this area used both iron cooking pots and ceramic cooking vessels.

As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only one queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragment was found. The other shell fragments all came from small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), Antillean nerite (*Nerita fulgurans*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), Atlantic moon shell (*Neverita duplicate*), West Indian tegula (*Tegula lividomaculata*), eared ark (*Anadara notabilis*), blackberry drupe (*Morula nodulosa*), Keyhole limpet sp., limpet sp., sea urchin sp., oyster sp. and crab sp. These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and limited numbers. The animal bone recovered from Unit 11 included a mammal tooth, a bird long bone fragment (probably chicken leg) and a reptile or amphibian bone fragment. There were also 10 unidentified bone fragments. This unit had the second largest number of bone fragments recovered in 2019.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 11 included a few clear glass shards with no or light patina on the surface and in level 1 and 2 that may be more recent, but this may just be a reflection of their chemical composition. Most sherds were clearly old and have heavy patination. As in other units, 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 and clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered, all with a light or medium patina. 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. One unusual artifact was a black glass bottle stopper in level 2.

Ten tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. Seven were undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. The other three were pipe stem fragments, but two were split lengthwise and the bore diameter could not be measured. The one pipe stem from level 3 had a 5/64" bore diameter, which most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village.

Several decorative or personal items were recovered in this unit. One was a lump of calcite that was probably natural but is an unusual find and may have been collected by someone and imbued with meaning. Two others were small pin-like artifacts that may have been made from ivory, although this identification is far from certain and their function is unknown. Indeed, they may also be natural. Activities are indicated by the presence of a fragment of a wrought iron cutting tool fragment, probably from an agricultural implement. Most of the metal recovered came from cooking pots (see above) or nails. In total, 30 wrought iron nail fragments and 2 cut

nail fragments were found in Unit 11. Compared to other units this is, a significant concentration of nails and may indicate a structure in this location. However, this doesn't suggest there was extensive wood frame construction. The presence of only 8 brick fragments, and 2 mortar fragments indicates that there wasn't any significant brick construction. Therefore, wattle and thatch were probably the major materials used in its construction, perhaps with a brick hearth.

## Unit 14

Unit 14 was also located in the same artifact concentration. It was located between ST37 and ST40, 4.5 meters southeast of ST 37. The results are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Summary Results from Unit 14 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	4						4		Spongy foam
1	10.0	23	10	5				30		
2	20.0	12	12	19	1			18		
3	41.0	5	7	1	1			1		

In this unit bedrock was encountered over most of the unit by 20 cm. Five pockets or solution holes in the bedrock went to 24 cm., 28 cm., 34 cm., 35 cm., and 41 cm. respectively. They were excavated as level 3 to their maximum depth. Very few artifacts were found in them. The solution hole in the bedrock that went to 41 cm was quite cylindrical in shape and measured 16 cm in diameter. It stood out from the irregularly shaped solution holes found elsewhere in this unit and in other units. There was considerable discussion as to whether it was natural or man-made. While it was tempting to ascribe this feature to human actions, there was no evidence of cut marks, drill marks or other implements having been used to manufacture it. The feature has been labelled as a possible post hole, but the lack of evidence for human manufacture probably indicates that it is a natural feature. This was an unproductive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered and it probably lies either outside or just on the edge of the artifact concentration. A small piece of spongy foam was found on the surface, but modern disturbance was minimal.

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 14 were pearlware which outnumbered late creamware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830), so this unit might be slightly later than others in the village, especially as pearlware was the only chronologically sensitive ceramic found in level 3. However, no sherds of undecorated whiteware were recovered which would indicate a date after 1820. One sherd of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) was recovered from level 1 and a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site came from level 2. However, no sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were found which may suggest a date earlier than 1775 for the unit, nor any sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795), which

would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. Six sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, a moderate amount for units in the village. These suggest that there may have been slightly greater wealth, or at least access to slightly more expensive ceramics in this household.

No brown or gray stoneware sherds were recovered in Unit 14. Only two sherds of redware were recovered, and three sherds of coarse earthenware. No sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found. The stoneware, redware, coarse earthenware and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their minimal numbers in this unit suggest that these were not significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with only 6 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots further supports this interpretation.

Very few food remains were recovered from this unit. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) was found. The other shell fragments all came from a few species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), and long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and very limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 14.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 14 were also comparatively few in number and included a few olive glass shards with light patina in level 1 and 2 that may be more recent, but this may just be a reflection of their chemical composition. Most sherds were clearly old and have heavy patination. As in other units, 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 and clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered. As before, it is impossible to say whether the glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context.

Two tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit, and they were small, undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. They do, however, continue the trend that tobacco pipes were found in every unit in the village and confirms the popularity of tobacco smoking there.

No decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 14, nor are any specific activities indicated by the artifacts. Most of the metal recovered came from nails. In total, 4 wrought iron nail fragments and 1 cut nail fragment were found in Unit 14. Compared to other units this is, a small number of nails and doesn't suggest a structure in this location. The absence of any brick or mortar fragments further supports this.

## **Unit 16**

This was the third unit excavated in this artifact concentration. Unit 16 was located between ST 19 and ST 37, 3 meters southwest of ST19. The results are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary Results from Unit 16 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0		32					5		
1	10.0	47	107	26	1			94		Pistol flint, black plastic
2	20.0	52	36	43	1			123		
3	30.0	3		1				15		Red glass bead, black glass bead

In this unit bedrock was encountered over one-third of the unit by 20 cm and the maximum depth of 30 cm was only reached in one solution hole in the bedrock. Nonetheless, this was a relatively productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered. A small piece of black plastic was found in level 1, but modern disturbance was minimal.

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 16 were pearlware which significantly outnumbered late creamware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830), so this unit might also be slightly later than others in the village, especially as pearlware was the only chronologically sensitive ceramic found in level 3. One sherd of undecorated whiteware was recovered from level 1, which would indicate a date after 1820. No sherds of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) were recovered or any white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. However, one sherd of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) was found which may suggest a date earlier than 1775 for the unit, and one sherd of slipware (1670 – 1795), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. However, they represent such a small proportion of the ceramics recovered that they are likely to be curated pieces. Twelve sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, a significant amount for units in the village. These suggest that there may have been greater wealth, or at least access to more expensive ceramics in this household.

No brown or gray stoneware sherds were recovered in Unit 16. Only one sherd of redware was recovered, and three sherds of coarse earthenware. Three sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found. The redware, coarse earthenware and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their minimal numbers in this unit suggest that these were not significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with 22 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots further supports this interpretation.

Relatively few food remains were recovered from this unit. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) was found. The other shell fragments came from small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), Antillean nerite (*Nerita fulgurans*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), Atlantic bittersweet (*Glycymeris undata*), eared ark (*Anadara notabilis*), and mouse cone (*Conus mus*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and very limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 16.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 16 were comparatively large in number and included no glass shards with no patina on the surface or in levels 1 and 2. The sherds were clearly old. In level 1 there was some amethyst, amber and aqua glass that may date to the mid-late nineteenth century. As in other units, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards. A number of clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered. As before, it is impossible to say whether the glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context.

Two tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit, and they were both undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. They do, however, continue the trend that tobacco pipes were found in every unit in the village and confirms the popularity of tobacco smoking there.

Two decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 16. Both artifacts came from level 3, one being a wire-wound bead with a white interior and a red exterior. The other was a slightly smaller faceted black glass bead. As beads are relatively rare at Wallblake, they must have been considered quite valuable to the owners. The only specific activity artifacts recovered from Unit 16 was a gray gun flint for a pistol and a copper-alloy (brass) tack typically used in furniture upholstery. Most of the metal recovered came cast iron cooking pots and from nails. In total, 2 wrought iron nail fragments and 1 cut nail fragment were found in Unit 16. In addition, 11 nail fragments of unidentified manufacture were also recovered. Compared to other units this is, a moderate number of nails and may suggest a structure in this location. However, the absence of any brick or mortar fragments suggest that if this was the case it was a wood and thatch structure with no brick hearth or chimney.

## **Unit 10**

ST43 and ST44 had higher shell concentrations than most of the shovel tests, and the artifact count was 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. Thus, while not an artifact concentration per se, the area warranted further investigation. Unit 10 was the first of two units excavated in this area. It was located 4 meters northeast from ST44. The results are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary Results from Unit 10 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	12	1					5		
1	10.0	16	1	1				25		Coal
2	20.0	47	44	10	3	1		257		
3	30.0	7	1	1	1			21		
4	40.0	1						6		

In this unit bedrock was encountered over approximately half of the unit by 30 cm and the maximum depth of 40 cm was only reached in one area of the unit. This was a relatively unproductive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, although more than were found than in Unit 14. Most notable is the high concentration of shell in level 2, which accords with the results from the shovel tests in this area. No plastic or other modern artifacts were found in this unit, so modern disturbance was minimal.

The majority of the ceramics from Unit 10 were late creamware which significantly outnumbered pearlware by a ratio of over 2:1. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830), so this unit might be slightly older than others in the village. However, one sherd of undecorated whiteware was recovered from level 1, which would indicate a date after 1820. No sherds of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) were recovered, but two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) were found, which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. Four sherds of the earlier delftware (1620 – 1800) were also found, and one sherd of slipware (1670 – 1795), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. Ten sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, a significant amount for units in the village. These suggest that there may have been greater wealth, or at least access to more expensive ceramics in this household.

No brown and only one sherd of gray stoneware was recovered in Unit 10. Four sherds of redware were recovered, but no sherds of coarse earthenware. Only one sherd of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) was found. The stoneware, redware, and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their minimal numbers in this unit suggest that these were not significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with only 2 cast iron fragments that may have come from cooking pots further supports this interpretation.

In contrast, a relatively large number of food remains were recovered from this unit. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), over 93% by count, and no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) was found. The other shell fragments came from a limited number of small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), and an oyster species. These would not have contributed

significantly to the diet due their small size and very limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 10.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 10 were comparatively few in number. One clear glass shard from a wineglass with no patina on the surface came from the surface and might be modern, but the form suggests otherwise. All of the other sherds were clearly old. In level 2 there was some clear, aqua and sapphire blue glass that may date to the mid-late nineteenth century. As in other units, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards. A number of clear glass fragments from bottles were also recovered. As before, it is impossible to say whether the glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely.

Four tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. One from level 3 was a decorated pipe bowl fragment with a vine and cross-hatched decoration that will be hard to accurately date. The three pipe stems were from level 2. One had a bore diameter of 5/64” and the other two were 1/16”. A 1/16” bore diameter dates between 1750 -1800, while a 5/64” bore diameter, most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village. Taken together the pipe stems only suggest a date range in the second half of the eighteenth century.

No decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 10. The only specific activity artifacts recovered from Unit 10 was a piece of coal in level 1. Coal becomes a common find on plantation sites from the nineteenth century once steam engines were introduced to power the sugar cane mill, but as there is nothing to indicate that ever happened at Wallblake or any other plantation on Anguilla its presence in this unit remains a curiosity. Most of the metal recovered was unidentified or came from nails. In total, only three wrought iron nail fragments and one unidentified manufacture nail fragment were found in Unit 10. This is a very small number of nails and does not suggest a structure in this location. The presence of only one brick fragment and no mortar fragments supports this interpretation.

## Unit 12

This was the second unit excavated in this artifact concentration. Unit 12 was located 50 cm southeast from ST43. The results are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary Results from Unit 12 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	3	2					1		
1	10.0	18	4	1	1			23		
2	20.0	11	3	5				43		
3	29.0	3		1				1		

In this unit bedrock was encountered over approximately two-thirds of the unit by 20 cm and the maximum depth of 29 cm was only reached in one solution hole in the unit. This was the least productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered. It does not appear to be in an artifact concentration and is more representative of the general artifact scatter throughout Locus H. No plastic or other modern artifacts were found in this unit, but several glass shards from the surface and level 1 are probably modern.

The ceramics from Unit 12 were evenly split between late creamware and pearlware except in level 3 which only contained pearlware. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830), so this unit might be slightly younger than some others in the village. However, no whiteware was recovered which would indicate a date after 1820. No sherds of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780), white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775), or slipware (1670 – 1795), were found, which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. One sherd of delftware (1620 – 1800) was found, but it was still in use at the end of the eighteenth century. Only one sherd of Chinese porcelain was recovered, so there is no indication of any greater wealth or access to more expensive ceramics in this location.

Five sherds of stoneware were recovered in Unit 12 and only one sherd of redware, but no sherds of coarse earthenware or low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware). The stoneware and redware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their minimal numbers in this unit suggest that these were not significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with only 2 cast iron fragments that may have come from cooking pots further supports this interpretation.

A relatively small number of food remains were recovered from this unit. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), with no queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*). The other shell fragments came from a limited number of small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), and eared ark (*Anadara notabilis*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and very limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 12.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 12 were very few in number. A “7 Up” green glass shard and a clear glass shard with no patina from the surface are likely modern, as is an amber glass bottle finish with a continuous thread from level 1. An amethyst glass shard with no patina from the same level is probably late nineteenth or early twentieth century in date. Three of the glass shards were olive and one was black (dark olive) glass. A shard of aqua clear glass was also recovered in level 2. There is very little that can be said from such a small collection of glass.

One tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from this unit. The pipe stems were from level 1 had a bore diameter of 5/64” which most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village. The pipe stem only confirms the use of tobacco throughout the village.

No decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 12. Most of the metal recovered was unidentified or came from nails. In total, only one wrought iron nail fragments and two nail fragments of unidentified manufacture were found in Unit 12. This is a very small number of nails and does not suggest a structure in this location. The presence of no brick or mortar fragments supports this interpretation.

Overall, both Unit 10 and Unit 12 do not appear to be within an artifact concentration. Unit 10 does have a moderate amount of food remains in the form of shell, but very little in the way of food storage, preparation or cooking-related artifacts. The units did not provide any significant evidence that there were older deposits in this location as had been hoped initially. As a result, it was determined that this area was not an artifact concentration and there was no reason to excavate an additional unit that had originally been planned for this area.

### Unit 13

ST32 appeared to be in another artifact concentration. It lies relatively close to the fence of the modern cemetery and the presence of surface artifacts within one meter of the fence in the cemetery near this location suggests that the village likely once extended over this area. The cemetery surface has been graded so no original surface is visible beyond the first meter from the fence until one approaches the wall along the north side. The ceramics from this shovel test were almost entirely pearlwares (1780 – 1830) with one late creamware plate sherd and a porcelain bowl or cup sherd completing the assemblage. A cast iron cooking pot fragment was recovered from this shovel test. Two units were excavated to examine this artifact concentration. Unit 13 was the first of these. It was located 3.5 meters northeast of ST32 and approximately 2 meters from the cemetery fence in a densely vegetated area. The results are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Summary Results from Unit 13 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	2			1	1		4		Black plastic, spongy foam
1	10.0	34	14	13	3	1	2	75		
2	20.0	112	32	34	7	6	3	219		Copper alloy upholstery tack
3	26.5		1					10		

In this unit bedrock was encountered over much of the unit just below 20 cm and the maximum depth of 26.5 cm was only reached in a small area. Nonetheless, this was a productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in level 2. A small piece of black plastic and

also some spongy foam was found on the surface, and some recent-looking glass in level 1, but overall modern disturbance was minimal.

The ceramics from Unit 13 were fairly evenly divided between late creamware and pearlware with late creamware very slightly the plurality. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830). One sherd of undecorated whiteware was recovered from level 2, which would indicate a date after 1820. No sherds of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) were recovered, but one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) came from level 2, which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. Eleven sherds of delftware (1620 – 1800) were found which may suggest a date earlier than 1775 for the unit, along with four sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795) and two sherds of Jackfield ware (1740 – 1780), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. These sherds give the impression that this unit may be slightly earlier than most, but the presence of whiteware in level 2 give a *terminus post quem* for the level of 1820. Fifteen sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, more than any other unit in the village, including Unit 9. These suggest that there may have been greater wealth, or at least access to more expensive ceramics in this household.

Seven sherds of brown or gray stoneware were recovered in Unit 13, along with five sherds of redware but no sherds of coarse earthenware. Six sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found. The stoneware, redware, and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their numbers in this unit suggest that these were relatively significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with 10 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots does little to support this interpretation.

A relatively large number of food remains were recovered from this unit, especially level 2. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), but two queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were found. The other shell fragments came from small species such as fuzzy chiton (*Acanthopleura granulata*), beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), four tooth nerite (*Nerita versicolor*), tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), and West Indian tegula (*Tegula lividomaculata*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 13.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 13 were comparatively small in number and included no glass shards on the surface and only one with no patina in level 1, a “7 Up” green glass shard that was probably modern. Two cobalt blue shards in level 2 were probably mid-late nineteenth century in date and they too had no patination, but the remaining sherds all appeared to be old. As in other units, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards. A small number of aqua glass fragments from bottles were also recovered. As before, it is impossible to say whether the glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context.

Eleven tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit, more than from any other unit. Seven were undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. Three pipe stems from level 2 had bore diameters of 5/64” while the one from level 1 was 1/16”. A 1/16” bore diameter dates between 1750 -1800, while a 5/64” bore diameter, most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village. Taken together the pipe stems only suggest a date range in the second half of the eighteenth century. They do, however, confirm the popularity of tobacco smoking in the village.

No decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 13. The only specific activity artifact recovered from Unit 13 was the head of a copper-alloy (brass) tack typically used in furniture upholstery. Most of the metal recovered came from nails. In total, 4 wrought iron nail fragments and 1 cut nail fragment were found in Unit 13. In addition, 5 nail fragments of unidentified manufacture were also recovered. This is relatively a small number of nails and doesn’t suggest a structure in this location. However, the presence of 8 brick and 4 mortar fragments, as well as 1 plaster fragment, suggests that there may have been a hearth somewhere in the vicinity. If there was a structure, it must have been a wattle and thatch structure with no significant wood framing.

### Unit 15

Unit 15 was the second unit excavated in the artifact concentration at ST 32. The unit was located 50 cm southwest of ST32. The results are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11. Summary Results from Unit 15 excavated at the African Village (Locus H) in 2019.

Level	Final Depth (cm)	Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Tobacco Pipes	Brick	Mortar & Plaster	Shell	Animal Bone	Other/ Notable Artifacts
Surface	0	0	1							
1	10.0	36	10	16	2	2		85		
2	20.0	69	26	22	5	5	4	184		Turquoise green faceted bead, drilled shell pendant fragment, large ovoid bead (?)
3	30.0	3		1				10		Musket ball
4	44.00			4				3		

In this unit bedrock was encountered over much of the unit just by 30 cm and the maximum depth of 44.0 cm was only reached in one small solution hole in the bedrock. Nonetheless, this was a productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in level 2, and the results are quite similar to those from Unit 13. Overall modern disturbance appears to have been minimal.

The ceramics from Unit 15 were largely pearlware followed by late creamware at approximately a 5:3 ratio. Late creamware dates between 1775 – 1820, slightly earlier than pearlware (1780 – 1830), so this suggests a slightly later date for the unit. However, no whiteware was recovered which would indicate a date after 1820. No sherds of early, deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) were recovered, but four sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) came from the unit. Five sherds of delftware (1620 – 1800) were found, along with and one sherd of Jackfield ware (1740 – 1780), which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. However, there were no sherds of slipware (1670 – 1795) which would be expected at a mid-eighteenth-century site. These earlier sherds give the impression that this unit may be slightly earlier than most, but the predominance of pearlware even in level 3 give a *terminus post quem* for the level of 1780. Five sherds of Chinese porcelain were recovered, which suggest that there may have been slightly greater wealth, or at least access to more expensive ceramics in this household than some others.

Three sherds of gray stoneware were recovered in Unit 15, along with two sherds of redware and one sherd of coarse earthenware. Three sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were found. The stoneware, redware, coarse earthenware and low-fired earthenware sherds generally relate to food storage, cooking and preparation activities, and their numbers in this unit suggest that these were somewhat significant activities in this area. The absence of any fragments from cast iron cooking pots, along with 18 cast iron fragments that probably came from cooking pots does add some support to this interpretation.

A relatively large number of food remains were recovered from this unit, especially level 2. As elsewhere in the village, the food remains are dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), but eight queen conch shell (*Strombus gigas*) fragments were also found. The other shell fragments came from small species such as beaded periwinkle (*Tectarius muricatus*), tessellated nerite (*Nerita tessellate*), Antillean nerite (*Nerita fulgurans*), long-spined star shell (*Astraea phoebia*), tiger lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), Faust tellin (*Arcopagia fausta*), and Caribbean vase (*Vasum muricatum*). These would not have contributed significantly to the diet due their small size and limited numbers. There was no animal bone recovered from Unit 15.

The glass shards recovered from Unit 15 were comparatively small in number and included no glass shards that was probably modern. As in other units, the majority of the glass shards were olive and black (dark olive) glass cylindrical bottle shards. A small number of clear, aqua amber, glass fragments from bottles were also recovered. As before, it is impossible to say whether the glass bottles resulted from the consumption of their original contents, but that seems unlikely in this context.

Seven tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this unit. Two were undecorated pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. The five pipe stems all had bore diameters of 5/64", which most frequently dates between 1710-1750 according to Harrington, although it should be noted that pipes with this bore were produced as late as 1800 and have been found throughout the village. They do, however, confirm the popularity of tobacco smoking in the village.

Two, and possibly three decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 15, all from level 2. One was a turquoise green faceted bead, while another was a fragment of what appears to be a drilled shell pendant. Unfortunately, only a small fragment was found and not enough to determine the shell species. The third item was a relatively large (2 cm diameter, 1.5 cm long) fragment of what may be an ovoid white bead. This identification is far from definitive, and it may be a natural object such as a large fish otolith with a hole drilled through it, or the hole may also be natural. The material appeared to be calcite or a perhaps a very decayed glass.

The only specific activity artifact recovered from Unit 15 was a lead musket ball. According to Sivilich, with a 1.6 cm diameter, this size ball would fit the Charleville-style French musket and would be smaller than that used by the British Brown Bess or India Pattern muskets of the period. This is assuming, of course, that it was intended for a military weapon, and civilian muskets could vary considerably in their ammunition size. Evidence from elsewhere in the village suggests that lead casting was an activity that was practiced there, and locally made musket balls could also vary considerably in their diameters. Nonetheless, the presence of a French musket ball at Wallblake Estate is intriguing given its role in the history of the French invasion of 1796.

Most of the identified metal recovered came from nails. In total, 6 wrought iron nail fragments and 4 cut nail fragments were found in Unit 15. This is a relatively small number of nails and doesn't suggest a frame structure in this location. However, the presence of 7 brick and 1 mortar fragments, as well as 3 plaster fragments, suggests that there may have been a hearth somewhere in the vicinity. If there was a structure, it must have been a wattle and thatch structure with limited wood framing.

### Summary

The primary goal of the 2019 fieldwork was to sample archaeological deposits at Wallblake Estate associated with houses occupied by enslaved people at the plantation. Testing in 2017 and 2018 identified six artifact concentrations in Locus H, the African village, but only two were adequately sampled. Ten one-by-one-meter excavation units were placed in these artifact concentrations. The two densest concentrations were sampled in 2018. 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 were considered part of this same artifact concentration. In 2018 a unit had been excavated near ST31 and it had produced a moderate number of artifacts, being most notable for the recovery of a faceted blue glass bead. In 2019, Unit 8 was excavated near ST27. A significant number of artifacts were recovered from this excavation unit near the modern fence line and strongly support the suggestion that the artifact concentration, and the African village, originally extended off the modern property owned by the Catholic church and over the area currently occupied by

the modern house. How much further it originally extended remains unknown, but future archaeological survey and shovel testing on the adjacent properties to the west is recommended. Given the paucity of beads found at Wallblake, the recovery of two green glass seed beads from this unit suggest that something different in regard to personal ornamentation was being happening in this area. The recovery of a lead ball, probably from a pistol, as well as some lead casting waste suggests the manufacture of ammunition for a small caliber weapon. An alternate explanation is that this was a small, round fishing weight. There were enough construction materials found in this unit to suggest that a structure may have been in this vicinity.

Units 9 and 17 were excavated in the vicinity of ST 13. They both recovered significant numbers of artifacts and, while in many ways the results from Unit 17 echo those from Unit 9, in some other significant ways the results from Unit 17 differ significantly. Given their close proximity (about 2 meters) this is rather perplexing. Neither do the results from either unit closely match those from Unit 8. Indeed, Unit 9 is strikingly different from all of the other units excavated in Locus H. The unit was notable for the large size of many of the ceramic sherds recovered. Most of the ceramics recovered in the excavations have been relatively small sherds, and it is rare to find more than two that fit together in any level or unit. That was not the case for this unit. Both of these units recovered copper-alloy buttons, rare finds at the site, and a slate pencil in Unit 9 is a unique find that has significant implications regarding potential literacy among the enslaved population. Given the similarities between the units, and their differences with Unit 8, I have provisionally decided to designate the area around ST 13 as a different artifact concentration from that around ST27 & ST31. The presence of a fairly significant number of construction-related artifacts in Unit 9, but not Unit 17, suggests that a structure may have been located to the northeast of ST13.

Another concentration was identified that included ST19, ST20, and ST37, although the artifact quantities were significantly lower than the others. Units 11, 14, and 16 were placed in this vicinity. Unit 14 was located on a low ridge and was an unproductive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered and it probably lies either outside or just on the edge of the artifact concentration. The small number of nails doesn't suggest a structure in this location, despite an intriguing cylindrical solution hole in the bedrock that was identified as a possible post hole by the excavators. It is probably a natural feature. Units 11 and 16, were located a short distance below the ridge. Unit 11 was a moderately productive unit in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered while Unit 16 was a relatively productive unit. Compared to other units, Unit 11 had a significant concentration of nails that may indicate a structure in this location. The presence of only 8 brick fragments, and 2 mortar fragments indicates that there wasn't any significant brick construction. Therefore, wattle and thatch were probably the major materials used in its construction, perhaps with a brick hearth. In total, a moderate number of iron nail fragments were also found in Unit 16 that again may suggest a structure in this location. Two decorative or personal items were recovered in Unit 16, one being a wire-wound bead with a white interior and a red exterior and the other was a slightly smaller faceted black glass bead. As beads are relatively rare at Wallblake, they must have been considered quite valuable to the owners, and also suggests that something different in regard to personal ornamentation was being happening

in this area. The only specific activity artifacts recovered from Unit 16 was a gray gun flint for a pistol and a copper-alloy (brass) tack typically used in furniture upholstery.

The area of ST43 and ST44 had higher shell concentrations than most of the shovel tests, and the artifact count was just below the level found in the areas identified as concentrations. The adjacent shovel test ST46 only had an average quantity of artifacts but was 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 as such, the area warranted further investigation to determine if there was an earlier occupation of the site in this location. Units 10 and 12 were excavated in this area. These were relatively unproductive units in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered. Overall, both Unit 10 and Unit 12 do not appear to be within an artifact concentration. Unit 10 does have a moderate amount of food remains in the form of shell, but very little in the way of food storage, preparation or cooking-related artifacts. The units did not provide any significant evidence that there were older deposits in this location as had been hoped initially. As a result, it was determined that this area was not a significant artifact concentration.

ST32 was also identified as in an 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 southern edge of the cemetery indicates that the village likely once extended over this area. Two units were excavated to examine this artifact concentration, Unit 13 and Unit 15. Both units were productive in terms of numbers of artifacts recovered, especially in level 2. The only specific activity artifact recovered from Unit 15 was a lead musket ball which would fit the Charleville-style French musket of the period. This is assuming, that it was intended for a military weapon, as civilian muskets could vary considerably in their ammunition size. The presence of a French musket ball at Wallblake Estate is intriguing given its role in the history of the French invasion of 1796. Both units recovered a relatively small number of nails which doesn't suggest a frame structure in this location. However, the presence of some brick, mortar, and 3 plaster fragments suggests that there may have been a hearth somewhere in the vicinity. If there was a structure, it must have been a wattle and thatch structure with limited wood framing.

The results from the units largely confirm the information from the excavations in Locus H in 2017 and 2018. There was very little modern material found, typically some plastic on the surface and 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) 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 primarily pearlwares, dating between 1780 and 1830, and late creamwares with a similar date range, 1775 – 1820. 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 date between 1740-1775. In addition, a few sherds of Jackfield ware (1740 – 1780) and deeper yellow creamware (1762-1780) may hint at an earlier occupation date. The ashy pockets in Unit 11 are the only levels or features where potentially earlier ceramics (delftware 1620 – 1800) were not found in association with

creamware or pearlware, and that may date earlier than the rest of the unit. The absence of creamware or pearlware which is so prevalent elsewhere, from these ashy pockets is notable, as is the presence of white salt-glazed stoneware (1740 – 1775) in the levels above. These are the only levels/features with a *terminus post quem* earlier than 1775. Only a few sherds of undecorated whiteware were recovered from the units and suggest an occupation date extending after 1820 for those units where they were found. However, the general absence of whiteware suggests that the occupation did not last much beyond that date, perhaps to 1840. No later decorative styles were recovered, or any later ceramic wares such as semi-vitreous earthenware. The ceramics from the excavation units again strongly suggest an occupation between approximately 1780 and 1840.

Chinese porcelain was recovered in at least small quantities in all of the units. However, compared to the previous years some of the units did have more than before, generally indicating more access to expensive ceramics than had previously been suggested. A few sherds of redware, stoneware, and coarse earthenware were recovered from the units. Unit 9 being the exception where a significant number of redware sherds from a single chamber pot were recovered. These wares are generally kitchen wares used in food storage, preparation, and cooking. More sherds of low-fired earthenware (Afro-Caribbean ware) were recovered in the units this year, and especially in Unit 17. This ware was also typically used in kitchen activities. The units also featured fragments of cast-iron cooking pots, although many of the cast iron fragments recovered this year were too small to be identified definitively as having come from cooking pots, though that is their most likely source.

The food remains are again dominated by West Indian Topshell (*Cittarium pica*), and only few queen conch shell fragments (*Strombus gigas*) were found in some of the units. The few other shell fragments recovered generally came from smaller species and would not have contributed significant calories to the diet. A small number of mammal, bird, reptile/amphibian, and fish bones were recovered, almost coming from Unit 9.

Tobacco pipe fragments were found in all of the units, but the many were pipe bowl fragments that cannot be accurately dated. The tobacco pipe stems recovered from the units had bore diameters of 5/64", 1/16" and one of 3/32". 1/16" bore pipe stems date between 1750 -1800 and would be expected based on the ceramic evidence. However, they have been absent from the village in the previous excavations. A bore diameter of 5/64" dates between 1710-1750 although they were produced as late as 1800, and these have been the majority of the pipe stems found in Locus H. While 3/32" bore pipe stems usually date between 1680 and 1710, though they too can rarely be found as late as 1800, and the one found this year probably does not indicate an occupation at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Regardless of the exact dates of the pipes, smoking was a popular activity as tobacco pipe fragments were found in all the units.

Very few personal items were recovered from the units in the village. Most were glass beads, 5 in total, and 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. Two shell pendants were also recovered. Buttons are the other personal item frequently recovered

from plantation villages, but again there were very few from the village at Wallblake with only two being recovered in 2019. The head of a copper alloy (brass) tack was found in Unit 13 and the shaft of another one was found in Unit 16. 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 given their context.

Other unusual artifacts relating to personal activities recovered from the village were lumps of lead from casting and a pistol ball in Unit 8. The waste could be from casting fishing weights, musket balls, or other simple shaped objects. The lead pistol ball or perhaps fishing weight may have been one such product. The recovery of a grey gunflint for a pistol in Unit 16 may suggest that it was indeed a pistol ball. A musket ball was found in Unit 15 that would fit the Charleville-style French musket as it was smaller than that used by the British Brown Bess or India Pattern muskets of the period. This is assuming, of course, that it was intended for a military weapon, as civilian muskets could vary considerably in their ammunition size. As noted previously, the presence of a French musket ball at Wallblake Estate is intriguing given its role in the history of the French invasion of 1796.

There was relatively little metal recovered from the excavation units in the village in 2019, and as in previous years much of it was fragments of cast iron cooking pots and nails. Most nails were from hand wrought nails that pre-date the mid-nineteenth century, however a few cut nails were recovered as well. They were first introduced in the US in the 1790s where they became common between the 1820-1840s. The few nails recovered suggest that structures were wattle and thatch with little frame construction. Moderate concentrations of nails suggested that there may have been structures in the vicinity of the concentrations around units 8, 9, 11/16, and possibly 13/15.

A significant amount of archaeological test excavation was accomplished with a smaller than anticipated field crew at the Wallblake Estate during the two-week field season from May 20<sup>th</sup> to June 4<sup>th</sup>. In total, ten 1 x 1-meter excavation units were excavated in Locus H. 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. It appears that the materials excavated at the African village were deposited starting around 1780 and 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 planters who left Anguilla after emancipation.

Sincerely,



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# Wallblake Estate

