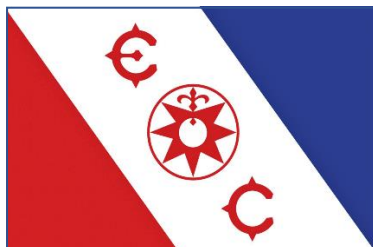
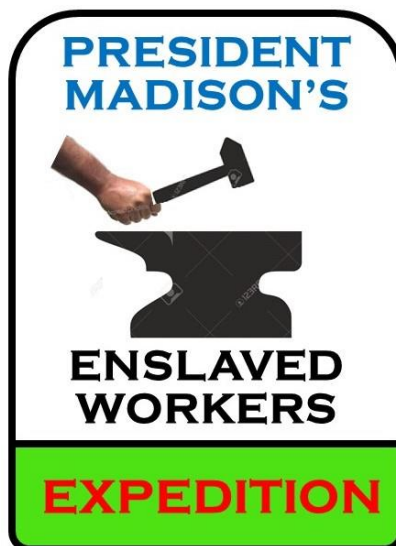


THE EXPLORERS CLUB



**THE SEARCH FOR PRESIDENT MADISON'S
ENSLAVED WORKERS**

FLAG #212 EXPEDITION REPORT



by

Llewellyn "Lew" Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04
Silver Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland
December 2021

Flag Carriers: Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04
and Kenton Spading, PE, FRGS, FN '20

Introduction

This Flag Expedition took place in November 2021 at James Madison's Montpelier plantation in central Virginia. The effort was part of on-going metal detecting and archaeological work on the plantation in 2021, undertaken by Montpelier staff, interns, volunteers and others. Note that because the effort widened its activities due to discoveries in the field, from just enslaved blacksmiths to include other enslaved workers, the name of the Expedition was modified from "The Search for President Madison's Enslaved Blacksmiths" to "The Search for President Madison's Enslaved Workers."

This Flag Expedition report has the following sections:

- Flag Photos
- Description of Location
- Background
- Relevant Previous Work
- Goals of the Expedition and the Overall 2021 Effort
- Accomplishments of the Expedition and the 2021 Effort
- An Economic Calculation of the Value of the Labor Contributed by the Enslaved Blacksmiths During the Madison Era
- Members of the Effort
- A Song about the Expedition.

Appendices:

1. Maps of the Museum Area
2. Images of Montpelier and Previous Expeditions
3. Images of the 2021 Expedition
4. Flag 212 Award Letter
5. History of Flag 212
6. Lifetime List of Toulmin Expeditions
7. Detailed List of Toulmin Flag Expeditions.

Flag Photos



The November 2021 Flag Expedition carrying Flag #212 to the Montpelier Home Farm, left to right: Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04; Ryan Crutchfield, RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist), FN '20, Jasmine Burr, SM '21; and Kenton Spading, PE, FRGS, FN '20. In the distance is the main Montpelier mansion, restored to its c. 1812 appearance under James Madison.



Members of the Expedition, back row L to R: Lew Toulmin, Kenton Spading, Ryan Crutchfield, First Lady Dolley Madison, front row L to R: Jasmine Burr, President James Madison



Author Lew Toulmin with Flag # 212 in front of the restored Montpelier mansion of President James Madison and his wife Dolley Payne Madison, site of this archaeological metal detecting expedition.



Kenton Spading, Flag # 212, and President and Dolley Madison



Ryan Crutchfield, Flag # 212, and President and Dolley Madison



Jasmine Burr, Flag # 212, and President and Dolley Madison



Lew Toulmin with Flag # 212 and Jasmine Burr, metal detecting at Montpelier

Description of the Site

Montpelier plantation in central Virginia, the lifelong home of James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution" and fourth President of the United States, belonged to five generations of the Madison family for over 120 years, from 1723 to 1844. In each of those years the plantation was worked by at least 100 enslaved persons, mainly in tobacco farming and industrial-level blacksmithing and iron working.

The Madison family received a land patent for the plantation in 1723, and this was followed nine years later with the construction and occupation of Mt. Pleasant, a compound about a half mile from the current main Montpelier mansion. There is no surface trace left of Mt. Pleasant, only archaeological

remnants below the surface, which have been partially excavated; and there are no surface remains of the agricultural and blacksmithing operations that were the economic foundation of the plantation.

The current large mansion began when its core was built by President James Madison's father in about 1760. President Madison, born in 1751, married Dolley Payne Todd in 1794, and began a substantial phase of building which eventually resulted in the large structure that exists today. After his second presidential term, the Madisons returned to Montpelier in 1817, where their legendary hospitality (a dinner party for political leaders almost every night for 20 years) kept them in touch with world affairs. After President Madison died in 1836, Dolley sold the plantation in 1844 and moved to a townhouse on Lafayette Square near the White House in Washington, DC.

After 1844, Montpelier passed through seven different hands, until it was sold to the DuPont family in 1901, who in 1983 passed it on to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the present owners. The Trust has issued a long-term management lease to The Montpelier Foundation.

The site of Montpelier plantation is on rolling land in Orange County, Virginia, on 2700 acres, about 40 miles northwest of central Richmond. Geologically, the site is in the Taylorsville Basin, which formed in the Upper Triassic period, between 230 and 201 million years ago.

Location of James Madison's Montpelier:

Lat: 38.218919 N

Long: -78.168457 W

Background

President James Madison is one of our most important yet least recognized Presidents. His drafting of the US Constitution laid the foundation for our democracy, which endures to this day partly because of his genius in creating three branches of government which provide checks and balances against each other. As such, his background, family life, income, source of wealth and living conditions are of great historical interest.

One of the major sources of the Madison family's income and wealth was enslaved African-Americans, estimated to number about 100 to 125 at various times. These people worked in two major enterprises, first, agriculture, mainly tobacco farming, and second, industrial-scale iron-working and blacksmithing. Unfortunately, some of President Madison's descendants intentionally burned and sold all the letters, documents, maps, journals, account books and other items relating to him and his family and ancestors that remained at Montpelier, to preserve the "privacy" of the President and to raise money. This occurred when Madisons' stepson John Payne Todd died in 1854, and his descendants found two entire rooms full of documents. These were burned in a large bonfire on the lawn of the mansion. There is reasonable speculation that this destruction was partly motivated by worries that a civil war was coming, that there was talk of compensation being paid to the enslaved – but if there were no records of who worked and how much, compensation would be very difficult to calculate and provide.

Thus the major remaining source of information on President and Dolley Madison's family and plantation life, and (importantly) the life and circumstances of the Montpelier enslaved population, is the archaeology of the site.

The Montpelier Foundation has been a leader in recognizing the key role played by slaves in building and maintaining the plantation, its structures and economy. Montpelier was the site of the first National Summit on Teaching Slavery, and resulted in the first, historic 2018 Rubric for Engaging Descendant Communities, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Montpelier Foundation has been following through on this Rubric, which lays out guidelines for engaging descendant enslaved communities. The guidelines cover the teaching of slavery and the designing of historic sites, to ensure that the presentation of challenging and disturbing material about slavery is accurate and comprehensive. The Rubric contains a 0-4 rating scheme for assessing the quality of research, collaboration, transparency and accessibility of a historic presentation or program.

The Foundation has further pursued this engagement approach by transitioning its Board of Directors to include fifty percent representation by enslaved descendants – a first among relevant historic sites and museums in the US. The Foundation has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Montpelier Descendants Committee (who represent the descendants of the enslaved persons on the plantation and in the area) to ensure consultation and cooperation in all aspects of running the Foundation. On 16 November 2021, in order to restructure The Montpelier Foundation Board of Directors to fully represent the descendants of the enslaved, four new African-American descendant members of the Board were elected.

Continuing the archaeological work focused on enslaved populations, and understanding their lived experiences, is clearly the mandate of the new Montpelier Foundation Board of Directors, and this Expedition helped to continue the important, innovative archaeological investigations at the plantation.

In terms of Flag Expeditions, a review of all the Flag Expeditions listed on the Explorers Club website and others I am familiar with showed that it appears there were only three that deal with the important topic of African-American history and slavery. These are: first, my Excavating Montpelier Expedition of October 2021; second, my Josiah Henson/Matthew Alexander Henson Flag Expedition of 2020-21; and third, the 2006, Flag # 147 expedition undertaken by Warner M. Montgomery, called the “Farenya-Rosebank Slavery Trade Corporation Expedition.” Note that there is no Flag report available on the old Club website re this latter expedition (and as of this writing only two of hundreds of Flag reports are available on the Club website), but I was able to find articles on the effort at this site:

<http://clu.stparchive.com/Archive/CLU/CLU07222004P14.php>, and succeeding issues of this paper.

These articles did focus on the African-American slave trade, especially in Guinea and South Carolina.

Hence a Flag Expedition focused on the archaeology and history of American slavery seemed appropriate to fill in this gap in Flag Expedition activity.

Relevant Previous Work

Surprisingly, a substantial amount has already been learned about Montpelier plantation life largely through archaeological investigations, supplemented by some genealogical and historical analysis and courthouse and other legal records. Major findings to date include:

- Frances Taylor Madison, the grandmother of James Madison, Jr. (the President) lived at Mt. Pleasant her entire life, even when her small house there became unsafe and almost uninhabitable. When she died, that house was intentionally burned and destroyed, as revealed by archaeology showing that the house had been stripped of all possessions before being burned and pushed down. The

grandmother dominated the plantation for many years, after her husband died rather young under mysterious circumstances. Courthouse records show that three slaves were convicted of murdering her husband (the grandfather of the President) by “poysoning,” but it now seems possible that this was not murder, but a natural poison (“white snakeroot” or a similar plant) ingested by cows on the plantation, leading to “milk sickness.” (This natural poison also killed Abraham Lincoln’s mother.) One of the three slaves, Pompey, was hung and the other two received 29 lashes each. All three may well have been innocent.

- President Madison almost certainly did not grow up at Mount Pleasant, as previously thought. Archaeological evidence shows that he likely grew up at a small plantation house near the site of the current Montpelier mansion (which was built later) with his parents. That small house was later transformed into an outdoor kitchen when the main, current Montpelier mansion was built.
- President Madison’s parents lived on the same plantation with the President’s grandmother (Frances Taylor Madison), but kept a separate household, ran a separate business (she focused for many years on tobacco growing after her husband died of poisoning, while they focused on blacksmithing on an industrial scale), and even kept separate books (a few of which luckily survived the intentional burning, in an archive in another state). It appears that sometimes these two households competed and sometimes supported each other, and they certainly did survive and co-exist for many years. Thus Madison, a principal author of the Constitution, may have been influenced in devising his separate branches of the Federal government by his unique early family and plantation life.
- Using the innovative metal detecting approach developed by Montpelier archaeological staff, over 100 historic sites, not visible on the surface, have been found on the plantation.
- There were three phases to the blacksmithing operation: pre-Revolutionary; Revolutionary (which was quite large and was export oriented); and post-Revolutionary (during the President Madison period). The first two phases have been located and studied. The third phase was one of the subjects of this effort.
- The third phase blacksmithing operation was located in the “Home Farm” area, near the current Visitor’s Center. This area was the workplace and home to numerous enslaved persons, and included the blacksmithing operation, the overseer’s house, barns, a farrier’s shop, slave cabins, and various other structures, known and unknown to date. (The Home Farm was one of five major “farms” or districts within the 5000 acres owned by the Madisons at the time.)

Relevant previous publications and analyses on Colonial and early Federal iron production and blacksmithing operations, plantation life, and related matters include the following (with several by the Expedition Leader, Dr. Matthew B. Reeves):

- Anonymous, *The Blacksmith in Eighteenth Century Williamsburg – An Account of His Life and Times and of His Craft* (Williamsburg: Colonial Williamsburg, 1978).
- Douglas B. Chambers, *Murder at Montpelier: Igbo Africans in Virginia* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2005).
- Melissa Conner and Donald D. Scott, “Metal Detector Use in Archaeology,” *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 32, No. 4, 1998).
- C. Copperstone, *Labor, Status and Power: Slave Foodways at James Madison's Montpelier AD 1810-1836*. (Master’s Thesis, University of Arizona, 2014).

- Christopher C. Fennell, *The Archaeology of Craft and Industry* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2021).
- Maria Franklin, "Enslaved Household Variability and Plantation Life and Labor in Colonial Virginia," *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Published on-line, 6 July 2019.
- Matthew C. Greer, "Contextual Canines, a Dog Burial, and Enslaved Life on a Virginia Plantation" [Montpelier], *Journal of the African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, Vol. 5, No. 3, Nov. 2016.
- Matthew G. Hyland, *Montpelier: The History of a House* (Williamsburg, VA: PhD dissertation, College of William and Mary) 2004.
- John D. Metz, "Architecture, Race and Social Control, Slave Housing in Virginia, 1790-1860," Academia.com, 2013.
- Matthew B. Reeves, *A Brief History of the Montpelier Landscape-revised*, (Montpelier Station, VA: Manuscript, The Montpelier Foundation, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2013).
- Matthew B. Reeves and Matthew Greer, "Within View of the Mansion: Comparing and Contrasting Two Early Nineteenth Century Slave Households at James Madison's Montpelier," *Journal of Mid-Atlantic Archaeology*, 28: 69-80, 2012.
- Matthew B. Reeves, *An Analysis of Pebble and Cobble-Sized Materials: A Methodology and Example from Montpelier Madison Family Home* (Montpelier Station, VA: Manuscript, The Montpelier Foundation, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2007).
- Matthew B. Reeves, "Asking the 'Right' Questions: Archaeologists and Descendent Communities," *Places in Mind*, edited by Erve Chambers and Paul Shackel (Routledge Press, 2004).
- Matthew B. Reeves and Kevin Fogle, "Excavations at the Madison's First Home, Mount Pleasant (1723-1800)"; Summary of Archaeological Investigations, 1997-2004. Report on File, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2004.
- Matthew B. Reeves and James Barton, "Excavations at the Madison Field Slave Complex (Tobacco Barn Quarter 44OR333): Excavation Seasons 2004-2005. Report on File, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2005.
- Matthew B. Reeves, *Restoration Plan for the Montpelier Mansion, Front Lawn*. 2007, On-line report: http://www.montpelier.org/explore/archaeology/reports/mansion_front_yard_restoration_plan.doc.
- Matthew B. Reeves, "Sleeping with the 'Enemy': Metal Detecting Hobbyists and Archaeologists," *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, 3 (3), 2015.
- Matthew B. Reeves, *Field Guide for Archaeological Metal Detecting* (Montpelier: Montpelier Foundation, electronic report, 2013).
- Matthew B. Reeves, "Scalar Analysis of Earth 19th Century Household Assemblages," in *Beyond the Walls: New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Historical Households*, edited by Kevin Fogel et al. University Press of Florida, 2015).
- Patricia Samford, "The Archaeology of African-American Slavery and Material Culture," *The William and Mary Quarterly* (3rd Series, Vol. LIII, No. 1, January 1996).
- M. A. Trickett, *Archaeology Sites at James Madison's Montpelier* (Montpelier Station, VA: Manuscript, The Montpelier Foundation, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2017).
- M. A. Trickett, *By the Harvest Moon's Light: Excavations of the Field Slave Quarters at the home of James Madison, 2012-2013* (Montpelier Station, VA: Manuscript, The Montpelier Foundation, Montpelier Archaeology Department, 2014).

- Logan Ward, “Common Ground: Archaeologists and Metal Detectorists, Often at Odds, Come Together in an Innovative Program at James Madison’s Montpelier,” *Preservation Magazine* (National Trust for Historic Preservation), 1 January 2015.

Goals of the Expedition and the Overall 2021 Effort

The goals for this expedition and for the overall archaeological effort in 2021 were as follows:

1. Undertake a detailed archaeological and structured metal detecting survey of part of the Montpelier plantation, strongly suspected of being the location of a major blacksmithing operation, which was a major source of wealth creation for President and Dolley Madison.
2. Determine the size, extent, nature and focus of the blacksmithing operation, which was possibly on an industrial scale, and was certainly run and operated by enslaved blacksmiths.
3. Locate the archaeological remains of the blacksmiths’ dwellings; determine the living and working conditions of the blacksmiths and their families; estimate if possible the financial contribution of the blacksmiths to the finances of the plantation.
4. Undertake structured 10-foot (approximately 3 meters) grid metal detecting of the Home Farm area of the plantation, focusing on a suspected barn or other large structure, tentatively located in the area near the trail leading to the Slave Cemetery. This was a follow-up to an earlier, rapid 20-meter grid metal detector survey.

Montpelier’s Unique Approach to Metal Detecting

While metal detectorists and archaeologists have often had an adversarial relationship in the past, Montpelier (under Dr. Matthew Reeves’ national leadership) has developed an approach in which the two groups cooperate, resulting in high-quality, low-impact archaeological investigations and surveys.

Archaeologists have in the past been highly critical of metal detectorists, because they would find and remove items from the ground without recording their vital contextual and stratigraphic information, and often without even recording the locations of the finds.

The innovative and highly structured metal detecting methodology developed by Montpelier archaeologists involves the following steps:

1. Obtaining very high-quality metal detectors, and providing any new staff or volunteers with extensive training in their use. This includes training in archaeological concepts such as stratigraphy analysis, minimizing destruction, correct sampling techniques, etc.
2. Dividing the landscape into 20-meter squares on a digital map and database, and on the ground, using small marker flags for the corners.
3. Undertaking metal detecting surveys of each square, marking all finds with a different color flag.
4. Recording the finds on an iPad, which populates the digital map/database.
5. Identifying “hot spots” with a high concentration of hits.

6. Focusing on previously unknown hot spots, divide those 20-meter squares into 10x10' (approximately 3x3 meter) squares, and marking the corners and the digital map.
7. Undertaking careful, detailed detecting of the very "hot" 10x10' squares, marking any previously unmarked finds.
8. Sampling 3 in 10 finds, digging small "divot" holes (also called shovel test pits or STPs) of about 10x10" and 10-12 inches deep, unless the item is larger. In these holes non-metallic items are often found, associated with the detected metal.
9. Identifying each find, and classifying it as recent (e.g., barbed wire, modern nails, etc.) or historically interesting.
10. Recording each historical find in the digital map/database, including depth of find, with a brief description of the object.
11. Returning each sampled item and divot to the ground (to enhance preservation by preventing the object being exposed to oxygen and oxidation long term), unless the find is truly unique and should be processed immediately and separately, or unless reburial would not enhance preservation.

Accomplishments of the Expedition and the 2021 Effort

The overall 2021 archaeological effort accomplished the following:

- Using the multi-layered approach described above developed by the Montpelier Archaeology Department, the estimated site of the third phase of blacksmithing was located using metal detecting on a 20-meter grid, and other non-invasive techniques. So many hits were found there that it was deemed unnecessary to proceed with 10-foot grid detecting. Instead, it was determined that substantial excavation with large trenches (rather than additional metal detecting) was warranted.
- A major focus area in November 2021 was to use 10-foot grid metal detecting to investigate an unknown structure found earlier in 2021 in the Home Farm, near the trail leading to the Slave Cemetery. This structure was found using 20-meter metal detecting, and could be a barn or other large structure, completely invisible on the ground by eye or even via LiDAR.
- This barn (or structure) was almost certainly worked and run by enslaved African-Americans. As stated by archaeologist Matthew Reeves, PhD, of The Montpelier Foundation, this and all the "sites we are working were 'staffed' by enslaved Americans – they were the ones doing the work." (Note that since there were now two foci to the work – blacksmiths and other workers – the short name for the effort was changed to "The Search for President Madison's Enslaved Workers Expedition.")
- The 50-acre area to be metal detected in the Home Farm area was outlined. An image is shown in the Annex.
- The methodology used in the barn area and across the Home Farm was the standard Montpelier metal detecting approach, as described above. Approximately 160 ten-by-ten foot grid squares were surveyed by the metal detector team during November 2021 as part of this Expedition. One hundred and seventy historic hits were recorded, and their relevant data entered into the GIS/ESRI mapping system.

- These finds were primarily historic nails, mostly from the late 1700s and early 1800s. Some of these may have come from a fence that was pushed down, and this destruction popped off the heads of many of the nails.
- Other historic finds included a button (as yet undated), large iron hand-wrought chain links, an iron hand-wrought hook, an iron hand-wrought ring (likely a collar for the end of a horse or cattle yoke), various iron hand-wrought tool or farm equipment parts, slate bits (possibly roofing material), and a few modern items such as modern nails and wire.
- Further analysis and likely a Phase 2 investigation will be needed to identify exactly what type of structure is present in the investigated area.
- A “story map” for the Home Farm area was developed based on the metal detecting and other clues, showing the known and suspected structures and finds to date. This is viewable at: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/3efbd16ee1ef43d9b8b78c21a945466a>

Photos and images of the effort area shown in the Annexes below.

Plans for future follow-up work related to this effort include the following:

- Continued metal detecting on the rest of the Home Farm
- Continued follow-up on “hot spots” on the Home Farm with Phase 2 (excavation of 5 x 5 foot units) and possibly Phase 3 (full excavation) projects
- Conservation and presentation of specific objects
- Understanding the sequencing of the various structures and economic activities in the area
- Development of concepts for properly re-creating the structures on the Home Farm, so that visitors to the plantation will grasp the immense amount of enslaved work and activity that the Home Farm represents.

NOTE: because the 2021 metal detecting expedition expanded from focusing largely on the enslaved blacksmiths to also encompass other enslaved workers who toiled at the mystery structure near the Slave Cemetery, the Flag Expedition was renamed, from the “Search for President Madison’s Enslaved Blacksmiths” to the “Search for President Madison’s Enslaved Workers.”

An Economic Calculation of the Value of Enslaved Labor Contributed by the Blacksmiths During the President Madison Era

As an economist and former labor organizer and negotiator, I was interested in trying to quantify the effort and value of work put in by the Madison slaves, especially the blacksmiths. I made the following assumptions, based on interviews with Montpelier staff who had studied the blacksmithing operation. (Recall, by the way, that the entire enslaved population at Montpelier under the Madisons was generally about 100 and even up to 120 persons.)

1. The blacksmithing operation during the President Madison period was not confined to just a blacksmith or two and one or two apprentices. The operation was larger and involved many support workers, including male laborers, women and children who cut wood, hauled materials, ran the bellows, ran the forge, collected scrap metal, removed slag, etc.

2. Therefore, I estimate that the blacksmithing operation involved 3 senior, master blacksmiths, 5 apprentices, 5 male adult support staff, 4 child laborers and 5 female support staff, for a total of 22 persons.
3. According to the Economic Research Institute, a modern blacksmith makes \$27 USD per hour. I assume that the 3 Montpelier master blacksmiths would have made that in today's money.
4. I assume that all other (19) staff would make a modern living wage of \$15 per hour.
5. I assume that the blacksmithing operation went on at the same production level for all of President Madison's and then Dolley Madison's adult life until she sold Montpelier, hence from about 1771 to 1844; or 73 years.

From these assumptions I developed the following simple calculations:

3 enslaved master blacksmiths x \$27/hour x 10 hours/day x 6 days/week x 50 weeks/year x 73 years =
\$17,739,000; plus

19 other enslaved staff x \$15/hour x 10 hours/day x 6 days/week x 50 weeks/year x 73 years =
\$62,415,000.

The sum of these two figures is about **\$80,154,000** in modern terms. This is a rough estimate of the free labor contributed to the President Madison family by the enslaved blacksmithing team effort.

Note that these figures are gross, not net, and do not account for "free" housing and board provided by the Madisons. Of course this housing and food was substandard in modern terms, and not worth much.

A similar calculation of the approximate value of the work done by all the enslaved workers at Montpelier during the entire Madison ownership was undertaken in the previous Flag Expedition report on "Excavating Madison's Montpelier." That totaled in the region of half a billion dollars.

Members of the Effort

The metal detecting Expedition was led by Matthew B. Reeves, PhD, a highly experienced archaeologist with the Montpelier Archaeology Department, and head of that Department.

The two Explorers Club members carrying the Flag of the Expedition were the author, Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04, and Kenton Spading, PE, FRGS, FN '20. Kenton made substantive and helpful inputs and suggestions for this final report.

Two other Explorers Club members of the Expedition included Ryan Crutchfield, RPA, FN '20 and Jasmine Burr, SM '21.

All Club members worked hard on the effort and did an excellent job.

A metal detecting expert and trainer participating was Lance Crosby. Four Montpelier interns, various Montpelier staff, and twelve other volunteers from the US participated in the team effort.

The metal detecting Expedition in November was part of a larger, year-long but on-going archaeological effort by Montpelier staff, volunteers, interns and others to increase the understanding of the archaeology and history of this important location.

A Song about the Expedition

On the next page is a song written about the Expedition.

When The Saints Go Marching In – at Montpelier

by Louis Armstrong

Modified November 2021 by Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS; chords for guitar or bari uke
To celebrate Montpelier Archaeology Department's search for traces of the enslaved workers at President
James Madison's Montpelier plantation in central Virginia

Intro: **G C D7 G**

Single strumming:

We are **[G]** trav'ling in the **[C]** footsteps, of **[G]** those who've gone **[D7]** before
But we'll **[G]** all be reunited, on a **[D7]** new and sunlit **[G]** shore

Strum DUDU:

O **[G]** when the saints go marching in, when the saints go marching **[D7]** in
O lord I **[G]** want to be in that **[C]** number, when the **[G]** saints go **[D7]** marching **[G]** in!

And **[G]** when the sun refuse to shine, and when the sun refuse to **[D7]** shine
O lord I **[G]** want to be in that **[C]** number, when the **[G]** sun refuse **[D7]** to **[G]** shine!

O **[G]** when the metal, all is found, oh when that metal all is **[D7]** found ...

And **[G]** when those grids, are filled with flags, oh when those grids are filled with **[D7]**
flags ...

And **[G]** when those nails, all are found, oh when those golden nails are **[D7]** found...

And **[G]** when our backs, are straight again, oh when our backs are straight **[D7]**
again...

And **[G]** when those saints, rise up again, and when those saints rise up **[D7]** again...

And **[G]** when the barn, is found at last, oh when that barn is found **[D7]** at last...

When **[G]** the descendants all are traced, oh when the descendants all are **[D7]**
traced...

O **[G]** when justice, rules the land, oh when justice rules the **[D7]** land ...

And when **[G]** the Constitution lives, oh when the Constitution **[D7]** lives...

Single strumming:

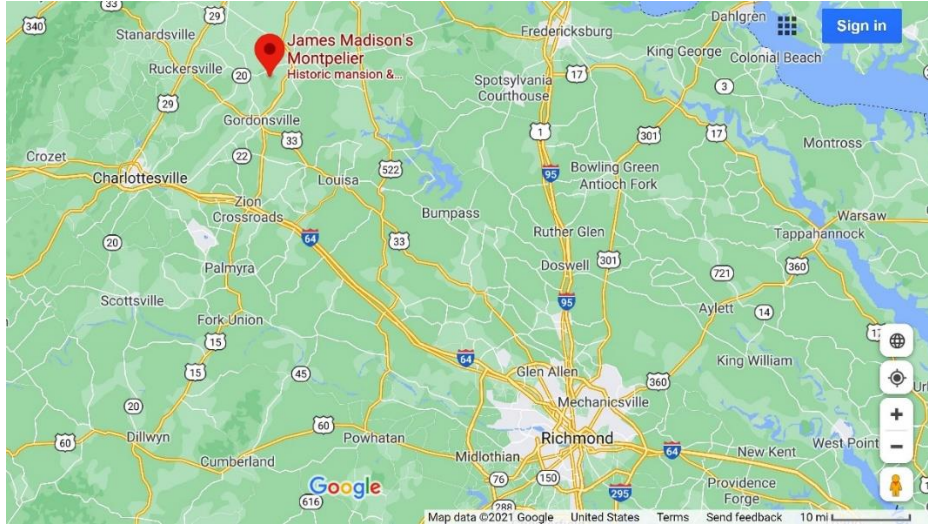
Some **[G]** say this world is **[C]** trouble, and with **[G]** death our end is **[D7]** sealed
But I'm waitin' **[G]** for that morning, when the **[D7]** new world is **[G]** revealed!

Strum DUDU:

O **[G]** when the saints go marching in, oh when the saints go marching **[D7]** in
O lord I **[G]** want to be in that **[C]** number, when the **[G]** saints go **[D7]** marching **[G]** in!!

Annex 1

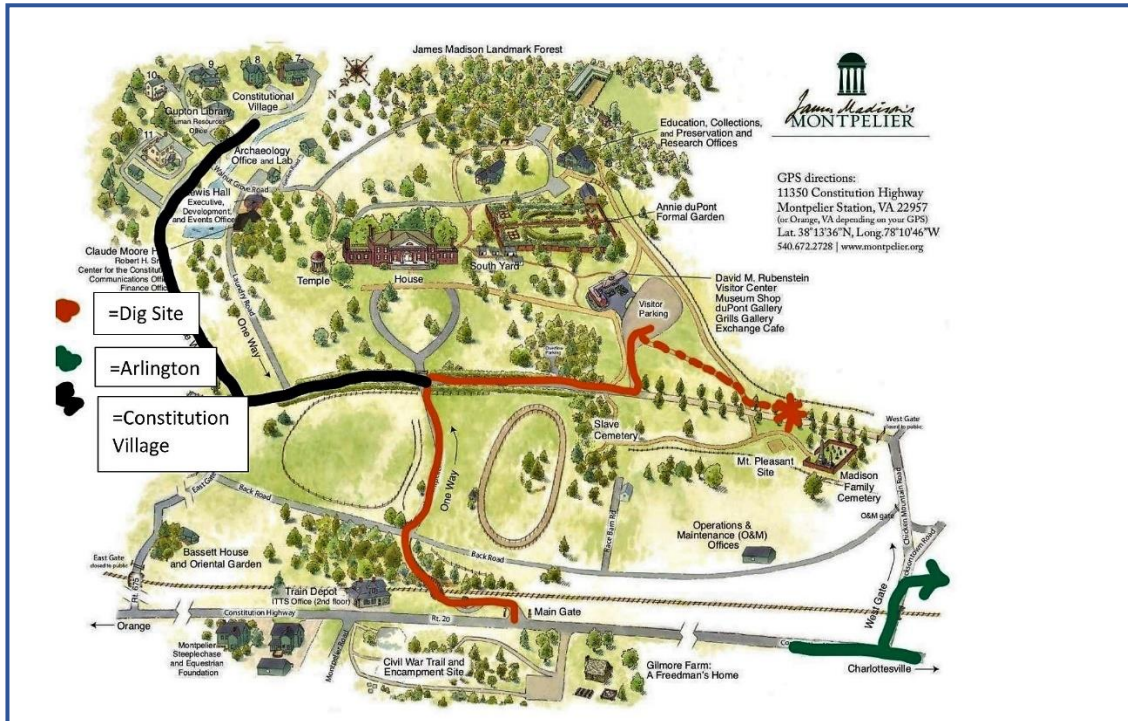
Maps of Montpelier's Location



Map showing Montpelier, with Richmond to the SE and Charlottesville to the SW



Local area of Montpelier, showing the current Mansion (the red dot), the Visitor's Center and President Madison's gravesite



Map of Montpelier showing the dig site of the possible barn, the Constitution Village where some volunteers stayed, and historic Arlington House where the first expedition meeting was held. Note that the top of the map is south, while north is towards the bottom of the map.

Annex 2

Images of Montpelier and Previous Excavations

Images



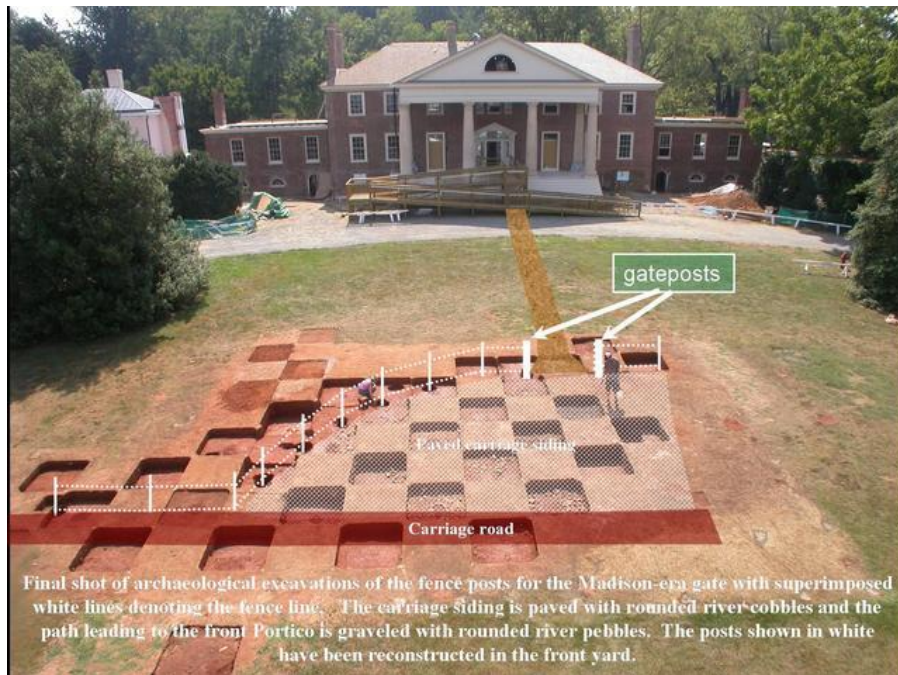
President James and Dolley Madison's Montpelier Plantation in Orange County, VA. The white cabins to the right of the mansion are reconstructions of accommodation for house slaves.



James and Dolley Madison, "America's First Power Couple" – portraits hanging at Montpelier.



An interior room in Montpelier.



Archaeological excavations (1x1 meter test units) in the front lawn of Montpelier.



The archaeology lab of the Montpelier Archaeology Department



Reconstructed slave quarters at Montpelier, with the reconstructions and locations based on archaeological investigations.



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h. Dorf in Adamaua (nach H. Barth) mit Schmiede.

A rare early image of black blacksmiths in Africa, in Nigeria in the 18th century; note the hand bellows (left) and the upside-down pyramid-shaped anvil. Skilled blacksmiths from Africa were often targets for slave hunters.

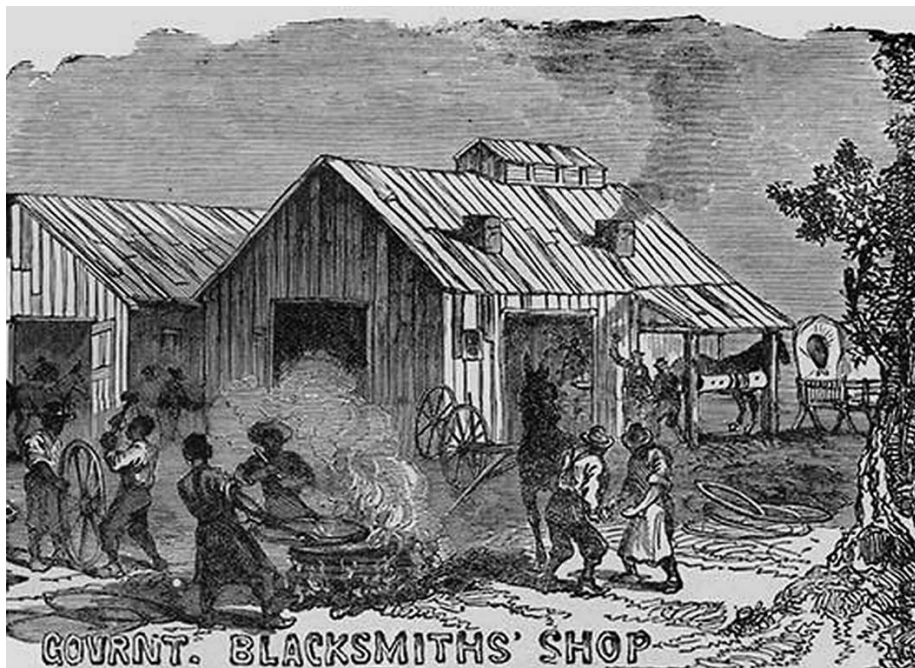


Image of a blacksmithing shop, location unknown, likely post-Civil War, being operated by African-Americans. No images of blacksmithing at Montpelier survive, if they were ever made.



Metal detector search for a lost tobacco barn site in Montpelier's east woods



Dennis Bjorklund, expert metal detectorist, working a site at Montpelier.

- Site: Field Slave Quarters
- Type: Whiteware
- Decoration: Transfer printed in purple with the “Teatime” pattern (TCC #12270) with geometric border design with arches, circles, flowers, leaves and scrolls. The maker is unknown.



Teatime Pattern
TCC #12270



Broken pottery shards (left) found in slave quarters at Montpelier, with the matching pattern and complete object (at center and right).



MTC# 1218
Ncat#.741

“James Madison” wine
bottle seal

Grove (9)

Wine bottle owned by “James Madison” (James Madison, Sr., father of the President), found at Montpelier by archaeological methods



Label of a wine bottle owned by President James Madison, found via archaeological methods





















Center: fingerprint of a child, likely a small girl, on a brick on the back wall of Montpelier. Enslaved child labor was used extensively at Montpelier and other Presidential plantations in brickmaking.



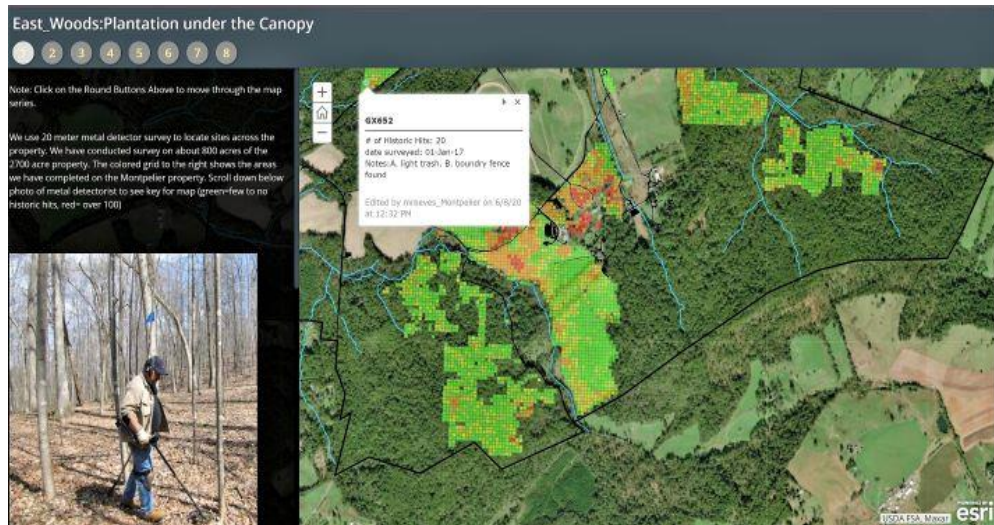
A slave shackle key found at Montpelier. About 100-125 enslaved persons worked at Montpelier during each of the Madison family years.

SLAVERY AND THE PRESIDENCY

 <p>GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732-1799</p> <p>Washington inherited his first enslaved people at age 11. He bought others, and gained control of 68 enslaved men, women, and children by marrying widow Martha Custis. Some grew into trusted Washington's wealth. At his death, Washington owned 61 enslaved 19 people.</p>	 <p>JOHN ADAMS 1735-1806</p> <p>Although Adams asserted "never in my life did I own a slave," some of his legal clients did, including internationally famous wife Abigail, who grew up in a Massachusetts family that enslaved her people, Phebe and Tom.</p>	 <p>THOMAS JEFFERSON 1743-1826</p> <p>Jefferson enslaved a total of 600 people in his lifetime, beginning with 19 individuals he inherited from his father and his father-in-law. Most historians agree that he inherited at least 100 enslaved children by early 1770, and that he later sold or freed some.</p>	 <p>JAMES MADISON 1751-1836</p> <p>Madison operated Montpelier as a plantation for most of his years, employing over 100 men, women, and children. The father of the Constitution and author of the Bill of Rights never had a single enslaved person.</p>	 <p>When he needed laborers, Monroe bought enslaved people or moved them among his plantations in three foreign countries. When he needed cash, he sold them. Monroe enslaved 60-70 men, women, and children in 1813.</p>	 <p>Adams, who was actively anti-slavery, married a slave woman, whose mother father enslaved their child. She raised eight children, one of whom later became president. Adams was the only president to have an enslaved person in the White House.</p>	 <p>Enslaved laborers grew cotton on Jackson's Tennessee plantation, building his wealth. Jackson owned more enslaved people when he bought the presidency in 1829 and 150 when he died in 1845.</p>	 <p>Van Buren's father owned 16 enslaved men, but personally owned one slave, Tom, who worked in 1816. Van Buren sold Tom for 100 to the man who captured him. Van Buren considered slavery immoral, but constitutionally protected.</p>	 <p>Descended from three generations of enslavers, Harrison inherited enslaved people from his father's estate. Harrison freed one of his enslaved men, but he was the only president to have the institution in the White House as a congressman and as Indiana's territorial governor.</p>
 <p>JOHN TYLER 1790-1862</p> <p>Tyler inherited dozens of enslaved men, women, and children with his father's Virginia plantation. Tyler later allowed 100 to pass him and his family. Tyler believed that slavery should expand into the western territories to improve the enslaved population.</p>	 <p>Polk inherited 100 enslaved men, women, and children with his father's Virginia plantation. Polk freed 100 men, women, and children who sold their freedom to support the war effort. Polk's wife, Sarah, inherited 100 enslaved men, women, and children with her father's Virginia plantation.</p>	 <p>Taylor, who grew up in a slave-holding family in Kentucky, was the first president to transfer people while in office. At his death, Taylor owned 100 enslaved people on his plantation in Kentucky, Kentucky, and Louisiana.</p>	 <p>Fillmore supported the Compromise of 1850 that divided territories into free states and slave states. Fillmore was the only president to have an enslaved person on his plantation in Kentucky, Kentucky, and Louisiana.</p>	 <p>Pierce did not believe anyone should own slaves, but he supported the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, which required citizens to help capture escaped enslaved people.</p>	 <p>Buchanan bought his brother-in-law's enslaved woman, Daphne, and sold her. He eventually changed her status to indentured servant, but she died during a cholera outbreak. He believed that slavery should be left to the states to decide.</p>	 <p>Lincoln married into the slave-holding Kentucky family of Mary Todd Lincoln. He believed slavery morally wrong, but recognized its constitutional protection and was not an abolitionist. In 1862, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed enslaved people in the Confederacy by accepting the Union's military victory.</p>	 <p>Johnson inherited eight people as a tenant and military governor of Tennessee. He supported the Reconstruction Proclamation as a way to help freed slaves, but he was not an abolitionist. He was the only president to have an enslaved person in the White House.</p>	 <p>Grant inherited 100 enslaved men, women, and children with his father's Virginia plantation. Grant freed 100 men, women, and children who sold their freedom to support the war effort. Grant was the only president to have an enslaved person in the White House.</p>

Part of the exhibit "The Mere Distinction of Color" at Montpelier, showing that all but 5 of the first 18 Presidents owned slaves. (These 5 are not lit up.) Madison owned over 200 slaves over his lifetime, but never freed one, not even his closest body servant, despite sometimes stating that he opposed slavery.

Previous Metal Detector and Other Surveys



Right: image showing most of the Montpelier property (outlined in black) with the metal detector surveyed portion in light green. Areas in red, orange or yellow indicate surveyed areas “hot” with numerous historical finds. Left: Image of a metal detectorist surveying the Montpelier woods.



Image showing two adjacent areas of Montpelier, one shown with a LiDAR survey mapping overlay layer, and one with an overhead photograph



The Home Farm (now a field) near the visitor center where extensive blacksmithing and other activities were investigated in 2021. Note that no surface indications remain; the small slave cabins are re-constructions.



Detail of the metal detector survey of Montpelier; showing one 20-meter-square grid (marked in light blue) in the center of the image, and on the lower right information on that grid, stating that 100 historic hits were obtained in that grid. Thus this is a red “hot” area of major interest.

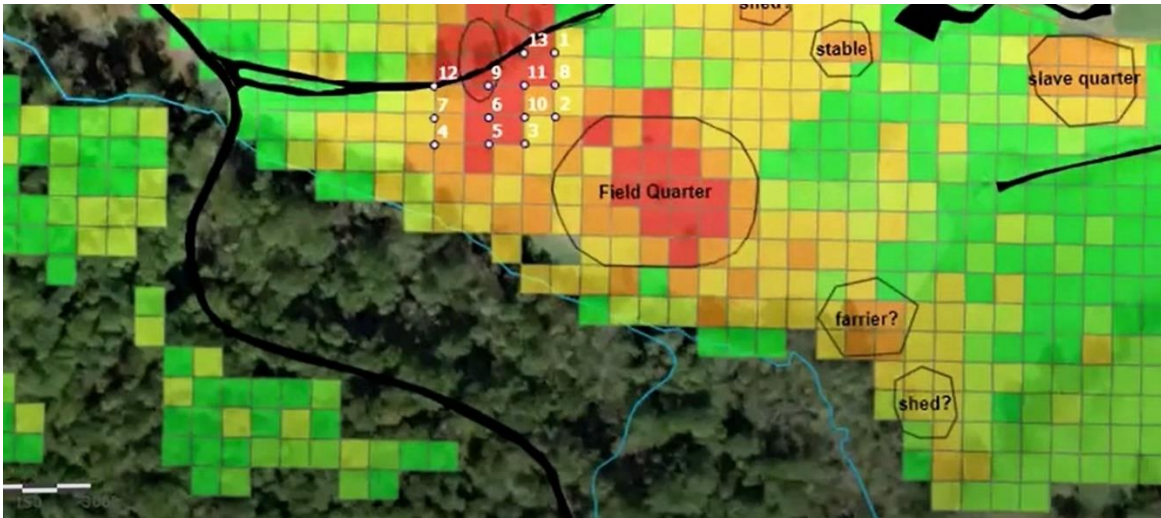


Detail of a 10 x 10-foot square, showing 26 historic hits.



Metal detectorists in the Home Farm field, searching for clues to the thousands of person-years of work put in by enslaved people during the 120 years of Madison family ownership

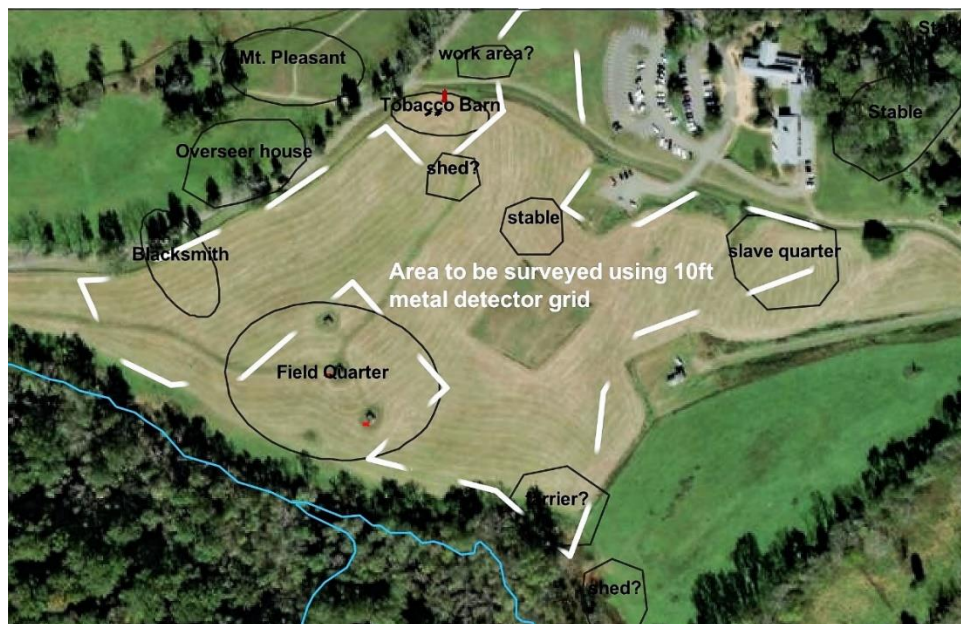
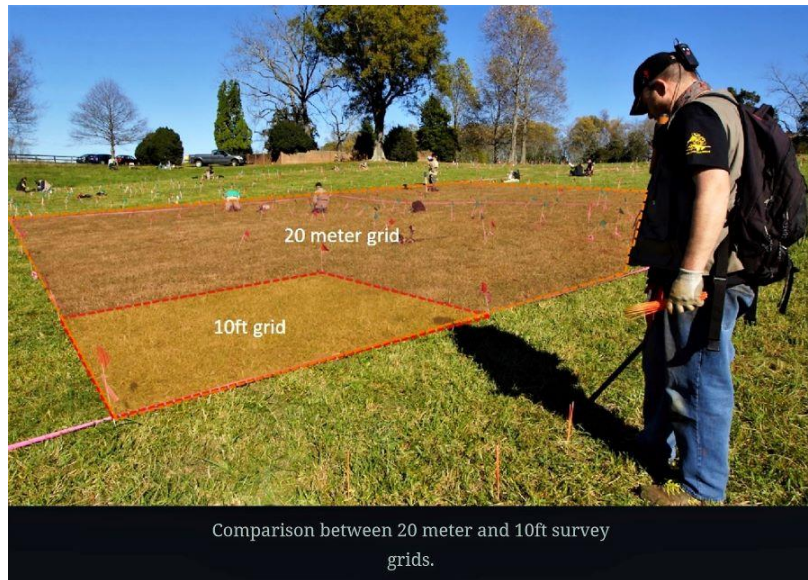
Annex 3 Images of the 2021 Effort



20-meter grid of the fields showing suspected field hand slave quarters, stables, possible sheds, and other features. The suspected large blacksmithing operation is the large red area with white numbers.



Google Earth view of the target area, with the Home Farm area shown by the red diamond shape, the blacksmithing area beside the 18th century road in the upper left, and an “unknown structure” (a possible barn) in yellow near the top. All were investigated via detailed metal detecting in 2021 during the expedition and in the runup to the effort. The unknown structure was a major focus of metal detecting during November 2021.



The 50-acre Home Farm area outlined for intensive 10-foot metal detecting in 2021. Note the Visitor's Center in the upper right and the blacksmithing area in the upper left.



A unit dug in the blacksmithing area showed bricks arranged in a possible curved pattern, consistent with curved forges from early Federal times. Most of the other shapes are tree roots.



A Montpelier Archaeology staffer, Chris Pasch (right), discusses the blacksmith's area with volunteers at a "unit" dug during 2021. The road to the left is an 18th century road, and blacksmith's shops were often beside such roads, to conveniently mend broken wagon wheels, axles and other items for passersby.



A piece of slag from the blacksmith's area, with the excavated unit in the background. Slag is the waste byproduct of metal working, and is always present at blacksmithing operations.



All the members of the November 2021 Montpelier archaeological metal detecting expedition, including four members of The Explorers Club.



Jasmine Burr, SM '21, holds two nails from the late 1700s found in metal detecting at Montpelier.



Ryan Crutchfield, RPA, FN '20, using a metal detector on an unknown structure at Montpelier



Jasmine Burr, SM '21, metal detecting at Montpelier. The red flags are tentative hits that are being verified and excavated on a sampling basis by Jasmine, to determine if the hits are historic or recent (e.g., modern barbed wire).



Kenton Spading, PE, FRGS, FN '20, with an unknown metal find, in the Home Farm area of Montpelier near the Slave Cemetery.



Kenton Spading, PE, FRGS, FN '20, with Montpelier staff intern Lizzie Prow, and a hammer head wedge found via metal detecting.



Lew Toulmin, FN '04, Jasmine Burr, SM '21, and Emily Ingram, Montpelier Archaeological Intern, searching for hidden structures on the Montpelier Home Farm. Montpelier is a national leader in using metal detectors to locate “hot spots” of historic artifacts, followed up by “traditional dirt archaeology” (shovel test pits and trenches). This approach is very efficient and has led to over 100 historic sites found at Montpelier, many of which would not have been located via traditional means.



One confusing metal detector signal, one flag, one hole, six historic metal items (three nails, one ring (likely the end ring for a horse yoke), and two unidentified metal bits. Found by Lew Toulmin, Jasmine Burr, and Emily Ingram.



Kenton Spading and the best find of the day – a metal button, likely from the 1800s, yet to be dated exactly.

Annex 4

Flag # 212 Award Letter

(Received via email 9/30/2021, covering two efforts at Montpelier and one at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, England)

THE EXPLORERS CLUB



Dear Dr. Toulmin,

On behalf of Vice President Martin Nweeia and the Flag and Honors Committee, I am pleased to inform you that The Explorers Club Flag has been awarded to you and your expeditions. We will notify the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

The Flag represents an impressive history of courage and accomplishment. It has been carried by our members to the Moon, to the depths of the ocean, and around the globe. It is both an honor and a privilege to receive this special recognition. Congratulations!

Please confirm in writing the address where we may send the flag. Should you have any special instructions, please notify us as soon as possible.

Both Miguel Vasquez, at headquarters, and I stand ready to answer any questions you may have regarding the flag award and subsequent flag expedition report.

We wish you every success on your expedition and look forward to learning more about your accomplishments upon your return.

Best regards,
Miguel

Miguel Vasquez
Membership Manager
THE EXPLORERS CLUB
46 East 70th Street, New York, NY 10021
+1 (212) 628-8383 x23 | www.explorers.org

**Annex 5
History of Flag 212**

Award of Flag 212

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, Ph.D., FN '04
The Search for President Madison's Enslaved Blacksmiths
November 2021

The Explorers Club Flag is a symbol of courage and fidelity. The award of the flag is a significant accomplishment. Since 1918, the flag has been carried to all of the Earth's continents, as well as under the sea and into the stars. To date, 850 explorers have carried the flag on over 1450 expeditions. A select handful of the 222 Explorers Club flags have been framed and now decorate the Club house in New York. These include flags carried by Roy Chapman Andrews, Bob Bartlett, Thor Heyerdahl, Naomi Uemura, and miniature flags carried aboard the Apollo 8 and Apollo 15.

Your expedition will now become part of the rich history attached to this flag. Earlier expeditions include:

G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Australia: Queensland
G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Western Australia
G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Gulf of Mexico
G. Chris Fischer	2016	Expedition Jacksonville
P. Wytykowski & R. Zajder	2016	L-72 A Forgotten Tragedy - Part II
G. Chris Fischer	2017	Expedition New York
Charles Rawlings	2018	Photo Survey of Living Slit Shells, Philippines
Denea Buckingham	2018	Fourni Underwater Archaeological Expedition
Ben M. King	2019	K070 Whales, Toothfish, & Marine Protection
Fabien Schultz	2019	Exploring self-medication in wild chimpanzees

You can take pride in joining this great tradition of carrying The Explorers Club Flag and in your broader membership and participation in exploration.

Note that the additional lines in the future letter above should read:

Lew Toulmin	2021	Excavating President Madison's Montpelier
Lew Toulmin	2021	The Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I
Lew Toulmin & Kenton Spading	2021	Search for President Madison's Enslaved Workers

Annex 6

Lifetime List of Toulmin Expeditions

**List of Projects & Expeditions
in Archaeology/Anthropology/History
of Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FRSA, KTJ, FN '04**

Expedition/Project & Organization; Date; Supervisor

1. Expedition through the jungles of eastern Haiti and north to The Citadel of Henri Christophe at Cap Haitien; Toulmin family exped.; 1959; Harry Toulmin
2. Expedition to the outlying temples of Angkor Wat, Cambodia; Toulmin family exped.; 1964; Harry Toulmin
3. Expedition to Philmont Scout Ranch, New Mexico, 50 mile hike; BSA; 1966; Scoutmaster
4. Circumnavigation of Lake Victoria, east Africa; self; 1969; L. M. Toulmin
5. Exploration of Lake Tana and the Source of the Blue Nile, Ethiopia; Toulmin family exped.; 1969; Harry Toulmin
6. Expedition to the North Cape and the land of the Saami; University of N. Wales; 1970; L. M. Toulmin
7. Sailing exped. to St. Vincent and the Grenadines; *Canadian Chartering* magazine; 1976; CC editor
8. Evaluation of emergency preparedness of nine Caribbean islands; US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance; 1985; OFDA Director
9. Investigation into the real story of "The Bridge on the River Kwai," Kanchanaburi, Thailand; *Army-Navy-Air Force Times*; 1992; Editor
10. Lessons learned from Hurricane Andrew, Miami-Dade County, FL; American Society for Public Administration; 1993; ASPA and Booz-Allen-Hamilton
11. Tomb of Nefertari, Valley of the Queens, Egypt; *International Travel News*; 1995; *ITN* Editor
12. The real story of "Out of Africa" and Isak Dinesen, Kenya; *International Travel News*; 1997; *ITN* Editor
13. The world's newest country – Timor Leste – and its first First Lady; *ITN*; 1999; *ITN* Editor
14. The lady leg-rowers of Lake Inle, Myanmar, the temples of Bagan, and the falsification of millions of Burmese genealogical records; *ITN* and *Paddler Magazine*; 2000; Editors
15. Brigantine *Soren Larsen*, Fiji to Vanuatu; *ITN*; 2001; *ITN* Editor
16. Japanese Sgt. Yokoi fights World War II for 28 years in a hole on Guam; *ITN*; 2002, *ITN* Editor
17. Voyage before the mast on the liberated slave ship *Amistad*, St. Petersburg, FL to Mobile, AL; *ITN*; 2002; *ITN* Editor
18. Irish National Tall Ship *Jeannie Johnston*, Charleston, SC to Baltimore, MD; *ITN* and *The Montgomery Sentinel*; 2003; Editors
19. History, scandals and genealogy of Pitcairn Island; *ITN* and *The Providence Journal*; 2003; Editors
20. The real story of *Robinson Crusoe*; *ITN*; 2003; *ITN* Editor
21. Tracing sites and locations of Brian Boru, High King of All Ireland in the year 1000; *ITN*; 2005; *ITN* Editor
22. Investigation of the dog tag lost on Kiriwina Island, Papua New Guinea, by Sgt. Raymond Brett, US Army, in World War II; *Military* magazine; 2006; Editor
23. Search for/find/documentation of the missing town of Washington Court House, AL; Univ. of S. Alabama Archaeology Dept. (USAAD); 2007; Bonnie Gums; **(TEC (The Explorers Club) Flag #24)**
24. Search for the grave of Judge Harry Toulmin, near Milry, AL; USAAD; 2008; Bonnie Gums

25. Aviation Archaeology Search and research (AAS) for missing TEC Medalist Steve Fossett and his Bellanca; SW Nevada; Ad hoc group of members of The Explorers Club; 2008; Robert E. Hyman
26. AAS for P-51-D of WW II WASP Gertrude Tompkins in Santa Monica Bay, CA; Missing Aircraft Search Team (MAST); 2009; Robert E. Hyman, L. M. Toulmin (USAF jet found)
27. AAS (successful) for N2700Q near Sedona, AZ; MAST; 2009; Chris Killian
28. AAS for F9F USMC Cougar in Flathead Lake, MT; MAST; 2010; L. M. Toulmin
29. AAS for N222TB in Oregon; MAST and Portland Police Bureau; 2010; Sheriff Tim Evinger
30. AAS for N650RV in Grand Canyon, Arizona; MAST, National Park Service and Coconino Sheriff's Office; 2011; Chris Killian (found later)
31. Search for missing Canadians Albert & Rita Chretien in NV, OR and WA; MAST & Royal Canadian Mounted Police; 2011; Sheriff Tim Evinger (found later)
32. AAS for N174BH near Lake Superior, MN; MAST and St. Louis MN SAR team; 2012; L. M. Toulmin
33. Search for Revolutionary Plantation & Battlefield of Gen. Andrew Williamson and writing his first biography; SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) & Royal Geographical Society; 2012; Dr. Jonathan Leader, SC State Archaeologist **(TEC Flag #132)**
34. AAS for the 1958 MK-15 H-bomb of B-47 USAF Stratojet near Tybee Island, GA; MAST; 2012; L. M. Toulmin
35. AAS for N26837 (successful) in Mt. Antelope Refuge, OR; MAST and Oregon State Police; 2012; Sheriff Tim Evinger
36. Search for the Site of the 1813 Battle of the Burnt Corn, AL; USAAD; 2012; Dr. Greg Waselkov
37. Search for the Creek Indian War Site of Fort Claiborne, AL; USAAD; 2012; Dr. Greg Waselkov
38. Successful documentation of crashed F41-U Corsair of Lt. John E. Date, Jr., USMC on N. Ambae, New Hebrides (now the Republic of Vanuatu), and Boar-killing on E. Ambae; 2013; L. M. Toulmin **(TEC Flag #101)**
39. Interviewing the youngest land divers in Vanuatu, on Pentecost island; *Island Life*; 2013; L. M. Toulmin
40. Wala Island, Vanuatu – a secondary inspiration for “Bali Hai”?; *Island Life*; 2013; L. M. Toulmin
41. Documenting the tribe that worships Prince Philip as a god, on Tanna island, Vanuatu; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin
42. Search for Jim Thompson, the “Silk King of Thailand,” in the Cameron Highlands of N. Central Malaysia; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin
43. Documenting the John Frum cargo cult, Tanna island, Vanuatu; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin
44. AAS for N222TB, Oregon coast (part 2); MAST and the BBC; 2015; L. M. Toulmin
45. Discovery and documentation of the Female Chiefs of Vanuatu; *Asia-Pacific Journal of Research*; 2016; L. M. Toulmin; **(TEC Flag #101)**
46. Successful geo-location of Buddha Cave of Jim Thompson; N. Central Thailand; *Journal of Spelean History*; 2016; L. M. Toulmin
47. Search for missing biologist “Forest” Gan in the high jungle of the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia; Family request; 2016; L. M. Toulmin
48. Excavating Old Colonial Mobile (1702-1712), AL; USAAD; 2016; Dr. Greg Waselkov
49. Archaeological excavations of sites possibly related to the disappearance of Amelia Earhart, Nikumaroro island, Republic of Kiribati; MAST, National Geographic Society, TIGHAR; 2017; Dr. Tom King

50. Archaeological excavation of pre-historic Native American canal, Orange Beach, AL; USAAD; 2018; Dr. Greg Waselkov
51. Excavation, archaeological lab work, historical & genealogical analysis of Old St. Stephens, AL (former Territorial Capital 1817-19); USAAD; 2018-9; George Shorter **(TEC Flag #25)**
52. AAS for missing aircraft C-FESN, NE of Revelstoke, BC; 2018; MAST; L. M. Toulmin
53. Research in 1944 WW II case of UC-64 Norseman with band leader Glenn Miller on board, in the English Channel; TIGHAR; 2018; Ric Gillespie
54. Search (part 2) for Revolutionary Plantation, Battlefield and POW Camp of Gen. Andrew Williamson; 2019; ad hoc group of archaeologists and historians; L. M. Toulmin
55. Archaeological lab work re the real *Uncle Tom's Cabin* of Rev. Josiah Henson (the biography and "book that sparked the Civil War"), Montgomery County, MD; Montgomery County Parks Archaeology Division; 2019; Heather Bouslog
56. Excavation, search and genealogical analysis re the missing monastery of King St. Oswald and St. Aidan on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, England; DigVentures & Durham University Archaeology Dept.; 2019; Johanna Ungemach & Dr. David Petts **(TEC Flag #50)**
57. Documentation and genealogical analysis re Rev. Josiah Henson (the heroic inspiration for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), his possible relative, explorer Matthew Alexander Henson (co-discoverer of the North Pole), and the Henson clan; Montgomery County, MD; Montgomery County Parks Archaeology Division; 2019/20; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #50)**
58. Excavating Montpelier Expedition (archaeology and African-American genealogy); central Virginia; James Madison's Montpelier Archaeology Department; 2021; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #212)**
59. The Search for the Missing Monastery of Queen Elizabeth I; Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, UK; 2021; DigVentures **(TEC Flag #212)**
60. Search for President Madison's Enslaved Workers (archaeological metal detecting); central Virginia; James Madison's Montpelier Archaeology Department; 2021; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #212)**.
61. Genealogical and historical research on the descendants of the *Clotilda*, the last slave ship to arrive in the US, and the founders of Africatown, Alabama; in preparation for possible future archaeological/genealogical expeditions to Africatown; September-November 2021; Lew Toulmin and the *Clotilda* Descendants Association.

Annex 7

Detailed List of Toulmin Flag Expeditions

How many Flags have been carried in total? 10

First Flag Expedition:

First Expedition Name: Search for the Ghost Town of Washington Court House, Alabama

Date of First Expedition: 02/2007

Please state the first Flag number: 24

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Second Flag Expedition:

Second Expedition Name: White Hall Revolutionary War Archaeological Expedition

Date of Expedition: 05/2012

Please state the Flag number: 132

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Third Flag Expedition:

Third Expedition Name: Documenting "Bali Hai" from South Pacific – the Next Krakatoa?

Date of Expedition: 09/2013

Please state the Flag number: 101

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Fourth Flag Expedition:

Fourth Expedition Name: The Female Chiefs of Vanuatu

Date of Expedition: 04/2016

Please state the Flag number: 101

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Fifth Flag Expedition:

Fifth Expedition Name: Old St. Stephens: Where Alabama Began

Date of Expedition: 11/2018

Please state the Flag number: 25

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Sixth Flag Expedition:

Sixth Expedition Name: King St. Oswald's First Monastery on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne

Date of Expedition: 08/2019

Please state the Flag number: 50

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Seventh Flag Expedition:

Seventh Expedition Name: Documentation of the Josiah and Matthew Alexander Henson Clan

Date of Expedition: 12/2020

Please state the Flag number: 50

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Eighth Flag Expedition:

Eighth Expedition Name: Excavating President James Madison's Montpelier Plantation

Date of Expedition: 10/2021

Please state the Flag number: 212

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Ninth Flag Expedition:

Ninth Expedition Name: The Search for the Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I

Date of Expedition: 10/2021

Please state the Flag number: 212

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Tenth Flag Expedition:

Tenth Expedition Name: The Search for President Madison's Enslaved Workers

Date of Expedition: 11/2021

Please state the Flag number: 212

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

#end as of December 2021#

#END OF FLAG REPORT#