Evidence #1
The Quarters

The...Quarters [was] constructed around 1825 and enlarged in 1941. Although the use of this building has changed through time, from slave’s quarters to offices and dormitories for faculty and students, the original configuration [arrangement] of rooms and almost all of the exterior architectural details of the Quarters are still intact [not damaged] ..., it is one of the largest and most original surviving examples of nineteenth-century slave’s quarters in the northern Shenandoah Valley. p. 16

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form September 30, 1992

Locate the original Quarters building.
Hint: Look for a triangle
How has the Quarters changed since the Civil War? Be specific and use evidence to support your answer.
Evidence #2
Quarters Room Analysis

Who do you think lived at the Quarters in 1825? Why?

How many slaves did Joseph Tuley have in 1825? How many did he need?

How many rooms did the Quarters have in 1825?

What kinds of work did slaves do in 1825? How do you know?

Directions: Use the PARTS chart to analyze the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>Source 1</th>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of View</strong> - Who is/are the author(s) of the source?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blandy Staff, Professor, Appraisers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audience</strong> - For whom is the source written?</td>
<td></td>
<td>General Public, Blandy Staff, Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reason</strong> - Why was this source created?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historical Record, Fictional Account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong> - When was the source created?</td>
<td></td>
<td>1825, 1992, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong> - What is the subject of the source?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Appraisal, History Book, Will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hint: Look at the Document.
*Dto means ditto or “ “
Developed for the NOAA IASC project, a partnership between Blandy Experimental Farm/UVA and Frederick County Public Schools

INSTRUMENT: APPRAISEMENT
DATED: December 22, 1825.
RECORDED: August 6, 1827.
WILL BOOK 14 Page 52-53-54-55-56.

Appraisers: John Kerfott.
          George H. Burwell.
          T. F. Nelson.

"The following is a list of property of the estate of Joseph Tuley dec. which was ordered to be appraised by the County Court of Frederick and the following gentlemen were appointed and acted as appraisers on the 22nd December 1825 as appears from their qualifications on the order of Court."

Tan yard property, tanned and untaned.
No. 1 Contains 22 hids of upper $3.50 & 13 horses $2.25 .............. 106.25
No. 2 Dto. 20 spanish sole & 2 country dto. tanned $8 .......... 176.00
No. 3 Dto. 22 country sole hides tanned $8 .................. 176.00
No. 4. Dto 39 Dto upper & l1 sole on 4th layer $6 ............... 156.00
No. 5. Dto. 38 Dto. upper & 2 horse dto $8.50 ........... 140.00
No. 6. Dto. 30 dto country sole on 6th layer $7 ............... 210.00
No. 7 Dto. 35 Dto of light upper on 1 layer $2.50 .............. 87.50
No. 8 Dto 22 Dto. of C sole tanned $8 ...................... 176.00
No. 9 Dto 22 Dto. of Dto on 2nd 1 yer $5 .................. 110.00
No. 10 Dto. 22 dto of dto dto $5 .................... 110.00
No. 11 Dto. 22 Dto. of Dto Dto $8 ...................... 176.00
No. 12 Dto. 22 Dto of Dto. tanned $5 ........................ 110.00
No. 13 Dto. 22 Dto. of Dto. $5 .......................... 110.00
No. 14-22 Dto 198 dto of dto. Tanned. $3.00 ................. 1,351.80
No. 23-25. Dto 506 Dto. dto on 5 layer $7 ................. 3,482.00
No. 46 Dto 26 Dto. Dto tanned & picked $10 ............... 260.00
Skins laid away & dto handling in handers. ................. 300.00
Hides & skins in the worth. .................................. 120.00
Hides & skins in the limes Dto. ............................... 150.00
Leather in hand finished & in stuff, horse collars & etc. 1,500.00
Marble table, shop tools & tan yard tools, etc. ........... 100.00
1000 cords of black & chestnut oak bark $3.50 ........... 3,500.00
1 bark horse & bark mill (cast iron) ........................ 150.00
Negro man named Bill age 27 yrs. ........................... 650.00
Negro man named John Armstead 30 yrs. ........................ 600.00
★
Dto Dto George Armstead 32 yrs..) Farmers .................. 500.00
★
Dto Dto John Bowen 27 yrs. ................................. 450.00
Sepio a shoemaker age 58 years. .............................. 280.00
★
Boatswain a Dto age 16 yrs. .................................. 300.00
★
One negro woman Molly & two children. ...................... 400.00
★
Dto Dto Winney & Hitty. .......................................... 300.00
Dto Old Famour, Plesants & Robert. ......................... 350.00
Dto boy Thornton. ................................................. 350.00
Dto woman Julia & child. ....................................... 300.00
Dto. Girl Sarah. .................................................. 250.00
Dto. Dto Rachel. ................................................. 250.00
Dto. Woman Hannah. ............................................. 400.00
★
1 negro man Bob. ................................................. 400.00
Dto old man Peter .................................................. 230.00
Dto. Dto. Jeffry. .................................................. 350.00
Dto. Dto Bill Brown. .............................................. 200.00
Dto. boy Elisha ..................................................... 350.00
Dto. Old Boatswain .............................................. 50.00
Dto. boy Ammius. ................................................. 200.00
Dto. woman Franky & child. .................................... 350.00
Dto. young Pegg. .................................................. 300.00
Dto woman Mary & 4 children. ................................ 550.00
Dto. Dto Lucy & 2 children. ...................................... 400.00
Dto. woman Betty. ................................................. 200.00
★
Dto yellow Lucy & child ........................................ 525.00
Negro 2 girls Maria & Ellen ..................................... 525.00
Dto 2 Dto Lydia & Jane ........................................... 400.00
Dto. Jim $250. & old Sarah $30. ............................... 280.00
★
Evidence #3
The Quarters before the Civil War

From the Clarke County Historical Association Proceedings Volume XXVIII 2012

“In 1860 Joseph Tuley, Jr. died. An inventory and appraisal of the Joseph Tuley Jr. estate document an extensive agricultural system including 53 slaves, 32 cattle and oxen, 24 milch cows, 95 hogs, 87 sheep, 75 deer, and one elk located in a deer park, a threshing machine and carriage, three wheat fans, a 3-horse McCormick reaper, eight wagons, one ox cart, and six ploughs.”

Kalibian, ‘Blandy Experimental Farm Historical District, 8-17; Griffith, ‘Tuleyries,’ 60; CCDB G:148.

During the Civil War, Joseph Tuley Jr.’s widow reportedly leased her slaves to the Confederate government; it is presumed that during that period major agricultural production ceased and the estate began to fall into decay.”

Brown, Annas, 151.

Directions: Use the PARTS chart to analyze the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>Source 4</th>
<th>Word Bank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of View</td>
<td>Who is the author of the source?</td>
<td>Appraiser, Blandy Staff, Student, Historian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience</td>
<td>Who is the source written for?</td>
<td>General Public, Blandy Staff, Tuley Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason</td>
<td>Why was this source created?</td>
<td>Historical Record, Fictional Account, Personal Reasons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>When was the source created?</td>
<td>1825, 1860, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>What is the subject of the source?</td>
<td>Appraisal, History Book, Will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Evidence #4**

**Cistern:** A place where rainwater is captured and stored for later use. Usually underground, this cistern is now our goldfish pond, but it still collects rainwater from the Quarter’s roof!

![Diagram of a cistern](image)

**P 21** In 1938 the Quarters was rewired, painted and plumbed [pipes] so that a bathroom could be installed in the cellar. One of [the] students... did research at the [Blandy Experimental] Farm that summer and [the teacher] may have felt... indoor plumbing would ease the living conditions for women and other professors. In 1944 the original Quarters was modernized and a [second] bathroom was installed.

**Directions:** Use the PARTS chart to analyze the source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTS</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of View</strong>-Who is the author of the source?</td>
<td>Professor, Blandy Staff, Student</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Audience</strong>-Who is the source written for?</td>
<td>General Public, Blandy Staff, Students</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reason</strong>-Why was this source created?</td>
<td>Historical Record, Fictional Account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong>-When was the source created?</td>
<td>Past, Present, Future, No Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong>-What is the subject of the source?</td>
<td>Quarters Bedrooms, Quarters Stairs, Quarters, Cistern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Evidence #5  Tuleyries Excerpt and Copy of the Seal

Why did the Tuleyries survive the Civil War?

A story...that the house [the Tuleyries] was included in General Sheridan's campaign of destruction in 1864, but [the house] was saved by the Negro butler pointing out to the officer commanding the "wrecking gang" [soldiers] the replica [copy] of the seal of the United States which was one of the ornaments [decorations] in the drawing room. Shrewdly estimating the ignorance of the intruders, the old Negro asserted that the Tuleyries was a government building, and [the soldiers]... believed [the story], and the house was saved.

From the Clarke County Historical Association Proceedings Volume XXVIII 2012

The Great Seal of the United States is the symbol of our [independence] as a nation. [This side] is used on official documents to [make official] the signature of the President and it appears on [announcements], warrants, treaties, and commissions of high officials of the government. The Great Seal's design, used as our national coat of arms, is also used officially as decoration on military uniform buttons, on plaques [signs] above the entrances to U.S. embassies ... and in other places. Both [this side] and the less familiar reverse [side], which is never used as a seal, are imprinted on the one-dollar bill.

Original Design of the Great Seal of the United States (1782)