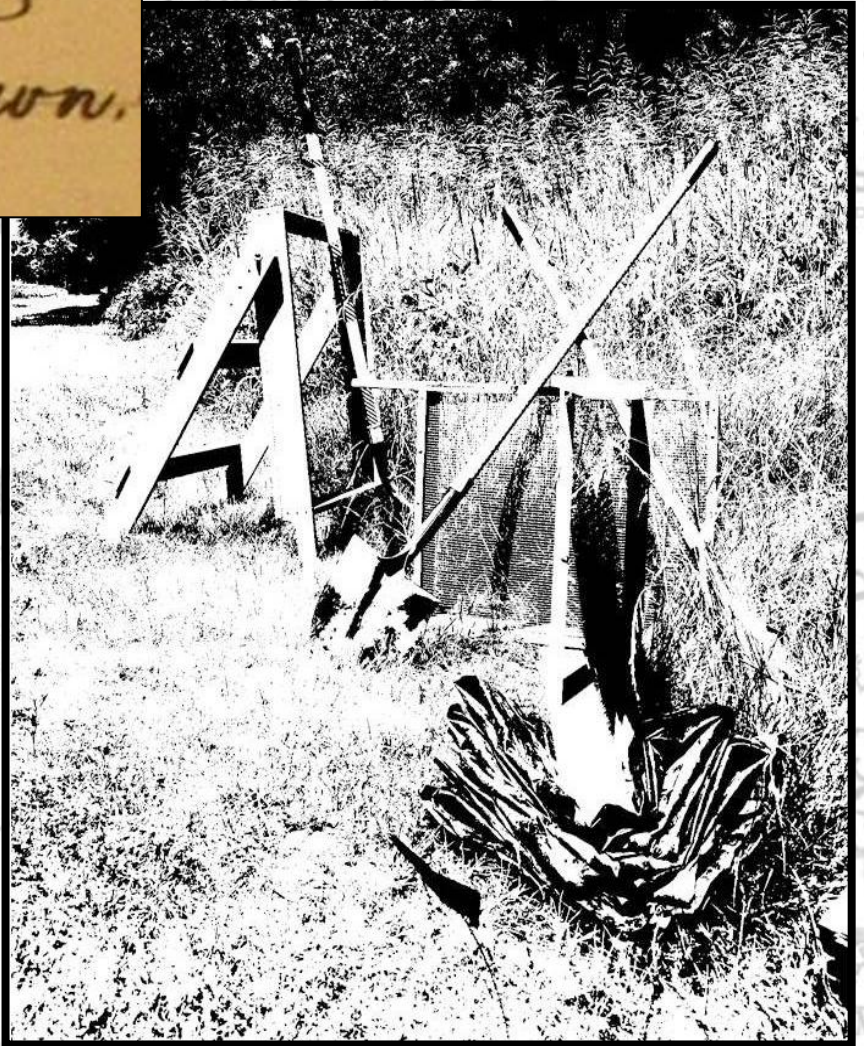
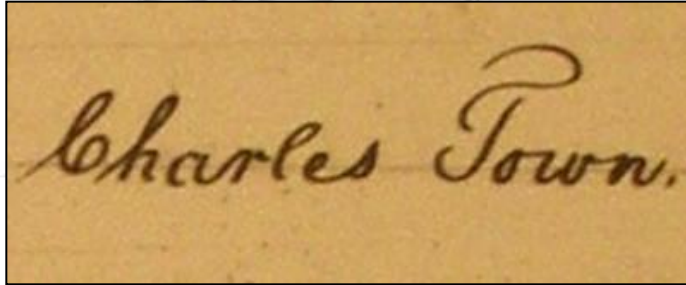


# An Archaeological Survey of the Charleston Property: *Josias Fendall's Dwelling Plantation*



Scott M. Strickland

Julia A. King

January 2011

An Archaeological Survey of the Charleston Property:  
*Josias Fendall's Dwelling Plantation*

*Charles Town.*

Prepared By:

Scott M. Strickland  
Julia A. King

Prepared For:

Mark and Barbara Hoy  
James and Betty Jackson  
The Smallwood Foundation

St. Mary's College of Maryland  
St. Mary's City, Maryland  
January 2011



## Executive Summary

During June 2010, a Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of the tract now known as Charleston, located along the Wicomico River near Cobb Island in Charles County, Maryland, was conducted in an effort to locate the dwelling plantation of Josias Fendall, governor of Maryland from 1657 until 1660. The Charleston tract was originally part of a 700-acre tract of land owned by Walter Bayne and called Bayne's Land. Four hundred acres of this property were later sold to Josias Fendall. Following Fendall's ownership, in 1683, the property was acquired and passed through the Digges family, relatives of both a former governor of Virginia and to Lord Baltimore. Beginning in 1684, there is evidence of efforts to develop a town on the property, which was often called "Charles Towne" in the records. The archaeological project was aimed at locating sites associated with the early colonial occupation, defining their horizontal and chronological boundaries, and determining their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, archaeological information was combined with historical evidence in an effort to learn more about the nature of occupation at the site.

The property containing the Governor Josias Fendall site (18CH0805) consists of open agricultural fields bounded on three sides by Charleston Creek, a tributary of the Wicomico River. The lot containing the site consists of 32.694 acres. At the time of the survey, the field was planted in corn and was, except for agricultural use, relatively undisturbed aside from a gravel road that bisects part of the site area.

The property was surveyed using a program of systematic shovel testing. A total of 259 shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 25-, 50-, and 100-feet to document soil stratigraphy and recover artifacts and other materials important for identifying archaeological sites. Three 5-by-5-foot test units were then excavated in an area where concentrations of colonial artifacts were found.

18CH0805 consists of two historic-period domestic occupations. The first is a late 17<sup>th</sup>-/early 18<sup>th</sup>-century domestic occupation measuring approximately 300 by 400 feet and appears to represent the archaeological traces of the dwelling of Josias Fendall and a subsequent occupation by William Digges. There is some archaeological evidence to suggest efforts to develop a town on the property after 1684. Documentary and archaeological evidence indicate that the site was occupied from c. 1670 (and possibly earlier) until c. 1720.

The second component consists of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation representing part of a complex of buildings belonging to the plantation known as Charleston. The Charleston dwelling house was built by Daniel Jenifer in the 1820s and the structure stood until it was demolished in 1994. Jenifer, a nephew of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, later became a member of the US House of Representatives and served as an ambassador to the Austrian Empire.

Archaeological site 18CH0805 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D (sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history). The site is also eligible for the Register under criterion B, or sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

All artifacts, records, and other materials from this project have been prepared for long-term curation and the records have been placed with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. Copies of the records have also been deposited with the Department of Anthropology at St. Mary's College of Maryland.



## Acknowledgments

To bring the story of the Fendall/Charles Towne site to modern-day audiences required the generous support of a number of individuals and organizations.

Not surprisingly, first and foremost among these are Michael J. and Laura Sullivan, whose deep and abiding interest in the history of Charles County has few limits. Mike and Laura, through the Smallwood Foundation, supported the present project with a very generous grant that allowed us to begin unraveling the mystery of where the colorful Fendall lived. We thank Mike, Laura, and the Smallwood Foundation for their commitment to this project.

We are especially grateful to James and Betty Jackson and Mark and Barbara Hoy, the owners of the properties within the project area. After learning that their properties could contain traces of an early colonial settlement possibly linked to former governor Josias Fendall, both sets of landowners graciously and enthusiastically granted us access to undertake our study. The Hoyes showed us the location of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Charleston house site and gave us direction for avoiding underground utilities.

Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill provided critical field support. In particular, registered Maryland surveyor Kevin Norris brought state-of-the-art surveying instruments to the Fendall/Charles Towne site, where he established an arbitrary grid that was tied into the Maryland State Coordinate System. His assistance was very valuable in establishing the grid within a tall and dense corn field during what had to be the hottest days of the year. We thank Kevin and we also thank Jim Lorenzi, who has allowed us to repeatedly call on his staff at Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill for all of our work in Charles County.

We also thank Dr. Bradley Gottfried, president of the College of Southern Maryland, and his staff at CSM, who very generously made available to us temporary laboratory space at the College's La Plata campus. In this space, we were able to set up a lab processing operation within ten miles of the site, greatly streamlining our work and allowing us to shift crews as needed. We had superb space at CSM, including a laboratory classroom with running water and a secure storage area, and members of the CSM community made us feel welcome from the first day.

Dr. Ed Papenfuse, Maryland State Archivist, brought to our attention a most interesting court case, specifically, a court of admiralty held on the Wicomico River in 1672 involving a Swedish ship loaded with a cargo of 50,000 yellow bricks. The bricks were ultimately confiscated by the proprietary government and no doubt distributed throughout the neighborhood. Suddenly, the plethora of yellow brick found on sites along the Wicomico seems a bit more clear.

Some of the most important people on any project are without a doubt the crew and this project was no exception. Skylar Bauer, Alex Flick, Julianna Jackson, Mark Koppel, and Amy Publicover, students from St. Mary's College of Maryland, Nicole Rasmussen Gatto and Margaret Lucio, students from the College of Southern Maryland, and Brad Hatch, a graduate student at the University of Tennessee, made an extraordinary team. Every member of this crew deserves special acknowledgment for working in often brutal conditions – temperatures in the mid to upper 90s, intense humidity, ticks, abrasive corn, and intense poison ivy. We still marvel at the amount of data the crew was able to collect despite such environmental challenges.

Another group of important people on the crew included our field volunteers. Bill Birurakis, Kevin Brady, Edward E. Chaney, Lauren McMillan, and Jim Tarrant all spent time digging in that harsh field of corn. Processing artifacts in the lab, including counting and weighing

massive amounts of brick and oyster shell, was aided greatly by our lab volunteers, including Diane Clemens, Greg Croisetiére, Madeline Roth, Gideon Singer, Susan Thompson, and Scott Tucker.

Linda Coughlin, Lucy Myers, Irene Olnick, Sandy Robbins, and Chris True of St. Mary's College, as always, provided critical administrative and operational support. From securing a Memorandum of Understanding to ensuring the crew was paid, such behind-the-scenes support made it possible for the crew to focus on the task at hand. Thanks also go out to Anne Grulich for organizing an article on the project for the St. Mary's College publication, *Mulberry Tree*.

The work at the Fendall/Charles Towne site could not have happened without the interest and support of a great many people. We have tried to meet their standards in the field and in this report; any errors in fact or interpretation, however, remain the responsibility of the authors.

Scott M. Strickland  
*The Smallwood Foundation*

Julia A. King  
*St. Mary's College of Maryland*

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgments .....	v
Table of Contents .....	vii
List of Figures .....	viii
List of Tables .....	x
Introduction.....	1
Historical Background .....	3
Josias Fendall, Captain, Governor, Traitor.....	3
Charles Towne.....	6
Charleston Tract History .....	7
Archaeological Investigations .....	11
Project Area.....	11
Previous Archaeological Investigations .....	12
Methods.....	13
Results .....	21
Shovel Test Results.....	23
Artifact Distributions: Project Area .....	32
Artifact Distributions: Colonial Area.....	39
Test Unit Results.....	48
Discussion.....	53
Conclusion .....	56
References Cited .....	58
Appendix I. William Digges and Elizabeth Digges Inventories .....	62
Appendix II. Artifacts recovered from shovel test pits.....	69
Appendix III. Artifacts recovered from test units .....	86
Appendix IV. Archaeological Site Form .....	88
Appendix V. Professional Qualifications .....	99



## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of the project area.....	2
Figure 2. Boundaries of “Charles Towne,” c. 1797.....	9
Figure 3. Charleston, c. 1945 .....	10
Figure 4. South elevation, Charleston .....	10
Figure 5. Floor plans, Charleston .....	11
Figure 6. Charleston Corporation Subdivision.....	12
Figure 7. Boundaries of Fendall’s land imposed on aerial photograph .....	13
Figure 8. The project area .....	14
Figure 9. Corn crop, 18CH805, June 2010 .....	14
Figure 10. View of Charleston Creek, facing north .....	15
Figure 11. Scott Strickland establishing the grid at 18CH0805 .....	15
Figure 12. Colonial artifacts observed on the ground surface in the project area .....	16
Figure 13. Council for Maryland Archaeology Research Unit Number 10 .....	16
Figure 14. Soil types found in the project area .....	17
Figure 15. Location of sites 18CH0183, 0184, 0185, 0186, 0187, and 0188 .....	17
Figure 16. Field west of the colonial site at 18CH0805 .....	18
Figure 17. Abandoned frame corn crib northwest of the project area .....	18
Figure 18. Handmade bricks used in the construction of the corn crib .....	19
Figure 19. Margaret Lucio and Nicole Gatto excavating a shovel test pit.....	19
Figure 20. Location of shovel tests, project area.....	20
Figure 21. Location of test units.....	21
Figure 22. Comparison of pipe stem bore diameter histograms.....	24
Figure 23. Marked and decorated white clay tobacco pipes from 18CH0805 .....	25
Figure 24. Red clay tobacco pipes from 18CH0805 .....	25
Figure 25. Representative colonial ceramic fragments recovered from 18CH0805.....	27
Figure 26. Architectural artifacts recovered from the colonial site at 18CH0805.....	30
Figure 27. Dressed sandstone fragment recovered from 18CH0805.....	31
Figure 28. Distribution of red brick, project area .....	33
Figure 29. Distribution of yellow brick, project area .....	33
Figure 30. Distribution of plaster, project area .....	34
Figure 31. Distribution of nails, project area .....	34
Figure 32. Distribution of wrought nails, project area.....	35

Figure 33. Distribution of colonial ceramics, project area.....	35
Figure 34. Distribution of tobacco pipes, project area.....	36
Figure 35. Distributions of colonial bottle glass, project area .....	36
Figure 36. Distribution of 19 <sup>th</sup> -/20 <sup>th</sup> -century ceramics, project area.....	37
Figure 37. Distribution of red brick, colonial area .....	40
Figure 38. Distribution of yellow brick, colonial area.....	40
Figure 39. Distribution of plaster, colonial area.....	41
Figure 40. Distribution of nails, colonial area.....	41
Figure 41. Distribution of sandstone, colonial area.....	42
Figure 42. Distribution of colonial ceramics, colonial area .....	42
Figure 43. Distribution of tobacco pipes, colonial area .....	43
Figure 44. Distribution of animal bone, colonial area .....	43
Figure 45. Distribution of oyster shell, colonial area .....	44
Figure 46. Distribution of bottle glass, colonial area.....	44
Figure 47. Distribution of utilitarian ceramic types, colonial area .....	45
Figure 48. Distribution of food and drink consumption ceramic types, colonial area.....	45
Figure 49. Distribution of early (large bore) tobacco pipes, colonial area .....	46
Figure 50. Distribution of late (small bore) tobacco pipes, colonial area.....	46
Figure 51. Location of middens and brick concentrations, colonial area .....	47
Figure 52. Plan view of Test Unit 1 .....	49
Figure 53. Plan view of Test Unit 2 .....	50

## List of Tables

Table 1. Chain of Title for the property occupied by Josias Fendall in 1681 .....	8
Table 2. Total artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units, 18CH0805 .....	22
Table 3. Colonial domestic materials recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805 .....	23
Table 4. Tobacco pipes recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805 .....	24
Table 5. Ceramics recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805 .....	26
Table 6. Architectural materials recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805 .....	29
Table 7. Tobacco pipes recovered from test units, 18CH0805 .....	51
Table 8. Summary of artifacts recovered from test units .....	52
Table 9. Summary of artifacts recovered from test units excluding oyster shell and architectural artifacts.....	52

## Introduction

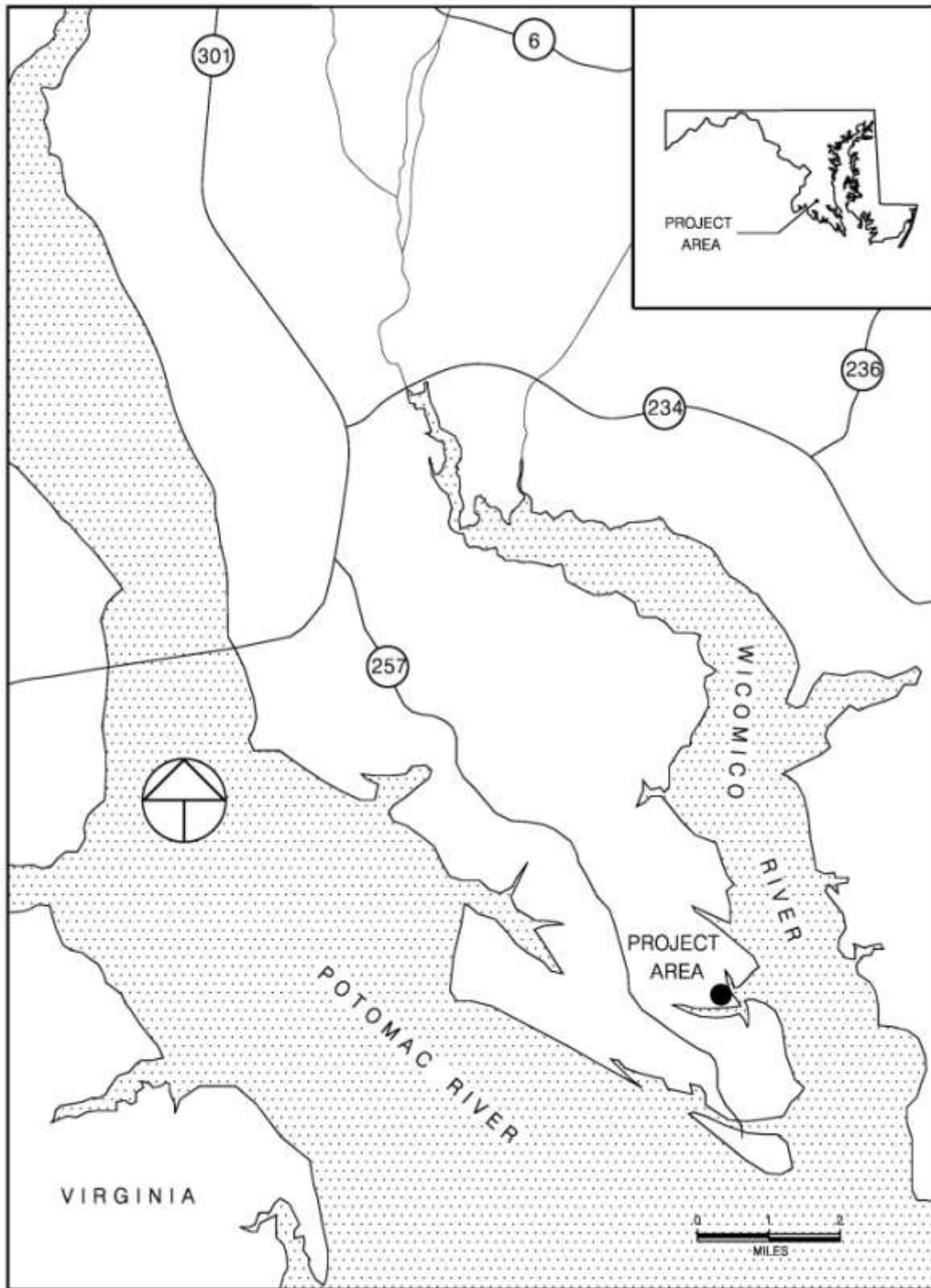
Governor Josias Fendall is a complicated figure in 17<sup>th</sup>-century Maryland history. He was an accomplished military man and a skillful governor. He is credited with bringing stability to the colony at a time of instability and with improving the colony's defenses. Fendall pushed for the organization of Charles County in 1658, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Calvert counties were also created on his watch. But Fendall was branded a traitor for actions he took in 1660 while governor. Fendall, along with Thomas Gerard and others, moved to eliminate the Upper House of the Maryland Assembly, essentially removing Lord Baltimore from the government. This is what Fendall is most often remembered for, if he is remembered at all.

Fendall's scheme failed. Banished from the colony as punishment, Fendall promised to stay out of politics if he was allowed to remain in Maryland. The request was granted and, indeed, Fendall was relatively quiet for the next 18 years. In 1678, however, Fendall seems to have regretted his pledge to stay out of politics and was elected to the assembly from Charles County; Lord Baltimore refused to allow him to be seated. Fendall became an outspoken opponent of Baltimore's government – so much so that he was once again hauled into court. This time, in 1681, Fendall was banished from Maryland for good.

Although Fendall's actions have been regarded as little more than a footnote in the colony's history, his story provides an opportunity to explore some of the challenges facing the Calvert government in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Fendall, like others before him, used religion as a call to action, even though Fendall, a Protestant, had earlier distinguished himself in service to the Catholic proprietor. Fendall's later accusations that the Maryland Catholics were planning to join with Indians and destroy the Protestants also ignored the fact that Lord Baltimore's step-daughters were married to Protestant men and that Protestants served at all levels of provincial government.

Of even greater interest is Fendall's claim that the Indians intended the colonists' destruction, a claim that at the time frightened an already spooked citizenry and which was later dismissed as a rumor. Yet, there is evidence that Fendall's claim may have not been completely fabricated. One month after Fendall was imprisoned at Lord Baltimore's plantation at Mattapany, in 1681, the proprietor learned that the Piscataway had sent a basket of peake (shell beads) and an iron English broad axe to the Seneca, inviting that nation and any others through which the basket passed to join together to destroy the Maryland English. While most of the nations, including the Seneca, turned the Piscataway down, both the Onondaga and the Oneida did express interest. The knowledge of these events would have stoked fear among the population, even if the threat of destruction was more imagined than real.

Although Fendall has come to be closely associated with Charles County, exactly where he lived was unknown. At one time, it was believed that Fendall lived in a small brick house on the Potomac just west of Route 301 in what is now the Clifton residential development, but research has demonstrated that it was Fendall's descendants who lived at Clifton (Rivoire 1990:72). Subsequent research by Michael J. Sullivan had suggested that Fendall's plantation was on the Wicomico River near Newburg, Maryland (Figure 1). Using Sullivan's research as our basis, we reviewed the land records in the area, identifying Fendall's plantation as a 400-acre tract lying between Hatton and Charleston creeks. This report presents the results of a survey of approximately 33 acres within that 400-acre tract.



**Figure 1.** Location of the project area.

## Historical Background

The early colonial records of Charles County, Maryland are some of the best-preserved records in the state, and many of these records have been, through the Maryland State Archives, transcribed and/or placed on-line. The easy availability of these records stream-lined the effort to locate the plantation where Fendall had “lately dwelled,” and these records also reveal much about the property’s use after Fendall had left Maryland.

This section is organized into three parts. The first briefly presents the history of Josias Fendall’s time in Maryland, followed by a brief discussion of the history of the town or settlement known as “Charles Towne.” Following Fendall’s departure from Maryland, William Digges, Lord Baltimore’s son-in-law, acquired the property and initiated efforts to develop the plantation as a town. The final section presents the history of the Charleston tract.

### *Josias Fendall, Captain, Governor, Traitor*

Josias Fendall was born about 1630 in England, coming to Maryland as a free adult in 1654 or 1655 with his wife, Mary (Papenfuse et al. 1985). Little else is known about his childhood or years in England.

Nonetheless, Fendall performed admirably in the eyes of Lord Baltimore during the Battle of the Severn in 1655. This one-day skirmish, fought on the Severn River in what soon became Anne Arundel County, was led by proprietary governor William Stone against Puritan forces at Providence (near Annapolis). In part because of his performance during the Battle of the Severn. Captain Fendall was, a year later, on July 10, 1656, given 2,000 acres of unspecified land and named “Our Lieutenant and Chiefe Governor of the said Province of Maryland,” replacing William Stone who had been “revoked” as governor (Archives of Maryland [Archives] 3:321-325). The 2,000-acre tract promised to Fendall is likely Great Oak Manor in Kent County on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, patented to him in 1658.

Almost four years later, in March 1660, the Council and Assembly were meeting at the home of Robert Slye along the Wicomico River in St. Mary’s County. During the meeting, Fendall, with the support and loyalty of his friend, Thomas Gerard (father-in-law of Robert Slye), questioned the need for consent of the Lord proprietor to make and enact laws. Fendall declared that he believed “the intent of the King in his Lordships Pattent was that the freemen by writt assembled either by themselves or their deputies should make and enact laws, and these laws soe made were to be published in his Lordships name,” and therefore Fendall and his cronies concluded they were within their rights to dissolve the Upper House, where Baltimore’s power was vested (Archives 1:389). In essence, Governor Fendall, who had served Baltimore well in battle and as governor, was now seeking to remove the proprietor from the process of governing in Maryland.

Lord Baltimore reacted swiftly. By June, he had had his agents in Maryland collect depositions concerning Fendall’s move against his government, with Samuel Tilghman acknowledging that Fendall “did rayse a faction against” Lord Baltimore and sought to “change the government into the forme of a Commonwealth” (Archives 3:387). When the Council convened on November 29, 1660, Fendall was no longer governor and Phillip Calvert was in his place. Fendall, who had been ordered to jail until further notice, appeared before the Council with Thomas Gerard, pleading to let them “go off in peace.” Fendall promised to return back to his home in Charles County and not seek public office. Phillip Calvert was having none of it, declaring that both men were to be tried and further recommending Fendall’s estate be confiscated and Fendall put to death.

With regard to Gerard, Calvert recommended that his estate also be confiscated and Gerard banished from the province. Three days later, the Provincial Court declared that all acts and orders during the “time of defection” (that is, between March and November 1660) “be null and of noe force and that the same be forthwith razed and torne among the records” (Archives 41:379).

A trial was held by the Provincial Court several months later, on February 27, 1661. The Court ordered that Fendall’s estate be confiscated for “the use of his Lordship” and that Fendall, his wife, and children be banished from the colony. The next day, Fendall appeared before the Council, again pleading to be allowed to remain in Maryland and keep just enough land to allow his family to subsist on. The Court granted Fendall a pardon, his sentence was reduced, and he was never again to seek or hold public office (Archives 3:396-397, 399, 405-406).

Fendall appears to have kept a low profile after this time. By 1678, however, he was again causing trouble for the proprietary government. By this time, Fendall had settled at a plantation between Hatton and Charleston creeks on the west side of the Wicomico River, a tract known today as Charleston. In April of that year, the Provincial Council, which was meeting at Notley Hall at Manahowics Neck on the east side of the Wicomico, learned that Fendall had made treacherous and scandalous comments directed towards the proprietary government. Witnesses reported that Fendall sought to “right himself” and “if he were elected again he would sitt.”

What the Council heard about Fendall was damning. Fendall was spreading rumors that Catholics and Indians were joined together and “had a mind to destroy all Protestants.” If the people of Charles County would elect him delegate, then, Fendall promised he would destroy all Indians. The statements were stunning, given that Lord Baltimore was struggling to maintain alliances with various Indian nations in a period of tremendous unrest. Fendall had also heard rumors that a frigate and man-of-war were on their way from England to take Lord Baltimore, a waste of time, he suggested. “But send two or three lines to me,” Fendall bragged, and “I engage to secure my Lord Baltimore and send him home” with the assistance of “thirty or ffourty men to Doe it” (Archives 15:244-247, 388-391). After all, Fendall declared, Lord Baltimore was a traitor and anyone who paid taxes to Baltimore was a fool (Archives 5:312-313).

Fendall was reported to not care who heard him speak these words, bitter that for the past 18 years he had “been kept under by the Lord Baltemore, the Chancelor [Phillip Calvert] and [Jesse] Wharton.” Fendall’s frustration was so deep that Joshua Doyne recalled, in a conversation with Fendall, “if the said Wharton has lived longer he the said ffendall should have risen agt him, but that now the fforegoing discourse had scared him the sd Wharton out of his life” (Archives 15:246-247). Jesse Wharton served as governor for a brief period in 1676 and he was married to Charles Calvert’s step-daughter, Elizabeth Sewell. Following his death, Elizabeth went on to marry William Digges, the son of former Virginia Governor Edward Digges and who would later serve as a justice in the trial against Fendall.

The Council, sitting at Notley Hall, had heard enough. Orders were given to bring Fendall before the Council, but Fendall could not be found. Captain Humphrey Warren was then put in charge of finding Fendall, and the Council ordered all inhabitants and the militia to assist in tracking Fendall down. Anyone caught entertaining or harboring him would be punished (Archives 15:247-249). Fendall managed to elude apprehension for three years and it is likely that he left Maryland for Virginia.

Fendall and co-conspirator John Coode were finally taken into custody in July 1681. Coode, who in 1689 would emerge as the leader of a successful rebellion against Lord Baltimore, was charged with making seditious claims about the proprietary government and for having met

with Fendall at the home of Nicholas Spencer, the Secretary of Virginia. In August, Coode was released from jail after posting bond but Fendall was not. Rumors began circulating of plots to free Fendall from prison using the Charles County militia. The rumor apparently had some basis in fact, and George Godfrey, a member of the militia, was brought before the Council on charges relating to the plot. Godfrey had planned to assemble the militia at a church at the head of Port Tobacco Creek. At the time, the militia was headed by Captain Randolph Brandt, a Catholic and friend of Lord Baltimore. Godfrey's plan was to "take Capt. Randolph Brandt and tie him, and turne James Wheeler out of the troope," Wheeler being the only other Catholic in the troop (Archives 15:388-391, 402).

Fendall, Coode, and Godfrey were all tried by the Provincial Court in November 1681. Because the Calverts were so fed up with Fendall and his statements and actions, they had the trial recorded word for word, a very unusual event in early Maryland. The transcripts are found among the Provincial Council records of April 1682 (Archives 5:311-334). The trial is entertaining for 21<sup>st</sup>-century audiences. Fendall frequently interrupted the proceedings, while spectators hurled insults at him, calling him a "knave and rogue." His wife was also insulted and accused of being a "salt whore."

During his trial, Fendall asked each juror his religion and promptly rejected or "excepted" any of those who replied that he was Catholic. Nonetheless, despite having a jury of Protestants, Fendall was found guilty of "seditious words without force or practice," ordered to pay the sum of 40,000 pounds of tobacco, and banished from the province, this time forever. John Coode was found not guilty and was acquitted and removed from public office. Coode would eight years later raise a force and lead a rebellion against the Catholic leadership of the colony and would become Governor at a transitional period between proprietary control and royal governorship. George Godfrey was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment for his attempts to free Fendall from prison (Archives 5:311-334).

Shortly after being found guilty, in 1682, Fendall sold land known as Fair Fountain to Henry Hawkins for 30,000 pounds of tobacco (Charles County Land Records [CCLR] I folio 214). In 1683, he sold his land along the Wicomico for 60,000 pounds of tobacco to William Digges, the son-in-law of Lord Baltimore and one of the justices in the trial that had convicted and sentenced him (CCLR K folio 167). The deed states that Fendall was by then residing in Westmoreland County, Virginia. William Digges, who is said to have been living across the Wicomico River at Notley Hall in 1685, probably did not move there immediately (Archives 717:188). Digges set about erasing almost every trace of Fendall in the landscape as he developed a town. He even renamed the property, "Charles Town," in honor of his father-in-law, Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore.

In June 1684, rumors circulated that Fendall was returning to Maryland and was then onboard a merchant ship anchored in the Potomac. Joshua Doyne, serving as the Sheriff of St. Mary's County, was ordered to retrieve Fendall from the ship or inquire about his whereabouts. Doyne's search revealed that Fendall was not actually aboard the ship (Archives 17:272-274).

Though Fendall and his wife never returned to Maryland, their son, John, accumulated a number of landholdings along the Wicomico River not far from his family's former plantation. Fendall, meanwhile, was dead by 1688, when his widow and administratrix, Mary, sued William Digges in York County, Virginia for 80,000 pounds of tobacco (Palmer 1968:20). It is possible that this was the sum due Fendall for the property Digges acquired in 1683.



### *Charles Towne*

An “Act for the Advancement of Trade” of 1683 (also known as the “Town Act”) called for a town in Charles County “[i]n Wycocomoco River, att or neer Hattons Poynt” (Archives 7:540, 609). The northern boundary of Digges’ land was along Hatches Creek, also known as Hatton Creek, and it is possible that Digges’ land was to be the site for the new town. As early as 1686, the settlement – or a portion of it – was referred to as “Charles Towne,” suggesting that Digges was working to develop the land as a town site.

The Town Act, which established “towns, ports & places” for trade, was part of an ongoing effort by the provincial government to promote town development in Maryland. Many of the proposed towns listed in the Town Act were towns in name only; some served as ports but failed to develop as towns while others played no role in colonial trade.

Although it is unclear when Digges moved to the property, he was actively involved in efforts to develop the property as a town. Digges, who had acquired the property from Fendall in 1683, before the Town Act was passed, may have known that the property would be attractive for development as a town, especially given that he was Lord Baltimore’s son-in-law. At his death in 1697, Digges’ dwelling was referred to as “the Great House at Charles Towne,” indicating that, in name at least, the location was called a town.

Records indicate that Digges and his family were living at Notley Hall as late as 1685 and it is conceivable that they were there as late as 1689. Thomas Notley, a close associate of Lord Baltimore, had died in 1679 with no immediate heirs. His house at “Notley Hall” was an extraordinary pile, with a number of rooms and outbuildings that had only recently been built. Notley left his plantation and goods to his executors, including Lord Baltimore and Lord Baltimore’s son-in-law, Benjamin Rozer. Moving into a relatively new, well furnished, and available dwelling may have made sense for Digges. Fendall’s dwelling, of course, became available in 1683, but it may not have been as finely appointed as Notley’s.

Whether he was in residence at Fendall’s former plantation or not, in 1686, Digges formed a partnership with Gilbert Clarke, with Clarke ordered to build an ordinary for “horse and man” at Charles Towne (CCLR M folio 220; Archives, Provincial Court Judgement TL 1 folio 614-615). Clarke may have rented or leased a portion of the property on which he was to build the ordinary.

In 1689, with Lord Baltimore in England, John Coode (Fendall’s old co-conspirator) and Nehemiah Blackistone led an uprising against the proprietary government which has since been called the Protestant Revolution or Revolution of 1689 (Carr and Jordan 1974). In July of that year, as forces under Coode were preparing to attack St. Mary’s City, Digges assembled a defensive force inside the State House; unfortunately for Digges, the men were not willing to fight. Digges was forced to surrender and Coode seized the records held there (Archives 8:155-156). The rebels then marched to Lord Baltimore’s plantation at Mattapany, where they seized the colonial magazine and imprisoned those loyal to Lord Baltimore (Chaney and King 1997).

Digges apparently escaped to Virginia, allegedly seeking refuge at the Brent family plantation in what is now Stafford County. Hoping to apprehend Digges, Coode wrote to Francis Nicholson, governor of Virginia, to report Digges “a profest enemie...against the regalitie of his Majestie” (Archives 8:179). Nicholson rebuked Coode, telling him that Digges “hath been in this [Virginia] Government with all submission and obedience to their Majesties and their Government” and that he would not take any action against Digges unless Coode provided proof (Archives 8:186-187).

Among those involved in the revolt was Gilbert Clarke, Digges' partner in the ordinary at Charles Town. Clarke may have hosted a meeting of the Protestant Associators at the ordinary in September 1689, when they met at Charles Town to assemble "a Committee for the whole Province for the allotting, laying and assessing the publick levy of this Province." Among those constituting the committee were "Mr. Kenelm Cheseldyn, Capt. John Coode, Mr. Nehemiah Blackistone, Coll. Henry Joweles, Mr. Gilbert Clark, Mr. John Addison, and Mr. John Courts or any four of them together with John Llewelin or William Taylard" (Archives 13: 247). It is possible that the Associators met in the ordinary Clarke had been ordered to build in 1686.

Digges and his family stayed out of Maryland for the next few years. He and his wife are reported as residing in Virginia in 1692 (Archives 717:605, 610, 612). That same year, Clarke acquired a parcel described as "Lot 12" at Charles Towne from Anthony Neale. Neale, who lived south of Charles Town at Wollaston Manor, must have acquired Lot 12 sometime before 1689 (probably from Digges) and he appears to have developed it since, in 1692, the lot is described as having been "built upon by Anthony Neale according to ye Act for Townes."

In 1696, Digges, who was back in Charles County and probably now living at Charles Towne, sued Clarke for debts, with Clarke forfeiting Lot 12 to satisfy Digges (CCLR Q folio 101). Digges died in 1697, leaving the property to his wife Elizabeth. Digges' inventory described the house on Fendall's former plantation as "The Great House in Charles Towne" (Appendix I), and it is possible and perhaps even likely that Digges moved into the dwelling formerly occupied by Fendall. Significantly, while Digges owned many goods at his death, the overwhelming majority were described in his probate inventory as "old" or "out of repair." Digges, the son of a Virginia governor and the son-in-law of a British lord, through political circumstances in Maryland, had lost considerable wealth. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1710 at Charles Towne, and her inventory also referred to the dwelling there as the "Great House at Charles Towne."

The Digges' son, Charles, inherited the property but he was probably not living there at the time. Charles Digges was definitely living in Prince George's County by 1726. Nonetheless the property remained in the Digges family through the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, passed down through sons. The property's name was also changed; it was known as Digges Settlement in 1714. A resurvey from 1783, once again refers to the property as Charles Town.

Whether or not the effort to establish a town was successful is unclear, but it appears that at least twelve lots were created and at least one of these lots was developed. An ordinary was probably also built on the property. Interestingly, no record of the lots' creation or their conveyance survives in the county or provincial land records. Given Charles County's nearly complete land and court records, the absence is remarkable. Nonetheless, other records are clear that efforts were underway to develop Charles Towne with some level of success.

### ***Tract History of Charleston***

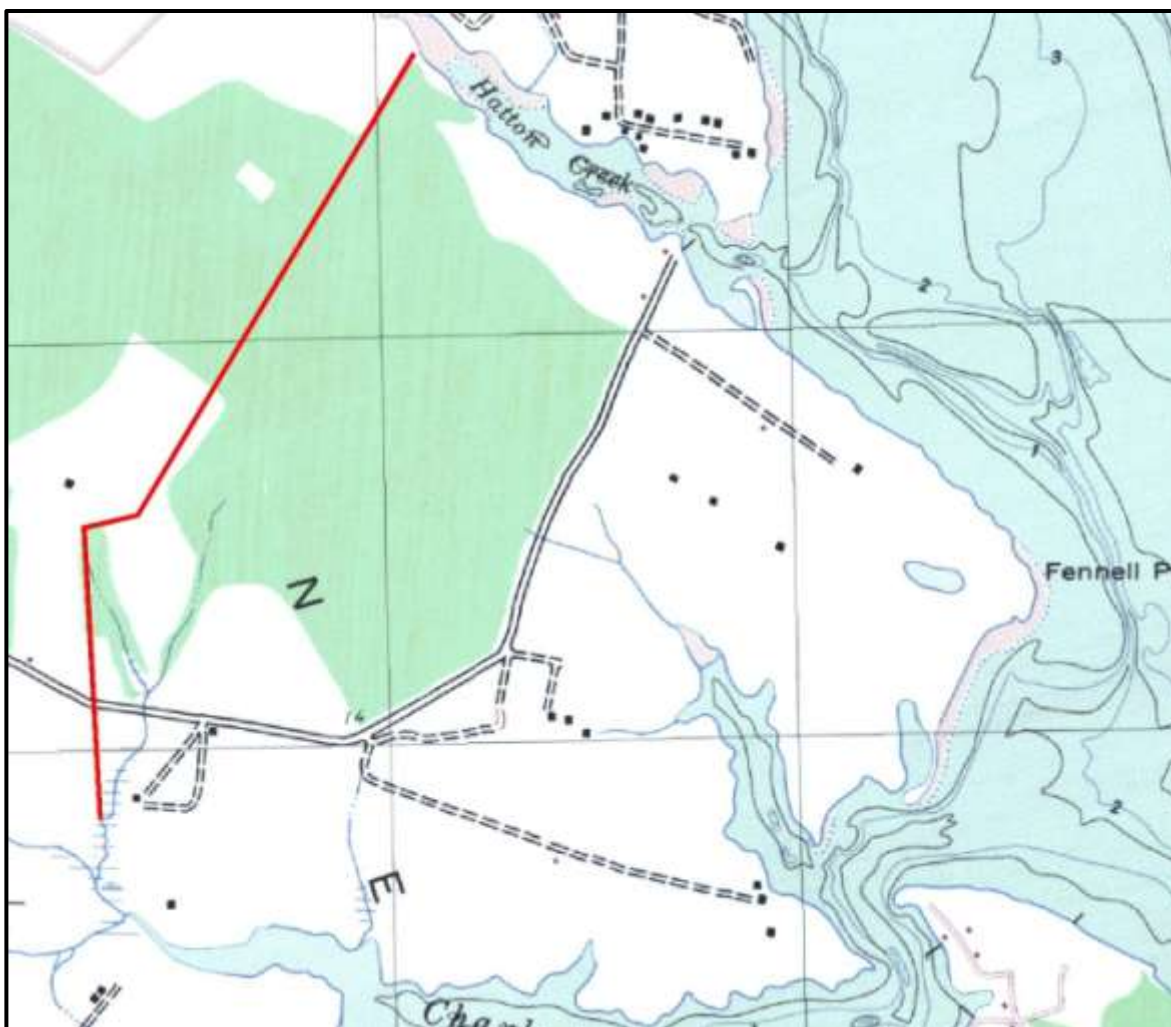
The 400-acre property where Josias Fendall lived at the time he was banished from the colony was originally part of a 700-acre parcel granted to Walter Bayne (often spelled Bean) in 1650. The 700-acre tract was known as *Bayne's Land* or *Bean Land* (all transfers described in the following section are summarized in Table 1). The Bayne's Land property began at the mouth of Hatches Creek (today known as Hatton Creek) and followed the Wicomico River to a point along Posey Creek (today known as Charleston Creek). Walter Bayne died in 1670 and the property was not mentioned in his will. No document describing the property's transfer from Bayne has been located, although the transfer is mentioned in later deeds.

Date	Owner	Notes/Reference
October 2, 1650	Walter Bayne	MSA S11-5, Pat. Rec. AB&H page 52
Acquired c. 1670	Henry Fendall (for Josias Fendall)	MSA CE82-10, CCLR K folio 167 (mention)
April 8 and 20, 1683	William Digges	MSA CE82-10 & S11-26, CCLR K folio 167 & Pat. Rec 22/91
July 24, 1697	Elizabeth Sewall Digges/ Charles Digges	MSA C681-1, CC Reg. of Wills A 2
June 17, 1710	Charles Digges	MSA C681-1 & S11-51, CC Reg. of Wills A 2 & Pat. Rec. PL 3/473
May 28, 1744	William Digges	MSA C1327-6, PGC Reg. of Wills 1741-1745 folio 504
April 14, 1783	George Digges	MSA C1327-14 & S517-51, PGC Reg. of Wills 1782-1784, folio 166 & Chancery Record 40/139
After 1792	John Campbell	MSA CE82-48 & SC2908, CCLR IB 11/387 (mention) & 1798 Fed. Direct Tax
August 12, 1816	Daniel Jenifer	MSA CE82-48, CCLR IB 11/387
April 2, 1829	William Merrick and Henry Brawner	Trust Deed, MSA CE82-55, CCLR IB 18/304
Before 1848	John Glenn	MSA CE82-64, CCLR WM 2/132 (grantor)
February 25, 1848	Anthony B. Simms	MSA CE82-64, CCLR WM 2/132
1878	Antoinette Simms Jenkins	MSA C2268-2, Land Commisions BGS 1/65
Unknown Date	Jennie S. Jenkins	Inherited, MSA CE52-237, CCLR PCM 218/348 (mention)
May 11, 1970	Charleston Corporation	MSA CE52-237, CCLR PCM 218/348
December 30, 1988	Charleston Partnership	MSA CE52-1453, CCLR DGB 1434/7

**Table 1.** Chain of title for the Charleston property.

The property reappeared in the Charles County land records in April 1683 when 400 acres were sold by Josias Fendall to William Digges. By this time, Fendall had left Maryland for Westmoreland County, Virginia, where he was living when he signed the deed. The property's transfer was handled for Fendall by his attorney, John Bayne, the son of Walter Bayne. The deed states in several places that the property was the plantation on which Fendall and his wife Mary had "lately dwelled." A 1797 survey of Charles Towne contains the land owned by Fendall and the bounds of this survey area shown on a modern map in Figure 2.

The deed indicates that the property had been transferred by Walter Bayne to Henry Fendall, Josias's seven-year-old-son. Henry was born in 1663 and would have been seven in 1670. It is possible that Fendall had the property held in his son's name due to his earlier troubles with the proprietary government. Fendall's other landholding in Charles County, which he held in his name, was a tract known as Fair Fountain, today known as Hawkins Gate, which he sold in 1682 after leaving the colony.



**Figure 2.** Boundaries of “Charles Towne,” c. 1797.

If the transfer of title is accurately described in the 1683 deed, then Fendall probably acquired the property in 1670. This was also the year of Walter Bayne’s death. Although the property is not the site of Fendall’s arrest as described in his 1661 Provincial Court trial, it is where he resided when he was again arrested and tried by the Council in 1681. Fendall probably lived nearby in 1661, however, as (prior to 1663) there are several mentions of Fendall crossing the Wicomico to visit the house of Robert Slye.

William Digges acquired the property from Fendall in 1683 and repatented it as Digges Purchase/Digges His Purchase. The property was also known by the names Charles Town and Digges Settlement. The property remained within the Digges family until sometime after George Digges’ death in 1792.

Charles Town was in the possession of John Campbell in 1816 when he sold the property to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer. Jenifer built the house known as Charleston. Daniel Jenifer was the nephew and executor of the estate of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. The younger Jenifer later became a member of the US House of Representatives and served as an ambassador to the Austrian Empire (Rivoire 1990:162).

Architectural historian J. Richard Rivoire has concluded that the Charleston house was built sometime between 1821 and 1826; the early date acknowledges a document that places Jenifer at the Retreat in that year, while an 1826 letter reports a fox hunt and dinner at Charleston (Rivoire 1990:162). Not that long after, in 1829, Daniel Jenifer created a trust including the property with William Merrick and Henry Brawner for the sum of five dollars. The trust was created in order to establish a “fund from which the creditors and heirs of

... Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer may certainly and in any event be fully paid and satisfied with their several and respective dues and demands.” In this deed of trust to William Merrick, the younger Jenifer listed the property as his place of residence.

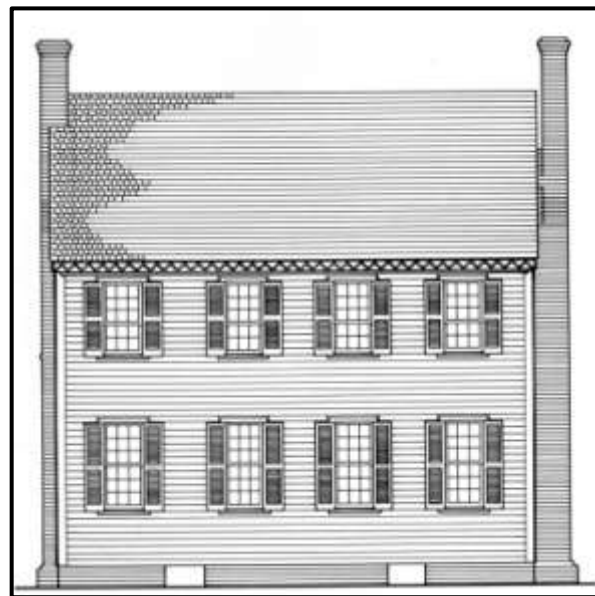


**Figure 3.** Charleston, c. 1945. Courtesy, Southern Maryland Studies Center, College of Southern Maryland.

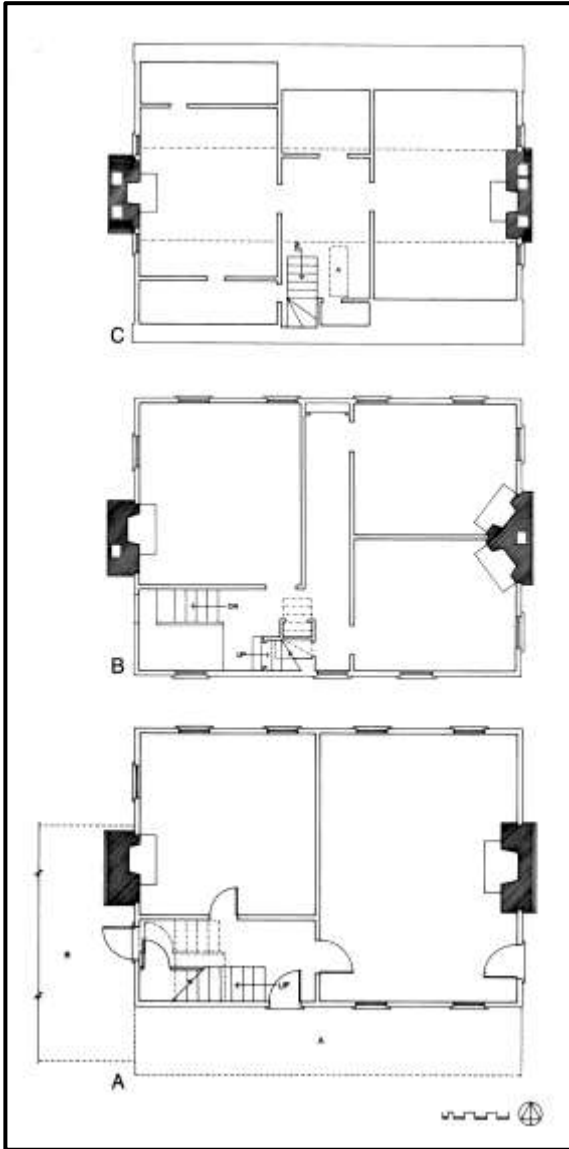
Charleston house was “an outwardly unpretentious house” that nonetheless had both unusual and elaborate interior spaces and finishes (Figures 3-5). The dwelling’s entry was a “narrow, windowless passage” that opened into bright reception rooms, one of which included a high ceiling “ornamented with plaster,... cornices, chair rails, and an elaborate Federal-style mantel.” Rivoire has pointed out how Charleston was similar in design and plan to Rock Hall, located south of Charleston Creek near Rock Point (Rivoire 1990:162-165).

It is unclear how long Daniel Jenifer lived at the property, but he was not living there by 1848. In that year, a deed from John Glenn to Anthony B. Simms described the property, then known as both Charleston and Digges Settlement, as the place where Daniel Jenifer had lived for many years. It is also unclear when John Glenn acquired the property.

The property was divided between the heirs of Anthony Simms following his death in 1864. In 1878, Simm’s daughter, Antoinette Simms Jenkins, appears to have acquired most of the land. The property was subsequently transferred to Jennie S. Jenkins. The executors of Jennie S. Jenkins’ estate sold the entire property to the Charleston Corporation in 1970.



**Figure 4.** South elevation, Charleston (Source: Rivoire, 1990:163).



**Figure 5.** Floor plans, Charleston (Source: Rivoire, 1990:163).

would have been attractive for settlement. Based on this analysis, we decided to begin our project by focusing on the fields along Hatton Landing Drive. As luck would have it, on our first day in the field, we observed white clay tobacco pipe and early colonial ceramic fragments scattered in one of the fields slated for investigation.

### ***Project Area***

The project area comprises approximately 33 acres of the original 400 acres owned by Fendall and sold to William Digges in 1683 (Figure 8). The project area is located approximately five miles north of Cobb Island at the end of Hatton Landing Drive. Present-day access is through a gravel drive extending from the cul-de-sac at the end of Hatton Landing Drive. The survey area included an open agricultural field as well as a residential yard, all bounded on the north, east, and

Charleston Corporation became The Charleston Partnership in 1988.

In 1984, the Charleston Corporation subdivided the property into lots for single family homes; these lots have since been sold through the Charleston Partnership (Figure 6). The Charleston house was demolished by the partnership in 1994. The 2010 archaeological survey included most of Lot 1 of the Charleston Estates subdivision, owned by James C. and Betty Ann Jackson, and a portion of Lot 2, now owned by Mark and Barbara Hoy. Fendall and later Digges appear to have lived primarily on what is now Lot 1; the later Charleston house was located on Lot 2.

### **Archaeological Investigations**

The purpose of the present project was to undertake a Phase I archaeological investigation of Lot 1 and a portion of Lot 2 in an effort to identify sites associated with Josias Fendall's home plantation. We began by assembling modern maps that clearly preserved portions of the original boundaries of the property laid out for Walter Bayne. The most valuable document for this effort included a survey completed in 1797 (cf. Figure 3) which depicts the bounds of the property, then referred to as Charles Town, along watercourses. The boundaries of Fendall's land are shown in Figure 7.

Once the original 400 acres of Fendall's land had been relocated on modern aerial maps, soil maps were consulted to identify areas that

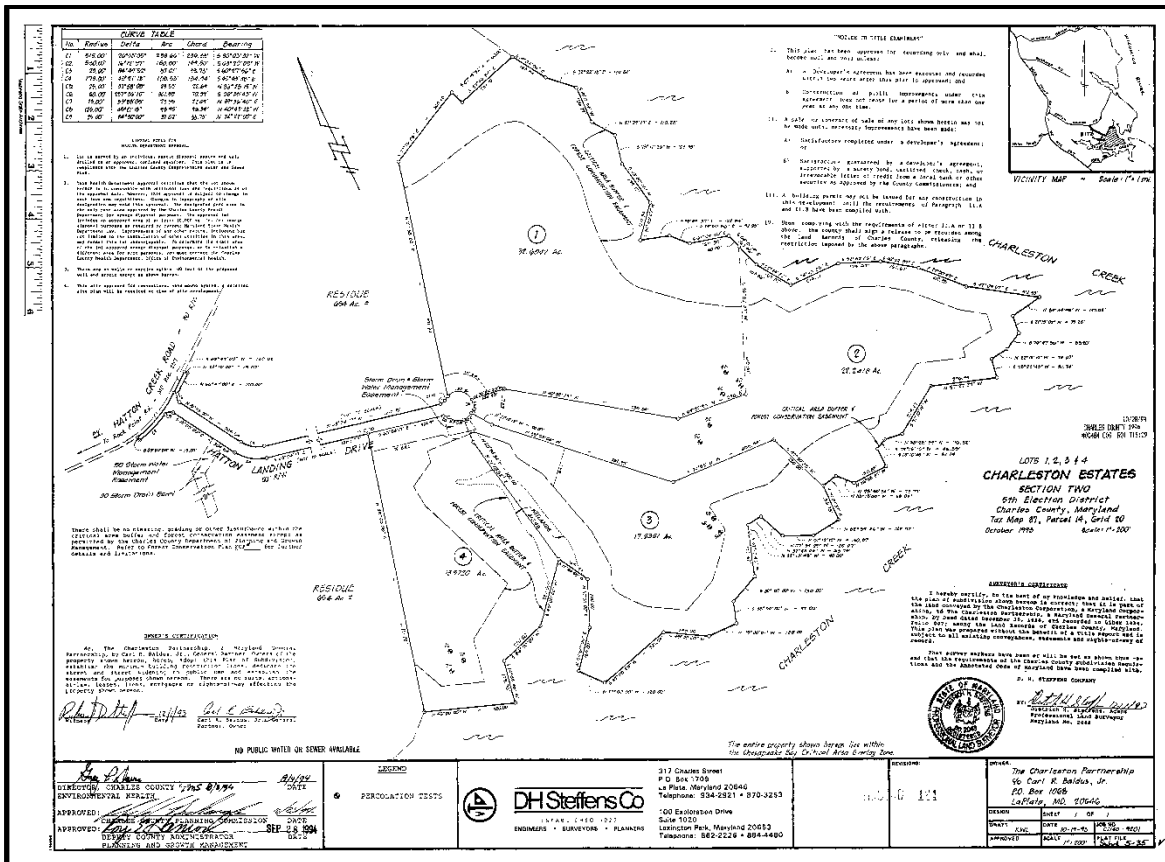


Figure 6. Charleston Corporation Subdivision (Source: Maryland State Archives, <http://www.plats.net>, P.B. 46:124).

south sides by Charleston Creek (Figures 9-12). The Council for Maryland Archeology has classified this region of the state, which is the western shore coastal plain, as Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Number 10 (Figure 13).

At the time of the survey, which took place in late June, the field was planted with corn and bounded on the west with a field planted with soybeans, with the two fields separated by a row of trees. This row of trees lines a ravine that has silted in over time; Figure 14 shows the different soil types in the project area and the soils found in the ravine head include Mispillion and Transquaking soils, which are tidally flooded and suggests that this finger of the creek has silted in considerably since the colonial period. This ravine would have provided relatively sheltered access to Charleston Creek. Topography consists mostly of very flat, open agricultural fields, with elevations no greater than 10 feet above mean sea level.

The property has long been used for agricultural purposes. The soils in the cornfield consist of predominately Annemessex Series with some Dodon Series soils in the very southern portion of the site area (cf. Figure 14). Annemessex Series soils are somewhat poorly drained silt loams suitable for agricultural use. Dodon Series soils are deep and moderately well-drained and are also suitable for agricultural use.

With the exception of plowing activities and a gravel driveway bisecting the site, Lot 1 in the project area remains relatively intact. Similarly, Lot 2 consists mostly of plowed fields. A new dwelling (with an associated swimming pool, bath house, and garage) has been built in the area



formerly occupied by the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Charleston house. Given the large size of Lot 2, these structures appear to have had a minimal impact on archaeological resources in the area. The owners of Lot 2 have also attempted to avoid cultural resources in the development of their property.

In the area where the early colonial site was found, one now dry springhead was identified approximately 200 feet to the southwest (at the head of the ravine) indicating that the site's occupants did not have to travel far for fresh water.

### ***Previous Archaeological Investigations***

Although no systematic archaeological survey has previously been conducted within the Charleston Subdivision project area, a number of shell midden sites have been identified nearby. In the immediate vicinity, six shell midden sites (including 18CH0183, 0184, 0185, 0186, 0187, and 0188) have been identified along the peninsula of land surrounded by Charleston Creek (MHT 2009) (Figure 15). Surprisingly little is known about these middens other than that they are comprised of shell. They were identified in the mid 1970s (Wilke and Thompson 1977).

Three sites (18CH0186, 0187, and 0188) appear to have been previously collected in the 1880s by Elmer Reynolds (1884), a “noted ethnologist and botanist” who reported finding “many fine axes, pipes, arrows, spears, knives, and ornaments” from sites along Charleston Creek. In the Maryland Historical Trust's site files, however, there are no artifacts reported specifically for any of these sites. The Trust has concluded that the sites likely represent prehistoric shell middens.

Prior to beginning field work, an informal pedestrian survey of an adjacent field indicated the presence of a previously unidentified 19<sup>th</sup>-century site west of the project area (Figure 16). This unidentified site is likely one of several service buildings associated with the Charleston house and may have served as a quarter for an enslaved household. Artifacts were not collected during the informal survey, but the site was identified by the presence of North American gray stoneware, refined earthenwares, and red to orange-pasted black lead-glazed earthenware as well as a large concentration of oyster shell.

An unusual agricultural building is situated in the woods north of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century site at the head of a small stream emptying into a tributary of Charleston Creek. The building probably served as a corn crib. The building appears to be either 19<sup>th</sup> century in date or assembled using materials salvaged from other buildings, including brick (Figures 17 and 18).

### ***Methods***

Because much of the land in the project area consisted of either open agricultural fields in use at the time of the survey or residential lawn, a program of systematic shovel testing was determined as the strategy best



**Figure 7.** Boundaries of Fendall's land (red) imposed on aerial photograph (Source: Google Earth).





**Figure 8.** The project area (Source: Google Earth).

established; this grid was later tied into the Maryland State Plane Coordinate system. Generally, we prefer placing our grids on the State grid at the outset, but this was not possible here due to poor cell phone reception. Our use of GPS technology in this area was limited as a result. Instead, the grid was established first by arbitrarily placing two iron rods in an open area along the southern edge of a corn field about two feet north of a gravel driveway. The line connecting these two iron

suited for locating archaeological sites. Shovel test pits – test holes approximately one foot in diameter and from one-half to two feet deep – are useful for documenting soil stratigraphy and recovering artifact samples and spatial information from across broad areas (Figure 19). Further, by using a shovel test strategy, archaeological data collected from the area would be comparable with data collected from other survey areas in the Wicomico River and Zekiah Swamp drainages.

With the assistance of surveyor Kevin Norris and his colleagues at Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, an arbitrary grid roughly aligned with the corn field was first



**Figure 9.** Corn crop, 18CH0805, June 2010.



**Figure 10.** View of Charleston Creek, facing north.



**Figure 11.** Scott Strickland establishing the grid at 18CH0805.





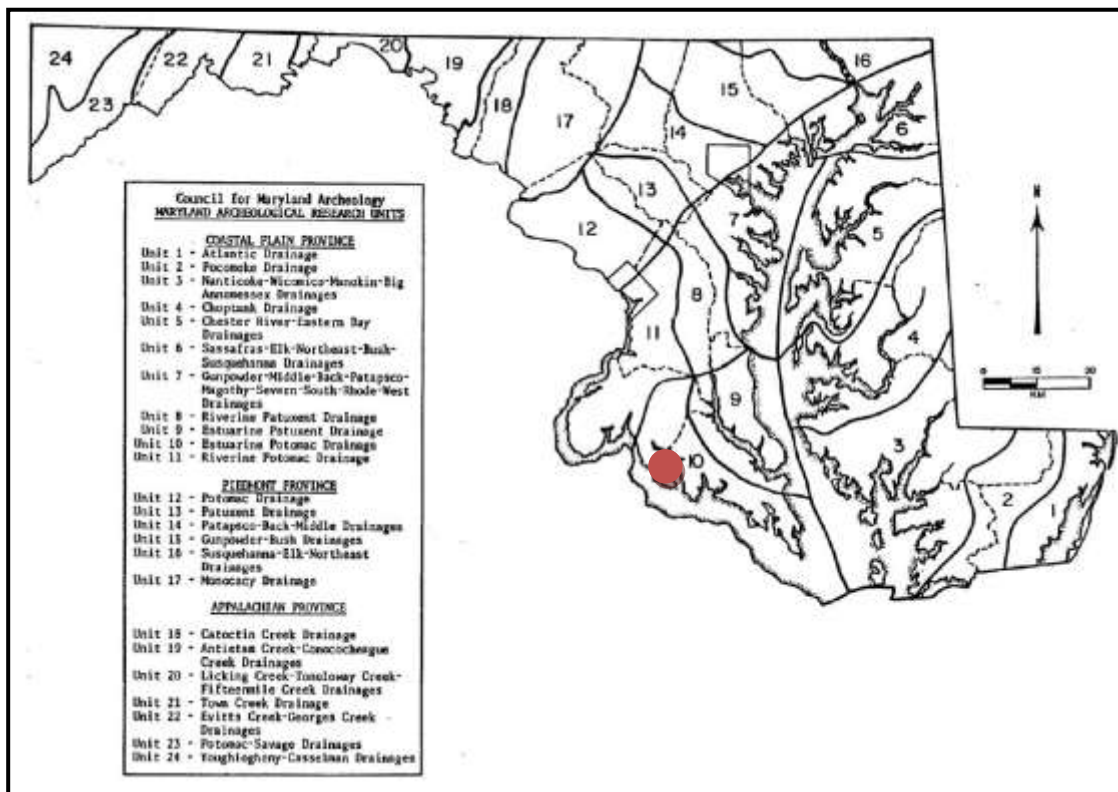
**Figure 12.** Colonial artifacts observed on the ground surface in the project area.

Shovel tests were excavated using round-point shovels and soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to standardize artifact recovery. All artifacts, bone, and shell were retained; charcoal was discarded in the field. Each shovel test was carefully recorded using a Munsell soil color chart along with a list of the artifacts recovered from each test. After recordation, all shovel tests were backfilled. Measurements for this project were made in feet and tenths of feet.

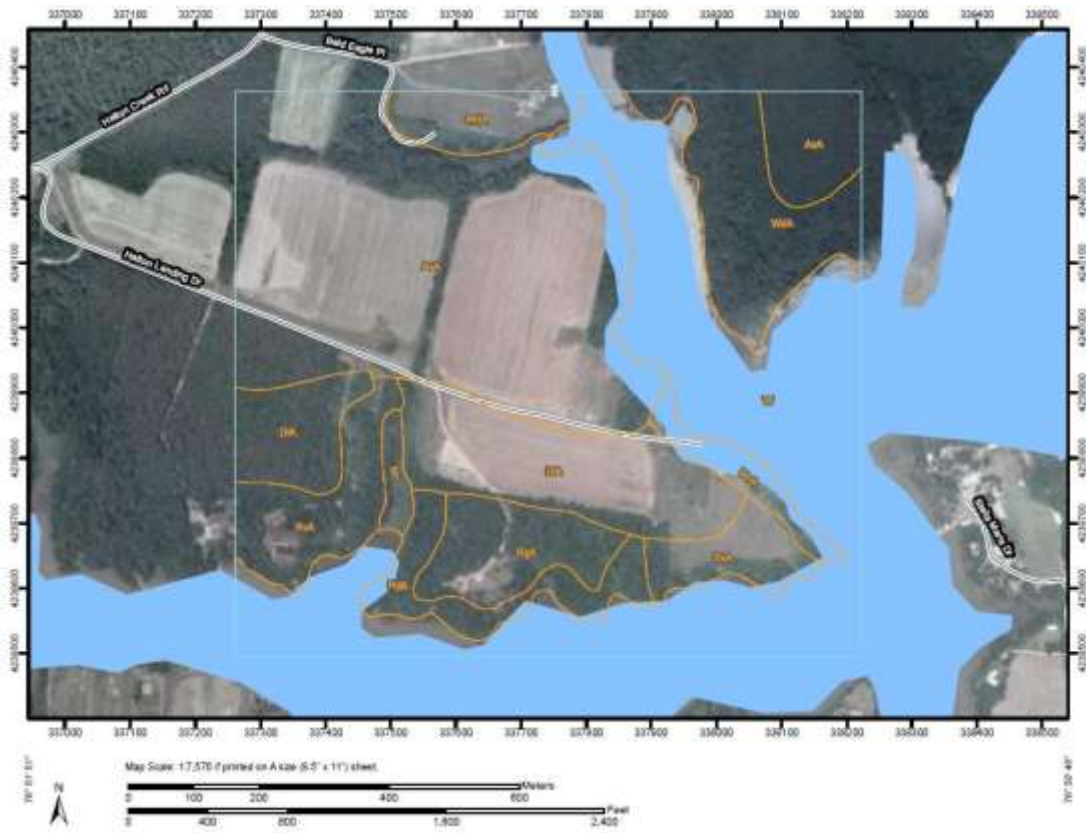
rods served as the baseline. These rods were later tied into the state grid system using static GPS locations. Transits were used to establish the grid going north at intervals of 100 feet (Figure 20).

A total of 259 shovel tests were excavated in the project area. Shovel tests were initially placed at 100-foot intervals. In areas where colonial artifacts believed to be associated with Josias Fendall's and William Digges' occupations were recovered, shovel tests were reduced to 25-foot intervals in an effort to increase the artifact sample, to identify sub-

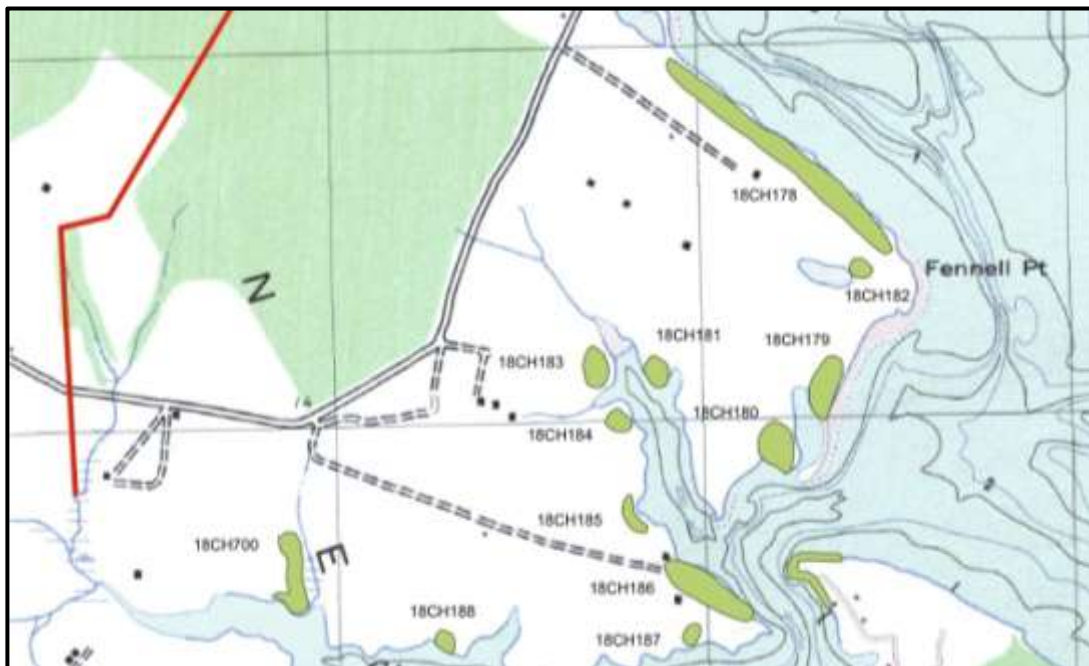
surface features, and to more precisely determine the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries. In areas where 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials associated with the Charleston house were recovered, shovel tests were placed at 50-foot intervals. In addition, Mr. Hoy, the owner of Lot 2, pointed out places where he had come across artifacts and the remains of a well during the construction of his home in 2008.



**Figure 13.** Council for Maryland Archaeology Research Number 10. Red dot depicts site area.



**Figure 14.** Soil types found in the project area, AsA (Annessex) and DfA (Dodon) types (Source: USDA Web Soil Survey).



**Figure 15.** Location of sites 18CH0183, 0184, 0185, 0186, 0187, and 0188 (Source: Maryland Historical Trust).





**Figure 16.** Field west of the colonial site at 18CH0805.



**Figure 17.** Abandoned frame corn crib northwest of the project area.

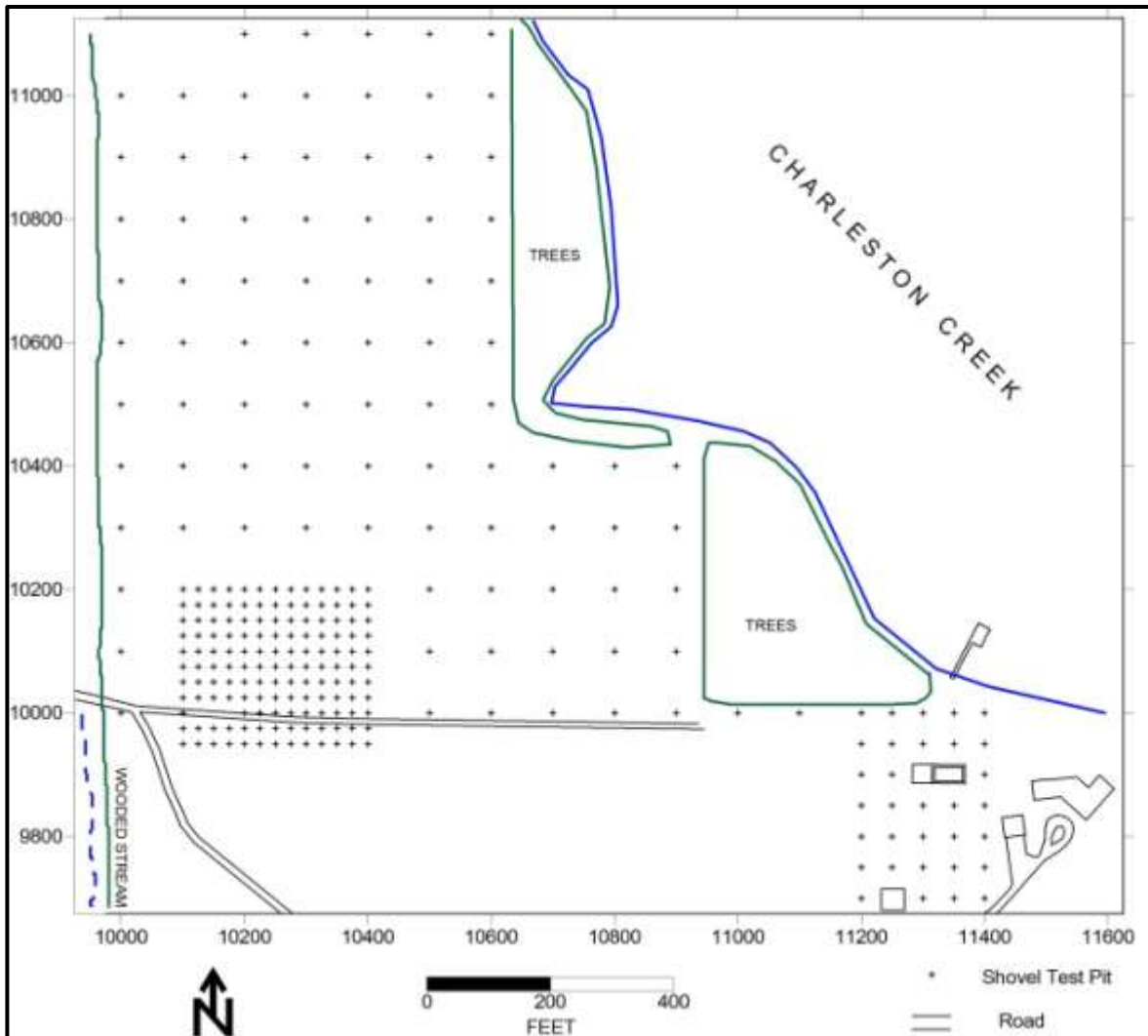




**Figure 18.** Handmade bricks used in the construction of the corn crib.



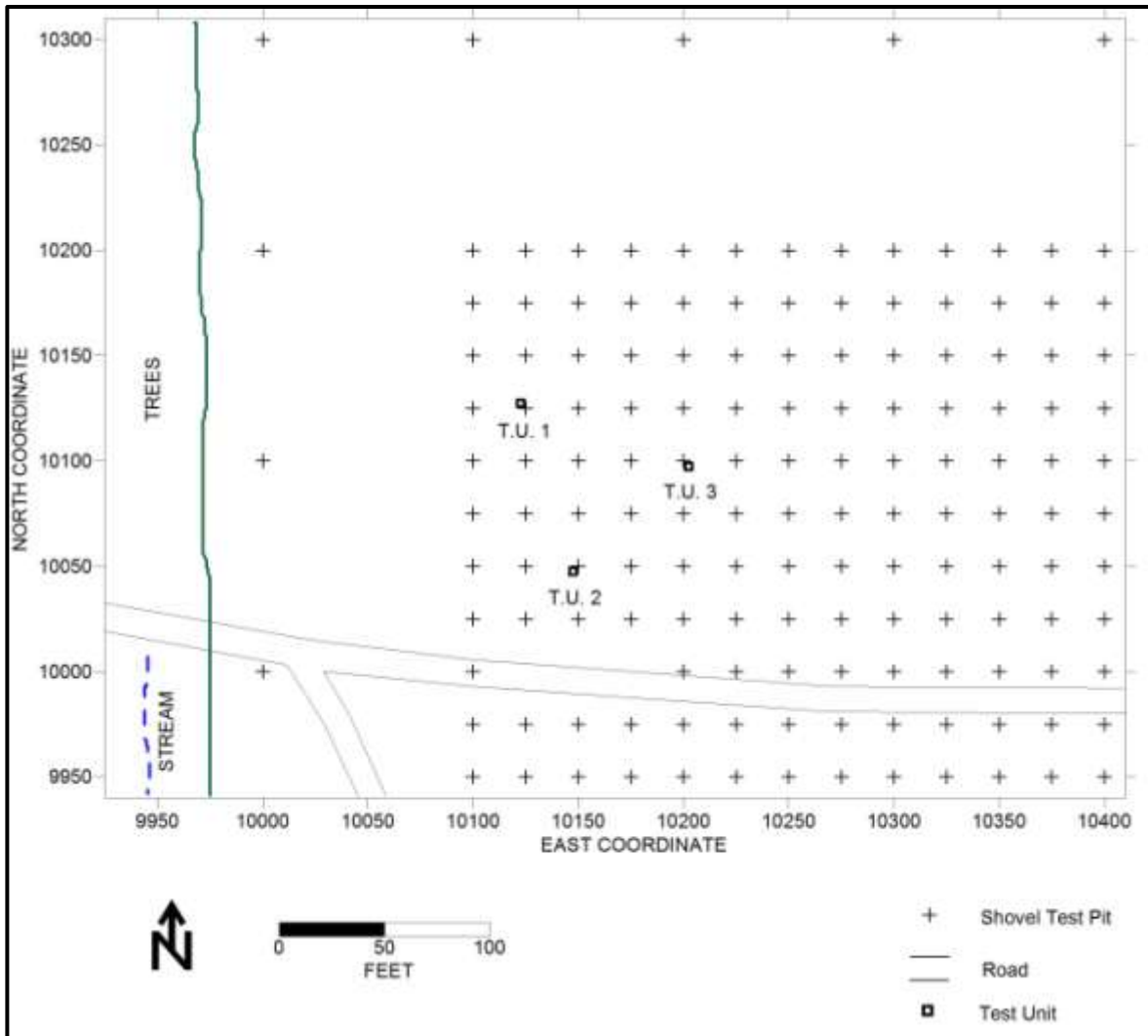
**Figure 19.** Margaret Lucio and Nicole Gatto excavating a shovel test pit.



**Figure 20.** Location of shovel tests, project area.

In areas where concentrations of colonial artifacts were encountered, three additional test units, each measuring five-by-five-feet, were excavated in order to recover a larger sample of artifacts and to determine the nature and extent of undisturbed, sub-plow zone features. The test units, designated Test Units 1, 2, and 3, were excavated using shovels and trowels (Figure 21). Soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and all cultural materials were retained. Units were subsequently photographed, and plan drawings were prepared as appropriate. Additional information about each unit was recorded on provenience cards, survey logs, and stratum registers. All three test units were backfilled at the completion of the project.

Artifacts and records were further processed according to state standards in a field lab provided by the College of Southern Maryland in La Plata and at the Anthropology Lab at St. Mary's College of Maryland. Artifacts were washed, dried, labeled, cataloged, and packaged using standard practices, and the collection was prepared for long-term curation. Spreadsheets containing the artifact catalogs were developed for reporting and computer mapping purposes, and artifact distributions were produced using the Surfer © computer mapping software (Golden Software 2002).



**Figure 21.** Location of test units.

## Results

The archaeological investigations at Charleston revealed a multi-component historic site designated 18CH0805. The bulk of the occupation is located in the southern portion of the project area and includes two historic-period components. Surprisingly few artifacts of pre-Contact Native American manufacture were recovered, suggesting that this area was not used extensively for settlement before 1600 AD.

The first and earliest phase of occupation consists of a late 17<sup>th</sup>-/early 18<sup>th</sup>-century domestic site, almost certainly occupied by Governor Josias Fendall and his family and later by William Digges and his family. Given the site's history as a place where town development was encouraged, it is also possible that this site was the locus of some of those activities, including an ordinary built by Gilbert Clarke and a lot developed by Anthony Neale (see discussion, above). The colonial occupation measures approximately 300 feet by 400 feet and is located approximately 200 feet east of a now dry springhead. Based on the recovered artifacts, the site appears to have been initially occupied no later than c. 1670 (and possibly earlier) and abandoned no later than c. 1720.



Artifact	Test Units	Shovel Test Pits
Stone shatter/flake	18	26
Projectile point	3	1
Fire cracked rock	9	12
Ceramic, Native American	1	3
<b>TOTAL PRECONTACT</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>
Tobacco pipe, white	352	167
Tobacco pipe, terracotta	11	5
<b>TOTAL PIPE</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>172</b>
Earthenwares, Colonial	229	157
Stonewares, Colonial	50	33
Porcelain	1	3
Refined earthenware	10	62
Earthenware, 19th-century	0	2
<b>TOTAL CERAMICS</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>257</b>
Bottle glass	99	141
Table glass	0	4
<b>TOTAL GLASS</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>145</b>
Window glass	9	22
Window lead	4	0
Nails, iron	324	200
Brick	6,588	4,823
Plaster	423	1,117
Mortar	44	71
Composite material	0	177
Possible dressed stone	77	15
<b>TOTAL ARCHITECTURE</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>6,425</b>
Oyster shell fragments	13,611	15,593
Snail shell	8	1
Animal bone	175	94
<b>TOTAL FAUNA</b>	<b>13,794</b>	<b>15,688</b>
Flint	17	1
Small finds, lead	3	0
Small finds, iron	10	27
Small finds, copper	4	1
Unidentified iron/rust	216	131
Iron-stone/fossil rock /coal	148	145
<b>TOTAL ARTIFACTS</b>	<b>22,443</b>	<b>23,035</b>

**Table 2.** Total artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units, 18CH0805.

The second phase of occupation includes a 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation associated with the now-demolished Charleston house. This occupation is located closer to the mouth of Charleston Creek, although a small concentration of 19<sup>th</sup>-century material was recovered in association with the colonial occupation. In addition, as noted above, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century site lies just west of the project area and it is likely that all of these outlying areas served as support for the Charleston plantation.

The stratigraphy in the project area consists of a plow zone overlying subsoil. The plow zone is a predominantly dark yellowish brown silty sandy loam ranging in thickness from 0.6 to 1.1 feet. In most cases, plow zone overlies a culturally undisturbed subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown sandy clay. The gravel content of the subsoil is fairly uniform and consists of less than 10 percent gravel. In the area associated with the Hoy residence, a thin lens of topsoil overlays the plow zone.

A total of 45,478 artifacts (including oyster shell fragments) were recovered from the shovel tests and test units at 18CH0805. General categories of recovered materials are presented in Table 2 (see also Appendix II for a more detailed catalog).

Artifacts indicating prehistoric occupation of the site are surprisingly few. Only 42 artifacts of pre-Contact Native American manufacture were recovered from the shovel tests, representing less than 0.2 percent of the total shovel test assemblage. These items include flakes, shatter, fire-cracked rock, a projectile point, and Native American ceramics. The low density of these items suggests that, although shell middens believed to be prehistoric in date have been reported nearby, Native groups did not make intensive use of the land within the project area.

### ***Shovel Test Results***

The 259 shovel tests yielded 23,035 artifacts with an artifact count ranging from zero to 1,768 per shovel test. At the Moore's Lodge site, located in the Zekiah Swamp north of Allen's Fresh, numbers of artifacts per shovel test ranged from zero to 348 (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008:23). Moore's Lodge had an occupation chronology similar to 18CH0805, from c. 1674 until c. 1727 and again beginning in the very late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. At 18CH0805, oyster shell and brick accounted for the overwhelming majority of materials recovered from the shovel tests, comprising 89 percent of the total shovel test artifact assemblage. The high numbers of oyster shell are not surprising given that oyster bars were present in Charleston Creek through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Well over half of the materials recovered from the project area come from the site's colonial occupation. In part, these greater numbers result from more intensive sampling of the colonial site, with shovel tests placed at 25-foot intervals in the area where colonial artifacts were recovered. Still, the numbers of artifacts generated (as well as the types) indicate that the site's early colonial occupants were wealthy by any standard. Many of the materials are everyday domestic objects found on most colonial sites, including tobacco pipes, ceramics, and bottle glass. Other materials, including the high numbers of red and yellow brick, plaster, and window leads, reveal the standing of the households that lived at 18CH0805 during the colonial period.

Domestic artifacts (excluding shell and animal bone) make up less than three percent of the total shovel test assemblage (N=575). Of these domestic materials, 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics and glass account for a total of 158 artifacts. The remaining domestic artifacts include white clay tobacco fragments (N=167), Indian and locally-made European-style red clay tobacco pipe fragments (N=5), colonial ceramics (N=190), colonial bottle glass (N=44) and colonial table glass (N=1). A copper alloy furniture tack and a possible iron table knife fragment were also recovered. Proportions of the colonial domestic artifacts are presented in Table 3.

	N	%
Tobacco Pipes	172	29.9
Colonial Ceramics	190	33.0
Colonial Bottle Glass	44	7.7
Colonial Table Glass	1	0.2
19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C. Ceramics	67	11.7
19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C. Bottle Glass	98	17.0
19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> C. Table Glass	3	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.** Colonial domestic materials recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805.

Tobacco pipes recovered from the shovel tests include a total of 172 fragments, of which 167 are white clay and five are red clay (Table 4). The white clay tobacco pipe assemblage includes 68 undecorated pipe bowl fragments, 24 undecorated and unmeasurable pipe stem fragments, and 75 measurable pipe stems. The distribution of bore diameters is shown in Table 4; using the pipe stem dating regression formula developed by Binford (1978), the site's mean date of occupation was calculated at 1687. Using the Harrington (1978) histogram method, the distribution of the pipe stems indicates a date range of as early as c. 1660 through c. 1710.

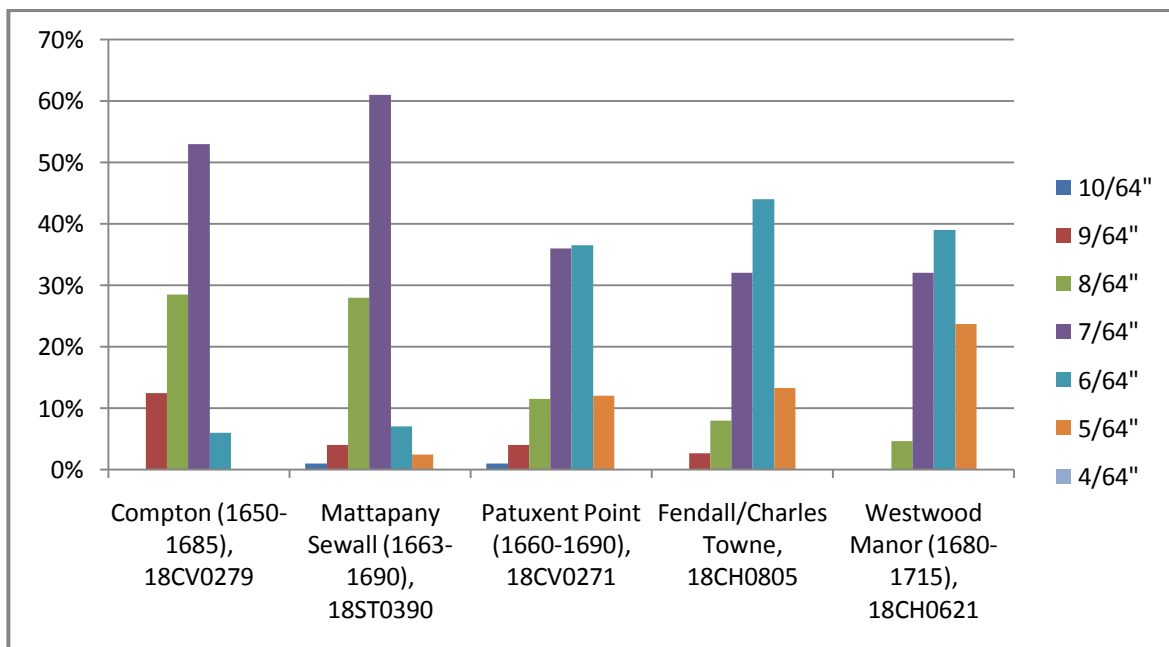
When the distributions of the pipe stem bore diameters at 18CH0805 are compared with other Maryland sites of known date, including Mattapany-Sewall (18ST0390), Patuxent Point (18CV0271), and Westwood Manor (18CH0620), it appears that the site dates between c. 1665 and 1710 (Figure 22). All three methods – Binford, Harrington, and comparison with local sites of known date – suggest that 18CH0805 was occupied during the period when Fendall and his family were resident on the plantation (as early as 1670 until c. 1681). The pipe stem data also indicate that the site was occupied through the first decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, including the period when William Digges and his family lived at the site.

	N	%
Pipe stem, red, hand-built	2	-
Pipe bowl, red, hand-built	1	-
Pipe stem, red, mold-made	2	-
Pipe stem, white, 9/64ths inch	2	2.7
Pipe stem, white, 8/64ths inch	6	8.0
Pipe stem, white, 7/64ths inch	24	32.0
Pipe stem, white, 6/64ths inch	33	44.0
Pipe stem, white, 5/64ths inch	10	13.3
Pipe stem, white, 4/64ths inch	0	0.0
Pipe stem, white, unmeasurable	24	-
Pipe bowl, white	68	-
<b>TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS</b>	<b>169</b>	

**Table 4.** Tobacco pipes recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805.

Additional dating evidence is provided by stem markings (Figure 23). One stem recovered from a shovel test includes a Bristol dot and diamond pattern, a design known for the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Walker 1977). A second stem has a makers mark, “RT,” probably for Robert Tippet. There are three Robert Tippets producing tobacco pipes for the market, with a date range of 1660 through 1720 (Walker 1977). The RT pipe from 18CH0805 is a stem fragment with a bore diameter of 8/64ths-inch, suggesting it may be the first or second Robert Tippet.

Five red or terra cotta clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the shovel tests (Figure 24). Two stems and a bowl fragment appear to be hand-built and of Native manufacture. None of these fragments contain evidence of decoration.



**Figure 22.** Comparison of pipe stem bore diameter histograms.

Two red clay pipe fragments appear to be of European form. One fragment exhibits a maker’s mark with the initials, “WD.” Red pipes with this maker’s mark have been found at three other sites, all in Maryland, including Hawkins Gate/Fair Fountain (18CH0004) (Bauer and King 2011), located north of La Plata, and St. Johns (18ST0001-23) (Henry 1979) and Smith’s Ordinary (18ST0001-13) (Riordan 1991), both located in St. Mary’s City. The pipe found at Smith’s Ordinary, though marked with the initials “WD,” is of a slightly different style than the other examples, with a slash between the two letters and three dots above the letters themselves.

Hawkins Gate/Fair Fountain appears to have been occupied between 1663 and 1690; of interest is that this tract was owned by Fendall until 1682, when Fendall sold it to Henry Hawkins (Bauer and King 2011). St. John's was occupied from c. 1638 until c. 1715 and Smith's was occupied from 1660 until its destruction by fire in 1678. This evidence suggests that, whoever "WD" was, the unidentified maker was probably producing pipes before 1678.

Both colonial and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics were also recovered from 18CH0805, with the colonial ceramics primarily associated with the early site and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials associated with the Charleston house. Some 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials, however, including ceramics, were found on the eastern edge of the colonial occupation, probably refuse associated with outlying plantation structures; distributions of these materials and others are discussed, below.

The ceramic types and counts recovered from the shovel test pits are presented in Table 5 and are discussed here as either "colonial" or "19<sup>th</sup> century." Representative examples of colonial ware types are shown in Figure 25.

Both coarse and fine earthenwares account for 82.6 percent of the total colonial ceramic assemblage. Datable earthenwares include 13 fragments of Staffordshire slipware, which was first produced in England in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeologists generally agree, however, that Staffordshire slipware was not commonly available in the Chesapeake region until c. 1680 (Barker 2001; Grigsby 1993; Noël Hume 1970). Eight sherds of manganese mottled earthenware were also recovered from the shovel tests. First produced around 1690, these wares were most popular in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century (Philpott 1985:52-53; Elliott 1998:30).

Seven Morgan Jones ceramic fragments were recovered from the shovel tests. Morgan Jones was a potter who initially lived in St. Mary's County before migrating across the Potomac to Virginia's Westmoreland County by 1669 (Kelso and Chappell 1974). When Jones lived in St. Mary's County, he was bound as a servant to Robert Slye, who was married to Thomas Gerard's daughter. There is evidence that Jones produced pottery during his time of servitude. Given Josias Fendall's political association with both Gerard and Slye, it is possible that these fragments come from wares produced during Jones' period of servitude in St. Mary's. Morgan Jones ceramics do, however, show up through the 1670s and 1680s at Charles County sites, most notably at Westwood Manor, which was probably not occupied until c. 1680 (Alexander et al. 2010).

Two North Devon sgraffito fragments were recovered, and this fine ware is commonly found in the



**Figure 23.** Marked and decorated white clay tobacco pipes from 18CH0805.



**Figure 24.** Red clay tobacco pipes from 18CH0805.

	N	%
Tin-glazed earthenware	13	6.8
Staffordshire slipware	13	6.8
Staffordshire reverse slipware	0	-
Unidentified slipware	1	0.5
Manganese mottled	8	4.2
North Devon sgraffito	2	1.0
North Devon gravel-tempered ware	16	8.4
Morgan Jones	7	3.7
Buckley/Buckley-like	24	12.6
Unidentified lead-glazed earthenware	38	20.0
Unidentified earthenware, unglazed	35	18.4
Possible colonoware	0	-
<b>TOTAL COLONIAL EARTHENWARES</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>82.4</b>
Rhenish brown stoneware	2	1.0
Hohrware	1	0.5
Rhenish gray/blue and gray stoneware	13	6.8
English brown stoneware	13	6.8
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	3	1.6
Unidentified white salt-glazed stoneware	1	0.5
<b>TOTAL COLONIAL STONEWARES</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17.2</b>
<b>TOTAL COLONIAL CERAMICS</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>99.6</b>
Porcelain, 19 <sup>th</sup> -Century	3	-
Refined earthenware	62	-
19 <sup>th</sup> -century black lead-glazed earthenware	2	-
<b>TOTAL 19<sup>th</sup>-CENTURY CERAMICS</b>	<b>67</b>	
<b>TOTAL CERAMICS</b>	<b>257</b>	

**Table 5.** Ceramics recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805.

by the development of the stoneware industry in England (Noël Hume 2001). The change is evident at the Westwood Manor site, located several miles north of 18CH0805 in Allen's Fresh and first occupied about 1680. Not a single fragment of Rhenish brown stoneware was recovered from Westwood Manor.

Thirteen Rhenish Gray and Rhenish Blue and Gray salt-glazed stoneware fragments and one Hohr ware fragment were recovered from the shovel tests. Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware appears throughout the 17<sup>th</sup>-century and declines in the 1770s on American sites. Hohr ware, with its unpainted surface, is first produced around 1675 and its manufacture declined in production after the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century (Gaimster 1997; Noël Hume 2001).

Chesapeake region during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century (Grant 1983).

Other earthenware ceramics, including North Devon gravel-tempered wares and Buckley and Buckley-like wares, were produced throughout the site's period of occupation.

Stonewares account for just under a fifth of the total colonial ceramic assemblage recovered from the shovel test pits. Unlike earthenwares, stonewares have non-porous bodies and were valued for storing and serving liquids. All of the stonewares recovered from the colonial component at 18CH0805 are salt-glazed, and these stonewares came from both England and Germany.

Two fragments of Rhenish Brown stoneware, a ceramic produced in Germany through the 17<sup>th</sup> century, were recovered from the shovel tests. Both fragments probably came from bottles used to hold liquids. One fragment displays evidence of sprig-molded decoration, most likely a portion of a medallion motif often found on 17<sup>th</sup>-century Bartmann jugs. Rhenish Brown stoneware was traded widely in the 17<sup>th</sup>-century and is common on sites dating to that period in the Chesapeake. By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, however, Rhenish brown wares were beginning to be replaced



**Figure 25.** Representative colonial ceramic fragments recovered from 18CH0805: first row (left to right), Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware fragments (3), Rhenish Brown stoneware handle fragment (1), Rhenish Brown stoneware body fragment with partial sprig-molded medallion (1), English Brown stoneware rim fragment (1); second row (left to right), Hohn ware body fragments (2), Manganese mottled earthenware body fragment (1), lead-glazed earthenware body fragment (1), Buckley earthenware fragment (1); third row (left to right), Buckley body fragment (1), North Devon Sgraffito body fragment (1), North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware body fragment (1), tin-glazed earthenware body fragment (1), and Staffordshire slipware body fragment (1).

Thirteen English Brown stoneware fragments were also recovered from the shovel tests. English Brown stoneware was developed by John Dwight in the 1670s in Fulham, near London, and appears on American sites by 1690 (Green 1999:4, 19, 109-130; Noël Hume 1970:114).

Three fragments of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware were also recovered from shovel tests, and this ware type was available in the region by 1715 (Noël Hume 1970:114-115). Recent research, however, suggests that dipped stonewares were being produced in England at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Noël Hume 2001:199) and it is possible that dipped wares were available earlier than 1715. This is an important consideration for dating 18CH0805, given that Elizabeth Digges died in 1710 and it is not clear who was living at the site after that date.

A single fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware was found in a shovel test pit located near the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Charleston house site. This fragment is almost certainly later than the dipped examples, dating no earlier than the mid-1720s. Since the site does not appear to have been occupied that late by the Digges family, this fragment may come from a vessel curated and eventually used, broken, and discarded at the Charleston house.

The colonial ceramic assemblage can also provide clues about the various activities taking place throughout the site's occupations. Although the ceramic assemblage is too small and the fragments too tiny to be organized into vessels with any reliability, the majority of the ceramics appear to come from ware types usually produced in utilitarian forms. These utilitarian ceramics (including Morgan Jones, North Devon gravel-tempered, Buckley and Buckley-like, and the unidentified earthenwares) comprise almost two-thirds or 63 percent of the total shovel test assemblage. Utilitarian forms include pans, milk pans, bowls, and butter pots, and are items that would have been used by women, including female servants, in areas of the household specified for the processing and preparation of food.

The remaining ceramic types are "fine wares," including tin-glazed wares, slipwares, Manganese Mottled, sgraffito, and all of the stonewares, and account for 37 percent of the total colonial ceramic assemblage. These ware types would have been produced in forms that included punch bowls, mugs, cups, bottles, and plates or platters for serving food and drink. While the proportion of these ceramics seems relatively low, it is not only possible but probable that the individuals in these households consumed food and drink from pewter or even silver vessels (cf. Smart Martin 1989).

Sixty-two refined earthenware fragments were recovered, and 51 of these ceramic fragments appear to be whiteware (we use this term in its archaeological sense). Whiteware, with its colorless glaze, was produced c. 1820 and later, and this fits well with the historical evidence concerning the construction of Charleston. Decorated whitewares include those with blue painted impressed and non-impressed shell-edged rims. Impressed whiteware rims are found in contexts dating from the 1840s to the 1860s (Robacker and Robacker 1978; Laidacker 1954:77). Non-impressed wares date from the 1860s to the 1890s (Hunter and Miller 1994). Three fragments of sponge-painted whiteware were also found. These wares have a date range from the 1820s to the 1860s. Other refined earthenwares include six creamware and five pearlware sherds. Pearlware is usually found in contexts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>-century through the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century, when it is superseded by ironstone (Noël Hume 1970). Although it is possible that the pearlware fragments represent a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century occupation (such as an unidentified tenant), it is more likely that, because of its association with other 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics, the pearlware dates to the earlier period of Daniel Jenifer's occupation at the Charleston house.

Only 44 dark green colonial bottle glass fragments were recovered from the shovel tests, including five from square, flat-sided case bottles and the remainder from what appear to be round wine bottles. Ninety-eight fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century bottle glass were recovered. A single fragment of colonial table glass (from a foot rim) and three fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century table glass were also recovered.

Architectural artifacts constitute a significant portion of the shovel test assemblage, forming more than a quarter or 27.9 percent (N=6,425) of the total assemblage. These materials include red and yellow brick, rough- and finish-coat plaster, mortar, nails, window glass, window lead, and dressed stone (Table 6; Figures 26 and 27). Brick represents three-quarters of the architectural material in the assemblage, or nearly 20 percent (N=4,823) of the total artifacts recovered. No whole red bricks or brick bats were recovered from the shovel tests, and it is possible bricks were salvaged for use in the nearby Charleston house or related structures.

Yellow brick fragments form 8 percent (N=408) of the total shovel test brick assemblage. No whole yellow brick or brick bats were recovered from the shovel tests or observed on the ground surface, although a yellow brick bat was found in the top of a feature uncovered in Test Unit 1 (the brick bat was mapped and left *in situ*). Two types of yellow bricks were produced and

Artifact Type	Count
Window glass, colonial glass	6
Window glass, unidentified	16
Window lead	0
Nail, whole, wrought	21
Nail, fragments, wrought	109
Nail, fragments, square	40
Nail, cut	2
Nail, wire	26
Nail, unidentified	2
Red brick	4,395 (6,159.7 g)
Yellow brick	408 (395.9 g)
Salmon brick	20 (26.3 g)
Rough coat plaster, colonial	169 (63.0 g)
Finish coat plaster, colonial	15 (9.6)
Rough coat plaster, 19th/20th-century	860 (707.2 g)
Finish coat plaster, 19th/20th-century	73 (83.3 g)
Mortar, colonial area	61 (49.8 g)
Mortar, 19th/20th-century areas	10 (421.8 g)
19th-century composite material	177 (419.7 g)
Possible dressed stone	15

**Table 6.** Architectural materials recovered from shovel tests, 18CH0805.

Investigations conducted by Pogue (1981) at Upper Notley Hall also found yellow brick incorporated in the construction of what is a standing late 18<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling, leading Pogue to conclude that the brick there had been salvaged from Notley Hall.

Farther afield but still in southern Maryland, yellow brick has been found at Mattapany on the Patuxent (Lord Baltimore's Maryland plantation) (18ST0390), St. John's (a site in St. Mary's City also owned by Lord Baltimore) (18ST0001-23), Old Chapel Field (18ST0233), Compton (18CV0279), Patuxent Point (18CV0271) and Chancellor's Point (18ST0001-62). Amounts varied, from two fragments recovered from Old Chapel Field to 752 fragments recovered from Mattapany. Trace amounts were recovered from Patuxent Point and Compton, also on the Patuxent (counts are not available for St. John's or Chancellor's Point). Unlike 18CH0805, however, all of these sites have been fairly extensively excavated.

Another way to express the amount of yellow brick recovered from 18CH0805 is by weight. A total of 1,849.2 grams of yellow brick were recovered at 18CH0805 from shovel tests and test units, while 626.5 grams were recovered from Westwood Manor and 1,757.9 grams were recovered from Mattapany (Alexander et al. 2010, Chaney and King 1997). Excavations at Mattapany were much more intensive than at 18CH0805, although Mattapany has a lower total yellow brick weight, suggesting that there was considerable yellow brick usage at 18CH0805.

one or both types could have been used at the site. These types include large "moppen" bricks, typically used for wall construction, and "klinkers," which would have been used in chimney construction (Luckenbach 1993). The brick bat observed in Test Unit 1 appears to have been of the moppen variety.

Yellow bricks and brick fragments have been found at a number of 17<sup>th</sup>-century sites in Maryland, most of which were occupied by fairly wealthy households. Yellow brick has been recovered from several sites in the neighborhood, including Westwood Manor (18CH0620), Notley Hall (18ST0074), and Upper Notley Hall (18ST0075). The whole brick and brick bats recovered from Westwood Manor were all of the moppen variety. The bricks at Westwood Manor were observed, however, in an area that Chaney (n.d.) concluded contained evidence of a hearth (see also Alexander et al. 2010), suggesting that the moppen bricks could also be used in hearths. At Notley Hall, located across the Wicomico River in St. Mary's County, yellow brick has been reported.





**Figure 26.** Architectural artifacts recovered from the colonial site at 18CH0805: top row (left to right), red brick bat (1), and yellow brick fragment (1); second row (left to right), window glass fragments (3); third row (left to right), window lead fragments (3), and plaster fragments (4).

The yellow brick recovered from 18CH0805 may have been part of a ship's cargo that was seized by the Maryland government in 1672. In that year, a Swedish ship, the *Burgh of Stade*, sailed into the Wicomico River with a reported cargo of 50,000 yellow bricks. The Maryland authorities concluded the ship and its crew were in violation of the English Navigation Acts. Thomas Notley, a close friend of Charles Calvert's who would later become governor in 1676, served as the attorney for the ship's captain. The trial was held as a Court of Admiralty at Manahowics Neck (which would later be known as Notley Hall). The ship's captain was found guilty of violating the Navigation Acts and the cargo was seized; Notley is reported to have kept a



**Figure 27.** Dressed sandstone fragment recovered from 18CH0805.

portion of the cargo, splitting it with Calvert's son-in-law, Benjamin Rozer (Forte, Furgol, and Murdoch 2004). It is quite possible and perhaps even likely that the large numbers of yellow brick recovered from 18CH0805 and observed at other archaeological sites in the Wicomico drainage (including Notley Hall and Upper Notley Hall) came from the *Burgh of Stade*.

Yellow brick would have added decorative flair to the dwelling at 18CH0805, but plaster would have created a brighter, cleaner domestic environment. After brick, plaster forms the second largest category of architectural material, accounting for almost one fifth of the architectural assemblage and 4.8 percent (N=1,117) of the total shovel test pit artifact assemblage. The majority of the plaster appears to be 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century in date: 933 fragments are associated with the Charleston house and related structures, while 184 fragments are associated with the colonial occupation of the site. For both occupations, plaster fragments consisted of both rough- and finish-coat varieties. Evidence for whitewashing is evident on the finished surfaces of plaster from both the 19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century and colonial occupations. Plaster collected from the Charleston house area also included fragments painted pink and blue.

Plastered interiors were restricted to wealthier households in the early colonial period. Plaster walls provided warmer, cleaner spaces, and the white walls reflected light better than unfinished wooden interiors. Plaster has been recovered in large quantities only from Westwood Manor (18CH0620), located upriver from 18CH0805, and Mattapany (18ST0390), Lord Baltimore's plantation on the Patuxent.

Iron nails and nail fragments formed 0.9 percent of the total shovel test pit artifact assemblage (N=204). Of these nails, 134 could be positively identified as wrought in their manufacture, and 40 had shafts with square cross-sections, a characteristic of both wrought and cut nails. Of these 134 wrought nails, 21 were whole or complete and ranged in size from 7/8ths-inch to 2-5/8ths-inch. The shorter nails could have been used to secure shingles on the structure's roof

or possibly to fasten wooden furniture. The absence of tile or slate indicates that the building almost certainly had a wooden roof. Only two nails are cut, while 26 wire nails were located and identified, primarily in the vicinity where the Charleston house once stood.

Window glass formed a tiny component of the architectural assemblage, but its presence indicates that at least one of the windows at the colonial site was glazed and likely more were as well. Six colonial and 16 later window glass fragments were recovered from the shovel tests. The later window glass fragments were machine-made and were closely associated with 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>-century materials. Although no window lead fragments were recovered from the shovel tests, four were recovered from the test units and are discussed below.

Fifteen fragments identified as dressed stone were recovered from the shovel test pits and all but one are less than a half inch in size (cf. Figure 27). One large fragment appears to have been used architecturally. The stone fragments were examined by a stone mason, who concluded that the material looked similar to English sandstone and was probably used as a paving stone.

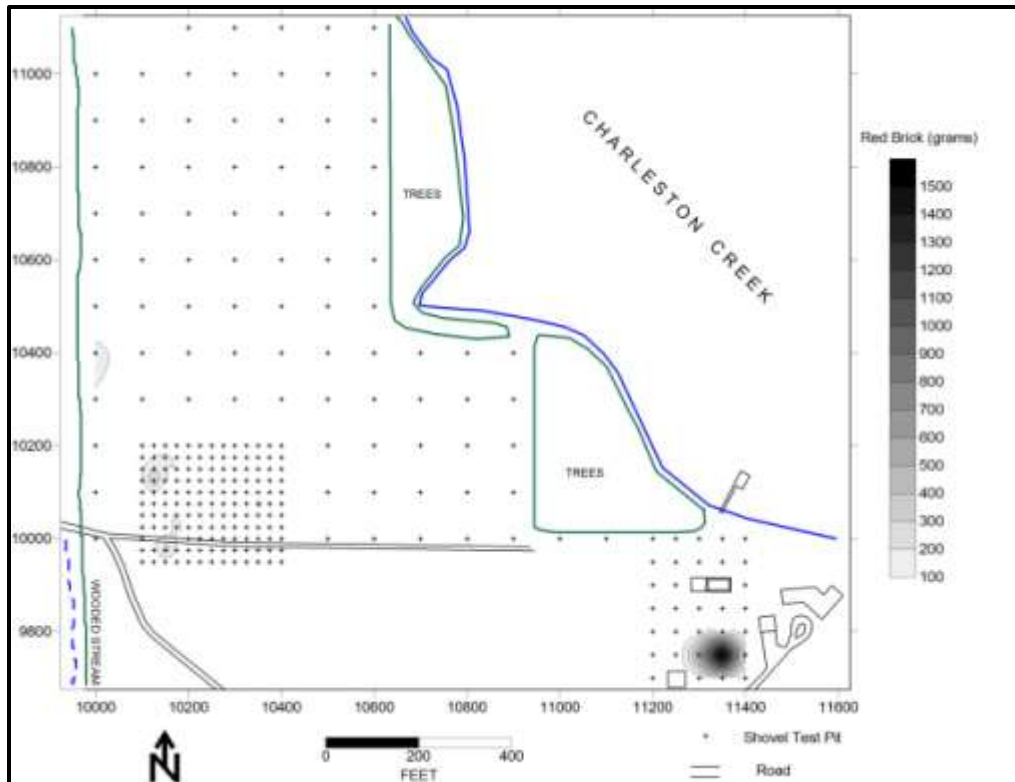
Faunal materials represent the largest category of artifact recovered from the shovel tests, comprising well over two-thirds or 68.1 percent of the total assemblage. Oyster shell constituted the majority of the faunal artifacts (N=15,593), while animal bone included 94 fragments. A single snail shell was also recovered.

The number of oyster shell fragments recovered from 18CH0805 is striking, especially given that almost no oyster shell or shell fragments were recovered from the Westwood Manor site (although this could be related to collector bias). The oyster shell comes from *Crassostrea virginica*, the native oyster species in the Chesapeake region. *Crassostrea virginica* grows in water with salinity levels that lie between 5 and 40 parts per thousand. Large aggregations of oysters are found in waters with salinity levels between 10 and 30 parts per thousand (National Research Council 2004).

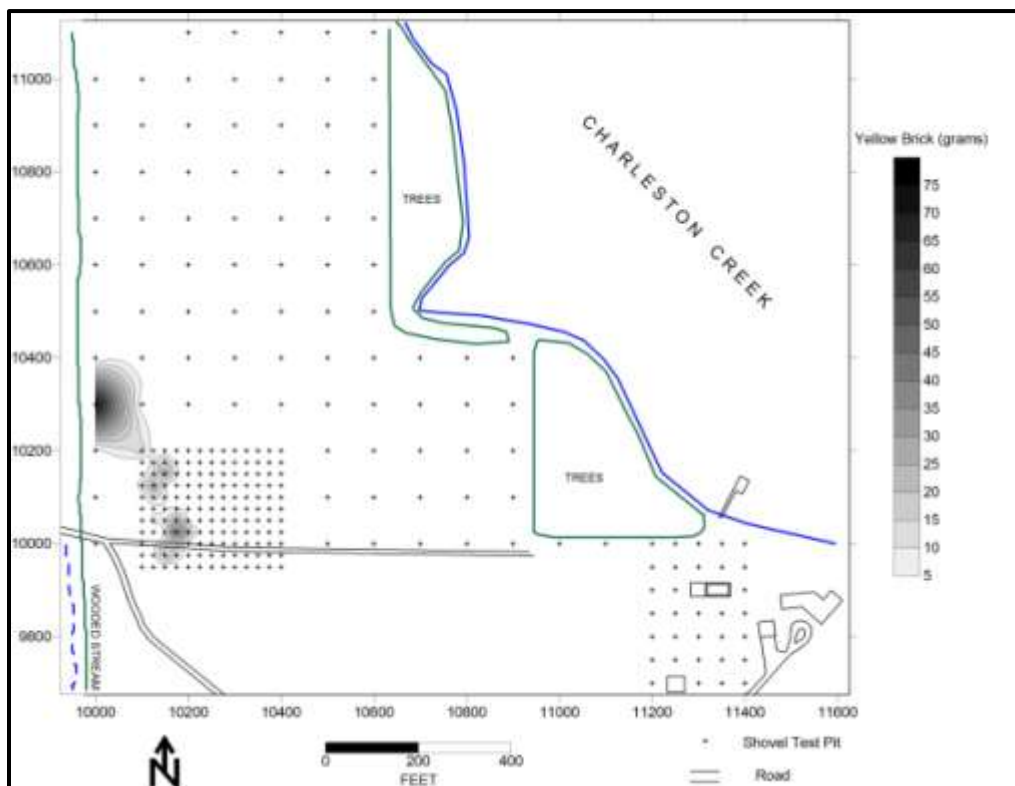
Salinity levels in the Wicomico vary throughout the year. Salinity levels are highest during the autumn months and lowest during the spring months, ranging from between 5 to 11 parts per thousand just outside the mouth of Charleston Creek. This falls within the range of 5 and 40 parts per thousand ideal for oyster growth and is described as mesohaline by marine biologists. Today, there are oyster bars located within the Wicomico, but they extend only as far north as Chaptico Bay (not too far north of 18CH0805). It is likely the oysters whose shell was found at 18CH0805 came from the Wicomico just outside of Charleston Creek, as it is still a relatively healthy environment for oysters, although not in larger aggregations (Lippson 1979; 1985). Indeed, in 1868, a plat was created showing oyster beds totaling ten acres in Charleston Creek.

### ***Artifact Distributions: Project Area***

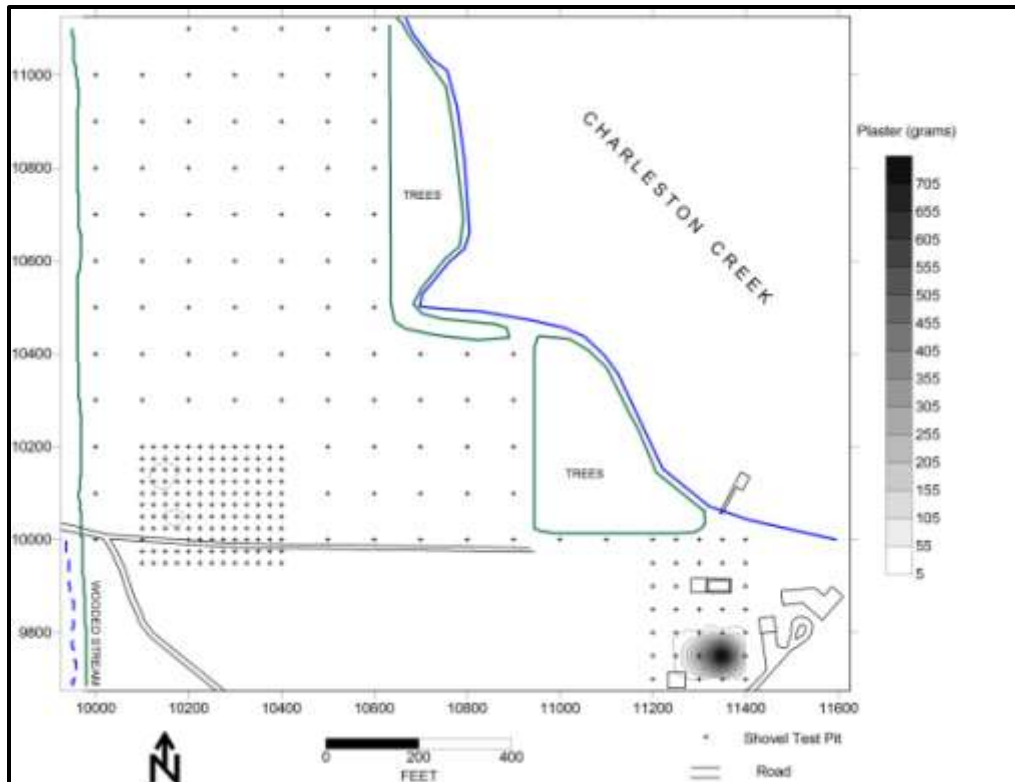
Distribution maps of the major artifact categories were generated in an effort to define site boundaries more precisely and identify activity areas related to both the colonial and 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupations. Maps of both the entire project area as well as the area containing only the colonial site were produced. Artifact categories mapped for the entire project area include red and yellow brick (by weight), plaster (by weight), nails, ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, tobacco pipes, and shell (by weight), and are presented in Figures 28 to 36. In general, the distribution maps indicate that the bulk of the colonial occupation was located in the southwest corner of Lot 1 while the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation was located primarily in the southeast corner of Lot 2.



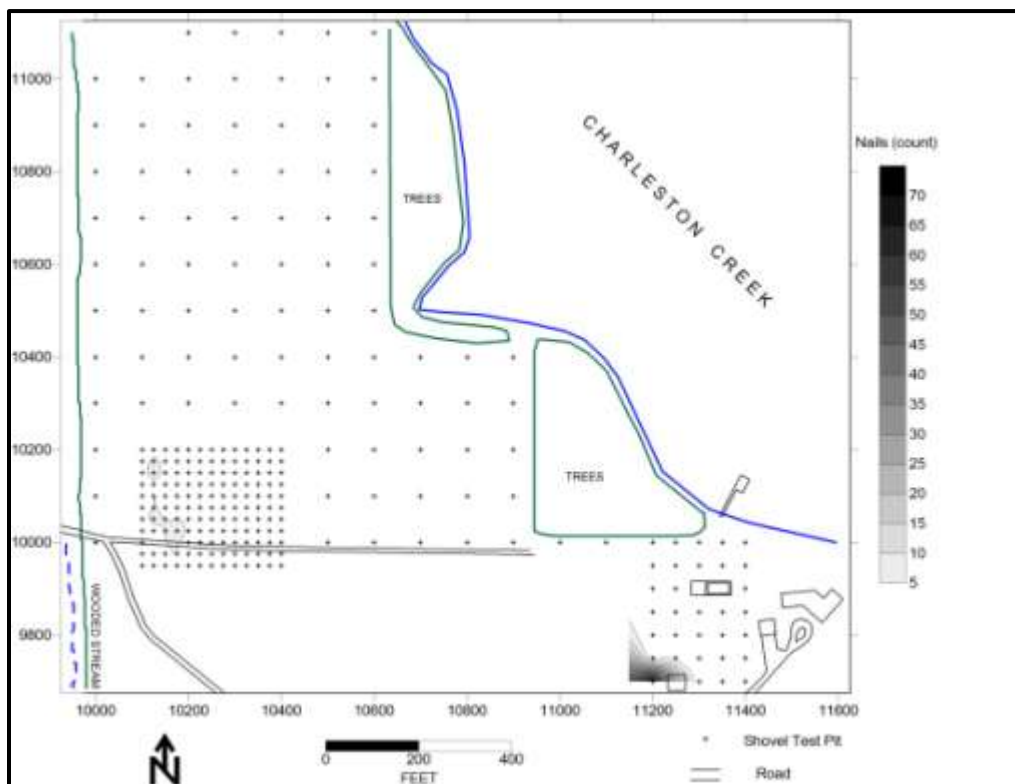
**Figure 28.** Distribution of red brick, project area.



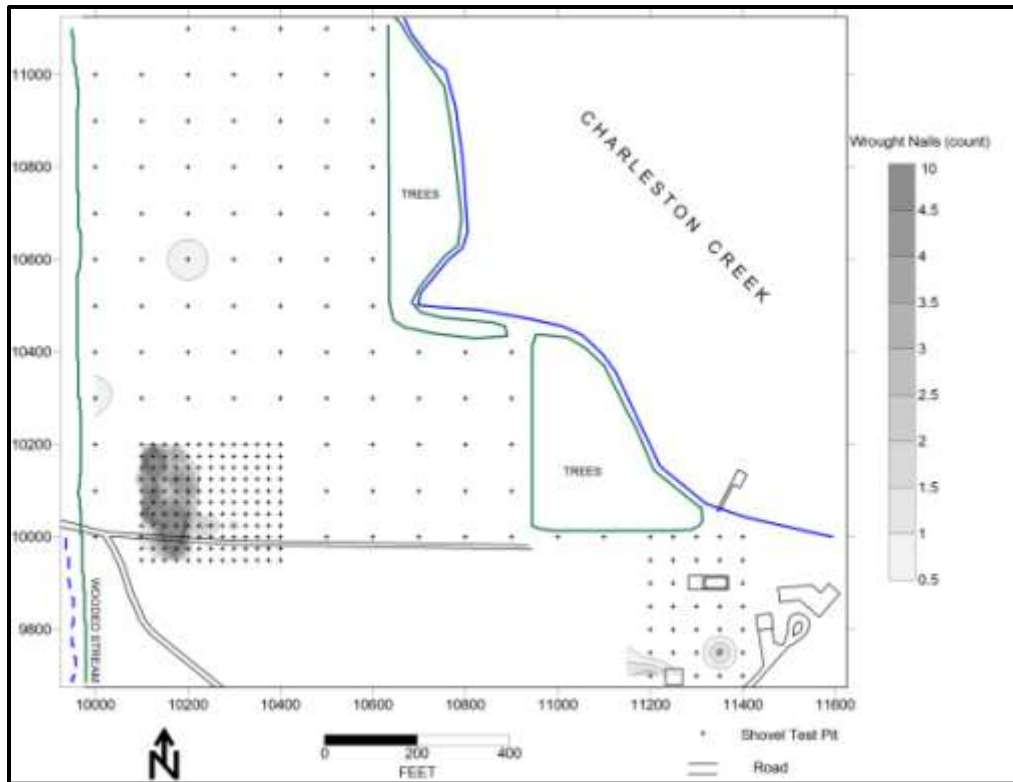
**Figure 29.** Distribution of yellow brick, project area.



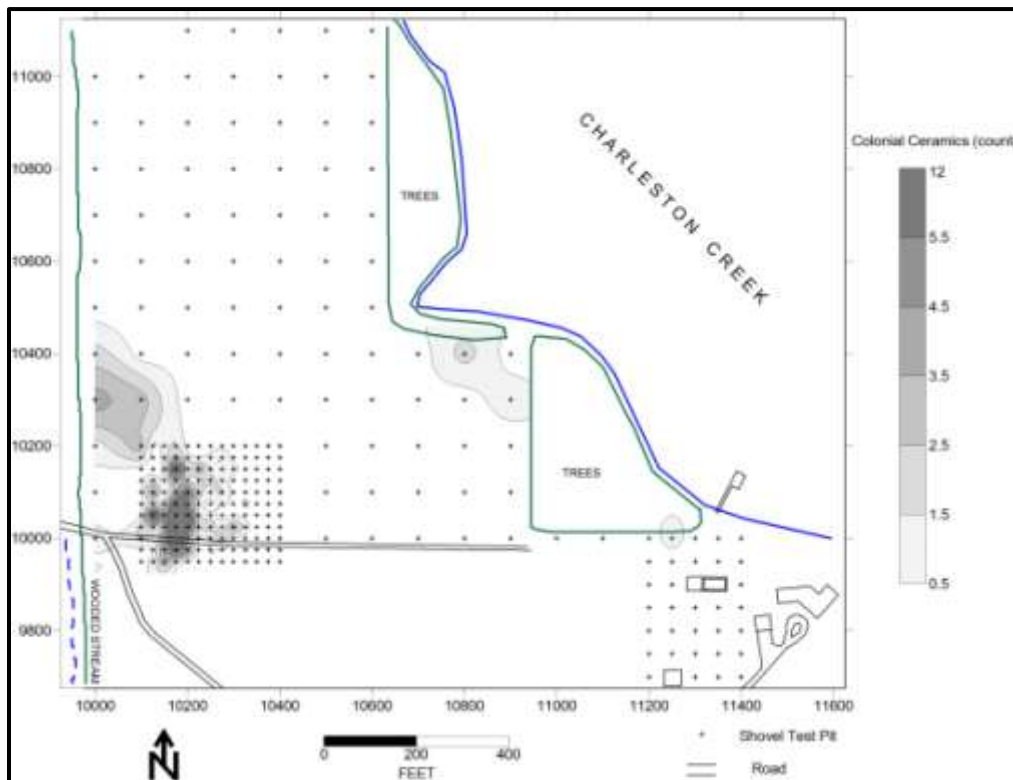
**Figure 30.** Distribution of plaster, project area.



**Figure 31.** Distribution of nails, project area.

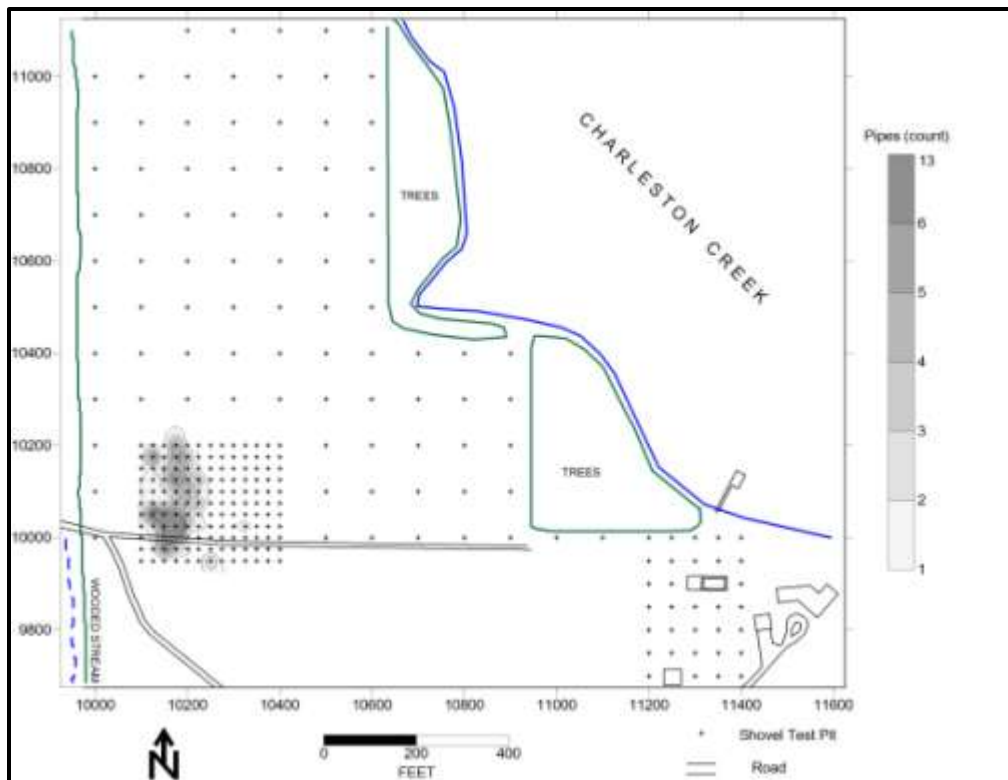


**Figure 32.** Distribution of wrought nails, project area.

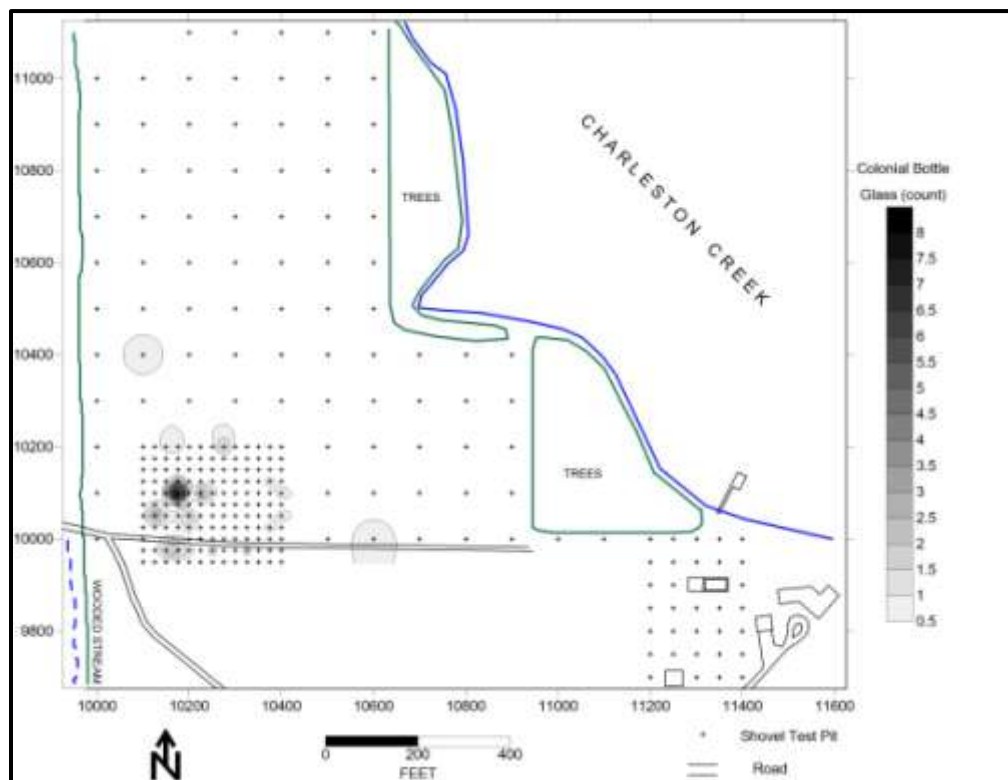


**Figure 33.** Distribution of colonial ceramics, project area.

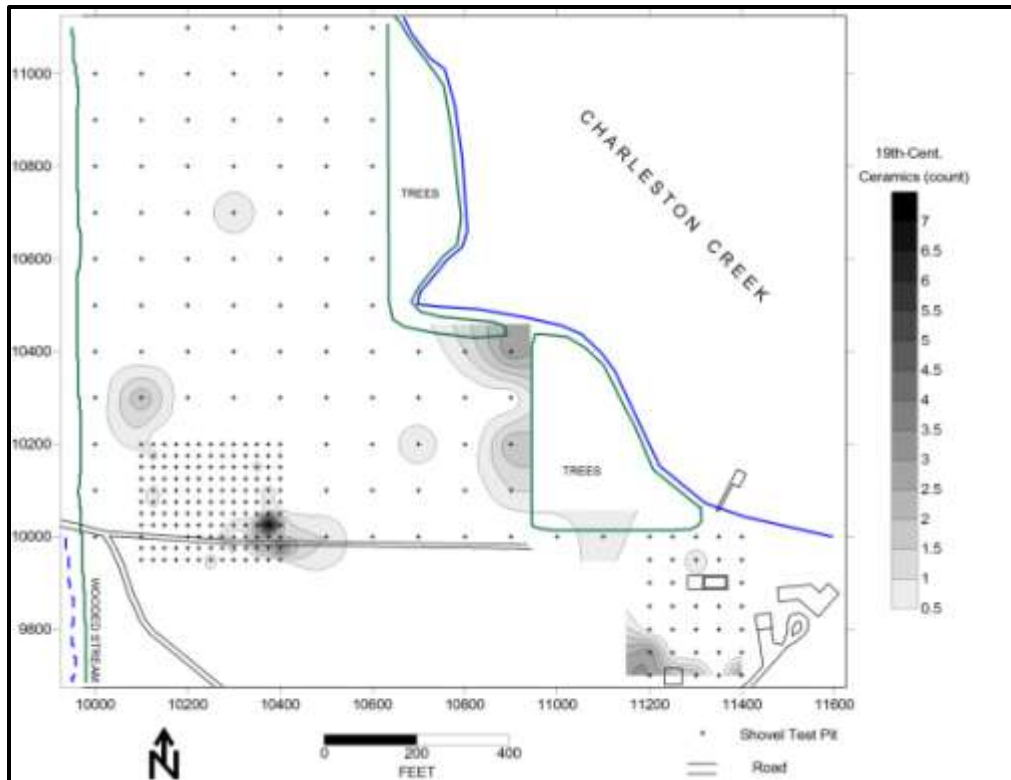




**Figure 34.** Distribution of tobacco pipes, project area.



**Figure 35.** Distribution of colonial bottle glass, project area.



**Figure 36.** Distribution of 19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics, project area.

Significant amounts of red brick associated with the Charleston house were found located approximately 75 feet south of the swimming pool and 60 feet northeast of a recently constructed garage on Lot 2 (Figure 28). Conversations with the owner, Mr. Hoy, suggested that when construction excavation was undertaken for building the garage, a brick-lined well was found. Upon discovering the well, the owners covered it with a tarp and replaced the soil on top of it, preserving its remains.

Although the Charleston house area is represented by a fairly intensive brick signature, three additional areas of brick concentration are found at the west end of the project area; this is the area where colonial materials were found. The Charleston house was a frame building with brick end chimneys; if the levels of concentration of brick are any indication, it appears as if the buildings in the colonial area occupation were probably also frame and used less brick than the builder of Charleston.

The distribution of yellow brick is heaviest in the area of colonial occupation (Figure 29). Virtually no yellow brick fragments were recovered from the area where the Charleston house stood suggesting that, if brick was salvaged from the colonial site and used in the Charleston house, yellow brick was not. The largest concentration of yellow brick appears associated with the shovel test at N10300/E10000, but, in fact, the yellow brick recovered from this shovel test is a single fragment weighing 76.1 grams.

The distribution of plaster models the distribution of red brick (Figure 30). A heavy concentration of plaster associated with the Charleston house is found in the same area as the heavy concentration of red brick fragments (at shovel test N9750/E11350). In the area of the colonial



occupation, the distribution of plaster is similar to that of the red brick, indicating that at least two buildings in that area were plastered.

Interestingly, the distribution of nail fragments in the vicinity of Charleston house shows the greatest concentration of nails approximately 150 feet west of the brick and plaster concentrations (Figure 31). Given that the Charleston house was demolished in 1994, it is not clear how the nails would have generated such a radically different signature than the plaster, especially if heavy equipment was used to raze the structure. Perhaps as the building was taken down in 1994, the structure's wooden components were removed away from their original location and burned, leaving the nails behind. This does not account for the plaster remaining in the area of the brick, however, or the small concentration of wrought nails in the area of the heaviest brick concentration.

The distribution of wrought nails shows several concentrations (Figure 32), and indicates that wrought nails were used in the construction of the c. 1820 Charleston house. Although machine-cut nails were available by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and rapidly replaced hand-made wrought nails as architectural fasteners, wrought nails were still sometimes used for window shutters (Buchanan et al. 1991).

Not surprisingly, the heaviest concentrations of wrought nails are in the vicinity of the colonial site. The distribution of wrought nails generally follows the distributions of red and yellow brick and plaster, although the nails are more broadly spread in their distribution.

Generally, the distributions of architectural materials in the colonial portion of the site are heaviest west of the E10200 line. Indeed, the area east of this line is virtually free of architectural materials.

The distribution of colonial ceramics is heaviest in the area where the colonial site was located (Figure 33) but of interest is a smattering of ceramics along Charleston Creek. Records indicate that both Fendall and Digges had boats at the property. The inventory for William Digges (see Appendix I) describes an old boat with a keel of at least 16 feet in length and a sloop that had sunk by the time of his death in 1697. It is possible that the small alcove between the two present forested areas along Charleston Creek was used as a boat landing, or perhaps even an area used for oyster fishing. No other colonial artifacts were found in this area.

Tobacco pipe fragments are tightly clustered within the colonial occupation (Figure 34). Not a single tobacco pipe fragment was found in the area where the 19<sup>th</sup>-century house stood.

The distribution of colonial bottle glass shows a heavy concentration in an area between the brick distribution peaks (Figure 35). Bottle glass appears more broadly distributed, however, throughout the area of colonial occupation. It may be that some of this glass is associated with a 19<sup>th</sup>-century service building just east of the colonial occupation.

Nineteenth-century materials are found distributed throughout the project area and suggest locations for agricultural and domestic service structures associated with the Charleston house (Figure 36). In the vicinity of the Charleston structure, 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics are concentrated west of the brick and plaster concentrations and overlap with the nail concentration. Perhaps the most intensive concentration of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics occurs in the field east of the colonial occupation; this distribution may suggest the location of a quarter for enslaved people attached to the Charleston plantation. Significantly, however, the maps indicate little in the way of architectural material in this vicinity – no nails, brick, or plaster (the latter would not have necessarily been expected in a quarter).

Concentrations of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics are also evident along the south bank of Charleston Creek, possibly extending into the wooded area where no testing took place. Again, no architectural material was found in this area.

### ***Artifact Distributions: Colonial Area***

The distribution maps for the entire project area, while very useful for detecting trends in the data and what those trends suggest about historic-period use of the property, can mask subtle variations because of the scale at which the maps are generated. Therefore, artifact distribution maps for the smaller area of colonial occupation were also generated and are shown in Figures 37 to 50; the distributions are summarized in Figure 51.

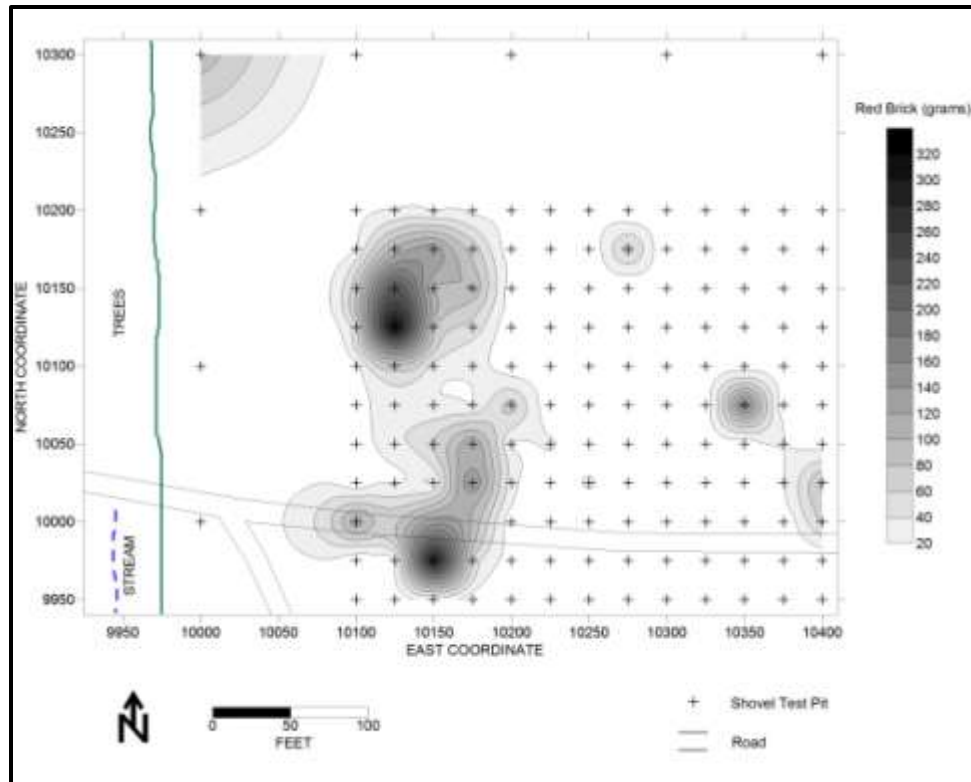
The distributions of red and yellow brick, plaster, and nails suggest the presence of at least two and possibly three structures on this portion of the property (Figures 37-40). Two of these buildings clearly had both red and yellow brick incorporated into their construction. The life of the buildings – no more than 40 or 45 years – suggests that, at best, brick was used as piers or pins and that these buildings were probably earthfast or of post-in-the-ground construction. The buildings probably had brick chimneys that were constructed using both red and yellow brick. Although divining the forms of these structures is difficult and probably impossible, it does appear that the buildings may have had end chimneys. Both buildings also appear to have had plastered interiors. If these inferences are correct – and it must be reiterated that this discussion is based on shovel test pit data collected at 25-foot intervals – these two buildings, which appear to be very well appointed, may have been one and a half or two story frame buildings with brick end chimneys. The buildings may have even had fashionable porch or stair towers, not unlike the buildings at Westwood Manor and the Court House at Moore's Lodge (Alexander et al. 2010; King, Strickland, and Norris 2008).

The distribution of nails generally follows the distributions of brick and plaster, although the nails appear more dispersed throughout the study area. Concentrations of nails apart from the brick and plaster concentrations may suggest the location of service or other subsidiary structures. It is also possible that, following the site's abandonment, the nails were salvaged for use elsewhere, and the distributions reflect salvage efforts and not the locations of buildings.

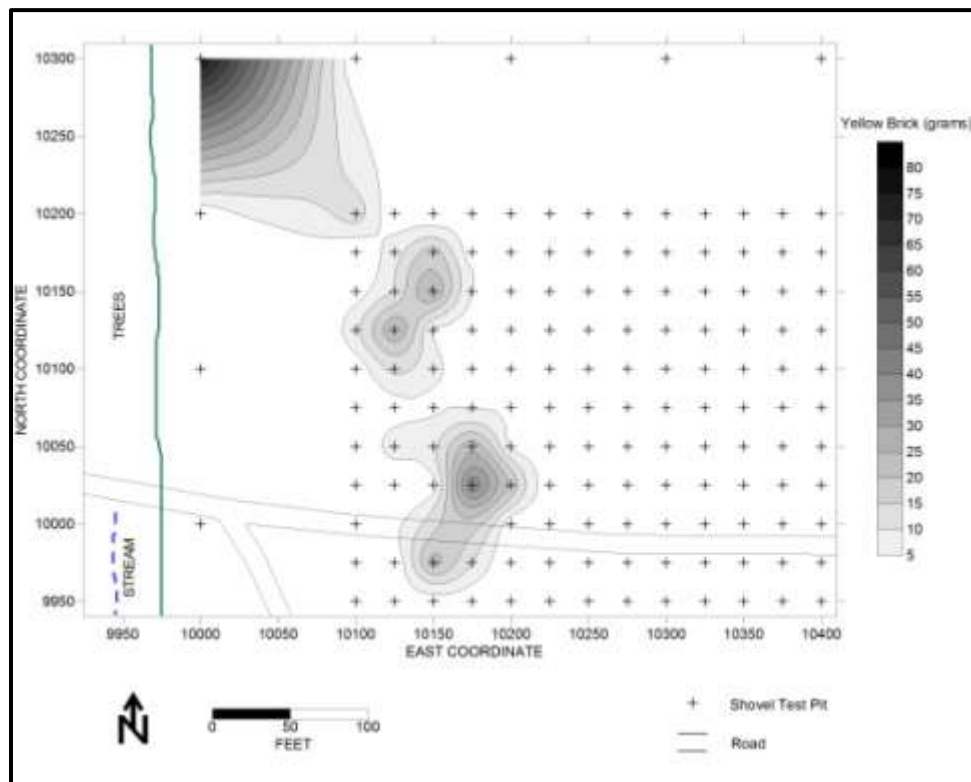
The distribution of the possible English sandstone is virtually identical with the distribution of yellow brick (Figure 41), suggesting that this stone was used in chimney and fireplace construction.

Before moving on to the discussion of the distributions of domestic artifacts, the distributions of architectural materials suggest two other areas for potential buildings, including a small concentration of materials along the east edge of the study area (specifically red brick and nails) and a concentration of materials in the northwest corner of the study area (including red and yellow brick and nails). The concentrations along the east edge are believed to be associated with a 19<sup>th</sup>-century service structure in this area (see Figure 37), while the concentration of materials in the northwest corner may indicate a third colonial structure.

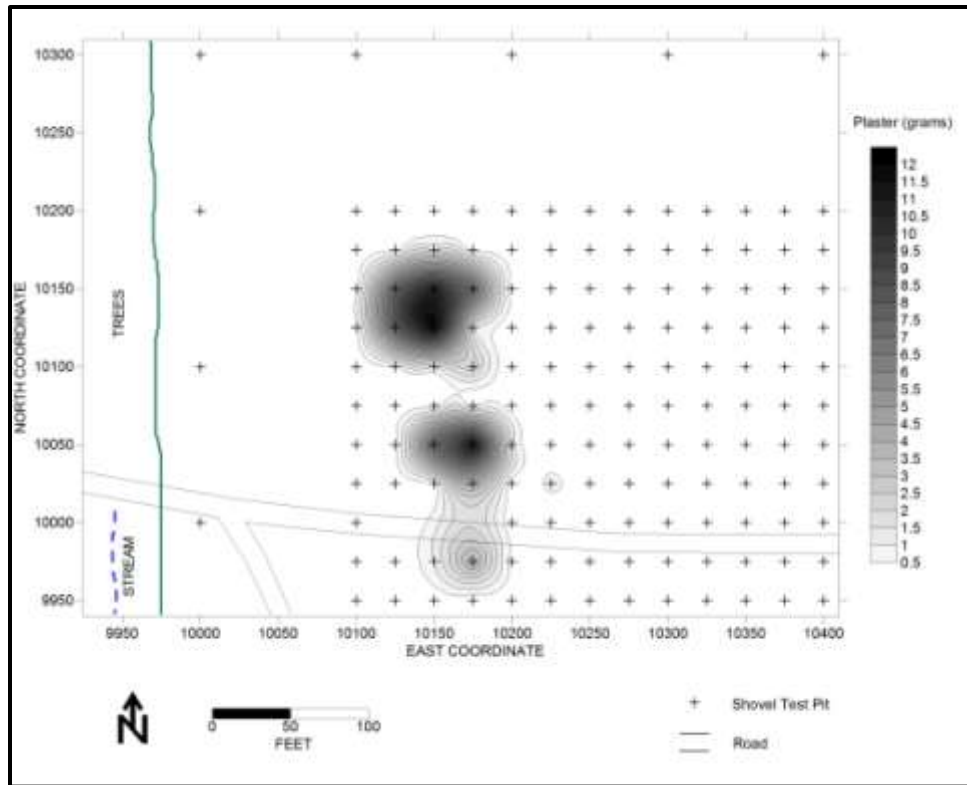
The distributions of domestic materials closely follow the distributions of architectural artifacts (Figures 42-48). Although domestic materials were found across the western portion of the study area, the most intense domestic artifact concentrations appear to be between the two concentrations of red brick. The distribution of colonial ceramics and tobacco pipes (Figures 42 and 43) are spread almost evenly between the two brick concentrations while bone and oyster shell



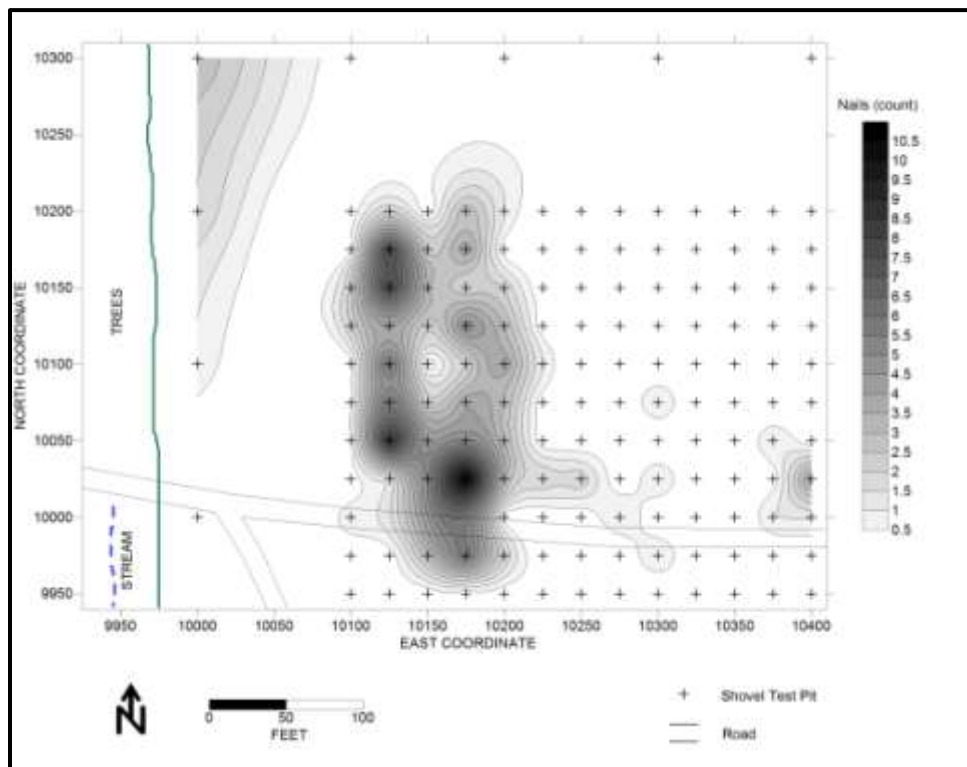
**Figure 37.** Distribution of red brick, colonial area.



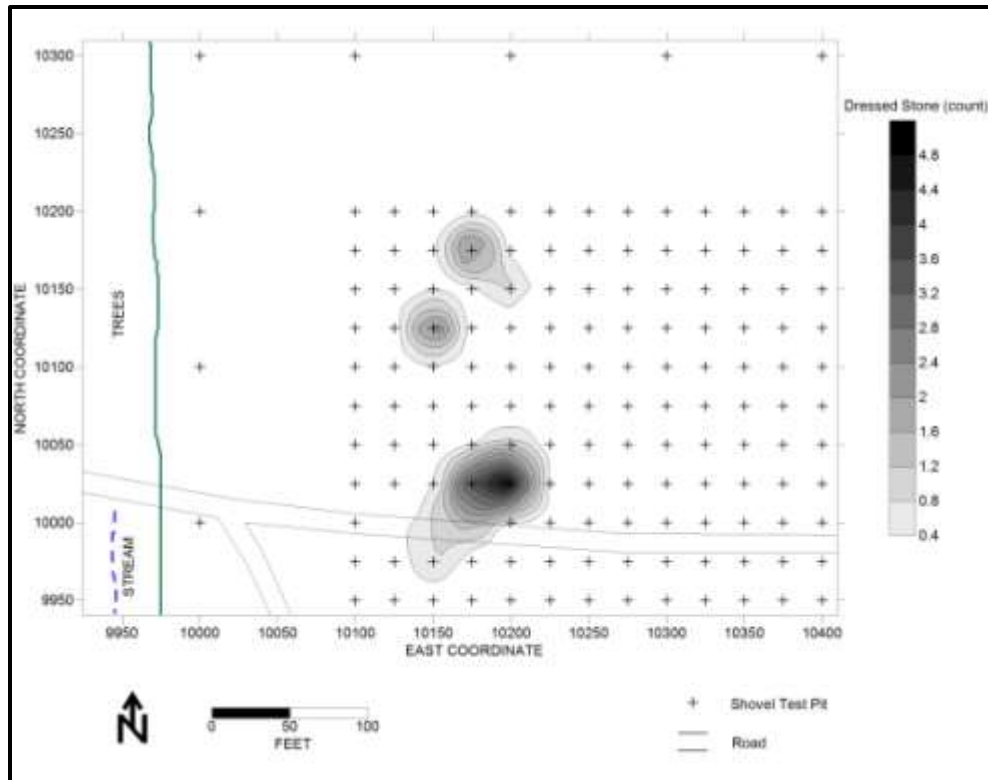
**Figure 38.** Distribution of yellow brick, colonial area.



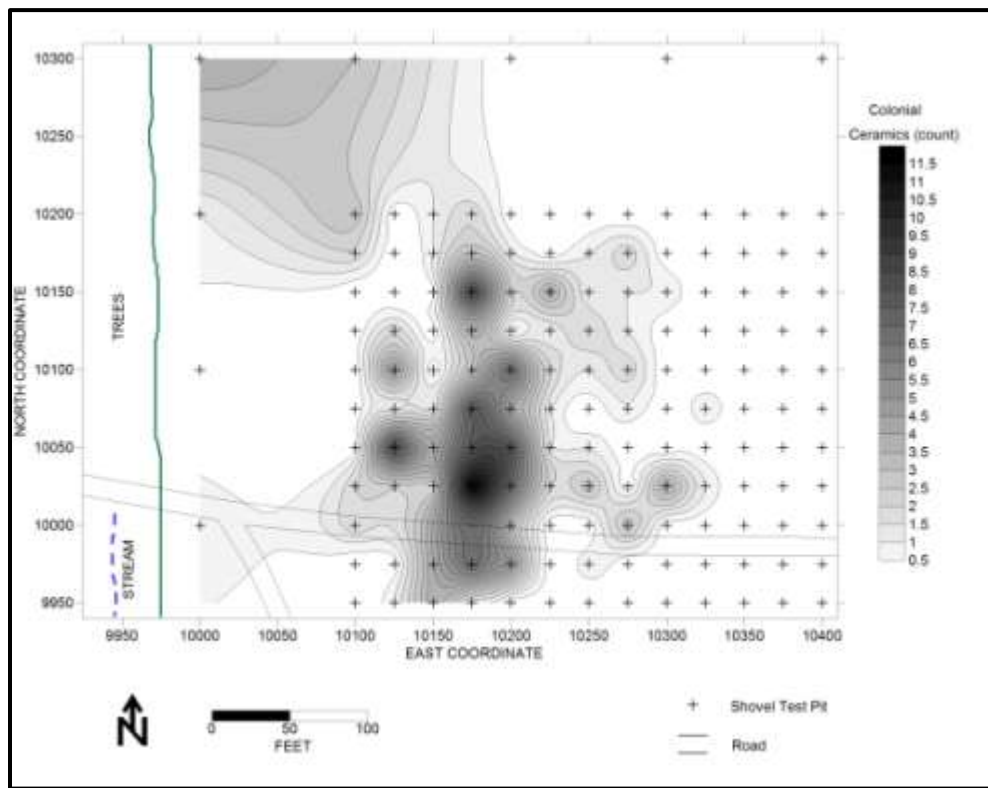
**Figure 39.** Distribution of plaster, colonial area.



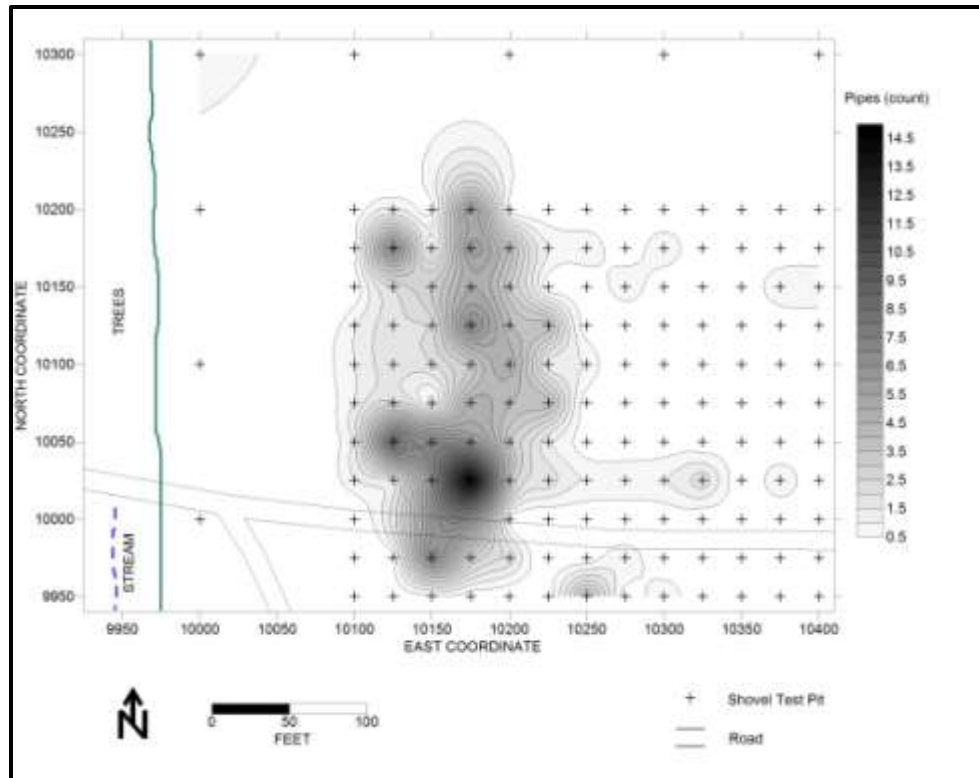
**Figure 40.** Distribution of nails, colonial area.



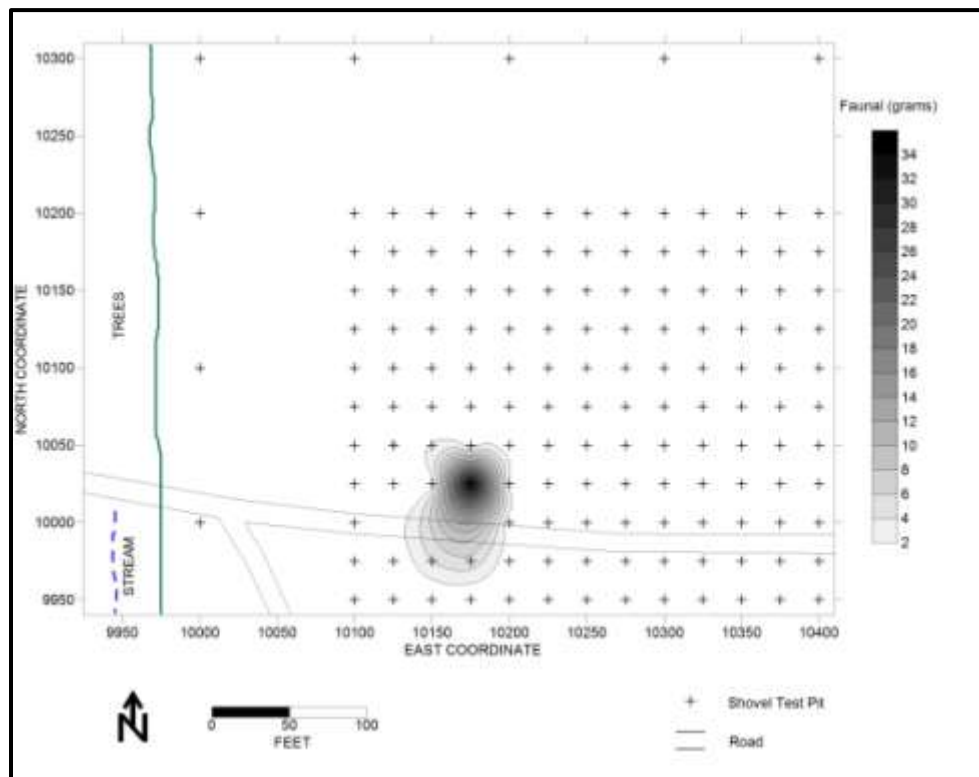
**Figure 41.** Distribution of sandstone, colonial area.



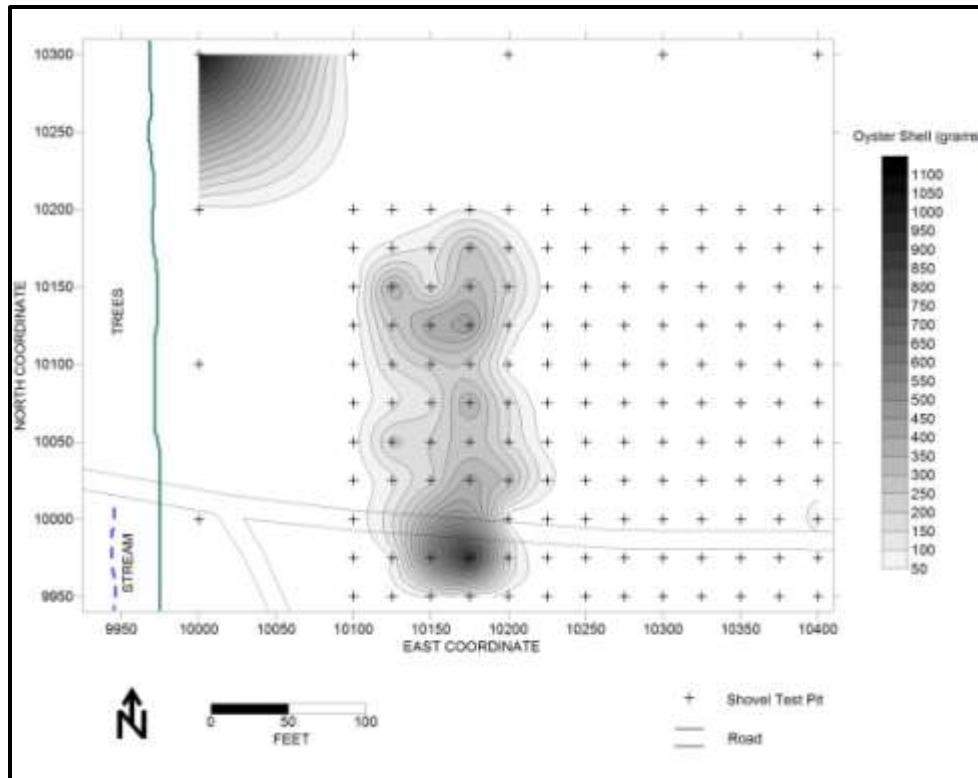
**Figure 42.** Distribution of colonial ceramics, colonial area.



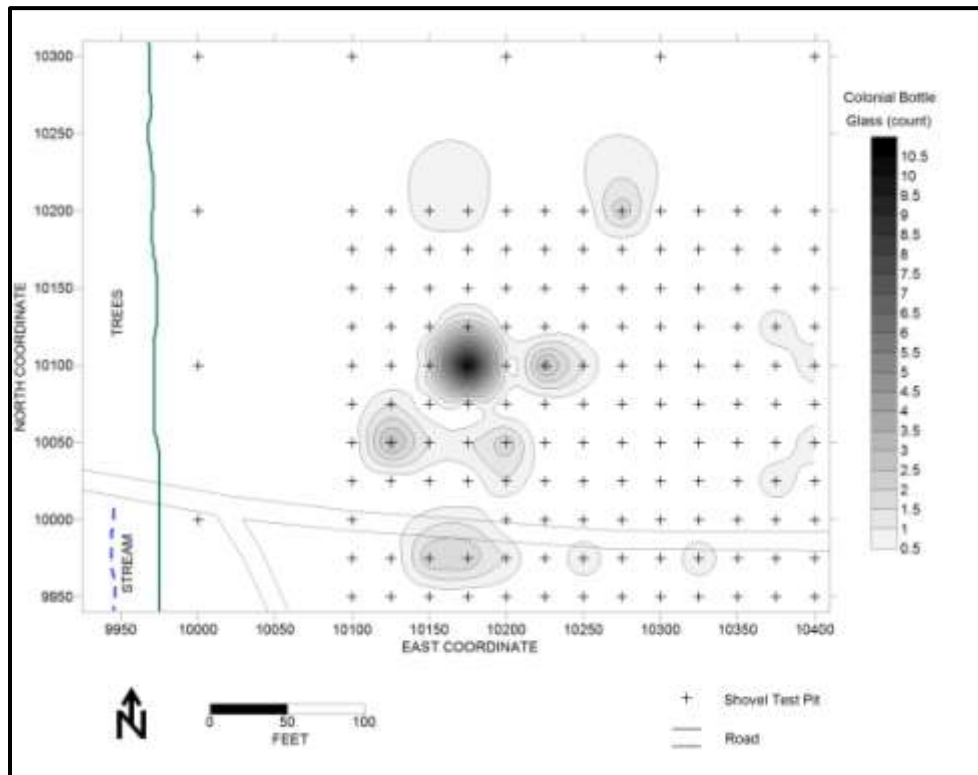
**Figure 43.** Distribution of tobacco pipes, colonial area.



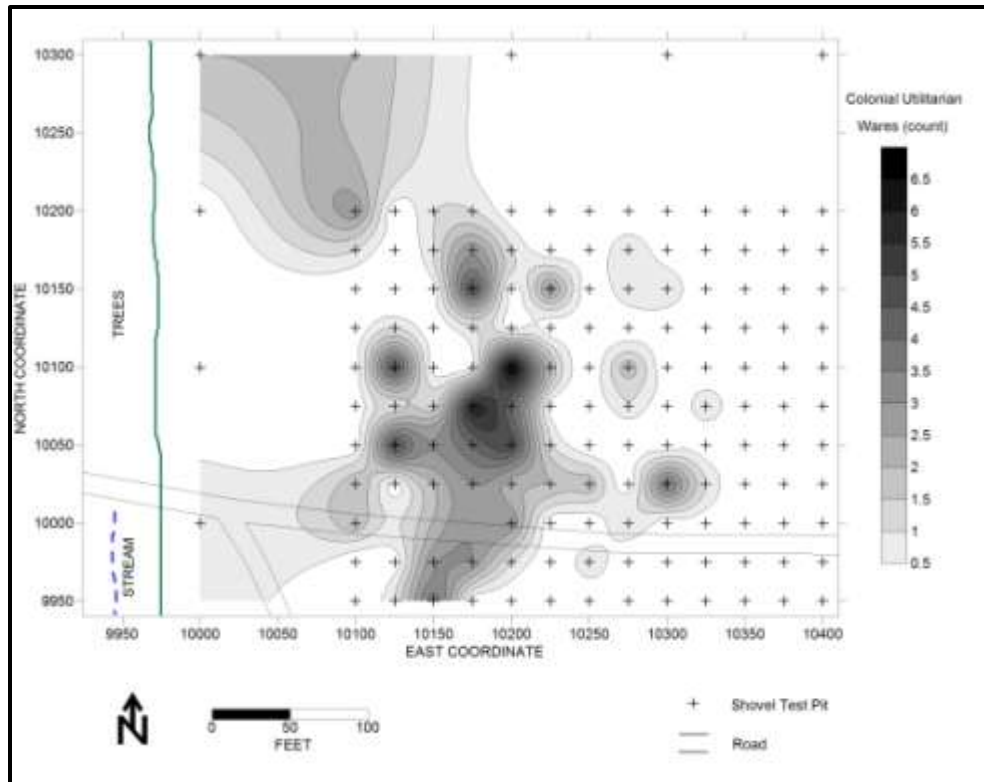
**Figure 44.** Distribution of animal bone, colonial area.



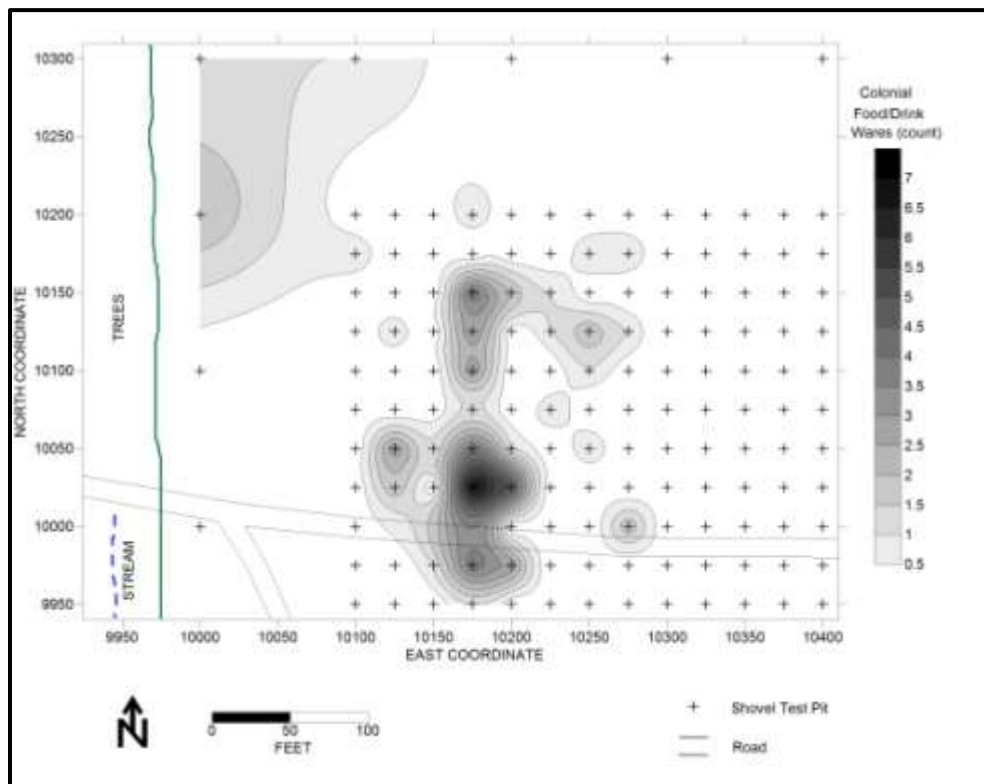
**Figure 45.** Distribution of oyster shell, colonial area.



**Figure 46.** Distribution of bottle glass, colonial area.

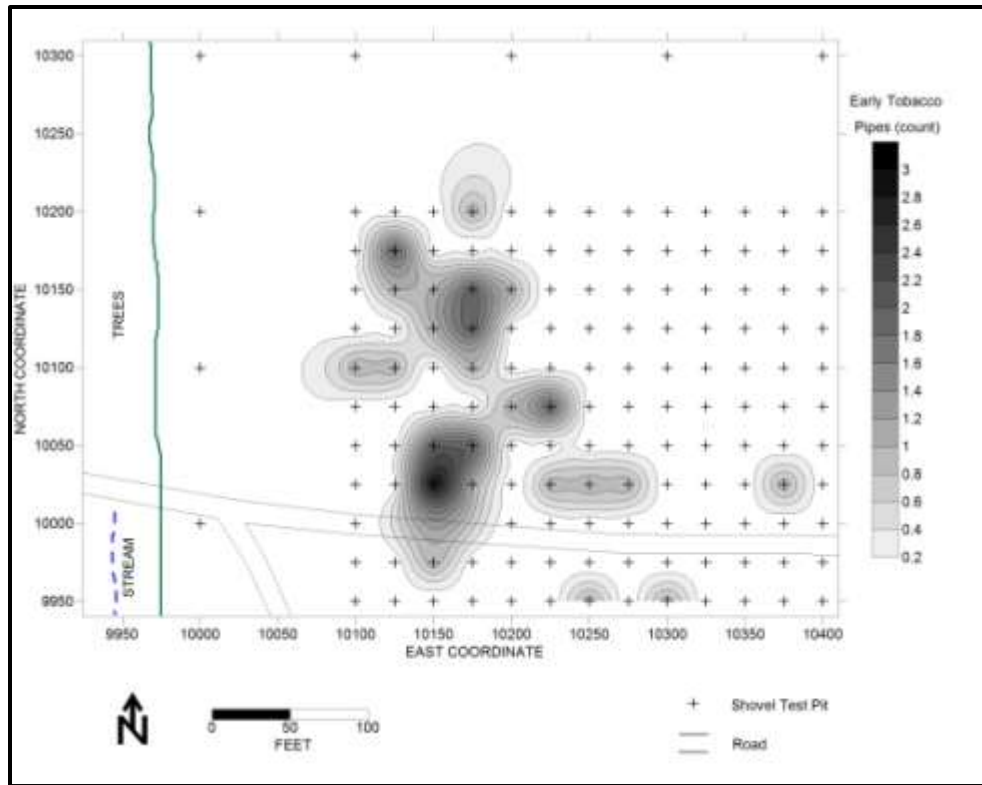


**Figure 47.** Distribution of utilitarian ceramic types, colonial area.

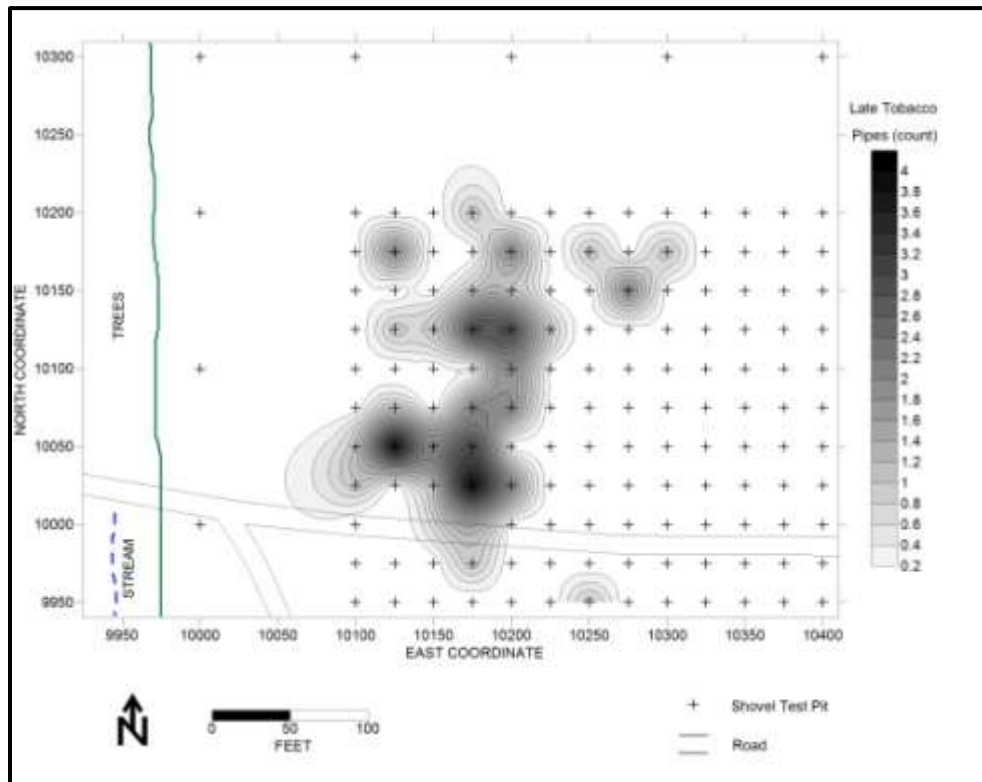


**Figure 48.** Distribution of food and drink consumption ceramic types, colonial area.

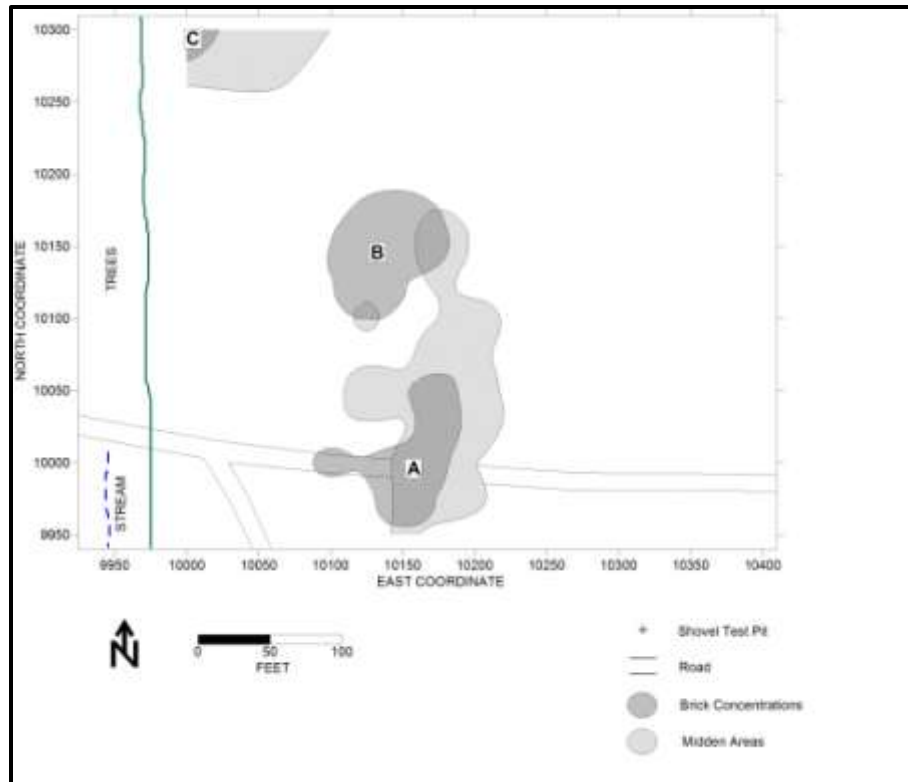




**Figure 49.** Distribution of early (large bore) tobacco pipes, colonial area.



**Figure 50.** Distribution of late (small bore) tobacco pipes, colonial area.



**Figure 51.** Location of middens and brick concentrations, colonial area.

(Figures 44 and 45) are associated and concentrated around the southernmost brick concentration. Bottle glass (Figure 46), however, is concentrated closer to the northern brick cluster. When ceramic types are further organized into functional categories, utilitarian wares (Figure 47) are more widely distributed throughout the study area while food and beverage consumption wares (Figure 48) have a more restricted distribution, with concentrations heaviest in the vicinity of the southernmost structure.

Figures 49 and 50 show the distributions of tobacco pipes with larger and smaller bores, respectively. Larger bore pipes are presumably earlier, while smaller bore pipes are presumably later. The distributions of the two sets of pipes, however, show very little difference in distribution.

The distributions of artifacts at the colonial site are summarized in Figure 51. The distributions do not show clear associations, in part because of post-depositional damage done by plowing and in part due to sampling issues always associated with shovel testing. Nonetheless, it appears that at least two well-appointed buildings stood in an area roughly one-half acre in size. Both of these buildings were probably of earthfast construction with masonry chimneys dressed up with yellow brick. Both had plastered interiors and both had English sandstone incorporated into their construction, the latter probably as pavers for chimney hearths. Domestic activities took place in the yard between the two structures, although the building at the south end of the study area appears to have a greater amount of domestic material, including animal bone and oyster shell, in its yard. The northern building is associated with bottle glass, English brown stonewares, and later tobacco pipes, suggesting social activities took place within its walls. Perhaps it is this building where John Coode's rebels met in 1689 when they were developing a plan for taxing the population following the 1689 Revolution.

Perhaps most striking about this compound is the stark contrast in quantities of artifacts west and east of the E10200 line. The density of material east of this line drops off dramatically. This suggests the presence of a physical barrier such as fence or other type of enclosure.

Interestingly, ceramics do not concentrate in the northwest portion of the study area, suggesting a relatively clean space. This clean area may have been within the building suggested by the red and yellow brick and the plaster; while 17<sup>th</sup>-century householders had no compunction about throwing trash outside in the yard, dwelling interiors were generally kept clean. If, as is likely, this building had a wooden floor, the floor would have acted as a further barrier to the deposition of refuse in this area.

It is also possible and probably quite likely that, like Westwood Manor, at least one of the structures at 18CH0805 had a cellar for the storage of foodstuffs and other sundries. If the cellar was filled with trash as the complex was abandoned, some of the concentrations in these distribution maps, including both the brick and domestic material, may represent the top of those features.

The form and functions of the buildings that stood at 18CH0805 in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century can only be indirectly surmised from the current level of evidence. The structures appear to be primarily domestic in function for well-off households. The presence of two and at least three buildings with red and yellow brick incorporated into their construction is unusual, given the level of investment required for the use of brick and plaster. At 18CH0805, the two and perhaps a third structure each look more like a “principal dwelling” than a service structure. This complex, which was almost certainly occupied by 1670 by the Fendall family, may have been the focus of Digges’ later efforts to develop Charles Towne. The two southernmost structures were probably frame and of earthfast construction with end chimneys; it is entirely possible that they had porch towers. These buildings may have been clustered at the head of the ravine, providing a source of fresh water for the site’s occupants and access to Charleston Creek.

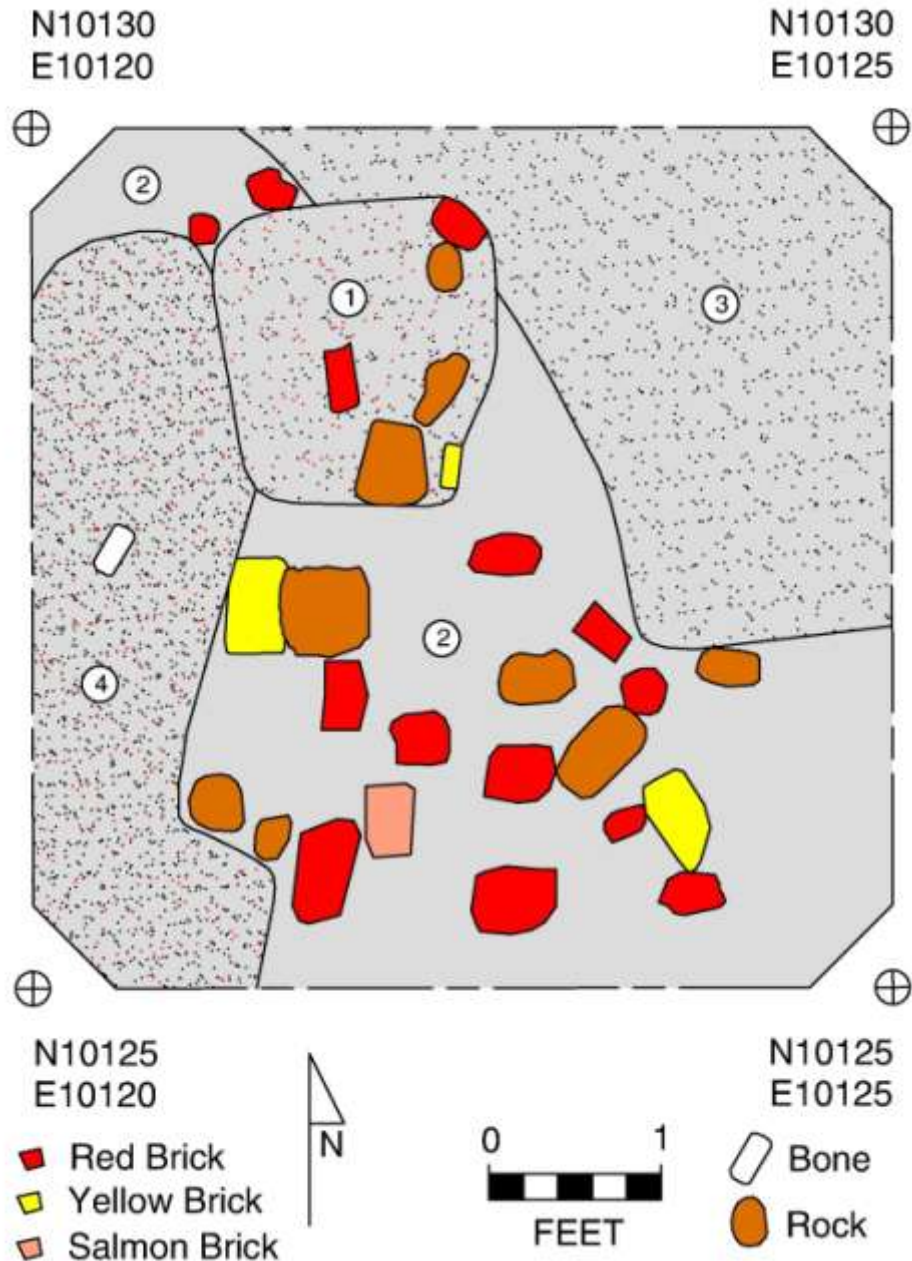
### ***Test Unit Results***

Three five-by-five-foot test units were excavated in areas where concentrations of artifacts had been recovered from shovel tests, including brick, ceramics, and pipe stems, in an effort to increase the artifact sample size and identify subsurface features (cf. Figure 21). Test Unit 1 was excavated in an area where what appeared to be a brick feature had been discovered in a shovel test pit. Test Units 2 and 3 were excavated in areas where the shovel test data suggested concentrations of domestic materials.

Both Test Units 1 and 2 contained sub-plow zone features which may be architectural in function (Figures 52 and 53), while Test Unit 3 contained no features. The features were exposed at the base of plow zone in Test Unit 1 include a linear feature running on an apparent northwest-southeast angle that contained red and yellow brick bats and fragments and the sandstone fragments. None of the brick was articulated, and this feature may represent an architectural feature that was later robbed.

Test Unit 2 contained what appears to be a large post hole measuring approximately three by four feet with a post mold in the southern half of the hole (Figure 53). The post mold measures 1.3 feet by 0.4 feet in plan.

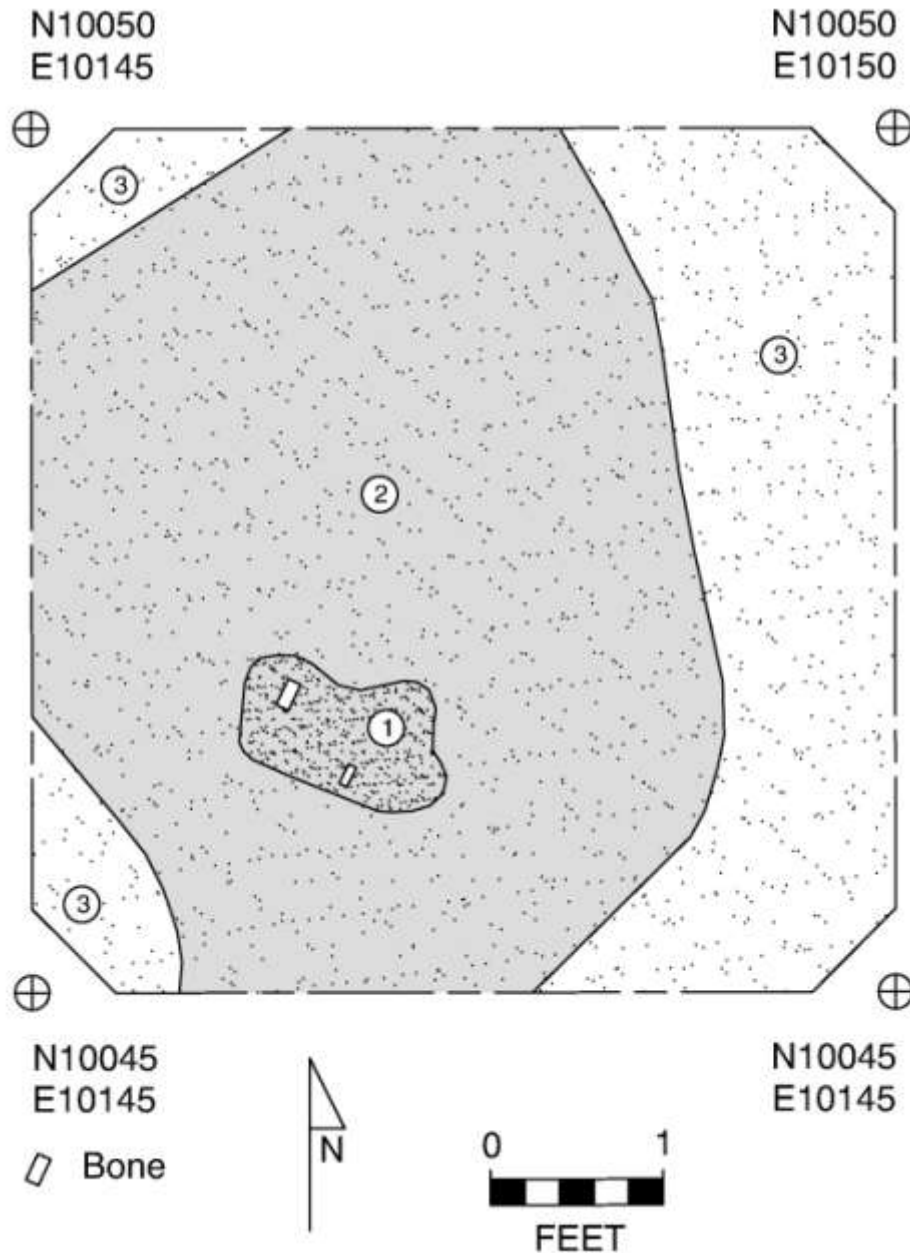
A total of 22,443 artifacts (including oyster shell) were recovered from the test units, which works out to an astonishing 300 artifacts per cubic foot of plow zone. The artifacts recovered



### SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Sub-rectangular intrusion of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silty loam with frequent brick, mortar, shell flecks, brick bat and ironstone chunks.
- 2) Brown (10YR4/3) silty loam with frequent brick, mortar, shell flecks, and red brick, yellow brick, and salmon brick bats, and stone cobble fragments and whole shell fragments.
- 3) Brown (10YR4/3) silty loam with frequent charcoal and shell flecks.
- 4) Dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with frequent brick, mortar, and shell flecks.

**Figure 52.** Plan view of Test Unit 1.



### **SOIL DESCRIPTIONS**

- 1) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam mottled with 20% pale yellow (10YR7/3) sandy loam and 5% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay, mixed with 5% brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with very frequent charcoal flecks [possible post mold-pulled].
- 2) Sub-rectangular intrusion of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay mottled with 40% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam and 20% pale yellow (10YR7/3) sandy clay with frequent charcoal and occasional shell flecks [post hole].
- 3) Pale yellow (10YR7/3) sandy clay mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam [subsoil]

**Figure 53.** Plan view of Test Unit 2.

from Test Units 1-3 are listed in Table 2 (above; see also Appendix III) and generally support the observations derived from the shovel test pit data.

	N	%
Pipe stem, red, hand-built	2	-
Pipe bowl, red, hand-built	9	-
Pipe stem, red, mold-made	0	-
Pipe stem, white, 9/64ths inch	0	0.0
Pipe stem, white, 8/64ths inch	12	10.5
Pipe stem, white, 7/64ths inch	30	26.3
Pipe stem, white, 6/64ths inch	56	49.1
Pipe stem, white, 5/64ths inch	14	12.3
Pipe stem, white, 4/64ths inch	2	0.2
Pipe stem, white, unmeasurable	54	-
Pipe bowl, white	184	-
<b>TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS</b>	<b>363</b>	

**Table 7.** Tobacco pipes recovered from test units, 18CH0805.

White and red clay tobacco pipe stems recovered from the test units are listed in Table 7. The distribution of pipe stem bore diameters is not especially different from that seen for the shovel tests. Using the Binford pipe stem dating formula, the test unit white clay pipe stems yield a date of 1691, four years later than the date calculated for the shovel test data. Of the nine Indian-made pipe bowl fragments, four displayed evidence of rouletted decorations, possibly of running deer motifs.

The ceramics recovered from the test units include those types represented in the shovel tests with one exception. A small fragment of unglazed coarse earthenware, orange in color with a shell temper, may be a fragment of colonoware. Colonoware is relatively rare on Maryland sites from any

time period. One fragment of Rhenish Blue and Gray stoneware from Test Unit 2 contains a sprig molded diamond frieze border, likely from a straight tankard. A similar decorative form is found on a tankard dating from between 1700 and 1730 (Skerry and Hood 2009).

Other artifacts recovered from the test units include 17 fragments of English flint, a copper alloy pin, a decorated copper alloy button, a copper alloy furniture tack, a piece of lead shot, an iron knife fragment and four pieces of window lead.

In an effort to delineate variation in homelot activities, a summary of the artifacts from each test unit was prepared and is presented in Tables 8 (including shell and architectural artifacts) and 9 (excluding shell and architectural artifacts). With the exception of bottle glass, which was absent from Test Unit 3, the test units contain the same types of artifacts albeit in varying proportions.

In all of the test units, as shown in Table 8, oyster shell and architectural materials constituted the largest categories of artifacts, comprising more than 90 percent of all the materials recovered. More than half of the artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 were architectural in function, however, while only 14.8 percent of the artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2 had an architectural purpose. Instead, the overwhelming majority of artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2 included oyster shell, comprising 82 percent of the test unit assemblage. Test Unit 3, which overall had far fewer artifacts than either Test Units 1 or 2, had more shell than architectural artifacts.

When oyster shell and architectural artifacts are excluded from the calculations (Table 9), they reveal that Test Unit 1, when compared with the other two test units, had the smallest percentage of tobacco pipes, the largest percentages of bottle glass and animal bone fragments, and slightly more fine ceramics than coarse utilitarian ceramics. Test Unit 1 also had the lowest percentage of oyster shell fragments. Test Unit 1 was placed in an area where distribution maps indicated a heavy concentration of architectural materials and, based on those distributions, is



	Test Unit 1	%	Test Unit 2	%	Test Unit 3	%	Total	%
Total Tobacco Pipes	111	1.1	165	1.6	87	5.3	363	1.7
Total Fine Ceramics	46	0.5	58	0.6	16	1.0	120	0.5
Total Coarse Ceramics	44	0.4	75	0.7	30	1.8	149	0.7
Total Bottle Glass	40	0.4	21	0.2	0	0	61	0.3
Total Shell/Fauna	4,554	45.0	8,326	82.0	906	55.1	13,786	62.9
Total Architecture	5,334	52.7	1,503	14.8	605	36.8	7,442	33.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,129</b>		<b>10,148</b>		<b>1,644</b>		<b>21,921</b>	

**Table 8.** Summary of artifacts recovered from test units.

	Test Unit 1	%	Test Unit 2	%	Test Unit 3	%	Total	%
Total Tobacco Pipes	111	35.0	165	42.1	87	54.7	363	41.8
Total Fine Ceramics	46	14.5	58	14.8	16	10.1	120	13.8
Total Coarse Ceramics	44	13.9	75	19.1	30	18.9	149	17.2
Total Bottle Glass	40	12.6	21	5.4	0	0	61	7.0
Total Animal Bone	76	24.0	73	18.6	26	16.4	175	20.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>317</b>		<b>392</b>		<b>159</b>		<b>868</b>	

**Table 9.** Summary of artifacts recovered from test units excluding oyster shell and architectural artifacts.

believed to be the location of a building with red and yellow brick, sandstone, and plaster incorporated in its construction. The materials from Test Unit 1 may indicate that activities in the area included the consumption of food in a fairly well-appointed architectural space.

Test Unit 2, which was placed in an area believed to be a service yard, may have also been associated with a building, given the large post hole and post mold found below the plow zone in this unit. Test Unit 2 contained the largest percentage of coarse earthenwares, although fine ceramics, bottle glass, and animal bone are also represented in the assemblage. Test Unit 2 also had both the highest count and the largest percentage of oyster shell fragments recovered from the three excavation units.

Of the three test units, Test Unit 3 had the smallest count of artifacts. Over 10,000 artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1 and 2 each, while just over 1,600 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 3. When shell and architectural artifacts are excluded, Test Unit 3 contained a large percentage of tobacco pipes, not a single fragment of bottle glass, and a small percentage of fine ceramics. Test Unit 3 also had a relatively large percentage of coarse earthenware ceramics.

What these features and artifact distributions represent is, at best, an educated guess. If Test Unit 1 was located in an area where the principal householder was living, the artifacts recovered from this unit may suggest activities taking place in what may be a main or principal

dwelling, specifically, food consumption. Test Units 2 and 3 may represent materials used in service areas of the homelot, areas perhaps used and controlled by servants and/or slaves, especially females in the processing and preparation of food. Such inferences, while based on relatively large counts of data, must nonetheless remain speculative, given the complex history revealed for this property through both the documentary and archaeological records and the limited sampling of the sites during the 2010 season.

## Discussion

What began as a search for the dwelling plantation of the notorious governor Josias Fendall has also generated information about the development of a proposed town site as well as provide insight into events associated with the Revolution of 1689 and late 17<sup>th</sup>- and early 18<sup>th</sup>-century settlements associated with Maryland's proprietary family. Although the area around Hatton Landing Road is, today, a quiet, rural neighborhood located off the beaten track, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, this area was an important place in the colony's political geography. By the end of the first quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however, the settlements along the Wicomico, including 18CH0805, were abandoned as the colonists moved west in search of new lands to develop. Although the area around 18CH0805 continued to be farmed, it was not until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when land speculators and developers re-focused on the Wicomico and the Zekiah Swamp at the river's headwaters. The powerful and well-to-do Jenifer family moved to the area, building the house known as Charleston.

Surprisingly, although Charleston Creek historically was a rich source of oysters, there is little archaeological evidence to suggest that Native Americans occupied the project area at any time in the 10,000 years before Contact. The recovery of a few artifacts of Native manufacture indicate that people were in the vicinity, but the oyster shell middens that Reynolds (1884) identified as pre-Contact in origin may in fact date to the property's early 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation. There is limited evidence that the people living at the site in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century – probably Josias Fendall and his household – interacted with the local Indigenous population on some level, based on the recovery of a few red clay tobacco pipes of Native manufacture, but Indians do not seem to have lived at the site.

The documentary and archaeological evidence indicate that 18CH0805 was first occupied in the third quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, possibly as early as 1665 and definitely by 1670. Land records suggest that Fendall was living here as early as 1670. Datable artifacts recovered during the 2010 investigations demonstrate that the site was occupied prior to 1683 (the first year the land's transfer of title is found in the land records). The distributions of stem bore diameters for the white clay pipes, discussed above, when compared with archaeological sites of known date in the region, further suggest a date of occupation beginning in the 1660s or slightly later. The presence of Indian-made red clay pipes and Rhenish Brown stoneware also point to a date of occupation beginning sometime in the third quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century. Neither red clay pipes nor Rhenish Brown stoneware were recovered from Westwood Manor (18CH0621), a plantation located near Allen's Fresh at the headwaters of the Wicomico. Westwood Manor was first occupied about c. 1680. It is likely, however, that 18CH0805 was not occupied until c. 1670, given the absence of certain diagnostic materials, including Dutch ceramics, North Italian slipwares, and other artifacts which can be confidently placed in the decade of the 1660s. Taken together, the documentary and archaeological evidence strongly point to an occupation by a relatively wealthy household beginning c. 1670, almost certainly the household of Josias Fendall.

Even though Fendall had been stripped of his political power in 1663 as a condition for remaining in Maryland, the materials recovered from 18CH0805 suggest that he enjoyed enough wealth to invest in a comfortable dwelling for his family. Fendall's wealth is also evident by his ability to acquire land not only at the mouth of the Wicomico but deeper in the Zekiah, where a tenant at Fair Fountain may have provided Fendall with easier access to the Zekiah Indians and the deerskins they would have had to trade. Fendall and his family appear to have lived their lives surrounded by English goods, in a well-appointed dwelling with masonry chimneys, glazed windows, and a plastered interior. Other than the few fragments of Indian-made red clay pipes and a single fragment of possible colonoware, Fendall appears to have made little use of objects of Indian manufacture.

Although 18CH0805 was not the place where Fendall lived when he first incurred the anger of Lord Baltimore in 1660, he was living here in the late 1670s through 1681, when he was again arrested by the proprietary government for disturbing the peace and making seditious statements against the government. In some ways, it is surprising that Fendall had remained committed to Lord Baltimore's terms for as long as he did, obviously refraining from holding office or participating in colonial politics. Political offices, after all, often provided additional sources of income through the generation of handsome fees. But all indications are that, even without the political offices, Fendall enjoyed economic success through the 1670s. His renewed interest in agitating the proprietary government after 1678 may have been spurred by declining tobacco prices and recessionary conditions beginning in the fourth quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. For whatever reason or reasons, Fendall could not resist verbally attacking Lord Baltimore, his relatives, or the government Baltimore led. When Fendall was elected in 1678 to serve as a delegate to the colonial assembly from Charles County, Baltimore refused to allow him to take his seat.

Fendall was aware that conditions now were such that he could exploit colonial fears about restless Indians and untrustworthy Catholics. Bacon's Rebellion, which had taken place in 1676 in Virginia, had been precipitated in part by events in Maryland, and the ongoing raids of "northern" Indians against the local Piscataway and related groups contributed to these fears inasmuch as the colonists often stated that they could little distinguish one Indian from another. And, even though Lord Baltimore remained committed to providing protection for the Maryland Indians, who he had placed in a tributary status to his government, the Piscataway are known to have in at least one instance explored opportunities with other Native groups outside of southern Maryland for moving aggressively against the Maryland English. Fendall appears to have taken advantage of these conditions to re-start his personal and political battle with the proprietor.

While Fendall may have been excluded from Maryland politics and proprietary offices, his dwelling plantation was in the thick of things geographically. Fendall's plantation along Charleston Creek was located mid-way up the Wicomico River on the river's west bank. The greater neighborhood of which he was a part included the plantations of such Calvert supporters as Thomas Notley and Jesse Wharton, both of whom, like Fendall, served terms as governor. Wharton was married to Lord Baltimore's step-daughter, Elizabeth Sewall; following Wharton's death, Elizabeth married William Digges, who purchased Fendall's plantation in 1683. During the 1670s and 1680s, the Wicomico River region was increasingly important economically as well as politically. The river and Zekiah Swamp gave relatively deep access into this part of Charles and St. Mary's counties (at the time, the Zekiah Run formed the boundary between the two counties). Meetings of the Provincial Council were often held at Notley's Manahowic's Neck plantation (later Notley Hall), and Lord Baltimore himself was often in residence at Manahowic's Neck.

The neighborhood around Wicomico River was also filled with factions not particularly loyal to Baltimore or his government, including Josias Fendall. Both Thomas Gerard, Jr. and John Coode had plantations on the Wicomico, and Thomas Gerard, Sr. and Robert Slye lived in the general vicinity. Nehemiah Blackistone, who, with John Coode, led the 1689 Revolution, and Gilbert Clarke, who participated in the rebellion, lived nearby.

Relations between these factions first came to a boiling point between 1678 and 1681 when both Fendall and Coode were accused of seditious remarks against the proprietary government. Fendall's remarks, at least as they have been recorded through depositions, were indeed brazen, with Fendall boasting that he could take Lord Baltimore's person at any time. In 1678, Fendall was actively seeking a role in government to "right himself," and he would damn and demonize Lord Baltimore and his associates in order to do so. Fendall's rhetoric must have appealed to many Charles County residents because they elected him as a delegate in 1678, but Baltimore refused to allow him to take his seat. Fendall retaliated by becoming even more outspoken, and he also flamed rumors the Catholics and Indians were allied to kill the Protestants. The people of Charles County appeared to support Fendall; after Baltimore ordered his arrest, it took more than two years to find him. Once in jail at Baltimore's plantation on the Patuxent, members of the Charles County militia plotted to free him.

In 1682, Fendall was finally banished from the colony, this time for good. His plantation was subsequently purchased by William Digges, Lord Baltimore's son-in-law, who had also been one of the Protestant jurors who had convicted Fendall. Although it does not appear that Digges immediately moved into Fendall's vacated buildings (instead remaining at Notley Hall), he began to develop the property in his father-in-law's name, calling it Charles Town. This new town was apparently specified in the Act for the Advancement of Trade, which was passed in 1683, probably as the town designated for Hatton's Point in Charles County, and the property was probably purchased by Digges as an investment. Though it is unclear how successful the town was, documents and archaeological evidence suggest that at least twelve lots were created and at least two structures built, one of which was an ordinary. Although Lord Baltimore had been associated with the area for over a decade (he had built a summer house deeper in the Zekiah in 1673 [King and Strickland 2009]), the work of his son-in-law kept Baltimore visible in a region increasingly hostile to his leadership. Even Coode saw the political importance of Charles Town, meeting there with the Protestant Associators following the Revolution of 1689.

The 1689 revolution brought the beginning of an end to Calvert family rule in Maryland at least in the way the family held power throughout most of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century. Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, had left Maryland in 1684, returning to England to defend his claim to Maryland's northern boundary from William Penn. Coode, the leader of the Protestant Associators, planned to seize the State House in St. Mary's City, which William Digges intended to defend. The Associators used William and Mary's ascension to the throne as a pretext, arguing that the new king and queen had not been recognized in Maryland. Unfortunately, Baltimore's messenger announcing the news had died en route, delaying a formal announcement from the proprietary government.

In late July, 1689, Coode and his men marched on the State House; outnumbered, Digges' men decided not to fight and Coode took possession of the State House and the records stored there. The Protestant Associators then marched to Mattapany, Lord Baltimore's plantation on the Patuxent, where they seized the colony's magazine and set up a temporary base of operations. Digges fled with his wife to Calvert family relatives living in Stafford County, and there they remained for at least three years. Although Coode tried to persuade the governor of Virginia,

Francis Nicholson, to arrest Digges, Nicholson, who would later serve as Maryland's governor, refused, telling Coode there was no evidence that Digges had been disloyal to William and Mary.

Digges and his family were back in Maryland in 1696, when Digges sued Gilbert Clarke, his former business partner and a former member of the Protestant Associators, for debts owed Digges. Clarke was forced to repay Digges, signing over his lot at Charles Town to the proprietor's son-in-law. It appears that Digges finally moved to Charles Towne permanently, living in what was described as "the Great House at Charles Towne" at Digges' death in 1697. Elizabeth Digges continued at Charles Towne until her death in 1710.

The archaeological evidence recovered in 2010 does not show an obvious break in occupation between 1683 and 1696, suggesting that, although Digges was not living at Charles Towne during that period, someone was. Perhaps Clarke moved into and developed Fendall's house as the "ordinary for horse and man" he was to build. Artifacts indicate that the site was occupied through about 1715, abandoned sometime shortly after Elizabeth Digges' death. The property remained in the Digges family through the American Revolution, although documents indicate that Digges descendants were not living there. The surveyed portion of the property indicates no occupation between 1715 and the 1820s; although it is likely that servants, slaves, or even a tenant may have been in residence elsewhere on the property.

Daniel Jenifer acquired the property in 1816 from his father-in-law. Jenifer may have thought the property, which was then in agricultural use, would have benefited from plans proposed in 1812 to open the Zekiah Swamp to navigation by constructing a canal. A canal would have opened a large part of the interior to greater access, at least by boat, but the commissioners appointed to the "Company to open the Navigation of Zachia Run" had trouble raising funds. In 1816, the Maryland General Assembly appointed new members to the company and authorized it to raise up to \$50,000; unfortunately, the effort never made it off paper (Archives 614:212; 633:134; 635:223-224).

Sometime between 1821 and 1826, Jenifer built the house known as Charleston and lived in it at least until 1829 and probably until 1848. Archaeological evidence recovered from the project area affirms Rivoire's discussion of the significance of Charleston and reveals additional evidence for use of the property, including the locations of low density 19<sup>th</sup>-century sites associated with Charleston. At least one of these sites appears to have been a quarter for enslaved workers. While the research focus of the present project has been on the property's early colonial occupation, it is clear from the archaeological and documentary evidence that, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Charleston was an important plantation.

## **Conclusion**

Archaeological and documentary evidence reveal the central importance of this property in the Wicomico River watershed in the third and fourth quarters of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Fendall's plantation, where he and his family "lately dwelled," was almost certainly a meeting space for those colonists disaffected with Calvert family rule in Maryland and may be where Fendall reported rumored plots of joint Catholic and Native uprising. And, once Fendall was banished from the colony, the property became important for the ongoing but usually unsuccessful effort to establish towns in the colony. That work fell to a perfect proprietary agent: Lord Baltimore's son-in-law, William Digges, who re-named the property Charles Towne, in honor of his wife and father. And, the property played some small role in the work of the Protestant Associators, where

it is known that at least on one occasion the rebels met at the ordinary located at Charles Towne to discuss how the new government was going to raise revenues from the population.

Although the Wicomico was critically important in the colony's late 17<sup>th</sup>-century affairs, by the last decade of the century, as lands north and west of the Wicomico became available for settlement, many of the river drainage's settlers or their children (such as Charles Digges) left the region. The Wicomico became an important area for agricultural production in the colony and state, but its former history was almost completely forgotten. "Charles Towne," for example, became Charleston plantation. Fendall's occupation had been completely erased from the property, as evident by local belief that Fendall had lived west of Maryland Route 301. Today, the property is well off the beaten track, predominantly rural, with a growing number of high end homes noted for their waterviews and surrounding rural landscape.

A sharp eye, however, can't fail to pick up the signs of that long vanished era, scattered about on the ground's surface and buried in the county's uniquely well preserved archive.



## References Cited

- Alexander, Allison, et al.  
2010 *The Westwood Manor Archaeological Collection: Preliminary Interpretations*. Report prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Harrison. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard and The Library, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
- Archives of Maryland [Archives]  
1882- *Archives of Maryland*. Maryland State Archives and Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis; available online at <http://aomol.net/html/index.html>, accessed Summer/Fall 2010.
- Barker, David  
2001 "The Usual Classes of Useful Articles:" Staffordshire Ceramics Reconsidered. In Robert Hunter, ed., *Ceramics in America 2001*, pp. 72-93. Milwaukee, WI, Chipstone Foundation.
- Bauer, Skylar, and Julia A. King  
[2011] Archaeological Investigations at the Hawkins Gate Site (18CH0004), La Plata, Maryland. Prepared for Steuart Bowling and the Smallwood Foundation. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard and The Library, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
- Binford, Lewis R.  
1978 A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Pipe Stem Samples. In Robert L. Schuyler, ed., *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, pp. 66-67. New York, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc.
- Buchanan, Paul, Bernard Herman, Orlando Ridout, V. E. Tolson, and Mark Wenger  
1991 Architectural Investigations at Snee Farm. Prepared for the Friends of Snee Farm, Charleston, South Carolina. Ms. on file, Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service.
- Carr, Lois Green, and David Jordan  
1974 *Maryland's Revolution of Government*. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.
- Chaney, Edward E.  
n.d. Harrison's Westwood Manor Field Report. Memorandum on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.
- Chaney, Edward E., and Julia A. King  
1997 "A Fair House of Brick and Timber": Archaeological Excavations at Mattapany-Sewall (18ST390), Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Report prepared for the Department of Public Works, Naval Air Station, Patuxent River. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.
- Elliott, Gordon  
1998 *John and David Elers and their Contemporaries*. London, Jonathan Horne Publications.
- Forte, A.D.M., Edward M. Furgol, and Steve Murdoch  
2004 *The Burgh of Stade and the Maryland 'Court of Admiralty' of 1672*. *Forum Navale* 60: 94-113.

- Gaimster, David R. M.  
1997 *German Stoneware 1200 - 1900: Archaeology and Cultural History*. British Museum Press, London.
- Golden Software, Inc.  
2002 *Surfer 8: Contouring and 3D Surface Mapping for Scientists and Engineers: User's Guide*. Golden Software, Inc., Golden, CO.
- Grant, Allison  
1983 *North Devon Pottery: The Seventeenth Century*. The University of Exeter, Exeter, England.
- Green, Chris  
1999 *John Dwight's Fulham Pottery, Excavations, 1971-1979*. English Heritage, London.
- Grigsby, Leslie B.  
1993 *English Slip-Decorated Earthenware at Williamsburg*. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, VA.
- Harrington, J.C.  
1978 Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes. In Robert L. Schuyler, ed., *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, pp. 63-65. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., New York.
- Henry, Susan L.  
1979 Terra-Cotta Tobacco Pipes in 17<sup>th</sup> Century Maryland and Virginia: A Preliminary Study. *Historical Archaeology* 13:14-37.
- Hunter, Robert R., Jr., and George L. Miller  
1994 English Shell-Edged Earthenwares. *Antiques* March: 432-443.
- Kelso, William M., and Edward A. Chappell  
1974 Excavation of a Seventeenth Century Pottery Kiln at Glebe Harbor. *Historical Archaeology* 8:17-52.
- King, Julia A., and Scott M Strickland  
2009 *In Search of Zekiah Manor: Archaeological Investigations at His Lordship's Favor*. Report prepared for the Citizens of Charles County. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard and The Library, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
- King, Julia A., Scott M. Strickland, and Kevin Norris  
2008 *The Search for the Court House at Moore's Lodge: Charles County's First County Seat*. Report prepared for the Citizens of Charles County. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard and The Library, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
- Laidacker, Sam  
1954 *Anglo-American China, Part I*. Privately printed, Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Lippson, Alice J.

1979 Environmental Atlas of the Potomac Estuary. Environmental Center, Martin Marietta Corporation. Prepared for Power Plant Siting Program, Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Luckenbach, Al

1993 The Excavation of an 18<sup>th</sup> Century Dutch Yellow Brick Firebox in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Manuscript on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.

Maryland Historical Trust

2009 Charles County Archaeological sites GIS Shape files provided by Maureen Kavanagh.

Miller, Henry M.

1986 Discovering Maryland's First City: A Summary Report on the 1981-1984 Archaeological Excavations in St. Mary's City, Maryland. Manuscript on file, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City.

National Research Council of the National Academies

2004 *Nonnative Oysters in the Chesapeake Bay Volume 1*. Washington, DC, National Academies Press.

Noël Hume, Ivor

1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York, Alfred A. Knopf.

2001 *If These Pots Could Talk: Collecting 2000 Years of British Household Pottery*. Milwaukee, WI, Chipstone Foundation.

Palmer, William P., ed.

1968 *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*. 11 vols. New York, Kraus Reprint.

Papenfuse, Edward C., David Jordan, Alan F. Day, and Gregory Stiverson

1985 *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*. Second edition. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press.

Philpott, R.A.

1985 Mottled Ware. *Journal of the Merseyside Archaeological Society* 4:50-62.

Pogue, Dennis J.

1981 *Archaeological Investigations at Notley Hall (18ST75), St. Mary's County, Maryland*. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 21. Crownsville.

Reynolds, Elmer R.

1884 Memoir on the pre-Columbian shell-mounds at Newburg, Maryland, and the aboriginal shellfields of the Potomac and Wicomico Rivers. *International Congress of Americanists, Proceedings* 5:309. Copenhagen, Imprimerie de Thiele.

Riordan, Timothy B.

1991 Seventeenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes from Smith's Townland, St. Mary's City, Maryland. *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, Volume XII, Chesapeake Bay*, pp. 89-98. In Peter Davey and Dennis J. Pogue, eds. BAR International Series 566.

- Rivoire, J. Richard  
1990 *Homeplaces: Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland*. La Plata, Southern Maryland Studies Center, College of Southern Maryland.
- Robacker, Earl F. and Ada F.  
1978 *Spatterware and Sponge; Hardy Perennials of Ceramics*. Cranbury, New Jersey, A. S. Barnes and Company.
- Skerry, Janine E. and Suzanne Findlen Hood  
2009 *Salt-Glazed Stoneware in Early America*. Williamsburg, VA, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
- Smart Martin, Ann  
1989 The Role of Pewter as Missing Artifact: Consumer Attitudes Toward Tablewares in Late Eighteenth-Century Virginia. *Historical Archaeology* 23(2):1- 27.
- Walker, Iain C.  
1977 *History and Archaeology 11D: Clay Tobacco-Pipes, With Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry*. Ottawa, Canada, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch.
- Wilke, Steve, and Gail Thompson  
1977 Prehistoric Archeological Resources in the Maryland Coastal Zone: A Management Overview. Manuscript on file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Appendix I.  
William Digges and Elizabeth Digges Inventories

Colonell William Digges – Inventory

An Inventory of all the goods and Chattells of Colonell William Digges lately deceased appraised this fourth day of October Anno Domini 1697 ~

At the Great House in Charles Towne

	£	S	P
One Looking Glass .....	000	10	00
Two Tables .....	000	16	00
An old Turkey worked Couch and Eleaven ditto Chaires .....	001	10	00
A paire of old playing Tables .....	000	04	00
Seaven Small old lanships .....	000	12	00
An old Clock out of repaire .....	000	12	00
A ffoure foot Chest .....	000	07	00
An old Turkey worked Stoole .....	000	02	06
A paire of broken brafse andirons and Iron Doggs .....	001	00	00
Three Iron Curtaine Rodds and Curtaines .....	000	07	00
An Old Turkey worked Cushion .....	000	01	00
Two very old Tables .....	000	05	00
Eleaven very old Chaires .....	001	02	00
a paire of old broken andirons .....	000	05	00
a paire of small old stillyards .....	000	03	00
a Spinning wheele .....	000	03	00
ffoure Spinning wheelles more .....	000	12	00
An old Screw towe, and a little old trunk .....	000	15	00
A case of Holster pistols .....	000	18	00
A case of small pocket pistols .....	001	00	00
Plate weighing two hundred and twelve ounces at five shillings per ounce }	053	00	00
A Marriners Compafse .....	000	02	00
Three douzen, and Eleaven of old Damaske Napkins .....	002	00	00
Two douzen of old Diaper Napkins .....	001	00	00
Eight old Damaske Table Clothes .....	002	00	00
Eight Diaper Ditto .....	001	10	00
A paire of old Holland Sheettes .....	001	00	00
Three old Holland pillowbiers .....	000	03	00
Two paire of Small skales and weights and a paire of large ditto without weight }	000	12	00

Carried over

three paire of Ordinary Sheettes .....	001	10	---
ffive paire of course Crocus sheettes .....	001	10	---
a paire of old Silke Curtaines and Vallens worn out .....	001	00	---
a paire of old Callico Ditto .....	000	05	---
ffoure old Turkey workt Carpetts .....	001	00	---
ffoure very old Keyne Chaires without bottoms and a Keyne couch broken			

and out of order a small Chest of drawers and an old looking Glafse	}.....	000 15 ---
An old Sword .....		000 05 ---
a large ffeather bed the Ticking old, two old Quilts a Bolster with a		
paire of old woosted Camlet Curtaines and Vallens	} .....	007 00 ---
Another feather bed bolster one Blankett and a bedstead .....		003 00 ---
two old Basketts .....		000 12 ---
		<b><u>088 11 06</u></b>
two Small Iron Curtaine Rodds, and Curtaines for the windows .....		000 01 ---
two very old small ffeather beds, on bolster, and pillow, two very old		
rugs and an old blanket	} .....	004 00 ---
Three large blank paper books .....		003 00 ---
ffoure and twenty old books in folio .....		006 00 ---
Six and ffifty old ditto in Quarto and Octavo .....		003 00 ---
Another parcel of old ditto most of them all to pieces .....		000 10 ---
An old Silver Tobacco box .....		000 10 ---
In pewter three hundred thirty two pound weight, three hundred at		
Seven pence per pound and thirty two at six pence per pound	} .....	009 10 ---
An Iron Spring Lock with a Staple and Screwes.....		000 10 ---
ffive old brafse Candlesticks.....		000 10 ---
Eight old Sickles .....		000 08 ---
A Small bell Mettle Kettle .....		000 04 ---
A parcel of old Tinn ware .....		000 05 ---
A Copper Sauce pan .....		000 01 ---
ffifteene douzen of Leather Buttons .....		000 00 04
two old Cases with Eleaven knives .....		000 01 ---
Tenn paire of Irish Stickings for Boyes .....		000 08 ---
A wooden streyner .....		000 00 02
A small old Cold Still .....		000 15 ---
A pewter Creame pott.....		000 01 ---
ffoure narrow Axes.....		000 04 00
One Grubbing Houe .....		000 01 ---
two douzen of weeding Houes .....		001 04 ---
Three paire of plaine Shooes.....		000 05 ---
ffive hundred of twenty penny nailes .....		000 03 06
two thousand five Hundred of Eight penny ditto .....		000 08 09
two thousand of then penny ditto .....		000 08 ---
two thousand of six penny ditto .....		000 05 ---
two thousand of two penny ditto .....		000 02 06
fforty pound more of nayles.....		000 10 ---
a five foot old Chest .....		000 10 ---
An old ffeather bed, bolster, and old Blankett, an old Rugg and old		
Chaire and Bedstead	} .....	002 00 ---
a Little old Bed for a loft and two old pillow fit for Little.....		000 10 ---
a parcel of old shattered plant .....		000 05 ---
a paire of Small Milstones .....		000 03 ---
two ffeather beds Bolsters two, ffoure pillows two rugs, on Blankett		
and two Beadsteads	} .....	008 00 ---
Another very old Small patched ffeather bed, Bolster, two pillowes		
one old Blanket, and one old Leather Chaire	}.....	001 10 ---



Carried up

Three old Skilletts, two Spitts, two frying pans, two small Iron potts, three pott  
Racks, a pair of large Iron Racks, a paire of tongs, two Smoothing flat Irons } .....002 12 00  
and a small old Spade

**048 16 03**

a Large Iron pott .....000 12 00  
a Small Iron Kettle .....000 05 00  
a parcel of Copper and Brafse .....002 00 00  
a Small parcel of old Coopers tooles, and another parcel of Carpenters ditto .....000 05 00  
a parcel of old Iron .....000 05 ---  
An old boate of Sixteene or Seaventeene foot by the Keele and one Smaller ditto .....007 00 00  
An Iron Grapling for a sloop .....001 10 00  
a parcel of old Rope .....003 00 00  
One paire of Two Cards, and one paire of wool Cards .....000 01 04  
Two Saddle Horses and a Maire .....007 10 00  
Eight Cowes and Calves at thirty five shillings a piece .....014 00 00  
ffourteene Barren Cowes at thirty shilling a piece .....021 00 00  
thirteene yearlings at tenn Shillings a piece three two year old at  
fifteene Shillings a piece } .....008 15 00  
One Bull .....001 00 00  
ffoure sowes, and pigs and Seaven shoats .....002 10 00  
Six and fforthy head of Sheepe, old Sheepe and Lambs .....013 16 00  
One Steere Six years Old at thirty shillings and four ditto at ffifteene  
Shillings a piece } .....004 10 00  
Thomas Ayres a molotto Slave a Carpenter .....025 00 00  
Beender a Negro Cooper .....025 00 00  
Three molotto women slaves with three suckling Children one about  
thirty six yeares of age } .....070 00 00  
One old Negro woman .....015 00 00  
a Negro Girle about Eight yeares old .....015 00 00  
a molotto Girle about foure yeares old .....006 00 00  
a diseased Lame Negro boy about six yeares old .....003 00 00  
a Negro Boy about foure yeares old .....006 00 00  
One old Negro man about fifty and another about forty yeares old .....035 00 00  
a Negro Boy named George about thirteene yeares old .....025 00 00  
a Negro man named Billy about thirty yeares old .....022 00 00  
a Small parcel of old Lumber .....000 10 00  
a Small old ffeather bed, a pillow, a Small rug, and one Blankett .....003 00 00  
Two Cart Horses .....005 00 00  
Harnefse for three Horses one old .....001 10 00  
One Iron pestle .....000 03 00  
A parcel of old Glafse .....000 05 00

**345 07 04**

An old Sloop that has been Sunk about two yeares, the bottom of which wee cannot come to see,  
we suspend our judgment in valuing her till such time as she can be got up.

William Hawton Sinot – Wm. Hatche

At Birds Creeke

Two iron potts, one bigger and one smaller one of them broken .....	000 14 00
An Iron pestle, and a piece of old torne Rugg.....	000 05 00
An old ffrying pan with a hole in it .....	000 01 00
Two Cowes and Calves .....	003 10 00
Two Barren Cowes .....	003 00 00
One Steere three yeares old.....	000 15 00
One yearling Bull .....	000 10 00
One heifer two yeares old .....	000 15 00
One Sow .....	000 10 00

Carried Over

Two Gilts with pigs .....	000 10 ---
Six Shoates.....	000 18 ---
A Negro Girle Eleaven yeares old.....	018 00 ---
Another Negro Girle five yeares old .....	006 00 ---
A Negro Boy Seaven yeares old .....	006 00 ---
A Negro wench about five and thirty and another Negro wench about Thirty .....	040 00 ---
A Small Iron pott.....	000 06 ---
	<b><u>103 14 ---</u></b>

These Goods and Chattells were appraised in the presence of us.

Benhj.a Hall – Nicholas Crouch~

At Pangaia

Seaventeene two yeares old Cattle att ffifteene Shillings a piece .....	012 15 ---
Three yearlings at ttenn Shillings a piece .....	001 10 ---
ffoure Steeres five yeares old a piece at five and twenty shillings a piece .....	005 00 ---
Thirteene Cowes and Calves at thirty five shillings a piece .....	022 15 ---
three Small Iron pottes.....	000 12 ---
One old Negro woman about fforty or fifty yeares old .....	010 00 ---
Two Negro Boyes about Eight yeares old a piece at twelve pounds a piece .....	024 00 ---
One Negro Boy about foure yeares old .....	006 00 ---
One Negro Boy about two yeares old.....	004 00 ---
An old Negro man about fforty or ffifty yeares old .....	010 00 ---
An old Negro woman about the same age .....	010 00 ---
One Negro Girle about thirteene yeares old.....	020 00 ---
One old Chest.....	000 04 06
Two Small pestles .....	000 05 ---
A Sett of old Iron Wedges .....	000 04 ---
Seaven Sowes and pigs.....	003 10 ---
Thirty foure shoats .....	005 02 ---
Two old unfixt Gunns.....	000 05 ---
	<b><u>136 02 06</u></b>

These goods and Chattles were appraised in the presence of us.

Francis Greene – Thomas Mitchell

By Virtue of a Warrant directed to us the subscribers from the Honble Commifsary Generall of Maryland bearing date the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 1697. We the said Subscribers have made a true and

just appraisement of the goods and Chattells of Coll William Digges deceased according to the best of our knowledge, and doe Certify the same under our hands and Seales the day a year ffirst above written –

The Summs brought over	
ffrom folio the first .....	088 11 06
ffrom folio the second.....	048 16 03
ffrom folio the third .....	345 07 04
ffrom folio the fourth att Birds Creek.....	103 14 ---
ffrom the same folio at Pangaia.....	136 02 06
In all .....	<u>722 11 07</u>

Errors Excepted by us  
James Smallwood  
Anthony Neale

Elizabeth Digges - Inventory

An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of madam Elizabeth Digges lattely of Charles County  
Deceased apraysed the twentieth day of November Anno Domini, 1710

Att the Great House in Charles Town

	£	S	D
One old feather bed wth pillows, Bolster, Rugg and two Blanketts all old } .....	3	00	00
One ditto with pillows, quilts, two Blanketts & Curtains old .....	4	00	00
3 new Rugges at 10 s p .....	1	10	00
3 old Turkey workt Carpets att 6 sh .....	1	00	00
one old feather bed old quilt two Blanketts Bolster and Curtains } .....	3	00	00
one ditto much better with furniture .....	4	10	00
4 piece of old damask Table Clothes @ 3 s .....	0	12	00
1 old napkin 6 d & 6 old Callico windo Curtains att .....	0	10	06
A parcel of pictures .....	0	05	06
4 old Table at 5 s and 1 smaller very old @ 2 s .....	1	02	00
2 Bed stick 6 s p & 2 Worser Ditto at 3 s .....	0	18	00
2 small sea beds 1 bolster and 1 rugg all .....	2	05	00
A parcel of feathers about 50 pounds at 10 d P .....	2	01	18
1 small brafs stick.....	0	01	00
1 suite of Church Stuffe .....	6	03	06
2 old pillows .....	0	02	00
2:6 qt. Bedd ticks att 16/6 .....	1	13	00
2:6 qt. Ditto att 16/6 .....	1	13	00
1:7 of Ditto at .....	0	18	00
1 piece of bolster tick quantity more to be in supplementary			
1 old Chest of drawers .....	0	08	00
1 very old trunk at .....	0	04	00
1 very old prefs .....	0	04	00
11 Earthen milk pans att 3 d P .....	0	02	09
12 Tinn patty pans att 1 d P .....	0	01	00
2 old scayles .....	0	05	00
1 looking glafs.....	0	10	00

1 old ditto broken .....	0 05 00
1 large Ovell Table .....	0 15 00
1 old Turkey work Couch & 10 Chairs .....	1 00 00
2 Chests without Lockes .....	1 00 00
2 old brafs Candlestick 15 d P.....	0 02 06
3 old Tinn ditto att 6 d P .....	0 01 06
One Bird Cauge.....	0 10 00
One old Clocke.....	2 00 00
125 tt of old pewter at 8 d P tt.....	4 03 09
60 tt of worse ditto att 5 d P tt.....	1 05 00
1 old Coall still .....	0 10 00
1 iron Pestell .....	0 05 00
	<b><u>48 16 09</u></b>

Caryed Over -

Brought over from the other side .....	<b><u>48 16 09</u></b>
--	------------------------

1 small base spice mortar and pestell .....	0 04 00
60 tt o dirty woll att 6 d P .....	1 10 00
5 lanskipis very old.....	0 05 00
33 head of sheepe at 8 s P.....	13 04 00
1 Bull .....	1 00 00
5 steares 5 yrs old at 35 s P.....	8 15 00
4 ditto 4 yrs old att 20 s P .....	6 00 00
10 Cowes and Calves att 30 s P .....	15 00 00
1 Calfe .....	0 05 00
4 steares 3 yeares old att 25 s P.....	5 00 00
6 yearlings att 15 s P.....	4 10 00
6 Heiffers att 25 s P .....	7 10 00
7 Cowes att 30 s P .....	10 10 00
1 old ditto att 25 s P.....	1 05 00
50 ½ ounces of silver att 5 s P.....	12 12 06
2 ¼ tt of Colld Thred att 2 s P.....	0 04 06
10 damask Napkins old.....	1 00 00
2 old damask Table Clothes att .....	0 12 00
6 very old hukaback Napkins att 6 d .....	0 03 00
3 old Corse Table Clothes att 2 s P.....	0 06 00
2 pr old corse sheets .....	0 12 00
1 pr old Holland ditto .....	0 16 00
2 pr old corse sheets att 6 s P .....	0 12 00
2 pr of Irish Linen ditto att 12 s P.....	1 04 00
1 old piston lever .....	0 00 06
4 new ditto att 1 s P .....	0 04 00
3 old huckaback Towells .....	0 01 06
1 ditto Irish Linen.....	0 00 06
1 brafs warming pan .....	0 04 00
A parcel of earthen wair att.....	0 05 00
2 Cruetts and one Drinking Glafse .....	0 03 00
4 old Case knives and 6 forks .....	0 04 00
2 old potts weight 63 tt at 3 d.....	0 15 09
1 Larger ditto weight 59 tt att 3 d.....	0 13 00
2 old spits att 3 s P.....	0 06 00

2 old frying pans att 12 d P .....	0 02 00
1 old pr of fine Tonges .....	0 01 00
2 pr of Iron pott Racks .....	0 05 00
1 pr of ditto Broke .....	0 01 00
one pr of AndIrons wth 100 att 3 d.....	1 05 00
Two copper kettles att 12 d.....	5 00 00
14 yards of Cotton att 12 d P.....	0 14 00
One old mollatta Slave woman named An Aires .....	15 00 00
One ditto man named Charles .....	25 00 00
One ditto named Peter a Cooper .....	25 00 00
One ditto Girle named Nell about 17 yrs old .....	24 00 00
One ditto Girle named Catte about 13 yrs old.....	20 00 00
	<b><u>260 02 00</u></b>

Carryed over

Brought up from ye other leage.....	260 02 00
One mollatta boy named John 8 yrs old .....	12 00 00
One ditto named Thomas about 5 yrs old .....	8 00 00
One negro man named Nasy about 40.....	25 00 00
One ditto boy Frank about 10 yrs old .....	15 00 00
One ditto Bartholomew about 10 yrs old.....	15 00 00
One ditto Girle Eliza. about 7 yrs old .....	11 00 00
One molatta Woman Margrett .....	24 00 00
One Negro man and his wife very old .....	24 00 00
One ditto Child 2 yrs old named Mary .....	4 00 00
One negro Girle Mary about 17 yrs old.....	24 00 00
One very old negro woman yarrow .....	6 00 00
2 very old negroes we cannot value them by	
Reason theire soe old past Laylth.....	0 00 00
One coffey pott and mill .....	0 00 00
One old horse w hipter.....	1 10 00
One ditto named Spring .....	3 00 00
	<b><u>433 07 00</u></b>

By Virtue of a Warrant Directed to us the subscribers from ye honourable the Commisry Generall of Maryland bearing date the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November 1710 wee the sayd subscribers have made a true and just appraisement of ye Goods and Chattles of Madam Eliza. Digges deceased According to the best of our knowledge and do Certify the Same under our hands and seales the day and year first above written.

Errors Excepted by us

Wm. Harbert

Ra.ll Neale

We the nearest Relations do approve the above Inventory in Testimony we have hereunto sett our hands

Charles Digges

Hen. Whorton

Appendix II.  
Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits

North	East	Lot	Artifacts
10000	10000	1	1 unidentified red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with minor sand inclusions; 2 unidentified iron fragments (small) possibly hollow; 1 red brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
10100	10000	2	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 asphalt or shingle fragment
10200	10000	3	1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 5 red brick fragments (3.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (1.3 g); 25 oyster shell fragments (30.2 g)
10300	10000	4	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 unidentified buff to red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with ochre inclusions, no glaze; 1 red pasted coarse earthenware rim fragment with black lead glaze (Buckley-like), unidentified rim diameter; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with combed design; 1 dipped white salt glazed stoneware body sherd; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 1 whole wrought or cut nail fragment, 1 1/4" long; 40 red brick fragments (93.1 g), 1 yellow brick fragment (76.1 g); 1 periwinkle shell; 1 coral or fossil rock fragment; 560 oyster shell fragments (1053.0 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (0.7 g)
10400	10000	5	1 quartzite projectile point tip; 2 buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherds with ochre inclusions, yellow lead glaze, possibly Staffordshire slipware (mends); 3 unidentified iron fragments; 99 red brick fragments (136.5 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (0.5 g)
10500	10000	6	1 quartzite shatter; 4 red brick fragments (1.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
10600	10000	7	1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 red brick fragment (1.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (1.0 g)
10700	10000	8	1 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
10800	10000		No Artifacts
10900	10000	9	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 red brick fragment (1.7g); 1 charcoal fragment (discarded)
11000	10000	10	1 unidentified square nail fragment (breaking apart)
9950	10100	11	1 brown bottle glass fragment, modern
9975	10100		No Artifacts
10000	10100	12	2 Buckley-like, red to purple pasted black lead glazed coarse earthenware body sherds; 1 wrought nail fragment; 1 unidentified iron or iron-stone fragment; 28 red brick fragments (117.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.8 g); 28 oyster shell fragments (26.3 g)
10025	10100	13	1 quartzite shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd, thin; 1 Morgan Jones body sherd with ochre inclusions; 5 red brick fragments (2.0 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (1.6 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (4.6 g)
10050	10100	14	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 9 red brick fragments (9.7 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.4 g); 16 oyster shell fragments (28.7 g)



10075	10100	15	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 2 unidentified iron or iron-stone fragments; 16 red brick fragments (10.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (0.5 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (6.5 g)
10100	10100	16	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 11 red brick fragments (12.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (5.7 g)
10125	10100	17	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 4 unidentified iron fragments; 2 square nail fragments, probably wrought, heavily corroded; 48 red brick fragments (47.8 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (9.0 g); 14 oyster shell fragments (9.9 g)
10150	10100	18	2 square nail fragments, heavily corroded; 4 iron-stone fragments; 20 red brick fragments (70.3 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.6 g); 10 oyster shell fragments (0.2 g)
10175	10100	19	1 buff pasted tin glazed earthenware body sherd, undecorated; 1 red pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 olive green bottle glass fragment, possibly case bottle; 12 red brick fragments (17.1 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.4 g)
10200	10100	20	1 quartzite fire cracked rock; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 red/pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, undecorated with white striations and ochre inclusions; 1 whiteware body sherd, undecorated; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 15 red brick fragments (13.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (3.5 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.4 g)
10300	10100	21	1 red/pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze; 1 buff pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd with yellow lead glaze, possibly Staffordshire slipware; 1 Buckley black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified red/orange pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd, possibly 19th century; 1 buff to white pasted whiteware body sherd with unidentified blue decoration; 9 red brick fragments (4.8 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
10400	10100	22	1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 15 red brick fragments (20.4 g)
10500	10100	23	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
10600	10100		No Artifacts
10700	10100	24	3 red brick fragments (3.3 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
10800	10100	25	1 unidentified iron fragment
10900	10100	26	1 quartz secondary flake
11000	10100		No Artifacts
9950	10125	27	1 quartz rock (discarded); 1 chert rock (discarded); 1 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd; 8 oyster shell fragments (7.8 g); 2 charcoal fragments (discarded)
9975	10125	28	1 wrought nail fragment; 14 red brick fragments (6.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 61 oyster shell fragments (49.1 g)
10025	10125	29	1 terracotta pipe bowl fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd; 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd, thin bodied; 1 wrought nail tip

			fragment; 14 unidentified iron fragments; 10 barbed wire fragments; 13 red brick fragments (15.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 1 coral or fossil rock fragment; 123 oyster shell fragments (82.8 g)
10050	10125	30	1 terracotta pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 4 Morgan Jones rim sherds, unknown diameter; 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 buff pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 dipped white salt glazed stoneware body sherd; 3 dark olive green bottle glass fragments; 1 wire fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 7 wrought nail fragments; 1 whole wrought nail 1 1/2"; 1 whole wrought nail 7/8"; 48 red brick fragments (38.6 g); 12 yellow brick fragments (7.9 g); 266 oyster shell fragments (222.5 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (1.9 g); 1 mammal tooth fragment (0.4 g)
10075	10125	31	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 whiteware body sherd with blue printed floral design; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 4 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 2 wire nail fragments; 41 red brick fragments (35.4 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (3.3 g); 79 oyster shell fragments (82.2 g); 1 coral or fossil rock fragment
10100	10125	32	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd, 2 red/pink pasted unglazed coarse earthenware body sherds; 1 buff to pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, possibly Morgan Jones; 1 buff pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 UID whiteware body sherd; 1 whole wrought nail 2"; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 3 wrought nail fragments; 72 red brick fragments (68.5 g); 17 yellow brick fragments (11.7 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.4 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.2 g); 176 oyster shell fragments (154.9 g)
10125	10125	33	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with heel, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 buff pasted coarse earthenware body spall; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with combed decoration; 4 wrought nail fragments with heads, 1 very pale green window glass fragment; 5 iron-stone fragments; 211 red brick fragments (329.6 g); 58 yellow brick fragment (26.1 g); 7 mortar fragment (4.7 g); 16 rough coat plaster fragment (7.0 g); 1 finish coat plaster fragment (0.7 g); 1 coral or fossil rock fragment, 219 oyster shell fragment (229.4 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (1.4 g)
10150	10125	34	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 1"; 4 wrought nail fragments with heads; 3 wrought nail fragments; 1 very pale green window glass fragment; 242 red brick fragments (226.7 g); 20 yellow brick fragments (9.7 g); 13 rough coat plaster fragments (4.6 g); 4 finish coat plaster fragments with white paint (1.2g); 2 finish coat plaster fragments (1.6g); 2 concrete fragments; 363 oyster shell fragments (357.0 g)
10175	10125	35	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco

			pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 whiteware body sherd with unidentified green transfer print; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 2"; 1 whole wrought nail 1 1/2"; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 4 wrought nail fragments; 112 red brick fragments (106.6 g); 14 yellow brick fragments (7.8 g); 60 oyster shell fragments (65.4 g)
10200	10125	36	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 11 red brick fragments (21.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 5 oyster shell fragment (13.4 g)
9950	10150	37	1 red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 3 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd; 10 red brick fragments (13.4 g); 1 salmon colored brick fragment (3.5 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.8 g); 36 oyster shell fragment (37.2 g)
9975	10150	38	3 rocks (discarded); 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bore (mends with 7/64" pipe); 5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 purple pasted Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 North Devon sgraffito body sherd; 2 buff pasted earthenware body sherds, no glaze; 2 dark olive green bottle glass fragments; 1 unidentified iron bar; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 2 5/8"; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 75 red brick fragments (308.0 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (5.0 g); 18 yellow brick fragment (22.8 g); 5 mortar fragments (3.8 g); 7 plaster fragments (1.0 g); 1 large dressed stone (over 1 kg); 507 oyster shell fragments (568.1 g); 4 unidentified mammal bone fragments (4.1 g)
10025	10150	39	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 buff to pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed with red ochre inclusion; 1 red to orange pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 whole wrought nail 1 3/8" long; 1 wrought nail head; 3 wrought nail fragments; 18 red brick fragments (13.0 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.5 g); 159 oyster shell fragments (175.5 g)
10050	10150	40	1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 8/64"; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd with dark green/brown lead glaze; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with combed decoration; 1 red pasted orange lead glazed earthenware body sherd with ochre inclusions; 1 buff pasted earthenware, no glaze; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 4 brown bottle glass fragments, modern; 3 iron stones; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 2 wrought nail fragments; 36 red brick fragments (63.9 g); 4 salmon brick fragments (3.1 g); 19 yellow brick fragments (8.4 g); 7 rough coat plaster fragments (6.6 g); 1 finish coat plaster fragment (1.1 g); 255 oyster shell fragments (201.9 g); 5 unidentified mammal bone fragments (1.8 g); 1 unidentified mammal tooth fragment (0.4 g)

10075	10150	41	1 red pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 iron-stone fragments; 1 unidentified iron fragments; 2 wrought nail fragments; 30 red brick fragments (21.3 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (3.4 g); 188 oyster shell fragments (119.1 g)
10100	10150	42	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 3 iron-stone fragments; 64 red brick fragments (31.1 g); 17 yellow brick fragments (7.0 g); 2 mortar fragments (0.5 g); 4 plaster fragment (0.8 g); 2 coral or fossil rock fragments; 268 oyster shell fragments (217.0 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
10125	10150	43	1 unidentified stone tertiary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 8/64" bore; 8 iron-stone fragments; 1 unidentified iron fragments; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 128 red brick fragments (75.7 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (1.1 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (3.6 g); 2 mortar fragments (0.8 g); 34 plaster fragments (12.1 g); 482 oyster shell fragments (389.7 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (0.4 g)
10150	10150	44	2 rocks (discarded); 2 quartz shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe heel fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 23 iron-stone fragments; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 162 red brick fragments (93.8 g); 8 salmon brick fragments (9.9 g); 14 yellow brick fragments (26.6 g); 28 mortar fragments (21.1 g); 26 rough coat plaster fragments (6.1 g); 6 finish coat plaster fragments (4.5 g); 1 coral or fossil rock fragments; 138 oyster shell fragments (97.0 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragments (0.2 g)
10175	10150	45	1 quartzite shatter, possibly fire cracked rock; 3 sandstone shatter, possibly dressed stone; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze with white striations; 7 iron-stone fragments; 1 whole wrought nail 2 5/8"; 1 wrought nail fragment; 177 red brick fragments (137.4 g); 18 yellow brick fragments (18.3 g); 1 colorless window glass fragment; 1 mortar fragment (0.4 g); 7 plaster fragments (1.4 g); 3 coral or fossil rock fragments; 147 oyster shell fragments (111.8 g)
10200	10150	46	1 sandstone fragment; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware rim sherd; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 iron-stone fragment; 3 unidentified iron fragment; 46 red brick fragments (16.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (0.6 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (3.2 g); 1 unidentified black plastic fragment with blue paint
9950	10175	47	1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd with cordoned design; 5 red brick fragments (2.1 g); 10 oyster shell fragments (8.6 g)
9975	10175	48	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 2 undecorated in glazed earthenware body spalls; 2 North Devon gravel tempered earthenware body sherds; 1 red pasted reduced core brown lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware cordoned rim sherd, 5 2/8" rim; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd with cordoned decoration; 2 dark olive green bottle glass fragments; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 2 2/8"; 1 whole wrought nail 2"; 3 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 35 red brick fragments (51.8 g); 15 yellow brick fragments (10.1 g); 2 rough coat

			plaster fragments (2.5 g); 1 finish coat plaster fragment (0.5 g); 521 oyster shell fragments (927.5 g); 6 unidentified mammal bone fragments (2.5 g); 2 pigs teeth (3.0 g)
10025	10175	49	1 terracotta pipe stem fragment with "WD" makers mark, 6/64" bore; 1 terracotta pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 9 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 2 tin glazed earthenware body sherds, undecorated; 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd with 3 blue painted stripes on inside body; 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd with fleck of blue glaze; 1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 purple pasted black/brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 red/orange pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body or base sherd; 1 iron-stone fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 2 3/8"; 3 wrought nail fragments with heads; 7 wrought nail fragments; 4 possible dressed stones (small); 98 red brick fragments (143.3 g); 16 yellow brick fragments (40.8 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 6 plaster fragments (3.8 g); 477 oyster shell fragments (374.2 g); 1 snail shell (0.5 g); 3 pig teeth (6.9 g); 2 horse teeth (3.3 g); 1 small horn or tusk fragment (0.5 g); 4 unidentified jaw fragments (10.2 g); 19 unidentified mammal bone fragments (14.1 g)
10050	10175	50	3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 9/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 tin glazed earthenware body sherd with blue paint; 1 burnt manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 3 red pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 English Brown stoneware base sherd, unmeasurable diameter; 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd, thin; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 whole wrought nail 1 6/8"; 3 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 64 red brick fragments (121.8 g); 13 yellow brick fragments (24.2 g); 6 rough coat plaster fragments (3.9 g); 6 mortar fragments (7.7 g); 388 oyster shell fragments (276.4 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.4 g)
10075	10175	51	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 4 red pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 2 pink pasted earthenware body sherds, no glaze; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with unidentified decoration; 1 Rhenish Brown stoneware body sherd with molded partial medallion design; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 iron-stone fragment; 1 whole wrought nail, 1 5/8"; 1 whole wrought nail, 1 1/8"; 1 wrought nail fragment with head; 1 wrought nail fragment; 21 red brick fragments (18.0 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (4.2 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 269 oyster shell fragments (360.7 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.5 g)
10100	10175	52	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bore (1 mends to 6/64" pipe); 1

			undecorated tin glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 English Brown stoneware rim sherd, unmeasurable diameter; 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd; 11 dark olive green bottle glass fragments (2 mend); 3 unidentified iron fragments; 1 whole wrought nail, 1 6/8"; 1 wrought nail fragment; 1 iron concretion; 36 red brick fragments (26.0 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 2 plaster fragments (2.5 g); 300 oyster shell fragments (224.0 g); 1 unidentified tooth fragment (0.3 g)
10125	10175	53	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bores; 1 buff to pink paste earthenware body sherd with white slip and no glaze, possibly Staffordshire slipware; 1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 pink pasted clear lead glazed earthenware body sherd with ochre inclusions, likely Morgan Jones; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with incised design and manganese decoration; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 thin pale green bottle glass fragment; 3 unidentified iron fragments; 1 whole wrought nail, 1 3/8"; 1 whole wrought nail, 1 1/8"; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 64 red brick fragments (54.6 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.1 g); 9 plaster fragments (0.8 g); 574 oyster shell fragments (447.1 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
10150	10175	54	1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 2 buff pasted earthenware body sherds, no glaze; 2 buff pasted tin glazed earthenware body sherds, undecorated; 1 manganese mottles earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 pink to red pasted Buckley-like black/brown lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 thin English Brown stoneware body sherd; 5 unidentified iron fragments; 48 iron-stone fragments; 2 wrought nail fragments; 145 red brick fragments (101.4 g); 10 yellow brick fragments (4.2 g); 1 colorless window glass fragment; 1 mortar fragment (0.2 g); 24 plaster fragments (7.4 g); 374 oyster shell fragments (326.7 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.5 g)
10175	10175	55	3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, unmeasurable bores; 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 red/orange pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 red pasted Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 7 iron-stone fragments; 3 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 89 red brick fragments (72.8 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.2 g); 3 possibly dressed stones; 2 mortar fragments (6.8 g); 2 coral or fossil rock fragments; 316 oyster shell fragments (287.7g)
10200	10175	56	3 rocks (discarded); 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd; 1 buff to pink pasted clear lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 pale green bottle glass fragment; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 3 unidentified

			square nail fragments; 15 red brick fragments (14.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 29 oyster shell fragments (45.0 g)
9950	10200	57	5 red brick fragments (1.8 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.8 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (11.9 g)
9975	10200	58	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd, undecorated; 1 red pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 3 English Brown stoneware body sherds, mends; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 wrought nail fragment with head; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 12 red brick fragments (12.9 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.2 g); 94 oyster shell fragments (148.1 g); 1 unidentified mammal tooth (0.6 g)
10000	10200	59	3 red pasted brown lead glazed earthenware rim sherds, mends; 1 unidentified iron bar, possible knife part; 2 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
10025	10200	60	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 5/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 buff pasted coarse earthenware rim sherd, unmeasurable diameter; 1 North Devon sgraffito body sherd; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd, no outer surface; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd; 1 Rhenish blue and gray body sherd with incised decoration; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with incised and cordoned decoration; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with incising and manganese decoration; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 3 iron-stone fragments; 4 unidentified iron fragments; 4 barbed wire fragments; 1 whole cut nail, 2 1/2"; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 47 red brick fragments (27.5 g); 13 yellow brick fragments (19.6 g); 5 possible dressed stones; 265 oyster shell fragments (294.6 g); 7 unidentified mammal bone fragments (3.5 g); 2 unidentified tooth fragments (1.1 g)
10050	10200	61	3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 2 red/orange pasted brown lead glazed body sherds; 2 buff to red pasted earthenware body sherds, no glaze; 1 pink pasted yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware rim sherd, 3 3/8" diameter; 2 dark olive green bottle glass fragments, mends; 1 iron-stone fragment; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 1 wrought nail fragment; 13 red brick fragments (15.2 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.9 g); 2 salmon brick fragments (0.4 g); 1 plaster fragment (1.0 g); 1 possible dressed stone; 156 oyster shell fragments (148.3 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (<0.1 g)
10075	10200	62	1 chert stone (discarded); 1 quartz shatter; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff to pink pasted orange lead glazed earthenware rim sherd, 8" diameter; 1 red pasted clear/brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted brown/yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 colorless glass fragment; 1 wrought nail head; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 wrought nail fragment; 29 red brick fragments (73.0 g); 5 yellow brick



			fragments (3.5 g); 123 oyster shell fragments (142.0 g); 3 unidentified mammal bone fragments (0.9 g); 1 unidentified tooth fragment (0.6 g)
10100	10200	63	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 buff to pink pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 5 dark gray pasted brown/black lead glazed earthenware body sherds with quartz inclusions, likely North Devon; 1 copper alloy furniture tack; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 2 wrought nail fragments; 4 red brick fragments (6.8 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.4 g); 26 oyster shell fragments (14.8 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (1.0 g)
10125	10200	64	3 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 iron-stone fragment; 1 wrought nail head; 2 wrought nail fragments; 4 red brick fragments (0.9 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (4.5 g); 740 oyster shell fragments (98.2 g); 1 unidentified tooth fragment (0.3 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
10150	10200	65	3 rocks (discarded); 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd with glaze on inside body; 1 small Hohrware body sherd; 1 iron-stone fragment; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 13 red brick fragments (7.2 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (3.6 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (2.2 g); 1 possible dressed stone; 179 oyster shell fragments (188.2 g)
10175	10200	66	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 red/pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 2 iron-stone fragments; 7 unidentified iron fragments; 6 red brick fragments (4.2 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 83 oyster shell fragments (113.0 g); 3 clay pigeon fragments
10200	10200	67	1 quartzite fire cracked rock; 1 European flint fragment; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 8 red brick fragments (10.6 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.4 g)
10300	10200	68	2 red brick fragments (0.6 g)
10400	10200	69	12 red brick fragments (6.3 g)
10500	10200	70	1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
10600	10200	71	1 wrought nail fragment; 1 yellow brick fragment (5.2 g)
10700	10200	72	1 quartzite tertiary flake
10800	10200		No Artifacts
10900	10200		No Artifacts
11000	10200		No Artifacts
11100	10200		No Artifacts
9950	10225	73	1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 7 oyster shell fragment (31.7 g)
9975	10225	74	10 red brick fragments (8.0 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (14.5 g)
10000	10225		No Artifacts
10025	10225	75	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with Bristol dot-diamond design and "RT" (Robert Tippet) makers mark, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff pasted brown/yellow lead glazed

			earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 2 wrought nail fragment; 5 red brick fragments (2.9 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.2 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (0.7 g); 2 mortar fragments (1.0 g); 2 plaster fragments (0.8 g); 140 oyster shell fragments (72.0g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
10050	10225	76	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting, unmeasurable bore; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd with striations, no glaze; 22 red brick fragments (24.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 35 oyster shell fragments (21.6 g)
10075	10225	77	1 quartz shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment with heel, 7/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 English (possibly Rhenish) Brown stoneware body sherd; 8 red brick fragments (2.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (13.8 g)
10100	10225	78	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 2 red pasted earthenware body sherds, no glaze (mends); 3 dark olive green bottle glass fragments (mends); 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 4 red brick fragments (3.7 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.7 g); 1 clear/white plastic fragment
10125	10225	79	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 3 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd; 4 red brick fragments (5.4 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (4.0 g)
10150	10225	80	2 North Devon gravel tempered body sherds; 1 manganese mottles earthenware body sherd; 1 red pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 7 unidentified iron fragments; 7 red brick fragments (2.9 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 29 oyster shell fragments (26.4 g)
10175	10225	81	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 red brick fragments (6.8 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.1 g)
10200	10225	82	2 red brick fragments (1.5 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.4 g)
9950	10250	83	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 9/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 light red pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd, 19th-century; 4 red brick fragments (7.2 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
9975	10250	84	1 red pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 colorless glass fragment, modern; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 11 red brick fragments (7.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.4 g)
10000	10250		No Artifacts
10025	10250	85	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 1 light red pasted yellow lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red/orange pasted earthenware body sherd with ochre inclusions; 1 Rhenish Brown stoneware body sherd; 1 wrought nail fragment with head, 1 wrought nail fragment; 15 red brick fragments (25.3 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (0.4 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (11.6 g)

10050	10250	86	1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd with cordoned design; 4 unidentified iron fragments; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.5 g)
10075	10250		No Artifacts
10100	10250	87	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 7 red brick fragments (15.5 g)
10125	10250	88	2 Staffordshire slipware body sherds; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g)
10150	10250	89	1 dipped white salt glazed stoneware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.1 g)
10175	10250	90	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 6/64" bore; 1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
10200	10250	91	1 pale green window glass fragment; 2 red brick fragments (11.2 g)
9950	10275		No Artifacts
9975	10275	92	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 6 red brick fragments (3.8 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.2 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (3.0 g)
10000	10275	93	1 red pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 manganese mottled earthenware body sherd; 1 whiteware body sherd; 1 Rhenish gray stoneware body sherd with incising and manganese; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 iron wire fragment; 1 plaster fragment (0.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragment (1.1 g)
10025	10275	94	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, 7/64" bore; 2 brown bottle glass fragments, modern; 2 iron wire fragment; 2 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 3 oyster shell fragment (2.9 g)
10050	10275	95	2 red brick fragments (1.4 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (21.9 g)
10075	10275	96	1 Buckley black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 3 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
10100	10275	97	1 orange pasted brown lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment
10125	10275	98	1 Staffordshire slipware body sherd; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.3 g)
10150	10275	99	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (broke in 2), 5/64" bore; 1 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.1 g); 1 coral or fossil rock fragment
10175	10275	100	1 purple pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 large English Brown handle sherd; 2 red brick fragments (73.6 g)
10200	10275	101	1 dark olive green case bottle glass fragment 1 thin olive green flat glass fragment, possibly case bottle or window glass
9950	10300	102	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 1 red brick fragment (4.7 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.5 g)
9975	10300	103	1 whiteware body sherd with unidentified blue paint; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 unidentified square nail fragment
10000	10300	104	2 unidentified iron fragments
10025	10300	105	1 terracotta pipe stem fragment, 10/64" bore, Indian made; 3 Buckley-like black lead glazed earthenware body sherds; 1 red pasted earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 whiteware body sherd with unidentified makers mark on the base; 1 wrought nail head; 5 red brick fragments (1.6 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g); 1 shotgun shell
10050	10300	106	1 large unidentified iron fragment
10075	10300	107	1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 red brick

			fragment (0.2 g)
10100	10300		No Artifacts
10125	10300	108	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g)
10150	10300	109	1 red pasted earthenware body sherd with white inclusions
10175	10300	110	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.1 g)
10200	10300	111	2 oyster shell fragments (0.3 g)
10300	10300	112	1 red brick fragment (0.6 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
10400	10300		No Artifacts
10500	10300	113	2 red brick fragments (34.1 g)
10600	10300		No Artifacts
10700	10300	114	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 whiteware body sherd with "...ENRY" written
10800	10300		No Artifacts
10900	10300		No Artifacts
11000	10300		No Artifacts
11100	10300		No Artifacts
9950	10325		No Artifacts
9975	10325	115	1 olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.6 g)
10000	10325	116	1 large iron bar fragment; 3 iron wire fragments; 1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
10025	10325	117	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 North Devon gravel tempered body sherd; 1 porcelain rim sherd, 5" diameter; 1 pale green window glass fragment; 8 red brick fragments (15.0 g); 2 low fire yellow brick or daub fragments (1.0 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (2.0g)
10050	10325	118	1 red brick fragment (1.1 g); 1 rock with mortar fragment (1.7 g); 1 plastic or vinyl fragment
10075	10325	119	1 Buckley black lead glazed earthenware body sherd
10100	10325	120	1 unidentified iron fragment
10125	10325		No Artifacts
10150	10325		No Artifacts
10175	10325	121	1 oyster shell fragment (0.6 g)
10200	10325	122	2 red brick fragments (1.8 g)
9950	10350	123	1 oyster shell fragment (2.2 g)
9975	10350	124	1 whiteware body sherd; 1 porcelain body sherd; 1 pale blue medicine bottle base fragment
10000	10350	125	2 whiteware body sherd with blue paint; 1 oyster shell fragment (2.3 g)
10025	10350	126	2 whiteware body sherds; 2 wire nail fragments; 4 red brick fragments (5.3 g); 6 oyster shell fragments (9.5 g)
10050	10350	127	1 brown bottle glass fragment, modern; 1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
10075	10350	128	13 red brick fragments (165.5 g)
10100	10350	129	1 low fired yellow brick or daub fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (4.5 g)
10125	10350		No Artifacts
10150	10350	130	1 creamware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)

10175	10350		No Artifacts
10200	10350		No Artifacts
9950	10375		No Artifacts
9975	10375	131	1 non-impressed blue edgware whiteware rim sherd; 1 whiteware body sherd; 1 slight manganese tinted bottle glass fragment
10000	10375	132	1 unidentified square nail fragment
10025	10375	133	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 7/64" bore; 2 unscaloped impressed blue painted whiteware rim sherds; 1 unidentified blue sponge painted whiteware rim sherd; 1 blue striped whiteware body sherd; 4 undecorated whiteware body sherds; 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment; 3 colorless glass fragments; 5 unidentified iron fragments; 33 red brick fragments (17.4 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (10.0 g)
10050	10375	134	1 whiteware body sherd; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 6 red brick fragments (20.9 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.6 g)
10075	10375	135	1 blue sponge painted whiteware body sherd; 2 red brick fragments (0.5 g)
10100	10375	136	1 creamware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.6 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (6.4 g)
10125	10375	137	1 olive green bottle glass fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.4 g)
10150	10375	138	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
10175	10375	139	5 red brick fragments (7.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.8 g)
10200	10375	140	2 colorless glass fragments
9950	10400		No Artifacts
9975	10400	141	2 unscaloped impressed blue painted whiteware rim sherds (mends); 2 white ware body sherds; 2 red brick fragments (2.0 g)
10000	10400	142	1 whiteware body sherd; 1 cut nail fragment; 18 red brick fragments (65.6 g); 91 oyster shell fragments (76.1 g)
10025	10400	143	1 whiteware body sherd with unidentified black transfer print; 1 whiteware body sherd with red floral transfer print; 1 unidentified table glass fragment with red center, possible base; 1 colorless glass fragment; 3 colorless flat glass fragment; 4 unidentified square nail fragments; 37 red brick fragments (87.4 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (29.2 g)
10050	10400	144	1 whiteware body sherd with blue sponge paint; 1 very pale green glass fragment; 2 brown bottle glass fragments, modern; 2 iron-stone fragments; 8 red brick fragments (6.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (22.5 g)
10075	10400	145	3 red brick fragments (9.8 g)
10100	10400	146	1 olive green bottle glass fragment
10125	10400	147	4 red brick fragments (21.8 g)
10150	10400	148	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 5/64" bore; 1 red brick fragment (0.7 g)
10175	10400	149	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
10200	10400		No Artifacts
10300	10400		No Artifacts
10400	10400	150	1 oyster shell fragment (0.8g)
10500	10400		No Artifacts

10600	10400		No Artifacts
10700	10400		No Artifacts
10800	10400	151	1 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
10900	10400		No Artifacts
11000	10400	152	1 quartzite fire cracked rock
11100	10400		No Artifacts
10000	10500	153	1 whiteware body sherd; 2 colorless bottle glass fragments, modern; 4 brown bottle glass fragments, modern; 4 oyster shell fragments (<0.1 g)
10100	10500	154	1 pale blue/green flat glass fragment, possibly window glass; 2 red brick fragments (4.1 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (0.9 g)
10200	10500		No Artifacts
10300	10500	155	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
10400	10500	156	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
10500	10500		No Artifacts
10600	10500		No Artifacts
10700	10500		No Artifacts
10800	10500		No Artifacts
10900	10500		No Artifacts
11000	10500		No Artifacts
11100	10500		No Artifacts
10000	10600	157	1 dark green flat glass fragment; 1 colorless bottle glass fragment, modern; 1 barbed wire fragment; 3 iron wire fragments; 1 wire nail head; 3 red brick fragments (0.5 g); 1 charcoal fragment
10100	10600		No Artifacts
10200	10600		No Artifacts
10300	10600		No Artifacts
10400	10600	158	12 red brick fragments (16.2 g)
10500	10600	159	1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 2 coal fragments (0.6 g)
10600	10600		No Artifacts
10700	10600		No Artifacts
10800	10600		No Artifacts
10900	10600		No Artifacts
11000	10600	160	2 rhyolite tertiary flakes; 1 unidentified shell tempered gray to orange pasted smooth surfaced unidentified Indian ceramic body sherd, possibly Accokeek; 1 red brick fragment (0.7 g)
11100	10600	161	1 quartzite tertiary flake
10000	10700	162	1 barbed wire fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.8 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
10100	10700	163	2 red brick fragments (0.7 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
10200	10700	164	1 creamware body sherd; 3 red brick fragments (4.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
10300	10700	165	4 oyster shell fragments (2.0 g)
10400	10700	166	1 unidentified shell tempered red pasted Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 red

			brick fragment (0.6 g); 27 oyster shell fragments (14.5 g)
10000	10800	167	2 brown bottle glass fragment, modern; 1 colorless glass fragment; 1 mortar fragment (0.8 g)
10100	10800	168	1 red brick fragment (1.1g)
10200	10800	169	1 unidentified iron nail head; 1 red brick fragment (0.3 g); 3 clay pigeon fragments
10300	10800	170	1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 2 red brick fragments (0.3 g); 271 oyster shell fragments (189.5 g); 1 clay pigeon fragment
10400	10800	171	2 quartzite fire cracked rocks; 1 buff/pink pasted coarse earthenware body sherd, no glaze with red ochre inclusions, possibly Morgan Jones; 1 pearlware body sherd; 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment, flat; 186 oyster shell fragments (249.7 g)
10000	10900	172	1 unidentified iron nail fragment
10100	10900	173	1 quartzite fire cracked rock, 1 pearlware body sherd; 5 red brick fragments (5.8 g)
10200	10900	174	1 quartz tertiary flake; 12 whiteware body sherds; 1 very pale green window glass fragment; 1 cut nail fragment; 2 red brick fragments (0.5 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (1.5 g)
10300	10900	175	1 dark red/purple pasted black lead glazed earthenware body sherd; 2 red brick fragments (1.3 g); 107 oyster shell fragments (151.7 g)
10400	10900	176	2 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 3 creamware body sherds; 4 unidentified thin flat iron fragments; 3 ribbed colorless table glass fragments; 888 oyster shell fragments (1131.6 g)
10000	11000	177	9 oyster shell fragments (3.8 g)
10000	11100	178	1 unidentified buff pasted white salt glazed stoneware body sherd, glaze on inside body only; 3 mortar fragments (2.3 g); 21 oyster shell fragments (21.0 g)
9700	11200	179	1 pearlware base sherd; 1 pearlware body sherd; 1 undecorated porcelain body sherd; 2 brown bottle glass fragments; 3 blue-green flat glass fragments; 5 very pale green flat glass fragments; 2 light manganese tinted bottle glass fragments; 1 colorless glass fragment; 8 unidentified iron fragments; 6 unidentified square nail fragments; 2 wrought nail fragments with heads; 2 wire nail fragments with heads; 2 painted composite/molded plaster fragments (3.4 g); 26 red brick fragments (30.8 g); 88 oyster shell fragments (131.5 g); 2 coal fragments (2.3 g); 1 charcoal fragment (discarded)
9750	11200	180	3 whiteware body sherds; 2 colorless bottle glass fragments; 12 red brick fragments (11.2 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (0.6 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.7 g); 2 coal fragments (0.8 g)
9800	11200	181	1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 red brick fragments (1.8 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (15.5 g)
9850	11200	182	1 red brick fragment (0.9 g); 149 oyster shell fragments (76.0 g)
9900	11200	183	7 brown bottle glass fragments, modern twist off top; 1 dark green bottle glass fragment; 1 very pale blue tinted flat glass fragment; 3 colorless bottle glass fragments; 25 unidentified flat iron fragments; 3 shotgun shell cap fragments; 1 red brick fragment (0.2 g); 459 oyster shell fragments (309.0 g); 1 coal fragment (0.2 g)



9950	11200	184	2 unidentified square nail fragments; 1 red brick fragment with mortar (3.0 g); 2 mortar fragments (0.1 g); 581 oyster shell fragments (361.8 g)
10000	11200	185	8 oyster shell fragments (2.6 g)
9750	11250	186	2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 3 colorless bottle glass fragments; 1 pale green/blue tinted bottle glass fragments; 1 pale green/blue tinted flat glass fragment, possibly window glass; 7 red brick fragments (2.8 g); 14 oyster shell fragments (66.7 g)
9800	11250	187	1 rhyolite secondary flake; 4 red brick fragments (2.3 g); 1 burnt oyster shell fragment (0.7 g)
9850	11250	188	1 plaster fragment (2.3 g); 385 oyster shell fragments (806.3 g)
9900	11250	189	5 red brick fragments (2.5 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.4 g); 490 oyster shell fragments (490.4 g)
9950	11250	190	1 unidentified iron fragment; 627 oyster shell fragments (668.3 g)
10000	11250	191	44 oyster shell fragments (34.7 g); 1 English Brown stoneware body sherd
9700	11300	192	3 chert rocks (discarded); 1 pearlware body sherd; 1 blue painted whiteware body sherd; 1 colorless bottle glass fragment with embossed "C"; 4 brown bottle glass fragments; 1 wire nail fragments; 5 red brick fragments (4.1 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.2 g); 46 oyster shell fragments (132.3 g); 4 coal fragments (1.4 g); 1 green plastic fragment; 1 brass screw fitting
9750	11300	193	3 colorless glass fragments; 2 very pale green window glass fragments; 311 red brick fragments (491.7 g); 318 rough coat plaster fragments (231.9 g); 35 finish coat plaster fragments with white paint (25.5 g); 18 painted composite/molded plaster fragments (40.2 g); 31 oyster shell fragments (40.2 g)
9800	11300	194	3 colorless flat glass fragments; 6 red brick fragments (2.1 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.3 g); 7 oyster shell fragment (8.3 g)
9850	11300	195	5 oyster shell fragments (5.3 g)
9950	11300	196	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 Popes Creek Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 unidentified whiteware rim sherd, 9" diameter; 1 wire nail fragment with head; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 17 red brick fragments (21.0 g); 848 oyster shell fragments (729.7 g); 8 unidentified mammal bone fragments (14.3 g);
10000	11300	197	97 oyster shell fragments (72.1 g)
9700	11350	198	2 brown bottle glass fragments; 2 colorless bottle glass fragments; 2 colorless window glass fragments; 1 possible iron chain fragment; 49 red brick fragments (77.6 g); 28 plaster fragments (19.9 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (3.1 g)
9750	11350	199	2 colorless flat bottle glass fragments; 4 pale blue/green flat glass fragments; 2 very pale green window glass fragments; 6 colorless window glass fragments; 5 burnt/melted colorless glass fragments; 7 unidentified iron fragments; 1 metal fastener, modern; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 4 small wire nails, 1"; 1 wire nail, 2"; 1 whole wrought nail, 2 3/4"; 1 whole wrought nail, 2 1/2"; 995 red brick fragments (1808.4 g); 3 mortar/concrete fragments (417.9 g); 511 plaster fragments (452.6 g); 1 finish coat plaster fragment with pink paint (2.2 g); 7 finish coat plaster fragments with blue paint (13.6 g); 30 finish coat plaster fragments with white paint (42.0g); 157

			painted composite/molded plaster fragments (376.1 g); 16 oyster shell fragments (16.2 g); 12 charcoal fragments (discarded)
9800	11350	200	2 quartzite fire crack rocks; 1 blue/green bottle glass fragment, large; 1 opaque milk glass rim fragment with impressed design, cup form; 2 colorless glass fragments; 8 red brick fragments (5.0 g); 3 mortar fragments (7.9 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (14.4 g)
9850	11350	201	1 possible quartzite fire cracked rock; 3 mortar fragments (6.2 g); 34 oyster shell fragments (47.0 g)
9950	11350	202	1 quartzite rock (discarded); 23 oyster shell fragments (14.8 g)
10000	11350	203	2 chert rocks (discarded); 1 copper alloy .22 caliber rifle shell; 156 oyster shell fragments (121.5 g)
9700	11400	204	3 unidentified whiteware or iron-stone body sherd; 1 colorless glass fragment; 10 red brick fragments (10.2 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (35.8 g)
9750	11400	205	3 red brick fragments (0.9 g); 6 oyster shell fragments (4.7 g)
9800	11400	206	2 red brick fragments (0.7 g); 1 unidentified iron fragment
9850	11400	207	1 pale green/blue window glass fragment; 3 unidentified iron fragments; 2 red brick fragments (0.4 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (3.7 g)
9900	11400	208	45 oyster shell fragments (34.8 g); 6 charcoal fragments (discarded)
9950	11400	209	2 red brick fragments (0.8 g); 40 oyster shell fragments (37.4 g); 1 charcoal fragment (discarded)
10000	11400	210	2 quartz shatter; 4 blue tinted window glass fragments; 1 copper alloy .22 caliber rifle shell; 231 oyster shell fragments (151.5 g)

Appendix III.  
Artifacts Recovered from Test Units

	Test Unit 1 Lot 227	Test Unit 2 Lot 228	Test Unit 3 Lot 229	TOTAL
Stone shatter	3	5	2	10
Stone flake	6	2	-	8
Projectile point	2	-	1	3
Indian ceramic	1	-	-	1
Pipe stem, Indian terracotta	-	2	-	2
Pipe bowl, Indian terracotta	2	5	2	9
<b>TOTAL INDIAN</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>
Pipe stem, white, 8/64ths inch	6	4	2	12
Pipe stem, white, 7/64ths inch	10	14	6	30
Pipe stem, white, 6/64ths inch	15	28	13	56
Pipe stem, white, 5/64ths inch	4	9	1	14
Pipe stem, white, 4/64ths inch	1	-	1	2
Pipe stem, white, unmeasurable	19	21	14	54
Pipe bowl, white	54	82	48	184
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN PIPE</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>352</b>
Tin-glazed earthenware	20	13	3	36
Staffordshire slipware	4	5	2	11
Staffordshire reverse slipware	3	-	-	3
Unidentified slipware	-	-	2	2
North Devon sgraffito	2	-	-	2
North Devon gravel-tempered	6	3	-	9
Morgan Jones	1	3	5	9
Buckley/Buckley-like	6	18	6	30
Manganese mottled ware	-	13	3	16
Unidentified lead-glazed earthenware	10	35	12	57
Unidentified earthenware, unglazed	20	26	7	53
Possible colonoware	1	-	-	1
Rhenish brown stoneware	-	1	1	2
Hohrware	-	2	-	2
Rhenish gray/blue and gray stoneware	7	8	3	18
English brown stoneware	8	14	2	24
Dipped white salt glazed stoneware	2	2	-	4
Porcelain	1		-	1

Refined earthenware	6	4	-	10
<b>TOTAL EUROPEAN CERAMICS</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>290</b>
Dark green bottle glass, possible case bottle	1	-	-	1
Dark green bottle glass, wine bottle	39	21	-	60
19th/20th-century bottle glass	4	31	3	38
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99</b>
Colonial window glass	2	5	2	9
Window lead	-	2	2	4
Nail, whole, wrought	41	33	1	75
Nail, fragments, wrought	80	125	27	232
Nail, fragments, square	-	-	15	15
Nail, whole, cut	-	1	-	1
Red brick	4,270 (11,184.2 g)	815 (1,292.3 g)	390 (413.8 g)	5,475 (12,890.3 g)
Yellow brick	558 (1,049.4 g)	416 (356.3)	139 (47.6 g)	1,113 (1,453.3 g)
Plaster	369 (209.6 g)	71 (76.5 g)	1 (0.3 g)	441 (286.4 g)
Possible dressed stone	14	35	28	77
<b>TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>7,442</b>
Fire cracked rock	2	-	7	9
Flint	10	4	3	17
Lead shot	1	-	-	1
Unidentified lead	1	1	-	2
Possible knife part	1	-	-	1
Copper scrap	1	-	-	1
Copper alloy pin	-	1	-	1
Copper alloy button	-	1	-	1
Copper alloy tack	-	-	1	1
Unidentified iron/rust	26	67	123	216
Iron wire/barbed wire	-	9	-	9
Iron-stone	44	22	9	75
Fossil rock/coral	58	6	6	70
Oyster shell fragments	4,478 (6,546.9 g)	8,253 (8,223.8 g)	880 (1,525.9 g)	13611 (16,296.6 g)
Snail shell	-	8	-	8
Faunal	76 (43.5 g)	73 (132.9 g)	26 (17.1 g)	175 (193.5 g)
Coal	-	-	3 (1.6 g)	3 (1.6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>14,201</b>

Appendix IV.  
Archaeological Site Form  
MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM**

Date Filed: \_\_\_\_\_

Check if update: ☐



Maryland Department of Planning  
**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Division of Historical and Cultural Programs**  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number:  
18CH805

County: Charles

### A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic site  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic ☒ Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial ☒ Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

### B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): \_\_\_\_\_ (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)
7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 10
8. Physiographic Province (check one):  

<input type="checkbox"/> Allegany Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont
<input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain
<input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): \_\_\_\_\_

### C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Wicomico River Stream Order: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):  

<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: \_\_\_\_\_ meters (or \_\_\_\_\_ feet)

### C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: \_\_\_\_\_ knots      14. Water Depth: \_\_\_\_ meters

15. Water visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: \_\_\_\_\_

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	_____ Hilltop/Bluff
_____ Interior Flat	_____ Upland Flat
_____ Terrace	_____ Ridgetop
_____ Low Terrace	_____ Rockshelter/Cave
_____ High Terrace	_____ Unknown
_____ Hillslope	_____ Other:
	_____

18. Slope: 0%

19. Elevation: \_\_\_\_\_ meters (or \_\_\_\_\_ feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled	_____ Extractive
_____ No-Till	_____ Military
_____ Wooded/Forested	_____ Recreational
_____ Logging/Logged	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential
_____ Underbrush/Overgrown	_____ Ruin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pasture	_____ Standing Structure
_____ Cemetery	_____ Transportation
_____ Commercial	_____ Unknown
_____ Educational	_____ Other:
	_____

21. Condition of site:

☒ Disturbed  
\_\_\_\_\_ Undisturbed  
\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed	_____ Vandalized/Looted
_____ Eroded/Eroding	_____ Dredged
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured	_____ Heavy Marine Traffic
_____ Collected	_____ Other:
	_____

23. Extent of disturbance:

\_\_\_\_\_ Minor (0-10%)  
☒ Moderate (10-60%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Major (60-99%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Total (100%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ % unknown

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

18CH805 is located within a plowed field, in use for the cultivation of corn at the time of the initial survey (Summer 2010). The site is located on a parcel that has been created through subdivision. And a gravel lane has cut through the site. The site is located at the end of Hatton's Landing Road, beyond the cul-de-sac. Although sub-divided, the lot has not been developed although it is, at the time of first reporting (Summer 2010) for sale.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

18CH805 is characterized by a plow zone of dark yellowish brown sandy loam averaging .8 to .9 feet in thickness overlying a subsoil of yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

26. Site size: \_\_\_\_\_ meters by \_\_\_\_\_ meters (or 250 feet by 250 feet)

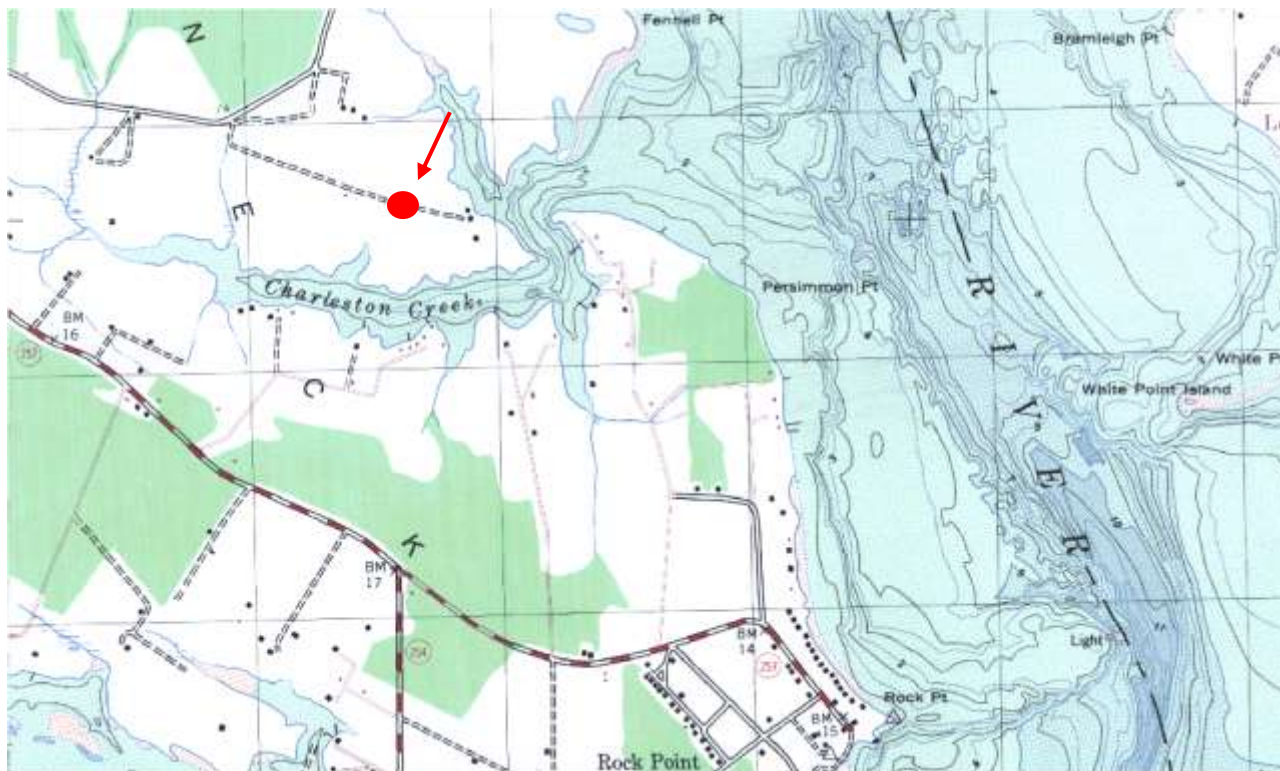
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

Scale:

North arrow:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

## PREHISTORIC

☐ Unknown  
☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Archaic  
☐ Early Archaic  
☐ Middle Archaic  
☐ Late Archaic  
☐ Terminal Archaic  
☐ Woodland  
☐ Adena  
☐ Early Woodland  
☐ Middle Woodland  
☐ Late Woodland

☐ CONTACT

## HISTORIC:

☐ Unknown  
☐ 17<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1630-1675  
☒ 1676-1720  
☐ 18<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1721-1780  
☐ 1781-1820  
☐ 19<sup>th</sup> century  
☒ 1821-1860  
☐ 1861-1900  
☐ 20<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1901-1930  
☐ post-1930

☐ UNKNOWN**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

☒ Phase I  
☒ Phase II/Site Testing  
☐ Phase III/Excavation  
☒ Archival Investigation

☐ Monitoring  
☐ Field Visit  
☐ Collection/Artifact Inventory  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

30. Purpose of investigation:

☐ Compliance  
☒ Research  
☒ Regional Survey

☐ Site Inventory  
☐ MHT Grant Project  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

☐ Non-systematic surface search  
☐ Systematic surface collection  
☐ Non-systematic shovel test pits  
☒ Systematic shovel test pits  
☒ Excavation units  
☐ Mechanical excavation  
☐ Remote sensing  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Excavation of 200+ shovel tests and three 5x5-foot units

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

☐ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Shipwreck

34. Ownership: ☒ Private  
☐ Unknown

☐ Federal <sup>92</sup> ☐ State ☐ Local/County

35. Owner(s): Betty Jackson  
Address: PO Box 19, Cobb Island, MD 20625  
Phone: 301-259-2922
36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: Same  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_
37. Other Known Investigations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
38. Primary report reference or citation: King, Julia A., and Scott M. Strickland, Searching for Captain Josias Fendall's Dwelling Plantation, in preparation, summer 2010
39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  

_____ Slides	_____ Field record	_____ Other: _____
<u>x</u> Photos	_____ Sonar	
<u>x</u> Field maps	_____ Magnetic record	
40. If yes, location of records: SMCM
41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?  
Eventually Yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ No  
\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown
42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
43. Informant: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_
44. Site visited by Julia A. King & Scott M. Strickland  
Address: St. Mary's College of Maryland; St. Mary's City, MD 20686  
Phone: 240.895.4398 Date: June 2010
45. Form filled out by: Julia A. King  
Address: above  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Archaeological Site 18CH805 was located and identified as part of a larger regional survey of the Wicomico River and Zekiah Run drainages; this work has been funded by Michael J. and Laura Sullivan through the Smallwood Foundation. The purpose has been to locate archaeological sites in the area, including the dwelling plantation of Capt. Josias Fendall, who served as governor of Maryland from 1656 until 1660, when he earned the displeasure of Lord Baltimore and was at first banished from the Maryland colony, but was subsequently only banned from holding public office (Archives 3:396-406). Gov. Fendall had joined with the Lower House to agree to abolish the Upper House / Council, but Lord Baltimore was able to prevent the change. Fendall remained in the colony and moved on his "dwelling plantation" near the mouth of the Wicomico around 1670. Historical research suggested the plantation was located in the vicinity of Charleston and Hatton creeks; Fendall, who was again accused of treason in 1678, was tried and banished from the colony (Archives 5:311-334). His property was acquired by William Digges, Lord Baltimore's son-in-law and one of the men who presided at the treason trial. Fendall left the property in 1683 (Charles County Land Records liber K folio 167). During the summer of 2010, students from St. Mary's College tested a portion of the property where, earlier, shell middens believed to be pre-Contact in date had been identified. During the survey, concentrations of early historic materials, including large-bore tobacco pipes, Rhenish brown and Rhenish blue and gray stonewares, Morgan Jones ceramics, Staffordshire slipware, English flint, wrought nails, window glass, red and yellow brick, and rough- and finish-coat plaster were recovered from the shovel tests (testing interval, originally begun at 100-foot intervals, was closed to 25-foot intervals in the area of the site. Large quantities of oyster shell are also present on the site, although Native American material is of low density and consists primarily of stone flakes. The European ceramics recovered included Rhenish brown stonewares, which suggest that the site may be pre-1680 (and therefore associated with Fendall); Rhenish brown stonewares were not recovered from Westwood Manor, near Allen's Fresh, and archaeologists believe that site was first occupied c. 1680. In addition, large-bore tobacco pipes suggest the site may be pre-1680 in date. The recovery of several fragments of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware as well as 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century refined earthenwares suggest that this site may have been occupied before 1680, was occupied by Fendall and then William Digges and their respective families, then abandoned, and re-occupied sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Shovel tests encountered two rubble features, one of stone cobbles and one of river rock. Three test units were excavated; one had what appears to be a concentration of masonry rubble (red and yellow brick, stone) that may represent the top of a robbed feature; the second contained what may have been an unusually large post hole and mold; and the third had no features.

Archives of Maryland [Archives]

1882- *Archives of Maryland*. Maryland State Archives and Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis; available online at <http://aomol.net/html/index.html>, accessed Summer/Fall 2010.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 CH805

1. Site type (check all applicable):

☐ village  
☐ hamlet  
☐ base camp  
☐ short-term resource procurement  
☐ lithic quarry/extraction  
☐ rockshelter/cave  
☐ cairn

☐ earthen mound  
☐ shell midden  
☐ fish weir  
☐ submerged prehistoric  
☐ lithic scatter  
☒ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains at site (check all applicable):

☒ flaked stone  
☐ ground stone  
☐ stone bowls  
☐ fire-cracked rock  
☐ other lithics  
☒ ceramics (vessels)  
☐ other fired clay

☐ human skeletal remains  
☐ faunal implements/ornaments  
☐ faunal material  
☐ oyster shell  
☐ floral material  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

☐ jasper  
☐ chert  
☐ rhyolite  
☒ quartz  
☒ quartzite  
☐ chalcedony  
☐ ironstone  
☐ argillite

☐ steatite  
☐ sandstone  
☐ silicified sandstone  
☐ ferruginous quartzite  
☐ European flint  
☐ basalt  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

1 Popes Creek ceramic  
1 possible Accokeek ceramic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Features present:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

☐ midden  
☐ postmolds  
☐ house patterns  
☐ palisade  
☐ hearths  
☐ chipping clusters

☐ refuse/storage pits  
☐ burials  
☐ ossuaries  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Flotation samples collected:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ ☒ no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

analyzed:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

8. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ ☒ no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

Dates and Lab Reference Nos. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Soil samples collected:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ ☒ no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

analyzed:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 CH805

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. ☒ domestic  
☐ industrial  
☐ transportation  
☐ military  
☐ sepulchre  
☐ unknown

- b. ☐ urban  
☒ rural  
☐ unknown

c. standing structure:

- ☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:

- ☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- ☒ artifact concentration  
☒ possible structure  
☒ post-in-ground structure  
☒ frame structure  
☒ masonry structure  
☒ farmstead  
☒ plantation  
☐ townsite  
☐ mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ raceway  
☐ quarry  
☐ furnace/forge

\_\_\_\_\_ other industrial (specify):

- \_\_\_\_\_ road/railroad  
\_\_\_\_\_ wharf/landing  
\_\_\_\_\_ bridge  
\_\_\_\_\_ ford  
\_\_\_\_\_ battlefield  
\_\_\_\_\_ military fortification  
\_\_\_\_\_ military encampment  
\_\_\_\_\_ cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ethnic Association:

- ☐ Native American  
☐ African American  
☒ Angloamerican  
☐ other Euroamerican (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hispanic  
\_\_\_\_\_ Asian American  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ☒ ceramics  
☒ bottle/table glass  
☒ other kitchen artifacts  
☒ architecture  
☒ furniture  
☒ arms  
☐ clothing  
☐ personal items

- ☒ tobacco pipes  
☐ activity items  
☐ human skeletal remains  
☒ faunal remains  
☐ floral remains  
☐ organic remains  
☐ unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Large-bore pipes, some with heels & rouletting  
Staffordshire slipware  
Morgan Jones earthenware  
Rhenish brown stonewares  
Rhenish blue & gray stoneware  
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware

19<sup>th</sup> & early 20<sup>th</sup> c refined earthenwares  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



6. Features present:

☒ yes  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

7. Types of features present:

☒ construction feature  
☐ foundation  
☐ cellar hole/storage cellar  
☐ hearth/chimney base  
☒ posthole/postmold  
☐ paling ditch/fence  
☐ privy  
☐ well/cistern  
☐ trash pit/dump  
☒ sheet midden  
☐ planting feature

☐ road/drive/walkway  
☐ depression/mound  
☐ burial  
☐ railroad bed  
☐ earthworks  
☐ raceway  
☐ wheel pit  
☐ unknown  
☐ other: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Flotation samples collected:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☐ yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

☐ yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ no  
☐ unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

This is a very rich site in terms of quantities of artifacts.

12. Form filled out by: Julia A. King

Address: Anthropology / SMCM / St. Mary's City, MD 20686

Date: July 9, 2010

Appendix V.  
Professional Qualifications

Scott Morgan Strickland  
48664 Packer Court, St. Inigoes, MD 20684  
240-925-7548  
stricklandscottm@gmail.com

---

**Summary**

- Computer Aided Drafting (CAD), mapping, surveying, and data analysis.
- Strong surveying background with more than 5 years of experience.
- Skilled at learning new concepts quickly, maintaining deadlines, and displaying data in a clear and cohesive manner.
- Extensive CAD experience, word processing, database entry & analysis, and graphic design.
- Archaeological field & lab experience with strong interest in colonial history.

---

**Education**

**B.A. Degree in Sociology/Anthropology** 2008  
*St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD*  
Concentration in Anthropology, member of Lambda Alpha, speaker at the Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference in February, 2008. Course work with an emphasis on archaeology. Graduated with 3.4 G.P.A.

**Associates Degree in Social Sciences** 2006  
*College of Southern Maryland, La Plata, MD*

---

**Career History & Accomplishments**

**Historical Research/Project Archaeologist**, *Smallwood Foundation* 2009-  
Present  

- Extensive research at the Maryland State Archives; including research in land records & patents, wills, and colonial council & court records.
- Using Computer Aided Drafting software to reconstruct colonial patents.
- Serving as field supervisor on archaeological surveys.
- Co-Authored Archaeological Site Report, titled: *In Search of Zekiah Manor: Archaeological Investigations at His Lordship's Favor.* - Julia A. King and Scott M. Strickland, September 2009; primarily producing maps, graphics, and data analysis

**Historical Research and Patent Reconstruction**, *Wetherburn Associates LLC.* 2008-2009  

- Extensive research at the Maryland State Archives; including research in land records & patents, wills, and colonial council & court records.
- Using Computer Aided Drafting software to reconstruct colonial patents.
- Producing maps for the purpose of planning archaeological field work in Charles County Maryland.
- Researching the history of the Piscataway Indians in Charles County Maryland in order to locate important archaeological sites.

**Field Archaeologist, St. Mary's College of Maryland**

2008

- Directed and Supervised Field Crew.
- Lab work, including completing site survey forms as well as washing, labeling, and cataloging artifacts.
- Co-Authored Archaeological Site Report, titled: *The Search for the Court House at Moore's Lodge – Charles County's First County Seat*. - Julia A. King, Scott M. Strickland, and Kevin Norris, August 2008; primarily producing maps, graphics, and data analysis.
- Co-Authored Article in Maryland Archaeology (biannual publication by the Archaeological Society of Maryland), titled: *The Search for Charles County's First Courthouse*, Julia A. King, Scott Strickland, and Kevin Norris. vol. 43 no. 2, September 2007 (issued Dec. 2008).
- Designed a display of artifacts for the general public in a county government building.

**Draftsmen and Field Technician, Offenbacher Land Surveying**

2003-2008

- Drafted boundary surveys, site plans, ALTA-ACSM surveys, FEMA Flood Insurance Certification, and subdivision plans.
- Worked with State and County government agencies for development approval.
- Extensive use of Computer Aided Drafting, GIS, and Electronic Transit instruments (Leica & Topcon).

---

**Memberships & Affiliations**

- Member, Lambda Alpha (Anthropology Honors), Delta of Maryland
- Member, Mid-Atlantic Archaeology

Curriculum Vitae  
JULIA ANN KING

**EDUCATION:**

- Ph.D., 1990, Historical Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- M.A., 1982, American Studies, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- M.A., 1981, Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
- B.A., 1978, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

**TEACHING EXPERIENCE:**

- 2006-present, Associate Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
- 2008-present, Coordinator, Museum Studies Program, SMCM.

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**

- 1996 to 2006: Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Maryland Historical Trust, St. Leonard, Maryland, 20685.
- 1987 to 1996: Director of Research, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard, Maryland.

**OTHER POSITIONS:**

- 2003 President, Society for Historical Archaeology ([www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)).
- 2003-2011 Member, President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ([www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov)).
- 2002-2006 Member, St. Mary's County Planning Commission (appointed by the Board of County Commissioners)

**GRANTS, AWARDS, and FELLOWSHIPS:**

- 2005-2007 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access.  
Project: *Developing a Records Database for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections*.
- 2002-2005 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Collaborative Research. Project:  
*A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture*.
- 2002 Research Fellow, Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.
- 2001-2003 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access.  
Project: *Developing a Computerized Catalog for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections*.
- 2000 Andrew Mellon Fellow, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.
- 1999 Research Associate, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Va.
- 1994 Fellow in Landscape Architecture Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University, Washington, D.C. Project: *Landscape and the Use of History in 19<sup>th</sup> Century America*.

**SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:**

- 2010 The Challenges of Dissemination: Accessing Archaeological Data and Interpretations. In Lynne Sebastian and William D. Lipe, eds., *Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management: Visions for the Future*, pp. 141-168. Santa Fe, School for Advanced Research Press.
- 2009 Archaeological Collections, Government Warehouses, and Anxious Moderns: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. *Archaeologies, Journal of the World Archaeological Congress* 4(2):264-285.

- 2007 Still Life with Tobacco: The Archaeological Uses of Dutch Art. *Historical Archaeology* 41(1):6-22.
- 2006 Household Archaeologies, Identities, and Biographies. In M. C. Beaudry and D. Hicks, eds., *Cambridge Companion in Historical Archaeology*, pp. 293-313. CUP, New York.
- 1997 Tobacco, Innovation, and Economic Persistence in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. *Agricultural History* 71(2):207-236.
- 1996 'The Transient Nature of All Things Sublunary': Romanticism, History and Ruins in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. In Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny, eds., *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape*, pp. 249-272. Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press.
- 1984 Ceramic Variability in Seventeenth Century St. Augustine, Florida. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):75-82.
- with Edward E. Chaney*
- 2010 Passing for Black in Seventeenth-Century Maryland. In Mary C. Beaudry and James Symonds, eds., *Interpreting the Early Modern World*, pp. 87-112. New York, Springer.
- 2004 Did the Chesapeake English Have a Contact Period? In Dennis B. Blanton and Julia A. King, eds., *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*, pp. 193-221. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.
- 1999 Lord Baltimore and the Meaning of Brick Architecture in Seventeenth Century Maryland. In Geoff Egan and Ronald L. Michael, eds., *Old and New Worlds*, pp. 51-60. Oxford, Ct., Oxbow Books.
- with James G. Gibb*
- 1991 Gender, Activity Areas and Homelots in the Seventeenth Century Chesapeake Region. *Historical Archaeology* 5(4):109-131.
- with Henry M. Miller*
- 1987 The View from the Midden: An Analysis of Midden Distribution and Composition at the van Sweringen Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 21(2):37-59.
- with Thao T. Phung and Douglas H. Ubelaker*
- 2009 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Excessive Animal Protein: The Question of an Adequate Diet in the 17th-Century Chesapeake. *Historical Archaeology*.