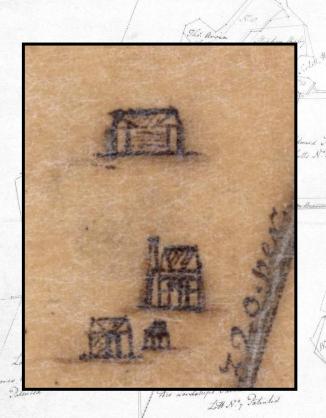


Archaeological Investigations at His Lordship's Favor



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Julia A. King Scott M. Strickland

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Prepared For:

The Citizens of Charles County

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In Search of Zekiah Manor Archaeological Investigations at His Lordship's Favor

Prepared By:

Julia A. King Scott M. Strickland

Prepared For:

The Citizens of Charles County

Executive Summary

During May and June 2009, a Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of the tract, His Lordship's Favor, located near Waldorf, Maryland, was conducted in an effort to locate a complex of structures shown in a 1705 plat prepared by deputy surveyor James Manning. His Lordship's Favor, a 1250-acre tract originally part of Zekiah Manor, was granted by Lord Baltimore in 1699 to his friend William Boarman. Historical research indicates the possibility that this site could have been the 'summer house' Charles Calvert erected at Zekiah Manor in 1673. The project was aimed at locating the site, defining its horizontal and chronological boundaries, and exploring the possibility that this site may have been Calvert's summer house.

The portion of His Lordship's Favor containing the buildings consists of a series of terraces dissected by fairly steep ravines. Some of these terraces have been mined for gravel throughout the 20th century, while another portion contains the Charles County Sanitary Landfill. Two terraces, however, survive and have not been substantially altered, although both were logged approximately 10 to 20 years ago. These terraces, comprising approximately 15 acres, were surveyed using a program of systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 25- and 100-feet to document soil stratigraphy and recover artifacts and other materials important for identifying archaeological sites.

A total of 224 shovel tests and three 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated at His Lordship's Favor, revealing two historic-period archaeological sites (18CH793 and 18CH799). 18CH793 is a late 17th-/early 18th-century domestic occupation measuring approximately 300 by 300 feet. 18CH793 appears to represent the archaeological traces of the buildings shown on the 1705 map, and the site may have been occupied by tenants or servants in the early 18th century. Efforts to determine whether this site was the location of Calvert's summer house remain inconclusive; however, the possibility remains that this compound may have been initially developed as the Calvert summer house. Recommendations for future work toward resolving this issue include additional limited testing at 18CH793 and an archaeological survey of the greater Zekiah Manor area.

Archaeological site 18CH799 is a 20th-century domestic site located just south of the southern boundary fence of the county landfill. 18CH799 appears to be the archaeological traces of a farmstead shown on a mid-20th-century USGS quad map.

Archaeological site 18CH793 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); if further work reveals that 18CH793 was the location of Calvert's summer house, the site may also be eligible for the Register under criterion B, or sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Archaeological site 18CH799 does not appear eligible for the National Register, although a program of more intensive testing may be appropriate before making a final determination.

All artifacts, records, and other materials from this project have been prepared for long-term curation and will be 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.

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We are especially grateful to the American Community Properties Trust (ACPT), the corporation which now owns this portion of His Lordship's Favor. After learning that their property could contain traces of an early colonial settlement possibly linked to Lord Baltimore, company representatives graciously and enthusiastically granted us access to undertake our study and provided us with important unrecorded survey information. We were able to plot this new information onto modern maps and, as a result, saved many days of fieldwork.

Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill provided critical field support. In particular, registered Maryland surveyor Kevin Norris brought state-of-the-art surveying instruments to His Lordship's Favor, where within minutes he established the archaeological grid and tied it into the state grid. Anyone who has surveyed densely wooded areas while working to maintain horizontal control knows how valuable that assistance was. We thank Kevin and his assistant, Kevin Dragoo, 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.

To access His Lordship's Favor, we had to use a gate at the back of the Charles County Sanitary Landfill located on Billingsley Road. We wondered how we were going to make this strange request to the people at the county's Department of Public Works. Fortunately Cathy Hardy, Community Planning Program Manager, however, put us in touch with the people at the landfill and, from the moment of our first phone call to the landfill until our departure in late June, Mr. Terry Warhurst, landfill superintendent and his staff were, without exception, always helpful and always cheerful. Members of the landfill staff were among the very nicest people we met this summer. Charles County's residents are very fortunate to have such a good group of people at the helm of the landfill.

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.

Some of the most important people on any project are without a doubt the crew and this project was no exception. Elizabeth Albershardt, Seth Farber, Alex Flick, and Amy Publicover, students from St. Mary's College of Maryland, and Sara Greenwell and Nicole Rasmussen, students from the College of Southern Maryland, 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, rain, and perhaps the greatest number of ticks anyone has seen in a long time. 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 members of the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Zekiah District, who spent their time with us earning their archaeology merit badges. Our younger crew members were organized by Mr. David Gerrie of Newport and included his son, David Gerrie, Mike Leggett, Michael Mathes, John Radtke, Jacob Tavener, and Calem Tuttle.

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The work at His Lordship's Favor 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.

Julia A. King Scott M. Strickland



I. Introduction

In 1672, Governor Charles Calvert (Figure 1), the eldest son of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and the Maryland proprietor, wrote to his father in England to tell him that he was in the process of building a house at Zekiah Manor where he "resolve[d] to live in the Summer time." Governor Calvert went on to tell his father that he intended to build in brick, and that the house would be for his son, "little Cis," named after his grandfather, Cecil. The following year, in 1673, Governor Calvert again wrote to Lord Baltimore to report that he had, in fact, "built a Country house for summer time at Zachya," but, instead of building in brick as planned, the house was raised "according to the fashion of the building of this Country," likely meaning Calvert had erected an earthfast wooden structure.



Figure 1. Charles Calvert, from a copy by Ada Cole Chase. Courtesy, Historic St. Mary's City.

The location of Calvert's 'summer house' has long been a mystery. The dwelling, which was clearly built, was mentioned several times in contemporary documents as late as 1681 before disappearing from the record. In 1965, avocational historian Anne S. Brown (1965) published a compelling essay that suggested her parents' home, Western View, located off Hawkins Gate Road in La Plata, was Calvert's summer house, albeit renovated and enlarged. Farther afield, at least one historian, his or her identity now lost to posterity, has suggested that the core of the house known as Mount Airy, located at Rosaryville State Park in Upper Marlboro, may have been built in the 1670s as a 'hunting lodge' for the Calverts, apparently conflating the 'summer with leisure and, logically, (Department of Natural Resources 2009).

Most historians now conclude that Calvert's summer house was built as an earthfast wooden dwelling and has probably not survived as an aboveground structure. At best, the summer house, if it

survives, probably does so as an archaeological site. Recent documentary and archaeological research in the Zekiah Run watershed, however, has begun to reveal the locations of early settlements in the vicinity (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008). The boundaries of Lord Baltimore's Zekiah Manor, containing nearly 9000 acres, have been relocated as a part of that effort. A major goal of this research is to identify the sites and places associated with this important period in early Maryland history, including the 'summer house' Governor Calvert built in 1673.

Archaeological investigations at "His Lordship's Favor," a tract of land within Lord Baltimore's Zekiah Manor, have revealed traces of an early domestic occupation that may – or may not – be linked with Governor Calvert's summer house at his family's 'Mannor of Sachay.' This report describes the work undertaken at His Lordship's Favor in the late spring and early summer of 2009, and the evidence gathered so far about the search for Lord Baltimore's summer house.

II. The Calverts at Zekiah Manor

The Charter of Maryland, presented in 1632 by Charles I to Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, gave the new proprietor a landholding of breathtaking size along with the power to govern it. Lord Baltimore used this landholding to attract colonists to his Maryland venture, some of them his friends and kinsmen, who arrived in Maryland beginning in 1634 when the *Ark* and the *Dove* first landed on Potomac shores. Thousands of acres—what at the time must have seemed an endless supply of land—were surveyed and patented throughout the 17th century. Baltimore earned quitrents from these grants, payable annually, which helped to build the proprietary family's wealth.

Baltimore also intended to reserve tracts for his own use, instructing his various agents in the colony to create for him at least two tracts of 6000 acres each in every county. These tracts were to be erected into manors, and lands within the manors leased for five years at a time to tenants. But Baltimore's agents in Maryland had only sporadically followed through on the proprietor's wishes and, in March 1673, Baltimore directed his eldest son, Charles, then governor of Maryland, "to Cause the said Mannors to be duly & Exactly Recorded in the Secretaryes office in Maryland and a true Coppy thereof sent to his Lopp" (Archives of Maryland [Archives] 15:31).

Of such concern to Lord Baltimore was this problem that he also asked Charles, who had been in Maryland since 1661 as governor, to insert the names of all proprietary manors onto Augustine Herman's Map of Maryland and Virginia before it was printed in 1673. Governor Calvert was sensitive to his father's concerns, reporting to Lord Baltimore often about the standing of the proprietary manors in Maryland and Charles's ongoing efforts to develop the manors, to have their boundaries perfected, and to have squatters evicted.

By 1667, two manors had been erected for Lord Baltimore in Charles County, including Zekiah and Pangayah manors (Figure 2 shows the reconstructed bounds of Zekiah Manor). How much use Governor Calvert made of the two manors, at least initially, is unknown (Calvert's principal residence, described as a "fair house of brick and timber" by John Ogilby, was at the mouth of the Patuxent in what is today St. Mary's County). Some of Calvert's close friends, including William Boarman and Benjamin Rozier, were in the area, and it is not unreasonable to speculate that Calvert visited these men on occasion. At the same time, Governor Calvert had a somewhat strained relationship with his uncle, Philip, who he had displaced as governor and who Charles believed would undermine him given the opportunity. Spending time with his friends in Charles County may have provided the governor with support not always forthcoming from his uncle.

By 1672, it appears that Governor Calvert was spending more time in the Zekiah region, possibly at the instigation of his father who, in his later years, was increasingly concerned with having the manors surveyed and settled. That year, the governor informed his father that

I am now buildinge vpon yor Lordpps Mannor of Sachay where I Resolve to live in the Summer time. Itt is a very good part of the Country for health, And much Cleered for husbandry the which I am now vpon, It is thought there is at least five hundr Acres of Cleere Ground. My Resolution is to build a bricke house for little Cis the next yeare... I Chose this Mannor to begin vpon, because yor Lopp has two Mannors together Sachaye & pangey... (Maryland Historical Society [MHS] 1889:272).

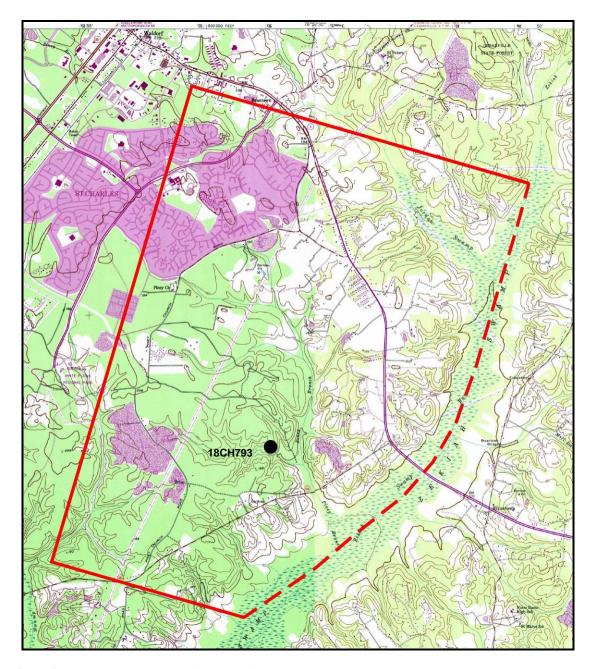


Figure 2. Reconstructed Boundaries of Zekiah Manor.

Governor Calvert appears to have been responding to Lord Baltimore's increasingly expressed desire to confirm the status of the proprietary manors. Not only did Calvert describe an already cleared tract to his father, he noted that the brick house he was building would be for 'little Cis,' Calvert's eldest son and Lord Baltimore's grandson and namesake (MHS 1889:272).

True to his word, Governor Calvert wrote to his father a year later, reporting that he had "already built a Country house for summer time at Zachya," but "according to the fashion of the building of this Country," that is, in wood and not in brick. Calvert went on to tell Lord Baltimore that building in Maryland was "very Chargeable" and that he was "loth to bestow much more of it, least (though the place be so healthfull) when I have Done Cis should not like it." Calvert closes his report on Zekiah by telling his father that he planned to have Stephen

Goffe, apparently recommended by his father, reside "this summer neare Zachiah that he may be neare me" (MHS 1889:284-285).

Calvert's effort at building a country house for use during the summer is fascinating. "Summerhouses" were becoming fashionable in England among the gentry. In his book on armories, Randle Holme (1688) noted that summerhouses were "places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there dureing the Summer season, for their Recreation and pastime." A 17th-century summerhouse or gazebo was recently unearthed in the Lisburn Castle Gardens in Ireland, and was found to contain a tiled basement floor, a fireplace, and two small ovens. Artifacts, including a decorative brooch and a gaming piece, suggest that the building was used for summertime socializing by the family that owned the property (Lisburn City Council 2007). As important social artifacts, summer houses have been plumbed for what their construction and use might suggest about architecture, leisure, and gender in the early modern period (Lipsedge 2006). For Charles Calvert to tell his father that he was building a house for use during the summer time would have almost certainly conveyed certain images to the senior Calvert, who had never been to Maryland but who would have been, as a member of the English minor nobility, intimately familiar with the notion of places to which one might retreat during the summer.

Governor Calvert's principal residence in Maryland at the time was at Mattapany, a "fair house of brick and timber" located near the mouth of the Patuxent in what is today St. Mary's County. Archaeological investigations at Mattapany have uncovered the brick foundations of a relatively large structure, probably at least two-and-one-half stories in height on a raised basement (Chaney and King 1999). Analysis of the intact masonry and brick assemblage suggests that even the proprietor's son had a hard time finding a brick-maker and mason with much more than passing skills in Maryland. Calvert spent most of his time at Mattapany, it is clear from the Council records, but his position so close to the Patuxent concerned him and, apparently, his father, too. At some point during his residency, Calvert erected a substantial palisade around a portion of the dwelling's yard and, from time to time, posted a guard at the colony's magazine, which was kept nearby (Chaney and King 1999; King and Chaney 1999, 2004; Pogue 1987).

So it is not especially surprising that, on at least one occasion, Governor Calvert suggested that his house at Zekiah would provide him with a sense of security he did not always have at Mattapany. When in one of his letters, Lord Baltimore warned his son that some unscrupulous souls had designs on his son's life, Calvert told his father that he would "remove up to Zachiah" for his protection and be cautious of the ships he boarded (MHS 1889:277).

Although Calvert regularly used Mattapany as a meeting place, only one meeting of the government took place at Calvert's Zekiah house. Anne Brown (1965:4) reports that a court of chancery met "at our manor house of Zekiah" in April 1673. The location of this citation is unclear, but the court of chancery did meet in June 1673 in the "Charles County Cort house." At that time, the court was meeting in private homes, and it is entirely possible and even likely that this June meeting took place at Governor Calvert's Zekiah residence.

Soon after Governor Calvert had finished Zekiah House, his life changed significantly. His father died in late 1675. Calvert now became the third Lord Baltimore, but without the close contacts and relationships his father had cultivated in England for more than four decades. Calvert returned to England following his father's death, spending at least 29 months there and possibly as many as 31, away from his Maryland holdings. More than his father, who had never come to Maryland, Charles Calvert had feet literally in both worlds, but in many ways, this strained Calvert's abilities to govern.

When Calvert returned to England in 1676, the governor had left behind a colony experiencing considerable unrest, especially due to growing tensions between colonists wishing to establish plantations and indigenous groups who had been promised certain securities by the proprietary family. This tension was exacerbated by ongoing raids by 'foreign' Indians, and it didn't help that many Marylanders made little effort to distinguish 'friend' Indians from sworn enemies. One particular incident, essentially the murder of a number of 'friend' Susquehannocks, created huge troubles for the proprietor and, in Virginia, precipitated Bacon's Rebellion (Rice 2009:146-147).

Calvert fared no better in his relationship with the Crown. He had endured a long struggle with the king's tax collector, imploring the Lords of Plantation and Trade to remove the collector, but instead the board heavily fined Calvert and directed him to work things out. On the local level, the proprietor's colonists were increasingly suspicious of his motives, given that Calvert was an English Catholic, and rumors abounded that the Catholics and Indians would join forces to slaughter the Protestants.

In 1684, Charles returned to England, where he anticipated appealing to the Crown about William Penn's incursions along Maryland's northern boundary. Not long after Baltimore departed, his cousin murdered the king's tax collector, the very same collector Baltimore had complained so harshly about, creating even more political troubles for Baltimore. In 1689, the proprietor lost political control of his colony when a group of colonists, calling themselves the Protestant Associators, seized the State House at St. Mary's City and established their headquarters at Mattapany. The Associators, all fairly wealthy planters, were, among other things, angry that Baltimore had essentially cut them out of lucrative political positions (Carr and Jordan 1974).

Lord Baltimore still owned and controlled Zekiah Manor and the rest of his family's landholdings, but things were now radically different in the colony. The proprietor never returned to Maryland, although he continued to manage his lands from afar.

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The location of Governor Calvert's summer house at Zekiah Manor remains a mystery. Indeed, the records suggest that Calvert may not have used this dwelling for more than a few years in the early to mid 1670s. Avocational historian Anne Brown (1965) wondered if her parents' house at Western View off Hawkins Gate Road may have been Calvert's summer house, but a review of published photographs suggests not (Currey 2000; King 2008). The last mention of the dwelling may have been in August 1681, when one of the rangers for Charles County and two negotiators for the proprietary government are reported to have stayed the night at "Zekiah House," which was likely Calvert's summer house. Finding the summer house on the 8,800-acreplus Zekiah Manor is very much akin to finding a needle in a haystack. In 2008, however, one of us (Strickland) discovered an intriguing plat in the Charles County court records (Figure 3). Prepared in 1705, the plat depicted His Lordship's Favor, a 1250-acre parcel on Zekiah Manor that had been transferred to Lord Baltimore's close friend, William Boarman, in 1699. The surveyor whose name is affixed to the plat, Joseph Manning, was also responsible for the famous Charles County court house plat, which had been completed in 1697 (Figure 4). Previous work at the site of the court house has strongly suggested that Manning depicted buildings realistically (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008). Both plats display a level of detail which presents an important visual record of the landscape in this early period.

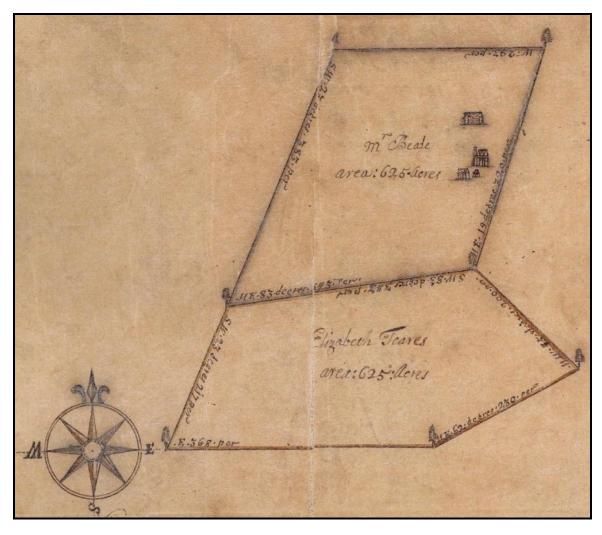


Figure 3. 1705 plat, His Lordship's Favor, prepared by Joseph Manning. Courtesy, Maryland State Archives.

The 1705 plat depicts four structures (Figure 5), including one building with a gable-end chimney and three structures that appear unheated. The heated building, almost certainly a dwelling, appears to have a chimney of brick construction. Given the place and the period, the presence of a masonry chimney is unusual. Research indicates that none of the owners of the property after 1699 lived at His Lordship's Favor, making a dwelling with a brick chimney, presumably for a tenant or a servant, even more unusual. The presence of at least three outbuildings suggests a level of investment in this property that would also be unusual for a tenant.

Could this structure represent the later reuse of Lord Baltimore's summer house by a tenant? That is one of the questions this project sought to address.

III. His Lordship's Favor Tract History

His Lordship's Favor was first created and granted by Lord Baltimore to William Boarman on August 20, 1699 (all transfers described in the following section are summarized in

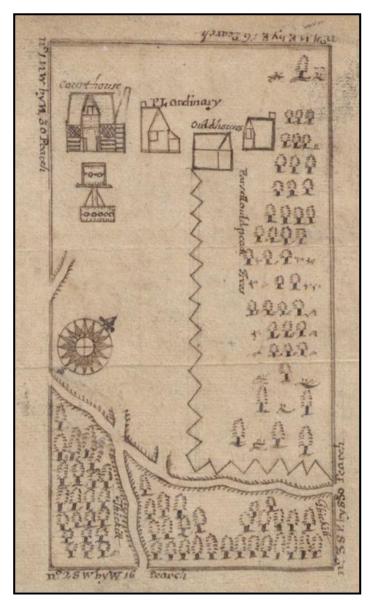


Figure 4. 1697 plat, Charles County Court House, prepared by Joseph Manning. Courtesy, Maryland State Archives.

Table 1). Before then, the land later forming His Lordship's Favor was part of Zekiah Manor. By 1699, however, Baltimore, who was then 62 years old, was living in England and had no intention of returning to Maryland, although he remained very involved in the management of his affairs in the colony. Boarman, a fellow Catholic, was a friend of Baltimore's and had managed to accumulate a considerable amount of property during his time in the colony. Boarman apparently had no desire to keep His Lordship's Favor, however, because he transferred it almost immediately when he sold it to Hugh Teares in 1699.

Teares appears to have been born in 1665 in Charles County, part of the native-born population that was so slow to emerge in the 17thcentury Chesapeake. In 1688, he married Ruth Holland, also nativeborn, and together they had one child. daughter known Elizabeth. Ruth was dead by 1698, the year Teares married his second Teares died in wife, Eleanor. January, 1700, he and Eleanor having been married just over a year (Archives 77:596). His daughter (and only child) was 10 years old at the time of his death.

Teares was styled as both "Reverend" and "Gentleman," and

was living in Nanjemoy, where he was attached to William and Mary Parish. Teares probably made his living as a planter, but he also had carpentry skills or access to carpentry skills because, in or about 1698, he was hired by the Charles County court commissioners to repair the court house at Moore's Lodge.

In June 1700, Teares' widow, Eleanor, married John Beale. Meanwhile, his daughter, Elizabeth (Eleanor's stepchild), went to live with her maternal aunt, Elizabeth Hawkins. Hawkins appears to have been living at Johnsontown, a plantation located just south of the Charles County Court House on a tributary of Clark Run (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008:17-19).

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¹ References for transfers were left out of the body of the text and inserted in Table 1 for ease of reading. All references are available at the Maryland State Archives (MSA) in Annapolis, Maryland. Some, but not all, of these records can be found on-line at the MSA website at www.mdsa.state.md.us.

Date	Owner	Reference	
August 20, 1699	William Boarman	MSA S11-46 & 39, Pat. Rec. DD 5/186 & WD 500 (mention)	
September 2, 1699	Hugh Teares	MSA S11-46 & 39, Pat. Rec. DD 5/186 & WD 500 (mention)	
February 20, 1700	Eleanor (wife) & Elizabeth (dau.)	MSA SM16-17, Prerogative Court 11/189 & 11/204	
June 22, 1700	Eleanor & John Beale (married)	MSA, Vol 77, p. 596	
October 11, 1705	John Beale	MSA C658-23, CCLR B 2/192; MSA S11-39, Pat. Rec. WD 500	
November 3, 1724	Richard Beale (son)	MSA CE82-24, CCLR L 2/173	
January 2, 1724/25	William Middleton	MSA CE82-24, CCLR L 2/185	
September 1738	John Lancaster	MSA CE82-27, CCLR O 2/267	
August 26, 1806	Clement McWilliam	MSA CE82-45, CCLR IB 7/172	
February 7, 1810	John Baptist Thompson	MSA CE82-46, CCLR IB 8/402	
October 11, 1814	Eleanor Middleton Thompson (wife)	MSA CM412-14, CC Reg. of Wills HB 13/302 & 382	
I Inknown Hate I Henry A Incomposition I		MSA CE52-13, CCLR BGS 3/444 (first known mention)	
February 14, 1879	Richard T. Boarman	MSA CE52-13, CCLR BGS 3/444	
October 5, 1892	Henry A. & Margaret Amelia Turner	MSA CE52-23, CCLR JST 5/232	
April 18, 1899	J. Samuel and Melina Turner	MSA CE52-28, CCLR BGS 9/585	
June 4, 1913	George B. & Margaret B. Berger	MSA CE52-44, CCLR HCC 25/691	
October 1, 1952	Charles E. & Mary K. Shirk	MSA CE52-122, CCLR PCM 103/586	
September 6, 1955	Howard S. Margaret T. Carpenter, Merton J. & Rebecca W. Jarboe	MSA CE52-139, CCLR PCM 120/62	
March 16, 1956	Washington Lumber and Turpentine	MSA CE52-142, CCLR PCM 123/80	
December 26, 1964	St. Charles City Inc.	MSA CE52-191, CCLR PCM 172/64	
November 22, 1968	Waldorf Development Company Inc. MSA CE52-218, CCLR PCM 199/436		
May 25, 1976	St. Charles Associates	MSA CE52-473, CCLR PCM 454/21	
August 1, 1997	St. Charles Community LLC.	MSA CE52-2456, CCLR DGB 2437/104; MSA C2267, CCLR P.B. 41:268	

 Table 1. Chain of title, His Lordship's Favor.

In 1705, Elizabeth Teares turned 16, the age at which her late father had indicated in his will she should receive her inheritance. Her aunt, Elizabeth Hawkins, requested a survey of the tract, His Lordship's Favor, which was done soon enough by deputy surveyor Joseph Manning (cf. Figure 3). The northern portion of the tract, including 625 acres, was identified as in the possession of John Beale, Eleanor's husband. The southern portion, also 625 acres, was listed in the possession of Elizabeth Teares. It is the northern lot – the lot controlled by Beale – which shows the four structures, including what appears to be a dwelling and three outbuildings.



Figure 5. His Lordship's Favor, building detail. Courtesy, Maryland State Archives.

That same year, in 1705, John Beale entered the cattle mark for "Zachia Quarter" (which may very well have been the property depicted in the plat) and "Nanjemoy Plantation." Beale probably did not live at His Lordship's Favor given that he refers to it as a quarter. By 1724, Beale was living at Durham, and he was still there in 1733, when he prepared his will. Beale's will mentions "my old tobacco house," suggesting he had been at that location for some time.

The question of where Beale was living is important, because it could shed light on the builder of the structures seen on the 1705 plat. Durham, located near Port Tobacco, was originally patented by Walter Bayne (or Beane) in 1666 for 750 acres. Walter's daughter, Eleanor, inherited the property at her father's death in 1676. Eleanor Bayne, who first married John Stone, later married Hugh Teares and, following Teares' death, John Beale.

When Teares died, he was living in "Nangemy," or Nanjemoy, and that may be where Beale moved after his marriage to Teares' widow. The title for Durham was at this time unclear; indeed, Eleanor had to sue to have the property restored to her after her inheritance was mismanaged while she was still a minor. Eventually Beale acquired Durham and had moved there by 1724 and possibly earlier.

John Beale was a man of high standing in Charles County. He served as a ranger in 1699/1700 for Charles County (Archives 24:121-122) and as a clerk for the Provincial Court in 1707 (Archives 25:206). The following year, in 1708, he was elected to the Lower House of the Assembly (Archives 27:202-208). By 1722, he was an alderman, a member of the Lower House (serving once again as clerk), and the keeper of the Great Seal from Charles Calvert to be presented to the new Chancellor, Benedict Leonard Calvert (Archives 25:389, 438, 469). Sometime in the 1720s he appeared as a member of the Upper House, a position he held as late as

1736 (Archives 33-37, 39). In 1738, long after the site at His Lordship's Favor had been abandoned, Beale, then listed as being from Prince George's County, was in court accusing his slave, Bess, of trying to poison him (Archives 28:237). Beale died in 1751.

In 1724, the portion of His Lordship's Favor in the possession of John Beale (described as 1000 acres) was sold by him to Richard Beale, his son with Eleanor. Richard, who had been born sometime between 1701 and 1705 (the later date appears more correct), was living in Essex County, Virginia by 1724. Richard immediately sold 300 acres of his acquisition to William Middleton, who by then had married Elizabeth Teares. The tract of land sold to Middleton contained the buildings shown on the 1705 plat.

Several days later, Richard Beale then leased 50 acres of His Lordship's Favor to John and Joan Pigion for a period of 10 years. The leased area "lies on the Dressing Branch between Richard Willson's Quarter & a small branch that runs up *by the old plantation* and with sd branch until it intersects the line that divides sd Richd Beale's land & Richard Wilson's, containing about 50 acres" (emphasis added). The phrase, "the old plantation," appears to refer to the buildings on the plat.

In October, 1738 or 1739 (more likely the former), His Lordship's Favor was resurveyed for William Middleton and James Keech, and included all of the original tract and any vacant land adjacent to it. The same year, William Middleton sold 450 acres of His Lordship's Favor to Joseph Lancaster, including the portion containing the buildings shown on the 1705 plat. Lancaster sold his 450 acres to Clement McWilliams in 1806.

McWilliams further divided His Lordship's Favor into smaller tracts. In 1810, he sold one of these tracts, containing 219 acres and the portion with the buildings on it, to John Baptist Thompson. The description of the property in the deed to Thompson describes it as beginning on the south side of a stream near the "old noted fording area" (emphasis added) of the said stream. This fording area, or crossing, is located near a crossing that appears on USGS quad maps for the Popes Creek area for a road that connecting Piney Church Road and Maryland Route 488 (Figure 6).

Following Thompson's death in 1814, the property went to his wife, Eleanor Middleton Thompson, who had a survey done of the property sometime between 1826 and 1829. The survey has not been located. Eleanor died in 1838 and the disposition of the property upon her death is unknown. By 1879, the property was in the possession of Henry A. Thompson, who may have been related to Eleanor but who was not a son. At his death in that year, Henry Thompson left the property to Richard T. Boarman. Boarman sold the land to Henry A. and Margaret A. Turner in October, 1892, who then sold the land to their son and his wife, J. Samuel and Melina Turner, in April, 1899.

In June 1913, J. Samuel and Melina Turner sold the property to George B. and Margaret B. Berger, with the land described as being 300 acres. An unrecorded record plat done in 1945, entitled "The Berger Farm," shows the property with several buildings and a road located on it, likely the same buildings and road shown on the USGS quad map (cf. Figure 6). The road is described as connecting both Piney Church Road and Maryland Route 488. The Bergers sold the property in 1952 to Charles E. and Mary K. Shirk who then sold it in September, 1955, to Howard S. and Margaret T. Carpenter and Merton J. and Rebecca W. Jarboe. The deed for the Carpenters and Jarboes lists the property as being 262.3 acres. Shortly after acquiring the property, in March 1956, they sold it to the Washington Lumber and Turpentine Company.

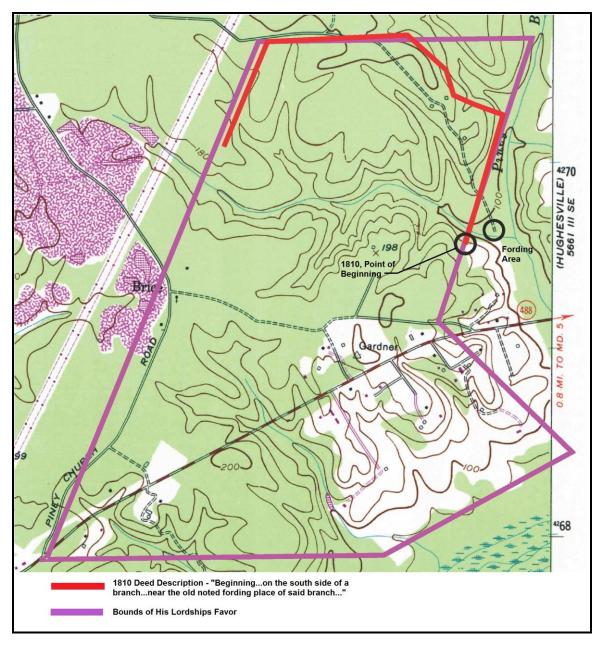


Figure 6. Crossing or fording area near 18CH793.

From this point, the property went through the hands of several companies and corporations, including St. Charles City Incorporated, Waldorf Development Company Incorporated, St. Charles Associates, and, currently, the St. Charles Community LLC (now American Community Properties Trust). Portions of the property have been sold as outparcels for use for gravel mining and asphalt production. The Charles County Commissioners purchased a large portion on which to build the county's sanitary landfill. Today, the area shown on the 1705 plat is wooded, but there is evidence of use for logging.

A. The Buildings Shown on the 1705 Plat

The buildings depicted on the 1705 plat show an extraordinary amount of detail. The plat was prepared by Joseph Manning, a Charles County resident who served as deputy surveyor for the county in the late 17th and 18th centuries (Wilheit 2003). Earlier, in 1697, Manning had prepared the survey of the Charles County court house lot at Moore's Lodge (cf. Figure 4). This survey also depicted buildings, and archaeological investigations at Moore's Lodge have indicated that Manning's drawings are reasonably accurate representations of the buildings then standing on the courthouse lot.

In his study of the 1705 plat, architectural historian Cary Carson (2008) concluded that he had little "to say about the presumed one-room farmhouse with a single end chimney." The nearby smaller structures, he found, "make sense as service buildings." The larger building of the three was probably

...not a kitchen given the lack of chimneys, something that the surveyor was careful to include in his rendering of outbuildings on the 1697 [court house] plat. The way he drew the smallest structure [on the 1705 plat] with flared tops to the two interior posts raises in my mind the possibility that he might be illustrating some kind of open sided shelter with up-braces to the plates. But this is only conjecture.

Carson was more interested in the largest structure depicted on the plat. "Let's start," he began,

with what can be said about this building with reasonable certainty: it was a long, rectangular structure with a pitch roof. There were no chimneys, not on the gable ends and not internally. At first I was tempted to interpret the faint horizontal lines across the facade as a representation of brick walling, especially in view of the very different treatment Manning gave to the fronts of the other buildings. It seemed possible to me that he was deliberately suggesting different materials. And that may be true. On the other hand, when he rendered the Charles County courthouse eight years earlier, he used horizontal lines to face a structure that we know was not made of brick. Presumably there they stood for clapboards, or alternatively were simply his convention for denoting the most important building in a group of structures (Carson 2008).

Carson, aware of the authors' interest in this plat as possible evidence for Charles Calvert's summer house, asked, "could this large, chimney-less (brick or clapboard) structure be Charles Calvert's [summer house]?" Carson went on to discuss the idea of a 'banqueting house,' an architectural space designed for feasting and "indulgence in luxurious entertainment" (Oxford English Dictionary 2009), and he has argued that the 97-foot addition William Berkeley added to his 1645 house at Green Spring, near Jamestown, Virginia, may have functioned as a banqueting hall or banqueting lodge (Carson 2008). Neither Berkeley nor any other contemporary describes Berkeley's addition as a banqueting hall, but the term was used in the late 17th century in Virginia's Northern Neck. Apparently, Thomas Gerrard, Henry Corbin, John Lee, and Isaac Allerton built a banqueting house near the juncture of their respective properties sometime before 1670 to which they would, every four years, invite their neighbors to "perpetuate the bounds" of their properties. Thomas Lee, the nephew of John Lee, recalled the building's purpose in 1744,

noting that his father (John Lee's brother) "had been at an entertainment in the said Banqueting House" (Eaton 1942:5).

While, initially, it may be hard to fathom that Charles Calvert would have seriously considered the need for a summer house in 17th-century Maryland, especially given that, by 1673, he had been in the colony for well over a decade and was surely aware of the constraints of life on the frontier, he was probably aware of Gerrard's banqueting house. Calvert may have also been motivated by his father's desire to secure the proprietary manors by actively using them, and may have envisioned a summer residence as a tangible way to make a claim to manor property, satisfy his father, and assert his standing as the wealthiest (and most powerful) man in early Maryland.

Finally, Carson noted that,

...it was often Manning's practice to show one or both gables in elevation. Distortion though this was, Manning was always careful to stand the triangular shape of the roof directly above the gable, *except* in his depiction of the building in question here. Here, he has consistently shown the front slope of the roof projecting forward beyond the gable. Does this imply that there was a roofed porch across the front? Not likely in 1705. We don't look for piazzas for another 50 years. (Be careful not to be misled by Latrobe's famous sketch of Green Spring in 1797. We are now all but certain that it shows a major mid-century rebuilding, and that Berkeley's c. 1660 addition had been fitted out with an open [unroofed] platform above the arcaded loggia.) As yet, I have no plausible explanation for an overhanging front slope on a turn-of-thecentury structure.

Carson does not note it, but the large building also does not appear to have windows in any form. This has led some of our colleagues to suggest that this building may have functioned as a tobacco house, for curing tobacco. As a tobacco house, the building as depicted is larger than would be expected. Garry Stone (1982) has argued that tobacco houses rarely exceeded 20-by-40-feet in dimension because of the labor requirements for bringing newly cut, heavy tobacco to the curing shed. The larger the barn, the greater the distance the tobacco would need to be carried. In addition, households were able to produce only so much tobacco because of the labor requirements for cultivation; an excessively large barn would potentially be that much wasted space. Nonetheless, the possibility that this large building was a tobacco barn cannot be dismissed without further evidence.

A third possibility has also emerged. If Zekiah House was a place to which rangers patrolling the frontier would have gone, perhaps the larger structure served as a kind of garrison. Far-fetched as this may seem, a still standing blockhouse erected about 1690 in Baltimore County is essentially a windowless structure, although the building is heated by a large chimney at one end (Parish 1970).

Banqueting house, tobacco house, block house, or other house—it was becoming clear that many of the questions raised about these buildings would have to be addressed through archaeological study.

IV. Archaeological Investigations

The purpose of the present project was to find archaeological evidence of the buildings depicted on the 1705 plat and to determine the buildings' dates of occupation and use. Precisely locating the plat on modern maps was critical to this effort, especially because of the extensive development that has taken place in this general area, including the mining of gravel for 20th-century road construction projects.

To identify the area most likely to contain traces of the 1705 buildings, we began by assembling modern maps that clearly preserved portions of the original boundaries of His Lordship's Favor. These include a survey completed in 1789 (Figure 7) as well as a number of more recent surveys; the process of relocating the 1705 plat on the ground is more fully described in Appendix I. It became rapidly clear that much of the land surface in this area of the county has been disturbed by 20th-century mining and construction activities. Fortunately, however, the area where modern maps indicated the buildings depicted on the 1705 plat had been located appeared to remain relatively intact.

A. Project Area

The His Lordship's Favor project area comprises approximately 15 acres of the original 1250-acre tract. The project area is located approximately four miles southeast of Waldorf and south of Billingsley Road on a knoll overlooking an unnamed stream emptying into Piney Branch in Charles County, Maryland (Figure 8). The Council for Maryland Archaeology has classified this area, which is the western shore coastal plain, as Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Number 10 (Figure 9).

The project area is bounded on the south by an unnamed stream and on the north by the Charles County Sanitary Landfill. Access to the project area was through a gate located on the south (back) side of the landfill property (Figure 10). Topography consists mostly of relatively flat, wooded terraces ranging in elevation from 165 to 185 feet above mean sea level dissected by steep, wooded slopes descending 30 to 50 feet to a number of freshwater streams that eventually feed the Zekiah Run (Figures 11-13).

Today, the land is mostly wooded with a forest cover estimated at 10 to 15 years old.² Deep tracks across the area suggest logging activities (Figure 14). The soils in the level terrace areas consist of Beltsville Series while those along the slopes are predominantly Grosstown Series (Figure 15). Beltsville Series soils are deep and moderately well-drained silt loams suitable for a wide range of uses, including agriculture. Grosstown Series soils are also well-drained and are primarily used for hay cultivation or as woodland.

With the exception of the logging and, earlier, plowing activities in this area, the project area remains relatively intact. This is not the case for the property both west and north of the project area. Soil survey maps of the area west of the project area indicate extensive gravel mining covering hundreds of acres (cf. Figure 15). North of the project area, the Charles County Landfill has resulted in the reshaping of that landscape.

In the area where the early colonial site was found, at least two now dry springheads were identified, indicating that the site's occupants did not have to descend the slopes for fresh water.

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² According to Maryland Senator Thomas 'Mac' Middleton, the property was logged 10 to 15 years ago.

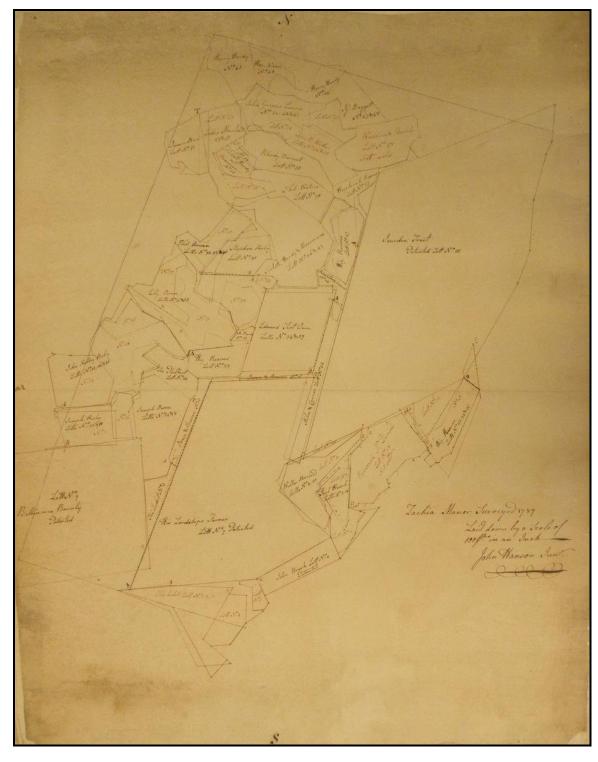


Figure 7. Lands confiscated after the Revolutionary War, including Zekiah Manor. Courtesy, Maryland State Archives.

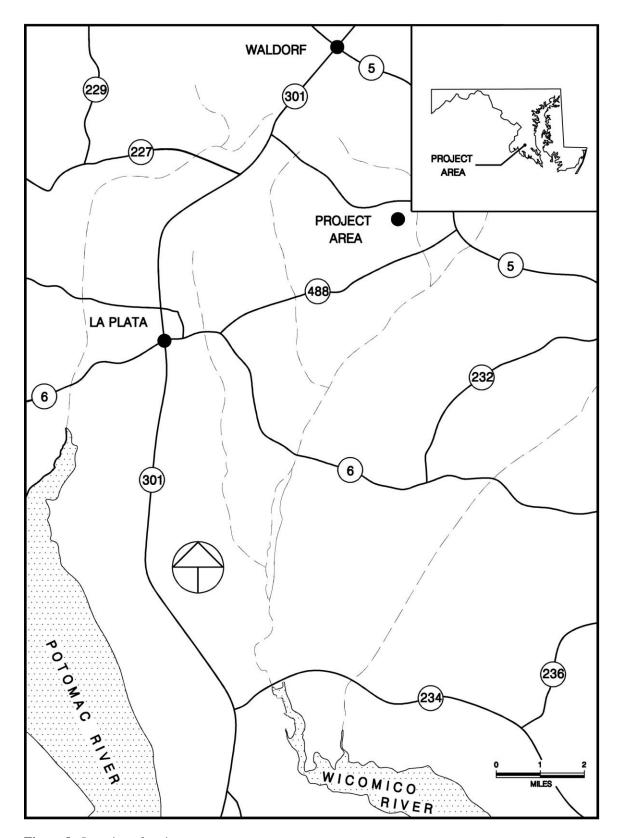


Figure 8. Location of project area.

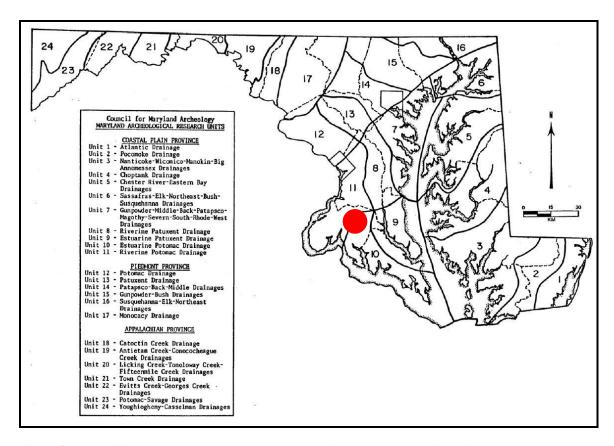


Figure 9. Council for Maryland Archeology Research Unit Map. Red dot depicts site area.



Figure 10. The Charles County Sanitary Landfill back gate.



Figure 11. Unnamed tributary of Piney Branch, east edge of 18CH793.



Figure 12. View of 18CH793, facing south.

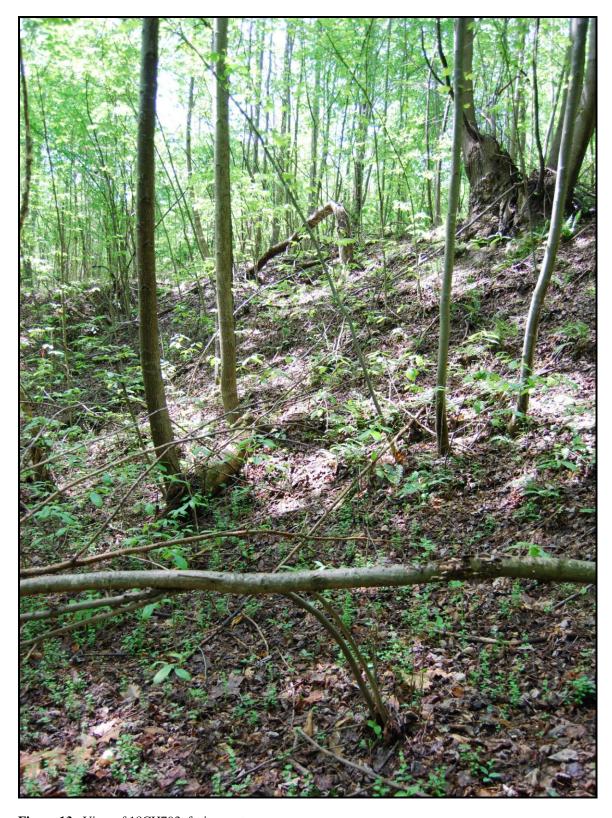


Figure 13. View of 18CH793, facing east.



Figure 14. Logging road, His Lordship's Favor.

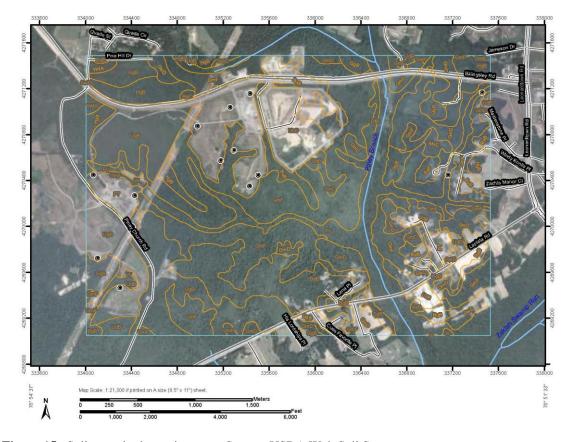


Figure 15. Soil types in the project area. Source: USDA Web Soil Survey.

B. Previous Investigations

Although no systematic archaeological survey has been conducted within the His Lordship's Favor project area, a number of investigations have been focused in the vicinity. The earliest, undertaken by Brad Marshall (1976) on behalf of St. Charles Communities, did not include the project area. Marshall's work, however, was "extremely cursory" (LeeDecker and Wuebber 1988:6-6) and involved minimal field testing. Several years later, Jeffrey Wanser (1982) undertook a systematic survey of extant archaeological collections recovered from the Zekiah Swamp area.

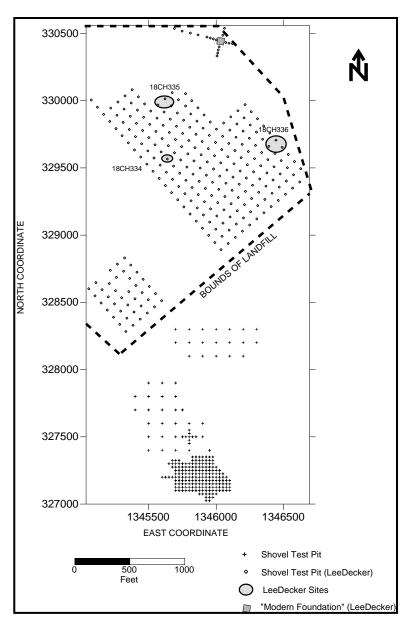


Figure 16. Area previously surveyed for the Charles County Sanitary Landfill Project (Source: LeeDecker and Wuebber 1988).

The first systematic archaeological survey undertaken in the vicinity was advance done in development of the Charles County Sanitary Landfill (LeeDecker and Wuebber 1988). Field strategy consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits placed at 75foot intervals (Figure 16); fill from the shovel tests was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Three sites were identified. including 18CH334, 18CH335, and 18CH336. Both 18CH334 and 18CH335 were lithic scatters consisting of quartz and quartzite flakes and other debitage. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from either site. 18CH336 was a rural farmstead characterized above-ground bv both features and subsurface deposits. Known as the "Old Collier Place." 18CH336 included the remains of a chimney at least partially fabricated with "conglomerate rock" and machine-made brick and a nearby well. testing yielded Subsurface pearlware and whiteware ceramic fragments, indicating site occupied was sometime in the early 19th century, possibly by Eleanor

Middleton Thompson. The site appears to have been abandoned in the mid-20th century, probably when the property passed through several hands before being acquired by the Washington Lumber and Turpentine Company (LeeDecker and Wuebber 1988:18-19).

C. Methods

Because the project area is wooded, we selected a program of systematic shovel testing as the strategy best suited for locating archaeological sites on this portion of His Lordship's Favor. 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 distributional information from across broad areas (Figure 17). Further, by using a shovel test strategy, archaeological data collected from His Lordship's Favor would be comparable with data collected from other survey areas in the Zekiah.



Figure 17. Excavating a shovel test at His Lordship's Favor.

With the ongoing assistance of surveyor Kevin Norris and his colleagues at Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, a grid was first established using the Maryland State Plane Coordinate system. Norris used a Real Time Kinematics (RTK) surveying system to locate state plane coordinates on site; the RTK system provides accuracy by computing the error between the GPS-determined location of a fixed site with the site's known location and transmitting these real-time correction factors via a cellular modem and the internet to a network of RTK base stations. The His Lordship's Favor grid was established first by arbitrarily placing two iron rods in an open area along the southern boundary of the Charles County Sanitary Landfill. These rods were then tied into the state grid system using the RTK system.

Unfortunately, while the RTK system is precise in open fields and other areas, the system cannot be carried into a forested area. Therefore, once the arbitrary points were set and tied into the state grid, Norris and his colleagues used a laser transit to carry lines from these points along the project baseline at E1345700. The baseline extended some 1200 feet into the woods. This effort required considerable clearing of the baseline and additional transect lines by the crew. Points were subsequently set at 100-foot intervals along multiple transects and shovel tests were initially excavated along these points (Figure 18).

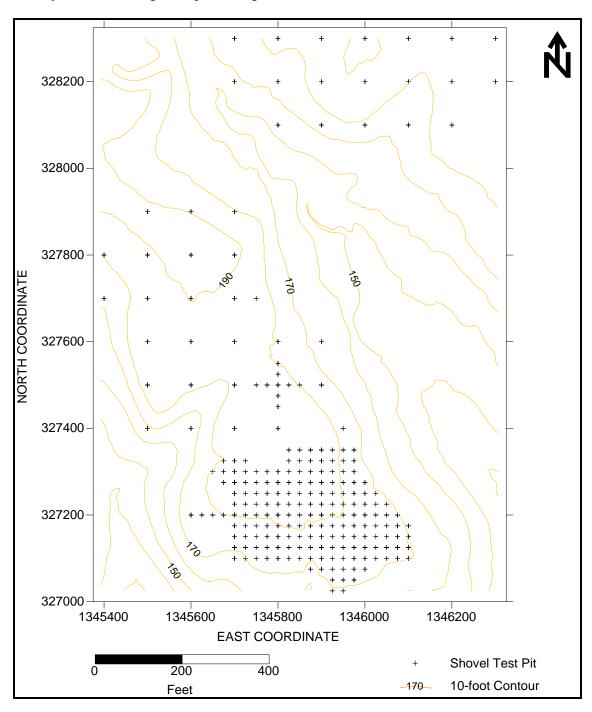


Figure 18. Location of shovel tests for present project.

A total of 224 shovel tests were excavated in the project area, beginning at the southern edge of the landfill and including the area shown in the 1705 plat. Soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to standardize artifact recovery. All artifacts, bone, and shell were retained; charcoal was counted and discarded in the field. Each shovel test was carefully recorded, including a description of the soil strata encountered using a Munsell soil color chart and a list of the artifacts recovered from each test. After recordation, the majority of shovel tests were backfilled. All measurements for this project were made in feet and tenths of feet.

Using the field artifact counts, preliminary distribution maps were generated in the field to guide the investigations. In areas where colonial artifacts were recovered, the interval between shovel tests was reduced to 25 feet in an effort to increase the artifact sample, to identify subsurface features, and to more precisely determine the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries. A cluster of 20th-century artifacts found in the northeastern portion of the study area probably derives from a dwelling in that area shown on mid-20th-century maps; the shovel test interval in this area remained at 100 feet.

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. 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. Detailed information about each unit was recorded on provenience cards, survey logs, stratum registers, and maps.

Artifacts and records were further processed according to state standards in a field lab provided by the College of Southern Maryland in La Plata. Artifacts were washed, dried, bagged, labeled, and cataloged 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).

D. Results

The archaeological investigations on this portion of His Lordship's Favor revealed two single-component archaeological sites, including a late 17th-/early 18th-century domestic site (18CH793) and a 20th-century domestic site (18CH799). 18CH793 measures approximately 300 feet by 300 feet and correlates well with the location of the dwelling and outbuildings shown on the 1705 plat. Based on the recovered artifacts, the site appears to have been initially occupied no later than 1700 (and possibly earlier, as will be discussed) and abandoned no later than c. 1725. 18CH799 dates to the 20th century and may have been associated with the ownership of George and Margaret Berger, who acquired the property in 1913.

The stratigraphic record at His Lordship's Favor consists of a plow zone overlying subsoil. Plow zone is predominantly a brown to dark brown clayey to sandy clayey loam ranging in depth from five to eight inches. In most cases, plow zone overlies a culturally undisturbed subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown to brown sandy clay. The gravel content of the subsoil varies significantly across the project area.

A total of 1,189 artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests and test units at 18CH793 (the late 17th-/early 18th-century component at His Lordship's Favor). Thirty-eight artifacts were recovered from 18CH799.

18CH793—Shovel Tests

A total of 178 shovel tests were excavated in the area designated archaeological site 18CH793 (Figure 19), with a total of 711 artifacts recovered. Numbers of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests ranged from zero to 202. General categories of these materials are presented in Table 2 (see also Appendix II for a more detailed catalog).

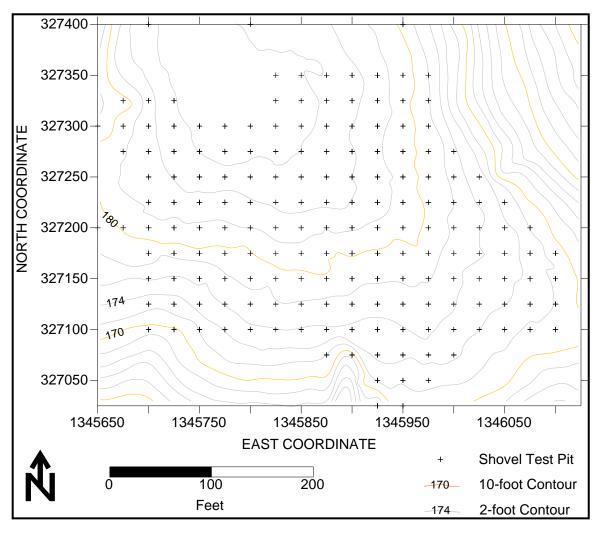


Figure 19. Location of shovel tests, 18CH793.

Architectural artifacts, including brick, daub, nails, and window glass, comprise 96.6 percent (N=689) of the total shovel test assemblage. Brick represents the largest category in the assemblage, or 84.9 percent of the total artifacts recovered. Most of these fragments are relatively small, averaging less than a half-inch in size, although four brick bats were recovered. The relatively soft texture of these fragments indicates that the brick is handmade. The brick bats, which all came from the same general area, are variable in size (Table 3). Three of the brick bats measured 2 1/4-inches in height, while one measured 1 7/8-inches. Only two had

	Shovel	Test			
Artifact Type	Test Pits	Units			
Flake, quartz	6	-			
Flake, quartzite	1	-			
Biface, rhyolite, fragment	1	-			
Shatter, quartz	2	-			
Fire-cracked rock	2	-			
Ceramic, Potomac Creek	4	-			
,					
White clay pipe stem, 4/64ths-in	1	4			
White clay pipe stem, 5/64ths-in	6	7			
White clay pipe stem, unm.	_	1			
White clay pipe bowl	6	3			
The state of the s	-				
Dark green glass, case bottle	_	4			
Dark green glass, wine bottle	1	5			
Dark green glass, unknown form	1	9			
19 th /20 th -century glass, bottle	1	2			
gama, care	_				
Tin-glazed earthenware	1	1			
Staffordshire slipware, combed	1	1			
Staffordshire reverse slipware	1	7			
Slipware, unidentified	-	1			
Astbury-type earthenware	1	-			
Rhenish brown stoneware	-	1			
Rhenish blue & gray stoneware	1				
English brown stoneware	2	5			
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	_	9			
White salt-glazed stoneware	1	1			
Willie Sait glazed Stolle ware	1	1			
Coin, silver, ¼ Spanish two-reale	_	1			
Tack, copper alloy	_	2			
Mattock, iron	1				
Possible drawknife, iron	1	_			
Tossicio dia vinnio, non	_				
Stone, probably slate	2	-			
Flat glass, colonial	3	6			
Window lead with glass	1	_			
Nail, wrought	3	8			
Nail, square	34	11			
Nail, unidentified	2	46			
Truit, difficultified	600	304			
Brick, handmade, red	(3081.7g)	(812.4g)			
,,	46	25			
Daub	(38.4 g)	(32.5g)			
Iron object, unidentified	24	14			
	-				
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	711	478			

Table 2. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests and test units, 18CH793.

measurable widths (3 5/8-inches and 4 1/4-inches, respectively), and none of the bats had measurable lengths. Some of the brick fragments, including one of the brick bats and a minority of other fragments, exhibited evidence of glazing, an effect that is likely a result of uneven temperatures in the kiln during the firing process. No whole bricks were recovered from the shovel tests or observed on the ground surface suggesting that, when 18CH793 was abandoned, the bricks were salvaged for reuse elsewhere.

The next largest artifact category, daub (N=46), runs a distant second to brick, comprising 6.4 percent of the total assemblage. Daub consists primarily of a relatively lowfired, erodible clay mix that was, in the Chesapeake, typically used in the construction of chimneys. distribution of generally matches that of brick, although the majority of daub fragments were recovered just south ofthe highest concentration of brick (see The daub recovered below). from His Lordship's Favor may represent construction material used in a chimney associated with of the service one structures.

Iron nails and nail fragments formed the third largest category (N=39),comprising 5.5 percent of the total shovel test pit artifact assemblage. Only three nails could be positively identified as wrought in their manufacture, while 34 had shafts with square cross-sections, a characteristic of both wrought and cut nails. The

absence of any positively identified cut nails or nail fragments as well as the almost complete absence of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts suggest that these square nails are probably wrought. Two nails are so corroded that they remain unidentified.

Provenience	Height	Width	Length	Comment
N327125				
E1345875	1 7/8-inches	-	-	
N327150				
E1345850	2 ¼-inches	-	-	Some glazing evident
N327150				
E1345900	2 ¹ / ₄ -inches	3 5/8-inches	-	
N327150				
E1345900	2 ¹ / ₄ -inches	4 ¹ / ₄ -inches	-	

Table 3. Brick measurements, 18CH793.

Window glass formed a tiny component of the architectural assemblage, but its presence indicates that at least one of the windows at His Lordship's Favor was glazed. Four fragments were recovered from the shovel tests. One of these fragments remains embedded in a fragmented portion of a leaded window frame (Figure 20).

Two fragments of what has been identified as slate were recovered from the shovel test pits but it is unlikely that these fragments, which are less than a centimeter in size, were used for architectural purposes. The two fragments look as if they are small, tertiary-type flakes generated from a larger stone.

Domestic material forms less than three percent of the total shovel test assemblage (N=29), and one of those items is a clearly intrusive fragment of clear 19^{th} -/ 20^{th} -century bottle glass (cf. Table 2). The remainder consists of white clay tobacco pipe fragments (N=13), ceramics (N=12), colonial bottle glass (N=2), and a one-quarter silver 2-reale Spanish coin.



Figure 20. Window glass (shown with arrow) still encased by glass window frame (inset). Reconstructed window, Farthing's Ordinary, Historic St. Mary's City.

The white clay tobacco pipe fragments include six undecorated bowl fragments and seven undecorated stem fragments with measurable bore diameters of 4/64ths-inch (N=1) and 5/64ths-inch (N=6).

Of the two dark green colonial bottle glass fragments, one clearly derives from a wine bottle while the second fragment is unidentified as to vessel.

The ceramic fragments represent both European- and Indian-made vessels. The English-made ceramics include ware types produced primarily as food and beverage consumption

forms (Figure 21). Interestingly, not a single utilitarian lead-glazed ceramic was recovered from the shovel tests at His Lordship's Favor.

Datable ceramics include two fragments of Staffordshire slipware, which archaeologists generally agree was available in the Chesapeake region by c. 1680, two fragments of English brown stoneware, available in the Chesapeake by c. 1690 (Green 1999:109-130), a single fragment of Astbury-type ware, available in the region in the early to mid-1720s (Noël Hume 1970:70), and a single fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware, available in the region by the mid-1720s (Edwards and Hampson 2005:11-12, 159-165; Noël Hume 2001:198). Other European ceramics include a polychrome-decorated tin-glazed earthenware glaze chip and a small Rhenish blue and gray stoneware fragment.

Four fragments of Potomac Creek pottery, an Indian-made ceramic, were found at His Lordship's Favor. Potomac Creek pottery is a quartz- or sand-tempered hand-built low-fired earthenware first appearing in the archaeological record c. 1300 AD. Potomac Creek pottery was manufactured by native groups as late as c. 1700 AD and has been found on a number of contact period sites occupied by Europeans (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1989; Pogue 1990) and by Indians (Brown et al 2005; Harmon 1999). The four fragments recovered from His Lordship's Favor have the characteristic quartz- and sand-tempered compact paste. All fragments exhibit no evidence of surface treatment or decoration.



Figure 21. European ceramics recovered from 18CH793; left to right, top row: polychrome-decorated tinglazed earthenware glaze chip; Astbury-type ware; second row: Staffordshire reverse slipware; English brown stoneware; Rhenish blue and gray stoneware; third row: white salt-glazed stoneware; English brown stoneware; Staffordshire combed slipware.

The Potomac Creek were found ceramics association with the European materials recovered from His Lordship's Favor, suggesting these vessels were likely used by the people living at the site in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. A small scatter of stone flakes, however, may indicate pre-Contact use of the site.

In addition to the architectural and domestic artifacts, two iron tools were recovered from the shovel tests, including a mattock head fragment (Figure 22) and a fragment of what appears to be a drawknife (Figure 23). A mattock functions as a digging Figure 22. Iron mattock prior to conservation treatment. tool, with the iron blade



typically attached to a wooden handle. A drawknife is a two handled instrument used to shave wood.



Figure 23. Possible iron drawknife fragment, prior to conservation treatment, 18CH793.

Twelve stone artifacts of likely pre-Contact Native American manufacture were also recovered from the shovel tests at His Lordship's Favor. These items include flakes, shatter, a biface, and a fire-cracked rock (cf. Table 2).

Distribution maps of the major artifact categories were generated in an effort to more precisely define site boundaries and activity areas at His Lordship's Favor. Mapped artifact categories included brick (by weight), daub (by weight), nails, ceramics, and tobacco pipes.

Brick at 18CH793 is tightly clustered around the N327150/E1345900 shovel test (Figure 24), suggesting the approximate location of the brick chimney depicted on the 1705 plat. Smaller concentrations may represent where some masonry was incorporated into the construction of both the dwelling and the other buildings, or it could represent brick that was left behind as the brick was salvaged from the site following its abandonment. As noted earlier, daub is concentrated most heavily slightly south of the highest concentration of brick (Figure 25).

A concentration of nails occurs in the approximate location where the brick was clustered; in addition, clusters elsewhere suggest the locations of service buildings, including a possible unrecorded building located at the ravine's edge (Figure 26). It is possible that nails were also salvaged when the buildings were abandoned.

The distribution of brick at His Lordship's Favor was used to anchor the heated building depicted in the 1705 plat to a modern topographic map. Excavations at other sites have suggested that, even in cases where brick has been salvaged and therefore intentionally moved from its original, *in situ* location, highest concentrations are usually found over foundations or chimney bases (cf. King 1989; Riordan 1988). The sizes of the buildings on the plat were adjusted to fit more reasonably scaled dimensions than those shown on the plat. Even so, these maps should be used only as general guides for interpreting the distribution of other artifacts at the site. While deputy surveyor Joseph Manning probably showed the relationships of the buildings correctly, the scale of the buildings obscures their precise locations.

Given these qualifications, the distribution of ceramic fragments at His Lordship's Favor is nonetheless intriguing (Figure 27). It is important to remember that this distribution represents a total of only eleven ceramic fragments. However, the ceramic fragments appear to be distributed along the eastern and northern portions of the site and their associations with the different structures may suggest questions for further research.

The distribution of the eight ceramic fragments associated with the dwelling and its immediately adjacent service structures stretches from the location of one ravine head where a spring likely once ran to another ravine head, which probably also had a spring. With one exception, these ceramics represent vessels used for beverage consumption. Only one utilitarian ware fragment—in this case, an Indian-made ceramic, or Potomac Creek—was recovered from this portion of the site.

Far fewer ceramics were recovered from the portion of the site hypothesized to contain the larger, apparently unheated structure. The three ceramic fragments found in this area included two fragments of Potomac Creek. A third fragment of Potomac Creek ceramic was recovered about 150 feet north of this cluster and is not depicted on this distribution map. A single fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware was also recovered in this area.

White clay tobacco pipe fragments are similarly low in total count, amounting to only 13 pieces. Their distribution, however, reveals that tobacco pipes were used in conjunction with

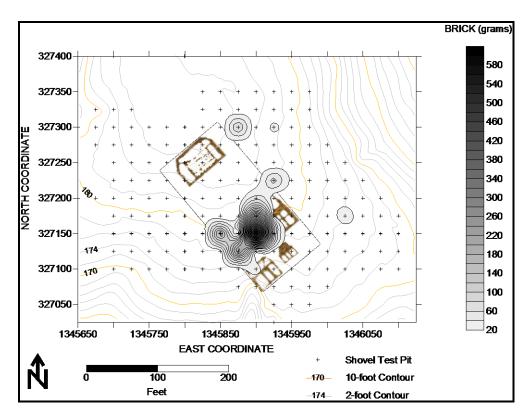


Figure 24. Distribution of brick fragments, by weight, 18CH793.

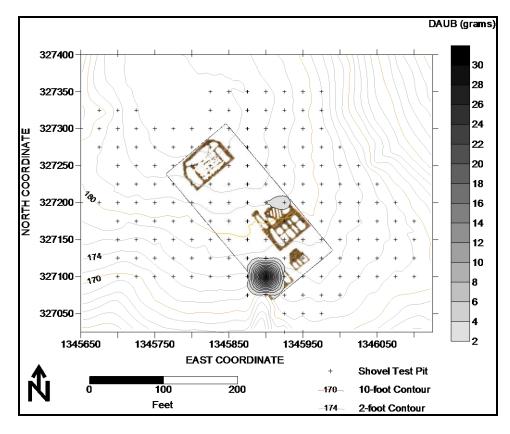


Figure 25. Distribution of daub fragments, by weight, 18CH793.

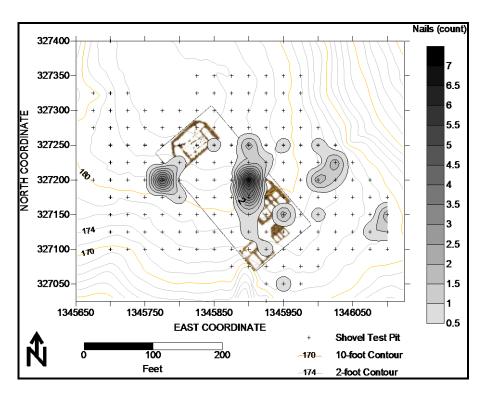


Figure 26. Distribution of nails and nail fragments, by count, 18CH793.

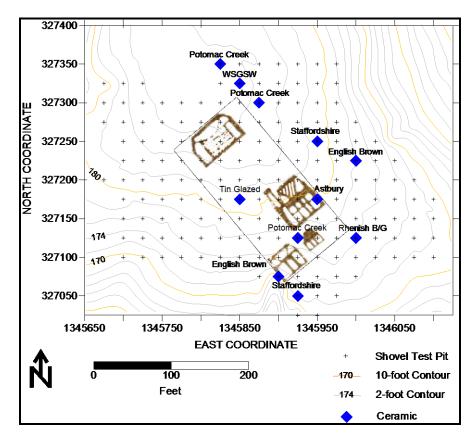


Figure 27. Distribution of ceramics, 18CH793.

activities taking place in the dwelling—all but one of the fragments were found in this area, generally matching the distribution of the ceramic fragments (Figure 28). Not a single tobacco pipe fragment was recovered in association with the larger service structure, although a pipe stem was recovered approximately 100 feet west of the building's projected location.

Emphasizing that the quantities used to generate these maps are small in count, the distributions nonetheless suggest some interesting inferences that can be tested with future work at the site. Clearly, activities involving the use of beverage consumption vessels and tobacco pipes are taking place in the dwelling and adjacent yards located at the southern end of the site. The absence of food consumption ceramic vessels suggests that this activity involved wooden or pewter vessels (cf. Martin 1989). The dearth of utilitarian vessels suggests that Indian-made ceramics may have fulfilled this need.

The association of two and possibly three Potomac Creek fragments and virtually no tobacco pipes with the larger service structure provides little additional evidence for interpreting the use of this structure. Although few colonial tobacco barns in Maryland have been excavated, limited testing at a late 17th-/early 18th-century barn on Richard Smith's plantation in Calvert County yielded tobacco pipe fragments but few ceramic sherds (King n.d.).

Fitting these buildings to a modern topographic map, however, reveals one important fact. The large building appears to be situated on the highest elevation of the site, perhaps as much as five feet higher in elevation than the dwelling structure.

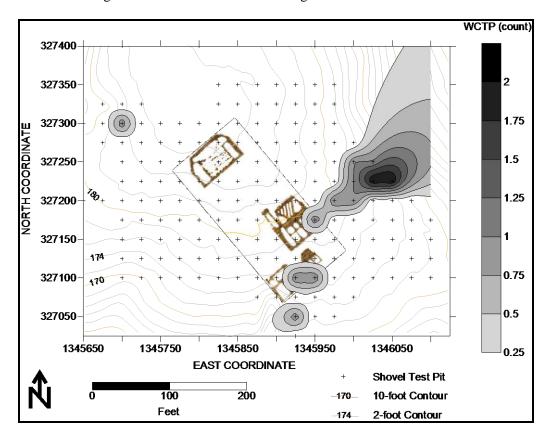


Figure 28. Distribution of white clay tobacco pipes, by count, 18CH793.

18CH793—Test Units

Three five-by-five-foot test units were excavated in areas where concentrations of domestic artifacts had been recovered from the shovel tests, including ceramics and pipe stems, in an effort to increase the artifact sample and confidence in the dating of the site (Figures 29-32). Materials recovered from Test Units 1, 2, and 3 generally supported the observations derived from the shovel test pit data (cf. Table 2). White clay tobacco pipe stems recovered from the test units consist of both 4/- and 5/64ths stems. In addition, case bottle glass and dipped white salt-glazed stonewares, which were not found in the shovel tests, were recovered from the test units.

Two copper alloy brass tacks were recovered from the test units; these tacks would have been used to fasten furniture, including upholstered chairs. In addition, a silver one-quarter two-reales Spanish coin was recovered from Test Unit 2 (Figure 33). The portion of the coin recovered does not show the city mint mark, so it is impossible to specify which mint master used the 'J' initial evident on the His Lordship's Favor coin. The range of possibilities suggest a first quarter of the 18th-century date. In Madrid, the 'J' was used from 1706-1719; in Segovia, in 1717; and in Seville, from 1702-1703 and 1719-1726. The early 2 reales of Phillip V do not have the shield of Castille and Leon as the His Lordship's Favor coin has, eliminating the 1702-1703 Seville coin as an option. Seville coins had a slightly larger blank (flan) than Madrid or Segovia, and the space between the mint master's mark (J) and the II (2 reales) seems to be wider on the Seville coins, as it would appear on the His Lordship's Favor coin. The coin may have been minted in Seville between 1719 and 1726, although Madrid and Segovia cannot be entirely ruled out. It is a 2 reales made sometime between 1716 and 1726, and more likely 1719-1726 (Krause and Milner 1997).

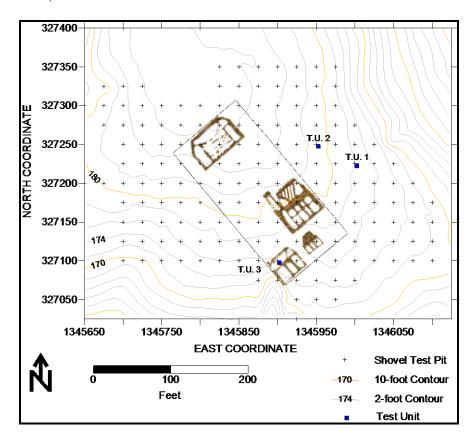
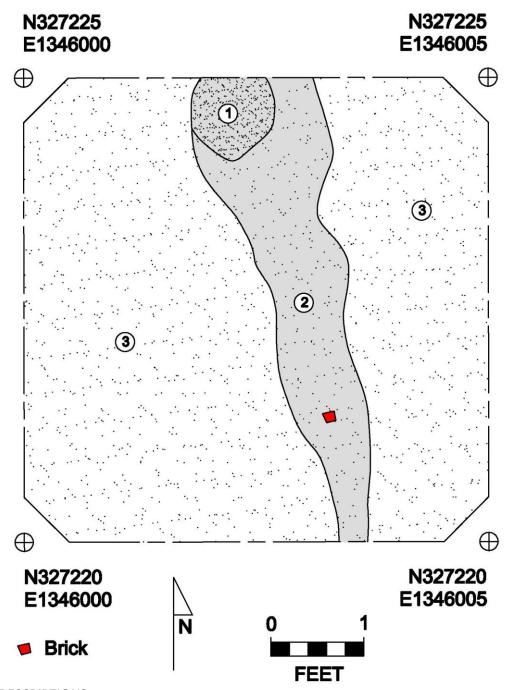


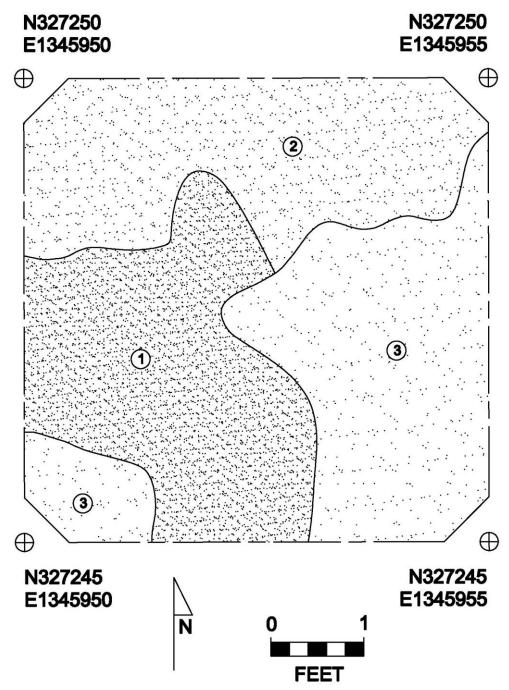
Figure 29. Location of test units, 18CH793.



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Irregular intrusion of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay mottled with 10% grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay
- 2) Irregular intrusion of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay loam with occasional brick fragments and flecks [possible root mold]
- 3) Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam with rare brick fleck [subsoil]

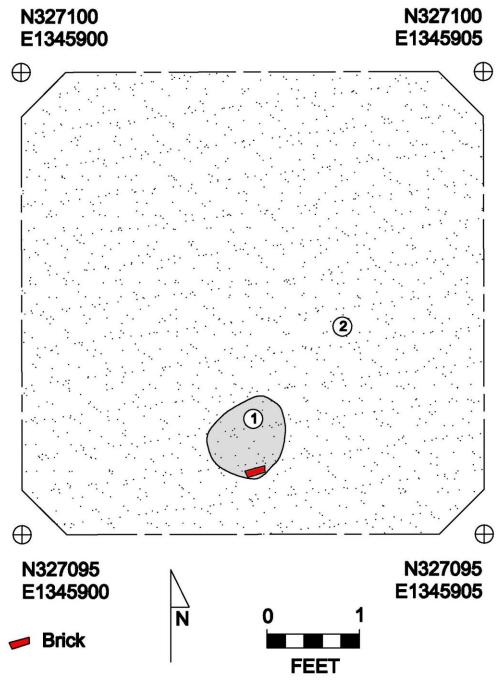
Figure 30. Plan view below plow zone, Test Unit 1.



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) clay with >50% gravel inclusions [subsoil]
- 2) Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) clay with 20% gravel inclusions [subsoil]
- 3) Yellowish Brown (10YR5/6) clay with <5% gravel inclusions [subsoil]

Figure 31. Plan view below plow zone, Test Unit 2.



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay mottled with 5% dark brown (10YR3/3) clay
- 2) Yellowish Brown (10YR5/4) clay mottled with <10% brown (10YR4/3) clay loam with rare brick fleck [subsoil]

Figure 32. Plan view below plow zone, Test Unit 3.



Figure 33. One-quarter Spanish two-reale piece, obverse and reverse.

18CH799

A second archaeological site was identified in a partially wooded area located just south of the Charles County Sanitary Landfill (Figure 34). This site represents a late 19^{th} -/ 20^{th} -century farmstead that appears on a mid- 20^{th} -century USGS quad map. The site first appears along the N328200 line and between the E1345800 and 1346100 lines. The site extends north at least 100 feet, to the N328300 line and possibly further, although this was the extent of the survey area.

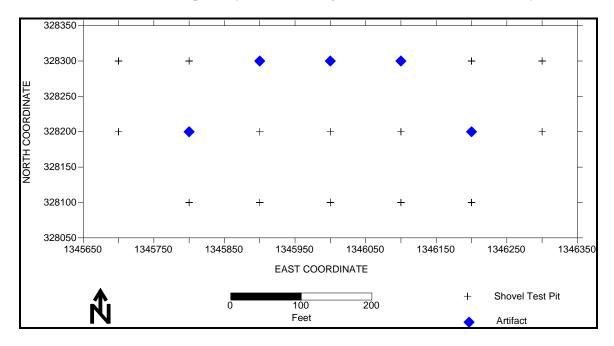


Figure 34. Distribution of artifacts, 18CH799; the N328300 line was the northern limit of testing.

Thirty-eight artifacts were recovered from this site, including architectural materials (machine-made brick and iron nail fragments) and bottle glass (Table 4).

In addition to the artifacts, several features are visible above-ground at the site, including ornamental plantings (Figure 35), an open, brick-lined well (Figure 36), and scatters of 20^{th} -century refuse.

18CH799 may be associated with the ownership of the property by George and Margaret Berger, who purchased this portion of the tract in 1913.

Artifact Type	Count
Bottle glass, colorless	10
Bottle glass, aqua color	3
Bottle glass, manganese color	1
Wire, iron	1
Nail fragment, iron, square	2
Nail fragment, iron, unidentified	12
Brick, machine made	9
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	38

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests, 18CH799.



Figure 35. Ornamental plantings, 18CH799.

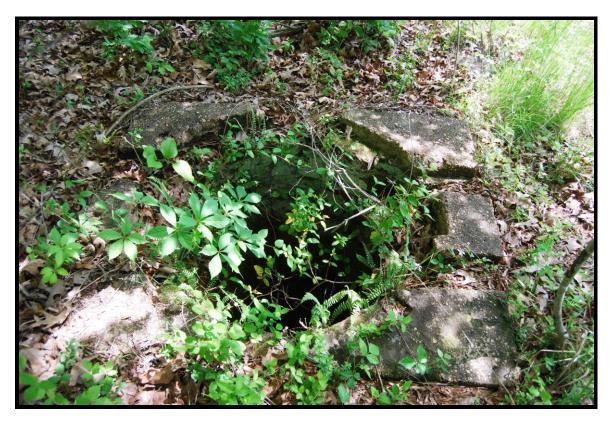


Figure 36. Open, brick-lined well, 18CH799.

V. Discussion

The documentary and archaeological evidence indicate that 18CH793 was an early colonial domestic site almost certainly occupied by 1700 and possibly as early as 1690 with occupation continuing until c. 1725. These dates fit well with the acquisition of the property by William Boarman and subsequently Hugh Teares in 1699, Teare's widow's (Eleanor) acquisition by inheritance in 1700, and her new husband's (John Beale) acquisition through marriage. In late 1724, John Beale transferred the property to his son, Richard, whose mother was Eleanor Teares Beale. 18CH793 appears to have been abandoned when the property transferred.

But is 18CH793 the site of Charles Calvert's summer house? The datable artifacts recovered from the site suggest that 18CH793 was not occupied before 1690, well after Charles Calvert reports having built his summer house in 1673. Especially problematic for identifying this site as Calvert's summer house is the absence of white clay tobacco pipes with stem bore diameters of 6/64ths-inch or larger. Although few in number, those pipe stems recovered with measurable bores suggest a date of occupation no earlier than 1700.

The documentary evidence indicates that, after leaving Lord Baltimore's ownership, none of His Lordship's Favor's subsequent owners – William Boarman, Hugh Teares, Eleanor Teares, John Beale, or Richard Beale – likely lived at 18CH793. For example, the 1699 patent granting His Lordship's Favor describes Boarman as "of Prince George's County." Nor did Boarman keep His Lordship's Favor long, transferring it less than a month after he took possession of the property. Boarman does not seem to be a likely candidate for building the structures depicted on the 1705 plat.

Hugh Teares, recognized by his peers as a gentleman, had carpentry skills or access to skilled carpenters, and he could have conceivably built the structures at 18CH793. Indeed, the year before, in 1698, Teares had been hired to make substantial repairs to the then-30-year-old court house at Moore's Lodge (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008:5). These repairs consisted of replacing rotted wood, adding a room, replacing a window, and replacing a chimney all building skills needed to build the structures at His Lordship's Favor. Teares, however, was dead within five months of getting the property, reducing the likelihood he improved the property. Indeed, at the time of Teares' death, his will indicates he was living in Nanjemoy.

As for the remaining owners, the evidence is strong that all four lived elsewhere. John Beale, who had married Teares' widow in June 1700, referred to Zekiah Quarter in 1705, a property we believe was His Lordship's Favor and, if so, suggests this property was an outlying plantation. Teares' daughter, Elizabeth, just ten years old in 1699 and therefore too young to establish a household on her own, went to live with her aunt, Elizabeth Holland Hawkins, at Johnsontown, just south of the court house at Moore's Lodge. Elizabeth later married John Keech in 1707 (she was eighteen by that time; Keech was her first husband), but the parcel containing the buildings had already been devised to her stepmother, Eleanor (Elizabeth continued to own the southern half of His Lordship's Favor).

The evidence suggests that a tenant or a servant was residing at 18CH793. Efforts to identify who that may have been have so far been unsuccessful. No record has come to light to suggest a name, and the rent rolls are silent on the subject. Eleanor Beale, who had been married to Thomas Stone before her marriage to Teares, had children from this earlier marriage but all were minors in 1699; indeed, most were younger than Elizabeth Teares, and none appear to have taken up residence at any time at His Lordship's Favor.

Given the property's proximity to Hawkins family holdings (especially Hawkins Purchase) and Elizabeth Teare's kinship ties to the Hawkins family, members of the Hawkins family were studied as possible occupants but no candidate emerged. Elizabeth's cousin, Henry Holland Hawkins, lived with Elizabeth when she came to stay with him and his mother at Johnsontown, but documentary and archaeological evidence indicate that Hawkins lived at Hawkins Purchase, a tract south of His Lordship's Favor.

It is possible, but not probable, that the buildings depicted on the 1705 plat were constructed by John Beale when he married Hugh Teares' widow, Eleanor, in June 1700. It is simply not possible to pinpoint where the Beales were living. Teares had died in Nanjemoy, and presumably his wife remained there. Beale was in control, after their marriage, of a property in Nanjemoy in 1705, when he records the cattle mark for that plantation. He later managed, in 1719, to gain control of a 750-acre parcel of land known as Durham, near Port Tobacco River. It is unclear, however, where Beale was living before 1719, although Nanjemoy and/or Durham seem more likely than His Lordship's Favor.

It is possible (and perhaps likely) that His Lordship's Favor was occupied by a servant. In 1705, when John Beale registered the cattle mark for "Zachia Quarter," he owned no other land in Zekiah Manor, making it likely that the 'quarter' he was referring to was in fact His Lordship's Favor. Through this act of registration, Beale indicated that he clearly had an ownership interest in the livestock associated with this quarter. When Beale sold the land to his son in 1724, there is no mention in any of the land instruments that anyone held or had recently held a lease on or other interest in the property. Indeed, 18CH793 is abandoned when the property transfers from

father to son. If the property was occupied by servants (or even slaves), Beale would have likely moved these bondsmen to property he retained.

The structures depicted on the 1705 plat and the archaeological evidence recovered from 18CH793 indicate a well-developed complex with a well-appointed dwelling. The presence of a brick chimney, at least one glazed window, and a number of architectural spaces in the form of outbuildings would be unexpected for a tenant or servant/slave household. These architectural amenities are typically (although not always) associated with a landowning planter rather than with a tenant or a servant.

Yet, as the evidence suggests, *someone* had invested fairly substantially in the dwelling house. Brick construction was limited in early Maryland, although probably not as much as initially concluded by Cary Carson and his colleagues in 1981 (Carson et al. 1981; King and Chaney 1999; Levy 2002). Nonetheless, planters could make more money investing scarce labor resources in the production of tobacco than in that of brick; Calvert said it quite well when he complained to his father that he found building in Maryland to be "very Chargeable." It was not that bricks were more expensive than wood but, as historian Gloria Main found (1982:149-151), that brick masons were few in number and their services therefore fairly expensive.

What is the likelihood that a tenant built the structures shown on the plat? While colonists had available to them a range of choices for building in turn of the century Maryland, it would be unusual (although not unheard of) to find a tenant investing heavily in the construction of buildings he did not own. Francis Anketill, who held a lease at Eltonhead Manor in Calvert County (now St. Mary's County), appears to have had at least one brick chimney and glazed windows in his dwelling. Anketill was an exceptional tenant, however, given that he was educated and came to be recognized as a 'gentleman' in early Maryland. Anketill's leasehold, located at the mouth of the Patuxent, was in the center of economic and political activity in 17th-century Maryland, and Anketill would have been hard-pressed to find a similar setting elsewhere. Further, Anketill developed his leasehold a full generation or more before the occupation of His Lordship's Favor, during the third quarter of the 17th century, when conditions in Maryland were significantly different than they were at the turn of the 18th century (Rivers-Cofield 2008).

Closer to His Lordship's Favor both geographically and chronologically, the court house at Moore's Lodge provides interesting comparative data. The courthouse lot was owned by the county, but the surrounding tract, known as Moore's Lodge, was owned by Thomas Hussey until his death in 1700 and thereafter by his heirs (the site was abandoned in 1715 by the Hussey family heirs). With an estate of more than 700 pounds sterling at his death, Hussey was quite well off. So were his daughter and her husband, who continued living at Moore's Lodge, but it doesn't appear that either of these households had much brick incorporated into their dwellings. Brick was recovered from Moore's Lodge, but the density was low when compared with that found at His Lordship's Favor. Peak densities at Moore's Lodge were slightly less than 200 g of brick per shovel test; at His Lordship's Favor, peak densities amounted to 500 g of brick—more than twice that of Moore's Lodge.

The 1705 plat also suggests that the settlement at His Lordship's Favor had a number of architectural spaces for domestic activities. The 1705 plat depicts a dwelling one room in size. Very likely an unheated loft space was available over this room. In addition to the dwelling, two smaller structures are depicted, while a larger structure stands north or behind the dwelling. The distribution of nails and nail fragments suggests at least one other wooden structure at the edge of the ravine. In sum, the compound consists of a dwelling with two rooms (a ground floor hall and a loft) and three or possibly four service structures, for a total of five or six architectural "spaces."

In her study of room-by-room probate inventories from Maryland and the architectural 'spaces' available for domestic activities in the households represented by these inventories, Gloria Main (1982:152-153) found that, between 1660 and 1719, inventories listing five or more spaces belonged to decedents worth about 150 pounds sterling or more at their death (reproduced here as Table 5). In terms of wealth, these individuals were in what Main identified as the "upper third."

PPW Class	Percentile Rank	Main House	Other "Places"	Total Rooms
	Households	Average No.	Average No.	Plus "Places
		Rooms		
0-15	0-6	1?	0.0	1.0?
16-34	7-21	less than 2	0.0	less than 2
35-49	22-34	2.0	0.5?	2.5?
50-71	35-46	2.8	0.6	3.4
72-96	47-56	3.1	1.0	4.1
97-149	57-69	3.1	1.0	4.1
150-228	70-79	5.0	1.5	6.5
229-399	80-89	5.3	3.1	8.4
400-799	90-95.5	6.0	3.1	9.1
800-up	95.6-99.9	6.3	5.1	11.4

Table 5. Rooms, buildings, "places" by wealth class, Maryland households, 1660-1719 (Source: Main 1982:152).

Even more interesting, when Main separated dwelling spaces from detached service spaces, she found that dwellings with two rooms were typical for householders worth 50 pounds or less at death (the poorest third), while householders worth 150 pounds or more enjoyed an average of five rooms within their dwellings. On the other hand, householders with three or more detached service spaces (as appears to be the case at His Lordship's Favor) were typically worth a minimum of 229 pounds sterling at death, among the wealthiest people in the colony. In other words, as households accumulated enough wealth to invest in their plantations, dwellings were enlarged before service structures were added. At His Lordship's Favor, the dwelling provided space no larger than the poorest planters might have experienced while the number of outbuildings suggests a compound of buildings associated with only the wealthiest planters.

What is the likelihood that one of the owners of His Lordship's Favor built the structures for use by servants? While it would have been unusual for a tenant to have invested the resources in the development of such a compound as seen at His Lordship's Favor, the possibility that John Beale would have done the same for servants or slaves living in a plantation quarter seems even more remote. Beale may have placed a one room dwelling on the property to provide shelter for his labor while building subsidiary structures for the execution of their tasks. But, would Beale have provided his bondsmen with glass windows and a brick chimney? Probably not.

Is it possible that, whoever is living at His Lordship's Favor in the early 18th century had moved into the summer house built by Charles Calvert in 1673? By 1699, the summer house, wherever it was located, was more than 25 years old. We know that Calvert's original intention to build the summer house in brick was not realized, and he later complained to his father that building in the colony was "very Chargeable." When Calvert reported to his father that his summer house was built "according to the fashion of the building of this Country," most historians conclude (reasonably) that Calvert had built an impermanent, earthfast structure.

Calvert may have also meant that, in terms of the dwelling's size, the house he built was small, especially compared with his principal dwelling at Mattapany. In 1678, Calvert used the phrase, "very mean and little" to describe the houses that could be found in the capital at St. Mary's, suggesting he paid close attention to how his denizens developed their settlements in the colony (Sainsbury and Fortescue 1896).

A small but nonetheless well-appointed summer house surrounded by service structures necessary for running a household of "his Excelencies" may explain the apparent disconnect in size between the 'spaces' evident at His Lordship's Favor and Gloria Main's findings (cf. Table 5).

Assuming for the moment that the 18th-century occupants of His Lordship's Favor did move into existing buildings, the fact remains that no artifacts were recovered that could push the beginning occupation date for this site before 1690. Artifacts that could indicate a c. 1673 occupation, including white clay tobacco pipe stems with large bore diameters, terra cotta clay tobacco pipes, and Rhenish brown stonewares, are absent from the collection.

There are two reasons which could explain the near-total absence of materials dating to the third quarter of the 17th century. The first, and the easiest, explanation is that the site was simply not occupied before 1690 (and, possibly, c. 1700).

The second explanation concerns the use of shovel tests as a sampling strategy. Shovel tests placed at distances of 25 feet across a site represent a testing strategy of considerable intensity, but it is also the case that even such closely spaced shovel tests generate a sample *less than one percent of the total site area*.

Shovel tests placed at 25-foot intervals have been very useful for identifying 17th-century sites and, in many cases, providing information on intra-site structure. Examples include Moore's Lodge (King, Strickland, and Norris 2008) and Mattapany, the site of Charles Calvert's principal residence (Chaney and King 1999). These are sites occupied by relatively wealthy individuals for several decades.

But what if the summer house, though constructed, was little used, despite Governor Calvert's best intentions? In that case, the density of artifacts may be so low that shovel tests at 25-foot intervals could miss key diagnostic artifacts.

A careful review of the historical evidence suggests that, after it was built, Calvert may not have used his summer house much if at all. We know he built the house—not only does he tell his father so in 1673, but the colonial assembly later demurs from improving the road to "His Excelencies house" in 1674. Calvert also tells his father he intends to spend summers there, the place being so "healthful" and all. He may have held a Chancery Court there in 1673, and he tells his father he's going to invite one Peter Goffe to settle near him at Zekiah. These are all things Calvert's father, the second Lord Baltimore, would have been pleased to hear, given his concerns with the creation and settling of the proprietary manors.

All good intentions aside, Calvert found himself facing significant challenges beginning in the mid 1670s, and a careful tracking of Calvert's whereabouts suggests that the governor's circumstances would have prevented him from making much if any use of his house at Zekiah.

Table 6 presents a timeline of events in Maryland from 1673 on. It is evident that Governor Calvert, after a relatively prosperous and peaceful decade in Maryland, would soon

1673	Gov. Charles Calvert builds house in Zekiah for summer use
10.0	Court of Chancery may have met at "our manor house of Zekiah"
	Calvert tells his father he was unaware of the designs on his safety but that
	he would remove to the Zekiah if he thought he was in danger (August 2)
1674	Assembly declines to repair the road across Zekiah Swamp "by his
	Excelencies house"
1675	 Series of raids between Doags and Susquehannocks and Virginia English,
	which spill over into Maryland
	Fort at Piscataway besieged by Virginia and Maryland forces (September) Casil Calcart (as assault and Baltimara) disa Navarahan 20
1676	Cecil Calvert (second Lord Baltimore) dies November 30
1070	Ongoing raids between various Indian groups and English Dangers directed to parts from Dispersions at Detweent
	 Rangers directed to patrol from Piscataway to Patuxent Calvert departs for England, mid-year, probably June
	Bacon's Rebellion erupts, July
	 Maryland's lieutenant governor directs people in a number of counties,
	including Charles, to "infort themselves in their houses"
1678	Daniel Cunningham's wife gravely wounded by Indians at her plantation on
	the Northern branch of the Patuxent, early August
	 Captain Brandt ranges "upper parts of Charles County"
	 Charles Calvert (now third Lord Baltimore) back in MD sometime after
	October 26
1680	Piscataway relocate to Zekiah to escape attacks of Susquehannock
	Mattawoman severely attacked by Iroquois
1681	Calvert "was then living" at Maj. Boarman's plantation
	Ongoing raids between Indian groups; Piscataway report to Calvert that, at
	their fort at Zekiah, "they dare not venture out of their ffort to plant their Corne
	for their sustenance," February Henry Coursey and William Stevens go to "Zekiah House" in their effort to
	negotiate with Indians, August 27
	Captain Brandt spends night at "Zekiah House," August 29
	Seneca Indians raid Thomas Hussey's house (believed to be at Moore's)
	Lodge), taking 10 Piscataway with them; also take Susquehannock man from
	Henry Hawkins's house (probably Johnsontown), September 10
1682	Raids by Seneca and Susquehannock continue; Piscataway and other local
	Indians continue at Zekiah Fort
1001	Calvert increasingly concerned with William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania
1684	Calvert departs for England (October)
1689	Protestant Associators seize control of proprietary government
1004	Land Office closes as crown and proprietor "determine extent of authorities"
1694	Land Office re-opens; Crown's secretary "took possession of the patent records and refused to return them to proprietary officers until late 1696".
1696	records and refused to return them to proprietary officers until late 1696"
1697	 Proprietor gains control of patent records Baltimore directs his agent, Col. Henry Darnall, to grant His Lordship's Favor
1097	to William Boarman "of Prince George's County," December 13
	Darnall directs Clement Hill, Jr. to prepare a patent
1699	Calvert grants William Boarman His Lordship's Favor August 2
	Boarman conveys property to Hugh Teares, September 2
	Teares dies February
1705	Elizabeth Teares turns 16; Darnall reaffirms transfer of land
	His Lordship's Favor surveyed by Joseph Manning

 Table 6. Timeline of events in Governor Charles Calvert's life concerning Maryland.

enough have his hands full. The mid-1670s initiated a period of considerable political unrest in Maryland and nearby Virginia, both on the domestic and diplomatic fronts. A series of Indian raids in Virginia followed by retaliations of escalating violence in both Virginia and Charles County led to tense relations with neighboring tribal groups. These events precipitated Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia and gave rise to a growing fear among English householders for their safety. Many householders went so far as to fortify their dwellings on both sides of the Potomac (see, for example, Neiman 1980).

Meanwhile, in late 1675, Governor Calvert's father, the second Lord Baltimore, died, and the governor returned to England for at least 29 months, from mid-1676 until late 1678 or early 1679. Calvert, never fully confident in his Uncle Philip Calvert's motives, left his minor son in charge of the colony. When the governor—now the third Lord Baltimore—returned to Maryland, he found the Maryland Piscataway under ever increasing pressure from "foreign" Indians, including Seneca from New York. Ongoing raids created considerable fear among English and Piscataway people alike, such that the proprietor finally, in 1680, ordered the Piscataway and other friendly Indians into the Zekiah for their protection.

Some of Baltimore's enemies, including Josias Fendall and John Coode, exploited English fears and used the situation in Maryland to question Baltimore's leadership, authority, and Catholicism. Fendall, who had served as Maryland governor in the 1650s before being forced out by Lord Baltimore, had old scores to settle, while Coode's day was coming. Coode would, in 1689, serve as one of the leaders of the Protestant Associators who would seize control of the colony from the Calverts. Coode spent much of the 1680s, then, agitating the population about the Calvert family's leadership.

As if all of this was not enough, in 1682, Baltimore now found himself having to contend with William Penn on his northern border. In 1684, Lord Baltimore left Maryland for England to air his complaints and appeal his case about Penn to the crown, leaving his four-year-old son, Benedict Leonard in charge as acting governor. Within five years, with Baltimore still in England, an uprising among his own citizens ended with the proprietor losing political control of his colony.

Baltimore had built his summer house in 1673 as much at the urging of his father as for himself; indeed, Baltimore had told his father the house was for "Little Cis," his eldest son and Cecil Calvert's namesake, but he was worried about investing too much in the house lest, as he told his father, little Cecil did not like it. Little Cecil had died in 1681, and an Indian fort was now located somewhere in the vicinity.

Do these events mean that the summer house was abandoned almost as soon as it was built? Probably not. In 1674, the lower house considered a request to improve the crossing of the Zekiah at "his Excelencies house," suggesting that passage to the property was important, if only to Baltimore's family. Five years later, in 1681, a "Zekiah House" is mentioned in letters sent by Captain Randolph Brandt to Lord Baltimore at his plantation at Mattapany. It is clear from the letters that Brandt and Baltimore knew exactly where 'Zekiah House' was located and, unlike other plantations mentioned in the correspondence, no owner was identified, perhaps because the owner (Baltimore) was reading the letter.

Baltimore's summer house, if it was indeed "Zekiah House," may have been pressed into service by rangers patrolling the frontier in the late 1670s and early 1680s. In addition to Captain Brandt's use of Zekiah House, two colonists sent to negotiate with the "foreign" or northern

Indians, Colonel Henry Coursey and Colonel William Stevens, also stayed overnight there in 1681.

When the Protestant Associators took control of Calvert's government in 1689, the proprietary land office closed and remained closed for five years "while royal and proprietary officials determined the extent of their authorities." Only one certificate was returned during that period. When the land office finally reopened in 1694, the crown's secretary "took possession of the patent records and refused to return them to proprietary officers until late in 1696" (Wilheit 2003:244).

The political struggles and confusion explain why Lord Baltimore held on to this property through 1697. That year, he had his kinsman and proprietary agent in Maryland, Col. Henry Darnall, handle the transfer of the land to his close friend, Major William Boarman. Darnall directed Clement Hill, Darnall's son-in-law and the proprietor's deputy surveyor, to lay out His Lordship's Favor, declaring the parcel to be 1000 acres, although later surveys would find it to be 1250 acres. The land actually transferred to Boarman in August 1699.

In July 1705, when Elizabeth Teares reached the age of 16, Col. Darnall reaffirmed the property's transfer to Boarman and then to the Teares heirs, noting that an annual rent would be due for the property given its location in Zekiah Manor and outlining provisions for failure to pay the rent. Three months later, in October, Elizabeth Teares' guardian, her aunt, Elizabeth Hawkins, commissioned a survey dividing the property between Elizabeth and her mother, Eleanor, who was now married to John Beale. James Manning, deputy surveyor for Charles County, prepared the survey, discovering that, instead of 1000 acres, the property actually contained 1250 acres.

Finally, are there clues to the location of Calvert's summer house in the name, *His Lordship's Favor*? 'His Lordship's' obviously refers to Lord Baltimore, but what does 'Favor' signify? According to the Oxford English Dictionary, "favor" in this case may have meant "something conceded, conferred, or done out of special grace or goodwill; an act of exceptional kindness, as opposed to one of duty or justice," something "in excess of what may be ordinarily looked for" (OED 2009b). Baltimore's granting of land to William Boarman was not, for Boarman, an exceptional act—Baltimore had granted Boarman hundreds of acres and had given his friend his own manor. Could the act of 'exceptional kindness,' in this case, be the granting of a parcel with His Excellency's summer house still standing?

This project began with a number of questions about a group of structures shown on a plat completed in 1705. Were these structures real? That is, was this complex built, or was it the imaginary fancy of the surveyor? If the structures were real (and we now know they were), do they survive as an archaeological site? What are the chronological and spatial boundaries of that site? Who was living there? Could this complex have been the site of Charles Calvert's 1673 summer house? While we have much more information about this site, the last two questions remain elusive. The evidence gathered so far indicates that 18CH793 cannot, at the time this report goes to production, be ruled out as the Calverts' summer house.

VI. Conclusion and Recommendations

In 1673, when Governor Calvert built his 'summer house,' documents indicate that he was following the direction of his father, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, in securing the family's proprietary manors. The second Lord Baltimore was in his early 70s and was surely thinking about the future of the Maryland legacy for his family. Governor Calvert had already

invested heavily in a 'fair house of brick and timber' at Mattapany, at the mouth of the Patuxent in what was then Calvert County (today, St. Mary's County), where he sat in the middle of economic and political interaction in the colony. Nonetheless, Calvert, at his father's urging, began the development of Zekiah Manor by erecting a dwelling where he "resolve[d] to live in the Summer time."

Calvert was not only alleviating his father's concerns but making a statement about his standing as a member of the minor English nobility. A place where his son would spend summers surely evoked images of England's summer houses in the father's mind, especially since the elder Calvert had never been to Maryland. A summer house may have also reaffirmed the Calvert family's standing among their peers in the colonies—that is, as wealthy men who could enjoy the luxury of leisure time, even on the colonial frontier. Thomas Gerrard, for example, had a 'banqueting house' just across the Potomac, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and Cary Carson (2008; personal communication) has argued that both Governor Berkeley and Robert 'King' Carter had large social spaces for entertainment at their plantations in Jamestown and at Corotoman, respectively.

Whether or not the early colonial archaeological site discovered on what was once known as His Lordship's Favor represents the site of Calvert's summer house remains, for now, a mystery. Additional work is necessary to sort out 17th- and early 18th-century occupation in the Zekiah Manor—work that must be carefully directed given the likelihood that the archaeological signature for the summer house may be low when compared with that of domestic sites occupied year-round.

What should not be lost in the discussions concerning the summer house is the fact that 18CH793 has considerable significance as a rare, early 18th-century domestic site located relatively far up Zekiah Run. 18CH793 contains important information about domestic life in the colony at a particularly significant period in its history. The Zekiah Run and Wicomico River drainages, which had been the center of development in Charles County in the third and fourth quarters of the 17th century, were, in the early 18th century, being eclipsed by settlement spreading north along the Port Tobacco River and into what is now Prince George's County. Indeed, many of the families who had built plantations in the Zekiah Swamp drainage were part of this westward migration. This was also the period that saw the transition to a predominantly enslaved labor force, a transition which was nearly complete by the first quarter of the 18th century. Identifying the occupants at 18CH793 during this period and documenting the material conditions of their lives can reveal what life was like in the older areas of Maryland as the colony spread north and west.

To collect additional information about His Lordship's Favor, Zekiah Manor, and 18CH793, the following recommendations are offered:

- 1. Develop detailed land and genealogical histories for all of the tracts listed in the 1789 property confiscation survey (cf. Figure 6), beginning with those bordering or close to Zekiah Run;
- 2. Identify areas with a high potential for containing 17th- and 18th-century archaeological sites. These areas should take into consideration the following variables, including access to fresh water, suitable agricultural soils, and access to transportation routes, as well as evidence for occupation suggested by documentary records:
- 3. Undertake additional testing at 18CH793 with the following objectives:

- a. Collect a larger artifact sample with the use of five-by-five feet test units associated with the hypothesized dwelling and large building. If the site was occupied in the 1670s, a larger artifact sample may generate material evidence for this occupation;
- b. Excavate five-by-five feet test units over the area of the dwelling in order to identify and document architectural features associated with the structure, including the building's size, hearth, and post holes. At least one or two post holes should be sampled in an effort to recover artifacts suitable for dating the building's initial construction.

The general lack of previous systematic surveys in the Zekiah Swamp drainage, the nature of the swamp's topography and ground cover, and modern disturbances such as gravel mining complicate the survey work needed to begin a comprehensive inventory of archaeological resources in the Zekiah. Nonetheless, the evidence assembled for His Lordship's Favor reveals that important archaeological sites survive in the Zekiah Swamp, and these sites hold the keys to understanding early Maryland history at an especially transformational period in the colony's history.

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Appendix I.

Fitting the 1705 Plat to a Modern Map Scott M. Strickland

To overlay the 1705 plat of His Lordships Favor with modern maps, I first examined the 1789 plat of "Zachia Manor," prepared in that year to depict and record confiscated British property. This plat depicts all of the tracts and tract names within the former manor lands.

His Lordships Favor is depicted alongside tracts such as Lots 1, 2 & 3 of Thomas Luckett's property (later known as Luckett's Hardship, and today known as Western View), Baltimore's Bounty (often referred to in deeds as Rozier's land), and Walter Moreland's land (known as Thompson's Fertile Meadow). Another page of this plat includes an overall outline and plot of the original patent for Zekiah Manor which depicts the southern boundary as being Josias Fendall's land and the northern boundary intersecting near Jordan Swamp. A rough overlay of this original plot allowed a general location of His Lordships Favor on modern maps.

This rough overlay revealed that His Lordships Favor would be found somewhere between the present Charles County Sanitary Landfill on Billingsley Road and a road called His Lordship's Place, located off of Route 488. To get a better fit, I reviewed property titles in the area. The Tax Map of this area revealed that a few, although not many, boundary lines as depicted on the 1789 plat still exist today. A particularly well-preserved and well-defined boundary line is the southern boundary of what was once known as Luckett's Hardship. A clear description of Luckett's Hardship is found in a 1794 survey for Samuel Hawkins, transcribed below:

Beginning at a bounded stone the first boundary of a tract called His Lordships Favour and Running thence North 84 degrees East 375 perches to a bound stone the second boundary of His Lordships Favour then

South 23 degrees and 3/4 east 80 perches to a bounded Holley then

South 33 degrees 45 minutes West 22 perches to a bounded Post then

South 83 degrees 3/4 west 4 perches to a bound post then

South 52 degrees and 3/4 west 60 perches to a bounded Red Oak then

South 35 degrees and 3/4 west 80 perches to a bound Beach then

South 83 degrees and 3/4 West 46 perches to a bound Post the beginning of Charles Mankin's land then

South 47 degrees 1/4 east 61 perches to a bound maple then

South 39 degrees West 72 perches to a tract of land called Hawkins Purchase then

North 27 degrees and 1/2 west 242 perches to a bound stone the second boundary of Hawkins Purchase then

North 73 degrees and 1/2 West 208 3/4 perches to a post standing in the Manor line then running the reverse the given line of Baltimore's Bounty

North 81 degrees east 168 perches to the given line of His Lordships Favour thence with straight line to the first beginning containing and now laid out for 328 acres.

(Charles County Land Records, Patent Certificate #669)

After plotting this description on a modern map, I then overlaid the southern boundary line of Luckett's Hardship, still evident on the Tax Map. The 1789 plat shows this property going beyond the bounds of Zekiah Manor to the South, and this is confirmed in the property description itself, as a it describes one corner of the property standing in the Manor line itself ("to a post standing in the Manor line").

After overlaying Luckett's Hardship, I then addressed the overlay of Walter Moreland's land, called Thompson's Fertile Meadow. An 1806 survey for Walter Moreland (transcribed below) provides a description of a portion of His Lordship's Favor's eastern boundary:

Beginning at a bounded stone the third boundary of a tract of land called His Lordships Favour and running thence

North 5 degrees West 60 perches to a bounded post then

North 29 degrees West 22.75 perches to a bounded sweet Gum then

North 6 degrees West 16 perches to a bounded Maple then

North 31 degrees 3/4 west 47 perches to a bounded post then

North 42 degrees east 91 perches to a bounded stone then

North 87 degrees east 33.5 perches to a bounded stone then

North 1 degree west 26.25 perches to a bounded stone then

North 43 degrees east 56 perches to a bounded stone then

North 30 degrees West 10.5 perches to a bounded post the original boundary of Lott No. 6 then

North 10 degrees 1/4 east 22 perches to a stone standing in the seventh line of a tract called Jourden tract then

South 62 degrees 3/4 west 186 perches to the end of the seventh line of said Jourden tract then

North 14 degrees 9 minutes east 20 perches to a bounded stone then

South 86 degrees west 8 perches to a bounded stone standing in the head of a Mill Dam then

South 15 degrees West 33 perches to a bound stone then

North 68 degrees 3/4 west 31 perches to a bounded stone standing in the fourth line of a tract called His Lordships Favour then

South 16 degrees 1/2 West 88 perches to the end of third line of His Lordships Favour thence with a straight line to the first beginning containing and laid out for 152 acres and 24 perches more or less

(Charles County Land Records, Patent Certificate #1088)

A good portion of the boundary lines for this property survive today, and I was easily able to overlay it onto a Tax Map.

Now that I had well known boundaries and points to the south and to the east, I could then more accurately place His Lordships Favor onto the Tax Map.

To begin the overlay I first had to reread and transcribe the description given on the 1705 plat, transcribed below:

In persuance to which I have (by advice and consent of the above Capt. Wm. Barton and Col. James Smallwood, being then and there present) reserved said laid out and decided ye afforesaid tract Situate and lieing in the county above said upon Zachiah Branch, begininge at abounded red Oake standing near the corner of Mr. Rozers land [e.g., Baltimore's Bounty] running thence

East 368 peaches to a bounded Spannish Oake Standing by Zachiah Swamp, thence

North Easterly 62 degrees 230 perches to another bounded Spannish Oake by ye said Swamp [the eastern most corner that juts out] thence

North West 200 perches to a bounded red Oake saplinge, thence

North Easterly 320 pearches to a bounded maple standing in ye swamp by ye run side [the northeast corner] thence

West 293 perches to a bounded hickory standing on the plaine [the northwest corner], thence South Westerly 23 degrees to ye first bounded tree containing 1250 acres

(Charles County Land Records, B#2/192-193)

Note that some property lines stand by the swamp, and note as well as the mention of a run and a plain. The run is today known as Piney Branch, previously known as Howell's Run and Thompson's Run or Branch in older deed descriptions in the 18th and 19th centuries.

I then overlaid His Lordships Favor along these known physical features while at the same time considering the fixed boundaries of Luckett's Hardship and Thompson's Fertile Meadow. This overlay, based off of known physical boundaries, fits well with the other known boundaries, with only minor conflicts due to deed descriptions not properly closing.

To check the overlay, I plotted selected parcels of His Lordships Favor that were later (e.g., post-1705) subdivided and transferred out to see if they would match up with either existing boundary lines or physical features. I began with a piece owned by William Middleton in 1730. Its description placed it at the beginning point of the original His Lordships Favor tract (the southwest corner), following along the tract's southern boundary and then with a stream or branch (Charles County Land Records, M#2/231). Although complicated by the fact that it does not provide degrees but only directions, this deed description nonetheless fits with existing boundary lines shown on a Tax Map, following a stream that was easily defined on county topography maps.

I then examined a slightly later deed to see how the boundary line held up. I plotted out a parcel of His Lordships Favor owned by John Baptist Thompson (the same John Baptist that once owned Thompson's Fertile Meadow directly adjacent) and described in a deed dated February 7, 1810. The description of the property in the deed to Thompson describes it as beginning on the South side of a stream near the "fording area" of the said stream. What is interesting to note is that this fording area, or crossing, is located near a crossing that appears on USGS quad maps for the Popes Creek area for a road connecting Piney Church Road and Maryland Route 488. It also describes it as following portions of the northern and western boundaries of the original His Lordships Favor tract. This description fit well with the existing stream where it described the fording area based on my overlay.

The completed overlay was thus based on many factors, including Tax Maps, topography maps, USGS Quad Maps, deed descriptions, plats, and patent descriptions. The now-fixed overlay of the 1705 plat showed that the buildings depicted on that plat were likely located on a knoll south of the Charles County Landfill, west of Piney Branch, north of a stream flowing into Piney Branch, and east of a field previously used for gravel mining.

The shovel testing grid was placed using this overlay as a guide. On the first day of the survey, a white clay tobacco pipe stem was located in the second shovel test pit. This tobacco pipe stem, and artifacts recovered from shovel tests in the vicinity, revealed a late 17th-/early 18th-century site, or the remains of the dwelling compound illustrated in the 1705 plat.

Appendix II. Artifact Catalog, Shovel Test Units

0:4- #	North	Foot	Lat	Auto
Site # 18CH793	327025	East	Lot	Artifacts 1 handmade rad brick frogment (10.0 g)
1000/93		1345925	2	1 handmade red brick fragment (19.9 g)
	327025	1345950	2	1 unidentified iron object, possibly mattock or other hand tool; 4 handmade red brick fragment (not
	20727	404-00-		weighed)
	327050	1345925	3	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment,
				undecorated; 1 black lead-glazed earthenware
				fragment, possibly Staffordshire reverse slipware; 15 handmade red brick fragments (4.6 g)
	327050	1345950	4	1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified head; 1 handmade red brick fragment (0.2 g)
	327050	1345975	5	2 handmade red brick fragments (9.2 g)
	327075	1345875	N/A	No artifacts
	327075	1345900	6	1 English brown stoneware fragment; 1 handmade red brick fragment (0.1 g)
	327075	1345925	7	14 handmade red brick fragments (4.6 g)
	327075	1345950	8	1 charcoal fragment; 3 handmade red brick
				fragments (14.8 g)
	327075	1345975	9	1 handmade red brick fragment (less than .1 g)
	327075	1346000	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345750	10	2 fire-cracked rock; 1 handmade red brick fragment (0.5 g)
	327100	1345775	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345850	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345875	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1345900	11	7 handmade red brick fragments (36.3 g); 22 daub or underfired brick fragments (32.5 g)
	327100	1345925	12	1 possible quartz primary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, undecorated, 5/64ths-in diameter; 1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified head; 6 handmade red brick fragments (4.3 g)
	327100	1345950	13	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment
	327100	1345975	14	1 light green patinated colonial window glass fragment
	327100	1346000	N/A	No artifacts
	327100	1346025	15	2 handmade red brick fragments (0.5 g)
	327100	1346050	16	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.5 g)
	327100	1346075	17	1 unidentified iron fragment
	327100	1346100	N/A	No artifacts
	327125	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327125	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
	327125	1345750	18	4 handmade red brick fragments (less than 0.5 g)
	327125	1345775	19	1 quartz secondary flake; 3 charcoal fragments
	327125	1345800	N/A	No artifacts

3271	25 13	45825	20	1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g)
3271		45850	N/A	No artifacts
3271	25 13	45875	21	1 handmade red brick bat, measurable dimension 1 7/8-in thick (200.8 g); 12 handmade red brick fragments (22.6 g)
2712			22	1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 3 small unidentified iron fragments; 2 handmade red brick fragments (less than 0.5 g)
3271		45925	23	1 probable Potomac Creek ceramic fragment, no surface treatment; 8 handmade red brick fragments (4.1 g)
3271		45950	24	2 handmade red brick fragments (1.6 g)
3271		45975	N/A	No artifacts
3271	25 13	46000	25	1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware; 1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g)
3271			N/A	No artifacts
3271		46075	26	1 quartz primary flake; 1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified head
3271		46100	27	1 unidentified square nail fragment
3271		45700	28	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.1 g)
3271		45725	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45750	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45775	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45800	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45825	29	No artifacts (1 rock discarded)
3271		45850	30	1 handmade red brick bat with glazing, measurable dimension 2 ¼-in (175.8 g)
3271			31	2 handmade red brick fragments (1.2 g)
3271	50 13	45900	32	1 dark green colonial bottle glass; 1 unidentified probable square nail fragment; 1 handmade red brick bat, measurable dimensions 2 ¼-in by 3 5/8-in (496.4 g); 29 handmade red brick fragments (129.9 g)
3271	50 13	45900	33	1 handmade red brick bat, measurable dimensions 2 ¼-in by 4 ¼-in (greater than 600 g); 1 handmade red brick fragment (558.3 g)
3271	50 13	45925	34	18 handmade red brick fragments (96.6 g)
3271	50 13	45950	35	1 rose head nail fragment; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 2 handmade red brick fragments (1.8 g)
3271		45975	36	6 handmade red brick fragments (17.1 g)
3271		46000	37	1 unidentified square nail fragment with rose head; 1 handmade red brick fragment (0.1 g)
3271		46025	38	1 handmade red brick fragment (2.0 g)
3271		46050	39	2 handmade red brick fragments (13.4 g)
3271		46075	N/A	No artifacts
3271		46100	40	2 unidentified square nail fragments; 1 handmade red brick fragment (0.3 g)
3271		45700	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45725	N/A	No artifacts
3271		45750	42	1 handmade red brick crumbs, not weighed
3271		45775	43	1 handmade red brick fragment (4.8 g)
3271		45800	44	1 unidentified square nail fragment
3271		45825	45	2 slate fragments
3271	75 13	45850	46	1 tin-glazed earthenware fragment, glaze only,

1	I		polychrome with red, yellow, white, blue, green
			decoration
327175	1345875	47	7 handmade red brick fragments (2.3 g)
327175	1345900	48	3 unidentified square nail fragments with unidentified
32/1/3	1343900	40	heads; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1
			unidentified iron fragment; 197 handmade red brick
			fragments (266.9 g)
327175	1345925	49	27 handmade red brick fragments (6.4 g)
327175	1345950	50	1 Astbury-like earthenware fragment, red paste; 1
			unidentified nail fragment; 10 handmade red brick
			fragments (4.1 g)
327175	1345975	51	3 handmade red brick fragments (4.7 g)
327175	1346000	52	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.2 g)
327175	1346025	53	6 handmade red brick fragments (39.6 g)
327200	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345625	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345650	54	1 rock (discarded)
327200	1345675	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345775	55	1 unidentified square nail fragment with wrought rose
			head; 4 unidentified square nail fragments; 1
			unidentified iron fragment
327200	1345800	56	1 light green patinated blown flat glass
327200	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345850	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345875	N/A	No artifacts
327200	1345900	57	1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified
			head; 6 unidentified square nail fragments; 2
			unidentified iron fragments; 42 handmade red brick
			fragments (49.2 g); 7 daub or underfired brick
207000	4045005	50	fragments (2.1 g)
327200	1345925	58	6 handmade red brick fragments (3.2 g); 13 daub or
227200	1245050	NI/A	underfired brick fragments (3.3 g) No artifacts
327200 327200	1345950 1345975	N/A 59	
321200	13439/3	59	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, undecorated, 5/64ths-in diameter; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 5
			handmade red brick fragments (5.8 g); 1 daub or
			underfired brick fragment (0.1 g)
327200	1346000	60	1 possible quartz primary flake; 1 possible quartzite
			primary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem,
			undecorated, 5/64ths-in diameter; 1 unidentified
			square nail fragment with T-head; 1 unidentified
			square nail fragment; 2 unidentified iron fragments;
			12 handmade red brick fragments (12.9 g); 3 daub or
			underfired brick fragments (0.4 g)
327200	1346025	61	1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified
			head; 10 handmade red brick fragments (7.5 g)
327200	1346050	62	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.7 g)
327200	1346075	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345725	N/A	No artifacts

327225	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345775	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345800	63	1 unidentified square nail with wrought T-head; 1
			unidentified iron nail fragment
327225	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345850	N/A	No artifacts
327225	1345875	64	5 handmade red brick fragments (0.6 g)
327225	1345900	65	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 6 unidentified
			iron fragments; 13 handmade red brick fragments
			(6.7 g)
327225	1345925	66	1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified
			head; 20 handmade red brick fragments (75.4 g)
327225	1345950	67	1 modern clear bottle glass fragment; 8 handmade
207005	4045075	00	red brick fragments (14.9 g)
327225	1345975	68	1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g)
327225	1346000	69	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, undecorated, 4/64ths-in diameter; 1 English brown stoneware
			fragment; 1 unidentified metal fragment; 9 handmade
			red brick fragments (13.2 g)
327225	1346025	70	2 white clay tobacco pipe stems, undecorated,
			5/64ths-in bore; 2 unidentified square nail fragment; 1
			unidentified iron nail fragment; 7 handmade red brick
			fragments (2.9 g)
327225	1346050	71	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments,
			undecorated; 2 handmade red brick fragments (1.9 g)
327250	1345700	72	1 quartz shatter
327250	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
327250	1345750	73	2 handmade red brick fragments (less than 0.5 g)
327250	1345775	N/A	No artifacts
327250	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
327250	1345825	74	1 unidentified iron object, possibly part of a draw
227250	12/5050	75	knife
327250	1345850	75 76	1 unidentified square nail fragment
327250	1345875 1345900	76 77	1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g) 1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified
327250	1343900	' '	head; 1 unidentified square nail fragment with unidentified head; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1
			unidentified iron fragment; 1 charcoal (discarded)
327250	1345925	78	3 rock fragments (discarded)
327250	1345950	79	1 rhyolite biface fragment; 1 Staffordshire slipware; 1
32.200			window lead with lead still attached; 1 unidentified
			square nail fragment; 2 handmade red brick
			fragments (2.0 g)
327250	1345975	80	2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 handmade red brick
			fragments (less than 0.5 g)
327250	1346000	81	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment,
			undecorated; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1
			unidentified iron fragment; 9 handmade red brick
207050	4040005	00	fragments (2.4 g)
327250	1346025	82	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment,
			undecorated; 1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment; 1 unidentified white metal cylindrical object;
			1 unidentified iron object; 4 handmade red brick
			fragments (0.6 g)
 	1	<u>I</u>	

	327275 327275	1345675 1345700	N/A 83	No artifacts
	327275	1345700	02	1 4 band blavin flat alasa
				1 hand blown flat glass
<u> </u>	327275	1345725	84	1 rock (discarded)
	327275	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
	327275	1345775	85	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.7 g)
	327275	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	327275	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
	327275	1345850	86	1 handmade red brick fragment (4.7 g)
	327275	1345875	87	2 handmade red brick fragments (0.6 g)
	327275	1345900	88	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.1 g)
	327275	1345925	89	6 handmade red brick fragments (5.5 g)
	327275	1345950	90	2 handmade red brick fragments (0.8 g)
	327275	1345975	91	1 handmade red brick fragment (2.9 g)
	327275	1346000	92	1 handmade red brick fragment (0.1 g)
	327300	1345650	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345675	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345700	93	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, undecorated, 5/64ths-in diameter
	327300	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345775	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
	327300	1345850	94	1 rock (discarded)
	327300	1345875	95	1 Potomac Creek fragment, no surface treatment or decoration; 1 glazed handmade red brick fragment (89.8 g); 5 handmade red brick fragments (1.9 g)
	327300	1345900	96	3 handmade red brick fragments (0.3 g)
	327300	1345925	97	3 handmade red brick fragments (29.0 g)
	327300	1345950	98	2 handmade red brick fragments (4.8 g)
	327300	1345975	99	2 handmade red brick fragments (0.3 g)
	327325	1345675	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345725	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345850	100	1 white salt-glazed stoneware base fragment; 1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g)
	327325	1345875	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345900	101	2 charcoal fragments; 2 handmade red brick fragments (less than 0.5 g)
	327325	1345925	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345950	N/A	No artifacts
	327325	1345975	102	1 handmade red brick fragment (less than 0.5 g)
	327350	1345825	103	1 Potomac Creek fragment, undecorated
	327350	1345850	N/A	No artifacts
	327350	1345875	N/A	No artifacts
	327350	1345900	N/A	No artifacts
	327350	1345925	104	1 quartz secondary flake
	327350	1345950	N/A	No artifacts
	327350	1345975	N/A	No artifacts
	327400	1345500	N/A	No artifacts

	327400	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327400	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	327400	1345900	N/A	No artifacts
	327400	1345950	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345500	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345775	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345800	106	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 Potomac Creek fragment,
				undecorated
	327500	1345825	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345850	N/A	No artifacts
	327500	1345900	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345500	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345900	N/A	No artifacts
	327600	1345950	N/A	No artifacts
	327700	1345400	N/A	No artifacts
	327700	1345500	N/A	No artifacts
	327700	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
	327700	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327700	1345750	N/A	No artifacts
	327800	1345400	N/A	No artifacts
	327800	1345500	N/A	No artifacts
	327800	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
	327800	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	327900	1345500	107	1 quartz shatter
	327900	1345600	N/A	No artifacts
	327900	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
18CH799	328200	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	328200	1345800	1	2 unidentified square nail fragments
	328200	1345900	N/A	No artifacts
	328200	1346000	N/A	No artifacts
	328200	1346100	2	1 rock (discarded)
	328200	1346200	3	1 manganese-tinted glass fragment
	328200	1346300	N/A	No artifacts
	328300	1345700	N/A	No artifacts
	328300	1345800	N/A	No artifacts
	328300	1345900	4	1 iron wire fragment; 3 blown-in-mold aqua colored
				bottle glass fragments, late 19 th /early 20 th century; 10 modern colorless bottle glass fragments
	328300	1346000	5	machine-made red brick bat; 1 machine-made red brick fragment; 12 iron nail fragments
	328300	1346100	6	7 probable machine-made red brick fragments (2.4 g)
	328300	1346200	N/A	No artifacts
	328300	1346300	N/A	No artifacts
	3_000		1	

Appendix III. Artifact Inventory, Test Units 1-3, 18CH793

	Test Unit 1 Lot 114	Test Unit 2 Lot 115	Test Unit 3 Lot 116	TOTAL
Quartz flake, tertiary	-	1	-	1
TOTAL INDIAN	0	1	0	1
Pipe stem, white, 4/64ths inch	1	2	1	4
Pipe stem, white, 5/64ths inch	5	2	-	7
Pipe stem, white, unmeasurable	-	1	-	1
Pipe bowl, white	3	-	-	3
TOTAL PIPE	9	5	1	15
Tin-glazed earthenware	-	-	1	1
Staffordshire slipware	-	5	-	5
Possible Staffordshire reverse slipware	6	1	-	7
Unidentified slipware	1	-	-	1
Rhenish brown stoneware	-	1	-	1
English brown stoneware	2	2	1	5
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	3	3	3	9
White salt-glazed stoneware	1	-	-	1
TOTAL EUROPEAN CERAMIC	13	12	5	30
Dark green bottle glass, case bottle	1	2	-	3
Dark green bottle glass, probable case bottle	1	-	-	1
Dark green bottle glass, wine bottle	2	3	-	5
Dark green bottle glass, form unknown	-	6	3	9
19 th /20 th -century bottle glass	1	1	-	2
TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS	5	12	3	20
Coin, ¼ Spanish two-reale	-	1	-	1

Conner allow took	1	1		2
Copper alloy tack	ı	ı	-	
Colonial window glass	1	3	2	6
Nail, whole, unidentified	1	1	1	3
Nail fragments, wrought	7	1	-	8
Nail fragments, square	4	7	-	11
Nail fragments, unidentified type	34	7	2	43
Glazed brick	2 (78.9 g)	2 (45.6 g)	1 (37.7 g)	5 (162.2 g)
Brick	123 (277.7 g)	93 (139.0 g)	83 (233.5 g)	299 (650.2 g)
Daub	-	-	25 (32.5 g)	25 (32.5 g)
Unidentified iron fragment	-	-	14	14
Iron rust fragments	9	29	-	38
TOTAL	209	175	137	521

Appendix IV. Archaeological Site Forms, 18CH793 and 18CH799

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Date Filed:

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

					Check	if update: □
		Maryland I Division of 100 Communit	artment of Planni Historical Tru Historical and ty Place Maryland 21032	est	Programs	
				Site	Number: 18CH	1793
				Cou	nty: Charles	
Α.	DESIGNATION					
2.3.4.	Site Name: His Lordship's Far Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Site Type (describe site chronology an Late 17 th /early 18 th century dome	None nd function; see in estic site Historic	structions): cx_erged/Underwater			Unknown
	LOCATION	Subine	erged/Oriderwater			DOII1
	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s):			(For underwater NOAA Chart No		
	La Plata (Photoco	ppy section of quad	l d or chart on page 4	and mark site loo	cation)	
7.	Maryland Archeological Research	Unit Number:	10			
	Physiographic Province (check one Allegany Plateau Ridge and Valley Great Valley Blue Ridge		Easteri x Wester Easteri	ster/Frederick Lo n Piedmont n Shore Coasta n Shore Coastal	l Plain Plain	
	Major Watershed/Underwater Zone	3 (see instructions	s for map and list):	Lower Potomac	;	
10.	Nearest Water Source: unnam	•	iney Branch	Stream	Order:	
	Closest Surface Water Type (check Ocean Estuarine Bay/Tidal Ri Tidal or Marsh Distance from closest surface water	iver	Freshw Lake o X Spring	vater Stream/Riv vater Swamp r Pond or 100 feet [estin		

Site Number: 18CH793

C.	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]			
13.	Current water speed:	knots	14. Water Depth:	meters
15.	Water visibility:			
16.	SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Beltsville	e and Gro	sstown	
17.	Topographic Settings (check all applicable): Floodplain Interior Flat Terrace Low Terrace High Terrace Hillslope	l F l	Hilltop/Bluff Jpland Flat Ridgetop Rockshelter/Cave Jnknown Other:	
18.	Slope: approximately 5%			
19.	Elevation: meters (approximately 150 fe	et) abov	e sea level	
20.	No-Till X Wooded/Forested Logging/Logged Underbrush/Overgrown Pasture		Standing Structure Fransportation Jnknown	
21.	Condition of site: x Disturbed Undisturbed Unknown			
22.	Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable) x Plowed x Eroded/Eroding x Graded/Contoured Collected	\ H	/andalized/Looted Dredged Heavy Marine Traffic Other:	
23.	Extent of disturbance: x Minor (0-10%) Moderate (10-60%) Major (60-99%) Total (100%) % unknown			

Site Number: 18CH793 Page 3
BASIC DATA FORM

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

26. Site size: _____ meters by _____ meters (or 300 feet by 300 feet)

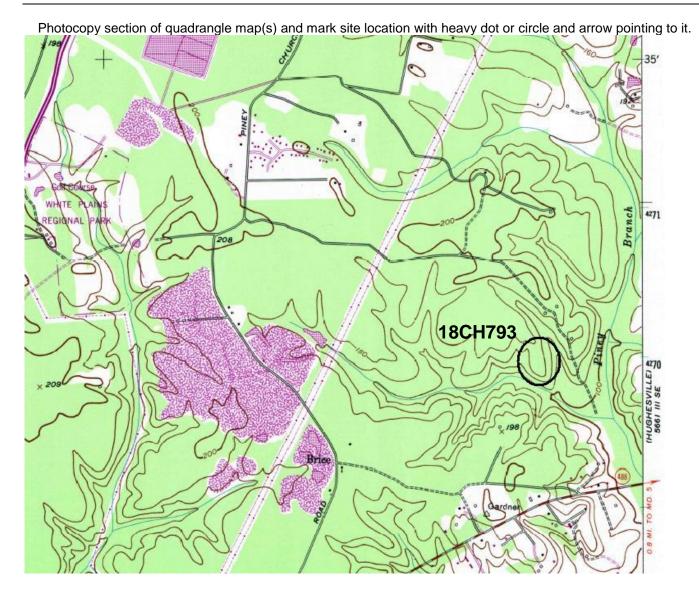
24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

18CH793 is located in a formerly open but now wooded area overlooking an unnamed tributary which empties into Piney Branch. The slope to the tributary is wooded and generally steep, although certain areas are passable on foot. The site is located approximately 1200 feet southwest of the Charles County Sanitary Landfill in an area that has been extensively mined for gravel or otherwise industrially developed. Fortunately, 18CH793 has not been impacted by these 20th-century activities. The site appears to have been logged 10-20 years ago, and is now covered with a young, dense forest.

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.

The site is characterized by a plow zone generally less than one foot in depth overlying subsoil; sub-plow zone features are generally unknown although anticipated.

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



Site Number: 18CH793 Page 5
BASIC DATA FORM

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	17 th century 1630 1676 18 th century 1721 1781 19 th century 1821 1861 20 th century 1901	nown 0-1675 6-1720 1-1780 1-1820 1-1860 1-1900 1-1930 t-1930	UNKNOWN
E.	INVESTIGATIVE DATA			
29.	Type of investigation: x Phase I x Phase II/Site Testing Phase III/Excavation x Archival Investigation	Field	ction/Artifact Invento	ory
30.	Purpose of investigation: Compliance x Research x Regional Survey		nventory Grant Project r:	
31.	Method of sampling (check all applicable): Non-systematic surface search Systematic surface collection Non-systematic shovel test pits X Systematic shovel test pits X Excavation units Mechanical excavation Remote sensing Other:			
	Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel to y-5-foot test units.	tests spaced at 25-foot	t intervals across site	e area and excavation of three
F.	SUPPORT DATA			
33.	Accompanying Data Form(s):	Prehistoric X Historic Shipwreck		
34.	Ownership: x Private Unknown	Federal	State	Local/County

Date: June 21, 2009_

35.	Owner(s):	St. Charles Community, I	LLC	
	Address:	222 Smallwood Village C	enter; St. Charles, MD 2	20602
	Phone:	301.843.8600		
36.	Tenant and/o	or Local Contact: r		
37.	Other Know	n Investigations: none		
				- - - -
		rt reference or citation: <u>Julia A. l</u> His Lordship's Favor, Ms. on file		land, In Search of Zekiah Manor: Archaeological
39.	X	Photos S	maps/notes, sonar, magne ield record onar lagnetic record	etic record)?x_ Other: notes provided by informant_
40.	If yes, location	on of records: MAC Lab ((anticipated)	
41.	X	t Maryland Archeological Conse Yes No Unknown	rvation (MAC) Lab or to	be deposited at MAC Lab?
42.	location:	KNOWN, give owner:		- -
43.	Informant: _ Address: _ Phone:			-
44.	Address: _d	y: Julia A. King, Scott M. Strickla ½/o Dept. Anthropology; St. Mary' 240.895.4398 May 20-June30, 2009	s College of MD; St. Ma	ıry's City, MD 20686
45.	Address:I	ut by: <u>Julia A. King</u> O Box 213; St. Mary's City, MD 240.895.4398	20686	

Site Number: 18CH793

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

18CH793 is late 17th/early 18th century domestic site located in the middle of what was once Zekiah Manor. Zekiah Manor was one of two proprietary manors created in the 1660s for the Calvert family; Zekiah Manor comprised 8800 acres with its east boundary along Zekiah Run. Gov. Charles Calvert built a summer house there in 1673, although how extensively used the summer house was is open to question. 18CH793 is a part of His Lordship's Favor, which was a 1250-acre tract cut out of Zekiah Manor in 1699 and granted by Lord Baltimore to William Boarman. Boarman immediately transferred the land to High Teares; Teares died the following year and the property was divided between his widow, Eleanor, and daughter, Elizabeth. A plat prepared in 1705 depicted a complex of buildings, and 18CH793 represents the archaeological traces of those buildings.

The portion of His Lordship's Favor containing the buildings consists of a series of terraces dissected by fairly steep ravines. Some of these terraces have been mined for gravel throughout the 20th century, while another portion contains the Charles County Sanitary Landfill. Two terraces, however, survive and have not been substantially altered, although both were logged approximately 10 to 20 years ago. Approximately 15 acres, including the terraces, were surveyed using a program of systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 25- and 100-feet to document soil stratigraphy and recover artifacts and other materials important for identifying archaeological sites.

A total of 224 shovel tests and three 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated at His Lordship's Favor in 2009, revealing two historic-period archaeological sites (18CH793 and 18CH799). Domestic materials recovered from 18CH793 included ceramics, bottle glass, tobacco pipes, and an unusually large number of brick fragments, suggesting the dwelling did indeed have a brick chimney.

18CH793 measures approximately 300 by 300 feet. 18CH793 appears to represent the archaeological traces of the buildings shown on the 1705 map, and the site may have been occupied by tenants or servants in the early 18th century. Efforts to determine whether this site was the location of Calvert's summer house remain inconclusive; however, the possibility remains that this compound may have been initially developed as the Calvert summer house. Recommendations for future work toward resolving this issue include additional limited testing at 18CH793 and an archaeological survey of the greater Zekiah Manor area.

Archaeological site 18CH793 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); if further work reveals that 18CH793 was the location of Calvert's summer house, the site may also be eligible for the Register under criterion B, or sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Archaeological site 18CH799 does not appear eligible for the National Register, although a program of more intensive testing may be appropriate before making a final determination.

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

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18CH 793

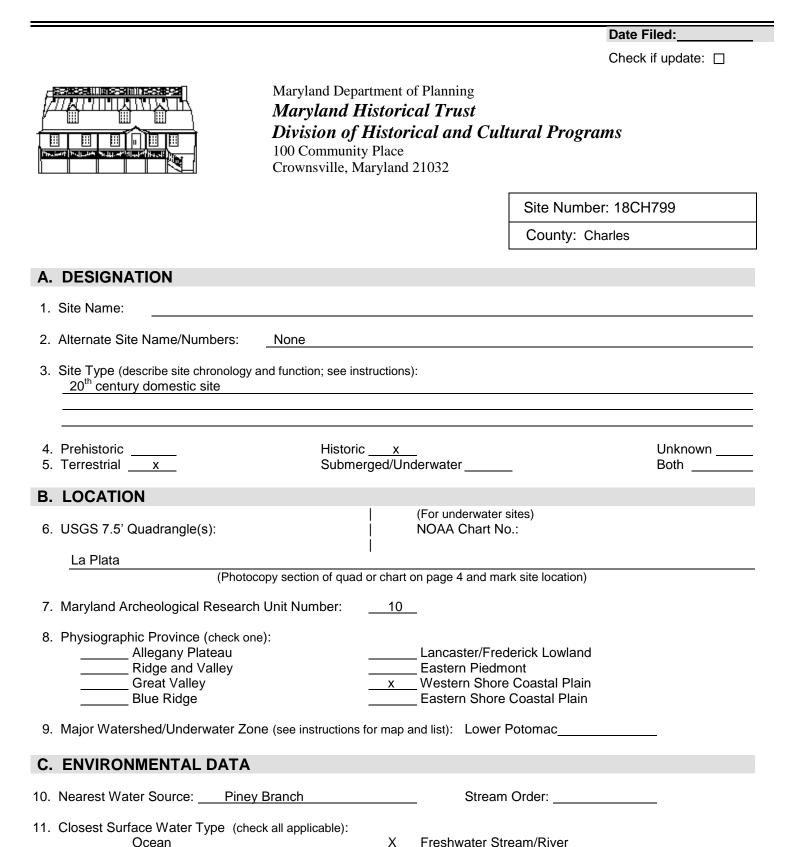
Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group): ax domestic	b urban rural unknown
c. standing structure: yes no unknown	d. above-grade/visible ruin: yes no unknown
2. Site Type (check all applicable): x artifact concentration x possible structure x post-in-ground structure x frame structure masonry structure farmstead x 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: governmental
3. Ethnic Association: Native AmericanAfrican American Angloamerican other Euroamerican (specify):	Hispanic Asian American unknown other:
4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):	x tobacco pipes activity items human skeletal remains faunal remains floral remains organic remains unknown other:
	ed): stbury ware (1) otomac Creek (4)

Page 2	Site Number: 18CH793
HISTORIC DATA FORM	
6. Factures present	
6. Features present:yes	
yc3 no	
X unknown (but likely)	
7. Types of features present:	
construction feature	road/drive/walkway
foundation	depression/mound
cellar hole/storage cellar	burial
hearth/chimney base	railroad bed
posthole/postmold	earthworks
paling ditch/fence privy	raceway wheel pit
well/cistern	x unknown
trash pit/dump	other:
sheet midden	
planting feature	
0.51.4.4	
8. Flotation samples collected:	
analyzed:	yes, by
yes xno	yes, by no
unknown	unknown
9. Soil samples collected:	
analyzed:	
yes	yes, by
<u>x</u> no unknown	no
unknown	unknown
10. Other analyses (specify):	
. от с или запитувае (время)/	
AA Additional accompanies	
11. Additional comments:	
12. Form filled out by: Julia A. King	
Address: PO Box 213: St. Mary's City, MD 20686	

Date: August 26, 2009

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



____ Freshwater Swamp
Lake or Pond

meters (or 1000 feet [estimated])

Spring

Estuarine Bay/Tidal River

Tidal or Marsh

12. Distance from closest surface water:

Site Number: 18CH799

C.	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]			
13.	Current water speed:	knots	14. Water Depth:	meters
15.	Water visibility:			
16.	SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Beltsville	e		
17.	Topographic Settings (check all applicable): Floodplain Interior Flat Terrace Low Terrace High Terrace Hillslope	X	Hilltop/Bluff Upland Flat Ridgetop Rockshelter/Cave Unknown Other:	
18.	Slope: approximately 5%			
19.	Elevation: meters (approximately 180 fe	et) abov	re sea level	
20.	Land use at site when last field checked (check all applications) x Plowed/Tilled No-Till x Wooded/Forested x Logging/Logged Underbrush/Overgrown Pasture Cemetery Commercial Educational		Extractive Military Recreational Residential Ruin Standing Structure Transportation Unknown Other:	
21.	Condition of site: x Disturbed Undisturbed Unknown			
22.	Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable) Plowed Eroded/Eroding Graded/Contoured Collected		Vandalized/Looted Dredged Heavy Marine Traffic Other:	
23.	Extent of disturbance: x Minor (0-10%) Moderate (10-60%) Major (60-99%) Total (100%) % unknown	-		

Site Number: 18CH799 Page 3
BASIC DATA FORM

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.

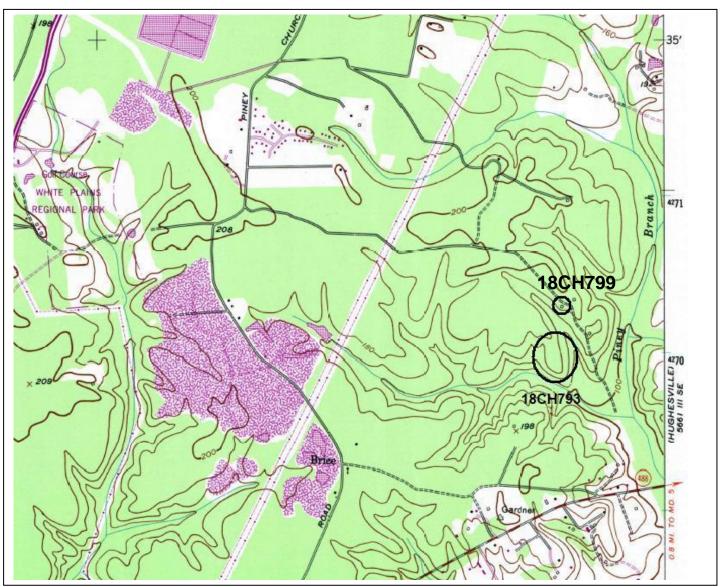
Site is located in a still open but reforesting area just south of the southern fence of the Charles County Landfill. The site is visible on the surface in the form of an open well, scattered bricks (all modern machine-made), and non-native residential plantings. Portions of the site have been logged; an old road leads down to Piney Branch, a tributary of the Zekiah Run.

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.

26. Site size: _____ meters by ____ meters (or 150 feet by 200 feet, although additional survey warranted)

The site is characterized by a plow zone generally less than one foot in depth overlying subsoil; sub-plow zone features are generally unknown although anticipated.

27. Draw a sketch map of the site a	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.

Site Number: 18CH799 Page 5
BASIC DATA FORM

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
E.	INVESTIGATIVE DATA		
	Type of investigation: Phase I Phase III/Site Testing Phase III/Excavation X_ Archival Investigation Purpose of investigation:	MonitoringField VisitCollection/Artifact InventoryOther:	
	Compliance x Research x 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 pitsX Systematic shovel test pitsExcavation unitsMechanical excavationRemote sensingOther:	_	
	Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel tests sp	paced at 100-foot intervals across site area.	
F.	SUPPORT DATA		
33.	Accompanying Data Form(s): X S	Historic	
34.	Ownership: x Private F Unknown	Federal StateState	_ Local/County

BAS	SIC DATA FOR	:M
35.		St. Charles Community, LLC
	Address: _	222 Smallwood Village Center; St. Charles, MD 20602
	Phone: _	301.843.8600
36.	Tenant and/o	or Local Contact:
	Phone: _	
37.	Other Known	n Investigations: none
		ort reference or citation: <u>Julia A. King and Scott M. Strickland, In Search of Zekiah Manor: Archaeologica</u> His Lordship's Favor, Ms. on file, MHT
39.		ds (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)? Slidesx Field recordx Other: notes provided by informant_ Photos Sonar Field maps Magnetic record
40.	If yes, location	on of records: MAC Lab (anticipated)
41.	X	nt Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab? Yes (a portion of the collection was donated) No (a portion remains in the possession of the landowner) Unknown
42.	location:	KNOWN, give owner:
	and brief des	scription of collection:
43.	Informant: _ Address: Phone:	
44.	Address: <u>c</u> Phone:	y: Julia A. King, Scott M. Strickland, Field crew. b/o Dept. Anthropology; St. Mary's College of MD; St. Mary's City, MD 20686 240.895.4398 May 20-June 30, 2009

Site Number: 18CH799

45. Form filled out by: Julia A. King
Address: PO Box 213; St. Mary's City, MD 20686
Phone: 240.895.4398

Date: June 21 and August 29, 2009_

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

During May and June 2009, a Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of the tract, His Lordship's Favor, located near Waldorf, Maryland, was conducted in an effort to locate a complex of structures shown in a 1705 plat prepared by deputy surveyor James Manning. His Lordship's Favor, a 1250-acre tract originally part of Zekiah Manor, was granted in 1699 by Lord Baltimore to his friend William Boarman. Historical research indicates the possibility that this site could have been the 'summer house' Charles Calvert erected at Zekiah Manor in 1673. The project was aimed at locating the site, defining its horizontal and chronological boundaries, and exploring the possibility that this site may have been Calvert's summer house.

The portion of His Lordship's Favor containing the buildings consists of a series of terraces dissected by fairly steep ravines. Some of these terraces have been mined for gravel throughout the 20th century, while another portion contains the Charles County Sanitary Landfill. Two terraces, however, survive and have not been substantially altered, although both were logged approximately 10 to 20 years ago. Approximately 15 acres, including the terraces, were surveyed using a program of systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 25- and 100-feet to document soil stratigraphy and recover artifacts and other materials important for identifying archaeological sites.

A total of 224 shovel tests and three 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated at His Lordship's Favor, revealing two historic-period archaeological sites (18CH793 and 18CH799). Archaeological site 18CH799 is a 20th-century domestic site located just south of the southern boundary fence of the county landfill. 18CH799 appears to be the archaeological traces of a farmstead shown on a mid-20th-century USGS quad map. The site first appears along the N328200 line and between the E1345800 and 1346100 lines. The site extends north at least 100 feet, to the N328300 line and possibly further, although this was the extent of the survey area. Thirty-eight artifacts were recovered from this site, including architectural materials (machine-made brick and iron nail fragments) and bottle glass. In addition to the artifacts, several features are visible aboveground at the site, including ornamental plantings (Figure 34), an open, brick-lined well, and scatters of 20th-century refuse.

18CH799 may be associated with the ownership of the property by George and Margaret Berger, who purchased this portion of the tract in 1913.

Archaeological site 18CH799 does not appear eligible for the National Register, although a program of more intensive testing may be appropriate before making a final determination.

All artifacts, records, and other materials from this project have been prepared for long-term curation and will be 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

$\frac{\text{MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA}}{\text{FORM}}$

Site Number 18CH799

Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group): ax _ domestic industrial transportation military sepulchre unknown	b urban rural unknown
c. standing structure: yes no unknown	d. above-grade ruin: xyesnounknown
2. Site Type (check all applicable): x artifact concentration x possible structure post-in-ground structure frame structure masonry structure x farmstead plantation townsite mill (specify: raceway quarry furnace/forge	other road/railroad wharf/landing bridge ford battlefield military military cemetery unknown other:
3. Ethnic Association: Native American African American American Angloamerican other Euroamerican (specify):	Hispanic Asian x 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 skeletal faunal floral remains organic unknown other:
5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed)	ved):
Machine made bricks	
Clear modern bottle glass	

Page 2 HISTORIC DATA FORM	Site Number:_	18CH799
6. Features present:		
unknown (but likely) 7. Types of features present: construction feature road/drive/walkway foundation depression/mound cellar hole/storage cellar hearth/chimney base posthole/postmold paling ditch/fence privy x well/cistern trash pit/dump sheet midden planting feature		burial railroad bedearthworks raceway wheel pit unknown other:
8. Flotation samples collected: analyzed: yes		_ yes, by
x no unknown		_ no _ unknown
9. Soil samples collected: yes no unknown		_ yes, _ no _ unknown
10. Other analyses (specify): 11. Additional comments:		_
12. Form filled out by: Julia A. King Address: PO Box 213; St. Mar Date: July 28, 2009	y's City, MD 2068	6

Appendix V. Professional Qualifications

JULIA ANN KING

Address: P.O. Box 213 Phone: 240.895.4398

47520 Dutchman's Drive301.862.1404St. Mary's City, MD 20686Email: jking@smcm.edu

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.

Majors: anthropology and history; Minor: English.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

2006-present, Associate Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland St. Mary's City, Maryland, 20686.

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.

1978-1986: Numerous field crew and field supervisor positions, including Flowerdew Hundred, (VA), Governor's Land (VA), St. Augustine (FL), St. Mary's City (MD).

OTHER POSITIONS:

2003 President, Society for Historical Archaeology (<u>www.sha.org</u>).

2003-2011 Member, President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (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 19th Century America.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS and SERVICE:

Society for Historical Archaeology, Member, Director (1997-2000), President (2003)

Society for American Archaeology, Member

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Member, Director (1991-1994, 1995-1998)

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Life Member

Register of Professional Archaeologists, Member

American Anthropological Association, Member

Society of Early Americanists, Member

Society for the Study of Southern Literature, Member

Virginia Historical Society, Member

Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology* (Journal of the Society for Historical Archaeology) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Archaeology Task Force, Chair

PUBLICATIONS:

- 2009 Creating Digital Access to Archaeological Collections: The View from Maryland. *SAA Archaeological Record* 9(2):25-30.
- 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. In Diana DiPaolo Loren and Uzi Baram, editors, *Between Art and Artifact: Approaches to Visual Representations in Historical Archaeology. Historical Archaeology* 41(1):6-22.
- 2006 Household Archaeologies, Identities, and Biographies. In Mary C. Beaudry and Dan Hicks, editors, *Cambridge Companion in Historical Archaeology*, pp. 293-313. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- 2002 How the Past Becomes a Place. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:113-128.

- 2002 Foreword. In J. W. Joseph and Martha Zierden, eds., *Another's Country: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Colonial South*, pp. xiii-xvii. Tuscaloosa, University of Alabama Press.
- 1999 Landscape and the Use of History in Nineteenth Century Virginia. In John H. Sprinkle, Jr. and Theodore Reinhart, eds., *The Archaeology of Nineteenth Century Virginia*, pp. 77-110. Richmond, Council of Virginia Archaeologists.
- 1997 Tobacco, Innovation, and Economic Persistence in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. *Agricultural History* 71(2):207-236.
- '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.
- 1994 Rural Landscape in the Mid-Nineteenth Century Chesapeake. In Barbara J. Little and Paul A. Shackel, eds., *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake Region*, pp. 283-299. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1991 White Clay Tobacco Pipes from St. Inigoes Manor, Maryland. In Peter Davey and Dennis J. Pogue, eds., *Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chesapeake Bay*, pp. 104-114. British Archaeological Reports.
- 1988 A Comparative Midden Analysis of a Seventeenth Century Household and Inn in St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 22(2):17-39.
- 1984 Ceramic Variability in Seventeenth Century St. Augustine, Florida. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):75-82.

with Bruce W. Bevan and Robert J. Hurry

1993 Geophysical Surveys at Historic Period Cemeteries: An Example from the Plains, Mechanicsville, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 27(3):4-16.

with Dennis B. Blanton, co-editors

2004 Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.

with Edward E. Chaney

- 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.
- 2004 Lord Baltimore's Neighborhood: Standards of Living on the 17th-Century Patuxent Frontier. *Avalon Chronicles* 8:261-283.

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 William Lees

2007 Is Historical Archaeology Worth the Cost? A Forum Held at the 2005 Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 41(2):54-61.

with James G. Gibb

1991 Gender, Activity Areas and Homelots in the Seventeenth Century Chesapeake Region. In Donna J. Seifert, ed., Gender in Historical Archaeology. *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. Reprinted in George L. Miller et al., eds., *Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists*. California, Pennsylvania, The Society for Historical Archaeology.

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*.

with Dennis J. Pogue

1987 An Unusual Pipestem Find from St. Inigoes Manor, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 21(1):102-104.

with Eric N. Powell

Dating Time-Since-Death of Oyster Shells by the Rate of Decomposition of the Organic Matrix. *Archaeometry* 33(1):51-68.

WEB PAGES:

with Gregory J. Brown, Catherine L. Alston, and Edward E. Chaney
[2006] A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture.

http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org.

with Edward E. Chaney and Katherine J. Dinnel

2002 Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland. http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm.

with Katherine L. Priddy, Edward E. Chaney, and Sharon Raftery

2003 Maryland: Guide to Archaeological Collections. Available at http://www.jefpat.org/NEHWeb/Assets/Documents/HomePage/Final%20Introduction.htm.

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

stricklandscottm@gmail.com

Summary

- Demonstrated ability in 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 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*; 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*, vol. 43 no. 2.
- 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).