

**The Search for the
Court House at Moore's Lodge
*Charles County's First County Seat***



**Julia A. King
Scott M. Strickland
Kevin Norris**

Prepared For:

The Citizens of Charles County

August 2008

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Executive Summary

During June and July 2008, a Phase I archaeological survey of Greenland Farm was undertaken in an effort to locate the site of Charles County's first county seat, also known as the Court House at Moore's Lodge. The project was designed to test a model developed through documentary research and subsequent deed mapping that placed the Moore's Lodge tract on the Greenland Farm and the farm north of Greenland.

Today, Greenland Farm consists primarily of open agricultural fields. Approximately 66 acres, beginning just north of Spring Hill Branch and extending in a northerly direction to Spring Hill-Newtown Road, were surveyed using a systematic shovel testing strategy. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-feet to document soil stratigraphy and recover artifacts and other materials useful for site identification. In areas where concentrations of early colonial materials were recovered, five 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated to increase the artifacts sample and identify sub-surface features.

A total of 712 shovel tests and five test units were excavated. In addition, an exhibit on the Court House at Moore's Lodge and the Greenland investigations was developed for placement at the Charles County Governmental Center in La Plata. All artifacts, records, and other materials have been transferred to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard. Copies of the records have also been deposited with the Southern Maryland Studies Center at the College of Southern Maryland in La Plata.

Archaeological investigations revealed a large, multi-component historic-period archaeological site (18CH777) along the western edge of the property, beginning on the north side of the existing pond and extending north through the hay field and into the soybean field. The site is approximately 850 feet north-south by approximately 300 feet east-west and includes the standing Greenland dwelling.

The site was first occupied in the late 17th century and includes the courthouse site and a domestic site almost certainly associated with Thomas Hussey and later Samuel Luckett, planters and ordinary keepers. Artifacts indicate that this component, which is located in the vicinity of the standing dwelling, was occupied through the first quarter of the 18th century, correlating well with the historically known abandonment of the site as the county seat. The site was subsequently re-occupied in the third and fourth quarters of the 18th century, initially by what is believed to have been a slave household. This occupation was situated at the southern end of the site, near the existing pond. This site appears to have been abandoned in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly when the standing house known as Greenland was built. Greenland house has been continuously occupied since its construction and includes, in addition to the house, a standing meat house constructed in the mid-19th century.

Archaeological site 18CH777 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and D (sites that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history).

Acknowledgments

The search for the first Charles County Court House was a success thanks to a number of individuals and organizations. First and foremost are Mike Sullivan and the Family of Xavier W. Garner, Sr. and Mary R.H. Garner. Without their support, from beginning to end, this project could not have happened. We are very grateful to Mike and the Garner Family for their enthusiasm, optimism, and boundless hospitality. We would also like to thank the Garner Family for very generously donating the Moore's Lodge archaeological collection to the State of Maryland for future study and exhibit.

We are also very grateful to Jim Lorenzi, David Posey, and Wayne Wilkerson, as well as Mike Sullivan, for very generously funding the Moore's Lodge project. We thank each one of them for their commitment to the project and to the archaeological study of Charles County's history.

We thank members of the blue ribbon team Mike assembled in 2007 for the purpose of finding Moore's Lodge, including Diane Giannini, a genealogist living in Nanjemoy, and Kevin Norris, a surveyor with Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill. Through an exhaustive record stripping process, Diane was able to establish the transfer path Moore's Lodge took after the death of Thomas Hussey, the courthouse's first ordinary keeper. Kevin took the plats and other deed descriptions uncovered by Diane and Mike and, with his sophisticated understanding of land use and land mapping, fit the evidence to a modern map. It is a testament to the skills of Mike, Diane, and Kevin that, in the field, we discovered the projected Moore's Lodge tract lines virtually matched the original patent lines as revealed by archaeology.

Delegate Murray Levy and Senator Thomas M. Middleton supported this project from its conception, and we appreciate the considerable work they did identifying state support for our work. We also thank the Charles County Commissioners, including President Wayne Cooper, Vice President Edith J. Patterson, Reuben B. Collins II, Samuel N. Graves, Jr., and Gary V. Hodge, for the enthusiasm and interest they have shown our project, and we look forward to working with the county in the future.

Wayne and David Hancock, the farmers who work Greenland as well as many other farms in Charles County, were very patient with our ongoing forays into their wheat, hay, and soybean fields, and we thank them for their consideration. In addition, Ken Gritzmacher, Greenland Farm's neighbor, kept an eye on our site at night and on the weekends, providing security and peace of mind.

Debbie Adkins, David Deaderick, William Hill, Lucy Myers, Irene Olnick, and Chris True of St. Mary's College provided critical behind-the-scenes operational support. In particular, David Deaderick and Will Hill were very helpful with coordinating all of the parties in the development of a Memorandum of Understanding to insure the project started on time.

Patricia M. Samford and Edward E. Chaney of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) served as partners on the project, providing professional and operational support. We thank them for their generosity with their time and facility and look forward to future projects with the MAC Lab.

J. Richard Rivoire very generously provided an extensive amount of material as well as his expertise regarding the courthouse at Moore's Lodge, including archaeological artifacts

recovered from the Johnstown site, just south of the Moore's Lodge parcel. Rick has since generously donated the artifacts to the State of Maryland, where they will be accessible to researchers, educators, and students.

Claire DeRieux, Genevieve Goerling, Jackie Mastny, and Scott Tucker, students from St. Mary's College of Maryland, served on the archaeology field crew that tested Kevin's model. All of the crew members deserve special acknowledgment for working in sometimes brutal conditions – temperatures in the mid to upper 90s, high humidity, wheat and hay fields nearing harvest, and dozens and dozens of empty shovel tests.

We are also grateful to James G. Gibb, April Beisaw, Scott Lawrence, and the Archaeological Society of Maryland for their hospitality with our sister project, the courthouse at Port Tobacco. Jim, April, and Scott invited us to be a part of their project through a public presentation hosted at Port Tobacco and by inviting us to spend a day with them. Sara Rivers-Cofield of the MAC Lab and Rod Cofield of Historic Londontown in Anne Arundel County located the probate inventories and career files for Thomas Hussey and Samuel Luckett. Bonnie McCubbin of St. Mary's College organized some of the historical research for the project into a fantastic weatherproof booklet. Cathy Hardy, Community Planning Program Manager for Charles County, shared her insights regarding the county's early history, and Donna Dudley of Charles County's Office of Tourism shared with us the inner workings of the tourism process in the county. We also appreciate the interest and support of Judge Robert Nalley, who has long maintained an interest in locating the county's first courthouse. Other individuals who supported our project include Sally Barley, Mike Mazzeo, and Peggy Schaumburg, and we thank them all.

We would like to acknowledge the interest in our project by Meghan Greenwell of The Washington Post, Stacey Sneed of the Maryland Independent, Jorge Ribas of the Discovery Channel, Channel 95, and Marc Apter, associate vice president for marketing and public relations at St. Mary's, and thank them for their critical help with publicly disseminating the results of our research.

The Moore's Lodge project could not have happened without the interest and support of a good number of 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.

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I. Introduction

One of the most interesting and well-known images surviving from the early colonial Chesapeake is a 1697 surveyor's plat of the first Charles County Court House at Moore's Lodge, south of La Plata, Maryland (Figure 1). This image, which depicts not only the legal boundaries of the three-acre courthouse lot but detailed elevations of the court house, ordinary,

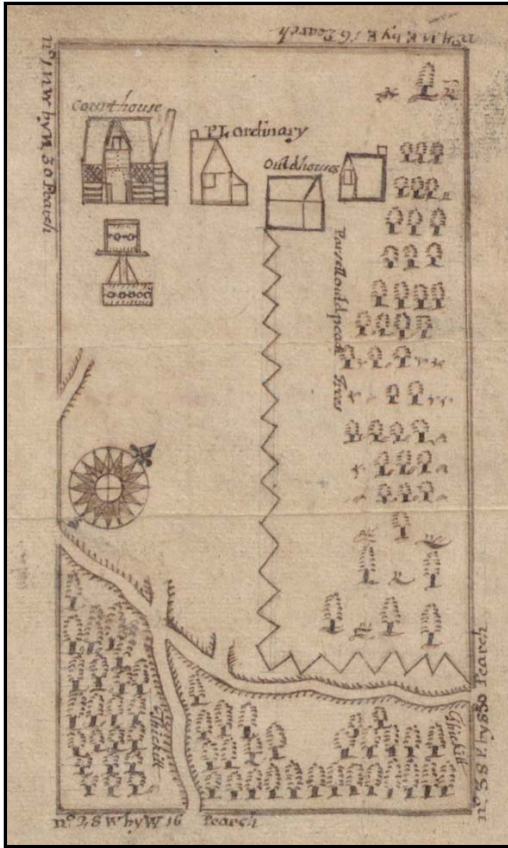


Figure 1. 1697 Plat of the Court House lot (Maryland State Archives).

business, the Charles County Court House operated during an especially important period in the region's history. In 1674, when construction on the court house began, this part of the Chesapeake was yet a frontier, and the majority of the region's colonists were immigrants – that is, they had been born in England or, in some cases, elsewhere in Europe, bringing with them to Maryland Old World attitudes and customs. Native Algonquian people remained in the area, although it is no secret that the indigenous population was feeling the pressure of land-hungry colonists. Africans were present in a small, but growing number and, while many Africans were servants or slaves, black slavery had not yet taken hold in the region. Indeed, at least

and two “ould houses” (Figure 2), has appeared in dozens of publications on life in the early Chesapeake, popular and scholarly. Indeed, the elevations were especially helpful in 1984, when the State of Maryland used the drawings to develop the design of the Farthing's Ordinary exhibit located at Historic St. Mary's City. The plat contains some of the most detailed depictions of early colonial buildings from anywhere in Maryland or Virginia, and since only a handful of early structures (perhaps no more than five) survive from that day to the present, these images have become iconic among historians.

Yet, despite the extraordinary detail the plat provides, including the illustration of a set of stocks, an old peach orchard, fencing, roads, and wooded areas, the actual location of the courthouse lot in the Charles County landscape has long remained a mystery. Beginning as early as 1934, historians have searched for the site of the county's first seat of government, which was established in 1674 and served the county's denizens until 1727. While most researchers agreed that the site was located somewhere south of La Plata, the present-day county seat, the precise location of the courthouse at Moore's Lodge could only be narrowed to an area of several square miles.

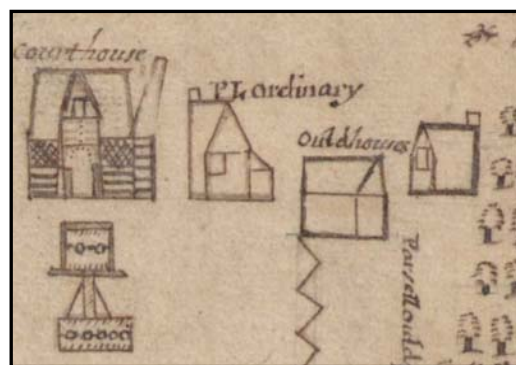


Figure 2. Detail of buildings (Maryland State Archives).

one African, a man named Henry Quando, became a successful planter and landowner, and his descendants remain in the region to this day (Walsh 1977; Merrell 1979; Tate and Ammerman 1979; Carr, Morgan, and Russo 1988; Potter 1994).

At the end of the site's use as the county courthouse, in 1727, the county as well as the greater Chesapeake region had changed dramatically (Kulikoff 1986; Potter 1994; Berlin 1998; Walsh 2001). Most colonists had by then been born in the colonies and many had never been to England. Most (although not all) Indians had long ago left the area. Meanwhile, the African population was growing significantly faster than the European population. Most Africans, however, were now enslaved for life, the result of a transformation in the labor system taking place between the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In Charles County, the Court House at Moore's Lodge served a central role in this transformation, functioning as the place where colonial laws were adjudicated and property (including enslaved and indentured people) was taxed or transferred. And, like courthouses throughout the Maryland colony, the Charles County Court House was the setting for more than just conducting governmental business, providing opportunities for social interaction with a nearby ordinary and a race track. Punishment was also meted out at the courthouse, and a prison was located at Moore's Lodge from its creation in 1674.

By 1727, the court house was in such a state of disrepair and the location so inconvenient for the majority of county residents that the commissioners decided to abandon the Moore's Lodge site and move the county court to Chandler Town near the head of the Port Tobacco River. The new court house was renamed Charles Town and is today known as Port Tobacco. The public buildings at Moore's Lodge appear to have been salvaged, and the courthouse lot ultimately sold to John Hanson, a planter who would soon reassemble a number of tracts in the area into one large plantation known as Greenland. Surely the locals remembered that the county seat had once been located in this area but, by the 20th century, the memory of the first courthouse had disappeared. By the time of Maryland's 300th anniversary, in 1934, the search was on for the only original court house site in the colony that remained lost.

This report describes the most recent search for the first Charles County Court House, a project undertaken on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the county's creation by the colonial Assembly. A team including a genealogist, professional land surveyor, and archaeologist was assembled in 2007 by local businessman and historian Michael Sullivan. On June 2, 2008, archaeologists announced that the site of the Charles County Court House at Moore's Lodge had been located.

II. Historical Background

Although English colonists were in the inner coastal plain of the Potomac by 1634, it was not until 1658 when the Maryland Assembly moved to create Charles County. The new county's population was not large: there were perhaps no more than a hundred English households west of the Wicomico when Charles County was established (Walsh 1977). From 1658 until at least 1674, the county court met in private dwellings, and the residents no longer had to travel all the way to St. Mary's City to conduct their legal business (Figure 3). Still, the county's magistrates recognized the need for a more formal location in which to conduct business. In 1672, they appropriated 10,000 pounds of tobacco from the county levy for a court house to be built by Henry More (or Moore). The records indicate very little about this court house, although there is evidence that Moore entered into a contract with John Allen to provide a court house and prison on a tract of land called Moore's Lodge. The greater area including Moore's Lodge was sometimes also called Port Tobacco, leading to some confusion about where certain places were



Figure 3. Augustine Hermann map, 1673, showing Charles County in relation to the capital at St. Mary's.

located. Moore, who was supposed to build the new courthouse, was dead by the spring of 1673 (Archives of Maryland [Archives] 60:431; Radoff 1960:63).

The use of private dwellings for conducting county business, while expedient, offered few options for storing legal records or confining prisoners. This was a problem not just in Charles County but in other counties throughout the colony, so, in 1674, the Maryland Assembly passed a law requiring each county to provide a court house and prison within its jurisdiction (Archives 2:413-414). Charles County's magistrates soon acted, appropriating 20,000 pounds of tobacco, this time to be paid directly to John Allen for building a court house and

prison on an acre of land. The contract between Allen and the commissioners, which survives, contains extraordinary detail about the building's construction, size, and appearance. Allen was to adapt a building then under construction at the property called Moore's Lodge; a portion of the contract is reproduced below:

[O]ne dwelling house scituate upon the sd acre of Land, twenty & five foot in Length & twenty & two foot in breadth, with a porch tenne foot long & eight foot wide thereunto Adjoyneing[,] with a roome over the first roome & another over the sd porch, & a shead behinde in breadth twelve foot & a halfe or thereabouts, divided with a partition into two roomes, with two bricke Chimneyes (that is to say) the one to be built in the Lower roome of the sd house, & the other upon the same foundation in the upper roome thereof, with all necessary & Convenient doores, locks, keyes, bolts, latches, hinges, stairescases, staires, windowes, window frames, Casements & glasse to be well glazed & put up in the frames throughout the sd house above & below, & all the roomes to be well plankt on the floores, the lower roome to be well wainscotted, the upper roome well daubed & sealed with mortar white limed & sized, & the shead sealed & lined with riven boards...

And allsoe one other house to be built neare unto the sd house & upon the sd acre of Land three foot within ground at the foundation to be twenty & five foot long & fifteene foot wide within, & of sufficient strength for a prison, the first roome entring to be eight foot in height from the lower floore, & a partition in the middle thereof, with a loft or Garrett over all the sd roome, & both the floores of the sd roome & loft to be well plankt, & the said loft to be six foot high & sealed & lined with riven boards, Together with free Egresse & Regresse to & from the sd houses for all persons at all times... (Archives 60:615-618).

The commissioners drawing up the contract insisted upon good, responsible construction on Allen's part, and they further directed him to "keepe ... the sd Court house & prison in good & sufficient repair for ever" (Archives 60:616). Yet, the commissioners were also familiar with the exigencies of earthfast or post-in-the-ground buildings in this part of the world, releasing Allen

from liability in the event that the buildings' supporting posts were to rot, as they surely would (Carson 1981). Finally, by the terms of the contract, John Allen was also obligated to maintain an ordinary at the courthouse when it was in session (Archives 60:616).

Allen was unable to fulfill the contractual terms, however, and, in 1676, Thomas Notley conveyed the 150-acre Moore's Lodge tract along with several other parcels to Thomas Hussey. There is no mention of the courthouse lot which had been carved out of the larger Moore's Lodge tract, and Hussey was hired the following year to complete the courthouse. Hussey was paid the same amount as Allen – twenty thousand pounds of tobacco (Charles County Commissioners [Charles County] n.d.: G1[118]), which may suggest that Allen did not get very far with meeting the obligations outlined in his contract. Hussey finished the courthouse and he may have been the person who also built a set of stocks and a whipping post at the courthouse in 1678 (Charles County n.d.:H[105]).

Hussey, who had been born in Lincoln County, England about 1635 and was apparently a merchant there, was in Maryland by 1656 (St. Mary's City Commission Career Files [Career Files] n.d.). Like the majority of free colonists coming to Maryland, Hussey was a tobacco planter. He took up residence in Charles County where, by 1688, he had accumulated 2,400 acres of land, much of it left uncultivated. By 1668, Hussey was serving as a constable in the county and, from 1672 to 1677, he served as a county justice. He was suspended as a justice when, in 1677, he began operating the ordinary concession at the courthouse. Hussey maintained the ordinary for a number of years in his dwelling located adjacent to the courthouse lot.

In 1687, Hussey's ordinary license was not renewed. Hussey was dissatisfied with the rates allowed him for feeding and housing people with business at the court, while the justices were not pleased with the meager provisions Hussey was offering. Indeed, the commissioners had complained about Hussey's "meane and slender provision and Accomodations" as early as 1685 (Charles County n.d.:M[65]). The justices now granted the license for the ordinary concession to Philip Lynes, an entrepreneur who was also apparently "a most unsavory character" (Career Files n.d.). Although Hussey had refused the license, he was nonetheless annoyed with how the situation was turning out. The following year, in 1688, Hussey, unable to operate his ordinary and "led by the instigation of the devil of his own mallicious and wicked design intending to disturb and disquiet his Lordship's Justice, [did] with force of armes contemptuously and malliciously ... untie, loose, and drive away the horses" the justices and others had left tethered to a fence (Charles County n.d.:P1[7]).

The struggle between Hussey, Lynes, and the justices over the ordinary concession suggests that the courthouse was an important focal point in the region, and the justices took seriously their responsibility for maintaining the structure. In 1682, five years after Hussey had completed the courthouse, the justices hired Michael Ashford¹ to enlarge and furnish the building. Ashford was directed "to adde ten foote in Length to the Courthouse ... & to planke it With sawn planke under foote & over head, & to [seal] the Lower rooms as the rest of the house is, & to erect a seat of Judicature With turned woode as at the Provintiall Court." Ashford was also directed "to Make a table Eight foote in Length & six foote in breadth, & to make a Convenient place for the placing of his Lorsps. arms" (Charles County n.d.:K1[19-20]).

In March, 1687, only a few months before Hussey refused to renew his ordinary license, the commissioners directed Hussey to "speedily provide" a pillory, stocks, and a whipping post,

¹ Michael Ashford had been married to Hussey's stepdaughter, Rachell, although Rachell may have been dead by 1682 when Ashford did the work.

probably replacements for the same structures built in 1678 (Charles County n.d.:N[165]). A few years later, in 1691, Samuel Lockett, Hussey's son-in-law, was ordered to take down a partition in the courthouse while Hussey was directed to mend "all ye holes and broken places in ye Court house floore" (Charles County n.d.:R[269]). That same year (1691), Hussey had apparently once again secured the license to operate the ordinary at the courthouse (Charles County n.d.:R[332]). In 1692, the commissioners ordered Stephen Mankin to fix the court house's leaky roof, fabricate shutters for the windows below, and build a framed window for glass in the chamber over the seat of judicature (Charles County n.d.:R[535]).² Not long after, in 1693, the commissioners directed Philip Lynes, who was again in charge of the ordinary concession, to build a room for their accommodation, including the provision of six beds in the ordinary.

Since at least 1679, Hussey had been operating the court house ordinary out of his dwelling, a common practice in that era. When Lynes was granted the ordinary concession in 1687, however, Lynes was obligated to build a new structure to serve as an ordinary, which was described in at least one document as a "kitchen." Lynes and Hussey were soon at odds over precisely where this building would be erected, with Hussey claiming that Lynes was well beyond the one acre lot owned by the county. Hearing Hussey's complaint, the justices ordered a survey of the "Lott or Acre of Land on which the Court House" stood, including the "Prison, Pillory and Stocks," with instructions that the lot be established with the "greatest convenience as to wood and water," but "in no way prejudicing the dwelling or other houses of the said Thomas Hussey," which were described as adjacent to the courthouse.

A survey of the courthouse lot was eventually made, albeit a decade later in 1697, this time to lay out three acres adjacent to the courthouse. The commissioners entered into negotiations to purchase the additional acreage from Hussey, but the two parties could not agree on a price. Hussey insisted on 12,000 pounds of tobacco, while a jury concluded that "ye same," including "one house built by P. Lynes for the use of the county" and "two old houses...very much decayed," was worth only 4,000 pounds of tobacco. Indeed, the jury estimated that the repairs needed for the courthouse and prison would amount to 14,000 pounds of tobacco. By April 1698, it appears that an agreement had been reached with Hussey for purchasing additional acreage at the courthouse, and the commissioners directed Thomas Smoote to set the bounds of the courthouse lot using posts set three and a half feet in the ground (Charles County n.d.:V[350-1]).

The commissioners then set about repairing the courthouse, hiring Hugh Teares to remove and replace any rotten earthfast posts and ground sills and, in general, to replace deteriorating wood. The building's chimney was to be replaced, the chamber or room over the seat of judicature was to be sealed and fitted for "A Lodging Chamber," the stairs removed and replaced, a new window inserted into the building's gable end "where the Chymney now stands," and the porch repaired. Teares was also ordered to build a new room, 20-by-20-feet on the back side of the building, framed around locust posts placed into the ground and complete with a chimney and closet, and "also to make & Build a Cage of Twelve ffot square sufficient & strong to secure Prisoners in." The commissioners further directed Teares to make up "the Two Old Houses upon the new Court House Land (fformerly Mr Hussey's)" as stables with convenient partitions and mangers, and to have all the work completed by the end of April 1700 with severe penalties for missing the deadline (Charles County n.d.:X(1)[192]). Although the prison is not mentioned in Teares' contract, it was in such bad repair that, in 1699, the sheriff was instructed to

² An account in 1699 indicates that Hussey paid Mankin one thousand pounds of tobacco, which some historians have suggested may have been for the repairs made in 1692 (Career Files n.d.).

take prisoners home with him rather than leave them at the courthouse (Charles County n.d.:X(1)[50]).

From 1688 until 1697, the license for the court house ordinary went back and forth between Hussey and Lynes until 1698, when the ordinary license was granted to Samuel Luckett, Hussey's son-in-law. Hussey was still living – he died in 1700 – but Luckett appears to have been a better innkeeper than his father-in-law. Luckett apparently gave up lucrative public positions in order to maintain the ordinary concession (Career Files n.d.).

A number of documents survive that provide some insight into the kinds of provisions and services colonists could find at the ordinary. Early on, in the late 1670s, Hussey was serving all sorts of beverages to his customers, including wine, cider, rum (often as punch), brandy, beer, flip (a mixed alcoholic drink containing eggs), and lemonade. Lemonade – a concoction of water, lemons, and honey – had only recently been introduced in Europe and was especially valued for its properties to prevent scurvy. Hussey also provided lodging, “dyett” (food), and, for the horses, stables and pasture. Lynes and later Luckett provided much the same to their clients (Career Files n.d.). A race track also existed at the courthouse by 1679, when the track was reported to end at Thomas Hussey's kitchen door. The track continued in use at least as late as 1698, when five pound bets were being placed on quarter-mile races (Charles County n.d.:V[462]).

Hussey died in 1700 and Luckett in 1705. Probate inventories survive for both men, with Luckett's organized on a room-by-room basis (Appendices I and II). Hussey's estate was appraised at 707 pounds sterling, with at least 16 beds and a “quantity of new goods” valued at an astonishing 245 pounds sterling; unfortunately, what these goods were is unknown. Luckett's estate was appraised at 926 pounds sterling, and the listing of rooms provides some evidence about the nature of Luckett's house and the organization of household and plantation space. Buildings included an old house (probably Hussey's), the home house, at least three outbuildings, and “the ordinary,” presumably the building shown on the 1697 plat. The home house was divided into a number of spaces, including, on the first floor, a hall, Mrs. Luckett's room, a small room off of Mrs. Luckett's room, a new room, and a passage, and, on the second floor, chambers above all of the first floor rooms including the passage. A detached kitchen, milk house, and salt house were found outside the home house, with the ordinary near by.

Luckett's inventory describes “two old eight foot tables and two formes [benches]” at the ordinary, but no beds or bed furniture. One of the eight foot tables may be the piece commissioned by the justices and made by Michael Ashford in 1682. There are no other furnishings or goods in the ordinary, and the absence of beds suggests that, when in use by the court, the building served primarily as a space apart from the court house. Indeed, the inventory reveals that cattle and pigs were kept at the ordinary, although it is unclear if this building was now serving as a shed for livestock. Luckett had at least 23 beds elsewhere on the plantation, some of which were surely used by Luckett, his wife, their four sons, and their servants. The rest probably accommodated visitors to the courthouse.

The bound labor owned by each man at his death suggests the transformations then occurring in Chesapeake society. In 1700, Hussey owned 12 “English servants” and only one African, an individual listed as a “blind Negroe.” His son-in-law, however, had much more invested in slaves, with at least 7 “negros” found at Zekiah Quarter. Two of these individuals were under 18. Two others, “Jack and his wife Sarah,” were recognized by the appraisers as married. Luckett also owned 8 servants, including Jark (or Jack), described as a “Maloh Man” [mulatto], and John Bennitta, “a white servant.” The use of the word, ‘white,’ for identifying

people of European ancestry was, at this time, a relatively new way of conceiving of human difference, and contrasts with the description accorded Hussey's 'English servants' five years earlier. Bennitta was probably not of English ancestry. The remaining six servants were not identified by nationality or the color of their skin, but each was accorded a surname in the inventory, while the Africans were not.

After Lockett's death, his widow, Elizabeth, married John Hanson, who helped Elizabeth settle her late husband's estate. Elizabeth, who had four children by Lockett, had four more with Hanson between 1707 and 1713. The couple appears to have remained at Moore's Lodge, although who ran the ordinary at this time is unknown. When Hanson died in 1714, archaeological evidence (discussed below) indicates that Elizabeth and her four minor children left the property, possibly moving in with one of her children by Lockett. Who managed the courthouse ordinary or kept an eye on the courthouse after this date is unclear. There is very little archaeological evidence to indicate that anyone was living in the area on a full-time basis after c. 1715. James Maddox, who purchased the courthouse lot at auction in 1731, is described as an "innholder," and he may have been involved in some way with keeping an ordinary at Moore's Lodge when the court was in session.

By 1727, the county magistrates concluded that the courthouse at Moore's Lodge was "so far impaired, ruined, and decayed, that there is a Necessity for erecting a new One; and that the Place where the Court-house now stands, is so remote from any Landing, that the Charge of bringing Materials together, by Land-Carriage, for that End, will be much greater than if the same was to be built at the Head of Port-Tobacco Creek, where they may be easily Waterborn..." (Archives 36:92-93). The Maryland Assembly passed legislation in that year authorizing the construction of a new courthouse at Chandler Town (now Port Tobacco). The assembly also authorized the sale of the old courthouse and prison at Moore's Lodge, which was auctioned in 1731. As noted above, James Maddox, "innholder," purchased the old courthouse lot, which he then turned around and sold to John Hanson – Thomas Hussey's grandson – while retaining rights to salvage the structures (the courthouse and prison are specifically mentioned) still standing (Charles County n.d.:M2[249-50]).

Lockett's wife, Elizabeth, who was born about 1667, was the daughter of Thomas Hussey and his first wife, Johanna. Genealogical information available on the worldwide web indicates that Johanna was Roman Catholic and that Elizabeth was raised as a Roman Catholic (Thomas Hussey's religious affiliation is unknown). After Lockett's death and by 1705, Elizabeth had married John Hanson, who appears to have been born in Maryland in 1642. Hanson died in 1714, and Elizabeth in 1747. Their son, John Hanson, Jr., acquired the many Hussey tracts in the vicinity of Moore's Lodge, and, between 1735 and 1737, Hanson, Jr. set about resurveying these parcels into one 755 acre tract called Greenland. Fortunately, the survey survives and includes both a description and a plat of Greenland with the earlier tracts also illustrated (Figure 4). While portions of this original Greenland tract have since been subdivided and sold, the property boundaries are essentially intact. John Hanson, Jr., was probably the son of Hanson and Elizabeth Hussey Hanson, although information contained in the Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management historic sites files indicate that John Hanson, Jr., was born in 1681 (Currey 2000). Since Elizabeth Hussey would have only been 14 at the time, either the information on file is incorrect, or a second John Hanson not descended directly from Elizabeth acquired the property.

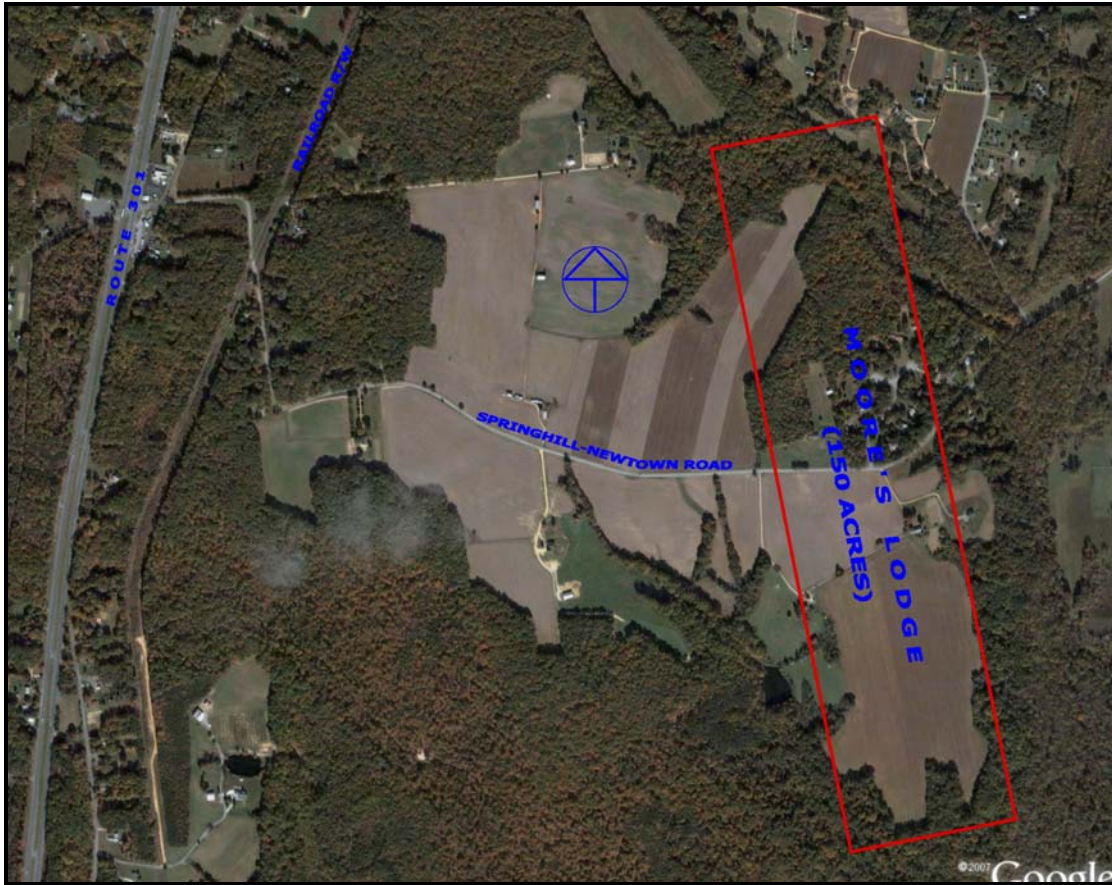


Figure 5. The Moore's Lodge parcel imposed on an aerial photograph (after Norris, Appendix III)..

study area consist predominantly of Beltsville and Beltsville-Grosstown-Woodstown series, both of which are deep and moderately well-drained soils on uplands suitable for a wide range of uses, including agriculture (Figure 13). Grosstown series soils are found along the edges of the study area and these well drained soils are primarily used for hay cultivation or as woodland.

There are three standing buildings on the property, including a dwelling dating as early as the late 18th century, a mid-19th-century log meat house, and a 20th-century tobacco barn (Currey 2000) (Figures 14 and 15; these buildings are discussed in more detail, below). In addition, there is a cemetery located in a wooded patch approximately 250 feet south of the standing house with at least one stone still evident (Figure 16). With respect to archaeological sites, the Hancock brothers, farmers currently leasing the property's agricultural fields, report that they have seen little evidence of surface artifacts. The present owners, Barbara Howell and Judy Simpson, report that concentrations of artifacts and old foundations have been observed in the wooded area on the property's western edge; family tradition holds that a slave village or compound and slave cemetery were located in this area. Because this area was beyond the bounds of the Moore's Lodge tract, it was not surveyed as part of the present project.

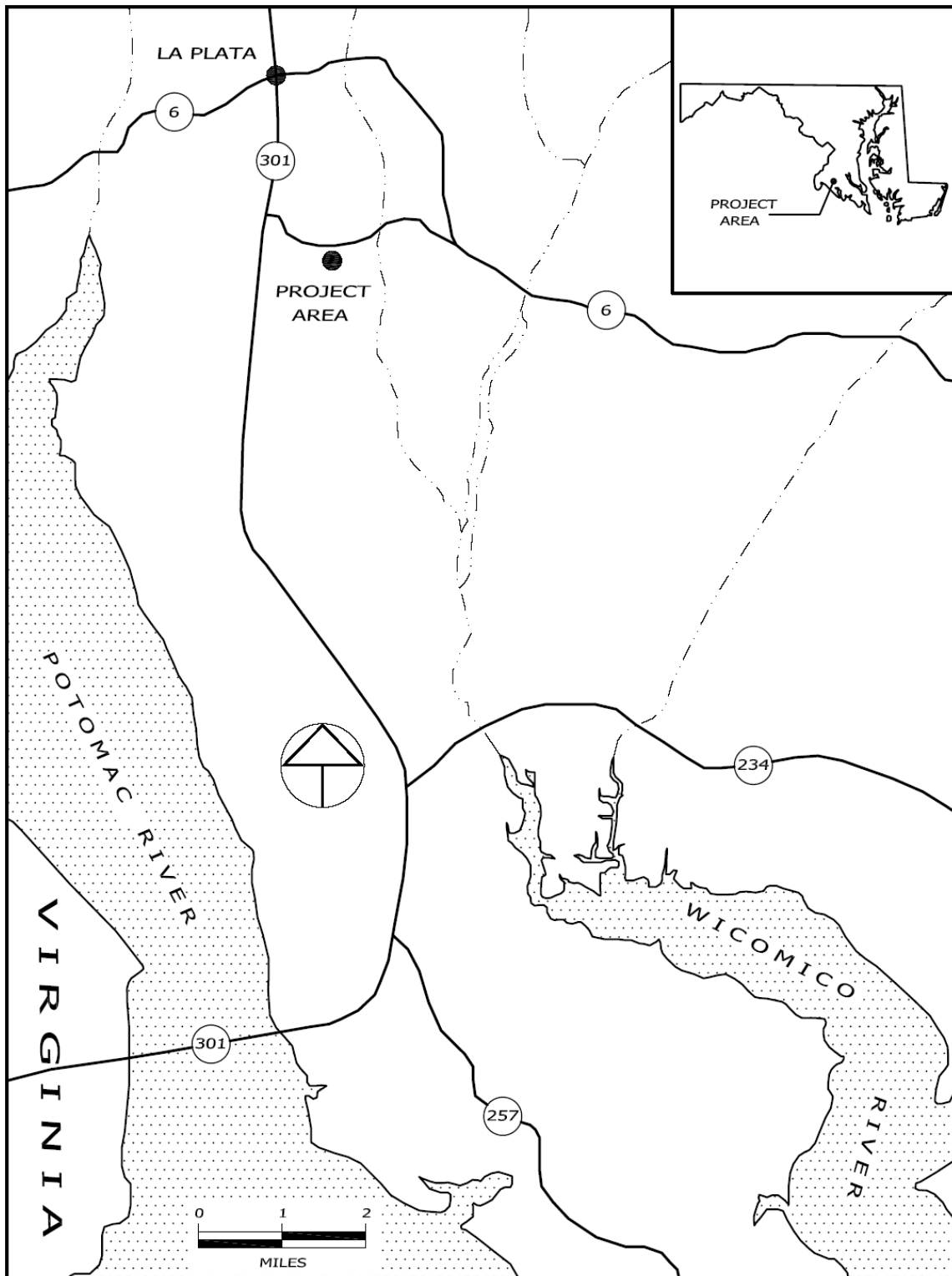


Figure 6. Location of the project area.

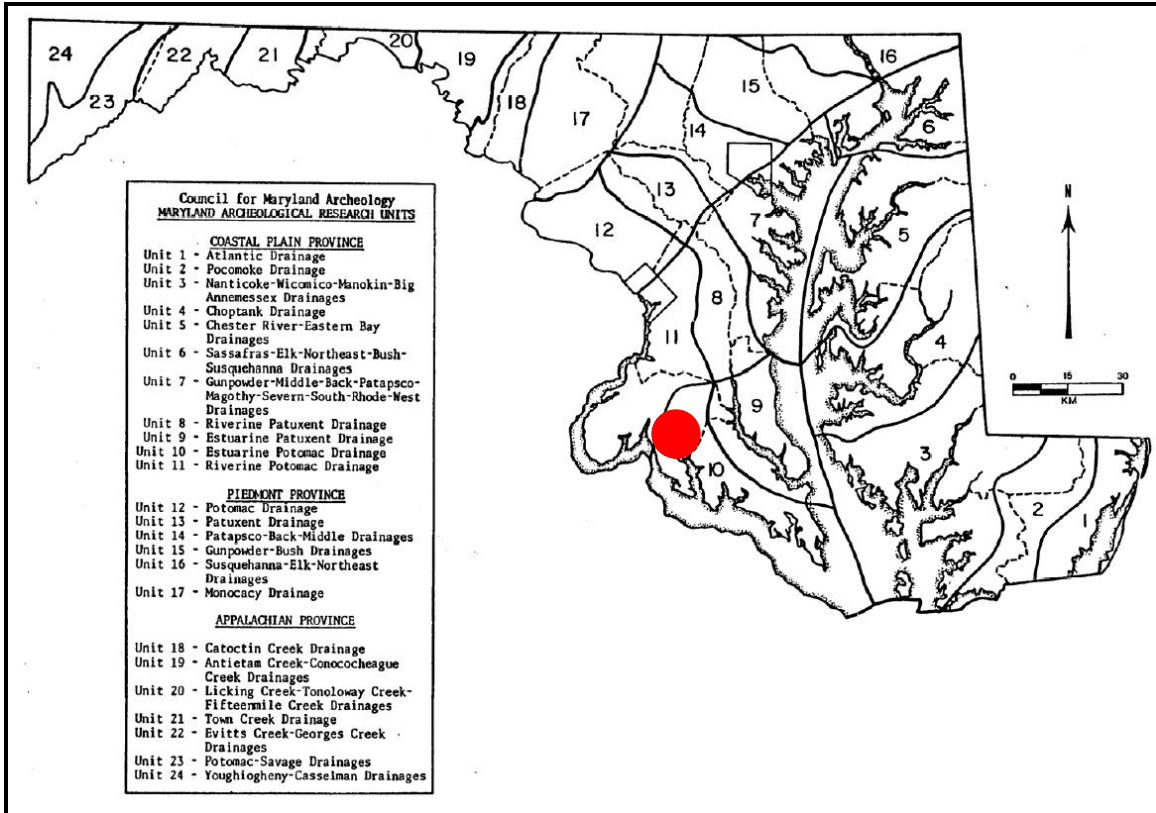


Figure 7. Council for Maryland Archaeology regional research units. Red dot depicts site area.



Figure 8. Springhead, unnamed stream, west boundary, Greenland tract.

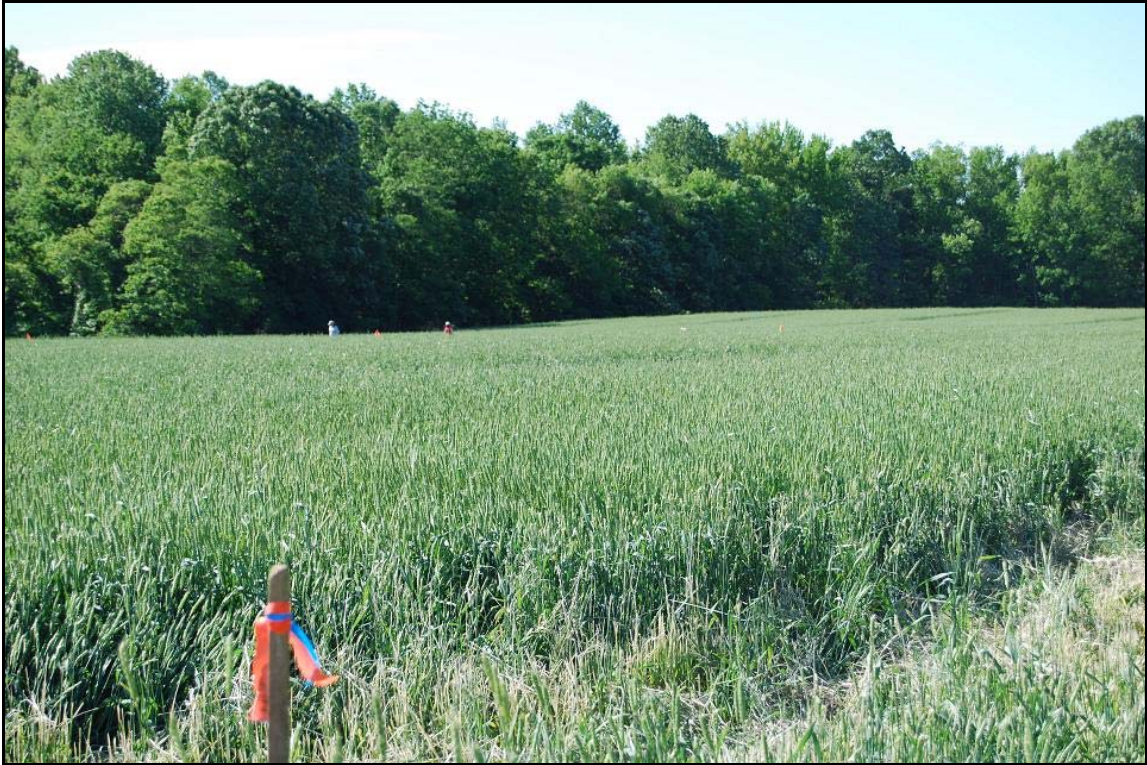


Figure 9. View of the wheat field at Greenland, facing south.



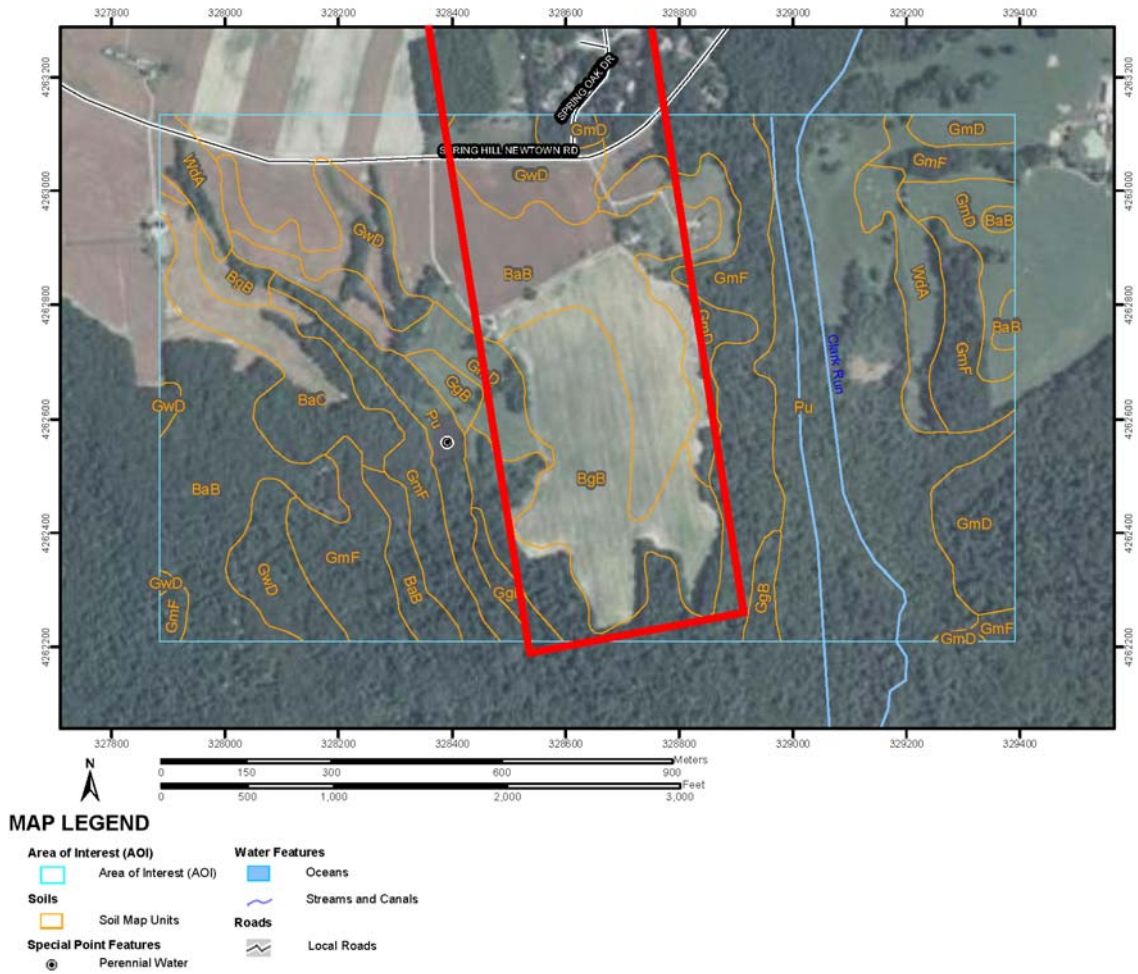
Figure 10. View of the wheat field at Greenland, facing north.



Figure 11. View of the hay field at Greenland, facing north.



Figure 12. View of the soybean field at Greenland, facing northeast.



Map Unit Legend

Charles County, Maryland (MD017)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BaB	Beltsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	80.0	23.2%
BaC	Beltsville silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	14.3	4.1%
BgB	Beltsville-Grosstown-Woodstown complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	30.3	8.8%
GgB	Grosstown gravelly silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	6.3	1.8%
GmD	Grosstown-Marr-Hoghole complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	40.9	11.9%
GmF	Grosstown-Marr-Hoghole complex, 15 to 40 percent slopes	68.7	19.9%
GwD	Grosstown-Woodstown-Beltsville complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes	25.5	7.4%
Pu	Potobac-Issue complex, frequently flooded	67.0	19.5%
WdA	Woodstown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.4	3.3%
Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)		344.4	100.0%

Figure 13. USDA soil classifications for the Greenland property.



Figure 14. Late 18th-century dwelling at Greenland.



Figure 15. Mid-19th-century meat house at Greenland.



Figure 16. Surviving gravestone in the Greenland cemetery.

IV. Previous Research

Although a number of efforts have been initiated to search for the site of the county's first courthouse, little archaeological or other cultural resource work has been undertaken on the Greenland property. In part, that's because the precise location of the Moore's Lodge tract was unknown until recently. The property is not planned for any development beyond its current use, and the lack of obvious archaeological sites, including sites associated with Native American occupations, has served to protect those resources located at Greenland. Work that has taken place at Greenland has concerned the standing structures surviving from the late 18th and 19th centuries (cf. Figures 14-16). As part of an effort to update and expand its historic sites inventory, the Charles County Department of Planning and Growth Management surveyed the standing buildings in 2000, including the late 18th-century dwelling, two log outbuildings, and the nearby cemetery (Currey 2000).

The late 18th-century dwelling (cf. Figure 14), which remains in use, may have been built by Samuel Hanson. Hanson, along with his father and brother, had previously built and briefly operated a gunpowder mill at Greenland to support the Maryland militia in the Revolutionary War. At his mother's death in 1795, Hanson inherited the southern end of the tract and his brother, Walter, inherited the northern end. Walter was already residing on his portion in a house called "The Exchange," built in 1778. Hanson's house at Greenland is a one-and-a-half story, three bay, side gable frame house with a steeply pitched roof and a symmetrical façade. The house retains an original exterior end chimney with stepped shoulder. The structure was extensively altered in the 1930s and features both Colonial Revival and Craftsmen details (Currey 2000).

The meat house could be as early as the dwelling and retains many of its original features. The building is a hewn log structure with half-dovetail notching originally constructed on wooden posts which have since been reinforced by concrete piers. The original structure was covered with wooden shingles, some of which survive under the existing corrugated metal roof. The cornice is boxed and beaded and the gable ends are covered with wide weatherboards (Currey 2000).

Several other buildings were standing on the property in 2000 and have since been removed. Most of these buildings dated to the 1930s or later and included a well house, garage, two corncribs, chicken house, and stable. A log kitchen, which was probably originally built as a wing or addition to the principal dwelling, was subsequently moved (probably in the 1930s) to an area on the south side of the house (cf. Figure 14). Like the meat house, the kitchen was of log construction with half-dovetail notching and a beaded cornice. The building was assembled with cut nails, indicating a likely early 19th-century date of construction (Currey 2000).

Although no archaeology has been conducted at Greenland or on any portion of the Moore's Lodge tract (including The Exchange), an archaeological site contemporary with the courthouse but located south of Moore's Lodge was identified through random surface collections in the late 80s and early 90s. This site, known as Johnstontown (18CH778), is located on the south side of Spring Hill Branch in a level agricultural field (Figure 17).

A portion of the materials recovered from the surface collection have been transferred to the Maryland Historical Trust and were cataloged as part of the present project. These materials reveal the presence of a colonial domestic site dating from ca. 1670 until ca. 1740, occupied when the early courthouse at Moore's Lodge was in use.

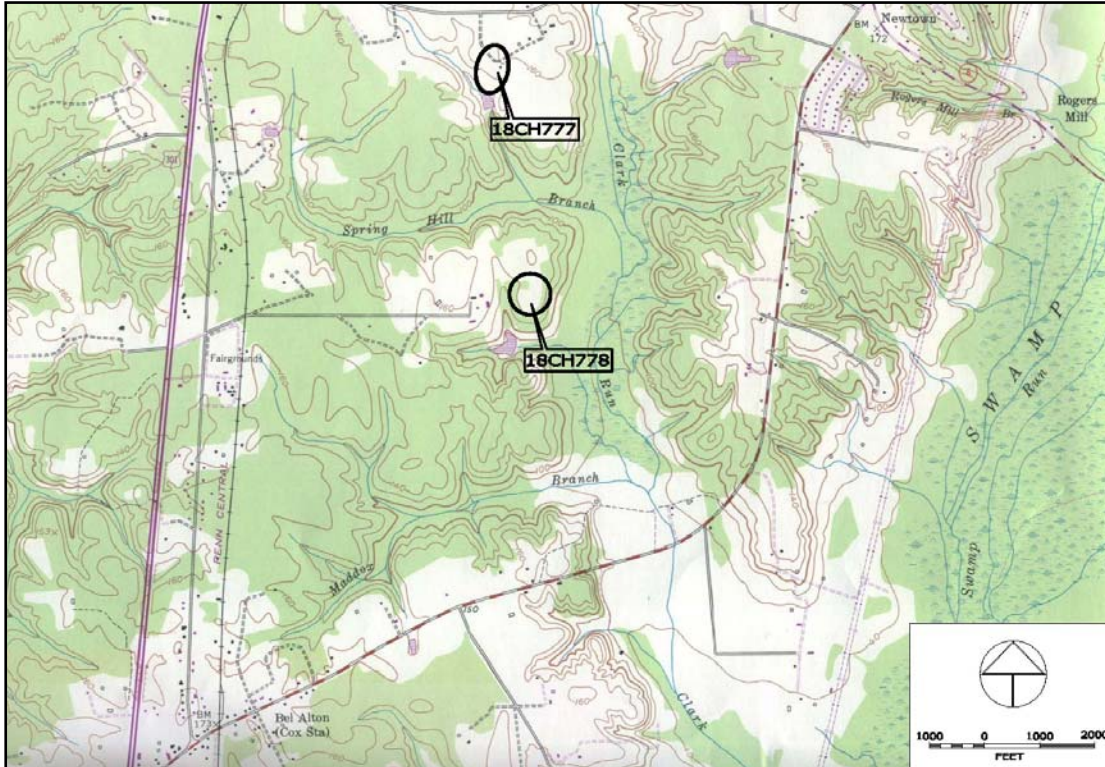


Figure 17. Location of Johnstontown archaeological site (18CH778).

The site is evidently part of the “Johnsontown” tract, a 700-acre parcel originally patented in 1661 by Daniel Johnson and William Morris. Johnson and Morris sold their shares in the property and, in 1665, the tract was acquired by Henry Hawkins. Hawkins lived at Johnsontown until his death in 1699, when the property was inherited by his son, also Henry, subject to a life estate held by his mother, Elizabeth. Elizabeth probably remained on the tract until her death in 1717, while the younger Henry relocated to “Faire Fountain” off Hawkins Gate Road (Rivoire 1990).

Because the Johnsontown materials were not systematically collected, patterns in their distribution can only be interpreted in the most general ways. Nonetheless, a rich assemblage of white clay tobacco pipe fragments, including marked and decorated specimens, colonial ceramics, colonial glass, and a range of artifacts generally described as “small finds” are included in the collection. A catalog of the Johnsontown materials can be found in Appendix IV.

Eight white clay tobacco pipe stems are marked with the initials of the pipemaker, including Llewellyn Evans (1661-1689), William Evans (1662-1692), and Robert Tippet (1678-1713/1720). Marks with the letters “IP” and “IF” are also represented in the assemblage. A number of pipemakers with the initials IP were working in Bristol and London in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

The ceramic assemblage consists of a range of late 17th- and early 18th-century types, and includes materials ranging from fine earthenwares and stonewares used for the consumption of food and drink to coarse utilitarian wares typically used for processing and preparing food (Table 1). Not a single sherd of Chinese export porcelain is present in the collection. While Chinese porcelain is rare on 17th-century sites, by the first half of the 18th century, porcelain, although still expensive, had become more easily available.

The overwhelming majority of the ceramics – 132 out of 181 fragments – consist of German and English stonewares. The forms evident in the collection, including plates, mugs, and jugs, indicate that these wares were used in the consumption of food and beverages. Other food consumption ceramics in the collection include tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, and Manganese Mottled earthenware. Utilitarian wares include North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware, Buckley ware, Border ware, and unidentified red-pasted coarse earthenware with a brown lead glaze. One coarse earthenware fragment comes from a bowl that may have been made by Morgan Jones, a potter who had a kiln on the south shore of the Potomac in Westmoreland County, Virginia (Kelso and Chappell 1974).

The ceramics recovered from Johnsontown represent a span of occupation that began in the second half of the 17th century and continued until at least 1740, although probably not much later. Rhenish brown stoneware, Staffordshire slipwares with early style decorations, a fragment of lead-backed tin-glazed earthenware, the possible Morgan Jones ceramic, and the decorative motifs evident on a number of the Rhenish blue and gray stoneware sherds indicate a date of occupation beginning c. 1670. This beginning date fits well with the dates provided by the makers’ marks on the pipes. Three fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware exhibit a dot, diaper, and barley molded decoration, a design not available until about 1740, suggesting the site was occupied through that date. No Whieldon ware or creamware appears to have been recovered from the site, suggesting, on the basis of the ceramic evidence, that the site was abandoned before mid-century.

Ceramic Type	Count
FINE EARTHENWARES	
Tin-glazed earthenware	6
Staffordshire Slipware	9
Manganese Mottled	2
STONEWARES	
Hohr ware	4
Rhenish brown stoneware	10
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	29
Rhenish b/g with manganese	32
English brown stoneware	13
Nottingham stoneware	5
Dipped white salt-glazed stone	4
White salt-glazed stoneware	3
Unidentified gray stoneware	31
Unidentified stoneware	1
COARSE EARTHENWARES	
Border Ware	7
North Devon gravel-tempered	1
Buckley earthenware	8
Morgan Jones earthenware	1
Unidentified lead-glazed	15
TOTAL COLONIAL CERAMICS	181

Table 1. Ceramics included in the Johnstontown surface collection.

V. Methods

After several field visits and conversations with the property owner, we selected a program of systematic shovel testing as the strategy best suited for locating the courthouse lot and other archaeological sites at Greenland. 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. Shovel testing was also appropriate in this situation because mature crops of wheat and hay greatly impaired surface visibility and plowing was not feasible without destroying the crops, which the property owners wished to avoid.

With the assistance of surveyor Kevin Norris, a grid was first established on the Greenland property using the Maryland State Plane Coordinate system (Stem 1990). 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. Using wooden stakes, Norris set points at 200-foot intervals; shovel tests were then located along this grid by pulling tapes

between RTK-set coordinates and marking testing locations with pin flags. Norris also set two permanent rebars along a farm lane at N302400/E1321600 and N302400/E1321850.

Depending on factors including topography, stratigraphy, and artifact recovery rates, shovel tests were excavated at 25-, 50-, 100-, 150-, and 200-foot intervals. Initially, shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot intervals. In areas where neither artifacts nor sub-surface features were encountered, we expanded testing intervals to 100 feet and, in some cases, 150 or 200 feet. Where artifacts were encountered, we contracted intervals to 25 and 50 feet. All excavated shovel tests are shown in Figure 18.

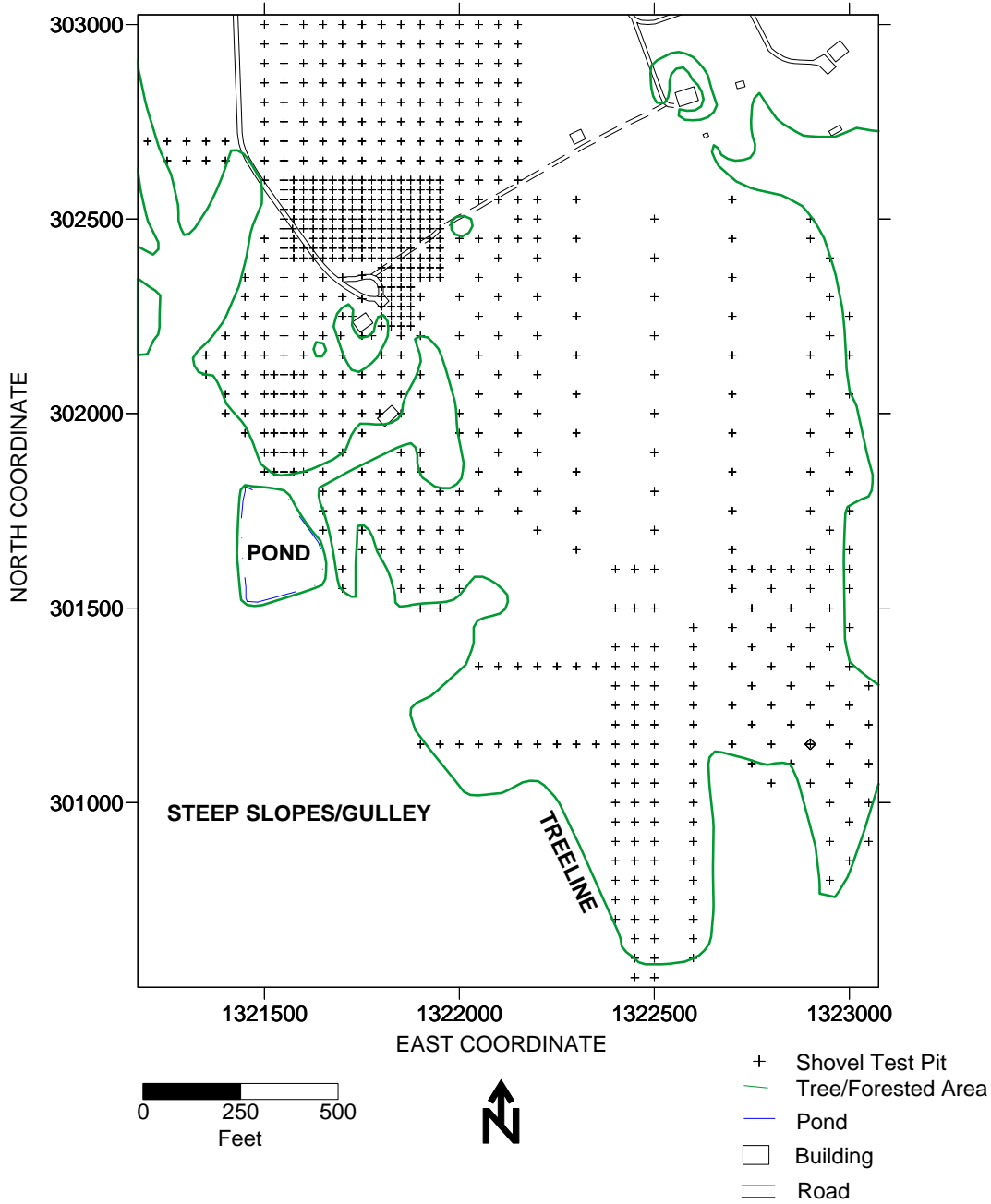


Figure 18. Location of shovel tests at Greenland.

A total of 712 shovel tests were excavated at Greenland, beginning at the southern edge of the projected Moore's Lodge tract, along Spring Hill Branch and Clark Run, and moving north to within 200 feet of Spring Hill-Newtown Road. Shovel tests were excavated using shovels and soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to standardize artifact recovery (Figure 19). 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, each shovel test was backfilled to minimize hazards to humans and to wildlife. All measurements for this project were made in feet and tenths of feet.



Figure 19. Excavating a shovel test pit in the soybean field.

Preliminary distribution maps were generated using the field data and to guide the investigations. In areas where concentrations of artifacts were observed, intervals between shovel tests were reduced to 25 and 50 feet in an effort to increase the artifact sample.

Although ground visibility was generally poor at the time we undertook our survey, the field recently planted with soybeans had relatively good surface visibility. Pin flags were

used to mark artifacts observed on the field's surface and, with Norris's assistance, each artifact was collected and its spatial location recorded. Although the surface materials were not collected systematically, the numbers, types, and distributions of material became very important for interpreting variation in use within the courthouse lot.

In areas where concentrations of late 17th- and early 18th-century artifacts were encountered, five 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 (Figure 20). At least two points for each unit were established and tied into the state grid by Norris.



Figure 20. Excavating Test Unit 1.

The test units were then designated 1 through 5 and excavated using shovels and trowels. Soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and all cultural materials were retained. Units were photographed, and plan and cross-section drawings were prepared as appropriate. Detailed information about each unit was recorded on provenience cards, survey logs, stratum registers, maps, and soil description forms. A daily journal was kept throughout the field project.

Artifacts and records were further processed according to state standards at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard. Artifacts were washed, dried, bagged, labeled, and cataloged using standard practices, and the collection was prepared for long-term curation at the MAC Lab. Spreadsheets containing the artifact catalogs were developed for reporting and computer mapping purposes, and artifact distribution maps were produced using the Surfer© computer mapping system (Golden Software, Inc. 2002). The recovered artifacts have been donated to the State of Maryland by the Garner Family and are presently curated at the MAC Lab.

VI. Results

The archaeological investigations at Greenland revealed a large, multi-component historic-period archaeological site (18CH777) along the western edge of the property, beginning on the north side of the existing pond and extending north through the hay field and into the soybean field (Figure 21; Appendix V). The site is approximately 850 feet north-south by

approximately 300 feet east-west and includes the standing Greenland dwelling. The site was first occupied in the late 17th century and includes the courthouse site and a domestic site almost certainly associated with Thomas Hussey and later Samuel Luckett. Artifacts indicate that this component, which is located in the vicinity of the standing dwelling, was occupied through the first quarter of the 18th century, correlating well with the historically known abandonment of the site of the county seat.

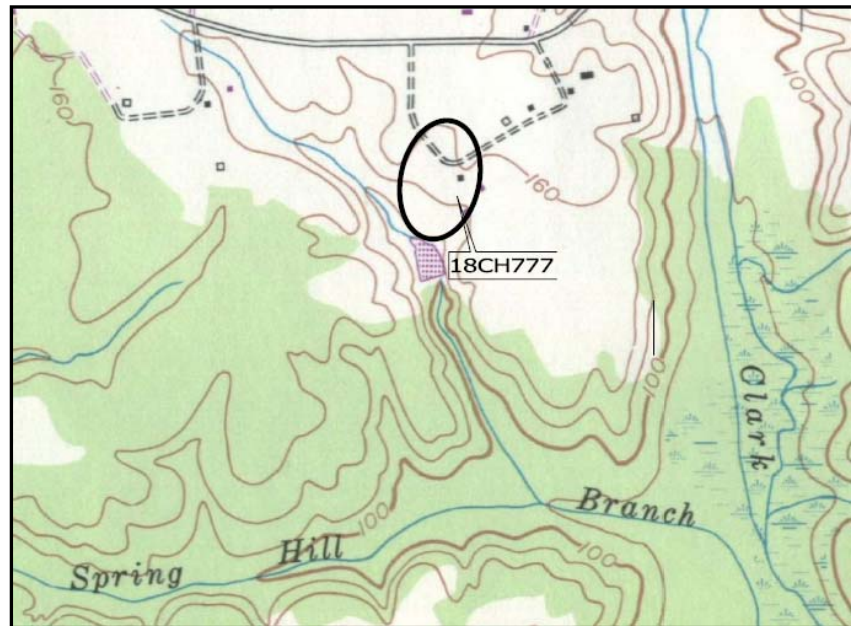


Figure 21. Boundaries, archaeological site 18CH777.

Although the land may have been subsequently used for agricultural purposes, no domestic occupation took place there again until the third and fourth quarters of the 18th century. At that time, evidence of domestic occupation just north of the pond was found and may represent the location of a quarter for enslaved laborers. That site appears to have been abandoned in the late 18th century, possibly when the Greenland house was built.

The stratigraphic record at Greenland consists of a modern plow zone overlying subsoil. Plow zone is predominantly a dark yellowish brown to dark brown sandy to silty loam ranging in depth from 8 inches to one foot. In most cases, plow zone overlies a culturally undisturbed subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown to strong brown sandy clay. In some cases, particularly along and at the bottom of the hillside on the west side of the property, deposits are deeper, reflecting both an early plow zone as well as run-off from above. In many but not all areas, the plow zone contains some gravel, especially in eroded portions of the property. In a few cases, around the pond, the water table was encountered before subsoil was reached and excavation was suspended.

The investigations at Greenland, including both the shovel tests and test units, generated 8,795 artifacts of which 4,226 or 48.0 percent consisted of brick fragments. The second largest category of material included daub and then nails and nail fragments. Surprisingly few items of Native American manufacture were recovered, indicating that Native Americans made little use of the property.

A. Shovel Test Results

A total of 2,887 artifacts were recovered from the 712 shovel tests excavated at Greenland. Numbers of artifacts recovered from shovel tests ranged from none to 348, with a mean of 4 artifacts per shovel test. General categories of these materials are presented in Table 2 (see also Appendix VI).

Artifact Type	Count
Native American Artifacts	37
Tobacco Pipes	16
Ceramics	74
Bottle Glass	124
Animal Bone	6
Oyster Shell	22
Flat Glass	15
Nails	154
Coal	27
Unidentifiable/ Other Modern	356
Daub	185
Brick	1871
TOTAL	2887

Architectural artifacts, including brick, daub, and nails, account for three-quarters (75 percent) of the materials recovered.³ Brick represents the largest category of material in the assemblage, or 61 percent of the total artifacts recovered. Most of these fragments are small, averaging less than a ½-inch in size. The relatively soft texture of these fragments indicates that most brick are handmade and likely used on the property before the 20th century. Daub is the second largest category and was almost certainly used for architectural purposes in the colonial period, probably for chimney construction. Nails included wrought, cut, and wire types, although most nails are too corroded to identify to type.

Domestic artifacts, including tobacco pipes, ceramics, bottle glass, animal bone, and oyster shell, comprise just over 8 percent of the collection. These materials range in date from the late 17th century through the early 21st century, although most date between the late 17th century and early 20th century.

Table 2. Artifacts recovered from shovel test units.

Surprisingly and as noted above, Native American artifacts are few in number. Only 37 artifacts of Indian manufacture were recovered from the shovel tests, comprising less than two percent of the assemblage. These materials consist exclusively of stone artifacts: flakes, cores, and fire-cracked rock. Their presence

³ Flat glass was not included in the architectural category because of the problems with identifying this glass as window glass.

indicates that the area was visited by Indians, but those visits could have taken place at any time over the last 10,000 years. What is clear is that the Greenland property was not intensively used by Native Americans at any time during the pre-Contact period.

Figure 22 shows the distributions of artifacts based on a presence/absence occurrence. Clearly, artifacts are concentrated in the area beginning at the north edge of the pond and continuing north up the slope and into the agricultural field east of the farm driveway (N301850 to 302700 and E1321250 to 1322200).

A scatter of material is evident in the area outside of the site boundaries, including in the northeastern end of the project area and throughout the most southern portion of the project area. These materials may represent traces of low density occupations, including agricultural buildings. The absence of strong clustering, however, suggests that the materials may simply represent the remains of field dumping activity, a practice used by many farmers in the 19th and 20th centuries to improve their soils.

Figure 23 shows the presence/absence distribution of colonial domestic artifacts, including tobacco pipes, ceramics, bottle glass, English flint, and other materials positively identified as colonial in date. Although both creamware and pearlware were produced and available before the end of the colonial period, those ceramics are excluded from this map. Figure 23 reveals that colonial occupation of the property took place across 18CH777.

Figure 24 depicts the distribution of brick (by weight) recovered from the shovel tests at Greenland. While brick was recovered from across the study area, it is heavily concentrated within the boundaries of 18CH777. In southern Maryland as in many other regions where brick production was difficult and expensive, brick would often be mined from abandoned structures and reused in new construction. Yet, brick is a heavy material and broken or otherwise unusable bricks would often be discarded close to their original position. Because bricks are heavy, they tend to suffer less plow drag than other, lighter materials (although plowing rarely displaces any group of artifacts over large distances). Therefore, it is likely that the concentrations revealed in Figure 24 represent locations very close to where brick was originally used. Significantly, however, concentrations of brick are not evident in close association with the standing Greenland structure. That may be because the chimneys remain standing.

Although only 37 artifacts of Native American manufacture were recovered from the shovel test pits, their distribution, shown in Figure 25, reveals them to be concentrated in the areas bordering Spring Hill Branch and the stream feeding Spring Hill Branch.

Once the boundaries of 18CH777 were determined on the basis of artifact distributions, the study area for computer mapping was reduced to the area of the site, primarily to provide more detailed resolution concerning the artifact distributions within the site proper (Figure 26). Figure 27 depicts the distributions of early colonial material, while Figure 28 shows the distribution of creamware and pearlware (representing a post-1760 occupation). Figure 29 presents the distributions of brick by weight.

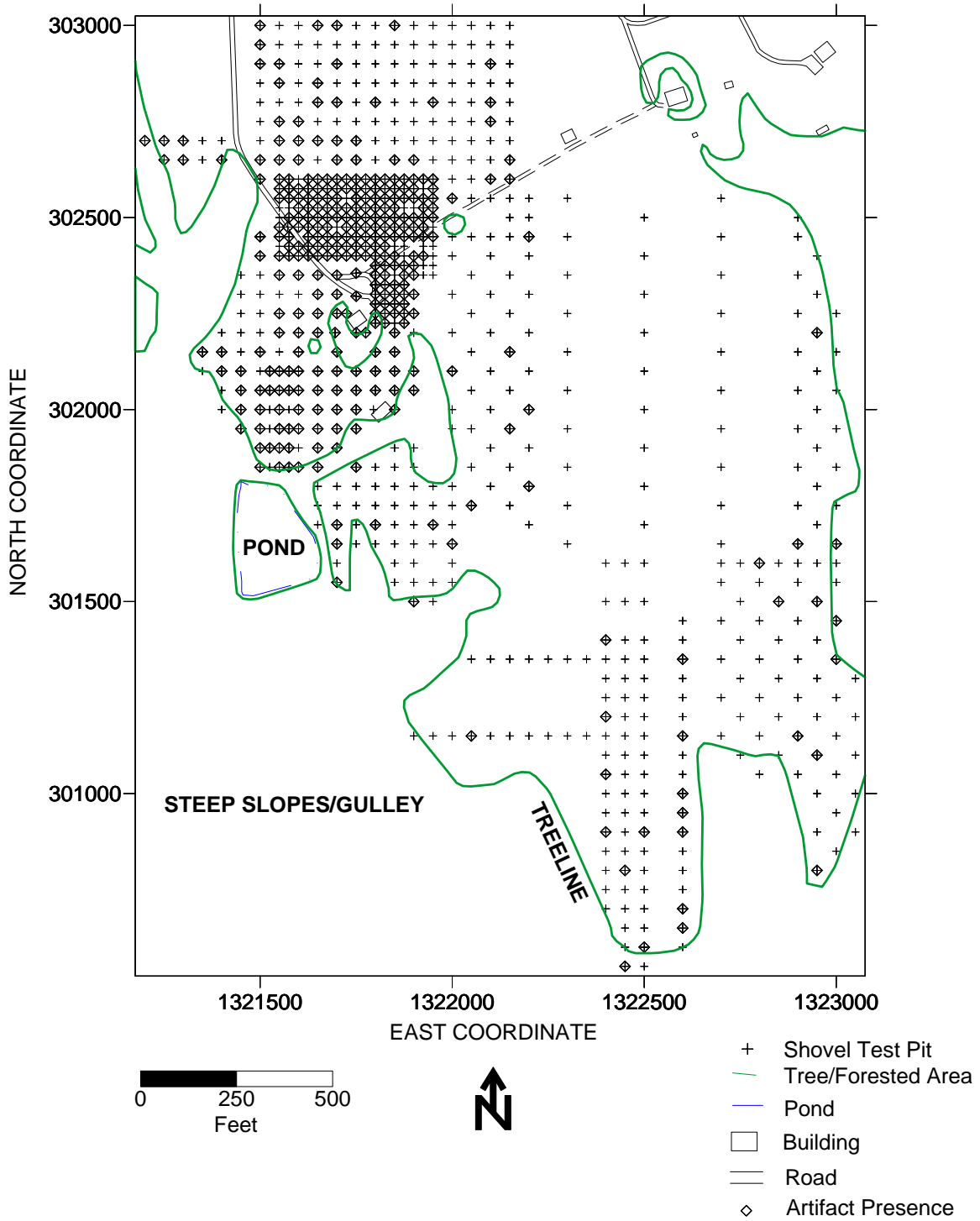


Figure 22. Presence/absence distribution of artifacts recovered from shovel tests.

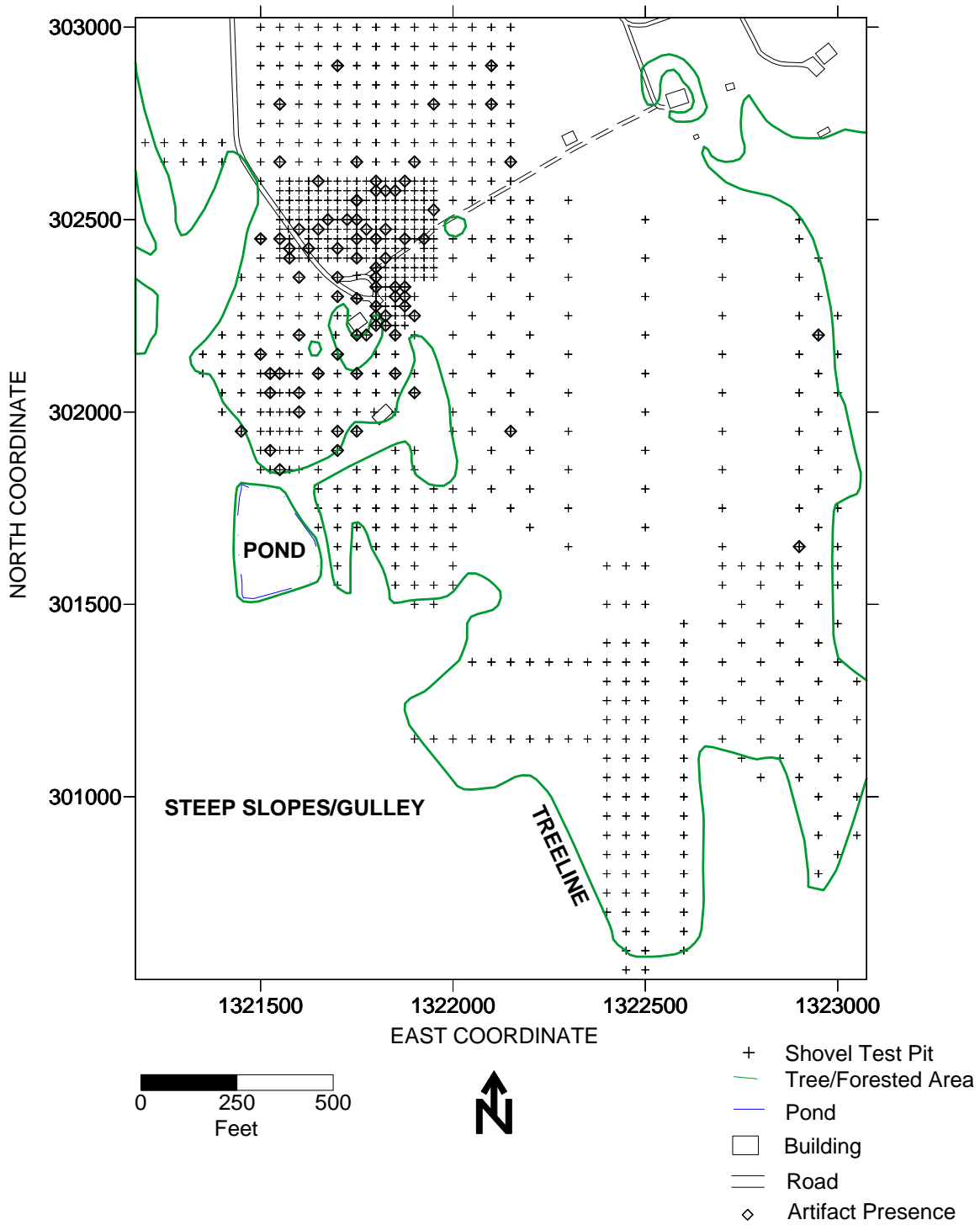


Figure 23. Presence/absence distribution of colonial artifacts recovered from shovel tests.

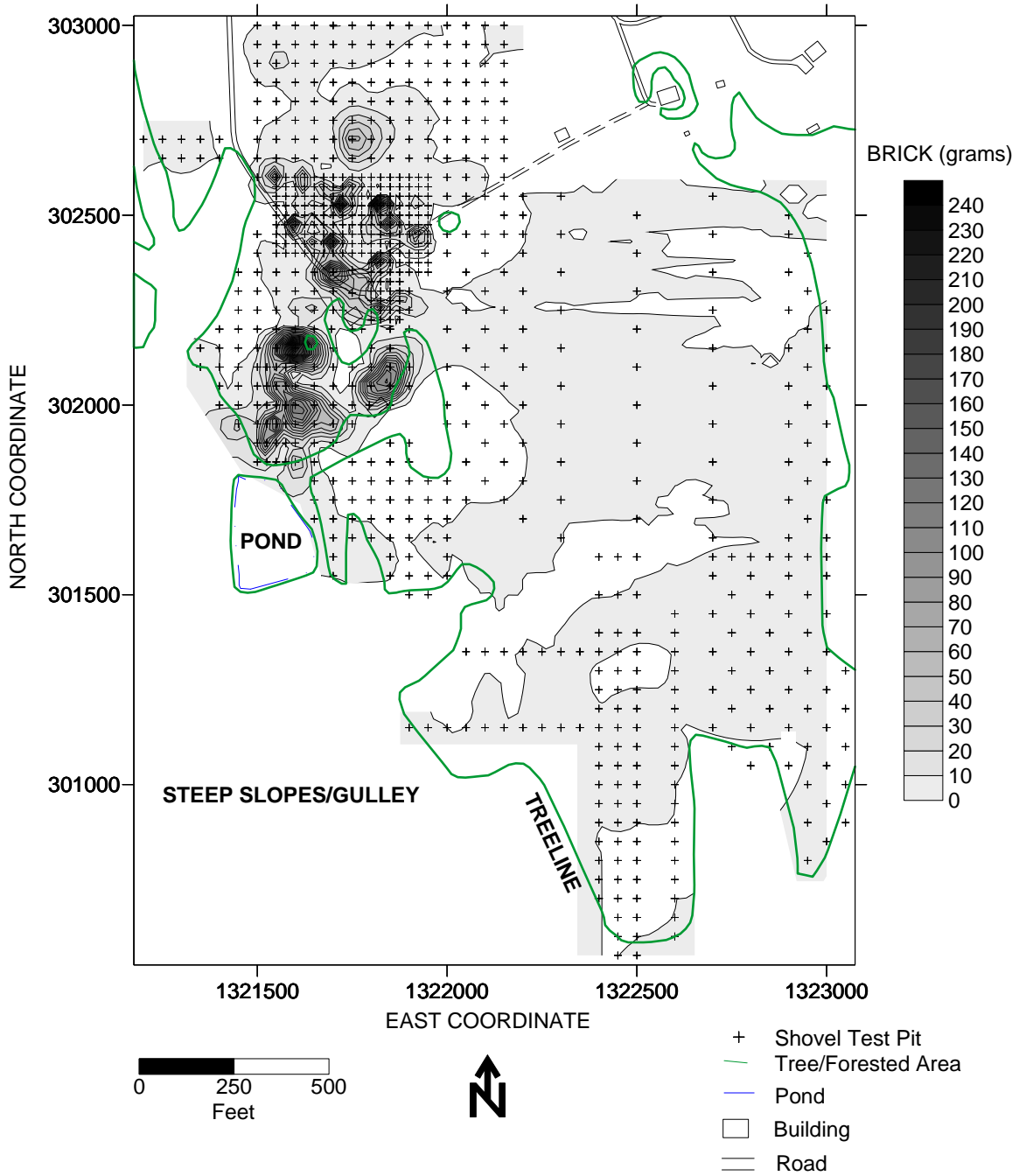


Figure 24. Distribution of brick (by weight) recovered by shovel tests.

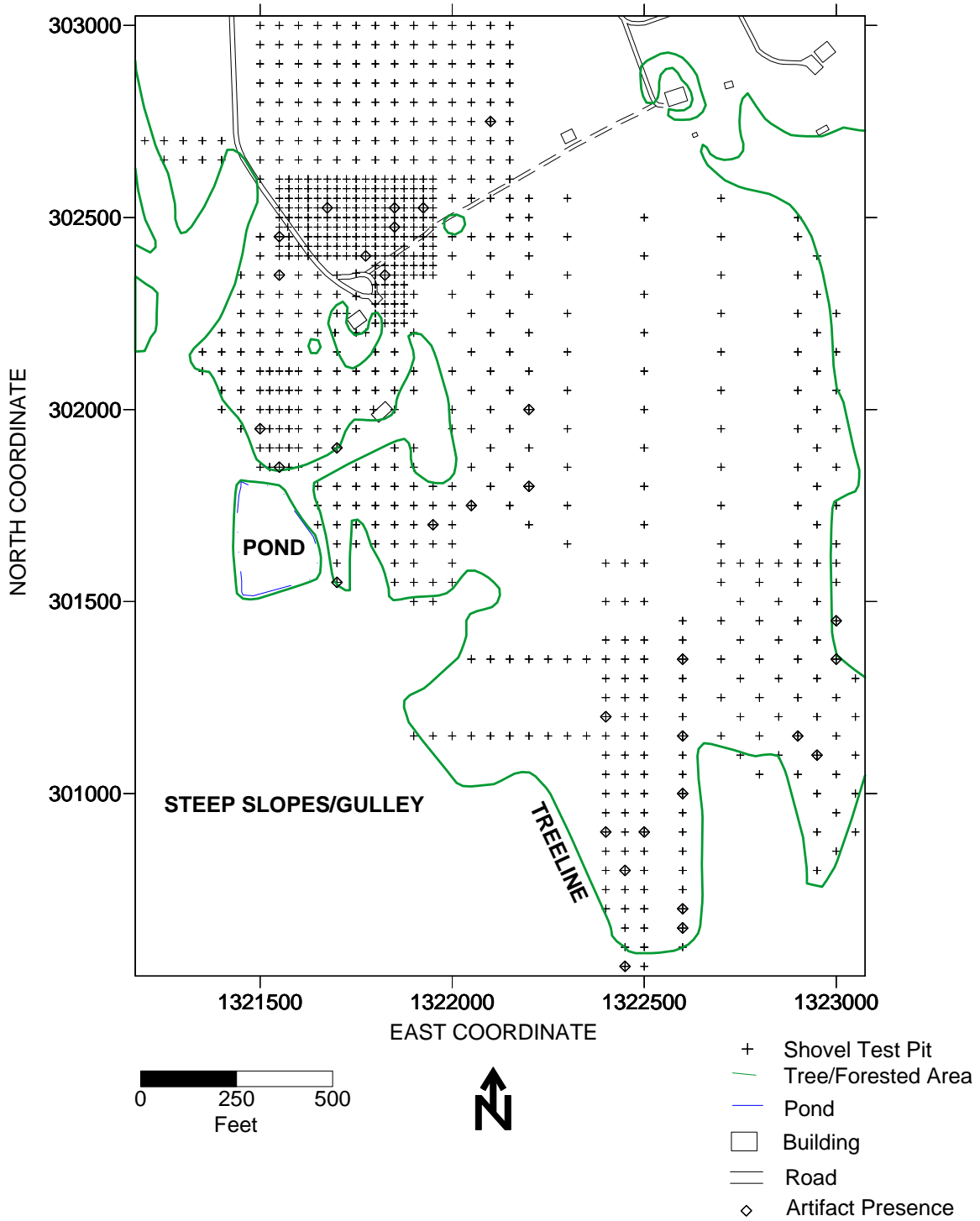


Figure 25. Distribution of Native American artifacts recovered from shovel tests.

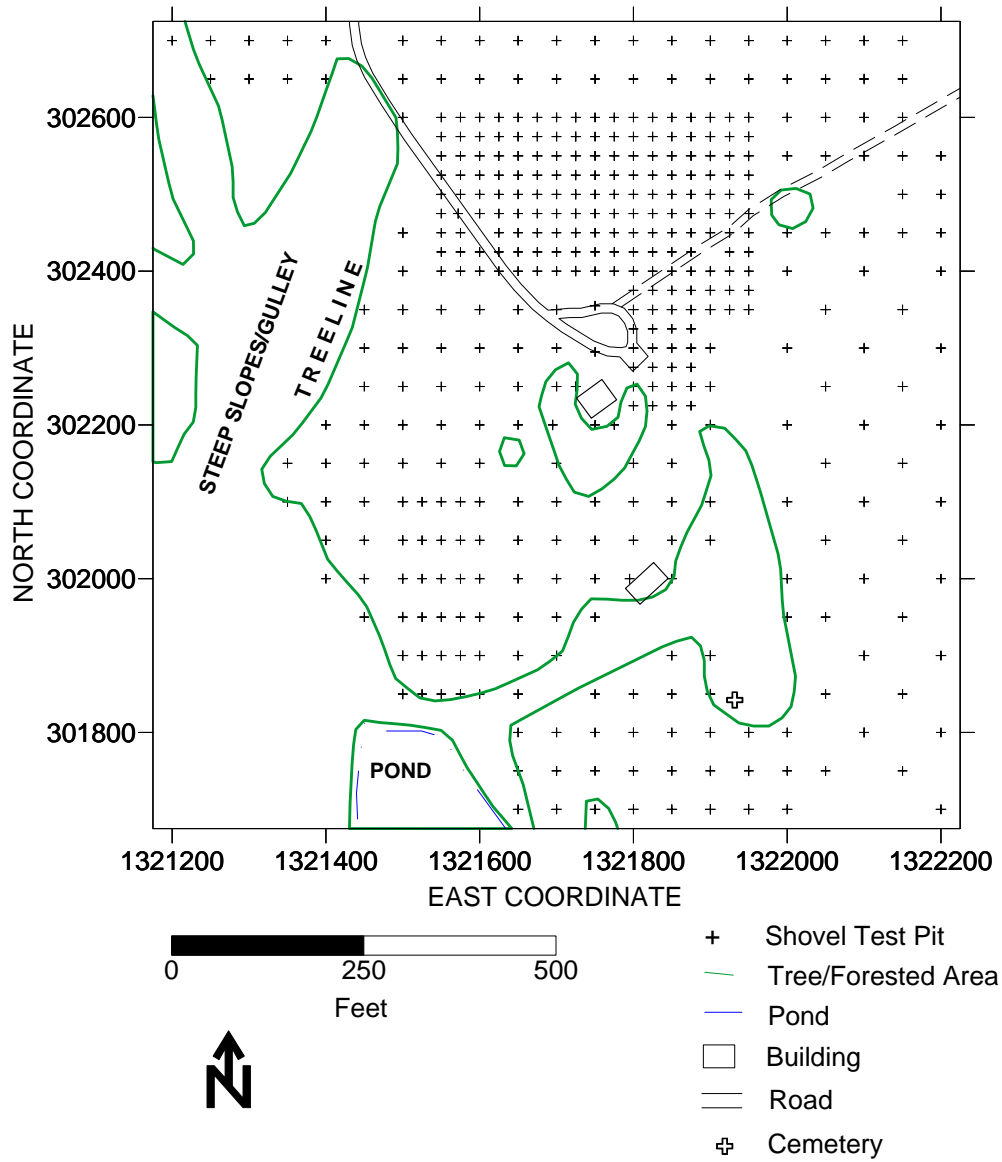


Figure 26. Archaeological site 18CH777 showing shovel tests and computer mapping boundaries.

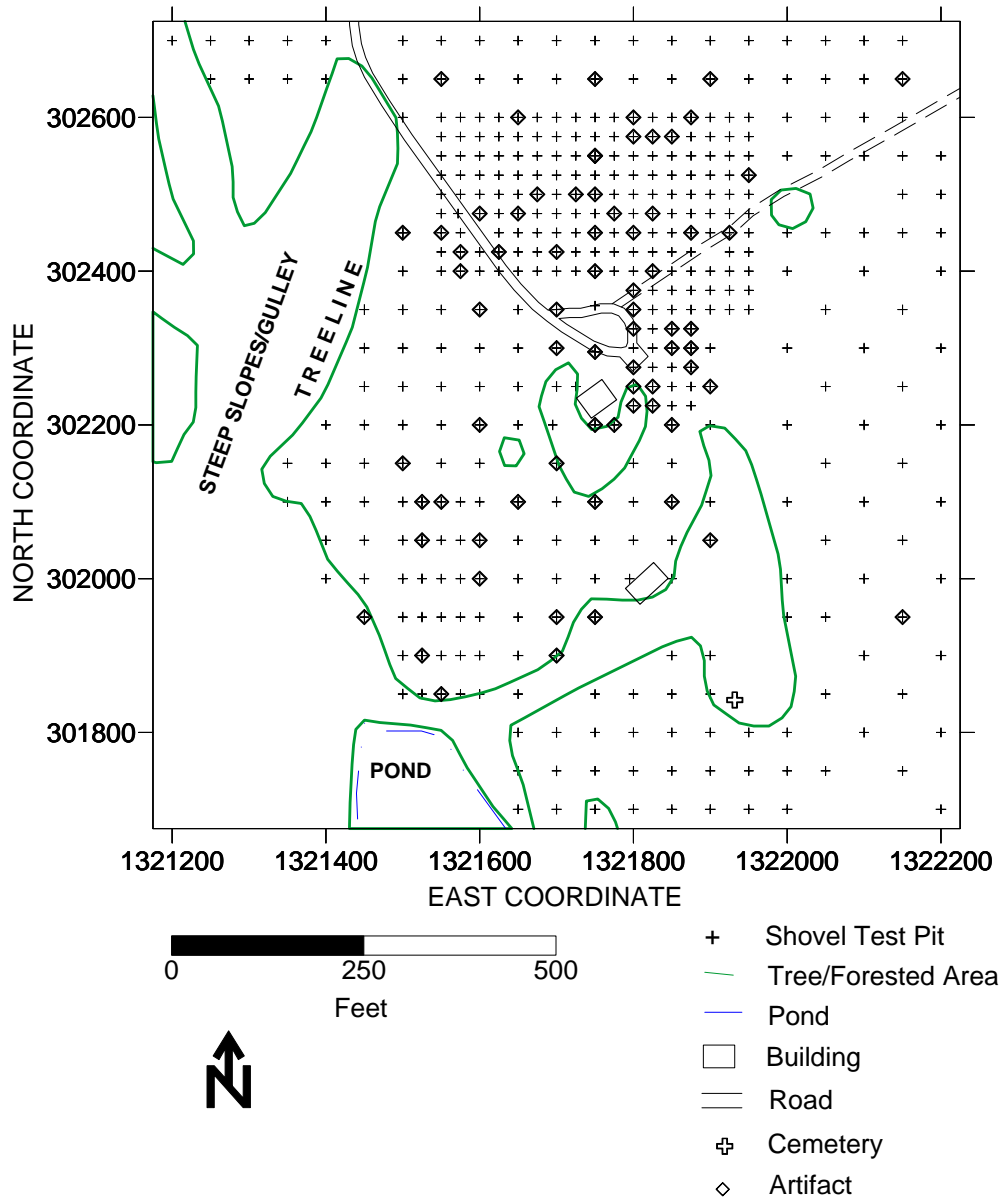


Figure 27. Distribution of early colonial artifacts recovered from shovel tests, 18CH777.

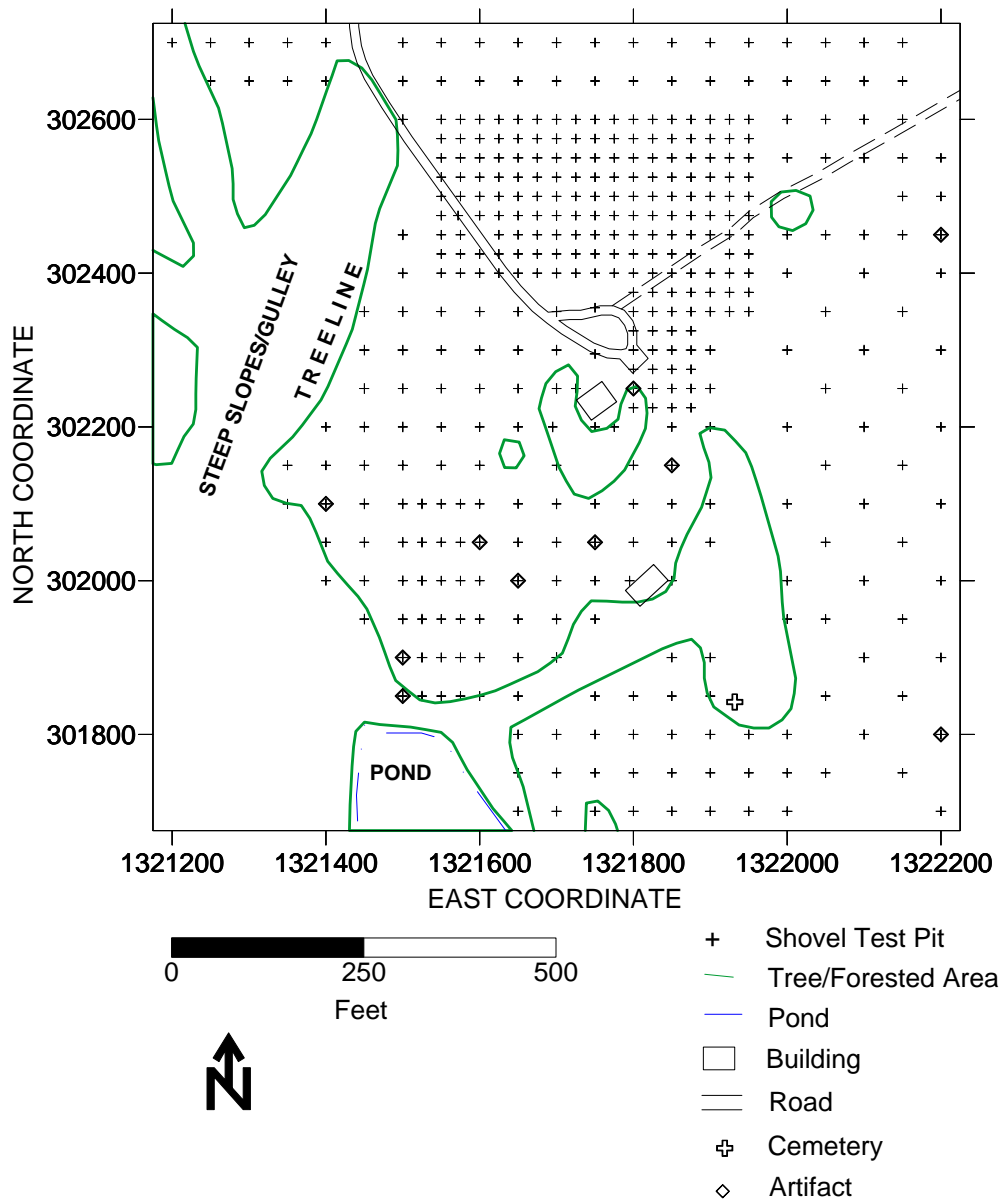


Figure 28. Distribution of creamware and pearlware recovered from shovel tests, 18CH777.

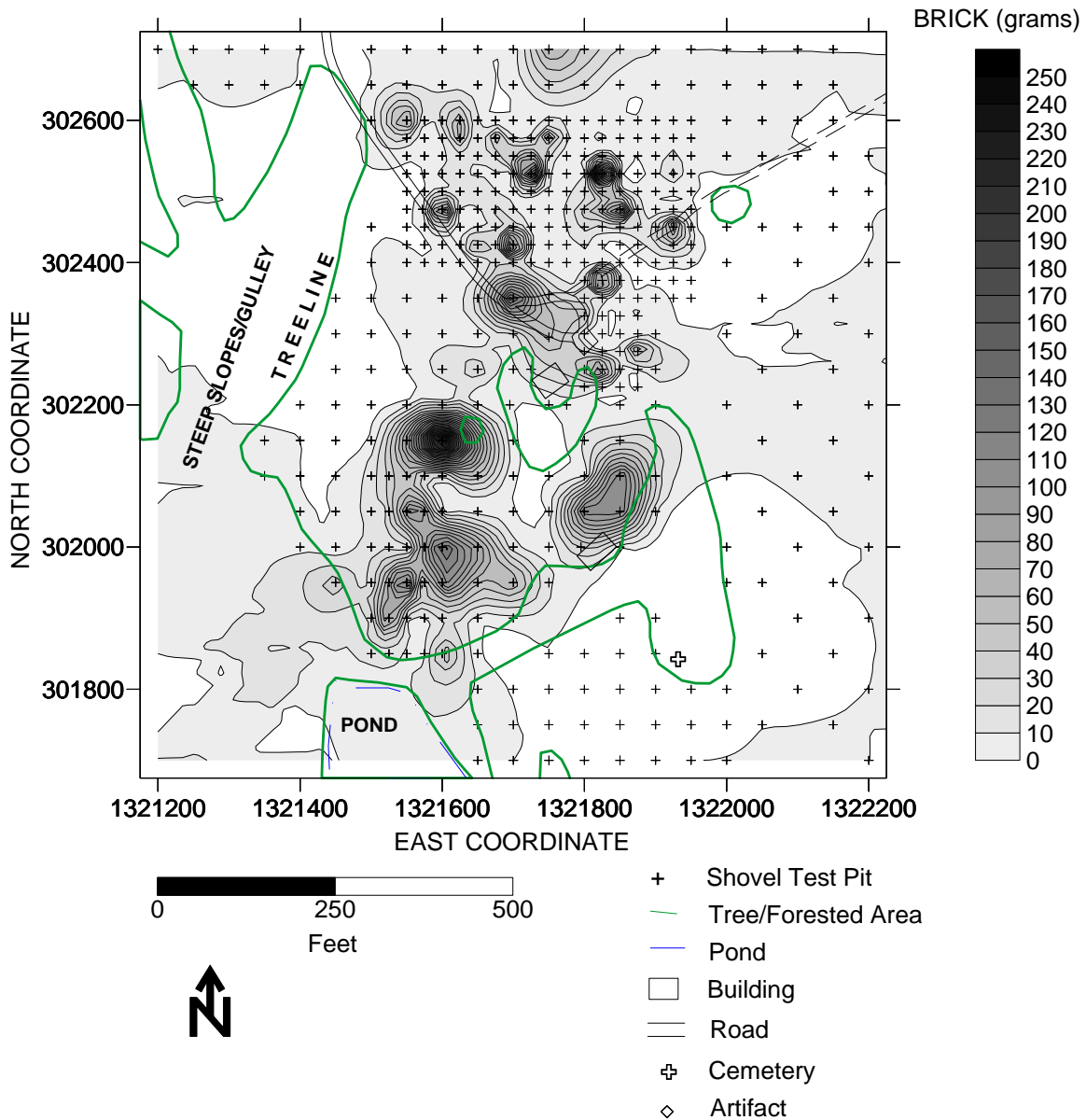


Figure 29. Distribution of brick (by weight) recovered from shovel tests, 18CH777.

As noted above, colonial materials are distributed throughout 18CH777. Later colonial materials – those likely dating to the third and fourth quarters of the 18th century⁴ – are concentrated at the southern end of the site, just north of the pond. This later occupation likely represents the archaeological traces of a domestic quarter, quite possibly for enslaved laborers owned by the Hanson family. The now standing dwelling at Greenland had not yet been built, and documentary evidence indicates that the Hanson family did not live at Greenland, at least not during this period.⁵ Planters often established quarters on their various landholdings, locating

⁴ The complete absence of white salt-glazed stonewares in association with the creamware and pearlware ceramic fragments also suggests the quarter was not occupied before c. 1760.

⁵ One of the landowner's sons, Walter Hanson, moved to the property in 1773, subsequently building the house known as The Exchange about 1778. The quarter occupation at 18CH777 appears to have been abandoned sometime after 1780 and probably later, but before the very early 19th century.

laborers close to the fields they worked. The people living at this site would have had access to fresh water as well as the adjacent agricultural fields. Locating their house along the slope that approached the spring would have kept them invisible on the landscape, and may have also afforded a degree of privacy from the watchful eye of the free community.

When the presently standing building at Greenland was constructed, probably at the very end of the 18th century or very early 19th century, the quarter may have continued in use but not for long – artifacts indicate it was probably abandoned no later than the early 19th century and possibly as early as the years after the Revolution. One of the present owners, Mrs. Barbara Howell, reports that a ‘slave village’ was located west of the pond, and it may be that laborers were moved into this area when Samuel Hanson inherited and took up residence on the property.

Although traces of the quarter proper were not encountered, information about other contemporary quarters in the region suggests that the Greenland structure would have been a one-room dwelling of frame or even log construction, possibly with a dirt floor and windows secured only by wooden shutters. The recovery of brick in this vicinity suggests that the building had a masonry chimney, possibly made from bricks salvaged from the nearby courthouse site. The quarter may have also been underpinned by brick piers (see Figure 29).

Early colonial materials are also present at 18CH777 and pre-date the quarter by several decades. These materials are scattered across the site, but appear somewhat more concentrated in the site’s northern end (Figure 30). This portion of 18CH777 likely includes the archaeological remains of the county’s first courthouse and prison. Measuring approximately 330 by 500 feet, this earlier component appears considerably larger than most plantation domestic sites elsewhere in the Chesapeake. Not surprisingly, variation is evident in the distributions of artifacts.

Specifically, two concentrations of artifacts are identified which contained evidence of late 17th-/early 18th-century artifacts and are shown in Figure 30 as A and B. The two assemblages exhibit important differences in their distributions of domestic artifacts, which are listed in Table 3.⁶ These differences are almost certainly linked to variation in use at the site. From the discussion that follows, we argue that Area A likely represents the location of the court house and/or prison and possibly the adjacent ordinary operated by Philip Lynes, while B represents the location of Thomas Hussey’s and, later, Samuel Lockett’s dwelling(s). This interpretation is supported by the documentary evidence as well, although additional archaeology is needed to conclusively identify the activities in each area.

The density of domestic materials as measured by mean number of artifacts per shovel test in Area B is dramatically greater than in Area A (these totals do not include architectural artifacts, such as brick, daub, and nails) (cf. Table 3). More than ten times as many domestic artifacts were recovered from Area B than from A. Artifacts recovered from B include tobacco pipes, oyster shell, and animal bone as well as ceramics and bottle glass, while A includes predominantly ceramics and bottle glass.

Despite its overall low artifact density, Area A contained a greater proportion of ceramics than B (9, or 50 percent, versus 6, or 11 percent). The ceramics found in Area A include three English brown stoneware fragments, one Nottingham stoneware fragment, one Rhenish brown stoneware fragment, one white salt-glazed stoneware fragment, and two lead-glazed earthenware fragments. In addition, a number of ceramic fragments were surface collected from Area A

⁶ Coordinate limits for Area A are: N302425-302600 and E1321550-1322000. The coordinate limits for Area B are: N302200-302375 and E1321750-1321900.

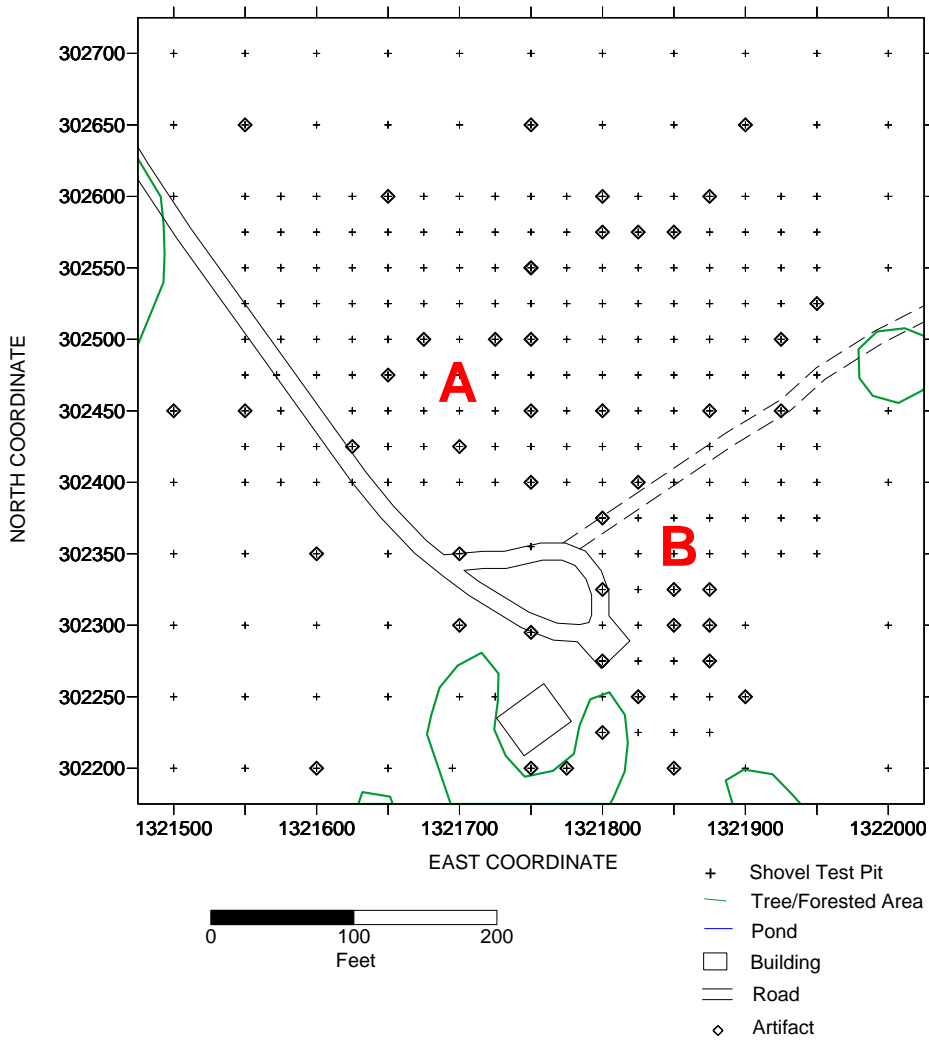


Figure 30. Distribution of early colonial materials, north end of 18CH777: A and B represent areas showing intrasite variability.

Artifact Type	A	B
Tobacco pipes	1	14
Colonial stonewares	6	1
Colonial earthenwares	3	5
Colonial bottle glass	6	20
English flint	1	-
Oyster shell	1	9
Animal bone	-	6
TOTAL	18	55
Number of shovel tests	123	34
No. artifacts per shovel test	0.15	1.60

Table 3. Domestic artifacts recovered from areas A and B.

(see Appendix VI), with the majority including English brown, Rhenish gray, Rhenish blue and gray, and white salt-glazed stoneware fragments.

The English brown stoneware fragments include mostly undecorated hollowware body fragments, although a base sherd was found. The base sherd is most likely a globular mug or gorge dating to the late 17th century, possibly made in Fulham, near London, by John Dwight (Green 1999:109-130).

The Rhenish gray and Rhenish blue and gray examples are mostly body fragments. One surface-collected fragment is a base sherd from a mug. This sherd features a pattern of horizontal lines with cobalt blue decoration, made from a template characteristic of German stonewares in the 18th century (Noël Hume 2001:106).

While dipped white salt-glazed stoneware and white salt-glazed stoneware were not recovered from the shovel tests in Area A, these wares were found in the surface collection. Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware is found in the Chesapeake region as early as 1715 (Noël Hume 1970:114-115).

White salt-glazed stoneware, like English brown, was made by techniques developed by John Dwight but later copied by other companies (Edwards and Hampson 2005:11-12; Noël Hume 2001:198). White salt-glazed stoneware appears in advertisements as early as 1724 (Edwards and Hampson 2005:159-165). Among the examples found at 18CH777 were rim, base, and body sherds. One rim fragment recovered from the surface has a molded stripe pattern. White salt-glazed stoneware has been found elsewhere in Maryland in the form of drinking vessels such as tea cups, tea bowls, mugs, coffee pots, and saucers from the 1720s to the 1760s (Edwards and Hampson 2005:165-168).

Area B includes a single sherd each of tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipware, and gray (probably Rhenish) salt-glazed stoneware, and three fragments of black lead-glazed earthenware. The presence of animal bone and oyster shell in Area B further suggests the preparation and consumption of food; not a single animal bone fragment was recovered from Area A. In part, bone preservation is problematic in the Chesapeake, given the region's acidic soils. However, if food had been consumed on a regular basis in Area A as it appears to have been in B, at least some fragments would be expected to survive, as they did in B.

The types, distributions, and densities of materials recovered from Area B indicate a domestic occupation of the late 17th and early 18th century. The materials recovered from Area A, however, suggest a very different use of that space in the early colonial period.

Reconstructing the specific activities taking place in Area A is challenging in large part because of the low density of materials and a dearth of archaeological data from other contemporary public buildings. Further, while the magistrates left a detailed record of county business, they were silent on their own customs and practices when the court was in session. From the surviving documentary record, we know that the courthouse was not in use every day. In fact, the court appears to have met for just a few days at a time up to six times a year.

A race track at the courthouse is mentioned in several late 17th-century documents, but the circumstances of the track's use are vague. One document suggests the track ended at Thomas Hussey's kitchen door. Records also indicate that individuals would place bets on quarter mile races, and that one individual would be responsible for collecting wagers and then paying

out. The race track may have provided a social and recreational diversion only when the courthouse was in use, or perhaps the track saw more use throughout the year.

Finally, although Hugh Teares was hired in 1698 to repair the courthouse and to add a “lodging chamber” to the building, what kind of use that room saw (if it was in fact built) remains unknown. The documentary evidence strongly suggests that, in general, the courthouse was used primarily for public meeting purposes.

A building serving as the county jail also stood at the courthouse. Records indicate that the county’s magistrates desired this building to be secure, specifying, for example, that the structure’s posts were to be “three foot within ground at the foundation” and the interior walls covered with riven board. Initially, the prison was to measure 25-by-15-feet, and appears to have been unheated. Little is said about the prison in later documents, although some kind of secure holding pen was necessary. There is no structure on the 1697 plat marked as a prison, although stocks are depicted and a subsequent document records the need for repairs to both the courthouse and prison. In 1698, Hugh Teares is directed “to make & Build a Cage of Twelve foot square sufficient & strong to secure Prisoners in,” although it is not clear if this was to be a building measuring 12-by-12-feet, or a smaller literal “cage” in the courthouse. A prison did exist on the site, however, for it is specifically mentioned in the documents recording the sale of the courthouse lot in 1731 to James Maddox.

Returning to the artifacts recovered from Area A, then, and considering the fact of the courthouse’s limited use, a low density of artifacts, as evident, would be expected. The presence of stoneware drinking vessel and bottle glass fragments suggests that some beverage consumption took place in this vicinity. These factors point toward an interpretation of Area A as the courthouse site.

What is unexpected, however, is the almost complete absence of tobacco pipe fragments from Area A. It is not clear why the consumption of beverages would have been acceptable in the courthouse while the consumption of tobacco was not. Fire was always a concern for colonists, especially in a building where the public records were kept. Yet, the first courthouse was heated with at least one fireplace, and a fireplace on the second floor was planned during subsequent repairs. The 1697 plat confirms that the building’s first generation chimney was of frame and clay construction. Fire may have been of concern to the Charles County magistrates, but not to the extent that a ‘no smoking’ policy would have been developed (from a 21st-century perspective, such a policy might make sense to protect the records, but to the Maryland colonists, it would have been unthinkable).

Perhaps tobacco was simply not consumed in great amounts in this area. While archaeological evidence from other sites and documentary records suggest that the Chesapeake colonists enjoyed their tobacco, other evidence suggests that tobacco consumption was not necessarily uniformly high across the region (King 2007). For example, relatively few tobacco pipe fragments have been recovered at the Ravenscroft site, and early 18th-century site in Williamsburg, Virginia (Marley R. Brown III, personal communication, 2008).

Or, perhaps the concentration of materials in Area A represents artifacts associated with the county prison. It is possible that the ceramic drinking vessels are associated with the prison and not the courthouse, since any prisoners would need to be sustained. This could explain the

lack of tobacco pipe fragments: while a prisoner would require sustenance, he (or she) could survive without tobacco.⁷

The lack of animal bone could be explained by the fact that the prisoner population was almost certainly smaller and meals may have consisted of less expensive stews and not the cuts of meat that would have contained bone. The presence of wine bottle glass also needs to be explained, given that wine was expensive and would have not been squandered on prisoners. The bottle glass in this portion of the site could represent wine bottles that were subsequently reused for the storage of cider or other liquids.

Although a number of courthouse sites have been archaeologically investigated, these sites are not directly comparable with the Moore's Lodge materials. Most of the sites that have been tested (and, as importantly, reported) date to the late 18th or 19th centuries, later than the Moore's Lodge courthouse. One exception is the 'new' courthouse at Port Tobacco which replaced Moore's Lodge in 1727. Excavations conducted at the site of the courthouse in Port Tobacco in the 1960s have yet to be thoroughly reported, and the circumstances under which those investigations were conducted are unclear. The courthouse site, however, as well as the rest of the old town of Port Tobacco, has recently been the focus of excavations led by James G. Gibb and April Beisaw (Gibb and Beisaw 2007). Using a program of systematic shovel testing, Gibb and Beisaw (2007:45) found few 18th-century ceramics in the soils surrounding the courthouse, although they caution readers that much more work remains to be done to sort out occupation at Port Tobacco.⁸

When the court was in session, at least in the early years, commissioners and colonists with business before the magistrates would patronize the ordinary Thomas Hussey kept in his house. When Hussey lost his ordinary license, a new building was eventually constructed next to the courthouse for use as an ordinary. This building was leased by Philip Lynes for several years, but appears to have been used for keeping livestock by 1705, when Samuel Luckett, Hussey's son-in-law and now the ordinary keeper, died. Like his father-in-law, Luckett appears to have maintained the courthouse ordinary in his house.

The documents repeatedly reveal that the courthouse and Hussey's and Luckett's ordinary operations were separate and distinct (indeed, Hussey's house and Luckett's house were probably not one and the same). Surviving records, including probate records and suits for payment, indicate that both Hussey and Luckett served a range of alcoholic beverages and meals to their customers, and provided lodging in their dwellings. They also provided stables for horses.

Finally, the sets of artifacts recovered from Areas A and B do suggest more precise or finer chronological boundaries of occupation, although, due to the relatively low numbers of artifacts, this evidence must be used cautiously. The recovery of a single fragment each of Rhenish brown stoneware and white salt-glazed stoneware from Area A indicates this portion of the site was in use no later than c. 1690 until at least c. 1720, based on the known manufacture dates of these two ware types (Noël Hume 1970, 2001; Gaimster 1997). The single pipe stem fragment recovered from the shovel tests in Area A has a bore diameter of 5/64ths-inch. While this small size bore can be found on tobacco pipes dating to the 17th century, it is far more typical

⁷ It is important to remember that prison was not just for individuals who had committed violent crimes, but for debtors, thieves, and vagrants (see Morris and Rothman 1995).

⁸ The courthouse standing today at Port Tobacco is a 20th-century replica built on the site of the earlier courthouse.

of 18th-century pipes (Harrington 1954:10-14). This date range corresponds relatively well with the known dates of occupation for the court house (c. 1674-1727).

Datable artifacts recovered from Area B indicate a range of occupation from the 1670s to c. 1715. The presence of early combed Staffordshire slipware, five tobacco pipe stems with bore diameters of 5-, 6-, and 7/64ths-inch, and the complete absence of white salt-glazed stoneware place Area B within the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Further, a tobacco pipe stem marked with the initials, "LE," and recovered from the test units (discussed below; see also Appendix VII), places the occupation of Area B at the beginning of the fourth quarter of the 17th century – precisely the time when the courthouse was under construction and Thomas Hussey was establishing his ordinary concession (Harrington 1954:10-14; Noël Hume 1970:114-115; Cavallo 2004). Also recovered from the test units in Area B and discussed in the next section were five fragments of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware.

B. Test Unit Results

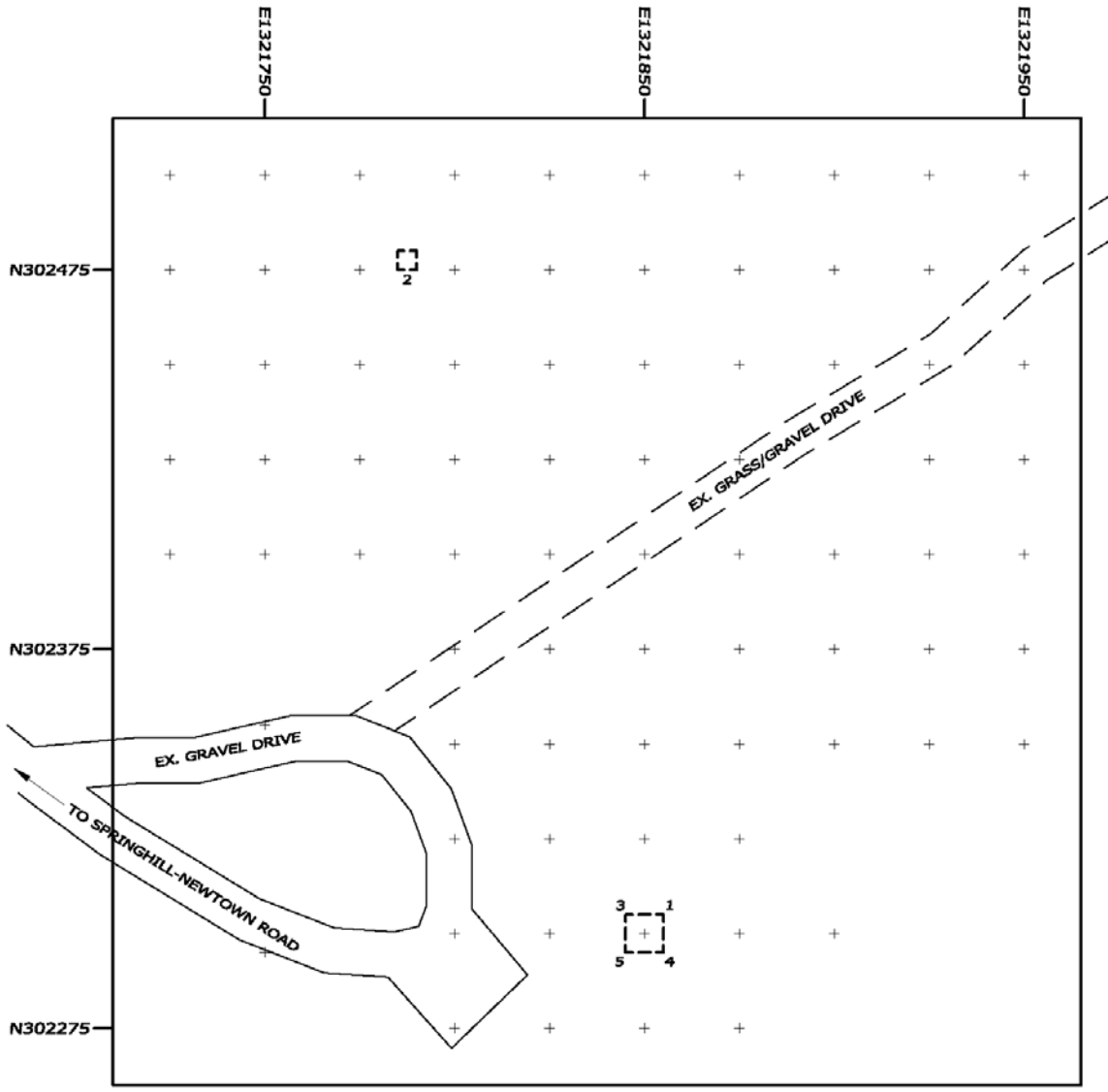
Five 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated in an effort to collect a larger artifact sample for analysis and to document any sub-surface feature deposits. Test Unit 2 was excavated in Area A, while Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5 were excavated in Area B (Figure 31). Test Unit 2 was placed where the shovel tests had indicated concentrations of both brick and domestic artifacts; Test Unit 1 was located where a shovel test had indicated early colonial artifacts associated with a sub-surface feature deposit. Test Units 3, 4, and 5 were subsequently excavated adjacent to Test Unit 1 in order to expose more of the feature deposit. The five test units generated an assemblage consisting of 5,748 artifacts (for a breakdown by test unit, see Appendix VII).

Test Unit 2 contained virtually no colonial domestic material: no additional ceramic fragments were recovered, and only a single fragment each of colonial bottle glass and tobacco pipe were found (see Appendix VII). Nor did Test Unit 2 contain animal bone or oyster shell fragments. Test Unit 2 did include architectural artifacts, including 512 fragments of brick and 6 iron nail fragments, five of which are wrought. Test Unit 2 reinforced the observations from the shovel testing, indicating few domestic materials in Area A but a significant number of architectural artifacts.

A single feature – what appears to be a post hole and a possible post mold – was found at the base of plow zone in Test Unit 2 (Figure 32). The post hole feature in Test Unit 2 was not fully exposed, extending into the adjacent unit. The feature's fill consists of mottled yellowish brown silt loam mottled with yellowish brown silt clay. The "possible post mold" is similarly yellowish brown in color; typically, post mold fill tends to be darker (dark yellowish brown or dark brown), so what looks like a post mold in form here could simply be variation within the fill. Or, the fill could indicate the post, if one existed, was pulled, which is possible considering that James Maddox purchased the court house lot in 1731 for the purpose of salvaging material (this could also explain the comparatively small number of nails recovered from Area A).

Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, which were excavated as a block, were rich in domestic and architectural artifacts and contained a large, circular feature at the base of plow zone (Figure 33). Artifacts recovered from the four test units are presented in Table 4.

The artifacts recovered from the test units support the dates of occupation suggested by the shovel test data. Evidence of 17th-century occupation is provided by the presence of 8 terra cotta tobacco pipe fragments, or pipes manufactured from local clays. Terra cotta pipes are



LEGEND

- + SHOVEL TEST PIT
- ☐ TEST UNIT

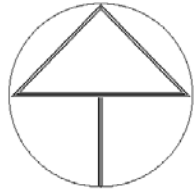
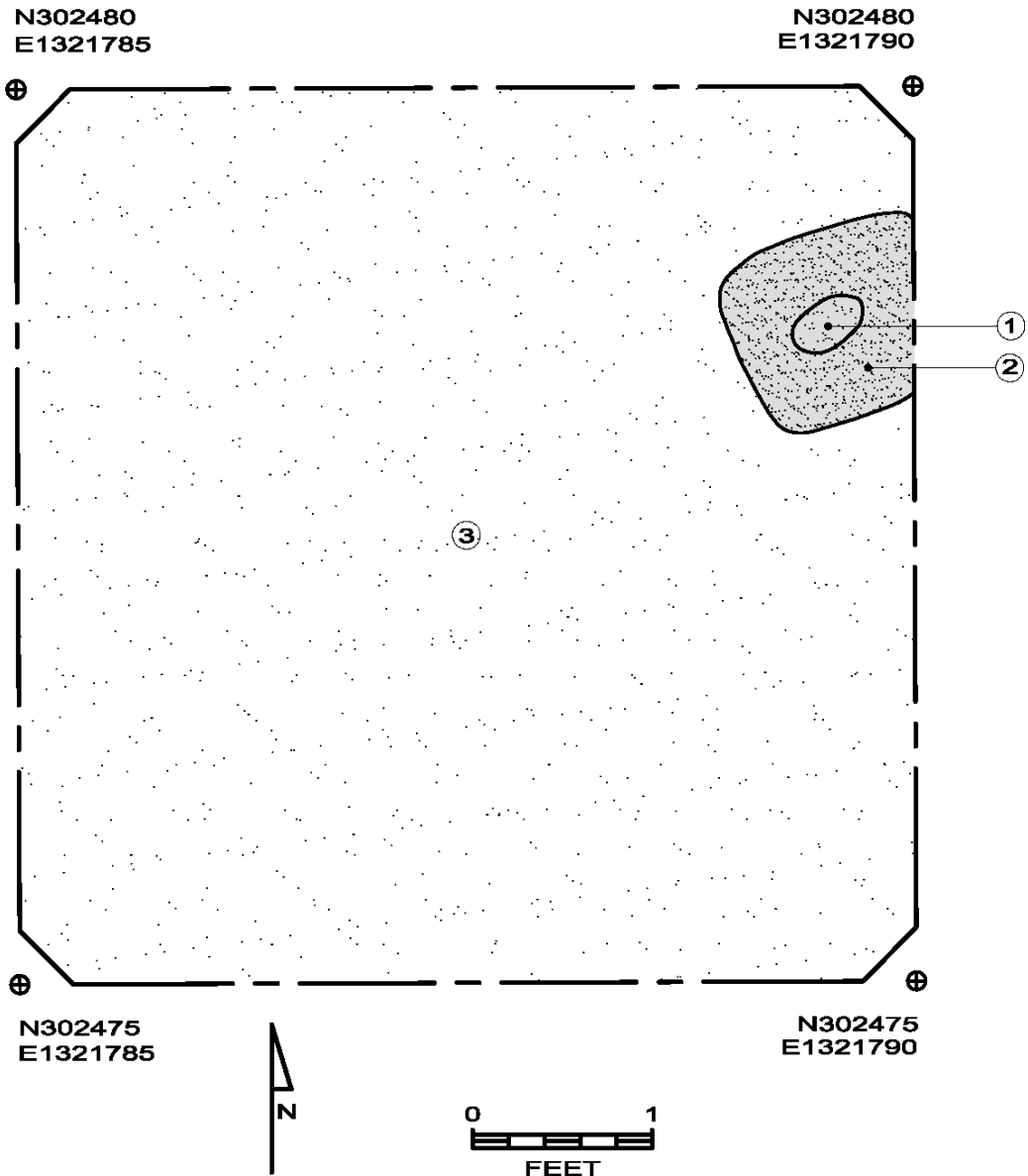


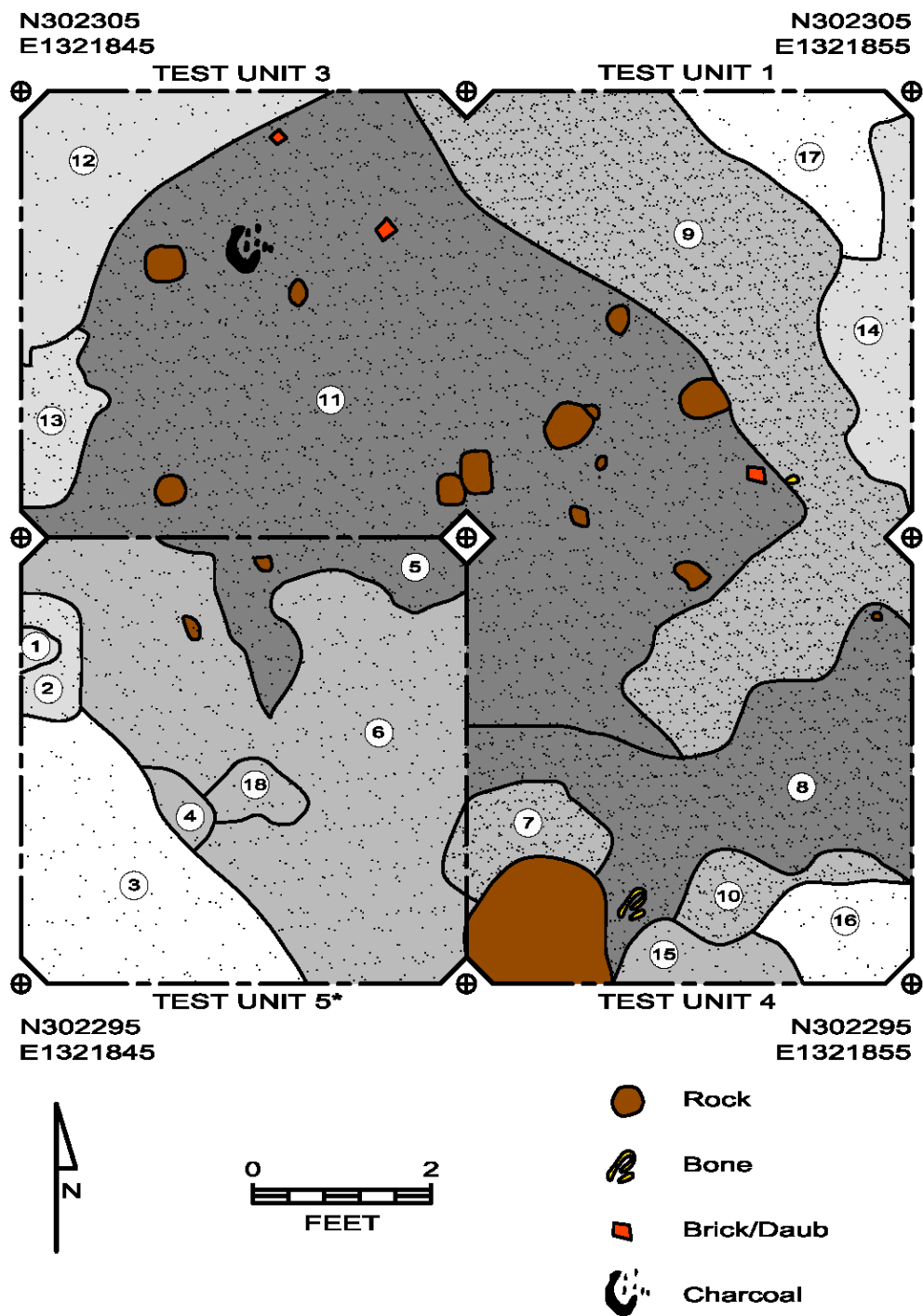
Figure 31. Location of test excavation units.



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Circular intrusion of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with 10% brown (7.5YR4/4) silty loam [possible post mold]
- 2) Rectangular intrusion of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with 25% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks [possible post hole]
- 3) Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt mottled with 20% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam and 10% yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay [subsoil]

Figure 32. Plan view below plow zone, Test Unit 2.



* Test Unit 5 mapped at a higher elevation

Figure 33. Plan view below plow zone, Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5.

SOIL DESCRIPTIONS

- 1) Oval intrusion of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay mottled with 25% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clayey loam
- 2) Sub-rectangular intrusion of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam mottled with 30% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam and 15% strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay with medium charcoal flecking and light daub flecking
- 3) Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam mottled with 40% brown (10YR4/3) clayey loam and 15% strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay with light charcoal flecking and light to medium daub flecking
- 4) Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam mottled with less than 1% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt with medium charcoal and daub flecking
- 5) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam with very light charcoal and daub flecking
- 6) Brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with heavy charcoal and daub flecking
- 7) Sub-rectangular intrusion of dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey loam mottled with 50% yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay [daub] with light charcoal flecking
- 8) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty loam mottled with 15% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam with heavy charcoal and daub flecking
- 9) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silty loam mottled with 20% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam with light charcoal and daub flecking
- 10) (same as 9)
- 11) Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silty loam mottled with 5% strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay with heavy charcoal flecking and light to medium daub flecking and medium to large cobbles
- 12) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam with light charcoal and daub flecking [possibly same as 9]
- 13) Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey loam mottled with 40% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with very light charcoal and daub flecking
- 14) Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty clay mottled with 20% brown (10YR4/3) silty loam with light charcoal and daub flecking
- 15) Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam mottled with 15% yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam with light charcoal and daub flecking
- 16) Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay and 10% dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) sandy loam with no charcoal or daub flecking
- 17) Strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay mottled with 10% very pale brown (10YR7/4) silt and 10% dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy loam with no charcoal or daub flecking [probable subsoil]
- 18) Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam, mottled with 15% strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay and 1% red (2.5YR4/8) clay and 2% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay [the latter 3 colors represent daub flecks and fragments] with medium to heavy charcoal flecking

Figure 33. Plan view below plow zone, Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, continued.

Artifact	Count
Tobacco pipe, terra cotta	8
Tobacco pipe, white clay	161
Fine earthenwares	64
Stonewares	19
Coarse earthenwares	17
Colonial bottle glass	139
Colonial table glass	10
Bead, glass	1
Buckle, copper alloy	1
Animal bone	145
English flint	3
Gear part, copper alloy	1
Oyster shell	42
Brick	1843
Daub	1453
Tile, floor	51
Wrought nail	114
Unidentified nail	807

Table 4. Colonial artifacts recovered from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5.

bore diameter of 5.96 which, when plugged into the Binford formula, yields a date of 1703. In addition, a tobacco pipe stem was recovered with the initials, “LE,” which, as discussed above, is the maker’s mark for Llewellyn Evans, a pipe maker working in Bristol as early as 1661 (Figure 35). Evans’ pipes, however, do not appear to be coming into the Chesapeake region much before the late 1670s (Cavallo 2004).

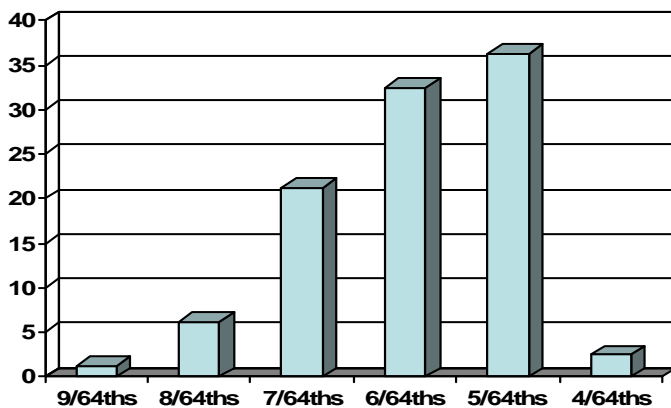


Figure 34. Distribution of white clay tobacco pipe stems from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5.

children from her marriage to Samuel Luckett, all of whom were adults at the time of her death. Elizabeth did not remarry following Hanson’s death, and she may have relocated to one of her adult children’s plantations.

typically found on 17th-century sites through about 1690 and rarely on sites occupied after that date. These pipes were produced and distributed by both the colonists and local Indians (Henry 1979; Mouer et al. 1999). The fragments recovered from the test units include terra cotta pipes produced both in molds and hand-built. Three pipe bowl fragments show evidence of a rouletted decoration, with at least one probably depicting a ‘running deer’ motif. The running deer motif is typically associated with pipes produced by Native Americans in the region.

The white clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the test units also provide important dating evidence, beginning with the distribution of stem bore diameters. Of the 161 white pipe fragments found in the assemblage, 80 have measurable stem bore diameters. Following Harrington (1954), these measurements are presented in histogram form in Figure 34. The Binford pipe stem formula was also used to calculate a mean date of occupation for the site. The 80 pipe stem bores yielded a mean

The distribution of pipe stem bore diameters, especially the steep drop in percentage of 4/64ths-inch pipes, suggests that the site may have been abruptly abandoned. The recovery of five fragments of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware fragments indicates that the site was occupied through 1715 (Table 5). This matches well with the continued occupation of the site by Elizabeth Hussey Luckett and her third husband, John Hanson (who she had married by late 1705). Hanson died in 1714, leaving Elizabeth with four minor children. Elizabeth also had four surviving



Figure 35. White clay tobacco pipe stem with maker’s mark, “LE.”

The ceramics recovered from the test units include fine and coarse earthenwares, stonewares, and a single fragment of Chinese export porcelain (cf. Table 5; Figure 36). Fine earthenwares and stonewares account for the bulk of the ceramic assemblage at 83 percent. Most of these vessels (when identifiable) consist of food and beverage consumption forms, including mugs, cups, bowls, and at least two plates. When considered with the high numbers of colonial bottle glass fragments as well as several fragments of table glass (Figure 37), the assemblage may reflect the use of this portion of the site as an ordinary by the Hussey and Luckett families.

The single Chinese porcelain fragment appears to come from a tea cup or small punch bowl with a blue on white painted decoration (Figure 38). Although Chinese porcelain was in great demand by 17th-century English households, this ceramic was expensive and therefore rarely occurs on Maryland sites occupied in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Tea, which may have been consumed from this delicate little cup, was also expensive, especially in this early period. Tea had only recently been introduced in the colonies, and this small cup may very well have been a prized possession on the Maryland frontier. The porcelain cup would have also signified the status of the household owning and displaying it (Roth 1988). The question of which household – Hussey, Luckett, or Hanson – cannot be answered at this time. Porcelain does not occur in the probate inventories of either Thomas Hussey or Samuel Luckett (Appendix D), but if the ceramics belonged to Elizabeth and not her husbands, their absence in the inventories is not surprising.

The probate inventories do reveal that ample serving vessels were available for use in both the Hussey and Luckett households/ordinary operation. Some of these vessels were produced in pewter, a material that rarely ends up in the archaeological record because it can be recycled.

Ceramic Type	Count	Percent
Tin-glazed earthenware	48	48.0
Staffordshire slipware	5	5.0
Manganese Mottled ware	11	11.0
Total Fine Earthenware	64	64.0
Hohr stoneware	3	3.0
Rhenish blue/gray stoneware	5	5.0
English brown stoneware	3	3.0
Nottingham stoneware	1	1.0
Dipped white salt-glazed sw	5	5.0
Unidentified stoneware	2	2.0
Total stoneware	19	19.0
Border ware	1	1.0
Buckley earthenware	10	10.0
Unidentified coarse ware	5	5.0
Total coarse earthenware	16	16.0
Chinese export porcelain	1	1.0
Total Chinese Porcelain	1	1.0
TOTAL	100	100.0

Table 5. Ceramics recovered from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Animal bone, including 145 fragments, derives from meals consumed at the site. The 42 oyster shell fragments that were recovered indicate that oysters, which were not available locally, were collected and then transported to the site.

Other domestic artifacts include three fragments of English flint, a copper alloy buckle fragment, a Cornaline D'Aleppo glass bead, and a copper alloy gear fragment (Figure 39).

Large quantities of architectural materials were recovered from the four test units, including brick, daub, unglazed floor tile, and iron nails. The brick and daub fragments were almost certainly used in the chimney(s) that heated the nearby structure. While some evidence of masonry construction would be expected given the economic standing of the Hussey and Lockett households, the presence of so much daub suggests that at least one chimney was of clay. Chimneys made of wooden frames – not unlike the chimney depicted for the court house in the 1697 plat – were then packed with clay, or daub, which eventually hardened through exposure to the elements and chimney heat. These chimneys worked, and were expedient, but they were also fire hazards. Even those that did not catch fire eventually eroded from the forces of sun and rain.

While the Hussey and Lockett households could not escape the reality that labor was dear in the Chesapeake – better money was to be had raising tobacco than building brick chimneys – the house in the vicinity of the test units appears to have been paved in part with unglazed floor tile (Figure 40). Two fragments measured 1 1/8-inches in thickness, with a minimum width of at least three inches. Ceramic floor tile have been found at several 17th-early 18th-century sites in the Chesapeake, but most examples exhibit a lead glaze. Unglazed tiles are less common, although unglazed tiles were found covering at least a part of Charles Calvert's basement at Mattapany, his plantation dwelling on the Patuxent. The Mattapany tile measured 8.5 inches long by 8.5 inches wide and was two inches thick; the floor had also been whitewashed, probably to increase the amount of light reflection in the dwelling's basement (Brown et al 2005).

The features uncovered in Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5 (cf. Figure 33) appear to consist of multiple deposit episodes reflecting the demolition of nearby architectural features. While the features were not fully exposed during the excavation process, what was exposed indicates a large, circular deposit filled with multiple layers of soil and artifacts. The presence of considerable amounts of burned daub and charcoal suggests burning, and the fill may represent the replacement of a frame and clay chimney or simply the abandonment of the building. Interestingly, layer 11 (cf. Figure 33) contained a number of large, round cobbles; cobbles were not observed in the other levels and do not occur naturally in the immediately surrounding soils. Core samples reveal the feature is not deep, extending beneath the subsoil no more than six to twelve inches at its center. The feature's depth is shallower at its edges, suggesting a bowl-shaped pit (possibly a borrow pit) and not a cellar.

The date of the feature's filling may be c. 1715, given the recovery of five sherds of dipped white salt-glazed stoneware from the test units. There is also the possibility that the feature was filled later, in 1731, when James Maddox acquired the nearby courthouse lot, flipping it while reserving his right to salvage the buildings then standing.



Figure 36. Ceramic fragments recovered from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, actual size; left to right, top row: Hohrware (2); Rhenish blue and gray stoneware; Nottingham stoneware; second row: dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (2); Borderware; black lead-glazed earthenware; third row: polychrome painted tin-glazed earthenware (3); tin glazed earthenware (2); Staffordshire slipware.



Figure 37. Colonial bottle and table glass fragments recovered from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, actual size (wine glass foot rim fragment, lower right).

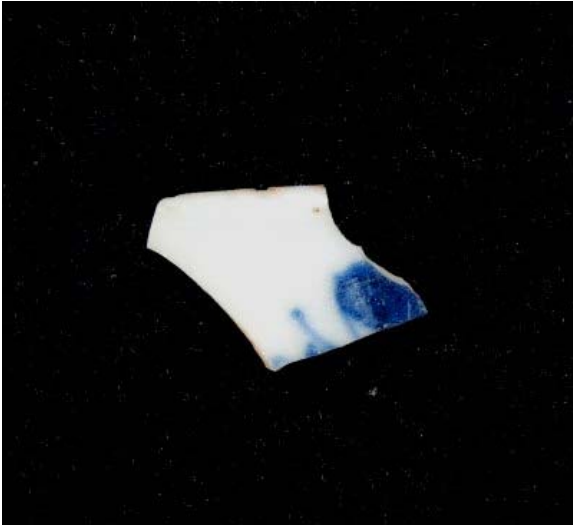


Figure 38. Chinese export porcelain rim fragment, from a small bowl or cup, 2X actual size.



Figure 39. Top row left, copper alloy gear part; right, copper alloy buckle fragment; bottom row left, English flint fragment; right, Cornaline D'Aleppo glass bead; actual size.



Figure 40. Unglazed floor tile recovered from Test Units 1, 3, 4, and 5, actual size.

VII. Summary and Recommendations

Archaeological investigations at Greenland revealed one large, multi-component, historic-period site located along the property's west edge. This site, designated 18CH777 by the Maryland Historical Trust, measures approximately 300 by 850 feet, beginning at the north end of the man-made 20th-century pond and extending north up a gradual slope to the north side of the standing house. The site was first intensively occupied in the late 17th century, probably by the

mid-1670s when Charles County moved to establish a county seat there at Moore's Lodge. The site continues to be used today, for both agricultural and domestic purposes.

The earliest component dates to the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and represents the archaeological traces of the county's first courthouse. At least two concentrations of materials were observed, including a domestic compound probably occupied by Thomas Hussey and, possibly, his son-in-law, Samuel Luckett. The second concentration consisted almost exclusively of stoneware drinking vessels and bottle glass, and may represent the location of the courthouse or the prison. Hussey's house was abandoned c. 1715, and the courthouse was abandoned in 1727, when a new county seat was established at Chandler Town (now Port Tobacco).

The next phase of occupation appears to begin sometime in the third quarter of the 18th century, probably after c. 1760. Located in the swale approaching the freshwater spring, this part of the site may have been occupied by enslaved laborers who were assigned to the Greenland farm. A quarter of some sort stood here, with a chimney of brick – possibly material salvaged from the early courthouse site. The quarter appears to have been abandoned by the end of the century and certainly by 1800. The occupants may have moved to the high, wooded land west of the pond (and not part of the current project) where property owners report that tradition maintains a slave village was located.

The quarter may have been abandoned when, at the end of 18th century or beginning of the 19th, Samuel Hanson, a great-great grandson of Thomas Hussey, inherited this portion of Greenland and built the house that stands today. In addition to the standing house, a meat house and kitchen were associated with this structure, which continues to be used today as a residence.

Archaeological site 18CH777 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D. Criterion A includes sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Court House at Moore's Lodge represents the remains of one of the earliest county seats in Maryland, and the earliest county seat in Charles County. Prior to the archaeological discovery of the courthouse site, the Court House at Moore's Lodge was recognized for the extraordinary survival of most of the records generated there. The discovery of a near-pristine archaeological site associated with the first county seat makes this early courthouse one of the most well preserved in Maryland and possibly in Virginia. Given the events taking place in Maryland and the greater Chesapeake region during this time, including the departure of the Piscataway, the transition to slavery, and the emergence of a predominantly American-born population, and the courthouse's role in those events, the Court House at Moore's Lodge assumes great local and regional significance.

Archaeological site 18CH777 is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The rich archaeological deposits and documentary record associated with this 18CH777 and its atypical inland location gives this site tremendous potential for informing subjects ranging from cultural contact, settlement patterning, cultural adaptation, and economic and social change between the 1670s and first quarter of the 18th century. Given that very few 17th-/early 18th-century sites have been identified in Charles County, the courthouse lot and associated buildings become especially significant.

VIII. Conclusion

In 1984, Mike Smolek (1984:5-10), then the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, completed an analysis of settlement patterning in 17th-century Maryland and Virginia, noting that the majority (more than 80 percent) of 17th-century sites could be found within 2,000 feet of navigable water. Good soil and access to fresh water were also critical variables for site location. Almost a quarter century has passed since Smolek's study was completed, with more sites having been located. Indeed, the majority of 17th-century domestic sites in Maryland are located near navigable waterways, especially in regions where navigable waterways are present. In other places, however, including Charles County, the settlement model developed by Smolek is not as easily applied, and suggests the diversity of landscapes English men and women were negotiating in this early period.

Both Johnstontown and Moore's Lodge, for example, were occupied in the 17th century, and both sites represent the remains of domestic occupations associated with plantations. Both are located near freshwater springs and on good soil, just as the model would predict. But, both are located inland, and several miles from navigable water. Other sites not yet identified on the ground in Charles County, but for which general location information is known, including Charles Calvert's summer house at Zekiah and Josias Fendall's house at Faire Fountain, were likewise located several miles from navigable waterways.

Charles County, while a part of southern Maryland and a part of the region first colonized in the 17th century, differs from St. Mary's and Calvert counties in geographically important ways. While the Potomac and Patuxent rivers form portions of the county's boundaries, much more of Charles County is landlocked than is the case for the other two southern Maryland counties. Charles County, however, has excellent agricultural soils and enjoys the rich and diverse ecosystem of the Zekiah Swamp.

The challenge of finding the first courthouse may have been complicated by a model of settlement that almost invariably places early plantations along waterways. The discoveries of the site of the first county seat, Thomas Hussey's and Samuel Lockett's dwellings at Moore's Lodge, and Henry Hawkins' house at Johnstontown reveal that, in areas where navigable waterways did not penetrate deep into the interior and where colonial government struggled with accommodating settlement expansion with the demands of indigenous residents, settlement choices were complex and affected by a wide range of factors. An ordinary that did enough business that its license was sometimes fought over and the existence, apparently for at least a couple decades, of a race track suggests the richness of social life in an area that would not at first appear to have been desirable for settlement.

Nor does it appear that the lack of nearby navigable waterways made this area a hinterland; records indicate that fashionable drinks of all kinds, including lemonade, then only recently introduced to English palates, were easily available, and the artifacts recovered from the Hussey/Lockett compound demonstrate that even fine wares like Chinese export porcelain graced at least some of the tables of these households. Only later, in 1727, do the county's magistrates remark about the difficulty of getting to Moore's Lodge, moving the county seat to Port Tobacco.

During that period, Charles County along with the rest of the Chesapeake experienced a shift in its economic and social relations, a shift that may have been both generational as well as chronological. Thomas Hussey owned the labor of mostly English servants and a single "blind Negro" when he died in 1700. His son-in-law, however, dying only five years later, may have

been worth a little bit more than Hussey, but he had much more invested in labor – enslaved labor – than his father-in-law.

The courthouse at Moore's Lodge, Hussey's and Lockett's dwellings, the Hawkins house at Johnstown, and the Calvert and Fendall residences on the other side of Clark Run each have a story to tell about life in this part of Maryland at this important time. That story must also include the story of Zekiah Fort, the place where the Piscataway Indians were relocated in 1680 to escape both attacks from other Indian tribes and English pressure for land. Before those stories can be told – and as a vital part of telling the story – these historically important places and others must be located on the ground, as was done for the Court House at Moore's Lodge. These sites are the setting for many as yet untold stories about life in early Maryland.

Figure 41 shows the boundaries of the Moore's Lodge tract as predicted by land surveyor Kevin Norris superimposed on an aerial of the Greenland property. Norris's tract lines appear to be very accurate. Using the west boundary of Moore's Lodge as depicted by Norris and based on the concentrations of late 17th-/early 18th-century artifacts, Figure 41 also locates the 1697 plat of the courthouse lot. As Norris predicted, the courthouse lot appears to share its west boundary with a portion of the Moore's Lodge west boundary. The relatively easier topographical access to the nearby stream made this a good site for the courthouse. The plat suggests that the gravel driveway at Greenland today appears to follow the same route as the 17th-century road going to Chandler Town (now Port Tobacco).

Fortunately, the courthouse lot is today in the good hands of the family of the late Xavier Garner Sr. and his wife Mary Garner. The family is committed to the responsible stewardship of this extraordinary and important archaeological site.

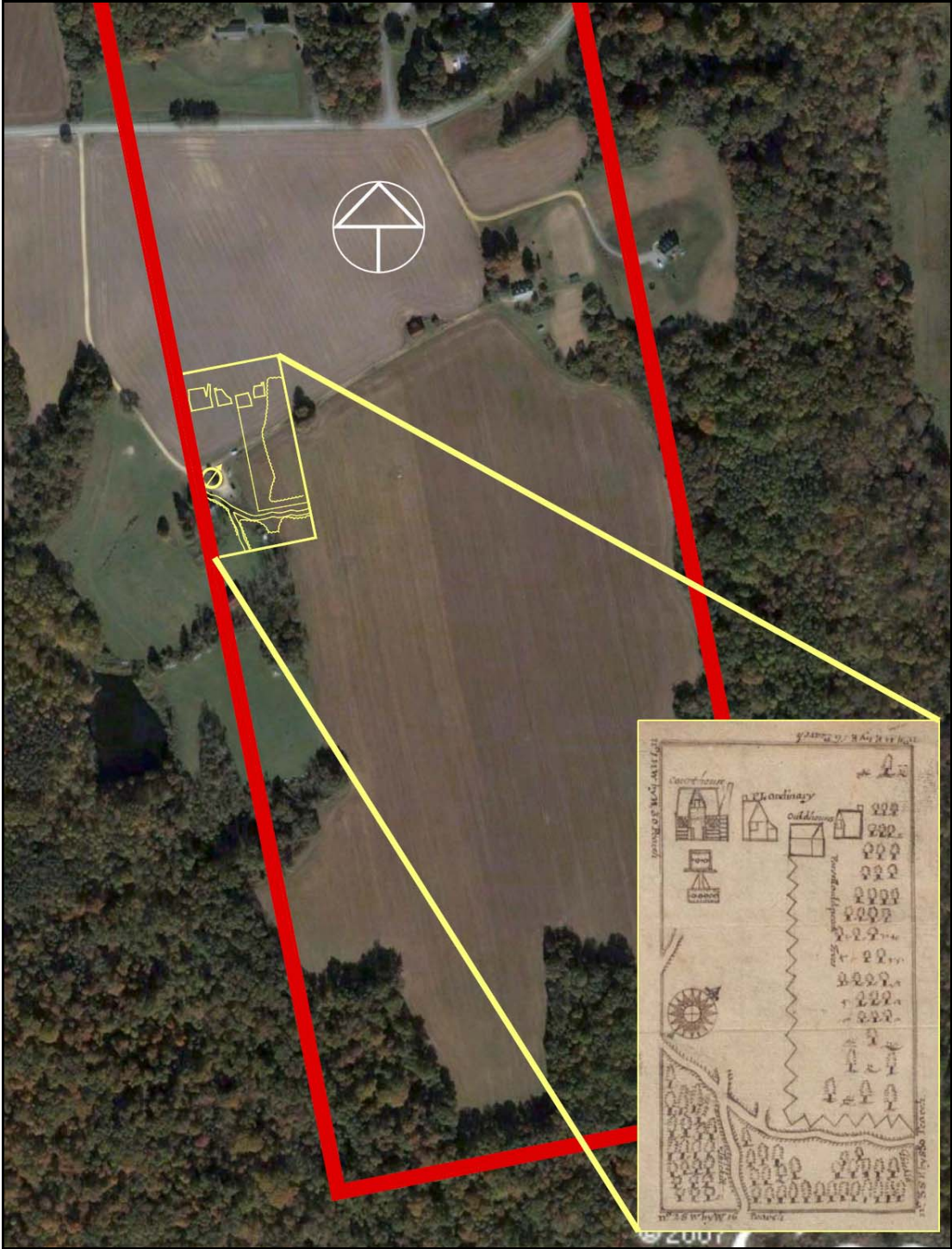


Figure 41. Aerial view of Greenland showing Moore's Lodge and approximate location of the courthouse lot.

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Appendix I
 Probate Inventory of Thomas Hussey

Inventories and Accounts, vol. 20, f. 135

Thomas Hussey

An Invty of the Goods and Chattells of Thomas Hussey decd in Charles County Thomas Smouts and Michael Martin, appraisers.

To a quantity of new goods	245 00 00
To a pcell of wearing Cloaths	10 00 00
To 2 looking glasses	3 10 00
To 1 Copper Kettle	3 10 00
To 12 feather beds	100 00 00
To 4 flock beds	6 00 00
To 7 quilts to lay under beds	3 00 00
To a pcell of pillows and blankets	2 00 00
To harness for 4 horses	3 10 00
To 1 pr of Cart Wheels	3 10 00
To a pcell of Silver Spoones	4 00 00
To more plate	9 00 00
To cash Sterling money	16 00 00
To sheets and other bed furniture	2 10 00
To a pcell of pewter	5 10 00
To a pcell of old pewter and other lumber	2 00 00
To a pcell of table Linen & a case of knives	1 19 00
To 12 English Servts at 11 p serv	132 00 00
To blind Negroe	6 00 00
To a quantity of Cattle and hogs	100 00 00
To 3 Cart horses and 1 young horse	12 00 00
To a quantity of nails hoes and other Lumber	21 00 00
To a brass pestell & mortar Stew pan warming pan and other goods	4 00 00
To Iron potts Kettles and other Lumber	5 10 00
To 5 Chests & trunks & other lumber	5 10 00
To Tables, tables frames & bed steads	<u>3 10 00</u>
	707 09 06

A true Invty of the above mentioned Estate witness our hands and seales

October 9 1700

Thomas Smouts Seale

Michael Martin Seale

Appendix II
 Probate Inventory of Samuel Lockett

Inventories and Accounts, vol. 27, f. 12-13
 Wills, vol. 3, f. 676
 Samuel Lockett

An inventory taken of the Estate and Credits of Samll Lockett late of Charles Co. Decd the 2nd of April 1705 and appraised By Capt. Phillip Briscoe and Mr. Mich Martin Aug the 23rd 1705

At Ziakia Quarter

A Maloh Man named Jark 4 years to serve	15 00 00
A sickly Negro woman named Pegg	21 00 00
John Bennitta a white servant 3 yrs to serve	9 00 00
Allen Makeken 13 months	3 00 00
Joseph Loman 3 years	9 00 00
Samll Barker 3 years	9 00 00
James Mannering, a boy	12 00 00
Mary do a girl	8 00 00
Catherine Allen 3 years ½	7 00 00
A negro woman called Jenny	30 00 00
An old woman called Nam	25 00 00
A negro boy called Peter	25 00 00
A folish negro girl	20 00 00
Negro Jack and his wife Sarah	60 00 00

Att Zachea Quarter

2 steers 4 years old	6 00 00
2 steers 5 years old	7 00 00
A bull 4 years old	1 10 00
4 cows and calves	4 10 00
3 heiffers 3 years old	4 10 00
15 calves 2 years old	15 00 00
20 large barrow hogs 3 years old	20 00 00
7 Sows and 5 shoats	4 00 00
2 old cross cut saws and old gunn	2 00 00
A five gall iron pott and Do of 3 gall	1 00 00
1 Iron pessell 1 Drawing knife 2 falling axes 5 weeding hoes	
3 Negroes lodging bedds, 1 peale and Tray 3 tinn pans an old frying pan and other old lumber	1 12 00

Att the old house

3 steers six years old	10 10 00
Three cows and calves	7 00 00
Two steers five years old	6 00 00
Two ditto four years old	5 00 00
Two heiffers ditto	4 00 00
One bull and three calves two years old	3 00 00

five barrows three years old	4 00 00
Eleven sows and young barrows	5 10 00
a flock bed sheets blankets and bed steed	1 10 00
to three iron potts	1 00 00
1 gunn four tin pans 1 dish and a Bason	1 06 00

Att the home house

In the Hall

one old draw table	1 00 00
One open cupboard with a drawer	10 00
six leather chairs	1 10 00
Ten other sort of old leather chairs	1 05 00
One small table and Drawer old	05 00
a Forme	02 06
2 old tables and ten wooden chairs	1 04 00
2 old brass candlesticke	12 00
an oval table old and broke	10 00

In Mrs. Lucketts Roome

six old turkey work Chairs	15 00
a single bed and bolster very large	5 00 00
A standing bed with Curtains and Vallances with all other appurt:	10 00 00
one chest of drawers	1 15 00
three yards of broad cloth	1 01 00
Two cloth coats	6 00 00
1 stuff coate	1 10 00
one old blew Cloate	1 05 00
one old chest	08 00
one old trunk	05 00
Two new large chests	1 04 00
1 Crack looking glass	05 00
a pair of old Iron Doggs and Tongs	1 00 00
a warming pan	08 00
an old Table and spinning wheele	05 00
1 Gunn	1 00 00
32 oz of plate at 4£-6d pr oz	7 04 00

In a little roome adjoining

two feather beds ordinary 1 without a covering wth ye bedding	8 00 00
2 pair of old bootes	12 00
7 yds of stuff at 1p-3d pr yd	08 09

In the roome Chamber

Two fine feather beds and furniture	18 00 00
1 ordinary ditto	4 00 00
three chairs old	10 00

Two pair of Holsters and pistolles	4 00 00
one looking glass a joint stoole and Carpet	18 00
a 4 ft plain chest and 1 ditto wainscoat	1 10 00
four pair of blankets	2 00 00

3 yds ½ of broad cloth 1½ yd kersey	1 05 09
thirteen yds of Dowlas	1 19 00
thirteen yards of huckaback	13 00
two yards of Shalom 1-6 pr yd, 1¼ yards of broad cloath 6	10 06
Eight yards of Kersey and remnant of broad cloth	1 08 00
Eleven yards of fine serge 3/ pr yd 3 yards of course ticken	1 16 00
2 pr of yarne hose and 1 shirt	08 00

In the Hall Chamber

2 ordinary feather beds 2 quilts 1 very ordinary 3 blankets 1 pr sheets	10 00 00
five old ruggs	1 10 00
one new rug and one Turkey work quilt	1 14 00
1 chest and one Trunk	15 00

In the Passage Chamber

one ordinary feather bed with appurtenances	5 00 00
one old chest	09 00

In the Newe Roome Chamber

one single feather bed	4 10 00
one ditto fine wth the appurtenances fine linen	9 00 00
a sad [conditioned] bed wth appurtenances	8 00 00
one large wainscott Chest	1 00 00
Two small trunks	06 00
Eight pair of sheets at 15 p	6 00 00
three yards of brown linen	04 06
one dozen of huckaback napkins and 1 towell	13 00
three ditto table clothes	13 06
Twenty napkins ditto	1 00 00
one large ditto Table cloath	06 00
thirteen small household napkins	08 00

In the new Roome

Twelve cain chairs some dammified 6 pr po	3 12 00
one single bed large and [Gear]	5 00 00
one large fine bed and furniture	10 00 00
1 large looking glass	2 10 00
one Table with turned frame but a Deale cover	12 00
a small trunk	02 06
a parcell of old books	1 05 00
one pair of Iron Doggs shovell and tongs	15 00
an old hanger and two perriwiggs	15 00

an old wooden Chest and a Case	18 00
4 pair of staves and 5 hand brushes	2 05 00
5½ yds of fine muslim at 4/6 1 yd ½ of cambridk	1 08 06
2 yds of narrow linen 4 yds ½ of muslin 1 ell Holland	1 00 06
two yds of narrow creap one of buttons of yaren	1 05 00
a parcell of old household linen	1 00 00
7 shirts and 2 waistcoates a with a remnant of linen	4 05 06
one old sadle and bridle	10 00
Two pr of stockings a diminty waistcoat and pr of shoes	16 00
a box with	10 00
4 short glasses 2 earthen dishes	06 00

In the milk house

Six large dishes wt by computation 60 lb at 12 d pr lb	3 00 00
Two ditto at 80 lb three do at 18 lb 11 basons 27 ½ lb	6 05 06
8 dozen plates at 12/ pr dozen 3 potts and porringers	5 12 00
Three [hand saws] & twelve tin pans 6 earthenware potts at 9/	1 05 06
1 stew pan and skellett and an iron kettle	1 05 00
parcel of earthenware	10 00

In the Salt house

thirteen new axes 19/ 6m of w d nailes 2 lb 2 600 of 6d	3 04 00
14 dozen 8 bottles 1 lb 5 one new chest 12	1 17 00
one new pot and 1 old one	1 00 00

In the Kitchen

four chests old	1 16 06
one ordinary feather bed with appurtenances	3 00 00
Two old flock beds with some covering	2 00 00
Three old chaft beds and 1 flock bed	3 10 00
a parcell of wool and three pistoles	1 15 00
one large copper and three small one	8 00 00
Eight potts	5 00 00
one pr of Doggs and 5 pr of iron	3 00 00
Two old ladles and three spitts and 1 dripping pan	1 12 00
parcel of old pewter	2 10 00
a small bell metal mortar and a pestle wth brass chafening dish	12 00
one cross cut a saw a sett of wedges	14 00
19 bu salt	2 18 00
one hand mill 15/ 2 grind stones 6 one pot wt	1 11 00
16 Casqnes	3 04 00

Cattle at the home house

five steers four years old	17 10 00
Nine cows and calves	22 10 00
five heiffers three years old	10 00 00
five barren cows	10 00 00

one bull	1 10 00
one steer three year old	1 10 00
one heiffer 3 yr old and one steer 2 years old	2 10 00
one cow and calfe	2 00 00

Att the Ordinary

Two old eight foot tables and two formes	1 00 00
Two old cows Twelve or thirteen years old	4 00 00
One bull of two year old	1 00 00
one barrow of 5 years old	1 00 00
One sow of six years old	14 00
Eleven shoats of two years old	5 00 00
Cash	3 15 00

Horses

four old cart horses	8 00 00
A horse called Wister 8 # young sorrell 5	13 00 00
prime and Demier at 3 # each and Hazand 2 #	8 00 00
an old Mare a lame Do and a young horse 2 # pr p	6 00 00
a Mare a colt and a 2 year	4 00 00
a young gray horse	3 10 00
a young horse 2 yr old and a mare 1 year	2 10 00
In tobacco received 16935 lbs tob. at 1 pr	<u>70 01 03</u>
	829 13 03

According to appraisement made by us

Philip Briscoe
M II Martin

Appendix III
Documentation of Procedures for the Placement of Moore's Lodge

Prepared by
Kevin S. Norris
Professional Land Surveyor
Maryland Registration #21115

Introduction

As part of the project of finding the on-the-ground location of the original courthouse for Charles County, the following discussion was prepared to serve as the documentation of the steps taken to place this plat on the ground. The courthouse was shown on a plat prepared by Joseph Manning in 1697 and is readily available on various web sites maintained by the Maryland State Archives (www.msa.state.md.us). The survey was recorded among the land records for Charles County, Maryland in Liber V 1 at folio 277 and is included herein as Figure 1.

This plat, though widely known by historians and archaeologists, has not been placed on the ground nor have the courthouse and its surrounding buildings been found in recent times.

Building the Mosaic

The first step in this process involved building a deed mosaic. A deed mosaic is simply the plotting of pertinent facts (metes, bounds, deed calls, and adjoining owners) for each deed or patent and affixing them as they relate to each other.

The first documents I examined were the Joseph Manning survey of 1697 and a Patent for Greenland recorded as Patent Record 459 found in Liber E.I. 4, folio 531. The certificate for Greenland was recorded in Liber E.I. 5, folio 273. I read and transcribed the patent and the transcription is included herein as Figure 2.

The patent, dated 1737, is a resurvey of six contiguous patents, each then being in the possession of John Hanson, into a single new parcel called Greenland. The six patents included Barton's Meadow, Barton's Hope, Moore's Lodge, Moore's Gore, Hussey's Adventure, and Hussey's Addition. Each of the patents was specifically mentioned by name and included information such as when they were patented, to whom the patent was issued, and the acreage of the patent. In addition, the Deputy Surveyor, William Hanson, who prepared the patent, specifically recites the original metes and bounds for each patent. In so doing, he states that Barton's Hope was not found to be contiguous with the other patents.

The next part of the patent describes the metes and bounds of the current survey (1737) and calls as to how it relates to the original patents. Finally, the patent includes a plat of the survey which shows the location of the original patents as they relate to the newly surveyed Greenland. It also includes an acreage table explaining the discrepancies in acreage between the original patents and what William Hanson surveyed. The new patent for Greenland specifically mentions that these original patents were to be combined in one tract now called Greenland.

Plotting Greenland

The patent for Greenland was plotted by following the metes and bounds. The description mathematically closed in that the closing course was “thence with a straight line to the first beginning.” This call forces the property to close upon itself. Still, although the figure closed upon itself, the acreage was a couple of hundred acres short.

I then located the original patents in the manner shown on the plat contained within the Greenland patent. Once this was done, I researched the original patents and compared the metes and bounds of each with the descriptions given in the Greenland patent, and was satisfied with the placement of each as it related to the whole of Greenland. When I placed the description of each of the original patents as they fit alongside each other, I found an error in the description of Greenland. The error was along the western borders of Greenland and it enlarged the plotted description.

The next step involved locating the Greenland tract in the real world and identifying the present day owners of the tract. I began by reviewing the ADC (Alexandria Drafting Company) Street Maps for Charles County. A Greenland Place was mentioned. It was shown to be near the western end of Spring Hill-Newtown Road just beyond the railroad crossing. I then placed the outline of Greenland over the Tax Assessors Maps for the area where Greenland Place was shown. This is indicated in Figure 3. The fit revealed that the tract lines still exist today. This is not surprising, since every surveyor attempts to find out and hold the previous surveyor’s intentions.

I then placed the individual patents inside the overall outline of Greenland (Figures 4-7). I compared the metes and bounds description in the original patent with that of the metes and bounds description in the Greenland patent. They were found to be the same to the extent that I could read the patents.

I then examined the placement of more recent surveys which I hoped would confirm my placement of Greenland and my correction in its metes and bounds. The more recent surveys provided by the D. H. Steffens Company proved my work to be correct (Figure 8). The two surveys from 1982 (The Exchange) and 1990 (Land of Rebecca Cooksey) confirm the placement of Greenland and the necessary adjustment to the western boundary lines. This left an area along the southern tract line as the only area not substantiated by a more recent survey.

After further research, Barbara Howell, a descendant of the Hansons and present owner of the Greenland tract, provided a copy of an original certificate dated September 8, 1820 and signed by James Brawner. The certificate included a metes and bounds and a survey plat of “Part of Greenland.” The description was plotted and in fact fills in the area to the south and east of the 1990 survey for the Cookseys. It adjoins the 1990 Cooksey survey along its western borders and runs eastward to Clark Run. This certificate confirms the correction I identified and that the correction occurred on the western tract lines.

Locating the correction is significant because, in looking for the placement of Moore’s Lodge, I wanted to know if it could have been anywhere other than where I have placed it. My conclusion is that, to the extent of the accuracy of survey measurements of the time when it was laid out and patented, the placement of the outline of Moore’s Lodge is correct. With the placement of these patents accomplished as accurately as possible, I then located an aerial photo in the same datum to identify what the tracts looked like as of 1994 and in recent photos (Figures 9 and 10). These photos provide additional support for my placement of the patents. The

location of the 150-acre Moore's Lodge tract provides a very sound base for locating the three acre parcel surveyed and platted for the Charles County Courthouse in 1697.

Placement of the Courthouse Parcel

The placement of the courthouse parcel is not easily accomplished. I began with the actual description of the initial deed for the courthouse lot, which was created on November 16, 1674. This deed is recorded among the Land Records of Charles County, Maryland in Liber F at folio 36.

This deed was an agreement for the sale of one acre of land on a tract known as Moore's Lodge. This deed speaks of the terms of the sale and the intended use for the buildings that were included on the land. The only description as to the location of the actual acre of land is that it was "distant from the head of Portobacco about foure miles." The description is accurate for where Moore's Lodge is located. A straight distance from the middle of Moore's Lodge to the current head of the Port Tobacco River is about 3 ½ miles.

To confirm the description of four miles, I took the oldest road map of Charles County I could find, printed in 1873 as part of the Martinet Atlas and found in Figures 11 and 12. The road system shown on this map indicates that the center of Moore's Lodge is located about four miles from the head of the Port Tobacco River if you travel along the roadway leading from the river through Salem to Newtown.

Still, the deed for the courthouse lot, though very descriptive in its intentions regarding the use of the land and very detailed in the construction and renovation of the building, yields no evidence as to how it relates to the overall boundary of Moore's Lodge. In surveyor's terms, there is no descriptive tie from the one acre parcel to the original tract lines of Moore's Lodge. Furthermore, there is no physical description of the one acre of land. We have no indication of the shape of the acre.

Therefore, the next step involved a search of the land records for an additional description of the property. Often a metes and bounds description of the property will appear in a chain of title after the initial creation and conveyance of a parcel. As noted earlier, in 1697 a plat was recorded (cf. Figure 1). The plat and certificate were recorded among the land records for Charles County in Liber V 1 at folio 277.

This survey has a number of interesting features that will be discussed later but it nonetheless lacks a definitive tie between the boundary of Moore's Lodge and the courthouse parcel. There was a metes and bounds description of the property included with the survey. The description is for a three acre parcel and is drawn and described as a rectangle shaped parcel of land being 30 perches by 16 perches or 495 feet by 264 feet which yields an area of exactly 3 acres.

There is another significant reference to the courthouse at Moore's Lodge in the land records. When the courthouse was slated for abandonment and a new county seat established at Port Tobacco, the county commissioners directed that the original courthouse was to be sold and the proceeds were to be used for the construction of the new courthouse in Port Tobacco. This resolution, made on October 10, 1728, was entitled "An Act for erecting a Court House and Prison on the East Side of the head of Portobacco Creek at a place called Chandler Town in Charles County and for makeing sale of the old Court House and Prison." This was accomplished and reflected in a deed from the County Commissioners, acting as trustees for the

Lord Baltimore, to John Hanson dated May 13, 1731 and recorded in Liber M2 at folio 249. This deed documents the actual sale of the premises to a James Maddock. Maddock was to remove what he wanted from the courthouse parcel and John Hanson would then purchase the parcel from Maddock. This deed gives a metes and bounds description of the parcel which is the same as that mentioned in the plat and certificate of 1697. Again, this description does not provide a definitive tie from the three acre courthouse parcel to the tract line of Moore's Lodge.

There is one last reference to Moore's Lodge, and that is in the Greenland patent dated August 12, 1737. There is no mention of the courthouse lot in that patent. Without any descriptive correlation between the Plat of 1697 and the tract lines of Moore's Lodge and Greenland, I attempted to place the three acres on the ground using the physical features shown on the survey, in particular, the system of roads shown on the plat. This attempt began with the topography shown on the United States Quadrangle Map (quad sheet). This topography shows the general lay of the land. The reasoning was that possible avenues for roads to cross major water sheds would still be visible in the current topography. Clark Run was originally called for as the eastern edge of Barton's Meadow which became Greenland. The Zekiah Swamp was the next major crossing to the east. Based upon the information obtained from the maps of 1873, the quad sheet topo, and aerial photos provided by the Soil Conservation District, I hazarded a guess as to where a possible crossing of Clark Run would be and the location of the road that may have been the original Stagecoach Road. The location was just south of the present house at the end of Greenland Place. This house is known as the Exchange.

I had another hypothesis as well. Since there was no definitive tie from the outline of the 1697 survey to the outline of the Moore's Lodge patent, the three acre courthouse site was located along one of the boundaries for Moore's Lodge at a place that was known and obvious to the people of the time. This known and obvious location may indicate the system of roads in place at the time.

Field Inspection and Archaeological Testing

Using the aerial photos and a GPS receiver, I was able to identify Moore's Lodge on the ground and was satisfied that I was within a couple of hundred feet. It is important to note that to accurately retrace the lines of Moore's Lodge or any other patent, one must use sound surveying practices, which include having an understanding of the original instruments used. Upon going into the field and visually inspecting the area, I could see the remnants of a road near the Exchange. I could not see how a road would traverse the very steep terrain as I left Moore's Lodge.

At this point, I went back to Moore's Lodge with archaeologists Julia A. King, Patricia M. Samford, and Ed Chaney in March, 2008. We walked the area of Moore's Lodge located north of Spring Hill-Newtown road looking for traces of artifacts on the surface that would indicate occupation during the time period. There was an absence of such artifacts and the only things found were traces of brick, some 19th-century glass, and some Native American artifacts.

When the archaeologists reviewed my work and looked at the topographic features of the land and the proximity to water courses as well as potential springs at the heads of ravines, they had me focus on the southern end of Moore's Lodge. We went out and found a fair amount of brick and some pottery that was indicative of that used in the early 1720's and some that was even earlier. I found an old road along the southern tract line of the current property and it meandered across the remains of a barbed wire fence. The barbed wire fence is the present

location of the tract line. This southern tract line has remained the same when comparing the deed plots of today with the patent lines of Greenland and the patents that comprised Greenland.

The road, in my opinion, has not been used in at least a hundred years or more. It is approximately eight to twelve feet wide and meanders from side to side as if taking a path of least resistance. Remnants of the road are seen along the entire southern boundary line of Greenland. Using the road location and overlaying the 1697 survey of the court house, I developed an approximate location of the courthouse, ordinary, and prison buildings. Once this was done I discovered that the artifacts that were found during the random surface survey in March were in the area where these buildings would have been located if my location was correct.

Still, this was not enough information to tell the archaeologists where to begin their shovel testing. I continued to research the matter.

More Supportive Research

I continued to search for more support of the idea that I had possibly found the main road to the courthouse of 1697. I began to look at the road map from the 1870's and reviewed some historical records of the time. I also took into account the personal testimony of some people in their seventies and above. More than one person has described to me a road that they each knew and independently described as an "old Indian road." As I listened and considered the location that each described there was a pattern. In the area of Greenland and what is now La Plata, the road was described to me as being near the present-day Hawkins Gate Road, toward the end of it, and running through the properties between the Zekiah Swamp and Maryland State Route 488. The road then appears in part on the southern side of Route 6, just a few miles east of Greenland.

This information may not sound of much use but it is confirmed by the location of a road shown on the 1870s road map found in Figure 11. There are three roads shown on this map in the vicinity of Greenland. One road was to the north and ran along the south side of the house now known as the Exchange. One ran along the eastern side of Clark Run, which is the eastern boundary of Greenland. The last road ran west of the western edge of Greenland.

The convergence of the roads on the east and west occurs well to the south of Greenland along the southern boundary of a tract known as Johnstown. The distance between these roads and along the southern boundary of Greenland, where I found an old road, is about one and three quarters of a mile. Historical documents and books describe Allen's Fresh as the key point of trade along the Potomac. Allen's Fresh is the place where the Zekiah, which by testimonial reports was navigable until the late 1700s and early 1800s, empties into the Wicomico River. The Wicomico empties into the Potomac River. Some of these historical documents make reference to the Zekiah silting in when plow agriculture significantly expanded beginning around 1800. The importance of Allen's Fresh to the placing of the Moore's Lodge is that there needed to be a system of roads in place to take a person from the Courthouse to Allen's Fresh, the primary port.

To further support this idea of a road system I began to search the land records. I found a deed for the property to the south of Greenland dated July 10, 1951 and recorded in Liber PCM 97 at folio 154. This deed calls for, in two different locations, "the old public road leading from Salem to Allen's Fresh." When I plotted this deed and evaluated placement of these calls, I observed traces of an old road on aerial photos. The placement also coincides with the location shown on the map from the 1870s which is included in Figure 11.

The road to the east of Clark Run was now at issue. What was the purpose of this road? The patent to the south of Greenland was issued to Henry Hawkins in 1688 as Hawkins Addition. The immediate question is, of course, “an addition to what?” The addition was to land he previously owned called Hawkins Barrens and Hawkins Purchase. Henry Hawkins owned the land south of Greenland, east of Greenland, and to the north as far up as what is now known as Hawkins Gate Road. Henry Hawkins needed a way to travel between his properties and cross Clark Run.

Lastly, a deed call in the original certificate dated September 8, 1820 and signed by James Brawner (provided to me by Barbara Howell) mentioned that Greenland had an old road on its western boundary. This old road is visible and connects the road I found along the southern boundary of Greenland with the “old public road leading from Salem to Allen’s Fresh.” The road along the southern boundary of Greenland continues eastward into Clark Run toward the remains of the road leading through the properties one belonging to Henry Hawkins.

Conclusion

On the eve of archaeological testing at Greenland, I am confident that I have done all that can be done to place the three acre courthouse parcel of 1697 on the ground using documentary evidence and sound surveying practices. While archaeological testing will hopefully provide additional evidence about the courthouse lot’s location, I am confident of the placement of the old roads and the likelihood that the road found along the southern edge of Greenland served as a main road from the Courthouse to Allen’s Fresh.

(277)
 Beginning at a locust post No. 1: and thence running North west by 1
 length thirty years to a locust post No. 2: and thence running South west
 by South for breadth six loons years to a locust post No. 3: and thence South East
 by South for length thirty years to a locust post No. 4: and thence running
 North East by East for breadth six loons years to 5 of front. first locust post
 as may appear by 3^d plat of 3 same has and on south affixed

Charles County To y^e Worshipfull J^{es} Justice
 of Charles County

Whereas by virtue of a present Act of Assembly relating
 to Lands for court houses, and by your worshipps Command have
 been laid out of a tract of land belonging to Thomas
 Jeffrey of Charles County, and adjoining to your Court, three acres
 beginning at a locust post number 1, and thence running north
 west and north for length thirty years to a locust post number 2,
 and thence running south west by west for breadth three years
 to a locust post number 3, and thence running south east
 by south for length 30 years to a locust post number 4, and thence
 running north east by east for breadth three years to a
 first locust post, as may further appear by a plat hereof affixed
 September 15th 1697
 J^{es} Justice

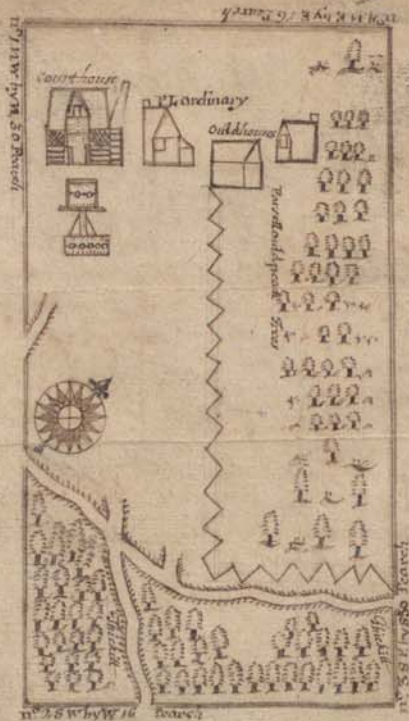


Figure 1. Plat found at the Maryland State Archives.

Greenland Patent & Resurvey
Greenland

Acres 755

Surveyed For
John Hanson
25th Sept. 1735

Ex'd and Passed 4th Dec. 1736

Patented to
John Hanson
12th Aug, 1737

Rec. of Cert. BI No. 5 folio 273

Maryland

September 25th, 1735

By virtue of a special warrant of resurvey out of his Lordships Land Office bearing date the thirty first day of March last granted unto John Hanson of Charles County to resurvey the several Tracts of land following lying in Charles County aforesaid contiguous to each other (*being*) Hussey's Adventure Originally on the eighth day of November One thousand six hundred eighty seven, laid out for Thomas Hussey for one Hundred Acres, Hussey's Addition Originally on the sixteenth day of January One thousand six hundred eighty seven likewise laid out for the said Thomas Hussey for the quantity of four hundred thirty eight acres, Moores Lodge Originally on the eighth day of August one thousand six hundred sixty one laid out for a certain Henry Moore for one hundred fifty acres, Moores Goar on the first of April one thousand six hundred sixty eight likewise laid out for the said Henry Moore for fifty acres, Bartons Meadow Originally on the fifth day of January one thousand six hundred and sixty five laid out for Nathan Barton for fifty acres, Lastly Barton's Hope likewise on the fifteenth day of January one thousand six hundred and sixty five laid out for the said Barton for one hundred acres, with(*li...ly*) to include their surplusage and add what vacant land might be found to them Contiguous as to reduce all into one entire tract.

These are therefore to clarify that I have resurveyed and laid out for the said John Hanson five of the aforesaid tracts of land being Hussey's Adventure beginning at a bounded Hickory the bound tree of Moores Lodge running thence West by South one hundred perches on the land of Henry Hawkins to a black oak thence North and by West one hundred sixty perches to a black oak thence East by North one hundred perched until it intersects the North by West line of the aforesaid Lodge thence with the said land South and by East one hundred and sixty perches to the first bound tree Containing one Hundred Acres, Hussey's Addition beginning at a bounded oak the third bounded tree of Hussey's Adventure thence with the said Land East by North one hundred perches to the North and by West line of Moores Lodge, with the said Land North and by West One Hundred and Sixty perches to the bound tree thereof thence with the said land East and by North ninety perches then North and by West one hundred and twenty perches then West and by South one hundred and fifty perches then South West sixty two perches to the bound tree of the New Exchange with the said land West and by North one hundred ... (*sixty perches*) Thence with a straight line to the first bound tree containing four hundred and ninety four acres, Moores Lodge beginning at a marked oak standing in the Northernmost line of a tract of land laid out for Daniel Johnson and Richard Morris running West and by south in the said line for breadth seventy five perches to a marked (*pick*) hickory tree bounding on the West by a line drawn North and by West for the length of three hundred twenty perches on the North by a line drawn East and by North for breadth seventy five perches, and the East by a line drawn South and by East from the end of the aforesaid East and by North line unto the first marked oak Containing one hundred and fifty acres, Moores Goar beginning at a marked Oak with twelve notches being the Easternmost bound tree of Moores Lodge from thence running North for the length of two hundred and fifty perches from thence running west for fifty perches until it intersects the

Figure 2. Transcription of the Greenland Patent.

North and by West line of the aforesaid land called Moores Lodge from thence running South and by East to the first bound tree Containing fourty acres, and Bartons Meadow beginning at an old bounded oak the bound tree of Henry Moore running North by West and the said Moores line for the length of two hundred and seventy perches bounding on the north by a line drawn East for the length of thirty perches to a water fresh run then South thirty two perches then East fifty perches to a bounded poplar standing by the side of the said water fresh run the bounded tree of the said tact then with the said run South thirty eight perches then to the first bounded tree Containing Seventy nine acres The other Bartons hope not to be found adjoining to their metes and bounds including fifty six acres of surplusage within the lines of Husseys Addition also twenty nine acres of surplusage within the lines of Bartons Meadow and have left out sixty eight acres of the aforesaid Hussey's Addition lying within the lines of a more older survey and have reduced all them in to one intire tract called Greenland now bounded as follows To ... beginning at a bounded Hickory the second bound tree of Moores Lodge running thence Ease and by North one hundred perches then North one hundred and eighty perches then North forty seven degrees east twelve perches then North thirty eight perches to a bounded poplar standing by the side of a water fresh run the bound tree of Bartons Meadow then West fifty perches the north thirty two perches then west thirty four perches the North and by West fifty perches the West and by South thirty four perches the North West one hundred forty five perches then West and by South twenty perches then South and by West sixty tow perches to the bound tree of the New Exchange a bound tee of Husseys Addition then West and by North one Hundred and forty perches then West and by South west one hundred eighty perches thence with a straight line to the first beginning Containing now resurveyed and laid our for seven hundred fifty five acres to be(hold) of Zachia Mannor (.... This platt on Back side) (William Hanson Dep. Sur)

The patent includes plat of survey and the following :

An explanation of John Hansons Cert And Plat of Greenland	Originally Granted for	Within the A..... Bounds	Left out Being within An old survey	True Content
Husseys Adventure	Nov 8 1687 100a	100		100
Husseys Addition	Jan 16 1687 438	494	60	426
Moores Lodge	Aug 8 1661 150	150		150
Moores Goar	April 1 1668 50	The whole	Lies with in	Bartons Meadow
Bartons Meadow	Jan 15 1665 50	79		79
Bartons Hope	Jan 15 1665 100	Not to be	found	
	888			755 true
	<u>755</u>			content of this whole
	133			138 wanting of the original grant

To that to be 494 within the bounds of Husseys Addition which is 56 a more that the original grant but being 68 a left out being within an older survey makes it to Contain only 426 a : Also Bartons Meadow including all of Moores Goar makes it to contain 79a which is 29 a more than the original grant as by the plat may affirm

William Hanson DS

Figure 2. Transcription of the Greenland Patent, continued.

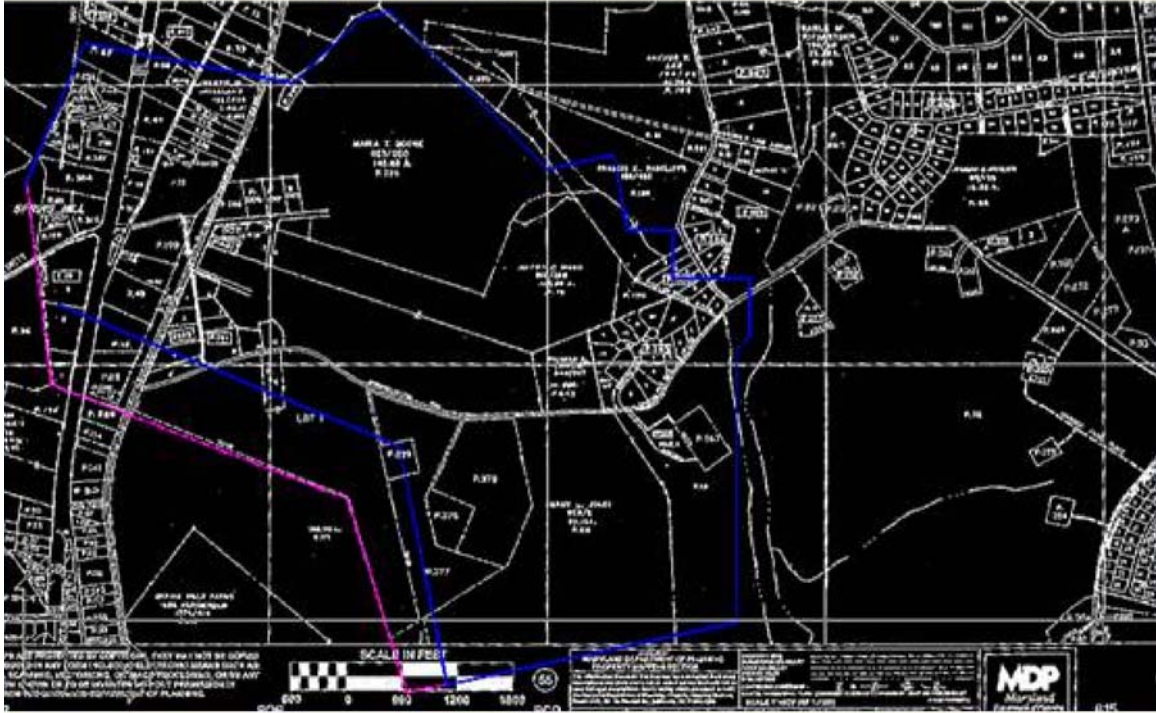


Figure 3. Greenland as intended. The plotted outline of the Greenland patent is in blue. Notice the outline of the tract along the northern and western outlines as they still follow tract lines today. The purple lines to the southwest are an attempt of mine to fix the error or closure. This adjustment also provides for an acreage much closer to the patented 755 acres.

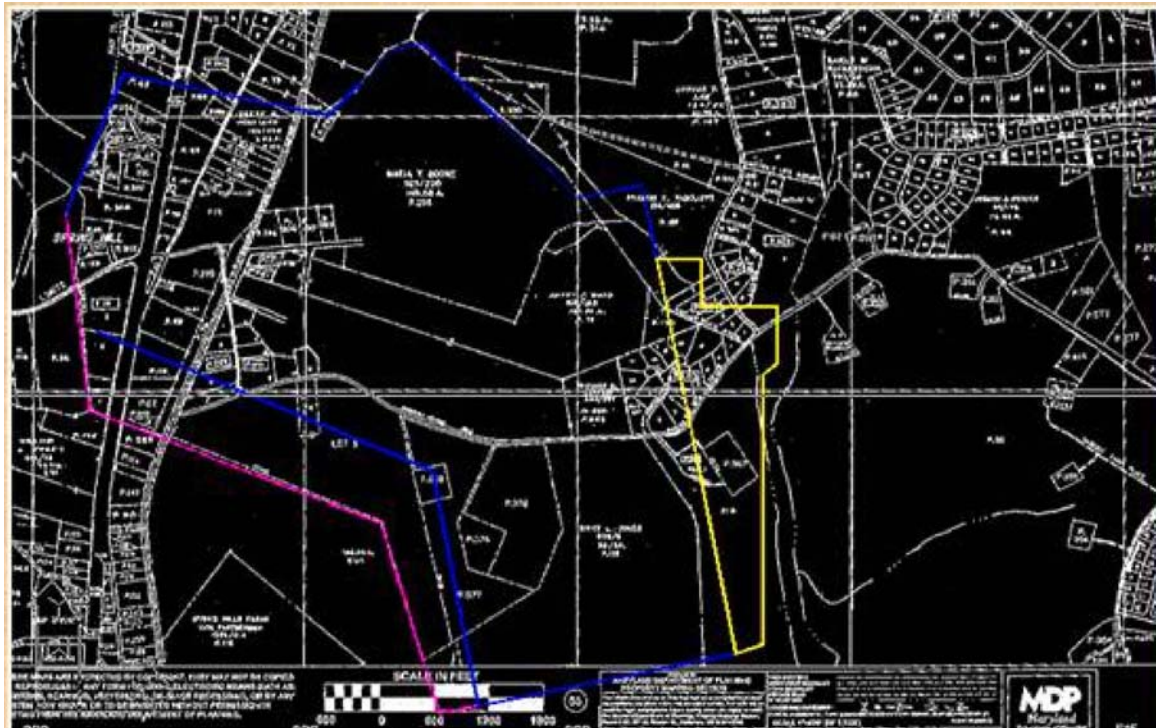


Figure 4. Barton's Meadow. Barton's Meadow is shown in yellow to the east. It matches the outline of Greenland and lies completely within the description for Greenland.

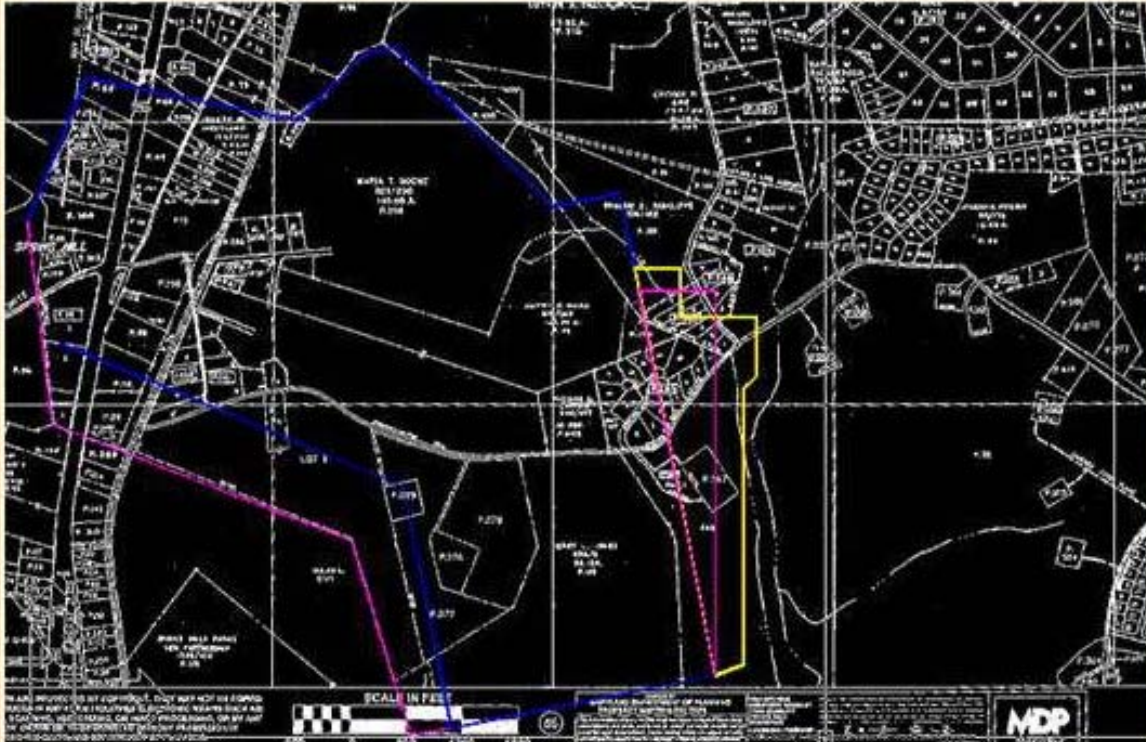


Figure 5. Moore's Gore. Moore's Gore, shown in purple, lies within the boundaries of Barton's Meadow. A small portion of Moore's Gore, to the northeast, is located outside of boundary for Greenland.

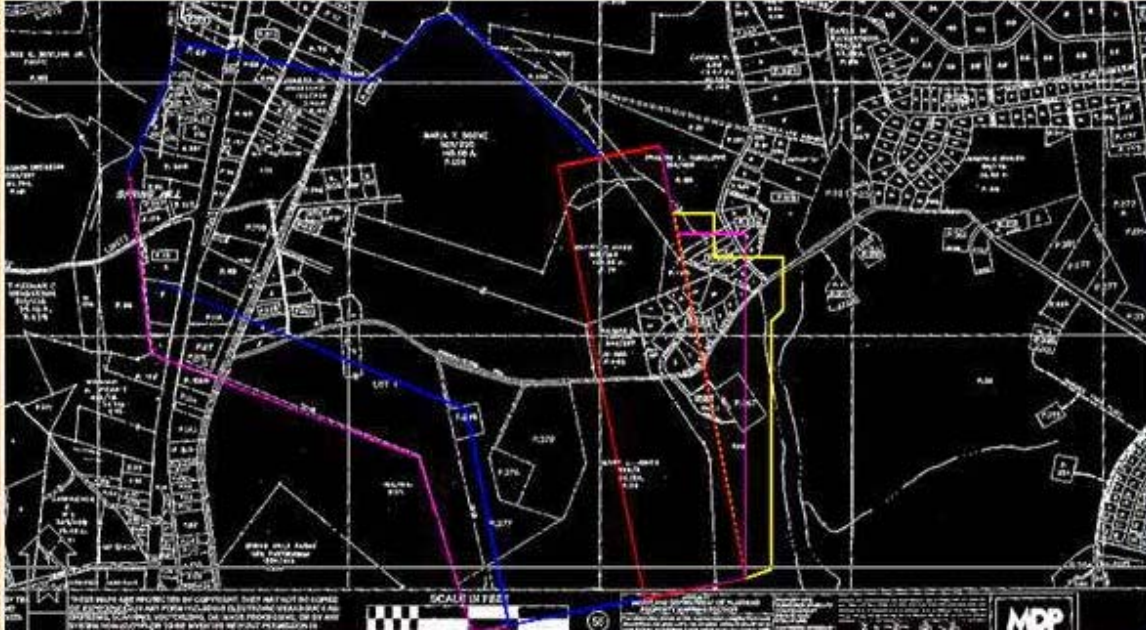


Figure 6. Moore's Lodge is shown in red. It lies completely within the outline of Greenland, thus retaining its original acreage.

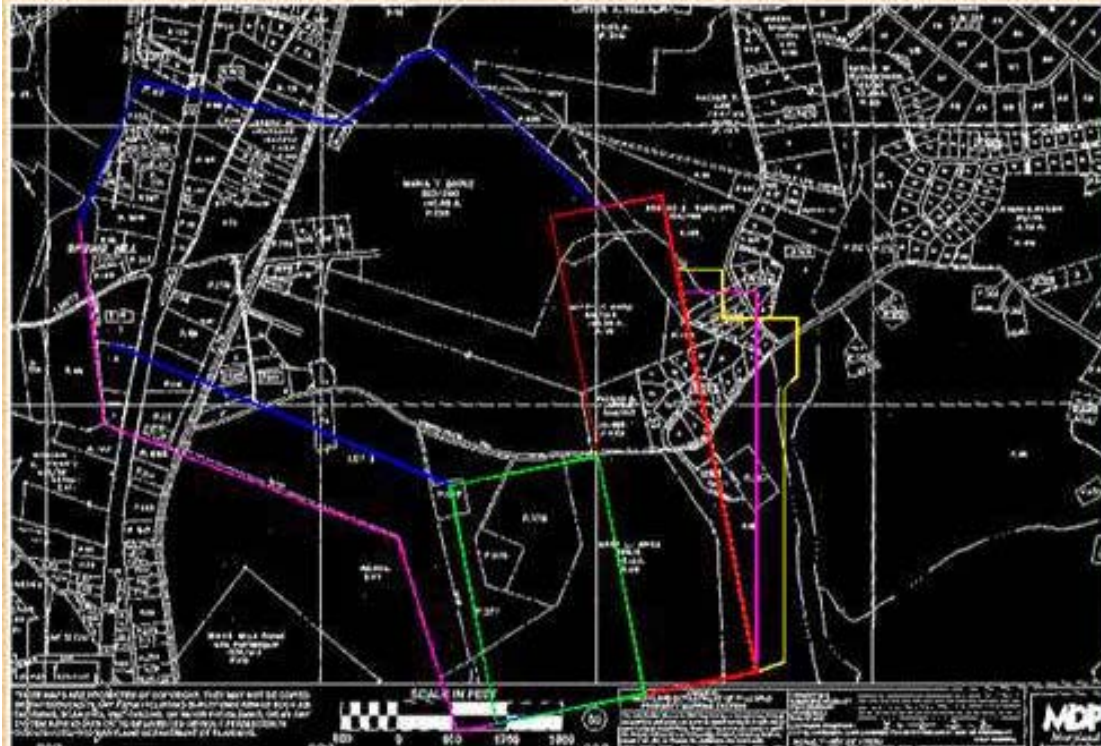


Figure 7. Hussey’s Adventure. Hussey’s Adventure is shown in green to the southwest and the remainder of the tract was patented as Hussey’s Addition.

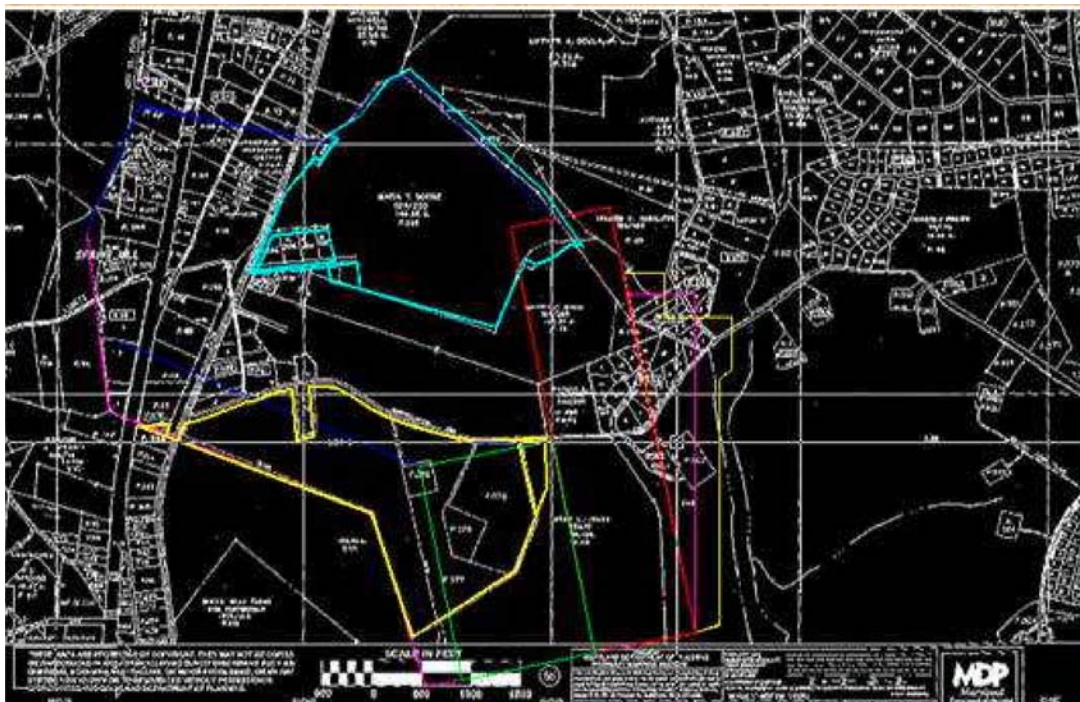


Figure 8. Recent Surveys I. This shows two more recent surveys. The cyan color to the north is a D. H. Steffens Company survey from 1982 of “The Exchange” and the yellow line to the south and west, also from D.H. Steffens, shows the land of Rebecca Cooksey as shown in February of 1990.

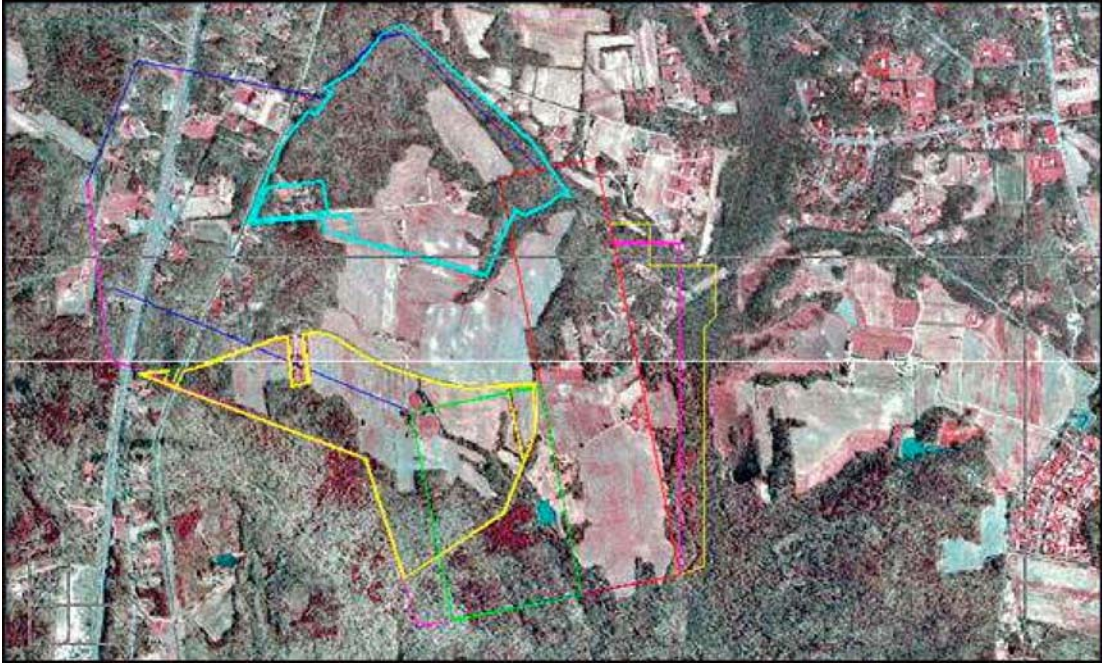


Figure 9. 1994 Aerial Photo. This photo shows the plots of the visible tract lines. Notice the correlation of the western half of the plot: these lines are evident on the ground. The deed mosaic coincides well with the 1982 survey for “The Exchange” counter clockwise to the western lines of the 1990 survey for the Cooksey’s. Along the southern line, the tract falls short by approximately 150 feet. This is still well within the allowed tolerances of the survey measurements of the time of the patents.



Figure 10. Moore’s Lodge. It is remarkable but the tract lines of Moore’s Lodge as patented on August 8, 1661 are still evident today. A reason for this is that the usable land based upon the terrain is still the same.

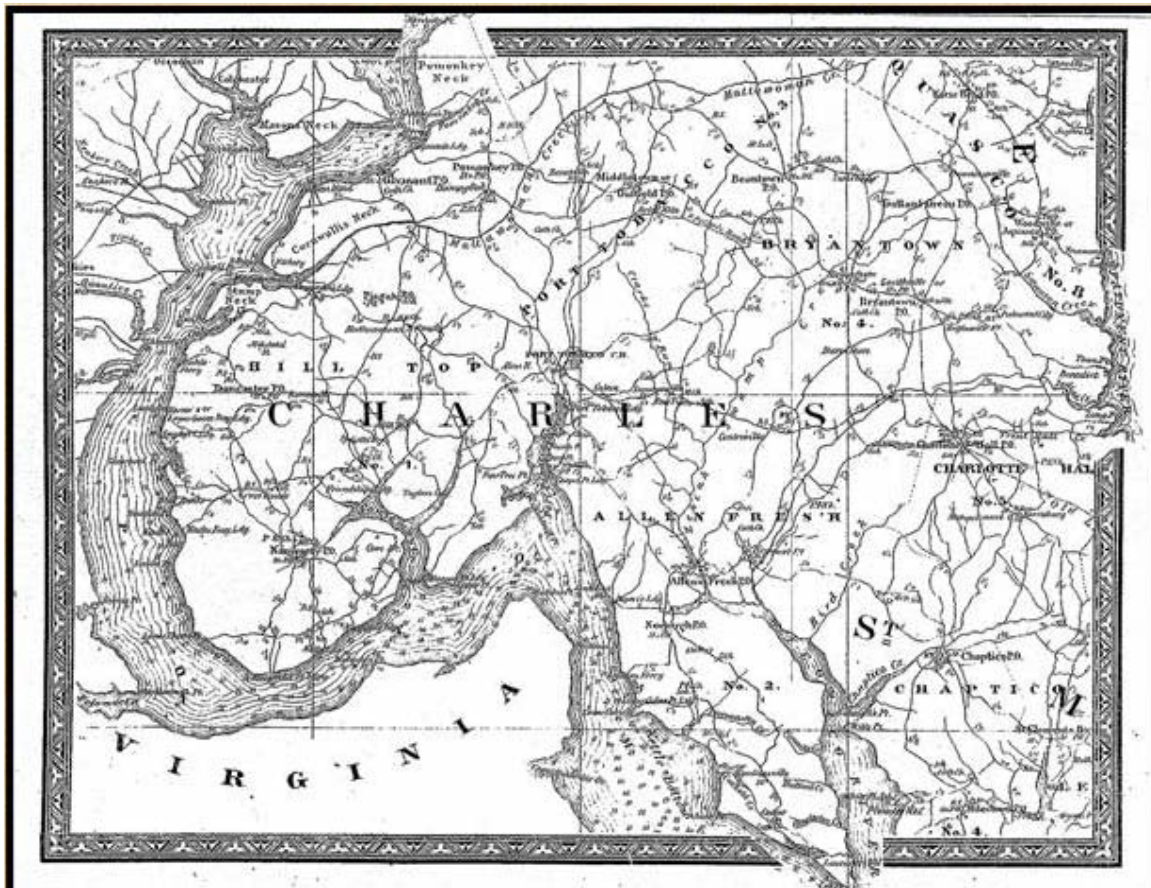


Figure 11. Martinet Atlas 1873.

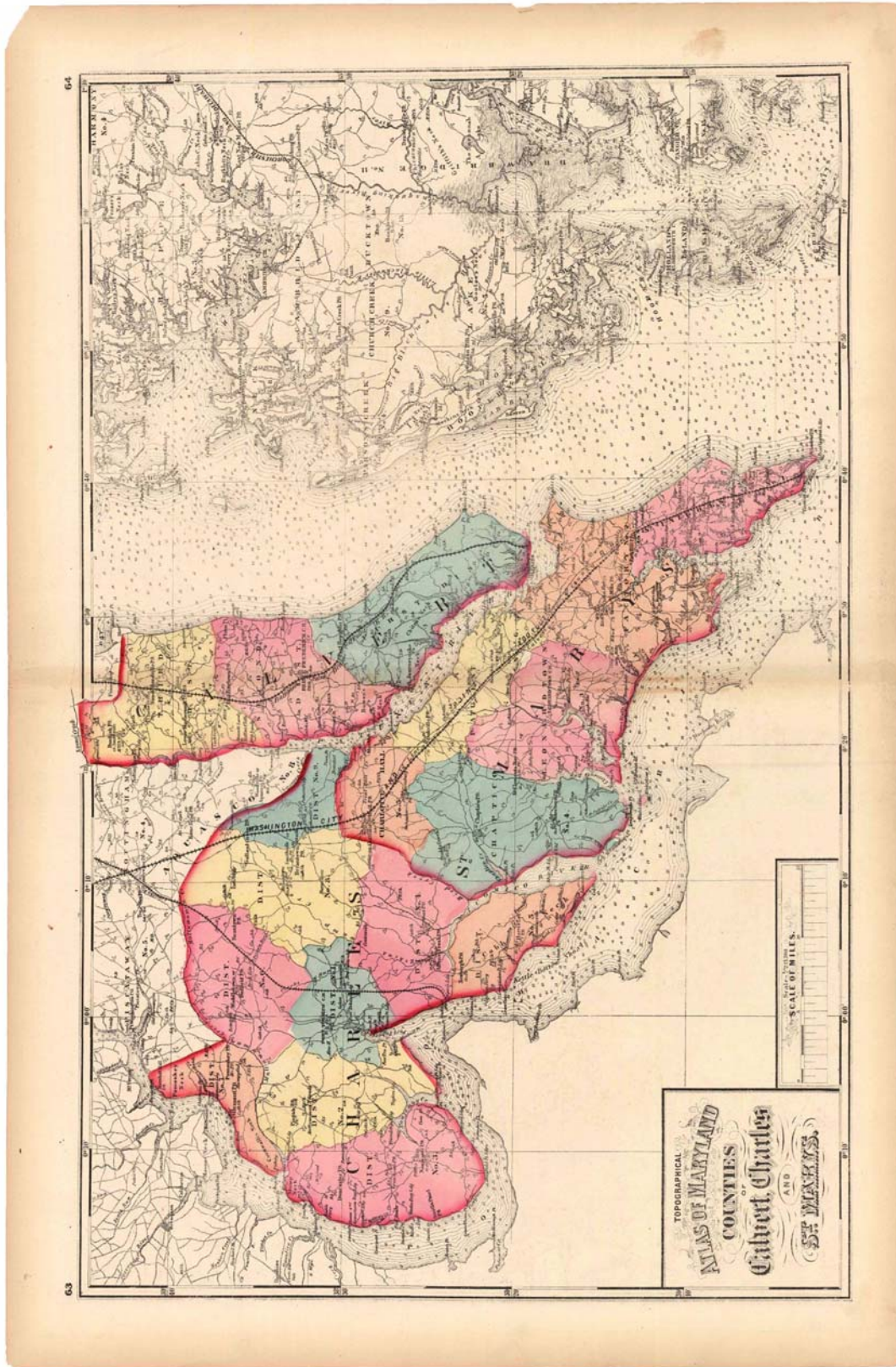


Figure 12. Martinet Atlas 1870.

Appendix IV
Artifact Catalog, The Johnstontown Archaeological Site (18CH778)

LITHIC MATERIALS

1 bannerstone, possibly granite	1 quartz Kirk point, tip broken
2 quartz bifurcate Early Archaic points	1 rhyolite Brewerton point
1 rhyolite Susquehanna point fragment	1 unidentified rhyolite point
1 rose quartzite Clagett point, tip broken	1 rhyolite biface
2 rhyolite Lamoka points	1 rhyolite biface, tip broken
1 rhyolite Normanskill point, tip broken	1 rhyolite drill
1 quartz Madison point, tip broken	2 quartz projectile point tips
1 rhyolite Zekiah Swamp point (?)	1 quartz biface base
1 rhyolite Piscataway point	1 chert biface base
1 quartz Halifax point	1 rhyolite biface base
	1 biface base
	1 retouched flake from fire-cracked rock

TOBACCO PIPES

1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl with stem fragment, 5/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment, 5/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment, 5/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragment, 7/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment
2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments with rouletting and maker's mark, "IP," 7/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting and maker's mark, "LE," 8/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting and maker's mark, "RT," 7/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting and maker's mark, "WE," 7/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with maker's mark, "IF," 6/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting, 7/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with diamond chain, 6/64ths-inch diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting and other decoration or maker's mark, very eroded, 6/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with rouletting, diamond chain, and maker's mark, "L," 8/64ths-inch bore diameter
1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with maker's mark, "GR," 5/6ths-inch diameter
5 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 5/64ths-inch bore diameter
2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 6/64ths-inch diameter

CERAMICS

- 1 lead-backed blue and white tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, flat form
- 1 blue and white tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, flat form
- 1 plain tin-glazed earthenware bowl rim sherd, rim diameter: eight to eight-and-a-half inches
- 2 plain tin-glazed earthenware body sherds, hollow form
- 1 tin-glazed earthenware bisque rim sherd, flat form, rim diameter: approximately ten inches

- 7 Staffordshire slipware body sherds
- 2 Staffordshire slipware base sherds, hollow form, base diameter: unmeasurable

- 1 Manganese Mottled earthenware mug or jug base sherd, base diameter: approximately five inches
- 1 Manganese Mottled earthenware mug or jug base sherd, base diameter: approximately four inches

- 1 Border Ware earthenware mug or drinking vessel rim sherd, rim diameter: approximately four inches
- 1 Border Ware earthenware bowl rim sherd, rim diameter: nine inches
- 1 Border Ware earthenware bowl rim sherd, rim diameter: less than twelve inches
- 1 Border Ware earthenware base sherd, hollow form, base diameter: approximately four to five inches
- 1 Border Ware earthenware handle sherd, hollow form
- 2 Border Ware earthenware body sherds

- 1 North Devon gravel-tempered milk pan body sherd

- 3 Buckley earthenware milk pan rim sherds, red paste, rim diameters: one greater than thirteen inches, one approximately thirteen inches, one approximately eleven inches
- 2 Buckley earthenware milk pan rim sherds, purple paste, rim diameters: two greater than thirteen inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, reddish purple paste, rim diameter: approximately twelve inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, grayish purple paste, rim diameter: approximately ten-and-a-half inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, purple paste, rim diameter: approximately ten inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, purple paste, rim diameter: approximately ten inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, purple paste, rim diameter: approximately eleven inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, purple paste, rim diameter: greater than twelve inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, grayish purple paste, rim diameter: approximately eight inches
- 1 Buckley earthenware pot rim sherd, grayish purple paste, rim diameter: approximately nine inches

1 pink-pasted earthenware bowl rim spall, pie crust edge, rim diameter: approximately 6 to eight inches; possibly Morgan Jones earthenware

1 red-pasted coarse earthenware milk pan base fragment with mottled brown lead glazed interior, base diameter: seven inches

1 red-pasted coarse earthenware rim fragment, possibly spout?

1 red-pasted reduced core milk pan rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately fourteen inches

1 red-pasted reduced core earthenware milk pan rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately fourteen inches

1 red-pasted reduced core earthenware milk pan rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately thirteen inches

1 red-pasted reduced core earthenware milk pan rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: greater than thirteen inches

1 red-pasted reduced core earthenware bowl rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately eleven inches

1 red-pasted probable bowl rim sherd with brown lead glazed interior, rim diameter: not measurable

1 red-pasted body sherd with brown lead glazed exterior, hollow form

1 red-pasted probable earthenware jug base sherd with brown lead glazed interior, base diameter: approximately six inches

1 red-pasted probable earthenware mug base sherd with brown lead glazed interior, base diameter: approximately four-and-a-half inches

1 reddish-buff pasted bowl rim sherd, orange lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately four-and-a-quarter inches

1 reddish-buff pasted bowl rim sherd, yellow orange lead glazed interior, rim diameter: approximately five inches

1 pinkish buff pasted earthenware body sherd, hollow form, with bright green lead glaze, possibly Dutch

1 buff pasted earthenware body sherd, unidentified form, with greenish-yellow lead glaze

9 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherds, hollow form

1 Rhenish brown stoneware, handle sherd

4 Hohr ware body sherds, molded and incised decoration

7 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherds with handle attachments

4 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherds

2 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware mug rim sherds, molded decoration, rim diameter: three-and-a-half inches

1 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware mug rim sherd, rim diameter: three inches

1 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware mug base sherd, molded decoration, base diameter: three inches

1 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware mug base sherd, base diameter: three-and-a-half inches

1 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware base sherd, base diameter: unmeasurable

1 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware mug base sherd, low fired, base diameter: four-and-a-half inches

9 unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherds

2 English Brown stoneware body sherd, hollow form
 1 English Brown stoneware mug rim sherd, rim diameter: approximately four inches
 1 English Brown stoneware base sherd, hollow form, base diameter: unmeasurable
 3 English Brown stoneware handle sherds
 2 English brown stoneware body sherds, hollow form
 2 (English?) Brown stoneware handle sherds
 2 (English?) Brown stoneware body sherds, jug form

4 Nottingham stoneware body sherds, hollow form
 1 Nottingham stoneware mug rim sherd, rim diameter: approximately four inches

1 unidentified burned stoneware bottle rim sherd, rim diameter: approximately one inch

3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware rim sherds, rim diameters: one at five inches (probably mug); one at four inches (probably mug); one at three inches (probably mug)
 2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware base sherds, base diameters: one at two-and-three-quarters (probably mug) and one at approximately four inches (probably mug)
 15 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware base sherds, hollow form
 3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds with molded applied decoration, hollow form
 5 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds with incised decoration

30 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherds with manganese and molded applied decoration
 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with manganese and molded and incised decoration
 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware mug base sherd with manganese decoration, base diameter: three inches
 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware mug rim sherd with manganese and molded decoration, rim diameter: three-and-a-half inches

4 dipped white salt-glazed stoneware base sherds, base diameters: one at four inches; one at five inches; one at four-and-a-half inches

3 white salt-glazed stoneware plate rim sherds, dot, diaper, and basket decoration

1 ginger beer bottle stoneware bottle body sherd

1 unidentified cream-colored refined earthenware body sherd

GLASS

4 dark green wine bottle base fragments
 2 dark green wine bottle string rim fragments
 2 dark green wine bottle body fragments
 1 light green bottle glass body fragment
 1 colorless table glass funnel with stem

1 light green pharmaceutical glass base fragment, glass diameter: one-and-a-quarter inches

SMALL FINDS

1 Cornaline D'Aleppo glass bead	1 copper alloy diamond shaped leather ornament, plain
1 red multi-faceted glass bead	1 copper alloy diamond shaped leather ornament, sunburst decoration
1 blue wire wound glass bead	1 copper alloy ornament with light blue stone in setting
1 blue drawn glass bead	1 copper alloy button with clear glass inset
1 oval yellow glass bead, misshapen	1 copper alloy tear-drop-shaped leather ornament
10 European/English flint fragments	1 lead alloy (pewter) button fragment with star motif and eye attachment
3 lead shot, one with sprue	2 bone fragments
1 lead garment hem weight	1 plastic fragment
1 slate pencil	1 skeet fragment
1 clay marble	1 light blue glass fragment (?)
1 unidentified copper alloy object	
1 copper alloy buckle fragment	
1 copper alloy bridle boss, domed without nipple	
1 copper alloy bridle boss, domed with nipple	
2 copper alloy furniture tack heads	
1 copper alloy plain dome-style button	

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update: 

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

Site Number: 18CH777

County: Charles

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: Court House at Moore's Lodge
2. Alternate Site Name: Greenland
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late 17th/early 18th century government site; ordinary; dwelling
Second/third quarter 18th century quarter
Late 18th to 20th century domestic
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown _____
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): _____ |
Popes Creek

(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 10
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegany Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Lower Potomac

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary of Spring Hill Branch Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River

Estuarine Bay/Tidal River
 Tidal or Marsh

Freshwater Swamp
 Lake or Pond
 Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: _____ meters (or 450 feet)

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: BIB2 and ERE

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

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

18. Slope: 2-5% and 15%+

19. Elevation: _____ meters (or 118-160 feet) above sea level

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

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

21. Condition of site:

Disturbed
 Undisturbed
 Unknown

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

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

23. Extent of disturbance:

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

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

Site covers gradual slope and associated interior flat field on the property known as "Greenland," located on the south side of Spring Hill Newtown Road south of La Plata. There is a standing late 18th century structure on the site (CH 603); the bulk of the site is located north and east of this structure, although the possibility that the house destroyed associated deposits cannot be completely ruled out. The site is located in two fields currently used to raise hay and soybeans. The bulk of the artifact concentration is found on the top of the hill, above a gradual slope that leads to an unnamed tributary of Spring Hill Branch, which then feeds into Clark Run and Zekiah Swamp. A modern, mid- to late 20th century man-made pond with a dam has reconfigured this area of the tributary, although remnant springs feeding the tributary are clearly visible. A gravel driveway, which may utilize an older road bed that served as a public road to Port Tobacco in the late 17th and early 18th century is also found on the site. A dilapidated, early to mid-20th century barn lies just south of the site, as does a cemetery in a wooded and overgrown grove; a single stone dated 1870 is found in this cemetery.

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.

Following the excavation of 700+ systematically placed shovel tests, we have found that soil stratigraphy consists primarily of a dark yellowish brown sandy loam plow zone measuring 0.7 to 1.1 feet thick overlying a yellowish brown to strong brown sandy clay subsoil. In certain areas, such as at the bottom of the slope, an earlier plow zone is found under the modern plow zone, and deposits are generally thicker and deeper, reflecting years of agricultural runoff.

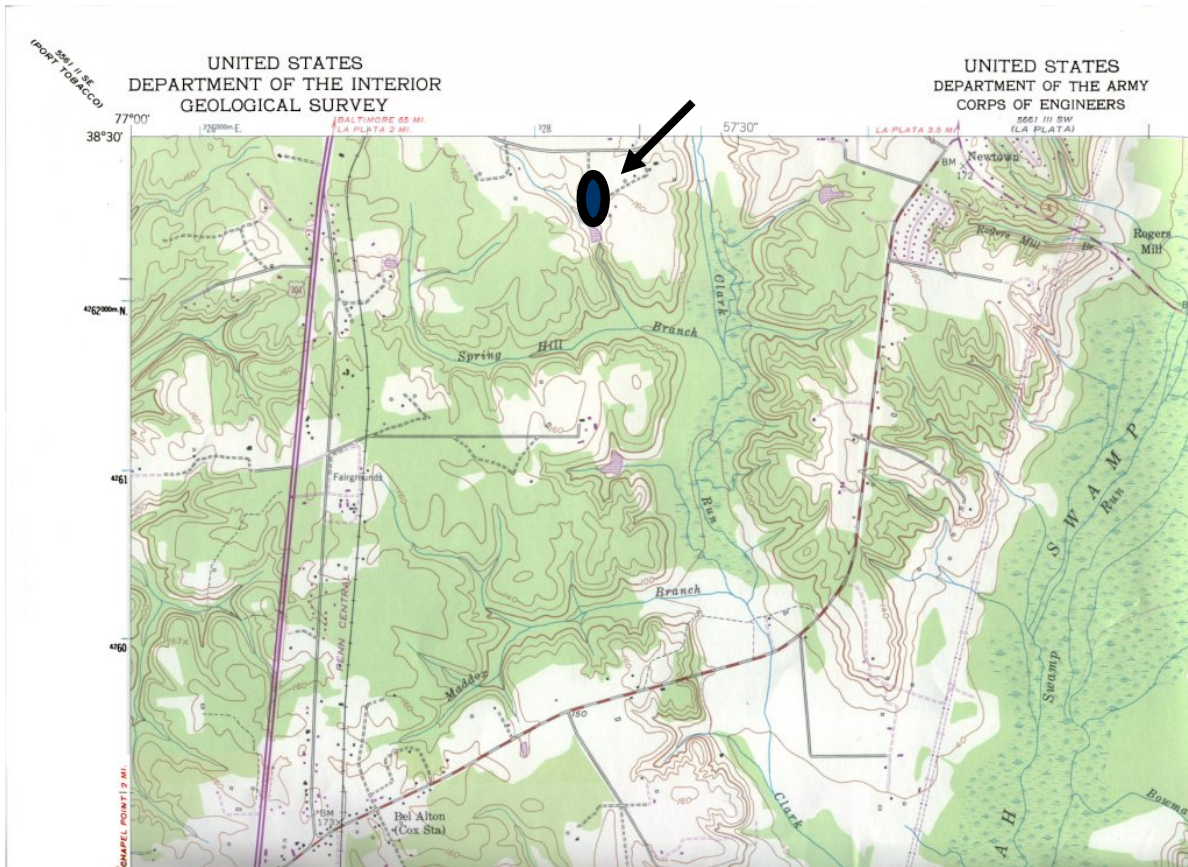
26. Site size: _____ meters by _____ meters (or 300 feet by 850 feet)

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

Scale:

North arrow:

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



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC

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

CONTACT

HISTORIC:

- Unknown
- 17th century
- 1630-1675
- 1676-1720
- 18th century
- 1721-1780
- 1781-1820
- 19th century
- 1821-1860
- 1861-1900
- 20th century
- 1901-1930
- post-1930

UNKNOWN

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Visit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research | <input type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation units |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Excavation of 712 shovel tests, limited field surface observation (due to current crops), excavation of 5 5x5 foot test units; approximately 10 non-systematic shovel tests placed in areas of low probability

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck |

34. Ownership: Private Federal State Local/County
 Unknown

35. Owner(s): Barbara Howell and Greenland Associates

Address: 810 Washington Avenue
La Plata, MD 20646

Phone: 301-932-2480

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: Barbara Howell

Address: _____

Phone: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: none

38. Primary report reference or citation: King, Julia A., Scott M. Strickland, and Kevin Norris. The Search for the Court House at Moore's Lodge; report prepared for the Citizens of Charles County, 2008

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slides | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field record | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Digital records _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos | <input type="checkbox"/> Sonar | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field maps | <input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic record | |

40. If yes, location of records: MAC Lab
41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown
42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
 location: _____
 and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____
44. Site visited by Julia A. King
 Address: PO Box 213; St. Mary's City, MD 20686
 Phone: 240.895.4398 Date: _____
June 12, 2008
45. Form filled out by: Julia A. King
 Address: PO Box 213; St. Mary's City, MD 20686
 Phone: 240.895.4398
 Date: June 12, 2008 and August 2, 2008
46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 CH 777

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

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 unknown
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown
- c. standing structure:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- d. visible ruin:
 yes
 no
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 other industrial (specify):
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 road/railroad
 frame structure
 wharf/landing
 masonry structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 military fortification
 mill (specify: _____)
 military encampment
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge
 other: governmental/prison
- bridge
 ford
 battlefield
- cemetery
 unknown

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Angloamerican
 other Euroamerican (specify):
- Hispanic
 Asian
 unknown
 other:

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

- ceramics
 tobacco pipes
 bottle/table glass
 activity items
 other kitchen artifacts

- human skeletal remains
- architecture
- faunal remains
- furniture
- floral remains
- arms
- organic remains
- clothing
- personal items
- unknown
- other:

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Tin-glazed earthenware	<input type="checkbox"/> White clay tobacco pipe with maker's mark, LE
<input type="checkbox"/> Staffordshire slipware	<input type="checkbox"/> Creamware
<input type="checkbox"/> Manganese mottled earthenware	<input type="checkbox"/> Pearlware
<input type="checkbox"/> Hohn ware	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Rhenish brown stoneware	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> English brown stoneware	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> White salt-glazed stoneware	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

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
- raceway
- privy
- wheel pit
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature
- unknown
- other:

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes

no
 unknown

no
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

no

10. Other analyses (specify): none

11. Additional comments:

The Court House at Moore's Lodge is a multi-component historic site with occupation beginning c. 1674 and continuing through the present. Moore's Lodge was a 150-acre tract of land first patented by Henry Moore -- eventually, it came to John Allen, who, in 1674, contracted to build a court house on one acre of Moore's Lodge. By 1676, it appears that Thomas Hussey, a planter in Charles County, had acquired the Moore's Lodge tract and may have even completed the court house. Hussey built a dwelling near the court house and for many years operated an ordinary for the convenience of the court justices and citizens who made use of the court when in session. A prison and stocks were also constructed, and Hussey had an orchard adjoining his dwelling. A race track of some sort also appears to have been operated on the property. At one point, the justices took Hussey's ordinary license away from him because of concerns that he was overcharging for provisions; a building specifically for an ordinary was constructed and operated by Philip Lynes, who also ran an ordinary at St. John's in St. Mary's City and at Chandler Town (now Port Tobacco).

The Court House at Moore's Lodge was abandoned in 1727, when the court was moved to Port Tobacco. There is evidence that the buildings were salvaged. The site reverted to use primarily as an agricultural plantation, and was reassembled into a larger tract of land known as Greenland in the 1730s. Today, the site is used primarily for agricultural purposes, including production of wheat, hay, and soybeans, although a farm house is located on the site. The land is level, on good soil, with a gentle slope down to a spring feeding an unnamed tributary of Spring Hill Branch. The court house/ordinary site is characterized by concentrations of Rhenish and English brown stonewares, wine and some case bottle glass, and a few white clay tobacco pipes. Hussey's house is a much more robust domestic site, with ceramics, bottle glass, white and red clay tobacco pipes, bone, brick, daub, and many interesting small finds.

12. Form filled out by: Julia A. King

Address: PO Box 213; St. Mary's City, MD 20686

Date: June 12, 2008 and August 2, 2008

Appendix VI
Shovel Test and Surface Collection Artifact Inventory

Appendix VI lists the shovel tests excavated at Greenland and the artifacts recovered. In addition, randomly collected surface collected materials are also included. **North** refers to the north coordinate of each shovel test or location of the artifact if surface collected. **East** refers to the east coordinate. The proveniences listed in this table are organized by north coordinate and then by east coordinate. **Site Number** refers to the site number assigned the site by the Maryland Historical Trust. If a shovel test pit was excavated in an area where no artifacts were recovered and the test pit is not included in a site, no number is assigned. Artifacts recovered outside of the site boundaries were assigned an “X” number, in this case, 18CHX59.

Collection refers to the method by which information, including artifacts, was recovered; in this case either as a shovel test pit (“STP”) or through random surface collection (“Surface”). **Lot** refers to the lot number assigned each provenience generating archaeological materials. The lot number is unique by site, and both 18CH777 and 18CHX59 begin their lot number listings with “1.” Deposits without artifacts were not assigned a lot number. The order presented is by north, then east coordinate, regardless of site designation or lot number.

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
300800	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300850	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300850	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300900	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300900	1323050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300950	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301000	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301000	1323050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301050	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301050	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301050	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301050	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1323050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1323050	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301250	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1323050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301450	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301450	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301450	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301450	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301500	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1322800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301850	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301900	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301900	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1322050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302000	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302050	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302050	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302050	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302100	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302150	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302150	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302150	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302200	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302250	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302250	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302250	1323000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302300	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302350	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302350	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302400	1322950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302500	1322900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302550	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1322700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
301800	1322200	18CH777	STP	173	1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 creamware body spall
301850	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
301850	1321525	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
301850	1321550	18CH777	STP	213	1 chert secondary flake; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 dark green colonial wine bottle string rim fragment; 11 red brick fragments (8.4g)
301850	1321575	18CH777	STP	214	1 red brick fragment (0.5g)
301850	1321600	18CH777	STP	215	5 red brick fragments (56.8g)
301850	1321650	18CH777	STP	216	1 coal fragment
301850	1321750	18CH777	STP	217	9 clay pigeon fragments

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301900	1321500	18CH777	STP	218	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 7/64ths-inch bore; 1 creamware body spall, undecorated; 1 annular ware sherd; 1 unid. Iron; 12 red brick fragments (13.8g)
301900	1321525	18CH777	STP	219	12 red brick fragments (105.9g)
301900	1321550	18CH777	STP	220	3 red brick fragments (2.2g)
301900	1321575	18CH777	STP	221	1 red brick fragment (3.2g)
301900	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
301900	1321650	18CH777	STP	222	1 whiteware plate base sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
301900	1321700	18CH777	STP	223	1 chert secondary flake; 1 unid. Square nail fragment; 5 red brick fragments (4.6g)
301900	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
301950	1321450	18CH777	STP	224	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd; 1 dark green bottle glass, possibly wine bottle, probably not colonial; 1 colorless glass fragment, probably modern; 1 unid. nail fragment; 2 unid.iron fragments; 10 red brick fragments (40.7g)
301950	1321500	18CH777	STP	225	1 chert secondary flake; 1 red brick fragment (13.7g)
301950	1321525	18CH777	STP	226	27 red brick fragments (140.2g)
301950	1321550	18CH777	STP	227	10 red brick fragments (2.6g)
301950	1321575	18CH777	STP	228	3 red brick fragments (5.8g)
301950	1321600	18CH777	STP	229	19 red brick fragments (113.8g)
301950	1321650	18CH777	STP	230	2 red brick fragments (44.7g)
301950	1321700	18CH777	STP	231	1 English brown stoneware body sherd; 2 unid.iron nail fragments; 8 red brick fragments (65.8g)
301950	1321750	18CH777	STP	232	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 4/64ths-inch; 1 unid. red-pasted black lead-glazed body sherd; 1 colorless thin bottle glass fragment; 1 unid. iron metal fragment; 2 red brick fragments (10.3g)
301950	1322150	18CH777	STP	233	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment
302000	1321400	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302000	1321450	18CH777	STP	234	1 unid. iron nail head fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.8g)
302000	1321500	18CH777	STP	235	7 red brick fragments (16.7g)
302000	1321525	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302000	1321550	18CH777	STP	236	3 red brick fragments (2.8g)
302000	1321575	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302000	1321600	18CH777	STP	237	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 4/6ths-inch; 1 unidentified refined earthenware spall
302000	1321650	18CH777	STP	238	2 creamware body spall; 10 red brick fragments (83.0g)
302000	1321700	18CH777	STP	239	1 clear glass fragment; 1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 8 red brick fragments (11.3g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302000	1321750	18CH777	STP	240	2 red brick fragments (1.7g)
302000	1321795	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302000	1321850	18CH777	STP	241	4 unidentified corroded iron fragments
302050	1321400	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302050	1321450	18CH777	STP	242	8 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
302050	1321500	18CH777	STP	243	1 whiteware body sherd; 5 unidentified nail fragments; 8 red brick fragments (16.6g)
302050	1321525	18CH777	STP	244	2 green colonial bottle glass body fragments; 13 red brick fragments (16.4g)
302050	1321550	18CH777	STP	245	18 red brick fragments (98.2g)
302050	1321575	18CH777	STP	246	1 modern colorless glass fragment; 36 clay pigeon fragments; 18 red brick fragments (88.8g)
302050	1321600	18CH777	STP	247	1 pearlware body spall; 1 dark green colonial bottle glass; 1 colorless glass fragment, possibly burned; 10 unidentified nmail fragments; 12 clay pigeon fragments; 4 unidentified corroded iron fragments
302050	1321650	18CH777	STP	248	2 clay pigeon fragments; 1 plastic shotgun cartridge fragment
302050	1321700	18CH777	STP	249	3 red brick fragments (0.9g)
302050	1321750	18CH777	STP	250	1 handpainted blue on white pearlware body spall; 1 red brick fragment (1.1g)
302050	1321800	18CH777	STP	251	1 modern brown bottle glass fragment; 2 red brick fragments (110.1g)
302050	1321850	18CH777	STP	252	3 red brick brick fragments (111.9g)
302050	1321900	18CH777	STP	253	2 dark green bottle glass fragments (possibly colonial); 1 light green flat glass fragment (possibly window glass); 1 iron axe head; 5 unidentified iron nail fragments; 7 unidentified corroded iron fragments (possibly nails); 17 red brick fragments (7.9g)
302050	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302100	1321350	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302100	1321400	18CH777	STP	254	1 creamware body spall
302100	1321450	18CH777	STP	255	1 cut nail fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302100	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302100	1321525	18CH777	STP	256	1 red-pasted earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze; 2 red brick fragments (31.3g)
302100	1321550	18CH777	STP	257	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd (probably colonial); 1 modern brown glass bottle fragment; 3 clay pigeon fragments; 15 red brick fragments (53.1g)
302100	1321575	18CH777	STP	258	8 red brick fragments (14.7g)
302100	1321600	18CH777	STP	259	1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 11 clay pigeon fragments; 1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 1 red brick fragment (2.0g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302100	1321650	18CH777	STP	260	1 Buckley earthenware rim sherd; 1 light green bottle glass base fragment; 5 colorless bottle glass fragments; 1 flat light green glass (modern); 7 red brick fragments (51.6g)
302100	1321700	18CH777	STP	261	1 modern porcelain base sherd; 3 colorless bottle glass body fragments (probably modern); 1 shotgun shell; 1 red brick fragment (0.5g)
302100	1321750	18CH777	STP	262	3 colorless bottle glass fragments
302100	1321800	18CH777	STP	263	1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment (resembles jack); 1 red brick fragment (0.4g)
302100	1321850	18CH777	STP	264	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 6/64ths-inch; 1 dark blue thin bottle glass base fragment (modern); 1 colorless flat glass fragment (possible window glass); 1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 17 red brick fragments (118.1g)
302100	1321900	18CH777	STP	265	1 light green bottle glass body fragment; 3 colorless flat glass fragments (possibly window glass); 2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 7 red brick fragments (25.5g)
302100	1322000	18CH777	STP	266	2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 coal fragments
302150	1321350	18CH777	STP	267	1 red brick fragment (1.8g)
302150	1321400	18CH777	STP	268	1 whiteware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.7g)
302150	1321450	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302150	1321500	18CH777	STP	269	1 red-pasted earthenware spall with no glaze; 1 buff-pasted earthenware base sherd with dark brown lead glaze; 1 colorless flat glass fragment (possibly window)
302150	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302150	1321600	18CH777	STP	270	2 colorless bottle glass fragments; 35 red brick fragments (303.8g)
302150	1321700	18CH777	STP	271	1 dark green bottle glass body fragment; 1 light green/blue bottle glass body fragment; 6 clear bottle glass body fragments; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 iron bolt; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 8 coal fragments; 5 oyster shell fragments; 1 mortar fragment
302150	1321800	18CH777	STP	272	2 colorless bottle glass body fragments (probably modern); 1 light green flat glass fragment; 3 unidentified iron nail fragments; 3 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 1 coal fragment; 5 red brick fragments (12.9g)
302150	1321850	18CH777	STP	273	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 4/64ths-inch; 1 creamware body spall; 2 colorless glass bottle fragments; 2 light green flat glass fragments; 4 unidentified nail fragments; 9 red brick fragments (23.0g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302150	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302200	1321400	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302200	1321450	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302200	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302200	1321550	18CH777	STP	274	2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 2 unidentified corroded iron fragments
302200	1321600	18CH777	STP	275	2 red-pasted earthenware rim sherd with black lead glaze (rim diameter 3-4 inches, hollow vessel); 3 red brick fragments (4.0g)
302200	1321650	18CH777	STP	276	2 red brick fragments (0.3g)
302200	1321695	18CH777	STP	277	2 clear flat glass fragments; 3 coal fragments
302200	1321750	18CH777	STP	278	1 red-pasted earthenware body sherd with black lead glaze; 2 light green bottle glass body fragments (probably colonial); 1 dark green colonial case bottle glass body fragment; 4 colorless bottle glass fragments (modern); 2 wrought iron nails; 2 wrought iron nail fragments; 2 unidentified iron square nails; 3 unidentified square nails; 5 unidentified iron fragments; 54 daub fragments (33.1g); 17 coal fragments; 3 oyster shell fragments; 2 turtle shell fragments; 3 burned bone fragments (1.7g); 1 burned bone fragment (1.2g); 4 modern plastic fragments
302200	1321775	18CH777	STP	1	1 colorless flat glass fragment; 2 unidentified square nails; 1 unidentified flat iron fragment; 1 oyster shell fragment; 1 unidentified plastic fragment; 12 red brick fragments (7.5g)
302200	1321850	18CH777	STP	279	1 dark green bottle glass body fragment; 3 colorless bottle glass body fragments; 3 asphalt roofing shingle fragments; 1 copper colored plastic fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.6g)
302200	1321900	18CH777	STP	280	1 unidentified refined earthenware rim sherd with blue decoration
302200	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302225	1321800	18CH777	STP	2	2 white clay tobacco pipe stems @ 7/64ths-inch; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 5/64ths-inch; 1 buff-pasted hard fired earthenware body sherd with black lead glaze; 1 dark green colonial bottle glass body fragment; 1 dark green colonial flat glass fragment; 1 light green flat glass fragment; 1 colorless flat hand blown glass, colonial (possibly window glass); 1 wrought nail, 2.5 inches long; 2 wrought nail fragments; 4 unidentified square nail fragments; 8 red brick fragments (17.1g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302225	1321825	18CH777	STP	3	1 unidentified refined earthenware body sherd with decal decoration; 1 porcelain body sherd with decal decoration; 1 colorless flat glass fragment; 1 small plastic spherical object; 1 red brick fragment (0.4g)
302225	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302225	1321875	18CH777	STP	281	1 unidentified corroded iron fragment
302250	1321450	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302250	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302250	1321550	18CH777	STP	282	2 red brick fragments (1.2g)
302250	1321550	18CH777	STP	292	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 2 red brick fragments (5.7g)
302250	1321600	18CH777	STP	283	4 red brick fragments (19.2g)
302250	1321650	18CH777	STP	284	7 red brick fragments (31.4g)
302250	1321700	18CH777	STP	285	10 red brick fragments (5.1g)
302250	1321725	18CH777	STP	286	1 whiteware rim sherd with green shell edge decoratin; 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 2 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 1 concrete fragment; 31 red brick fragments (22.5g)
302250	1321800	18CH777	STP	172	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 6/64ths-inch; 1 pearlware body sherd with transfer-rinted floral decoration; 1 pearlware body spall; painted decoration; 3 refined earthenware body spalls with blue edge decoration; 4 refined earthenware body spalls, undecorated, possibly yellowware; 1 frosted flat glass fragment; 1 colorless thin glass, possibly lamp globe glass; 3 colorless bottle glass body fragments, modern; 6 unidentified square nails; 6 unidentified iron fragments; 321 red brick fragments (1271.2g)
302250	1321825	18CH777	STP	4	1 brown flat glass fragment; 2 unidentified iron square nail fragments; 3 unidentifie iron nail fragments; 1 oyster shell; 1 animal bone fragment (1.8g); 26 red brick fragments (116.5g)
302250	1321850	18CH777	STP	5	1 dark brown flat glass fragment; 4 colorless window glass fragments; 1 unidentified corroded iron frament; 1 animal bone fragment (0.5g); 1 red brick fragment (0.9g)
302250	1321875	18CH777	STP	6	2 oyster shell fragments
302250	1321900	18CH777	STP	7	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 5 colorless bottle glass body fragments; 2 colorless window glass fragments; 1 unidentified metal clothes fastener (probably part of zipper); 5 unidentified iron nail fragments; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 red brick fragments (19.5g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302250	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302275	1321800	18CH777	STP	8	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 6/64ths-inch; 1 dark green colonial bottle glass base fragment; 1 light green flat glass fragment (possibly window glass); 2 unidentified iron fragments; 3 glazed red brick fragments (18.2g); 15 red brick fragments (12.6g)
302275	1321825	18CH777	STP	9	1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302275	1321850	18CH777	STP	10	2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 4 red brick fragments (9.1g)
302275	1321875	18CH777	STP	11	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 6/64ths-inch; 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware body sherd (probably colonial); 1 dark green flat glass fragment; 1 colorless glass bottle rim fragment, probably modern; 1 colorless glass bottle body fragment, probably modern; 2 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 1 plastic fragment; 3 daub fragments (2.5g); 2 red brick fragments (76.7g)
302295	1321750	18CH777	STP	289	2 white clay tobacco pipe stems @ 6/64ths-inch; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, unmeasurable; 2 colorless glass fragments, leaded; 1 colorless glass fragment; 7 unidentified iron nail fragments; 1 cement fragment; 34 red brick fragments (53.6g)
302300	1321450	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302300	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302300	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302300	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302300	1321650	18CH777	STP	287	17 unidentified corroded iron fragments
302300	1321700	18CH777	STP	288	1 Buckley earthenware body spall; 1 English flint flake; 1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 1 coal fragment; 10 red brick fragments (10.9g)
302300	1321800	18CH777	STP	290	2 colorless flat glass fragments; 3 unidentified iron nail fragments; 1 iron staple; 1 stone with iron concretion; 7 red brick fragments (3.4g)
302300	1321825	18CH777	STP	12	5 red brick fragments (2.1g)
302300	1321850	18CH777	STP	13	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 5/64ths-inch; 1 tin-glazed earthenware plain body spall; 1 Buckley earthenware body spall; 14 dark green colonial wine bottle glass body fragments; 1 milk-glass bottle body fragment; 2 oyster shell; 1 plastic fragment; 6 wrought iron nail fragments; 5 unidentified iron nail fragments; 60 daub fragments (106.8g); 2 red brick fragments (2.4g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302300	1321875	18CH777	STP	14	1 Staffordshire slipware mug handle fragment; 1 dark green wine bottle glass body fragment; 1 copper-alloy boot grommet
302300	1321900	18CH777	STP	291	1 whiteware body spall; 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 light blue/green bottle glass body fragment; 2 light green flat glass fragments; 2 unidentified iron fragments
302300	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302325	1321800	18CH777	STP	15	3 unidentified square nail fragments; 4 coal fragments; 1 red brick fragment (56.1g)
302325	1321825	18CH777	STP	16	1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 1 unidentified flat iron fragment
302325	1321850	18CH777	STP	17	2 colorless bottle glass body fragments; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 1 red brick fragment (0.7g)
302325	1321875	18CH777	STP	18	1 light green flat glass fragments; 1 colorless, thin, frosted glass fragment (possible lamp globe fragment); 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 5 plastic fragments; 2 red brick fragments, one glazed (18.0g)
302350	1321450	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1321600	18CH777	STP	293	1 dark green bottle glass body fragment; 2 red brick fragments (1.3g)
302350	1321650	18CH777	STP	294	1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 coal fragment; 1 glazed brick fragment (1.2g); 7 red brick fragments (23.5g)
302350	1321690	18CH777	Surface	332	1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware rim sherd
302350	1321700	18CH777	STP	295	2 unidentified square nail fragments; 10 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 38 red brick fragments (154.0g)
302350	1321800	18CH777	STP	19	4 whiteware body sherds, plain; 1 dark green bottle glass fragment; 4 blue-green bottle glass body fragments, modern; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 7 red brick fragments (23.3g)
302350	1321825	18CH777	STP	20	1 quartz primary flake
302350	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1321875	18CH777	STP	21	1 brown bottle glass body fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
302350	1321900	18CH777	STP	22	1 colorless flat glass fragment, probably modern; 2 red brick fragments (2.6g)
302350	1321925	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302350	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302355	1321750	18CH777	STP	296	2 unidentified corroded iron nail fragments; 1 glazed red brick fragment (0.5g); 27 red brick fragments (29.5g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302375	1321800	18CH777	STP	141	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 coal fragments; 10 red brick fragments (5.5g)
302375	1321825	18CH777	STP	23	5 red brick fragments (149.9g)
302375	1321850	18CH777	STP	24	1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 1 daub fragment (0.7g)
302375	1321875	18CH777	STP	25	1 colorless thick flat glass fragment; 1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 2 red brick fragments (0.4g)
302375	1321900	18CH777	STP	26	1 colorless bottle glass body fragment with alcohol warning sticker; 1 colorless glass fragment; 2 unidentified corroded iron fragments
302375	1321925	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302375	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302381	1321765	18CH777	Surface	143	1 light green bottle glass, thin walled, probably colonial but not wine bottle fragment
302383	1321775	18CH777	Surface	144	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment
302388	1321780	18CH777	Surface	145	1 dark greenish brown bottle glass, probably wine bottle fragment
302400	1321500	18CH777	STP	297	1 unidentified corroded iron fragment
302400	1321550	18CH777	STP	27	3 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 1 red brick fragment (3.1g)
302400	1321575	18CH777	STP	28	1 colorless thick flat glass fragment; 6 unidentified iron nail fragments
302400	1321600	18CH777	STP	29	2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 5 asphalt roof shingle fragments; 3 red brick fragments (2.8g)
302400	1321625	18CH777	STP	30	1 Lincoln penny, year 2000; 1 coal fragment
302400	1321650	18CH777	STP	31	1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302400	1321675	18CH777	STP	32	1 coal fragment; 1 daub fragment (0.3g); 17 red brick fragments (24.5g)
302400	1321700	18CH777	STP	33	1 daub fragment (0.1g); 11 red brick fragments (12.8g)
302400	1321725	18CH777	STP	34	3 red brick fragments (2.2g)
302400	1321750	18CH777	STP	35	1 English brown stoneware body sherd; 2 unidentified square nail fragments; 5 red brick fragments (3.2g)
302400	1321775	18CH777	STP	36	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 6 red brick fragments (3.7g)
302400	1321800	18CH777	STP	37	4 red brick fragments (4.9g)
302400	1321825	18CH777	STP	38	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.6g)
302400	1321850	18CH777	STP	39	1 coal fragment
302400	1321875	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302400	1321900	18CH777	STP	40	1 wire nail, 1.304 inches in length
302400	1321925	18CH777	STP	41	1 unidentified iron fragment
302400	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302400	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302406	1321812	18CH777	Surface	146	1 dark green case bottle rim fragment
302410	1321818	18CH777	Surface	147	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment, 1 brown bottle glass fragment (modern)
302416	1321760	18CH777	Surface	148	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment
302420	1321830	18CH777	Surface	149	1 UID stoneware base sherd
302425	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302425	1321575	18CH777	STP	42	1 dark green bottle glass fragment; 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 colorless flat glass fragment; 1 wire nail, 2.535 inches in length
302425	1321600	18CH777	STP	43	1 unidentified iron nail fragment
302425	1321625	18CH777	STP	44	1 porcelain body sherd, undecorated, modern; 1 dark green bottle glass body fragment, probably colonial; 1 purple-tinted bottle glass body fragment; 1 dark blue bottle glass body fragment; 1 light brown bottle glass body fragment; 1 asphalt roof shingle fragment; 1 coal fragment; 1 unidentified corroded iron fragment; 7 red brick fragments (4.7g)
302425	1321650	18CH777	STP	45	3 metal wire fragments; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 1 oyster shell; 2 rubber fragments; 1 glazed red brick fragment (less than 0.5g); 10 red brick fragments (37.6g)
302425	1321675	18CH777	STP	46	5 red brick fragments (6.7g)
302425	1321700	18CH777	STP	47	1 buff-pasted earthenware body spall, possibly tin-glazed earthenware with no glaze; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 12 red brick fragments (159.9g)
302425	1321725	18CH777	STP	48	1 unidentified iron fragment; 10 red brick fragments (6.8g)
302425	1321750	18CH777	STP	49	2 unidentified iron fragments; 5 red brick fragments (13.1g)
302425	1321775	18CH777	STP	50	8 red brick fragments (5.1g)
302425	1321800	18CH777	STP	51	7 red brick fragments (14.6g)
302425	1321825	18CH777	STP	52	3 red brick fragments (1.3g)
302425	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302425	1321875	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302425	1321925	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302425	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302450	1321500	18CH777	STP	299	1 wrought nail, 3 3/8 inches in length; 1 unidentified iron nail; 1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302450	1321550	18CH777	STP	53	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 3 unidentified square nail fragments; 5 unidentified iron fragments; 1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302450	1321575	18CH777	STP	54	13 asphalt roof shingle fragments

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302450	1321625	18CH777	STP	55	3 unidentified iron fragments; 6 red brick fragments (2.6g)
302450	1321650	18CH777	STP	56	2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 1 daub fragment (0.6g); 2 red brick fragments (4.7g)
302450	1321675	18CH777	STP	57	1 colorless flat glass fragment, possibly window glass; 8 red brick fragments (11.5g)
302450	1321700	18CH777	STP	58	1 green flat glass fragment, possibly window glass; 2 daub fragments (0.3g); 10 red brick fragments (29.0g)
302450	1321725	18CH777	STP	59	2 unidentified corroded iron fragments; 4 red brick fragments (2.9g)
302450	1321750	18CH777	STP	60	1 English brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd; 3 red brick fragments (0.9g)
302450	1321775	18CH777	STP	61	2 glazed red brick fragments (6.7g); 5 red brick fragments (1.5g)
302450	1321800	18CH777	STP	62	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem @ 5/64ths-inch; 2 glazed red brick fragments (4.5g); 16 red brick fragments (19.8g)
302450	1321825	18CH777	STP	63	2 glazed red brick fragments (2.2g); 9 red brick fragments (7.1g)
302450	1321850	18CH777	STP	64	13 red brick fragments (9.3g)
302450	1321875	18CH777	STP	65	1 unidentified refined earthenware body spall, painted; 8 red brick fragments (22.6g)
302450	1321900	18CH777	STP	66	5 red brick fragments (16.5g)
302450	1321925	18CH777	STP	298	1 colorless bottle glass fragment; 2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 4 red brick fragments (99.2g)
302450	1321950	18CH777	STP	67	1 red brick fragment (0.8g)
302450	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322200	18CH777	STP	68	1 creamware body spall, undecorated
302460	1321778	18CH777	Surface	150	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment with blue tint
302461	1321772	18CH777	Surface	151	1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
302466	1321746	18CH777	Surface	152	1 dark green flat hand blown glass fragment
302466	1321809	18CH777	Surface	153	1 dark green case bottle base fragment
302470	1321620	18CH777	Surface	154	1 light green flat glass fragment
302474	1321756	18CH777	Surface	155	1 English brown stoneware body sherd
302475	1321550	18CH777	STP	69	13 asphalt fragments
302475	1321572	18CH777	STP	156	2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 red brick fragments (0.2g)
302475	1321600	18CH777	STP	70	1 dark green flat glass fragment; 1 colorless modern bottle glass body fragment; 1 asphalt roof shingle fragment; 6 unidentified iron fragments; 17 red brick fragments (126.8g)
302475	1321625	18CH777	STP	71	5 unidentified iron fragments; 3 red brick fragments (1.0g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302475	1321650	18CH777	STP	72	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 4 red brick fragments (6.3g)
302475	1321675	18CH777	STP	73	13 red brick fragments (27.4g)
302475	1321700	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302475	1321725	18CH777	STP	74	4 red brick fragments (2.1g)
302475	1321750	18CH777	STP	75	1 daub fragment (0.4g); 1 red brick fragment (1.6g)
302475	1321775	18CH777	STP	76	1 Nottingham stoneware body sherd; 17 red brick fragments (11.9g)
302475	1321800	18CH777	STP	77	24 daub fragments (8.1g); 20 red brick fragments (37.1g)
302475	1321825	18CH777	STP	78	1 dark green colonial bottle glass body fragment; 14 red brick fragments (58.6g)
302475	1321850	18CH777	STP	79	1 quartzite core fragment; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 15 red brick fragments (138.7g)
302475	1321875	18CH777	STP	80	6 red brick fragments (7.9g)
302475	1321900	18CH777	STP	142	1 whiteware body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (0.6g)
302475	1321925	18CH777	STP	81	1 dark brown bottle glass body fragment
302475	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302482	1321795	18CH777	Surface	157	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware hollow vessel body sherd (possible English brown)
302489	1321783	18CH777	Surface	158	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware hollow vessel body sherd (possible English brown)
302491	1321839	18CH777	Surface	159	1 UID red pasted hard fired black lead glazed earthenware body sherd
302500	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302500	1321575	18CH777	STP	82	1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 asphalt roof shingle fragment
302500	1321600	18CH777	STP	83	3 red brick fragments (0.9g)
302500	1321625	18CH777	STP	84	3 unidentified iron nail fragments; 2 asphalt fragments; 1 glazed red brick fragment (0.7g); 15 red brick fragments (14.8g)
302500	1321650	18CH777	STP	85	1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 glazed red brick fragments (0.5g); 17 red brick fragments (27.6g)
302500	1321675	18CH777	STP	86	1 dark green colonial wine bottle glass body fragment; 1 unidentified flat iron fragment; 10 red brick fragments (7.2g)
302500	1321700	18CH777	STP	87	7 red brick fragments (9.5g)
302500	1321725	18CH777	STP	88	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 3 red brick fragments (12.2g)
302500	1321750	18CH777	STP	89	1 English brown stoneware body sherd
302500	1321775	18CH777	STP	90	18 red brick fragments (11.8g)
302500	1321800	18CH777	STP	91	10 red brick fragments (8.6g)
302500	1321825	18CH777	STP	92	11 red brick fragments (20.4g)
302500	1321850	18CH777	STP	93	2 red brick fragments (2.1g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302500	1321875	18CH777	STP	94	1 daub fragment (1.1g); 3 red brick fragments (5.8g)
302500	1321900	18CH777	STP	95	1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 daub fragment (0.2g); 4 red brick fragments (3.3g)
302500	1321925	18CH777	STP	96	1 dark green bottle glass body fragment; 1 colorless flat glass fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 asphalt fragment; 1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
302500	1321950	18CH777	STP	97	1 red brick fragment (2.3g)
302506	1321950	18CH777	Surface	160	1 oyster shell (17.9 g)
302507	1321766	18CH777	Surface	161	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment
302510	1321683	18CH777	Surface	162	1 Rhenish blue and gray salt-glazed stoneware hollow vessel body sherd
302516	1321801	18CH777	Surface	163	1 porcelain base sherd (modern)
302517	1322005	18CH777	Surface	323	1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware base sherd, 4 inches base diameter
302525	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302525	1321575	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302525	1321600	18CH777	STP	98	16 red brick fragments (18.8g)
302525	1321625	18CH777	STP	99	19 red brick fragments (14.3g)
302525	1321650	18CH777	STP	100	5 red brick fragments (4.7g)
302525	1321675	18CH777	STP	101	1 quartz tertiary flake; 8 red brick fragments (10.0g)
302525	1321700	18CH777	STP	102	3 red brick fragments (1.9g)
302525	1321725	18CH777	STP	103	10 red brick fragments (170.2g)
302525	1321750	18CH777	STP	104	1 whiteware body sherd with annular decoration; 1 red brick fragment (0.5g)
302525	1321775	18CH777	STP	105	5 red brick fragments (16.5g)
302525	1321800	18CH777	STP	106	5 red brick fragments (1.7g)
302525	1321825	18CH777	STP	107	2 unidentified iron nail fragments; 26 red brick fragments (3 are glazed) (249.7g)
302525	1321850	18CH777	STP	108	1 quartz secondary flake; 14 red brick fragments (1 is glazed) (5.3g)
302525	1321875	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302525	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302525	1321925	18CH777	STP	109	1 quartz tertiary flake; 10 red brick fragments (2 are glazed) (23.5g)
302525	1321950	18CH777	STP	110	1 red pasted hard fired coarse earthenware body sherd with brown lead glaze; 1 red brick fragment (1.0g)
302540	1321751	18CH777	Surface	164	1 Rhenish gray stoneware rim sherd (possible chamber pot), 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd
302550	1321550	18CH777	STP	111	3 red brick fragments (2.1g)
302550	1321575	18CH777	STP	112	1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
302550	1321600	18CH777	STP	113	3 red brick fragments (3.7g)
302550	1321625	18CH777	STP	114	6 red brick fragments (13.3g)

302550	1321650	18CH777	STP	115	6 red brick fragments (11.9g)
302550	1321675	18CH777	STP	116	1 unidentified iron object; 5 red brick fragments (18.9g)
302550	1321700	18CH777	STP	118	21 red brick fragments (5.3g)
302550	1321725	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302550	1321750	18CH777	STP	117	1 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherd; 9 red brick fragments (5.8g)
302550	1321750	18CH777	STP	119	1 burned refined earthenware body sherd; 1 golf ball; 3 red brick fragments (5.3g)
302550	1321775	18CH777	STP	120	2 red brick fragments (1.2g)
302550	1321800	18CH777	STP	121	1 red brick fragment (1.4g)
302550	1321825	18CH777	STP	122	3 red brick fragments (1.2g)
302550	1321850	18CH777	STP	123	11 red brick fragments (3.9g)
302550	1321875	18CH777	STP	124	3 red brick fragments (1.9g)
302550	1321900	18CH777	STP	125	1 iron knife blade fragment; 5 red brick fragments (15.0g)
302550	1321925	18CH777	STP	126	5 red brick fragments (15.0g)
302550	1321950	18CH777	STP	127	3 red brick fragments (2.0g)
302550	1322000	18CH777	STP	300	5 red brick fragments (4.3g)
302550	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302555	1321724	18CH777	Surface	165	1 oyster shell fragment (0.2g)
302560	1321758	18CH777	Surface	166	1 dark green bottle glass fragment (possible case bottle)
302570	1321947	18CH777	Surface	324	2 dark green colonial bottle glass body fragments
302575	1321550	18CH777	STP	174	1 daub fragment (0.1g); 8 red brick fragments (20.0g)
302575	1321575	18CH777	STP	175	3 red brick fragments (1.0g)
302575	1321575	18CH777	STP	301	3 red brick fragments (1.2g)
302575	1321600	18CH777	STP	176	1 daub fragment (0.4g); 2 red brick fragments (4.9g)
302575	1321625	18CH777	STP	177	4 red brick fragments (55.3g)
302575	1321650	18CH777	STP	178	19 daub fragments (4.8g); 2 red brick fragments (1.8g)
302575	1321675	18CH777	STP	179	4 red brick fragments (57.1g)
302575	1321700	18CH777	STP	180	3 daub fragments (0.6g); 3 red brick fragments (3.6g)
302575	1321725	18CH777	STP	181	6 daub fragments (1.9g); 6 red brick fragments (1 glazed) (2.7g)
302575	1321750	18CH777	STP	182	1 daub fragment (0.2g); 12 red brick fragments (71.5g)
302575	1321775	18CH777	STP	183	4 red brick fragments (10.2g)
302575	1321800	18CH777	STP	184	1 English flint flake; 1 daub fragment (0.1g); 1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302575	1321825	18CH777	STP	185	1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd; 2 daub fragments (1.2g); 4 red brick fragments (21.3g)
302575	1321850	18CH777	STP	186	1 dark green colonial bottle glass body fragment; 1 daub fragment (0.2g)
302575	1321875	18CH777	STP	128	1 red brick fragment (4.6g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302575	1321900	18CH777	STP	129	2 red brick fragments (0.9g)
302575	1321925	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302575	1321950	18CH777	STP	130	2 red brick fragments (1.4g)
302596	1321811	18CH777	Surface	167	1 oyster shell (7.2g)
302600	1321500	18CH777	STP	302	1 red brick fragment (1.7g)
302600	1321550	18CH777	STP	131	2 red brick fragments (81.1g)
302600	1321575	18CH777	STP	187	2 red brick fragments (0.4g)
302600	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302600	1321625	18CH777	STP	188	6 red brick fragments (59.8g)
302600	1321650	18CH777	STP	132	1 English brown stoneware drinking vessel base sherd
302600	1321675	18CH777	STP	189	6 red brick fragments (1.8g)
302600	1321700	18CH777	STP	133	8 red brick fragments (2.2g)
302600	1321725	18CH777	STP	190	1 copper-alloy washer; 4 red brick fragments (3.0g)
302600	1321750	18CH777	STP	134	13 red brick fragments (5.4g)
302600	1321775	18CH777	STP	191	1 daub fragment (0.2g); 11 red brick fragments (4.2g)
302600	1321800	18CH777	STP	135	1 Buckley earthenware body sherd; 4 red brick fragments (4.4g)
302600	1321825	18CH777	STP	192	1 glazed red brick fragment (0.4g)
302600	1321850	18CH777	STP	136	3 red brick fragments (1.1g)
302600	1321875	18CH777	STP	137	1 unidentified square nail fragment
302600	1321900	18CH777	STP	138	1 red brick fragment (2.6g)
302600	1321925	18CH777	STP	139	2 red brick fragment (6.2g)
302600	1321950	18CH777	STP	140	1 red brick fragment (less than 0.1g)
302600	1321950	18CH777	STP	193	1 red brick fragment (0.4g)
302600	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302600	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302600	1322100	18CH777	STP	194	1 rock, non-cultural
302600	1322150	18CH777	STP	195	1 unidentified iron flat triangular shaped fragment with two holes
302650	1321250	18CH777	STP	333	1 colorless glass bottle body fragment; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment
302650	1321300	18CH777	STP	334	1 colorless glass bottle body fragment; 1 light green glass bottle body fragment; 1 modern brown glass bottle body fragment; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 brick fragment (1.1g)
302650	1321350	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1321400	18CH777	STP	335	1 modern brown glass bottle fragment
302650	1321500	18CH777	STP	303	1 unidentified corroded iron fragment
302650	1321550	18CH777	STP	304	1 English brown stoneware body sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 glazed red brick fragment and 12 red brick fragments (8.7g)
302650	1321600	18CH777	STP	305	3 red brick fragments (3.2g)

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302650	1321650	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1321700	18CH777	STP	306	2 red brick fragments (2.4g)
302650	1321750	18CH777	STP	307	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 5 red brick fragments (29.0g)
302650	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1321850	18CH777	STP	308	1 red brick fragment (less than 0.1g); 1 over-fired red brick fragment (2.0g)
302650	1321900	18CH777	STP	196	1 unidentified burned refined earthenware spall; 1 red brick fragment (0.2g)
302650	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302650	1322150	18CH777	STP	197	1 unidentified square nail fragment
302700	1321200	18CH777	STP	336	1 brick fragment (1.2g)
302700	1321250	18CH777	STP	337	1 whiteware rim sherd, molded decoration with flow blue, flat form; 1 whiteware rim sherd, plain, flat form; 1 light blue bottle glass body fragment; 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 brown bottle glass neck fragment; 1 unidentified iron nail fragment
302700	1321350	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321400	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321550	18CH777	STP	309	1 red brick fragment (4.3g)
302700	1321600	18CH777	STP	310	3 red brick fragments (2.8g)
302700	1321650	18CH777	STP	311	2 red brick fragments (3.7g)
302700	1321700	18CH777	STP	312	1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
302700	1321750	18CH777	STP	313	5 red brick fragments (64.1g)
302700	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302700	1322100	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321550	18CH777	STP	314	1 daub fragment (0.3g)
302750	1321600	18CH777	STP	315	2 unidentified corroded iron fragments (possibly nails); 3 red brick fragments (0.8g)
302750	1321650	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321700	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321800	18CH777	STP	316	2 red brick fragments (0.8g)
302750	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302750	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302750	1322100	18CH777	STP	198	1 quartz tertiary flake
302800	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321550	18CH777	STP	317	1 daub fragment (0.2g)
302800	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321650	18CH777	STP	318	1 English brown stoneware body sherd
302800	1321700	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1321950	18CH777	STP	199	1 unidentified square nail fragment; 1 daub fragment (0.5g)
302800	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302800	1322100	18CH777	STP	200	1 light green bottle glass body fragment, possibly pharmaceutical
302850	1321500	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321550	18CH777	STP	201	1 unidentified iron fragment
302850	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321650	18CH777	STP	202	2 red brick fragments (0.5g)
302850	1321700	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302850	1322100	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302890	1321520	18CH777	Surface	325	1 white salt-glazed stoneware rim sherd with molded decoration, approximately 5-inches rim diameter
302900	1321500	18CH777	STP	203	1 red brick fragment (1.0g)
302900	1321500	18CH777	STP	212	1 cream-colored body spall, undecorated; 1 red brick fragment, glazed (12.9g)
302900	1321518	18CH777	Surface	326	1 English brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
302900	1321550	18CH777	STP	204	2 red brick fragments (16.1g)
302900	1321590	18CH777	Surface	327	1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
302900	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302900	1321650	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1321700	18CH777	STP	319	1 dark green colonial bottle glass fragment
302900	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302900	1322100	18CH777	STP	205	1 gray salt-glazed stoneware sherd
302900	1322103	18CH777	Surface	328	1 English brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherd
302904	1321800	18CH777	Surface	329	2 English brown salt-glazed stoneware body sherds, mend
302915	1321518	18CH777	Surface	210	1 white salt-glazed stoneware base sherd
302920	1321580	18CH777	Surface	211	1 Bristol-Aldenbury slipware rim sherd (19 th Century)
302950	1321500	18CH777	STP	206	1 red brick fragment (2.2g)
302950	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321650	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321700	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321850	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1321930	18CH777	Surface	330	1 blue transfer-printed refined earthenware base sherd, probably ironstone; 1 unidentified molded refined earthenware body sherd
302950	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302950	1322100	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
302965	1321892	18CH777	Surface	331	1 whiteware rim sherd
303000	1321500	18CH777	STP	207	3 red brick fragments (0.1g)
303000	1321550	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1321600	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1321650	18CH777	STP	320	1 red brick fragment (0.7g)
303000	1321700	18CH777	STP	321	1 red brick fragment (11.9g)
303000	1321750	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1321800	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1321850	18CH777	STP	322	2 red brick fragments (1.2g)
303000	1321900	18CH777	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
303000	1321950	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1322000	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1322050	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
303000	1322100	18CH777	STP	N/A	None
3021700	1321300	18CH777	STP	338	2 colorless glass bottle body fragments; 2 colorless flat glass fragments; 1 light green glass body fragment; 4 unidentified nail fragments; 1 coal fragment; 6 red brick fragments (2.6g)
0	0	18CHX59	Surface	153	1 copper alloy button with UID molded decoration; 1 shot with sprue
0	0	18CHX59	STP	160	1 brown stoneware base sherd (hollow vessel), 2 North American salt-glazed stoneware body sherds, 1 ironstone body sherd, UID molded decoration; 1 ironstone rim fragment undecorated plate form; 1 whiteware rim spall w/blue shell edge decoration flat form
0	0	18CHX59	STP	161	1 quartz biface; 1 possible quartz point tip or retouched flake; 1 quartz shatter chunk; 1 red pasted with white inclusions hard fired brown lead glazed coarse earthenware body sherd; 3 red brick fragments (95.9g)
300550	1322450	18CHX59	STP	1	1 quartz tertiary flake
300600	1322500	18CHX59	STP	2	6 charcoal fragments (1.6g)
300650	1322600	18CHX59	STP	3	1 quartz tertiary flake
300700	1322600	18CHX59	STP	4	2 quartz tertiary flakes
300800	1322450	18CHX59	STP	5	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary shatter
300800	1322950	18CHX59	STP	6	1 UID iron nail; 2 red brick fragments (0.3g)
300900	1322400	18CHX59	STP	7	1 quartz primary flake
300900	1322500	18CHX59	STP	8	1 quartz secondary flake
300900	1322600	18CHX59	STP	9	1 UID non-cultural rock
300950	1322600	18CHX59	STP	10	2 UID non-cultural rocks
301000	1322600	18CHX59	STP	11	1 UID non-cultural rock; 1 quartz tertiary flake
301050	1322400	18CHX59	STP	12	1 red brick fragment (2.2g)
301100	1322950	18CHX59	STP	13	1 quartz secondary flake
301125	1322900	18CHX59	STP	14	1 quartz tertiary flake
301150	1322050	18CHX59	STP	15	1 clay pigeon fragment
301150	1322600	18CHX59	STP	16	1 quartz secondary flake
301200	1322400	18CHX59	STP	17	1 quartzite tertiary flake
301350	1322600	18CHX59	STP	18	1 quartz tertiary flake
301350	1323000	18CHX59	STP	19	3 red brick fragments (2.1g); 1 quartz secondary shatter
301400	1322400	18CHX59	STP	20	1 red brick fragment (0.1g)
301450	1323000	18CHX59	STP	21	1 red brick fragment (1.1g); 1 quartz tertiary flake

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301500	1321900	18CHX59	STP	22	2 clay pigeon fragments; 1 wire nail fragment; 5 UID nail fragments
301500	1322850	18CHX59	STP	23	3 red brick fragments (3.3g)
301500	1322950	18CHX59	STP	24	1 UID non-cultural rock
301550	1321700	18CHX59	STP	25	1 quartzite secondary flake
301600	1322800	18CHX59	STP	26	1 red brick fragment (0.3g)
301650	1321700	18CHX59	STP	27	4 red brick fragments (3.7g)
301650	1322000	18CHX59	STP	28	1 coal fragment
301650	1322900	18CHX59	STP	29	1 wrought nail fragment (1.2g)
301650	1323000	18CHX59	STP	30	1 red brick fragment (7.3g)
301700	1321700	18CHX59	STP	31	1 clay pigeon fragment
301700	1321800	18CHX59	STP	32	54 clay pigeon fragments
301700	1321950	18CHX59	STP	33	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 clay pigeon fragment
301750	1322050	18CHX59	STP	34	1 quartz secondary shatter
302000	1322200	18CHX59	STP	65	1 quartz tertiary flake
302150	1322150	18CHX59	STP	98	1 red brick fragment (7.4g); 1 coal fragment
302670	1322145	18CHX59	STP	150	3 oyster shell fragments (4.9g)
300550	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300600	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300600	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300650	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300650	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300700	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300700	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300700	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300750	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300750	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300750	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300750	1322600	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300800	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300800	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300850	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300850	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300850	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300900	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300950	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300950	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
300950	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301000	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301000	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301000	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301050	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301050	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301100	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322250	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322350	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301150	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301200	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301250	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301300	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322250	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322350	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301350	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301400	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301500	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301500	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301500	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301500	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301550	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301550	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1321700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322400	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322450	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301600	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1321750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1321800	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301650	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1321650	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1321750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301700	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321650	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321900	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301750	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321650	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321700	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321750	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1321950	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301800	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1321850	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
301850	1322050	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301850	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301900	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301900	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301900	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
301950	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302000	1322000	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302000	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302000	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302050	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302050	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302100	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302100	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302100	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302150	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302200	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302200	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302200	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302250	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302250	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302300	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302300	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302300	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302350	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302350	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302400	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302400	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302400	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302450	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302500	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302500	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302500	1322500	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302550	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302550	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302550	1322200	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302550	1322300	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302650	1322100	N/A	STP	N/A	None

North	East	Site No.	Collection	Lot	Artifacts
302700	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302750	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302800	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302850	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302900	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
302950	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None
303000	1322150	N/A	STP	N/A	None

Appendix VII
Artifacts Inventory, Test Units 1-5

	Unit 1A	Unit 2A	Unit 3A	Unit 4A	Unit 5A	Unit 4/5A
Unidentified Native American ceramic	1	-	-			-
Secondary quartz flake	1	-	-			-
Unidentified quartz flake	1	-	-			11
Quartz cobble	3	-	-			-
Quartz shatter	-	-	-			2
Quartz core	-	-	-			1
Fire cracked rock	-	-	1			-
TOTAL INDIAN	6	0	1			14
Pipe, terra cotta	2	-	4			2
Pipe, white 4/64ths in.	1	-	-			1
Pipe, white 5/64ths in.	7	1	5			15
Pipe, white 6/64ths in.	7	-	13			6
Pipe, white 7/64ths in.	3	-	7			7
Pipe, white 8/64ths in.	0	-	1			4
Pipe, white 9/64ths in.	-	-	1			-
Pipe, white unmeasurable	19	-	27			37
TOTAL PIPE	39	1	58			72
Tin-glazed earthenware	17	-	22			9
Staffordshire Slipware	1	-	1			3
Manganese Mottled	1	-	2			8
TOTAL FINE EARTHENWARE	19	0	25			20

	Unit 1A	Unit 2A	Unit 3A	Unit 4A	Unit 5A	Unit 4/5A
Olive Jar	-	-	1			-
Buckley earthenware	2	-	6			2
Border Ware	1	-	-			-
Unidentified lead-glazed earthenware	3	-	1			1
TOTAL COARSE EARTHENWARE	6	0	8			3
Hohr Ware	2	-	1			-
Rhenish blue gray stoneware	-	-	5			-
English brown stoneware	-	-	2			1
Nottingham Stoneware	-	-	-			1
Dipped white salt glazed SW	-	-	4			1
Unidentified stoneware	-	-	1			1
TOTAL STONEWARE	2	0	13			4
Chinese Porcelain	1	-	-			-
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1	0	0			0
Pearlware	-	1	-			-
Whiteware	-	2	-			-
Unidentified refined earthenware	-	1	1			-
TOTAL REF. EARTHENWARE	0	4	1			0
TOTAL EURO. CERAMICS	32	4	47			27
Colonial Bottle Glass	7	1	8			2
Colonial Wine Bottle Glass	28	-	40			50
Colonial Case Bottle Glass	-	-	1			1
Colonial Table Glass	-	-	-			10

	Unit 1A	Unit 2A	Unit 3A	Unit 4A	Unit 5A	Unit 4/5A
TOTAL COLONIAL GLASS	35	1	49			63
Cornaline d'Aleppo glass bead	1	-	-			-
English flint fragment	-	-	2			1
Copper alloy and iron gear fragment	-	-	-			1
Copper alloy shoe buckle	-	-	1			-
Animal bone	6 (5.3g)	-	58 (108.3g)			81 (116.4g)
Oyster shell	5	-	32			5
Unidentified iron fragment		-	37			-
Unidentified lead fragment	-	-	1			-
Flat/window glass	-	-	15			7
Modern bottle glass	26	1	18			85
Modern flat glass	6	1	-			3
Modern flower pot	1	-	-			-
Coal	3	-	2			1
Cinder block, burned	-	-	-			3
Miscellaneous modern	5	-	10			13
Brick (count/grams)	554 (2,200g)	512 (616.5g)	804 (335.9g)	336 (853.4g)	149 (384.3g)	
Brick/Tile (cnt/gms)	10 (176.7g)	-	1	36 (255.3g)	4 (7.4g)	
Daub (count/gms)	52 (154.6 g)	-	406 (171.5g)	570 (327.2g)	425 (271.9g)	
Plaster	1	-	-	-	-	
Wrought iron nails/ nail fragments	2	5	1	61	50	
Unidentified square nails/fragment	-	1	-	30	51	
Iron cut nails/ nail fragments	-	-	1	9	18	

	Unit 1A	Unit 2A	Unit 3A	Unit 4A	Unit 5A	Unit 4/5A
Wire nail/modern nail	-	-	1	-	3	
Unidentified iron nails/nail fragments	117	-	449	108	52	
Unidentified iron tack	-	-	1	-	-	

Notes

1. Unit 1A is Test Unit 1, Stratum A/Plow Zone; Unit 2A is Test Unit 2, Stratum A/Plow Zone; Unit 3A is Test Unit 3, Stratum A/Plow Zone; Unit 4A is Test Unit 4, Stratum A/Plow Zone; Unit 5A is Test Unit 5, Stratum A/Plow Zone; for Unit 4/5A, see note 3, below.
2. More detailed catalog sheets can be found with the collection, housed at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.
3. Materials from Test Units 4 and 5 were inadvertently mixed in the washing process, and are represented here in the final column as a combined Test Unit 4/5A total. Brick, daub, tile, and nails from the two units, however, were not mixed, and totals are represented by test unit.

Appendix VIII

Project Proposal

Prepared by Julia A. King

The Charles County Court House Site of 1674: A Plan for Archaeological Reconnaissance

PURPOSE: The purpose of the proposed project is to conduct an archaeological survey of land formerly known as “Moore’s Lodge” in the effort to relocate the county court house of 1674. Project strategy will consist of the excavation and recordation of up to 500 shovel tests, laboratory processing of recovered materials, and preparation of a professional report. Artifacts will be prepared for long-term curation; copies of all field and laboratory records will be reproduced and deposited with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Southern Maryland Studies Center, and Cherrywood Development.

AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$42,418.00

Introduction

This scope of work has been prepared as part of an ongoing project to locate the 1674 site of the Charles County Court House, a site made regionally famous by the survival of almost all the records generated there over a 50-year-plus period and the existence of an extraordinary survey plat that depicts in detail the court house, a nearby ordinary or tavern, outbuildings, an orchard, wood lots, and 17th-century roads. Finding the court house site in this 350th anniversary year of the creation of Charles County would constitute a major and important discovery for historians, archaeologists, and citizens of both Charles County and the State of Maryland.

This scope of work outlines the work to be performed based on current assumptions about the location of the court house site. The work will be undertaken by St. Mary’s College of Maryland with assistance from the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Julia A. King, associate professor of anthropology at St. Mary’s, will serve as the project’s Principal Investigator, with consultation support from Patricia Samford and Edward E. Chaney, director and deputy director, respectively, of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Five crew members, all students from St. Mary’s College of Maryland, will be hired to assist in the performance of the work.

The cost for this project is estimated at \$60,882.00, of which **\$42,418.00** is requested. The balance of the project will be funded by contributed services from St. Mary’s College, J. Patterson Park and Museum, and Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, an engineering firm based in Waldorf, Maryland.

This introduction is followed by a discussion of the court house site, a description of the proposed services, the proposed budget, and personnel qualifications.

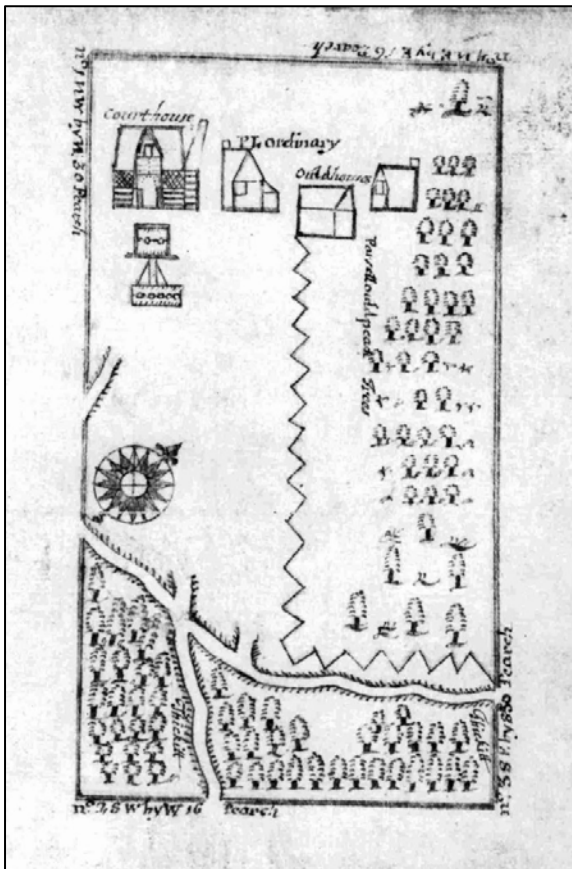
The Charles County Court House Site of 1674: Background

Towns and other central places were notoriously difficult to establish in colonial Maryland, despite the Assembly’s repeated efforts to legislate sites for conducting trade. For decades after the colony’s first settlement in 1634, the only town of major size anywhere was St. Mary’s City. In 1658, the colony’s population had grown such that the Assembly moved to

create Charles County. Still, the population was not enough to support a town. Between 1658 and 1674, the county's court appears to have met in the dwellings of various planters, a common practice throughout the colony.

In 1674, however, the Colonial Assembly directed the counties to build court houses and prisons. Charles County's commissioners responded by entering into a contract with John Allen for an acre of land on which Allen would build a court house and prison; the property and buildings would then be transferred to Lord Baltimore. This first official court house was located at Moore's Lodge, "distant from the head of Portobacco about foure miles." Allen was to maintain the two public buildings, and he also agreed to operate an ordinary or public house for food and drink, "neare unto the said Court house & prison."

In 1687, Allen sold his land and transferred his obligations regarding the court house to Thomas Hussey, a planter and merchant who soon quarreled with the county commissioners over his court house obligations. Hussey went so far as to prevent Philip Lynes, the merchant who agreed to keep an ordinary at the court house, from accessing the property. A 1697 plat resulting from those disputes shows the court house and other buildings at Moore's Lodge in extraordinary detail, even depicting the various foot paths that approached the court house in its clearing.



The court house at Moore's Lodge should not necessarily be considered a 'town.' In 1683, in "An Act for the Advancement of Trade," the Colonial Assembly again attempted to direct trade in the province to selected places. Moore's Lodge was not mentioned for Charles County, although the Jesuit property at Port Tobacco and privately held locations on the Wicomico River were.

By 1727, when the Charles County commissioners were faced with a seriously dilapidated court house at Moore's Lodge, they concluded that it would be a better use of public funds to build a new court house at Port Tobacco, then called Charles Town. Since the arrival of the colonists in 1634, the Port Tobacco River had been an important locale, beginning with the Jesuits' missionary efforts. When the Assembly bypassed Moore's Lodge as a potential place for trade in 1683, it instead identified the "Church Land" on "Portobacco Creek" as a more likely place. And, an informal village by the name of Chandler Town appears to have developed along the Port Tobacco by the late 17th century.

The site of Charles County's first court house disappeared first from the landscape and then from public memory. Despite the survival of the iconic 1697 plat, probably one of the most frequently published documents for the entire 17th-century Chesapeake region, the location of the court house site at Moore's Lodge has remained a mystery.

Now, thanks to the indefatigable effort of Michael J. Sullivan, Diane Giannini, an independent researcher, and Kevin Norris of Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, the location of the court house site at Moore's Lodge has been narrowed down to a parcel of land located just south of LaPlata, the current county seat. Apparently, the parcel containing the court house site was renamed, as is often the case with land tracts, and it descended through an original owner's daughter's second husband. While the chain of title was therefore not completely lost to posterity, the site would only be rediscovered through painstaking detective work aimed at reconstructing kinship charts as well as land patents and deeds.

Finding Moore's Lodge through Archaeology

The court house at Moore's Lodge functioned for more than 50 years as the administrative center for the county's political and judicial business. In addition to the extraordinary plat representing the court house at Moore's Lodge, the county's court records from this period survive and constitute the most complete set of county court records for the colony. Locating and identifying the first court house site would add yet another important dimension to the valuable documentary resources that already survive. Locating the court house site would also permit greater study of why this site served as the location for the county court for a remarkably long period despite its remoteness from navigable waters.

An exhaustive search of the provincial and county records has revealed an area believed to be the approximate location of the 150-acre Moore's Lodge tract, out of which the court house lot was subdivided. A preliminary review of historical documents and modern land use records as well as an understanding of 17th-century settlement patterns indicates that there is a good possibility that the court house site survives as an archaeological site. Although a small subdivision and a gravel pit occupy a portion of the tract now identified as Moore's Lodge, the majority of the area consists of plowed agricultural fields and wood lots. The area of the tract currently projected to include the court house site as platted consists solely of a plowed field and woodlot.

The complete disappearance of the court house and associated buildings from the site is not unexpected. The buildings were already in disrepair in the 1720s and were in an area increasingly inaccessible to travelers, motivating the county to relocate the court to Charles Town (now Port Tobacco). Further, only two buildings from the 17th century are known to survive in Maryland: Holly Hill (c. 1698) in Anne Arundel County and Third Haven Meeting House (c. 1684) in Talbot County.

Although it is important to find the court house site at Moore's Lodge, the fact that the site has not been discovered indicates that (if it has not been disturbed by either the existing subdivision or gravel pit) the citizens of Charles County have a rare opportunity. If the site survives and is pristine, as the evidence assembled to date suggests is the case, the site provides an ideal subject for further research and preservation as an important place in the county's history.

The Nature of Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological investigation typically involves four steps or stages, including historical background research, field reconnaissance, laboratory work, and report writing. Field work tends to be the most visible component of archaeological study, but it is only part of the process.

Historical background research involves the identification of maps, photographs, and other documents associated with a particular site. These records are important for narrowing the location of potential sites; much of this work has been completed or is underway for the Court House project. Historical research is also important for reconstructing the nature of the community associated with a site, including any landowners, tenants, servants, and slaves, and the everyday activities they engaged in at the site.

Field reconnaissance involves the on-the-ground search for archaeological sites and deposits, and can range from simple visual inspection of a parcel of land to the excavation of test units. Because archaeological excavation is destructive – once levels of earth are disturbed or artifacts are removed from their original contexts, that portion of the site no longer exists – and because it is expensive, archaeologists tend to be very conservative in the amount of actual digging that takes place at a site.

Excavation must be accompanied by a process that records as precisely and as accurately as possible what the field worker did and what he or she observed. Archaeologists write journals, keep an array of records such as survey logs and level forms, and photo-document the process of field work. Approximately two to three hours of field recordation is typically estimated for every hour of actual digging. The resulting records become the long-term, permanent record of the site and should be treated as an archive. In addition, artifacts are typically generated from the site and these materials also form part of the archive.

Laboratory work involves the processing of the newly created records and the artifacts recovered from a project. Original records, which should have been created using archival materials, are typically organized, duplicated, and digitized. Artifacts are washed, labeled, and cataloged, and may be preliminarily analyzed. For example, maps of the spatial distributions of selected artifact types may be generated in an effort to identify sites. Archaeologists typically allow two to three weeks in the laboratory for every week in the field.

Report writing is the most important, and sometimes most neglected, element of archaeological investigation. The final report describes the ‘who, what, when, how, and why’ of a particular project.

In addition to the four steps or stages of archaeological investigation, several other issues require consideration before a project begins.

Land access is, of course, critical for any archaeological investigation involving field work.

Questions of artifact ownership and final artifact curation have become increasingly critical in archaeology. Indeed, the National Park Service has identified a “curation crisis” in the field, as many irreplaceable archaeological collections have been poorly managed. Many of these collections have been damaged or lost, and most are inaccessible to researchers. A local example would be the artifacts recovered from excavations conducted in the 1960s at Port Tobacco. It is my understanding that the location of these materials is unknown, and that very few records survive to describe the work undertaken at the site.

The land owner owns the collection, but archaeologists have a responsibility to encourage the owner to donate the collection to a public and professional repository. Not only does such a move preserve the collection for the long haul at no cost to the land owner, donation can make the collection more publicly accessible. Archaeological sites and collections are considered non-

renewable resources, and donation becomes the best way to insure the long-term preservation of important archaeological information.

Professional archaeological codes of ethics forbid archaeologists from undertaking projects in which recovered artifacts will be offered for sale in any form. This includes the purchase or monetary compensation of a land owner for a collection conveyed into public ownership. Archaeologists adopted this position in an effort to counter the increasing trade in antiquities from looted sites.

Finally, archaeologists identify three phases of archaeological investigation: site identification, site delineation, and data recovery. The phases differ in the amount of work necessary to their execution.

Phase I work involves the identification of archaeological sites. Identification typically results in the discovery of a site based on distributions of artifacts.

Phase II work involves the delineation of a site's spatial and temporal boundaries. Where specifically does the site begin and end in space? Are there variations within the site that can be discerned from the distributions of artifacts? What are a site's precise dates of occupation?

Phase III work, also known as data recovery, involves the major excavation and recovery of artifacts and other information from a site. Phase III work is typically the most expensive form of archaeology and is carried out only in circumstances where an appropriate infrastructure exists to support the work.

For the Moore's Lodge project, my recommendation is to conduct Phase I and limited Phase II investigation.

Phase I (Site Identification) and Limited Phase II (Site Definition) Work at Moore's Lodge

Following the completion of as much historical background research as possible, archaeologists begin a Phase I investigation by visiting the property and visually inspecting the surface of plowed fields. They will talk with farmers or others who work or manage the land; farmers are often able to direct archaeologists to areas where concentrations of artifacts, such as pipe stems, oyster shell, or brick, have been observed. This information is recorded and used to plan additional Phase I field strategy.

For example, a site visit when ground visibility is good may reveal the location of a concentration of late 17th and early 18th century artifacts, artifacts which would strongly suggest the location of the Court House site. Diagnostic artifacts would consist of white and terra cotta clay tobacco pipe fragments, ceramic fragments, including tin-glazed earthenware (delft), North Devon gravel-tempered wares, Staffordshire slipwares, Buckley ware, Rhenish brown stoneware, and English brown stoneware, colonial bottle glass, wrought nails and nail fragments, brick fragments, and oyster shell.

To identify all late 17th-/early 18th-century manifestations, however, in part to insure no stone was left unturned in the search for Moore's Lodge, a Phase I-level shovel test pit survey is recommended. Shovel test pits are holes approximately one foot in diameter and one to two feet in depth spaced at systematic intervals to allow maximum ground coverage. The spacing between shovel tests can range from 50 feet to 25 feet; the closer the interval, the more expensive the project, but the more likely artifact concentrations will be located.

An independent historian and surveyors from Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill currently believe that the court house site is located in a corner of the projected 150-acre Moore's Lodge tract. On the ground support for this interpretation is provided by the presence of a large ravine containing a fresh water spring. Most 17th-century plantation sites identified so far in Maryland are characterized by two important attributes, one of which includes proximity to a fresh water source. The second attribute is access to navigable waterways. The court house's location, comparatively remote from navigation, may reflect its function as a political center and not a tobacco plantation.

In the approximately 600-foot-by-600-foot area now projected to contain Moore's Lodge, approximately 170 shovel test pits would be excavated at 50-foot intervals. As diagnostic materials are encountered, spacing between intervals would be reduced to 25-foot intervals, or up to 250 shovel tests. The projected area is larger than the three acres shown in the plat, but it would likely provide adequate coverage if the refitted boundaries are approximately accurate. It would also allow any nearby associated sites on Moore's Lodge (such as Thomas Hussey's dwelling house) to be identified.

A grid would be established using standard surveying equipment, with surveyor's flags placed at 50-foot intervals along grid lines. A shovel test would be excavated at each point, with the soil screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and all artifacts retained. Soil stratigraphy, artifacts, and any other observations about the shovel test would be recorded.

In the event diagnostic colonial materials are encountered in a shovel test pit, additional shovel tests at 25-foot intervals will be excavated. These additional shovel tests will allow more precise definition of the site's spatial and chronological boundaries.

Following the completion of the field work, materials will be processed and cataloged at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at the J. Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard. In addition to the availability of professional laboratory space, the MAC Lab also maintains one of the most complete artifact type collections in the Mid-Atlantic region. These collections are important for properly identifying artifacts. MAC Lab staff also have unique expertise for stabilizing artifacts that may be actively deteriorating and for preparing collections for long-term archival management.

Once artifacts have been processed and cataloged, artifact distribution maps will be generated using the SURFER mapping program. A draft report will be prepared detailing the field and laboratory methods used, a description of the artifacts and soil stratigraphy encountered, and interpretive results. This report will be circulated for review; after comments have been received, a final report will be produced and distributed among appropriate parties.

The processed artifacts will be placed for long-term curation at the MAC Lab, or at a facility mutually acceptable to all parties.

Contingencies

This scope of work and proposed budget is based on discussions as of December 15 concerning the possible location of the court house site. The document is based on the accuracy of the reconstructed Moore's Lodge boundaries and the accurate fit of the court house site to the tract. Although these boundaries have been developed using older deeds and plats with the careful and critical discussion, the possibility remains that the boundaries as specified may not be accurate.

Appendix IX
Professional Qualifications, Principal Investigator

JULIA ANN KING

EDUCATION:

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

EXPERIENCE:

- 2006 to present: Associate Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland.
1996 to 2006: Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Maryland
Historical Trust, St. Leonard, Maryland, 20685.

OTHER POSITIONS:

- 2003-2011 Member, President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (www.achp.gov)
2003 President, Society for Historical Archaeology (www.sha.org)

GRANTS AND AWARDS:

- 2005 National Endowment for the Humanities, *Developing a Records Catalog Database for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections*.
2003 National Endowment for the Humanities, *A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture*.
2002 Residential Fellow, Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Wilmington, Delaware.
2001 National Endowment for the Humanities, *Developing a Computerized Artifact Catalog for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections*.
2000 Andrew W. Mellon Research Fellow, Virginia Historical Society.
1999 Research Associate, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
1994 Fellow in Landscape Architecture Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University, Washington, D.C.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

- 2008 Archaeological Collections, Government Warehouses, and Anxious Moderns: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. *Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress* 4(2).
2007 Still Life with Tobacco: The Archaeological Uses of Dutch Art. *Historical Archaeology* 41(2):1-35.
2006 Household Archaeology, Identities, and Biographies. In D. Hicks and M.C. Beaudry, eds., *Cambridge Companion in Historical Archaeology*, pp. 293-313. Cambridge University Press.

- 2006 www.chesapeakearchaeology.org (Colonial Chesapeake Culture) (with Gregory J. Brown, Catherine L. Alston, Edward E. Chaney, Al Luckenbach, David F. Muraca, and Dennis Pogue).
- 2004 Did the Chesapeake English Have a Contact Period? In D. Blanton and J. King, eds., *Contact in Context: New Archaeological, Anthropological, and Historical Perspectives on Natives and Europeans in the Mid-Atlantic*. University Press of Florida. (with Edward E. Chaney)
- 2002 How the Past Becomes a Place. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 30-31:113-128.
- 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.
- 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. (with Edward E. Chaney)
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- 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.
- 1993 Geophysical Surveys at Historic Period Cemeteries: An Example from the Plains, Mechanicsville, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 27(3):4-16. (with B. Bevan and R.J. Hurry).
- 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.
- 1987 The View from the Midden: An Analysis of Midden Distribution and Composition at the van Sweringen Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 21(2):37-59. (with Henry M. Miller).
- 1984 Ceramic Variability in Seventeenth Century St. Augustine, Florida. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):75-82.