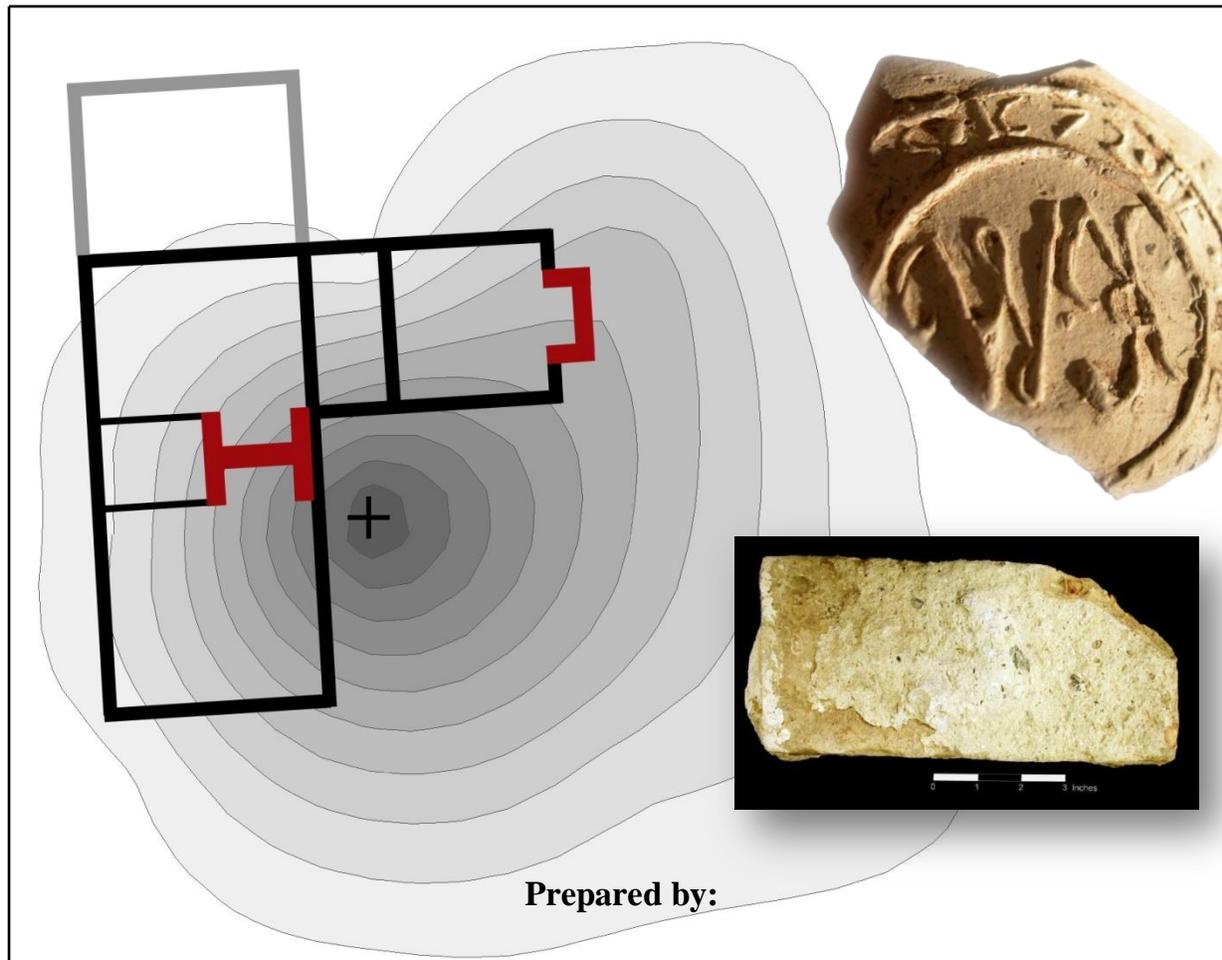


Archaeological Investigations at **Notley Hall**

Near Chaptico, Maryland



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

2013

Cover design: Scott M. Strickland and Julia A. King; photographs by Cynthia Pratt (top right) and Skylar Bauer (bottom right).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For years, local residents and archaeologists have been aware of the site of Notley Hall, the plantation residence of Governor Thomas Notley and, after his death, Colonel William Digges. The site is located in an agricultural field off Notley Hall Road adjacent to the Wicomico River and is evident by the scatter of red and yellow brick and oyster shell fragments visible on the field's surface.

The Notley Hall site is a large, multi-component archaeological site including evidence of occupation in the Late Woodland period (900-1600 AD) and in the 17th and 19th centuries. The site was first recorded by archaeologist Barbara McMillan in 1972 and revisited by archaeologists Dennis Pogue and Michael Smolek in 1981. In 2011, archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland undertook the first systematic survey of the site's colonial portion. A total of 349 shovel tests were excavated over an area of 4.5 acres.

This testing revealed the location of an intact brick foundation at least 16 inches wide which, when probed, appeared to measure at least 20-feet-by-40-feet in size. Artifact distributions suggest a building with an internal central chimney of red and yellow brick with a rear wing of "back rooms" heated by a gable end chimney. Evidence for at least two other structures and seven additional feature deposits, including a brick rubble feature, were found. The brick rubble feature may represent the remains of a cellar in the area of the building's "back room."

The documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that, in 1664, Thomas Notley, who had arrived in Maryland from Barbados in 1662, purchased the property from Thomas Gerard. Notley Hall was then known as Manahowick's Neck and was a part of St. Clement's Manor. Notley either built a dwelling or moved into an existing dwelling probably of earthfast construction. In 1672 or later, Notley built a new house of substantial size and proportion. During Notley's residence, Manahowick's Neck occasionally served as a meeting place for the Maryland Council and became an important meeting location when the Calvert government would meet with the Piscataway and other Indian nations. A Court of Admiralty held at Manahowick's Neck in 1672 resulted in the confiscation of a Swedish ship's cargo and is probably the source of the yellow brick observed at the Notley Hall site and at a number of other contemporary sites in the Wicomico River.

Thomas Notley died in 1679 and he left the property to Charles Calvert, his friend and the third Lord Baltimore. Baltimore placed his step-daughter and her husband, Elizabeth and William Digges, in the house and renamed the property Notley Hall. "Notley Hall field" became an important space for militia and other political events, and at least some weapons from the colony's principal magazine at Mattapany were kept at Notley Hall.

In 1689, the Protestant Associators seized Notley Hall in an uprising that ended Calvert rule in Maryland. Digges and his family fled the colony for Virginia and Notley Hall was put into use as a prison by the rebels. The property was restored to Baltimore in 1692. Archaeological evidence suggests the site was abandoned completely by 1700. This abandonment represents a mystery given the investment in the property's development.

The Notley Hall archaeological site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history); B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past); and D (that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history).

Acknowledgments

The archaeological work undertaken at Notley Hall was possible only through the generosity of a number of people. First and foremost are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hill, the present-day owners of the Notley Hall archaeological site. Mr. and Mrs. Hill received a “cold call” visit from us in the spring of 2011. The Hills could not have been more welcoming and, later, when Mr. Michael J. Sullivan visited them about the possibility of our survey work, they gave the go-ahead. Mr. Malcolm Goode, who farms the Hill’s property, allowed us to work in the field even as the corn crop was growing. Thanks to the Hills’ and Mr. Goode’s generosity, this report presents findings from the first systematic archaeological survey of Notley Hall, one of the most important 17th-century archaeological sites in Maryland.

Mr. James Banagan got the ball rolling by introducing us to Miss Laura Holmes, the current resident of the home now known as “Lower Notley Hall.” Miss Holmes’s family had owned the Notley Hall archaeological site, and she had inherited from her family a large assemblage of materials collected from the site. We were invited to see and photograph these materials. In addition to Mr. Banagan, Ms. Nancy Wolfe, whose family owns Lower Brambley, joined us when we visited Miss Holmes. Miss Holmes’ niece, Mrs. Cynthia Pratt, also visited with us and later shared an image of an especially important early stoneware fragment recovered from the shoreline at Notley Hall.

After Mr. Banagan introduced us to Mr. Hill, we called on Mr. Sullivan and his wife, Laura, to support our work at Notley Hall, which they did with a generous grant to St. Mary’s College. The Sullivans had previously supported work at the Josias Fendall site directly across the Wicomico River from Notley Hall, and they funded the testing at Notley Hall to provide context for interpreting colonial settlement in the Wicomico River drainage. Thanks to the Hills and the Sullivans, archaeologists now have a much better understanding of the site’s extent, structure, and composition.

We enjoyed some very important site visitors during the project. Lisa Butler, a descendant of Eleanor “Irish Nell” Butler who spent her first years in Maryland at Notley Hall, joined us for a morning. Dennis J. Pogue and Michael A. Smolek, archaeologists who had visited and studied the site in the early 1980s, also joined us for a day. Likewise, Dr. Edward C. Papenfuse, Maryland’s archivist, spent a day with us digging shovel tests; Dr. Papenfuse was the person who brought to our attention the 1672 Court of Admiralty case held at Notley Hall. Our long-time volunteer, Kevin Brady, was, not surprisingly, with us the whole way. Reporter Jason Babcock wrote an excellent article about our work in *The Enterprise* newspaper. Other important visitors included Kate Dinnel (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum), Barbara Geehan (St. Mary’s College of Maryland), and Silas Hurry (Historic St. Mary’s City).

On the laboratory front, collections were washed in a temporary lab generously provided by the College of Southern Maryland. We are grateful to Dr. Bradley Gottfried and the staff of the College of Southern Maryland for providing this space. Volunteers from the Charles County chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, including Carol Cowherd, Joshua Eller, Rob Gibbs, Rich Gorski, Elsie Picyk, Carole Raucheson, Carol Starnes, and Polly Zimmerman, helped us to process the almost overwhelming quantities of brick and other artifacts recovered during the survey. Without their help, we would not have been able to complete the processing of materials in a timely manner.

Robert Hunter, an authority on English ceramics, provided important information on the Woolrich stoneware industry and shared an image of a possible Woolrich fragment from Notley Hall with Jacqueline Pearce. Silas Hurry also provided information on the stoneware fragment and allowed us to examine Dutch yellow brick fragments in the Historic St. Mary’s City collection. Dr. Al Luckenbach, as always, generously shared information about Dutch yellow bricks in the Anne Arundel County collections.

Colleagues from the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, including Dr. Patricia Samford, Edward Chaney, Rebecca Morehouse, and Sara-Rivers-Cofield, very generously made available to us materials previously collected from the Notley Hall site as well as comparable artifacts found in other collections.

Architectural historians from The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, including Cary Carson, Ed Chappell, Willie Graham, and Carl Lounsbury, graciously met with us and helped shape an hypothesized floor plan of Notley Hall. Their insights have helped us to imagine what this impressive building may have looked like in the 17th century.

We express our appreciation to the producers of the BBC Two documentary series, *Mixed Race Britain*, for visiting Notley Hall and subsequently featuring the story of Charles and Eleanor Butler in the series episode, *How the World Got Mixed Up*.

Special thanks go to Kevin Norris, who helped set our grid in and get it on Maryland State Plane, and crew members Patricia H. Byers, Alex J. Flick, Steven Gladu, and Maggie Lucio.

All of these individuals and many others assisted with our work, and we thank them all. Any errors in fact or in interpretation, however, are the sole responsibility of the authors.

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I. Introduction

It did not take long for “Thomas Nottley late of Barbados” to establish himself in Maryland. Having immigrated around 1662, Notley, a merchant/planter, was soon elected to the lower house of the colonial assembly. Notley made his way up the political ladder and, through proprietary loyalty, into the company of Governor Charles Calvert and his tight-knit group of political advisors. Notley’s Protestant beliefs did not seem to bother either the Catholic governor or his father, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who appointed Notley as his personal attorney in 1669. Notley was later appointed Deputy Governor in 1676 by Charles Calvert, now the third Lord Baltimore.

Notley’s plantation on the south side of the Wicomico River at Manahowic’s Creek (Figure 1) became an important meeting place for the Maryland Council, and Charles Calvert, governor and later proprietor, was often in residence there. When Notley died in 1679 with no heirs, he left the property to Baltimore, who placed his step-daughter, Elizabeth Sewall, and her husband, William Digges, in the relatively new and well-appointed house known up until that point as Manahowick’s Neck. Baltimore and Digges renamed the plantation Notley Hall, presumably in honor of the family’s late friend, and the property gave Calvert an important location on the Wicomico River from which he could monitor the actions of his political enemies, many who lived in the area.

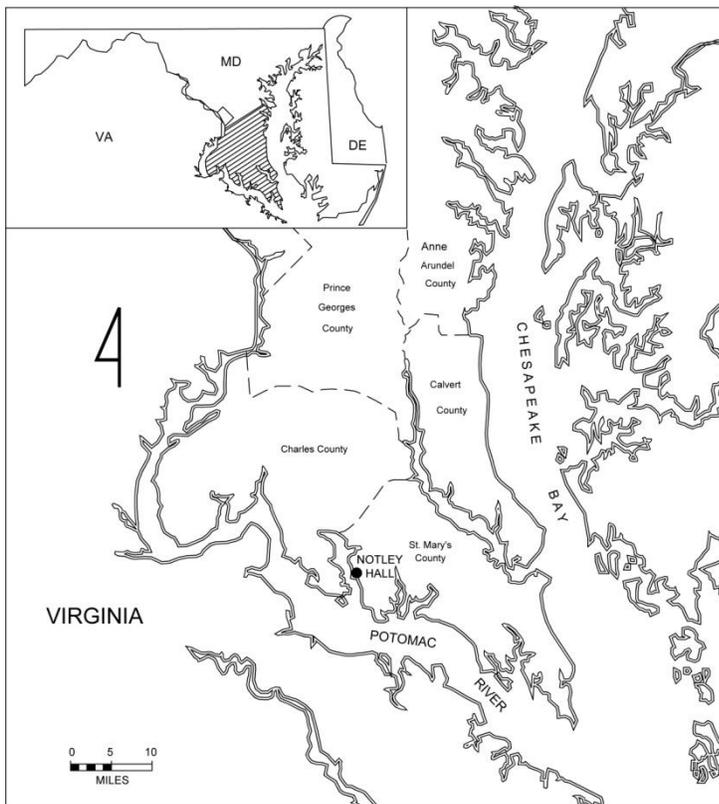


Figure 1. Location of Notley Hall, near Chaptico.

Tina Martin, and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. The background research was done by Skylar Bauer as part of her senior thesis project at St. Mary’s College of Maryland. This technical report brings together that background research and the results of the 2011 fieldwork, which was supervised by both Bauer and Julia A. King.

Although the Notley Hall site has been known and visited by archaeologists for years, it was only in May 2011 that the first systematic archaeological investigations were undertaken at the site. With permission from Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, the current owners of Notley Hall, students from St. Mary’s College of Maryland had the opportunity to undertake a shovel test survey of the site to more firmly establish the site’s spatial and chronological boundaries. A total of 349 shovel test pits placed at intervals of 25 feet were excavated in a portion of an agricultural field located along Notley Hall Road. The study area measured approximately 4.5 acres in size. In addition to the recovery of artifact distribution data, evidence of a continuous brick foundation measuring approximately 20 by 40 feet was uncovered.

This fieldwork followed an effort to research the site’s history and examine collections from Notley Hall in the possession of Miss Laura Holmes, Ms.

II. Historical Background

The following section has been abstracted from *Pathways to History: Charles County, Maryland, 1658-2008* by King, Arnold-Lourie, and Shaffer (2008).

Southern Maryland Prehistory

The first inhabitants of southern Maryland arrived perhaps as early as 12,000 years ago, when regional temperatures were cooler by as much as five degrees Fahrenheit and the climate was more humid than it is today. Sea levels were up to 340 feet lower, and the Potomac River was a freshwater tributary of the Susquehanna River. The landscape consisted primarily of open grassland and of spruce, beech, birch, hemlock, and oak forests. The earliest people were highly mobile. They probably moved in small bands for at least part of the year, hunting large and small game, fishing, and gathering wild plant foods according to the season (Dent 1995:75-82, 135-145; Kraft 1977:35-69).

Archaeologists call this time the Paleo-Indian period, which began in North America about 12,000 years ago and lasted roughly 2,500 years (Table 1). Very few Paleo-Indian sites are known in Maryland, both because the population was small and because many early archaeological sites have been inundated by the rising waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Archaeologists have identified – but not yet investigated – a number of Paleo-Indian sites in southern Maryland. These sites have been identified by the recovery of distinctive stone tools or “fluted” projectile points, so-called because of the characteristic notching of stone flakes from the point’s base. These easily recognized points, which include spear tips, are found in association with Paleo-Indian sites across North America, and their relative uniformity over thousands of miles has intrigued archaeologists for decades. In southern Maryland, most sites dating to this period are found in the Zekiah Swamp drainage or in the Potomac River valley west of the Route 301 corridor (Barse 1985:22-26; Wanser 1982:6).

PERIOD	DATES
Paleo-Indian	10000 BC – 7500 BC
Early Archaic	7500 BC – 6000 BC
Middle Archaic	6000 BC – 3500 BC
Late Archaic	3500 BC – 1000 BC
Early Woodland	1000 BC – 200 AD
Middle Woodland	200 AD – 900 AD
Late Woodland	900 AD – 1600 AD
Contact	1600 AD – present

Table 1. Middle Atlantic culture periods.

Beginning about 10,000 years ago, temperatures worldwide began to warm, melting the glaciers that, on the eastern part of the continent, had reached as far south as Pennsylvania. Over the next several thousand years, glacial melt began flooding the Susquehanna River valley, creating what is now the Chesapeake Bay. As the waters rose, the Potomac and Patuxent rivers began to take their current shapes, becoming recognizable about 4,000 to 5,000 years ago. The rising sea level created rich new swamp and marsh environments throughout the region, and warming temperatures encouraged the growth of a predominantly oak and hickory forest. Unlike the forests and grasslands of the cooler Paleo-Indian period, the changing terrain offered little open space. The cause of the warming is often debated, but one thing is certain. The familiar resources of the Paleo-Indian period disappeared, and, beginning some 9,000 years ago, human communities were forced to adapt to a new environment (Colman, Halka, and Hobbs 1991; Dent 1995:82-95; Kraft 1977).

Archaeologists describe the post-Paleo-Indian period as the Archaic period, organizing it into three divisions, including the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic (see Table 1). The Early Archaic (7500 BC to 6000 BC) reflects the beginning of the Holocene geological epoch, with a cool and dry climate becoming warmer and wetter. Hardwood forests were replacing spruce forests, and swamps were

forming in areas where none had been present previously (Wanser 1982:70). These climactic and environmental changes underpinned new settlement and subsistence strategies. Evidence from sites elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic indicate “more well-defined scheduling and seasonal rounds” focused on hunting and gathering, especially deer and nuts, and much less on fish or shellfish. By the end of the Late Archaic, many archaeologists argue, “focal hunting adaptation was replaced by a broad spectrum foraging strategy” (Wanser 1982:72-73).

The new conditions may have proved advantageous to those dwelling on the inner coastal plain. Dozens of archaeological sites from the Archaic period survive in the Wicomico watershed, possibly suggesting an increased population. Evidence from southern Maryland and other Maryland sites reveals that, during the Archaic, which lasted from 7500 BC until 1000 BC, people followed a seasonal round of hunting, fishing, and gathering not unlike their Paleo-Indian forebears. However, they developed increasingly diverse and specialized tools for harvesting a much wider range of plant and animal foods, returning on a regular basis to places where these resources were found. In addition to chipping pieces of stone to make tools such as projectile points, Archaic-period people ground stone into axes and adzes for woodworking. They also made mortars, pestles, and manos (handheld stones or rollers) and metates (stone blocks with shallow concave surfaces) for grinding wild plant foods (Dent 1995:194-215; Wilke and Thompson 1977:22).

The rising sea level increased the importance of marine resources and helped to diversify and enrich food sources. Archaeologists have uncovered evidence that fish weirs, or large nets staked in the water, were made and used during the Archaic period. Largely constructed of organic materials, these devices are seldom discovered in a preserved state, though their presence would not be surprising. Any such large-scale fishing expeditions, however, would have required substantial cooperation, not just for catching but also for processing the harvested fish (Custer 1989:204; Dent 1995:204).

The Middle Archaic, which archaeologists argue lasted from 6000 to 3500 BC, “appears to be a continuation and elaboration of trends” evident toward the end of the Early Archaic. The subsistence base appears to have become larger, an adaptive strategy that not only would have fostered population growth but would have made existing populations less vulnerable to disruptions in the availability of a particular food source. Swamps – like the Zekiah, with its rich resources – became a focus of settlement, with sites occupied longer and by greater numbers of people.

Evidence of developing trade networks appears on Archaic-period sites in the form of rhyolite, a granite-like rock not native to southern Maryland found in the mountains west of the Chesapeake piedmont. Rhyolite is found on Archaic-period archaeological sites throughout southern Maryland. Fashioned into projectile points, knives, and other tools, rhyolite probably came to the Tidewater through broad-based exchange networks characterized by hand-to-hand exchange among related parties. Alternatively (or additionally), Archaic-period people from Maryland’s coastal plain may have traveled to the mountain region, collecting rhyolite and bringing it back to southern Maryland. How rhyolite ended up in southern Maryland remains a mystery, but it is clear that exchange networks fostered social interaction over considerable distances (Stewart 1989:47-78; Wanser 1982:82).

People almost certainly remained mobile throughout the Archaic period, which lasted about 6,000 years in this part of North America, but their territorial range may have decreased as they became more efficient hunters and gatherers. By the end of the period, about 3,000 years ago, many groups were making and using bowls of ground steatite, a soft, greasy-feeling stone commonly known as soapstone. Archaeological evidence suggests the bowls were used for cooking. As the population grew along with the more efficient harvesting of available plant and animal resources, including fish, additional pressure was placed on communities to harvest yet more food from the environment.

Wanser (1982:94) notes that, by the Late Archaic, the “climate was warm and dry,” an oak-hickory forest predominated, and the “Lower Potomac estuary was well developed..., with shellfish and anadromous fish plentiful.” Hunting remained important to Late Archaic people, but the primary subsistence strategy was one of intensive foraging, evidenced by a florescence of tool types. Archaeologist William Gardner (1978:31) argues that, by the Late Archaic, most groups were leaving the swamps for oysters on the coast, but Wanser’s (1982:129) analysis of collections suggests that, at least in the case of the Zekiah drainage, population there may have actually increased. Wanser acknowledged that Late Archaic-period coastal sites may be absent because they are inundated; nonetheless, the Zekiah Swamp, which forms the headwaters of the Wicomico River, was visited and occupied by Native peoples through the end of the Late Archaic.

During the Late Archaic (3500 BC to 1000 BC), “populations became larger, territories smaller, and more permanent habitation at certain sites was likely” throughout Eastern North America. Regional traditions, evident before the Late Archaic, became especially distinct. These ‘traditions,’ several of which are evident in the archaeological assemblages of the Zekiah, do not necessarily represent separate cultural groups but the “adoption of tool types from a variety of sources” (Wanser 1982:93).

At about this time – the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1600) (see Table 1) – ceramic vessels entered the archaeological record. Many were similar in size and shape to the Archaic steatite bowls, but they were made from locally-mined clay fired at relatively low temperatures. Archaeologists typically associate ceramics with more sedentary societies. These communities still hunted and gathered food from the wild, but they also grew their own crops, eventually including corn. More importantly, they produced food surpluses. Indeed, it was around this time, some 3,000 years ago, that small, below-ground pits – not unlike root cellars – were developed for storing surplus food (Dent 1995:229-230).

By the end of the Archaic, New World inhabitants, including those in what is now southern Maryland, were practicing a diversified hunting and gathering economy, one made possible by the rich resources of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Resources were so plentiful that the trapping of salt and freshwater fish, the hunting of small mammals, and the gathering of edible plants took place in an ever-dwindling geographical area; people could find or produce much of what they needed fairly close at hand. People remained mobile, but the range of their day-to-day roaming shrank, eventually giving rise to large, semi-permanent settlements, some of which were even fortified against other indigenous groups.

Trade and exchange were very important, and probably represented the route by which corn found its way into the diet of the Coastal Plain people, including those in southern Maryland. Rhyolite, the stone used for making tools, appeared in even greater quantities during the Woodland period along with other artifacts that would indicate trade. Among them are the extraordinary objects – dating from about 2,500 years ago – that are associated with the Adena “Mound Builder” tradition of the American midlands. Large blades of non-local stone, tubular stone pipes, stone gorgets (neck pendants worn for decoration and defense), copper beads, red ochre (used as a pigment for body decoration), and other unusual objects probably used for ritual or ceremonial purposes have been recovered from contemporary sites on Maryland’s western shore, but not, as yet, from southern Maryland (Dent 1995:231-235; Potter 1993:107-108; Stewart 1989:47-78).

The increasingly important cultivation of crops such as maize, beans, and squash didn’t occur overnight, nor did some enterprising member of the area’s Woodland peoples “discover” or “invent” agriculture. Instead, the archaeological evidence indicates that corn came late to the region, possibly around AD 800-900. The corn raised by Native American groups in what is now southern Maryland is thought to have come from trade with Piedmont groups, with local tribes adopting its cultivation as yet another subsistence strategy (Dent 1995:251-254; Turner 1992:107).

Sometime around AD 1350, in a series of events with important implications for the Chesapeake Tidewater, native people living in what is now Montgomery and Frederick counties began abandoning their villages and moving south out of the Potomac Piedmont and onto the Coastal Plain. The reasons for their migration are unclear, but archaeologists suspect that Piedmont groups were pushed out by immigrants from the west. The Piedmont people, in turn, displaced established communities in the Tidewater. The archaeological evidence for these migrations and the subsequent population shifts hinges on two occurrences: long-occupied village sites in the Potomac Piedmont were suddenly abandoned in the 14th century, and new types and styles of ceramic ware suddenly appeared in the Coastal Plain (Potter 1993:126-138; Slattery and Woodward 1992).

Throughout much of the Early and Middle Woodland periods (c. 1000 BC to AD 800), communities in southern Maryland and elsewhere in the Coastal Plain were producing low-fired ceramic pots tempered with shell; that is, crushed shell fragments were added to the clay to make it malleable for making pots. Beginning in the 14th century, however, shell-tempered ceramics almost disappeared from the archaeological record in the Potomac River valley, replaced by ceramics tempered with sand or quartz grit. Though new to the Coastal Plain, this process was a relatively old one in the Piedmont, leading archaeologists to postulate a major migration into the Tidewater. The earliest evidence was found at the Potomac Creek site in Stafford County, Virginia, across the Potomac River from Charles County, Maryland, and the Accokeek Creek site in Prince George's County, north of the Charles County line.¹ At both sites, immigrants from the Piedmont established new villages and fortified them against attack. Archaeologists estimate that as many as 500 immigrants may have resided in the two villages (Potter 1993:114-125; William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research 2009).

Known as the "Montgomery Hypothesis," the interpretation for a wholesale displacement of communities in both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Potomac is complicated by the fact that, besides ceramics, other material practices in the Coastal Plain, including house forms and burial programs, do not appear to have clear origins in the Piedmont. In addition, a Piscataway description of the nation's method for identifying leaders points to an Eastern Shore origin, at least for the group's first "king." Stephen Potter has attempted to reconcile the archaeological and historical evidence and argues that the two versions of Piscataway origins may not be mutually exclusive.

The archaeological record in southern Maryland reveals the appearance of a number of sites containing sand- or grit-tempered pottery dating to the Late Woodland period (AD 800 to 1600). Many of the sites were short-term base camps from which hunting and gathering expeditions were launched. Several were large enough to warrant identification as villages or towns, as evidenced by thick deposits of oyster shell, animal bones, and stone artifacts. Anywhere from ten to 25 arbor-like structures covered in reeds and known as longhouses or wigwams sheltered the residents, who were probably organized cooperatively by age and sex to produce food and life's other necessities. As at Potomac Creek and Accokeek Creek, many of these villages were fortified, with a majority of houses surrounded by a palisade of upright posts cut from sapling trees. Perhaps the region's growing population increased the competition for resources and led to inter-group hostility, thus spurring communities to protect their domestic compounds with wooden barriers (Potter 1993:149-161).

On the eve of the arrival of the Europeans, the Native people of southern Maryland were living in semi-permanent dispersed villages or towns, practicing a form of slash-and-burn agriculture to clear land for planting corn, beans, and squash. Tobacco was also cultivated, primarily for ritual or spiritual

¹Although Potomac Creek ceramics are generally dated c. AD 1300-1700, in 2000, Joe Dent and Christina Jirikowic (2000) reported a radiocarbon date of AD 1150 for charcoal found adhered to a Potomac Creek ceramic fragment from the Accokeek Creek site (18PR0008).

purposes and not for recreational consumption. Hunting and gathering remained vitally important to the Late Woodland subsistence economy, and when residents left to hunt or fish at various times throughout the year, settlements would be temporarily vacated. The sites might be permanently abandoned once the soil in nearby fields was depleted and corn yields declined. Although each village or town had its own leader, or *tayac*, most of the southern Maryland settlements at this time were probably tied to Moyaone (or Piscataway), the capital of the Piscataway chiefdom. The strength of the relationships, however, would have weakened with distance (Potter 1993:149-161).

The migrations of the 14th century in the Chesapeake Tidewater were just the beginning of major movements of people throughout the region. Iroquois groups from the northeast were pressing into southern Maryland as early as the 15th century, traveling down the Chesapeake Bay from what is now Pennsylvania and New York, raiding Algonquian communities they encountered along the Bay's western shore. The Algonquians living there withdrew up the rivers, abandoning large tracts of land as they sought refuge from the Iroquois. The remaining groups lived in or close by well-fortified village compounds. Meanwhile, from the south, Powhatan was working, by the late 16th century, to expand the reach of his power over Virginia groups in the vicinity of the James and York rivers and tributaries (Clark and Rountree 1993:112-135; Potter 1993:174-179).

Nations even less familiar than the Iroquois began to appear in the Chesapeake Bay area in the late 16th century with the arrival of, first, the Spaniards, and then the English. Although the records do not suggest any direct encounters early on between European explorers and the indigenous people of southern Maryland, the groups living in the region were almost certainly aware of these strange new people and their even stranger customs. The indigenous groups may have even acquired glass beads and copper through trade with other groups that had come into contact with the Europeans.

By the second quarter of the 17th century, when Europeans were taking up land in the Potomac River valley, Native groups were now in relatively continuous contact with the immigrants. Dispersed settlement coupled with a desire for trade and access to goods kept conflict to a minimum, at least in this part of the Chesapeake world (Merrell 1979). By c. 1650, however, European settlement was expanding and intensifying. The Wicomico River drainage, where Thomas Notley established his plantation, was one of the few areas on the western shore where Europeans and Indians came into sustained contact. And Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall became an important diplomatic center for Anglo-Native meetings, equidistant from the colonial capital at St. Mary's City and the Piscataway capital at Piscataway.

The Notley Hall Tract

The property that includes Notley Hall was first acquired by Thomas Gerard in 1639 when Lord Baltimore granted Gerard 1,030 acres called St. Clement's Manor. By 1662, when Thomas Notley arrived in Maryland, Gerard was spending a good deal of his time on the other side of the Potomac in Virginia.² Gerard sold 500 acres of St. Clement's Manor to Notley in 1664. During Notley's lifetime, this plantation was known as Manahowick's Neck, although it appears on Augustine Herrman's *Map of Maryland and Virginia* (1670) as "Natly" (Figure 2). At his death in 1679, Notley, who had no immediate surviving family members, left his plantation to two close friends and associates, Charles Calvert and Benjamin Rozer (all transfers described in this section are summarized in Table 2). Charles Calvert was by then the third Lord Baltimore and Rozer was Calvert's son-in-law. The property was re-patented under the name of Notley Hall. According to this patent, the plantation's bounds began at the mouth of Bramley Creek and followed the Wicomico River in a northeasterly direction to a point along Gerard's Creek (most likely Manahowick's Creek).

² Thomas Gerard along with Josias Fendall had attempted a coup of the Calvert government in 1659, when the two men agreed that the Upper House (Maryland Council) should be abolished (Strickland and King 2010).

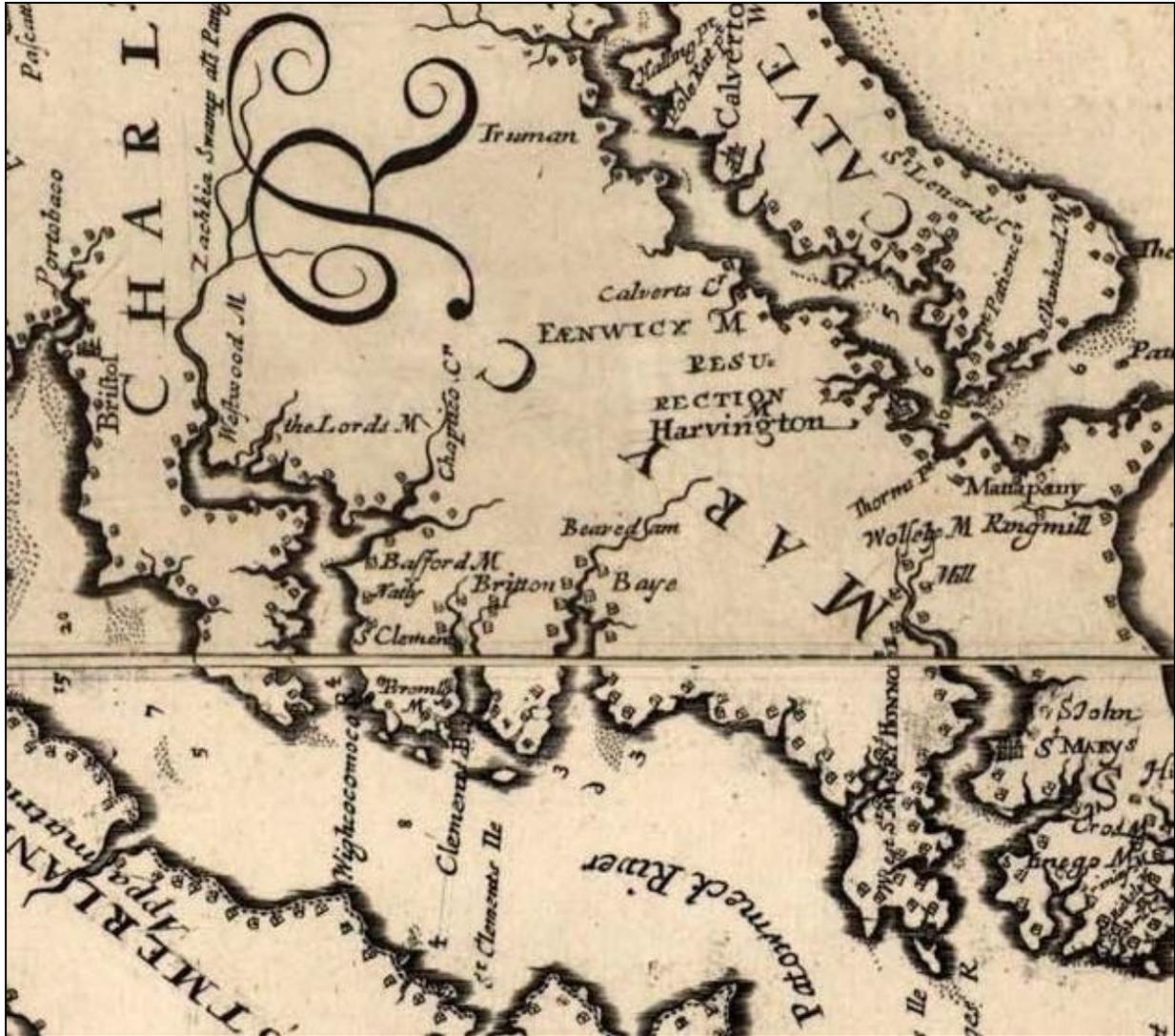


Figure 2. Augustine Herman’s Map of Maryland and Virginia, 1670 (published 1673; Manahowick’s Neck/Notley Hall is shown as “Natly” on the east side of the Wicomico River (north at top).

Lord Baltimore assumed possession of Notley’s Wicomico River plantation and placed another son-in-law, Colonel William Digges, and stepdaughter, Elizabeth Sewall, there, presumably in the large and well-appointed dwelling described in Thomas Notley’s probate inventory (Appendix I). Letters addressed to Digges at Notley Hall indicate a residency from circa 1680 until at least 1685, and it is likely that Colonel and Mrs. Digges were there as late as 1689 (Strickland and King 2010).

In 1689, with Lord Baltimore in England, anti-proprietary insurgents led an uprising against the provincial government (Carr and Jordan 1974). Digges captained a small force at St. Mary’s City to defend proprietary rule but he was forced to surrender when his men abandoned the effort (Archives of Maryland [Archives Md.] 8:155-156). He and his family stayed out of Maryland for the next few years, presumably living with family members in Virginia (possibly the Brents) (Archives Md. 717:605, 610, 612). After Digges and his family left Maryland, records indicate that Notley Hall was seized by the Protestant rebels and put into service as a prison (Archives Md. 8:259).

St. Clements Manor		
1639	Thomas Gerard	MSA S1589-3054, Pat. Rec. AB&H, 68
Manahowick's Neck		
February 9, 1664	Thomas Notley	Archives 49:131
April 3, 1679	Charles Calvert	MSA TE1-2:679, Reg. of Wills 1679 liber WC vol. 10 folio 7
Notley Hall		
c. 1680	William Digges (living at)	Archives of Maryland 717:188; 17:339
June 10, 1708	Henry Wharton	MSA S1598-2581, Pat. Rec. DD5 page 261, 466
November 26, 1745	Jesse Wharton	MSA S1276-12, Reg. of Wills 1744-1745, liber 24 folio 282
Before June 17, 1808	Charles H.W. Wharton	MSA CM898-1, Alienations and Transfers 1786-1829, folio 132
March 6, 1817	James Thomas	MSA CM898-1, Alienations and Transfers 1786-1829, folio 204
1854	Henry W. Thomas	MSA T3014-5, SMC Equity Rec. JAC 2/494
July 19, 1870	Richard H. and Mary B. Miles	MSA CE60-8, SMCLR JAC 4/361
November 18, 1879	Billingsley Garner	MSA CE60-14, SMCLR JFF 4/73; MSA CE60-20, SMCLR JFF 10/180
Before 1946	Josephine Garner Slingluff	MSA CE60-133, SMCLR CBG 85/116; MSA C1720-12, SMC Reg. of Wills PHD 1/156
1946	Trueman C. Slingluff, Jr.	MSA CE60-133, SMCLR CBG 85/116 (mentioned)
September 26, 1959	Josephine Sylvester (trustee)	MSA CE60-133, SMCLR CBG 85/116
May 23, 1985	Trueman C. Slingluff, Jr.	MSA CE60-557, SMCLR MRB 222/359
December 1986	James L. and Irene C. Hill	MSA CE60-641, SMCLR MRB 332/82

Table 2. Chain of title for the Notley Hall property.

In 1692, Henry Darnall, Charles Calvert's friend and formerly a colonel in the proprietor's militia, petitioned the new government on behalf of Lord Baltimore (who was in England) for custody of "his Lordships two houses & Plantations of Mattapony and Notley Hall" (Archives Md. 8:311). Digges may have returned to Maryland by then. He was definitely back in Maryland by 1696, although records show him living at Charles Town on the Wicomico River, opposite Notley Hall (Strickland and King 2010:7). The archaeological investigations at Notley Hall suggest that Notley's former dwelling was abandoned about this time and almost certainly by 1700.

The property was mentioned again in 1708 when Baltimore granted 400 acres (of the original 500) to his grandson, Henry Wharton. Henry was the son of former Governor Jesse Wharton, who had also married yet another one of Baltimore's step-daughters. Baltimore granted the younger Wharton the

rights to the plantation out of respect for the “service and good faith” he had received from Jesse Wharton. In 1730, Wharton had 316 acres of his by-then 600 acre plantation at Notley Hall entailed in lieu of another tract, Exeter. Exeter had been inherited by Wharton’s wife, Jane Doyne. The entailment devised in Joshua Doyne’s will restricted the transfer of Exeter, assuring the property would pass only to Doyne heirs. But because Exeter, located in Prince George’s County, was too “remote from their habitation which render[ed] it Inconvenient and of Little or No service to them,” Wharton received permission from the Upper House to sell the land and entail an equal amount of Notley Hall in its place (Archives Md. 37:40-41, 578).

Henry Wharton died in 1745, dividing Notley Hall among his heirs. His son, Jesse, was to receive at least part of the land while the disposition of the remainder of the estate depended on the marital status of his daughters and the occupational status of his son, Francis. Should Francis become an ordained priest, his three sisters were to “live and Work and tend the same with their slaves untill they shall severally marry or my son Ffrancis shall come in without having Entered holy orders” (Wills Liber 25 folio 283). According to the county rent rolls, Henry’s son, Jesse, owned the land in 1758.

By 1817, Reverend Charles Henry Waring Wharton of Delaware transferred 548 acres of Notley Hall and a bordering tract called Neighborhood to General James Thomas. Thomas later served as governor of Maryland from 1833 to 1836, and the Thomas family owned a number of tracts in St. Mary’s County, including Deep Falls, Mattapany, and Cremona. It is unclear whether and also unlikely that Thomas took up residence at the estate.

Thomas and his wife died without a will prior to 1854 and Notley Hall was inherited by their three children. William D. Merrick and Henry G. Garner were appointed to make an equitable division of the property (Figure 3). They divided the property into three lots, taking care to plot the houses, outbuildings, and barns. The largest house is depicted on Lot 1 as a two-story, five-bay dwelling with gable end chimneys. This structure is believed to have been demolished and eventually replaced with a c. 1896 dwelling known as Lower Notley Hall that still stands today (Pogue 1973). Lower Notley Hall is not the original Notley Hall. Indeed, the original house stood on Lot 2, where the Merrick and Garner plat show what appears to be a barn.

The Merrick and Garner plat was referenced again in 1866 when the St. Mary’s County Circuit Court sat as a Court of Equity. Elizabeth Thomas had filed a Bill of Complaint against her brother, Henry W. Thomas, who, having purchased Elizabeth’s portion of the land in 1854, was unable to satisfy the amount owed. The court ordered the land to be sold and Lot 2 (131 acres), which included the site of Thomas Notley’s original dwelling, was sold to Richard H. Miles in 1866. In the same year, Elizabeth Thomas purchased Lot 1 (125 acres) and William A. Lyon purchased Lot 3 (143 acres).

In 1870, “Part of Notley Hall,” a 231.5 acre parcel consisting of Lots 1 and 2, was transferred to Miles from trustees Robert C. Combs and James S. Downs. In an 1879 deed, Miles conveyed “Part of Notley Hall” to grandson Billingsley Garner. Garner acquired an additional 166 acres of the Notley Hall tract in 1887. Josephine Garner Slingluff held the land until she died in 1945, leaving the 100-acre farm known as Notley Hall to Trueman Cross Slingluff, Jr., as recorded in the Orphans’ Court for St. Mary’s County. Slingluff, Jr. transferred the title to Josephine Sylvester as trustee in 1959, only to have the interests reconveyed back to Slingluff, Jr. twenty-six years later.

James and Irene Hill, current owners of Notley Hall, acquired the property in 1985 and continue to farm its fields.

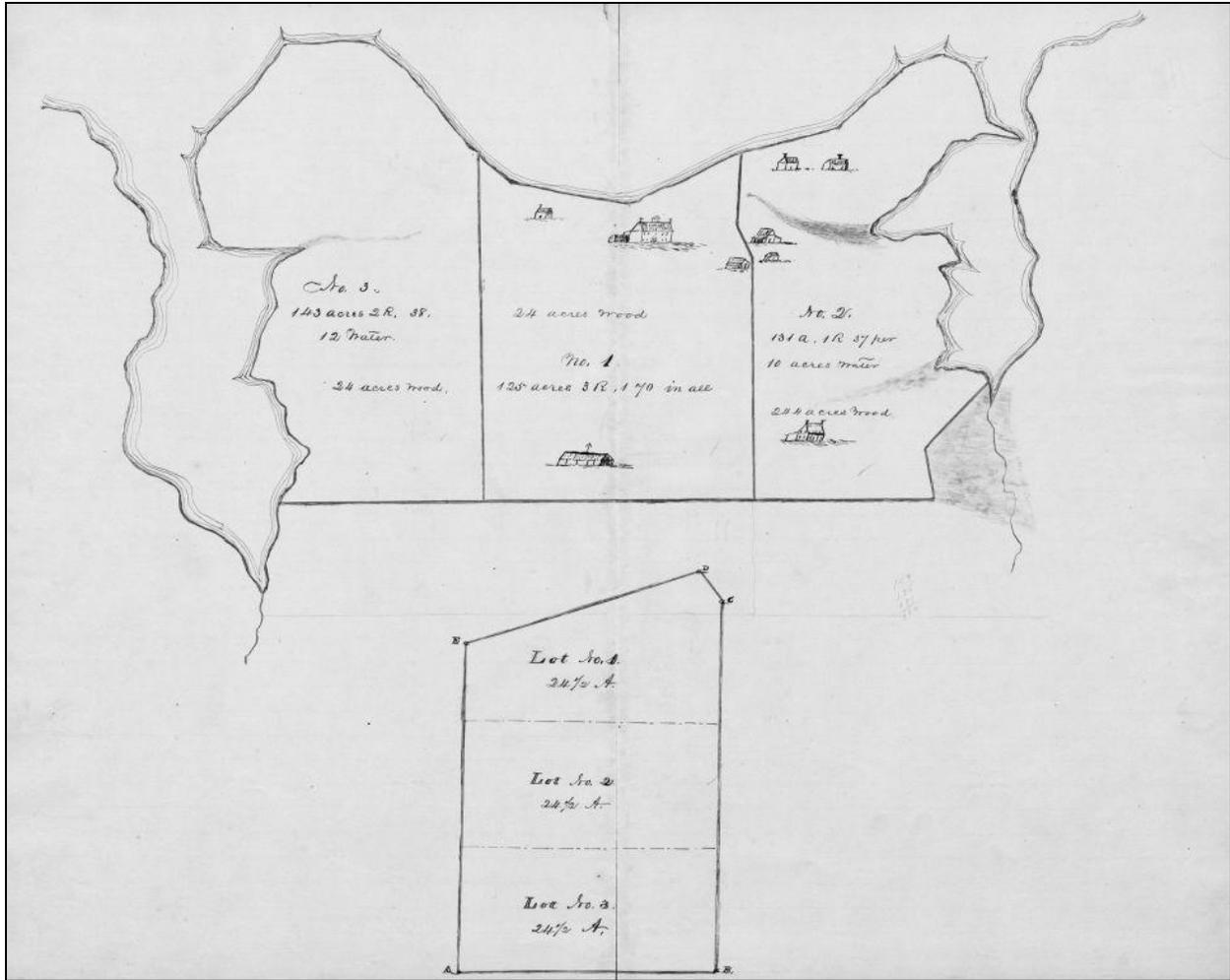


Figure 3. Subdivision plat of Notley Hall, 1854.

Thomas Notley, Manahowick's Neck, and Notley Hall

When Augustine Herrman's *Map of Maryland and Virginia* was published in 1673, it included a symbol at Manahowick's Neck identified by the word, "Natly," a variant of the spelling of Notley (see Figure 2). The map was developed and drawn well before the Maryland Council began meeting at Manahowick's Neck – that would happen when Notley became deputy governor in 1676. But the inclusion of Notley's plantation on the map, which was paid for by Cecil Calvert, speaks volumes about the esteem in which he was then held by the Calvert family.

Thomas Notley arrived in Maryland in 1662, coming to the colony from Barbados. Notley arrived during a period when a number of other English colonists were migrating from Barbados to Maryland, and these men may have come at the invitation of Lord Baltimore (Debe and Menard 2011).³ Notley established himself as a planter and merchant in Maryland. From at least 1663 until 1673, Notley also served as an attorney and took on political positions within the government; he served in the Lower

³ Debe and Menard (2011) discuss the influence of these emigrating Barbadians on Maryland's slave codes, but care should be used with the dates they provide in this article.

House of the Maryland assembly and, in 1666, was elected Speaker of the Lower House (Archives Md. 2:10; 49:131-134; Papenfuse 1985:616).

Although Notley served in the Lower House, the body of the Assembly that often found itself at odds with Baltimore, Notley was a close friend and ally of the proprietor. So close was Notley to the Calvert family that, in 1676, an anonymous colonist or colonists complaining to the King of England about the proprietary government described Notley as an “instrument” of the Lord Baltimore. The 1676 complaint stated that “Natly, Nat indeed, you and sutch are the instruments, with which my Lord Baltemore worked, and converts the common good to his privat ends, under the cloak of Assemblys and Assent of the freemen within the Province which is utterly denied” (Archives Md. 5:141). The authors were protesting many things in this document, entitled *Complaint from Heaven with a Huy and crye and a petition out of Virginia and Maryland*, including the Assembly’s taxation of two shillings per hogshead of exported tobacco. Notley had supported this legislation during the last 1676 Assembly when he had served as speaker.

Even as Notley may have been derided as an “instrument” of the Lord Baltimore for his defense of proprietary privileges, he was rewarded handsomely for his loyalty to the Calvert family. That loyalty was evident in 1672 when, at Manahowick’s Neck, the Provincial Court sat as an Admiralty Court. This appears to have been the first political use of Notley’s house at Manahowick’s Neck. Notley served as the attorney for the captain of a Swedish vessel, the *Burgh of Stade*, that was discovered in the Potomac in violation of the English Navigation Acts. The ship and its cargo of goods, including 50,000 yellow bricks, were ultimately confiscated when the captain was found guilty of violating the Navigation Acts (Forte, Furgol, and Murdoch 2004:97; Owen and Tolley 1995).

Notley, a Protestant,⁴ had purchased Manahowick’s Neck from Thomas Gerard in 1664, two years after his arrival in the colony (Archives Md. 49:131-135). The 500-acre tract, situated along the east side of the Wicomico River, was presumably taken up by Notley at that time. Notley may have initially built a modest earthfast structure to live in; his 1679 probate inventory lists “ye Old Hall” and “ye Old Roome in ye payles.” These two rooms along with a loft above the ‘old hall’ are presumed to be part of a single building, which, at Notley’s death, was furnished with feather beds (one worth seven pounds), a table, three chairs (at least one of leather), and fireplace equipment (see discussion below). It is also possible that the “Old Hall” and “Old Roome” pre-dated Notley’s arrival and that he moved into an existing building when he acquired the property in 1664, or even that he rented the property from his arrival in 1662.

If Notley was living in the building described in the probate inventory as the “Old Hall” and “Old Roome” at the time of the Admiralty Court, did the confiscation of 50,000 yellow brick from the Swedish ship, the *Burgh of Stade*, allow him an opportunity to build the veritable mansion also described in the probate inventory? The new house had at least eight rooms and three “passages” (what today would be called hallways), all of which were packed with goods and furnishings. The eight rooms include a great hall, best room, back room, rooms against the hall and against the best room, and three rooms in the garret. Other spaces on the plantation included a counting house, a cellar, a kitchen, and a store, all in addition to the three rooms interpreted as an earlier (and detached) house (Old Hall, Old Roome, and Loft over [the old] Hall).

The ship, *Burgh of Stade*, had apparently already unloaded its cargo of 50,000 bricks at Notley Hall in 1672 when it was arrested at sea by the *Hopewell of London*. The ship was in clear violation of the Navigation Acts – the ship was not English-built and the crew was not English – and Cecil Calvert had

⁴ The St. Mary’s City Commission Career Files suggest that Notley was a Catholic who later became a Protestant but the evidence for this is not reliable.

already been admonished at least once by royal authorities for his government's indifferent attitude toward the enforcement of the Navigation Acts. The court, held at Notley Hall, was made up of the governor (Charles Calvert) and members of the Maryland Council, all closely connected to the proprietary family. The ship and its cargo were forfeited to the government, and, as will be discussed below, the yellow brick fragments recovered from Notley Hall and many other sites in the Wicomico River drainage probably came from the *Burgh of Stade*.

Notley's accumulation of wealth as a merchant is reflected in the archives, particularly in lawsuits and probate records. James Jolly, who lived in St. Mary's County, owed Notley 30,000 pounds of tobacco in 1665 (Archives Md. 49:384). Many smaller debts owed to Notley also appear in the records (see Carr n.d.). Notley, for example, took George Taylor of Charles County to court in 1670, claiming Taylor owed him 1,347 pounds of tobacco "for divers goods and merchandises sold and delivered by the said Thomas to the said George" (Archives Md. 75:518). Notley amassed land as well as tobacco. In 1672, Notley transported 53 indentured servants from England to the province and, as a result, was owed 2,650 acres of land (MSA, Land Records, Patent Liber 16, Folio 411).

Manahowick's Neck later became an important meeting place for the Maryland Council. The first Council meeting was held there in August 1676, when Notley was serving as deputy governor while Charles Calvert was in England. The Council met at Manahowick's Neck in August 1678, January 1679, March 1679, April 1679 (the month Notley died), and March-April 1680 (when Calvert's son-in-law and stepdaughter, William and Elizabeth Digges, were living there). Twelve out of the fifteen Council meetings at Manahowick's Neck involved issues concerning Native American nations both in and beyond Maryland.

Some of these meetings concerned a 1678 murder of an English family at the head of the Patuxent River, presumably by some Piscataway Indians. After several meetings with the Piscataway, a nation in tributary status to the Calvert government, two Indians (Azazams and Manahawton) were turned over and found guilty of the murders by the Council. In compliance with the treaty between the two Nations, the Indians were delivered to the Council and ordered to "be shott to death this Evening at Manahowick's Neck Plantation and that ordr be directed to Capt Gerrard Slye High Sher. of St Maries County to see the same Executed" (Archives Md. 15:221-222).

While most meetings at Manahowick's Neck dealt with violations to the Articles of Peace and Amity, the Council also worked to forge alliances with other Nations (Archives Md. 15:211). Depositions were also read during several Council meetings concerning the "false malitious and scandalous reports" of ex-governor Josias Fendall (Archives Md. 15:244-247), who happened to live across the river from Notley Hall.

When he was in Maryland, Charles Calvert attended the Council meetings held at Manahowick's Neck. While maintaining his principal residence at Mattapan, Calvert is also believed to have made lengthy stays at Manahowick's Neck, which he inherited from Notley in 1679 (Archives Md. 15:245-248, 336; 8:311). In at least one instance before 1684, Lady Baltimore (Jane Sewall) was in residence at Manahowick's Neck, making it likely that Calvert, on occasion, stayed at the site for longer periods of time (Archives Md. 17:185).

The final Council meetings to take place at Notley Hall occurred a year after Notley died, when Digges and his family were in residence (Archives Md. 15:276-278). Even after the Council stopped meeting there, however, Notley Hall remained an important place for proprietary agendas. In 1682, Justinian Gerard and his company in arms were sent to "Notley Hall field." Charles Calvert ordered William Calvert to meet here with Gerard "to take a list of their names, and to cause their Armes belonging to the Magazine" to be repaired there by Charles' blacksmith (Archives Md. 17:88).

In 1691, two years after Lord Baltimore had lost political control of his colony in what is now called the Protestant Rebellion, Notley Hall functioned as a holding cell for rebels. George Mason of Calvert County (laborer) and William Burley of St. Mary's County (carpenter) were sent to Notley Hall having been charged with murdering one of the King's collectors, John Payne (Archives Md. 8:259, 262).

In 1692, Henry Darnall, Charles Calvert's friend and formerly a colonel in Baltimore's militia, petitioned the new government on behalf of Lord Baltimore (who was in England) for custody of "his Lordships two houses & Plantations of Mattapony and Notley Hall" (Archives Md. 8:311). The next known land transfer took place in 1708, when Notley Hall is referred to as the dwelling plantation of Henry Wharton, the son of Notley's predecessor, Governor Jesse Wharton. The elder Wharton had been married to one of Baltimore's stepdaughters. Lord Baltimore had given Henry the plantation at Notley Hall in 1707 because of the service and good faith of Henry's father, Jesse (MSA, Land Patent, DD 5, Folio 261). The land passed to Henry's heirs after he died in 1745 (MSA, Wills, Liber 24, Folio 282).

Thomas Notley's Inventory of 1679

Thomas Notley's 1679 probate inventory surely ranks as one of the most extraordinary inventories recorded in 17th-century Maryland. Following Notley's death in April 1679, the court appointed Gerrard Slye and John Darnall to list and appraise all of Notley's personal property. Slye and Darnall recorded items found both at Manahowick's Neck (Notley Hall) and at Bachelor's Hope, a property also owned by Notley, including furnishings, goods, livestock, servants, and slaves. At Notley Hall, they performed their work on a room-by-room and building-by-building basis, leaving an important record of the domestic and work spaces on the plantation.

Rooms and Spaces

Thomas Notley's inventory, which stretches for 21 pages in its original recording, lists 25 rooms or spaces on Notley's Manahowick's Neck plantation. These spaces and their contents are listed in Table 3. The table also notes which rooms had beds, chairs/tables, and fireplace equipment, while the comments field lists other goods and furnishings listed for the respective spaces. The spaces are further organized by what appear to be separate structures. The full transcribed inventory can be found in Appendix I.

The inventory suggests as many as seven buildings, including Notley's dwelling house, an older dwelling house still used in some capacity, a kitchen, a store house, a salt house, a quarter, and a stable. Also included as part of the dwelling house is the Counting house, which could have been a detached structure, raising the number of structures to eight. The inventory reveals that Notley's dwelling house was one of the most well-furnished and comfortable structures in 17th-century Maryland. In addition to the building's domestic furnishings, the house was packed with goods that Notley may have intended for sale or exchange with his neighbors or neighboring Indians.

The dwelling house appears to have contained as many as 15 rooms or spaces (some of these spaces are passages, which would have been used to store goods and connect rooms, but were probably not used as living spaces). The "Great Hall" was the public space of Notley's dwelling, and is where the Maryland Council almost certainly sat when they met at Manahowick's Neck beginning in 1676. This heated room contained 22 "high leather chaires" and two "Turky worked chaires," two "great" tables covered with green cloth, a smaller table, wall hangings, three framed pictures, a mirror, and a

Room /Space	Beds	Chairs & Tables	Fireplace Equipment	Other Contents
Main House				
Best room	1	9	Yes	Flower pots; chamber pots; one trunk; quilts
Room against best room	1	8	Yes	Cupboard; close stool; chamber pot; parcel of glass beads; one book [pamphlet], Tillotson's Rule of Faith (1666)
Passage below	0	0	No	
Passage upon stairs	1	2	No	Three trunks containing sheets, cloth, napkins, linens, sheets, brushes; one large chest containing cloth, horse furniture; books; saddles.
Backroom upon stairs	1	14	Yes	Looking glass (mirror), cupboard, chamber pot, brushes, Dantrick case
Backroom below stairs	0	18	Yes	Chest of drawers; two trunks; case of pistols; maps; "mouth brushes;" 3 bottles syrup; writing books and paper; books; sweetmeats; gloves; knives; scissors; earthenware
Back room	0	0	No	New and used silver spoons and other "plate;" a map of Virginia
Back garret	2	5	No	
Passage in garret	0	0	No	Velvet-seated saddle, holsters, stirrups, and other furniture, and breast plates
Garret over best room	9	4	No	Silk rug, "Negro cuchins."
Garret over hall	0	0	Yes	Hoes; axes; flower pots; horse medicines; brooms; hops; glasses; cooking equipment; tools; locks; gunpowder, shot; 43 dressed deer skins, caps; lace; cloth; wild cat skins
Hall (Great hall)	0	28	Yes	Looking glass; framed pictures; wall hangings; coat of arms of Mr. Winsor.
Room against hall	1	14	Yes	Maps; four chests, one with cloth and bed linens and one with medicines; five sugar loaves; bag of silver and gold money; six strings beads; "Negro cuchins;" chamber pot.
Counting house	1	0	No	Three chests; close stool; cloth; thread; sheets and other linens; two wild cat skins; wafers; fishing line; "perspective glass" (telescope); scissors; glass beads; spices; paper.
Cellar	0	0	No	Wine; rum; salt; lime juice; soap.
Old House				
Old hall	1	1	No	Cases with bottles; framed landscape; two old guns.
Loft over old hall	1	0	Yes	New and old steelyards (stilliards) (balance for weighing).
Old room in payles	2	3	Yes	Old steelyards (stilliards); one slate.
Kitchen				
Kitchen	0	0	No	Copper pots.
Kitchen buttery	0	6	No	Cooking equipment, sheet lead, tiles, candlesticks.
Store				
Store	0	0	No	Nails, brandy, sugar, malt, cloth
Store Loft	0	0	Yes	Nails, tools, hardware
Salt House				
Salt house	0	0	No	Wine, sails, tar, cart, wheels, grindstones
Stable				
Stable	0	0	No	Hogsheads molasses, 90 sheep
Quarter				
Quarter	?	?	?	Pots, pails, dishes, and a tray

Table 3. List of rooms and spaces found in Thomas Notley's inventory, April 1679 (black line denotes buildings).

“Coate of Armes of M^r: Winsors.”⁵ A pewter cistern, presumably for rinsing plates and considered essential for an elite “dining room” was also found in the great hall.

The “Roome agt ye hall” appears to have served as a service room for the hall, a heated chamber with a bed, five sugar loaves, six strings of beads, and an earthen chamber pot. A Bag of money in this space contained gold and silver valued at 24 pounds sterling. The bed was not valued and, with its two “Negro Cuchins,” may have been a sleeping space for a servant or slave. This space contained ten additional “high leather chaires” and three others that could be moved into the Great Hall if needed.

The “Best Room” appears to have served as a heated parlor and sleeping chamber for Notley. Notley’s feather bed, which was dressed with two bolsters, two silk blankets, curtains, and valances all lined with silk along with seven and one large “Camlett Chaires” (a covering of silk and wool or, sometimes, silk and camel’s hair) was worth an astonishing 45 pounds sterling. The room contained a trunk with “severall books” valued at 21 pounds sterling, two ceramic chamber pots, and four ceramic flower pots. A table in the room was covered with a “leather carpet” but, at the time the inventory was taken, there were no chairs in the room.

Like the Great Hall, the Best Room had an adjacent room, in this case with a feather bed worth nine pounds sterling, a table, seven “low Turkey worked Chaires,” a Dutch cupboard, a ceramic chamber pot, and a “Close Stoole & pann” (an early toilet).

The remaining rooms and hallways (“passages”) were packed with goods and furnishings, some no doubt for Notley’s personal use and some probably used in his merchant activities.

The “Old Room within ye payles” functioned as a place to sleep but also contained furnishings pertaining to Notley’s business as a merchant. Besides two beds and two chairs, the room contained a pair of steelyards (scale) with a pea (sliding weight for scale) and a piece of slate (for writing). The purpose behind creating a single room surrounded by a paling fence is unknown. It is possible that, prior to 1679 when it was inventoried, the Old Room may have functioned as both Notley’s sleeping room and the place he stored some of the tools of his profession. It is also possible that the “Old Roome within ye payles” describes a building that may have been partially palisaded in 1676, when Lord Baltimore instructed colonists living on the frontier to “infort themselves in their houses, and into the said fforts to draw any persons able to beare Armes not exceeding ten men in number” (Archives Md. 15:100).

By 1679, when Notley died, it appears that the 50,000 yellow bricks seized from the *Burgh of Stade* had either been used by Notley in his buildings or sold to his neighbors. There are no bricks listed in the inventory. Nonetheless, the inventory does include other architectural items, including 17 yards and one parcel of gilded leather, a type of wall covering that became popular among wealthy homeowners in the 17th and 18th centuries. Gilded leather had a cover of silver foil that would be painted gold to mimic gilding. Notley’s gilded leather was found stored in one of his dwelling’s passages.

Two iron “vaines,” probably weathervanes, worth one pound sterling, and ten stock locks, also worth one pound sterling, were found in the Garret over the Hall. A stock lock consists of a wooden body

⁵ Who the elusive Mr. Winsor was remains a mystery, although a Dutch-built ship, the *Winsor*, was, along with the *Senceree* and *Croscombe*, seized by Maryland-based royal customs agents in 1672, almost certainly as part of the ongoing third Anglo-Dutch war. Governor Calvert told his father, the second Lord Baltimore, that the ships should have been cleared at trial and that the seizure arose from “jealousy” and suborning of customs agents, and not through Notley’s conduct (cited in Forte, Furol, and Murdoch 2004; see also Calvert Papers I:288). Perhaps the *Winsor* represented by the coat of arms in Notley’s Great Hall was connected to the ship seized in 1672.

into which the metal parts of the lock have been inserted; stock locks tend to be very basic. Fourteen “mo” of “Nayles” are also found listed in the inventory, including “2 mo:⁶ 4d Nayles” (nails measuring 1.5 inches in length and valued at four shillings) and 12 “mo of Nayles more of sorts” valued at two pounds sterling. The nails were found in the plantation store. In the Store’s Loft were “a pcell Nayles in severall Cask” along with “Latches & Ketches.”

A “pcell of sheete lead” possibly using for chimney flashing and “some paveing tiles” were found stored together in the Kitchen Buttery. Together these items were appraised at 12 shillings.

Some of the goods listed in Notley’s inventory suggest the importance of the plantation for engaging the Piscataway and other Indian nations. A parcel of beads, presumably of glass, were found in the room against the Best Room (and were worth almost nothing), six “strings beads” worth three shillings were found in the room against the Great Hall, seven “hankes⁷ glass beades” worth seven shillings were found in the Counting House. Additionally, a “pcell of Roanocke” (shell beads) worth 16 shillings was found in the Counting House. Roanoke was especially esteemed by the region’s indigenous inhabitants.

One Council meeting at Manahowick’s Neck recorded the exchange between the Piscataway and the Calvert government of animal skins for guns and ammunition (Archives Md. 15:242). Forty-three dressed deer skins worth two pounds sterling, four ‘wild cat’ skins worth four shillings were found stored in the garret over the hall, and two wild cat skins worth two shillings were found in the Counting House. These skins may have been those acquired through the exchange of guns or other goods.

Although Notley Hall was also used to store some of the colony’s weapons and as a place to which colonists could bring weapons for repair, Thomas Notley had surprisingly few weapons in his possession. A “silver hilted Scimeter.” or short, single-edged curved sword, was worth two pounds sterling and found in the Room against the Best Room. This sword could have been worn as a status item by Notley, and not primarily for defense. A fowling piece worth 12 shillings was found in the Room against the Hall and was presumably used for hunting. Notley owned a “pcell of shotte & Bullets” valued at one pound sterling five shillings and stored in the Garret over the Hall. Next to the shot in the same space was “One Barrell & 20 lb” of powder valued at 13 shillings.

A case of pistols valued at one pound ten shillings sterling was stored in the dwelling’s first floor back room and may have been stock for sale. Two “old guns” worth five shillings were found in the Old Hall.

Labor

Notley owned the services of 37 individuals, both indentured and enslaved (Table 4). Twenty-five individuals were located at Manahowick’s Neck and twelve were located at Bachelor’s Hope, a second plantation owned by Notley and also located near present-day Chaptico.

Five indentured servants and 22 slaves lived at Manahowick’s Neck. Christopher Kirkley was a “Joyner,” or carpenter, worth six pounds and presumably with some time left to serve. Kirkley eventually earned his freedom, acquired land, married, had at least one daughter, and died in 1709 in Charles County. Richard Uvedale (Avedale) had almost completed his term of service at the time the inventory was taken, to be “freed within a weeke” in April 1679. Two other unnamed “white” servants were valued

⁶ The meaning of the modifier “mo” is unclear but may refer to an “indefinite quantity.”

⁷ The Oxford English Dictionary defines “hankes” as “a loop of string, wire, or the like, used to fasten things together, or to hang a thing up by” (OED).

Location	Name	Legal Status	Value	Contents
Notley Hall				
	Christopher Kirkley	indentured	6 10	Joiner
	Richard Avedale	indentured	0 00	Freed within a week
	Unnamed Woman (1)	Indentured	12 00	“An Irish wench at the house;” possibly Eleanor Butler
	Unnamed (2)	Indentured	12 00	Gender not listed; for a total of 24 pounds
	Charles	Enslaved	22 00	Charles Butler?
	Jupiter	Enslaved	20 00	
	Narbo	Enslaved	30 00	
	Unnamed Men (4)	Enslaved	25 00	At “ye qrter;” for a total of 100 pounds
	Unnamed Women (4)	Enslaved	25 00	At “ye qrter;” for a total of 100 pounds
	Unnamed Children (9)	Enslaved	6 00	For a total of 54 pounds
Bachelor’s Hope				
	Unnamed (3)	Indentured	12 00	Gender not listed; for a total of 36 pounds
	Jack	Enslaved	25 00	
	Mingo	Enslaved	25 00	
	Prince	Enslaved	30 00	
	Sampson	Enslaved	30 00	
	Unnamed Woman (1)	Enslaved	9 00	
	Unnamed Women (3)	Enslaved	25 00	For a total of 75 pounds
	Unnamed Girl (1)	Enslaved	9 00	

Table 4. List of indentured and enslaved laborers found in Thomas Notley’s inventory.

at a total of 24 pounds. “An Irish Wench at the house,” presumably a housekeeper, was valued at 12 pounds (the Irish servant is discussed in more detail, below).

Enslaved people of African descent (“Negros”) at Manahowick’s Neck included seven men, four women, and nine children. Four unnamed men valued at 25 pounds each were found at “ye qrter,” presumably a building somewhere on the Notley Hall plantation. Four unnamed women, also valued at 25 pounds, may have been at the quarter as well. Narbo, Charles, and Jupiter, valued at 30, 22, and 20 pounds, respectively, were housed somewhere on the Notley Hall property. Nine unnamed children with a total value of 54 pounds or six pounds apiece are also found listed in the inventory.

Three unnamed white servants, probably men, also valued at 12 pounds each, were found at Bachelor’s Hope. Enslaved Africans Sampson and Prince, valued at 30 pounds each, and Jack and Mingo, valued at 25 pounds each, along with three unnamed “Weomen Negros,” also valued at 25 pounds each, were at Bachelor’s Hope. An older woman and a girl were also at Bachelor’s Hope.

Livestock

Notley’s inventory lists 90 “sheppes” or sheep in “ye Stable,” 25 cows, six steers, two bulls, and 12 calves, 100 “hogs boares & sowes,” and an unrecorded number of “Horses & Mares” at Manahowick’s Neck. An additional eight cows and 52 pigs were found at Bachelor’s Hope. The livestock at Notley Hall was valued at 27 pounds sterling (sheep) and nearly 32,000 pounds of tobacco (all other animals) and the livestock at Bachelor’s Hope was valued at 7,700 pounds of tobacco.

Comparing Notley's livestock holdings with the averages calculated by Gloria Main (1982:62-66), Notley had more than two times the number of pigs and three times the number of sheep for his wealth group. Main (1982:62-63) found that, before 1680, few planters raised sheep, primarily because sheep required a substantial investment of labor: fields had to be fenced for protection from wolves and they had to be relatively clear of thickets and brush to prevent damage to the animals' wool. The high number of sheep in Notley's inventory suggests that he maintained a relatively large, cleared, fenced pasture on his plantation, and that this pasture had a stable in which the sheep were housed.

While the number of horses Notley owned at his death was not listed in the inventory, quantities of horse furniture were listed in the inventory, most of which were found in the dwelling house (mostly in the dwelling's passages). Notley owned four saddles and their associated furniture at his death. These included one plush saddle, curb bridle, and furniture valued at one pound fifteen shillings and one "whole skirted saddle velvet seated, holsters, two pair stirrups and Leather 2 Cruppers & breast plates" worth one pound ten shillings. A third "broad skirted saddle, stirrup, and girths" was worth eight shillings. The fourth saddle, "round skirted" with furniture, was worth 12 shillings and was probably used by John Llewellyn, a court clerk who apparently stayed with Notley at Manahowick's Neck and may have been living there at the time of Notley's death.

Other horse furniture found in the house included two halters, five snaffle bridles, four snaffle bits, two curb bridles, nine pairs of stirrup leathers, three pairs of stirrup irons, two curry combs, and two striped saddle clothes. Finally, a box of horse medicine was found "in ye Cuddy" in the Garret over the hall; these medicines were valued at five shillings.

A "suite of horse Harniss" valued at two pounds was the only horse furniture found outside of the dwelling; this equipment appears to have been stored at the Quarter.

Perspective Glasses

One interesting entry found in Notley's 1679 inventory lists "3 p spective glasse" appraised at six shillings (or two shillings each). These three items are found in the counting house along with all sorts of goods no doubt traded by Notley in his capacity as a merchant. These other goods include wild cat skins, glass beads, roanoke or shell beads, cloth, silk, sheets, towels, scissors, knives, candlesticks, flower pots, writing supplies, and other sundries.



Figure 4. Bone telescope fragment recovered from Upper Notley Hall in 1981.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) defines a "p spective" glass as an "optical instrument for looking through, as a magnifying glass, telescope, monocle, etc." The examples of use provided by the OED at the time of Notley's inventory date to 1661 and 1692, and both use the term to indicate a telescope, with both references referring to planets, including Jupiter.

Notley's inventory is replete with these kinds of unusual objects, but what makes these three perspective glasses stand out is the discovery, in 1981, of a bone telescope fragment at Upper Notley Hall, an 18th-century

site located about a mile from the Notley Hall site (Figure 4).⁸ This bone case was originally identified as a needle case (Pogue 1981). More recent research, however, has suggested that the artifact recovered from Upper Notley Hall is a telescope (Rivers-Cofield 2013). It is a very close match for similar telescope fragments found in Amsterdam and dated to the 18th century. The Upper Notley Hall telescope would not have been used to observe stars or planets because of its relatively weak magnification. Still, it was a luxury good that would have allowed magnification either for clearer vision or, as Rivers-Cofield (2013) suggests, to “spy on each other.”

Dutch yellow bricks salvaged from Notley Hall were found reused at Upper Notley Hall. Such salvage operations are not uncommon. The owner and likely builder of Upper Notley Hall in the early 18th century was Henry Wharton, who received the property in 1708 from his grandfather, Charles Calvert. It is possible that Wharton also inherited some of the goods in Notley Hall and took them to Upper Notley Hall, including a perspective glass.

Admittedly, this interpretation is speculative. That said, James C. Boyd (2011:146, 215-219) reported that he found furniture hinges under the floor boards at Ocean Hall, an early 18th-century brick house located at the mouth of the Wicomico, deriving from a desk he later acquired at auction from a neighboring farm. Boyd’s discovery suggests that curated objects could and were taken to other locations and it is possible that a perspective glass eventually ended up at Upper Notley Hall.

Eleanor and Charles Butler

Eleanor and Charles Butler are a well-known couple in early Maryland, although their story has been told mostly by legal historians and Butler descendants and not by archaeologists. Eleanor Butler, who was also known as “Irish Nell,” was an Irish woman who was either a servant or slave – the status is unclear – in the household of William Boarman. Eleanor and her husband, Charles, an African who was enslaved in the Boarman household, are listed in Boarman’s 1708 probate inventory. The Butlers had eight children, and their descendants are located in southern Maryland and throughout the United States.

While the Butler’s situation is not unusual – there are numerous instances of intermarriage or other sexual relationships between Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans – the couple was affected by a law, passed in Maryland in 1664, that proscribed Eleanor’s status and the status of her children. Children whose fathers were enslaved were to be “Slaves as their fathers were.” Mothers were to serve their masters for the duration of their husband’s lifetime (Archives Md. 1:533-534). This was an unusual law and created opportunities for abuse (unscrupulous masters forcing free female indentured servants to bear children by enslaved men) such that the Maryland authorities later attempted to address the problem in 1681. A law passed that year addressed forced marriages between African men and European women, providing the children their freedom and the mother release from further service (Archives Md. 7:203-205).

Historian Ross Kimmel (1974) has suggested that the 1681 law was passed at the behest of Governor Charles Calvert, then the third Lord Baltimore, for the benefit of Eleanor Butler. According to Kimmel, Baltimore, who had been in England, returned to Maryland in 1681

...bringing Eleanor Butler, or Irish Nell, with him. She went to live in the household of Major William Boarman. Before August of 1681, she married a slave on the Boarman estate and Baltimore immediately set about repealing the 1664 law for her benefit. Eleanor remained technically a slave, though she was permitted considerable personal liberty. She married at a time when the 1664 law was in effect and the 1681 law

⁸ This bone telescope fragment is curated by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard.

did not declare the earlier one null and void. It is certain, however, that her children, all born after the 1681 law, did not go free, since her children's descendants were still petitioning for their freedom a century later (Kimmel 1974: Chapter 3).

Historian Martha Hodes (1997:19-21) repeats the story Kimmel told, assuming that Eleanor and Charles met and married on the Boarman plantation.

The story is no doubt an inference based on a court case brought by two of the Butlers' descendants, William and Mary, who remained enslaved in the household of Richard Boarman, a descendant of William Boarman. William Butler and Mary Butler were suing for their freedom, arguing that they "were entitled to their freedom but kept in a perpetual state of slavery." The case, first brought in 1763, took seven years to adjudicate with the Butler descendants continuing to serve Boarman all the while. The case was finally decided in September 1770, with the Butlers granted their freedom (Provincial Court Judgment Records D.D.:17).

The depositions collected for the trial are a rich record of life in the 17th century as it was recalled in the 18th. One of the deponents, Samuel Abell, told the court that Richard Boarman had told him

...that Lord Baltimore a good many years ago came into this Country to live and brought with him a woman named Butler whose Christian name he do not remember, to wash and iron and boarded her with his Grand Father, and that some time after they had been there, said woman called Butler fell in Love with one of his Grand Father's Negroes and wanted to marry him (Provincial Court Judgment Records D.D.:17).

Abell went on to say that Lord Baltimore, when informed of Eleanor's plans, sent for her,

...and chid[ed] her, and told her that if she married the negro she would by that means enslave herself, and her posterity, upon which the woman told him that she would rather marry the negro under them circumstances, than to marry his Lordship with his Country, upon which he told her she might go and marry him, and be damned. Accordingly she went and was married to the negro, and of that marriage came these two negroes William and Mary Butler the Petitioners (Provincial Court Judgment Records D.D.:17).

It is from Abell's deposition that Kimmel (1974) and Hodes (1997) concluded that Eleanor Butler had originally arrived as a servant with Lord Baltimore, and that Baltimore had loaned the use of Butler to his close friend, William Boarman. Abell was recalling a story told to him by Richard Boarman, who had no doubt heard the story from his father and grandfather.

There are unresolved questions concerning this story, in large part because most of the oral testimony in the depositions represents recollections of events fully 80 to 90 years earlier. That people could recall these long-ago events with some clarity suggests that the marriage was of great importance to the community's residents.

While preparing for the field season at Notley Hall, two names stood out in the probate inventory prepared for Thomas Notley's estate in 1679. In particular, the inventory lists "Charles Negro" and "an Irish wench at the house" (Figure 5) who are almost certainly the Butlers. Rather than belonging to Lord Baltimore, Eleanor and Charles Butler appear to have belonged to Thomas Notley, a close friend of Baltimore's living downriver from the Boarman estate. Significantly, when Notley died, he had no children or other heirs and chose to leave his estate to Charles Calvert (Baltimore) and Benjamin Rozer,

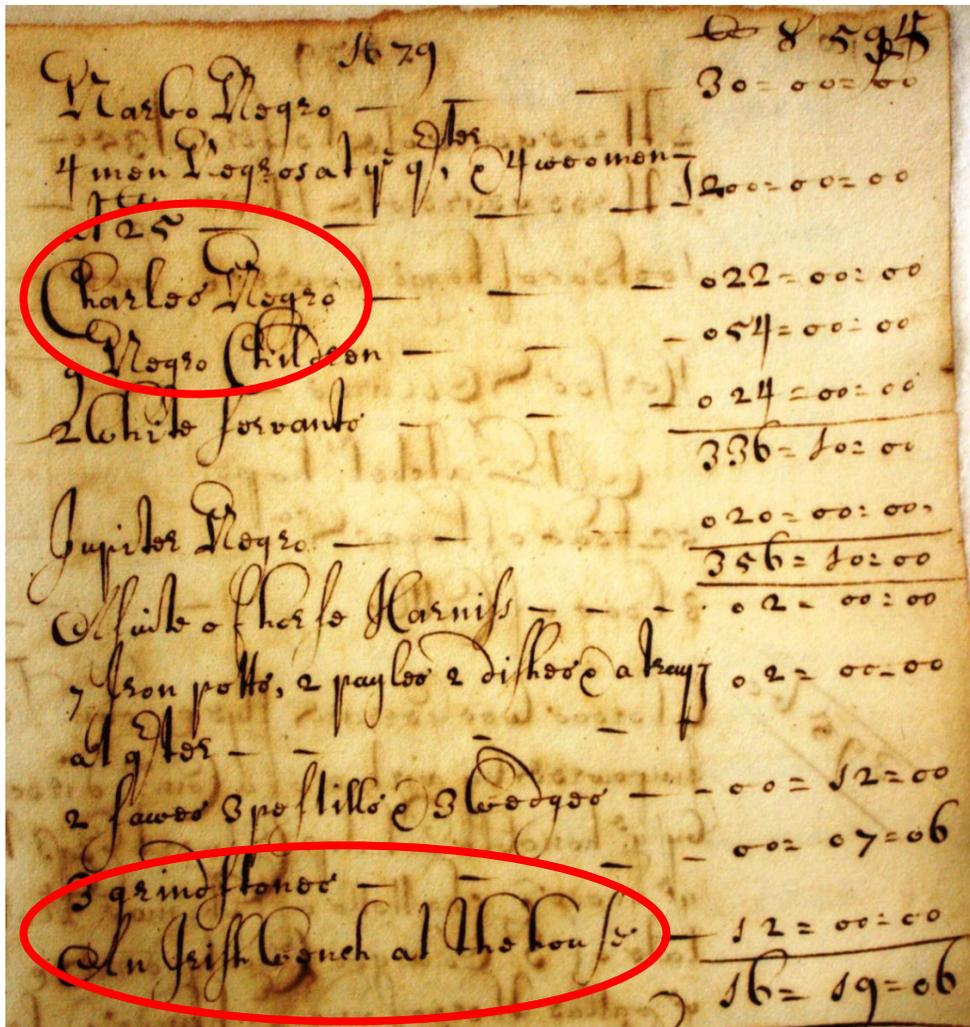


Figure 5. Thomas Notley's 1679 inventory listing "Negro Charles" and "an Irish wench at the house."

Baltimore's son-in-law. This chain appears to account for how Charles Calvert came to have acquired Eleanor Butler.

This evidence suggests that Eleanor Butler and Charles came to southern Maryland not through Baltimore but through Notley, and that the future husband and wife were living at Manhowick's Neck/Notley Hall by 1679, when Notley died and the inventory was created. The marriage could have conceivably taken place between 1679 and 1681, and Eleanor and Charles could have still been at Notley Hall, now laboring for Elizabeth and William Digges, the step-daughter and son-in-law, respectively, of the proprietor.

If this is the case, and the documentary record appears to support this inference, then many of the artifacts recovered from Notley Hall may have been used by one or both Butlers. This is especially true for Eleanor, who later depositions suggest performed domestic work, and who, in Notley's inventory, is placed in the house in 1679. Indeed, given that Notley never married, Eleanor Butler may have provided the services a housewife would have performed, including cleaning, cooking, and other household chores.

While Eleanor Butler, if indeed she was the “Irish wench at the house,” was living in Notley’s house, Charles and the other “Negros” and indentured servants are listed apart and may have all been living “at ye qrtr” or in the vicinity of the quarter. Along with Notley and Eleanor Butler, John Llewellyn, a clerk, appears to have been staying in the principal dwelling.

III. Project Area

The Notley Hall archaeological site (18ST0074) is located in St. Mary's County in an agricultural field on the south side of Manahowick's Creek, a tributary of the Wicomico River near its mouth with the Potomac River (Figures 6-9). The site is bounded on the west by the Wicomico River, on the south by an unnamed farm road, and on the east by agricultural fields. The Council for Maryland Archeology has classified this region of the state, which is the western shore coastal plain, as Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Number 10 (Figure 10).

Environmental Setting

Topography at the Notley Hall consists mostly of flat, open agricultural fields, with elevations no greater than 10 feet above mean sea level.

The unnamed farm road on the site's south side turns north as it approaches the Wicomico River and parallels the river's edge on its approach to several residences, including the home of the Hills, the property owners. Mr. Hill reports that the shoreline suffered considerable damage during a previous hurricane and was stabilized and reinforced with shore erosion control devices. While surface observation reveals that the scatter of oyster shell extends to the new revetment, shovel testing suggests that this area does not appear to have been intensively used during the 17th century. The shell concentration is believed to be Late Woodland in date.

At the time of the survey, which took place in mid- to late May 2011, the field was newly planted with corn. A shallow ravine on the site's north side that has been modified in modern times drains into Manahowick's Creek, and may have provided at least one access route by which visitors to Notley Hall approached the plantation.

The area's soil types are primarily Mattapex fine sandy loam (2- to 5-percent slopes) (MtB2) and Woodstown sandy loam (0- to 2-percent slopes) (WsA) (Figure 11). Both soil types are moderately well-drained sandy loams composing flat landforms with high agricultural productivity, although the possibility of erosion exists. Modern estimates of productivity indicate these soils are capable of 130 to 135 bushels of corn per acre, making it some of the best soil in St. Mary's County.

With the exception of plowing activities, shoreline stabilization, and the unnamed driveway crossing portions of the site, the project area remains relatively intact. A hunting blind in the middle of the agricultural field consists of a chamber excavated into the soil; the construction of this feature may account for the bulldozing Smolek and Pogue observed in 1981. This hunting blind appears to be located outside the core of the 17th-century settlement.

Previous Archaeological Research

Although the Notley Hall archaeological site 18ST0074 (initially recorded by Barbara McMillan as 18ST0052) had not been systematically surveyed or tested before the present project, artifacts documented in 1972 and again in 1981 provide some information about Thomas Notley's plantation dwelling. In 1972, McMillan (1972) described her finds from Notley Hall in her unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, which covered St. Mary's County. The section on Notley Hall is sparse and only makes mention of prehistoric artifacts. McMillan described the site as measuring 500 by 200 yards (1500 by 600 feet) and consisting mostly of oyster shells in rich dark soil. She surface-collected the site and examined a large, privately-owned collection of Native American tools (some points are described as Early Archaic) and ceramics (some of which are believed to be Townsend series ceramics dating to the Late Woodland).

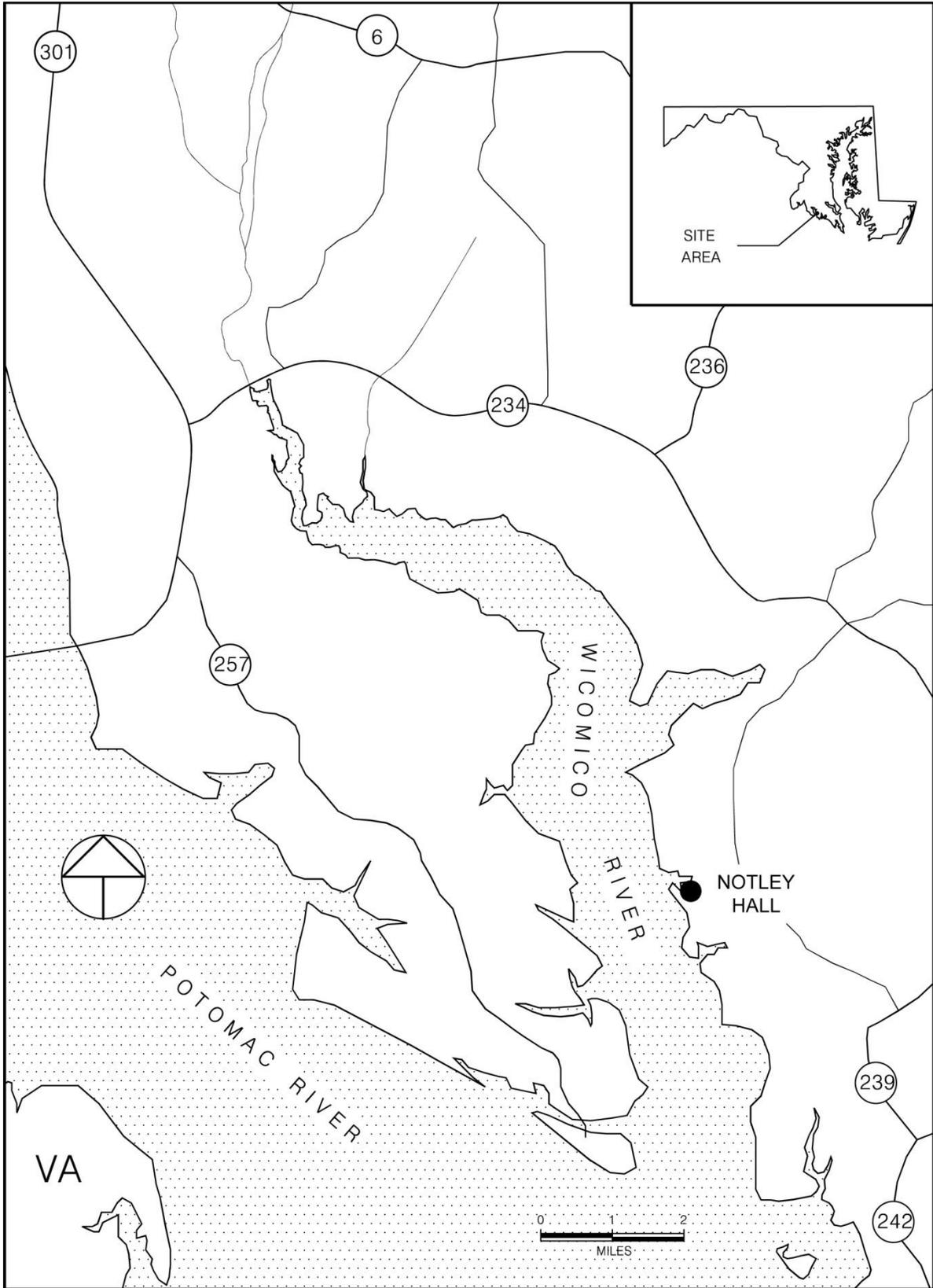


Figure 6. Project area.



Figure 7. View of the Notley Hall archaeological site, facing north.



Figure 8. View of the Wicomico and Potomac rivers from Notley Hall.



Figure 9. View of the Manahowick's Creek, facing north.

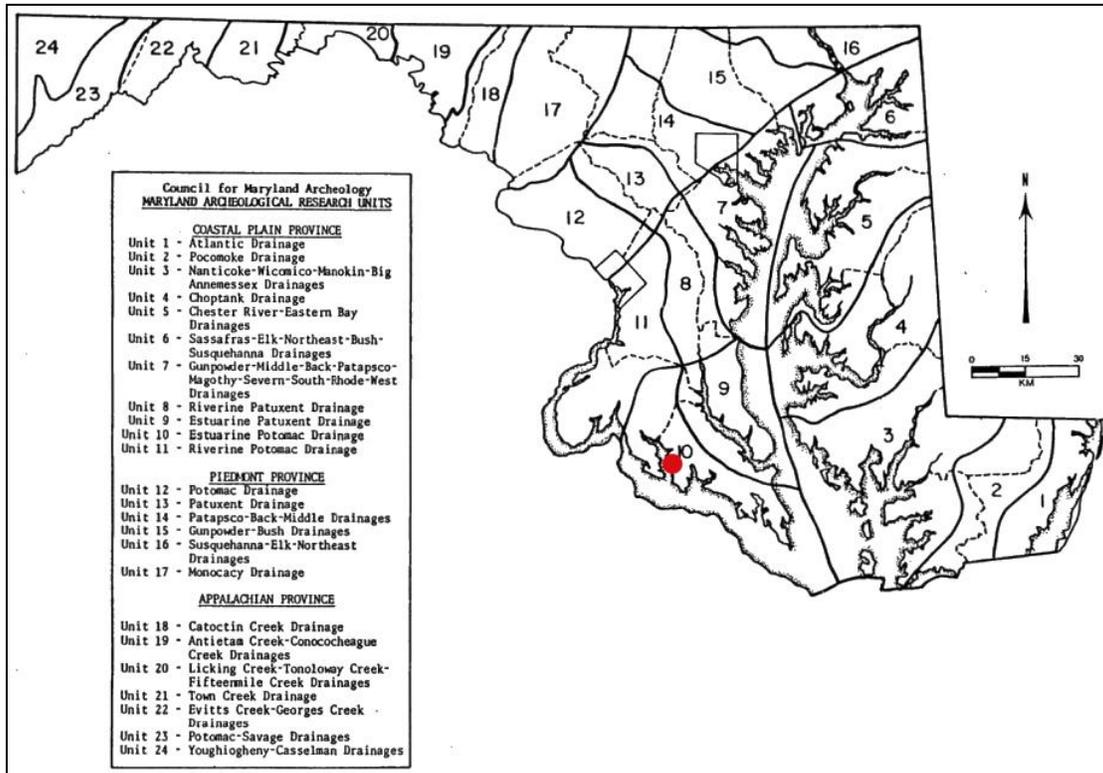


Figure 10. Council for Maryland Archeology Regional Research Units; the red dot depicts Notley Hall.

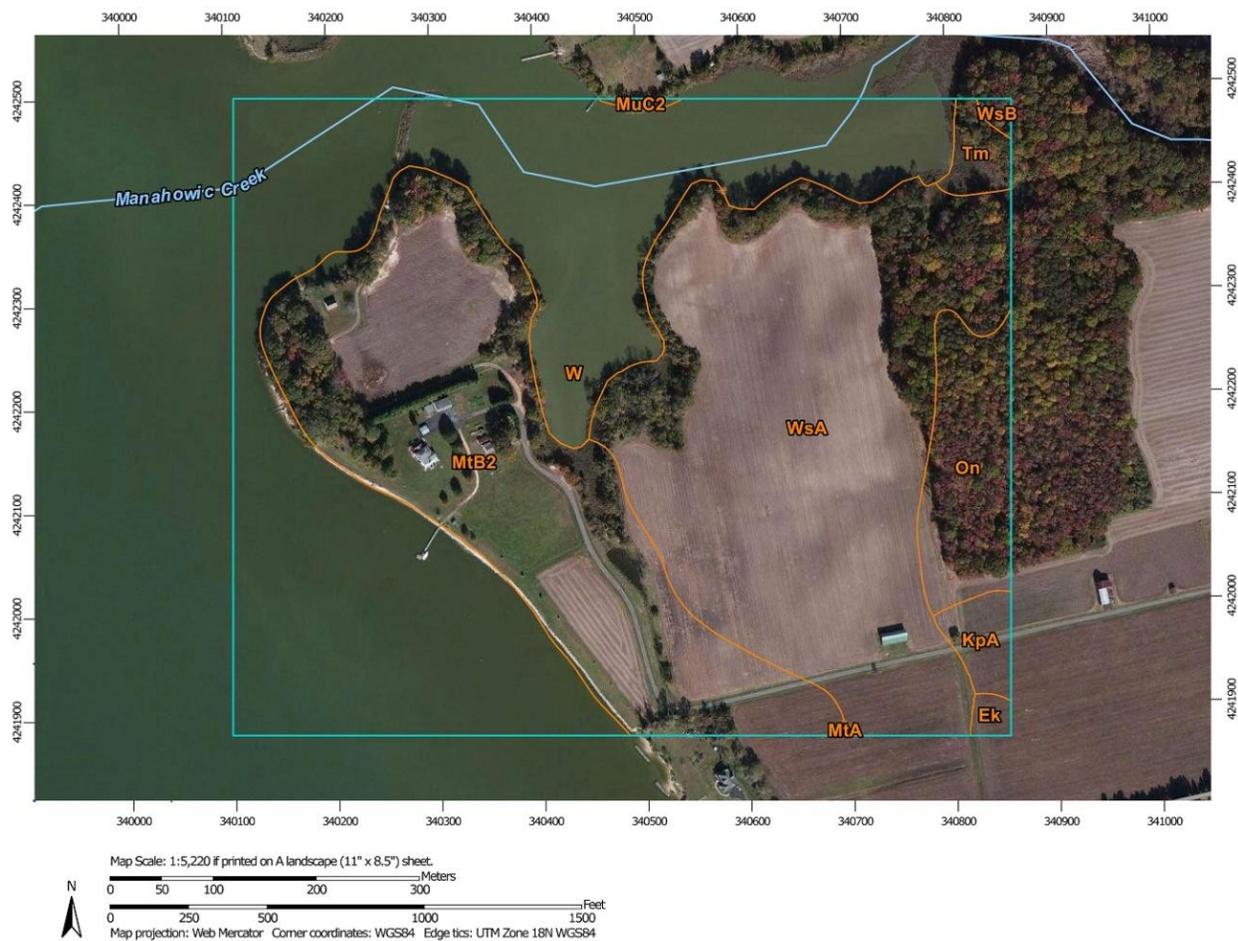


Figure 11. Soil types at Notley Hall; Notley Hall is located in the center bottom of the image. Key: MtB2: Mattapex Silt Loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes; WsA: Woodstown Sandy Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

The collection, owned by Mrs. Dorothy Holmes, also included clay tobacco pipe and European ceramic fragments. McMillan (1972:231) concluded that the site had components dating to at least the Early Woodland. Unfortunately, forty years later, her surface collected data could not be relocated.

In 1981, archaeologists Michael Smolek and Dennis Pogue visited Notley Hall (re-recorded at this time as 18ST0074) to verify the site's 17th-century date and, specifically, to connect yellow brick observed on the surface of the Notley Hall site with fragments recovered from Upper Notley Hall (18ST0075), a mid- to late 18th-century site located less than a mile east of 18ST0074 (Pogue 1981). They, too, observed the Holmes collection, describing it as including thousands of 17th- through 20th-century and Native American artifacts. Smolek and Pogue divided the archaeological site into three main areas: A, B, and C (Table 5; Figure 12). McMillan is believed to have investigated the vicinity of Area A, which Smolek and Pogue recorded as the area nearest to Manahowick's Creek; they note that it was visited by a professional archaeologist (presumably McMillan) and subsequently bulldozed. Smolek and Pogue observed 19th- and 20th-century artifacts in this area along with a scatter of red brick and shell.

Smolek and Pogue found that both Areas B and C consisted of a dense scattering of architectural and domestic artifacts dating to the 17th century. They noted that Area B measured approximately 100 by

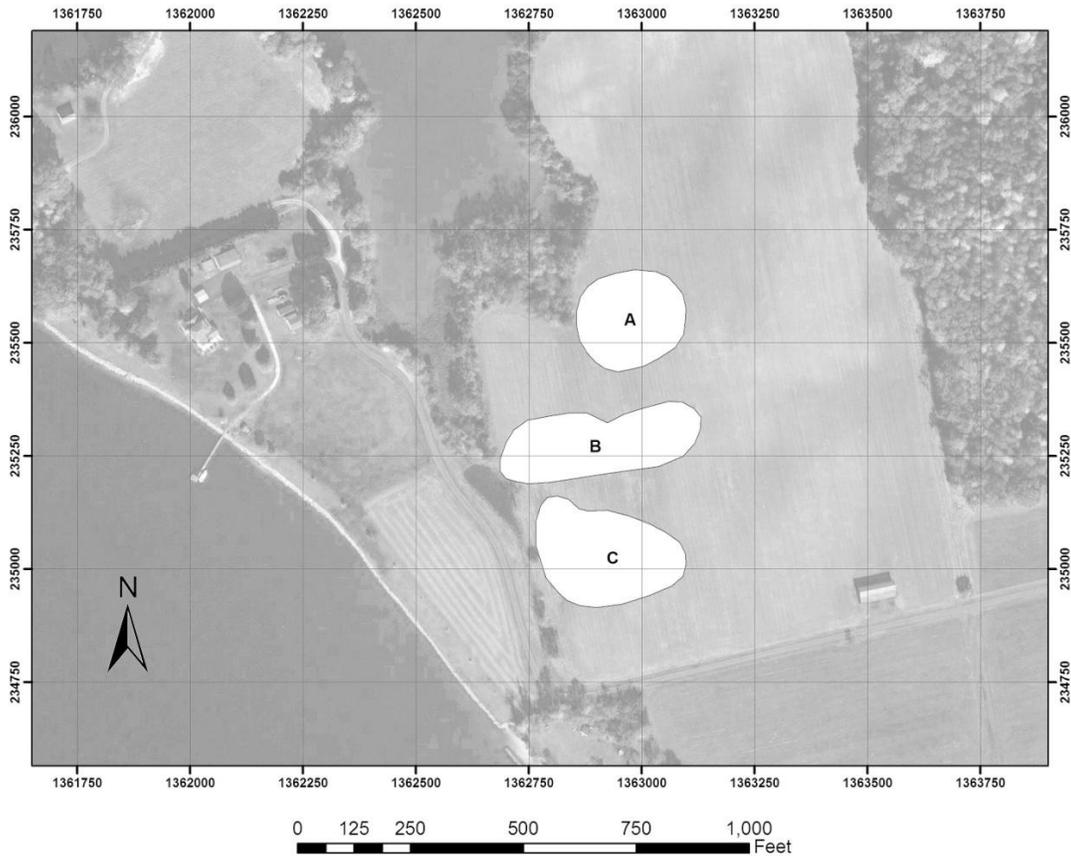


Figure 12. Areas A, B, and C, defined in 1981 by Pogue and Smolek.

Area	Artifacts Surface Collected from Notley Hall, 1981
A	Nothing collected
B	4 white clay tobacco pipe stems, unmarked, 7/64ths-inch bore diameter 1 tin-glazed earthenware fragment with purple manganese decoration 5 Rhenish brown stoneware fragments, including one with a medallion 3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware fragments, including 1 handle fragment 1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment 1 colorless wine glass stem fragment 1 redware flat roofing tile with attachment hole
C	1 quartz projectile point tip 1 red clay tobacco pipe stem, molded, 7/64ths-inch bore diameter 2 tin-glazed earthenware fragments, 1 with blue painted decoration 1 North Devon slipped earthenware fragment 2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware fragments 3 yellow brick samples

Table 5. Artifacts recovered from the Notley Hall site in 1981 by Pogue and Smolek and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard.

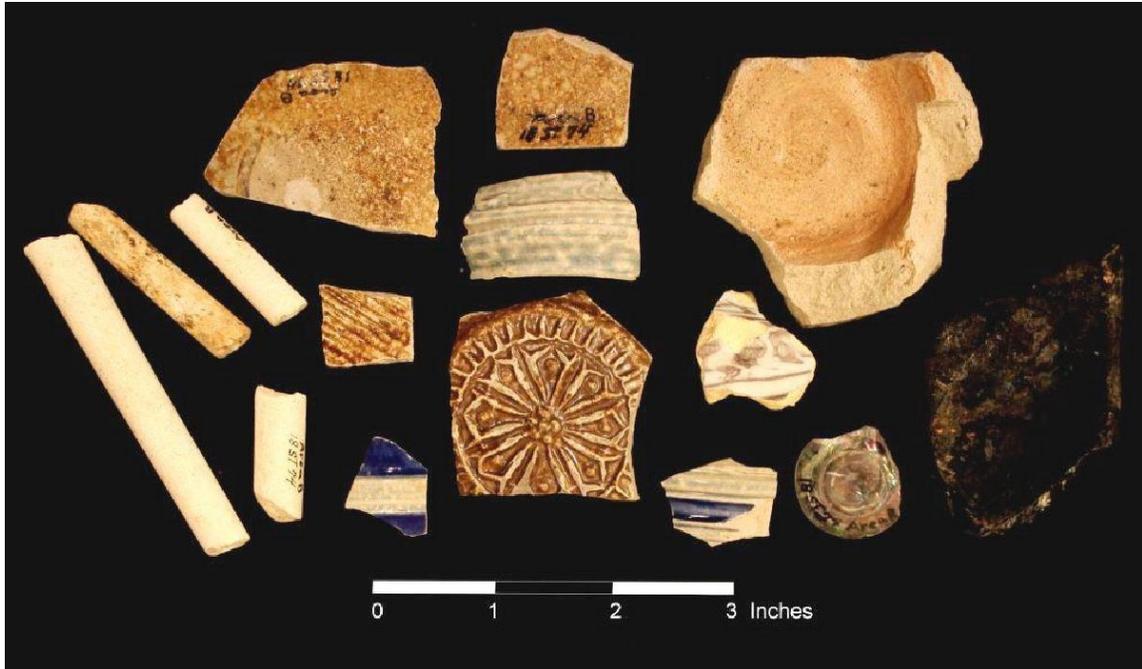


Figure 13. Artifacts recovered from Notley Hall in 1981 by Pogue and Smolek and curated by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard.

50 meters (320 by 160 feet). Smolek and Pogue collected some artifacts from the site; these materials are presently curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard, Maryland and include tobacco pipes, ceramics, table glass, architectural artifacts, and a quartz projectile point tip (Figure 13; cf. Table 5). One of the recovered artifacts includes a red earthenware flat roofing tile with an attachment hole through the body. The two archaeologists concluded that both Areas B and C represent the general location of Governor Thomas Notley's house.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, we contacted Miss Laura Holmes, a daughter of Mrs. Dorothy Holmes, to ask permission to see the collection Barbara McMillan, Michael Smolek, and Dennis Pogue had previously studied. The Holmes collection remains in the possession of Miss Holmes, who generously allowed us access to her materials. Some artifacts in the Holmes collection, including European white clay tobacco pipes, are labeled "18ST52," suggesting that McMillan catalogued at least a portion of the Holmes collection. Despite an exhaustive search, however, no catalog was found nor was it possible to locate Dr. McMillan.

We observed many white clay tobacco pipe fragments (perhaps several hundred), a 17th-century molded red clay tobacco pipe stem fragment marked "WD," several Native American-made red clay tobacco pipe fragments, Rhenish blue and gray fragments, Rhenish brown medallion fragments, other ceramics, North American stoneware, lithic points and tools, yellow brick, and oyster shell (Figures 14-15). After we had completed our fieldwork, Miss Holmes' niece, Ms. Pratt, notified us that she had found a dated ceramic on the site's adjacent shoreline (Figure 16). This fragment appears to be a type of English stoneware with the initials, "WH," in the center of the medallion and the date, "1672," in the border encircling the initials. Other letters appear, although they are hard to decipher.



Figure 14. Artifacts in the Miss Laura Holmes collection; clockwise from top left: red clay tobacco pipe stem; Indian ceramics; red clay tobacco pipe bowl with running deer decoration; stone axe; Rhenish brown stoneware jug medallion fragments; a box of white clay tobacco pipes and other artifacts in Miss Holmes' possession; two glass phial fragments; one whole yellow brick approximately 8 inches in length.



Figure 15. Red clay tobacco pipe bowls in the Miss Laura Holmes collection.



Figure 16. Dated stoneware medallion from the Notley Hall beach, possibly Woolrich Ferry.

John Dwight, a London stoneware potter, began his operation in Fulham in 1672 (Hildyard 1985:11), suggesting that this medallion, which would have come from a tavern owner's bottle, is not Fulham stoneware. It is possible that this medallion comes from a bottle produced at Woolrich Ferry in a "migrant potter's kiln," probably an immigrant potter producing stoneware in the German style between 1650 and 1700 (Museum of London n.d.). If this medallion is a Woolrich Ferry product, and it appears it could be, that would make this ceramic fragment especially unique and important. Archaeologist Jacqueline Pearce

reports that “in all the years I’ve been looking at finds from London, I have come across no more than a very small handful of sherds that might be Woolrich stoneware. [This example] could fit into the Woolrich stoneware category” (Robert Hunter, personal communication, 2013).

This medallion, the artifacts in Miss Holmes’ collection, and the materials observed and collected by Smolek and Pogue all point to an occupation during the second half of the 17th century. Notably absent from the assemblage are Staffordshire slipwares, English brown stonewares, Manganese Mottled earthenwares, and later 18th-century ceramics, including dipped and white salt-glazed stonewares.

The red and white clay tobacco pipe fragments, bottle glass sherds, and red and yellow brick pieces are all probably associated with the site’s 17th-century occupation.

Other artifacts, including the stone axe and Native American ceramic fragments, indicate that the site was also occupied in pre-Contact times.

IV. Methods

The purpose of the survey undertaken in 2011 at the Notley Hall site (18ST0074) was to more precisely define the site's spatial and temporal boundaries. To that end, our fieldwork strategy consisted of both observation of the field's surface and systematic shovel testing.

With the assistance of surveyor Kevin Norris of Lorenzi, Dodds, and Gunnill, a grid was established at the site using the Maryland State Plane Coordinate system. A Real Time Kinematics (RTK) surveying system was used to locate state plane coordinates on site. The RTK system provides accuracy by computing the error between the GPS-determined location of a fixed point with the point's known location and transmitting these real-time correction factors via a cellular modem and the internet to a network of RTK base stations. Points were set at 400-foot intervals using wooden stakes; shovel tests were then located along this grid by pulling tapes between the RTK-set coordinates and using pin flags to mark testing locations with pin flags. Pin flags were also used to mark a baseline in 50-foot intervals along the eastern bounds of the project area (Figure 17). The surveyed area comprised approximately 4.5 acres.

Crew members initially walked the field and used pin flags to mark architectural artifacts observed on the field's surface. The finds were collected and their spatial locations recorded.

Shovel Testing Program

Shovel test pits (STPs) are test holes approximately one foot in diameter and from one-half to two feet deep typically excavated at systematic intervals (Figure 18). Archaeologists generally prefer shovel testing over controlled surface collection (another strategy for defining a site's spatial and chronological boundaries) for a number of reasons. Shovel tests are useful for documenting soil stratigraphy and can locate buried deposits often missed through surface reconnaissance. Certain types of artifacts, such as Native American ceramics and iron nails, are easier to detect in screens (used in shovel testing) than they are through visual inspection of the ground's surface. Further, with some exceptions, shovel testing has become a standard strategy for the recovery of archaeological information throughout the Middle Atlantic, making the results from Notley Hall comparable with data collected from other survey areas in the southern Maryland region. Finally, the field in which the Notley Hall site is located was planted with corn in May 2011, impeding ground visibility.

Shovel tests were placed at 25-foot intervals across the site. A 25-foot interval was chosen to increase the artifact sample, identify subsurface features, and more precisely determine the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries. Preliminary distribution maps were generated in the field to guide the investigations and determine the spatial limits of the shovel testing.

Shovel tests were excavated using round-point shovels and soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to standardize artifact recovery. All artifacts, bone, and shell were retained; charcoal was noted and discarded in the field.

Each shovel test was carefully recorded: stratigraphy was recorded using a Munsell soil color chart and artifacts recovered from each shovel test were listed, both to generate field maps and to provide additional control in the unlikely event a bag was mislabeled. Measurements for this project were made in feet and tenths of feet. After recordation, all STPs were backfilled. A total of 349 shovel tests were excavated.

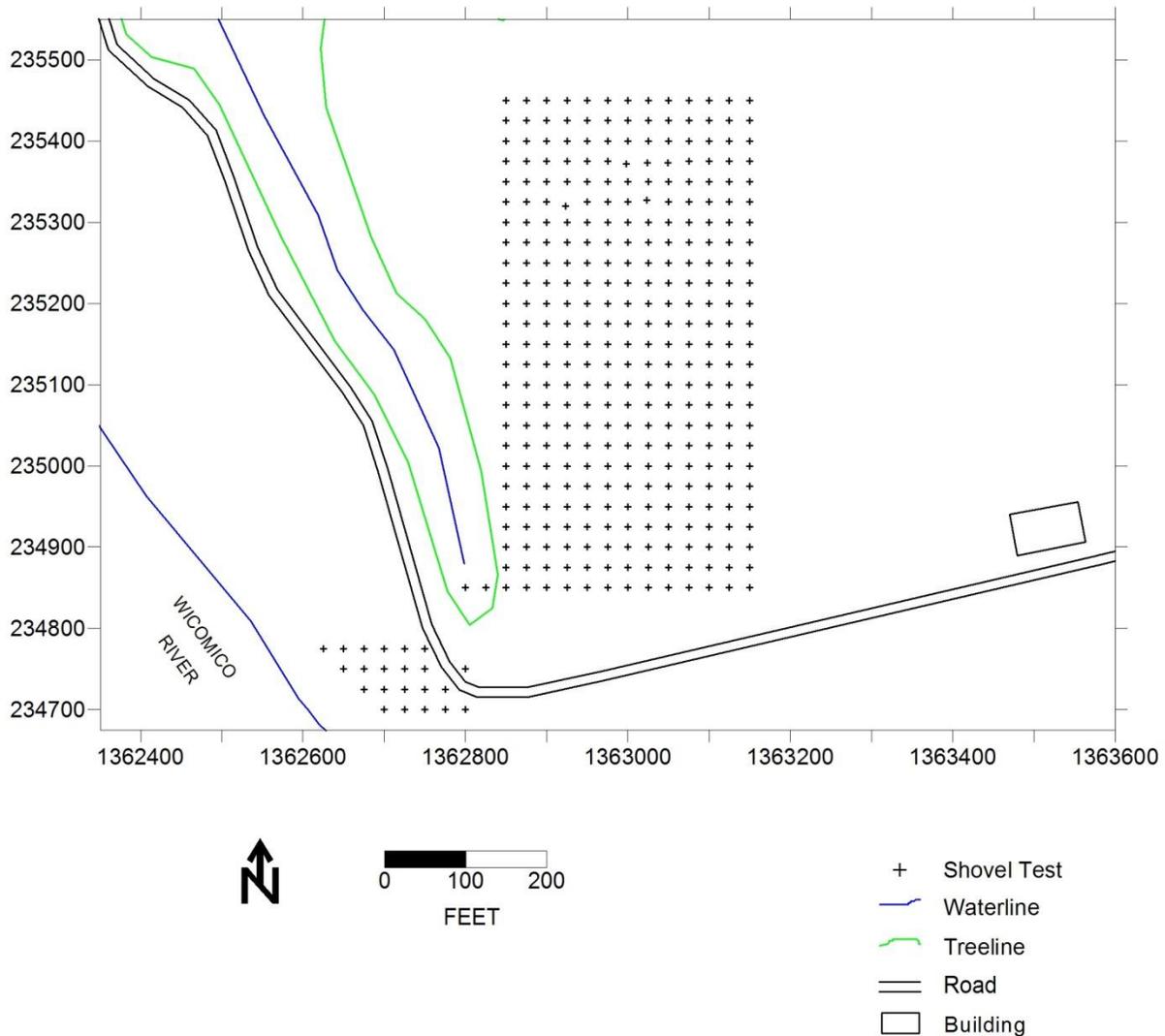


Figure 17. Location of shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.

An intact foundation discovered during testing was further explored using a steel rod to probe the foundation’s dimensions. Beginning at the shovel test where the foundation was observed, crew members carefully inserted the rod into unexcavated ground, following and mapping the resistance that was encountered where the foundation survived. The foundation appears to be continuous and to measure 20 by 40 feet in size.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts and records were processed according to state standards in a field lab provided by the College of Southern Maryland in La Plata and at the Anthropology Lab at St. Mary’s College of Maryland (Figure 19). Artifacts were washed, dried, labeled, cataloged, and packaged using standard practices, and the collection was prepared for long-term curation. Spreadsheets containing the artifact catalogs were developed for reporting and computer mapping purposes, and artifact distributions were produced using the Surfer © computer mapping software (Golden Software 2002).



Figure 18. Excavating shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.



Figure 19. Washing artifacts from Notley Hall at the field lab at the College of Southern Maryland.

V. Results

The archaeological investigations at Notley Hall generated a total of 44,910 artifacts and evidence for a continuous brick foundation measuring 20 by 40 feet. Together, the artifacts and foundation reinforce the observations made from the inventory: Notley Hall was one of the most elite structures anywhere in the Maryland colony.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy at Notley Hall consists of a plow zone overlying subsoil. The plow zone is a brown silt loam mottled with up to two percent yellowish brown sandy silt and varying quantities of brick flecks or gravel. The plow zone ranges in thickness from 0.6 to 1.2 feet across the site. In most cases, plow zone overlies an undisturbed subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown clay. The gravel content of the subsoil is fairly uniform and consists of less than 10 percent gravel. Shovel testing took place upon continuously cultivated fields and no evidence of topsoil was encountered.

Feature deposits were encountered in eight shovel tests; these features are listed and described in Table 6 and their locations at the site shown in Figure 20.

Coordinate	Feature Description	Association
N234750/E1362650	Very dark gray silt loam with brick/daub flecks	Possibly pre-Contact
N234775/E1362650	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with frequent shell	Probably pre-Contact
N234850/E1363100	Dark brown clay mottled with 1% yellowish brown silt clay with <1% charcoal inclusions; the feature has an edge visible in the shovel test and is at least 0.3 feet deep	Paling fence or post hole?
N235050/E1362975	Brown silt loam mottled with 5% yellowish brown silt clay with 15% mortar inclusions and 5% red brick inclusions	Associated with probable second building south of 20 ft x 40 ft foundation
N235175/E1363000	Brown loam	Feature located immediately east of and exterior to 20 ft x 40 ft foundation; builder's trench?
N235200/E1362975	Intact brick foundation	Notley house (20 ft x 40 ft)
N235200/E1363025	Brick rubble feature	Approximately 25 feet east of the 20 ft x 40 ft brick foundation; cellar fill?
N235400/E1363000	Grayish brown clay mixed with 10% dark yellowish brown dark yellowish brown silt loam and 30% red brick fragments and 7% gravel	Unknown

Table 6. List of features observed in the shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.

Three features appear to be associated with what is probably the Notley Hall house. One feature includes an intact brick foundation found in the shovel test located at N235200/E1362975 (Figure 21). Using a steel probe hammered into the ground, the foundation was followed and revealed a continuous foundation measuring 20 by 40 feet. Two additional features were identified east of the brick foundation. The first, found at N235175/E1363000, consists of brown loam and is located within two feet of the foundation. The second, found at N235200/E1363025, consists of brick rubble and is located approximately 26 feet east of the intact foundation (Figure 22).

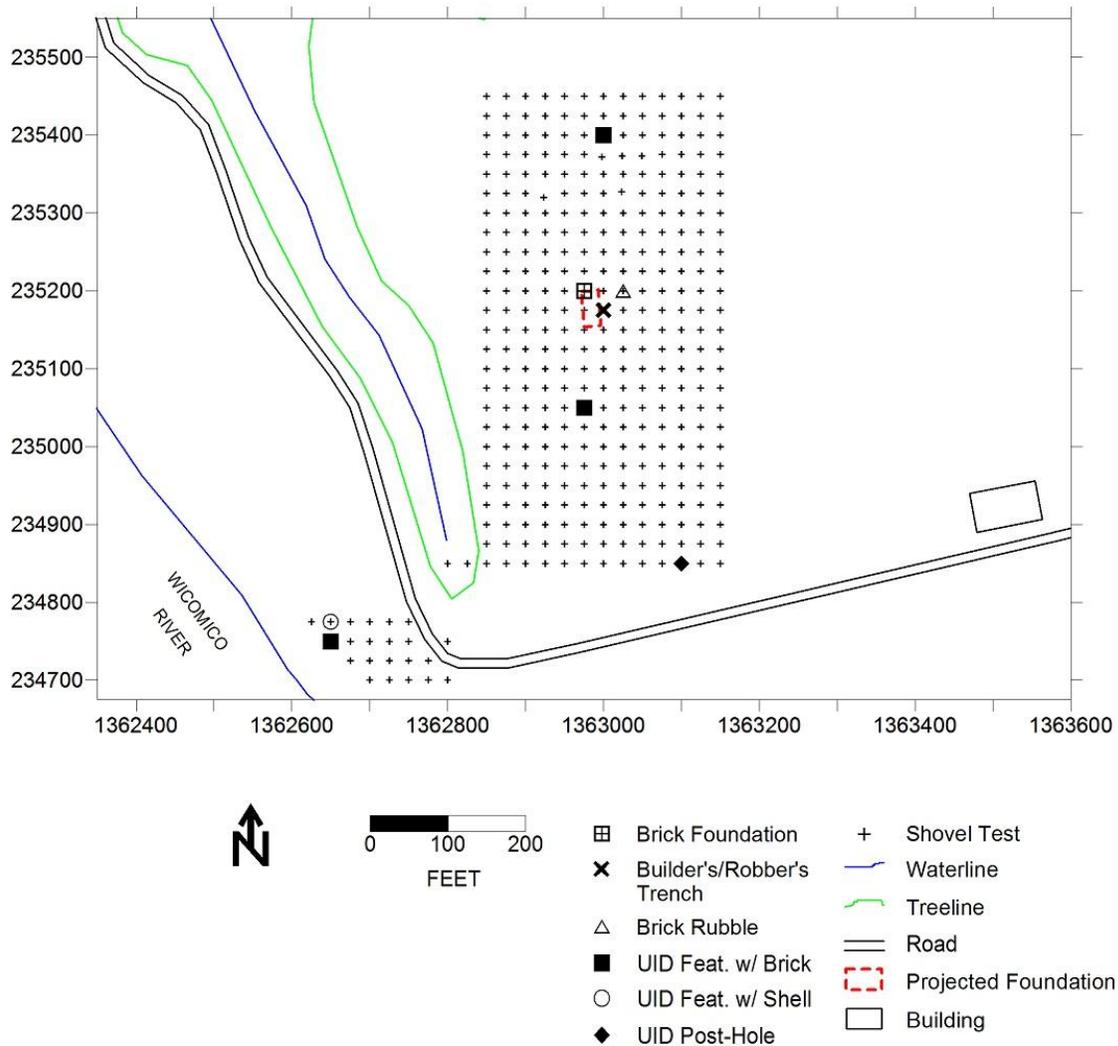


Figure 20. Locations of features found in shovel tests at Notley Hall.

One feature, found at N235050/E1362975, is probably associated with a second structure located in this area. This feature consists of brown silt loam mottled with yellowish brown silt clay along with brick and mortar inclusions.

Two features are located over 200 feet north (N235400/E1363000) and 300 feet south (N234850/E1363100), respectively, of the brick foundation. The northern-most feature may be associated with a heavy brick concentration in the northern part of the site that is believed to be associated with the site's 17th-century occupation. The southern-most feature may be the remnants of a paling fence or post hole.

Two features are located south and east of the site in an area adjacent to the Wicomico River. The lack of 17th-century artifacts in this area coupled with high densities of oyster shell fragments and lithics (stone flakes) suggest that these features are pre-Contact in date (what was described as "brick" in the fill of the feature found in N234775/E1362650 is probably daub).



Figure 21. Intact brick foundation feature found at N235200/E1362975.



Figure 22. Brick rubble feature found at N235200/E13630251.

Artifacts

The majority of artifacts recovered from the shovel testing at Notley Hall – fully 97 percent of the assemblage – consists of shell (25,036 fragments) and brick (18,714 fragments) (Table 7). Although most of the remaining materials appear to be colonial in date, materials dating to pre-Contact periods and the 19th century indicate that the site location has had a long history of use by humans.

Native American Materials

The shovel test pits at Notley Hall yielded 392 artifacts of Native American manufacture, including 295 lithic or stone artifacts and 97 ceramic fragments. A red or terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, discussed below, appears to have been produced in a mold and is probably of colonial and not Native manufacture. The majority if not all of the recovered Native American artifacts are most likely associated with the site's pre-Contact occupation, which extends well beyond the northern boundary of the site's 17th-century colonial occupation and into what Smolek and Pogue had defined as Area A during their 1981 visit (see Figure 12). However, it is also possible that some of these materials, especially the ceramics, could be associated with the site's 17th-century occupation.

The 295 lithics included both worked stone and fire-cracked rock (Table 8; European flint was also recovered from the site but is associated with the site's colonial occupation and is discussed, below). Worked lithic artifacts include 20 tools and the by-products of various steps in the reduction process, including cores, flakes, and shatter. Nearly two-thirds of the worked stone artifacts are quartz; quartzite accounts for one-fifth of the worked stone, and both chert and rhyolite are also represented in the assemblage (for comparative material, see King and Strickland 2009a).

Table 8 also shows the distributions of stone types by step in the reduction process. Although nine cores and eight primary flakes were recovered from the site, suggesting some initial manufacturing of tools on-site, more than half of the lithics include tertiary flakes created during the final stages of tool manufacture and during re-sharpening. This suggests that quartz and quartzite stones were procured and initially modified elsewhere before being transported to the Notley Hall site. Chert cobbles, on the other hand, are generally small in size and the more even distribution of shatter and primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes suggest that these cobbles were collected locally and modified on-site.

The twenty tools recovered from Notley Hall include twelve bifaces and eight projectile point fragments. Unfortunately, none of the projectile point fragments are identifiable by type.

Fire-cracked rock, or rocks fractured along planes as a result of heating, may suggest where houses and domestic fires were once located. Thirty-nine fragments of fire-cracked rock were recovered from Notley Hall; all but one are quartzite. A single fire-cracked rock of chert was also recovered.

Ninety-seven Indian-made ceramic fragments were recovered from Notley Hall, although many are too small to identify to type. These Native-made wares are typically hand-built, low-fired ceramics produced primarily in conical forms.

Table 9 presents the distribution of temper and surface treatment data for the 97 ceramic fragments. Quartz-tempered and shell-tempered ceramics account for the majority of the ceramic fragments, forming nearly 85 percent of the assemblage. Sand-tempered fragments account for another four percent of the assemblage. Interestingly, nearly ten percent of the fragments appear to be tempered with both shell and either quartz or sand. These mixed temper sherds are not uncommon at pre-Contact sites, although archaeologists have not developed standard type names for them. At the Cumberland site

Artifact Type	Shovel Test Pits	Surface Collected
Stone shatter/flake	228	-
Projectile point/biface/core	28	-
Fire-cracked rock	39	-
Total Lithics	297	-
Tobacco pipe, white	113	-
Tobacco pipe, red	1	-
Total Tobacco Pipes	114	-
Ceramic, Native American	97	-
Earthenware, Colonial	58	-
Stoneware, Colonial	21	-
Refined Earthenware	24	-
Stoneware, 19th-century	2	-
Total Ceramics	202	-
Bottle glass	36	-
Table glass	5	-
Unidentified glass	7	-
Total Glass	47	-
Window glass	4	-
Window lead	1	-
Nails, iron	176	-
Tin-glazed tile	1	-
Brick	18,714	4
Plaster	128	-
Mortar	179	1
Possible dressed stone	-	2
Flat sandstone	1	-
Total Architectural	19,201	7
Oyster Shell	25,036 (22,676 g)	-
Animal bone	17 (6.5 g)	-
Total Fauna	25,053	-
Flint	7	-
Unidentified lead artifact	3	-
Unidentified iron object	1	-
Iron (rust/concretion)	68	-
Other (ferrous sandstone, fossil rock, coal, modern)	38	-
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	44,903	7

Table 7. Total artifacts recovered from shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.

	Quartz	Quartzite	Chert	Rhyolite	Unidentified	Total	Percent
Shatter	21	1	2	-	4	28	10.9
Primary	3	2	3	-	-	8	3.1
Secondary	44	9	4	-	3	60	23.4
Tertiary	78	34	7	8	4	131	51.2
Core	8	1	-	-	-	9	3.5
Tool	13	5	2			20	7.8
(Biface)	(8)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(12)	
(Point)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(8)	
Total	167	52	18	8	11	256	
Percent	65.2	20.3	7.0	3.1	4.3		
FCR	-	38	1	-	-	39	
Total	167	90	19	8	11	295	

Table 8. Lithic artifacts recovered from shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.

Surface Treatment	Undecorated	Cord-marked	Total	Percent
Temper				
Quartz	31	20	51	52.6
Shell	27	4	31	32.0
Sand	3	1	4	4.1
Shell and sand	5	1	6	6.2
Shell and quartz	2	1	3	3.1
Unidentified	2	-	2	2.1
Total	70	27	97	
Percent	72.2	27.8		

Table 9. Native American ceramics recovered from shovel tests at the Notley Hall site.

(18CV0171), a 16th-century palisaded settlement in Calvert County, Maryland, a large proportion of the assemblage included mixed temper sherds.

Nearly three-quarters of the Native-made ceramic fragments revealed no trace of decoration or surface treatment, while the remaining fragments are cord-marked. Archaeologists argue that, through time, Native-made ceramic vessels were less likely to have their exterior surfaces decorated or otherwise treated, which could suggest that this assemblage represents a later occupation, possibly in the later portion of the Late Woodland (post-1400 AD). Archaeologist Valerie Hall (2012) has documented this trend for sites in southern Maryland. Readers should nonetheless keep in mind the small size of the fragments makes it difficult to say with certainty whether undecorated fragments came from wholly undecorated vessels.

The high proportion of plain ceramics suggests that this portion of the Notley Hall site was occupied by Native American groups late in prehistory, possibly as late as 1300 A.D. or later. It is also possible that some of the recovered ceramic fragments represent vessels brought to the site during Thomas Notley's and later William Digges' colonial occupations of the site.

European Flint

Seven fragments of European flint were recovered from the Notley Hall site, most gray in color. One fragment is honey colored and may be French in origin.

Tobacco Pipes

Tobacco pipes recovered from the shovel tests at Notley Hall include 114 fragments of which 113 are white clay and one is red clay (Table 10). The white clay pipes are all molded and produced either in England or, possibly, the Netherlands. The red clay pipe stem fragment, which is undecorated and unmarked, appears molded and was probably made in the colony using a European mold.

	N	%
Pipe stem, red, mold-made	1	-
Pipe stem, white, 9/64ths inch	1	1.7
Pipe stem, white, 8/64ths inch	16	27.1
Pipe stem, white, 7/64ths inch	28	47.5
Pipe stem, white, 6/64ths inch	13	22.0
Pipe stem, white, 5/64ths inch	1	1.7
Pipe stem, white, unmeasurable	21	-
Pipe bowl, white	33	-
Total Tobacco Pipe Fragments	114	-

Table 10. Tobacco pipe fragments recovered from shovel tests at Notley Hall.

The white clay tobacco pipe assemblage includes 33 bowl and 80 stem fragments. Four of the bowl fragments have rouletted rims, while one bowl fragment has a heel with an unidentified stamped mark, “W.” One stem fragment is rouletted with a stamped fleur-de-lis mark (Figure 23)

Fifty-nine of the pipe stem bores are measurable, with the distribution of bore diameters shown in Table 10. Archaeologists have found that pipe stem bore diameters grew smaller through time, and have developed a variety of methods for calculating the age of an assemblage based on the distribution of stem bore diameter measurements. Using drill bits in increments of 64ths-inch, bore diameters were measured and these data used to

calculate dates and date ranges. Using the pipe stem dating regression formula developed by Binford (1962), the site’s mean date of occupation was calculated at 1662. Using the Harrington (1954) histogram method, the distribution most closely models a date of 1650-1680.



Figure 23. Marked white clay tobacco pipe stems. Left: fleur-de-lis (possibly Dutch); right: heel with stamped “W.”

The dates suggested by the pipe stem bore distributions are earlier than would be expected based on other dating evidence. Documents indicate that Thomas Notley did not acquire the property from Thomas Gerard until 1664, although Notley arrived in Maryland in 1662. The distribution of pipe stem bore diameters may indicate an occupation pre-dating Notley's arrival in the colony. Perhaps, when he arrived, Notley took up residence as a tenant on the property, then part of St. Clement's Manor. Perhaps another household had been established there; recall that Notley's inventory lists the "Old Hall" with a loft and the "Old Roome in ye payles." These spaces, which appear to be structures separate from Notley's main dwelling, were furnished and appear to have been in use at Notley's death in 1679. If Notley was not living at the site before 1664, and someone was, possible candidates include Justinian Gerard (Thomas Gerard's son) and possibly Josias Fendall.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of pipe stem bore diameters for selected sites in the Wicomico River drainage. The sites are arranged by their dates of occupation based on documents and other artifact evidence. The distributions of pipe stem bore diameters suggest that factors other than chronology are at work. The pipe stem distributions also reflect an earlier date of occupation for Zekiah Fort. Graham et al. (2006) have suggested that status may also be reflected in bore diameter distributions, with elite planters choosing to purchase more fashionable pipes with longer stems and smaller bore holes.

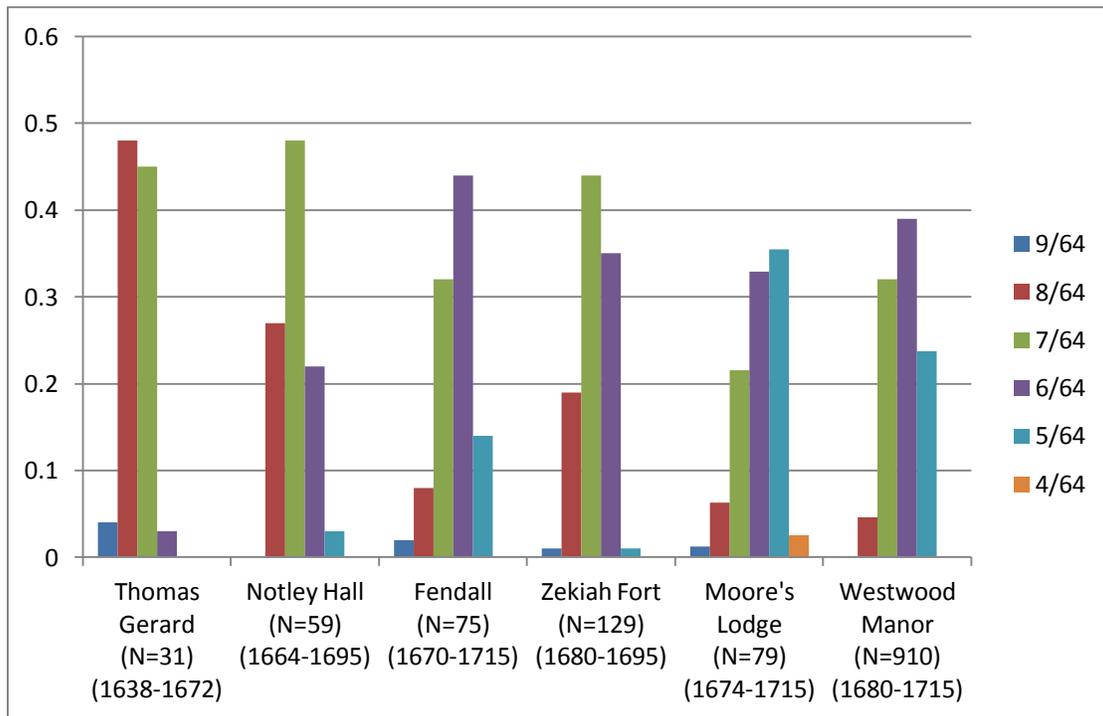


Figure 24. Distribution of white clay pipe stem bore diameters from selected 17th-century sites, Wicomico River / Zekiah Run drainage.

The single red tobacco pipe stem fragment is of molded construction and of colonial manufacture. It is unmarked, with a bore diameter of 6/64ths-inch diameter. The general paucity of red clay tobacco pipes of colonial or Indian manufacture is remarkable, both when compared with other contemporary settlements and given the role of Manahowick's Neck in meetings with Indian nations. That said, Indian-made red clay pipe fragments have been collected from the site. Figures 14 and 15 show two examples of red clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments with rouletted designs found in the Miss Laura Holmes collection.

	N	%
Tin-glazed earthenware	31	39.2
North Devon sgraffito	5	6.3
North Devon gravel-tempered	1	1.3
Unidentified lead-glazed earthenware	14	17.7
Unidentified earthenware, unglazed	7	8.9
Total Colonial Earthenwares	58	73.4
Rhenish brown stoneware	5	6.3
Rhenish blue and gray stoneware	11	13.9
English brown stoneware	4	5.1
Unidentified white salt-glazed stoneware	1	1.3
Total Colonial Stonewares	21	26.6
TOTAL COLONIAL CERAMICS	79	100
Refined Earthenware	24	-
North American blue and gray stoneware	1	-
19th-century stoneware	1	-
Total 19 th -Century Ceramics	26	-
TOTAL CERAMICS	105	-

Table 11. Ceramic types recovered from shovel tests at Notley Hall.

small number. Notably absent from the collection are Staffordshire slipwares (c. 1680), Manganese mottled earthenwares (c. 1680), and dipped white salt-glazed stoneware (c. 1715). The single white salt-glazed stoneware (c. 1740) fragment is believed to be intrusive.

Colonial Ceramics

Seventy-nine colonial ceramic fragments were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests, including 58 earthenwares and 21 stonewares (Table 11; Figure 25). Tin-glazed earthenware fragments formed nearly 40 percent of the colonial ceramic assemblage. None of these fragments appear to be lead-backed, although all of the recovered fragments are small in size. Other tablewares include North Devon sgraffito, Rhenish brown stoneware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and English brown stoneware. Utilitarian wares include a single sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and 21 unidentified coarse earthenwares, forming nearly 28 percent of the assemblage. Taken together, the ceramic assemblage suggests a second half of the 17th-century occupation, perhaps as late as c. 1700. English brown stoneware, which is believed to be available in the colonies c. 1690, is present at the site but in relatively

small number.

Twenty-six 19th-century ceramics, including refined earthenwares and stonewares, were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests. These ceramics probably represent a nearby but later occupation of the property, or they may be associated with field dumping activities.

Table Glass

Five table glass fragments were recovered from the Notley Hall site, including a dark blue “comet” prunt (Figure 26) from the 17th-century, one colonial lead glass post-dating 1675, a third possible colonial table glass fragment, a fragment of clear press-molded glass dating to the 19th or 20th centuries, and a second molded table glass fragment also dating to the 18th or 19th centuries.

Figure 25. Colonial ceramics recovered from Notley Hall; clockwise from upper left: English brown stoneware; Rhenish brown stoneware; North Devon gravel-tempered ware; Rhenish blue and gray stoneware; tin-glazed earthenware; North Devon Sgraffito.



The comet prunt, so-named because its shape mimics a comet with a tail, is found on comet beakers, a name that was not assigned to this type of table glass until the early 20th century. These vessels are typically cylindrical in form, and the Notley Hall specimen appears to come from a cylindrical vessel. The comet prunts would encircle the vessel while raspberry prunts would support the vessel's base (Grulich 2004:18).



Figure 26. Blue “comet” prunt recovered from Notley Hall.

Some researchers have suggested that the comet beaker was an expression of 17th-century Europeans' fascinations with astronomical comets although there is no real evidence for this inference. What is known is that comet beakers originated in the Netherlands and were probably made throughout the 17th century. Comet beakers were apparently rarely exported from the Low Countries, although the Notley Hall example is not the only example known in the New World (Grulich 2004:18-19).

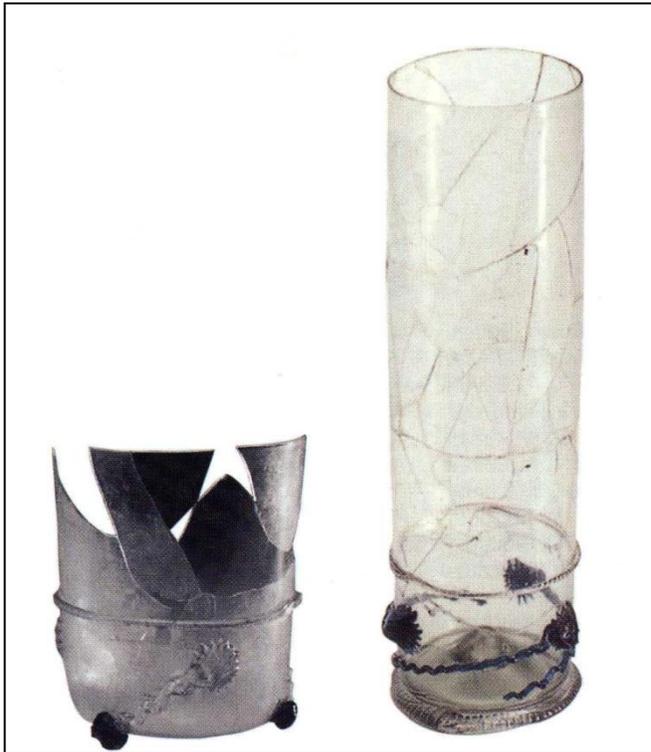


Figure 27. Cylindrical wine glass with comet prunts from Amsterdam (Grulich 2004:18).

Figure 27 shows a comet beaker from Amsterdam dated between 1660 and 1670, a date range matching Notley's arrival at Notley Hall. This vessel is described as a “cylindrical wine glass of clear translucent glass, at the base decorated with comet-shaped patterns in blue and translucent glass, probably an Amsterdam product, manufactured in the glasshouse, the Two Roses on the Rozengracht (Gawronski 2012:74).

Architectural Artifacts

Architectural artifacts – predominantly brick – formed the second largest category of materials recovered from the site, second only to oyster shell, reflecting the investment Notley made in his house (Table 12). Brick included 18,714 fragments, a large number for shovel tests from any 17th-century site in Maryland. These fragments include both red and yellow varieties in the form of bats⁹ and fragments.

This quantity is more than three times the amount of brick recovered from shovel tests excavated at the Fendall site, a c. 1670-1720 elite domestic site located on the west or north bank of the Wicomico River across from Notley Hall. The Fendall site, which had been the dwelling plantation of Josias Fendall, was acquired by William Digges in 1681, and Digges undertook efforts to develop the former plantation as a port known as Charles Town. Digges eventually moved to Fendall/Charles Town around 1692 and lived there until his death in 1697 (Strickland and King 2010).

⁹ Brick bats are fragments with at least one surviving complete end (header) or side (stretcher).

Artifact Type	Shovel Test Pits	Surface Collected
Window glass, colonial	4	-
Window lead	1	-
Nail, whole, wrought	19	-
Nail, fragment, wrought	93	-
Nail, fragment, square	50	-
Nail, unidentified	14	-
Red brick	16,083 (16,764 g)	-
Yellow brick	2,134 (2,147.4 g)	4 (2,399.5 g)
Salmon brick	498 (373.8 g)	-
Plaster, colonial	128 (80.7 g)	-
Mortar, colonial	179 (224.9 g)	1 (69.7 g)
Possible dressed stone	1	2

Table 12. Architectural artifacts recovered from Notley Hall.

(Becker 1977; Luckenbach 1994). Luckenbach (1994:14) noted that the klinker bricks recovered from the Mordecai Hammond site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland measured 6.0 (length) x 2.75 (width) x 1.25 (height) inches. Becker (1977:118) reported yellow bricks from the Governor Printz State Park measuring 5.6-7.0 (length) 2.9-3.3 (width) x 1.4-1.5 (height) inches. One especially large brick (probably of the moppen variety) measured 8.6 (length) x 4.1 (width) x 1.8 (height) inches. The Notley Hall yellow bricks, with widths of 4.1-4.2 inches and heights of 1.6-1.8 inches, also appear to have been of the moppen variety (Table 8).

Provenience	Lot	Height	Width	Length	Comments
N234775/E1362650	18	1.6 in	-	-	Yellow brick with no trace of mortar
N235250/E1362975	225	1.5 in.	-	-	Red brick with no trace of mortar
N235185/E1363015	338	1.8 in	4.2 in	-	Yellow brick with no trace of mortar
N235185/E1363015	338	1.8 in	4.1 in	-	Yellow brick with no trace of mortar
N235185/E1363015	338	1.8 in	4.1 in	-	Yellow brick with mortar
N235190/E1363025	339	1.8 in	4.1 in	-	Yellow brick with no trace of mortar

Table 13. Brick bat measurements from Notley Hall.

Yellow bricks and brick fragments have been found at a number of 17th-century sites in Maryland, most of which were occupied by fairly wealthy households. Yellow brick has been recovered from several sites in the Notley Hall neighborhood, including Westwood Manor (18CH0620) (Alexander

Surprisingly, only six brick bats were recovered from Notley Hall, including one red brick bat and five yellow brick bats. Of those six, only two were recovered from shovel tests (Lots 18 and 225); the remaining four were collected from the ground's surface in the vicinity of what was probably a groundhog burrow. The six brick bats and their measurements and other attributes are listed in Table 13.

Red brick fragments form the bulk of the brick assemblage (N=16,083). Yellow brick fragments, however, form 11.4 percent of the total shovel test brick assemblage (N=2,134). At Fendall/Charles Town, yellow brick formed 8 percent of the total shovel test brick assemblage (Strickland and King 2010:28).

Two types of yellow bricks were produced and marketed in the 17th century, and one or both types could have been used at the site. These types include large "moppen" bricks, typically used for wall construction, and "klinkers," which would have typically been used in chimney construction

et al. 2010), Upper Notley Hall (18ST0075), and, as previously noted, Fendall/Charles Town (18CH0805). The whole brick and brick bats recovered from Westwood Manor were all of the moppen variety, but they were observed in an area that Chaney (n.d.) concluded contained evidence of a hearth (see also Alexander et al. 2010), suggesting that the moppen bricks were also used in hearths. A single yellow brick bat left *in situ* at the Fendall site also appears to have been of the moppen variety (Strickland and King 2010:29).

Investigations conducted by Pogue (1981) at Upper Notley Hall also found yellow brick incorporated in the construction of a standing late 18th-century dwelling, leading Pogue to conclude that the brick there had been salvaged from the Notley Hall site. Farther afield but still in southern Maryland, yellow brick has been found at Mattapany on the Patuxent (Lord Baltimore's Maryland plantation) (18ST0390) (Chaney and King 1999), St. John's (a site in St. Mary's City also owned by Lord Baltimore) (18ST0001-23), Old Chapel Field (18ST0233) (Sperling and Galke 2001), Compton (18CV0279) (Louis Berger and Associates 1989), Patuxent Point (18CV0271) (King and Ubelaker 1996), and Chancellor's Point (18ST0001-62). Amounts varied, from two fragments recovered from Old Chapel Field to 752 fragments recovered from Mattapany. Trace amounts of yellow brick were recovered from Patuxent Point and Compton, also on the Patuxent (counts are unfortunately not available for St. John's or Chancellor's Point). Unlike Notley Hall, however, the foregoing sites have been extensively excavated.

Another way to express the amount of yellow brick recovered from Notley Hall is by weight. A total of 2,147.4 grams of yellow brick were recovered from shovel tests at Notley Hall. A total of 395.9 grams of yellow brick were recovered from shovel tests excavated at Fendall / Charles Town, or about 18 percent of the amount of brick recovered from Notley Hall.

The amount of yellow brick at Notley Hall suggests more than a well-appointed dwelling; the yellow brick bats and fragments recovered from the site are probably related to the 50,000 yellow bricks divvied up between Notley and the Calverts in 1672 when a Court of Admiralty was held at Notley Hall. The bricks confiscated from the *Burgh of Stade* were used by Notley and, it appears, by others in the neighborhood. Some of these bricks may have even ended up on the Patuxent at Mattapany and elsewhere. And, while they may have come aboard a Swedish ship, it would not be unusual if these bricks were originally made in the Netherlands, probably the Ijssel province (Becker 1977; Johnson 1911:242).

A total of 128 plaster fragments (80.7 grams) were recovered from Notley Hall, indicating that at least some rooms were plastered. Plaster has been recovered in large quantities only from Westwood Manor (18CH0620), Fendall/Charles Town (18CH0805), and Mattapany (18ST0390), Lord Baltimore's plantation on the Patuxent. Interestingly, while far more brick fragments were recovered from the shovel tests at Notley Hall than from Fendall/Charles Town, significantly more plaster fragments were recovered from Fendall/Charles Town than from Notley (128 fragments or 0.4 fragments per shovel test versus 184 or 0.7 fragments per shovel test). Plastered interiors were restricted to wealthier households in the early colonial period. Plaster walls provided warmer, cleaner spaces, and the white walls reflected light better than unfinished wooden interiors.

A single tin-glazed earthenware tile fragment was recovered from the Notley Hall site. This tile fragment is undecorated.

A total of 176 iron nails and nail fragments were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests. Of these nails, 112 could be positively identified as wrought in their manufacture, while 50 had shafts with a square cross-section, a characteristic of both wrought and cut nails. In most cases, the square nails from Notley Hall are probably wrought in type. Of the 112 wrought nails, 19 were whole or complete and ranged in length from 7/8ths-inch to 2-1/2-inches (Table 14). The shorter nails could have been used to secure shingles on the structure's roof, for flooring, or possibly to fasten wooden furniture.

Provenience	Count	Measurement
N235050/E1362950	1	2 1/32"
N235050/E1362975	2	
N235050/E1362975	2	
N235050/E1362975	1	
N235075/E1362975	1	1 5/16"
N235075/E1362975	1	
N235075/E1362975	1	
N235075/E1362975	1	
N235075/E1363000	1	
N235150/E1362975	1	
N235150/E1362975	1	1 5/16"
N235175/E1362975	1	
N235200/E1362000	1	
N235225/E1363000	1	
N235250/E1362850	1	1 5/8"
N235250/E1362850	1	1.25 inches (1 1/4")
N235250/E1362850	1	(1 1/8")
TOTAL	19	

Table 14. Measurements of complete wrought nails recovered from Notley Hall shovel tests..



Figure 28. Window lead fragment recovered from Notley Hall.

Only four window glass fragments and a single window lead were recovered from Notley Hall. The window lead comes from a solder joint, or the portion of the window frame where the leads would have intersected (Figure 28).

Three fragments of sandstone were recovered from Notley Hall that appear to have been dressed or modified for architectural use. Interestingly, these fragments were not associated with the brick foundation but a concentration of brick fragments south of the foundation (see discussion, below).

Analysis of Artifacts Distributions: Project Area

Distribution maps of the major artifact categories were generated in an effort to define site boundaries more precisely and identify activity areas related to Notley Hall's 17th-century occupation. Maps of both the entire project area as well as a more focused area containing only the colonial site were produced. Artifact categories mapped for the entire project area include lithics, Native American ceramics, colonial ceramics, post-colonial ceramics, oyster shell (by weight), red brick (by weight), and wrought nails. To calculate contour intervals, means and standard deviations were used, in large part because these calculations can be replicated by other researchers. These maps are presented in Figures 29 to 35.

Lithic or stone artifacts (Figure 29) are evenly distributed over the project area, ranging from zero to no more than five artifacts per shovel test with one exception. The southwest portion of the project area, located between the Wicomico River and the head of the unnamed stream running along through the site, included a concentration of material with as many as 14 lithic fragments in two shovel tests.

Indian-made ceramic fragments (Figure 30) also concentrate in the southwest corner of the project area. A second concentration is located at N235200/E1362850, and could be associated with the 17th-century occupation. The distribution of Native ceramics tends to get heavier in the north portion of the project area, however, suggesting that the ceramics could also be related to a pre-Contact occupation extending north of the Notley Hall core.

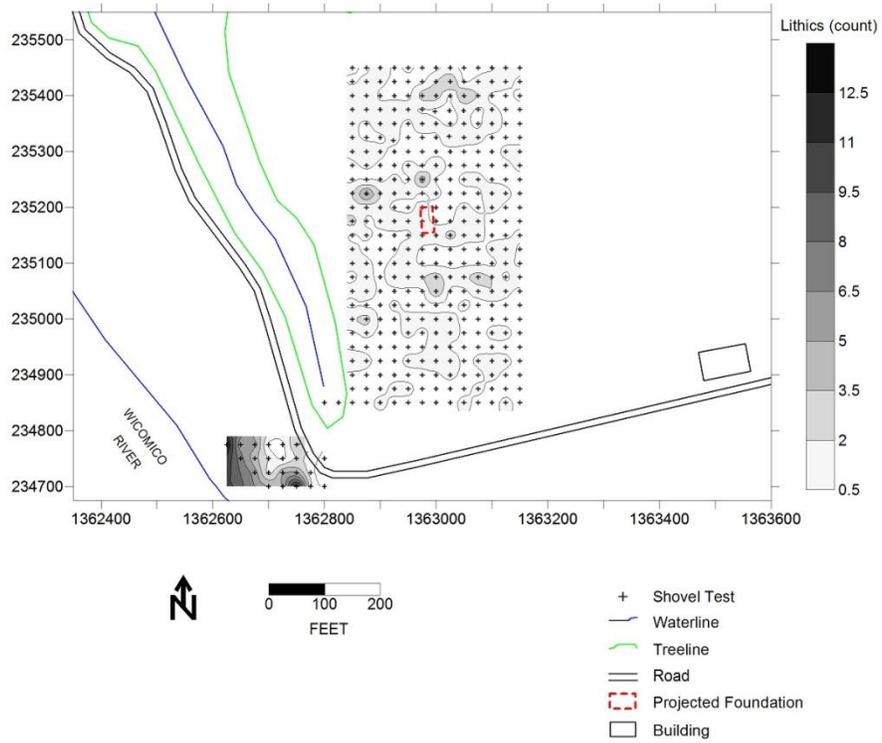


Figure 29. Distribution of lithics, entire survey area.

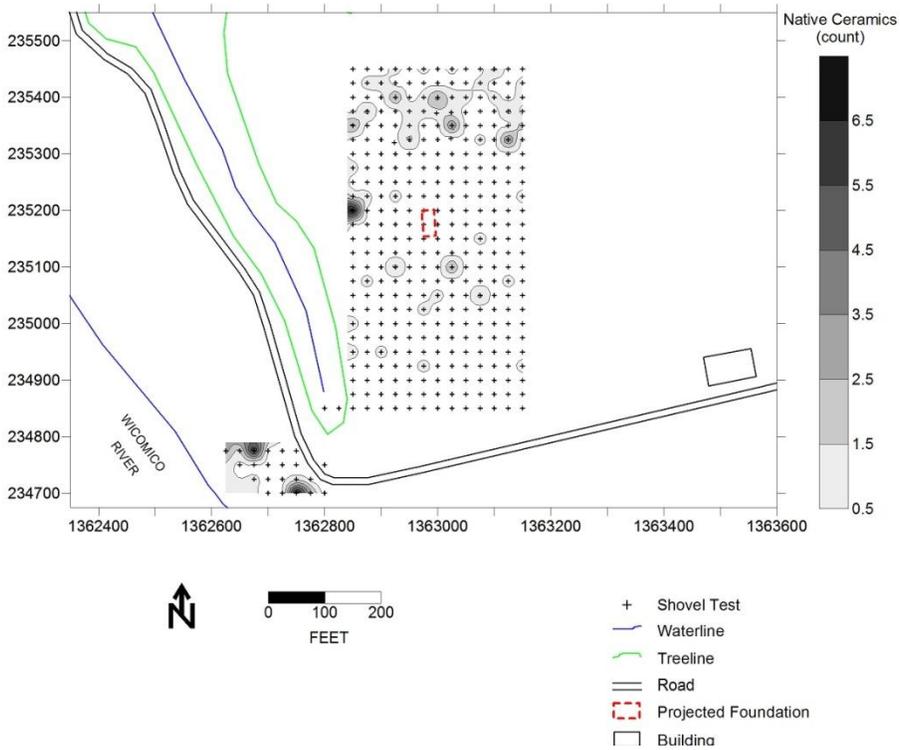


Figure 30. Distribution of Indian-made ceramics, entire survey area.

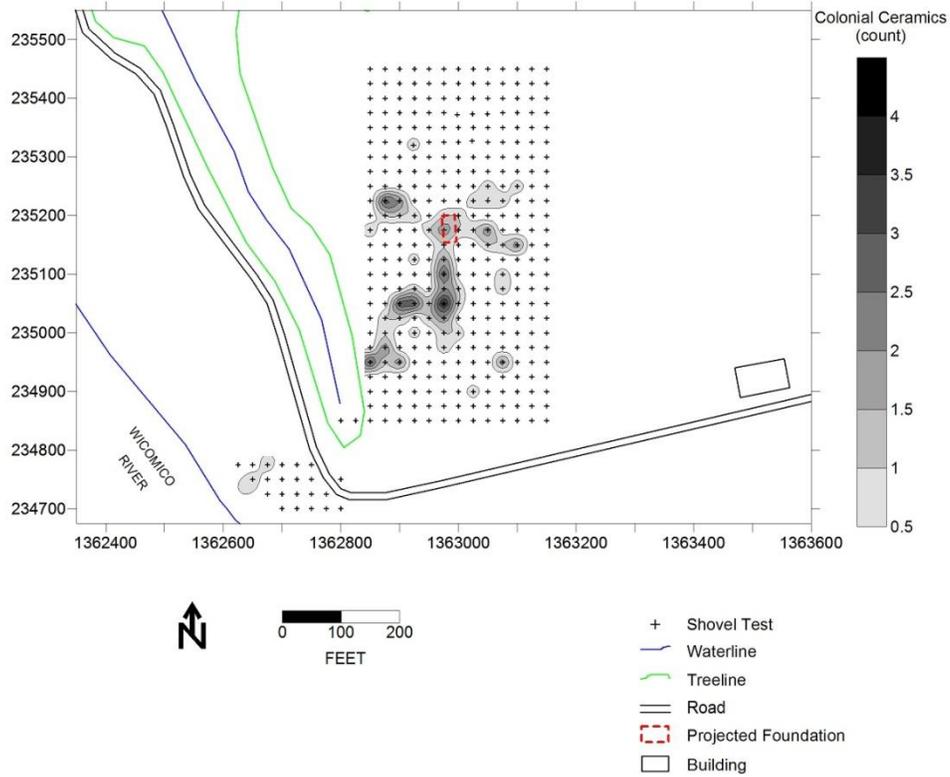


Figure 31. Distribution of colonial ceramics, entire survey area.

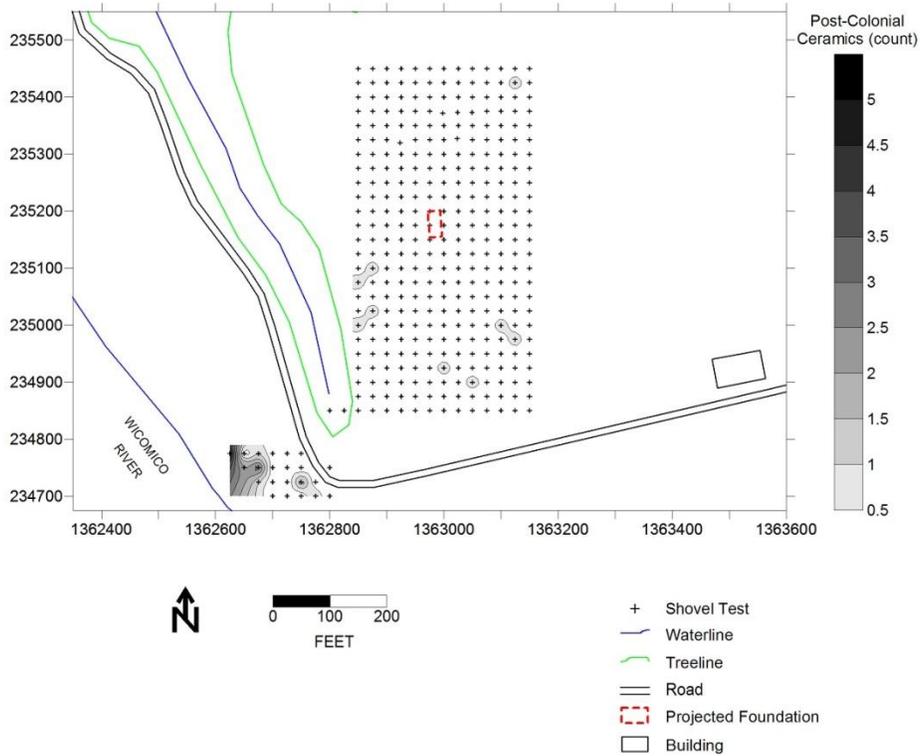


Figure 32. Distribution of post-colonial ceramics, entire survey area.

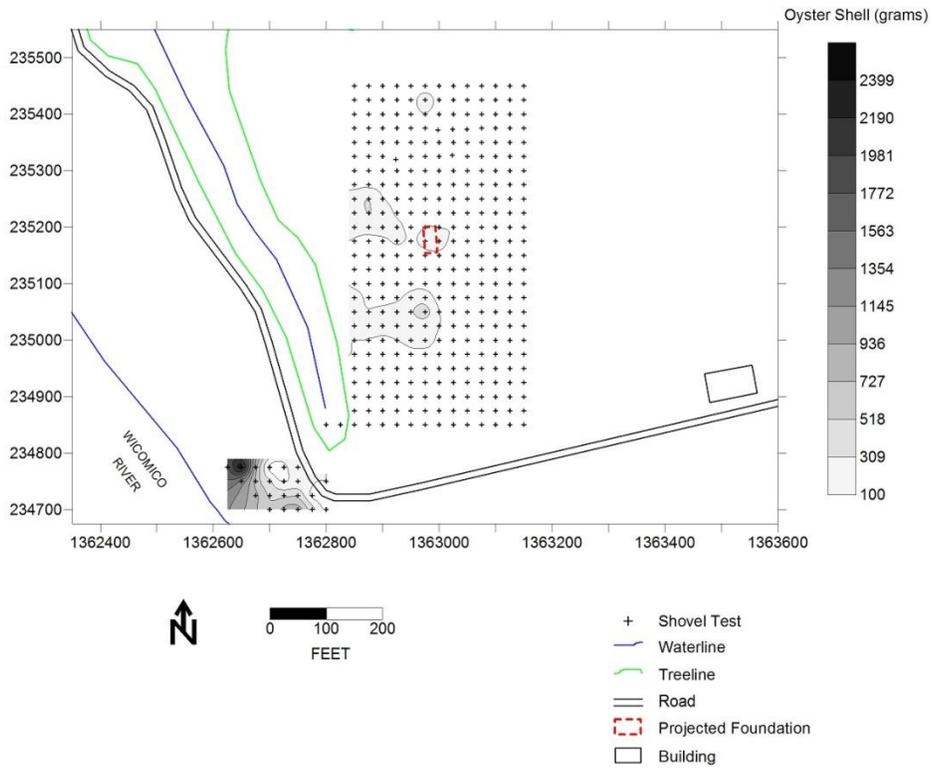


Figure 33. Distribution of oyster shell by weight, entire survey area.

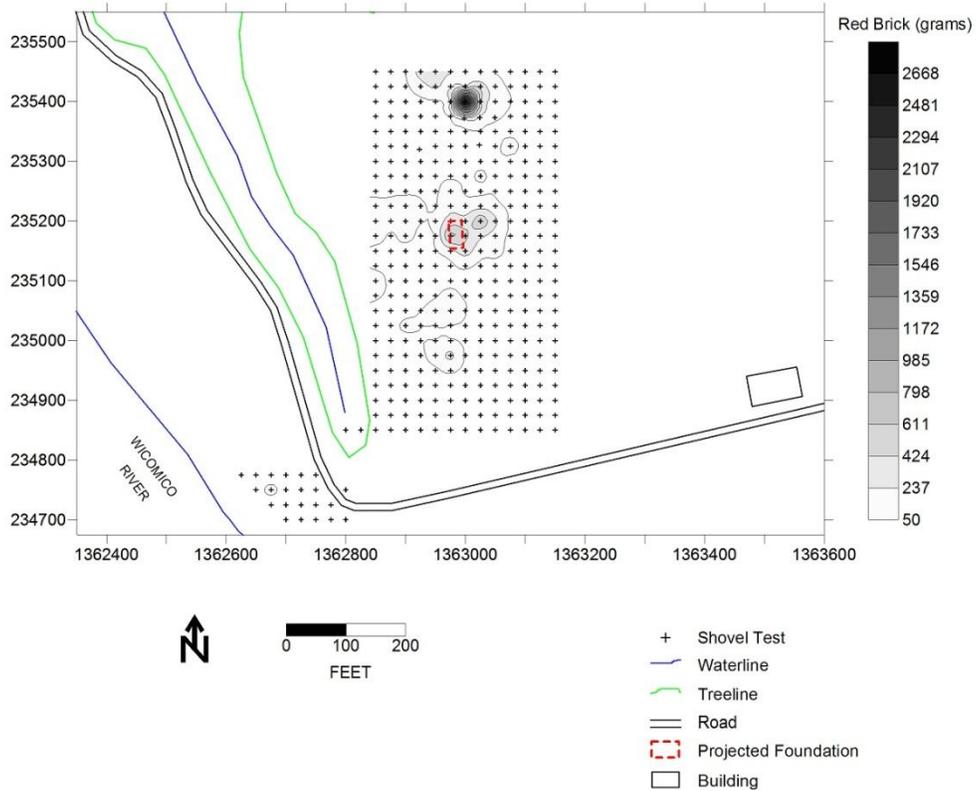


Figure 34. Distribution of red brick by weight, entire survey area.

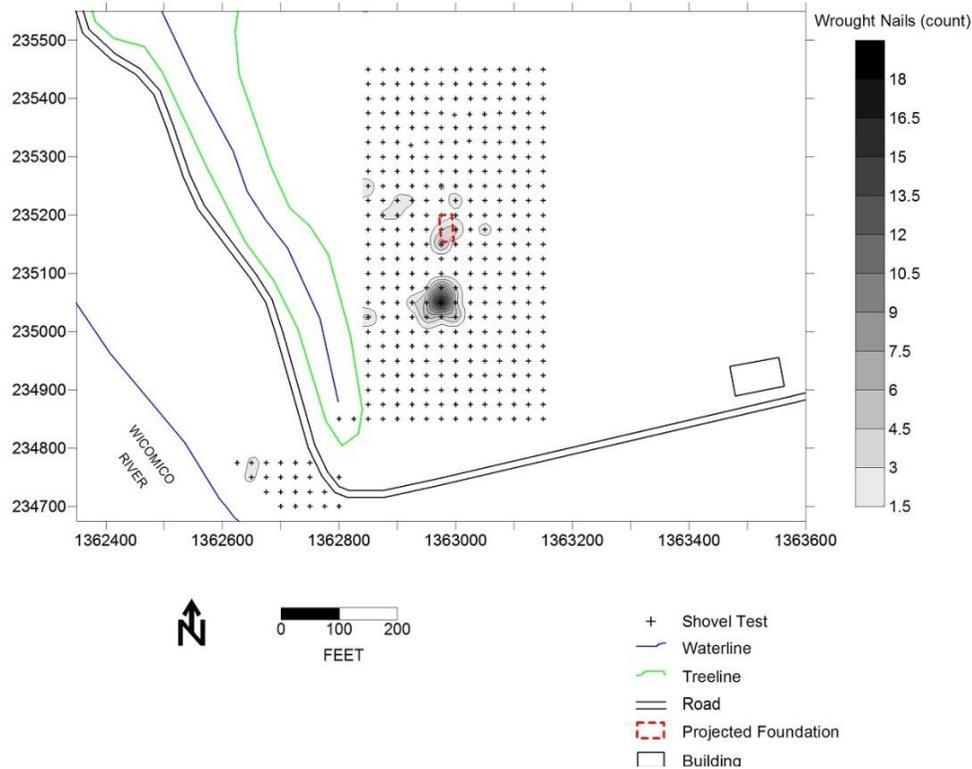


Figure 35. Distribution of wrought nails and nail fragments, entire survey area.

Colonial ceramics (Figure 31) are concentrated in the core area of the 17th-century site, while post-colonial ceramics (creamwares, whitewares, and ironstones) (Figure 32) were found in the southwest corner of the study area, closer to the 19th-century structure known as Lower Notley Hall.

Oyster shell fragments (Figure 33) were recovered from the area of 17th-century occupation, but their greatest concentration was found in the southwest corner of the project area.

Red brick fragments (Figure 34) are concentrated in two areas in the project area, including over the 20-by-40-foot brick foundation (not unexpected) and 200 feet north of the brick foundation. The concentration located at the north end of the project area is puzzling, and does not appear to be associated with almost any other type of diagnostic artifact (excluding lithics and Indian-made ceramics).

Artifact Type	Count
Tobacco pipe, white	1
Dark green bottle glass	1
Unidentified colorless glass	1
Red brick	6363 (4616.9g)
Salmon brick / daub	313 (243.8g)
Yellow brick	21 (15.2)
Oyster shell	573 (456.8)
Total Artifacts	7273

Table 15. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests surrounding N235400/E1363000s.

The heaviest concentration of brick was found in STP N235400/E1363000. Associated artifacts within 25 feet of this STP were compiled and are presented in Table 15. Brick formed the majority of materials recovered from this area – 87 percent of the artifacts included red brick, 4.3 percent a soft, salmon-colored brick or daub, and 0.3 percent yellow brick. No nails of any type were recovered from these shovel tests, nor were fragments of plaster or mortar. Oyster shell formed 7.9 percent of the total artifact assemblage.

A single white clay tobacco pipe stem (unmeasurable) and a dark green bottle glass rim fragment along with the daub may indicate that this concentration reflects a use contemporary with the occupation of Notley Hall. The concentration is roughly in line with the brick concentration over the foundation and a lighter density concentration south of the brick foundation.

Figure 35 shows the distribution of wrought nails in the project area. A light concentration overlays the brick foundation, while a heavier concentration was found approximately 100 feet south of the foundation

Analysis of Artifacts Distributions: Notley Hall Core

A smaller area for the analysis of artifact distributions was developed in an effort to get some sense of the layout, and use of the yard immediately surrounding Notley Hall. This focused area excluded the northern brick concentration, in part because the counts in that concentration are so high that they dilute the concentrations seen over the brick foundation and elsewhere in the plantation yard. Artifact categories mapped for this focused area include red and yellow brick, plaster, flint, wrought nails, oyster shell, large and small bore tobacco pipes, colonial ceramics, and bottle glass (Figures 36 to 44).

Red brick fragments are concentrated in the area of the brick foundation, both in the foundation's approximate center and to the east of the structure (Figure 36). Yellow brick is also concentrated in the foundation's center (Figure 37), suggesting that the structure over the foundation had a central chimney and that yellow brick was incorporated into the fireplace for decorative and for heating purposes. If the use of yellow brick in this chimney is original to the building's construction, and if the yellow brick came from the *Burgh of Stade* (which seems likely), it is possible that Notley's dwelling – or the building represented by this foundation – was built in 1672 or shortly thereafter.

Based on the distribution of brick, it is likely that this house had a lobby entrance similar to St. John's and probably Mattapany, both properties owned by Charles Calvert. The concentration of red brick to the east of the foundation may represent a second chimney, possibly associated with the suite of "back rooms" recorded in the inventory. A concentration of plaster (Figure 38) suggests that the structure had plastered walls, providing a clean surface and greater reflection of light. While not shown, the single window lead fragment and the four fragments of window glass were found in association with the brick foundation, suggesting that only this building had glazed windows. The plain tin-glazed tile was also found in association with the brick foundation. Surprisingly, however, none of the dressed stone was found in this area.

A smattering of red and yellow brick and plaster is also found approximately 100 to 200 feet south of the foundation (cf. Figures 36-38). The distribution of flint fragments, which has been helpful for determining the locations of doorways at St. John's in St. Mary's City (Miller and Keeler 1978), is not as useful at Notley Hall (Figure 39). Interestingly, wrought nails are heavily concentrated in this area (Figure 40), and together these artifacts may represent a second service building, possibly a kitchen. Alternatively, Notley's inventory lists a store with quantities of nails.

Oyster shell is also concentrated in this southern area (Figure 41); by contrast, very little oyster shell was recovered from the shovel tests over the brick foundation. A concentration of shell located northwest of the foundation may be associated with colonial activities, although a pre-Contact association cannot be ruled out. Finally, the three fragments of dressed stone recovered from the site were found in association with this southern concentration, and nowhere else on the plantation.

The distribution of large bore (and presumably early) tobacco pipe fragments (including stems with bore diameters of 7, 8, and 9/64ths-inch) (Figure 42) suggests that tobacco was consumed in the

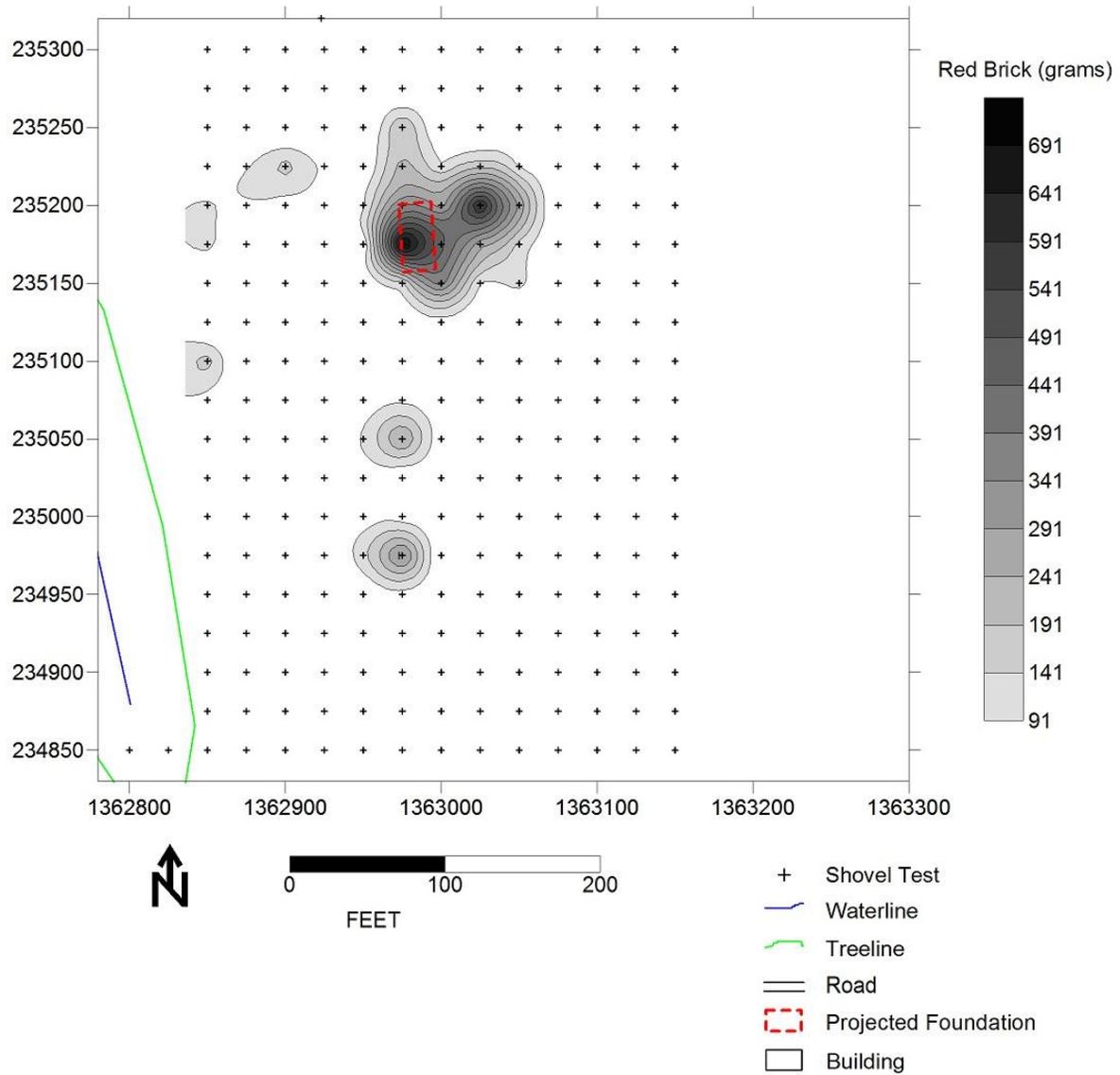


Figure 36. Distribution of red brick by weight, Notley Hall core.

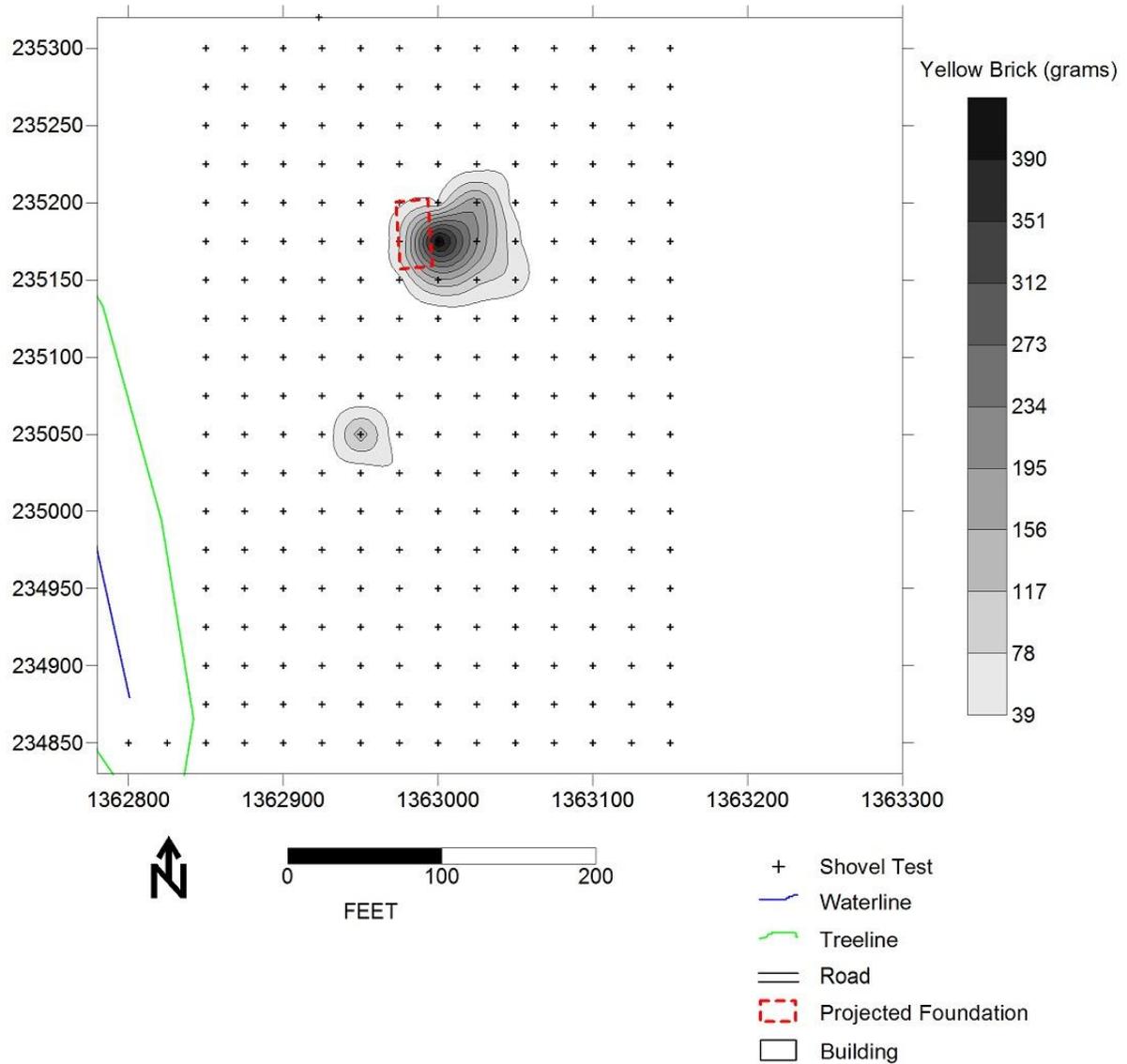


Figure 37. Distribution of yellow brick by weight, Notley Hall core.

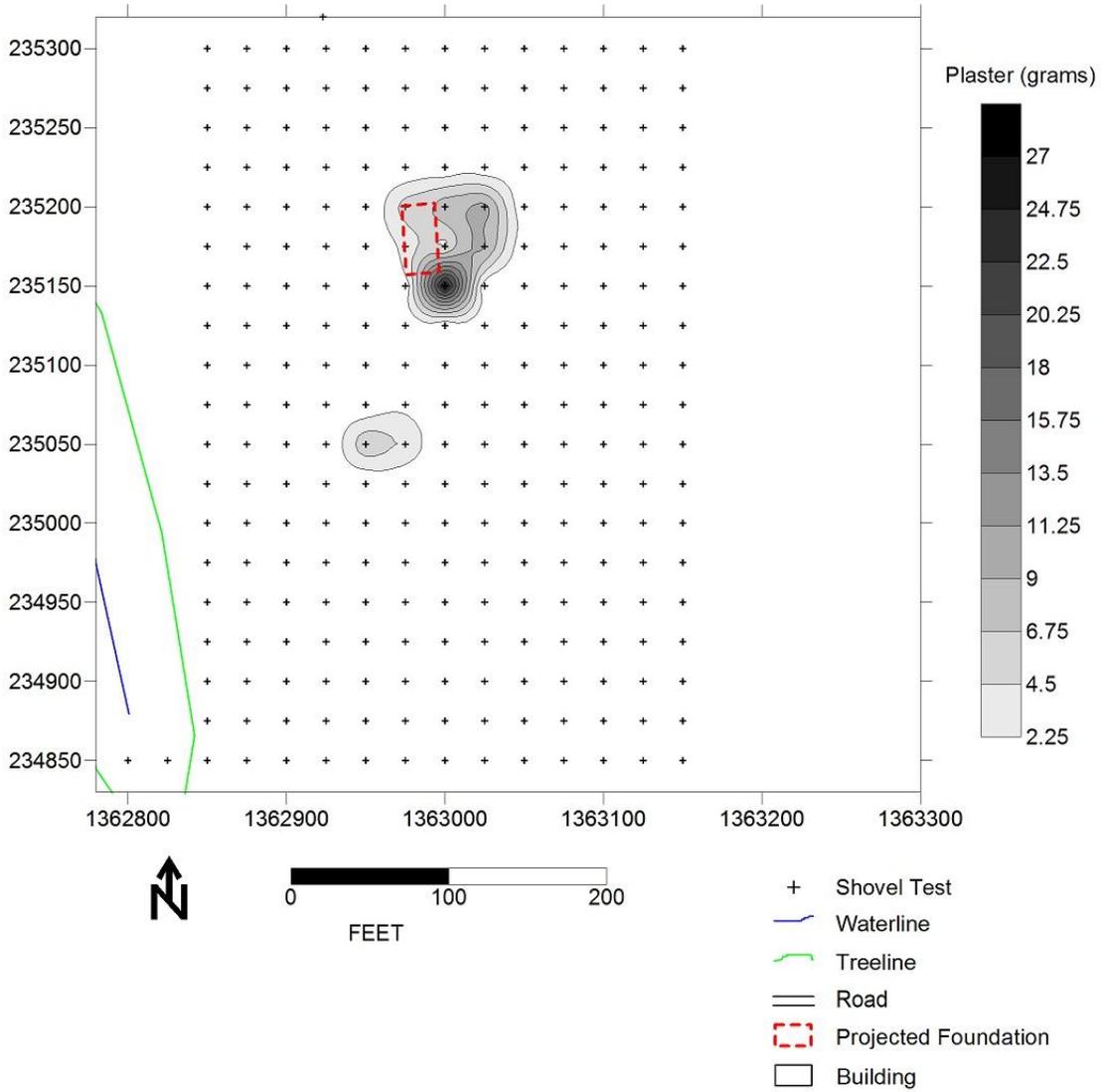


Figure 38. Distribution of plaster by weight, Notley Hall core.

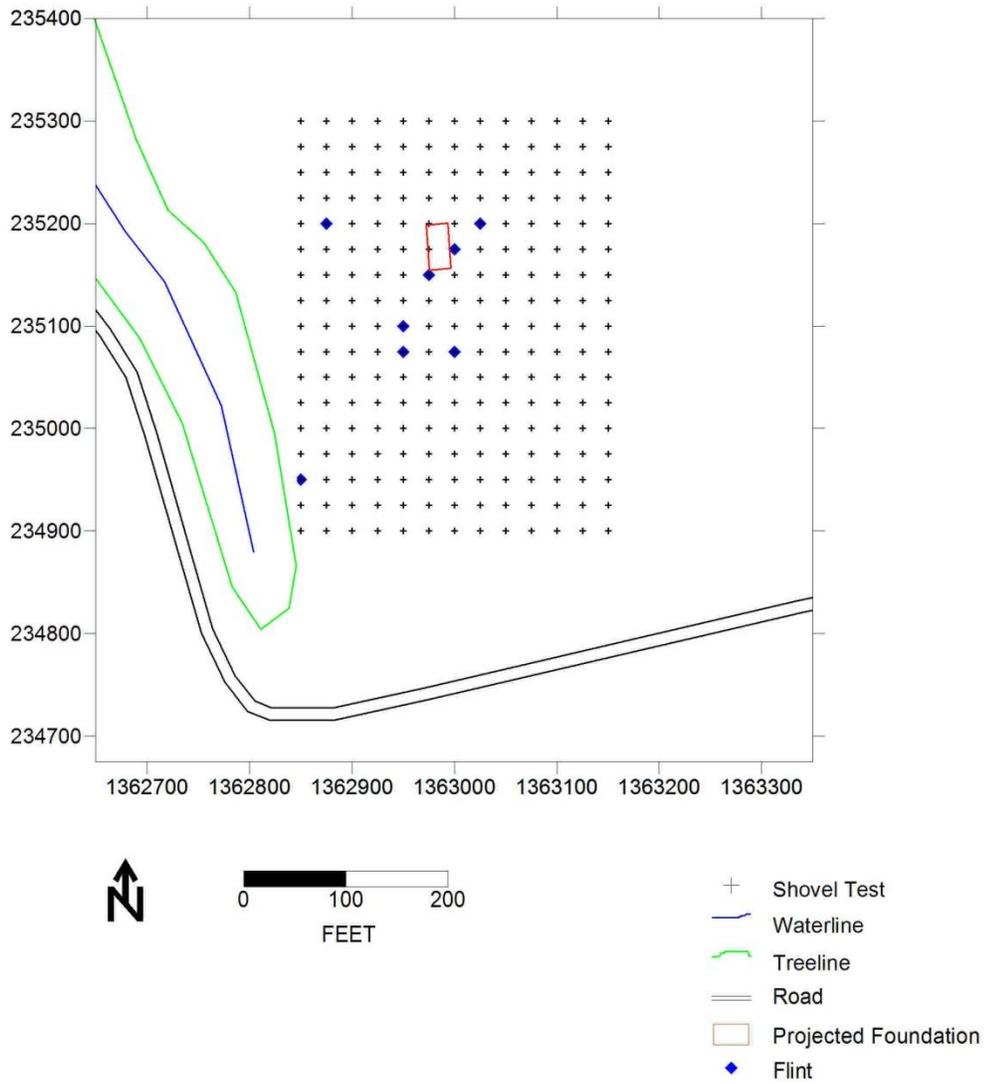


Figure 39. Distribution of European flint, Notley Hall core.

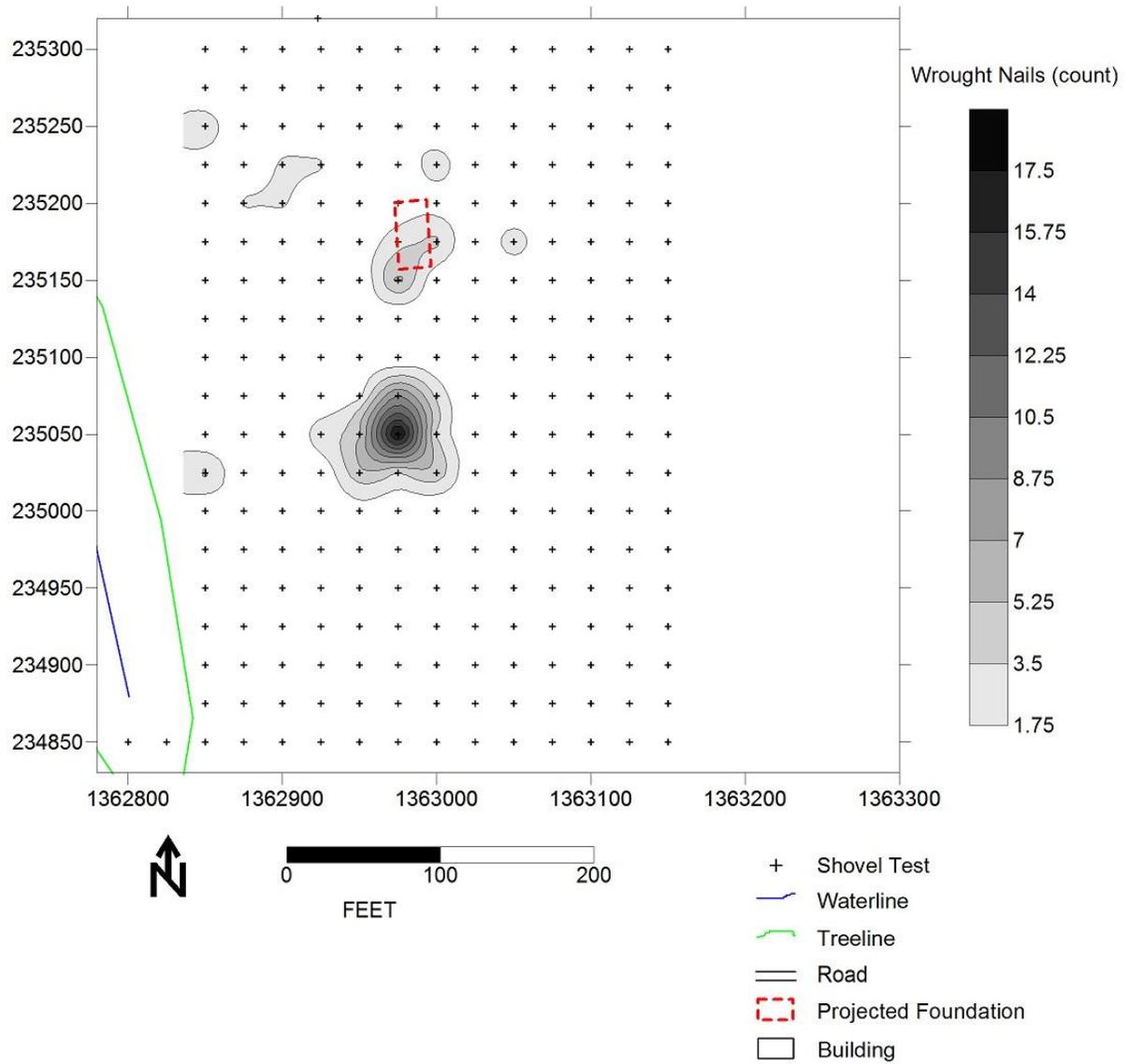


Figure 40. Distribution of wrought nails, Notley Hall core.

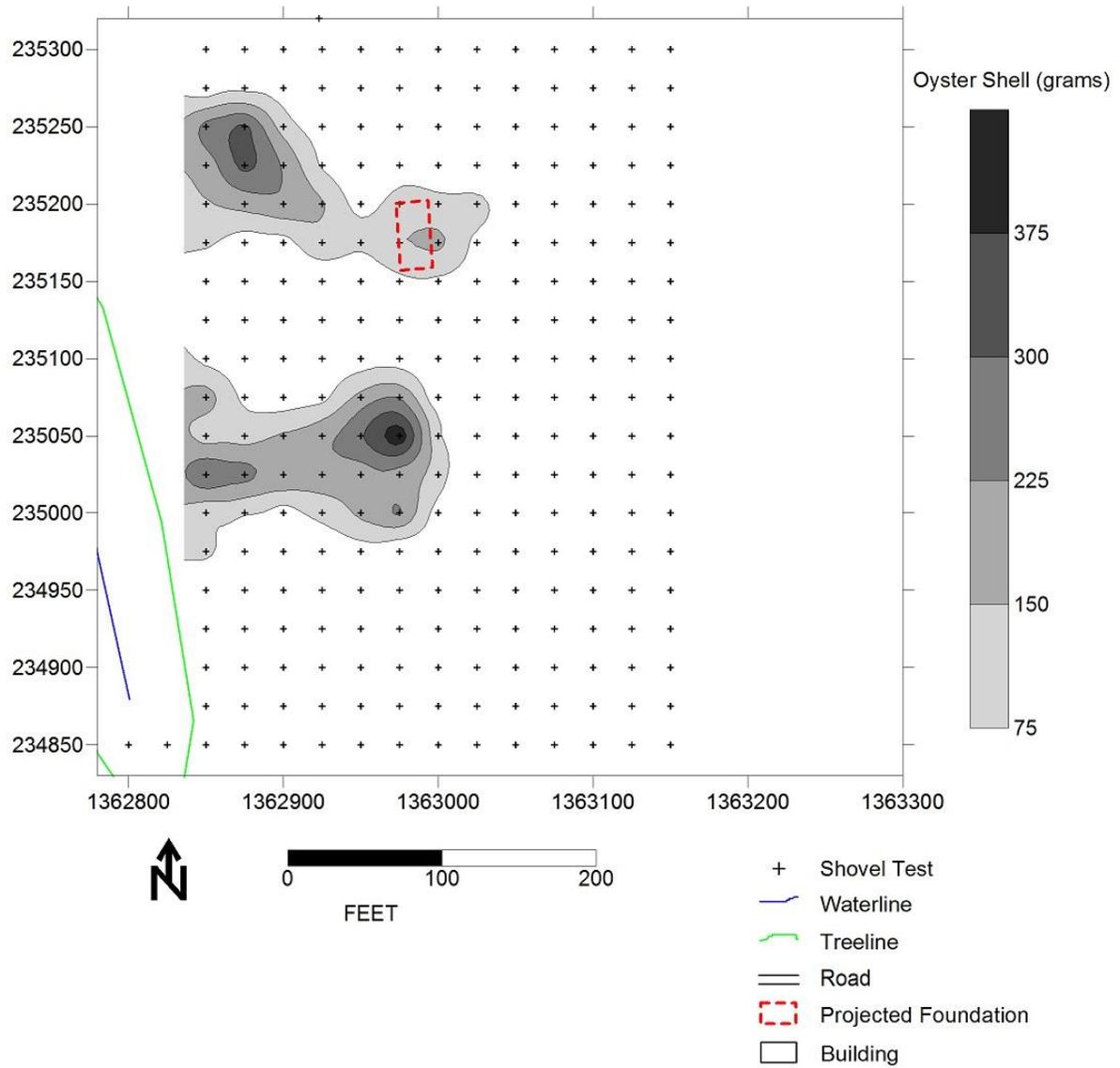


Figure 41. Distribution of oyster shell by weight, Notley Hall core.

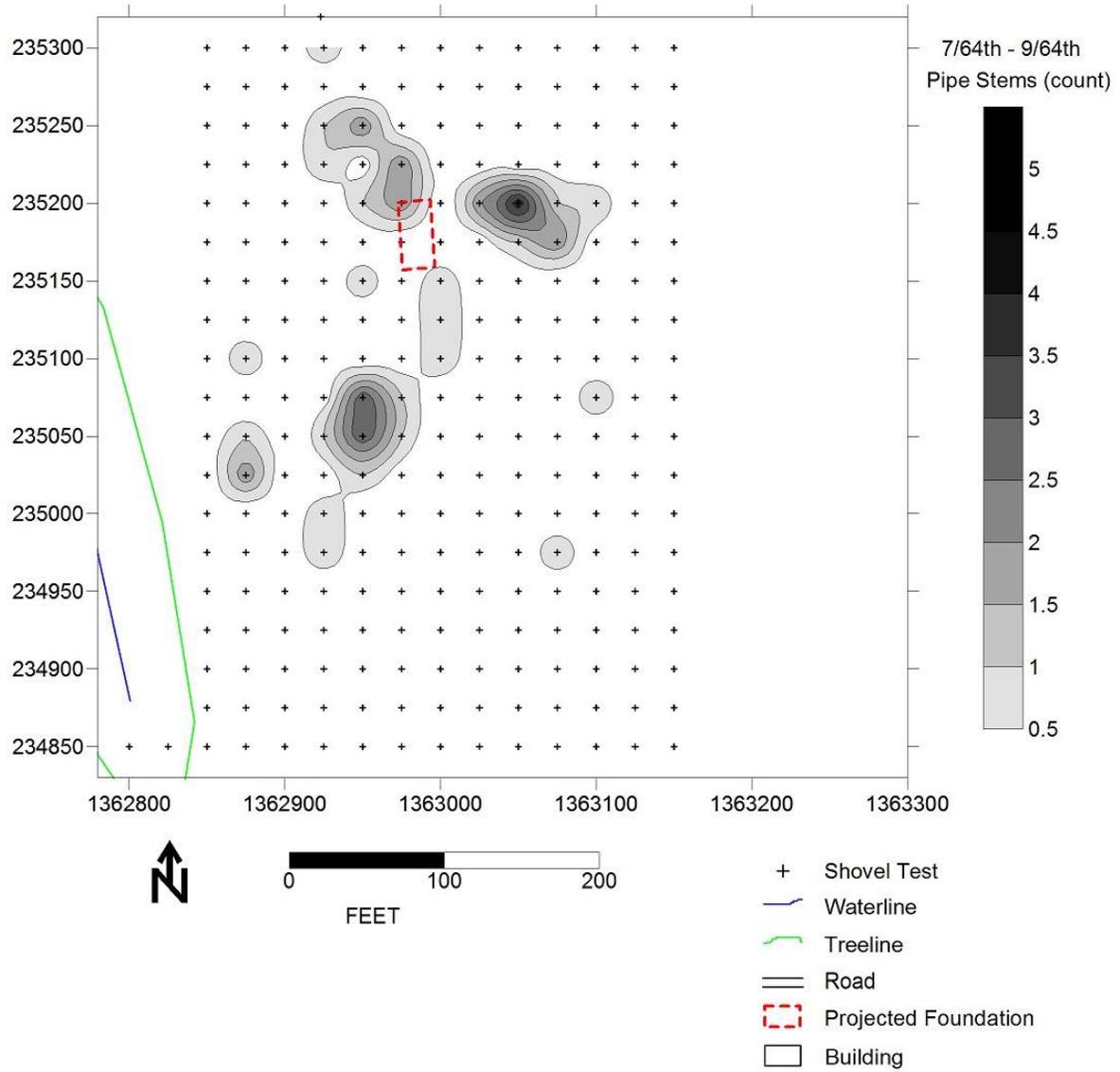


Figure 42. Distribution of large bore (7, 8, and 9/64ths-inch) pipes, Notley Hall core.

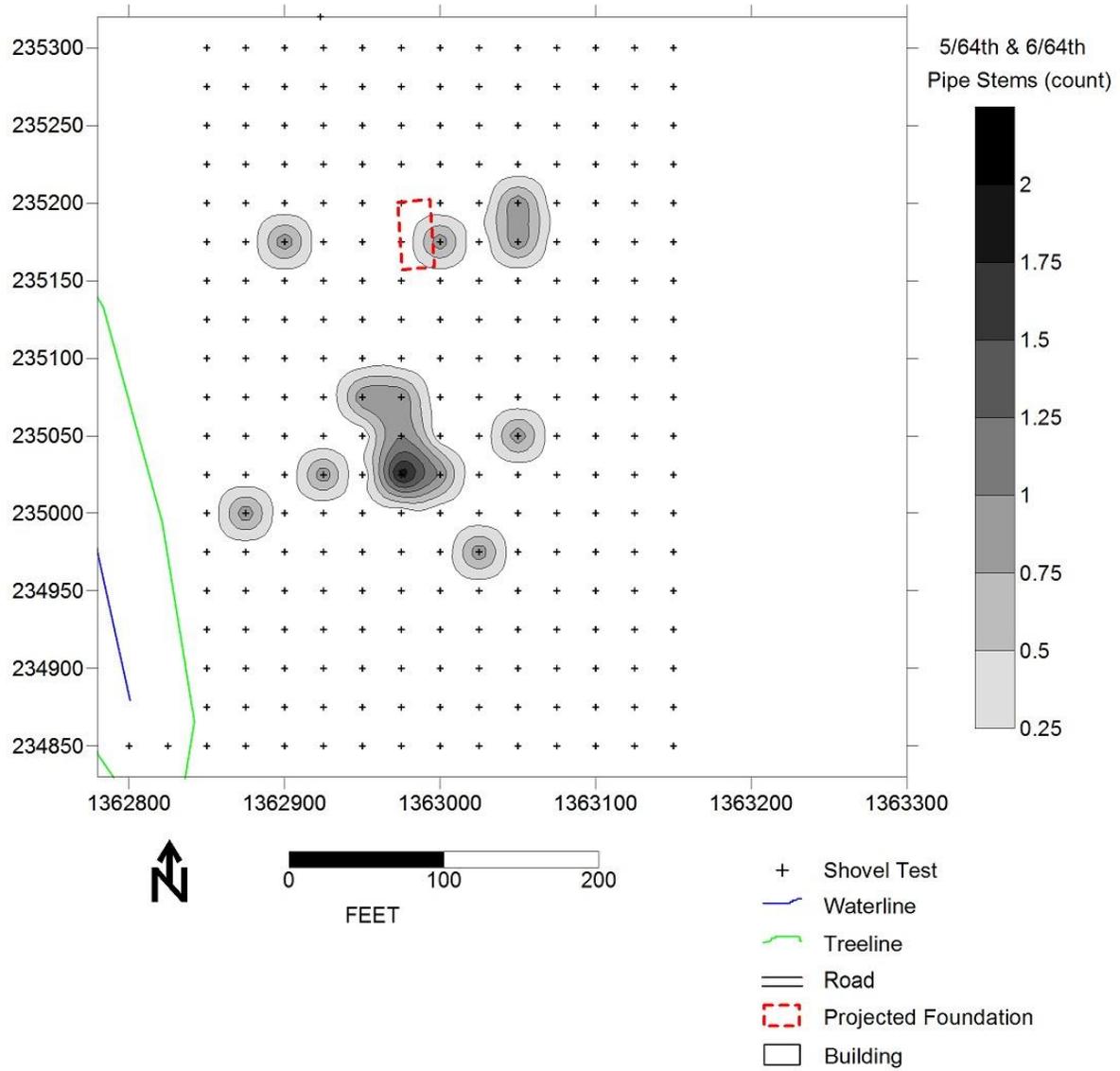


Figure 43. Distribution of small bore (5 and 6/64ths-inch) pipes, Notley Hall core.

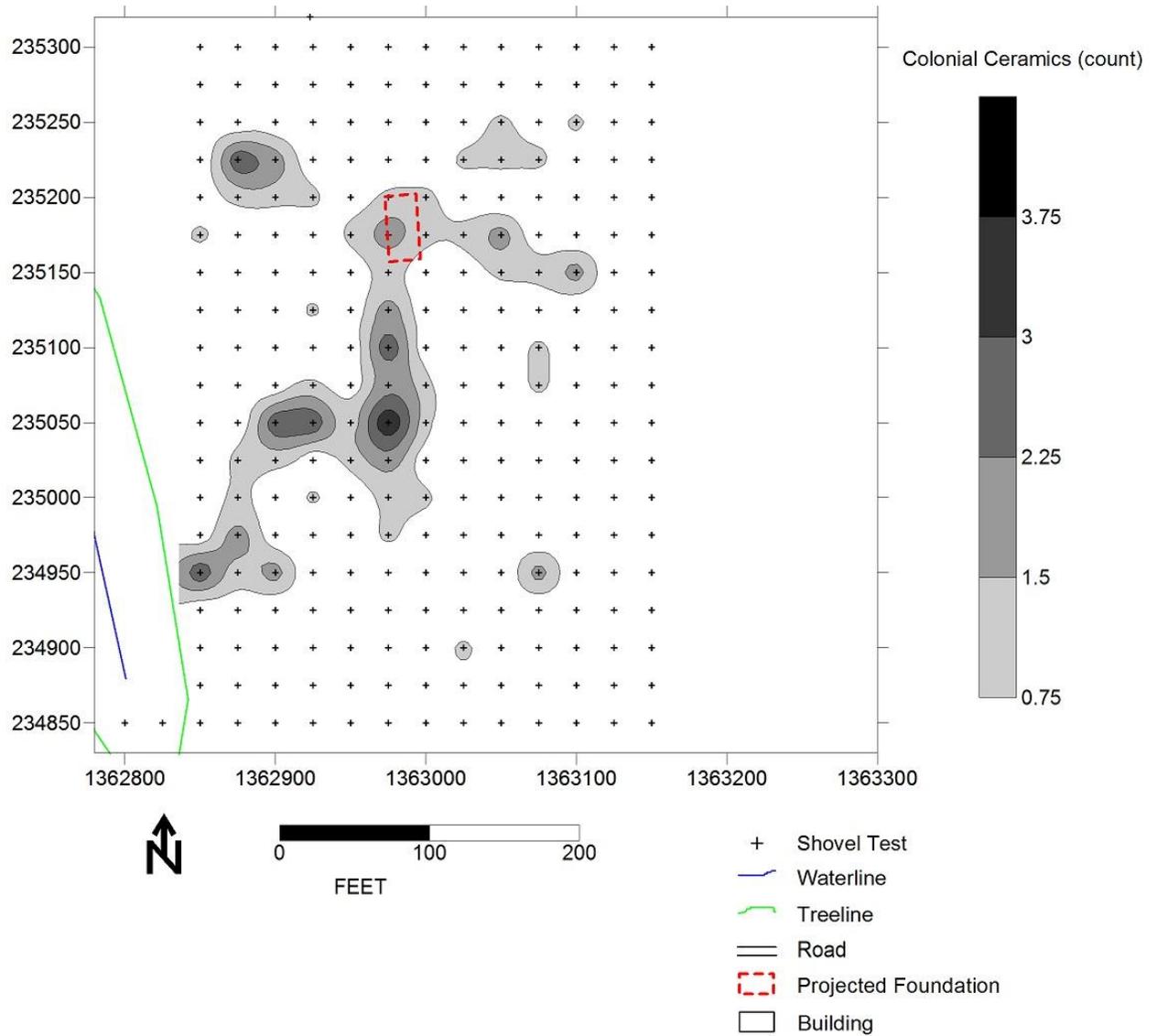


Figure 44. Distribution of colonial ceramics, Notley Hall core.

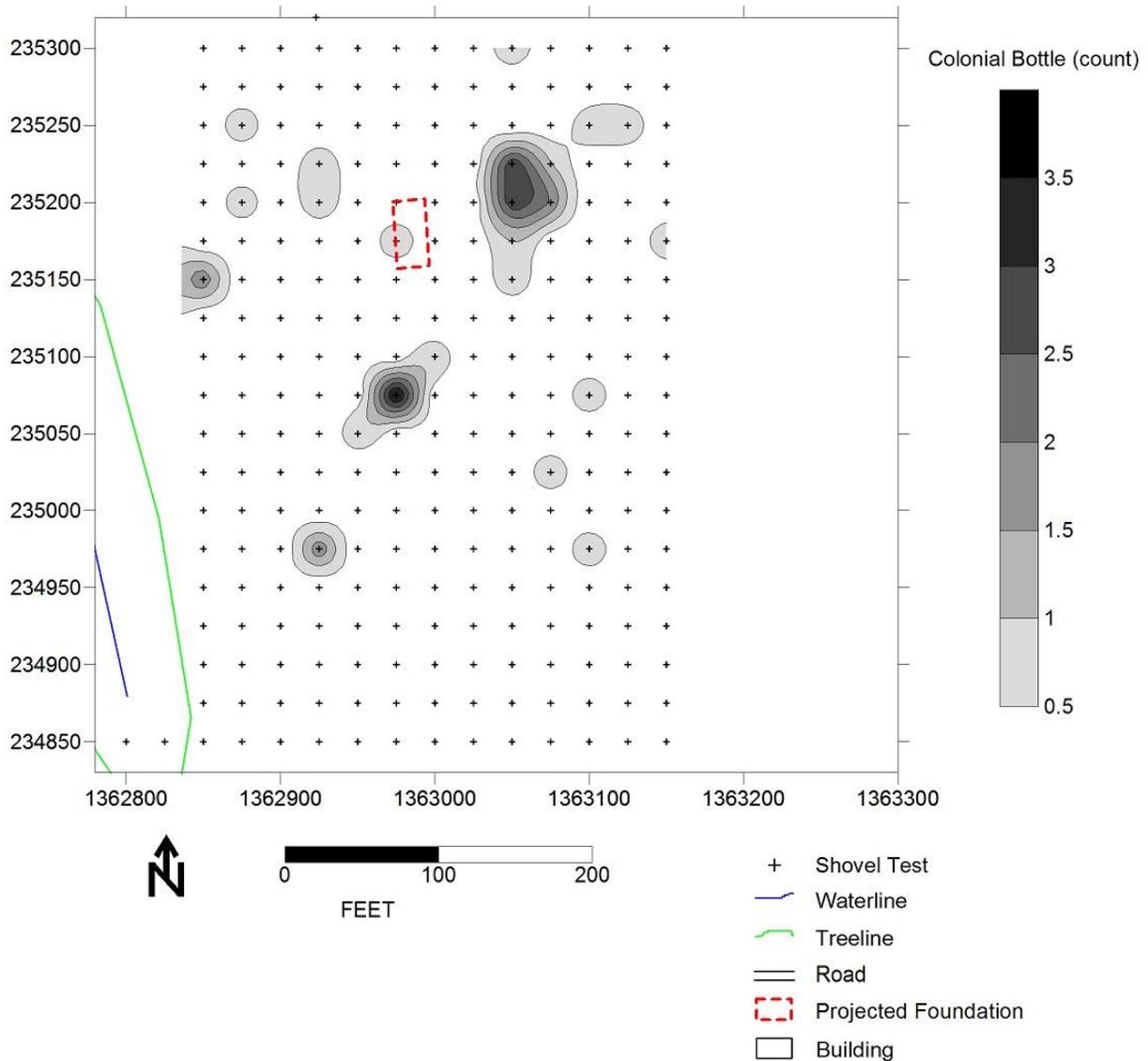


Figure 45. Distribution of colonial bottle glass, Notley Hall core.

areas of both the brick foundation and the south midden/ possible service structure. The distribution of small bore (and presumably later) tobacco pipe fragments indicate that the south midden/possible service structure has a greater concentration of these pipes (Figure 43). While the data are limited (as shovel test data often are), this could reflect abandonment of the new main house in 1689, when William Digges and his family fled Maryland for Virginia following the Protestant Rebellion.

Figures 44 and 45 display the distributions of colonial ceramics and colonial bottle glass, respectively. Colonial ceramics are concentrated most heavily south and northwest of the brick foundation, although ceramics are found in the vicinity of the foundation. Bottle glass appears more

circumscribed, with a heavy concentration near the brick foundation, just outside of an hypothesized wing of “back rooms.” A second concentration of bottle glass occurs south of the foundation.

Midden Analysis

The shovel test pit data suggest four areas of artifact concentration at Notley Hall, including a House Midden (A) (associated with the brick foundation encountered in STP N235200/E1362975), a South Midden (B), a Northwest Midden (C), and a North Midden (D) (Figure 46). The artifacts recovered from shovel tests contained within these middens were quantified and are presented in Table 16. Once again acknowledging that shovel tests constitute a very small sample size of surrounding soils (just over one-half percent of the total area), midden composition nonetheless provides some sense of the settlement’s internal structure and use.

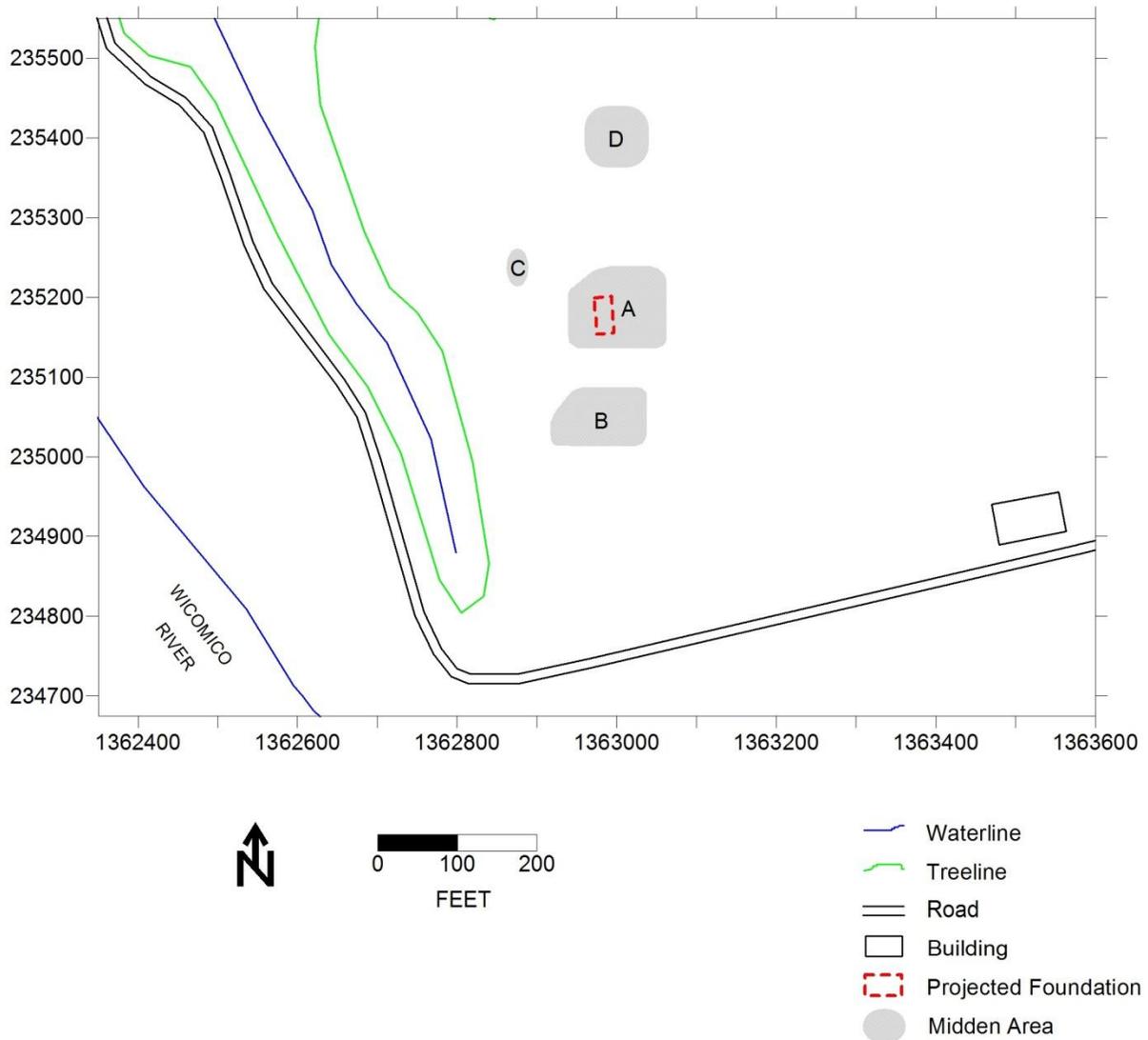


Figure 46. Location of midden deposits (refuse accumulations), Notley Hall.

Artifact Type	House Midden (A)	South Midden (B)	Northwest Midden (C)	North Midden (D)
Tobacco pipe, white	27	39	0	1
Tobacco pipe, red	0	1	0	0
Tin-glazed earthenware	6	6	3	0
North Devon Sgraffito	0	2	0	0
Rhenish stoneware	3	4	0	0
English brown stoneware	2	1	0	0
Coarse earthenwares	2	7	0	0
Colonial bottle glass	9	6	1	1
Table glass	2	1	0	0
Animal bone	4	9	0	0
European flint	3	3	0	0
Total Domestic	58 (1.2%)	79 (3.7%)	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.0%)
Oyster shell	812 (17.3%)	1169 (54.0%)	829 (81.0%)	573 (7.9%)
Wrought nail	25	59	0	0
Red brick	2448	659	113	6363
Salmon brick / daub	0	3	0	313
Yellow brick	1129	149	74	21
Plaster	100	26	0	0
Mortar	117	1	0	0
Window lead	1	0	0	0
Dressed sandstone	0	1	0	0
Total Artifacts	4690	2146	1020	7273
Number of shovel test pits	19	14	2	9
Domestic artifacts per STP	2.9	5.4	2	0.2
Oyster shell per STP	43	84	415	64
Architectural artifacts per STP	201	64	94	744
Red brick per STP	129	47	57	707
Yellow brick per STP	59	11	37	2.3
Plaster per STP	5.3	1.9	0	0

Table 16. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests excavated in Middens A, B, C, and D.

The South Midden (B) has the highest density of domestic artifacts (excluding shell), both proportionally and in terms of density, while the North Midden (D) has virtually no domestic artifacts. The House Midden (A) has approximately half the density and one-third the proportion of domestic artifacts as the South Midden (B). The Northwest Midden (C), which is relatively small in spatial size, has

a density of two domestic artifacts per shovel test, but the overall proportion is very low. Oyster shell fragments, which also indicate domestic activities, were recovered from all midden areas. The Northwest Midden (C), however, has the largest proportion and greatest density of oyster shell fragments. The South Midden (B) also has a large proportion of shell. While there is no question that at least some and probably a majority of this shell represents colonial oyster consumption, it is also possible that some of these fragments derive from the area's Late Woodland occupation.

The North Midden's (D) very high density of red brick along with its large quantity of a soft salmon-colored brick or daub exceeds the brick densities of both the House (A) and South (B) middens. Only three fragments of salmon-colored brick/daub were recovered from the South Midden and none were recovered from the House Midden. The brick recovered from the North Midden was darker in color than the brick recovered from the other two middens, and little mortar was observed on the surfaces of these fragments. Very few yellow brick fragments, no plaster fragments, and no nails were recovered from the North Midden. Exactly how the brick in the vicinity of the North Midden (D) was used is unknown, but it could represent waste products associated with a brick kiln or, more likely, clamp.

The House Midden (A) has far higher densities of red brick, yellow brick, and plaster than the South Midden (B). While the House Midden (A) had fewer domestic artifacts overall when compared with the South Midden (B), those domestic artifacts present in the House Midden (A) include predominantly tablewares and tobacco pipes. Together with the presence of the previously discussed brick foundation, this evidence suggests that the House Midden represents Notley's dwelling house with the "Great Hall" and "Best Room."

The South Midden (B), located 50 to 150 feet south of House Midden (A) probably represents a service structure, possibly the kitchen building mentioned in Thomas Notley's 1679 inventory. The South Midden (B) could also be the location of the "Old Hall" and "Old Roome," which are believed to be evidence of the first house built at Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall. The Binford (1962) tobacco pipe stem date is 1672 for both middens. The South Midden (B), which includes 17 measurable pipe stem fragments, has a flatter distribution of bore diameters than the House Midden (A). The South Midden (B) pipe stems with measurable bores include one at 9/64ths-inch, 3 at 8/64ths-inch, 6 at 7/64ths-inch, 6 at 6/64ths-inch, and one at 5/64ths-inch. The House Midden (A), also including 17 pipe stems with measurable bores, has 14 stems with 7/64ths-inch bores and three pipes with 6/64ths-inch bores. The 8 and 9/64ths stems and the flatter distribution found in the South Midden (B) suggests an earlier date and longer period of occupation in this area. The lack of large bore (8 and 9/64ths-inch) stems and small bore (5/64ths-inch) stems in the House Midden (A) may indicate both a later and shorter period of occupation. That said, for both middens, the sample sizes of 17 measurable pipe stems are small and this interpretation requires further testing.

The distribution maps revealed a small concentration of material in the northwest portion of the site (Midden C), approximately 75 to 100 feet northwest of the brick foundation. The densities of architectural materials suggest that a building stood in this area. The density of shell is especially high, while domestic material is present but in moderate amounts.

One of the interesting questions about Notley Hall concerns its date of abandonment. The archaeological evidence suggests that the site was abandoned no later than 1700, a surprising finding given the relatively young age of the building and the nature of the architectural materials used in that building. At the time of the 1689 Protestant Revolution, William Digges and his family, who had been living at Notley Hall since c. 1679, fled Maryland for Virginia, and records indicate that the rebels put Notley Hall into service as a prison. Notley Hall was returned to Lord Baltimore (William Digges' father-in-law) in 1692.

Digges and his family eventually returned to Maryland, probably in 1692, but the evidence suggests that they took up residence in the “Great House” at Charles Town, directly across the Wicomico River from Notley Hall (Strickland and King 2010). For unknown reasons, the Digges family elected to re-establish their household elsewhere. Perhaps the rebels had so damaged the Notley Hall buildings that re-investing in their renovation was not considered an option. The pipe stem data suggests that the main dwelling may have been closed or otherwise secured, with someone, perhaps a caretaker, living in the buildings in the area of the South Midden a few additional years. That said, this interpretation is based on a small number of measurable white clay tobacco pipe stems and should be regarded at best as a hypothesis for further testing and not a conclusion.

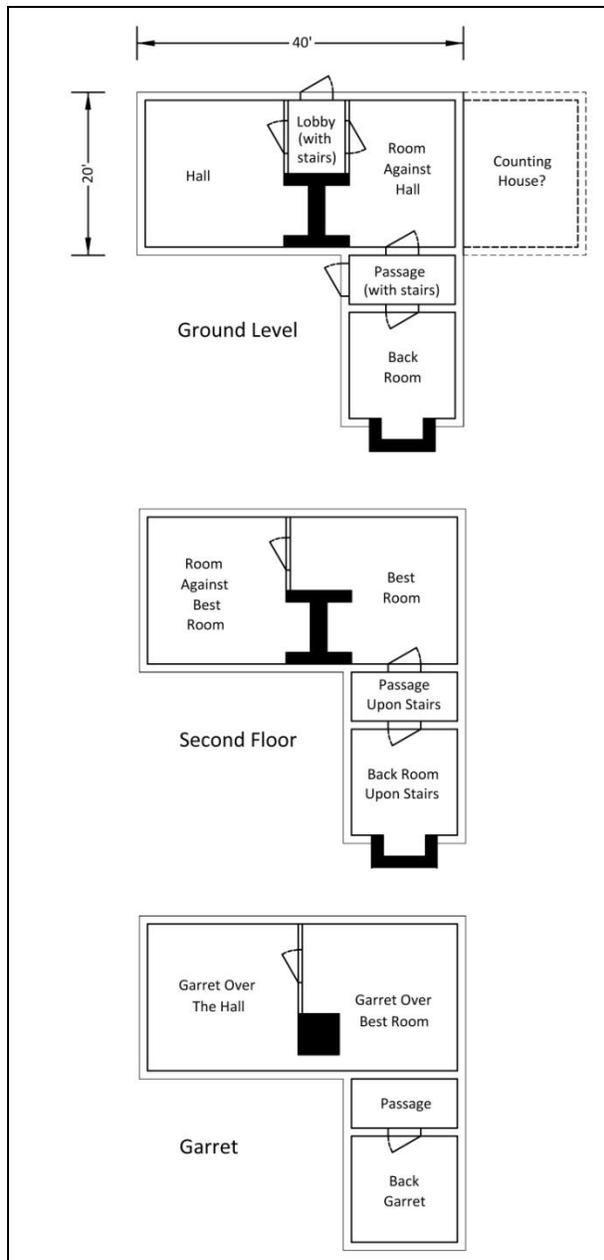


Figure 47. Hypothesized floor plan for Notley Hall.

Summary

Architectural artifacts, their distribution, and the survival of a detailed room-by-room probate inventory provide important information about the nature and configuration of the Notley Hall plantation homelot. The identification of a continuous brick foundation measuring 20-by-40-feet in dimension along with two concentrations of brick suggests a dwelling with a lobby entrance and a wing on the back side (“back rooms”).

Figure 47 depicts an hypothesized plan of the site’s principal dwelling based on analogies with other structures in the region, including St. John’s in St. Mary’s City (Stone 1982), Bacon’s Castle in Surry, Virginia (Andrews 1982), and consultation with architectural historians at The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The design of the firebox, which has been drawn to suggest the use of yellow brick in the feature’s construction, is based on the discussion of yellow brick used in an 18th-century hearth in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Luckenbach 1994:Figure 10). That firebox, however, appears to have been parged, a process that would have essentially hidden the bricks from view. In this case, the firebox has been left exposed.

Figure 48 shows a perspective view of the hall at Manahowick’s Neck, the room where the Maryland Council met both before and after Thomas Notley’s death. The furnishings are based on the number of chairs, tables, and other furnishings found in this space in Thomas Notley’s 1679 inventory. This was no doubt a crowded room meant to accommodate not just the members of the Council – as many as eleven members at any one time – but colonists and, especially at Notley Hall, Indians with business before the Council. Missing from Figure 48 are the men and their many sundries



Figure 48. Perspective view of the great hall at Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall, c. 1679, based on documentary and archaeological evidence.

– books, papers, tablewares including drinking vessels, and so on – for completing the proprietor's business. Nonetheless, the perspective view provides some visual sense of what this space may have looked like when Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall served as one of the most important political locations in early Maryland.

VI. Conclusion

The archaeological investigations conducted at the Notley Hall site in 2011 confirmed what many local people and archaeologists have long known: the location of the plantation of an early governor of Maryland. The testing of the site undertaken in 2011, however, was an opportunity to systematically collect information from the site in an effort to better define its boundaries and explore the settlement's internal structure and use. Despite the fact that the Notley Hall site has been collected for decades, the 2011 investigations revealed that important stratigraphic information remains intact at the site.

A detailed analysis of the archaeological evidence, along with a careful consideration of Thomas Notley's 1679 inventory reveal a large and impressive settlement, a place in the colonial landscape that acknowledged – first through Thomas Notley and then through William Digges – the presence, wealth, and power of Maryland's proprietary family and its government.

Manahowick's Neck (later Notley Hall) provided an important location for the Calvert family to both observe shipping activity in the Potomac and Wicomico rivers and to monitor the activity of planters, including Thomas Gerard, Josias Fendall, and John Coode, who resented and even conspired against proprietary authority. Thomas Notley, who had, in 1662, come to Maryland from Barbados, possibly at the invitation of the Calvert family, purchased Manahowick's Neck from Gerard, either building or moving into a house already there. While Notley served in the assembly's Lower House, whose members were often collectively at loggerheads with the proprietor, Notley remained loyal to the proprietor.

By 1679, when Thomas Notley died, his plantation consisted of at least 25 rooms or spaces organized within seven structures, a complex he built in the 15 years he lived at the plantation. The archaeological evidence suggests that these structures were arranged in a line roughly paralleling the Wicomico River shoreline. While it's impossible to know the nature of the vegetation between the plantation complex and the Wicomico River without further evidence, it seems likely that the plantation would have been visible from ships in the river. After all, Notley was responsible for recording shipping in the Potomac.

Notley may have moved into an existing dwelling at Manahowick's Neck in 1664 when he acquired the plantation, or built a house himself that was of likely earthfast construction (Carson et al. 1981; Graham et al. 2007). In 1672, Notley along with his Calvert friends seized a cargo of yellow bricks carried on a Swedish ship, and this acquisition may have been the catalyst for a new building campaign at Notley Hall. Quantities of red brick north of the plantation complex may indicate a kiln for the production of brick for both the foundation and chimney(s). Yellow brick would have been incorporated into the chimney hearth(s).

A building campaign of this extent would not have been unprecedented. Notley's friend, Governor Charles Calvert, was involved in a similar effort, beginning as early as the late 1660s, constructing a "fair house of brick and timber" at Mattapany at the mouth of the Patuxent (Chaney and King 1999; King and Chaney 1999). Yellow brick fragments recovered from Mattapany may have also come from the *Burgh of Stade*. In 1672, Governor Calvert reported to his father, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, that he was building a "summer house" at Zekiah Manor, located the headwaters of the Wicomico River (King and Strickland 2009b). Calvert rapidly became overextended on his building projects, complaining to his father that he found building anything in Maryland to be very "chargeable" (that is, expensive). Notley's effort to develop what was becoming a Calvert stronghold in practice was probably welcomed by the proprietor.

Notley's new house was soon packed with goods and furnishings that suggest his wealth and the standard of comfort he enjoyed as one of the wealthiest men in the colony. By 1675, his house was serving as a meeting place for the Maryland Council when it met outside St. Mary's City and, with its location midway between the colonial capital and the Piscataway capita, Manahowick's Neck became an important venue for meetings between the two governments. Notley Hall was also the setting for a court to consider the guilt of two Piscataway men in the murder of an English family on the Patuxent.

When Notley died in 1679, he left all of his possessions to members of the Calvert family, including Charles Calvert, now the third Lord Baltimore. Notley had never married and had no children. Baltimore renamed Manahowick's Neck Notley Hall in honor of his beloved friend and moved his step-daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, William Digges, into the house. Digges, a Protestant, was the son of Edward Digges, governor of Virginia from 1655 to 1656. Baltimore also put a small magazine at Notley Hall and made use of "Notley Hall field" for military exercises.

William Digges also served his father-in-law well. After Josias Fendall was found guilty of treason and banished from the colony in 1681, Digges "purchased" Fendall's plantation across the river from Notley Hall and renamed it Charles Town in honor of the proprietor. Digges set about developing the town, remaining in residence at Notley Hall.

In 1689, John Coode led an uprising against the proprietary government, marching on the State House at St. Mary's City. Colonel Digges along with a small but loyal proprietary contingent was defending the State House, but Coode's men outnumbered the proprietary force. Coode secured the State House and then began a march to Mattapany, which his forces also seized. Coode set up his government at Mattapany, where he could guard the magazine. He then sent a contingent to Notley Hall, which was put under rebel control. Colonel Digges and his family fled to Virginia.

How the rebels physically used Notley Hall remains unknown. The plantation served as a prison for proprietary loyalists, but where on the plantation they were kept is unknown. As noted in Chapter V, the archaeological evidence could suggest that the rebels did not occupy the principal dwelling at Notley Hall. Nonetheless, following the restoration of Baltimore's plantations in 1692, it appears that the Notley Hall settlement remained mostly or wholly unoccupied. Digges, who had returned to Maryland, moved into the "Great House" at Charles Town. Charles Calvert was now in England and had been since 1684.

Notley Hall appears to have been fully abandoned by 1700. This abandonment remains one of the site's unanswered mysteries. Given just how challenging ("chargeable") it was to build in early Maryland and the amount of investment represented by the architectural materials recovered from the site, the site's abandonment raises a number of questions. Were the structures so poorly constructed to begin with that abandonment was preferred over upkeep or even renovation? Or, had the rebels so damaged the property that abandonment was the better economic decision?

One unexpected finding of this research was the placing of Eleanor and Charles Butler at Notley Hall in 1679. Most historians have concluded that Eleanor Butler had been brought to Maryland by Charles Calvert. In fact, the presence of "an Irish wench at the house" and "Negro Charles" suggests that the two Butlers were in Maryland before 1679 and attached to Thomas Notley's household. Both were inherited by Calvert at the death of Notley. At some point, Charles sold, gave, or otherwise transferred the two laborers to William Boarman, where both are found in Boarman's 1708 inventory.

The 2011 investigations at Notley Hall have revealed the extent of plantation development at Notley Hall. Coupled with the documentary evidence, especially that concerning the workings of the proprietary government, Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall has emerged as an important settlement in the

context of Maryland political history. While the property served as a plantation and base for Thomas Notley's merchant activities, Manahowick's Neck / Notley Hall was also an important settlement by which the proprietary government attempted to control the mouth of the Wicomico, then considered an especially important waterway for accessing the Maryland interior from the Potomac. With Thomas Notley and, later, his step-daughter and son-in-law at the river's mouth and his "summer house" at the river's head, Charles Calvert was, in effect, securing the Wicomico as part of his family's strategy in the governance of Maryland.

Calvert's understanding of the importance of the Wicomico, where many of his enemies lived in open disregard of the proprietor, as well as his recognition of the importance of riverine environments in general, was an effort to insert proprietary presence not just in St. Mary's City, where the capital was located, but across the colony, especially in those regions where proprietary authority could be – and, in fact, was – challenged. The Calvert family's actions are in keeping with the efforts of Europeans throughout the Atlantic World to establish their authority and right to sovereignty using not just legal documents but the landscape itself (Benton 2010).

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Appendix I. Thomas Notley's 1679 Inventory (Originally transcribed by Lois Green Carr)

An Apprisesment of ye goods and Chattells of Thomas Notley Esq decd taken by Capt:e Gerrard Slye and Mr: John Darnell thereunto Appointed & Sworne

In the Best Roome viz	£	S	P
One feather bed, one boulster 2 pillowes 2 Blancketts Silke Counterpane, Camlett Curtaines & Vallaines headprs all lined with Silke 7 small Camlett Chaires & one great ditto }	45	00	00
2 Stanes.....	00	10	00
1 Table & 1 leather Carpet.....	00	13	00
1 p of Andirons with brass heads.....	00	05	00
2 large Earthen flower potts.....	00	00	08
2 small Ditto.....	00	00	04
1 dark Coloured woosted Rugg in ye Bed.....	00	10	00
1 Quilt upon ye bed.....	02	05	00
1 Trunck with: severall books vallued at.....	21	19	04
2 Earthen Chamber potts.....	00	01	00
	71	04	04
In ye Roome over Agt: ye Best Roome viz			
1 p of Beades.....	00	00	02
1 Lookeing glass.....	00	01	00
1 Table & painted Carpett.....	00	03	00
1 Book called Gillotson Rule of faith ¹⁰	00	02	06
1 large Dutch Cupboard.....	00	12	00
7 low Turky worked Chaires.....	01	15	00
On bed, one Boulster 2 pillowes 2 Blancketts, one Rugg Curtaines & Vallaines.....	09	00	00
1 p Andirons with brass heads.....	00	05	00
1 Earthen Chamber pott.....	00	00	06
1 Close Stoole & pann.....	00	12	00
1 Silver hilted Scimeter ¹¹	02	10	00
	15	01	02
In ye Passage upone p Staires			
2 high Leather Chaires.....	00	07	00
A Mapp of ye World.....	00	10	00
One Trunck 1672.....	00	05	00
5 p new browne hold: Sheets.....	03	15	00
1 Remnant of painted Callico.....	00	03	00
1 Remnant of Course Lockeram.....	00	03	00

¹⁰ John Tillotson, Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury (1691-1694), wrote "Rule of Faith" pamphlet in 1666

¹¹ A scimitar is a short, curved, single-edged sword (Oxford English Dictionary).

2 hard Brushes & Comb brush.....	01	00	00
1 Brand mark.....	00	00	06
1 Chest next ye best Roome.....	00	06	00
6 m of pinns.....	00	04	00
3 m of ditto greater.....	00	03	00
1 lb of whited browne threed & 1 Remnant of fine ditto.....	00	03	00
4 ¾ yds: of Stuff.....	00	07	00
a Remnant of Course browne hold.....	00	03	06
One Trunck with a skinn over it.....	00	11	00
One very fine Holland sheete.....	01	10	00
One small Diaper Table Cloth.....	00	02	06
1 p of new Holland sheetes.....	01	00	00
1 p of ditto.....	01	00	00
2 p of fine large ditto.....	05	00	00
3 fine Pillowbeeres.....	00	09	00
One Trunck-M: 1668-N.....	00	06	00
3 Damaske table Clothes.....	01	13	00
36 ditto Napkins.....	03	06	00
2 old Trimmings Clothes.....	00	01	06
2 Large Diaper Table Clothes.....	03	15	00
2 Ditto Smaller.....	01	10	00
2 Ditto Smaller.....	00	08	00
5 small ditto.....	00	15	00
44 Ditto Napkins.....	02	15	00
7 Ditto Towells.....	00	17	06
	33	01	00
In ye Passage upone p of Staires viz			
A Box.....	00	00	06
3 Leather Carpetts.....	02	05	00
2 Kederminister Curtaines.....	00	10	00
One Box Marked HN.....	00	00	08
2 Painted Carpetts.....	00	01	00
10 Course towels.....	00	05	00
7 Table Clothes.....	01	04	06
15 Old Napkins.....	00	10	00
One great Large Chest.....	00	06	00
1 Course bedtick a Remnant of Cloth.....	00	07	00
2 little Pillowes one large ditto.....	00	10	00
a pcell of Wooster fringe.....	00	05	00
a pcell of ole written bookes.....	00	00	00
17 yds: of gilded leather.....	00	05	08
One p: of gilded Leather.....	00	03	00
22 girths.....	00	11	00

2 halters, one whereof to J Lewellin.....	00	01	00
5 snaffle Bridles.....	00	05	00
4 Snaffle Bitts.....	00	01	04
2 Kerb bridles.....	00	07	00
9 p Stirrup Leathers.....	00	06	00
3 p of Stirrup Irons.....	00	02	03
1 broad Skirted Saddle, Stirrup & girths.....	00	08	00
1 Round skirted Sadle bridle furniture JL.....	00	12	00
1 plush Sadle Kirb bridle and furniture.....	01	15	00
1 Blankett.....	00	06	00
1 Kitty sall.....	00	04	00
	44	12	11

In ye Back Roome upone p Staires viz

One great Lookeing glass.....	02	00	00
1 Ovall table.....	00	12	00
1 Diaper cloth.....	00	04	06
1 Diaper Towell.....	00	01	06
1 p of Andirons with brasse heads.....	00	05	00
1 p of tongs & fire shovel.....	00	03	00
1 Dutch Cupboard.....	00	10	00
1 small Dantrick Case.....	00	05	00
1 Doz leather Chaires.....	01	16	00
1 Bed 1 boulster, two pillows, 1 Quilt, 2 blanketts Curtaines & Vall.....	10	00	00
1 high leather Chaire.....	00	04	00
1 Earthen Chamber pott & 2 brushes.....	00	01	06
	16	02	06

In ye Back Garrett viz

One bed, one boulster, one pillow, 2 Blanketts, 1 Rugg silke damack Curtaines, silk teaster & headps }.....	08	10	00
On other bed, 1 boulsters, one pillow 2 Blancketts, one rug Curtaines & vallaines.....	09	10	00
4 Chaires.....	00	16	00
1 small table & drawer.....	00	05	00
	19	01	00

In ye Passage in ye Garretts

One whole skirted saddle velvet seated, holsters 2 p stirrups and Leather 2 Cruppers & breast plates }.....	01	10	00
---	----	----	----

In ye Garratt over ye best Roome

2 feather bedes in bedsteads 2 pillowes, one Rugg one quilt 6 Blanketts chequered linen Curtaines }.....	13	00	00
2 flockbedds under ye two feather beds.....	01	10	00
1 flock bed & boulster.....	01	05	00
2 feather beds, one Boulster one Large pillow & one little ditto.....	07	00	00

4 feather pillows & flock boulder.....	00	16	00
1 suite of checkered Linnen Curtaines.....	00	08	00
1 Course Hammock.....	00	05	00
1 old dirty pillow & 2 Negro Cuchins.....	00	02	00
1 silk Rugg.....	01	00	00
1 Bantado Coverlett & 1 white searge ditto.....	00	07	00
4 Leather Chairres.....	00	12	00
	26	05	00

In ye garret over ye Hall viz

32 hilling hoes.....	01	09	04
41 weeding hoes.....	02	11	03
52 axes.....	03	05	00
6 grubbing hoes.....	00	07	06
4 fflower potts in ye Cuddy.....	00	01	00
2 Large ditto in ye garrett.....	00	01	00
2 Ditto smaller.....	00	00	06
1 Bagg hopps qw: 50 te.....	02	10	00
6 lb hopps in a tubb.....	00	06	00
1 box horse medicines in ye Cuddy.....	00	05	00
16 Haire broomes.....	00	16	00
6 flagg broomes.....	00	06	00
1 Barrll with hopps qw: 40 te.....	02	00	00
2 Boxes qw: 38 glasses.....	01	00	00
	14	18	07

In ye Garret over ye hall viz

A pcell of pipes in two boxes one hamper & 1 Barrll.....	01	00	00
a Jugg of Varnish.....	00	01	06
2 brass skillits tinnd within.....	00	09	00
5 lasteing hammers.....	00	05	00
1 Jugg.....	00	00	06
1 Claw Hammer.....	00	01	00
1 pointeing Trowell.....	00	01	03
7 Brass skimmers.....	00	07	00
2 Brass cullendar Ladles.....	00	02	00
5 Brass ditto plaine.....	00	05	00
2 tinn Cullondars.....	00	01	06
A trunk M 1679 N.....	00	15	00
800 Quills.....	00	03	00
23 fossetts & spiggots.....	01	01	00
2 Curry Combes.....	00	02	06
2 p of Weomens stockins.....	00	13	04
6 gimletts.....	00	04	00
1 Bagg of pepper qw: 6 lb.....	00	04	06

2 Maine Combs.....	00	01	00
A parcel of Scraped ginger.....	00	01	06
5 Striped Curtaines.....	00	15	00
2 Remnants blew Linnen.....	00	03	00
3 ½ yards broad Cloth.....	01	01	00
One Lime Seive.....	00	02	06
One Barrell & 20 lb of powder.....	00	13	04
One haire seive.....	00	00	09
2 Iron vaines.....	01	00	00
10: Stock locks.....	01	00	00
	23	19	03

In ye garrett over ye hall viz

1 Earthen Chamber pott.....	00	00	06
43: drest deare skinns.....	01	13	09
4 petticoates & Wastecoates.....	01	18	00
22 Servants capps.....	01	02	00
3 Hatts.....	00	06	00
A pcell of shotte & Bullets.....	01	05	00
3 p of Andirons.....	00	12	00
1 old Carpett 2 Iron weights.....	00	02	00
1 p Ozenbriggs browne qty: 56 ½ Ells.....	02	02	05
2 p french falls.....	00	07	06
7 Ells Coloured Bengall.....	00	10	06
2 striped Saddle Cloathes.....	00	05	00
4 ells Bengalls.....	00	03	00
3 ¼: stiped Linnen.....	00	03	00
12 ½ ells flowered tufted holland.....	00	12	06
60 3/5 ells browne ozenbriggs.....	02	05	06
7 3/5 ells of purple Callico.....	00	08	00
2 harks of tincey lace.....	00	06	00
3 Remnants of Narrow Livery Lace.....	00	04	00
1 gro of haire Buttons.....	00	01	06
2 hanks of threed tape.....	00	01	00
53 ells white ozenbriggs.....	01	09	09
22 4/5 ells blew checkered Linnen.....	01	02	09
a Trunk TN 1665.....	00	04	00
5 Servants Suites.....	03	10	00
2 Red Wastecoates & 3 p Drawers.....	00	12	06
14 shirts & smocks.....	01	05	00
2 p boyes stockings.....	00	01	06
Trunk I1659.....	00	03	00
	48	16	11

In ye garrett over ye Hall viz

4 Wild Catt skinnes.....	00	04	00
18 pottee pans.....	00	03	00
1 sawce pan.....	00	00	02
3 funnells.....	00	00	09
2 fish plates.....	00	00	06
1 p brass snuffers & 2 Rollers for paste.....	00	01	00
2 Tinn Candlesticks.....	00	01	06
1 Kettle.....	00	01	06
1 Chopping Iron.....	00	01	00
	49	09	10

In ye Hall viz

22 high Leather Chairres.....	08	05	00
2 Turky worked chairres.....	00	57	00
2 great tables & green Clothes.....	01	05	00
1 small table & painted Cloth.....	00	06	00
1 Dutch table.....	00	05	00
1 Large Lookeing glasse.....	02	00	00
3 pictures in frames.....	12	00	00
1 p of Andirons.....	00	05	00
1 p of tongs & one fire shovel.....	00	04	00
Green figured hangings.....	03	00	00
1 Coate of Armes of Mr: Winsors.....	00	00	00
	28	07	00

In ye Back Roome below Staires viz

1 Case of Pistells.....	01	10	00
1 letter Press.....	01	05	00
1 small case of Bottles.....	00	02	06
Six Marble salts.....	00	04	06
1 Table & Turky worked Carpett.....	01	00	00
A pcell of fine Earthenware.....	01	03	09
17 high turky worked chairres.....	10	04	00
A Chest of drawers.....	02	10	00
45 yds of green bayes.....	03	07	06
2 Jerusalem Mapps.....	01	10	00
1 Case of Razor Scissars hone & ca.....	01	00	00
a seale skinn Trunke.....	00	07	00
4 penn knives.....	00	05	04
Wasstiballs Sweete balls & Sweete powder:.....	00	04	00
6 mouth brushes.....	00	03	09
1 ps. of figured Ribbon.....	01	07	00
An Agate hafted knife & fork.....	01	00	00
A pcell of Cake Ink & Wax.....	01	04	00

A p white Callico Curtaines & Vall.....	01	00	00
9 p gloves.....	01	00	00
2 Boxes of Pills.....	00	00	06
1 suite of woosted Camlett Curtaines & Vallaines.....	05	10	00
16 gr: fine large Paper.....	00	16	00
1 Case of Bottles.....	00	03	06
1 p of Andirons with brass heads.....	00	05	00
A pcell of sweetemeate in severall potts & boxes.....	00	00	00
several writing bookes & paper used.....	00	00	00
	37	03	04

In ye Back Roome below viz

3 bottle wth: syrups.....	00	03	00
Hangings & Curtaines.....	03	10	00
	40	15	04
A pcell of Bookes.....	20	18	00
	61	14	04

In ye Roome agt ye hall viz

1 Table & Leather Carpett.....	00	12	06
10 high leather chaires & 2 low ones.....	02	14	00
1 wooden chaire.....	00	04	06
1 p of Andiron.....	00	05	06
1 p of tongs & fire shovel.....	00	03	00
1 small p of tongs.....	00	00	06
1 fowling pe.....	00	12	00
1 p of Bellows.....	00	00	09
1 Mapp.....	00	08	00
1 Bedstead Camlett Curtaines & vall.....	04	00	00
2 Ruggs.....	00	14	00
1 Lookeing glass.....	00	01	06
2 Negro Cuchims.....	00	01	00
1 Chest next ye beds foote.....	00	05	00
1 Bagg mony qty: in silver & gold.....	24	00	06
1 p of fine Holland sheetes.....	01	17	06
1 p of Ditto.....	01	05	00
3 p of Ditto.....	03	15	00
2 p Course Holland sheetes.....	03	00	00
2 p Ditto.....	03	00	00
	47	00	03

In ye Room agt: ye Hall viz

Chest next ye bed			
1 p Holland Sheetes.....	01	10	00
2 p pillowbeeres.....	01	16	00
3 p Course Sheetes.....	04	10	00

1 p Ditto.....	01	10	00
2 small pillowbeeres & 2 old sheetes.....	00	15	00
2 Cases with 4 Razors & 1 p scissors.....	00	15	00
1 Chest next ye Chimney.....	00	05	00
5 sugr: loaves.....	00	15	00
1 slate.....	00	01	00
6 strings beads.....	00	03	00
1 Earthen Chamber pott.....	00	00	06
	59	00	09

1 Chest of Medicines.....

In the Counting house viz

A chest next ye doore.....	00	08	00
3 lb of Cotton Wick.....	00	04	06
¾ yds of stuffe.....	00	00	06
A pcell of twine & a Brush.....	00	00	04
7 ps & two Remnts: of Callico.....	04	00	00
2 ps of Cambrick.....	03	00	00
2 p of gloves.....	00	03	00
3 packs of Cards.....	00	01	06
4 Extinguishes.....	00	00	08
4 savealls.....	00	00	08
3 p snuffers.....	00	03	00
12 horne spoones.....	00	01	00
	08	03	02

In ye Counting House viz

A pcell of Jamaica spice.....	00	00	02
2 Agate hafted knives one Mr: Rozer hath.....	00	08	00
12 yds: of Cersian Taffety.....	02	02	00
1 pe checkered Callico qty: 7 yds.....	00	09	04
1 fishing line.....	00	06	06
3 p spectve glasse ¹²	00	06	00
1 small gimlet.....	00	00	02
1 p marking Irons & Case.....	00	01	00
2 Wild Catt skins.....	00	02	00
1 lb of Wafers.....	00	01	06
5 yds of Red Searge.....	00	11	00
26 ells of Dowlas.....	02	16	04
1 Kettisale.....	00	04	06
3 Tinn Candlesticks.....	00	04	06
11 1/5 ells slotia Holland.....	00	18	04

¹² Possible “telescope” instrument used for magnifying; see Chapter II.

7 hankes glass beades.....	00	07	00
19 p of scissors.....	00	04	09
1 lb of starch.....	00	01	00
¼ lb whited browne threed.....	00	00	06
3 qer of paper.....	00	01	06
16 knives.....	00	04	00
A pcell of small Sacks.....	00	02	00
2 ps of Manchester binding & 6 ps Narrow Tape.....	00	02	06
2 Pipe Cass.....	00	00	02
2 oz of silk.....	00	01	06
A pcell of Roanocke.....	00	16	00
	18	03	05

In ye Counting house viz

1 Close stoole & pann.....	00	08	00
In ye new Scriptow box Y 6 marble salts.....	00	04	06
In box Z a tobacco box, & eight sticks of wax.....	00	05	00
4 wooden cupps.....	00	00	06
2 fflower potts.....	00	01	00
2 scriptores.....	03	00	00
1 spice box with several sorts of spice.....	01	10	00
1 Brass warming pann.....	00	05	00
1 Tinn Candlestick.....	00	00	06
1 Tinn Box with wax Candle.....	00	05	00
1 Haire sieve.....	00	00	10
1 Tinn funnel.....	00	00	06
1 old grater.....	00	00	00
1 Tinn Candlestick & 3 p snuffers.....	00	04	00
4 drincking Glasses.....	00	02	00
1 fflock bed 2 boulsters & 4 feather pillowbeares.....	02	00	00
2 small Chests & 1 great one up the steps.....	00	15	00
11 paper brass chaines.....	00	02	06
1 Tinn Candlebox.....	00	01	00
3 Table Clothes & 23 Course Napkins.....	02	02	00
1 p holland sheetes.....	02	10	00
9 Towells.....	00	09	00
8 pillowbeeres.....	01	00	00
1 p of Course holland sheetes.....	01	10	00
1 large table Cloth diaper & 22 Napkins ditto.....	04	00	00
	38	19	09

In ye Cellar viz

7 ½ Pipes of ffayall wine at 8.....	60	00	00
1 Cask of Rumm No 7 qw: 58 ¼ gals at 2 s.....	05	16	06
5 bushs salt at 1s: 6d.....	00	07	06

25 gals Lime Juice at 8s 6d.....	01	17	06
50 lb Castile soape.....	01	05	00
	69	06	06
Plate in ye back Roome viz			
1 Doz New silver spoones.....	07	04	00
1 New Silver Porringer.....	06	19	00
1 Doz silver spoones & used.....	05	12	06
1 sett of silver Castors for mustard sug: & pepper.....	07	01	04
1 large Tumbler.....	02	13	00
1 Ditto larger.....	02	16	06
2 small Ones.....	03	15	06
1 Tankard & Little Sack Cupp.....	03	13	06
	39	15	04
In ye passage below 3 Landskipps.....	01	00	00
In ye back Roome A Mapp of Virga.....	00	05	00
	01	05	00
435 doz bottles glass & stone 2s 3d.....	03	18	09
In ye old Hall viz			
1 Lanskip.....	00	06	09
2 old guns.....	00	05	00
1 feather bed, 1 boulster, 2 blanketts, 1 Rugg, 1 quilt painted Callico Curtaines & Vallaines.....	07	10	00
1 Leather Chaire.....	00	05	06
2 Cases with bottles & 1 without.....	01	00	00
	09	07	03
In ye Loft over ye Hall viz			
1 p of Andirons.....	00	03	00
3 p of old stylliards.....	00	09	00
1 flockbed two Blanketts 1 Rug & Pillow.....	01	00	00
1 p New Stylliards & pea.....	00	15	00
	02	07	00
In ye Old Roome within ye payles			
2 feather beds and appurtences for but one.....	02	10	00
1 Ditto.....	01	05	00
1 Table 2 Chaires a p of Andirons 2 Lanskipps & 10 bottles.....	01	00	00
1 p stillyards & pea.....	00	12	00
1 slate.....	00	01	00
	05	08	00
In ye Kitchen			
2 Coppers, 1 large Iron pott & pestell.....	06	10	00
2 Barrls tarr in ye lower salt house.....	02	00	00
In ye Store viz			

1 great chest with two locks.....	00	10	00
1 ps green say.....	02	00	00
32 ells Canvas.....	01	12	00
13 ps: narrow blew Linnen.....	00	07	07
21 ps: broad ditto.....	00	15	01
14 ells fingham Holland.....	00	18	01
17 p of Jersey Stockings.....	00	04	03
2 mo: of 4d Nayles.....	00	04	00
12 mo of Nayles more of sorts.....	02	08	00
2 pipes of Brandy.....	35	15	00
1000 lb sugr: in 2 hdds.....	12	10	00
4 ½ hhd's of Malt.....	12	16	03
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	70	00	03

In ye Store Loft viz

9 p Island stockings.....	00	09	00
1 p of old Andirons.....	00	02	00
1 New Spade.....	00	04	00
1 New fire shovel.....	00	04	00
1 hatchett.....	00	01	00
1 Pick axe.....	00	02	00
1 Iron Bayle for a Copper.....	00	01	00
2 Iron Winches.....	00	01	00
3 Cross Cutt Sawes.....	00	18	00
2 Barrlls Ruck.....	00	06	00
1 fryin pann.....	00	02	06
9 grubbin hoes.....	00	10	06
1 Narrow hoe.....	00	00	09
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	03	01	09

In ye Store Loft viz

A Tennant Sawe.....	00	03	00
3 Hand Sawes.....	00	04	06
1 p tongs & fire shovel.....	00	04	00
a p large hookes & hinges.....	00	03	00
1 p Crosse garnets.....	00	01	06
1 Gridiron.....	00	03	00
2 Latches & Ketches.....	00	02	00
5 p of Dovetayles.....	00	01	03
2 Augurs 2 bolts & hatchett.....	00	04	00
A pcell Nayles in severall Cask.....	01	00	00
4 Cases of Bottles.....	00	04	00
2 Ketches 1 old locke & 1 Hatchett.....	00	02	06
1 Dantsick Case.....	00	01	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	05	15	06

More in ye Store viz

1 Iron back 1 p brass skales & small stilliards.....	01	05	00
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In ye Salt house viz

1 Pipe wyne.....	08	00	00
1 sute of sales.....	01	00	00
2 Barrills Tarr.....	02	00	00
	11	00	00

1 Cart & a p Wheeles.....	05	00	00
3 grindstones.....	00	07	06
	05	07	06

In ye Kitchin Buttery viz

4 old Chaires & 2 tables.....	00	03	00
2 Copper potts & 3 Iron bound payles.....	00	08	00
1 Brass skimmer, 1 Brass Ladle 1 Tinn fish plate & 1 sawce pann, 1 p large Andirons & tongs 1 gridiron }.....	01	10	00
3 pott racks and 1 Brass Kettle.....	00	13	00
4 Iron potts, 1 Dripping pann & 1 frying pann.....	01	10	00
1 Spitt 1 bellmettle skillet, 1 brass pestill mortar.....	00	12	00
2 wooden trays.....	00	01	00
1 Iron fletch fork 1 chopping knife 1 fish plate cutting knife, lasting hammer, pepper box snuffers & snuff dish }.....	00	03	06
A stew pann 1 small Iron pott.....	00	12	00
4 spades.....	00	12	00
A pcell of sheete lead & some paveing tiles.....	00	12	00
2 Dantrick Cases & bottles.....	00	12	00
2 Brass Candle sticks.....	00	12	00
1 Tinn candlesticks.....	00	01	00
	08	01	06

2 hnds Malasses in ye Stable.....	05	00	00
90 sheppe.....	27	00	00
350 lb Pewter.....	15	06	05
1 Pewter Cistern in ye great hall.....	02	05	00
2 hair broomes below.....	00	02	00
8 p sheetes on ye bedd.....	12	00	00
	61	13	05

Servants & Negroes & ca:

Christopher Kirkley Joyner.....	06	10	00
Richard Uvedale freed within a weeke.....	00	00	00
Narbo Negro.....	30	00	00
4 men Negros at ye qrter, & 4 weomen at 25 lb.....	200	00	00
Charles Negro.....	022	00	00
9 Negro Children.....	054	00	00

2 White Servants.....	024	00	00
	<u>336</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>
Jupiter Negro.....	020	00	00
	<u>356</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>
A suite of horse Harniss.....	02	00	00
7 iron potts, 2 payles 2 dishes & a tray at qrter.....	02	00	00
2 sawes 3 pestills & 3 Wedges.....	00	12	00
3 grindstones.....	00	07	06
An Irish Wench at the house.....	12	00	00
	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>06</u>
Servtts: & Negros at B Hope ¹³ viz			
3 Weomen Negros.....	75	00	00
1 old Negro woman & 1 girls.....	18	00	00
Sampson and Prince.....	60	00	00
Jack & Mingo.....	50	00	00
3 White servants.....	36	00	00
	<u>239</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>00</u>

1346 19 01

Cattle & Hoggs viz	Total
13 Cowes with 12 Calves at 550.....	7150
10: 2 yeare old heifers at 300.....	3000
2 two yeare old steeres at 300.....	0600
2: 3 yeare old Bulls.....	0600
3: three yeare old steeres at 350.....	1050
2 three yeare old heifers at 350.....	700
1 three yeare old steere.....	350
100 head of hogs boares & sowes.....	8000
	<u>21450</u>
Horses & Mares.....	10350
At Bachelrs Hope	
52 head of hogs & ca.....	4160
8 head of Cattle.....	3600
	<u>7760</u>

39560

Whereas wee Gerrard Slye & John Darnall were Impowred by virtue of a Comon: directed to us by ye honorable Philip Calvert Esq to appraise ye goods chattels of Thomas Nottley Esq late of St: Maryes County decd & to certifie ye vullue thereof under or: hands & seales, By vertue of ye said Comon: Wee did upon ye 10: 11: 12 dayes of this present Aprill appraised ye severall goods Wares Merchandizes belonging to ye estate of ye said decd according to ye severall prises aforemenconed which amounts to in mony Sterling to ye summe of 1346 lb=19 s= 01 d as all soe ye Cattle hogs horses Mares and Colts at ye

¹³ Bachelor's Hope, a plantation also owned by Thomas Notley.

severall Rates aforemenconed amounts to in tobacco ye just summe of 39560 pounds of tobacco. In testimony whereof wee have hereunto sett or: hands & seales this 12 day of Aprill 1679

Gerrard Slye loco sigilli
John Darnall loco sigilli

Appendix II. Notley Hall Artifact Catalog

All proveniences/lots are shovel test pits unless otherwise noted.

North	East	Lot	Artifacts
234700	1362700	340	1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 quartzite tertiary flakes; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 red brick fragments (14.9 g); 886 oyster shell fragments (500.9 g)
234700	1362725	341	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 chert secondary flake; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 3 red brick fragments (1.2 g); 1,498 oyster shell fragments (802.0 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (0.4 g); 2 non-cultural rocks (discarded)
234700	1362750	3	2 Townsend shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, body sherds; 5 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 unidentified sand-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 2 quartz tertiary flakes; 6 quartzite tertiary flakes; 1 rhyolite tertiary flake; 2 quartz secondary flakes; 2 quartz primary flakes; 2 possible quartzite fire-cracked rocks; 1 unidentified iron fragments; 3 red brick fragments (0.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
234700	1362775	4	1 unidentified sand-tempered gray to red pasted, cord-marked, Indian ceramic body sherd, possible Accokeek; 2 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 unidentified stone tertiary flake; 1 refined earthenware undecorated body spall, possible creamware; 3 unidentified iron concretions; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail with wrought head; 801 oyster shell fragments (412.2 g)
234700	1362800	5	75 oyster shell fragments (25.5 g); 3 asphalt roof shingle fragments
234725	1362675	6	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 3 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 chert secondary flat; 1 flat sandstone fragment; 1 unidentified refined earthenware undecorated body spall; 2 red brick fragments (0.3 g); 1,084 oyster shell fragments (808.7 g); 2 unidentified fossil rock fragments
234725	1362700	7	1 quartzite secondary flake; 5 red brick fragments (2.4 g); 795 oyster shell fragments (487.5 g)
234725	1362725	8	1 quartz core; 2 quartzite tertiary flakes; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 possible fire cracked rock; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.2 g); 791 oyster shell fragments (466.9 g)
234725	1362750	9	1 Pope's Creek sand-tempered red pasted, cord-marked, Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock; 2 unidentified white refined earthenware undecorated body spalls; 1 19th-century very light green bottle glass lip fragment; 7 unidentified iron fragments; 4 red brick fragments (2.9 g); 938 oyster shell fragments (486.2 g)
234725	1362775	10	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 17 oyster shell fragments (9.5 g)

234750	1362650	11	1 quartz tertiary flake, possibly retouched; 1 quartzite primary flake; 1 probable quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 unidentified dark brown or black lead glazed red pasted earthenware with yellow striations and minor gravel inclusions body sherd; 1 light blue painted white refined earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified refined earthenware body spall, undecorated; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 25 red brick fragments (23.9 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 7 mortar fragments (2.8 g); 1,519 oyster shell fragments (1,256.8 g); 3 non-cultural rocks, discarded
234750	1362675	12	1 quartz core or cobble fragment; 1 possibly worked ferrous sandstone; 2 quartz shatter; 1 blue and green sponge painted refined earthenware rim sherd; 2 unidentified refined earthenware, undecorated body sherds; 1 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragment with spatula tip; 15 red brick fragments (81.9 g); 405 oyster shell fragments (625.9 g)
234750	1362700	13	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 5 red brick fragments (22.3 g); 245 oyster shell fragments (363.2 g)
234750	1362725	14	37 oyster shell fragments (34.8 g)
234750	1362750	15	1 quartzite possible biface; 1 quartz shatter; 1 plaster fragment (0.3 g); 148 oyster shell fragments (214.4 g)
234750	1362800	16	1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 64 oyster shell fragments (100.9 g)
234775	1362625	17	2 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 sandstone fire-cracked rock; 1 chert fire-cracked rock; 2 quartz shatter; 3 quartzite fire-cracked rocks; 1 refined earthenware undecorated body sherd, possible pearlware; 4 unidentified refined earthenware undecorated body spalls; 4 red brick fragments (3.5 g); 1 possible daub fragment (20.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 1 mortar fragment (7.3 g); 2,209 oyster shell fragments (1,682.9 g); 5 non-cultural rocks, discarded
234775	1362650	18	1 shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd, probable Townsend; 1 quartz possible biface fragment; 1 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite possible fire-cracked rocks; 1, molded 19th-century colorless glass base fragment; 1 unidentified lead fragment; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 21 red brick fragments (15.2 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (2.8 g); 1 yellow brick edge fragment, 0.13' height (218.0 g); 2,067 oyster shell fragments (2,493.9 g); 2 quartzite rocks, discarded
234775	1362675	19	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 4 probable Pope's Creek crushed quartz tempered, undecorated Indian body sherd, cord-marked; 1 probable Pope's Creek large quartz tempered gray to red pasted, net-impressed, Indian ceramic rim sherd; 1 possible Pope's Creek gravel-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 2 quartz secondary flakes; 4 quartzite fire-cracked rocks; 1 tin-glazed clay body fragments, no glaze; 1 unidentified refined earthenware, undecorated body sherd; 1, 19th-century colorless patinated bottle glass base fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 11 red brick fragments (6.0 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.2 g); 7 mortar fragments (2.8 g); 1,395 oyster shell fragments (753.6 g)
234775	1362700	20	1 unidentified 19th-century stoneware body sherd
234775	1362725	21	44 oyster shell fragments (42.4 g)
234775	1362750	22	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 unidentified stone tertiary flake; 1 quartzite primary flake; 1 possible iron barbed wire fragment; 13 red brick fragments (29.4 g); 595 oyster shell fragments (306.3 g)

234850	1362800	23	1 modern brown bottle glass body fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 3 oyster shell fragments (20.9 g)
234850	1362825	24	1 red brick fragment (1.2 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.9 g)
234850	1362850	25	2 red brick fragments (21.4 g)
234850	1362875	26	2 oyster shell fragments (6.0 g)
234850	1362900	27	1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 red brick fragments (5.7 g)
234850	1362925		No artifacts
234850	1362950	28	2 oyster shell fragments (0.8 g)
234850	1362975	29	2 oyster shell fragments (1.1 g); 1 non-cultural rock discarded
234850	1363000	30	3 red brick fragments (1.2 g)
234850	1363025		No artifacts
234850	1363050	31	1 quartzite tertiary flake, possible biface; 2 oyster shell fragments (1.1 g)
234850	1363075		No artifacts
234850	1363100	32	1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
234850	1363125	33	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 red brick fragment (6.5 g)
234850	1363150	34	1 colonial olive green bottle glass flat body fragment, possible case bottle
234875	1362850		No artifacts
234875	1362875	35	1 red brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.5 g)
234875	1362900	36	1 oyster shell fragment (2.2 g)
234875	1362925	37	1 quartz secondary flake
234875	1362950	38	1 quartz tertiary flake
234875	1362975	39	2 red brick fragments (0.8 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
234875	1363000	40	2 red brick fragments (2.5 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (2.5 g)
234875	1363025		No artifacts
234875	1363050	41	3 red brick fragments (0.6 g)
234875	1363075	42	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.7 g)
234875	1363100		No artifacts
234875	1363125		No artifacts
234875	1363150		No artifacts
234900	1362850	43	1 red brick fragment (0.5 g)
234900	1362875	44	2 red brick fragments (0.9 g)
234900	1362900	45	1 red brick fragment (2.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.4 g)
234900	1362925	46	2 red brick fragments (0.7 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.2 g)
234900	1362950	47	1 red brick fragment (0.6 g); 6 oyster shell fragments (2.0 g)
234900	1362975	48	2 oyster shell fragments (1.0 g)
234900	1363000	49	1 red brick fragment (<0.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (2.8 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (3.9 g)
234900	1363025	50	1 quartz biface; 1 tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body spall; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 2 yellow brick fragments (0.4 g)
234900	1363050	51	1 unidentified refined earthenware undecorated body sherd; 1 light green bottle glass body fragment, possible medicine bottle; 9 oyster shell fragments (4.3 g)
234900	1363075	52	1 oyster shell fragment (1.0 g)

234900	1363100	53	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 red brick fragment (0.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1)
234900	1363125	54	1 red brick fragment (1.1 g)
234900	1363150		No artifacts
234925	1362850	55	1 chert possible Lamoka projectile point, heavily reworked; 1 quartz shatter; 1 unidentified iron object; 16 red brick fragments (37.0 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.2 g)
234925	1362875	56	1 chert tertiary flake; 2 non-cultural ferrous sandstone fragments; 7 red brick fragments (7.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (1.7 g)
234925	1362900	57	7 red brick fragments (2.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (2.3 g)
234925	1362925	58	6 red brick fragments (1.2 g)
234925	1362950	59	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 unidentified iron concretion; 2 red brick fragments (0.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
234925	1362975	60	1 unidentified sand-tempered gray to red pasted, undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 2 red brick fragments (1.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (3.1 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (2.6 g)
234925	1363000	61	1 chert tertiary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 green painted refined earthenware body sherd, possible pearlware; 1 unidentified probable nail fragment; 3 red brick fragments (2.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (3.0 g)
234925	1363025	62	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 chert tertiary flake; 1 fossil stone with shell impression; 1 modern manganese tinted bottle glass, possible base fragment with radial molding; 1 red brick fragment (0.1 g)
234925	1363050	63	1 red brick fragment (0.8 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (3.9 g)
234925	1363075	64	1 unidentified stone secondary flake; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g)
234925	1363100	65	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 oyster shell fragment (0.8 g)
234925	1363125	66	1 quartzite primary flake; 1 oyster shell fragment (0.7 g)
234925	1363150	67	1 unidentified sand-tempered black to red pasted Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 red brick fragment (<0.1 g)
234950	1362850	68	1 Popes Creek net-impressed, sand-tempered, gray to brown pasted rim sherd; 1 unidentified unglazed red pasted earthenware body spall; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with cordoned decoration; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware handle fragment; 1 possible English flint fragment; 20 red brick fragments (35.2 g); 36 yellow brick fragments (16.4 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (2.8 g)
234950	1362875	69	1 tin-glazed earthenware undecorated glaze fragment, no paste; 24 red brick fragments (9.5 grams)
234950	1362900	70	1 unidentified shell tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 brown lead glazed, brown pasted earthenware body spall; 1 tin-glazed earthenware undecorated glaze fragment, no paste; 10 red brick fragments (4.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (<0.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragm (<0.1 g)
234950	1362925	71	8 red brick fragments (3.2 g)
234950	1362950	72	2 unidentified square iron nail fragments; 10 red brick fragments (9.3 g); 1 red or salmon brick fragment (2.1 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (2.9 g)
234950	1362975	73	1 unidentified iron fragment; 14 red brick fragments (68.1 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (16.4 g)

234950	1363000	74	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 incomplete unidentified iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 4 red brick fragments (1.9 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.4 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (23.0 g)
234950	1363025	75	1 red brick fragment (1.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (4.2 g)
234950	1363050	76	1 red brick fragment (0.5 g)
234950	1363075	77	1 unglazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware body spall, probably Rhenish; 2 yellow brick fragments (0.5 g)
234950	1363100	78	1 red brick fragment (0.7 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (3.1 g)
234950	1363125		No artifacts
234950	1363150	79	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g)
234975	1362850	80	12 red brick fragments (26.0 g); 34 oyster shell fragments (94.6 g)
234975	1362875	81	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 tin-glazed earthenware undecorated rim fragment; 1 Rhenish blue and gray body sherd with cordoned decoration; 3 unidentified iron fragments; 2 unidentified iron nail fragments, corroded; 46 red brick fragments (50.8 g); 25 yellow brick fragments (9.8 g); 23 oyster shell fragments (31.7 g)
234975	1362900	82	1 possible unidentified iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 9 red brick fragments (17.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (71.4 g)
234975	1362925	83	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 2 colonial dark green bottle glass body fragments; 37 red brick fragments (24.5 g); 10 yellow brick fragments (12.8 g); 7 oyster shell fragments (9.4 g)
234975	1362950	84	1 chert secondary flake; 2 probable unidentified square iron nail fragments, heavily corroded; 16 red brick fragments (127.0 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (3.6 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (39.9 g)
234975	1362975	85	1 brown lead glazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 19 red brick fragments (329.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (3.1 g)
234975	1363000	86	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment, undecorated; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 7 red brick fragments (20.0 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (0.2 g); 14 oyster shell fragments (15.4 g)
234975	1363025	87	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 red brick fragment (0.8 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (8.1 g)
234975	1363050	88	2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1)
234975	1363075	89	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.5 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
234975	1363100	90	1 possible quartz core fragment, unifacially retouched; 1 colonial dark green bottle glass body fragment; 1 colorless round glass body fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment, probable nail; 4 red brick fragments (9.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g)
234975	1363125	91	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 refined earthenware undecorated body sherd, probable whiteware; 1 red brick fragment (13.0 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
234975	1363150		No artifacts
235000	1362850	92	1 unidentified, shell-tempered gray to brown pasted, undecorated, Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 chert tertiary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 blue sponge painted white refined earthenware body spall; 12 red brick fragments (38.2 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (3.6 g); 37 oyster shell fragments (81.3 g)

235000	1362875	93	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 possible quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 buff to pink pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body spall; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 50 red brick fragments (42.1 g); 19 yellow brick fragments (11.0 g); 59 oyster shell fragments (76.4 g)
235000	1362900	94	1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 6 red brick fragments (10.2 g); 1 yellow fragment (0.5 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (30.7 g)
235000	1362925	95	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragments; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body sherd; 1 mortar fragment (1.4 g); 34 red brick fragments (50.4 g); 54 oyster shell fragments (97.8 g)
235000	1362950	96	1 quartz tertiary flake; 6 unidentified square iron nail fragments, probably wrought; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head, heavily corroded; 1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 45 red brick fragments (48.7 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (5.6 g); 81 oyster shell fragments (169.9 g)
235000	1362975	97	1 chert fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 brown lead glazed red to orange pasted earthenware body sherd; 3 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 50 red brick fragments (59.7 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (3.1 g); 96 oyster shell fragments (246.5 g)
235000	1363000	98	1 quartzite primary flake; 1 brown lead glazed red pasted earthenware rim sherd; 2 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 3 unidentified square iron nail fragments, probably wrought; 7 red brick fragments (5.5 g); 25 oyster shell fragments (36.0 g)
235000	1363025	99	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 6 red brick fragments (2.9 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (8.6 g)
235000	1363050	100	1 red brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (13.2 g); 1 non-cultural chert rock (discarded)
235000	1363075	101	1 red brick fragment (0.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.7 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (3.4 g)
235000	1363100	102	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 blue shell edged white refined earthenware rim sherd; 3 red brick fragments (8.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
235000	1363125	103	1 red brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g)
235000	1363150	104	1 modern very light green tinted colorless flat glass fragment; 1 oyster shell fragment (7.1 g)
235025	1362850	105	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 3 incomplete wrought nail fragments with wrought heads; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 39 red brick fragments (40.6 g); 29 yellow brick fragments (10.8 g); 164 oyster shell fragments (303.4 g)
235025	1362875	106	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body spall; 1 refined earthenware rim sherd, possible pearlware; 14 red brick fragments (16.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 84 oyster shell fragments (257.0 g)
235025	1362900	107	1 yellow/green lead-glazed red pasted body spall; 2 unidentified square nail fragments, probably wrought; 126 red brick fragments (81.4 g); 24 yellow brick fragments (10.6 g); 130 oyster shell fragments (219.6 g)

235025	1362925	108	1 quartz shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 1 plaster fragment (0.1 g); 44 red brick fragments (49.8 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (13.9 g); 53 oyster shell fragments (201.5 g)
235025	1362950	109	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 tin-glazed earthenware body spall, no glaze; 4 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 62 red brick fragments (48.5 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (9.6 g); 3 salmon brick fragments (3.4 g); 1 plaster fragment (<0.1 g); 64 oyster shell fragments (171.2 g)
235025	1362975	110	1 unidentified sand-tempered gray to brown pasted, cord-marked, Indian ceramic body sherd; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware body spall, no glaze; 1 clear/brown lead glazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 45 red brick fragments (32.6 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (39.6 g); 99 oyster shell fragments (185.2 g)
235025	1363000	111	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem/bowl juncture fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with rim rouletting; 3 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragments; 3 unidentified iron fragments; 5 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 22 red brick fragments (19.1 g); 28 yellow brick fragments (13.9 g); 2 unidentified mammal bone fragments (1.5 g); 2 possible pig tooth fragments, mend (0.8 g); 85 oyster shell fragments (107.7 g)
235025	1363025	112	3 red brick fragments (4.2 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (8.3 g)
235025	1363050	113	1 quartz shatter; 1 red brick fragment (0.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.8 g)
235025	1363075	114	1 colonial dark olive green bottle glass heavily patinated fragment; 1 unidentified square nail fragment, probably wrought; 3 red brick fragments (1.8 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (1.3 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (8.4 g)
235025	1363100	115	1 unidentified iron fragment; 8 red brick fragments (4.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 3 oyster shell fragment (3.1 g)
235025	1363125	116	1 red brick fragment (0.6 g)
235025	1363150		No artifacts
235050	1362850	117	1 quartz secondary flake; 10 red brick fragments (4.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (<0.1 g); 65 oyster shell fragments (106.8 g)
235050	1362875	118	1 possible argillite tertiary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl/heel fragment with unidentified stamped press possible faint "W" marking; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, probably wrought; 23 red brick fragments (11.4 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 84 oyster shell fragment (107.8 g)

235050	1362900	119	1 tin-glazed earthenware body spall fragment, no glaze; 1 North Devon Sgraffitto body spall with remnants of white slip and yellow glaze; 1 probable Rhenish blue and gray with cobalt decoration body sherd; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, probable wrought; 24 red brick fragments (17.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.5 g); 64 oyster shell fragments (160.7 g)
235050	1362925	120	1 molded terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 9/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 North Devon gravel-tempered rim fragment with lead glaze remnants; 1 brown lead glazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 Rhenish blue and gray body sherd with cobalt sprig molded decoration; 3 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 47 red brick fragments (51.9 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 76 oyster shell fragments (208.0 g)
235050	1362950	121	1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl juncture fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 brown lead glazed red chalky pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 patinated colonial body bottle glass fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.7 inches long; 4 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 101 red brick fragments (96.2 g); 39 yellow brick fragments (148.3 g); 16 plaster fragments (6.7 g); 274 oyster shell fragments (293.4 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.4 g)
235050	1362975	122	1 white clay tobacco pipe rouletted stem fragment with fleur de lis mark, unmeasurable bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 5/64" bore; 1 tin-glazed earthenware rim sherd; 1 unglazed North Devon Sgraffitto body spall; 1 North Devon Sgraffitto body sherd with white slip and yellow and brown glaze decoration on exterior and yellowish-brown lead glazed interior; 1 brown lead glazed, dark brown pasted reduced core earthenware body sherd; 1 probable Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body, undecorated; 2 complete wrought iron nails with wrought heads, 1.9" long; 2 complete wrought iron nails with wrought heads, 1.8" long; 1 complete wrought iron nail with wrought head, 1.5" long; 10 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 4 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 81 red brick fragments, many with mortar residue (263.3 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (3.5 g); 4 mortar fragments (1.5 g); 8 plaster fragments (4.4 g); 1 flat sandstone, possibly architectural; 139 oyster shell fragments (446.1 grams)
235050	1363000	123	1 unidentified sand-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz shatter; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 chert fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe rouletted rim fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 Rhenish blue and gray undecorated base fragment; 3 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 63 red brick fragments (48.8 g); 14 yellow brick fragments (8.7 g); 82 oyster shell fragments (85.4 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
235050	1363025	124	1 unidentified corroded iron fragment, possible nail; 7 red brick fragments (3.3 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (14.1 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (6.9 g)

235050	1363050	125	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 5 red brick fragments (3.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g)
235050	1363075	126	1 shell-tempered, undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd, probable Townsend; 2 unidentified shell-tempered, cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 quartz flake, bifacially retouched; 1 red brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
235050	1363100	127	1 quartz fragment retouched; 1 quartz shatter; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.5 g)
235050	1363125	128	1 quartz secondary flake
235050	1363150		No artifacts
235075	1362850	129	1 pearlware body sherd with blue painted design; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 18 red brick fragments (73.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 78 oyster shell fragments (195.1 g)
235075	1362875	130	1 unidentified crushed quartz tempered red to gray pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 17 red brick fragments (16.7 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 43 oyster shell fragments (57.3 g)
235075	1362900	131	9 red brick fragments (5.6 g); 21 oyster shell fragments (30.1 g)
235075	1362925	132	1 quartz core fragment; 1 chert possible fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 possible North Devon Sgraffitto body spall, unglazed but slipped; 2 unidentified square iron nail fragments; 10 red brick fragments (14.8 g); 1 yellow brick (0.1 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (0.9 g); 46 oyster shell fragments (45.8 g)
235075	1362950	133	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 English flint fragment; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 32 red brick fragments (35.4 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (6.1 g); 113 oyster shell fragments (172.8 g)
235075	1362975	134	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment with rim rouletting; 5 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments, undecorated; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware body spall; 1 North Devon Sgraffitto body sherd; 4 colonial dark olive green bottle glass heavily patinated body fragments; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.8 tenths of a foot; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.7 tenths of a foot; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.1 tenths of a foot; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 0.9 tenths of a foot; 5 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 45 red brick fragments (78.2 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (2.8 g); 1 plaster frag (1.6 g); 122 oyster shell frag (224.3 g); 2 possible pig teeth (1.0 g)

235075	1363000	135	1 quartz primary flake; 1 chert tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body sherd; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd; 1 English gray flint fragment; 1 modern colorless bottle glass fragment; 1 colorless facon de Venice table glass fragment with cobalt blue comet prunt decoration (see Grulich 2004:18); 1 small wrought nail/pin at 0.9 tenths of a foot; 3 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 30 red brick fragments (25.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (25.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.6 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (4.6 g)
235075	1363025	136	1 quartz tertiary flake; 16 red brick fragments (36.8 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.2 g)
235075	1363050	137	1 quartz core; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 4 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.0 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (6.0 g)
235075	1363075	138	3 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware body sherd with cordoned decoration; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 8 red brick fragments (3.4 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (2.2 g)
235075	1363100	139	2 rhyolite tertiary flakes; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, no measureable bore; 1 colonial olive green bottle glass body fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 10 red brick fragments (24.0 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (2.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
235075	1363125	140	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 4 red brick fragments (6.9 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g)
235075	1363150	141	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 2 red brick fragments (0.5 g)
235100	1362850	142	1 quartzite possible fire-cracked rock; 21 red brick fragments (164.3 g); 29 oyster shell fragments (51.0 g)
235100	1362875	143	1 quartz flake, unifacially retouched; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 unidentified white refined earthenware undecorated rim sherd; 6 red brick fragments (3.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 20 oyster shell fragment (14.5 g)
235100	1362900	144	1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 large/heavy unidentified iron fragment; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 3 red brick fragments (0.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (<0.1 g); 15 oyster shell fragments (16.0 g)
235100	1362925	145	1 unidentified sand-tempered brown pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 unidentified quartz-tempered red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic rim sherd; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 incomplete wrought nail fragment with wrought head; 8 red brick fragments (8.3 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (40.4 g)
235100	1362950	146	1 quartz shatter; 1 flint fragment, possibly French; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, probable wrought; 20 red brick fragments (19.9 g); 13 yellow brick fragments (19.9 g); 30 oyster shell fragments (30.7 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)

235100	1362975	147	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware body spall, no glaze; 1 unglazed light red/orange pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 green/clear lead glazed light red/orange pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 English brown stoneware body sherd; 35 red brick fragments (40.4 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (6.0 g); 20 oyster shell fragments (39.4 g)
235100	1363000	148	1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 light green bottle glass fragment; 1 coal fragment (0.1 g); 32 red brick fragments (30.7 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (4.2 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (9.1 g)
235100	1363025	149	3 buff-pasted unglazed unidentified colonial body sherds; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 7 red brick fragments (4.2 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.6 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (1.6 g)
235100	1363050	150	4 red brick fragments (8.6 g)
235100	1363075	151	1 Rhenish blue and gray near to rim body sherd with cobalt cordoned decoration; 9 red brick fragments (4.9 g)
235100	1363100	152	1 red brick fragment (0.3 g)
235100	1363125	153	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g)
235100	1363150	154	1 yellow brick fragment (0.6 g)
235125	1362850	155	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail; 8 red brick fragments (6.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g); 20 oyster shell fragments (50.3 g)
235125	1362875	156	1 unidentified iron fragment; 4 red brick fragments (4.9 g); 23 oyster shell fragments (49.5 g)
235125	1362900	157	1 pale green thin, flat glass fragment, possible window glass; 4 red brick fragments (6.6 g); 18 oyster shell fragments (26.1 g)
235125	1362925	158	1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 brown manganese-like glazed buff pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 3 red brick fragments (3.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (2.3 g)
235125	1362950	159	1 quartzite secondary flake, retouched; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 colonial colorless table glass possible rim or foot fragment; 8 red brick fragments (2.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.5 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (2.2 g)
235125	1362975	160	1 blue decorated tin-glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 green lead glazed buff to red pasted rim sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 22 red brick fragments (16.3 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (2.7 g)
235125	1363000	161	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 25 red brick fragments (67.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.2 g)
235125	1363025	162	1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 7 red brick fragments (11.9 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (5.9 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (2.3 g)

235125	1363050	163	6 red brick fragments (5.8 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (1.8 g)
235125	1363075	164	1 light green, curved glass fragment; 7 red brick fragments (5.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
235125	1363100	165	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 ferrous sandstone fragment; 9 red brick fragments (4.1 g)
235125	1363125	166	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 10 red brick fragments (5.6 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.1 g)
235125	1363150	167	12 red brick fragments (11.2 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (4.5 g)
235150	1362850	168	2 colonial green patinated bottle glass body fragments; 21 red brick fragments (15.3 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (22.4 g)
235150	1362875	169	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 5 red brick fragments (30.3 g); 10 oyster shell fragments (30.9 g)
235150	1362900	170	1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 7 red brick fragments (9.8 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (12.2 g)
235150	1362925	171	1 unidentified iron fragment; 10 red brick fragments (11.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (4.7 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (20.5 g)
235150	1362950	172	1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl with partial heel fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64 " bore; 37 red brick fragments (34.4 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (3.8 g); 19 oyster shell fragments (13.4 g)
235150	1362975	173	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 unidentified stone secondary flake; 1 brown lead glazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 colorless probable table glass body fragment; 1 unidentified stone; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.5 inches; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1.1 inches; 4 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 71 red brick fragments (120.3 g); 56 yellow brick fragments (24.2 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.3 g); 18 oyster shell fragments (57.6 g); 1 non-cultural stone (discarded)
235150	1363000	174	1 non-cultural quartzite, discarded; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 probable incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with spatula tip; 84 red brick fragments (368.0 g); 21 yellow brick fragments (150.6 g); 27 mortar fragments (89.6 g); 11 plaster fragments (26.4 g); 38 oyster shell fragments (61.8 g)
235150	1363025	175	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 window lead intersection fragment; 75 red brick fragments (83.3 g); 153 yellow brick fragments (90.5 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (34.7 g)
235150	1363050	176	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 English brown body sherd; 1 colonial green, heavily patinated bottle glass body fragment; 74 red brick fragments (111.2 g); 104 yellow brick fragments (66.8 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.2 g); 17 oyster shell fragments (17.0 g)

235150	1363075	177	1 shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic plain body sherd, probable Townsend; 1 quartzite non-cultural, discarded; 1 unglazed buff to red pasted probable earthenware body spall; 1 colonial green, thin slightly curved glass fragment; 1 unidentified thin aqua bottle glass, possible neck, fragment; 2 unidentified iron concretions; 23 red brick fragments (13.7 g)
235150	1363100	178	2 Rhenish brown body sherd, mend; 1 colorless flat glass fragment; 1 unidentified possible iron nail fragment, heavily corroded; 17 red brick fragments (11.2 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (3.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.2 g)
235150	1363125	179	12 red brick fragments (5.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g)
235150	1363150	180	1 quartzite core or fire-cracked rock; 8 red brick fragments (6.5 g)
235175	1362850	181	1 chert primary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 tin-glazed earthenware undecorated possible base sherd; 73 red brick fragments (106.5 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (22.4 g); 126 oyster shell fragments (88.0 g)
235175	1362875	182	44 red brick fragments (26.5 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (2.5 g); 16 oyster shell fragments (30.9 g)
235175	1362900	183	1 quartz shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem with unmarked heel fragment, undecorated; 6/64" bore; 1 unidentified square nail fragment; 36 red brick fragments (95.9 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.2 g); 38 oyster shell fragments (39.9 g)
235175	1362925	184	1 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 unidentified lead alloy scrap, folded in on two edges; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment; 41 red brick fragments (26.4 g); 1 mortar fragment (2.2 g); 152 oyster shell fragments (137.3 g)
235175	1362950	185	1 unidentified stone shatter; 1 Rhenish brown body sherd with bearded man-like molded motif; 1 modern colorless flat glass fragment with rounded edge; 27 red brick fragments (29.5 g); 50 oyster shell fragments (83.0 g); 1 burnt unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.2 g)
235175	1362975	186	1 quartzite tertiary flake, possibly worked fire-cracked rock; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 blue decorated tin-glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 light blue tinted tin-glazed earthenware body spall; 1 colonial, heavily patinated bottle glass probable base fragment; 1 complete wrought iron nail with wrought head, 1.4 inches; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 239 red brick fragments (726.0 g) which includes 1 large brick at 470.1 g; 51 yellow brick fragments (64.9 g); 11 plaster fragments (3.0 g); 33 oyster shell fragments (148.3 g)

235175	1363000	187	1 European flint tertiary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body sherd; 4 incomplete wrought iron nails with wrought heads; 3 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragments; 313 red brick fragments (453.9 g); 214 yellow brick fragments (449.4 g); 11 mortar fragments (7.9 g); 4 plaster fragments (3.4 g); 131 oyster shell fragments (174.1 g); 1 fossilized unidentified mammal bone fragment
235175	1363025	188	1 unglazed red pasted earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, possibly wrought; 91 red brick fragments (255.6 g); 171 yellow brick fragments (197.1 g); 36 mortar fragments (25.4 g); 23 plaster fragments (9.6 g); 41 oyster shell fragments (52.7 g); 1 unidentified mammal tooth fragment (0.6 g)
235175	1363050	189	2 non-cultural rocks, discarded; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment at juncture; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body spall; 1 Rhenish brown body sherd; 1 colonial light green bottle glass fragment; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments with wrought heads; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail with spatula tip; 139 red brick fragments (122.4 g); 95 yellow brick fragments (47.8 g); 6 mortar fragments (3.8 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.2 g); 60 oyster shell fragments (49.1 g); 1 unidentified mammal tooth fragment (0.3 g)
235175	1363075	190	1 chert tertiary flake; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 7/64: bore; 1 colonial light green flat glass, probable window glass; 1 iron probably square nail fragment; 18 red brick fragments (17.5 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g)
235175	1363100	191	7 red brick fragments (3.5 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (2.6 g)
235175	1363125	192	9 red brick fragments (4.8 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (2.5 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.1 g)
235175	1363150	193	1 colonial green bottle fragment; 5 red brick fragments (4.5 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (6.9 g)
235200	1362850	194	8 Pope's Creek plain grit-tempered red to brown pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 79 red brick fragments (92.3 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (0.9 g); 133 oyster shell fragments (142.5 g)
235200	1362875	195	1 sandstone fire-cracked rock; 1 unidentified unglazed buff pasted body sherd; 1 colonial heavily patinated bottle glass base fragment, possible case bottle; 1 English flint debitage; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 incomplete wrought iron nails with wrought heads; 126 red brick fragments (87.0 g); 15 yellow brick fragments (5.5 g); 257 oyster shell fragments (177.8 g)

235200	1362900	196	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments with rim rouletting; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 buff pasted tin glazed earthenware undecorated body spall; 1 colorless bottle glass body fragment; 1 aqua, thin curved glass body fragment; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 2 incomplete wrought iron nails with wrought heads; 2 incomplete probable wrought iron nails; 100 red brick fragments (68.4 g); 41 yellow brick fragments (10.4 g); 278 oyster shell fragments (213.8 g)
235200	1362925	197	1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware, undecorated, tile fragment; 1 colonial heavily patinated colonial glass edge, probable container glass; 28 red brick fragments (57.8 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (0.8 g); 121 oyster shell fragments (161.7 g)
235200	1362950	198	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 66 red brick fragments (78.7 g); 27 yellow brick fragments (8.1 g); 39 oyster shell fragments (43.1 g)
235200	1362975	199	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 Rhenish brown stoneware body sherd; 1 modern colorless bottle glass body fragment; 346 red brick fragments (338.0 g); 51 yellow brick fragments (28.3 g); 22 plaster fragments (5.8 g); 106 oyster shell fragments (104.6 g)
235200	1363000	200	1 buff pasted tin-glazed undecorated body spall; 1 colorless table glass fragment with lateral ridges; 1 complete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head, 2.5 inches; 40 red brick fragments (264.4 g); 33 yellow brick fragments (39.0 g); 4 mortar fragments (4.8 g); 16 plaster fragments (8.4 g); 46 oyster shell fragments (93.6 g)
235200	1363025	201	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 English gray flint debitage; 289 red brick fragments (622.8 g); 52 yellow brick fragments (182.7 g); 26 mortar fragments (48.1 g); 11 plaster fragments (10.2 g); 63 oyster shell fragments (98.4 g)
235200	1363050	202	1 quartz probable projectile point base with opposite worked side being cortex; 4 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 6/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 colonial dark green bottle glass probable base fragment; 2 colonial heavily patinated bottle glass body fragments; 118 red brick fragments (283.9 g); yellow brick fragments (12.9 g); 2 mortar fragments (0.7 g); 44 oyster shell fragments (34.0 g)
235200	1363075	203	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem/bowl juncture fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 green lead-glazed red pasted coarse earthenware body sherd; 1 colonial dark green bottle glass rim fragment; 1 colonial dark green bottle glass probable near rim fragment; 12 red brick fragments (15.1 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (2.4 g)
235200	1363100	204	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 9 red brick fragments (4.7 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (4.6 g)
235200	1363125	205	2 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (2.0 g)

235200	1363150	206	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
235225	1362850	207	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 67 red brick fragments (73.8 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (5.9 g); 260 oyster shell fragments (171.1 g)
235225	1362875	208	1 unidentified black-to-gray pasted, sand-tempered, undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd with red ochre inclusions and very little temper; 1 quartz projectile point, probable Piscataway or Rossville; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 3 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware body spall, no glaze; 87 red brick fragments (87.4 g); 59 yellow brick fragments (24.2 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.2 g); 375 oyster shell fragments (327.1 g)
235225	1362900	209	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 1 buff-pasted blue tinted tin-glazed earthenware body sherd; 1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware undecorated body sherd; 1 colorless table glass fragment with ridged decoration; 2 incomplete wrought iron nails with wrought heads; 64 red brick fragments (163.1 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (6.7 g); 179 oyster shell fragments (217.3 g); 1 unidentified mammal bone fragment (0.3 g)
235225	1362925	210	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 colonial heavily patinated possible bottle glass fragment; 1 modern colorless molded bottle glass body fragment; 2 incomplete wrought iron nails with wrought heads; 1 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragment; 76 red brick fragments (82.6 g); 11 yellow brick fragments (7.7 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.2 g); 108 oyster shell fragments (62.2 g)
235225	1362950	211	1 quartz shatter; 43 red brick fragments (24.7 g); 13 yellow brick fragments (5.9 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (4.3 g)
235225	1362975	212	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 167 red brick fragments (211.9 g); 37 yellow brick fragments (13.5 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.6 g); 33 oyster shell fragments (55.3 grams)
235225	1363000	213	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 complete wrought iron nail with wrought head, 1.5 inches; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 96 red brick fragments (92.7 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (2.3 g); 36 oyster shell fragments (22.4 g); 1 unidentified mammal tooth fragment (0.3 g)
235225	1363025	214	1 white clay tobacco stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 buff pasted light blue tinted tin-glazed earthenware body spall; 1 unidentified iron concretion; 117 red brick fragments (172.0 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (15.4 g); 2 mortar fragments (4.4 g); 1 plaster fragment (0.5 g); 10 oyster shell fragments (8.3 g)

235225	1363050	215	1 rhyolite side-notched projectile point base, unidentified type; 1 English brown stoneware body sherd; 3 colonial heavily patinated green bottle glass fragments; 59 red brick fragments (81.4 g); 49 yellow brick fragments (27.1 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.5 g); 15 oyster shell fragments (26.1 g)
235225	1363075	216	1 buff pasted tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, no glaze; 1 colonial green bottle glass fragment; 16 red brick fragments (18.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (2.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (<0.1 g)
235225	1363100	217	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 colonial green window glass edge piece; 2 red brick fragments (0.5 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (6.5 g)
235225	1363125	218	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 2 red brick fragments (0.5 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.4 g)
235225	1363150	219	1 unidentified quartz-tempered gray to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd; 2 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (1.0 g)
235250	1362850	220	1 complete wrought iron nail, 1 5/8 inches long; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1 1/4 inches long; 1 complete wrought iron nail, 1 1/8 inches long; 62 red brick fragments (33.8 g); 15 yellow brick fragments (8.0 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.5 g); 86 oyster shell fragments (254.4 g)
235250	1362875	221	1 colonial dark olive green bottle glass heavily patinated body fragment; 26 red brick fragments (18.2 g); 15 yellow brick fragments (13.2 g); 454 oyster shell fragments (324.6 g)
235250	1362900	222	1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment; 21 red brick fragments (12.2 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (14.3 g); 260 oyster shell fragments (105.9 g)
235250	1362925	223	1 rhyolite tertiary flake; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 11 red brick fragments (22.2 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (5.8 g); 92 oyster shell fragments (35.0 g)
235250	1362950	224	2 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragments that mend, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 1 unidentified square iron nail possible wrought fragment; 5 red brick fragments (8.5 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.6 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (15.0 g)
235250	1362975	225	1 quartzite shatter; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 1 manganese tinted bottle glass body fragment; 2 incomplete wrought iron nail fragments; 50 red brick fragments (202.9 g) which included 1 thick bat measuring 1.5 inch and 158.8 g; 1 yellow brick fragment (2.8 g); 6 oyster shell fragments (5.2 g)
235250	1363000	226	38 red brick fragments (18.0 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.7 g)
235250	1363025	227	1 unidentified iron fragment; 6 red brick fragments (18.9 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.8 g)
235250	1363050	228	1 possible chert shatter; 1 white clay tobacco pipe undecorated bowl fragment; 1 tin-glazed earthenware base sherd with approximately 3 5/8" diameter; 43 red brick fragments (46.2 g); 24 yellow brick fragments (6.5 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.6 g)

235250	1363075	229	1 quartz tertiary flake; 9 red brick fragments (4.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (2.7 g)
235250	1363100	230	1 English brown stoneware base sherd with unmeasurable diameter; 1 colonial dark olive green bottle glass body fragment; 1 oyster shell fragment
235250	1363125	231	1 iron-stone fragment; 1 colonial dark olive green bottle glass body fragment; 5 red brick fragment (2.9 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g)
235250	1363150	232	1 red brick fragment (2.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.5 g)
235275	1362850	233	1 unidentified shell-tempered red to black pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 12 red brick fragments (6.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment 90.6 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (14.5 g)
235275	1362875	234	1 quartz tertiary flake; 8 red brick fragments (5.1 g); 10 yellow brick fragments (2.7 g); 63 oyster shell fragments (54.0 g)
235275	1362900	235	8 red brick fragments (6.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (2.2 g); 2 red/yellow marbled brick fragments (2.7 g); 36 oyster shell fragments (26.3 g)
235275	1362925	236	1 unidentified square iron nail fragment, possibly wrought; 5 red brick fragments (2.6 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (2.7 g)
235275	1362950	237	1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 10 red brick fragments (3.5 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (0.6 g)
235275	1362975	238	1 ferrous sandstone; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 36 red brick fragments (23.7 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (2.5 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
235275	1363000	239	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 15 red brick fragments (14.3 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (1.8 g)
235275	1363025	240	18 red brick fragments (89/5 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (2.7 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (10.3 g)
235275	1363050	241	1 colonial light green flat window glass fragment; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 9 red brick fragments (2.5 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (2.5 g)
235275	1363075	242	1 red brick fragment (0.2 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.7 g)
235275	1363100	243	1 modern colorless curved glass fragment with parallel incised lines; 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (2.9 g)
235275	1363125	244	2 red brick fragments (0.7 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.2 g)
235275	1363150	245	1 quartzite secondary flake; 3 red brick fragments (2.9 g)
235300	1362850	246	1 quartz tertiary flake; 12 red brick fragments (2.3 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (2.3 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (1.0 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (4.1 g)
235300	1362875	247	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 12 red brick fragments (5.7 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (1.9 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.6 g)
235300	1362900	248	1 quartz tertiary flake; 12 red brick fragments (21.6 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (1.4 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.2 g)
235300	1362925	249	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 7 red brick fragments (3.1 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.1 g)
235300	1362950	250	14 red brick fragments (5.3 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.7 g)
235300	1362975	251	10 red brick fragments (4.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.4 g)

235300	1363000	252	1 modern colorless flat glass fragment, f 16 red brick fragments (27.9 g); 5 yellow brick fragments (1.3 g)
235300	1363025	253	1 modern colorless flat glass fragment, tempered; 5 red brick fragments (1.7 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g)
235300	1363050	254	1 colonial dark green case bottle body fragment; 11 red brick fragments (51.6 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (2.7 g)
235300	1363075	255	1 yellow brick fragment (1.0 g)
235300	1363100	256	1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (3.4 g)
235300	1363125	257	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 red brick fragment (0.4 g); 3 oyster shell frag (1.0 g)
235300	1363150	258	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 red brick fragment (0.4 g); 2 oyster shell frag (0.8 g)
235325	1362850	259	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 18 red brick fragments (9.2 g); 9 yellow brick fragments (3.1 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (18.7 g)
235325	1362875	260	1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 10 red brick fragments (5.8 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.3 g); 17 oyster shell fragments (11.7 g)
235325	1362900	261	1 lead waste (3.2 g); 7 red brick fragments (2.7 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (2.2 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (16.7 g)
235320 (Surface Collection)	1362923	262	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 unglazed buff pasted coarse unidentified earthenware body sherd; 1 unidentified iron fragment, possible nail; 9 red brick fragments (6.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g)
235325	1362950	263	2 unidentified shell and minor quartz-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherds; 8 red brick fragments (7.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g)
235325	1362975	264	9 red brick fragments (17.7 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.3 g)
235325	1363000	265	7 red brick fragments (4.0 g)
235327 (Surface Collection)	1363023	266	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartzite secondary flake; 12 red brick fragments (12.2 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.5 g)
235325	1363050	267	1 quartz tertiary flake; 8 red brick fragments (12.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g)
235325	1363075	268	1 shell-tempered gray to red pasted Indian ceramic plain body sherd, probable Townsend; 1 quartz shatter with cortex; 10 red brick fragments (131.7 g)
235325	1363100	269	1 modern colorless flat glass fragment; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.5 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (7.6 g)
235325	1363125	270	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic rim sherd; 3 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherds; 4 red brick fragments (1.0 g); 7 oyster shell fragments (1.9 g)
235325	1363150	271	3 oyster shell fragments (5.5 g)
235350	1362850	272	1 unidentified thick-bodied, shell-tempered red to gray pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd, possible Mockley; 2 unidentified quartz-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz primary flake; 31 red brick fragments (17.3 g); 66 yellow brick fragments (14.1 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.2 g)

235350	1362875	273	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 7/64" bore; 7 red brick fragments (6.5 g); 6 yellow brick fragments (2.1 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (16.9 g)
235350	1362900	274	1 quartzite secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.7 g); 7 oyster shell fragments (2.3 g)
235350	1362925	275	1 chert primary flake; 2 unidentified iron fragments; 7 red brick fragments (10.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.7 g)
235350	1362950	276	1 unidentified possibly shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 17 red brick fragments (57.3 g); 7 yellow brick fragments (2.7 g); 6 oyster shell fragments (8.2 g)
235350	1362975	277	2 quartz shatter; 1 modern colorless curved glass fragment; 1 probable iron nail fragment, highly corroded; 24 red brick fragments (40.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g)
235350	1363000	278	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 modern manganese tinted colorless bottle glass rim and neck fragment with mold seams; 1 modern brown bottle glass body fragment; 42 red brick fragments (43.0 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.3 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.6 g); 1 white/beige plastic scrap material
235350	1363025	279	4 Accokeek cord-marked quartz-tempered gray to red pasted Indian ceramic body sherds; 41 red brick fragments (50.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (1.0 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (1.6 g)
235350	1363050	280	1 quartz tertiary flake; 21 red brick fragments (17.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.6 g)
235350	1363075	281	8 red brick fragments (9.8 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (1.4)
235350	1363100	282	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 3 red brick fragments (1.5 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (5.2 g)
235350	1363125	283	1 bog iron fragment; 10 oyster shell fragments (8.7 g)
235350	1363150	284	1 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian body sherd ; 1 Pope's Creek plain grit-tempered gray to red pasted Indian ceramic body sherd with black striations in paste; 1 unidentified square iron nail fragment
235375	1362850	285	1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 2 red brick fragments (22.6 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (2.8 g)
235375	1362875	286	2 unidentified quartz and shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 quartz stemmed projectile point, possible Lamoka; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 6 red brick fragments (13.5 g); 17 yellow brick fragments (4.8 g); 1 mortar fragment (0.4 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (2.7 g)
235375	1362900	287	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 3 oyster shell fragments (1.2 g)
235375	1362925	288	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 chert tertiary flake; 4 red brick fragments (2.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.6 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (4.1 g)
235375	1362950	289	1 unidentified quartz and shell-tempered gray to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz secondary flake, retouched; 14 red brick fragments (11.4 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g)

235375	1362975	290	1 unidentified quartz-tempered gray pasted Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, unmeasurable bore; 1 colorless opaque wavy glass fragment, possibly base fragment; 126 red brick fragments (61.2 g); 8 yellow brick fragments (2.6 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.4 g)
235372 (Surface Collection)	1362998	291	1 unidentified possible sand-tempered gray pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 291 red brick fragments (199.0 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 47 salmon brick fragments (20.8 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (1.5 g)
235373 (Surface Collection)	1363024	292	1 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered red to brown pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd, possibly Pope's Creek; 1 modern colorless bottle fragment; 262 red brick fragments (163.2 g); 3 yellow brick fragments with some red striations (3.1 g); 34 salmon brick fragments (15.1 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (9.7 g)
235373 (Surface Collection)	1363049	293	1 quartz secondary flake; 100 red brick fragments (79.0 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (<0.1 g); 7 salmon brick fragments (3.0 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (6.8 g); 2 green plastic fragments
235375	1363075	294	14 red brick fragments (15.9 g); 3 salmon brick fragments (1.1 g); 16 oyster shell fragments (12.5 g)
235375	1363100	295	1 quartz tertiary flake; 4 oyster shell fragments (0.8 g)
235375	1363125	296	2 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered red to black pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 yellow brick fragment (0.4 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (1.4 g)
235375	1363150	297	3 oyster shell fragments (0.5 g)
235400	1362850	298	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 2 red brick fragments (0.6 g)
235400	1362875	299	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 1 unidentified iron fragment; 8 red brick fragments (8.5 g); 3 yellow brick fragments (0.4 g); 3 salmon brick fragments (0.4 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (4.5 g)
235400	1362900	300	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, undecorated, 8/64" bore; 2 red brick fragments (0.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (2.3 g)
235400	1362925	301	3 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 8 red brick fragments (7.5 g)
235400	1362950	302	46 red brick fragments (28.1 g); 10 oyster shell fragments (28.5 g)
235400	1362975	303	1 shell-tempered gray to reddish-brown pasted undecorated Indian ceramic rim sherd, probable Townsend; 1 quartz biface base; 1 quartz flake, possibly retouched; 1 quartz secondary flake; 266 red brick fragments (168.3 g); 233 oyster shell fragments (99.2 g); 2 thin green plastic fragments
235400	1363000	304	2 unidentified shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherds; 1 unidentified unspecified tempered gray pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz biface fragment; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 1 unidentified stone tertiary flake; 1 dark green bottle glass rim fragment; 4,120 red brick fragments (3,134.0 g); 4 yellow brick fragments (1.3 g); 170 salmon brick fragments, possible daub (153.1 g); 18 probable daub fragments (11.6 g)

235400	1363025	305	1 large quartz-tempered gray to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd, probable Accokeek; 618 red brick fragments (357.7 g); 40 salmon brick fragments (37.0 g); 4 oyster shell fragments (2.0 g)
235400	1363050	306	1 unidentified mica and shell-tempered gray to red pasted Indian ceramic plain body sherd; 1 quartz core; 2 quartz shatter; 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock; 313 red brick fragments (214.0 g); 34 salmon brick fragments (24.8 g); 8 oyster shell fragments (19.9 g)
235400	1363075	307	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz secondary flake; 74 red brick fragments (54.5 g); 3 salmon brick fragments (1.2 g); 12 oyster shell fragments (10.2 g)
235400	1363100	308	1 unidentified mica or sand and shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 6 red brick fragments (6.8 g); 1 salmon brick fragment (0.4 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.3 g)
235400	1363125	309	2 red brick fragments (0.5 g)
235400	1363150	310	1 large quartz-tempered gray to red pasted possibly cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd, probable Accokeek; 1 quartz tertiary flake; 3 red brick fragments (1.2 g); 2 flat green plastic fragments
235425	1362850	311	1 red brick fragment (1.1 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (<0.1 g)
235425	1362875	312	1 unidentified shell and sand and quartz-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 4 red brick fragments (1.2 g)
235425	1362900	313	1 unidentified shell-tempered light brown to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz secondary flake; 8 red brick fragments (11.7 g)
235425	1362925	314	1 unidentified iron fragment, 4.6 inches long; 3 unidentified iron fragments; 1 incomplete wrought iron nail fragment with wrought head; 1 possible wrought iron nail fragment; 355 red brick fragments (160.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.2 g); 17 salmon brick fragments (7.3 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (0.9 g)
235425	1362950	315	271 red brick fragments (292.4 g); 23 salmon brick fragments (5.1 g); 34 oyster shell fragments (27.8 g)
235425	1362975	316	1 quartz shatter, possibly non-cultural; 222 red brick fragments (179.1 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (1.0 g); 9 salmon brick fragments (3.9 g); 232 oyster shell fragments (219.1 g)
235425	1363000	317	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 283 red brick fragments (184.0 g); 4 salmon brick fragments (2.4 g); 25 oyster shell fragments (46.2 g)
235425	1363025	318	2 quartz tertiary flakes; 2 quartz secondary flakes; 1 quartz shatter; 466 red brick fragments (369.4 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (6.2 g); 9 salmon brick fragments (11.5 g); 60 oyster shell fragments (78.7 g)
235425	1363050	319	142 red brick fragments (125.2 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (4.4 g); 8 salmon brick fragments (5.8 g); 13 oyster shell fragments (8.5 g)
235425	1363075	320	1 unidentified mica or sand and shell-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 1 quartz shatter; 29 red brick fragments (25.2 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (39.6 g)

235425	1363100	321	1 quartz secondary flake; 1 quartz shatter, possibly non-cultural; 14 red brick fragments (6.1 g); 2 salmon brick fragments (0.6 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (15.7 g)
235425	1363125	322	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 blue transfer-printed refined earthenware body sherd near to base; 7 red brick fragments (4.2 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (3.0 g)
235425	1363150	323	1 unidentified shell-tempered red to brown pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 4 red brick fragments (1.1 g); 5 probable red brick fragments (18.7 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (8.8 g)
235450	1362850	324	1 quartz secondary flake; 17 red brick fragments (8.3 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.7 g)
235450	1362875	325	11 red brick fragments (4.0 g)
235450	1362900	326	1 quartz tertiary flake; 1 quartz shatter; 67 red brick fragments (32.1 g); 1 red/yellow marbled brick fragment (1.2 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
235450	1362925	327	1 quartz-tempered grayish-brown to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd, probable Accokeek; 472 red brick fragments (339.6 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (3.6 g); 8 salmon brick fragments (2.8 g); 42 oyster shell fragments (34.2 g)
235450	1362950	328	1 possible quartz projectile point base, bifacially worked, possible Piscataway or Rossville point; 1 incomplete probable wrought iron nail fragment; 521 red brick fragments (311.3 g); 36 salmon brick fragments (23.0 g); 49 oyster shell fragments (21.5 g)
235450	1362975	329	1 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered gray to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd with ochre inclusions, possible Accokeek; 1 quartz shatter; 405 red brick fragments (248.5 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g); 2 salmon brick fragments (7.3 g); 9 oyster shell fragments (4.0 g)
235450	1363000	330	1 non-cultural rock, discarded; 134 red brick fragments (89.4 g); 2 yellow brick fragments (0.5 g); 2 salmon brick fragments (1.6 g); 3 oyster shell fragments (3.7 g)
235450	1363025	331	1 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered, micaceous black to red pasted cord-marked Indian ceramic body sherd, possibly Potomac Creek; 1 quartz secondary flake; 102 red brick fragment (98.7 g); 1 yellow brick fragment (0.1 g); 7 salmon brick fragments (12.1 g); 23 oyster shell fragments (23.1 g)
235450	1363050	332	65 red brick fragments (45.5 g); 2 salmon or yellow brick fragments (0.4 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (5.2 g)
235450	1363075	333	5 red brick fragments (7.3 g); 5 oyster shell fragments (0.4 g)
235450	1363100	334	2 unidentified crushed quartz-tempered gray to red pasted undecorated Indian ceramic body sherd; 11 red brick fragments (9.1 g); 11 oyster shell fragments (23.6 g)
235450	1363125	335	1 quartzite tertiary flake; 1 possible sandstone fire-cracked rock, possibly worked; 4 red brick fragments (0.8 g); 2 oyster shell fragments (1.4 g)
235450	1363150	336	1 quartz tertiary flake; 2 red brick fragments (0.7 g); 1 oyster shell fragment (0.3 g)
234985	1362980	337	(paving stone) 1 measuring 5.79 inches by 5.60 inches and 1.40 inches thick (1,530.9 g) and 1 measuring 6.57 inches by 5.73 inches and 1.50 inches thick (1,927.8 g)

235185	1363015	338	1 yellow brick bat measuring 1.77 inches thick and 4.15 inches wide (651.8 g); 1 yellow brick bat with unidentified pink/red staining measuring 1.75 inches thick and 4.12 inches wide (595.3 g); 1 yellow brick bat with mortar residue measuring 1.79 inches thick and 4.10 inches wide (623.9 g)
235190	1363025	339	1 yellow brick bat with small isolated pink stain measuring 1.82 inches thick and 4.08 inches wide (528.5 g); 1 mortar fragment measuring 0.79 inches thick (69.7 g)

Appendix III. Professional Qualifications

Skylar A. Bauer

EDUCATION

Master of Arts in Anthropology Projected Graduation 2014
Western Michigan University (WMU), Kalamazoo, MI

Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology Graduated Spring 2011
St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM), St. Mary's City, MD Summa Cum Laude

Member of the Council for Maryland Archaeology, Member of Psi Beta Kappa, Martin E. Sullivan Museum Scholar 2010-2011, Gary Wheeler Stone Award 2011, Robert F. Maher Scholarship 2013

FIELD AND LAB EXPERIENCE

2013-2014 Research Assistant, **WMU Anthropology Dept. (Kalamazoo, MI)**
2012 Field Intern, **Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project (Niles, MI)**
2012 Field Technician, **TRC Environmental (Martinsburg, WV)**
2012 Field Technician, **AK Environmental (New Milford, PA)**
2012 Field and Lab Technician, **Applied Archaeology and History Associates
(Anne Arundel County, MD)**
2012 Field Technician, **Greenhorne & O'Mara (Dubois and Emporium, PA)**
2011 Field and Lab Supervisor, **Notley Hall (St. Mary's County, MD)**
2010-2011 Field Technician, **Zekiah Archaeological Project (Charles County, MD)**
2008-2011 Lab Assistant and Fellowship, **Historic St. Mary's City Archaeology Lab
(St. Mary's City, MD)**
2010 Field Technician, **Clohamon Castle (Clohamon, Co. Wexford, Ireland)**
2010 Field Technician, **Anne Arundel Hall Archaeological Project (St. Mary's City, MD)**
2009 Field School Student, **Historic St. Mary's City Archaeological Field School**

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

2013 **Anthropology in the Community: Cultural Resource Management Practicum**
 ANTH 5030, Teacher's Assistant
2013 **Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project Field School**
 ANTH 4900/6900, Teacher's Assistant
2012-2013 **People's of the World**
 ANTH 1200, Teacher's Assistant

WRITING EXPERIENCE

2013 Co-authored field summary, *The Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project: 2013 Field Season (20BE10 and 20BE23)*
2012 Co-authored site report: "...a place now known unto them:" *The Search for Zekiah Fort (18CH808)*
2010 Co-authored *The Westwood Manor Archaeological Collection: Preliminary Interpretations (18CH621)*

JULIA ANN KING

EDUCATION:

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

TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

- 2013-present, Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, Maryland, 20686.
- 2006-2013, Associate Professor of Anthropology, SMCM.
- 2008-present, Coordinator, Museum Studies Program, SMCM.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

- 1996 to 2006: Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Maryland Historical Trust, St. Leonard, Maryland, 20685.
- 1987 to 1996: Director of Research, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard, Maryland.
- 1978-1986: Numerous field crew and field supervisor positions, including Flowerdew Hundred, Governor's Land, St. Augustine, St. Mary's City.

OTHER POSITIONS:

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

GRANTS, AWARDS, and FELLOWSHIPS:

- 2013-2014 Maryland Historical Trust, *An Archaeological Survey of Piscataway Landscape.*
- 2012-2014 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Collaborative Research, *The Lower Potomac River Valley at Contact, 1550-1720.*
- 2005-2007 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access. : *Developing a Records Database for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections.*
- 2002-2005 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Collaborative Research. *A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture.*
- 2002 Research Fellow, Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.
- 2001-2003 National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access. *Developing a Digital Catalog for the State of Maryland's Archaeological Collections.*
- 2000 Andrew Mellon Fellow, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.
- 1999 Research Associate, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Va.
- 1994 Fellow in Landscape Architecture Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS and SERVICE:

- Society for Historical Archaeology, Member, Director (1997-2000), President (2003)
- Society for American Archaeology, Member
- Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Member, Director (1991-94, 1995-98)
- Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Life Member
- Register of Professional Archaeologists, Member
- American Anthropological Association, Member
- Associate Editor, *Historical Archaeology*

PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS:

- 2012 *Archaeology, Landscape, and the Politics of the Past: The View from Southern Maryland*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- 2009 Archaeological Collections, Government Warehouses, and Anxious Moderns: The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory. *Archaeologies, Journal of the World Archaeological Congress* 4(2):264-285.
- 2007 Still Life with Tobacco: The Archaeological Uses of Dutch Art. In Diana DiPaolo Loren and Uzi Baram, editors, *Between Art and Artifact: Approaches to Visual Representations in Historical Archaeology*. *Historical Archaeology* 41(1):6-22.
- 2006 Household Archaeologies, Identities, and Biographies. In Mary C. Beaudry and Dan Hicks, editors, *Cambridge Companion in Historical Archaeology*, pp. 293-313. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- 1997 Tobacco, Innovation, and Economic Persistence in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. *Agricultural History* 71(2):207-236.
- 1996 'The Transient Nature of All Things Sublunary': Romanticism, History and Ruins in Nineteenth Century Southern Maryland. In Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny, eds., *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape*, pp. 249-272. Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press.
- 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.
- 1984 Ceramic Variability in Seventeenth Century St. Augustine, Florida. *Historical Archaeology* 18(2):75-82.
- with Dennis B. Blanton, co-editors*
- 2004 *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.
- with Edward E. Chaney*
- 2004 Did the Chesapeake English Have a Contact Period? In Dennis B. Blanton and Julia A. King, eds., *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*, pp. 193-221. Gainesville, University Press of Florida.
- 1999 Lord Baltimore and the Meaning of Brick Architecture in Seventeenth Century Maryland. In Geoff Egan and Ronald L. Michael, eds., *Old and New Worlds*, pp. 51-60. Oxford, CT, Oxbow Books.
- with Henry M. Miller*
- 1987 The View from the Midden: An Analysis of Midden Distribution and Composition at the van Sweringen Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 21(2):37-59.
- with Thao T. Phung and Douglas H. Ubelaker*
- 2009 Alcohol, Tobacco, and Excessive Animal Protein: The Question of an Adequate Diet in the 17th-Century Chesapeake. *Historical Archaeology* 43(2):62-83.

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Summary

- Demonstrated ability in Computer Aided Drafting (CAD), mapping, surveying, data analysis, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- Strong surveying background with more than 5 years of experience.
- Settlement Pattern Analysis using GIS.
- Virtual reconstruction: design, modelling, rendering, and post production.
- Extensive archaeological field and lab experience in Colonial and Contact period material culture.

Education

MSc Degree in Archaeological Computing - Spatial Technologies (Distinction) 2012

University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire, United Kingdom

B.A. Degree in Sociology/Anthropology 2008

St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD

Associates Degree in Social Sciences 2006

College of Southern Maryland, La Plata, MD

Archaeological and Related Experience and Employment

Project Archaeologist/Adjunct Instructor, St. Mary's College of Maryland 2013-Present

Archaeological Consultant, Self-Employed 2012-Present

Historical Research/Project Archaeologist, Smallwood Foundation 2009-2012

Historical Research/Archaeologist, Wetherburn Associates LLC. 2008-2009

Field Supervisor, St. Mary's College of Maryland 2008

Survey/CAD Technician, Offenbacher Land Surveying 2003-2008

Memberships & Affiliations

- Member, Mid-Atlantic Archaeology
- Joint projects with St. Mary's College of Maryland and the College of Southern Maryland
- Non-profit work for the Smallwood Foundation

Selected Reports

- **2012** Flick, Alex J., Skylar A. Bauer, Scott M. Strickland, D. Brad Hatch, and Julia A. King. "a place now known unto them" The Search for Zekiah Fort. Report prepared for Mr. Michael Besche, Mrs. Virginia Besche, Mr. and Mrs. Don Eckel, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Sullivan, and Mrs. D.H. Steffens. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.
- **2011** Strickland, Scott M., and Julia A. King. An Archaeological Survey of the Charleston Property: Josias Fendall's Dwelling Plantation. Report prepared for Mark & Barbara Hoy, James & Betty Jackson, and The Smallwood Foundation. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.
- **2009** King, Julia A., and Scott M. Strickland. In Search of Zekiah Manor: Archaeological Investigations at His Lordship's Favor. Report prepared for the Citizens of Charles County. Report on file, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard.