

Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum Presents

# Artifacts of Outlander



## Exhibit Catalog

with Site Details  
& References



Exhibit and Catalog by Sara Rivers Cofield and Caitlin Shaffer

## The Artifacts of Outlander

The staff of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum are huge fans of the *Outlander* novel series by Diana Gabaldon, and the new *Outlander* television series on Starz has inspired us. *Outlander* features a Scotland bristling under English political control in the 1740s. By the mid-18th century Maryland had been an English colony for 100 years, and within a few decades Maryland would also struggle to overthrow English rule. Scotland and Maryland were economic assets to England and both regions relied heavily on English goods. Colonial artifacts found by archaeologists in Maryland are therefore not too different from those used in 18th-century Scotland. Within this exhibit curators and conservators have assembled Maryland finds to go with images provided by Starz from their *Outlander* series. While no television show is 100% historically accurate, those of us who immerse ourselves in the past for a living have good reason to celebrate this series as we study and care for the tangible remains of Maryland's colonial heritage. We are thankful to Starz for their support of this exhibit.

**This booklet offers details about each item in the exhibit. It is organized in three sections:**

- Section 1- *Artifact Catalogs*** Images of the exhibit objects are included here so that you can look for the site name and number to see if any of the artifacts were found near you.
- Section 2- *References and Credits*** This lists references and credits for the images and sources we have used to assemble the exhibit.
- Section 3- *Site Summaries*** Here you will find a brief description of each site, organized by site number. Archaeological site numbers have three parts that tell you the state, county, and order in which sites were identified. All Maryland site numbers start with 18 because Maryland is the 18<sup>th</sup> state alphabetically. Then each county, plus Annapolis and Baltimore City, have two-letter abbreviations. For example, 18CV60 was the 60<sup>th</sup> site recorded in Calvert County.

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**The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum (JPPM) cares for archaeological resources from throughout the state, with holdings estimated to be between 7 and 8 million artifacts. This exhibit features finds from 30 different archaeological sites in 12 Maryland counties.**

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# Bonny Wee Baubles



## 1. Silver Threads

Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/377



## 2. Earring Fragments

Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/252 & 359



## 3. Bodkin, marked "M.I."

Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60



## 4. Jewelry Bracket

Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39



## 5. Sleeve Links

Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/140, 173, 257



## 6. Silver Finger Ring Fragment

Date: ca. 1711-1895  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/952



## 7. Copper Alloy Finger Ring

Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/252



## 8. Hook & Eye

Date: ca. 1650-1685  
Site Name: Compton (eye)  
Patuxent Point (hook)  
Site Number: 18CV279/180 (eye)  
18CV271/82.005 (hook)



**Here is a close-up view of silver thread embroidery from the 1750s.**



**A close-up view of the bodkin shows that it has been inscribed with the initials MI.**

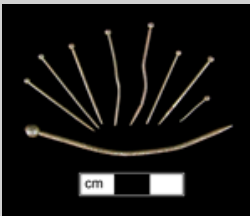
# Artifact Catalog

## 9. Brass Pins

Date: ca. 1711-1754

Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard

Site Number: 18CV91/114



## 10. Shoe Buckle Frame

Date: ca. 1750-1780

Site Name: Ft. Frederick

Site Number: 18WA20/400



## 11. Shoe Buckle

Date: ca. 1761-1790

Site Name: Antietam Furnace

Site Number: 18WA288/98



## 12. Shoe Buckle Frame Fragment

Date: ca. 1720-1799

Site Name: Queenstown Courthouse

Site Number: 18QU124/16



## 13. Buckle Frame

Date: ca. 1720-1799

Site Name: Saunders Point

Site Number: 18AN39/165

## Buckle Chape

Date: ca. 1750-1780

Site Name: Ft. Frederick

Site Number: 18WA20/164.008



## 14. Leather Shoe Sole and Insole

Date: ca. 1764-1820

Site Name: Birely Tannery

Site Number: 18FR575/20



## 15. Wooden Shoe Heel

Date: ca. 1720-1750

Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor

Site Number: 18PR175/2345



## Bonny Wee Baubles



**This is what the earrings would look like if they were whole.**



**This portrait by Pieter Vanderlyn, ca. 1725, shows how women wore sleeve links.**

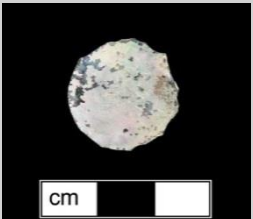
# Claire's Surgery



1. Medicine Vials  
Date: ca. 1750-1850  
Site Name: Schifferstadt  
Site Number: 18FR134/537



2. Brass Pestle  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/550, 666



3. Magnifying Lens  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/165



4. Apothecary Weights  
Top  
Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/363  
Bottom  
Date: ca. 1700-1799  
Site Name: Indian Queen Tavern  
Site Number: 18PR96/217



5. Free-Blown Bottle  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/MV522



6. Ointment Pot  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39



Grape Seeds  
Date: ca. 1850s  
Site Name: Federal Reserve  
Site Number: 18BC27/345



7. Free-Blown Bottle  
Date: ca. 1700-1720  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39



8. Ointment Pot  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1.337



9. Nottingham Stoneware Bowl  
ca. 1730-1790  
Site Name: Pleasant Prospect  
Site Number: 18PR705/662

Vetch Seeds  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2338



This tiny weight was found during the Public Archaeology Program at Jefferson Patterson Park

and Museum's Smith's St. Leonard site. The surface mark and weight (0.6 grams) of the artifact indicate that it was a measure for a "half scruple." It was the smallest of a set of six apothecary weights used by the 18<sup>th</sup>-century version of a pharmacist for measuring medicine.

# Artifact Catalog

## 10. Case Bottle

Date: ca. 1700-1799

Site Name: Victualling

Warehouse

Site Number: 18AP14/626



## 11. Free-Blown Bottle

Date: ca. 1780-1820

Site Name: Schifferstadt

Site Number: 18FR134/537



## 12. Large Vial

Date: ca. 1750-1850

Site Name: Schifferstadt

Site Number: 18FR134/537



## 13. Medicine Vial

Date: ca. 1750-1850

Site Name: Schifferstadt

Site Number: 18FR134/537



## 14. Squash Seeds

Date: ca. 1720-1750

Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor

Site Number: 18PR175/2351



## 15. Corks

Date: ca. 1720-1750

Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor

Site Number: 18PR175/2351



## “Well” Preserved Organics

Seeds and corks in this portion of the exhibit are rare examples of plant materials that survive from the early 18th century. They were found below the water table in a well that people started to fill with trash as early as the 1720s. A lack of oxygen in the well meant that bacteria that normally eat plant materials could not survive. The wooden shoe heel, leather horse tack, and tobacco leaves in the exhibit also come from the same well.

# Jamie's Mount



1. Horseshoe  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1.1306



2. Large Iron Buckles  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/165



3. Saddle Pommel Fragments  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/186, 438



4. Iron Buckles  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175  
Lot 7577(Top 2)  
Lot 9806 (Bottom)



5. Curb Bit  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/33



6. Strap Buckle  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2334



7. Brass Buckles  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/  
6006 (Top), 6311 (Bottom)



8. Leather Horse Tack Fragment  
with Brass Ornaments  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2341



9. Brass Strap Ornament  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/6107



10. Brass Strap Ornament  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/666



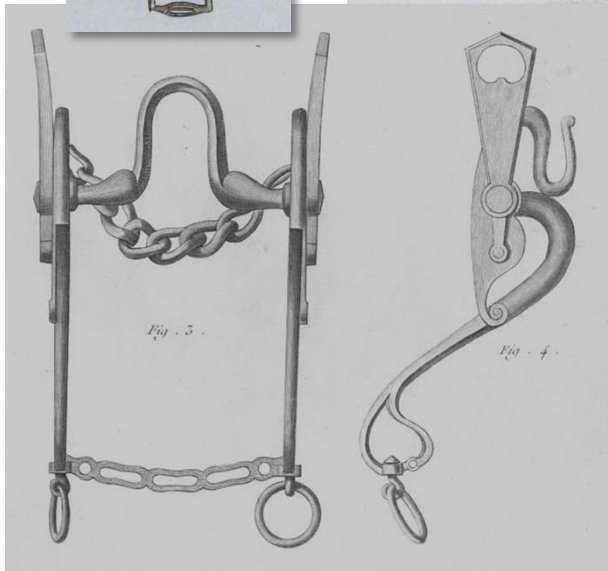
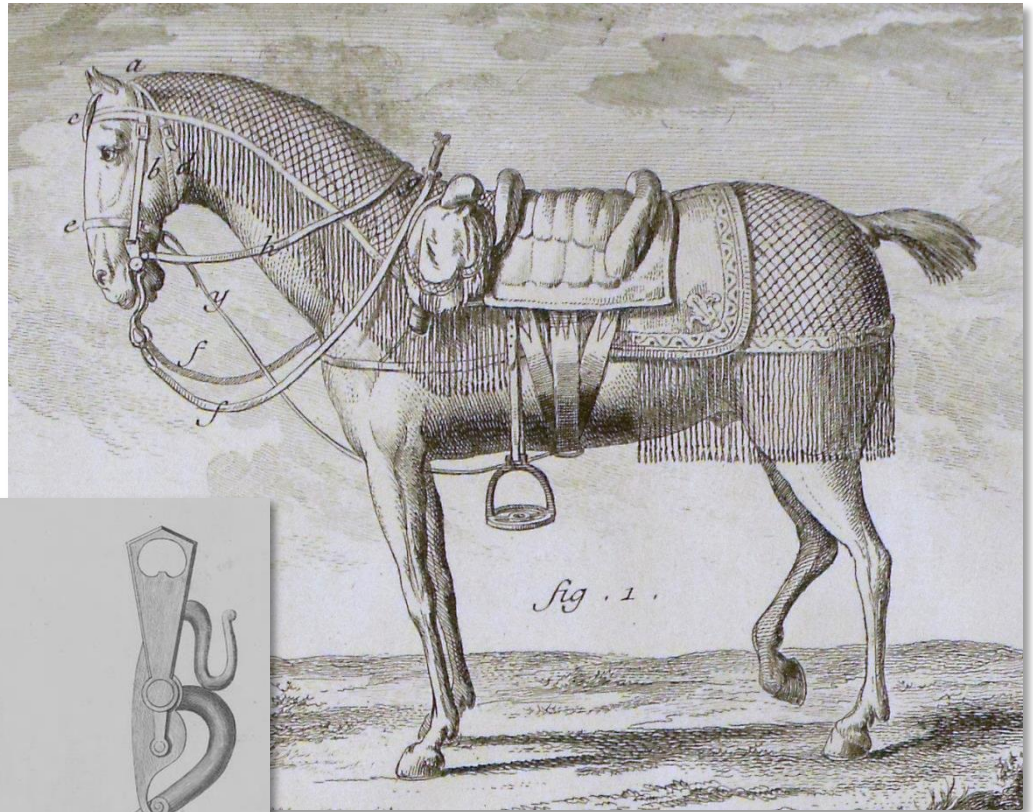
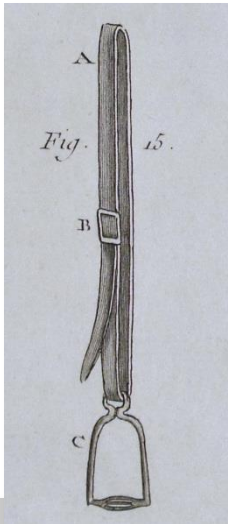
11. Brass Strap Ornament  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Horne Point  
Site Number: 18DO58/86



# Artifact Catalog



12. Iron Stirrups  
 Date: ca. 1690-1730  
 Site Name: Addison Plantation  
 Site Number: 18PR175/8795



A well-known 18<sup>th</sup>-century encyclopedia by Denis Diderot depicts stirrups, bits, and other riding equipment. These images help archaeologists identify the horse-related artifacts recovered in Maryland.

# Buttons, Buckles, & Blades

The British Museum has an 18th-century short sword hilt with the same globe and cherub pattern as the counterguards from site 18PR175, Addison Plantation.



1. Knuckle Guard  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9608



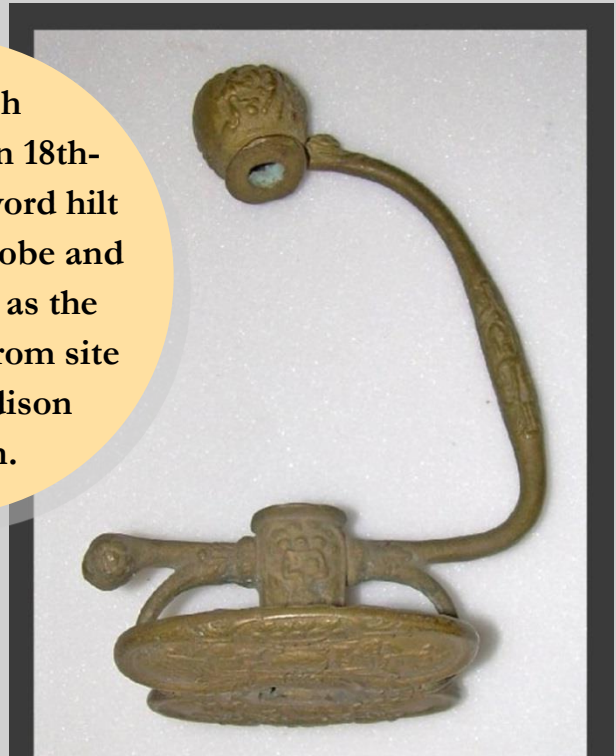
2. Quillon Block  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/29



3. Counterguard Fragments  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9608, 7927



4. Silver Scabbard Throat  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20/1047



# Artifact Catalog



5. Scabbard Hook  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20/1039



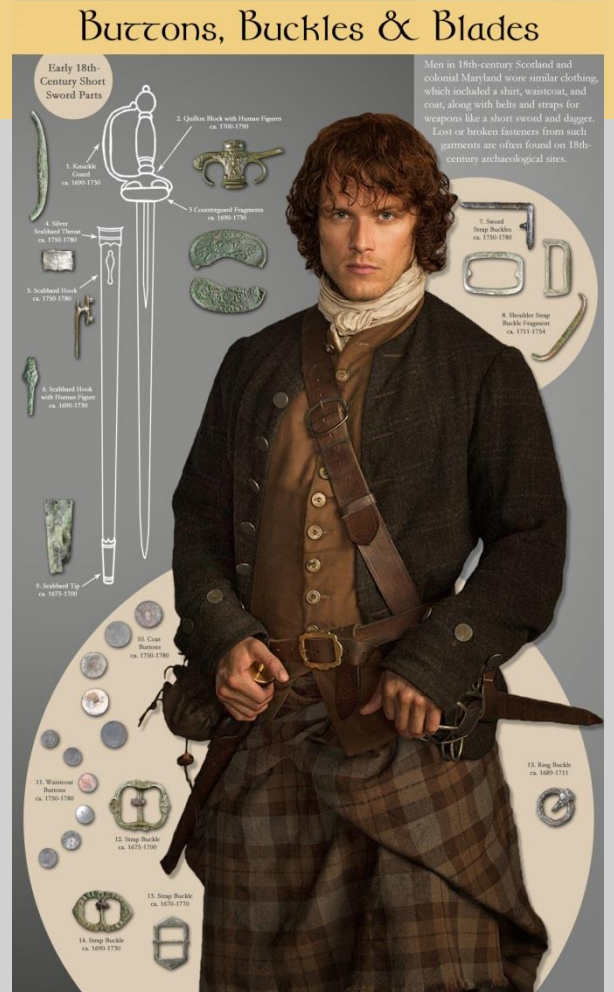
6. Scabbard Hook with Human Figure  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9608



7. Sword Strap Buckles  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20/  
Lot 400 (top 2)  
Lot 47 (bottom)



8. Shoulder Strap Buckle  
Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/270



9. Scabbard Tip  
Date: ca. 1675-1700  
Site Name: Charles' Gift  
Site Number: 18ST704/601



10-11. Coat (5) & Waistcoat (6) Buttons  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20/400

## Buttons, Buckles, & Blades (continued)



12. Strap Buckle  
Date: ca. 1675-1700  
Site Name: Charles' Gift  
Site Number: 18ST704/925



13. Strap Buckle  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Horne Point  
Site Number: 18DO58/145



14. Strap Buckle  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9754



15. Ring Buckle  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/548



**The sporrán in our exhibit is just a prop, not an archaeological example, but this image shows the real thing: a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Scottish sporrán, made of pigskin with a brass frame.**

### Silver Reliquary ca. 1680-1750



This silver cross pendant was found on a plantation owned by Jesuits. It is hollow so that it can hold something sacred, like a piece of the true cross or an item blessed by a saint. We x-rayed the artifact to see if it had anything inside, but as you can see in the x-ray here, all that showed up was the inner structure of the pendant. It is likely that the sacred item it held was organic and did not survive burial.

# Artifact Catalog



16. Single-Decade Rosary (re-creation with real artifacts)

Beads

Date: ca. 1689-1711

Site Name: King's Reach

Site Number: 18CV83

Silver Reliquary Cross

Date: ca. 1680-1750

Site Name: St. Inigoes Manor House

Site Number: 18ST329/330

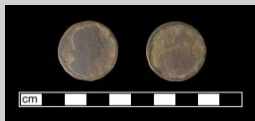


17. George I Halfpenny

Date: 1720

Site Name: Charles' Gift/ Preston's Cliffs

Site Number: 18CV7/2



18. William III Halfpenny

Date: 1700

Site Name: Angelica Knoll

Site Number: 18CV60



19. Spanish Reale, cut in half

Date: 1719

Site Name: Roberts Site

Site Number: 18CV350/90



20. Bolivian 1 Reale, Potosi Mint

Date: 1678

Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard

Site Number: 18CV91/377



21. William III Sixpence

Date: 1696

Site Name: King's Reach

Site Number: 18CV83/408



22. Elizabeth I Sixpence, cut in half

Date: Illegible (coin minted 1558-1603)

Site Name: Angelica Knoll

Site Number: 18CV60



23. George I Halfpenny

Date: 1723

Site Name: Ft. Frederick

Site Number: 18WA20/123.001



**A single-decade rosary, or “tenner,” usually consists of a cross, ten beads, and a loop at the end. During times of Catholic persecution, a tenner could be hidden more easily than a standard length rosary, but the full fifty-prayer cycle could be completed by transferring the loop from one finger to the next. This painting from 1545 shows a man holding a rosary with a tassel on the end rather than a cross or crucifix; the tassel was representative of wiping away the tears of repentance.**

# Going Armed



1. Pistol Cock  
Date: ca. 1680-1700  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/323



2. Pistol Gunflint  
Date: ca. 1700-1800  
Site Name: Fort Garrison  
Site Number: 18BA27/69



3. Pistol Barrel  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/444



4. Musket Gunflint  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20/165.007



5. Musket Gunflint  
Date: ca. 1730-1790  
Site Name: Pleasant Prospect  
Site Number: 18PR705/841



6. Pistol Butt Cap  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9175(C)



7. Pistol Trigger  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/7860



8. Side Plate Fragments  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/7927, 7860



9. Lead Shot and Musket Balls  
Date: ca. 1666-1690  
Site Name: Mattapany  
Site Number: 18ST390/153



10. Musket Barrel  
Date: ca. 1690-1750  
Site Name: Garrett's Chance  
Site Number: 18PR703/61



11. 7577



12. 7860(T)



13. 7860(M)



14. 7860(O)

# Artifact Catalog



15. Pistol Flintlock  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/165



16. Musket Flintlock  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9175



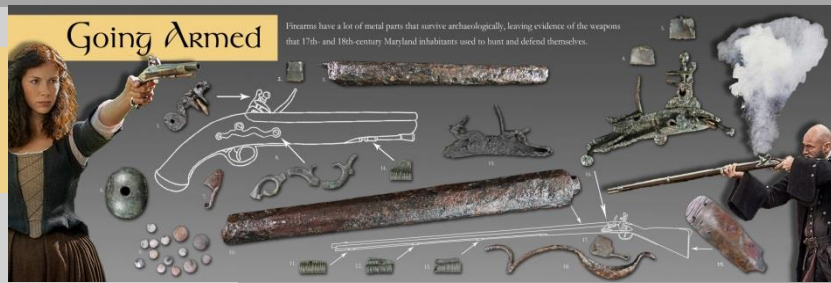
17. Trigger  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9175



18. Trigger Guard  
Date: ca. 1651-1685  
Site Name: Compton  
Site Number: 18CV279/220.001



19. Musket Butt Plate  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/6048



**This 1743 print depicts a soldier of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment (aka. the Black Watch) which famously deserted King George's Army in 1743 when rumors spread that they were to be sent to the West Indies. Note that the soldier has both a musket in one hand and a pistol tucked under his other arm (see inset detail, top right).**

# Stăinte!



1. Barrel Spigot  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/29



5. Drinking Glass  
Date: ca. 1715-1735  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2340  
(stem), 2336 (base)

2. Drinking Glass

Stem

Date: ca. 1710-1725  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1

Base

Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2301,  
2293



6. Drinking Glass

Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/9263



3. Drinking Glass  
Date: ca. 1705-1720  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/9608



7. Bottle Opener with Serrated Blade  
Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/303

4. Drinking Glass

Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2339



8. Free-Blown Bottle  
Date: ca. 1689-1711  
Site Name: King's Reach  
Site Number: 18CV83/213KK



9. Redware Bowl  
Date: ca. 1710-1780  
Site Name: Swan Point  
Site Number: 18CH354/313



# Artifact Catalog



10. Iron Fork  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1



11. Ivory Utensil Handle  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2326



12. Tin-Glazed Plate  
Date: ca. 1670-1790  
Site Name: Brookes Inn  
Site Number: 18PR386/1



13. Tin-Plated Spoon  
Date: ca. 1660-1700  
Site Name: Patuxent Point  
Site Number: 18CV271/83



14. Iron Knife and Bone Handle  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1



15. Stoneware Mug  
Date: ca. 1690-1730  
Site Name: Addison Plantation  
Site Number: 18PR175/7984



16. North Devon Sgraffito Earthenware Bowl  
Date: ca. 1660-1700  
Site Name: Buck  
Site Number: 18KE292



17. Tin-Glazed Punch Bowl  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/MV112

## Personalization

The bone handle from the Angelica Knoll site (18CV60) has the initials \*I\*R\*E carved into its base. The site was occupied by Richard and Elizabeth Johns and their family. In the 18th century the letter "J" was written like the capital "I" is today, so these are probably the couple's initials combined.



# Sassenach Soldiers



1. Window Lead Fragments  
Date: ca. 1675-1682  
Site Name: Charles' Gift  
Site Number: 18ST704/601



2. Window Pane  
Date: ca. 1711-1754  
Site Name: Smith's St. Leonard  
Site Number: 18CV91/171



3. Wig Hair Curler Fragments  
Date: ca. 1700-1799  
Site Name: Brookes Inn  
Site Number: 18PR386/15, 75



4. Gold Thread Button Cover  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2338



5. Bone Molds for Thread or Fabric-Covered Buttons  
Date: ca. 1750-1780  
Site Name: Ft. Frederick  
Site Number: 18WA20  
Lot 1121 (top)  
Lot 20-T.001 (bottom)



6. English Stoneware Pitcher  
Spout  
Date: ca. 1670-1770  
Site Name: Angelica Knoll  
Site Number: 18CV60/1.1306  
Body  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/MV 18



7. Straight Razor  
Date: ca. 1825-1915  
Site Name: Jackson Homestead  
Site Number: 18MO609/300



8. Buckley Earthenware Basin  
Date: ca. 1740-1780  
Site Name: Two Friends  
Site Number: 18CH308/Vessel 1

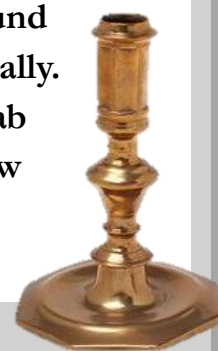


9. Travelling Inkwell  
Date: ca. 1700-1799  
Site Name: Levering Coffee  
Site Number: 18BC51/LC206



10. Candlestick Stem  
Date: ca. 1700-1790  
Site Name: Saunders Point  
Site Number: 18AN39/68  
  
Candlestick Base  
Date: ca. 1750-1770  
Site Name: Willow Grove  
Site Number: 18PR510/20361

**Brass candlesticks were often melted down and recast as styles changed, so they are rarely found archaeologically. The MAC Lab only has a few pieces in its collections.**



# Artifact Catalog

## Sassenach Soldiers



Artifacts used for keeping up appearances and passing the time illustrate how 18th-century English "Sassenach" soldiers lived.



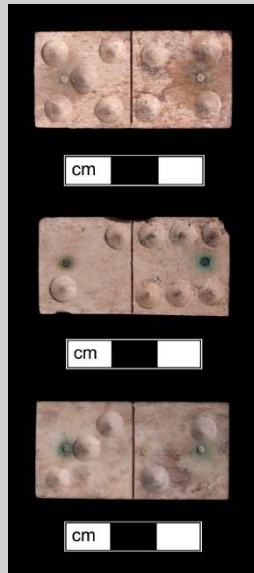
11. Tobacco Leaves  
Date: ca. 1720-1750  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175/2344



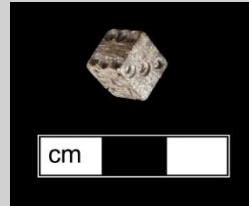
12. Tobacco Box Lid  
Date: ca. 1666-1690  
Site Name: Mattapanay  
Site Number: 18ST390/349



13. Tobacco Pipe  
Date: ca. 1720-1820  
Site Name: Levering Coffee  
Site Number: 18BC51/LC257



14. Ivory and Wood Dominoes  
Date: ca. 1711-1895  
Site Name: Oxon Hill Manor  
Site Number: 18PR175  
Lot 7600 (top)  
Lot 1878 (center)  
Lot 7864 (bottom)



15. Bone Die  
Date: ca. 1666-1690  
Site Name: Mattapanay  
Site Number: 18ST390/407



16. Ivory Die  
Date: ca. 1800-1900  
Site Name: Victualling  
Warehouse  
Site Number: 18AP14/426

### Penner Set ca. 1650

When people wrote with quills and ink, travelling kits known as penner sets carried quills, ink powder for drying up blots of ink, and small inkwells that closed with a cork. These were all stacked into long skinny cases to make them portable.



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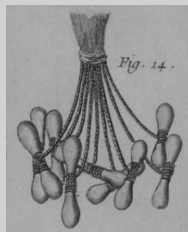
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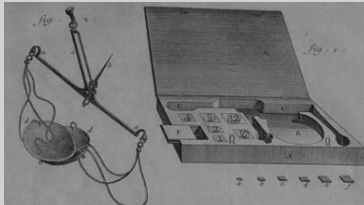
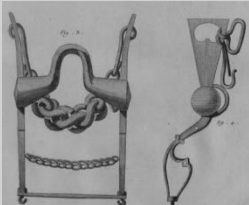
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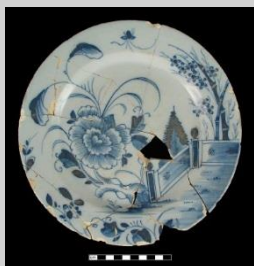
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# Credits

The following artifacts are used courtesy of their owner, the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Naval District Washington: scabbard tip (18ST704), strap buckle (18ST704), window leads (18ST704), lead shot and musket balls (18ST390), bone die (18ST390), tobacco box lid (18ST390), and silver reliquary cross (18ST329/330).



These artifacts are used courtesy of their owner, the U.S. Postal Service: tin-glazed plate and wig curlers (18PR386).



**Many thanks to the staff of Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum for the support that made this exhibit possible.**

**Graphics, content, and assembly by Sara Rivers Cofield and Caitlin Shaffer**

**Television photos provided by Starz**

**Artifact photos by Caitlin Shaffer**

**Printing by Jim House**

**Special artifact mounts by Nichole Doub and Francis Lukezic**

**Scheduling and logistics by Patricia Samford**

**Publicity by Sherwana Knox**

# 18AN39 Saunders Point

## c. 1700 - 1790s



### Site History

Historical research into the Saunders Point site on the South River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has been limited since no formal report has been written. Since its excavation in 1968, the site has been attributed to the 18th century occupation of the prominent Saunders family. Records show that Robert Saunders lived in the area and was a member of the social group known as the South River Club by at least 1742. He may be a descendant or relative of John Saunders, part owner of the Dove when it made its first voyage to Maryland in 1633.

### Archaeology

Excavations at Saunders Point took place in 1968 when private owners discovered a cellar feature where they intended to put a pool. Archaeologist Stephen Israel assisted with the excavation of the cellar and prepared a summary report that is on file with the site form at the Maryland Historical Trust. Archaeologist George Miller later conducted a ceramic vessel analysis. The cellar was approximately 15' by 18', and was 3' deep. Artifacts date the site to the mid-18th century.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

### References

See site form on file at the Maryland Historical Trust. Artifacts and associated records are at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.

**The Saunders Point archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**



# 18AP14 Victualling Warehouse

## c. 1737-1900

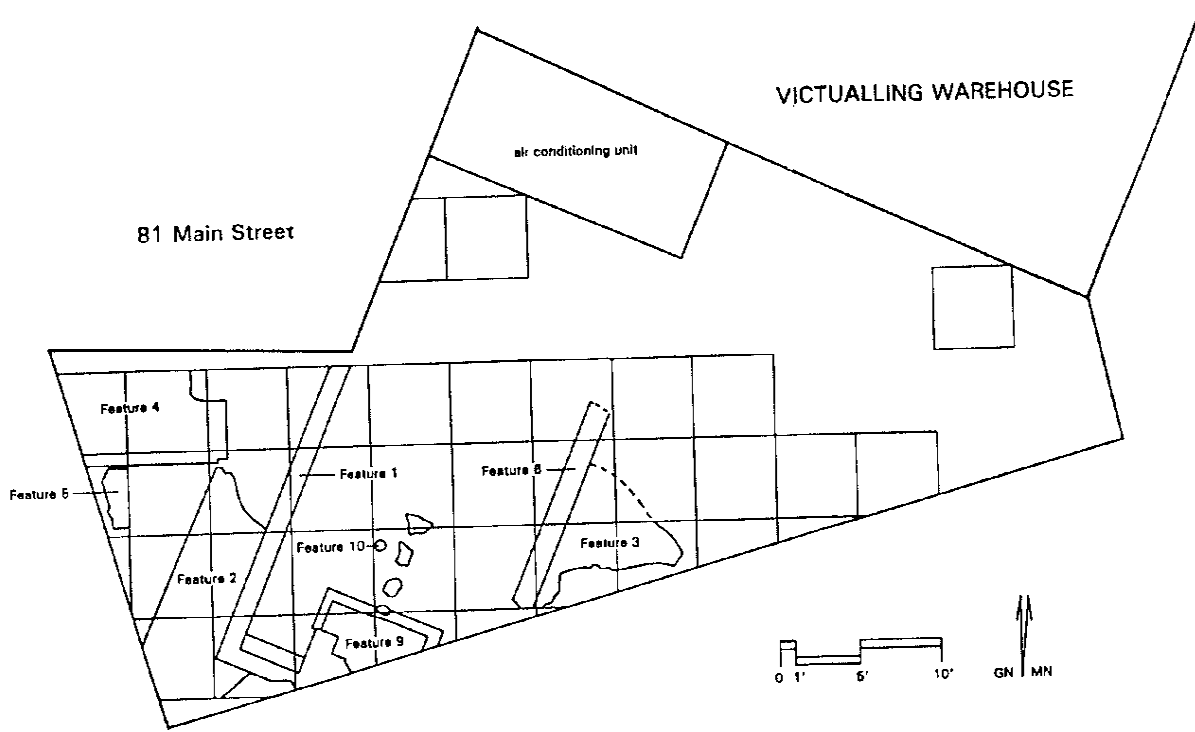


### Site History

The Victualling Warehouse site (18AP14) contained remains of 18th and 19<sup>th</sup>-century warehouses operating on the Annapolis waterfront, directly opposite the historic city dockyard. The first recorded owner of the site area was Amos Garrett, a wealthy merchant. There was a warehouse on the lot by 1737, and a second one by 1748. At that time the property was owned by Walter Dulany. One warehouse was described as a “prize house,” probably because it contained a tobacco prise used for packing tobacco into shipping barrels. In 1781, the property was seized from Daniel Dulaney, a loyalist who had fled Maryland during the Revolution. The warehouses were then used as victualling offices to store and distribute military supplies. In 1785, William Wilkins purchased the lot from the State of Maryland, and two years later he moved into an adjacent house. However, a 1790 fire destroyed the house and the warehouses, and the property remained vacant until around 1810, when George and John Barber built a store there that operated until the 1830s. A new warehouse was added after 1822, but was gone by the 1860s. In 1852, Nicholas Kilman purchased the lot and kept a store there. It was damaged in an 1864 fire. Kilman’s stock and possessions were removed during the fire by helpful Union soldiers, who were incensed to find Confederate flags among Kilman’s belongings. The property was sub-divided in 1890. The early 19<sup>th</sup>-century brick building now known as the Victualling Warehouse still stands there.

### Archaeology

Archaeology began at 18AP14 in 1971, under the direction of the Maryland Historical Trust. The goal was to establish a chronology of building construction at the site, and to determine the appearance and use of structures no longer extant. Excavations took place below the floor of the warehouse, revealing several layers of fill associated with the construction and occupation of that early 19<sup>th</sup>-century structure. Below this was a thick burn layer produced by the 1790 fire that destroyed the original warehouses. The excavators were unable to establish either a construction date or appearance details for these structures. Portions of the property behind the Victualling Warehouse were investigated in 1982, 1983, and 1984. Thirty-six 5’ X 5’ units were excavated in 3- inch arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic layers. Screening was employed selectively, but was always used for feature excavation. Ten features were identified. Most were architectural in nature, including brick and stone walls, cobble and brick pavements, postholes, a brick hearth, and a brick arch of uncertain function. One feature was a dog burial. The 1982-1984 work produced more than 22,000 artifacts, including ceramics (n=2,556), bottle and window glass (n=5682), oyster shell (n=1,732), animal bone (n=4,774), lead printer’s type (n=124), brick, mortar, and nails. Personal items such as buttons, buckles, coins, marbles, and tobacco pipes were also present. Analysis of ceramics from 18AP14 showed an extremely homogenous set of vessels, suggesting low integration into a wage-earning economy. While this may reflect the residents’ poverty, it is a surprise given the likelihood of their connection to the market system.



Feature map for the Victualling Warehouse. From Liggett 1972.

*Summary by Edward Chaney*

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**Archaeological collections from the Victualling Warehouse site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

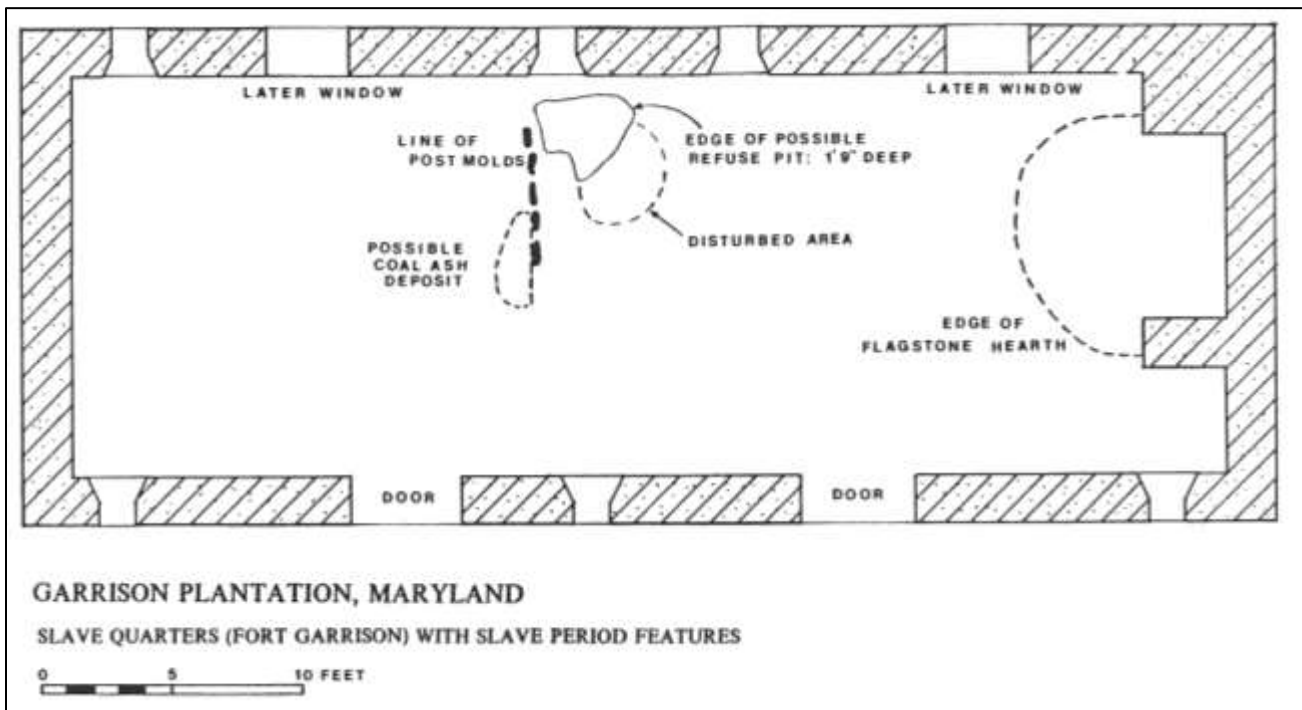
# 18BA27 Fort Garrison

## c. 1696-1900



### Site History

Fort Garrison (18BA27) is the site of a 48' x 18' stone building that was identified by H. Chandlee Forman in 1963 as a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century garrison for the Maryland Rangers. The structure was later adapted for plantation life by Robert Carnan, who added a second story half-floor around 1800 and used the stone building as a slave quarter. The 1798 tax records list 22 slaves living at Garrison Plantation. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the structure was repurposed again as a slaughterhouse. In the 1960s a housing development threatened the site, prompting architectural and archaeological studies. The Baltimore County Historical Trust subsequently convinced the developer to leave the stone building intact, so it survives today within a neighborhood of split-level homes.



Plan of the Garrison Plantation slave quarters based on a 1965 preliminary map (Klingelhofer 1987:113).

### Archaeology

Members of the Archaeological Society of Maryland conducted excavations at Ft. Garrison in 1964 and 1965 under the direction of John Sprinkle. At the time the structure was still slated for demolition, so salvaging the archaeological resources was a priority. Some excavations took place within the structure, revealing a few intact 19<sup>th</sup> century features. Earlier military-related floor surfaces were poorly preserved, however, because of the later use of the structure as a slaughterhouse and an abundance rodent disturbance. Nearby 19<sup>th</sup>-century refuse pits were also targeted by the volunteer excavation team. Unfortunately, the field records were lost, leaving archaeologists with only a preliminary site map. The

artifacts were retained, however, including modified pewter spoons, and wood, ceramic, and glass made into polygonal objects. These have been interpreted as possibly representing reuse by slaves.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

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**Archaeological collections from the Fort Garrison site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18BC27 Federal Reserve

## c. 1770-1930



### Site History

The part of Baltimore that is home to the Federal Reserve site was settled in the late eighteenth century and occupied as a residential neighborhood until the early twentieth century. Growth was slow during the early nineteenth century, but by mid-century, both residential and business development had increased dramatically. Many of the lots along Sharpe Street north of Welcome Alley were residences of slave holding property owners, suggesting this area may have been more upscale than further south along the block. At the end of the century, homes for individuals who worked in the neighborhood were interspersed with saloons, general stores, stables, and a sash weight factory and pickle plant. By the early twentieth century, development south of Welcome Alley was all industrial and included a lime and cement plant, a cooper and a blacksmith shop. By the late 1920s, standing row houses were demolished for the expansion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's Camden Yard terminal.

### Archaeology

In 1980, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. of Delaware conducted archaeological investigations in Baltimore at the future site of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. The project encompassed three city blocks in the Otterbein neighborhood west of the Inner Harbor. The majority of the work occurred in a one block area bounded by Barre Street to the north, Lee Street to the south, Howard Street to the west, and Sharpe Street to the east. Welcome Alley bisected the block east to west.

With bank construction beginning almost simultaneously as the archaeological fieldwork, excavations were conducted in a rushed fashion. Since only a few weeks were allotted for the fieldwork, the project's goal was to recover as many archaeological resources as possible before construction forced archaeologists to discontinue work. Most of the standing buildings had been demolished prior to the archaeological work and earthmoving equipment had mixed the soil, further complicating the process of interpretation and excavation.

Most of the archaeological excavation focused on the backyards of former residential properties that had once fronted on Sharpe Street and backhoes were used to isolate the locations of features such as building foundations, cellars, privies and wells. The excavations resulted in the discovery of 52 features in the project area. Artifacts recovered from the features were washed, but not catalogued as a part of the original project. Artifacts and records associated with the archaeological investigation were sent in 2006 to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland for curation.

*Summary by Patricia Samford*

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**Archaeological collections from the Federal Reserve site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18BC51 Levering Coffee / Chase's Wharf c. 1770-1880



## Site History

The Levering Coffee site (18BC51), more commonly known as Chase's Wharf, contains late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century residential and commercial buildings and mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup>-century warehouses at Fells Point in Baltimore. It is south of Thames Street along the Patapsco waterfront. Chase's Wharf is one of many wharves located in this area since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. A 1773 plat of Fells Point depicts it on Lots #53 and #54. Because of landfilling activities in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Chase's Wharf was extended a considerable distance into the Patapsco River. Therefore, the modern site rests partly on original land and partly on fill soils.

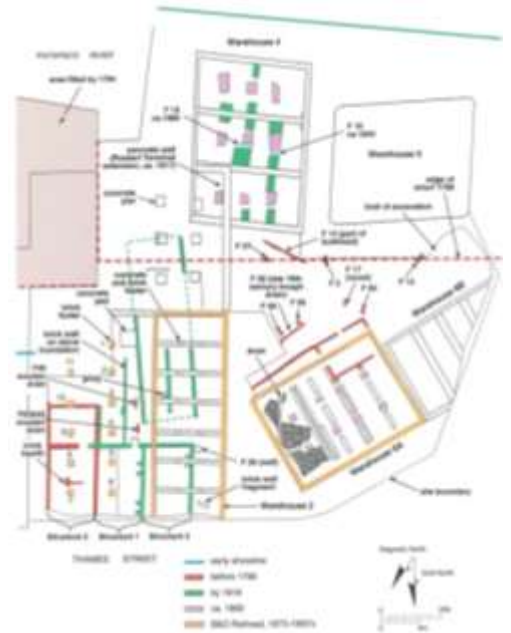
In 1767, Ann Fell sold Lot #53 and the west half of Lot #54 to Hercules Courtenay. He likely built a wharf and accompanying buildings there. In 1771, Fell leased the other half of Lot #54 to Abraham VanBibber, who then conveyed it to Isaac VanBibber. VanBibber began filling the shoreline, and constructed a wharf. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there were several dwellings on Lots #53 and #54. In 1798, Thorndick Chase bought a half interest in #53 and the west half of #54, and was living there by 1804. By 1816 he was also leasing the east half of #54. The properties stayed in the possession of the Chase family and their business interests until 1873, and Chase's Wharf derives its name from them. During the Chase period of ownership, numerous brick or frame warehouses, a brick office, and brick dwellings were erected on the lots. A three-story brick warehouse, built between 1846 and 1848, still stands there today.

In 1873, the Chase's Wharf property was sold to the B&O Railroad, and most of its buildings were used as coffee warehouses. The B&O razed a number of older structures, constructed at least one new one, and probably replaced a few existing warehouses. By 1890, the Levering Coffee Company occupied a warehouse there, and gave the site its "official" name. The B&O used Chase's Wharf for unloading and storing coffee into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. After 1914, it called the location "Chase's Station." But the coffee trade declined in the early 1900s, and by 1914 only two warehouses were still used for coffee. Over the next few decades, the warehouses stored lumber, ship supplies, rags, railroad materials, and other articles. By the early 1980s, Bond Street Associates had acquired a number of former industrial properties in Fells Point, including Chase's Wharf.

## Archaeology

Chase's Wharf was excavated in 1984 as part of the Fells Point Project sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust. 18BC51 and a number of other sites were investigated. The property owner, Bond Street Associates, funded the survey in advance of development. But they declared bankruptcy in 1987, so the development never occurred. As a result, no report was completed. However, in 2003 existing field records were examined to reconstruct the 1984 excavations.

In 1984, 18CV51 was first graded down to pre-1850 levels. Backhoe trenches were then excavated, along with at least 25 five-foot by five-foot test units. Remains from three building phases were uncovered: 1) late 18<sup>th</sup>-/early 19<sup>th</sup>-century residential and mercantile establishments; 2) mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century warehouses; 3) 1860s-1880s warehouses. Artifacts included Rhenish stoneware, slipware, Chinese porcelain, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, wine bottles, and clay pipes. Dates ranged from 1750 to the 20th century. Numerous features associated with warehouses and other infrastructure were identified. Excavation records for the northwestern and extreme southern portions of the site are missing, although artifact catalogs for these areas are present. The oldest portions of the site, the northeast and center sections, were the most extensively excavated. The original shoreline and filled areas, along with associated bulkheads, were identified. The excavation documented the construction of several warehouses.



**Plan view of Chase's Wharf showing the order of construction of the wharf and buildings. From Jones and Farnham 2003.**

A detailed artifact catalog was not provided in the 2003 report, and it noted that re-processing of the materials was desperately needed. It also concluded that additional excavations were not warranted, other than monitoring of any future ground disturbance. Monitoring took place in 2004, when development by The Living Classrooms Foundation required the removal of an existing bulkhead and pier, as well as the construction of new facilities. The extant 19<sup>th</sup>-century coffee warehouse was also restored. The remains of timber cribs used to create the filled land of the site, two overlapping sets of railroad tracks, and a former water break were documented. While the lower set of railroad tracks was somewhat unexpected, no significant archaeological features were observed during monitoring.

*Summary by Edward Chaney*

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**Archaeological collections from the Levering Coffee/ Chase's Wharf site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

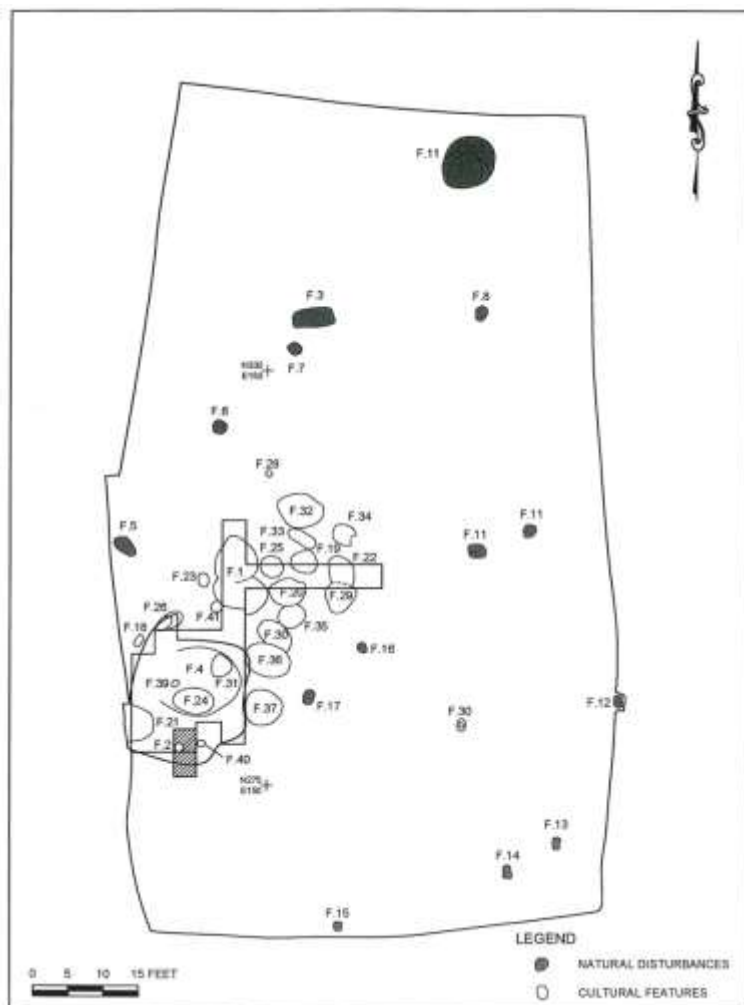


# 18CH308 Two Friends ca. 1740-1780



## Site History

The tract of land that encompasses the Two Friends site (18CH308) has an uncertain history for the period of the site's occupation. Land records associated with the area lack the boundary descriptions that would be needed to establish an official chain of title, but it is likely that the site was associated with the Two Friends plantation. John Sothoron purchased Two Friends in 1696, and then passed it on to his descendants when he died. The date of the site, ca. 1740-1780, corresponds to a period of ownership by John's sons Benjamin Sothoron, who died in 1745, and Samuel Sothoron, who inherited the tract from his brother. Probate inventories indicate some growth in the plantation from one generation to the next, as Jon Sothoron's inventory lists only three slaves, while his son Benjamin's inventory has eight. Although the excavations at Two Friends did not uncover an actual dwelling, the midden that was found may be associated with a tenant site or a quarter built to house the additional slaves.



Plan view of features at the Two Friends site, 18CH308. From Bedell 2003.

## Archaeology

A portion of the Two Friends site threatened by a wetland mitigation project underwent a data recovery project after Phase II excavations determined that it offered significant information about 18th century rural farming practices. Plowzone sampling was undertaken in zones of high artifact concentration, and the site was then mechanically stripped of plowzone to expose features. While Phase II excavations identified a large midden deposit, further excavation revealed that the midden was actually a series of trash pits. Sandy soil eliminated the possibility that the pits were clay borrow pits for daub or brick manufacturing, and all of the 22 pits identified held some kind of waste such as animal bone, oyster shell, and other domestic trash.

The assemblage of artifacts recovered in the features is not a typical domestic refuse scatter, and other than some small posts that might have supported a shed, there was no evidence of a building. The excavators therefore suggest that the site was a specialized work and disposal area. The faunal assemblage included cuts most likely

to be butchers waste, while prime cuts of meat were absent. This suggests that butchering, or possibly hide processing for leather tanning took place at the site. Such activities would be likely to produce aromas worthy of the effort to bury trash. Additionally, much of the waste may have been organic in nature, explaining why the trash pits were not full of artifacts like one would expect for refuse from a dwelling.

Other artifacts support the interpretation of the site as a work station for animal processing. The artifacts that were not present, such as sewing tools, window glass, and teawares, would not be expected in a butchering or hide processing yard. Artifacts that were found, however, such as faunal remains, bottle glass, bowls, and pipes, could easily have resulted from such activity. As a strenuous and messy process, butchering might be the kind of activity that kept one out of the house until the job was done, so artifacts resulting from meals being brought to the site, pipes being smoked on a break or while at work, and liquids being consumed to alleviate thirst all make sense in the context of a work area.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

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**Archaeological collections from the Two Friends site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust, and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18CH354 Bateman/ Swan Point ca. 1710-1780



## Site History

The Bateman/Swan Point site is located within a 2,000-acre land tract that was granted to Captain James Neale by Lord Baltimore in 1642. This tract, known as Wollaston Manor, passed down in the Neale family for several generations. The Neale family was presumably responsible for the construction and initial occupation of the dwelling at 18CH354, which served as the manor house. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Wollaston Manor was a relatively large plantation for the region, and the family was somewhat well-to-do. The site therefore started as an upper-middle class occupation.

The dwelling at 18CH354 could not have been the original 17<sup>th</sup>-century Wollaston Manor, but it could have been built by the time Captain James Neale's grandson, James Neale III, inherited the property in 1716. James Neale III died in 1725, leaving the Manor to his son James Neale IV. The direct line seems to have died with James IV because Raphael Neale, son of James Neale Jr's brother Anthony, owned Wollaston Manor by 1745. Raphael Neale had his own estate, so he partitioned the property among his children.

The portion of the property containing 18CH354 went to Raphael's daughter Monica Digges and her husband Edward in 1755. The couple apparently lived in a newer house nearby which has also been excavated (18CH350). However, diagnostic artifacts indicate that 18CH354 was not abandoned until the period between 1760 and 1780, so the site was probably occupied by tenants, shifting the dwelling from an owner-occupied manor house to a rental property for unknown occupants.

## Archaeology

The Bateman site was identified during a Phase I study of Swan Point in 1991 (Hopkins, Dinnel, and Collier 1991). In 2008 and 2009 Phase II and Phase III excavations took place since the site was slated for impact by construction of a beach house, club, and roadways associated with the Villages at Swan Point development. Data recovery at 18CH354 specifically targeted an 18<sup>th</sup> century dwelling foundation and its associated features. Twelve complete and nine partial test units were excavated to expose the remnants of brick foundations, builder's trenches, and a dirt cellar.

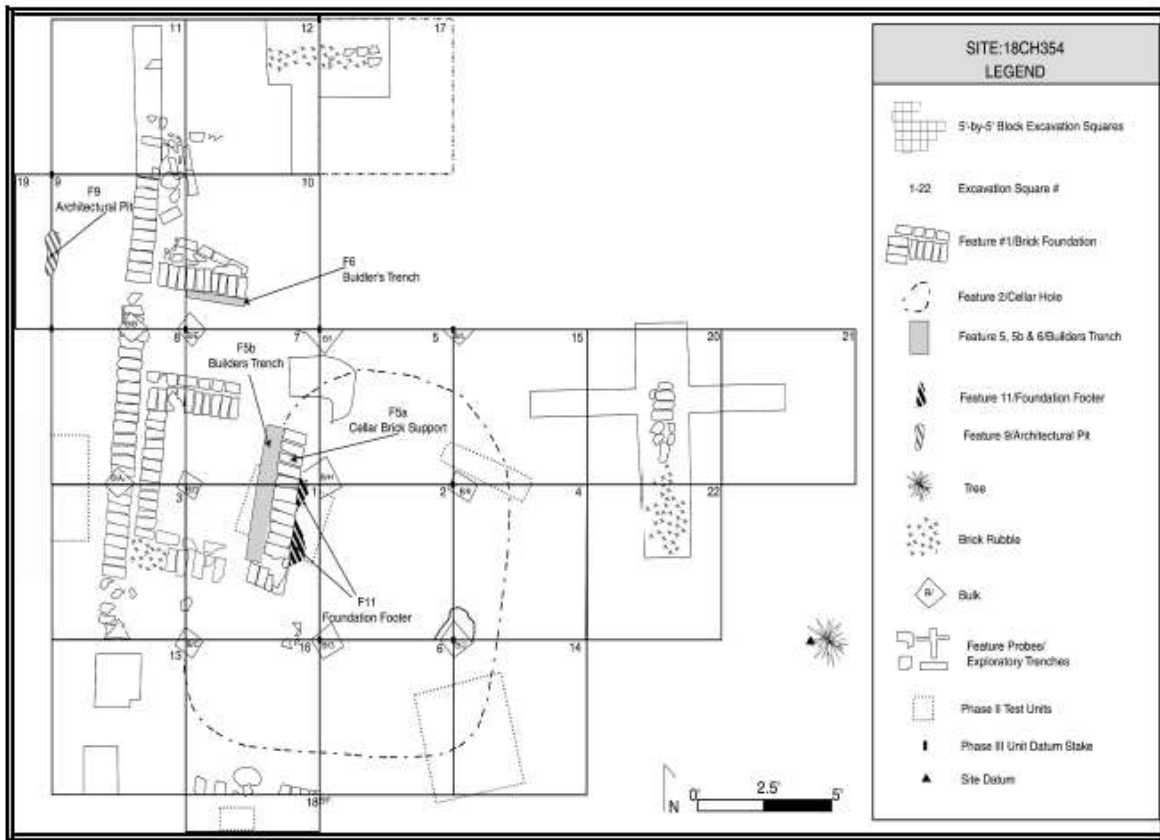
Excavation of the cellar indicated that domestic trash started to accumulate there in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the fill gradually built up over the next 40-60 years. The presence of Astbury-type ceramics in the lowest level date the initial fill, but there is some question about whether the cellar enjoyed a period of "clean" occupation before trash accumulated. Two oyster shell middens (layers 5-6 and 12a-12b in Square 2), may signify deliberate capping of smelly trash, or possibly fill associated with the abandonment of the cellar.

A notable difference in the cellar fill is represented by the faunal assemblage. Below the oyster middens domestic species such as cow and pig are represented, but above the oyster layers, the faunal assemblage

is comprised almost exclusively of wild game such as fish and deer. The presence of a 1744 George II half Penny in the lower oyster midden indicates that the change in diet occurred after the direct line of

Captain James Neale died out and the property was broken up amongst the children of Raphael Neale.

The uppermost shell midden correlates with evidence of fire that may represent the razing of the structure. Subsequent layers would then represent post-occupation fill episodes with dirt and debris from around the site rather than



Planview of 18CH354 showing units and exposed features. From Hill et. al. 2010:4-68.

deposition associated with incidental losses and deliberate discards in the cellar. Creamware appeared only in layers at or above the second oyster shell midden, and no pearlware was recovered. This suggests that the last fill episodes of the cellar took place at some point between 1760 and 1780. The two uppermost layers of the cellar fill contained a relatively high proportion of rubble and architectural debris, indicating that demolition debris was pushed into the cellar depression when the land went into to agricultural production.

Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield

**References:**

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**Archaeological collections from the Bateman/Swan Point site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust, and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18CV7 Charles' Gift/ Preston's Cliffs c. 1760-1935



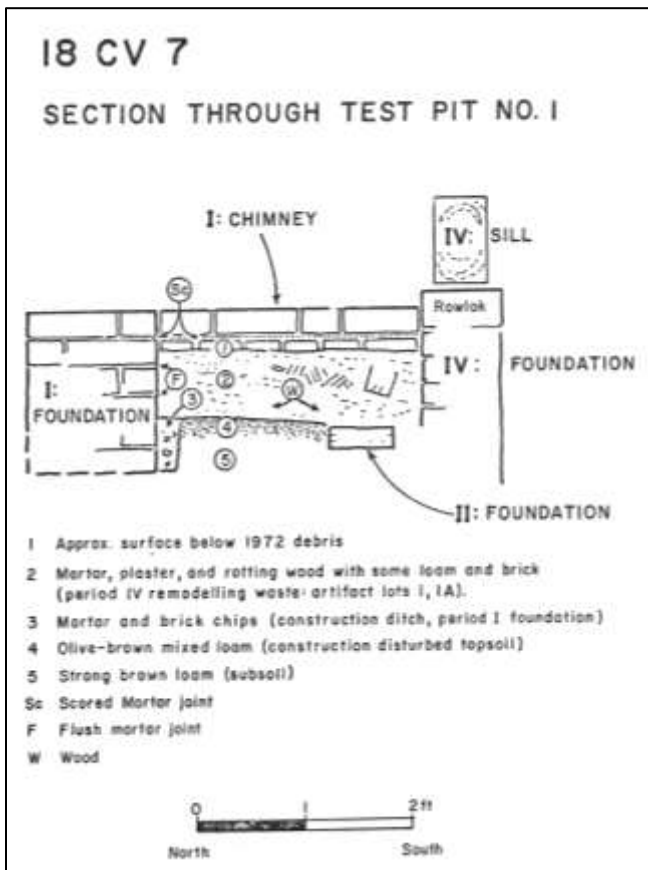
## Site History

The Charles' Gift site, also known as Preston's Cliffs (18CV7), is located on the grounds of the Calvert Cliffs nuclear power station in Calvert County, 0.2 miles from the Chesapeake Bay. During the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a square, one-story, two-room frame house (MHT #CT-59) was erected there on a brick foundation. Before 1810, the floor plan of the house had been altered, and a new doorway and chimney added. The building was enlarged between 1810 and 1830, with the new wing set on a stone foundation. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the south and west walls of the house were torn down and the building was expanded. Most of the chimneys were also replaced. The house was abandoned in the 1930s, and the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E) acquired the property in 1966. BG&E hired the St. Mary's City Commission (SMCC) to record the house ruins in 1971, and this study produced the architectural history of the structure. Because the house was in such poor condition, SMCC recommended that it be torn down and the stabilized foundation be made into an exhibit. Unfortunately, the mason hired to do the work graded the foundation down to its lowest corner, removing much of the soil surrounding the ruins in the process, and thus destroying numerous archaeological deposits.

## Archaeology

In the 1960s, amateur archaeologists excavated around the ruins. One small collection from this period was later turned over to the Maryland Historical Trust, including a 1720 English halfpenny. Between 1971 and 1974, SMCC archaeologists did limited excavations around the house as part of their efforts to record the ruins. This work included one test trench and several smaller units. The archaeologists also recorded features exposed by the mason's grading activities. Artifacts recovered at this time were cataloged at St. Mary's City. They included porcelain, creamware, and whiteware sherds; lamp and bottle glass; and wrought and cut nails.

In 2008, GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted a Phase I survey in a cultivated area west of the house ruins. They identified a concentration of prehistoric and historic artifacts designated "Site 17," and the recorded boundary of 18CV7 was amended to include this area. The survey consisted of 393 shovel test pits, initially excavated at 15-meter intervals then followed by supplemental testing in areas with artifacts. This identified a site measuring 213 x 366 meters. Only 67 of



Profile of Test pit 1, from Stone 1974.

the STPs were positive, producing 169 historic artifacts and 5 prehistoric lithic artifacts. Most were found to the northwest of the house ruins. Nearly half were architectural artifacts like brick, window glass, and nails. Ceramics included whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, porcelain, and ironstone. There were also significant quantities of glass and oyster shell. Two buttons were recovered as well. The assemblage indicated an early 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic occupation. The STPs revealed an intact plowzone across the tested area, with a possible earlier plowzone or buried A horizon in the southern portions. No features were identified.

*Summary by Edward Chaney*

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**Archaeological collections from the Charles' Gift/ Preston's Cliffs site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

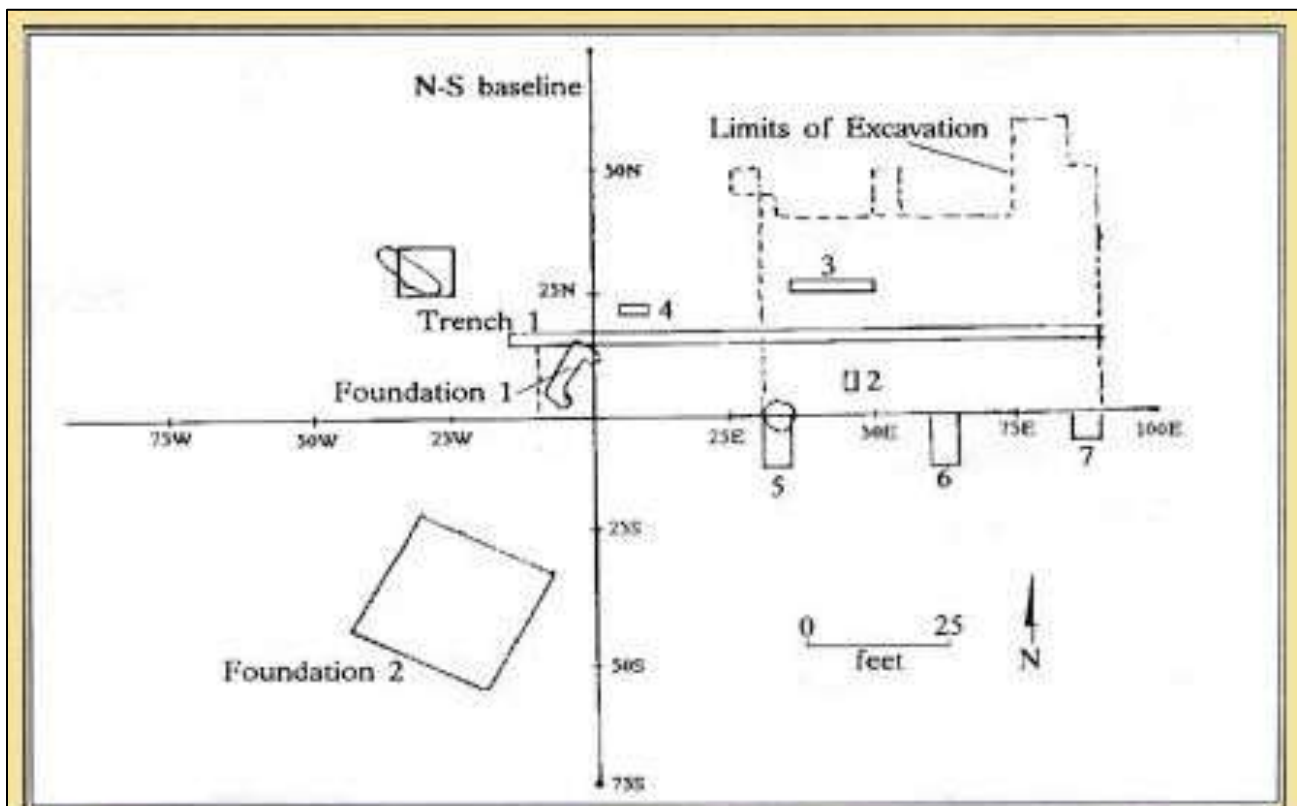
# 18CV60 Angelica Knoll

## c. 1650 – 1770



### Site History

The main occupation of the Angelica Knoll site most likely represents the residence of Richard Johns and his family and descendants. Johns acquired the property at some point between 1677 and 1717. Though the exact date is uncertain, the presence of pipes made by Llewellyn Evans at the site indicates that there must have been an occupation there by 1689. Richard Johns was a successful planter and a member of Maryland's early Quaker community. The Calvert Cliffs area where Angelica Knoll is located was a center of Quaker activity, as monthly meetings took place there for over 100 years from c. 1672-1771.



Base map of the Angelica Knoll site (18CV60) excavations. From Elder 1991. Foundation 1 most likely represents a chimney base associated with an earthfast kitchen, while foundation 2 would have been the main dwelling. Since the 1734 inventory indicates a cruciform structure, but the foundation is rectangular, this may indicate that Isaac John's son Richard updated the house after 1734.

When Richard Johns died, the portion of the tract with the plantation home descended to his son Isaac. At Isaac's death in 1734, a probate inventory taken of his goods describes where they were physically located on the plantation, leading to some hints about the architecture there. The main house had a hall, closet, room, and porch, each with a chamber above. This indicates a probable two-story cruciform structure. Outbuildings mentioned include a milk house and a kitchen, which also had a chamber.

Isaac left the Angelica plantation to his sons Richard and Samuel to be divided equally. Richard got the first choice of land and most likely selected the area with the structures. Since there were so many Johns family members named Richard, Isaac's son Richard was referred to as "Richard Johns of Angelica" when he witnessed his cousin Richard's will in 1748.

## Archaeology

A geologist studying Calvert Cliffs first brought the Angelica Knoll site to the attention of archaeologists when he took artifacts he had surface collected to the Smithsonian in the early 1950s. Robert Elder and a team of volunteers then undertook systematic excavations there from 1954 to 1959. The study represents a very early example of historical archaeology in Maryland and it took place before current standards for treatment of artifacts had been established. Features were mapped and identified, and many artifacts were retained, but soil was not screened, and certain categories of artifacts were discarded. For example, pipes with marks and decorations were retained, but, "A half bushel of plain stem fragments was not retained" (Elder 1991:28). Additionally, artifacts were not curated by provenience. Elder (1991:8) states, "Originally, materials from the foundation were kept separately, but careful analysis showed them to be the same as from the rest of the site. Therefore they were integrated in the final storage of specimens."

Despite these problems with the collection, a 1991 reexamination of Elder's work by Silas Hurry and Julia King determined that the site most likely dates to the occupation by Richard Johns, his son Isaac, and Isaac's wife Elizabeth c. 1677-1735. An occupation by Isaac's son Richard is also probable after 1735. The assemblage can therefore be used as a study collection for a late 17th- to mid-18<sup>th</sup> century site.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

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**The Angelica Knoll archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**



# 18CV83 King's Reach

## c. 1689 - 1711



### Site History

King's Reach was the domestic center of a tobacco plantation in Calvert County, Maryland founded by Richard Smith Jr. and his family around 1689. Smith was a member of Maryland's upper class at the time, with significant landholdings along the Patuxent River and close ties to the Calvert family. 1689 was full of political and economic turmoil in Maryland because the economy suffered from a tobacco depression and Protestants overthrew the Calvert proprietary that year. Though Smith was a Protestant, he supported the Catholic Calverts and suffered arrest for doing so.

By the first decade of the 18th century, both political strife and the tobacco depression had abated, allowing planters like Smith the stability they needed to accumulate wealth. In 1711, Smith constructed a new, more substantial dwelling elsewhere on the property, establishing an approximate end date for the occupation of King's Reach.

### Archaeology

King's Reach was discovered during a 1981 survey that identified a concentration of artifacts dating to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Archaeologists conducted surface collections and intensive excavations between 1984 and 1987. Excavations revealed a series of postholes and cellars from a 20 by 30 foot main house with an attached 10 by 20 foot shed. This was the main dwelling at King's Reach. Also discovered were fence lines that enclosed the yard outside the dwelling and joined that yard space to a 10 by 20 foot structure that most likely represents a slave or servant quarter.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

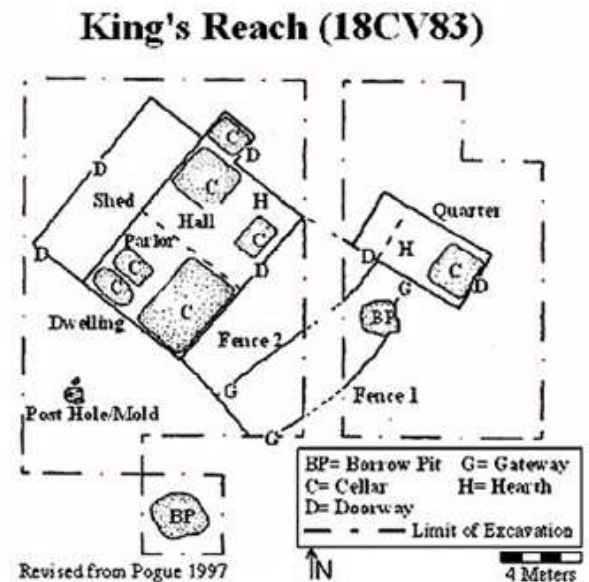
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**The Kings Reach archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**



# 18CV91 Smith's St. Leonard

## c. 1711 - 1754



### Site History

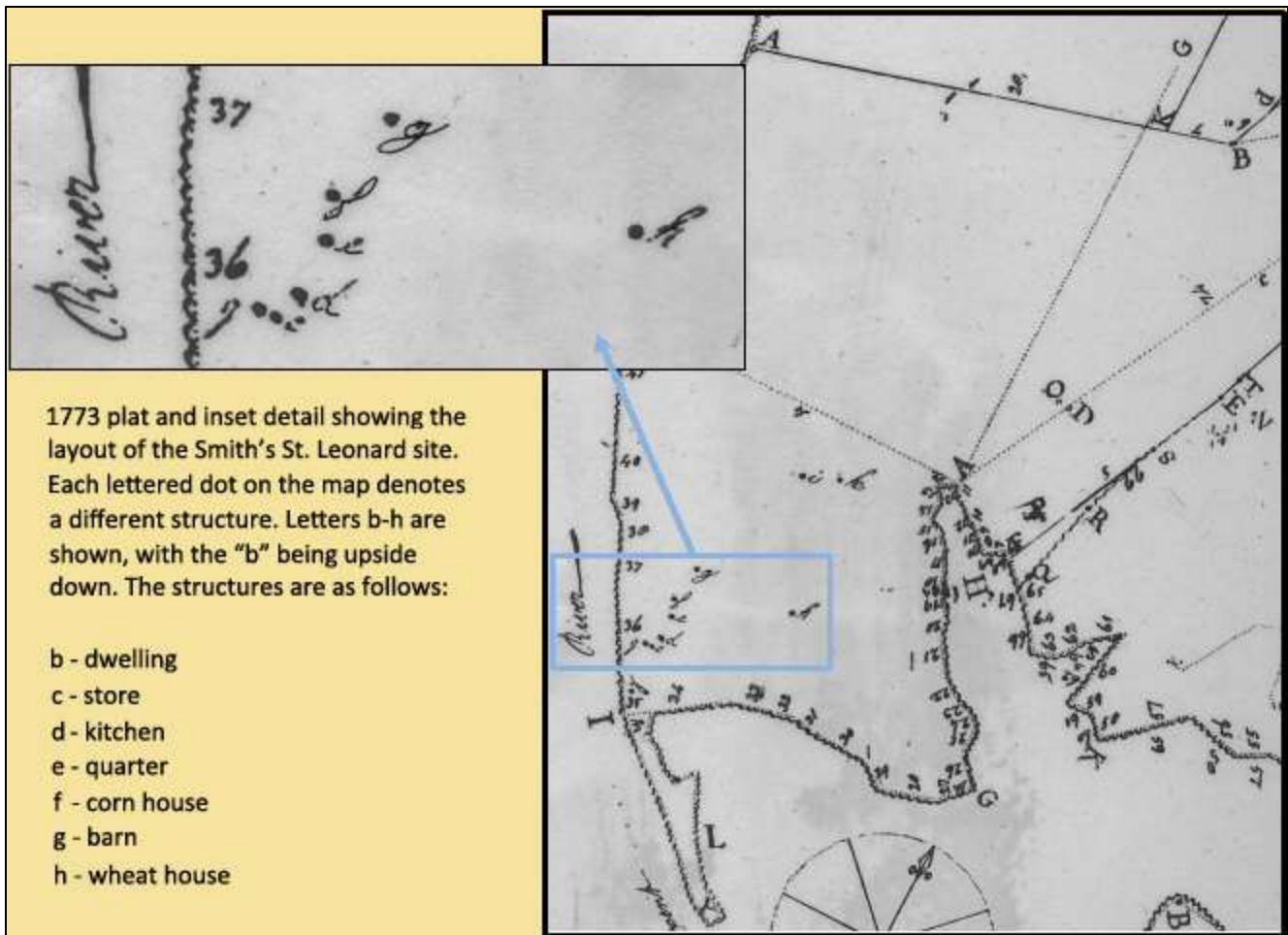
Smith's St. Leonard became the domestic center of Richard Smith Jr.'s tobacco plantation in Calvert County, Maryland around 1711. The core of Smith's plantation had previously been based at the King's Reach site (18CV83). Smith was a wealthy Protestant who owned a great deal of land and held offices in the Maryland colony. He was also a strong ally of the proprietors of the Maryland colony, the Catholic Calvert family. In 1689, Smith fell on hard times thanks to economic and political turmoil in Maryland. Protestants overthrew the Calverts that year, and temporarily arrested Smith to keep him from aiding the proprietary family.

By the first decade of the 18th century the political strife and economic depression that had dominated the end of the 17th century in Maryland had abated, allowing planters like Smith the stability they needed to accumulate wealth. In 1711 he constructed a new brick cruciform dwelling at Smith's St. Leonard. When Richard died in 1715, the plantation passed to his descendants. A plat made in 1773 to help settle a land dispute shows the location of the buildings associated with the Smith's St. Leonard plantation center; the main dwelling, an exterior kitchen, a slave quarter, a corn house, a store, a wheat house and a barn are all indicated on the map. By the 1770s, the site was no longer occupied and had fallen into ruin, but the plat made at that time has helped guide archaeological researchers to the structures of the plantation complex.

### Archaeology

The Smith's St. Leonard Site was first identified in 1981 during an archaeological survey of the property that would later become Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum (JPPM). Archival research being conducted on the JPPM property subsequently located the 1773 plat that shed so much light on the site's history. In 1999, a JPPM shoreline stabilization project located a trash pit at the site. The discovery of this feature and the strong historical evidence that the location matched that of Richard Smith Jr.'s plantation prompted JPPM to focus its annual Public Archaeology Program on the site in 2002.

So far, 117 shovel test pits and over 60 test units have been excavated at the site. The most intensive study has taken place around the main dwelling, kitchen, and slave quarter. In the area of the main dwelling, a portion of the brick foundation was identified at the top of a bank of the Patuxent River, but the partial nature of the footprint exposed, and the large quantity of brick eroding out of the riverbank indicate that most of the house has eroded into the river. Excavations in the kitchen area found that it was an earthfast building with a central brick chimney, but more excavation is needed to define its dimensions. Several postholes have been identified in the area of the slave quarter, indicating that it, too was an earthfast structure, but the exact orientation of the building has not been identified. The layout of the quarter is confused by the discovery of extra postholes that may have resulted from rebuilding episodes, the presence of multiple structures, or a combination of earthfast structures and fences. Excavations are ongoing as Smith's St. Leonard continues to be the focus of the JPPM Public Archaeology Program.



*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

<http://www.jefpat.org/NEHWeb/18CV91-%20Smiths%20St.%20Leonard%20Finding%20Aid.aspx>

**The Smith's St. Leonard archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18CV271 Patuxent Point

## c. 1658 - 1660s



### Site History

Patuxent Point is the domestic hub of a c. 1658-1690s plantation along the Patuxent River. The site represents the center of a plantation that was approximately 100 acres, and it is located only 800 feet from the Compton site. The plantation may have been founded by Captain John Obder, who presumably lived on the parcel from c. 1658-1663. Obder then moved to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Though his occupation was short, artifacts indicate that the site was still inhabited after his departure, implying the presence of unidentified tenants into the 1690s.

### Archaeology

Patuxent Point was identified during a 1986 archaeological survey. Phase II and III excavations followed in 1989 and 1990 to recover data before the site was destroyed by a residential development. Surface collection and plow zone sampling were conducted, followed by stripping of plow zone to expose features. Features included post hole patterns designating a 20' by 40' earthfast dwelling, borrow pits, and a cemetery.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

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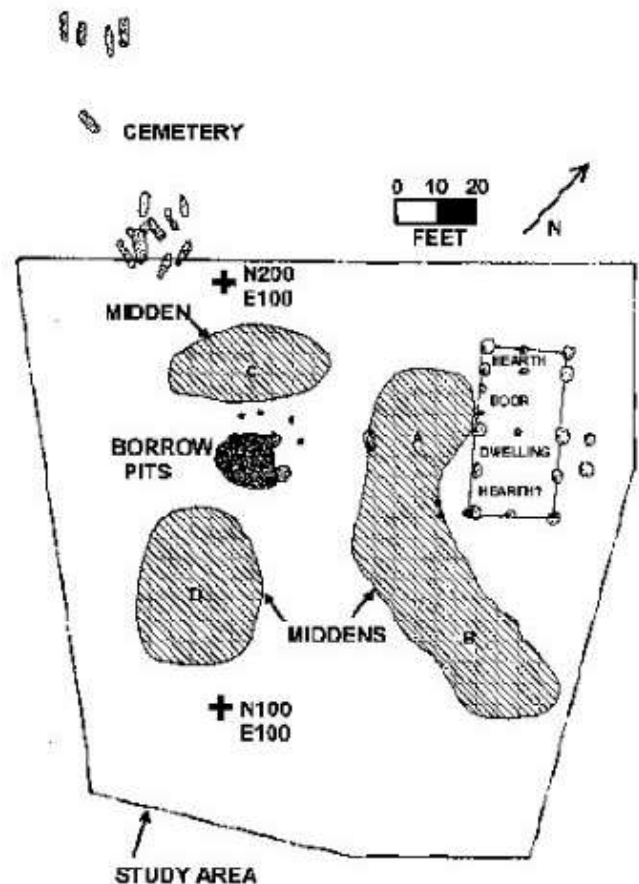
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1996 *The Archaeology of Wealth: Consumer Behavior in English America*. Plenum Press, New York.

**PATUXENT POINT (18CV271)  
SITE MAP**



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**The Patuxent Point archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18CV279 Compton

## c. 1651 - 1685

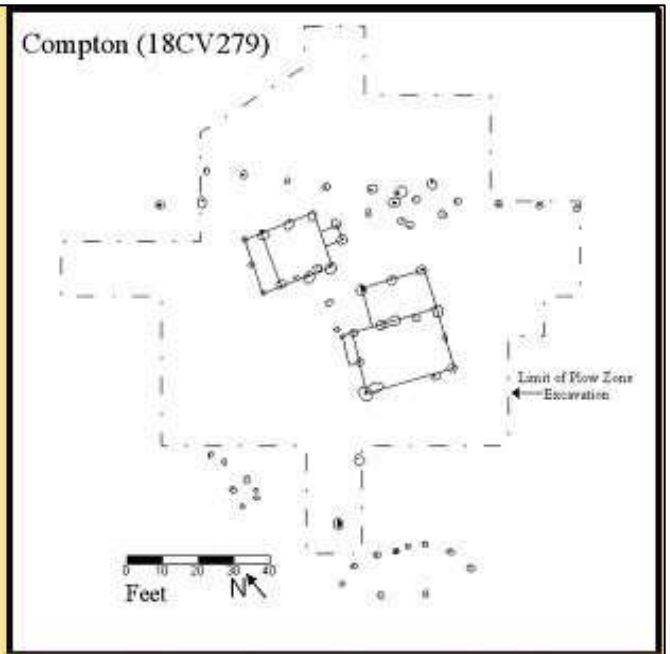
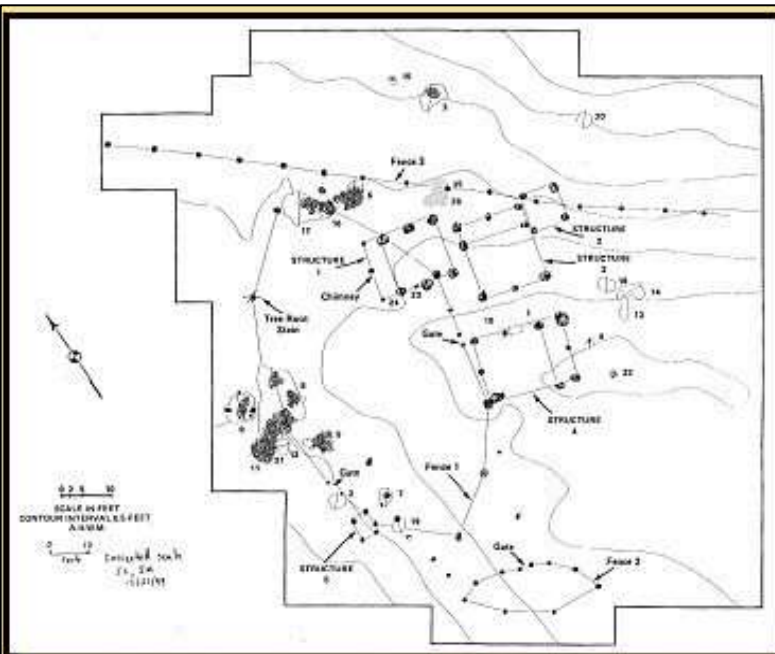


### Site History

Compton tobacco plantation was probably founded by William and Magdalene Stevens c. 1651. The Stevens family is believed to have come to the site along the Patuxent River from Virginia. They lived at Compton until 1665, when they moved to Maryland's Eastern Shore. Unidentified tenants probably occupied the site from 1665 to about 1685.

### Archaeology

Compton was discovered by an archaeological survey in 1987. A residential development slated for construction at the site prompted full data recovery in 1988. The data recovery included plow zone sampling and chemical analysis followed by stripping operations to expose features. Twenty-six features were excavated, consisting primarily of pit features. Many post holes and post molds were exposed, indicating the presence of at least two post-in-ground structures at the site. Unfortunately few post holes were excavated, making definitive architectural interpretations difficult.



Above left: Plan view of the site as interpreted by Louis Berger & Associates. Above right: Plan view of Compton as interpreted by [www.chesapeakearchaeology.org](http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org).

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

Gardner, William

1988 Archaeological Investigations at the Proposed Patuxent Point Development (Phase I) and 18CV272 (Phase II & III) Near Solomons, Maryland. Report prepared for CRJ Associates, Inc., Camp Springs, Maryland.

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**The Compton Site archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18CV350 The Roberts Site

## c. 1700-1800

### Site History

The Roberts site (18CV350) contains the remains of what appears to be an 18<sup>th</sup>-century animal pen along with one or two badly degraded domestic components. It is located on the outskirts of Prince Frederick in Calvert County, on a knoll overlooking Maryland Highway 2/4.

Unfortunately, destruction of land and judgment records in 19<sup>th</sup>-century Calvert County Courthouse fires makes the development of a complete chain of title for the property difficult. However, the 26 acre parcel within which 18CV350 lies has been owned by the Roberts family since the late 19th century. Prior to that, from at least 1884, it belonged to the Buckmasters. Its ownership during the rest of the 19th century is less certain, but members of the Buckmaster family were involved in at least two prior transactions involving the parcel. The tract was originally part of two much larger properties, the 310 acre "Borders Enlarged" tract and the 100 acre "Chance" tract. Surviving records indicate that Borders Enlarged was owned by the Skinner family from as early as 1704 until sometime after 1810. A wine bottle seal found during excavations at the Roberts site was marked with the initials I\*S, suggesting it belonged to James or Joseph Skinner. Little is known about the Skinner family from the surviving archival records.

### Archaeology

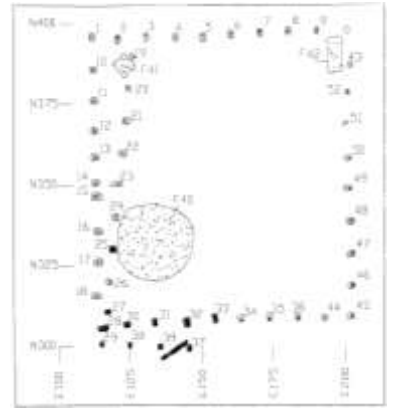
The Roberts site was first identified in 1995 during a Phase I survey along MD Highway 2/4. The survey consisted of shovel test pits (STPs), 13 of which were within the confines of 18CV350, which was identified as an 18<sup>th</sup>-century artifact scatter. Recovered materials included 20 brick fragments, 2 window glass fragments, 2 cut nails, 1 wrought nail, 1 stoneware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 French wine bottle fragment, 4 other glass fragments, 4 oyster shells, 12 unidentified bone fragments, and 3 ball clay tobacco pipe fragments. Based on these findings, Phase II/III investigations were conducted at the Roberts site from 2003-2005. Fieldwork began with a general surface reconnaissance, followed by STPs excavated at 25' intervals. Based on the results, five 5' X 5' test units and one 2.5' X 2.5' test unit were excavated. The Phase II test units revealed an 18<sup>th</sup>-century site with a low artifact density.

During Phase III testing, approximately 0.6 acres of plowzone was mechanically stripped from the site. This revealed a fenced enclosure measuring approximately 90' on each side, comprised of 37 paired postholes, with a probable gate opening on the west side. A fifth line of 10 postholes, diverging N 8°E from the west fence line, was also uncovered, as were four largely truncated postholes paralleling, and just south of, the south fence line. These four truncated postholes all contained burned daub inclusions, suggesting they may have formed part of a chimney bay for an earthfast house. Within the enclosure were three large features: a rectangular pit in the northeast corner, a squarish feature in the northwest corner, and a very large ovoid feature near the southwest corner. All features were excavated by natural or cultural levels, with the exception of one large feature excavated by arbitrary levels. Organically-rich strata were wet-screened through window mesh to recover fish bone and other small finds, and had large flotation samples taken.





The rectangular feature in the enclosure had sandy fill but no artifacts. The squarish feature was filled with brick, charcoal, oyster shell, bone, and other artifacts, including a 1719 two-reales coin. It appeared to be a root cellar, but no structural postholes were found within a 17' radius of its center. The possible cellar cut through one of the postholes in the fifth fence line, indicating that the fence predated the root cellar. The large ovoid feature was difficult to interpret. It contained only charcoal and a few artifacts and bones. It was postulated that this feature, the sand-filled feature, and the enclosure were related to animal husbandry in some way.



**Postholes and other features revealed after the mechanical stripping of plowzone at 18CV350. From Gibb 2005.**

Among the artifacts recovered at 18CV350 were 697 brick fragments, 55 daub fragments, 11 window glass fragments, 250 nails (1 cut, 145 wrought, and 104 unidentified), a hinge, 6 buckles, a glass cufflink inset, 2 buttons, a thimble, 5 straight pins, 3 furniture handles, a stock lock, 2 brass tacks, possible book clasp, an iron key, a bone etui/needle-case, a table knife, 312 ceramic sherds (58 tin-glazed earthenware, 32 manganese-mottled earthenware, 2 Staffordshire slipware, 4 creamware, 2 Chinese export porcelain, 66 white salt-glazed stoneware, 11 Rhenish stoneware, 4 Nottingham stoneware, 53 English Brown stoneware, 32 Westerwald stoneware, 6 miscellaneous stoneware, 38 redware, and 4 unidentified ceramics), 246 glass fragments (64 table glass, 95 handmade wine bottle glass, a mason jar glass, and 86 other container glass), 181 tobacco pipe fragments, 4 snuff box pieces, 64 bones (1 cow, 3 sheep, 2 pig, 22 unidentified mammal, 3 bird, 3 terrapin, 7 fish, 23 other animal), 109 oyster shell fragments, and 29 peach pits.

Most of the artifacts from 18CV350 date to the 18th century, and are primarily pre-Revolutionary War. The tobacco pipe data supports a second quarter of the 18th century date. The significant historic component at the Roberts site includes an animal pen with at least one, and possibly two, features that may have been related to the care of livestock, as well as at least two earthfast houses, now much degraded by plowing and erosion.

*Summary by Edward Chaney*

## References

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2005 Phase I Survey of a Portion of the Proposed Prince Frederick Boulevard Extension, and Phase II Archeological Site Examination and Phase III Impact Mitigation at the Roberts Site (18CV350), Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Maryland. Report submitted to the Calvert County Department of Public Works.

**Archaeological collections from the Roberts Site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18DO58 Horne Point

## c. 1670 - 1770s



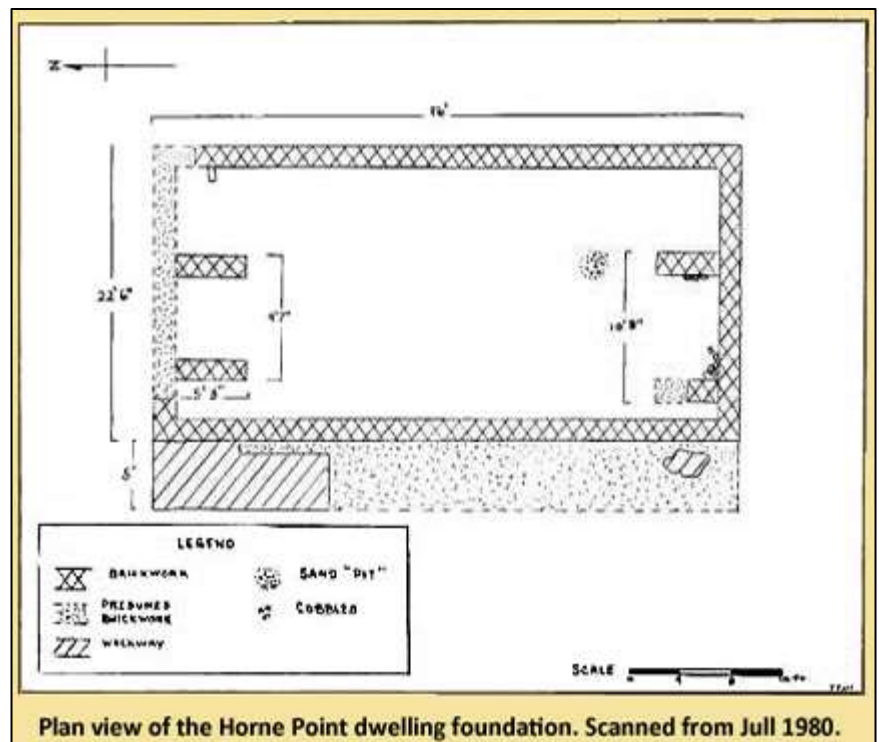
### Site History

The Horne Point site, along the southern bank of the Choptank River in Dorchester County, Maryland, was part of a 600-acre tract of land that Richard Preston of Calvert County purchased from a London merchant named John Horne in 1668. Richard Preston was a prominent Quaker who was the first delegate to represent "Dorsett" county on the Maryland Assembly. If Richard Preston ever lived at Horne, however, it was not for long, because he died in 1669 and willed the parcel to his daughters Rebecca Preston and Sarah Foorde. Sarah Foorde and her husband William probably inhabited the original dwelling at Horne Point. Like his father-in-law, William Foorde was a representative on the Maryland Assembly in the 1670s, placing the family in Maryland's landed upper middle class. William died in 1679, and Sarah later remarried Edward Pindar. Edward died in the early 1690s, but Sarah continued to live at the site until at least 1697.

In 1711, Horne was willed to Edward Pindar III from Edward Pindar, Jr., Sarah Foorde's son by her second marriage. Unfortunately, Edward Pindar III died before coming of age, leaving the chain of title unclear. By 1740, the dwelling at Horne seems to have been occupied by Elizabeth Taylor, who was presumably the unmarried granddaughter of Sarah Foorde or the sister of Sarah's son-in-law, Thomas Taylor, Jr. At that time, much of the land at Horne and the surrounding area was purchased by land speculators who then sold it to the wealthy lawyer and legislator, Charles Goldsborough. Horne continued in the possession of Charles or his successors until the dwelling burned down around 1770. Charles reportedly had another home in Cambridge, but if he did not live at Horne himself, it may have been occupied by a member of his family or a well-to-do tenant.

### Archaeology

Spring plowing revealed the presence of the Horne Point site at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies in 1975. After the site was surface collected, excavations took place in 1976 under the supervision Perry Flegel, the late Director of Archaeology for the Dorchester Heritage Museum. The archaeological work focused on exposing the dwelling foundation and determining a timeline for occupation at the site. Brick foundations accompanied by daub, plaster, and nails were indicative of a frame structure with plastered walls. Brick foundations outlined a hearth at each gable end of the house, and the



charred remains of a center stringer running the length of the house illustrated the presence of a wooden floor.

Artifacts exhibited a wide variety of high-class colonial goods, including a complete copper alloy tea service with a set of five tea spoons, sugar tongs, and a mote spoon that date to the 1750s. Small hinges and a hook found in proximity to this set indicate that it was in a box when the fire took place. A late 17th-century silver slip top spoon with the initials “RP” on the handle has been attributed to Richard Preston. Marked pipes and diagnostic ceramics date the site to the second half of the 17th century through the third quarter of the 18th century.

A significant prehistoric occupation was also discovered below the dwelling. Prehistoric artifacts include lithic tools, a steatite platform pipe, and a small (4 x 3 5/8 inches) but complete Townsend cord-marked pot. The prehistoric assemblage dates from approximately 1500 B.C. to the Contact period.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

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<http://hpl.umces.edu/HPLHistory.pdf>

**The Horne Point archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18FR134 Schifferstadt

## c. 1756 - Present

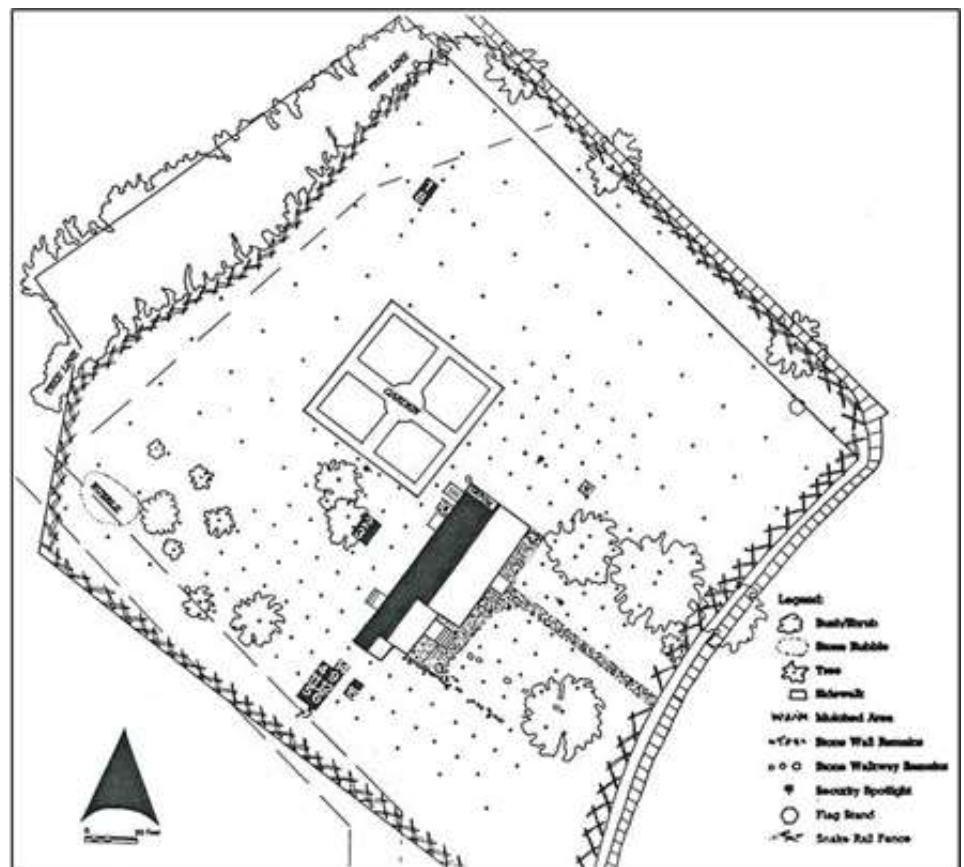


### Site History

The Schifferstadt site, 18FR134, is associated with an extant stone house built by the Brunner family ca. 1756-1758. The Brunners were among the German immigrants to Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century who decided to take advantage of cheap land available in Western Maryland. Joseph Brunner arrived in Philadelphia by 1728 and he sent for his wife and children shortly thereafter. Initially, the family settled with other German immigrants in the Lancaster, PA area, but in 1746 Joseph Brunner purchased 303 acres of land just west of Frederick Town, Maryland.

It is unclear whether Joseph Brunner improved the 303-acre tract, but he may have seen it as an investment for his children. In 1753 he sold the property to his youngest son, Elias Brunner, for 200 pounds sterling. It was during Elias' tenure that the stone house, measuring about 30' x 40', was erected at the Schifferstadt site. In 1771, Elias sold the house and farm to his niece's husband Christopher Myers for 1500 pounds sterling, a price that reflected the increased value of the property that came with the stone house. The Myers family owned the site until 1843, when it sold to Christian Steiner, whose wife was one of Christopher Myers' granddaughters. Although the property remained in the family, the Steiners seem to have treated it as a real-estate investment. They lived in Frederick while tenants resided at Schifferstadt.

In 1900, Steiner's heirs sold the land to Edward C. Krantz. He and his family actually lived on the property and made significant improvements. By the mid-20th century, major changes had visited the Schifferstadt farm. The widow Bessie Krantz, who inherited the house in 1942, made part of her income by renting out part of the house. Over the next 30 years, the population of Frederick grew, the town expanded, and infrastructure and development surrounded what was left of the original farm. In 1974, The Frederick County Landmarks Commission (FCLC) purchased the house, which by then conveyed with a lot of only 1.5 acres. The house is now open to the public as the Schifferstadt Architectural Museum.



Plan view of the Schifferstadt house and yard, showing the location of shovel tests placed during the 1995 survey. Adapted from Ballweber et al. 1997.

## Archaeology

When the FCLC purchased the Schifferstadt house, archaeological and architectural surveys were undertaken to assist plans for its rehabilitation. A number of test units were excavated under the structure and in its immediate outer vicinity to assess disturbance and collect information prior to new construction efforts. Additional shovel tests were placed in the yard prior to the addition of a new underground power line in 1975. Two field schools also tested the yard area in the 1980s, though little information is available about findings from these efforts.

In 1995 more formal excavations were undertaken by ACS Consultants to assist the FCLC in planning for preservation efforts. This study included 220 shovel tests and the equivalent of 16 5' x 5' test units. Several features were identified, including a well, a privy, and a 13' x 13' smokehouse. The well was not excavated, but oral history from the Krantz family indicates that the above-ground well walls were removed and the well was filled when city water reached the site in the early 1940s. The similarity of the limestone used to build the well to limestone in the house foundation suggest that the well was originally built during the Brunner period of occupation. The privy also seems to have been built by the Brunners using the same limestone. The substantial foundation for the privy indicates that it was meant to last, so it was periodically cleaned out and reused over time. The privy excavation suggests that it was last filled during a tenant occupation in the mid-19th century. The smokehouse may also date to the Brunner occupation, but disturbances in the surrounding area make this difficult to confirm. Many of the artifacts recovered around the smokehouse are similar to those found in the privy and some artifacts from the two features even cross mend.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

Ballweber, Hettie, Lori Frye, Justine McKnight, Edward Otter, Paula Mask, and Eric Jenkins  
1997 History and Archaeology at the Schifferstadt Site (18FR134), Frederick, Maryland. ACS Consultants report submitted to the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Inc. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

**The Schifferstadt archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18FR575 Birely Tannery

## c. 1764-1960



### Site History

The Birely Tannery site is located near the corner of Patrick and Carroll Streets in Frederick, Maryland. In the 18th century, Frederick was an attractive area for settlers of German descent moving south from Pennsylvania as well as westward migrants from southern Maryland and the Potomac drainage. Speculator Daniel Dulany and his descendants bought a great deal of property in Frederick and parceled out land for a town with both residential living and industry in mind.

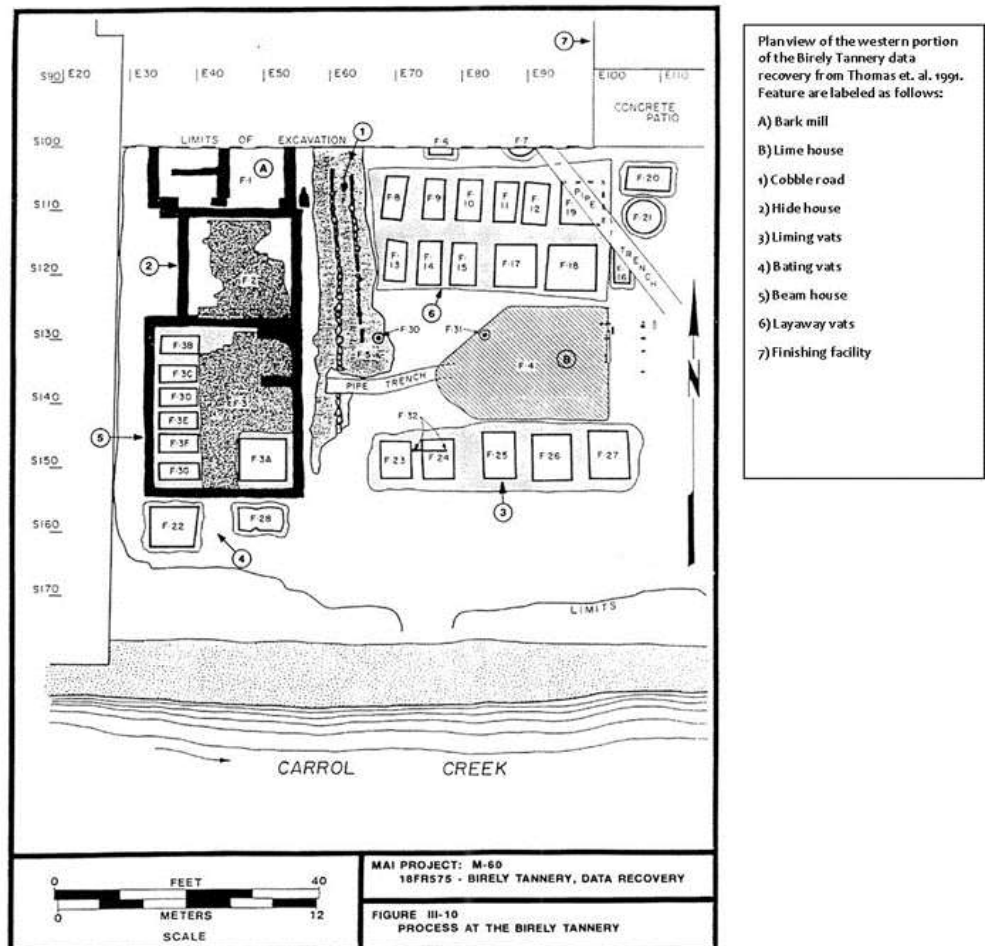
In 1764, Daniel Dulany sold two lots on the southeast side of town to a tanner named Matthius Nead. The area was well suited to a tannery because it was downstream and downwind from most of town, allowing easy water access for tanning activities without contaminating the rest of Frederick with the foul odors and waste products associated with the industry. Nead seems to have operated a tannery at the site in the 18th century, though it is unclear how long his ownership lasted.

By 1819 the Birely family had taken over operation of a tannery at the site, though they may have been there as early as 1800. Among the people who worked there were at least four enslaved men who were listed as tanners in records pertaining to the Birelys from 1825-1835, though it is not known whether these men were skilled master tanners or unskilled laborers.

Various members of the Birely family ran a tannery at the site throughout the 19th century, and the business was quite profitable until a fire destroyed its infrastructure in 1909. Although the family did rebuild, the business declined in the early 20th century. The owners abandoned the labor-intensive tanning operation and instead ran a leather supply company at the site until 1960.

### Archaeology

The Birely Tannery site was identified during a 1979 Phase I investigation of land that was slated to be impacted by a flood-control project on Carroll Creek. Phase II and III investigations followed in 1983



and 1991 respectively. Only the area of impact along Carroll Creek was studied, leaving much of the lots that once housed the tannery operation untouched, but many structures and features were identified.

Nineteenth-century features associated with the tanning trade included: a bark mill and shed which was used in the production of tanning bark, the raw material needed for turning hides into leather; a hide house where hides purchased from farmers or butchers were processed and stored; a lime shed for storing lime which was used with water to soak hides for ease of hair removal; a beam house used for various steps in processing and cleaning hides; bating vats where hides were softened in an alkaline solution made with ash, bird dung, or dog dung; drenching vats where the most durable leathers, such as shoe soles, were soaked in solutions of rye or ash bark; handler vats where bated and drenched hides received final soaking and processing prior to tanning; and tanning vats where hides were soaked in water and tanning bark to cause the chemical reactions that preserve leather. Additionally, the site yielded a cobble path and a dump site for hair and scraps.

Below these features, in contexts sealed by flood layers and introduced fill, were intact deposits relating to the operation of the 18th-century tannery. Sample test units in these deeper deposits yielded 18th-century artifacts, an early paling fence, and a discarded vat.

A rich variety of artifacts associated with the tanning industry and the people who worked at the site were recovered. For example, many leather goods were preserved by the unusual soil chemistry left behind by the tanning process, including shoes, scrap leather, and at least one horse harness fragment. Additionally, faunal remains indicate that the leather made at the site was primarily from young cows between the ages of nine and 15 months. Calf skin leather was a specialty in the tanning trade, requiring a lot of hand labor, and the Birelys may have found success in the industry by focusing on this particular niche market. Tools and personal items were also recovered.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

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1979 Archival and background investigations of the archeological potential of the proposed channelization of Carroll Creek, Frederick City, Md.

Hoffman, Robert F.

1990 Industrial process, place theory, and conservatism as evidence in the archaeological remains of a nineteenth century tannery in Frederick, Md.

1992 The Birely Tannery. Historic and archeological investigation into the workings of a late 19th century tannery located in the city of Frederick, Md.

Thomas, Ronald A.

1991 Phase III data recovery at the Birely Tannery (18FR575), City of Frederick, Md.

**The Birely Tannery archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18KE292 Buck Site

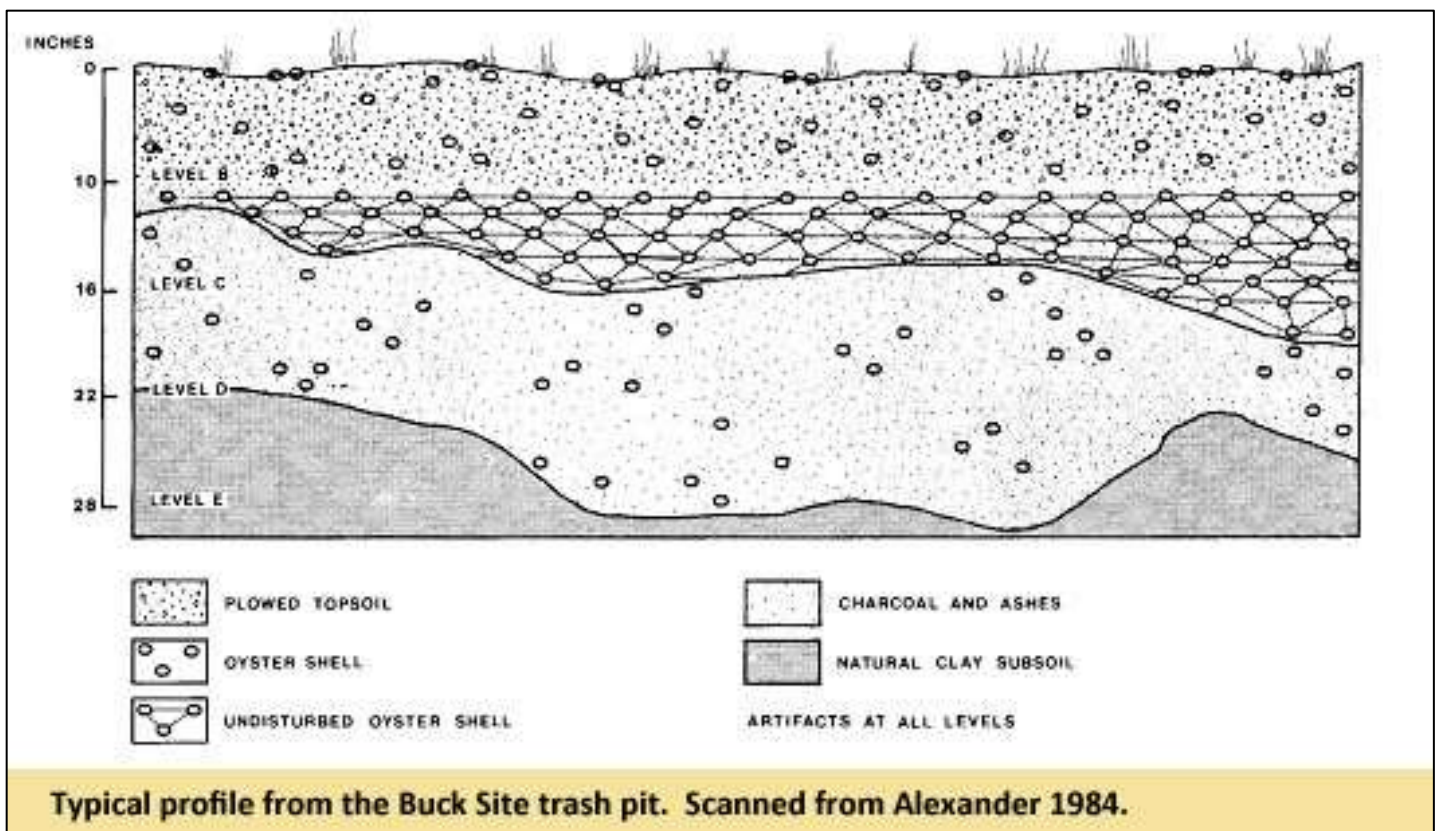
## c. 1660 - 1700



### Site History

The Buck Site is located on the east side of the northeast branch of Langford's Bay in Kent County, Maryland. In 1663 the area was part of a 600 acre tract called Tully's Fancy which was granted to Captain John Tully for transporting 12 people to Maryland. It is unclear whether Tully ever lived on the tract, but documents that refer to him generally note that he was a resident of London, so if he did found a plantation it probably was not his primary residence and was most likely run by tenants or slaves.

Tully sold the property to merchant Henry Hosier of Calvert County in 1671. Hosier had been living on a neighboring parcel with Timothy Goodridge by 1668 and he became a Kent County Commissioner in 1676. The Buck site may represent a trash pit from an occupation by Hosier and his family, servants, and slaves. Although Hosier was a merchant, he seems to have been only of modest means. His probate inventory lists his goods as worth about 168£ sterling when he died in 1686.



### Archaeology

The owner of the Buck Site brought the area to the attention of L.T. "Duke" Alexander of the Archaeological Society of Delaware in 1971 because of Mr. Alexander's interest in clay tobacco pipes.



Between 1971 and 1978, Alexander systematically surface collected and excavated what turned out to be a 16' by 20' trash pit. In all, 80 2 x 2 foot excavation units were excavated. Each unit had plow zone with a hard packed oyster shell deposit underneath. This shell layer contained domestic debris, as did the remaining soil of the trash pit sealed underneath the shell layer. One post hole and mold was found in the trash pit, indicating the use of earthfast construction at the site, but no other areas of the site were tested in order to determine the layout of the plantation or the relationship between the trash pit and possible structures.

Alexander made very detailed notes, performed historical research, and consulted many specialists on colonial artifacts for the project. His artifact analysis cautiously dates the site c. 1660-1700, but it may well have been abandoned earlier; possibly when Hosier died in 1686.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

Alexander, L. T.  
1984 North Devon Pottery and Other Finds 1660-1700. *The Bulletin and Journal of Archaeology of New York State* No. 88, Spring 1984, p. 15-32.

**The Buck Site archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18MO609 Jackson Homestead

## ca. 1800-1915



### Site History

Jackson Homestead is the 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century residence of an African American family in Montgomery County, Maryland. The site is located within the boundaries of a tract called “Prospect of Peace” purchased by Zacharias Downs (b. ca.1750-d.1831) in 1801. By the time he wrote his will in 1825, Downs listed 10 slaves among his household: five adults and five children. Among them was Malinda Adams Jackson, whose family occupied site 18MO609.

Malinda Adams Jackson was born into slavery in December 1825. Her mother, Rachel, was willed to Zacharia Downs’ daughter Ann Magruder Downs along with 100 acres of land in 1831. Malinda stayed with her mother, because she and Rachel are both listed as part of Ann Magruder Downs’ household in the 1850 census. By that time Malinda had her first son, John Adams. In the 1850s, Malinda married Thomas Jackson, a laborer on a neighboring plantation, but the couple apparently continued to live apart as was common for married slaves of different owners. The Jacksons had at least five children together between 1855 and 1865: George, Milburn, Thomas E., Emma, and Mary E., all of whom lived with Malinda as part of Ann Downs’ household.

The Civil War and the end of slavery do not seem to have parted the Jacksons from Ann Downs’ household, but the dynamic was certainly altered. In 1869, Malinda Jackson purchased 8.75 acres of the Prospect of Peace tract from Ann and became a landowner herself. When Malinda died between 1870 and 1879, her son John Adams became the head of household, possibly after an absence in which he served as a Baltimore mariner. John then lived at the house along with his wife, children, and unmarried half siblings.

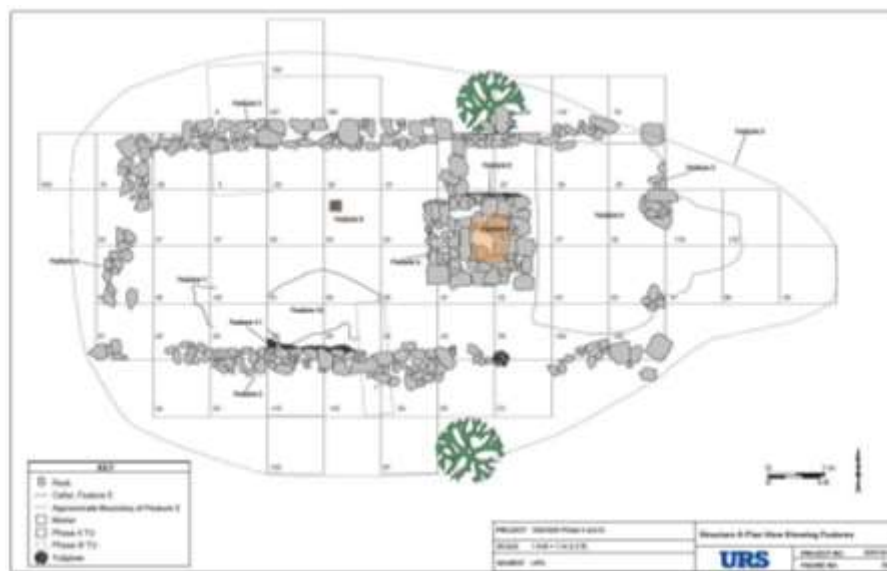
The property was occupied by different descendants of Malinda Adams Jackson throughout the following decades as some of her children married and raised families there, some family members moved away for good, and others came and went depending on their circumstances. The Jacksons also hosted farm laborers as boarders. In 1910, seven family members and two boarders lived at the site. Catastrophic fire marked the end of occupation at Jackson Homestead ca. 1915. By the time Malinda’s daughter Mary E. Jackson sold the property in 1916, no one was living there, and no one was listed as occupying the site from that point on.

### Archaeology

Jackson Homestead was identified during a 2004 Phase I survey prompted by plans for construction of the Intercounty Connector (ICC) between I-270 in Montgomery County and U.S. Route 1 in Prince George’s County. Phase II and III excavations followed in 2008. The site was surveyed with ground-penetrating radar, followed by hand-excavation of test units. The yard and house exterior were sampled by the excavation of 35 units and 36 shovel tests. Three structures were identified at the site: Structure A, the main family house; Structure B, a possible dwelling or storage building with an associated cellar; and Structure C, a pier-set dwelling less substantial than the main house.

Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that Structure A was constructed for Zacharias Downs' slaves in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a 10' x 13' single-pen 1.5 story log quarter with a fieldstone foundation and chimney. At some point after Malinda Jackson bought the property in 1869, but before 1890, a balloon-frame two story addition measuring 13' x 20' was constructed, again on a fieldstone foundation. This house burned ca. 1915, presumably while people still lived there, so clothing, furniture, and household objects were deposited in the archaeological record in such a way as to make it possible for archaeologists to make conjectural drawings of the internal arrangement of the house's contents. Additionally, artifact caches interpreted as spiritual or religious in origin were identified in the chimney and around the foundation. This structure was fully excavated with 100% collection and over 160,000 artifacts were recovered at the site.

Evidence for Structure B was limited to a cellar feature. No heat source was identified, so it could have been some kind of storage area or secondary dwelling. No determination could be made based on the archaeology. Structure C was located by the identification of stone piers *in situ* and the presence of domestic trash and stove parts point to its use as a dwelling. It is possible that structures B and C housed the boarders who stayed with the family.



**Planview of Structure A at 18MO609 showing units and exposed features. From Furgerson et. al. 2011:195.**

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

- Bedell, John and Charles LeeDecker (2005) Archeological Survey of the Intercounty Connector Project, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland: Addendum. Prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. for the Maryland State Highway Administration. SHA Archeological Report No. 333
- Furgerson, Kathleen, Varna Boyd, Carey O'Reilly, Justin Bedard, Tracy Formica, and Anthony Randolph, Jr. 2011 Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations of the Fairland Branch Site and the Jackson Homestead (Site 18MO609), Intercounty Connector Project, Montgomery County, Maryland. Prepared by the URS Corporation for the Maryland State Highways Administration. SHA Archaeological Report No. 426.
- Schablitsky, Julie M. 2011 Meanings and Motivations Behind the Use of West African Spirit Practices. In *Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things II*, edited by Julie M. Schablitsky and Mark P. Leone, pp. 45-67. Special Publication Number 9, The Society for Historical Archaeology, Rockville, Maryland.

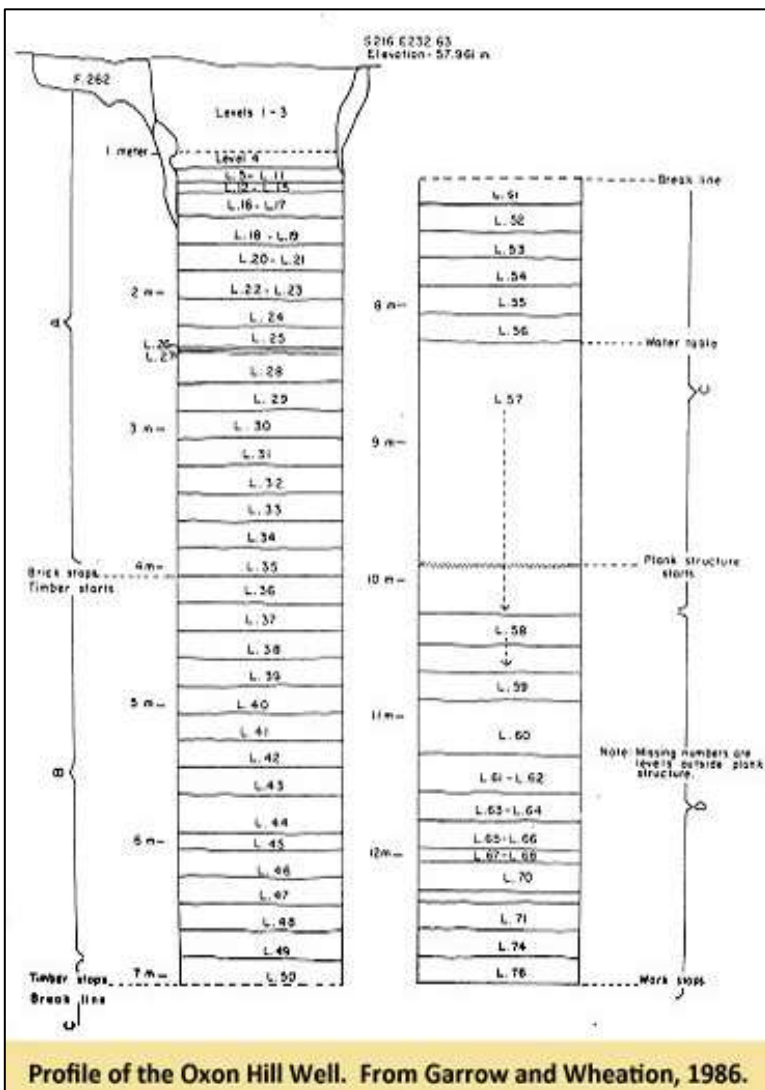
**Archaeological collections from the Jackson Homestead site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust, and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18PR175 Oxon Hill Manor/ Addison Plantation c. 1687 - 1895



## Site History

Oxon Hill Manor, historically known as Addison Plantation, is located along the Potomac River just outside of the District of Columbia’s border with Maryland. John Addison began acquiring property in the area in 1685 and he was living there by 1689. At the time, the site was far enough inland to be considered the “frontier” of European settlement. John Addison was a merchant and planter, and one of the first to settle in the area. In 1696 his holdings became part of Prince George’s County (previously the area had been a part of Charles County), and Addison became involved in protecting the fledgling County. He was appointed a colonel of the county militia and housed the arms the militia used when needed to protect against Indian unrest.

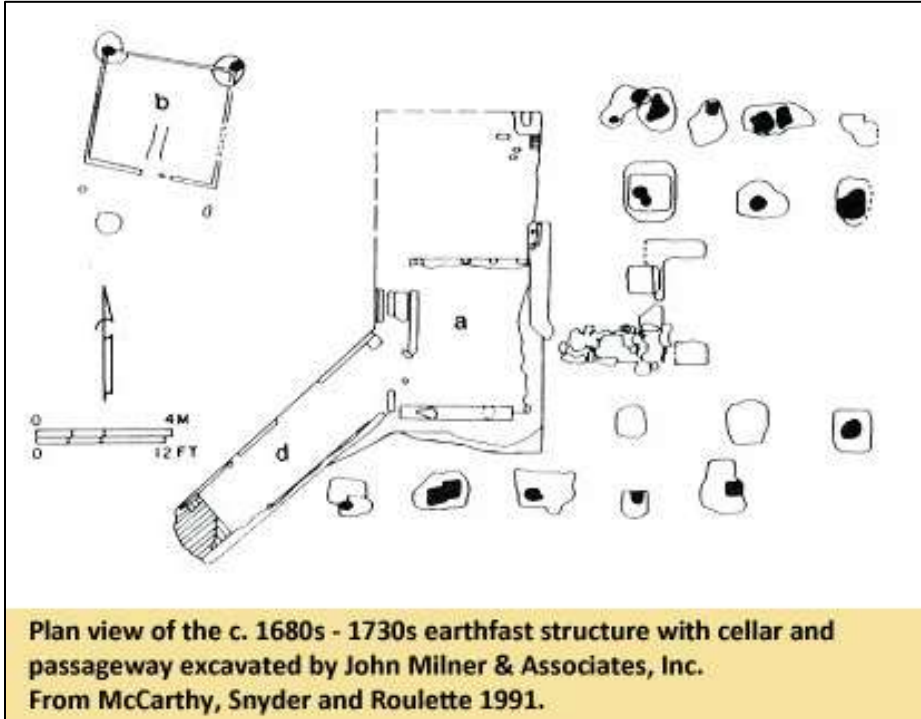


John’s son Thomas inherited the property in 1705 and built a two-story Georgian-style manor house in 1710-1711. Thomas Addison became colonel of the militia in 1714 and held the position until his death in 1727. The manor house and property remained in the Addison family until 1810, when it was purchased by Zacariah Berry whose family inhabited the site until the 1880s. A series of speculators then owned the estate, renting it to tenants, until it was purchased and inhabited by the Welles family who built a new main dwelling on another area of the property in 1927. The Addison house had burned in 1895, but the Welles dwelling, Oxon Hill Manor, remains extant and is now part of a county-owned public park.

## Archaeology

Because of its location in the path of development projects, a great deal of archaeological work has taken place at 18PR175, including two different Phase III data recoveries. The first Phase III was conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc. on the northern portion of the property in 1985. This project exposed

occupation areas dating from the early 18th century through the late 19th century. Features indentified include a well, cellar, a probable meat house, a probable potato house, a possible slave quarter, and numerous post holes. Most notable for the artifact analysis was the assemblage from the stratified well. Four distinct fill episodes were identified, and the lower waterlogged layers exhibited preservation that allowed for the discovery of a leather saddle, shoes, textiles, wood, and grass clippings. The lower three fill episodes in the well point to its use for disposal c. 1720-1750.



The second Phase III was conducted by John Milner & Associates in 1988 on the southern portion of the property. One of the main areas of excavation was a c. 1680s earthfast structure with a cellar and passageway. This storage cellar was apparently the magazine used by the Addisons to store the local militia's arms. The building burned around 1730, providing a closed date range for the debris in the cellar and passageway features.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

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McCarthy, John P., Jeffrey B Snyder, and Billy R. Roulette, Jr.

1991 Arms from Addison Plantation and the Maryland Militia on the Potomac Frontier. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):66-79.

**The Oxon Hill Manor archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18PR386 Brookes Inn

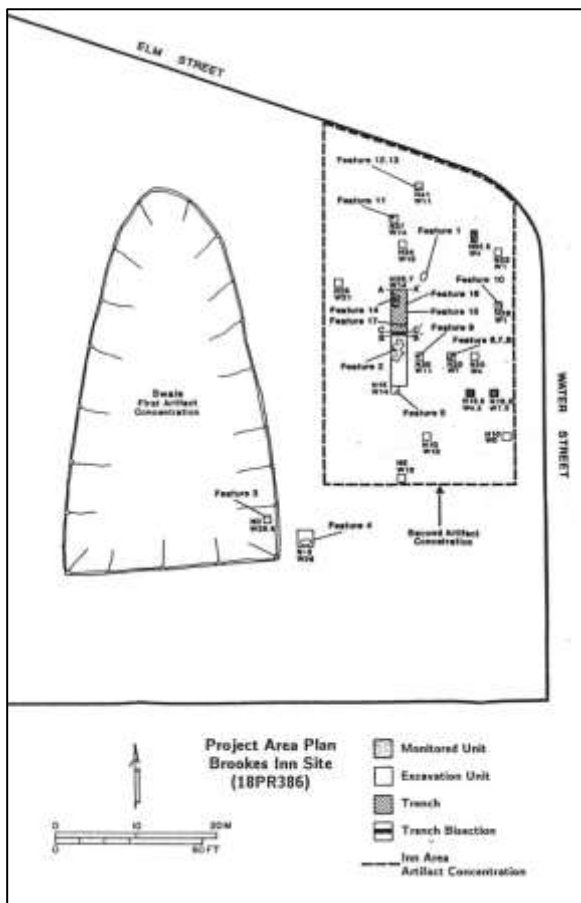
## c. 1745-1853



### Site History

The Brookes Inn site was the location of an inn or hotel in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is located in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, which became the County Seat of Prince George's County in 1721. In 1747 laws were adopted requiring all tobacco to be gathered in warehouses for inspection before it could be sold to merchants, and one such warehouse was established in Upper Marlboro. Inns therefore became essential to the town as people attending court or seeing to their tobacco interests would need lodging in the area.

In 1745 Margaret Brookes received an ordinary license that enabled her to operate an inn. Between 1759 and the 1830s, she and her family acquired three town lots along Water Street, the main north-south road to the tobacco warehouses, one of which was the location of the Inn. The inn is presumed to have been built by 1760, but it may have been an earlier structure that Brookes rented and ran as an ordinary until it could be purchased outright.



Map of the Brookes Inn excavations. Adapted from McCarthy, Ward, and Cassebeer 1991.

The Brookes Inn, later known as the Marlboro Hotel, burned down in 1853 and efforts to rebuild failed. Outbuildings such as a stable, granary, and slave quarters remained on the property though, and by 1916, a garage was also present. These outbuildings were presumably acquired and used by the owners of homes on neighboring lots.

### Archaeology

John Milner and Associates were hired to monitor clearing and grading activities when the former Brookes Inn lot was slated for development as the site of the new Upper Marlboro Post Office. From December 7-22, 1987, front-end loaders felled trees and removed topsoil while archaeologists recovered artifacts from root balls and exposed soils. Two major artifact concentrations were identified. The first concentration was located in a swale that would have been behind any structures along the road; this area was investigated as a possible trash pit. The second artifact concentration was on the corner of Elm and Water Street where the inn once stood.

Construction halted in these two areas so that they could be evaluated by the archaeological team using test trenches and 1 x 1 meter units. These excavations led to the identification of 17 features, including a privy and

architectural elements like cobbles, articulated brick, and postholes. Six of the features were excavated. Despite some disturbances and fill episodes that took place after the Inn burned, the archaeological evaluation determined that the site was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The data recovery from the evaluation phase was considered a sufficient sample, however, so construction resumed in February 1987.

Artifacts recovered at the Brookes Inn site represent a wonderful example of material culture from an inn occupied between 1750 and 1850. Highlights include a nearly complete tin-glazed plate, bone-handled utensils, wine bottles, utilitarian ceramic vessels, wig-hair curlers, a brass candlestick base, and a variety of wrought iron hearth-cooking implements such as a scotch broiler and a toaster.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## **References**

McCarthy, John, Jeanne Ward, and Elizabeth Cassebeer

1991 Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation of the Brookes Inn Site in Conjunction with the Construction of the New United States Post Office, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Report by John Milner Associates, Inc. Prepared for the United States Postal Service, Eastern Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA.

**Archaeological collections from the Brookes Inn site are owned by the U.S. Postal Service and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18PR510 Willow Grove

## c. 1790s-1970s



### Site History

The Willow Grove site represents an antebellum plantation and post-war farm complex that was founded by the prominent Bowie family near the end of the 18th century. The construction of the main house has been attributed to Walter Bowie Sr., who inherited the property in 1791. Walter Bowie Sr. had a large commercial tobacco shipping business in addition to nearly 1000 acres of land, with its associated structures such as his dwelling, tenant homes, slave housing, meat houses, outhouses, etc. The 1798 tax assessment lists 56 slaves as being owned by Bowie. Bowie's son Walter Bowie Jr. built a major addition to the main house in the 1830s and reoriented the house façade so that it would look impressive from the entrance to the 1836 reconstructed Holy Trinity Episcopal Church across the street. The Bowies were parishioners of that church and those who lived at Willow Grove are buried in its churchyard.

After the Civil War, the Bowie family continued to operate a farm at the site, though by the end of the 19th century the size of the property was reduced to about 300 acres. Many of the former slaves stayed on the farm as tenants, and some of the tenants on the property are mentioned in the historical documents. For example, the 1900 census lists the white farm manager Thomas Simpson and his family, three black farm laborers named Joseph Fletcher, Robert Jackson, and John Hawkins and their families, and a black railroad worker named Benjamin Johnson, among others. Other freed slaves from area plantations settled in the nearby village of Collington.

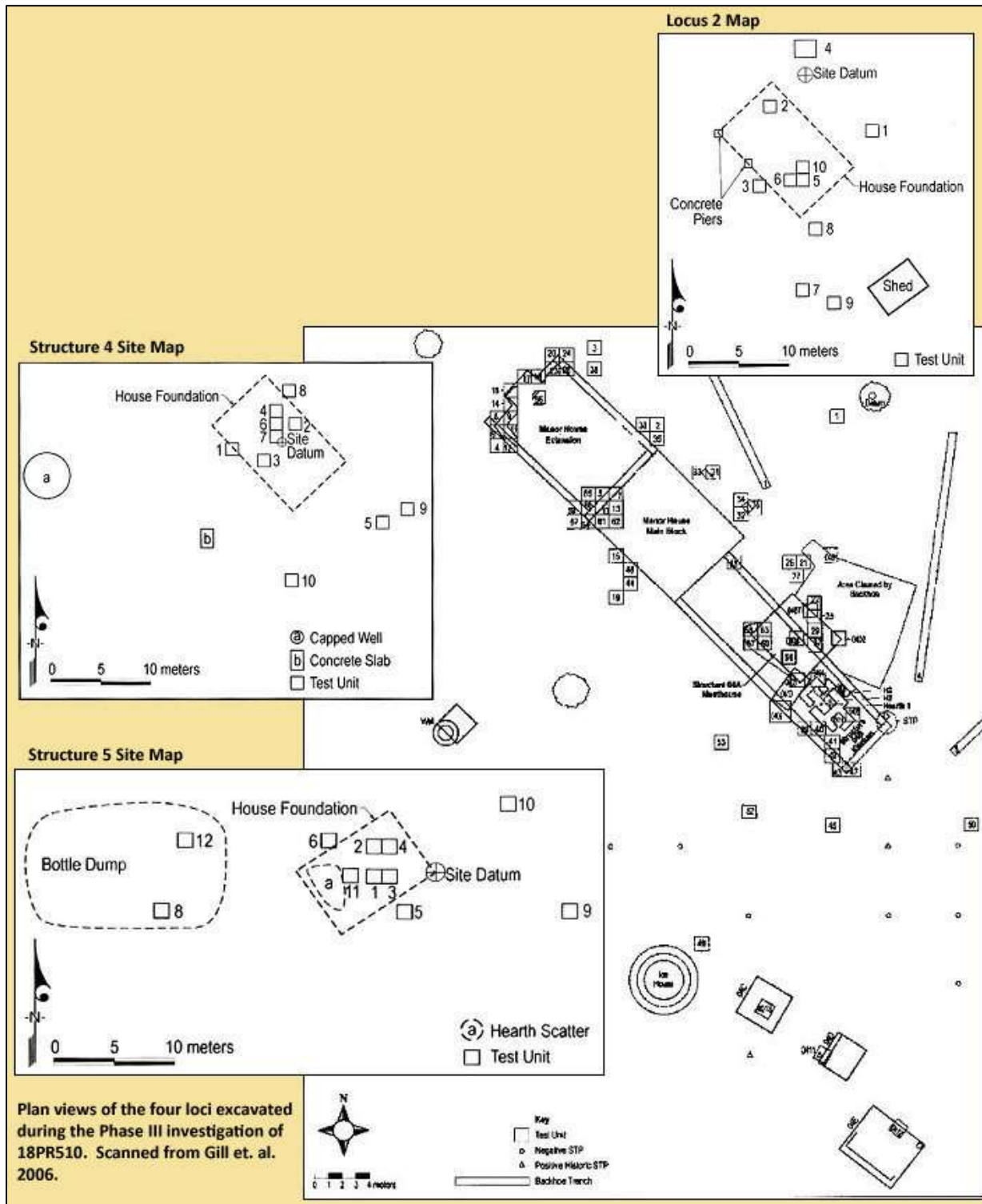
The main dwelling on the farm was occupied well into the 20th century, but in a 1968 photo it appears to be abandoned. It stood until 1974 when it caught fire and was subsequently razed. Tenants also seem to have stayed on the property into the middle of the 20th century.

### Archaeology

A Phase III data recovery was conducted on a 29.3-acre portion of Willow Grove prior to residential development. The data recovery focused on four areas that had been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during Phase I and II testing. Locus 1 concentrated on the main house, its yard, and associated outbuildings such as the kitchen, ice house, meat house, blacksmith shop, well, tobacco barn, and frame garage. Locus 2 and Locus 3 both contained possible slave or overseer quarters turned tenant houses (Structures 2 and 4). Locus 4 concentrated on a late 19th-early 20th century probable tenant house (Structure 5).

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*





## References

Gill, Matthew, Tonika Berkley, Nathan Workman, David Berg, Peter Holmes, and Thomas Barrett 2006 *Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Willow Grove Site (18PR510) in Prince George's County, Maryland*. Report on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

The Willow Grove archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.

# 18PR703 Garrett's Chance

## c. 1690s - 1740s



### Site History

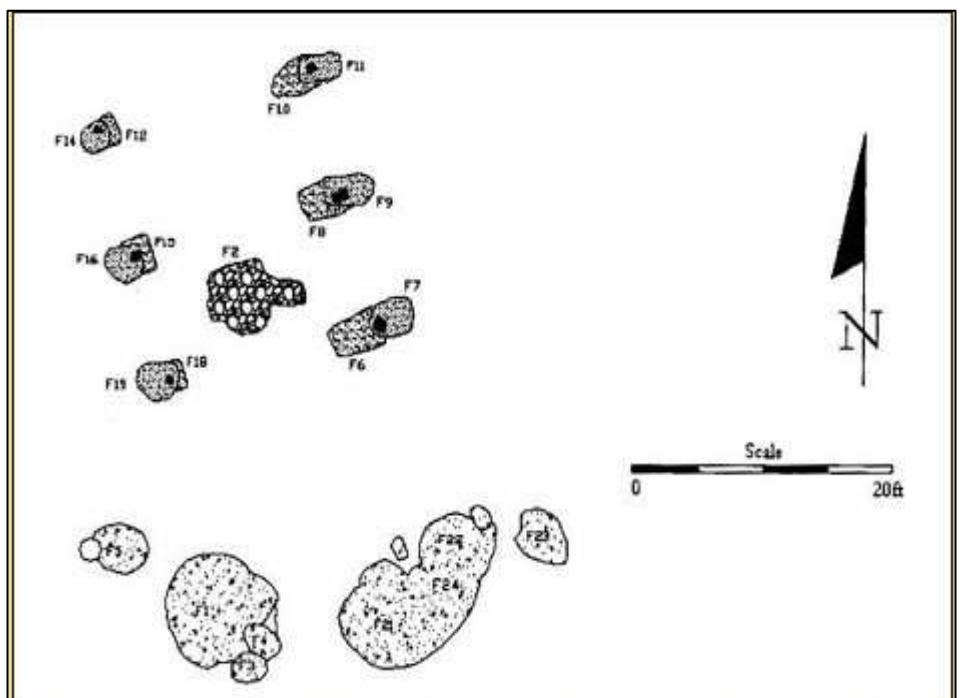
The Garrett's Chance site is located three miles from the Patuxent River near Aquasco, Maryland. In 1679, a portion of the property, then known as Doves Perch, was patented by Bernard Johnson. A neighboring tract, Doves Nest, was patented by Robert Dove and John Anderton in 1664, but by 1686, it, too, was owned by Bernard Johnson. The dwelling found at Garrett's Chance is located within the bounds of the combined 350 acres of Doves Nest and Doves Perch, and based on the date of occupation it was most likely built by Johnson or one of his tenants.

Bernard Johnson died in 1702, leaving the property to his two daughters and their husbands. In 1711, the land conveyed from them to William Wilkerson, and there seems to have been a major rehabilitation of the structure around that time. At some point in the second quarter of the 18th century, the house burned in a catastrophic fire and the site was abandoned to farmland.

### Archaeology

The Garrett's Chance site was discovered during Phase I excavations that preceded the placement of a housing development in May 2004. Surface collection and shovel tests found an artifact scatter over an area of about 50 x 50 feet. Data recovery took place when the developer determined that the site could not be avoided. After shovel tests and one unit excavated in plow zone found few artifacts, excavators determined that the plow zone had eroded and needed no further sampling. Plow zone was then mechanically removed to expose features.

Once stripped, the area exhibited a posthole pattern delineating a 20 x 16.5 foot earthfast dwelling. Original postholes were oriented so as to imply vertical construction (each side wall went up as a unit). All six original postholes were accompanied by a replacement posthole indicating that a major renovation had taken place, probably in the early 18th century. A high quantity of daub found at the site demonstrates that the house had a wattle and daub chimney. Within the



Plan view of the Garrett's Chance site. Features include six postholes and their replacement postholes/molds, the root cellar within the house, and eight borrow pits south of the house. Scanned from Gibb 2006.

dwelling was a 26 ft<sup>2</sup> root cellar with an apparent entryway. Its fill included domestic refuse, but consisted primarily of debris from a fire and the collapse of the chimney, such as burned daub, nails, charcoal, melted glass, and window lead. The presence of a few nearly-whole ceramic and glass vessels in the cellar indicated that it was still in use when the house burned and that the fire was probably accidental.

Outside of the structure, eight borrow pits were excavated in two main clusters. Their original purpose had presumably been clay extraction for daub but they were later used for trash disposal. Diagnostic artifacts showed that one cluster of pits was earlier than the other, indicating at least one major rehabilitation or reconstruction episode for the chimney.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

Gibb, James G.

2006 A Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Stanwick Farm, Aquasco, Prince George's County, Maryland, Phase II Investigations of Garrett's Chance #3 (18PR704) and Phase II/III Investigations of Garrett's Chance #2 (18PR703). Report submitted to Landesign Engineers, Surveyors, & Planners. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

**The Garrett's Chance archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18PR705 Pleasant Prospect c. 1730 - 1790s



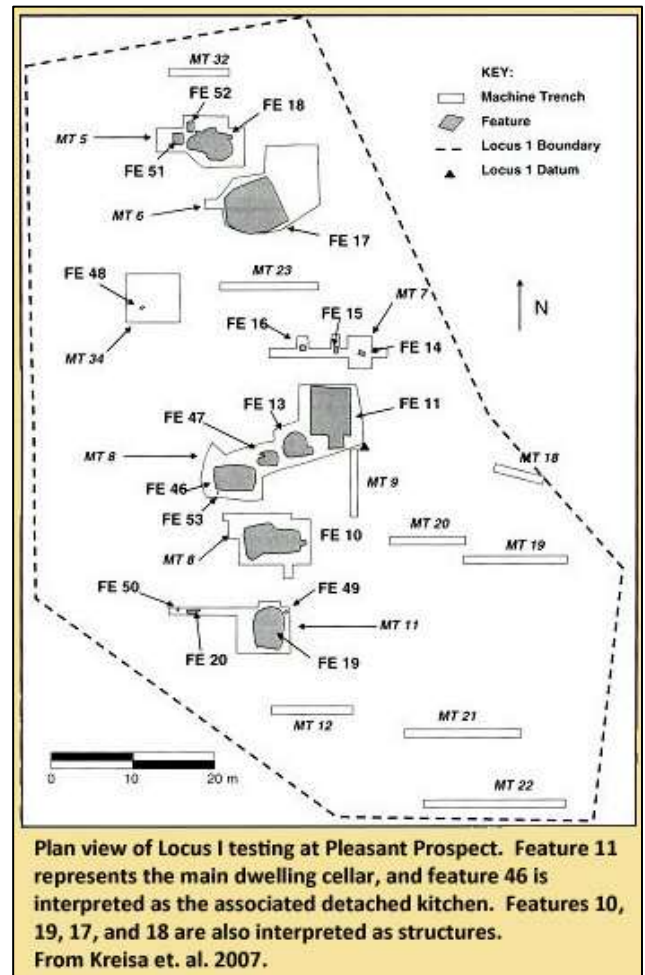
## Site History

The Pleasant Prospect site represents a plantation complex dating from the late 1720s to the 1790s. Richard Duckett owned the plantation, which was known as Sprigg's Request until the 19th century. Inhabitants included the Duckett family, an overseer, and at least 17 enslaved individuals. Richard Duckett's son Isaac inherited the property by 1788, at which time he built a new manor house called Pleasant Prospect. Structures still stood at 18PR705 into the 1790s, however because they were assessed on the 1798 tax rolls. Richard Duckett's probate inventory and the artifacts found at the site point to his status as a member of Maryland's aspiring elite.

## Archaeology

The Pleasant Prospect site was identified in 2004 by Phase I investigations for a proposed residential development. Phase II investigations confirmed the presence of significant intact features, prompting a Phase III data recovery in 2006. The Phase III began with controlled surface collection, followed by mechanical excavation to expose features. Features were then bisected or quartered and a portion of each feature was hand excavated. The project identified several structures, including the brick-lined cellar of the main dwelling, a detached kitchen, probable slave quarter sites, a possible overseer's house, and unidentified outbuildings.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*



## References

Kreisa, Paul P., Jacqueline M. McDowell, Justine Woddard-McKnight, Matthew Gill, and Rebecca Kermes 2007 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Site 18PR705 at the Waterford Development, Prince George's County, Maryland. Report prepared by Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. for Washington Management & Development Company, Inc. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

**The Pleasant Prospect archaeological collection is owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18QU124 Queenstown Courthouse

## c. 1650 – 1770



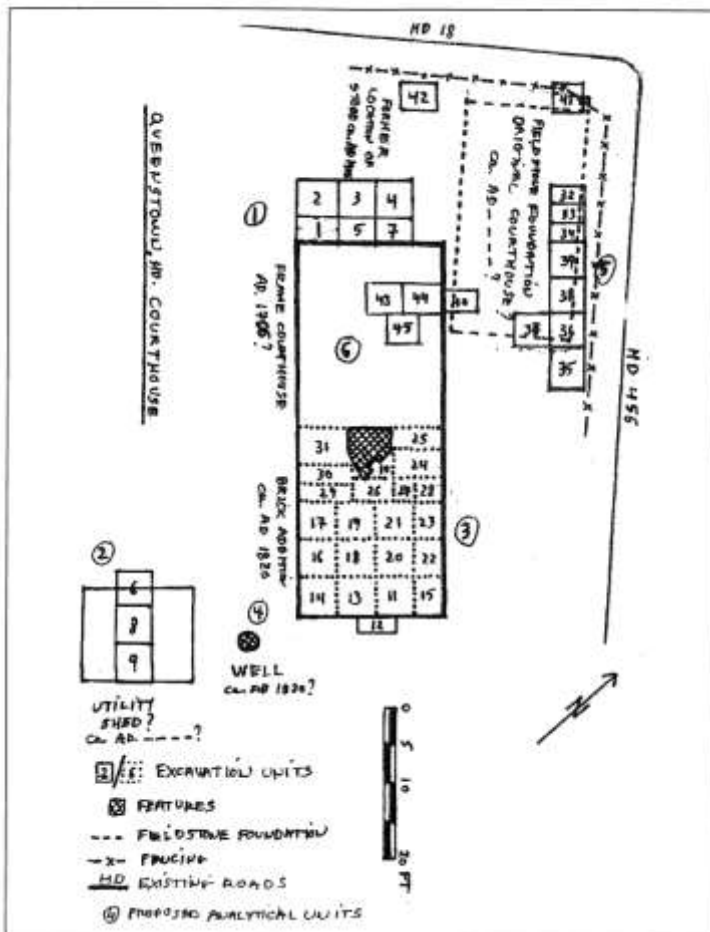
### Site History

The Queenstown Courthouse site (18QU124) is located in Queenstown in Queen Anne’s County. A courthouse erected in 1708 still stands on the property. The county sold the parcel to John Robbins sometime between 1784-1786. The courthouse was converted to a residence, and had a series of owners until it was purchased by Gerald Coursey in 1807. He added a brick wing, likely used as a kitchen, to the original frame courthouse building, and may also have moved the courthouse from its first location elsewhere on the lot or nearby. In 1910 a druggist, Wesley Chaires, purchased the property and added a frame wing that was used as a store. The rest of the structure continued to be a dwelling. Later owners and tenants used the commercial wing as a general store, a beer hall, a coffee shop/restaurant, a grocery/butcher shop, and a post office. The Town of Queenstown purchased the courthouse in 1977 and began restoration efforts, including removal of the commercial wing. The original courthouse was used as a museum, while the 19<sup>th</sup>-century kitchen wing was converted to offices for the town commissioners.

### Archaeology

As part of the building restoration process, excavations were conducted in 1978 by the Archeological Society of Delaware under the direction of Edward Carly and Milton Barbehenn. There are no known field records from the project, but there is a short summary report by Carly, as well as artifact slides. Additional information comes from interviews conducted in 2009 with three project participants, including Barbehenn.

The 1978 excavations covered six separate areas of the site, both under the building and in the yard. Approximately 45 5x5' test units were excavated in stratigraphic and arbitrary levels. Soils were screened through 1/2" mesh. Various features were encountered, including stone and brick foundations, builders’ trenches, and a brick well at least 17’ deep. Numerous 18<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, from as early as the 1720s, were recovered. Since the courthouse was moved from its original location, these objects were probably associated with one of the buildings uncovered during the excavations. Materials from the early



Revised field map assembled by John Milner Associates (Cheek et. al. 2011).

to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century were relatively rare, but the upper strata across the site contained large quantities of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts.

In 2010, John Milner Associates (JMA) was contracted by the Maryland State Highway Administration to process the artifacts. The collection had been in private hands since 1978 and had not been cleaned, cataloged, or prepared for curation. A total of 52,740 artifacts were cataloged, with 22,797 later discarded. JMA prepared a report on the 1978 project and its collection using all the data that was still available. Some artifacts were retained by the courthouse museum, while the rest were sent to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.

*Summary by Ed Chaney*

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1979 The Colonial Court House at Queenstown Circa 1708, Restored 1979. Queen Anne Press, Queenstown, Maryland.

Cheek, Charles D., Robert Hoffman, Lynn D. Jones, and Cynthia Vollbrecht Goode

2011 Queenstown Courthouse (18QU124) Artifact Collection, MD 456A from US 301 to MD 18C, Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. *SHA Archeological Report No. 405*.

**Archaeological collections from the Queenstown Courthouse site are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

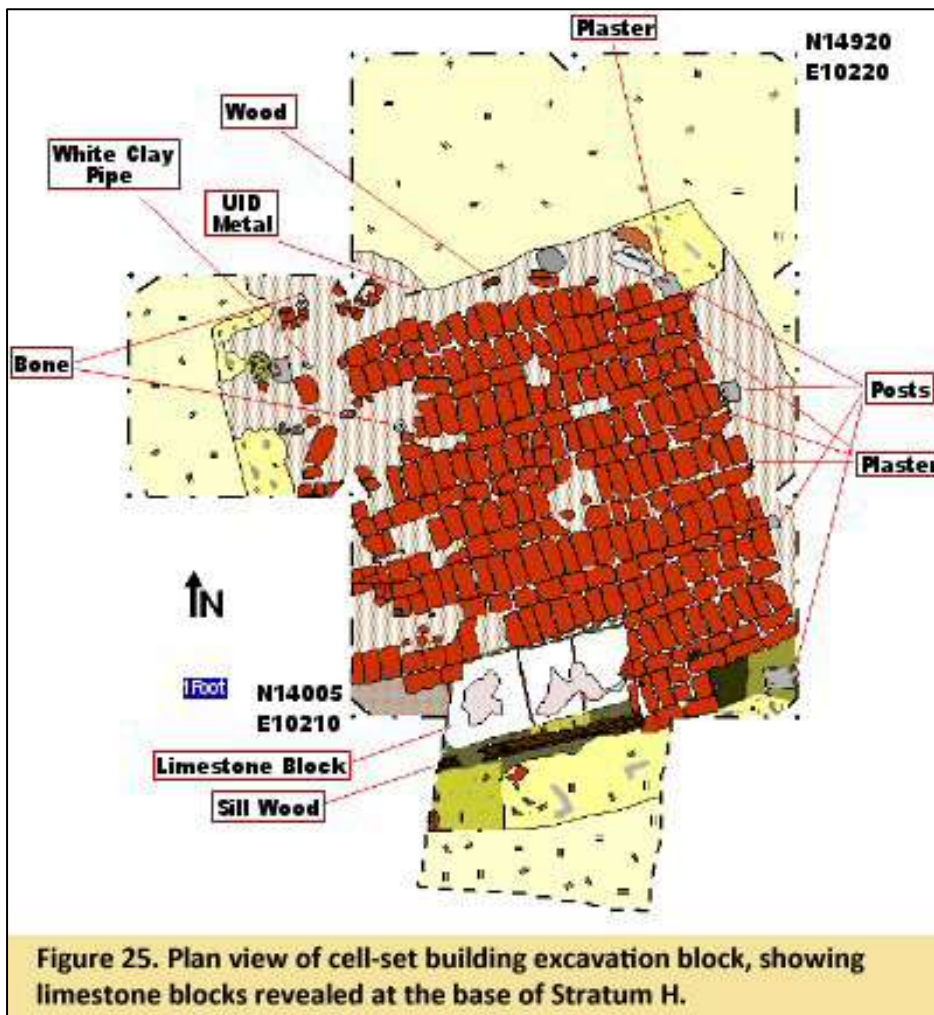
# 18ST329 & 18ST330 Fly/ St. Inigoes Manor House c. 1680 - 1750



## Site History

Sites 18ST329 (Fly) and 18ST330 (St. Inigoes Manor House) are located aboard the Naval Air Station Patuxent River's Webster Field Annex in St. Inigoes, Maryland. In 1637, Jesuit missionaries purchased the land where the sites are located and established a settlement there. These Jesuits were among the original investors in the Maryland colonial enterprise. The settlement at St. Inigoes was a working farm where inhabitants raised tobacco and other crops to support the Jesuit mission.

The earliest center of activity for the Jesuit plantation is most likely represented by a site that neighbors 18ST329 and 18ST330, Old Chapel Field (18ST233). The Fly/St. Inigoes Manor House site seems to have been the center of domestic activity on the settlement from c. 1680-1750, but a few early artifacts indicate that it also may have served a non-domestic function associated with the nearby mid-17th century occupation.



## Archaeology

A series of studies of Webster Field have been conducted by the Southern Maryland Regional Center. The sites were identified by a 1981 field school, and further phase I testing took place in 1984 and 1996. When identified, 18ST329 and 18ST330 were designated separately based upon their location on either side of a modern road. Later projects proved that both sites had a historic component relating to the early 18th-century St. Inigoes Manor House, so the division was unnecessary.

Phase II testing of 18ST329/18ST330 and 18ST233 was undertaken in 2000. This project concentrated on features found during the 1984 survey. One of the features was a brick floor that, when exposed, proved to cover a 10 x 10 ft. area. The bricks appeared to have been

lain inside an existing timber framed structure because at the corners they were placed to border posts.

The excavation of the brick floor exposed an older cellar beneath it which had several intact architectural elements such as a wooden sleeper for floor joists, intact studs, and large limestone pavers that ran parallel to the sleeper. The cellar was presumably dug in the late 17th or very early 18th century. The cellar fill included soils that had apparently eroded into the area, covering the limestone pavers. Later rubble from the collapse of a wall and a fireplace added to the fill. The brick floor was then placed atop the old cellar. The function of this structure is unknown, but it is clear that it was adapted and reused over time.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

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Pogue, Dennis J., and Karlene B. Leeper

1984 Archaeological Investigations at the "Old Chapel Field" St. Inigoes, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust Manuscript Series No. 38.

Sperling, Christopher I., and Laura J. Galke

2001 Phase II Archaeological Investigations of 18ST233 and 18ST329 Aboard Webster Field Annex Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Draft report on file at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.

**The 18ST329 and 18ST330 archaeological collections are owned by the Naval District Washington, Naval Air Station Patuxent River's Webster Field Annex and curated by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**



# 18ST390 Mattapany-Sewall

## c. 1666 - 1740



### Site History

In 1663, Maryland's colonial proprietary granted a 1,000 acre tract known as Mattapany to Henry Sewall in exchange for 15,000 pounds of tobacco. Henry and his family founded a plantation there that would come to be known as Mattapany-Sewall (18ST390). Henry's occupation of the property was short-lived, however. He died in 1665, leaving his estate to his widow Jane Lowe Sewall and their children.

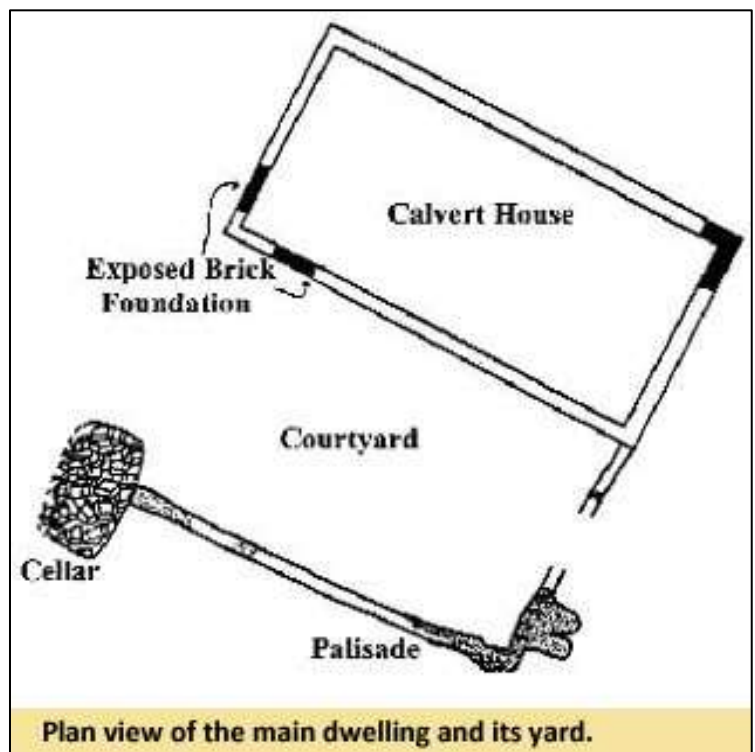
In 1666, Jane Sewall married Charles Calvert, who then moved in with her at Mattapany and erected a new dwelling. Charles Calvert was the governor of the colony, so his home became a center of political activity in Maryland. Ships stopped in port at Mattapany, Council meetings were held there, and between 1671 and 1690, Mattapany was home to the primary magazine of the colony. To accommodate all of these public functions, the plantation had to be both sizable and defensible.

In 1676, Charles Calvert's father died and he became the Third Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, and the only Lord Baltimore to have ever actually resided in the colony. He and his wife returned to England in 1684, after which Mattapany-Sewall was occupied by a succession of tenants until a descendant of Henry Sewall, Nicholas Lewis Sewall, inherited the plantation and erected a new (ca. 1740) home about 300 yards away, leaving the dwelling erected by Calvert to fall into ruin.

### Archaeology

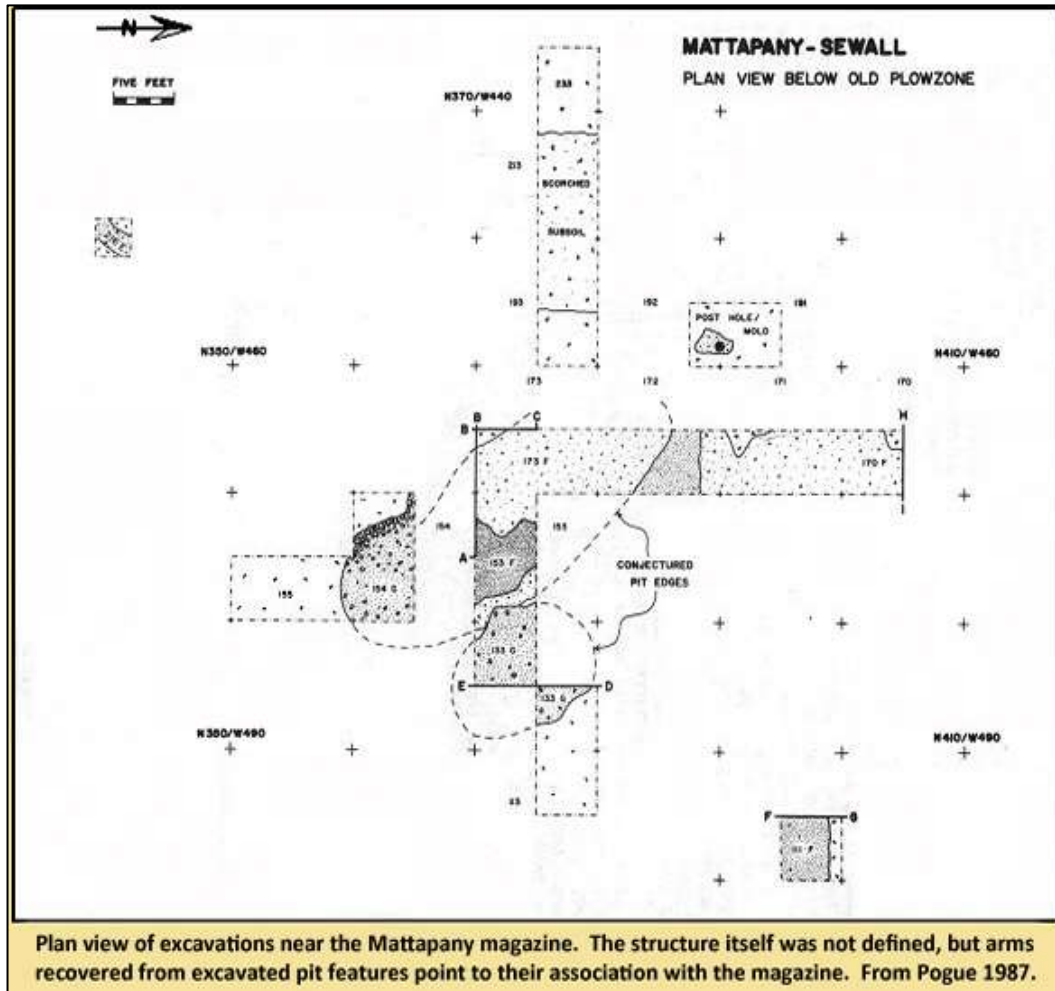
Archaeological excavations in the 1980s and 1990s concentrated on two areas of the Mattapany-Sewall site: the dwelling erected during Charles Calvert's occupation of the property, and the magazine. Excavations at the dwelling identified a structure with a 25' by 50' brick foundation and a tiled cellar floor. Features around the house included a possible kitchen cellar, scattered postholes, and a hastily-erected defensive palisade that may date to 1689, when Protestants overthrew the Catholic Calvert family and raided the Mattapany magazine. Based on diagnostic artifacts and historical documents, this portion of the site dates to ca. 1666-1740.

Excavations of the magazine yielded artifacts such as large quantities of lead shot, gunflints, and a gun barrel. These finds coincide with historical accounts of the types of objects stored there. A 1694 inventory of the munitions seized from Mattapany listed four barrels of gunpowder, 194 muskets, 118 carbines, 32 other assorted guns, 3,000 pounds of shot, and another 3,000 pounds of shot, "found



Plan view of the main dwelling and its yard.

Afterwards plastered up in the Wall." This account indicates that the structure was dismantled shortly after the Protestant takeover. Diagnostic artifacts help confirm the historical records, dating the magazine to ca. 1660-1700.



Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield

## References

<http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org/SiteSummaries/MattapanySummary.cfm>

<http://www.jefpat.org/IntroWeb/Mattapany-Sewell.htm>

Pogue, Dennis

1987 Seventeenth-Century Proprietary Rule and Rebellion: Archeology at Charles Calvert's Mattapany-Sewall. *Maryland Archeology* 23(1):1-37.

**The Mattapany archaeological collection is owned by the Naval District Washington, Naval Air Station Patuxent River and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18ST704 Charles' Gift

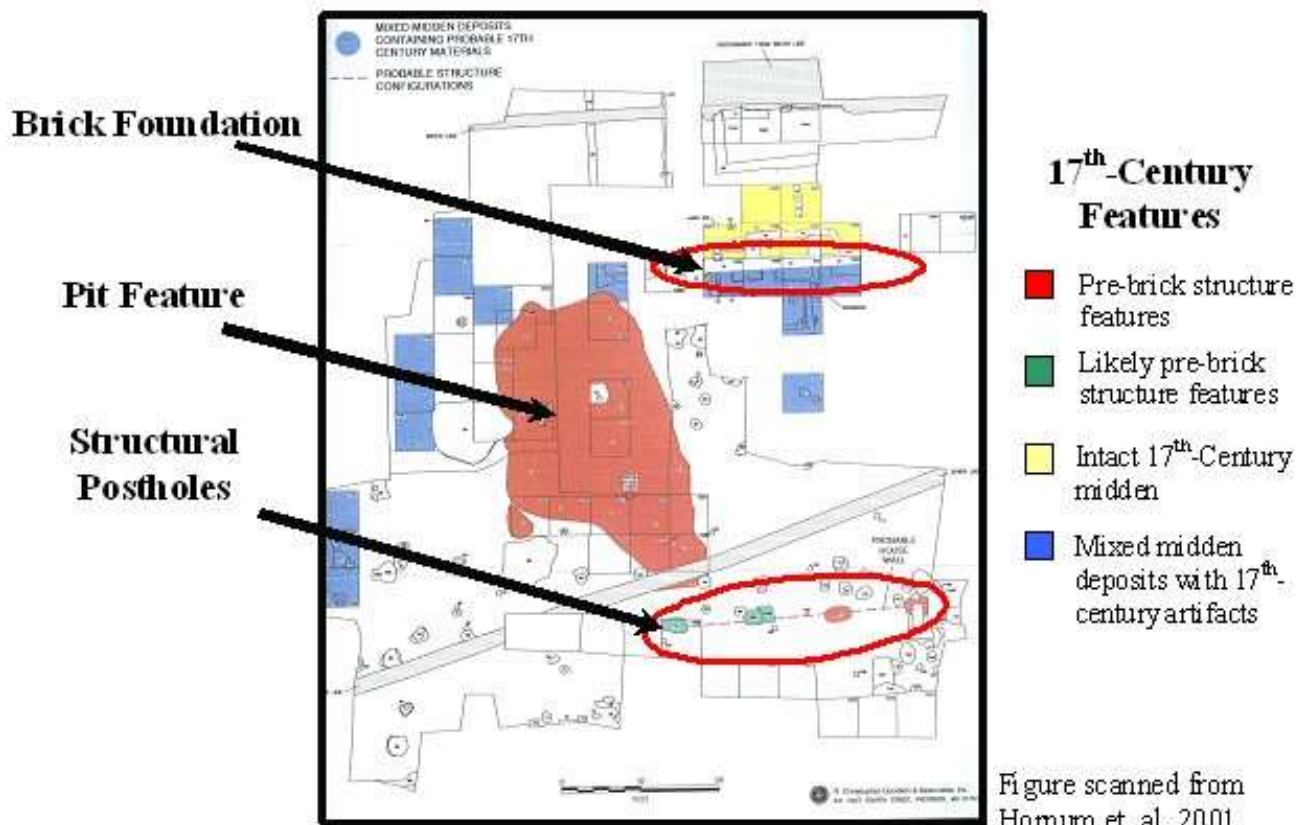
## c. 1675 - 1943



### Site History

Charles' Gift plantation was established by Nicholas Sewall when he came of age c. 1676. Nicholas Sewall was the eldest son of Henry and Jane Sewall, and after his father's death and mother's remarriage, he became the stepson of Charles Calvert in 1666. Nicholas Sewall grew up at the Mattapan-y-Sewall site which he would have inherited had his father lived. Since Charles Calvert married into the property and established his home there, however, Calvert gifted another parcel of land to Jane Sewall to make up for her children's lost inheritance. When Nicholas came of age, he presumably settled the tract, which became known as Charles' Gift plantation.

Nicholas Sewall, his wife Susanna, and their children lived at the site through the tumultuous period of the 1689 Protestant rebellion and the overthrow of the Calvert Proprietary, and passed the land to several generations of descendants. Though different dwellings and structures were erected over the years, Sewall descendants occupied the property until 1836. The site then passed to a series of different owners, but continued as a farmstead until it was purchased by the Navy in 1943.



## Archaeology

18ST704 was identified when proposed changes to the Naval Air Station Patuxent River's Officer's Club prompted an archaeological survey. Phase III excavations were performed to recover data from intact features that were slated to be impacted by the Officer's Club project. The excavations revealed that the intact subsurface features were so extensive as to warrant abandonment of the construction project in favor of conservation of the archaeological site.

The major cluster of features representing the Charles' Gift site comprise a row of postholes that probably represent Nicholas Sewall's c. 1676 dwelling, a brick foundation from Sewall's replacement dwelling constructed c. 1694 and occupied into the 19th century, and a large borrow pit excavated for the extraction of clay for the brick foundation of the c. 1694 house. The borrow pit, Feature 12, was filled with construction debris from the c. 1694 structure and demolition debris from the c. 1676 structure. It therefore represents a pre-1700 component of the first Sewall occupation of the site.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

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**The Charles Gift archaeological collection is owned by the Naval District Washington, Naval Air Station Patuxent River and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18WA20 Fort Frederick

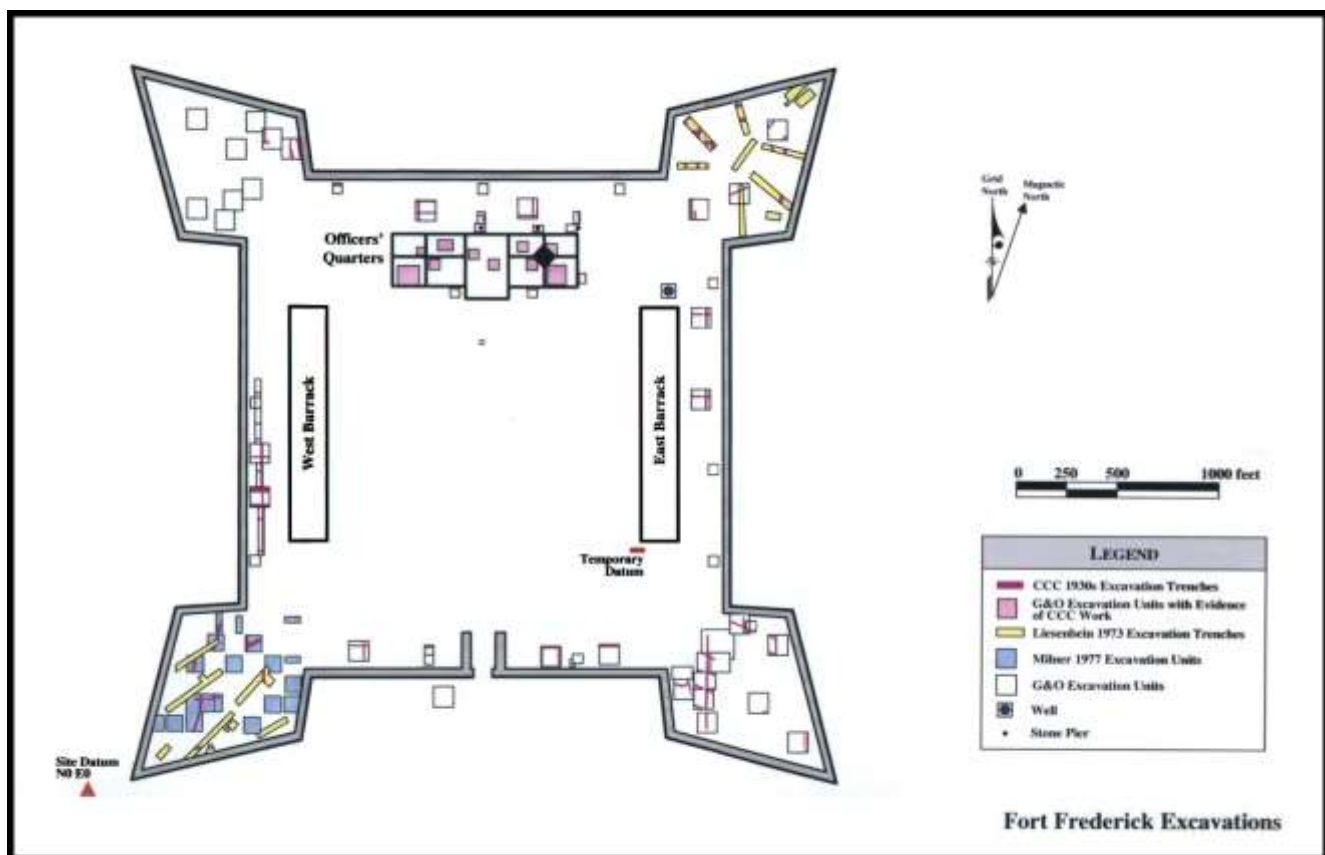
## c. 1756 - 1930s



### Site History

Fort Frederick was constructed by Maryland Governor Horatio Sharpe between 1756 and 1758 as an English stronghold during the French and Indian War. The fort has stone walls that stand about 18 feet high and it was designed in the style of the French military engineer Sebastien de Vauban. It did not actually see any battle during the French and Indian War, but it did serve as a staging area to support the English cause. Use of the fort ceased in 1758 after the English captured Fort Duquesne in Pittsburgh and relieved pressure on the Maryland frontier. It was briefly pressed into service again during the 1763 Pontiac Rebellion, but again the main battles took place in Pennsylvania and the fort was soon abandoned.

During the American Revolution, Fort Frederick was used as a prisoner of war camp for English and Hessian soldiers. It also saw some action during the U.S. Civil War when two Union companies were stationed there. In between these military conflicts, the land surrounding the fort was farmed. In 1922, Fort Frederick was purchased by the State of Maryland to become a state park. Since then the walls and some stone foundations have been reconstructed. Part of the Fort has been restored to its 1758 appearance and other parts have been converted into interpretive spaces for visitors.



Plan view of Fort Frederick showing the archaeological work that has been done since the 1930s. Scanned from Boyd et. al. 2001.

## Archaeology

Several archaeological projects have taken place at Fort Frederick since the State purchased it in 1922. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) excavated numerous trenches at the site in the 1930s in order to help with reconstruction efforts. Additional trench testing took place in 1973 under the supervision of William Liesenbien who was looking for the powder magazine. In 1975, Stephen Israel did additional testing prior to more reconstruction and utility placement.

Two years later, John Milner & Associates excavated 18 test units in the southwest bastion and north and west of the fort walls. These excavations found a great deal of disturbance from earlier excavations and did not identify specific activity areas, but they did determine the presence of undisturbed deposits dating to the initial 1756-1758 occupation of the fort.

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. performed additional excavations in 1999 and 2000 that tested areas throughout the fort. Again, they found a great deal of disturbance from previous excavations and reconstruction efforts, but they also identified some intact 18th-century deposits. Numerous 18th-century artifacts were recovered from both disturbed and undisturbed contexts.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

<http://www.jefpat.org/NEHWeb/Assets/Documents/FindingAids/18WA20> - Fort Frederick Finding Aid.htm.

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Report on file at the Maryland Historical Trust.

**The Fort Frederick archaeological collections are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**

# 18WA288 Antietam Furnace

## c. 1761-1790



### Site History

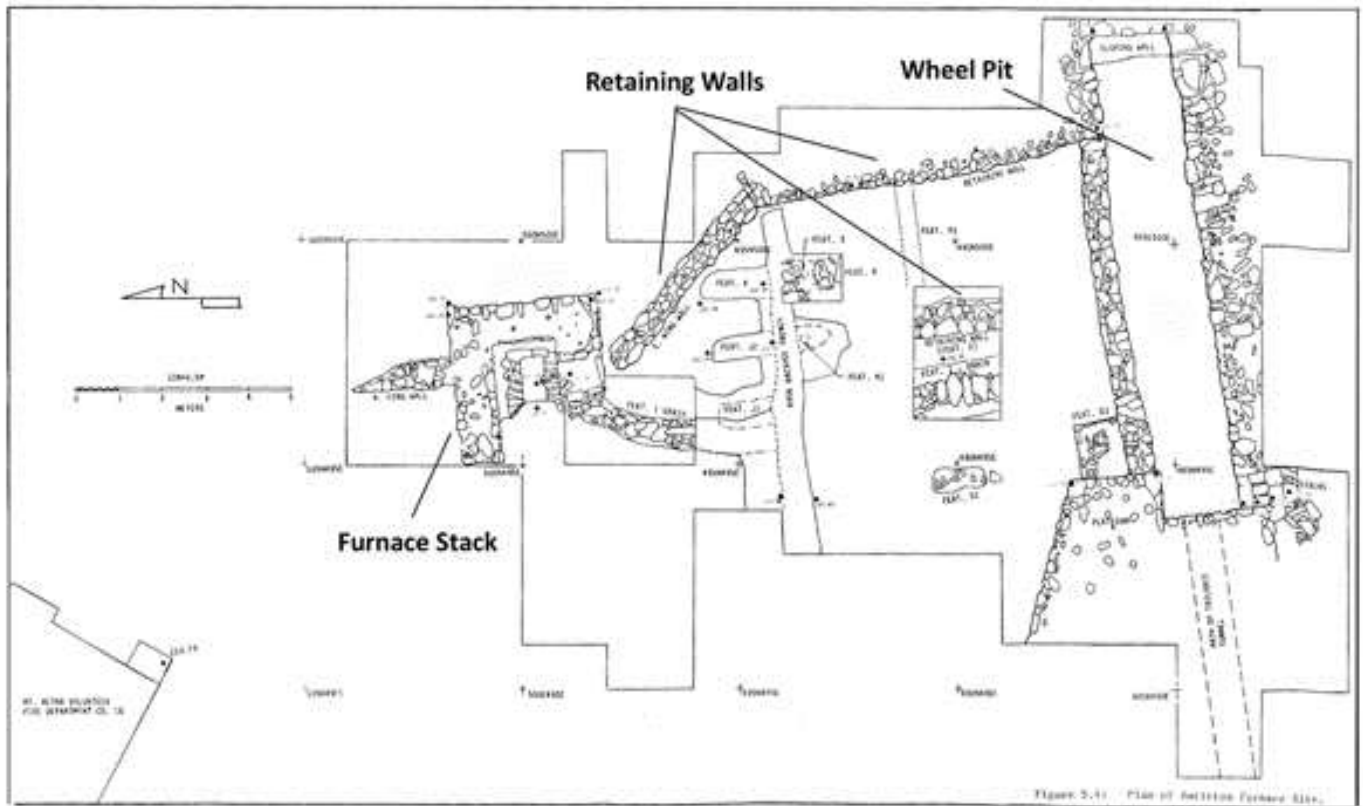
The Mt. Aetna iron furnace, popularly known as Antietam Furnace, was established by William James around 1761. In 1764, Baltimore merchant Barnabas Hughes and his sons purchased the land and 2/3 of the iron operation from James, who retained a 1/3 share in the iron furnace. By the time Barnabas Hughes died in 1766, his inventory indicated that the property probably included a store, house, saw mill, and forge. Seven indentured servants and eight enslaved individuals were listed in the inventory, and these people may have worked at the iron furnace.

Barnabas' sons Daniel, Samuel, and John expanded the business after their father's death, purchasing more land and adding to the infrastructure of their iron working operations across the region. Because of poor roads, the Antietam iron works probably concentrated on household goods that could be sold nearby, such as firebacks, dutch ovens, and pots. The American Revolution changed this business model, however, as the Hughes family won contracts to build cannons for the Continental Congress in 1776. Cannon production was profitable during the war, but the Antietam Furnace may not have been large enough for cannon production, and the Hughes brothers seem to have expanded other locations to meet the demand. The Hughes family may have shut down the smaller location in favor of its newer operations around 1775 or 1776. After the war, the industry's profits declined. By 1783, the location had certainly been shut down. Not long after its abandonment, the furnace was dismantled and the site was filled in.

### Archaeology

The Antietam Furnace was discovered during an expansion of the Mt. Aetna Volunteer Fire Department station. Archaeological excavations were undertaken by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1982 and 1983. Initial research focused on a furnace stack, where ore was heated to extract iron, and a water wheel pit and shaft that generated power, possibly to drive bellows for the furnace. Wall foundations and other features uncovered between the stack and the wheel pit hint at the location of the bellows and a small forge where a blacksmith made tools for the operation.

Artifacts recovered at the site include firebacks, cast iron cooking vessels, and pig iron made at the site, tools, slag, and other waste products of the industry, and ceramics and personal items used by the people who worked there.



Plan view of the Antietam Furnace excavations, adapted from Frye 1984.

*Summary by Sara Rivers Cofield*

## References

Frye, Susan Winter  
 1984 Archeological excavations at the Antietam Iron Furnace complex (18WA288), Washington Co.,  
 Md. MHT Manuscript Series No. 37.

**The Antietam Furnace archaeological collections are owned by the Maryland Historical Trust and  
 curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.**





