

**Salvage Archaeology Of A Dwelling On The John  
Hicks Leasehold; St. Mary's City, Maryland:  
Part I**

**And**

**A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical  
Study Of The Residents Of The Post Capital Era  
Of St. Mary's City, Maryland:  
Part II**

**By**

**Lois Green Carr, J. Glenn Little and Stephen S. Israel**

**Contract Archaeology, Inc.  
Alexandria Virginia  
1971**

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## **Abstract**

The 1968 discovery of a site threatened by construction led to the mitigation of a second quarter of the eighteenth-century dwelling at St. Mary's City, Maryland. Excavations occurred in 1969 and some in 1970 and a report was produced in 1971. The site was the center of a plantation owned by Captain John Hicks, an English ship captain and merchant turned tobacco planter. He resided at the site from 1723 to c. 1742 and the occupation ended by 1750. Hicks was a member of the elite and operated the plantation with at least 19 enslaved Africans or African Americans. The excavations revealed his earthfast dwelling, a cellar, and numerous pits in the vicinity of the house. Excavators recovered a rich assemblage of artifacts that provide valuable insight into the lifestyle of the rural elite during the third and fourth decades of the eighteenth-century. Historical analysis places Hicks into the social context of major Southern Maryland plantation owners during this period. This was the first archaeological investigation sponsored by Historic St. Mary's City, and the earliest comprehensive study of a plantation from this period in Maryland.

## 2023 Introduction

By Stephen S. Israel

The Salvage Archaeology of a Dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold was the first archaeological investigation conducted by Historic St. Mary's City beginning in 1969. The discovery of the John Hicks Site (18 ST1-22) evolved into a two year long study by J. Glenn Little, F.R.A.I., Archaeologist, Lois Carr, PhD, Commission Historian, and Stephen Israel, M.A., Archaeologist. The report on the field investigation and analysis was completed by Contract Archaeology, Inc., Alexandria, VA. in August 1971 for St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland.

The salvage archaeological excavations and analysis of the John Hicks Site were directly supported by the St. Mary's City Commission (now Historic St. Mary's City), acting in its capacities as a representative of the State of Maryland for the preservation and development of the first Colonial capital of the colony. The completion of this report would have been impossible if it had not been for the enthusiastic support of the Commission Chairman General Robert E. Hogaboom, and his staff; Holger B. Jansson, Director, Polly C. Barber, Administrative Assistant, and Polly Melin and Maggie Marlay, Secretaries.

It is appropriately fitting at this 57th anniversary of the founding of the St. Mary's City Historic Commission to dedicate the release of these two online digital volumes to the memories of General Robert E. Hogaboom and Dr. Lois Green Carr. Both General Hogaboom and Dr. Carr played pivotal roles in their energetic support, execution and research efforts from 1969 through 1971 in seeing the John Hicks Site excavated, analyzed, interpreted, and conclusions made about this significant site.

The original site discovery was made possible by the efforts of Mr. Orin Bullock, F.A.I.A., a restoration architect on the Historical Commission's consultant staff. The Commission requested Orin Bullock to design a strategy for surveying lands where St. Mary's College of Maryland proposed to construct a future dormitory. In the fall of 1968, Orin Bullock employed a mechanical wire trencher to carefully excavate 40 trenches on an east-west axis, 4 ½ inches to 6 inches deep, marking the location of bricks and oyster shell on the site of the proposed Caroline Residence Hall. Orin Bullock exposed a pit, an artifact bearing depression, a possible bake oven, and a brick foundation and number of colonial artifacts.

Because it seemed a significant site and possibly of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, the Commission provided funding for additional investigation and hired J. Glenn Little of Contract Archaeology Inc. to conduct it. Excavations occurred during 1969 and some in 1970 and the report was completed in 1971. The result was not a 17<sup>th</sup>-century site but an important second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century plantation. Historical analysis by Carr and bottle seals conclusively determined that it was the home of Captain John Hicks, who resided there between 1723 and c. 1742. Since its completion, the report has only been available in manuscript form at the museum, although the site was referenced in a number of publications.

It was the first major archaeological investigation of a plantation site of this era in Maryland. To provide wider access to this important study, the report was scanned in 2016. The 21<sup>st</sup> century

Historic St. Mary's City study team initially considered reanalysis and reinterpreting of the 1971 report. However, the an examination of the study found to be very thorough, the overall findings remained solid and the artifact information a valuable data source. Furthermore, the excavations and original report represent one of the first major efforts in the development of historical archaeology in the State of Maryland and thus has historical significance. Therefore, it was decided to leave the entire report and illustrations as they had been originally presented. The scanned report, which some enhancement of faded original drawings, is presented in its entirety here.

A wide range of scholars and specialists assisted in the analysis and the author's interpretation of the recovered materials would have been impossible to complete without the assistance of numerous professionals in the field. The original Commission Staff Architect, Orin Bullock assisted in the interpretation of the architectural remains exposed archaeologically. Dr. Cecil Brooks and Mr. Harry Patten, staff members at the National Colonial Farm, Accokeek, Maryland aided in the identification of the iron and brass artifacts. Mr. William C. Cobb, Yale Lock and Hardware Division, New York, graciously studied photography of the keys and provided a functional analysis. Dr. Walton C. Galinat of the Agricultural Extension Station, University of Massachusetts, identified the single charred corn cob fragment. Dr. B. F. Kukaohka of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, identified the joists and sill supports. Mr. Dwight P. Lanmon, Winterthur Museum, gave the authors much of his time and knowledge contributing to the analysis on table and tavern glassware and ceramic identification. John L. Paridiso, United States Department of the Interior, identified bone remains and provided fruitful suggestions concerning faunal analytical approaches. Mr. Harold E. Gill of Colonial Williamsburg provided the authors with York River District Returns. During this time, a number of archaeologists gave invaluable advice. Those included Mr. Garry Wheeler Stone, Archaeologist of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Dr. James Deetz, Plymouth Plantation, Mr. Dan Ingersoll, University of Massachusetts, and Dr. Norman Barka, College of William and Mary College. Stanley South also provided valuable advice. They gave the authors many informative hours of discussions leading ultimately to the interpretations in this study. A substantial amount of information and understanding of the site was also obtained by contacting scholars in England through written communication. These included D. R. Atkinson, Adrian Oswald, Norman Cook, Phillipa Glanville, David Hay, and G. H. Tait.

Mr. James E. Corbin, Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, Austin, Texas, provided the authors with a detailed schematic of the electrolytic reduction process. Mr. Richard Muzzrole (also Muzzerole) of the Smithsonian Institution assisted the authors in electrolysis, its equipment and procedures. Mr. Lee H. Nelson, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, provided helpful directions for the analysis of the iron nails. The authors are grateful to Mr. Robert Carlen, who identified porcelain wares. Discussion with Mr. Michael Olson provided thoughtful insights into ceramic forms and technology. Mrs. Edith Sprouse, Fairfax County Historical Commission, is thanked for her frequent communication with regard to her historical research in Northern Virginia.

The entire field excavation was constantly aided by Mr. Mark Milburn, the Commission's grounds keeper, waterman, and life-long resident of St. Mary's City. He is a devoted student of history both in the field and the laboratory. His participation was that of an individual who learns and

contributes on many levels at all times. Milburn's practical knowledge and assistance proved to be an important part of the project's success. For example, when the field crew exposed the first post mold of the dwelling, Milburn marked the likely spots of the remaining post holes. He was right on target. Similarly, the authors are indebted to the summer field crew, and participation of college students, Dennis Basler, Chris Sneed, and Fraser Ginser, who also helped in the autumn; were responsible for a large part of the success of the project. Jim Stokes; Mark Milburn's nephew, Phil Barber; Polly Barber's son, and Nelson Dorsey who passed away years ago, also participated as part of the summer field crew. Thanks are due to high school students Stephen Fadeley and Silas Hurry, who assisted us in the field over the summer months (Stephen Fadeley and Silas Hurry, personal communication).

Thanks are also extended to St. Mary's College students Barbara Springer, Dennis Basler, and John Cook for their participation in both the excavations and laboratory work, preparing the artifacts for analysis and for drafting of the archaeological excavation drawings and profiles. Special thanks is owed to John Cook who volunteered many hours of skillful drawings of the artifacts. Both John Cook and Dennis Basler provided the authors with many pleasant hours of fruitful discussion on the John Hicks artifacts and their historical implications and significance.

Parts I and II (Volumes 1 and II) were completed in August 1971 by Lois Carr and J. Glenn Little. I left Contract Archaeology, Inc. in February 1971. Glenn and Lois accomplished an excellent and thorough analysis and site report with their final editing in August 1971. I don't recall much of the discussion, although I was aware the report would be integrated, edited, and finalized. Lois and Glenn were both widely read and trained to bring together multiple academic and scientific disciplines into a new era of integrated analysis and interpretations. The 1971 report clearly demonstrates this new archaeology approach to historic site analysis. Stanley A. South, James Deetz, and Norman Barka assisted and were already emerging as leaders in the new field of historical archaeology in the United States.

Glenn Little's probing intellect, curiosity, questioning and connecting the artifacts, architecture, and the site landscape. Lois Carr found buried in the historical record the information about John Hicks (1688-1753) and his St. Mary's City neighbors and their lives. Together, they created a brilliant historical inquiry into little known post-capital era of St. Mary's City.

During the summer of 1970, Smithsonian Institution, under the guidance of Dr. Wilcomb Washburn, Smithsonian historian, in a consortium with an informal arrangement with the Commission sponsored the first archaeology field school at St. Mary's City. Mr. Harold K. Skramstad, Jr., a Smithsonian Institution Associate, directed a six week field school. Students from several community colleges in Maryland enrolled in the summer field school. This first summer field school focused on the excavation of Pit 7 at the John Hicks Site to expand the understanding of the feature (*St. Mary's City Commission Annual Report – Fiscal Year – 1970, Chronicles of St. Mary's*, St. Mary's County Historical Society, Volume 19 No. 9, September 1971: 3-5). I did not visit the Smithsonian field school excavation but was in Alexandria, Virginia working on the analysis and draft report for Lois Carr and Glenn Little about our archaeological findings at the John Hicks Site in 1969.

The Historic St. Mary's City Commission subsequently designated the John Hicks Site located within the Historic St. Mary's City National Historic Landmark District as *18ST1-22* (Second site in Zone 2 of the National Historic Landmark). All records and artifacts are curated at the Historic St. Mary's City Archaeological Laboratory.

During the scanning of the manuscript in 2016, Henry Miller, Silas Hurry, and Stephen Fadeley's assistance were immensely appreciated in reconstructing the members of the 1969 field and Laboratory crews. Hurry directed the scanning and Ruth Mitchell enhanced a number of the now faded graphics for the digital version.

**The findings at the John Hicks site have been used in the following publications:**

Carr, Lois G.

1973 The St. Mary's Town Land Community: Ceramics from the John Hicks Site, 1723-1743, in Winterthur Conference Report: Ceramics In America. I. M. G. Quimby, editor. University Press of Virginia for the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, pp. 75-102.

Stone, Garry Wheeler, J. Glenn Little III, and Stephen S. Israel

1972 Ceramics from the John Hicks Site, 1723-1743: the Material Culture. In Winterthur Conference Report: Ceramics In America. I. M. G. Quimby, editor. University Press of Virginia for the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, pp 103-138.

Cary Carson, Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton

1981 "*Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies*," Winterthur Portfolio 16(2-3): 135-196. The architecture of the John Hicks house is briefly described In Appendix 2, Entry 5 (pp. 190-91).

Henry M. Miller

1986 *Transforming a "Splendid and Delightful Land": Colonials and Ecological Change in the Chesapeake 1607-1820*, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 76(3): 173-187. Hicks faunal remains discussed.

Bretton W. Kent

1988 *Making Dead Oysters Talk: Techniques for Analyzing Oysters from Archaeological Sites*, Maryland Historical Trust. Hicks site oyster shells studied.

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth

1994 A Chesapeake Family and their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology (New Studies in Archaeology) Cambridge University Press, New York. Hicks material culture used for comparative analysis.

Breen, T. H.

2005 The Marketplace of Revolution: How Consumer Politics Shaped American. Cambridge University Press, New York. Hicks site ceramics are discussed.

Michael X. Kirby and Henry M. Miller

2005 Response of a benthic suspension feeder (*Crassostrea Virginica* Gmeln) to three centuries of anthropogenic eutrophication Chesapeake Bay. Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 62: 679-689. Hicks Oyster Data used in the Analysis.

Mary C. Beaudry

2006 Findings: The Material Culture of Needle Work and Sewing. Yale University Press. Hicks sewing artifacts studied.

Veit, Richard and Paul R. Huey

2014 New Bottles Made with My Crest”: Colonial Bottle Seals from Eastern North America, a Gazetteer and Interpretation, Northeast Historical Archaeology: Vol. 43, Hicks seals discussed on pages 67 and 79.

Israel, Stephen S. Israel

2018 The Johns Hicks Site, in Our Town We Call St. Maries: Fifty Years of Research and Archaeology at Maryland’s First Capital. Silas, D. Hurry, Editor. Historic St. Mary’s City Foundation.

Miller, Henry M.

2018 An Analysis of the Faunal Remains from the John Hicks Site at St. Mary’s City, Maryland (18ST1-22). Manuscript on file Historic St. Mary’s City.

Stone, Garry Wheeler and Stephen S. Israel

2021 The Captain John Hicks House Site and the Eighteenth-Century Townland Community. In Unearthing St. Mary’s City: Fifty Years of Archaeology at Maryland’s First Capital. Edited by Henry M. Miller and Travis G. Parno, University of Florida Press, Gainesville, pp. 203-223.

## ERRATA SHEET

Typos and analysis errors – Salvage Archaeology of a Dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold - Volume I (Part 1)

Page 26: A much weathered, balky stone; should read a much weathered, bulky stone.

Page 28: Its wood used forhte manufacture; should read Its wood used for the manufacture.

Page 78: compace should read compact.

Page 134: Base if round should read Base is round.

Page 182: Therimsherd events should read The rimsherd events.

Page 204: twice as longas it should read twice as long as it.

Page 213: The lead glaze is applied overy clay; should read The lead glaze is applied over clay.

Page 266: The Foot Note reference to Column 4 in TABLE 7 (Volume II) is absent on page 264. There is no Column 4 representing the total ceramic counts for each vessel form in TABLE 7 (Volume II). Instead, see the ceramic form chart count on page 267 in Volume I.

Page 308: The text on page 308, references TABLE 14, on Page 288, discussing the percentage of artifacts from the features and from the surface. There is no discussion on the artifacts from the features and surface percentages on page 288, 308 or elsewhere in Volume I. The inventory of artifacts from the features and the surface are listed in Volume II, Appendix B, beginning on page 446.

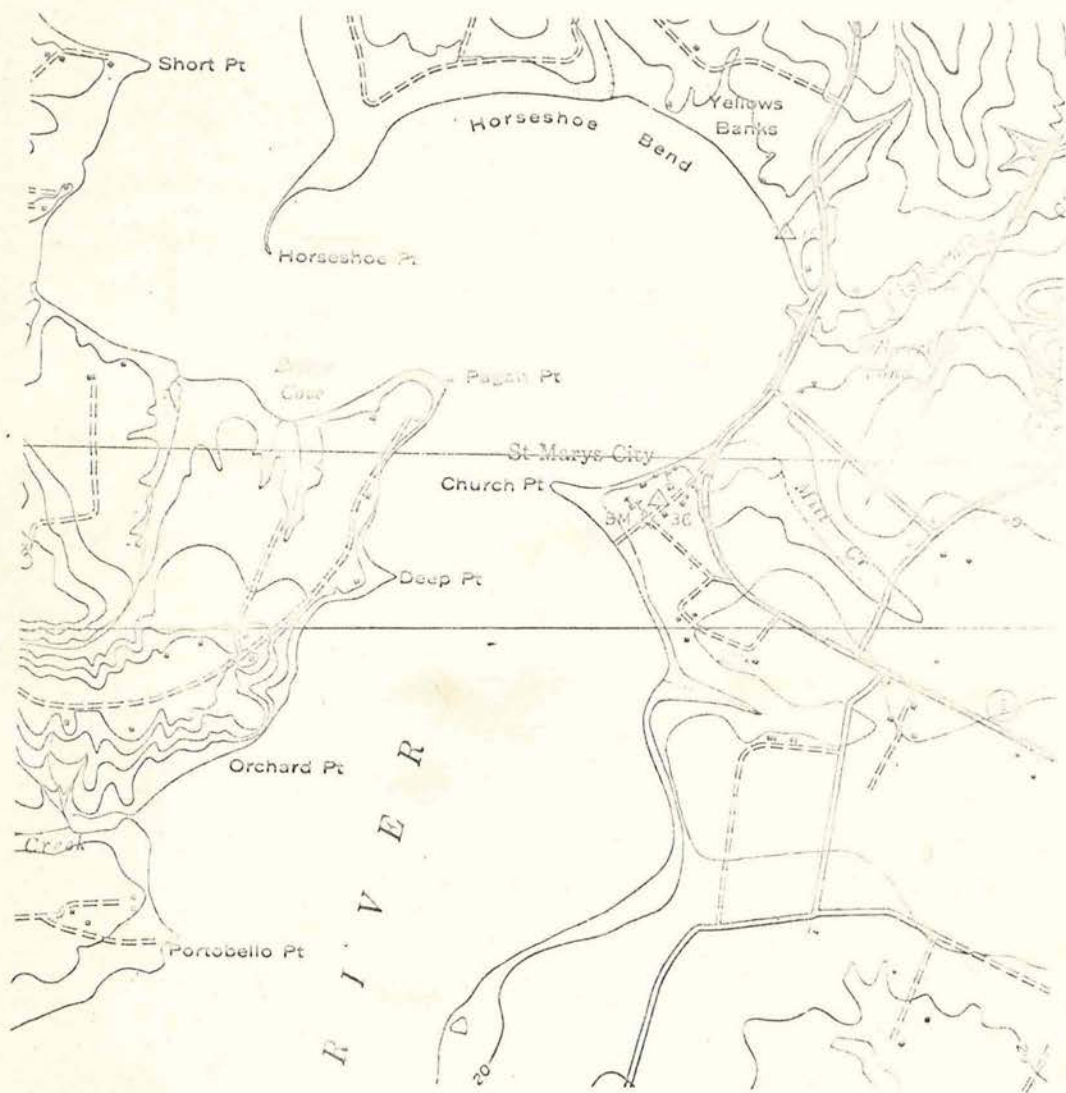
TABLE 7 (Volume I) on Page 264 conjectured vessel forms totals and comparisons do not match.

On Page 265, it is noted the ceramic counts were considered for this ceramic analysis to be interchangeable and subjective. Thus Table 7 (in Volume I) on the conjectured vessel forms are representational numbers versus actual vessel form exact counts.

The Glass Bottle Bases (328 count) on page 266 notes the count was arrived at by combining the potential and miscellaneous ceramic and glass totals.



# SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY



JOHN HICKS SITE - PART I  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY OF  
A DWELLING ON THE JOHN HICKS LEASEHOLD

A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY  
OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE POST CAPITAL ERA OF  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND

BY

Lois Carr, Ph.D.  
Commission Historian

J. Glenn Little, F.R.A.I.  
Archaeologist

Steve Israel, M.A.  
Archaeologist

Prepared By:

Contract Archaeology, Inc.  
Alexandria, Virginia  
1969                      1971

Prepared For:

St. Mary's Historical Commission  
St. Mary's City, Maryland

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The archaeological excavations and analyses of the John Hicks Site were directly supported by the St. Mary's City Commission, acting in its capacity as a representative of the State of Maryland for the preservation and development of the first Colonial capital of Maryland.

The completion of this report would not have been possible if it had not been for the energetic support of the Commission Chairman, General Robert E. Hogaboom, and his staff; Holger B. Jansson, Director, Polly C. Barber, Administrative Assistant, and Polly Melin and Maggie Marlay, Secretaries.

The Administration of St. Mary's College of Maryland furnished the project with space in Kent Hall for a temporary archaeological laboratory. The Director of College facilities also generously provided many necessary pieces of laboratory equipment.

We wish to thank Mr. Ray Little, Field Supervisor of the George M. Dixon, Inc. Construction Company, for permission to excavate amidst the construction of two dormitories. Mr. Walt Disney assisted the excavations by removing tree stumps. The mechanical stripping of the site was made possible by Edward Baroniak. Mr. Orin M. Bullock, Commission Architect, is credited with the original survey and discovery of the site. He also assisted us in our study of the architectural facts exposed archaeologically.

The St. Mary's City Commission MASTER PLAN, Technical Reports #1 and #2, by Robert L. Plavnick were most helpful and were used freely.

College faculty members who contributed include Dr. Donald Hartmen, Department of Biology, who identified marine sea shells and seeds; Dr. Bruce D. Martin, Department of Geology, who identified the lithic collection; Mr. Thomas Rowe and Mr. Peter Egeli, Commission artists, who discussed drawing techniques. Mr. Egeli's familiarity with ships contributed to the identification of ship parts.

The authors are indebted to the summer field crew, and the participation of college students in the autumn was responsible for a large part of the success of the project. Thanks are also offered to those who participated in the excavations and laboratory work; to those who prepared artifacts for analysis and drew them in cross-section, and to the drafters of the archaeological excavation drawings.

A special thanks is owed to John Cook who volunteered many hours of skillful drawing. Both John Cook and Dennis Basler provided the authors with many pleasant hours of discussion.

It would have been impossible to complete the interpretation of the materials recovered if it had not been for the generous cooperation of numerous professionals in the field. Dr. Cecil Brooks and Mr. Harry Patten, staff members at the National Colonial Farm, Accokeek, Maryland, aided in the identification of the iron and brass artifacts. Mr. William G. Cobb, Yale Lock and Hardware Division, New York, graciously studied photographs of the keys and provided a functional analysis. Dr. Walton C. Galinat of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Massachusetts, identified the single charred corn cob fragment. Dr. B. F. Kukachka of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, identified the joists and sill supports. Mr. Dwight P. Lanmon, Winterthur Museum, gave us much of his time and knowledge contributing to the analysis on table and tavern glassware and ceramic identification. John L. Paridiso, United States Department of the Interior, identified bone remains and provided fruitful suggestions concerning analytical approach. Mr. Harold B. Gill of Colonial Williamsburg provided us with York River District Returns.

Mr. Garry W. Stone, Archaeologist of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History; Dr. James Deetz, Plymouth Plantation; Mr. Dan Ingersoll, University of Massachusetts; and Dr. Norman Barka, William and Mary College, have provided us with many informative hours of discussion leading ultimately to the interpretation and thoughts derived in this study.

A substantial amount of information and understanding of our site was obtained from scholars in England through written communication. These included D. R. Atkinson, Norman Cook, Phillippa Glanville, Daniel Hay, Adrian Oswald and G. H. Tait.

Mr. James E. Corbin, Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, Austin, Texas, provided us with a detailed schematic of the electrolytic reduction process. Mr. Richard Muzzerole of the Smithsonian Institution assisted us in electrolysis, its equipment and procedures. Mr. Lee H. Nelson, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, provided helpful direction in the handling of nail analysis.

We are grateful to Mr. Robert Carlen who identified porcelain wares. Discussion with Mr. Michael Olson provided thoughtful insights into ceramic forms and technology. Mrs. Edith Sprouse, Fairfax County Historical Commission, is thanked for her frequent communication with regard to her research in Northern Virginia.

The entire field excavation was constantly aided and directed by Mr. Mark Milburn. He is a devoted student of historic site archaeology in the laboratory as well as in the field. His participation was that of an individual who learns and contributes on many levels at all times.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### ABSTRACT

ONE BOTTLE OWNERSHIP SEAL AND HISTORICAL RECORDS DATED DWELLING FROM CA. 1723 TO CA. 1742 ON THE JOHN HICKS LEASEHOLD NEAR OLD ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND. JOHN HICKS WAS A SEA CAPTAIN FROM WHITEHAVEN, ENGLAND, ACTIVE IN COMMERCIAL TRADE AS A MERCHANT AND, BEGINNING IN 1728, HE HELD A SUCCESSION OF PUBLIC OFFICES DURING HIS RESIDENCY IN MARYLAND. IN 1753, HE DIED IN ENGLAND.

The St. Mary's City Commission was established in 1966 and charged with preserving and developing the site of St. Mary's City Maryland (Figure 1) as a State Historical District. St. Mary's City was Maryland's first settlement in 1634 -- the fourth permanent settlement on the English mainland of North America -- and Maryland's 17th Century capital. It is conjectured to be one of the last major sites; a 17th Century English settlement that has been untouched by massive urbanization. The National Park Service, recognizing its historical significance, recently designated St. Mary's City a National Historical Landmark.

Historically, the townlands of Old St. Mary's City covered about 1,500 acres, bounded mostly by creeks and the St. Mary's River. Today, over the historical acreage, are farms, a few residences, and St. Mary's College of Maryland. This growing institution completed its transition to a full four-year college in 1971 with plans to expand its student body to 1,200 within a short time. Expansion of this size necessitates considerable new construction on the campus. Normally, the effects of college campus activities on the surrounding land uses can be planned for and controlled; however at St. Mary's City, the historic sites are

so intertwined with college buildings, exceptionally careful planning procedures will be required to ensure compatibility between the college's growth activities and the historic preservation and development efforts.

Fully recognizing the need for close cooperation, the Commission undertook a plan to survey the college land about to be used for dormitory construction, to ensure that construction of buildings would not destroy sites relevant to Old St. Mary's City. In the fall of 1968, the Commission requested that its staff restoration architect, Mr. Orin Bullock, FAIA, design and implement a survey program of the college land south of Wild Street (Figure 3). Mr. Bullock, employing a site survey technique commonly used at Colonial Williamsburg prior to 1954, carefully dug 40 trenches 208 feet long on an east-west axis, 4-1/2 inches wide by 6 to 9 inches deep, with a mechanical wire trencher. Areas where bricks stopped the trencher were marked as well as those spots that contained numerous oyster shells, brick fragments, mortar, or ceramics (Figures 4, 5). This technique uncovered three specific features: a back-filled pit, a back-filled depression, and a building foundation. The Commission requested that Mr. Bullock make tests to identify the historical significance of each feature.

During the latter part of October 1968, a test trench was cut across the pit and small depression. Hand-wrought rose headed nails, clay pipe bowls, stems and tips, glazed earthenware sherds, and glazed bricks were recovered from the pit; the depression yielded similar artifacts of a smaller quantity. The test of the brick foundation at the

same time uncovered the northwest corner of a 13-inch wide, two-course deep brick foundation. Associated with the soil on top of the brick were hand-wrought rose headed nails, glazed earthenware sherds, pipe fragments, and brick-bats glazed on two sides. Mr. Bullock concluded that all three features were probably of the 17th or 18th Century and should be investigated immediately by an historical archaeologist so that their relationships with Old St. Mary's City history could be determined.

On December 12, 1968, the St. Mary's City Commission met with representatives of Contract Archaeology, Inc. to discuss the degree of investigation needed to answer Mr. Bullock's questions: (a) What is their relationship with Old St. Mary's City, and (b) Are they part of the original settlement" Since the land was soon to be cleared and leveled for a college dormitory (Figure 3, Building A) in the area of the back-filled pit and depression, we recommended that a salvage archaeology project should be completed prior to their destruction. Both the pit and depression were cross-sectioned and profile drawings and a topographic map were completed in February of 1969 (See Appendix D, Salvage Archaeology Notes). The brick foundation feature was not in danger by the construction of Dormitory B (Figure 3), and it was recommended that it be fenced off until the spring of 1969 when a full-scale test excavation could be undertaken.

On June 23, 1969 we began archaeological research on the brick foundation feature and completed our testing on July 19. The results

of the work clearly indicated that the small brick foundation was one of two brick chimney foundations of a structure approximately 40 feet by 16 feet and between the chimneys was an unexcavated cellar hole. Field analysis of the architectural and artifactual finds indicated that the site had a temporal range ca. 1680 - 1750. The analysis also proved that the insufficient amount of information recovered by the testing demanded that a complete salvage excavation of the entire site be carried out (Figure 5) in order to formulate a temporal and spatial analysis. Salvage excavation of the site began in September and continued until November 1, 1969.

Following the completion of field work, the artifacts were removed to a temporary laboratory in the College's Kent Hall where three students participated in cleaning, repairing for analysis only, and cataloguing the artifacts, while several others were taught archaeological drafting and photography.

From the beginning of salvage work on the pit and small depressions to the completion of this report, the Commission's Historian has methodically uncovered written records that have correlated consistently with our archaeological interpretations. As a direct result of this close cooperation between the archaeologist and historian, we were able to conjecture with confidence that the brick chimney foundations represent a dwelling on the John Hicks Leasehold with a span of ownership by Hicks from ca. 1723 to 1741/1742.

Our historical and archaeological interpretation of the John Hicks Site is presented herein. However, this work represents only a beginning and raises more questions than it can answer. As more sites are excavated and studied and historical research is extended, our understanding of Hicks, his household, and his community will also become more precise.

Since by its nature archaeology is destructive, it is the duty of the archaeologist to record as completely as possible, within the limits of budgets and schedules, the data he recovers as he excavates. This we have done. Unfortunately, this preliminary report does not include as detailed an analysis of the artifacts as it could, and many more months of study and work would be required to produce such an analysis. However, the historical and archaeological findings presented herein, with interpretation and comments, should be sufficient for the needs of the St. Mary's Commission.

Lois Carr  
J. Glenn Little  
Steve Israel

Alexandria, Virginia  
August, 1971

## II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### ST. MARY'S CITY

In 1632, King Charles I granted a charter to Cecil Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore's oldest son, for lands north of Virginia called the Province of Maryland. At the king's request, the Colony was named Terra Mariae, or Maryland. Due to constant political attack, Cecil Calvert had to remain in England to defend his grant and therefore dispatched his brother, Leonard Calvert, to lead the first colonists.

On an early winter day in November of 1633, two ships under Leonard Calvert set out from Cowes, England for the new Province called Maryland. The voyage was leisurely for the some 200 persons aboard -- about twice the number of the first settlers of Jamestown and Plymouth -- with stops at the Canaries and at several Caribbean islands. On February 28, 1634, they reached Point Comfort, Virginia. Turning northward into the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, they stopped at Heron Island which the colonists rechristened "St. Clement's." Leonard Calvert gained permission from the Piscataway Confederation to settle in the lower Potomac River area. Captain Henry Fleet, a trader from the Virginia colony, then guided him to a Yaocomico village on a tributary. Here was a safe harbor, well-drained land, and fields cleared by Indians ready for planting. In late March of 1634, Governor Calvert purchased the site from the Yaocomico "king" with axes, hoes, and other tools.



The settlers named the site "St. Maries," in honor of the Virgin Mary.

This first settlement at St. Mary's was the fourth permanent English settlement on the mainland of North America. It was located to the southeast of the point of land today known as Church Point. In this area, the first settlers built a pallisade and constructed the first habitations within it.<sup>2</sup> They called it "St. Mary's Fort."

The pallisade did not remain the center of settlement long, for the Indians were friendly and the colonists soon scattered.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, the seat of government remained at St. Mary's. The council, assembly, and provincial court met in the Fort, in the governor's house adjacent, or in a house owned by the provincial secretary that stood on the nearby tract called "St. John's." During the 1660's, with the growth and spread of population, pressures for more public buildings and adequate public accommodations began to encourage development. In 1668 and 1671, Governor Charles Calvert issued charters for the City of St. Mary's which created a mayor, board of aldermen, and a common council with powers to hold court and make bylaws. During the 1670's, a number of acre lots were taken up, and in the following decade other lots were laid out under the Acts for Towns of 1683, 1684, and 1686; supposedly enough to make 100 lots. The Province erected several public buildings, including a State House, and there were lawyers offices, at least one church, several inns, and a printing house. There must also have been dwellings with gardens and orchards, but which lots were developed and how is still unclear.

The city charter specified that the town limits should enclose one square mile (640 acres), but the boundary may never have been defined. The Acts for Towns of the 1680's reduced the town to not much more than 100 acres, which were laid out on two tracts: "The Governor's Field," supposedly 100 acres taken up by Leonard Calvert in 1641 "nearest together about ye fort of St. Maryes"; and the "Chapel Land," supposedly 25 acres adjacent and taken up by the Jesuit Fathers.<sup>8</sup> The exact boundaries as laid out under these Acts are unknown, however, for no plat or survey has been found.

Surrounding the town was a larger area of town lands, which Lord Baltimore had granted to some of his first colonists on special terms in an effort to encourage a concentration of settlement at St. Mary's.<sup>9</sup> This covered about 1500 acres with boundaries that can be determined fairly closely. Almost all the town lands were taken up about 1639 - 1641 in 15 tracts that ranged in size from 25 to 255 acres. Among them was the 200-acre "St. John's Freehold" on which later was built the house that is the subject of this report. In 1641 at least nine houses stood on these parcels, plus a Roman Catholic chapel and a mill.<sup>10</sup> There may never have been much greater development. In 1678 Lord Baltimore evidently meant the town land area as well as the city proper when he described St. Mary's as "hardly ... a Towne It being in Length by the Water about five Myles and in Breadth upwards towards the Land not above one Myle in all which space excepting only my owne house and Buildings wherein the said Courts and Publique Offices are kept There

are not above Thirty houses and those at considerable distances from each other and the buildings ... very meane and Little."<sup>11</sup>

As population spread north and to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, St. Mary's City was no longer a convenient location for a capital. As early as 1674, the Assembly suggested removal to Anne Arundel County before it consented instead to build the State House at St. Mary's City.<sup>12</sup> Only nine years later, Lord Baltimore actually agreed to the change, which for various reasons then failed to materialize.<sup>13</sup> With the overturn of the Catholic proprietor's government in 1689 and the arrival of a Protestant royal governor in 1692, St. Mary's City was doomed. In 1695 the capital moved to Annapolis, more Protestant as well as more central.<sup>14</sup> The St. Mary's County court met in the State House at St. Mary's City for another decade or more, but by 1710 it too succumbed to population redistribution and moved to what is now Leonardtown.<sup>15</sup>

It appears that from this time St. Mary's City quickly declined. Evidently its function as a capital had given the 17th-Century town its main reason for being. During the second quarter of the 18th Century only six families can be identified as living within the town land area, and none can be proved to have lived within the area of the city proper.<sup>16</sup> There may have been a few additional families, most living as tenants on one or another of the tracts, but the character of the area is clear. It had become a neighborhood of small farms. When, in 1754, there was a sale of the Governor's Field, where the 17th-Century town had stood, the price per acre was the same as for adjacent tracts.<sup>17</sup> By then, the

site cannot have been heavily improved with useable buildings or wharves, although the State House of 1676 -- deeded by the Province to William and Mary Parish in 1720 -- was still standing.<sup>18</sup> Probably most of the other structures had been taken down long before and the salvageable timbers, bricks, and nails were used elsewhere.

There may have been vestiges to keep alive the memories of past glories, however. In 1774 the Governor's Field and adjoining land were described in an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette as "once the metropolis of Maryland, and flourishing city of St. Mary's."<sup>19</sup> When John Pendleton Kennedy visited there as late as 1836, he found the Jesuit priests at St. Inigoes, across the creek from the town lands, ready to supply him with many supposed details about the history of the former capital city.<sup>20</sup>

From 1722 until 1776, the royal Collector of Customs for the North Potomac District lived on the St. Mary's town lands. This fact suggests an active port, but such is not a necessary inference. As early as 1697, Governor Nicholson had ordered the Collector to live on "Mr. Cloud's" land as the most convenient place, and this was not in or near St. Mary's City but considerably to the north on the Potomac River.<sup>21</sup> Yet in 1695, only two years before, the capital had still been at St. Mary's, and in 1697 the town was still the county seat. These facts suggest that even 17th-Century St. Mary's City was not much of a port, and indeed, all effort to create ports in the 17th Century had met with notable lack of success. In 1722 or thereabouts, the collector, William Deacon, settled

here, probably not because of concentrated commercial activity but because he had just married the widow of Joseph Van Swearingen, owner of "Chancellor's Point," on which Deacon then settled.<sup>22</sup> In 1770 an inspector for the Royal Customs explained to his superiors that Deacon's successor, Daniel Wolstenholme, had settled at St. Mary's because the estate and facilities of his predecessor had been available to purchase but that most ships unloaded at scattered landings twenty to sixty miles away. St. Mary's was "formerly a settled Town," he wrote, "but Alexandria up Potomac River, and Annapolis and Baltimore up the Bay on the other Side has reduced this Town to two or three Family's."<sup>23</sup> All evidence suggests that at Deacon's arrival long before the rise of Alexandria or Baltimore, there was no longer a town, much less an active port, at St. Mary's.

On the other hand, while there may have been no clustered settlement or concentration of shipping, there was certainly some commercial activity. Every tobacco planter grew for the market, and the market was in England. Ships from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Whitehaven traded regularly into the Potomac, and each year one or two must have sailed up the St. Mary's River just as they did to landings elsewhere.<sup>24</sup> We have records to prove that ships delivered goods and took on tobacco at St. Mary's during the 1750's. There were at least two stores in the area at that time, one on the town lands and one just across the river.<sup>25</sup> William Hicks, a tobacco factor, ran the store at St. Mary's. A summary of his factorage accounts shows that, over the three year period 1757 - 1759, he handled nearly 1,200,000 pounds of tobacco worth perhaps L6000

sterling. About 340,000 pounds of this Hicks paid out again in Maryland, and nearly 200,000 pounds are unaccounted for (hence the existence of this record); but he shipped more than 650,000 to Whitehaven, Cumberland County, England in four ship loads valued at L4361 sterling. During these years, the same ship brought three loads of goods for the store, valued at about L3404 sterling. Over the ten years 1750 - 1759, eight different ships probably made 12 voyages from Whitehaven or London to St. Mary's.<sup>26</sup>

These same summaries tell much about the local operations of William Hicks. His small planter neighbors -- those who could raise at most a hogshead or two of tobacco and a few barrels of corn by the labor available in the family<sup>27</sup> -- evidently sold him their crops and received payment in goods from the store. Many doubtless were tied to Hicks through his extension of credit. Those more affluent might find it convenient to deal primarily with Hicks, but they would have the option of trying another factor-merchant if there was one sufficiently near. Hicks also handled large crops. Some ran to 30,000 or 40,000 pounds of tobacco and would have required a labor force of 20 - 30 slaves to produce. The wealthy planters who sold him these crops sometimes lived a considerable distance away and may not have made purchases at the store. Hicks probably paid them by bills-of-exchange. Until a study has been made of each person listed in the summary of factorage accounts, the market area of his store will be unclear, but all the families known to have been living on the town lands in the 1750's dealt with Hicks, as did many occupants of nearby tracts.<sup>28</sup> (\*)

How successful Hicks' business was during the 1750's is not clear from the records available. When a crop was poor or tobacco prices fell, a planter might be unable to pay; a large number of delinquent accounts could severely cripple the operations of the storekeeper. Were there St. Mary's County court records to study, they would undoubtedly show actions for the collection of debts brought by Hicks against delinquent customers; but some farmers -- especially short-term tenants or tenants at will -- might have insufficient assets to make a legal action worthwhile. At the same time, there was increasing competition among factors for the large crops that were efficient to handle. Hicks moved to England in 1759 but continued his business through an agent. About 1770, he closed it down as unprofitable.<sup>29</sup>

The landing and store on the Governor's Field must have created traffic across the town lands and along the river. Planters would come by small boat or flat or on horseback, and on occasion, there must have been quite a bustle, especially when a ship from Whitehaven was at anchor in the river. But such a business would not in itself create enough regular activity to encourage other enterprises to cluster here. For instance, the tobacco itself did not come to Hicks' store. It went to the two inspection warehouses elsewhere on the river where it was graded and stored until a ship arrived. When William Hicks sold his property at St. Mary's in 1774, the advertisement in the Maryland Gazette mentioned only a dwelling house, a store, a counting house, a granary, and outhouses on the land.<sup>30</sup>

During the quarter-century that preceded the 1750's, it is likely that a similar business was operating here in a slightly different location. About 1723, or shortly after, William Hicks' father, a sea captain from Whitehaven, moved to the St. Mary's area. Although it cannot be proved, Captain John Hicks very probably preceded his son in a factorage business. He is the object of special interest because he owned, and probably occupied for a while, the house that is the concern of this report.

Over the years of John Hicks' residence at St. Mary's, ca. 1723 - ca. 1750, five other households are known to have been his neighbors on the former town lands. They included the families of William Deacon, Thomas Ingalls, Joseph and Mary Taylor, Daniel Clocker, and his son, another Daniel Clocker. At least Deacon and the Clockers span the whole period. A handful of other families owned town land, but their actual residence is more doubtful and was certainly more temporary. Some of them may have rented their land to tenants who have not been identified.<sup>31</sup> All that can be learned of the six identified households as a group will shed light on the life of the Hickses and enrich our interpretation of the excavated house site. In turn, the house site and the rich collection of artifacts retrieved from it will contribute to our understanding of life in this neighborhood and others like it during the second quarter of the 18th Century.



JOHN HICKS SITE

TABLE 1

This chart presents the evidence available for determining who resided on the town lands during Captain John Hicks' lifetime there. Acreages shown are those given in the grants, not those that probably existed, but they allow judgment of the general size of holdings.

The evidence is strong that Hicks, Deacon, the Clockers, Taylor, and Ingalls occupied houses on the town lands during Hicks' life and at their deaths. Their inventories consequently enable us to study household and plantation activity and neighborhood relationships there.

It is possible that John Fenwick, Cecil Butler, John Baker, either of the Philip Evanses, or Jacob Williams also resided on the town lands for a while, but there is proof that all except Williams owned other land and dwelt elsewhere at their deaths. Although Williams could have been leasing the remainder of the Governor's Field at his death, he has been excluded from consideration for two reasons. First, it seems likely that he did in fact have other land; and second, he died in 1725, at the very beginning of the period under study.

TRACT	1723		1753 <sup>1</sup>		COMMENTS AND REFERENCES
	OWNER	DWELLING	OWNER	DWELLING	
Governor's Field 100 ac.	Gabriel Parker Jacob Williams, 1 ac. in 1722 Philip Evans, 2 ac. in 1723 John Baker, 2 ac. in 1722	? ? ? ?	William Deacon Philip Evans, II 3 ac. in 1754	? ? ?	Site of most of St. Mary's City. Parker lived in Anne Arundel County. Evans' lots of 1723 may be those of Baker. By 1754 Evans' son Philip may have acquired Williams' lot. Williams died 1725; was stepfather to Philip Evans I; probably acquired his lot through his wife, who inherited it from Mark Cordea in 1686. There was a house on it then. In 1675 there was a house on one of Baker's lots. Baker and Evans owned other tracts. In 1774 there was one house on the Governor's Field.
St. John's, 250 ac. (Proprietary Leasehold)	John Hicks?	1?	William Hicks	0?	Excavated house is on tract. Bottle seal of J. Hicks dated 1723 found in foundation. Hicks probably occupied house. Evidence that house had been dismantled by 1753.
St. Barbara's 100 ac. (Proprietary Leasehold)	Cecil Butler or John Hicks?	?	George Hicks	1	Cecil Butler named in condemnation proceeding of 1723 for a mill on part of the tract. May have sold his lease to Hicks in same year. Hicks owned lease in 1749 and occupied house. Butler had other land. <sup>3</sup>
St. Peter's, 150 ac.	Nicholas Sewall William Deacon		William Deacon	?	Mill condemnation, 1723, names Deacon but Sewall patented tract 1724. <sup>4</sup> This may have been preliminary to deeding land already, in effect, transferred.
St. Mary's Hill 255 ac.	Nicholas Sewall or William Deacon	1	William Deacon	1?	Sewall was owner in 1721. Had a tenant living in a house built by Elizabeth Baker between 1688-1697. In 1773 Edw. Fenwick was living on the tract in Deacon's old quarter possibly the same house; possibly one built after 1753. <sup>5</sup> Until Deacon's death (1759) a overseer or tenant occupied the house.

TRACT	1723		1753		COMMENTS AND REFERENCES
	OWNER	DWELLING	OWNER	DWELLING	
Lewis's Neck, <sup>30ac.</sup>	Daniel Clocker III	?	Daniel Clocker IV	?	No house here by 1798. <sup>6</sup>
Clarke's Freehold (50a)	Daniel Clocker III	1	Daniel Clocker IV	1	House is still standing. Probably occupied by Daniel IV; very likely by Daniel III. No other house in 1798. <sup>6</sup>
Clocker's Fancy or St. Andrews <sup>56ac.</sup>	Daniel Clocker III Daniel Clocker III	? ?	Elizabeth Clocker	?	No improvements on tract when Clocker resurveyed in 1742. He willed it to daughter Elizabeth in 1747. She sold it in 1756.
Fishing Creek Neck, <sup>44ac.</sup>	Richard Goldsmith	?	Stephen Chilton, Admr. Thomas Ingalls	? 1?	This tract was associated with St. Peter's Key. House was probably on that tract.
St. Peter's Key or VanSwearingen's Point, 50 ac.	Richard Goldsmith	1	Stephen Chilton, or Admr. Thomas Ingalls	1	1753 Debt Book shows Ingalls, but he died in 1752. 1755 Debt Book shows Chilton, who was Ingalls' administrator. Title to this and Fishing Creek Neck did not pass to Ingalls until 1750, but he may have been paying for it over a period of time. Goldsmith lived in Annapolis by 1731, but his father, William, appears to have lived on that tract in 1704. <sup>8</sup>
Chancellor's Point, 224 ac.	Joseph Van Swearingen's heirs; Wm. Deacon, <sup>59ac?</sup>	1?	William Deacon, - 112ac. John Fenwick, 112ac. John Taylor, <sup>64ac.</sup>	1 ? ?	Deacon married Van Swearingen's widow and purchased his part from the heirs. Partition was not until 1728, but Deacon may have settled on the land soon after they were married in 1723, possibly in Van Swearingen's house. Fenwick and Taylor had other land and had sold their shares of this tract by 1762. <sup>9</sup>

TRACT +	1723		1753		COMMENTS AND REFERENCES
	OWNER	DWELLING	OWNER	DWELLING	
Sister's Freehold	Daniel Clocker III	?	Elizabeth Clocker	?	Part of this tract seems to have been incorporated into the Chancellor's Point tract. Rentroll ca. 1753-54 suggests John Milburn might be owner, but according to a deed, now lost, the transfer did not occur until 1756. <sup>10</sup> Elizabeth may have lived with her brother.
The White House 63ac.	Joseph Taylor ?	1?	Mary Taylor	1	Joseph Taylor owned tract, his dwelling plantation, at his death in 1732. Debt book of 1755 shows John Taylor. Rent roll 1753-55 also shows John. He had sold land by 1757. <sup>11</sup>
The Neglect (1736)			Mary or John Taylor	?	Debt book of 1754 shows John Taylor. Rent roll ca. 1753-54 shows John. <sup>12</sup> He had sold land by 1757. <sup>13</sup>
William's Addition (1748), 22ac.			Mary or John Taylor	?	Debt book of 1754 shows John Taylor. Rent roll ca. 1753-54 shows John. He had sold land by 1757. <sup>13</sup>
Chapel Land <sup>25ac.</sup>	Fr. George Thorold	?	Fr. James Ashbyor, Wm. Hicks	?	Title search made by Jesuits in 1727 states Roman Catholic Chapel is still standing on tract. <sup>14</sup> Shows Thorold's ownership in 1723. Debt book of 1755 shows Hicks, as does rent roll ca. 1753-54.

1. All but 2 possessors of 1753 are listed in St. Mary's County debt book, 1753, ff. 1, 10, 14, 38, 45, except as noted. Debt books and rent rolls tended to be out of date, but they are usually the only available source. For possession of St. John's and St. Barbara's by William and George Hicks, respectively, See Wills 28, ff. 517-18; Scharf Papers, Box 4, St. Mary's County Proprietary Rent Roll, ff. 1, 2 (MHS).
2. Prov. Ct. Judg. WG No. 1, ff. 747-48; *ibid.*, PL No. 7, f. 112; Chancery Proceedings PL, ff. 1064-65, 653-55; *ibid.*, IR No. 4, f. 15; Wills 4, f. 62; Wills 11, ff. 71-72; Wills 18, f. 435; Wills 21, f. 772; Inv. and Accts. 10, f. 111; Inventories 11, f. 86; Accounts 38, f. 23; Patent Liber 19, f. 592; Maryland Gazette, February 3, 1774 (microfilm).
3. Chancery Proceedings PL, ff. 1064-65; Rent Roll 7, ff. 3, 7; Inventories and Accounts 36C, f. 281; Wills 17, f. 2.
4. Chancery Proceedings PL, ff. 1064-65; Patent Liber PL No. 5, ff. 638-40.
5. Chancery Proceedings PL, ff. 653-55, Chancery Papers No. 5668, Elizabeth Wilson to Vernon Hebb, November 13, 1772, March 22, 1773; Vernon Hebb to Elizabeth Wilson, October 1, 1774; Bill of Complaint. Wills 41, ff. 219-23.
6. Federal Tax Assessment, 1798, St. Mary's County, (microfilm).
7. St. Mary's County Patented Certificate of Survey No. 154; Wills 25, ff. 94-95; see also Sister's Freehold.
8. Rent Roll 7, f. 8; Rent Roll 43, f. 5; Prov. Ct. Judg. EI No. 9, ff. 305-06; Wills 12, f. 53a; St. Mary's Co. Debt Book, 1755, f. 76. There must have been extensive improvements on this tract when Robert Ridgeley purchased it from Garrett Van Swearingen in 1675 for 20,000 pounds of tobacco. Prov. Ct. Deeds WRC No. 1, ff. 3-5.
9. See Appendix C , William Deacon; St. Mary's Co. Debt Book, 1762, ff. 8, 32.
10. Tentative Tract Map of St. Mary's Town Lands; Rent Roll 43, f. 1; James Walter Thomas, Chronicles of Colonial Maryland (Cumberland, Md., 1913), 47n.
11. Appendix C , Jos. Taylor; St. Mary's Co. Debt Book, 1755, f. 11; Rent Roll 44, f. 1; Patent Liber BC and GS No. 12, f.331; for relationship of John Taylor to Joseph, see Appendix C , Joseph Taylor.
12. Ibid.; Rent Roll 44, f, 77; St. Mary's Co. Debt Book, 1754, f. 11.
13. Ibid.; Rent Roll 44, f. 104; Patent Liber BC and GS No. 12, f. 331.
14. Thomas A. Hughes, History of the Society of Jesus in North America, Colonial and Federal, 4v. (London, 1907-17), Documents, I, ; Rent Roll 43, f. 116; St. Mary's Co. Debt Book, 1755, f. 39.

Six Town Land Families, 1723 - 1750<sup>32</sup>

John Hicks, a sea captain, arrived in the St. Mary's area from Whitehaven, Cumberland County, England about 1723 or soon after. He purchased a lease on about 250 acres of proprietary manor land called St. John's, formerly a town land freehold. He then built or took over the house that is the subject of this report. By 1727 he had purchased a 650-acre freehold about two miles away, which was valuable primarily for its timber. At some time before 1747 he purchased a lease on St. Barbara's, adjacent to St. John's, and also once a town land freehold. When he wrote his will in this year, he was living in a house on St. Barbara's. In 1750 he consolidated both leaseholds into one tract of 378 acres and took out a new lease. By then he owned or leased more than 1,000 acres on or near the town lands and held a clouded title to an additional 850 acres in Prince George's County, land on which were several established plantations.

Captain John Hicks seems to have diversified his economic activities. He was owner of a ship in 1726. His brother William in Whitehaven was an active merchant in the tobacco trade, and though proof is lacking, the two men probably cooperated in a tobacco factorage business and store on the St. John's leasehold, which fronted on water deep enough for the largest ships of the day. John may have put most of his capital and credit into the business at first. Nevertheless, he invested early in land, and he surely soon improved some of it through an additional investment in slaves. By the time of this death in 1753 he owned 19 slaves,

of whom eight were of prime working age and could produce a crop of nine or ten hogsheads of tobacco a year. Recent research indicates that only 2 percent of all producers raised ten or more hogsheads in a year and that most men with the capital investment in slaves required for such production also engaged in trade. Although Hicks had probably given up the business side of his activity by the time of his death, he seems to fit this pattern.<sup>33</sup>

Hicks' agricultural operation was probably geared primarily to tobacco. There were planter's tools in his inventory -- a list of personal property taken at death -- but no plows or harrows, although there was a pair of old traces for harnessing draft animals, to suggest that he had either raised grain at some point or had timbered his land, or both. No tobacco crop is mentioned in his inventory or in the accompanying administration account, but there are circumstances to explain this fact. It is likely that Hicks died in England. His son William seems to have operated the plantation in Maryland for the two preceding years and probably leased the slaves from his father. The crop, therefore, belonged to William, not to John, and the factorage accounts show that in 1754 William shipped nine hogsheads of tobacco, presumably the crop of these eight slaves. The only other commercial agricultural activity suggested in the inventory is the raising of sheep for wool and a few steers for a surplus of beef and hides. The hogs probably were used to support the household.<sup>34</sup>

Captain Hicks quickly acquired powerful public office, a fact that

suggests other facets about him. By 1730 he was a justice of the peace; from 1732 - 1735 he was Sheriff of St. Mary's County, the most lucrative County office. From 1738 to 1742 he was commissioned a justice of the Provincial Court, although it appears that he did not actually attend court for long and never in Annapolis, the provincial capital. As a county justice, Hicks needed a social and economic standing sufficiently superior to that of his neighbors to enable him to maintain authority, and by the 1730's in Maryland a justice usually had some education and was also well connected politically.<sup>35</sup> As sheriff, Hicks needed to be an efficient administrator, for he was held responsible for public taxes and officers' fees, regardless of whether he was able to collect them. He probably also needed to be wealthy in order to induce other men of substance to be his securities on a performance bond in £500 sterling. Although the judges of the Provincial Court were not required to have professional legal training -- like county justices, they were unpaid -- they needed more education than did the local magistrates or sheriffs, for they sat on the highest court of original common-law jurisdiction in the province.<sup>36</sup> Captain Hicks must have come to Maryland with both education and capital to have moved so quickly into the governmental establishment. So far, however, nothing has been discovered about his antecedents or his life before he was a ship captain.

Of Hicks' personal life, we know little beyond what can be inferred from his will and other probate records. He was ill in 1749 and planning to return to England. He died in 1753, probably in Whitehaven



since no clothing is listed in his inventory. His wife, Anne, was a Catholic, but his oldest son William, born in Maryland about 1726, was certainly raised a Protestant. William was heir to his merchant uncle in Whitehaven and was educated for a while in England. Captain Hicks had another son, George, and two daughters -- one who married well in England, and one who married a ship captain in the tobacco trade and settled on the Virginia side of the Potomac. William inherited the largest share of Hicks' land, but the father evidently anticipated that his oldest son would not settle in the land of his birth and devised the dwelling plantation to George.

The house on St. John's is described elsewhere in this report. The house on St. Barbara's was "framed" and "large", as might be expected for a man of Hicks' standing, but we know little more than this about it. Newspaper advertisements for the period and descriptions of improvements on proprietary leaseholds of the later 18th Century suggest that most houses were small by today's standards, i.e., 16 - 18 feet by 20 - 30 feet.<sup>37</sup> To be large in comparison to such houses, Captain Hicks' need not have been a mansion. The furnishings listed do not suggest many rooms, although some items were valuable. In the whole house there were only three complete beds, two tables, six chairs, three cupboards, a chest of drawers, two other chests, three desks, and a bookcase. A one story and a half house of four rooms and an adjoining or separate kitchen could easily have accommodated all.

Like the house and furniture, other articles of household use

suggest a comfortable but unexpectedly simple life. Indeed, they lead us to wonder whether some of the furnishings may not have been distributed to the children during Hicks' lifetime. Although there was a bookcase, for example, there was only one book; surely inadequate for a judge of the Provincial Court. Ceramics consist of only three pieces of earthenware, worth six shillings. Even the poorest of his identified neighbors had more. At the same time, there were 56 ounces of silver plate, an item more in keeping with the presumed social position of the Hickses, and some of the 19 slaves -- valued at L495 current money -- doubtless were house servants. Surely the house at one time was more elaborately equipped. If Hicks invested as much of his estate in household furnishings as did his neighbor, William Deacon, about L60 current money's worth, or L40 sterling, is missing.

Nevertheless, Hicks was not at the top of the economic ladder. Before debts were paid, his estate came to a little more than L542 current money, or L428 sterling. Even if we add the L40 sterling possibly missing, this sum, though very comfortable, was below that of the top 10% of Maryland planters whose estates were inventoried in the 1750's.<sup>38</sup>

The research has yet to be done that would tell us the level of wealth and life style a merchant planter who held high office might have been expected to attain. Possibly wealthier men were not always willing to give time to public service; but it is also possible that we have underestimated Hicks' wealth. The recent research which has ranked wealth in the Chesapeake area according to the total estate value as shown in inventories and accounts does not include investments in land.<sup>39</sup> Whether Hicks' landed investments would have put him in a higher economic bracket, there is no way at present to determine. The Prince George's County land, sold by direction

of his will, brought L314 sterling and may have been an investment that another man would have put in personalty such as slaves or merchandise or credits. If this amount is added to Hicks' personal estate, the total -- L735 sterling -- would place him in the top 10% of Marylanders who died in the 1750's, when ranked according to the total value of their personal estates..

Hicks' administration account, like his inventory, evidently concealed information that would help assess his economic position. Only one debt is listed, L274 current money owed to his son William. Nothing tells the nature of this debt. Possibly William closed down his father's business at a loss, using a gift or credit from his uncle to pay off obligations. Whatever the explanation, the debt plus expenses of administering the estate ate up half the inventoried assets. But if the proceeds of the Prince George's County land are added in, Hicks' final position is greatly improved. His final balance would then have come to 86% of his inventoried assets.

What is certainly clear is that Captain Hicks did not leave an estate large enough to enable two sons to attain the position he had held himself. William married well, was a delegate to the Assembly, and carried on a factorage business first at St. Mary's and then from Whitehaven, but he ultimately abandoned his Maryland enterprises as unprofitable. He built upon the position his merchant uncle had prepared for him in England, rather than the one his father had bequeathed him in Maryland. George lived out his life on the leasehold in obscurity and quite possibly in need.

Captain Hicks' most prominent neighbor was William Deacon, the royal collector of customs for the North Potomac District. Deacon had also been born and educated in Britain and must have been well-connected to acquire

the post. He was probably a man of middle age in 1722, when he arrived to take up office a year or two before Hicks appeared in the area. He soon married Mary Van Swearingen, daughter of a prominent Catholic landowner and a great granddaughter of Governor Leonard Calvert. Then 41, she had had three previous husbands.

Deacon and his wife purchased a tract that had belonged to her third husband, Joseph Van Swearingen, and either built or improved a house on a beautiful point of land at the confluence of St. Inigoes Creek and the St. Mary's River. Deacon soon purchased more town land, including a former mill site on a stream just below John Hicks' house, but he never invested heavily in land. Nevertheless, he was or became a man of wealth. Although his post as royal collector probably prevented his engaging in the tobacco trade, the fees cleared L150 sterling a year -- ten times the cash income of most planters.<sup>40</sup> Furthermore, he could engage in other business enterprises. Presumably he rebuilt and operated the town land mill, and at some point, he owned another. There is evidence that part of his plantation economy revolved around repairing ships and may have included building small boats. In conjunction with these activities, he ran a smithy. The 40,000 shingles in his inventory suggest that he also cut timber and marketed shingles.

Deacon's agricultural enterprises show similar variety. At the end of his life, at least, he was not raising much tobacco. No tobacco crop appears in his inventory or account, and at his death in December 1759 any crop would still be in his barns. The summary of William Hicks' factorage accounts shows only two to three hogsheads a year from Deacon in the mid-1750's, and nothing for what appear to be the years 1758 and 1759. Possibly Deacon marketed most of his tobacco by consignment to

an English merchant, simply using the tobacco sold to Hicks for the purchase of supplies from the store. However, his traces, plows, and harrows suggest a grain culture; and it is noteworthy that when the Governor's Field, owned by Deacon for many years, was advertised for sale in 1774, a granary stood there, but there was no tobacco barn. In the mid-1750's, Deacon probably had six to ten acres in tobacco but had more of his land in wheat and corn. The inventory shows 90 barrels of corn and ten bushels of wheat; which, at prevailing yields, would have taken an acre of land for wheat and about 22 or 23 acres for corn.<sup>41</sup> The acreage could easily have been more, for he may have used corn to fatten animals for slaughter in the fall, and by February, when the inventory was taken, any grain surpluses might have been sold. He also had a great deal of livestock -- horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, ducks, and geese -- which could produce regular marketable surpluses at least of horses and of sheep's wool. Cattle probably supplied milk and hides mainly for plantation use, but if pork was the meat allowed the slaves, there must have been a surplus of beef also. The shoemaker's equipment in the inventory suggests that shoes for the household -- and possibly for the neighborhood -- were made on the plantation.

At his death Deacon had 28 slaves, of whom four were house slaves, one was a smith, and nine others without special skills were available for heavy labor. By the mid-1750's he was not making very effective use of his unskilled labor force if he used all of it on his own plantation. His six to ten acres of tobacco would occupy at most three or four hands.<sup>42</sup> Grain cultivation, livestock tending, and the kitchen garden and orchard

that surely supplied vegetables and fruits for his household might take the time of two more. Perhaps the other three or four unskilled hands were used one way or another in work on boats or shingle making, but Deacon must have had to hire the skilled labor for this side of his operations. He was probably renting out slaves that in earlier years he may have used for raising larger quantities of tobacco.

Deacon's collectorship was a royal, not a proprietary, post. He probably was also deputy to the proprietary naval officer for the North Potomac District who, in turn, was probably deputy for Deacon. The area was so large that it was by this means divided practically. Besides holding these patronage offices, Deacon contributed 15 years of time as a county justice of the peace.

Deacon had no children and much of his estate was invested in a very comfortable standard of living. His house was much larger than Hicks' -- four rooms on a floor and "fully compleat", said his executor's advertisement in the Maryland Gazette -- and far more luxuriously furnished. According to the Federal Tax Assessment of 1798, it was 48 x 30 feet, with a separate brick kitchen, 28 x 20 feet. A conjectured drawing by the architect-archaeologist, Dr. Henry Chandlee Forman, shows a framed house with brick ends and a gambrel roof; somewhat similar to the house of the merchant-planter, William Hebb, which still stands across the river.<sup>43</sup> Deacon's inventory shows that he not only had a large amount of good furniture -- including pictures -- but an abundance of linen and good glassware and china, including ample equipment for drinking tea. The books, worth L20 current

money, and substantial quantities of port and rum were on hand. From the kitchen herb still to the silver punch bowl, nothing appears to be missing that would make life as comfortable as the time and place would allow. The most astonishing item is Deacon's wearing apparel. This was valued at L104 current money, a much greater sum than several men of far greater estate and political power had invested in their personal appearance.

Deacon died in 1759, aged and infirm. His wife had predeceased him and he left the major part of his estate to a nephew in Portsmouth, England. The personalty came to about L1300 when valued in sterling, an amount greater than that held by 93.5% of Maryland residents who died in the 1750's. However, it must be remembered that Deacon had little investment in land -- less than 400 acres -- and nearly a third of his inventory was in household goods and wearing apparel. Men with sons and daughters to provide for might have distributed their assets differently. Nevertheless, he was one of the wealthiest men in the area.

When Deacon and Hicks moved to the town lands, Daniel Clocker III was living on 180 - 200 acres of land his grandfather had acquired before 1660. The grandfather, Daniel Clocker I, lived a 17th-Century Maryland success story, moving from indentured servitude to ownership of 300 acres and membership on the Common Council of St. Mary's City. Neither his son nor his grandson continued this upward mobility. Daniel II died not long after his son, Daniel III, was born in 1681, and the grandson was never more than a small planter. Unfortunately, he left no inventory or account at his death in 1747, and we can only speculate that he raised tobacco,

corn, and livestock as his own son, Daniel IV, appears to have done. He had only two children living when he died, Daniel and Rebecca, and he divided his land between them.

Daniel Clocker IV inherited about 80 acres from his father, including the dwelling house, which still stands on "Clarke's Freehold". He had no servants or slaves; he raised some tobacco, and it is likely that he also raised corn. If he raised any wheat, he must have borrowed plow and harrow and traces from "Esqr. Deacon." Only tobacco appears as a cash crop in his inventory, and that in small amount. The livestock on hand does not seem sufficient for a surplus, except in hides and goose feathers. The family gained some additional income from spinning and dyeing yarn and thread, using wool, cotton, and tow. The Clockers raised sheep and may have purchased additional wool from their neighbors. If they did not grow cotton or flax or hemp, someone in the area raised these crops.

A number of circumstances indicate that Clocker may have worked at least part-time at a wage-paying occupation. His tobacco crop for 1766, 730 pounds, seems small, even if his oldest son had to produce it alone. There are hints, furthermore, that Clocker had a cash income for purchasing what the family could not produce itself. The summary factorage accounts of William Hicks for 1756-59 show purchases by Clocker at the store but no payments in tobacco during these years, except one of 74 pounds. Since the record shows all the tobacco Hicks handled over a three year period, clearly Clocker did not pay for his purchases in tobacco.<sup>41</sup> (\*) More important, his debts at his death in June 1766 were few and very small, an unlikely state of affairs if he had been paying for goods or services with crops as yet unharvested. Other explanations for all these circumstances are possible, of course. Other agricultural activities may have cut down on time spent in producing tobacco, and payments at the store may have been in wheat or corn. Although information about store purchases in the late



late 1750's is incomplete, Clocker's purchases from Hicks as shown were not large, and the family may customarily have made few. The Clockers may have put most of their energies into producing for their own needs rather than into working at wages for others. On the other hand, the carpenter's tools in Clocker's inventory indicate that he had a skill that would have been useful in the ship repair business of his neighbor William Deacon.

The four-room house on Clarke's Freehold was one-and-a-half stories, framed, with brick ends, and about 18 x 32 feet.<sup>44</sup> There was probably a separate kitchen, unless one of the chimneys of the house has been completely rebuilt to conceal the former presence of a fireplace large enough for cooking. At Clocker's death, the contents of the house were simple but superior to the "rude sufficiency" of inventories of seventy years before. The six children must have slept three to a bed. There was no silver and little pewter, but household goods included candlesticks, knives, and forks. Clocker's clothing was worth L1 current money. Evidently he was more than literate for he owned books, paper, and ink. In this respect he outdistanced his father, who could not write his name.

At his death in 1766, Daniel Clocker IV could bequeath land only to the oldest of his six children, Benjamin, aged 19 at the time. The personal estate came to only L64 current money -- much less in sterling -- and about L54 after debts were paid. The two younger sons must have started life on their own as laborers or tenants on the lands of others.

Both Daniel Clockers -- father and son -- witnessed the will of their neighbor, Joseph Taylor, as he lay dying early in 1733. When Taylor came to live on the town lands is unknown. He was a blacksmith, and the family also may have gained income from the spinning of yarn and the weaving of cloth. More than 30% of the moveable assets were invested in tools and materials for these non-planting activities, a far greater proportion than had Daniel

Clocker. Taylor may not have raised tobacco at all, since no tobacco crop is listed in his account. If grain were beginning to be raised in the area, he might have had a nearly full-time business keeping traces in repair and horses shod. Two pair of chain traces are listed in the inventory.

Nevertheless, it is likely that the Taylors were also farmers. They had livestock, though it may have been insufficient for a surplus, except of hides, and there were tobacco planting tools on hand. Taylor signed his will in February and died in April, which suggests that he was too ill to begin a tobacco crop that spring and had sold the crop of the preceding year; hence the absence of tobacco in his account. He might have grown some wheat also, borrowing plow and harrow, but this seems less likely. He doubtless grew corn, for some of his debts were paid in corn, but his credits were all in tobacco. Flax and cotton in the seed are listed in the inventory and could have been home-grown. Given the amount of investment in smith's and weaver's equipment, however, the Taylors probably grew smaller crops and spent less time in the fields than did the Clockers.

At his death, Joseph Taylor had a wife and four minor children. There is no description of his house, but the sparse furniture suggests that it was small. The most valuable item was a clock. Other household goods resembled those of the Clockers, except that books were in greater supply. Although Taylor had at least 63 acres of land, and goods and credits to the value of more than L92 current money, he also had debts to bequeath, so that the final balance of his estate came to a little over L37 current money. Taylor left his land to his wife, Mary, for her widowhood and then to his oldest son and his heirs. The mother or a son may have lived here through the lifetime of John Hicks, but by 1757 the land had been sold.

The last family is that of Thomas Ingalls, a joiner from New England. He first appears in Maryland records early in the 1740's, but he did not obtain a deed for his 94 acres of town land until 1750 -- only two years before he died. What little we know about him is confined almost entirely to the information contained in his probate records.

Ingalls was a joiner and furniture maker. Twenty-five percent of his personal estate was invested in tools and materials for his craft. Besides the "working tools" his estate included walnut and cherry wood, various brass fittings, unfinished desks, tables, and even "fiddels." In a country neighborhood, Ingalls probably had insufficient demand for his work to make additional skilled help a requirement, and his indentured servant was not valued in the inventory as skilled.

He was a farmer as well as a craftsman, and his farming practice seems to have reflected his New England background. His inventory shows no tools for tobacco culture and no tobacco crop appears in his account. Apparently he raised grains, for he had a plow and a pair of traces. Fourteen barrels of corn imply at least three acres in corn, but he probably raised much more, and his "unbroke" flax suggests that he also raised this crop. The investment in livestock was similar to that of Clocker and Taylor, except that Ingalls had no sheep. His servant may have worked the farm, which must have supported the family but may not have produced a regular surplus.

In both social and economic status, the Ingallses were evidently superior to their small-planter neighbors. The inventory gives Ingalls the title "Mr.", a form of address accorded neither Taylor nor Clocker. The total value of the personal estate -- a little more than L212 current money or L141 sterling --

was not large compared to those of Deacon or Hicks, but it was more than twice that of Taylor and three times that of Clocker. The clothing and household goods suggest better days, for they constitute half the value of the inventory. Mrs. Ingalls died shortly after her husband and the clothing for both, including four wigs and a beaver hat, was valued at L20 current money. By contrast, Clocker and Taylor wore clothes worth little more than L1. Ingalls even had a silver watch, some silver studs, a silver spoon, two glass decanters, and teaware. His wife and children, furthermore, did not work at home industries, as did the Taylors and the Clockers. No spinning wheels or looms appear. Ingalls even had a riding chair and harness worth L12 current money -- a distinction shared only with Deacon.

Nevertheless, Ingalls did not have the economic base to support his position. His debts were very large, his credits small. His executor overpaid his estate L74 current money and ended up owner of the land. The exact nature of Ingalls' problem is elusive. His largest creditors were William Deacon and two merchants of the area, to whom he owed more than L122 current money. Deacon possibly had financed the purchase of the land, but how had Ingalls incurred the remaining debts? If he had set up his plantation and business shortly before his death, they might represent his investment in tools, materials, and livestock -- an investment he did not live long enough to recoup. There is some evidence, however, that he had been in the area at least ten years. At the same time, his neighbors owed him little, if anything, for completed work. One conclusion, at least, seems justified: a neighborhood of scattered farms, far away from any center like Annapolis, was not the best location for a craftsman of Ingalls' variety.

In addition, Ingalls had not made the wisest distribution of his economic assets. He had only 41% invested in income-producing goods; whereas Hicks had nearly 90%, Deacon 60%, Taylor 70%, and Clocker 60% (Table 2 ). Ingalls' household goods, for example, nearly equaled in value those of Captain John Hicks, whose total estate was more than triple in size. It is hard to escape the judgment that Ingalls could ill afford riding chairs and wigs and other signs of superior social status. Both Taylor and Clocker, though far poorer than Ingalls, had better balanced economies that enabled them to leave behind greater estates. Ingalls left lands in New England to his two children, but without this outside source of support they would have been dependent on the charity of relatives or would have had to be bound out to service. They would have started independent life without capital.

#### The Town Land Neighborhood

There were six families who lived on the town lands during the second quarter of the 18th Century. William Deacon, the royal collector, had the most goods and probably the most political power. John Hicks, the former ship captain turned merchant-planter, followed some distance behind Deacon, but was a man of substance and carried public responsibilities. The other residents were small planters, who carried on additional income-producing activities in varying degrees. Ingalls was a joiner, Taylor a blacksmith and weaver, the Clockers were yarn spinners. Evidently this was a neighborhood of small farms, for even Deacon at his peak had at most about 600 town land acres. It is interesting that all the households,

TABLE 2  
JOHN HICKS SITE  
ASSETS COMPARED TO FINAL BALANCE\*

NAME	TEV	T CAP V	T PERS V	FIN BAL	FIN OVERPAY
Deacon	2025.04.10-1/2	1203.11.06	821.13.04-1/2	1833.04.02-1/2	
Hicks	642.12.03-1/4	569.11.03-1/2	72.16.00	2	
Ingalls	212.05.02-1/2	87.13.09-1/2	124.11.05		74.04.09-3/4
Taylor	85.16.03	61.09.03	24.06.11	37.12.05-3/4	
Clocker, IV	64.17.05	40.08.01	24.09.04	53.13.08-3/4	

\* Excluding Business Credits

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS COMPARED TO FINAL BALANCES OF ESTATE

NAME	% CAPITAL	% LABOR	% LIVESTOCK	% CRAFT	% PERSONALTY	% CLOTH	% HOUSEHOLD	% OTHER	FINAL BALANCE AS % TEV
Deacon	60	48	8	2	40	5	26	9	90
Hicks	89	72	15	.007	11	?	11	.05	
Ingalls	41	7	11	21	59	9	40	10	0
Taylor	72	0	27	42	28	2	22	4	42
Clocker, IV	61	0	42	9	39	2	31	6	82

great and small, obtained income from activities other than planting.

This was a rural neighborhood, but it nevertheless had some contact with distant parts of the world. Like other sections of the Chesapeake economy, it depended on trade with England for the sale of its cash crop, tobacco, and for the acquisition of goods that were not produced in the immediate area. Ships may have come into the St. Mary's River from time to time with cargoes from Whitehaven, England or from the West Indies, bringing news from abroad and giving even the humblest inhabitants opportunity to talk with people who had traveled to places that the small planters of St. Mary's would never see. Some of the neighborhood inhabitants themselves, furthermore, lent a cosmopolitan element. Both Deacon and Hicks had been born and educated in Great Britain and had pursued careers there before coming to St. Mary's. "Esq. Deacon" must once have moved in high English circles, if his clothing is any indication. As a ship captain, Hicks had visited other colonies and probably various parts of Europe. Even Ingalls, as a New Englander, brought foreign tastes -- there were barrels of salt cod in his shed, for example. Indeed, only the Clockers were surely native Marylanders.

On the other hand, St. Mary's was isolated from Annapolis -- the center of political power in Maryland. Even in the 1750's, John Hicks' daughter-in-law bought her stays from a Whitehaven shipmaster rather than from a staymaker ninety miles away.<sup>45</sup> From about 1747, planters could travel to Port Tobacco, where the naval office for North Potomac was located, to pick up newspapers and letters sent by post from Annapolis,

including those from England that occasionally came on ships trading into the Bay rather than the Potomac. But there was no post to St. Mary's County before 1759.<sup>46</sup> The town land inhabitants did not seek contact with the capital. John Hicks did not even visit Annapolis to take his seat on the Provincial Court.

Most inhabitants of the town lands probably traveled little, for there was little need apart from an occasional trip to the court at Leonardtown. There was an Anglican Church on the town land to which all could walk<sup>47</sup> and a Catholic chapel on the Jesuit manor of St. Inigoes just across St. Inigoes Creek.<sup>48</sup> Two tobacco warehouses were within easy distance, one on St. Inigoes Manor, the other probably just across the river from the town land.<sup>49</sup> The ordinary demands of daily life could be satisfied within a small area reachable by foot, horseback, small boat, or flat. All the town land inhabitants had horses to ride, but it is of interest that only Deacon had boats in his inventory.

The standard of living represented in the inventories shows no great poverty, although the spread between the life style of, say, William Deacon and Daniel Clocker IV must have been felt in a thousand details. Only Deacon and Hicks had slaves and thus only they could produce tobacco or other surpluses that would bring in more than L10 to L20 current money a year, depending on prices.<sup>50</sup> These men did not have to work with their hands. Only Ingalls, the joiner, had an indentured servant, who may have worked the plantation while his master pursued his craft, allowing Ingalls' wife to be free from more than housekeeping



chores. In the other households, not only did all men labor at planting and other income-producing activities, but their wives and children contributed, carding wool, or spinning yarn, or weaving cloth and helping on the farm; although the women may not have actually worked in the fields. It is of interest in these circumstances that every inventory shows books, and only Daniel Clocker III was illiterate.

Some aspects of the standard of living enjoyed are not revealed in inventories. The listings suggest that any family, however poor, had milk to make cheese, corn meal for bread, and pigs for meat, but other produce goes unmentioned. Fruits from orchards, vegetables from kitchen gardens, even cider do not appear. Yet we know for a fact that the Hickses had an orchard, and newspaper advertisements of plantations for sale usually mention fruit trees and gardens.<sup>51</sup> Chickens also go unlisted, but it is likely that even the poorest family had fowl of one kind or another. Perhaps such items went uninventoried because they were not marketable in an economy where everyone could supply himself with perishables. Oysters and crabs and game were also available to all for the catching. Netting fish required a seine and while only Deacon was so equipped, the Clockers had fishing lines.

There may have been poorer households on the town lands than the six discussed here. These would be households of men who were tenants at will or for short terms on the lands of others. From about 1697 until at least 1721, Nicholas Sewall had a tenant with such arrangements on the

St. Mary's Hill Freehold,<sup>52</sup> and Deacon may have continued the practice after he purchased this tract. Since he owned at least 600 acres for a while, he may have leased another parcel as well. Perhaps John Fenwick leased his share of Chancellor's Point, and John Hicks may have had a tenant on St. John's or on St. Barbara's. However, there probably were not more than three or four such tenant families.<sup>53</sup>

Tenant farmers might live in small houses with wooden chimneys, such as are described in records of the 1760's as standing on proprietary leaseholds across the river and elsewhere in the County.<sup>54</sup> Even supposing the day to day standard of living of a tenant could come close to that of the Clockers, for instance, his position would be still inferior. Rents would eat up most or all of the surplus from the farm and slow down capital accumulation. A man without freehold, furthermore, or a lease for three lives -- equivalent to freehold -- could not vote unless he had personal property worth L40 sterling, an estate Daniel Clocker IV did not have in spite of his 80 acres. In theory, at least, only freeholders sat on juries, and there is reason to believe that in practice, tenants on insecure or short term tenure were not considered eligible for local office. Secure tenure, preferably a freehold estate, was the basis for the privileges and obligations of participation in local government.<sup>55</sup> The town land freeholders, however poor, all had at least that much status.

Deacon must have been the grandee of the neighborhood. His wife was a relative of the proprietor and he obviously put a considerable investment in a luxurious standard of living. As Collector, he maintained

regular communication with the whole Potomac region. During his years as justice of the peace, furthermore, he was the neighborhood authority for law enforcement. He probably held court in his own house, where most breaches of the peace that occurred in the neighborhood would be brought before him. Were a servant girl accused of murdering her bastard child, he would take testimony from her and from the accusing witnesses, put her in the sheriff's custody, and send the testimony to the Provincial Court. Were a slave accused of theft, Deacon would hear testimony, pass sentence, and order punishment himself. Were the accused a freeman or servant, he would take testimony and bind witnesses and the accused to appear at the next county court. All neighborhood disputes over small debts were his to settle, and there was no appeal from his decision. A man in this position was a key figure in any neighborhood.<sup>56</sup>

As a county justice on the bench, Deacon not only heard criminal and civil cases within its broad jurisdiction, but he participated in making decisions that affected the welfare of all inhabitants of the county -- where roads would go, who should be guardian to an orphan, who should serve in conscripted unpaid local office, what public buildings should be erected, and above all, what the county tax rate would be. His neighbors would turn to him for help in procuring favorable consideration in any business that might come before the court. In this respect he was more important to them than Captain John Hicks, once Hicks had been moved up to the Provincial Court. Deacon was evidently also a source of financial assistance. Both debtors of the neighborhood, Ingalls and Taylor, had borrowed substantial sums from him.

Captain Hicks arrived on the town lands as an entrepreneur. He never acquired a permanent patronage post and died far less rich a man than Deacon, but his more humble neighbors may not have concerned themselves with such differences. Both men represented power and wealth to which the Clockers, Ingallses, and Taylors would never aspire. If Hicks, as conjectured, was a tobacco factor, he was of central importance to the economy of a considerable area, as his son was to be during the 1750's and 1760's.<sup>57</sup> Small planters -- the great majority -- would depend upon Hicks to buy their cash crop and would have to rely on him for credit. When yields were poor or prices were low, he would have power to ruin them, but the insolvency of a large number of such planters could also be ruinous to him. There would be economic pressure on a man in this position to extend credit over a considerable length of time and store accounts for other areas show that factors often carried small planters for years, even as their debts increased.<sup>58</sup> Such credit was essential to the survival of small tobacco farmers, though it kept them in thrall and evidently subsidized an uneconomic agricultural organization.

During his years first as justice and then as sheriff, Hicks equalled Deacon in the political power he could exercise within the county. Once he became a Provincial Court justice, however, he was less directly connected with exercise of local administration and decision making. He still had local peace-keeping and minor administrative duties, but the focus of his activity was purely judicial as a judge of serious crimes and of disputes that involved large sums or title to land.<sup>59</sup> Hicks

functioned in this last role only a short time, furthermore, for he attended only one circuit of the assizes and never joined his colleagues on the bench in Annapolis. Neither Deacon nor Hicks seem to have sought the glitter of the governor's circle or the opportunity for province-wide influence that their positions might appear to have promised them.<sup>60</sup>

The more humble residents of the town lands were very much more humble. Thomas Ingalls represented a middle element in his habits and standard of living, but he appeared to be losing, not gaining, economic status. Taylor and the Clockers were obviously hard working, simple people who provided for their children with difficulty. At best, only their oldest sons could inherit land.

Although tobacco was still produced, there was considerable diversification on these plantations, including a shift to the raising and marketing of grain. Indeed, Deacon's investments in traces, plows, and harrows suggests sizable acreages in wheat or other grains, and William Hicks, in the 1750's, kept accounts in wheat as well as tobacco and corn. Surpluses of grain and meat could be sold as provisions for ships and a wider market was available in the West Indies. The naval office records for Maryland give ample evidence of this West Indies trade.<sup>61</sup> At least Hicks and Deacon had their eyes on these opportunities and the other planters had a ready outlet for any surpluses they could manage.

This diversification led to economic interdependence among all the town land inhabitants, with Deacon and Hicks in dominant positions. This

interdependence hinged both on internal exchange within the neighborhood and external exchange with the major markets. Deacon, Hicks, and the Clockers may have supplied the Taylors with wool or yarn for their looms, and the Taylors probably provided cloth. Taylor also did smith work for the neighborhood; and, where grains were raised, a smithy would be essential in order to keep traces in repair and horses shod. When Taylor died, Deacon may have taken over this activity; certainly he had done so by the time of his own death. Deacon's ship repair activities may have been a source of part-time employment for members of other town land families, and his mill was available to grind corn and wheat. If Hicks kept a store, his small-planter neighbors must have sold their surpluses to him and purchased items they could not produce themselves. We know for a fact that they dealt with William Hicks in the 1750's. It is noticeable that the town land plantations had the capacity as a group to be nearly self-sufficient. Nevertheless, a merchant, whether Hicks or another, played a necessary economic role in an economy where markets lay across hundreds of miles of ocean.

There is little evidence that Ingalls belonged in this economy. He did not even raise wool for his neighbors to spin or weave. He may have raised wheat for sale, but otherwise he appears to have no surpluses from his farm. The absence of credits in his inventory or account suggests that the market for furniture, whether crude or fine, was limited in a country neighborhood. On the town lands, Ingalls might have done better to give up his craft and farm for the market, putting his capital into

more livestock and servants or slaves. Even then, he might not have avoided his debts altogether without lowering his standard of living. The riding chair, clothing, and other goods might have had to be sold, and his wife might have had to spin yarn. So far, however, information about the ways in which 18th-Century Marylanders distributed their assets is not precise enough to enable us to judge what combinations and amounts were most often successful.

Precedence, based on economic and political position, undoubtedly governed relationships between town land residents, but there were occasions on which men, at least theoretically, met as equals. Until Deacon and Hicks were elevated to the bench, they occasionally must have joined their less affluent neighbors on county or assize juries. Protestant freeholders in an area of large Catholic population must have been too few to spare many of those available. The two Clockers very likely served as constable or highway overseer, or both, at least once over an adult lifetime on the town lands, and Ingalls or Taylor may also have contributed such service. As constables, these men would have served warrants for both Deacon and Hicks and carried out various orders, but also, they would have been responsible for seeing that neither of these superior gentlemen concealed any taxables. As overseers, furthermore, these small planters could force their more powerful neighbors to supply labor for work on the roads. And as jurors, a Clocker or a Taylor might be obliged to determine the outcome of litigation important to a Deacon or a Hicks. A network of obligations kept the community functioning and even a small planter might

sometimes be in a position to demand that a wealthy and powerful one contribute his share, obey the law, or pay his just debts. 62

There is one possibility that might have altered these relationships, however. If the Clockers or Taylors were Roman Catholic -- as a New Englander, presumably Ingalls was Protestant -- they would not have been eligible for service on juries or as constables. Deacon and Hicks had wives who were probably Catholic, and if so, these men surely felt no prejudice towards Catholics; but most opportunities for sharing community responsibility would have been missing.

The careers of these six men and their descendants suggest that, by mid-Century, opportunity at St. Mary's was not expanding. Deacon and Hicks -- especially Deacon -- did well, but we do not know how much capital they started with, and Deacon had no children to educate or provide for. All the evidence points to the failure of Hicks' sons to maintain their father's position on the basis of their St. Mary's inheritance. William Hicks improved his lot in England, not in Maryland. Ingalls and Taylor could not hold their own within their own lifetimes, and the Clockers' position diminished with each generation. Future research may tell whether this pattern existed in the community beyond the town lands, and thus whether it reflected overall conditions in a staple economy or mainly the personalities or luck of these individuals.

What was it like to be John Hicks, or any resident, on the town lands in the second quarter of the 18th Century? We need help from more



than documents. Mr. Little and Mr. Israel have uncovered and interpreted the remains of the house on Hicks' land, sorted through its refuse, and with the help of other experts, have identified hundreds of items from sheep bones and copper ingots to Venetian glass and brass candlesticks. Here is the unwritten record of human occupation. Once we learn to interpret it, it can vastly enlarge our understanding.

## FOOTNOTES

1. White, Andrew S.J., Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam, (Maryland Historical Society Fund Publication No. 7, Baltimore, 1874), 1-37.
2. Carr, Lois Green, "The Founding of St. Mary's City," Smithsonian Journal of History, III, No. 4 (Winter 1968-69), 79-89.
3. In 1641 the fort site and 100 acres surrounding it were granted to Leonard Calvert. At his death in 1647 his executor, in listing his assets, mentioned the land and a house, but no other improvements or any leases. Patent Liber 1, ff. 121, ms., Hall of Records Annapolis.  
  
All manuscripts hereafter cited are at the Hall of Records, unless otherwise specified.  
  
Note also the tax list of 1642 printed in Archives of Maryland, William Hand Browne, et al, eds. (Baltimore, 1883 --), I, ; hereafter cited as Maryland Archives.
4. In 1662 the Province bought the Governor's Field and a house from one Hannah Lee, briefly used part of the house for meetings of assemblies and courts and rented the other part to William Smith who was to keep an ordinary there. Smith was then allowed to lease three additional acres on which he built at least three houses before his death in 1668. He also built a secretary's office to house the Provincial records and this was expanded in 1666 to become the second Statehouse. Ibid., III, 455-56, 459, 522, 556; I, 538; II, 27-28, 34, 50-51, 138, 371; Patent Liber 10, ff. 350-51; Original Wills Folder 65, ms.; Testamentary Proceedings, 3, f. 136, 157, ms.
5. Md. Archives LI, 383-90, 567-70.
6. Patent Liber 17, ff. 361-63; Ibid., 19, ff. 311, 443, 462-63, 592; Ibid., 20, ff. 49, 269-70, 381; Md. Archives VII, 609-19; XIII, 111-20, 132-39; Provincial Court Deeds, WRC No. 1, ff. 605-10, ms.
7. The houses and lots are described in St. Mary's City, A Plan for the Preservation and Development of Maryland's First Capital, 15-21.
8. Tentative Map of St. Mary's City, ms., St. Mary's City Commission.
9. Patent Liber AB & H, f. 63.
10. Patent Liber 1, ff. 31-32, 33-34, 41-42, 46, 51-52, 67, 71-72, 115-16, 121; Rent Roll 0, ff. 3, 4, ms.; Thomas Cornwallis to Lord Baltimore, April 6, 1638, Calvert Papers Number One (Maryland Historical Society Fund Publication no. 28, Baltimore, 1889), 174.

11. Maryland Archives V, 266.
12. Ibid., II, 371.
13. Ibid., VII, 601.
14. Ibid., XIX, 119.
15. Radoff, Morriss L., The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland, Part One: The Courthouses, (Hall of Records Commission Publication No. 12, Annapolis, 1960), 133.
16. See Table 2.
17. See footnote 15; Deed, William Deacon to William Hicks, copy filed in Chancery Papers No. 5783, ms.
18. Maryland Archives XXXIII, 642; Provincial Court Plat D, ms.
19. February 3, 1774.
20. Father Fidelis Grivel wrote to Father Joseph Tristram in England, March 10, 1835 an account of the mission at St. Inigoes and the early history of St. Mary's. A transcript of the letter made by Henry Foley is in Maryland-New York Province Archives, 4W2, ms. These records are housed at the Jesuit Provincial House, 5704 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Md. Father Grivel, in notes described in these papers as "Fr. Fidelis Grivel, No. 1 Ex Archivio Prov.<sup>ae</sup> Marylandiae", says that Kennedy visited St. Inigoes on May 15, 1836 "to explore the antiquities of the place." Ibid., 10.6.
21. Maryland Archives XXIII, 18; Ibid., XXV, 582.
22. See biography of Deacon below, Appendix C.
23. John Williams to the Commissioners of His Majesties Customs, March 14, 1770, Treasury Papers 1/476, ms., Public Record Office, London; xerocopy, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City.
24. See the naval office returns for the South Potomac District, 1725 - 1771, C05/1442-1450, microfilm, University of Virginia Library. There are only fragmentary returns for the North Potomac District after 1702, all for the 1750's. These are in the Calvert Papers at the Maryland Historical Society and on microfilm at the Hall of Records.
25. William Hebb evidently had a store somewhere on his lands across the river. See Inventories 59, ff. 67 et. seq., ms.; La Verne Fenwick, "Porto Bello, St. Mary's County," Chronicles of St. Mary's, VI, no. 2 (February, 1958), no. 3 (March, 1958).

26. Schedule F, "Mr. William Hicks at St. Mary's his Factorage account with William Hicks deceased and Sarah Hicks his Executrix"; Schedule B, William Hicks the Younger his Tobacco Account as Factor for William Hicks the Elder," Mss., Cumberland County Record Office. Carlisle, England. (Xeroopies, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland.) These accounts concern a suit in Chancery of some kind, but so far I have not identified it. The suit may not actually have resulted in court proceedings. These records hereafter will be cited by Schedules only.
27. For production figures, see footnote 41 below. A hogshead in the 1750's contained about 1,000 pounds of tobacco. See Schedule B.
28. Schedule B shows Daniel Clocker, William Deacon, John Fenwick, Stephen Chilton, John Taylor, George Hicks, all whom owned town land. See Figure 2 . Abraham Barnes, one of the largest tobacco producers, lived near Leonardtown. Martha Sprigg Poole, "Tudor Hall and Those Who Lived There," MHM, XLVI, No. 4, (December, 1951), 268.
- (\*) The accounts suggest that Hicks, who was factor for his uncle in Whitehaven, worked neither on salary nor for a percentage of the profits. He sent the tobacco to his uncle, received credit from those shipments for all the goods stocked in the store, and was entitled to any net profits from the sale of the goods. His uncle supplied the ship and took his profit from the resale of the tobacco. The uncle's executors evidently challenged the arrangement, which was far less profitable to the uncle than the standard practices would have been.
29. See Appendix C below.
30. February 3, 1774. The transactions for the sale that followed show us evidence of Philip Evans' lots on the Governor's Field. (See Figure Hicks must have purchased them. See Chancery Papers. No. 5783, mss. For a discussion of the tobacco warehouse system, see Arthur Pierce Middleton, Tobacco Coast, A Maritime History of the Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era (Newport News, Va., 1953), 121-126. Schedule B shows payments to and from the St. Inigoes and St. Mary's tobacco warehouses. The St. Inigoes warehouse was probably on the St. Inigoes Manor, across the creek of that name from the town lands. The St. Mary's warehouse was probably on what is still called Warehouse Point, across the river from the town lands.
31. See Table 2.
32. Except as noted, all the information in this section is based on Appendix C .
33. Land, Aubrey C., "Economic Behavior in a Planting Society: The Eighteenth Century Chesapeake," The Journal of Southern History, XXXIII, No. 4 (November 1967), 473.

34. Estimates here and later of the amounts of grain and livestock likely to be needed for home consumption are based on studies by Robert E. Gallman and by Raymond C. Battalio and John Kegel of consumption and food production on antebellum cotton plantations, published in William N. Parker, ed., The Structure of the Cotton Economy of the Antebellum South (Washington, D. C., 1970), 5-37. See also, James Lemon's estimates for middle-class farming families of southeastern Pennsylvania in the 18th Century. James T. Lemon, A Rural Geography of Southeastern Pennsylvania in the Eighteenth Century: The Contributions of Cultural Inheritance, Social Structure, Economic Conditions and Physical Resources (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1964), 369-70; James T. Lemon, "Household Consumption in Eighteenth-Century America and its Relationship to Production and Trade: The Situation among Farmers in Southeastern Pennsylvania," Agricultural History, 59-70. Lemon's consumption figures correspond well with those of Gallman and Battalio and Kegel, but his estimates for the production of food stuffs make insufficient allowances for seed and for fattening, given the weights of pork and beef.
35. For instance, in Prince George's County, Maryland between 1710 and 1729, 19 men who had not served as justices before 1710, were appointed to the bench. All but four were closely related to men who held high provincial office or had been county justices before 1710. None was illiterate, whereas there were illiterate justices serving as late as the 1690's. Lois Green Carr, County Government in Maryland, etc. Appendix VI, Table 5B.
36. For complaints concerning the several mediocrity of Provincial Court judges in the 18th Century, see Newton D. Mercness, Maryland as a Proprietary Province (New York, 1901), 254.
37. See, for example, the houses described on the Proprietary Memorandum Book for West St. Mary's Manor, just across the St. Mary's River, printed in Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church from Original Sources, II (Lancaster, Pa.), xi-xvi. The Maryland Gazette carried advertisements. There is a file from 1745 in the Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
38. Ranking of wealth discussed here and later is based on Aubrey C. Land, "Economic Base and Social Structure: The Northern Chesapeake in the Eighteenth Century," The Journal of Economic History, XXV, No. 4 (December 1965), 639-54.
39. See Land, footnote 35.
40. See below, footnote 50.

41. Figures for acreages are based in part on a statement of 1697, cited in Middleton, Tobacco Coast, 378, which would produce about 1500 weight of sweet scented tobacco and 1000 weight of oronoco. Deacon marketed amounts of 3190 pounds and 2803 pounds through Hicks, probably in the years 1756 and 1757. Some as yet unpublished research by Mr. Russell Menard, University of Iowa, and Mr. Gregory Stiverson, The Johns Hopkins University, in the Charles County inventories and accounts show that yields per laborer in a household seem not to have exceeded 1000 to 1200 weight of tobacco during the 1750's.
- Yields for corn and wheat are based on Lemon, cited in footnote 34, and corroborating research of Mr. Russell Menard on production in Frederick County, Maryland, during the 1750's.
42. See above, footnote 41.
43. Maryland Gazette, October 8, 1761; Federal Assessment of 1798, St. Mary's Hundred, Particular List of Dwellings worth more than \$100, microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis; Henry Chandlee Forman, Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens (New York, 1965), 97. Dr. Forman did an archaeological probe of the site, but also depends on the description in John Pendleton Kennedy's Rob of the Bowl, part of which was laid at Rosecroft. Kennedy visited the area in preparation for writing the novel. See above, footnote 20.
44. Forman, Henry Chandlee, Jamestown and St. Mary's, Buried Cities of Romance (Baltimore, 1938), 301n.
45. Schedule D, "A List of Sums Credited in several Personal Accounts on the Factorage Books kept by William Hicks the Younger as Factor for William Hicks the Elder which should have been charged to the said William Hicks the Younger's private account on the Said Factorage Books." The notation is to an amount owed for stays for Mrs. Hicks to Nicholas Wilson. Wilson was master of the ship Hudson, which was owned by the elder Hicks. C05/1447, f. 55. In 1749 Charles Wallace advertised in Annapolis as a staymaker; he closed down this side of his activities in 1764. Maryland Gazette August 30, 1749; Ibid., December 13, 1764.
46. Ibid., February 24, 1757.
47. In 1720, the Assembly deeded the old State House to William and Mary Parish for use as a church. Radoff, et al., The County Courthouses ... Part Two: The Records, 158.
48. The Catholic chapel on the St. Mary's town land was ordered closed by Governor Seymour in 1704. Maryland Archives XXVI, 46. In 1707 Catholics were finally given permission to conduct services in private houses, and the Jesuits at St. Inigoes must have done so. Ibid., 340; Ibid., XXVII, 146-48. For Jesuit occupation of St. Inigoes, see Maryland-New York

Province Archives, items in 904, 100N,S,T,W,Y, microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

49. See above, Footnote 30.
50. In 1747 an article in the Maryland Gazette gave 1500 pounds of tobacco as a fair estimate of what a small planter might raise in a year. Charles A. Barker, The Background of the Revolution in Maryland, (New Haven, Conn., 1940), 101-02. Land's figure for the maximum crops of small planters is 2000 pounds of tobacco. "Economic Behavior in a Planting Society," 473. Land has not yet published his findings on tobacco prices for the first half of the 18th Century, but inspection of the administration accounts for these years suggests that the price usually varied between 10 and 20 shillings current money per hundred weight. At these prices, 2000 pounds of tobacco would sell for L10 to L20 current money.
51. See also descriptions of leaseholds for lives on St. Mary's County proprietary manors as of 1766-68 in Audit Office Group 12, No. 79, ff. 135-41. Public Record Office, London (microfilm, Library of Congress), hereafter cited as A012/79. Nearly every tract with a house had an orchard.
52. Chancery Proceedings P1, ff. 653-55.
53. See Table 2.
54. See footnotes 37 and 51 above.
55. Carr, County Government in Maryland, Text, 601-09, shows this was the picture in Prince George's County, Maryland, in the early 18th Century.
56. For the details of the powers and influence of county justices, see Ibid., 98-124, Chapters V, VI.
57. See Middleton, Tobacco Coast, 107-09 and footnotes, for a further discussion of factorage.
58. Edward Papantusi, uses The Glassford Company store accounts for Piscataway in Prince George's County and career stocks of planters who traded there to demonstrate that planters too poor to own slaves usually had a of laborers to family size that could not permit accumulation of capital and usually led to increasing debt.
60. Name indices at the Hall of Records to 1) Annapolis items in the Maryland Gazette; 2) Anne Arundel County Court Proceedings and Land Records; and 3) Mayor's Court Proceedings and bond records for Annapolis all show no references for William Deacon or John Hicks.

59. Carr, County Government in Maryland, Text, 121-27, 128, 144, 176-77, 612; Ashley C. Ellefson, The County Courts and Provincial Court of Maryland, 1733-1763 (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1963), Chapter VI, provides a detailed description of the jurisdiction of the Provincial as opposed to the county courts.
61. Port of Entry Papers, September 1751 - September 1759, ms., Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md., microfilm, Hall of Records, Annapolis; Port of Entry Records, Annapolis, 1748-59, Oxford, 1742-46, ms; Entries Inward for Patuxent District, Maryland, 1746-67, ms; CO 5/1442-50. Middleton, Tobacco Coast, 156-62, has a brief discussion of diversification and trade.
62. Carr, County Government in Maryland, Text, 444-47, 601-09, 655-68, shows that in Prince George's County at the beginning of the Century, service on juries and in conscripted unpaid local office was rotated regularly among landowners and that nearly everyone served. Over an adult lifetime, it is likely that most Protestant landowners served in other counties. By mid-century, given the increase in population, such service probably did not touch all landowners in counties where rotation of office was not a policy, but in a heavily Catholic area, the chances would be considerable, unless the religious requirements were ignored.



III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

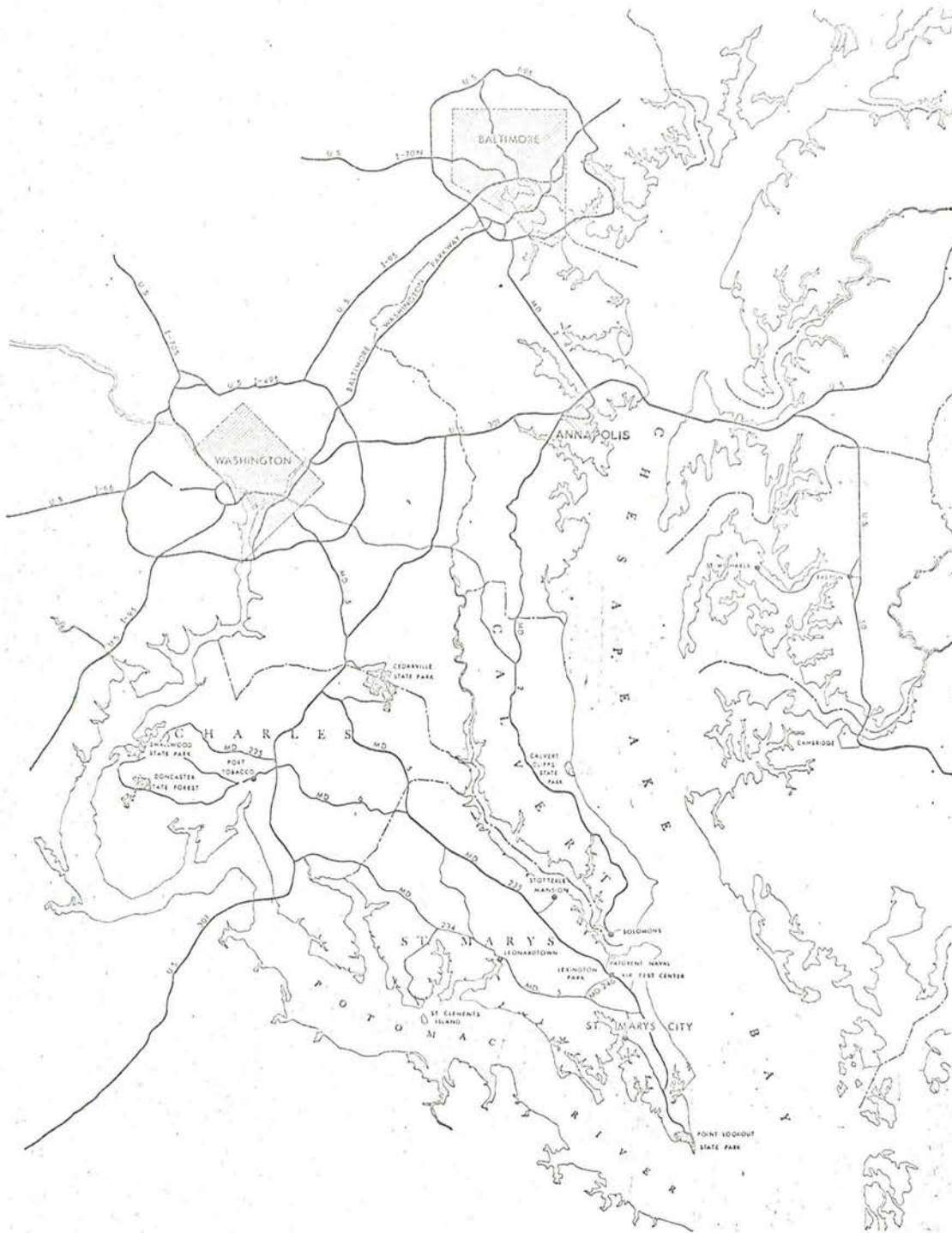
### III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING\*

St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County is situated in southern Maryland within the lower Potomac River drainage, bordering the mid-Atlantic Coastal Tidewater Basin. The historic settlement sits on the eastern bank of the elevated first terrace of the St. Mary's River five to six miles upstream from the confluence of the St. Mary's and Potomac Rivers. Here the shoreline is predominantly lined with high first terraces and bluffs. The historic town lands occupy the shoreline on a high, broad, nearly flat first terrace up to St. Inigoes Creek, north up Broom Creek to include St. Mary's Freehold, west to the western foot of St. Mary's Hill, north to Fisherman Creek, and then southwest along the northern banks of the Creek back to the St. Mary's River (Figure 2). This broad terrace is well drained and very fertile. It is bounded on the north by Fisherman Creek and on the east by St. Mary's Hill and drains into Mill Creek and Key Branch (Figure 2). South of this nearly flat plain, where it approaches the head of Millburn Creek, the geomorphology changes to a very poorly drained soil. Further south, in the area of Rosecroft, the soil is often very poor for drainage. Outside of the town land boundary the larger streams -- Fisherman Creek, Broom Creek, St. Inigoes Creek, and a creek running into Horseshoe Bay from the north -- penetrate extensive inland areas with steep and heavily wooded ravines. Within the town land boundary, Mill Creek, almost completely on the north and south sides; Key Creek, on both sides; Church Point to Chancellor's Point to Rosecroft Point;

\* See Figure 1

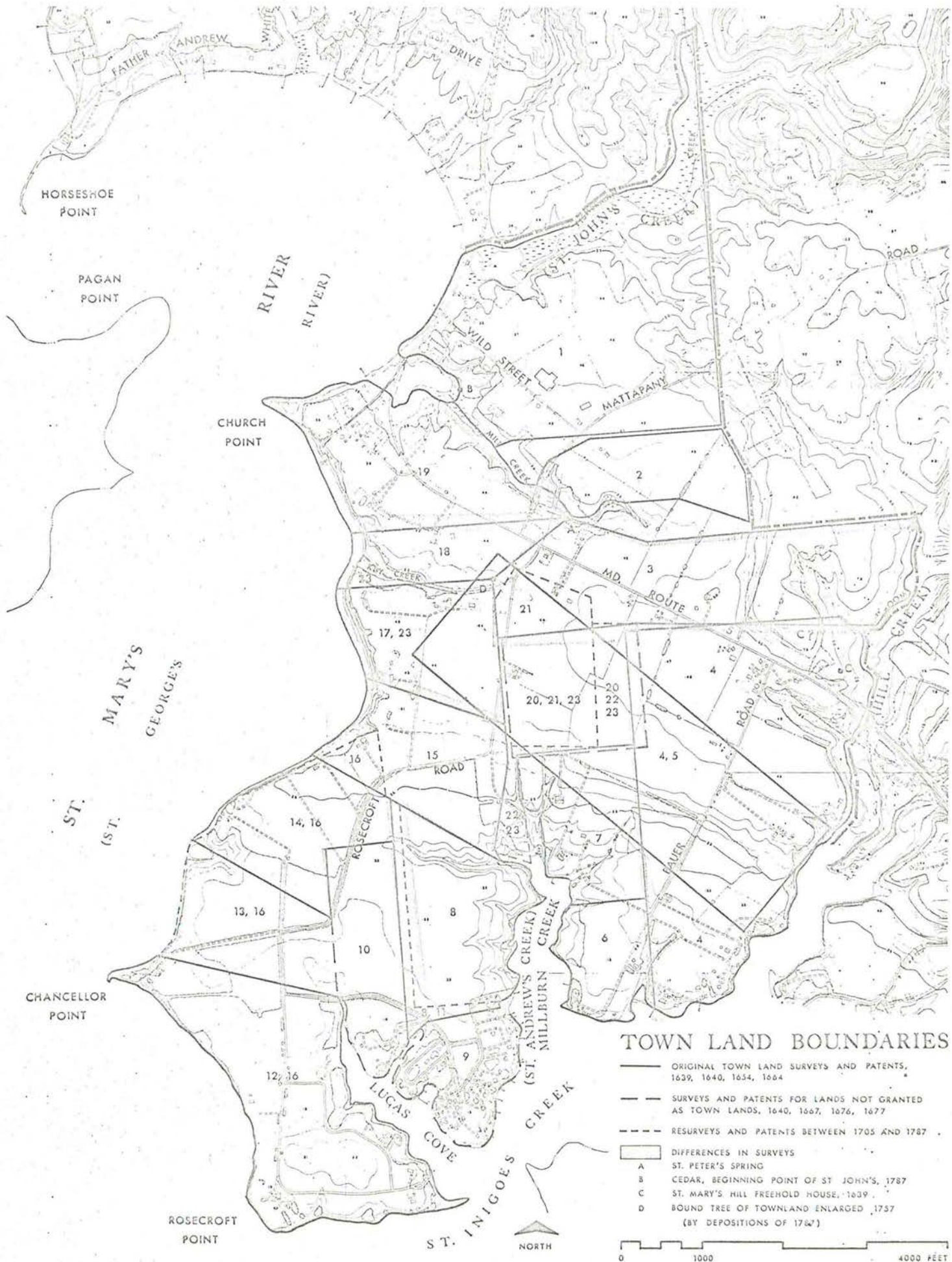
FIGURE 1



# ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND

- 57 - Compliments of R. L. Plavnick A.I.P.

FIGURE 2



**TOWN LAND BOUNDARIES**

- ORIGINAL TOWN LAND SURVEYS AND PATENTS, 1639, 1640, 1654, 1684
- - - SURVEYS AND PATENTS FOR LANDS NOT GRANTED AS TOWN LANDS, 1640, 1667, 1676, 1677
- - - - RESURVEYS AND PATENTS BETWEEN 1705 AND 1787
- DIFFERENCES IN SURVEYS
- A ST. PETER'S SPRING
- B CEDAR, BEGINNING POINT OF ST JOHN'S, 1787
- C ST. MARY'S HILL FREEHOLD HOUSE, 1639
- D BOUND TREE OF TOWNLAND ENLARGED 1757 (BY DEPOSITIONS OF 1767)

0 1000 4000 FEET

Lucas Cove and parts of St. Inigoes Creek all have banks and slopes greater than 15 percent. Slopes this steep are not suitable today for long-term roads or building sites because of certain erosional forces, and in the 17th and 18th Centuries, the same rule would have applied. The smaller streams do not seem to have very steep slopes and are numerous interspersed throughout the area. Inland from the town lands, the physiography of St. Mary's County, from the Tidewater Coastal Lowlands, consists of rolling uplands interspersed with many streams that discharge into the Potomac and Pautuxent Rivers (Plavnick 1969: 3).

#### THE SITE

In 1749, the John Hicks leasehold was composed of the 100-acre St. Barbara's Freehold, bounded on the south and west by Mill Creek and St. Peter's Freehold; to the north by the 250-acre St. John's Freehold. The St. John's acreage, in turn, was bounded by Mill Creek to the west; St. Mary's River and Fisherman Creek to the north and east, respectively; and adjoined St. Barbara's to the south (Figure 2). On a knoll protruding south from Fishers Road to Mill Creek, at an elevation of 44' above mean sea level, the brick foundation uncovered by Mr. Orin Bullock and labeled 18 St-2 occupies a central location. To the south of this site is the pit feature and depression referred to as 18 St-1 . . . elevation of 41' above mean sea level. The site coordinates by the Maryland Grid Coordinate System are 96461296, and on the Transverse Mercator Grid 76263811.

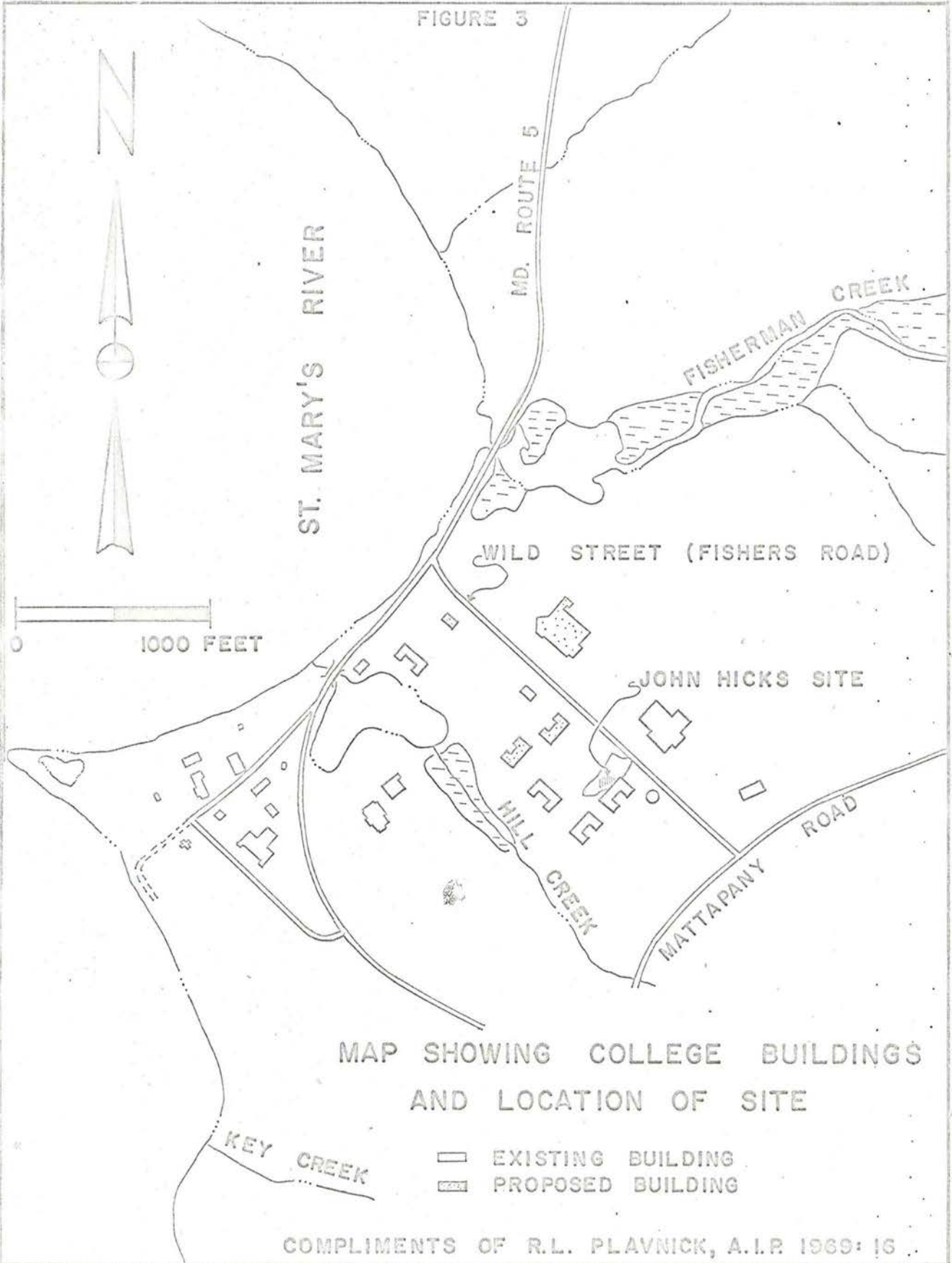
Today the site may be reached by turning onto Fishers Road from either Route 5 or Mattapan and proceeding to the new college dormitory complex. The site is on a grassy knoll directly in front of Dormitory B (Figure 3).

The first aerial photograph of St. Mary's City, taken in 1933, clearly shows the site as a grassy knoll with 12 small cedar trees growing on it. There are no residential homes, structures or roads of any sort on the southwest side of Fisher's Road from Route 5 to Mattapan. The vegetation along the northeast side of Mill Creek is dense, thinning as it gains the 35' to 40' contours (NAR: 145). Evidence of a pulp-wood storage area on the site does not show up on the aerial as we had assumed it would. According to personal communication with Mr. Mark Milburn, a current St. Mary's resident, a pulp-wood storage yard was located on top of the site from about 1900 through 1930. From 1930 until the college started its expansion program, the trees on the site were unmolested, but the land was plowed occasionally.

### Soils

Generally speaking, the soils of St. Mary's are light in color, ranging through yellows, browns, reds, and grays. The well-drained soils of the nearly flat plain are grayish-yellow, light brown, or brown. These soils are mature with only a slight covering of vegetation or a mold mixing with the mineral soil within a few inches of the surface. There are little, if any, accumulations of vegetable matter or lime

FIGURE 3



carbonates with the topsoils or subsoils.

The soils around the town lands were developed over beds of sand, silt, clay, and gravel laid down as chemical or mechanical deposits. The sassafras series which covers all of the town lands is some of the best agricultural soil in all of Maryland. The soil at the John Hicks archaeological site is mature and well developed even though approximately 6 to 9 inches has eroded. In undisturbed areas the surface is covered with one inch or more of forest debris. The soil layer beneath this covering illustrates percolation striations retained through its original color. Disturbed soil, mixing the layer beneath the topsoil with the topsoil, becomes a characteristic grayish color.

The surface soil at the site is a light-to-dark brown loam, 7 to 8 inches deep. Below this is a reddish- or yellowish-brown, friable, compact clay which becomes more friable and sandy at increased depths. Occasionally, while excavating, small patches of gravelly, sandy, and pebbly loam were exposed (Perkins 1928: 1171).

Today the forests of St. Mary's are second and third growth. Father White, Chaplin to the St. Mary's colonists, talked of fine groves of trees, not choked with thorns or undergrowth ... growing at intervals ... so that you can drive a four-horse carriage wherever you choose... At that time he recorded cypress, oak, and hickory trees. Today's list of trees would include those mentioned, along with pine, white, black, and post oak, poplar, locust, walnut, cedar, and gum (Vokes 1957: 176). Of course, many of the original trees would have been cut and lumbered



by 1720; however the supply certainly was not exhausted. Another pamphlet, A Relationship of Maryland, published in London in 1635, describes an interesting picture of St. Mary's: "The woods are free from underwood, ...And deare there are in great store, in all places that are not much frequented, as also beavers, foxes, ottors and many other sortes of beasts. Of birds, there is the eagle, goshawk, falcon, lanner, sparrowhawk and merlin; also wild turkeys in great abundance, whereof many weigh fifty pounds and upwards, and of partridge plenty." (Vokes 1951: 74). By 1720, it is possible that the herds of deer, massive flocks of game birds, and swarms of animals had moved to the uplands, leaving the plantation owners in St. Mary's with fewer game to hunt but more than likely the same species mentioned above, except for buffalo, elk, and lions.

#### Stratification

The soil stratification around the site had been modified alternately by plowing and erosional forces. The topsoil was uniformly about 2 to 5 inches thick, with a thick mat of loosely packed roots and vegetation. The subsoil was a medium brown sandy clay loam containing occupational midden ca. 1650 - 1780, completely disturbed by plowing. At the bottom of the subsoil layer was a 2-to 5-inch layer, transitional to the next layer. It showed marks and striations of heavy soil and water percolation mixed with silt from the turning of the above layer by plow. Beneath the transitional layer was a very compact orange-brown compact sandy clay. At various spots throughout the site, the compact orange-brown clay showed signs of water percolation, and in the

west end of Trench 2 there was a recently deposited, mottled brown loam from the construction of the dormitory roadway (Figures 6 and 7 ). The soils on the knoll were not stratified culturally. However, they were disturbed by pits, basins, postholes, postholes, scaffold holes and a cellar hole (Figure 7 ).

#### PLAN OF EXCAVATION

Archaeological and historical investigation of St. Mary's has been carried out, prior to the forming of the St. Mary's City Commission, by numerous people. The mapping results of these research efforts were used by us in planning the excavation of the site. Determination of whether or not the site was within the historic town land boundaries was critical. If it was, it would provide us with the name of the freehold that the site occupied. Using the pioneer mapping work of Dr. H. Chandlee Forman, FAIA, and Mr. Spence Howard, Jr., and the analyses of their work by Dr. Lois Carr, we were able to tentatively plot the location of the site on the St. John's Freehold. The descendants of some of the early residents of the town have managed to keep alive traditions that have enabled the archaeologist of this century to suggest the location of important structures and areas of significance. However, none of these traditions include this site.

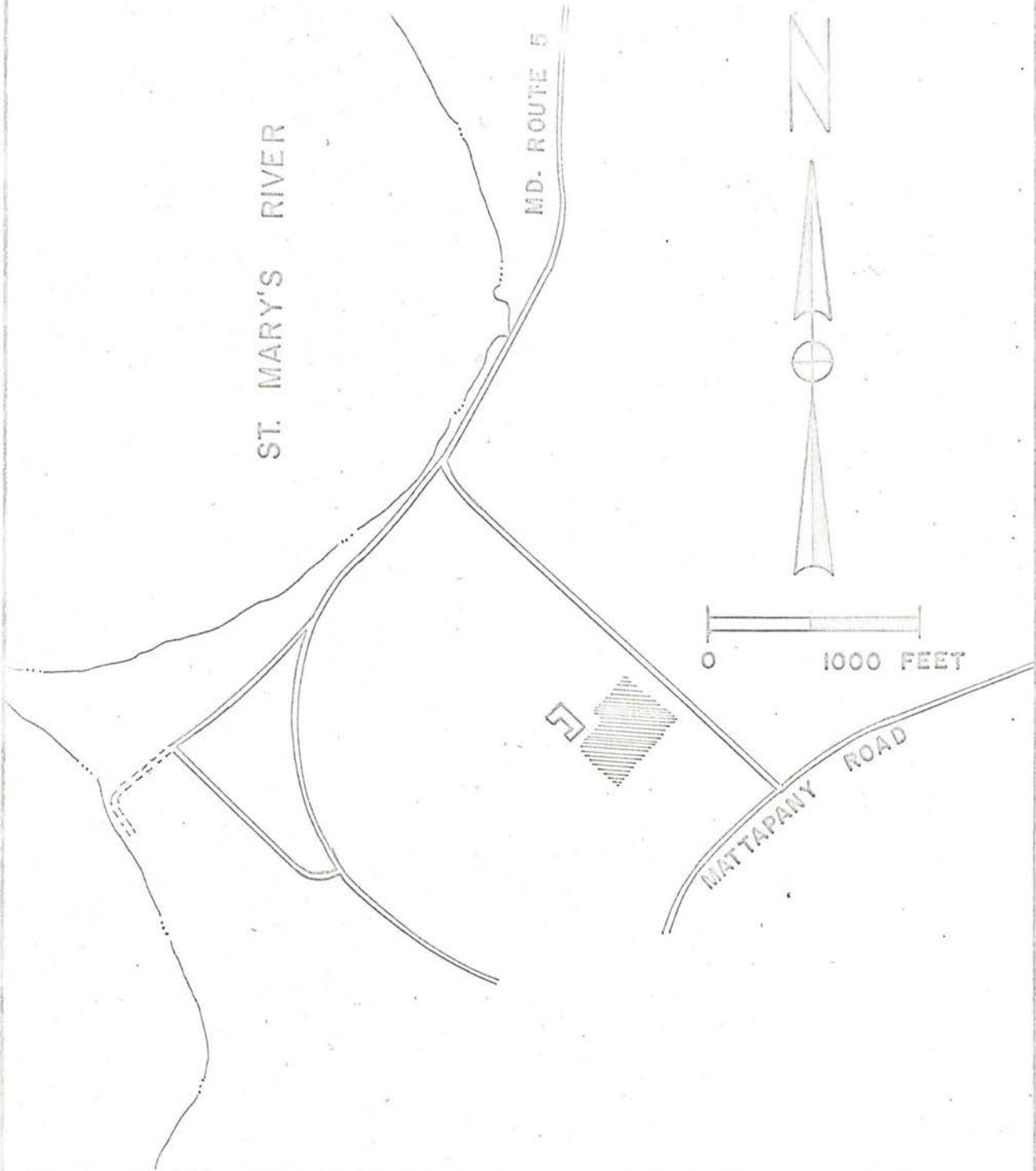
The historical mapping and research shows that the site is in the southwest corner of St. John's Freehold, approximately 750' from the southern boundary line of St. John's with St. Barbara's Freehold,

but it does not prove whether or not the site was associated with the home and "seat of government" of Governor Charles Calvert, St. John's ca. 1662. Calvert left for England in 1704 and the rent-roll of 1704 - 05 shows St. John's Freehold still in his possession, but it is described as only 200 acres all told. Probably the St. John's structure was not standing by the 1704 - 05 rent roll.

In the fall of 1968, Mr. Bullock dug 40 trenches, each about 208' long on an east-west axis, with a mechanical wire trencher. The trenches were a uniform 4-1/2 inches wide and varied in depth from 6 inches to a foot. Areas where bricks stopped the trencher were marked for further investigation, as well as those spots that contained numerous quantities of oyster shells, brick fragments, mortar or ceramics (Figure 4). The results, when plotted, indicated one feature on the grassy knoll and two features to the southwest of the knoll. These features consisted of a pit and a depression that may or may not have been related with the feature on the knoll, identified as a brick foundation by Mr. Bullock. An archaeological description and interpretation of the pit and depression appears in Appendix D. At the Commission's request, he tested the brick foundation and uncovered its northwest corner. The foundation was 13 inches wide, 2 courses deep, and was composed of a poor quality brick. In the soil on top of the bricks, he recovered a small sample of hand-wrought, rose headed nails; glazed earthenware; pipe fragments, and glazed brick-bats.

FIGURE 4

MAP SHOWING 1968 MECHANICALLY  
EXCAVATED SURVEY TRENCHES OVER SITE



NOTE: SHADED AREA = 40 MECHANICALLY EXCAVATED TRENCHES BY  
O.M. BULLOCK, F.A.I.A., ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION CONSULTANT,  
4 1/2 IN. WIDE BY 12 IN. DEEP BY 206 FT. IN AVERAGE LENGTH

Work was suspended on the site because of the impending winter and the corner of the brick foundation was covered. In the summer, on June 23, 1969, we began archaeological research at the site. With the knowledge that the site was on the property of St. John's Freehold, we conjectured that the foundation could belong to an outbuilding of the 17th Century or that it might pre-date or post-date St. John's because it was impossible to tell from the artifact samples recovered by Mr. Bullock what the temporal span of the site was. Knowing that the Commission had funded the project for only 25 work days, we had to forego the more traditional archaeological excavation steps and substitute a methodology commonly used by the Department of Archives and History, North Carolina to speed up the recovery of facts. Facts that would enable solutions to our questions would receive primary attention, and the recording of facts not directly related would be closely limited by time schedules and monies. By joint agreement with the Commission, we limited the excavation to solving the following questions:

1. Identifying the form of the brick foundation uncovered and as well as its temporal and spatial span.
2. What were the architectural characteristics of the structure?
3. Did it relate to Old St. Mary's City, and was it a part of the 1634 - 1695 settlement?

The initial excavation trench (T-1) was laid out on a north-south axis to expose the northwest brick foundation and intersect the continuation

of the foundation to the south. The bricks in the trench clearly indicated that the brick foundation was not for the supporting of walls, but was the base to a chimney 9 feet wide. Trench 2 was laid out perpendicular to Trench 1 in order to define the east-west limits of the structure. Inconclusive evidence from Trench 2 necessitated the plotting of Trenches 3, 3A, 4A, 4B, 5A, 6A, and 7 in order to define the dimensions of the structure and recover facts relating to the dwelling. Balks were maintained between all trenches for stratigraphic control -- some were later removed. As the uniformly disturbed topsoil was removed, no attempt was made to recover artifacts. The subsoil was schnitted in 2-inch levels and sifted for artifacts. Between each level, the soil was skimmed by shovel, troweled, and moistened to enable interpretation of the culturally disturbed and utilized zones. The orange clay subsoil was treated in the same manner for 6 - 9 inches in order that all intrusions would be recorded. Since the soil was so compacted because of the lack of moisture by artificial or natural means, we felt that the schnitting principle would destroy or damage a percentage of the artifacts and stratigraphic clues but that to proceed by troweling would only jeopardize any chance of collecting enough data to answer our original questions.

These trenches clearly exposed the north hearth, a joist or sill support post #13, a large Posthole #23, a corner of a brick rubble layer in Trench 2, an edge of the cellar hole in Trench 3, the south hearth

and refuse pits in Trench 4, along with numerous pits, depressions, refuse pits, postholes, postmolds, and scaffolding molds in the other trenches.

The outcome of this 25-day excavation easily provided answers to our questions, but more importantly, it raised many new questions for which we had no answers. During the excavation, five wine bottle seals were recovered with the names and dates of John Hicks 1723 and William Deacon 1724 and 1741. When the archaeological finds were placed in their appropriate cultural context, a conclusion was formulated that the site contained artifacts spanning from 1680 to 1750, and that it was conceivable that John Hicks may have lived in the structure during his life in Maryland.

voids in our knowledge made it impossible to consider the excavation closed, particularly since we had been unable to excavate the cellar of the conjectured 40 by 16 foot structure. Questions that were raised immediately were: Was the house constructed in the 17th or 18th Century; if so, when? What were the dimensions of the structure? Was it a domestic site or commercial? What did the cellar hole contain? Was the site occupation limited to the area we had excavated? Who owned and lived in the House? Why was there no occupation after 1750? Why did people leave the house? Where did the owner come from in England? What was Old St. Mary's like, economically and socially, after 1695?, and many more.

So many questions and so few answers about a site that was to be

destroyed by the construction of college dormitory buildings forced the Commission to consider another excavation period before winter, in order that all the information possible could be salvaged. The Commission, recognizing its responsibilities to the State of Maryland and to history, committed themselves enthusiastically to another excavation period within their budget limitations.

On September 2, 1969, we again started excavation on the grassy knoll with only one focus: record and recover as much architectural and artifactual information as possible before weather conditions made it impractical to excavate.

The completion of T-8, during the first period of excavation, had clearly shown us that the patterns of habitation were more concentrated in a northeast direction from the structure. Trenches 8C, 9, and 10 were laid out and excavated in a similar manner to Trenches 1 through 7. Since there were fewer habitational patterns to the south and east of the structure, and to the south and west of T-9, a rubber-tired front end loader stripped away the topsoil and subsoil (Graded Strips 5B, 5C, 6B, 8E, 9D, and 10B). Following the grading of these strips, all were skimmed by shovel to expose the cultural intrusions. The results of this search proved that we were able to expand the investigation of the occupational and spatial units without destroying relevant data.

A thorough check for additional information on the cellar posts and postmolds was undertaken on both sides of the dwelling; however



only minor stratigraphic clues were recorded.

All trenches were laid out so that the majority of trees would be located in the areas of the balks and not in the excavation units. For this reason, the Planview (Figure 6 ), appears to be sectioned. The trenches were plotted topographically and surveyed in relation to the college dormitory building plans drawn by Rummel, Klepper and Kahl, Baltimore. The center line and elevation of Fishers Road were used as the base line and datum from which we mapped Stations 1 and 2. Field work was ended on November 22, 1969.

#### EXCAVATION FINDINGS

Stratification of the soils defined a 7- to 8-inch thick topsoil-subsoil consisting of a loose, light-to-dark brown sandy loam. Beneath this layer was a 2- to 5-inch transitional grayish-brown admixture which rested on a compact orange-brown sandy clay. The transitional layer is characteristic of water percolation if the soil above is consistently turned by plowing. In the bottom of the cellar, at an elevation of 38 feet, the subsoil is a compact reddish-yellow-brown, interspersed with pebble pockets. Stratigraphic evidence suggests the formulation of three specific interpretative statements:

1. The present-day highest elevation of the topsoil (44.8 feet) is lower than it was ca. 1700 - 1750.

2. There is an absence of an undisturbed habitational level over the entire site.

3. Undisturbed cultural intrusions appear only in the subsoil. For the purposes of describing and correlating the physical data from the various trenches we have divided the excavation into four descriptive groups:

Group I, Trenches and Graded Strips

Group II, Cellar

Group III, Refuse Pits

Group IV, Postmolds, Postholes, Scaffold Molds, and Shallow Basins.

#### GROUP I, TRENCHES AND GRADED STRIPS

##### Trench 1

The east transverse section of Trench 1 (Figure 7) clearly shows the thoroughly disturbed, medium-brown, loamy topsoil dipping slightly at the edges of the cellar hole. The dipping reflects the fact that the cellar and two chimney foundations were cultural intrusions into the compact orange-brown clay subsoil. The surface course of brick on the south chimney is at an elevation of 44.8 feet, as compared to an elevation of 44.1 feet for the north chimney. This difference in elevation is attributable to the conjectured physical configuration of the knoll ca. 1700 - 1750. The outside walls of each hearth are exactly 40 feet apart. The arms of the south hearth are 10 feet wide, constructed of four layers of brick (all intact when uncovered), with 1/2 to 3/4-inch joints. The

first course of bricks resting directly on the subsoil, with mortar in the vertical joint only, is laid in a header pattern. Directly on top of it was a stretcher course with the vertical joints aligned. The remaining two courses were laid in typical Old English Bond (Mulligan 1942: 150). The rear firewall was laid up to be about 16 inches thick; the east arm only 13 inches, and the west arm again 16 inches thick. The arms of the north brick hearth foundation are only 9 feet apart, a foot narrower than the south hearth, with the east arms of both hearths in alignment (Figure 7). Construction techniques between the two hearths are different in that the bottom brick of the north foundation is at an elevation of 43.85 feet, resting on a 2/10-inch slush coat of mortar, with 1/2- to 3/4-inch joints; as compared with an elevation of 43.2 feet for the south foundation bottom brick resting on clay. Bottom courses of brick in the north hearth are laid in a different pattern than those of the south foundation. Bricks in both foundations are a mixture of salmon, hard-fired, glazed, and over-burned, measuring approximately 9-7/8 x 4-5/8 x 2-5/8 inches or varying from 118 to 138 eights, with a mean of 129 eights (South 1964: 67 - 74). The arms of both hearths protrude from the firewall approximately 36 inches.

Excavation of the disturbed soil to subsoil yielded a heavy concentration of cultural debris which did not lie directly on the subsoil. Aside from the presence of the site survey mechanical trenches crossing T-1, the orange compact clay subsoil around the north hearth displayed practically no refuse or evidence of cultural usage, except for the intrusions of Scaffold Molds 1 and 2, and Post 1 against the northeast

corner of the hearth foundation. Even the soil within the north hearth was surprisingly void of cultural disturbances except for the slight indication of heat exchange suggested by the lightening in color of the subsoil. In contrast to the lack of cultural debris in front of the south hearth an edge of Refuse Pit 1 was uncovered and completely exposed by the excavation of T-4C. Behind the hearth, a shallow construction hole for Scaffold Mold #5 and a deep construction hole for Postmold #9 were uncovered. Analysis of photographs showed that 14 inches to the north of Postmold #9, on the west wall of T-1, there was a thin plaster lens 15 inches wide, apparently not associated with Postmold #9. Cross sections to the west of the lens failed to disclose additional information that would relate to the plaster deposit.

### Trench 2

The north transverse section of T-2 (Figure 7 ) begins at the edge of the new dormitory driveway on an axis perpendicular to T-1. From the edge of the asphalt driveway to a point 5 feet west of the north chimney foundation the stratigraphy is completely destroyed by the recent landscaping activities for dormitory 12 (Figure 6 ). Due to this massive disturbance, all architectural and material evidence to the river front of the structure is not recoverable. Only one very deep Postmold and Posthole #13 were uncovered beneath the disturbed soil within 7 feet of the north hearth foundation.

### Trench 3

The 10-inch thick top and subsoil to the west of the cellar hole

contains cultural refuse similar to T-1 but in greater abundance. Beginning 3.8 feet to the west of the cellar and extending to 16 feet, there is a pocket of stratigraphy composed of three lenses. In the Planview (Figure 7), there is a rectangular gray sandy clay lens and two larger rectangular red pebble lenses superimposed on an oblong concentration of red-brown pebble soil. In the western corner of this pocket, Postmold #23 was identified. It is possible that the oblong pocket was originally the posthole for Postmold #23 and the two rectangular lenses were intrusions. In the north-south wall profile of T-2, and the north wall profile of T-3B, the same two rectangular lenses of cultural configuration appeared, intruding only into the compact orange subsoil. To the very east portion of the same profile, a black loam, mottled orange-brown clay subsoil layer dips down.

#### Trenches 3A, 3B

The topsoil contained the largest deposit of cultural refuse and the subsoil was surprisingly void of artifacts. Removal of the topsoil and subsoil in T-3A exposed the remainder of the cellar fill (Figure 9) and uncovered Posthole #7 and its construction hole, which are adjacent to the cellar fill and in line with a series of seven postmolds and postholes (Figure 7).

Skimming of the compact orange clay subsoil surface in T-3B uncovered Postmolds #16 and #17 which probably relate to the oblong pocket of red pebble soil and Postmold #23 identified in T-2. Postmold

#15 and the broad basin partially destroyed by the mechanical trench, were also identified when the subsoil surface was skimmed, but their association with previous finds is uncertain (Figure 7). Postmolds 15, 16, and 17 are all shallow with rounded bottoms, indicating that they may be contemporary to one another.

#### Trenches 4A, 4B

Located to the front and east side of the south hearth foundation, both squares contained a heavy deposit of broken cultural refuse (Figure 9). The removal of topsoil in T-4A to the compact subsoil exposed Refuse Pits 1 and 2, Shallow Basin 1, Scaffold Mold 7, Postmold 8, and the west end of an unidentified lens. Refuse Pit 1, rectangular in shape with a flat bottom, was uncovered within 6 inches to the north of the west arm of the hearth. Within the hearth box in the southeast corner, Refuse Pit 2, shallow and ovate in shape with tapering sides and flat bottom, was uncovered. Its surface fill consisted of a loose black loam covered by a mass of broken brick and stone rubble (Figure 9).

Shallow Basin 1, to the north of the east arm of the hearth, contained material similar to Refuse Pit 1. Within the unidentified lens to the east of the foundation, two conjectured postmolds and Scaffold Mold 7 were identified as intrusions to the lens. Apparently the two postmolds are not directly related to the brick foundation. The east wall profile of T-4A shows the depth of the undefined lens, as well as its early V-shaped configuration with square bottom and later rectangular

intrusion (Figure 9). The Planview of T-4A and 4B illustrates the undefined lens beginning at the inside edge of the west arm of the brick foundation, crossing the hearth box, and continuing under the east arm of the hearth for about 27.1 feet to the east. It pre-dates Refuse Pit 2 because that pit intruded on it. Within the hearth box, the soils were a marked mottled red-brown (indicating heavy heat exposure), as compared to the north hearth where only slight evidence of heat exposure was recorded.

#### Trench 5A

T-5A exposed the rear wall of the south hearth along with a shallow circular hole conjectured to be Scaffold Mold 6 and Shallow Basin 2, containing a mixed fill with cultural material. The disturbed topsoil and subsoil contained a large percentage of broken cultural material (Figures 8 and 9).

#### Trench 6A

The schnitted topsoil and subsoil contained a heavy deposit of occupational refuse similar to T-3A and 3B. The surface of the orange clay subsoil exposed the continuation of the unidentified lens in the south end, five shallow holes near the center, and one undefined hole in the north end of the trench. The shallow holes were filled with a black and brown loam soil suggesting that they are site intrusions and their pattern is very uncertain.

### Trench 7

Excavated in two sections to the north of T-2, T-7's recovered cultural refuse was scarcer than that located between the two hearth foundations. A large tree, located 6 to 8 feet east of the north hearth, prevented a complete check of the dwelling dimensions since the tree was on the same east-west axis as the northern edge of the hearth fire wall. Posthole 23 was first exposed in T-2 and further excavated to expose possible Postmold 23. The oblong posthole is 9 feet by 3 feet and 2 feet deep.

### Trench 8

T-8 was enlarged to connect with T-8C (Figures 6 and 110). The topsoil contained a heavy deposit of cultural refuse, yet it was not until several skimmings on the surface of the compact orange clay subsoil that the cleaned surface revealed a network of potentially interrelated pits (8 through 13) and postmolds (24 through 34) which are particularly clear in the photographs.

Refuse Pit 8, asymmetrical in shape, was uncovered along the southern edge of the trench. To the northeast of the pit a loose black loam fill was faintly visible in the compact subsoil, and although it was not excavated its proximity and position must be noted. Refuse Pit 11 was large, with an inward projecting ridge. In contrast, Pit 9 was a small, shallow basin filled with a solid mass of oyster shells. Pit 9 was also superimposed upon the largest pit (Pit 10) in T-8 (Figure 10).



Pit 10 is rectangular; Pits 12 and 13 are small and shallow and uniformly filled. Pit 12 appears to have been an extension of, or pre-dates Pit 8.

A total of ten postmolds were exposed and recorded. Of the ten, two were very large. Postmolds 24 and 34 had large postholes and several layers of compacted fill. Comparatively, Postmolds 25, 27, 30, 31, and 32 are all shallow with pointed or basin-like bases.

#### Trench 8C

The topsoil and subsoil contained a moderate amount of cultural debris. Excavation of the subsoil surface exposed four small, shallow postmolds within postholes along the north side of the trench. Along the west wall, two large postholes (35 and 36), with constricting sides and flat bottoms, were recorded. Shallow Basin 5, adjacent to the postholes, was flat bottomed with mixed but layered fill. In the southern part of the trench, a series of shallow basins (6, 8, and 9) were defined and filled with a uniform black loam (Figure 10).

#### Trench 9

Cultural debris in the disturbed topsoil and subsoil was almost absent. Excavation to the compact subsoil exposed three very large refuse pits: 14, 15, and 16. Pit 15 was asymmetrical with an irregular bottom and was filled with layered soil and debris. Pits 14 and 16 were oval basins with sloping sides and smooth bottoms and contained alternate layers of material and soils in a smaller percentage than Pit 15. There

were no postmolds exposed in T-9.

#### Trench 10

Excavation of the topsoil and subsoil yielded a single post-colonial blue transfer printware sherd.

#### Graded Strip 5B

This strip is located to the south of the south hearth foundation on an east-west axis, running the full width of the dwelling. A one-foot thick section of topsoil was mechanically removed in two-inch layers to the level of compact orange clay subsoil. The subsoil was skimmed revealing Refuse Pits 3, 4, 5, and 6 on a parallel axis to the rear fire wall of the hearth. With the exception of Pits 3 and 4, the pits were filled with two layers of cultural debris and soil. All the pits were shallow and similar in shape. The cultural refuse from the topsoil was moderate in amount and less concentrated than from the trenches within the dwelling thus far described.

#### Graded Strip 5C

This strip was cut on a northwest-southeast axis to the dwelling (Figure 11), with the western edge of recent land leveling and redeposited topsoil located in the center. West of the leveling cut line, Postmold 43 was uncovered when the subsoil had been cleared of the disturbed subsoil and fill. Only the lower portion of the square-like postmold remained. If there had been a construction posthole at a higher elevation,

it had been destroyed by the college landscaping activities.

#### Graded Strip 6B

Graded Strip 6B is a cut between T-6A and Building B (Figure 6 and 11). The orange clay subsoil showed no disturbances at either end of the graded strip, while the center of the strip exposed several indications of concentrated activities located directly to the front of the roadside of the dwelling. The undefined lens ends abruptly in a sharp upward rise from its trench-like profile. Postmolds 20, 21, and 22 are large and appear to have housed substantial posts. The basin-shaped Refuse Pit 7 appears to have been dug after Postmold 21. Neither the posthole or postmold were evident until the Refuse Pit (#7) had been cross-sectioned. Shallow Basin 3, with a flat base, contained ash and red sandy soil lens. Adjacent to the shallow basin was a large oval-shaped ash deposit, 3-1/2 feet long on the surface of the orange clay subsoil.

#### Graded Strip 8E

This strip exposed a single, deep, flat bottomed Postmold (#43 and its Posthole) as the only cultural intrusion into the subsoil.

#### Graded Strips 9C and 9D

Cut adjacent to T-9 and skimming the surface of the compact orange clay subsoil, these graded strips failed to expose any cultural features.

## GROUP II, CELLAR

The top of the cellar measures 21-1/2 feet by 14 feet at the base of the subsoil. It is located towards the northern end of the house beginning 3.2 feet south of the north hearth arms and the cellar-long axis protrudes beyond the hearths to the east by 3.8 feet and to the west by 9 feet. The bottom of the cellar is irregularly shaped and, at an elevation of 38.3 feet, it measures 14 by 11 feet. The sides taper, but on the west and east ends there are shelves starting at an elevation of 41.1 feet gradually rising to an elevation of about 42.4 feet. On the west shelf, Postmold 12 and a conjectured Postmold 11 were defined as relating to Postmold 2 on the east shelf, Postmold 3, 4, and 5 on the floor of the cellar as well as to Postmold 6 just south of the cellar.

The cellar was excavated in quarters. By removing the two eastern quarters we exposed a north-south cross-section of the cellar fill which was all rubble. Completely exposed, the profile revealed six main deposits from the top of the subsoil to the bottom of the cellar. At the subsoil surface, the lens consisted of brick rubble mixed with interior plaster and mortar fragments. Beneath it was a plaster lens composed of interior rough coat, finish coat and mortar in thin horizontal striations, followed by another horizontally striated lens of plaster slightly mixed with crushed brick fragments. Both of these plaster lenses rested directly on a thick lens of loosely packed oyster shells which contained the largest concentration of artifacts

in the cellar. Beneath it was another lens of compact oyster shell which was above the bottom lens of compact gray-brown soil with greenish organic debris, a scattering of oyster shells, plaster, charcoal, and material debris (Figure 7 ). The base of the tapered cellar walls do not show any evidence of erosional deposit except for the slight greenish organic substance recorded in regard to the floor. This is normal for an enclosed subsoil area that has limited air circulation or is covered by a wooden floor.

### GROUP III, REFUSE PITS

Refuse pits were uncovered in almost all trenches and those pits closer to the dwelling were generally smaller in size than those further away. The larger pits were located on a northeast axis from the dwelling and, with exception of Pits 12 and 13, all had been filled with a large concentration of broken or secondary cultural refuse.

Three large pits (7, 14, and 16) are basin-shaped with uniform fill. Two other large pits (8 and 15) are of an irregular shape with several soil lenses. Pit 1, conjectured to have been beneath the first floor of the dwelling, differs in shape because it is rectangular with a flat base. Smaller pits with basin-shaped bottoms include 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 13.

#### Refuse Pit 1 (Figure 7)

This rectangularly shaped refuse pit (5 feet by 3 feet and 1/2 foot

deep) with a flat bottom, was uncovered near the north edge of the south hearth. The bottom half of the fill was a pink-gray sand, separated from the tan sand fill by a black charcoal lens. The cultural deposit was abundant, including fish scales, bones, buttons, needles, rings, nails, and ceramics. Several ceramic sherds from the refuse pit and cellar fill were rejoined. Other than Refuse Pit 1, no pit contained remains of fish scales or a variety of animal bone. All the pits (cross-sections), including Refuse Pit 1, showed a midden blanket in the lower topsoil zone. We assume this to be evidence either of plowing disturbance, or the result of the dismantling of the dwelling since plaster and nails were evenly scattered about our cross-sections.

#### Refuse Pit 2 (Figures 7 and 9)

This shallow ovate-shaped pit, (4 feet wide and 1.7 feet deep) with tapering sides and a flat bottom, was uncovered within the south hearth fire box lying below the southeast portion of the hearth and slightly undercutting the east arm. Found with the loose black loam fill was an abundance of cultural refuse. Lying above the pocket of black loam fill, on the same level as the brick hearth foundation, was a thick brick and limestone slab rubble pile extending up to the subsoil.

In Graded Strip 5B, small Refuse Pits 3, 4, 5, and 6 were found and possibly align along a diagonal to the rear of the south hearth, paralleling the south wall plane of the dwelling, approximately 6 feet to the south.

Refuse Pit 3 (Figure 11)

A small orifice, 1.2 feet deep and 2.8 feet wide with tapering sides and an irregular concave bottom, was uncovered to the south of the dwelling. The lenses in it were horizontal, with a mottled ash lens over a pocket of light brown sandy loam, capped by a loose black loam lens.

Refuse Pit 4 (Figure 11)

Pit 4 is a small basin pit with an asymmetrical orifice 2.3 feet wide and concave base 1.2 feet deep. The fill consisted of mottled black loam and light brown sandy clay soil.

Refuse Pit 5 (Figure 11)

This small, rectangularly shaped pit was 3.1 feet by 2 feet with an uneven bottom .6 feet deep. The bottom has a thin ash lens, a thin black loam lens, and was capped by a thicker black loam and light brown sandy clay above.

Refuse Pit 6 (Figure 11)

Pit 6, a shallow basin pit, had an irregular orifice 2.5 feet wide and 1 foot deep. An ash lens with mottled brown and tan sandy clay was found on the bottom, and red sandy clay and ash were found on the opposite sloping walls. A tin ash-glazed earthenware lobe plate sherd found here matches those from the cellar fill and Refuse Pits 11 and 15.

#### Refuse Pit 7 (Figure 11)

A large, circular, basin-shaped pit, 4.3 feet wide by 1.4 feet deep, was uncovered to the northeast of the dwelling approximately 25 feet out from the conjectured roadside of the structure. The pits' uniform fill was a mottled black loam and light brown sandy clay. A slip earthenware storage jar base sherd from the pit rejoined a sherd from the cellar fill, along with a slip earthenware mug base sherd that was mended with a sherd from T-6A.

Postmold 21, 11 inches wide with a 24-inch wide posthole, was not discovered until Refuse Pit 7 had been cross-sectioned and its surface area cleaned. The postmold has a loose black loam fill surrounded by a packed, mottled brown sandy clay.

#### Refuse Pit 8 (Figure 10)

This pit has an asymmetrical orifice 4.8 feet wide; a basin-shaped bottom 1.7 feet deep; and one vertical side. It is filled with mottled black loam and a light brown sandy clay. The disturbed deposit may be larger than that which was excavated, as a faintly visible soil deposit of mottled, compacted orange-brown clay is present along the north and east edges of the pit.

#### Refuse Pit 9 (Figure 10)

This shallow, basin-shaped pit, 1 foot deep by 2.8 feet wide, was uncovered in the northwest corner of Trench 9. The orifice of the pit



was circular and the pit was superimposed upon an earlier Pit, #10.

#### Refuse Pit 10 (Figure 10)

Pit 10 was a deep, rectangular-shaped pit, 5.5 feet by 5.9 feet with a 3-foot deep, flat bottom. The pit contained a shelf on three sides with a vertical face on the fourth (Note the positioning of the pit next to Posthole 34). A portion of Posthole 34's construction hole extends into the pit suggesting the posthole and construction hole had preceded the digging of Refuse Pit 10.

#### Refuse Pit 11 (Figure 10)

Pit 11 was a large pit which contained a ridge projecting inward in the center of the sides, suggesting that a wooden barrel with upper and lower iron bands had once sat in the hole. Its fill was a uniform black loam and brown sandy clay soil with minimal artifactual recovery.

#### Refuse Pits 12 and 13 (Figure 10)

Two shallow basin-like pits were uncovered which contained mottled black loam and light brown sandy clay with minimal cultural refuse. Each pit measured about 2.1 feet wide by 1 foot deep.

#### Refuse Pit 14 (Figure 11)

A wide, shallow, basin-shaped pit (9 feet wide and 1.7 feet deep) was one of three pits uncovered in Trench 9. In cross-section, a thin layer of black loam fill containing a scattering of cultural refuse was

found below the topsoil. Below the black loam, a one-foot thick lens of oyster shell and dark glass bottle sherds were found, along with two bottle seals of William Deacon, dated 1724.

#### Refuse Pit 15 (Figure 11)

This is an irregular pit, 9 feet wide by 1.7 feet deep, with an uneven bottom. A thick, red and tan mottled ash charcoal and sandy lens lies between the brown sandy clay fill. The overlapping of ash lens suggests different activities. Unlike Refuse Pits 14 and 16, the cultural refuse disposed of in Pit 15 was minimal, but evidence of fire is clear. The removal of a tree stump here does not appear to have extensively affected the planview of the pit.

#### Refuse Pit 16 (Figure 11)

Pit 16 is a 1.7-foot deep refuse pit about 9 feet wide. In cross-section, the pit had long, gentle slopes on two sides with a nearly flat bottom, however the opposite walls rose sharply. The cultural refuse deposit was heaviest in the lower oyster shell-thickened lens of the pit. The small size of the oyster shell lens and its overlapping of the black loam fill on the pit bottom indicate a different filling-in time from the black loam fill above the oyster shell level.

## GROUP IV , POSTMOLDS, POSTHOLES, SCAFFOLD MOLDS, AND SHALLOW BASINS

### Postmolds

Postmolds 1 through 13 are associated with two rows of joists or sill supports to the dwelling (Figure 7 ). Postmolds 16, 17, and 23 are conjectured sill supports on the road front which align with one another (Analysis of Findings: Architecture) however, Postmolds 16 and 17 are shallow and only 7 inches in diameter. Posthole 23 is unusual, consisting of a broad, oval hole, 9 feet by 3 feet, filled with red-brown pebble fill. Postmold 43, 11 inches in diameter, found in GS-5C, has been disturbed by landscaping; however its position may be relevant to the river front of the dwelling 18 feet west of the south hearth.

The larger postmolds at the John Hicks Site all had postholes with flat bases and several layers of compacted fill. The fill consisted of mottled black loam and brown sandy clays, sandy clay and pebble fill, and red-brown sandy clay and pebble fill. The Postmolds associated with the dwelling (1 through 13) were occasionally found with deteriorated fragmentary post remains; whereas the postmolds away from the house apparently had been lifted up from the ground as the postholes lack evidence of back and forth movement.

Postmold 15 in T-3A is 8 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep below the surface of the orange clay subsoil. It is out of line to be associated with the dwelling. Its proximity almost assumes an association with the broad basin.

The undefined lens seen in T-4A and B may have had several intrusive postmolds. Their authenticity is questioned as they were dug within the undefined lens and no cross-sections were drawn.

In T-8, ten postmolds were found. Two postmolds, 24 and 28, are 2.8 feet deep and 11 inches in diameter. These two postmolds are ten feet apart. Five other postmolds are scattered in the trench with 25, 29, and 32 having pointed bases and 27 and 30 having nearly flat bases. These small postmolds are without postholes. The large postmold, 24, is only nine feet from Postmold 41, however their association is uncertain. Postmolds 24 and 27 contrast in that their postholes extend only nine inches below the surface of the clay subsoil with the postmold extending deeper. There are three large Postholes: 34, 35, and 36. Posthole 36 consists of two postmolds, one being less broad, apparently dug and placed into position after the larger and deeper post had been positioned.

Postmolds 37, 38, 39, and 40 are five feet apart. The postmolds are no wider than seven inches, nor deeper than 18 inches. Their postholes are the smallest on the site and show no consistent pattern, with only one postmold being centered in one posthole, except Postmold 40.

#### Scaffold Molds

Three shallow holes were uncovered to the rear of the north hearth, two to the west of the cellar hole, and three more shallow holes were found surrounding the south hearth.

## North Hearth

Scaffold mold 1 is located 2-1/a feet to the rear of the hearth and is 14 inches deep, and ten inches in diameter. In cross-section the mold shows tapering sides and a flat base. The fill contained a whole brick and several brick specks and black loam soil.

Scaffold mold 2 is located three feet to the rear of the hearth and is 14 inches deep and nine inches in diameter. In cross-section the mold sides taper in with a curved base.

Scaffold molds 3 and 4 are located two feet west of the cellar hole and eight feet west of the hearth. Both holes are very small, being eight inches deep and seven inches in diameter.

## South Hearth

Scaffold mold 5 is located 1-3/4 feet west of the south hearth and is the only shallow postmold found within a posthole denoting a relationship with the south wall of the dwelling. The black loam fill was ten inches deep and eight inches in diameter. It contained seven clay pipe stem fragments, one lead disk, one connecting link to a harness strap, and glass and bone remains.

Scaffold mold 6 is located 14 inches to the rear of the hearth and is one foot deep and ten inches in diameter. The cross-section of the hole shows the sides tapering to a flat base.

Scaffold mold 7 is located three feet to the east of the hearth. This mold is one foot deep and 15 inches in diameter. It appears to have been superimposed upon the undefined lens.

### Shallow Basins

An asymmetrical Broad Basin of humus soil is located near the east wall of T-3B. The fill is a black loam of 2-1/2 feet diameter, eight inches below the topsoil. The basin contained no artifacts.

Shallow Basin 1 is located in T-4A to the front of the south hearth. In shape, it is a narrow and irregular depression of black loam topsoil. It contained cultural refuse including earthenware, tin ash glaze, porcelain and salt glaze stoneware sherds, clay pipe stems, 40 nails, brass, iron knives, pewter, fragments, a bottle seal, bone, and window glass pieces.

Shallow Basin 2 is located in the center of T-5A to the rear of the south hearth. Its basin is circular, 2.2 feet in diameter, and has a 1.2 foot depth below the clay subsoil. The basin has a lower ash lens with a mottled orange-red fill on top. This fill contained bone fragments, a pipe bowl, and brown salt glaze stoneware sherds.

Ash Lens 1, located in GS-T-6B, contained an asymmetrical basin 3-1/2 feet long with a 1-inch thick bed of ash containing one clay pipe stem, one nail, one dark bottle sherd, and one snail shell.

Shallow Basin 3, GS-T-6B, is a rectangular basin, 26 inches long and 12 inches deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill deposit included

two ash lens and later deposits of black loam and light brown sandy clay. Artifacts included porcelain, two clay pipe stems, and a nail.

Shallow Basin 4, GS-T-6B, is a shallow saucer-like basin, located on the east edge of the graded strip. It measures a foot in diameter and four inches deep below the top of the orange clay subsoil with black loam fill. A clay pipe bowl fragment was found in the shallow basin.

Shallow Basin 5, located in T-8C, is roughly square -- 1.8 feet in diameter, four inches deep. The basin fill consisted of brown sandy loam and a lower mottled red sandy clay and ash. Artifacts from the basin included stoneware, slip earthenware, clay pipe stems, dark glass, nails, and window glass.

Shallow Basins 6, 8, and 9 are located in the south portion of T-8C. All three saucer-shaped depressions are 1.2 to 1.5 feet in diameter and lie on the base of the orange clay subsoil surface. There was an absence of artifacts in the black loam fill.

#### Undefined Lens of Light Brown Sandy Clay Fill

A light brown sandy clay lens extends some 40 feet in an east-west direction. The narrow lens is 6 inches wide and 10 inches deep. It runs beneath the two arms of the south hearth, bending slightly in T-4A, running east straight for 30 feet, and terminating in GS-6B where the lens rises sharply upward the final few inches. The lens was cross-sectioned in several places, however no artifacts were collected from the undefined lens.

FISHERS ROAD

PLANNED  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
 ST-1  
 BAKE OVEN  
 AND  
 ST-2  
 DWELLING ON JOHN HICKS LEASEHOLD  
 ST MARY'S CITY

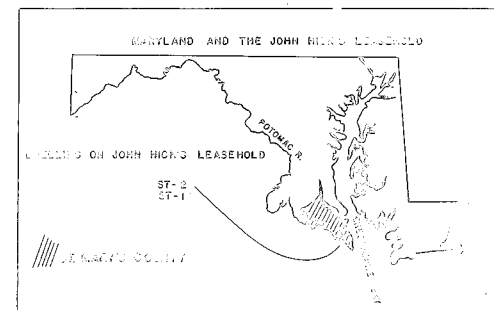
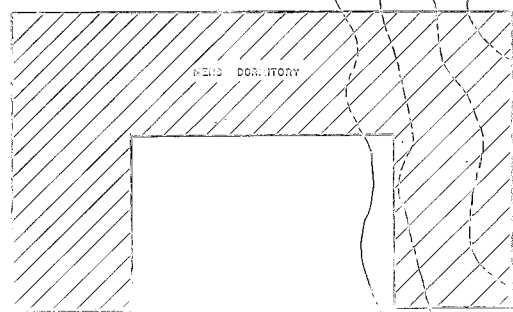
ST MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

JUNE TO SEPTEMBER  
 1969

BY  
 CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.

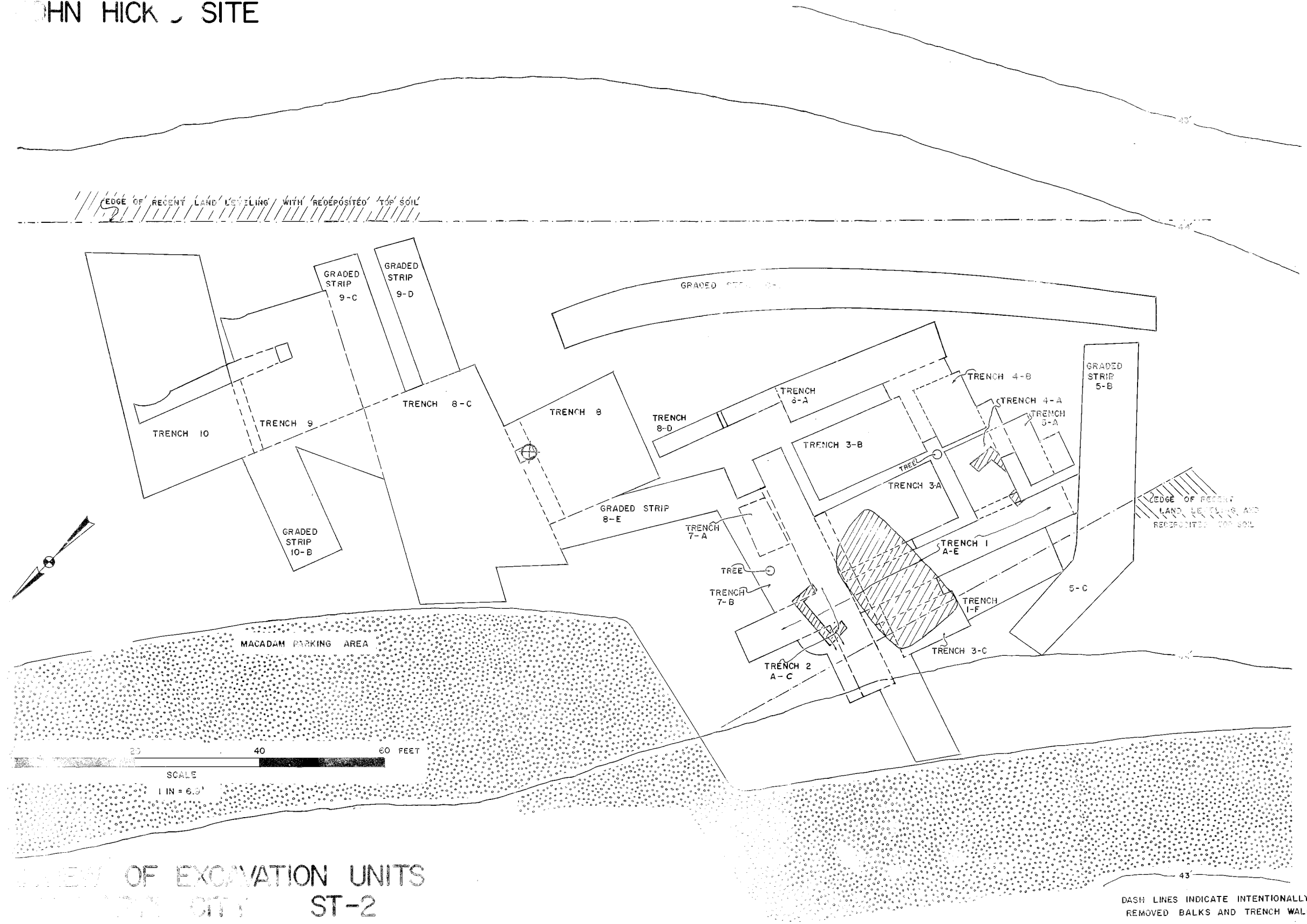
TAKEN FROM  
 CONTOUR SITE PLAN  
 RUMMEL, KLEPPER & KAHL  
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COLLEGE  
 CORRIDORS, DRIVEWAYS & LAND-  
 SCAPING HAS ALTERED THE GROUND  
 LEVEL AROUND THE WHOLE. EXCAVATION  
 HAS PROVED THE DISTURBED TERRAIN  
 WAS WITHIN THE CULTURAL & SPITAL  
 ZONES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DWELL-  
 ING.





JOHN HICK SITE



VIEW OF EXCAVATION UNITS  
 JOHN HICK SITE ST-2

DASH LINES INDICATE INTENTIONALLY  
 REMOVED BALKS AND TRENCH WALLS

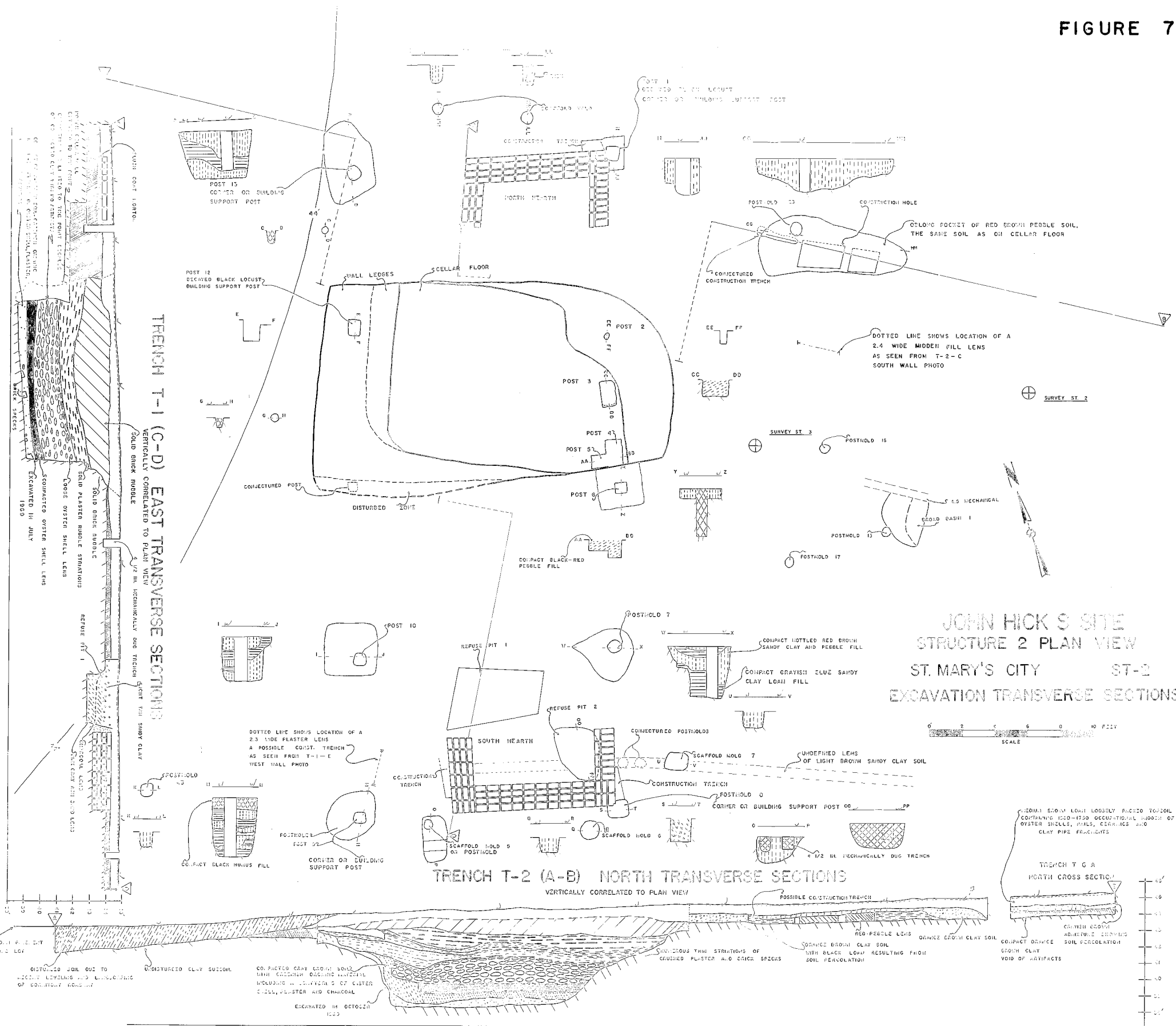
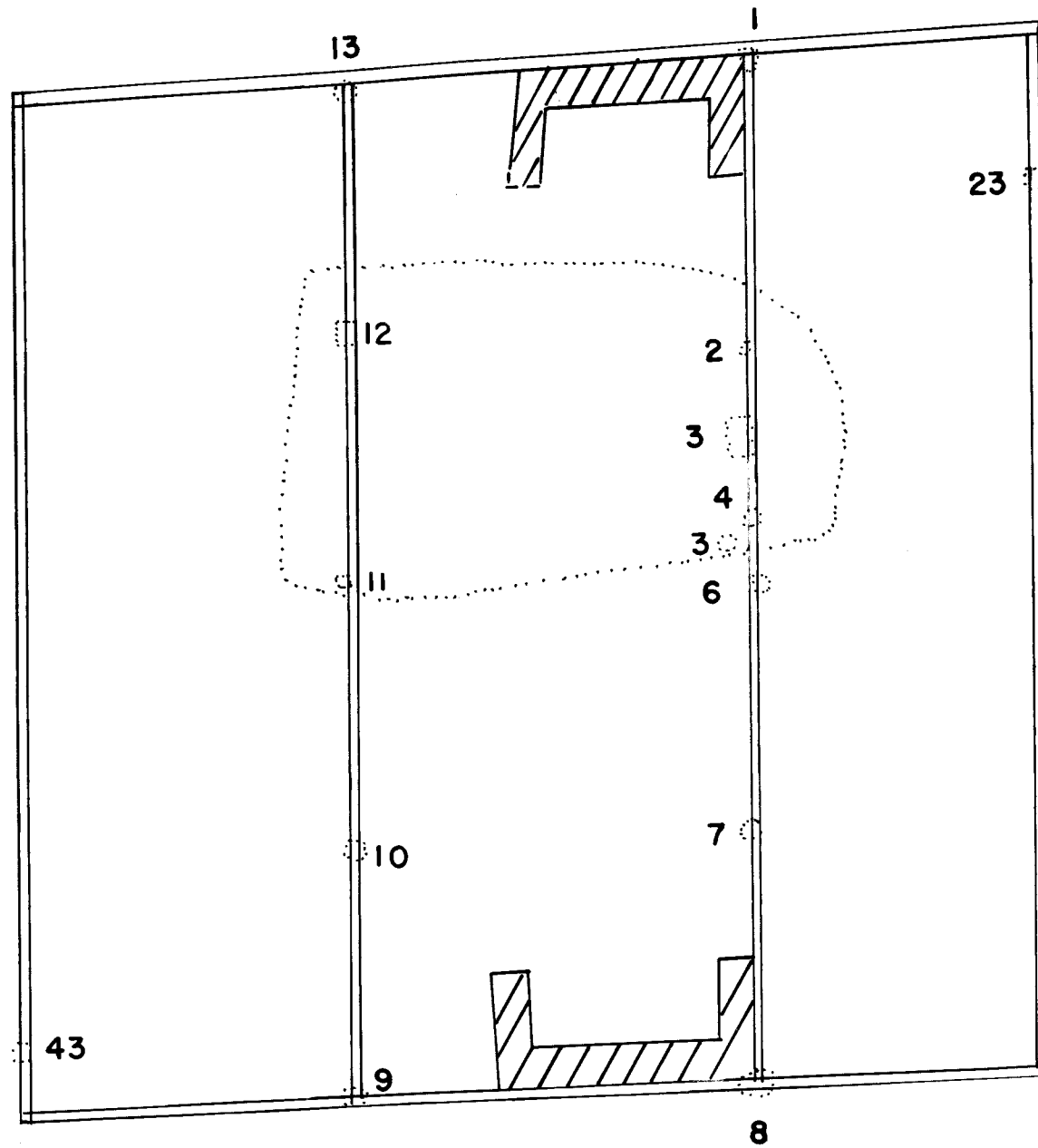


FIGURE 8

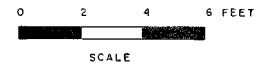
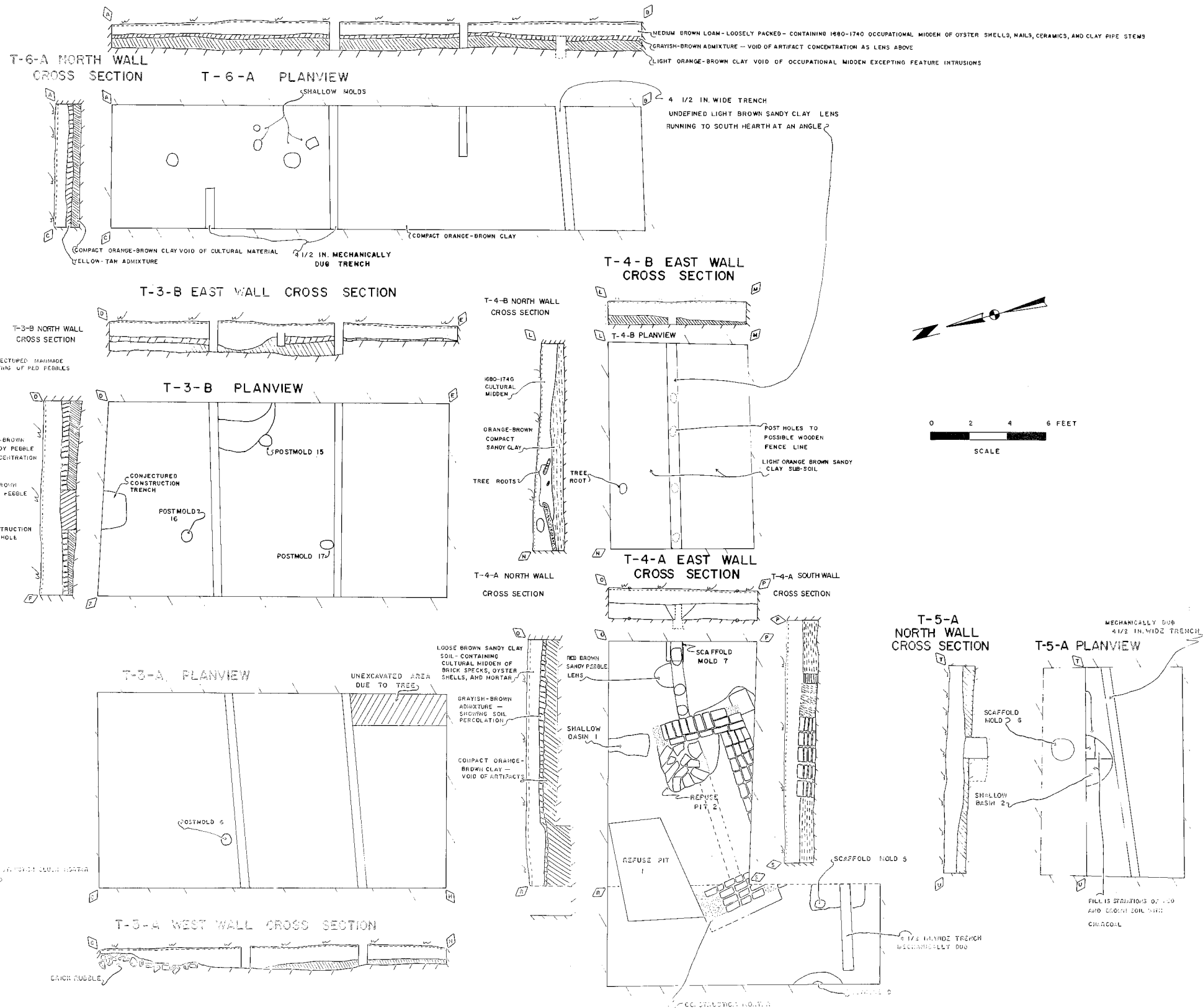


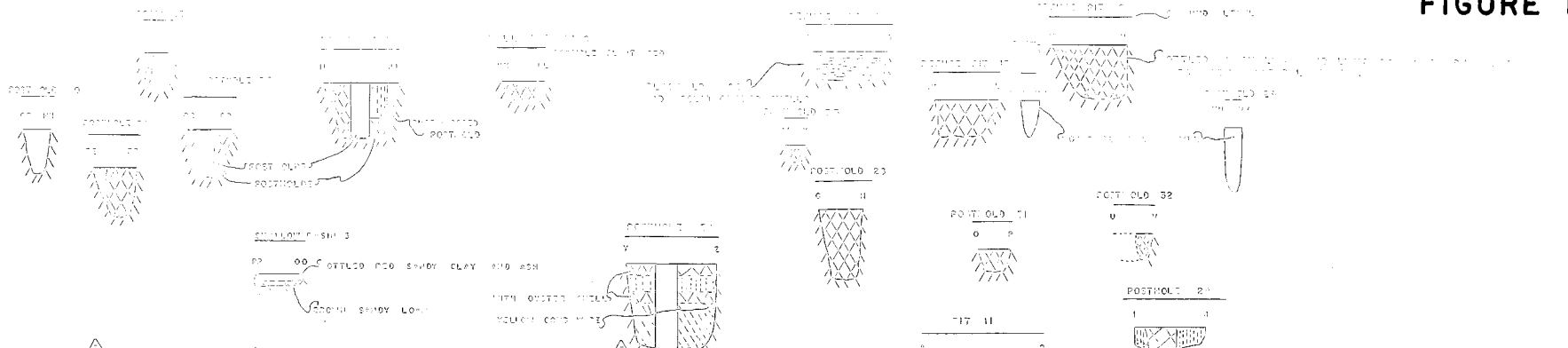
CONJECTURED FOUNDATION OUTLINE

0' 2 4 6 8 10'

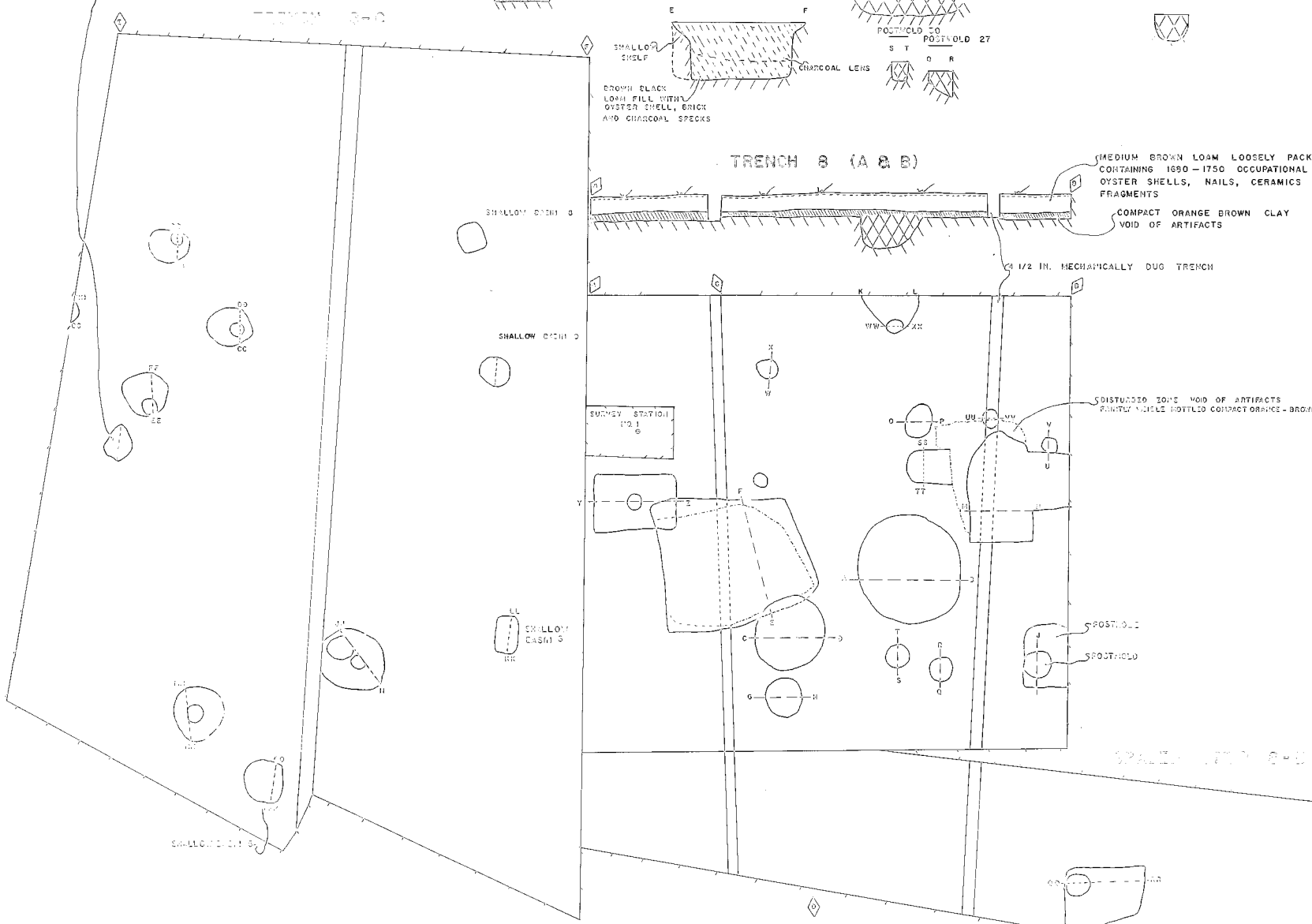
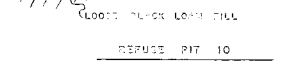
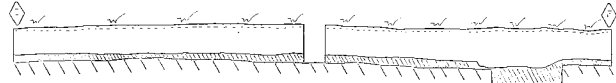
○ POSTMOLD & POSTHOLE LOCATIONS

WICKS SITE ST-2 ST. MARY'S CITY PLANVIEW AND CROSS SECTIONS  
 T-2(A,B&C), T-3(A&B), T-4(A&B), T-5-A AND T-6-A

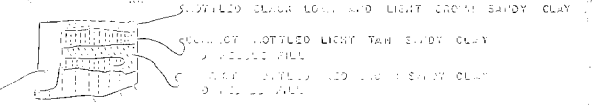
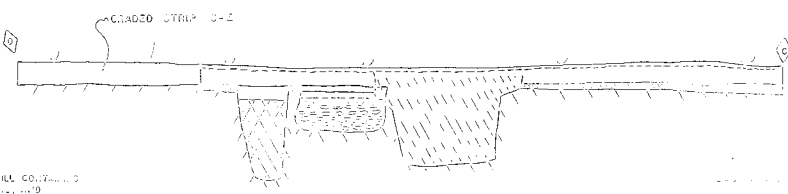
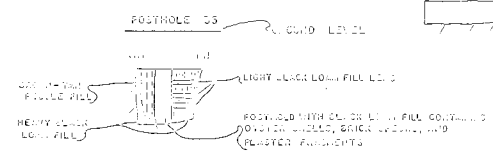
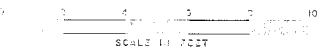




BOTTOM PORTION - ORIGINAL  
FROM 63 POSTHOLE 21  
DOTTED POSSIBLE POSTHOLE



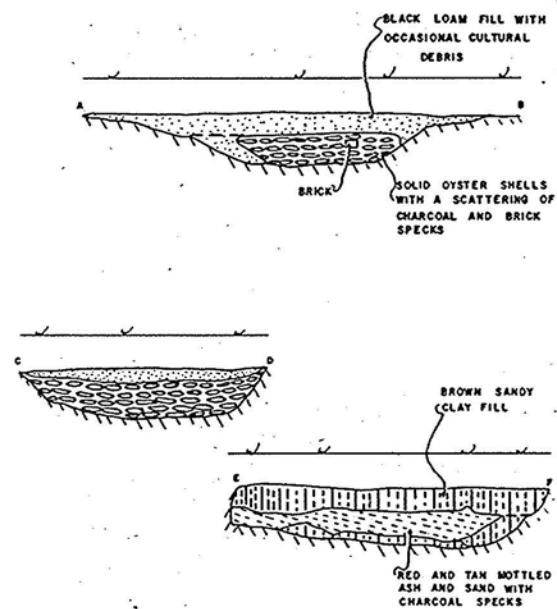
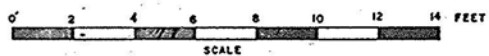
MARK CITY  
PT-1  
TRENCH 8 AND 8-C  
GRADED STRIP 8-E  
FOUR SECTIONS  
8 PLAN



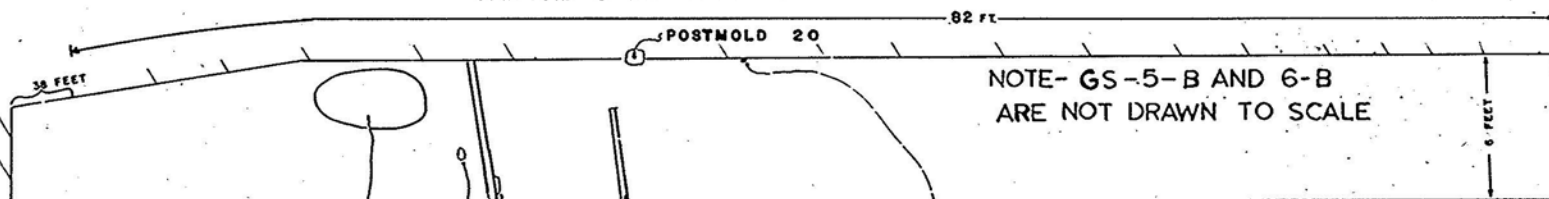
(MEDIUM BROWN LOAM LOOSELY PACKED TOPSOIL  
CONTAINING 1690 - 1750 OCCUPATIONAL MIDDEN OF  
OYSTER SHELLS, NAILS, CERAMICS AND CLAY PIPE  
FRAGMENTS  
COMPACT ORANGE BROWN CLAY  
VOID OF ARTIFACTS

(DISTURBED SOIL VOID OF ARTIFACTS  
FINELY DOTTED COMPACT ORANGE - BROWN CLAY

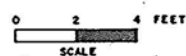
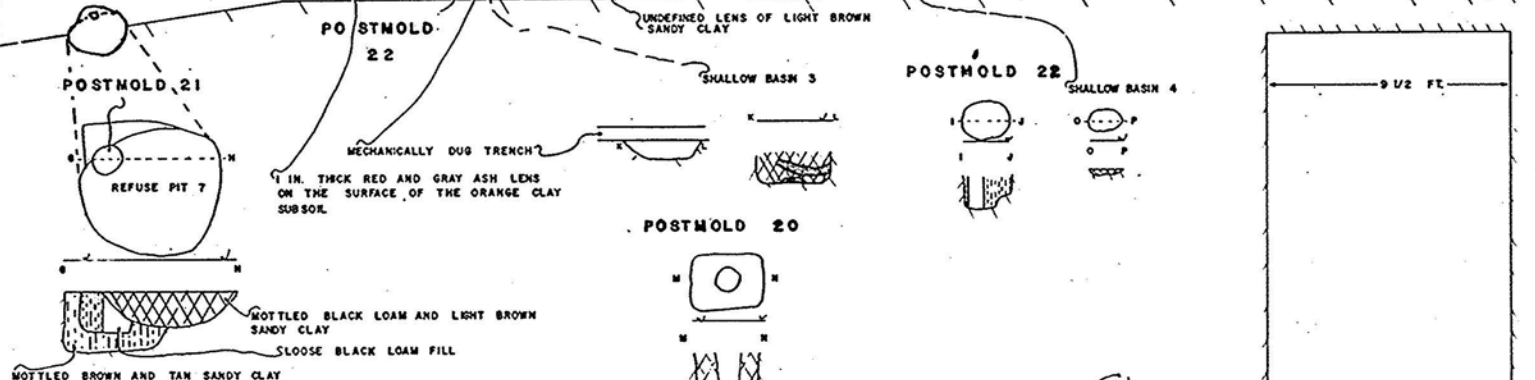
TRENCH 9 CROSS SECTIONS  
& PLANVIEWS



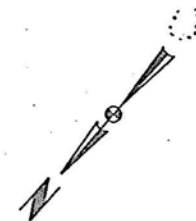
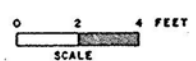
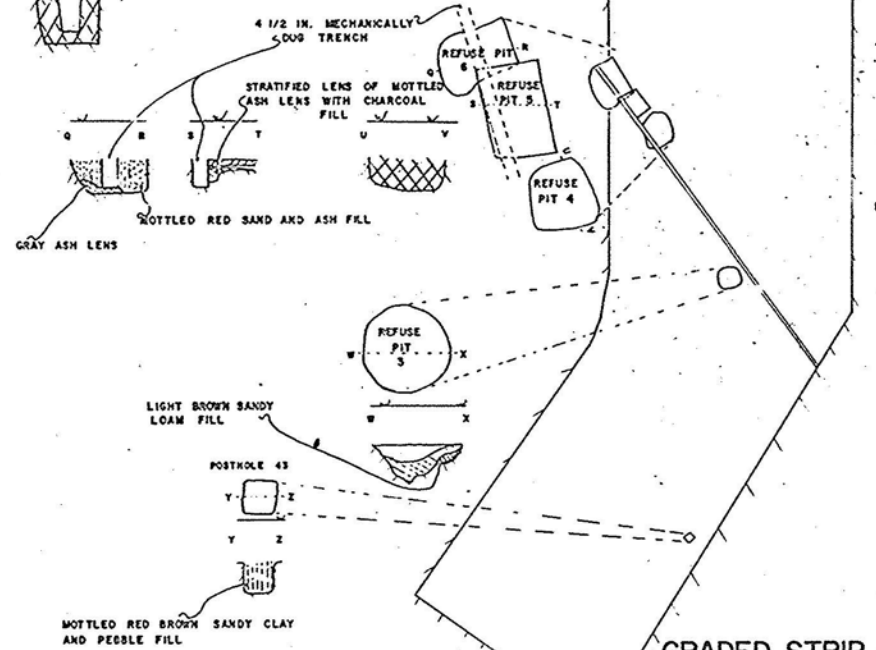
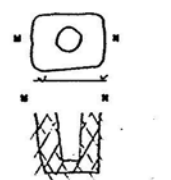
GRADED STRIP 6-B



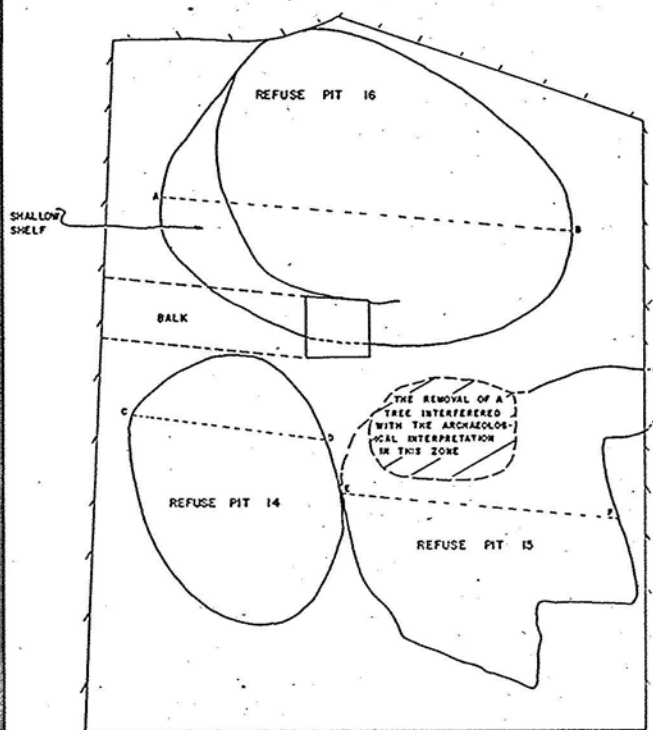
NOTE- GS-5-B AND 6-B  
ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



POSTMOLD 20



JOHN HICK S SITE  
STRUCTURE 2 PLANVIEW  
ST. MARY'S CITY ST-2  
EXCAVATION CROSS SECTION



GRADED STRIP 5-B

18 FEET

#### IV. ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS

The artifacts recovered from the excavation at the John Hicks Site have been organized into categories based on what we believe their manufacturing function to have been. The function concept was determined by collecting descriptions published by other archaeologists and ceramic specialists. We believe that the arrangement of the artifacts for discussion purposes and analysis in functional categories provides a cultural framework from which to make interpretations. Of course, the usefulness of this cultural framework as compared to what could have existed at the Hicks Site is an easily debatable point. We fully realize that there are other ways to organize and analyze artifacts in a material culture system. Our framework was affected by the poor stratigraphic evidence and incomplete recovery of horizontal occupational debris from the Site; however the temporal span of the artifacts seems to suggest a continuity. It is hoped that the functional categories will not be affected by the same methodological pitfalls as typological categories have in the past. Categorizing artifacts by typology as Powell suggested in 1962 would be a more objective approach than categorizing by function. Function must be considered as a subjective or relative method because it is possible to acquire items that were manufactured for one reason and subsequently alter the use pattern for which they were intended, thereby establishing a new function. For example, types of coarse earthenware that were intended for kitchen use were probably used as tableware by people who

couldn't afford fine china. If these functional categories could be compared to inventory evaluations that listed descriptions of like artifacts, it would be possible to establish the level of sophistication of material culture at a given site. Since John Hicks did not leave an in-depth will or inventory at his death, we are unable to make this connection and interpretation. However, we believe that the use of the functional categories as presented will facilitate complete understanding of the artifactual recoveries from the Site.

#### OUTLINE OF ARTIFACTS ARRANGED IN FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

<u>Material Culture Functions</u>	<u>Potential Interpretive Value</u>
Building Rubble	Sophistication of Architecture
Building Hardware	Style-Fabrics
Plantation Equipment (Farming)	
Plantation Equipment (Travel and Trade)	
Household Furnishings	Status Position
Personalty	Luxuries, Fads and Customs
Kitchen and Storage Wares	
Tableware and Cutlery	
Comestibles and Drinks	
Miscellaneous Metal, Glass, Ceramics, and Fragments	
Indian Implements	



## BUILDING RUBBLE

Bricks, at the John Hicks Site, were found concentrated in the uppermost lens of the cellar fill and were exposed upon removing the topsoil. The brick rubble lens covered a 22 x 13-foot pocket which was one foot thick. From the mass of bricks, only 30 whole bricks were found. Many specks and an occasional whole brick were found scattered in the adjacent excavation trenches and pits. The bricks from the cellar hole lens were of insufficient number to theoretically re-erect both or even one chimney. Several bricks retained interior plaster, both rough and finish coats.

The brick's sizes ranged in eights from 118 to 138 with a mean of 129 eights. The whole bricks maintained consistent lengths and thicknesses whereas the widths fluctuated, and in general their sizes closely correspond to the larger bricks found at Jamestown, Virginia (127 eights) and the larger Brunswick, North Carolina bricks (126 eights) (South 1964: 67 - 73).

### One Whole Yellow Clay Brick

Only a single yellow clay brick was found amidst a number of yellow brick specks that were scattered through the excavation site. One yellow brick fragment from the cellar fill exhibits a red stain and has mortar still attached. These yellow bricks are presumed to have been manufactured in Europe.

Dimensions: 8-1/2x4x1-5/8 inches = 113 eights.

Provenience: (11) Cellar fill; (4) Refuse Pit 14; (5) Refuse Pit 16;  
(1) Topsoil T-9

Red Roofing and Floor Tile (Plate 1, a and b)

Twenty red roof pantile specimens were uncovered including nine end sections and 11 center sections. One roof tile stood out as if it had a less defined curve and had belonged to a steep, sloping roof; whereas the remaining S-shaped pantiles were for more gentle roof slopes. All are thick, rough, and weathered on the exposed surfaces. Four red tiles were complete enough to exhibit their S-shape form. The pantiles appear to have been laid "dry" on the sloping lath, each tile overlapping the next one in each course. One tile exhibited a rounded edge and another had a grooved edge (Forman 1938: 237).

The flat floor tile fragment retained mortar residue.

Dimensions: 21.0 cm. in incomplete S-shaped roofing tile length;  
15.0 cm. in roofing tile width;  
1.4 to 2.0 cm. in range of roofing tile thickness  
2.8 cm in floor tile thickness

Provenience: (7) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (3) refuse pit 14;  
(3) refuse pit 15; (3) refuse pit 16; (1) topsoil T-3-A;  
(3) topsoil T-9.

Floor tile: (1) cellar fill

BUILDING HARDWARE

Nails

4,300 Wrought Iron Forged Nails (Plate 3, a-u)

We subdivided 4,300 nails according to their technological application into 13 categories (functional types).

NAIL TYPES

Categories		Frequency	Percentage
Rosehead Straight	Swaged Tip	107	15
	Pointed Tip	522	
Bent	Swaged Tip	468	11
	Pointed Tip	23	
Shanks with Right Angles	Swaged Tip	80	3
	Pointed Tip	30	
Clinch	Swaged Tip	57	1
Spikes	Swaged Tip	26	1
Lath & Brads	Pointed Tip	172	4
T-Head	Swaged Tip	18	1
L-Head	Swaged Tip	14	
Incomplete Nails	Missing Heads	892	64
	Missing Tips	1,891	
TOTALS		4,300	100%

NAIL LENGTHS

Common Penny Weight	Range of Lengths	Frequency	Percentage
2d	1 to 1-1/8"	143	3
3d	1-1/4 to 1-3/8	40	1
4d	1-1/2 to 1-5/8	51	1
5d	1-3/4 to 1-7/8	121	3
6d	2 to 2-1/8	232	5
7d	2-1/8 to 2-1/4	317	7
8d	2-1/2 to 2-5/8	303	7
9d	2-3/4 to 2-7/8	170	4
10d	3 to 3-1/8	81	2
12d	3-1/4 to 3-3/8	20	-
16d	3-1/2 to 3-9/16	11	-
20d	4	2	-
30d	4-1/2	9	-
40d	5	1	-
Others	-	14	-
<u>Incomplete</u>			
Missing Heads		892	21
Missing Tips		1,891	45
TOTALS		4,300	100%

NAIL PROVENIENCE\*

Provenience	Frequency	Percentage
Cellar Fill	1,804	42
Topsoil About Cellar	923	22
Topsoil T-8	215	5
Topsoil T-8-C	59	1
Topsoil T-9	41	1
Topsoil Miscellaneous	210	5
Refuse Pit Deposits #1 through 6	953	22
Postholes - scattered	37	
Postholes - dwelling	14	2
Shallow Basin Deposits	44	
TOTALS	4,300	100%

\*NOTE: See Table for Graphic Distribution

The preceding charts reveal that most of the Rosehead nails fall in the 6, 7, and 8 penny weight sizes (2 to 2-5/8 inch lengths). These represent 1,230 nails or 29% of the sample. Nails of 2 to 2-5/8 inch lengths might have been used to secure pieces of wood with an average thickness of 1-1/4 inches.

Finishing (L-Head 14 and T-Head 18) nails represent 1 percent of the sample and were probably used for flooring and trimming and constituted a surprising minimal number of the sample. Brads or lath nails were also absent from the sample: 172 (4%) of the sample. Clinch nails, 57 (1%) of the sample, are normally associated with doors and shutters were minimal as well. Spikes were also scarce, 26 (1%).

### Hinges

#### Twenty-four (24) Exterior Door Strap Hinges (Plate 5, a-f)\*

Five with their pin rings. The wrought iron strap hinge arms with nail holes retain either a constant width or contract toward an expanded tip which is pointed. These long narrow perforated arms range from 7 to 32 cm. in length. There are two short strap hinges 12 cm. in length and 4 cm. in width with nail holes. Another small strap hinge is 6 cm. in incomplete length with two rivet holes. Another nine strap hinge arm sections were recovered from the cellar fill.

Provenience: (22) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 9, (1) refuse pit 10.\*

#### Six (6) H-Shape Exterior Door Hinges (Plate 4, b, c, and d)

The one complete H-shaped hinge has rounded terminals and five nail or bolt holes; its overall length is 20 cm. There are two H-shaped hinges of the same size except that their pin rings are larger. They are 16.5 cm. in overall length, with four rivet or nail anchoring holes. The pin rings are also on different angles, one acutely angled and the second gently curved from the hinge arm. Three are fragmentary. One of these is 23 cm. in height and 8.5 cm. in width, rather broad hinge.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 16.

#### Five (5) Iron Hinge Pintles (Plate 4, g and h)

Four are large and range from 6.7 to 9.1 cm. in square-spike length and from 3.6 to 5.8 cm. in round-hinge-pin length. Pin tips are flat and pointed. A small pintle square-spike and round-hinge pin

---

\* Number in parentheses "(6)" represents number of items actually recovered during the excavations.

extends 2 cm. in both directions from the elbow.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-3C

Two (2) Iron Hinge Pin Rings (Plate 4, e and f)

One ring is damaged and the shaft is bent.

Dimensions: 1.6 - 1.7 cm. in ring diameter

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

Two (2) Bureau or Cabinet Hinges (Not Illustrated)

Small fragmentary butterfly hinges with ends tapering toward pin.

Dimensions: 5.4 to 4.2 cm. and 1.6 cm. in depth.

Provenience: (1) Shallow basin 1, (1) topsoil T-4A

Six (6) Interior Door Broad Butterfly Hinges (Plate 6, a)

All are nearly identical in size, with expanding lateral edges to a straight longitudinal edge with five perforations. Several retain their rivets.

Dimension: 9 cm. longitudinal width, 6.9 cm. hinge depth

Provenience: (3) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 3, (2) refuse pit 14.

One (1) Shutter Hinge (Plate 6, e)

Short, oblong, round arm with three perforations with pin ring intact.

Dimension: 7 cm. in arm diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Large Gate Hinge Pin or Ship's Belaying Pin (Plate 4, a)

It is 22 cm long with a 1.7 cm. diameter shaft capped by a cone baluster and ball head.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2

## Bolts

### Two (2) Wrought Iron Bolts (Plate 3, w)

There are two quarter-twenty threaded (five threads per 1/2 inch) 14.4 cm. long bolts with square nuts. The shanks are round with square, flat heads.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

### One (1) Iron Eye Bolt (Plate 3, v)

The one eye bolt shank is 17.2 cm. in length with 1/8-inch deep threads. The shank is rounded with its thickest diameter at the thread. The eye was hammered flat and is separated from the shank by a narrow bulging boss.

Dimension: 1 cm. bolt diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

## Keys

### Sixteen (16) Iron Keys (Plate 8)

Nine small iron cabinet or chest keys (eight borrow-hollow stem types, one pin-solid stem type). Keys with tapered stems usually are indicative of passage door keys, whereas keys with tubular stems are indicative of cabinet keys (Medieval Catalogue 1967:137). There are nine small keys which belong to fine furniture cabinet or chest keys for warded-type locks. All were hand made and date from either the late 17th or early 18th Century.

Dimension: 2 complete keys: 7.1 and 8 cm. in length

Provenience: (4) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (4) topsoil T-3-A  
T-3-C, T-8-A

### Seven Large Passage Door Keys (Plate 7)

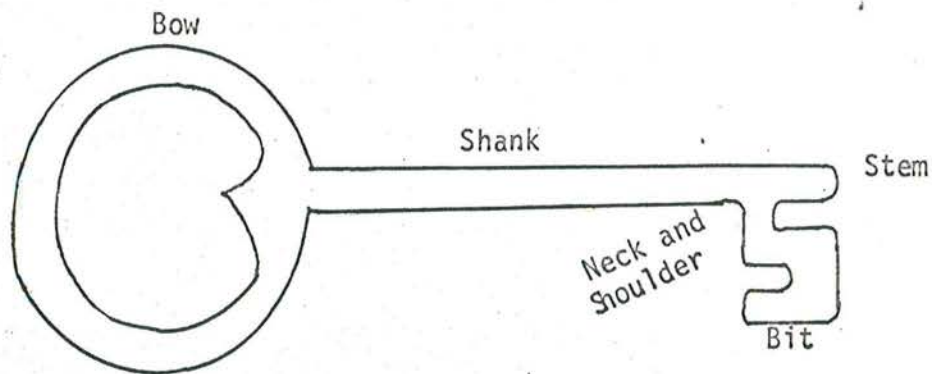
Two are borrow-hollow stem types, five are pin-solid stem types. There are seven large keys which are passage door keys for warded-type locks. They could be either of Colonial or British manufacture, but more likely are Colonial. Two keys show European influence in ornamentation (Medieval Catalogue 1967:137-138) and probably are mid-18th Century. The ridges on the shoulder of these two latter keys (so-called 'stops') are peculiar to Colonial keys. All seven keys were hand made (William G. Cobb, written communication, Yale

Lock Company). Four of the large keys have symmetrical bits enabling the keys to be used on either side of the door.

Dimensions: Four (4) complete keys: 10.2 cm., 13.2 cm, 15 cm., and 15.6 cm. in length

Provenience: (5) cellar fill, (1) shallow basin 1, (1) refuse pit 9

Six keys have plain loop bows and nine of the keys are ornamented within the bows; five having the projecting pointed shanks within the bow, two have projections from the center and two have projections from the sides of the bows, with the latter two showing British influence (Plates 7-8). Two of the cabinet keys have ridges just below the bow on the shank. Eleven of the keys show heavy usage with damaged bows, stems, and bits. The shank on one of the cabinet keys is twisted.





## Locks

### Three (3) Side Plates to Locks (Plate 9, a)

One door lock side plate fragment (10.4 by 7 cm.) retains its bolt, but it is rusted to the plate. It has a rectangular keyhole with four holes for rivets in the corners and center of the side plate.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

### One (1) Trunk Lock Fragment

It is in a corroded state and was not dismantled. The side plates are 1 cm. apart.

Dimensions: 6.2 by 5.5 with 1 cm. long keyhole.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### Two (2) Half-heart Padlocks (Plate 9, c and d)

The complete lock, half-heart portion, has brass bond brazed to the iron on all edges including a center reinforcing band. A borrow-type key was inserted through the side keyhole and onto a pin. The rectangular shaped iron hasp is fused to the half-heart portion. The lateral sides on the incomplete padlock are closer together, conjecturing a different size lock.

Dimensions: 4.7 by 3.4 cm.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1, (1) refuse pit 9

### Three (3) Lock Bolts (Plate 9, e)

These iron flat bars are long and rectangular, one of which has a small protrusion on one lateral end side. Two are thicker at one end and are ornamented on the flat surface of the thicker end (Streeter 1970, Figure B).

Dimensions: 10.7 by 2.5 cm and 11.5 by 3.8 cm.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14.

### Three (3) Iron Door Fasteners (Plate 6, g and h)

One has a flat iron bar which is perforated at one end and has a

twisted loop handle in the middle. This leaves the opposite end free to rotate up and down, slipping in and out of a wooden or iron slot. The rotating end had been flattened and everted to another flat plane falling into the prepared slot on the other plane.

The second door fastener, a door clasp, is riveted on a pin which was secured to the swinging end of a door. The long rectangular slot at the opposite end allowed an eye to pass through, securing the door to the frame.

A third door fastener has a fragmented bar, with two rectangular slots and a rotating arm now pieced to the bar. The slots are located beneath the arm.

Dimensions: #2: 1.2 cm. in length by 4 cm in width  
#3: 13.3 cm in length by 2 to 1.9 cm. in width

Provenience: #1: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14  
#2: (1) refuse pit 1  
#3: (1) cellar fill

#### One (1) Iron Lock Tumbler Section (Plate 9, f)

An early 18th Century lock tumbler (Noel Hume 1970:247). Base strip is broken. The base constricts toward the broken point from the unbroken end.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Staples, Cotter Pins, and Rivets

#### Two (2) Iron Wood Staples (Plate 3,r)

Both staples are thick and roughly rectangular in cross-section, 6.8 cm. in twin shank length. The tip of the shanks are flatter than the heads, although not pointed. The heads have been flattened from blows of a hammer, likely during the construction of a structure.

Dimensions: 5.3 by 5.8 cm. in width.

Provenience: (2) Cellar fill

#### Three (3) Iron Cotter Pins (Plate 38, c)

One flat band and two rounded bands with rounded bulges at the head. The short expanding shank tips are fragmentary.

Dimensions: 1.4 - 2.5 cm. in pin length, 0.5 - 1.0 cm. in head length

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) topsoil T-3A

## PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

### Tobacco Cultivation Implements

#### One (1) Tobacco Leaf Fork (Plate 11, b)

Two-prong iron fork gig. Prongs are round in cross-section toward their pointed tips and biplano at the center about the socket tang. The tang is square in cross-section and lodged in a hollow wooden handle socket.

Dimensions: 5.5 cm. in prong length; 4.0 cm. between prongs

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### One (1) Iron Cone Tooth of a Tobacco Rake (Plate 11, c)

Iron sheet hammered into cone with a flat pointed tip.

Dimensions: 4.3 cm. in length; 1.1 cm. in maximum length

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### Hay Hooks and Sickles

#### One (1) Hay Hook Mid-section (Plate 13, a)

Broad iron curved mid-section, plano-convex in cross-section with convex side beveled to a thin blade edge. Blade mid-section appears to be identical to a hay hook.

Dimensions: 11.0 cm. in mid-section, incomplete blade length; 4.5 cm. in width; 0.7 cm. in thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Six (6) Iron Sickles (Plate 13, b and c)

Six sickle blades (1 blade tip section, 3 blade sections, and 2 blade sections with tangs.) The two handle sections, with curved

blades, form an arc with one side beveled inward forming a prepared blade edge. The tangs which slipped into a socketed handle are rectangular. The complete blade has a blunt tip and is 17.0 cm. in length. One sickle exhibits filing scars on its beveled blade edge. The iron sickle is a simple and efficient tool which has seen little change since the 12th Century (Medieval Catalogue 1967:124).

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (3) refuse pit 1

### Hoe Blades and Sheep Shears

#### Seven (7) Iron Hoe Blades (Plate 10, b and c) .

One narrow plow blade. Blade and socket are forge welded with a reinforced iron ridge running diagonally the length of the blade. A narrow blade is used for cutting deep roots in the sod.

Dimensions: 17.5 cm. in blade length; 10cm in blade width; 14 cm. in blade width and 0.2 cm. in single iron sheet blade thickness

#### One (1) Broad Plow Blade

Blade and socket forge welded with a repaired blade plate. On the bottom surface of the blade, a flat iron sheet has been forge welded on diagonally. Broad grubbing hoes are used for crop cultivating.

Dimensions: 11.5 cm. in blade length; 15.0 cm. in blade width; 0.8 cm. in double sheet iron blade thickness

Provenience: (7) cellar fill

#### One (1) Iron Sheep Shear Blade Section (Plate 11, a)

Flat, triangular blade is beveled to a thin blade edge on its inner edge. Curved iron handle shank (concave-convex in cross-section) is secured to blade with a reinforced iron ridge at base of blade (Medieval Catalogue 1967:155).

Dimensions: 13.0 cm. in blade thickness and 10.0 cm. in handle shank length. 2.5 cm. iron reinforcing strip length, 0.3 cm. in reinforcing strip thickness.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

### Carpenter Implements

#### One (1) Iron Gimlet (Plate 16, a)

Iron spoon bit boring tool, shaped blade, now damaged with twisted edges and missing tip. Its rectangular handle shaft is also incomplete.

Dimensions: 17.0 cm. in length

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Iron Chisels (Plate 14, b)

The blade on the complete chisel is 3.8 cm. wide and 14.0 cm. long with a slight convex curve at the tip. The blade tip is beveled to a sharp edge with either a hardened or repaired blade lip welded on. Its shoulder-shaft is rectangular in cross-section with a thin iron boss to secure a socketed handle to its tang. The two shoulder-shaft fragments were prepared to fit socketed handles. It is conjectured that these shafts had once held a chisel blade.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 11

One (1) Incomplete Double Handle Draw Plane (Plate 14, a)

The broad blade is broken at 13.5 cm. incomplete length. The side that would face the user of the tool is beveled to form a sharp edge. The elbow-shaped shoulder-shank rises 2.0 cm. at the elbow, is rectangular but pointed at the tang terminal. The iron ferrule (ring) had secured the socketed (wooden) handle to the tang and is 2.2 cm. in diameter. The implement was used to prune timber, planks, and in the rough shaping of furniture wood.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Two (2) Incomplete Carpenter's Spoon Bits (Plate 16, d and e)

Iron spoon bit, grooved blade, convex-concave in cross-section, its twisted bit tip is missing. The shank is flat, expanding, and is tanged. This small chisel tool is used in the manufacturing of fine furniture, cabinets, and master carving.

Dimensions: 3.7 cm. in groove blade length, 0.5 cm. in groove blade width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2; (1) refuse pit 14

Two (2) Iron Race Knives (Plate 16, b and c)

The marking blade is hinged at the center of the tool and moved forward to cut small marks or folded back to inscribe large arcs. Adjacent to the folding blade is a rectangular tang to which a wooden socketed handle was attached. On the opposite end, one specimen has a short blunt spike with spiral grooving and raised cordons. Next to it is possibly the remains of a short, fixed knife blade (Noel Hume

1966: Figure 12). Iron blades project out from the concave shaped center on one race knife, however both blades are broken. One may have been pointed.

Dimensions: 0.8 to 1.4 cm. in center case thickness.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 9

One (1) Iron File Section (Plate 14, c)

One flat half-round file mid-section was recovered. Its teeth are worn and fine with a double cut on the flat face and a single cut on the round face.

Dimensions: 4.4 cm. in length

Provenience: (1) bottom of cellar fill

One (1) Iron Punch (Plate 16, f)

The thickened hammer handle head contracts to 0.5 cm. at the tip, possibly a punch implement. The head does not show hammer scars.

Dimensions: 10.4 cm. in length, 1.5 cm. in head diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 11

One (1) Iron Hand Saw (Plate 15)

The upper edge of the blade slopes down from the handle to the distal end. The saw teeth follow a flat edge, 5 teeth to the inch. The minimal angle of the teeth typifies a 5-course, cut off rip saw for cutting large, coarse lumber. Wood stains belonging to the attached handle covered the entire broad end. Prior to the cleaning of the saw, the stain extended 6.0 cm. in from the edge. There are two 2.5 cm. long square bolts which had held the wooden handle in position.

Dimensions: 50.0 cm. in blade length; handle length is unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Iron Wedge (Plate 14, d)

Medium size, long slender rectangular shaped wedge. The blade edge is bi-beveled retaining a sharp point. It is suggested that either

the wedge had not been used or had been resharpened prior to being discarded. The head end apparently had been broken off, for there is no indication of hammering marks.

Dimensions: 14.5 cm. in length; 7.3 cm. in blade length; 5.5 cm. in head length; 1.2 cm. in thickness at the head; 24 oz. weight.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Weapon Parts

Two (2) Lead Musket Balls Manufactured by Mold (Plate 17, l and m)

1.6 cm.	1.3 cm.
1.6 cm. = .637 in. caliber	1.3 cm. = 52 - 54 in. caliber
.65 in. probable gun bore	.55 in probable gun bore

Dimensions: Diameters: (1) 1.6 cm; (1) 1.3 cm

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1; (1) topsoil T-1-D

One (1) Iron Main Spring (Plate 17, f)

A piece of flexible iron had been flattened and bent to fit between the upper frizzen and lower tumbler as a lever. The eye on the iron lever is fastened to the lock plate (Peterson 1956: 22 - 32).

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-E

One (1) Iron English Dog Lock with Gunflint (Plate 17, g)

Its elongated S-body, more angular than curved, testifies to an early English Doglock type belonging to the first half of the 17th Century (Peterson 1956: 29-30). Vice and comb are missing. Its grooved sear has held the lock's plate back until coil was released. The bottom iron pin is square and perforated for a rivet.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Brass Side Plate Section (Plate 17, e)

One cast brass elongated lock plate was mounted below the trigger mechanism. The hole that had housed the trigger pin had a wear ring about it and is 0.65 cm. in diameter. The thin brass plate has a hand engraved foliate motif with border lines.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Gun Flint (Plate 17, n)

The flint fragment may have been prepared as a gun flint; it is of a crude form. One surface has three steep beveled edges with the opposite side being plano. The flake is a mottled dark and light gray flint; European in origin.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-6-B

One (1) Foil or Bayonet Shoulder Blade Section (Plate 17, i)

The blade is concave-convex in cross-section with the convex surface reinforced by an iron ridge. Both the tang and blade are broken (Webster 1964: 11).

Dimensions: 1.4 cm. blade width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9

Three (3) Iron Barrel Sections

One rifle barrel section (Plate 17, b) is 38.5 cm. in incomplete length. The barrel is cylindrical and its diameter, 1.5 cm, suggests a .59 caliber rifle. A brass eye bolt piece 1.7 cm. in length has been brazed to the barrow and may be near the breech rather than the muzzle.

Another incomplete rifle barrel (Plate 17, a) is in two sections and measures 48.0 cm. in length. The barrow is round at the muzzle and octagonal at the breech portion. The bore diameter 1.7 cm. suggests a .669 caliber rifle.

One shotgun breech fowling piece (Plate 17, c) has a short, wide, incomplete barrel section 17.5 cm. in length. The barrel is rounded toward the muzzle end and octagonal at the breech end. The breech plug is fused to the barrel with a portion of the breech plug head intact. The bore diameter, 2.0 cm., suggests a .832 caliber. Used for shooting wild fowl -- early and mid-18th Century.

Provenience: Barrel #1: (1) cellar fill; Barrel #2: (2) cellar fill;  
Barrel #3: (1) refuse pit 1

One Breech Plug Wrench Head Section (Plate 17, h)

The handle is missing. The wrench's rectangular hole is smaller in length than the head on the above shot gun.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill



One (1) Reworked Rifle Barrel Muzzle Section (Plate 17, d)

Muzzle end is flat with thin sheet of iron protruding slightly into the muzzle bore. The opposite end has been carefully cut on its exterior surface. The cut did not extend to the bore. A thin irregular iron shelf remains along the inner bore here. It is likely that the cylindrical barrel was snapped apart for an unknown purpose. Two brass pieces have been brazed on. One located on the muzzle top and the second on the bottom, 3.5 cm. below the muzzle. The presence of a clean drilled hole, .4 cm., is puzzling.

Dimensions: 7.2 cm. in length; 1.3 cm. in bore diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Forty-seven (47) Flint Pieces

Several flint pieces are large, while the majority are of small flake size. There are two which are possible expended cores. Many of the flakes retain their cortex, a white lime substance. The presence of the white chalky cortex leads us to believe that this stone is possibly Dover flint from England (Emery, Kaye, Loring and Nota 1968: 1225). Although no evidence of secondary flake pieces were saved, it is conceivable that the presence of the flint attests the manufacturing of gun flints on the John Hicks Site. The flint is white, light gray, and mottled black in color.

Provenience: (23) cellar fill; (3) shallow basin 1; (3) refuse pit 1; (16) topsoil; (2) clay subsoil

Iron Fish Hooks

Two (2) Iron Fish Hook Fragments (Plate 17, j and k)

The two shafts are straight with the hooks missing. Rather than the eye, the rounded line shafts are flattened at the end to hold the line.

Dimensions: 2.8 cm. and 10.5 cm. in incomplete lengths.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-2-D

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: TRAVEL AND TRADE

Leather or Harness Ornaments

Five (5) Brass Bosses (Plate 20)

Four are plain brass disks which have been raised in the center

with two opposing perforated ears for rivets. One plain brass boss was found secured to its check piece of half a bridle bit. Another brass disk (Plate 20, e) is a highly stylized motif with a Spaniard face and hat bound by an armorial decorative motif. There are two holes, one still retaining the boss rivet.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 4; (1) topsoil T-3-A,  
T-4-A

### Thirteen (13) Bridle Bit Sections (Plate 19)

One complete right half is a jointed mouth curb bit. The small holes in the expanding cheek piece above and below the bit housed rivets that held the brass bosses. The jointed mouth curb bit was a popular style used in the 17th and 18th Centuries (Noel Hume 1970: 241). The bit sections include three bit and cheek pieces, three bits with jointed mouths, one jointed mouth bit section with rein loop, and three cheek pieces. There is one thin and short iron section which has all the appearance of a small cheek piece with an elbow rein loop (Plate 19, lower right). The rein loop is flat except where it is attached to the cheek piece where it is round in cross-section; likely it was used for a small horse or pony. Three cheek piece terminals are flat and expanding with perforations for riveting bosses. Another cheek piece terminal is an iron loop. Six cheek terminals have short blunt bulges.

Provenience: (7) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14; (1) T-3-A; (1)  
T-3-B; (1) T-4-A; (2) T-8-A

### Two (2) Stirrups (Plate 18, b and c)

Iron stirrup, rectangular flattened foot plate. The sides are round, becoming square toward the revolving eye for the leather loop.

Dimensions: 13.8 cm. wide, 15.8 cm. tall, 2.0 by 8.0 cm. foot  
plate

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9; (1) cellar fill

### One (1) Iron Horseshoe (Plate 18, a)

Three-nail shoe variety with upward tow clips at both heel terminals of groove was sunk on each side to sink the nails. The iron shoe is small and was made for a small horse or pony.

Dimensions: 10.4 cm. width, 9.7 cm. in length (heels to center of shoe)

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-A

### Three (3) Iron and Brass Rowel-Spurs (Plate 18, d, e, and f)

One iron rowel-spur section (Plate 18, d) is short with a broken split neck and missing rowel. It has long narrow sides, plano-convex outside and enlarged ends with double chain strap perforation fastenings (Higgins 1969: 90 and Kelso 1967: Figure 12) for comparative spur).

Dimensions: 9.0 cm. in length, approximately 7.0 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) base of cellar fill

One iron rowel-spur section (Plate 18, e) has its rowel fused onto its long curved neck. The end of the neck is missing. Its sides are incomplete, short, thickened near the center, and plano-convex in cross-section. Missing terminals may have been of narrow and thin design (Medieval Catalogue 1967: 107).

Dimensions: 2.0 cm. in width of sides, approximately 5.0 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) base of cellar fill

One brass rowel-spur section (Plate 18, f) has a long curved neck with rowel missing. An iron pin in round neck terminal indicated rowel's position. Its incomplete thin plano-convex side is incised on the outer convex surface with a V-shaped motif extending the length of the broken side.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-A

### Eleven (11) Iron Harness Strap-end Buckles (Plate 21, a - e)

There are six rectangular and five square iron buckles, five of which have iron tangs. One square buckle is cylindrical in cross-section. Seven buckles have been hammered flat on most of their surfaces. Only one rectangular buckle has been hammered thin and flat, the remaining buckles are 0.3 to 0.5 cm. thick. One buckle is strongly beveled on all four sides and it has a diamond shaped cross-section. The tangs are wrapped around the rounded side with

the remaining sides either rectangular or beveled edges. Two buckles retain their iron loop on one side (Noel Hume 1962: Figure 38; 1966: Figure 16 for comparative buckles). One buckle retains its riveted iron connecting link.

Dimensions: Rectangular buckles:  
2.7 cm. lateral width                    1.8 cm. wide longitudinal length  
3.3 cm.                                        2.9 cm.  
2.4 cm.                                        3.2 cm.

Provenience: (6) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 2;  
(1) posthole 26; (1) refuse pit 14; (1) scaffold hole 5

#### Two (2) Iron Buckles (Plate 21, h and i)

Two iron buckles, with two loops; one rectangular and one circular on each side of the central bar. The rectangular and circular sides on the larger buckle expand slightly, while remaining a uniform shape on the smaller buckle. The sides are plano-convex with the top surface beveled outward. The iron central pin bar is forged on.

Dimensions: 2.7 cm. in length, 1.6 cm. in width, 3.2 cm. in length,  
2.6 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

#### Thirteen (13) Brass Buckles

There are eight brass buckles and two iron buckles whose function (shoe, belt, knee, or harness) remains unspecified. Three brass buckles have slightly concave longitudinal sides, strongly beveled outward, which meet on the lateral side at an outward protruding pointed apex. The opposite end has a straight flattened rectangular brass strip (Plate 21, f and g).

Dimensions: Two complete: 2.8 cm. in longitudinal length and 2.4  
cm. in lateral width.  
One large twisted buckle: 3.1 cm. in longitudinal length  
and 3.4 cm. in height

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

One brass buckle, with an iron tang, is rectangular with rounded corners (Plate 21, j). The longitudinal sides are concave with the brass center pin attached to the narrowest width of the buckle. The rounded lateral ends bulge outward and inward, forming a slightly

pointed flange on the latter. In cross-section the buckle sides are concave-convex with the top surface beveled outward and bottom surface beveled inward.

Dimensions: 4.0 cm. in length, 2.5 cm. in maximum width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2

One brass buckle, with brass tang, is rectangular in shape (Plate 21, k). At each corner, diamond-shaped flanges extend outward along with two short, rounded protrusions from each center of the four sides. The buckle is plano-convex with the top surface outer edges slightly beveled.

Dimensions: 3.8 cm in length, 3.0 cm. in lateral width

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One incomplete brass buckle is rectangular with rounded-eared corners (Plate 21, l). The lateral sides are convex, while the ear has produced along the longitudinal sides, two consecutive concave edges. The central rectangular rod is brass but remains of an iron tang is fused to its surface. The buckle is plano-convex in cross-section with the top surface outer edge strongly beveled. A similar brass buckle has been identified as a knee buckle (Watkins 1968: Figure 83).

Dimensions: 4.0 cm. in length, when complete, 2.9 cm. in lateral width

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Two brass buckles are rectangular in shape with rounded corners (Plate 21, m and n). The lateral sides are convex with a diamond-shape protrusion, while the concave longitudinal lines have similar diamond-shape flanges. Each flange has two incised lines. The rectangular center bar is attached at the shortest width of the buckle. The sides are concave-convex with the top surface beveled outward and the bottom surface beveled inward.

Dimensions: 5.4 cm. in length (flange to flange), 3.2 cm. in width (flange to flange), 4.8 cm. in length, 2.6 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 10

Horse and Wagon Gear

Seven (7) Chain Ring Sections (Plate 24, e and a)

Three chain rings are oblong (9.5 by 3.5 cm.) and may belong to the same original chain (Plate 24, e). The lateral ends show extensive wear from usage, as a portion of the iron is thin. Another chain made of three rings which have diameters of 4.8 cm. The center rings have had their sides stretched outward from usage, as well as exhibiting deep wear marks (Plate 24, 2).

Provenience: (4) cellar fill

Two rings are thick and round (Plate 24, f). They are 7.5 cm. in diameter and round in cross-section. One of the two ends overlaps itself.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9; (1) topsoil T-9-A

One small chain, with several small rings (1.75 cm. in ring diameter), is badly decayed. It exhibits five chain rings and one chain link.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Two (2) Chain Link Sections (Plate 24, d and c)

One chain link consists of two rings located at the opposite ends of a 5.8 cm. long iron rod (Plate 24, d). There is one large link, thick and rectangular in cross-section (Plate 24, c). It is 15.0 cm. in length and its longitudinal sides reflect a figure eight appearance. It had probably been used for heavy duty work.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14

One (1) Chain and Iron Rod Section (Plate 24, b)

One unidentified chain and iron rod section. Rod section exhibits two rings probably to house chains (Plate 24, b). The fragmentary rings once attached became disjoined by cleaning with electrolysis.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Iron Single Tree (Plate 23, e)

Broad oval socket formed by a flattened band of iron with a thickened shank and hook attached.

Dimensions: 13.0 cm. in length, 5.6 by 3.4 cm. in socket dimensions

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Light Wagon Hook (Plate 23, a)

The distal end of the hook has a round rivet which had held a leather strap. The hook is rectangular in shape with a shank and hook attached to the opposite lateral end.

Dimension: 15.0 cm. in length, 6.6 cm. in maximum width

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Bolt to Wagon Brake (Plate 23, b)

The shaft is rectangular, except for one end which is everted outward slightly 1.8 cm. to a new plane. This short, fractured plane is round and has the remains of a threaded bolt fragment. In the center of the rectangular shaft are two short iron arms that may have held a circular bar, possibly to a brake and which had a rotary motion.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Wagon Spike or Hook (Plate 23, d)

The shaft is flat and widening toward the hook-like head.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

One (1) Iron Spike (Plate 23, f)

A rectangular shank on one is two inches in incomplete length with a convex-plano section head. The shank head resembles the large-head spikes found on wagon wheel strakes (Grimm 1970: Plate 47).

Dimensions: 4.5 cm. in head diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

## Parts From Ships

### Two (2) Protective Collars (Plate 25, a)

Two iron thimbles are grooved serving as a protective collar for a rapid terminal loop (Kelso 1967: Figure 12).

Dimensions: 4.2 - 5.1 cm. collar diameter, 2.1 - 2.4 cm. collar width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2; (1) refuse pit 8

### One (1) Iron Hook (Plate 25, b)

One incomplete iron grooved shaft that, when complete, bound the end of a rope to an iron hook.

Dimensions: 2.7 - 2.2 cm. hook height and width

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### One (1) Iron Eye (Plate 25, c)

Iron eye with screw head and protective collar. Circular eye is with thick protective collar to which a rope had been secured. The pointed screw bolt was further strengthened by a thick boss on its mid-shaft.

Dimensions: 5.3 cm. eye diameter, 6.0 cm. threaded length, 3.0 cm. thick boss, 13.8 cm. in length (1/8 inch broad threads)

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

### One (1) Iron Belaying Pin (Plate 4, a)

One iron pin, round head, expanding head boss above cylinder-shaped pin shaft. Pin possibly a belaying pin for securing ropes along the rails of a ship or a hinge pin. (see Hinge description).

Dimensions: 22.0 cm. in length, 1.7 cm. in pin diameter, 7.4 cm knob and expand head boss

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2



One (1) Iron Adz (Plate 10, a)

The curved blade has a prepared cutting edge and it retains some of its sharpness today. The long blade consists of three iron strips forged together. The rectangular socket has been formed by forging five iron strips together. Possibly a ship adz.

Dimensions: 16.0 cm. in blade length, 7.8 cm. in blade edge width.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

One (1) Iron Eye Band (Eye Strap) (Plate 25, e)

Cylindrical socket forge welded at the single protruding arm. The arm is thin and pointed at one end, expanding outward forming a flat perforated edge on the same plane as is the socket edge. It is thought that the single eye band fitted onto the top of a bow-sprit of a small sailing vessel to secure the foot rope.

Dimensions: 4.8 cm. inner socket diameter, 35.0 cm. length of protruding eye band, 5.0 cm. diameter of perforated hole

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Iron Shank (Plate 25, d)

The iron shank is rectangular with a rectangular perforation which held the iron chain plate (or held wood for a different function) together. Its head is biplano. The short shank is indicative of a small boat, passing through the plane of the strip.

Dimensions: 3-1/2 " in shank length, 7/8-inch in pin slot length  
1-1/2" in head diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

Coins, Weights and Measures

Seven (7) Iron Scale Balancing Arms (Plate 36, d)

One complete iron balance arms to scales. Bi-convex in longitudinal section, the bar has thin ends and a thickened center which houses an iron pin. It is thought that the bars were center scale balancing arms. One has an elbow at one end. Elbow end and center have projecting pins, possibly to act as fulcrum points.

Dimensions: The complete one: 9.0 cm. in length

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) shallow basin; (1) refuse pit 14;  
(1) topsoil T-1-D

#### Two (2) Coins (Plate 22)

A half piece, with the inscription ROLUS, is a genuine coin ( a former Spanish monetary unit -- equal to about one-quarter of a Pesea) of Charles II, who reigned from 1660 - 1685. It has been suggested that the figure "82" on the coin might be indicative of a date: 1682 (?).

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

A quarter monetary piece is possibly of the same denomination, belonging to the first half of the 17th Century (Norman Cook Build House Museum; written communication).

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

##### Furniture Hardware

#### One (1) Brass Handle (Plate 27, i)

One brass handle to a lid of a small box. The pointed end had been sunk into the lid, leaving the knob end to be lifted.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-C

#### One (1) Brass Draw Knob (Plate 27, a)

A small knob which was designed to be screwed into a drawer face. Its crown is incised with a circle.

Dimensions: 5/8" maximum diameter of knob, 3/16" thread diameter,  
1-7/32" overall diameter

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-C

One (1) Brass Curtain Ring (Plate 27, b)

The ring was formed in a cast and then filed flat on both lateral surfaces.

Dimensions: 2.6 cm. in diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Brass Tacks or Studs (Plate 27, g and h)

Convex tack head or studs with small grooves that extend around the circumference of two tacks. Two tacks exhibit two shanks that are brazed to the base of the head. The third tack has a single brazed shank, 1.2 cm. in length. It is believed that the two-shank tacks were used for ornamenting saddles and the single-shank tack used on upholstery.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 14

Six (6) Iron Handles (Plate 26)

The complete handle is a twisted bar in the shape of a large loop with up-turned ends and measures 13.5 cm. in length and 6.0 cm. in height. The five handle fragments are rectangular in shape, with rounded and thickened handle mid-sections. The short lateral sides to these handles are either twisted or broken off.

Dimensions: 7.0 to 10.5 cm. in handle length, 2.0 cm. in handle height (on one example)

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) topsoil T-5-C

One (1) Trunk Hasp (Plate 9, b)

It is an oblong cylinder with a short rectangular arm, facing down and bi-plano in cross-section. The center of the cylinder, on the underside, retains a circular band with an extended pin that has slipped in and out of a lock slot on the trunk box.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Trunk Lock Fragment

The fragment measures 6.2 cm. by 5.5 cm. with a 1.0 cm. long key hole. It is in a corroded state. The lock side plates are 1.0 cm. apart.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Two (2) Trunk Straps (Plate 28)

The longer strap is 25.0 cm. long by 4.0 cm. wide. It has five rivet holes with one rivet insitu. Both ends of the iron rivet are flattened. The inside length of the rivet is 1.4 cm.

The second strap brace is 12.5 cm. long and 3.5 to 2.0 cm. in width. Six rivets are present with three rivets holding the second iron strap 0.6 cm. from the other side. The rivets are twisted; preventing a measurement of the original width of the two iron sheet straps. Numerous other pieces of iron strips were recovered from the excavation at ST-2, however their fragmentary condition deterred further identification.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-8-A

#### Lighting Devices

#### Three (3) Candle Holder Sections (Plates 31 and 32)

One adjustable chamber sheet iron candlestick, mounted on convex sheet iron decagon base. The top is missing. The function of the spring slide on the vertical stem was to raise the candle as it expended itself. This was a common type in the second half of the 17th Century (Lindsay 1964: 48 and Figure 276; Grove 1967: Figure 158).

Dimensions: Incomplete stem length - 20.0 cm; base width 10.6 cm.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 8

One brass horizontal disk and expanding cylindrical candlestick base section. Candlestick resembles types of the mid-17th Century (Butler 1967: Figure 4). Both the top vertical stem and wide basal stand are missing. The horizontal disk has two incised bands 0.6 cm. in from the edge. The center of the disk is perforated for the drip pan hole. (See Ginsburg 1969: Figure 1 for conjectured design).

Dimensions: Disk diameter - 7.8 cm

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One brass candlestick base with broken vertical stem. The stem is cast in halves and riveted to base on bottom. The top of the broken stem has a narrow boss below which rests an expanded one. Stem cylinder expands toward the base forming a circle 6.5 cm. in diameter. This circular portion rests on a square base which has indented corners. (See Roe 1938: 314-18; Ginsburg 1964: 907-11 and 1969: Figure 8 for similar shapes. Ginsburg 1969: Figure 8 and Grove 1967 date this particular style ca. 1705-1710 as the date of manufacture).

Dimensions: Incomplete height - 7.6 cm; base diameter - 9.3 cm.;  
1.4 cm. in height of square base

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Bedchamber Furnishings and Medical Equipment

One (1) Potential Salt Glazed Stoneware Chamber Pot Rimsherd (Plate 63,d)

Thickened, flattened rim everted with rounded lip. Grooved handle applied to round rim edge. One cobalt band set below thickened rim between cordoning. A similar chamber pot is shown by Noel Hume 1962: Figure 13. Gray salt glazed stoneware chamber pots were in production in 1720 and persisted to be used in the Colonies to 1760 (Noel Hume 1962: 186).

Dimensions: 19.0 cm. in conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, shallow basin 1 and topsoil T-3-A

Two (2) Restorable Bleeding Bowl Porringers with Flat, Pierced Handles  
Plate 30, a and f)

English delftware porringers, light tan fine paste body with white and gray ash glaze. Decorated with deep and medium daubs, strokes of cobalt, and half scrolls along the exterior rim and horizontal handles. The base has a series of cobalt bands. Interior undecorated. The rim is round on one and beveled inward on the second. Rims invert slightly from a small bulging body. Lower body tapers sharply to a constricted base with raised foot rim. The glaze has worn off the base of the raised foot rim. Horizontal pierced handles are applied to the rims of both cups. Porringers first appeared during the 14th Century in earthenware forms and held 3 ounces.

Dimensions: 4.2 cm. in cup height; 3.9 cm in conjectured body diameter; 0.5 cm. foot rim height; 4.2 cm in foot rim diameter; holds 3 oz. liquid content

(1) refuse pit 14; (1) refuse pit 7, 8 and 14; topsoil T-3-A and T-6-B

Four (4) Drug Jars (Plate 30, b)

English Delftware drug jar base sherds, light tan, fine paste body with ash glaze decorated with bands of cobalt on white exterior surface. Interior surface undecorated. Lower body meets two expanding basal cobalt bands above flat foot rings. While the base is not a raised foot ring, the center of the jars' base is raised, forming a concave base in cross-section.

Dimensions: 11.5 cm. in conjectured base diameter; 7 to 8 inches in height

Provenience: (4) cellar fill

One (1) Bleeder Lance Knife with Blood Channel Gater (Plate 30, d)

Ornamented brass lance case section is decorated with a foliated motif which is now faint. The end opposite the protrusion has, in the center, the remains of half a rivet hole which had housed the rivet which held the folding knife blades. At the opposite end, the protruding brass cup with vertical sides had functioned as a channel gater allowing the cup-shaped funnel to channel the blood from the freshly cut blood vessel into the porringer (See Thompson 1929 and 1942: 76-81).

Dimensions: 6.8 cm. in incomplete length; 2.4 cm. in channel gater length; 1.3 cm in channel gater width, and 0.8 - 1.0 cm. in case width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9

One (1) Potential Wet Jug Jar or Tea Pot Rimsherd (Plate 30, e)

Three (3) English Delftware Ash Glazed Rimsherds

Blue on white motif on the exterior surface. Lip and interior are undecorated. The rim is slightly rolled upward and rounded. The body and rim taper out from the lip forming a shoulderless but bulbous body. Lip angle is thought to have held a ceramic lid. Beneath the blaze the body consists of a light tan clay. Wet drug jars stored liquid medicine. Date: ca. 1700 - 1725.

Dimensions: 4.6 cm. conjectured vessel aperture

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14; (1) refuse pit 16; (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Small Jar Represented by One Rimsherd (Plate 30, c)

Decorated blue on white tin ash glaze earthenware has a series of parallel cobalt lines on the upper interior rim surface, whereas the exterior surface has many scattered cobalt dots, daubs, and lines. The rim is everted and partially rolled under with a rounded lip. The body bulges out from the rim. Presumably bulging body constricted inward toward the base. A suggested function includes: ointment pot, tea measure, bleeding bowl or jar.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

Pharmaceutical Bottle Glass

One (1) Potential Glass Bottle Base (Plate 52, h)

The base has a high kick with punty scar and rounded edges expanding to body of bottle. The metal is pale greenish-gray.

Dimensions: 6.6 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottles (Plate 29, h)

The bases are round and very thin with a high kick. One base is thick. There is no evidence of a punty scar. Noel Hume (1970: 72) states that the swirling ribbing indicates that it was made in a mold and than thin bottle glass with swirled, ribbed mold appears either early in the 17th Century or later than 1780. Similar basal examples can be found in Noel Hume (1970: 73, Number 2) early 17th Century.

Dimensions: 4.5 to 7.6 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottles (Plate 29, b, c, and f)

The necks are narrow with flaring rims. The lips are rounded and the metal is light green. The narrow neck on one joins a flat shoulder, dropping to vertical body sides. Noel Hume illustrates similar examples (1970: 72, 73, Numbers 6, 6, 8, 10) ca. 1640 - 1730.

Provenience: (1) T-9-A; (2) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle Base (Plate 29, g)

Base is oval shaped with a medium conical kick and punty scar. Base flares upward and outward. Metal is medium green.

Dimensions: Kick diameter 3.9 cm; maximum diameter 6.9 cm.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle (Plate 29, h)

Base is round with a high conical kick and punty scar of medium thickness. The metal is medium green.

Dimensions: 4.5 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle (Plate 29, i)

Base is round and medium thick with a conical kick. The sides rise vertically out of rounded base. The metal is a light blue-green.

Dimensions: 3.5 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 16

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle (Plate 29, a)

Base is round with a very slight kick and punty scar. The metal is a medium green.

Dimensions: 3.0 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) T-6-B

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle (Plate 51, e)

The rim folds outward and down and is S-shaped in cross-section. The metal is a light green.

Dimensions: 2.0 cm. interior diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill



One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical or Perfume Bottle (Plate 51, f)

The neck and shoulders show swirling marks from the mold and the rim is thickened with a rounded lip. The metal is a medium green with evidence of secondary firing having melted the neck closed.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Pharmaceutical Bottle Neck (Plate 51, d)

The neck is straight-sided and the glass is thick; the metal is a light violet-to-clear. The rim is outward beveled with a rounded lip. Beneath the lip on the exterior is a narrow groove.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: T-8-C, Posthole #34

Notions

Two (2) Iron Sewing Needles (Plate 33, k)

Straight triangular-pointed shafts. The point was hammered or filed flat on three faces. The thread holes are broken; the needles are round in cross-section.

Dimensions: 7.0 cm. and 7.2 cm. in incomplete length

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1; (1) shallow basin 1.

Two (2) Brass Thimbles (Plate 33, l and m)

The crowns have a square stamped pattern, whereas the round sides have a spiral hatching pattern. The orifice edges have been rolled to reinforce the thimbles (Galbraith 1967: 372).

Dimensions: 1.85 and 1.95 cm. in thimble height; 3.9131 and 5.6607 grams apiece

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

Ten (10) Brass Common Pins (Plate 33, o)

The pin shanks are solid brass with a two-piece head. There are

lines circumscribing the head which indicates that a second piece had been crowned in place by a light tap of a hammer.

Dimensions: 2.1 to 3.2 cm. in range of pin length; 2.43 cm. is the mean pin length

Provenience: (8) refuse pit 1; (2) refuse pit 2

### Thirteen (13) Scissors (Plate 33, i and p) (Plate 34)

The blades on the nearly complete scissors widen to 1.9 cm. at the center of the blade and taper to a pointed tip. Twelve of the scissors are pointed at the tip, with one having a blunt tip. The loops are oblong-round with one complete scissor's loop nearly round. The stem on the brass loop section is attached off-center, while the remaining scissors are attached toward the lower center of the loop. Perhaps the larger scissors are tailor's shears.

Provenience	*Blade Length	*Stem Length	*Loop Diameter	Blade
Refuse pit 16 (1)	11.2	3.5	4.0	Thin - narrow
Refuse Pit 15 (1)	10.5	3.5	3.7	Thin - narrow
Refuse pit 10 (1)	9.0	4.0	3.0	Broad
Refuse Pit 10 (1)	8.5	4.0	3.5	Broad
South Hearth topsoil(1)	8.3	3.5	---	Thin - narrow
Cellar fill (1)	7.0	---	---	Thin - narrow
Cellar fill (1)	7.0	2.2	---	Thin - narrow (blunt tip)
Cellar fill (1)	---	2.2	---	
Cellar fill (1)	7.0	---	---	Fragmentary
Cellar fill (1)				Fragmentary
South Hearth Topsoil(1)	---	---	2.2	Brass
Topsoil T-6-A (1)	---	---	3.2	Fragmentary
Refuse Pit 9				

\* Dimensions in cm.

### PERSONALTY

#### Personal Apparel

### Seven (7) Brass Buttons (Plate 33, a - g)

Three hollow-cast buttons have embossed tops. The two-piece (top and bottom) buttons were brazed together. Three have a center hole for a connecting eye (Plate 33, f). One retains its brass eye-loop. One

button has its eye brazed on, and two others were cast with the eye portion attached. Five of these hollow-cast brass buttons are round and bi-convex, while one is round and has a flat base (Plate 33 a). Its top is missing. One flat button piece is diamond shaped (Plate 33,g) with the center portion slightly raised. Both broken shanks were part of the original cast. It is 1.9 cm. in length.

Buttons were popular during the last half of the 17th Century and the first quarter of the 18th Century in the Colonies (Noel Hume 1966: Figure 20, Number 3).

Dimensions: Bi-convex buttons are 1.5 - 1.9 cm. in diameter; the flat base diameter one is 2.1 cm.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (4) refuse pit 1; (1) posthole 26

#### Two (2) Brass Sleeve Buttons (Cuff Links) (Plate 33, h)

Cut glass inlays were imbedded in a brass base with brazed eyes and a short chain. Beneath one cut glass inlay fitting is a green and red rose and an engraved symbol lies beneath the other (Noel Hume 1961: 381).

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-E; (1) refuse pit 1

#### Three (3) Glass Beads (Plate 109, d, e, and f)

Perforated (spherical, olive, and round) in shape. All three beads are opaque peacock blue in color.

Dimensions: 4.0, 0.5, and 0.7 cm. in range of diameters

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 10

#### Two (2) Tinkling Cones (Plate 109, b and c)

Small sheets of brass rolled in the shape of a cone. The narrowest end possibly had been rolled around the loose fringes of buckskin clothing to prevent further fray. They were recovered from domestic refuse pits.

Dimensions: 3.2 cm. in length; 0.4 - 1.0 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 2

One (1) Belt or Baldric [Shoulder Strap] Buckle (Plate 35, c)

One brass buckle, with two loops (one on each side of the central bar), is oblong-round in shape. Its tall lateral sides protrude slightly in the center. The short alternate top/bottom sides have a series of deep notchings creating a central flange which is in line with the brass tang and center pin bar. The buckle is plano-convex in cross-section.

Dimensions: 3.1 cm. in longitudinal length; 3.6 in height (lateral width)

Provenience: (1) shallow basin 1

Two (2) Bone Haircomb Sections (Plate 27, c and d)

Two thin bone combs, with double prepared edges (one coarse and one fine tooth), fragments were found. The fragments are rectangular in shape.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

One (1) Brass Finger Ring (Plate 33, j)

The 1.7 cm. diameter ring had housed a glass jewel fitting whose case was shaped on four contracting sides to an 0.5 cm. opening. The irregular edges are indicative of a hand-made ring. Glass fitting is missing.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Twisted Brass Lace (Plate 33, n)

A single two-strand brass lace was found. It was recovered in a twisted condition.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

Foot Gear

Seven (7) Shoe/Belt/Strap Buckles

One large brass buckle is rectangular in shape with rounded corners (Plate 35, i). The lateral sides are plano-convex with the rounded surface on top. The alternate longitudinal top and bottom sides are

thicker and bulge inward in the center, housing the iron tang pin.

Dimensions: 5.9 cm. in length; 4.6 in width

Provenience: Two rejoined sections came from cellar fill and refuse pit 14

One (1) brass buckle section is plain, flattened and rectangular in shape with rounded corners (Plate 35, a). Its lateral side is flattened and plano-convex. Its alternate longitudinal top/bottom side is flat and concave-convex in cross-section with the iron tang pin housed in the center of the flattened side. (See Cotter and Hudson 1957: 51 for comparative brass buckle).

Dimensions: 5.9 cm in length; 5.1 cm. in width (when complete)

Provenience: Two repaired sections came from cellar fill and topsoil T-2-A

Two (2) brass buckle sections are rectangular with rounded corners (Plate 35, d and e). Both their lateral sides and alternate longitudinal top/bottoms are plano-convex in cross-section with an incised tree-like motif on the convex top surface. A perforation for holding the iron tang pin is present on the edges of the fractured sides. The lateral sides are asymmetrical on the top convex surface with the convex surface ending short of a small forward protrusion. A groove on the surface probably housed the iron tang pin tip. Although identical in shape and form, both buckle sections are from two separate buckles, as one has a reddish appearance and the other has a bright tan tint brass appearance.

Dimensions: 4.4 cm. in length; 2.9 cm. in width (when complete)

Provenience: (1) posthole 9; (1) topsoil T-5-A

One (1) brass buckle section is probably rectangular in shape (Plate 35, g). The lateral sides are missing, although its alternate longitudinal top/bottom edges are raised above the plane of the lateral sides. The raised side has a series of six short relief lines (three in each series) aligning the entire top surface. The side is thin and rectangular in cross-section. A perforation in the center houses the iron tang pin.

Dimensions: Approximately 4.1 cm. in length (when complete)

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) brass buckle section, lateral side is bi-plano in cross-section and highly relieved on its top surface (Plate 35, b). The motif consists of flowers with a series of small concentric circles along the edge. The alternate top/bottom sides are missing. The ornamentation is suggestive of a shoe buckle category.

Dimensions: 3.8 cm. in width

Provenience: (1)cellar fill

One (1) pewter buckle is small and rectangular with rounded corners (Plate 35, f). The lateral sides are plano-convex in cross-section and bulge in the center. The alternate longitudinal top and bottom sides bulge upward with another even larger center bulge housing the iron tang pin.

Dimensions: 2.8 cm in length; 1.7 cm. in width

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-B

#### Shoe Gear

One (1) Iron Patten (Plate 35, j)

The raised implement is rectangular with bulging sides and was used as an iron shoe mud support which was worn during inclement weather. The raised iron ring was fastened to the shoe by leather straps (McCellan 1904: 390)(Lindsay 1964: Figure 423). A comparable patten has been seen in Penaquid, Maine (J. G. Little personal communication) and at Old Sturbridge Village (Glubok 1969: 273).

Dimensions: 11.0 cm. in width of the shoe; 9.5 cm. in lateral depth; 3.2 cm. height of iron shoe and holding clamp; 1.2 cm. height of iron shoe

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

#### Children's Play Things

One (1) Pewter Whistle Section (Plate 37, e)

Ornamented pewter, roughly round at its distal end. Diameter increases toward proximal end where shaft becomes six-sided. A top and bottom is recognized as only the top 3-sided surface is raised (baluster-like) and contains a hole, while the opposite 3-sided surface is straight and slightly expanding. The proximal end houses the mouth piece (if not broken) to a whistle. It is (according to

Mr. Dwight Lanmon, Winterthur Museum) conjectured that the hollow-end pewter implement is that of a whistle. This end is roughly round and expanding for 2.4 cm. to where it tapers in toward a hole.

Dimensions: 15.5 cm. in length; 1.5 cm. in width at both baluster-like bulges (at the hollow socketed end); 3.0 cm. in hollow shaft length.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

## KITCHEN AND STORAGE WARES

### Glass Bottles (Plates 59 through 62)

Hand-blown, pontil iron manufactured bottles were presumably made in England and exported (presumably full) from England to the Colonies. Glass bottles in the 18th Century were never very cheap, although they were never as dear as silver. Certainly pottery and leather were cheaper and there is no reason to suppose that they did not have a long life -- barring accidents (G. H. Tait, written communication).

Two complete bottles were found. Seven bottles have been restored, 113 rimsherds, 85 necksherds, 328 bottle bases, 60 bottle base fragments, and 2,281 bodysherds were also found.

Most of the shattered glass pieces are irridescent, heavily patinated and flaking. This decay is the result of their long concealment in the ground. Colors are olive green and deep green to brown.

Possibly the dark bottle glass at the John Hicks Site were well shattered and if the number of bases (328) is reflective of the number of bottles, and if therefore divided by the total number of bodysherds (2,734), the product would be 90.2 sherds per bottle. With this assumption, do we have an explanation as to why we were only successful in restoring seven bottles (in addition to the two complete ones) over a two month period and similarly had no luck in rejoining the nine bottle seals to their bottles?

Seventy bottle forms were recognized from the two complete, seven restorable, and larger basalsherds. Arranging the 70 forms into a chronological sequence, following Noel Hume's (1970: 63-65) bottle chart, we arrived at the following two general groups:

32 (46%) of the bottle forms align with the 1700-20 period

38 (54%) of the bottle forms align with the 1720-40 period

(Noel Hume 1963: 271)

The 70 recognized bottle forms represent 21% of the 328 maximum number of bottles. If the 21% is shown to represent 100%, we would have 46%, or 151, bottles of the 328 bases falling between 1700-1720; and 54%, or 177, bottles of the total falling between 1720 - 1740.

The earlier of the two groups (Plate 59) are short in height, have medium necks; with squat, bulbous (onion-shaped) bodies, and deep and narrow basal kicks (Plate 59, a and d, Noel Hume 1961: 102-104). The second group and later (Plate 59; c, e, and f) are also short in height



with sharper shoulders, straighter, more up-right bodies, medium necks with some bottles being wider at the shoulder than at the base. Basal kicks are steeply conical and deeply bell-shaped. In the first quarter of the 18th Century, the height of the bottles increased; bottle diameters became less broad, and the kicks became nearly conical (Noel Hume: 1963: 271). The rim strings are normally close to the lip, except in a very few instances. Rim strings varied in shape, being sharply V-tooled (Plate 60, a); V-tooled with flat bottom (Plate 60, d); V-tooled with flat top (Plate 60, e); down-tooled (Plate 60, f); or thin and flat-tooled (Plate 60, b and g). Frequently the lip was thickened outwardly giving the impression of two rim strings. The down-tooled and flat-tooled rim string varieties occurred less often at the John Hick's Site.

Less common bottle shapes included three octagonal bottles (Plate 60, m), and two oval bottles (Plate 60, l). The oval bottles were manufactured in the first half of the 18th Century and had a greater diameter at the shoulder than at the base (Noel Hume 1961: 106). There was one square bottle (Plate 60, i), base bottle, and four rimsherds to rum or gin bottles, and green pharmaceutical phials (Plate 60, h, j, and k). There was one small cylindrical bottle form with thin body and green color glass (Plate 59, b), with the base being broader than the shoulders. The entire sample at John Hicks', in general, are shorter than those illustrated by Noel Hume (1969: 63-68). The two complete dark glass bottles were found to hold 27 and 27.5 oz. of liquid, 3 oz. more than one-and-one-half pints.

### Large Earthenware Creampans or Separation Bowls

#### Eleven (11) Earthenware Creampans or Separation Bowls

(Plate 68, a). Creamcolor clay slip applied to the pans' interior bowl surface before mineral oxide flecks and clear lead glaze. A red clay slip is present on the rim and exterior surfaces. Rims are everted, flat and thickened. The lips are grooved and the upper lip-edge and bowl-rim juncture are ridged. The base is round, with a flat foot which extends upward to a flaring body. The potter's rising marks are evident on both surfaces. The paste is a fine red grit and crushed pottery sherds.

Dimensions: 33.0 cm. in pan diameter, 10.3 cm. in conjectured pan height

Provenience: (5) cellar fill, (2) cellar fill and topsoil T-6-A,  
(1) T-2-C and T-3-B

(Plate 68, b). A second earthenware creampan has a cream color clay slip applied to the interior bowl surface with iron oxide specks and clear lead glaze. The glossy glaze has a yellow-like appearance. A

a red clay slip has been applied to the rim and exterior surfaces. The rim is everted, flat, and thickened with ridges at the top edge of the smooth lip and at the bowl-rim juncture. The base is round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. The potter's rising marks are evident on both surfaces. The paste is mottled red and yellow, tempered with crushed pottery sherds.

Dimensions: Pan Height ? ; 33.5 cm. rim diameter

Provenience: (2) cellar fill, (1) T-2-C, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-7-B,  
(1) T-8-A

(Plate 68, d). One earthenware creampan of clear lead glaze was subject to overfiring, turning the pan's surface and glaze to an olive green color. Its interior bowl surface is roughened as its gravel temper is prolific on the surface. Its rim and exterior surfaces are untreated. The rim is everted and thickened, with a downward kick on the underside; plano-convex in cross-section. The base is round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. It is conjectured that the pan derived from North Devon, England and is of the late 17th-Century manufacture (Watkins 1960: 44).

Dimensions: 10cm. pan height; 37.0 cm. rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 14, (1) cellar fill

(Plate 68, c). A fourth earthenware creampan (separation bowl) was found to have iron oxide specks applied before clear lead glaze on its interior bowl surfaces. The rim and exterior surfaces are untreated. The rim is everted, flat, and thickened; the lip is smooth with its upper edge ridged. The base is round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. The potter's rising marks are evident on both surfaces of the bodies. The paste is a light tan clay, tempered with crushed pottery sherds.

Dimensions: 8.9 cm in pan height, 32.0 cm. in pan diameter

Provenience: (3) cellar fill

(Plate 70, e). There are one restorable and two potential creampans or mixing bowls which had iron oxide specks applied to interior pan surfaces before the clear lead glaze, covering the interior surfaces and rims. The exterior surfaces are untreated. Rims are rolled, with one exhibiting a 4.5 cm. wide spout. The height and width of the rolled rims vary suggesting the presence of three creampans. The bases are round with flat foot rims which extend upward to a flaring body. The paste is an orange-brown clay, tempered with a prolific

quantity of crushed ceramic sherds.

Dimensions: Restorable Pan: 6.3 cm. in pan height, 30.0 cm. in pan diameter

Provenience: (3) refuse pit 14

(Plate 69, b). Two (2) earthenware creampans (one restorable and one potential) with a ginger and brown clear lead glaze applied. Their undersides are untreated. The rim on one is inverted, flat, and thickened, with a rounded lip. The second creampan is conjectured from two base sherds. The bases are round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. The paste is a light tan clay tempered with a minimum of crushed pottery sherds. The potter's marks are faint.

Dimensions:

Provenience: (15) cellar fill, (2) topsoil T-3-A, (3) T-3-B, (1) T-4-B, (1) refuse pit 8, (1) refuse pit 14

(No photograph). One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware pan. The interior surface is glazed unevenly with glaze spills on the rim. A brown clay wash was applied to exterior surface. The rim is unglazed, thickened and everted. The lip is pronounced and partially rounded. The body tapers in beneath the rim from its widest point to a small, round, flat base which is unglazed. The potter's rising marks are evident on the interior surface.

Dimensions: 31.0 cm. in rim diameter, 10.0 cm. in base diameter, height unknown

Provenience: Rimsherd: (1) cellar fill and topsoil T-8-A; Base-sherd: (1) cellar fill and topsoil T-7-A; (1) T-1-D

#### Seven (7) Conjectured Dark Lead Glaze Earthenware Pans

Represented by 12 basesherds and 17 miscellaneous bodysherds.

A dark lead glaze is over a tan and red clay wash on the interior surface. The bases are round, flat, and unglazed. The potter's rising marks are evident on several bodysherds. The paste is a light red color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: Bases: (6) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 16, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-6-A, (1) T-6-B, (1) T-8-B, (2) T-8-B

Bodysherds: (2) cellar fill, (1) T-3-A, (1) topsoil T-3-C and T-8-B, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-5-A, (1) T-6-A, (1) T-6-B, (1) refuse pit 1, (1) refuse pit 14.

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware pan glaze was applied over a red clay wash on the interior surface. The red clay wash covered the exterior surfaces. The outward flaring body joins an expanding rim at the pan's widest point. The rim everts and rises to a pronounced flat rim with a rounded edge lip. The base is round, flat, and unglazed. The paste is a light red color, tempered with crushed earthenware. Portions of the flat rim have lead glaze spilled on them.

Dimensions: 74.0 cm. rim diameter; base and height are unknown

Provenience: Rims: (1) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-1-B; Bodysherds: (3) cellar fill, (2) T-1-D, (1) T-2-A, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-5-C, (1) T-6-A; Baseshards: (1) cellar fill

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware pan with glaze applied to the interior surface and a red clay slip applied to the exterior surface. The lip is unglazed. The base is missing. The rim everts, forming a flat and thickened lip with two shallow grooves on the inner and outer edges. The outer lip edge has a deep groove. The body of the pan tapers inward from the rim to the base. Glaze spillage is indicated on the lip by spots of kiln furniture.

Dimensions: 34.0 cm. rim diameter; Pan height and base diameter are unknown

Provenience: (9) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-2-D

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware pan whose interior surface is glazed and roughened from over-firing. Exterior surface has a red clay wash. The unglazed rim everts and flares slightly upward. There are two shallow grooves on the flat rim surface and the lip edge is ridged and grooved. Beneath the rim, the body tapers sharply to a narrow base which is round, flat, and unglazed. The potter's rising marks are evident. The paste is a light tan color tempered with gravel and crushed earthenware.

Dimension: 36.0 cm. in rim diameter; 14.5 cm. in base diameter; 9.0 cm in pan height

Provenience: Rimsherd: (1) cellar fill; Bodysherds: (4) cellar fill, (1) cellar and T-8-D, (1) refuse pit 10, (1) topsoil T-2-C, (1) T-3-A, (5) T-3-B, (2) T-3-C, (1) T-4-A, (3) T-4-B,

(1) T-7-A, (1) T-7-B, (5) T-6-A, (1) T-8-A, (2) T-8-C,  
(1) T-9, (1) T-3-B; Basesherds: (1) T-2-D, (1) T-3-B,  
(1) T-4-B, (3) T-9

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware, deep pan rimsherd whose base is missing. A red clay wash and dark glaze was applied to interior and exterior surfaces. The rim is flat, was inverted and everted with rounded edges by folding the elastic clay over. The edges were rounded by grooving the protruding ends. The lip is flat and unglazed to receive a lid. The potter's rising marks are evident.

Dimensions: 34.0 cm. in rim diameter; 12.0 cm. in pan height

Provenience: (3) cellar fill

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware deep pan is identical to the one above except for the color of the paste which is a light orange, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 15.5 cm. in pan height; 37.0 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (2) refuse pit 1, topsoil; (1) T-8-B

#### Ten (10) Shallow Earthenware Pans (Creampans)

(Two (2) restorable, two (2) potential pans, and eleven (11) miscellaneous rims)

Dark lead glaze was applied to interior bowls of the pans; rims and exterior surfaces, for the most part, were not treated. The rim on two pans exhibited some dark lead glazing. One pan exhibited fingerprints of iron-oxide stains on the exterior surface. The rims are thickened outward and flatten and are either grooved or plain in lip form. The bases are round, with a flat rim which extended upward forming a short, flaring body. The potter's rising marks are clearly visible. The paste is a light orange color, tempered with a small amount of grave. Over-firing may have caused several sherds to have a slight olive green color on their exterior surfaces. These pieces have a red and yellow color, tempered with clay crushed particles. The thickness of the body and rims vary, with some posing ridges on the top side of the rims.

Dimensions: Restorable Pans 7.2 and 8.6 cm. in pan height; 22.5 cm. in rim diameter.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill

Provenience: (Miscellaneous Rimsherds): (6) cellar fill, (2) refuse pit 1, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) T-2-D, (2) T-3-A, (2) T-3-B, (1) T-4-B, (1) T-5-a, (2) T-6-A

### Three (3) Shallow Potential Clear Glazed Earthenware Pans

The pan was glazed over a red clay wash. The exterior surface is also red clay washed, but unglazed. The thickened rim is beveled and projects outward to a rounded lip. Under the projecting rim a deep groove is present. The paste is light orange tempered with fine clay particles.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: Rimsherds: (1) cellar, topsoil, (1) T-8-D

### One (1) Iron Ladle Handle (Plate 45, a)

Ladle handle expands out from bowl juncture to heart-shaped ring terminal.

Dimensions: 19.7 cm. in incomplete length

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

### Five (5) Cauldrons

#### Four (4) Cast Iron Cauldrons and One (1) Lead Glazed Earthenware Cauldron

The collars on two bulbous cast iron body sections flare outward (Plate 55, c). The largest body has an ear-shaped handle projecting out from the collar and anchored to the shoulder. Three raised bands (ridges) circumscribe the bulging body with another two below the handle and a third at the base. A body fragment from refuse pit 7 has an identical body shape. A vertical groove shows the line of forge welding. Its one leg is slightly everted and flat, and is indicative of a three-legged kettle.

Dimensions: 20.0 cm. in pot height; 20.4 cm. in inside rim diameter; 17.3 cm. inside pot height; 4.2 cm. in leg length, volume unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and (1) refuse pit 1

The second large cauldron also has an identical flaring collar and two raised bands and a long iron leg. Its bulbous body meets the collar at 16.0 cm. above the iron leg tip in contrast to 17.5 cm. for the above kettle.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

A cauldron rim has the same circular angle shape as the two above kettles, but varies as it has a thicker body wall -- .7 cm. in contrast to .4 cm.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

A small cauldron with nearly vertical sides was found in remarkably good condition (Plate 55, b). A thick coat of cooking grease (not saved) caked the lower part of its flat bottom surface. The sides, which were not caked with the grease, had been subject to extensive decay. The collar rim is slightly flaring and thickened. Its three legs are everted and flat at the foot. A rimsherd and two body sherds resemble the above in rim form.

Dimensions: 13.9 cm. in cauldron height; 16.1 cm. in outer rim diameter; 9.0 cm. in bowl height; 5.0 cm. in leg height, volume is unknown

Provenience: (3) cellar fill

Four (4) miscellaneous cast iron kettle leg sections with flat leg tips were found.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-8

One (1) thick brown lead glazed earthenware cooking kettle (Plate 54, a) with clear lead glaze applied to exterior and interior surface was found. Secondary firing from cooking has weakened much of the glaze which has since fallen off. Its interior body paste is orange clay, tempered with grit. Rim is flat and thickened with a rounded lip and is everted. Before the constricted neck, the body expands slightly toward lower portion where the lower body tapers to a flat bottom which rests of thick, round legs. The position of the one surviving leg indicates that the whole kettle had three legs. Three incised bands circumscribe the upper body 7.0 cm. below the rim. An incomplete U-shaped handle was applied to the lower surface of the thickened rim and anchored to the body just below the three incised lines.

Dimensions: 22.0 cm. in height, 24.3 cm. in conjectured diameter

Provenience: (3) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 7, (1) refuse pit 14 and 16, (2) refuse pit 16, (1) topsoil T-7-A

#### Twenty-five (25) Storage Jars

Two (2) potential lead-glazed earthenware with a dark slip storage jars were found with base and rimsherds missing. They were glazed both

on the exterior and interior, however the interiors were not glazed uniformly. Several of the main bodysherds suggest a narrow opening, small vessel. The potter's rising marks are evident on both surfaces. The paste is a light orange color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (17) cellar fill, (4) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16, topsoil, (2) T-8

Three (3) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jars (Plate 57, b and c). Two sherds are glazed only on the interior surface. The body sherds taper to a round flat base. The potter's rising marks are visible on both surfaces. The paste is a red-tan color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 15.0 to 18.0 basal diameter, height and rim diameters are unknown

Provenience: Base: (1) cellar fill and topsoil T-3-B, (1) cellar fill, Bodysherd: (2) cellar fill, (1) T-2-, (2) T-5-A, (1) T-7-A, (1) T-2-C, (1) T-3-A, (1) T-3-C

One (1) potential clear lead-glazed earthenware storage jar with the glaze applied over a red clay wash on interior surface. The exterior surface is untreated. The two bodysherds indicate that the body was almost vertical with a slightly everting rim. The lip is rounded and unglazed. The potter's rising marks are evident on the interior surface.

Dimensions: 26.0 cm. rim diameter, height is unknown.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill and refuse pit 7

Two (2) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jars (Plate 67, g and i) with glaze covering exterior and interior surfaces but not the flat lip. The rim has been folded over and flattened, forming interior and exterior ridges. The end of the fold on the exterior surface below the lip is grooved and serves to reinforce the rim. One rimsherd has a horizontally applied solid loop handle attached to the base of the thick, folded over lip (Plate 67, g), and one rimsherd has horizontally solid loop handle attached at the flaring point of the rim (Plate 67, i). The paste is a dark red color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-9, (1) T-1-D



One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware storage jar with glaze covering the exterior and interior surfaces but not the bottom. The round base has a flat foot rim which flares sharply upward and outward. The potter's rising marks are on both surfaces. The paste is a light gray color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 17.0 basal diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (2) refuse pit 16, (1) topsoil T-3-A, (1) T-3-B

One (1) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jug rimsherd with missing base. It is glazed on both interior and exterior surfaces with the flat lip unevenly glazed. The rim is folded over with a thickened ridge on the interior side and bulging on exterior surface. The potter's rising marks are evident. The paste is a dark red clay, tempered with small flecks of crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 24.0 cm. rim diameter, height and base diameter unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 16, (1) T-3-C, (2) T-4-B, (2) T-5-C, (1) T-6-A, (2) T-8-B, (1) T-8-C, (1) T-9

Two (2) potential clear lead glazed earthenware storage jars, glazed on the interior, exterior, and handle surfaces. The handle strap is applied vertical and bi-grooved on outer surface. The handle is wider at the top of the vessel than at the bottom. The handle on the second jar joins at the constricted neck of the jar, is the loop-strap handle type, oval in cross-section and on a vertical plane. These traits are indicative of a jar. The potter's rising marks are evident. The paste is a deep purple clay.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: Handle: (1) cellar fill; Bodysherds: (11) cellar fill, (1) T-1-D, (1) T-2-D, (1) T-1-F, (1) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (2) T-4-B, (1) shallow basin 1, (3) T-5-A, (8) T-6-A, (1) T-6-B, (1) T-6-B, (1) T-8-B, (1) T-8-C, (1) T-9  
Second Jar: (1) topsoil, T-1-A, and T-10-B

One (1) potential dark lead glaze earthenware storage jar with missing rim. The exterior surface is untreated. The potter's rising marks are on the interior surface. The body tapers inward to a round, flat foot rim base.

Dimensions: 16.3 cm. in base diameter, vessel height and rim diameter are unknown

Provenience: Basesherd: (1) cellar fill; Bodysherds: (11) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 10, (1) T-1-D, (3) T-3-A, (3) T-3-B, (1) T-4-a, (6) T-6-A, (1) T-8-D

One (1) potential dark lead glaze earthenware storage jar with glaze on interior and exterior surfaces. The flat rim is not glazed and was meant to receive a lid. The rim is broad and thick, everted, and flared outward with rounded edges. Beneath the rim, the body begins to contract inward toward the base.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: Rimsherd: (1) cellar fill; Bodysherds: (1) cellar fill, (1) T-8-E, (1) T-1-C, (1) T-2-C

One (1) potential lead glaze earthenware jug (Plate 66, e) with a red clay wash covering both interior and exterior surfaces and lead glaze applied only to exterior surface. The handle appendage is vertical strap loop and is elliptical in cross-section.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (2) refuse pit 14, topsoil, (1) T-3-B (1) T-3-C, (1) T-5-C, (1) T-8-C, (1) T-8-E

One (1) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jar (Plate 56, a) whose glaze does not completely cover the base and bottom of the jar. The rimsherds are thickened and everted, flaring slightly outward. The lip is unglazed and flat for receiving a lid. The potter's rising marks are clearly evident.

Dimensions: 14.0 cm. base diameter

Provenience: Base: (1) cellar fill; Rimsherd: (1) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-8-C; Bodysherd: (4) cellar fill; Topsoil (1) T-3-A, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-5-B, T-6-A, (1) T-7-B, T-8-A, (1) T-8-C, (1) refuse pit 6, (1) T-10-B

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware storage jar with glaze on exterior surface only. The potter's rising marks are still visible on bodysherds. The paste is a light orange color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) restorable, and two (2) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jars with glaze on both interior and exterior surfaces, and bottoms and flat lips are untreated (Plate 56 b). The lip is flat and

unglazed to hold a lid. The medium-thickened rims are folded over outward and grooved on the lower portions of the protruding lips. The interior surface of the jar at the rim is inverted as well, forming a prominent ridge at the lip. The body expands outward slightly, 5.0 cm. beneath the rim to the jar's widest diameter, excepting the rim diameter. From this line downward, the jar body walls taper slightly in toward the round, slightly concave base. The potter's rising marks are clearly evident on both surfaces. The paste is dark red and purple clay, tempered with grit and crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 23.5 cm. in jar height; 26.0 cm. in rim diameter; 13.0 to 14.0 cm. in base diameters

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware jug. Several bodysherds suggest a narrow opening, and a small vessel is conjectured. The interior of the jar is not glazed uniformly which also suggests a narrow jug opening. The potter's rising marks are evident on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10, refuse pit 16, (1) refuse pit 10, (2) refuse pit 16, topsoil; (1) T-3-A, (1) T-1-D, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-7-B, (2) T-8, (5) T-8-C

One (1) potential lead glazed earthenware storage jar (Plate 57, a) with missing rim. The dark lead glaze is on exterior surface only. The vessel was subject to secondary firing on exterior surface after vessel had been broken. There are very small potter's rising marks on the interior surface. Body tapers to a round, flat base with an expanded V-shaped foot rim projection. The paste is a light orange color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 18.0 cm. in base diameter, rim diameter and jar height are unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill and topsoil T-3-A, (1) topsoil T-2-C, (1) T-3-C

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware storage jar with missing base. Both surfaces are glazed and glossy. The rim is vertical with a round lip. Body bulges outward slightly at the mid-body. The paste is a dark purple-red, tempered with specks of crushed earthenware. The potter's rising marks are evident on both surfaces.

Dimensions: Unknown; probable short height

Provenience: Rimsherds: (1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14  
Bodysherds: (13) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 9, (1)  
refuse pit 10, (4) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16,  
(1) T-2-B, (1) T-2-C, (2) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A,  
(2) T-4-B, (1) T-5-A, (3) T-6-A, (1) T-6-B, (1) T-7-A

One (1) potential dark lead glazed earthenware jar whose rimsherds have a slightly thickened rim with a flat lip. The bodysherds of the vessel are thick and almost vertical, tapering to a round, flat foot rim base. Several bodysherds have three faint cordon lines.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: Rimsherds: (1) cellar fill, (1) T-8-C topsoil, (1)  
refuse pit 16, (1) refuse pit 8; Bodysherds: (1)  
cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16,  
(2) T-3-B, (1) T-7-A, (2) T-8-C, (1) T-8-D

One (1) clear lead glazed earthenware restorable jar with glaze covering interior, exterior, and base. There are no handles. The rim is sharply everted, forming a shelf for a lid and has a rounded, beveled outward lip. The expanded body flares outward below the rim and tapers inward toward a round, flat, expanded foot rim. The paste is a coarse orange color, tempered with crushed earthenware.

Dimensions: 10.7 cm. expanded foot rim diameter

Provenience: Rim: (3) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16; Base: (1)  
refuse pit 14; Bodysherds: (24) refuse pit 14, (1)  
refuse pit 16, topsoil (1) T-5-A, (1) T-8-D

One (1) potential gray saltglaze stoneware jug (Plate 58, d) with a gray clay and mineral oxide slip covering the exterior surface. Interior is unslipped, rough and the maker's rings are evident on both surfaces. The base is round and flat with a bulging foot rim. Lower body wall rises sharply upward from inside the bulging foot rim. The paste is a coarse gray clay, tempered with grit particles.

Dimensions: 16.0 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Narrow neck slipped earthenware jug bodysherd and handle sherds (Plate 65, a). A red clay was applied to the exterior surface before lead glaze. The interior surface was untreated. The potter's rising rings are deep and pronounced on the interior surface as the potter had little space to manipulate his fingers in the narrow orifice jug. This is the basis for our conjectured form. The single handle sherd has an oval-shaped cross-section.

Provenience: (1) T-2-D, (1) T-3-A, (3) T-6-A, (1) T-8-A, (1) T-8-C

### Jugs

#### Bellarmino Jug (Plate 63, a)

One unglazed, brown stoneware medallion bodysherd was found. (A similarly stamped Tudor Rose medallion is illustrated in Solon 1906: 40; Cotter and Hudson 1957: 43; and Lewis 1969: 50.) The medallion belongs to a gray beard or bellarmino jug. Its conjectured height is 10-3/4 inches and dates during the last quarter of the 17th Century.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

#### Four (4) Salt Glazed Stoneware Jugs

(Plate 58, a). The tapering body has a series of vertical, incised panels and meets a series of cordon bands about a narrow base with a slightly expanded flat foot rim.

Dimensions: 8.1 cm. in narrow base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, topsoil T-8-C and T-9

(Plate 65, b). One potential bulbous body jug is represented by one brown salt glazed stoneware neck sherd. A light brown mineral slip covers exterior surface and handle appendage. Interior is gray and untreated. A series of incised lines circumscribe the neck. Lip is missing. Handle appendage is thick and is strap-handle type.

Matthews and Green (1969: 15, and Kelso 1967: Figure 11, No. 3) illustrate identical stoneware jugs which were in use in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries.

Dimensions: .6 cm. in bodywall thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 63, b). One potential salt glazed hard stoneware flask neck-rimsherd whose exterior surface is tan with a brown-to-red interior surface. The neck is vertical with a rounded lip and thickened in cross-section. The narrow orifice diameter is indicative of a water flask (Mynaird: Post Medieval Archaeology, Volume 3, Figure 11). Below the lip, four cordon lines are present. The paste is a coarse, sandy-brown clay.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 58, e). The salt glaze on the potential jug was applied to only the exterior surface which tends to suggest a jug with a narrow neck. The base constricts sharply to a round, smooth and flat foot rim. The sides of the body are washed with gray clay. Around the neck and upper portion of the body, a light iron-oxide or copper color is mixed in with the glaze. The base is grooved 2.0 cm. above the bottom. The paste is a coarse, tan-color clay on the sides, applied to a red coarse clay basesherd.

Dimensions: 14.4 cm. base diameter, 2.0 cm. in basal thickness, 1.1 cm. in body wall thickness

Provenience:

#### Two (2) Lead Glazed Earthenware Jugs

(Plate 66, a). The two potential jugs are glazed on both interior and exterior surfaces. The rims are missing. The bodies taper sharply inward to the round, flat, expanded foot rims with sharp edges contracting sharply to the bases. The potter's rising marks are evident on the interiors. The paste is a dark purple and orange clay, tempered with crushed ceramics. A grayish color shows evidence of secondary firing after a jar was broken.

Dimensions: 10.0 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 16, (1) topsoil T-8-C;  
Bodysherd: (1) refuse pit 16, (1) refuse pit 14

#### Three (3) Potential Slip Earthenware Jars or Jugs

Two (2) potential jugs (Plate 58, c) have a red-brown, mineral-oxide, high-gloss glaze covering interiors, exteriors, and vertical rims. The bases are narrow, slightly expanding to round, flat, foot rims. One base is slightly concave. The lower body rises sharply outward and upward from the base. The paste is a reddish-tan, coarse clay.

Dimensions: 11.0 and 14.0 cm. in base diameters

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

One (1) potential jar with clear lead glaze covering both interior, and exterior surfaces as well as the base. Lower body tapers inward, joining a round, flat foot rim.

Dimensions: 13.5 cm. base diameter

Provenience: Basesherds: (1) topsoil T-5-B; (1) posthole #34 and 10;  
Bodysherds: (1) refuse pit 16; (1) posthole #34; topsoil  
(1) T-5-B, T-8-C

## Metal Kitchen Equipment

### Three (3) Twisted Iron Rods (Plate 40, b, c, and d)

One twisted rod has an eye at its flattened end. Three rods are broken. Twisted iron rods were commonly used as hooks in the hearth to hang cooking kettles and as ornaments.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 9

### One (1) Conical Rolled Sheet Brass (Plate 11, e)

The larger end has a series of incised bands tapering from 1.8 to 1.0 cm. to the narrower end which is folded over. It is conjectured that the rolled brass sheet is that of either a nozzle to a bellows orifice or that of a gun powder pouch.

Dimensions: 6.2 cm in length

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1  
Second illustration is specimen from 18 ST-2-1

### Three (3) Hooks (Plate 40, i, f, and j)

One curved iron hook with a thickened pointed tip is round in cross-section and was attached to a flat tang with two perpendicular shanks which may have been hammered into the underside of a hearth or mantle to support implements.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

A second curved iron hook has a blunt end and is rectangular and thick in cross-section. Its flattened end has three eyes which allow the hook to be secured to the wall or beams.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

A sheet of brass has been rolled and bent and its curve has the appearance of a hook. The longer arm, with the tang terminal, is perforated and possibly had been utilized as a hook.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### One (1) Iron Cutting Implement (Plate 40 a)

The blade is blunt and mounted on an iron-brass reinforcing ridge which is brazed onto the top longitudinal side of the blade. There is a centrally located hollow handle socket which is octagonal in cross-section and is grooved below its lip. Its conjectured usage is believed for general kitchen utilization in dicing and not for cutting meat (Chronicle, Vol. XIX, September 1966; No. 2, p.37).



Dimensions: 10.1 cm. in blade length  
4.0 cm. in iron blade height  
0.1 to 0.2 cm. in cutting edge thickness  
1.0 cm. in reinforcing iron-brass handle support band thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### TABLEWARE

##### Seven (7) Potential Earthenware Serving Pans

Two (2) Restorable Serving Pans (Plate 70 g and f)

Iron oxide specks were applied to the pans before clear lead glaze. The oxide ran during the glazing, producing small run streaks on the interior bowl sides and bottoms. On the interior bottom of the pans are three kiln furniture marks. The exterior surfaces and bases are untreated. The rim on one pan is slightly rising with an upward everted and pronounced lip.

The other pan rim is slightly everted, rising upward to a rounded lip. The bases are round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. The potter's rising rings are faintly visible, but clearly evident on the pan surfaces. The paste is a light tan color, tempered with a small amount of gravel and fine ground clay.

Dimensions: 29.9 cm. in rim diameter; 7.0 in pan height  
35.5 cm. in rim diameter; 8.6 cm. in pan height

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 1;  
(1) topsoil T-4-A, t-5-A, %-4-A; (20) T-6-A;  
(2) T-8-B

One (1) Restorable Earthenware Serving Dish (Plate 71)

The upper surface and lip are decorated with a red clay slip with marbled (Yellow, light orange, and oxide) colors covered by a clear lead glaze. The underside is untreated. The rim is everted from the bowl body with a rounded and thickened lip. At the bowl-rim juncture, the bowl inverts forming a small ridge. It is believed that secondary exposure to heat (see black scar on the bottom) weakened the glaze, causing it to flake off. The paste is a light tan color tempered with crushed earthenware and grit.

Dimensions: 27.0 cm. in conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10; (1) refuse pit 16

One (1) Earthenware Serving Pan (Plate 70 a)

This pan had a cream-colored clay slip applied to the interior surface before iron oxide specks and clear lead glaze were applied. The oxide ran during glazing producing small run streaks on the interior bowl sides; the bottom is heavily coated with iron oxide. The exterior surface is untreated except for daubs of cream-colored clay slip. The rim is short and everted to a flat bevelled lip. The base is round with a flat foot rim which extends upward to a flaring body. The potter's rising marks are visible on both the interior and exterior surfaces. The paste is a mottled pink and tan clay, tempered with a prolific amount of crushed earthenware sherds.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 2

One (1) Earthenware Serving Dish (Plate 69, c)

This is a vertical wall serving pan with a single handle. The

pan has been treated with iron oxide speckles and a clear lead glaze on the interior and exterior surfaces. The base of the exterior surface and bottom are untreated. The lip of the pan is round with vertical walls which have a series of rising rings. A thickened ring is present 3.5 cm. below the lip on the exterior. The paste is a mottled tan and pink clay with clay grit. A single handle was applied to the upper part of the vertical body wall and anchored near the base. The presence of the handle and its form is the basis for our assumption that it is a serving pan. The base is round with a bulging foot rim. Secondary firing is evident on some of the basal sherds, which may be the result of the manner in which it was discarded.

Dimensions: 10.2 cm. pan height; 21.3 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-8

#### Two (2) Potential Earthenware Service Pans (Plate 70, c)

One has a red clay slip applied before iron oxide specks and clear lead glaze which covers the interior bowl, rim, and overlap onto the exterior surface. Daubs of red clay slip are exhibited on the underside. The rims on both dishes are round with a slight inward ridge on the interior edge. The potter's rising marks are faintly evident.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: First Dish: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-4-A, T-5-A, T-6-A

Second Dish: (1) Surface; (1) cellar and topsoil T-3-D; (2) T-1-D, (1) T-3-A; (2) T-3-B; (1) T-3-C, T-6-A, T-8-C, T-3-B, T-4-B; (1) refuse pit 2, and T-4-B

Miscellaneous Bodysherds: (1) T-1-A, T-3-B, T-4-B, T-7-A, T-8-C

One bodysherd is glazed on both surfaces: (1) T-4-B

## Twenty (20) Potential Delft Bowls

### One (1) Potential Delft Bowl (Plate 75, e)

This is decorated blue-on-white, tin ash glazed earthenware. Several bodysherds show decay surfaces -- possibly due to heat. The interior surface has a cobalt band below the lip. The exterior surface also has a cobalt band beneath the lip, in addition to a foliated motif on the body. The rim and upper body are nearly vertical with rounded lip. Three sherds are concave-convex in cross-section, indicative of a tapering lower body.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (6) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 10

### One (1) Potential Bowl (Plate 75, a)

The bowl is decorated blue-on-white. The basal sherds are missing. The exterior surface has a cobalt band below the lip and foliated motif below. The lip and interior surfaces are undecorated. The rim is nearly vertical with an inward bevelled lip. The body sherd has a slight curve.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 14

### One (1) Potential Bowl (Plate 75, e)

The bowl is decorated blue-on-white in a leaf motif (solid cobalt square and round leaves). The bodysherds' curvature are indicative of a bowl.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 14; (1) topsoil T-2-A

Three (3) Potential Delft Bowls (Plate 77, b)

Decorated blue-on-white, all three samples have cobalt bands on exterior lower body surfaces. One has a cobalt band on its lower interior surface. All three sherds have raised foot rims. The bowls' rims are missing.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 14; (1) topsoil T-2-A

One (1) Potential Delft Bowl (Plate 75, d)

Decorated blue-on-white, the cobalt is tinted over both surfaces and a foliate motif is found on the exterior surface. The bodysherds have a very gentle curve indicative of a large bowl. The rim is missing. The base is round with a raised foot rim.

One (1) Potential Delft Bowl (Plate 75, b)

Decorated cobalt on white, the blue is on both exterior and interior surfaces and both rim surfaces are cobalt banded. The exterior surface has a scroll below the rim band and a foliate motif beneath the scroll. The lip is narrow and rounded. The rim constricts in slightly from the bulging body which tapers in toward the base. The base of the bowl is missing.

Dimensions: 15.0 cm. conjectured bowl aperture;  
Bowl height is unknown

Provenience: (5) refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Bowl (Plate 77, e)

Decorated cobalt on white tin ash glaze earthenware, the exterior surface has light and heavy cobalt bands and a foliated motif. The body tapers inward toward a constricted foot rim with raised foot rim. In the center of the bases underside is a signature.

Dimensions: 7.8 cm. foot rim diameter. Height unknown

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16,  
(2) topsoil T-8-C

Three (3) Small Potential Delft Bowls (Plate 77, d)

Decorated with cobalt on white, the bands encircle the low exterior and interior of the bowls. The rims are missing and the lower body curvatures flare sharply outward and upward indicative of small bowls.

Dimensions: 5.0 - 7.0 cm. in foot rim diameter

Provenience: (5) cellar fill

Six (6) Small Potential Undecorated Delft Bowls (Plate 76, a)

The rims are vertical but everted and thickened at the rounded lip. The angles and varying thickness of the everted rims suggest that three small bowls are represented. The one raised foot rim is damaged. One rim is thin, flaring outward to a convex-concave cross-section (Plate 76, b)

Dimensions: 14.0 cm. in conjectured diameter of bowl

Provenience: (4) refuse pit 14; (1) refuse pit 10; (1) topsoil  
T-4-A, (1) refuse pit 2

One (1) Potential Delft Bowl (Plate 77, a)

Decorated blue on white, the exterior surface is decorated with cobalt applied in daubs. The interior surface has entirely flaked off. The raised foot rim is undecorated and the gentle rising curvature of the base is indicative of a bowl.

Provenience: (5) refuse pit 16; (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Delft Bowl (Plate 77, c)

Decorated blue on white, the lower body is banded on the exterior surface. The raised foot rim is undecorated and fragmented. The gentle rising basal curvature is indicative of a bowl.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Two (2) Slipped Earthenware Posset Cups (Plate 78)

The buff color slip is decorated with iron oxide combing on a bulging body. The vertical rim has a single row of iron oxide spots. The slip and iron oxide on the exterior surfaces is covered with a clear lead glaze. The rims are everted with rounded lips and are nearly vertical, meeting the bulging body which tapers to a constricted base which is round, flat, and expanded.

Dimensions: 7.6 and 9.3 cm. in height of bowl; 10.7 and 12.5 cm in rim diameters

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

Bodysherds: (2) cellar fill; (1) T-8-A

Miscellaneous Bowl Sherds: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

Twelve (12) Earthenware Bowls

One (1) Potential Slipped Earthenware Bowl (Plate 72, a)

The exterior surface is decorated with white slip lines and both the interior and exterior surfaces are glazed with clear lead. The rim is thickened and slightly everted with an outward bevelled lip. The paste is a coarse, red-tan clay.

Dimensions: 16.5 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

One (1) Potential Clear Lead Glazed Earthenware Bowl (Plate 74, b)

The clear lead glaze contains a speckled pattern from the manganese in the paste that had run during the glaze firing. The rim is slightly everted with a rounded lip. At mid-point, the body flares outward forming a cordon line. The dark band immediately above the cordoned line is from an iron oxide concentration. Beneath the cordoned line the body constricts to the base.

Dimensions: 15.0 - 17.0 cm. conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; topsoil T-2-D, T-3-C, T-5-A, T-6-A

One (1) Potential Slip Earthenware Small Bowl (Plate 64, e)

A dark clay slip had first been applied to the bowl, then a clear lead glossy glaze. The bodysherd had been dipped in dark clay slip and the four cordoning lines were wiped clean. Upon glaze-firing, the body turned black and the cordon lines a lighter color. The gentle curvature of the bodysherd suggests a bowl.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-B

One (1) Potential Earthenware Bowl

The exterior of the bowl is glazed with a dark mineral oxide and the interior of the bowl is glazed with a clear lead glaze and scattering of iron oxide. The underside of the handle and base are untreated. The knob handle probably represents one of a pair. The potter's rising marks are present on the interior surface.

Dimensions: 9.5 cm. in conjectured base diameter

Provenience: Handle: (1) cellar fill; Basesherd: (1) topsoil T-8-D

Four (4) Potential Earthenware Bowls (Plate 72, b)

The rimsherd has spots of white clay slip on the lower body portion below the horizontal handle appendage and on both exterior and interior surfaces. The rims and upper body are glazed a copper oxide glaze (green in color). A clear lead glaze covers the lower body. The rim is everted slightly with an inward bevelled lip which is pointed outward. The upper body portion is nearly vertical, meeting the shapely slope of the lower body which tapers to the missing base of the bowl. Three rims and upper bodies are glazed with copper oxide (Plate 72, a, c, and d). Rim and body thicknesses vary along with bevelling of outward lip, indicative of three potential small bowls.

Dimensions: 15.0 cm in conjectured rim diameter

Three potential small bowls: Unknown dimensions

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) cellar and topsoil T-3-A, T-4-A, T-8;  
(1) refuse pit 10 and 16; (1) T-4-B



One (1) Potential Earthenware Bowl or Soup Plate (Plate 72, e)

Cream colored slip covered with a clear lead glaze earthenware. Daubs of irregular white clay slip cover the top surface. Bottom is untreated. The lip is rounded and grooved on upper surface. Rim slopes sharply to broken flat base. The paste is a fine, light red clay.

Dimensions: 5.6 cm. in height; diameter is unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill and topsoil T-1-F, T-8-A

One (1) Potential White Salt-glaze Stoneware Small Bowl or Saucer (Plate 94, d)

Glazed surface is lightly pitted. The base curvature flares outward indicative of a bowl or saucer:

Dimensions:

Provenience:

Two (2) Potential White Salt-glaze Stoneware Small Bowls (Plate 91, d)

Rims are incised below the flat lip. The surfaces are slightly pitted.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) T-2-A

Five (5) Export Porcelain Potential Small Bowls (Plate 74)  
Ch'ien Lung Reign 1736 - 1795)

The exterior surfaces on one base and five bodysherds are underglazed with a deep blue foliate motif while the interior base is lined in blue. These bodysherds are .2 to .3 cm. in body thickness. The base has a raised, vertical foot rim.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (2) topsoil T-3-B

One basesherd is underglazed with a heavy, thick blue line on its interior surface and is on a raised foot rim. The body exterior surface has a foliate motif which is also heavy and dark.

Dimensions: Body and base sherds: .4 to .6 cm. in thickness

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-1-F

The lower body curvature on two basal sherds resembles a small bowl-shape with the base expanding outward and upward. The bowls rest on raised foot rims.

Provenience: (1) surface; (1) topsoil T-4-B

Two other body and two basal sherds represent two potential small bowls. The exterior surfaces are underglazed with foliate motifs. One is, in effect, shaded (Plate 74, a). Blue lines are present on both the interior and exterior surfaces.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill

Twelve (12 Lead-glazed Earthenware Plates)

The buff-color slip decorated and was glazed on their top surfaces. The bottom surfaces are untreated. Two rimsherds have swirled, marbled designs from iron oxide and clear lead glaze on their top surfaces with the lips and bottoms unglazed. This decoration covers the entire top surface of one plate rim and is irregularly dispersed over the surface of another.

(Plate 82, e). One plate rimsherd is decorated with iron oxide spots and covered by a clear lead glaze. A raised motif of a leaf design is on its top surface. The dish is thought to be small, with a conjectured 17.3 cm. diameter.

(Plate 82, b). Another rimsherd is plain, notched, cream slipped and covered with a clear lead glaze.

(Plate 82, a and d). Two dish rimsherds are cream slipped with iron oxide bands below the notched rims and covered with a clear glaze.

(Plate 82, d) The rim on another sherd is slipped, but unglazed.

Fifty percent of the lead-glazed plate rimsherds are notched, cream slipped and decorated with iron oxide in a combing motif. The motif has been applied with thin, straight lines .8 to 1.5 cm. apart, running perpendicular to the rims, while others run parallel to the rims and are often weavy (Plate 81, a through e) One of these rimsherds raises 2.7 cm. above its center plate basin. One rimsherd has two and another three relief rings on the top surface, apparently encircling the center of the plate (Plate 81, a and e). These ceramic, lead-glazed, slip earthenware plates were common household utensils in 18th Century American sites (Noel Hume 1969: 136).

Provenience: (20) cellar fill; (1) cellar and refues pit 1; (1) cellar fill; T-3-B, T-4-B; (1) cellar fill; T-1-E; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 10; (2) refuse pit 14; (2) refuse pit 16; (2) refuse pits 14 and 16; (3) shallow basin 1; topsoil: (1) T-1-B, T-1-D; T-1-E, T-7-A, T-8-D; (2) T-2-D, T-3-C, T-4-A, T-8-A, T-8-B; (3) T-3-B, T-6-A

#### Twelve or more Delft Plates

One (1) Potential Delft Lobe Plate (Plate 79, e)

The body is decorated with a cobalt foliated motif. The rim is positioned in a steep angle, dipping sharply down to the shoulder bowl ridge, and tapers less sharply to the round and flat base. The lip is round and slightly rolled on the bottom surface. Its numerous lobes have produced an undulating lip of raised taps along the lip. Lobed plates were popular in the late 17th Century (Dwight Lanmon, personal communication).

Provenience: (8) cellar fill; (1) refuse pits 6, 11, 15; (1) post-hole 22, shallow basin 1, topsoil T-1-E, T-8-C

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, b)

Decorated with cobalt on white, one rimsherd has a cobalt band and a diagonal hatching cobalt motif of the lower rim.

Provenience: (11) refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, g)

Decorated with cobalt on white with a thick blue band in the center encircling a blue stem and leaf design.

Provenience: (3) refuse pit 1

One or More Delft Plates (Plate 80, a and c)

Decorated with cobalt on white with a mineral oxide lip and light cobalt inscribed oriental foliated motif. The foot rims are on the same plane as the exterior surface.

Dimensions: 22.0 cm. conjectured rim diameter; .4 cm. in height of foot rim

Provenience: (43) cellar fill; (5) refuse pit 1; (1) cellar fill and clay subsoil T-3-A, (1) topsoil T-2-C

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, d)

Decorated with cobalt on white with a wide and narrow dark blue band on the rim and three narrow bands on the inner base surface of the plate. The rim bands on the sherd match an example described by Noel Hume who assigns a 1710 - 1720 date (Noel Hume 1963: 111 - 123).

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-A

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, c)

Decorated with cobalt on white with light blue bands (one on the rim and two on the shoulder of the plate) and dark blue spots on the rim.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 16; (1) topsoil T-6-A

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, f)

Decorated with blue on white with medium blue stem and leaf design.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

More than One Delft Plate (Plate 80, b)

Decorated with blue on white with an oriental foliated motif. The

lip has a heavy mineral oxide band. These rim and basal sherds have a thicker lip and rim than the plate described above. The foot rim is on the same plane as the exterior surface. The plate was probably manufactured in Liverpool, England 1750 - 1765 (Ray 1966: Plate 83).

Dimensions: .5 cm. in height of foot rim; diameters unknown

Provenience: (17) cellar fill; (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 10;  
(1) shallow basin 1; (1) topsoil T-2-C

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 79, e)

Decorated with manganese (purple) flower on the rim and blue bands on the sloping shoulder.

Provenience: (1) shallow basin 1

One (1) Potential Delft Plate (Plate 104, top)

The plate is represented by three flat basessherds which are bi-plano in cross-section and decorated with cobalt on white, portraying human hands on the top surface.

Provenience: (3) base of cellar fill

Two (2) Potential Delft Plates (Plate 104, lower center column)

Decorated with cobalt on white with a foliate motif, both sherds are bi-plano in cross-section with one sherd possessing a foot rim.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (2) refuse pit 14

Miscellaneous Plates

One (1) Potential White Salt-glazed Plate (Plate 104, d)

The lip of the plate is missing, but the sherd indicates the beginning of bowl at the lower juncture of the rim.

Dimensions: .6 cm. in rim thickness

Provenience: topsoil (1) T-5-C

One (1) Potential Pearlware Plate (Plate 83, d)

The white Pearlware rimsherd fragment dates between 1790 and 1840. The sherd has a fine, light tan paste body with slightly undulating rounded lip.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-C

## TABLEWARE

### Earthenware Cups

Eighteen (18) Potential Possett Cups and Seven (7) Restorable Posset Cups (Plate 90)

(12 large rim-bodysherds, 25 rimsherd fragments, 271 bodysherds, 33 handlesherds, 24 basalsherds and 11 basesherd fragments)

Light tan, fine body paste, buff color slip comb decorated with iron oxide, with straight and waving comb lines and covered with a clear lead glaze. The lead glaze on some of the cups extends to the base while on others the cup was not dipped entirely into the liquid glaze. The posset cups have slightly everted rims with rounded lips and a variance in rim thicknesses. The body expands toward the base and several have clay ridges frequently to the same diameter as the rim at the lower body area from where the body constricts to a flat, expanding base. Four of the restorable cups retain their handles.

Dimensions: 8.2 cm. cup height  
8.6 cm. cup rim diameter

8.6 cm. cup height  
9.0 cm. cup rim diameter

8.7 cm. cup height  
8.1 cm. cup rim diameter

Provenience: (4) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill, T-2-D and T-8-A,  
(1) cellar fill and T-1-D; (1) cellar fill and T-3-A

Rimsherd Fragments: (25) cellar fill, (1) T-2-C,  
(4) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B, (1) Shallow  
basin 1; (1) T-5-A, (1) T-8-A;  
(1) refuse pit 10; (1) posthole 26

## Flat Base Expanding Yellow Combware Foot Rims

One has a handle appendage and another base has a complete handle located on the lower body, 1.5 cm. above the base. The latter is that of a small teacup or child's cup.

Provenience: (10) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 1; (1) cellar fill and T-8-A; and (1) each from refuse pits 7 and 13; T-1A, T-2A, T-3B, T-3-C, T-4-B, T-5-B, T-6-A, T-8-A, and (1) Pit 13 and T-8-B.

Base Fragments: (6) cellar fill, (1) T-2-D, (2) T-3-A, (2) T-3-B.

Bodysherds: (152) cellar fill, (3) cellar fill and T-3-B, (6) T-1-D, (1) T-1-E, (7) T-2-D, (20) T-3-D, (12) T-3-B, (2) T-3-C, (6) T-4-A, (5) Pit 1, (1) Pit 2, (6) T-4-B, (7) T-5-A, (1) T-5-C, (17) T-6-A, (2) T-7-A, (3) Posthole 23, (7) T-7-B, (1) Pit 10, (1) Pit 11, (3) T-8-C, (4) Pit 14, (4) Pit 16.

Handlesherds: (18) cellar fill, (1) T-2-D, (5) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (2) Pit 1, (1) Basin 1, (1) Refuse Pit 2, (1) T-6-B, (1) T-8-A, (1) T-8-D.

## Three(3) Restorable and Three (3) Potential Earthenware Teacups

Each cup has two rows of iron oxide spots beneath their clear lead oxide glaze (Plate 93, c, e, and f). The cups vary in outward eversion of their rims and thicknesses of their pointed lips. Below the rim, the angle in which the body tapers inward also varies. The sides flare outward slightly to the lower body, at which point the lower body contracts toward a rounded, flat, slightly expanded, tall foot rim. The upper and lower handle appendages are present on two cups below the rim and at the broad point of the lower body. Apparently all the teacups had a single handle.

The iron oxide spots vary as to cup in size and row arrangement. The oxide spots are in line with one another or they are irregularly applied. Still another teacup is conjectured as the iron oxide spots are practically on the lip on the several small but thick rimsherds.

Dimensions: 5.8 to 6.4 cm. in teacup height; 6.0 to 6.1 cm. in rim diameter on larger, more complete teacups. 4.8 and 4.9 cm. in expanded base diameter

Provenience: (4) Cellar fill, topsoil; (1) T-4-B, (2) T-5-A, (1) T-7-A, (1) T-8-B, (1) T-2-D

Miscellaneous Slipped Earthenware Bodysherds: (17) cellar fill, topsoil, (1) T-1-D, (1) T-3-A, (3) T-4-A, (2) T-4-B, (1) T-8-A, (1) T-9

One (1) Restorable Lead Glazed Earthenware Cup (Plate 94, h)

The glaze is a glossy brown with magnesium specks on the interior and exterior surfaces. The interior base is dark from an extra-thick layer of lead glaze. Rim flares upward and outward slightly to a pointed lip. The body is cordoned. A flat, round base rises sharply upward with cordoned line above the bulging lower body. A handle appendage is attached to the lower bulging body and is convex-plano in cross-section.

Dimensions: 7.1 cm. in cup height; 7.5 cm. in base diameter; 8.7 cm. in maximum body diameter.

Provenience: (9) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Clear Lead Glazed Earthenware Cup

Manganese in the clay caused speckles to appear upon firing of glaze. Rim everts and has a rounded lip.

Provenience: (1) Cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 1, (1) topsoil T-9

One (1) Potential Salt-glazed Stoneware Cup (Plate 91, a)

A mineral wash was applied causing speckling after firing. Rim is clear, slightly everted, with a thinned, rounded lip. Bottom of cup is round with flat foot rim. Handle appendage below rim rises upward.

Dimensions: 5.5 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; Refuse pit 15, 15, and topsoil T-6-A

One (1) Conjectured Cup (Plate 94, f)

One conjectured cup base is thick, white salt-glaze with a slightly everted raised foot rim. The salt glaze is thick and glossy.

Dimensions: 6.9 cm. diameter of foot rim

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Potential White Salt-glaze Stoneware Cup (Plate 94, e)

The cup has a lightly pitted surface common to mid-18th Century salt-glaze. The foot rim is raised and the gentle curve of the



Lower body flares outward and upward indicative of a cup.

Dimensions: 3.6 cm. foot rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Lead-glazed Earthenware Cup (Plate 91, i)

The black oxide lead glaze applied to both surfaces. The rim everts lightly with a rounded lip. The presence of a handle appendage suggests a cup probably not more than 7.5 cm. high. The paste is red in color and is a fine compact clay.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, topsoil (1) T-1-A, (1) T-3-A

One (1) Potential Brown Slip Clear Lead-glazed Earthenware Cup (Plate 91, b)  
(With Handle Appendage)

Slip and glaze cover interior and exterior surfaces except for foot rim, which is untreated. The rim everts with a rounded lip. The body bulges slightly outward with a cordon line and lower handle appendage beneath the line. The body tapers sharply to a high, narrow base. The foot rim flares outward slightly.

Dimensions: 6.3 cm. in cup height; 8.0 cm. in rim diameter;  
3.8 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Conjectured Cups

Three conjectured cups are represented by 23 lead-glazed earthenware bodysherds. Eleven sherds are glazed with lead. Two have clear lead glaze along with manganese speckles in the paste.

Provenience: Three Conjectured Cups: (1) cellar fill, topsoil, (1) T8 T-8-A, T-3-B; Topsoil (1) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (1) T-5-A.  
Others: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16, topsoil (1) T-3-A, (2) T-3-B, (1) T-2-A, T-5-B (1) T-6-A, (1) T-7-B, (2) T-8-A, (1) T-8-B

## DELFT EARTHENWARE CUPS

### Three (3) Potential Cups and One (1) Matching Saucer (Plate 94 a)

One blue on white basesherd. Its exterior surface has thick daubs of cobalt on the lower body, while the base of the interior has two thin cobalt lines circumscribing the base. The base is round with a vertical raised foot rim. The lower body curvature flares sharply outward and upward indicative of a small cup or teacup.

Dimensions: 4.6 cm. in foot rim diameter; height unknown

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 14, (1) cellar fill

Two potential Delft earthenware cups with cobalt bands on the exterior surface at the rim and at the raised foot rim and body juncture. Between the bands the decoration consists of a cobalt foliate motif. The lower body curvature flares sharply outward and upward indicative of a small cup or teacup.

Dimensions: 5.3 and 5.7 cm. conjectured cup heights

Provenience: (6) cellar fill

One Delft saucer (Plate 94, g), blue on white foliate motif occurs on the surface of a rimsherd. An identical motif is found on one of the above cups or teacups. The rim flares outward and upward to a rounded lip. The underside is undecorated. It is conjectured that this saucer rimsherd matches one of the above teacups.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

## EGG CUPS

### Four (4) Egg Cups

#### One (1) Lead-glazed Earthenware Restorable Egg Cup (Plate 93, a)

The cup is earthenware with red-brown slip wash and a clear lead glaze applied over it. The rim is everted with a rounded and thickened lip. The body constricts under the lip, bulging slightly at the lower body before tapering to a round and flat foot rim base that flares slightly outward. The paste is a mottled light tan and red coarse clay.

Dimensions: 4.4 cm. in egg cup height; 3.9 cm. in rim diameter;  
2.8 cm. in basal diameter

Provenience: (1) T-5-A, T-5-C; (1) refuse pit 16

Two (2) Delft Earthenware Potential Egg Cups (Plate 93, b)

The tin ash glaze is a light tinted blue color. The rims are everted with rounded lips. The bodies bulge slightly outward from the rim and taper toward the base. The base is round with a raised and expanding foot rim with a concave base. The paste is a soft yellow color fine clay.

Dimensions: 3.7 cm. in expanding base diameter; 4.5 cm. in conjectured egg cup height

Provenience: Rimsherds: (1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 16;  
Bodysherds: (7) cellar fill, (5) refuse pit 16;  
Basesherds: (2) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Cup or Egg Cup (Plate 93, d)

This cup is represented by a brown clay slip, clear lead-glazed earthenware basesherd. Both interior and exterior surfaces have been glazed with a glossy brown color. The glaze and slip do not completely cover the raised, expanding, round and flat foot rim.

Dimensions: 4.0 cm. in expanding foot rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

SAUCERS

Five (5) Potential and One (1) Conjectured Saucers

One (1) Potential Saucer Basesherd (Plate 83, e)

The basesherd is scratched, blue, salt-glazed stoneware of a fine, white clay body paste. It is decorated with an incised leaf and flower motif and filled with cobalt. An incised band encircles the center of the saucer.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Delft Saucer Rimsherd (Plate 83 g)

The saucer is decorated with blue on white with cobalt band on rim and band and flowers on base.

Dimensions: 12.0 cm. in conjectured saucer rim diameter

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Delft Saucer (Plate 83, b)

This saucer is decorated with a mineral oxide band on lip and blue band on rim.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (2) shallow basin 1.

One (1) Conjectured Delft Saucer Rimsherd (Plate 83, d)

The sherd is decorated with blue on cream color tin ash glaze. Tin glaze has been peeled on a portion of the surface leaving a slight raised, bulging rim with a round lip and dark blue flower motif.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Delft Saucer Basesherd (Plate 83, a)

The saucer is decorated with blue flowers and bands about the center of the saucer. Foot rim projects below bottom surface from both shoulder and base.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pits 1 and 2

One (1) Potential White Saltglaze Stoneware Saucer (Plate 83, f)

Below the rounded lip, the sides constrict sharply to the conjectured flat base of a saucer. The foot rim is missing. The bodysherds exhibit a lightly pitted surface.

Dimensions: Unknown diameter.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill

## MUGS

### Pewter Mug [Can] (Plate 87)

The rim presently is acylindrical having been damaged or bent. A short, everted rim meets a bell-shaped, expanding body. Four incised bands are found about the broad lower body. The ear-like handle projects out from the rim and is anchored to the lower body at the point of the four incised bands. The handle is thickest at the rim with a flattened surface, recurving outward at the base and expanding with a broad, concave terminal. The base of the body tapers in where it meets an expanding foot rim. The absence of a maker's mark suggests that the mug could have been made locally in the first half of the 18th Century. The pewter has the appearance of good quality -- that of a European craftsman.

Dimensions: 10 fl. oz. capacity; 9.7 cm. in mug height; 7.7 cm. in rim diameter; 6.7 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 11

### Twenty (23) Potential Lead-glazed Earthenware Mugs

Two (2) Potential Mugs and Two Basal Sherds (Plate 101, a, b, and c).

The mugs are composed of a fine orange paste glazed with a black mineral oxide slip on both interior and exterior surfaces. All the bas sherds and several bodysherds are cordoned. Two rimsherds are slightly everted and their lips bevelled. The four handle mid-sections are oblong, cylindrical with one handle bi-ridged on top.

Dimensions: Mug heights unknown; conjectured to be 14. to 17. cm. Bases are 10. and 10.4 cm. in diameter.

Provenience: First Mug: cellar; refuse pit 16 and topsoil T-6-A, T-8-A.  
Second Mug: cellar; refuse pits 16 and ; posthole 25; topsoil T-8, T-8-C.  
Handles: cellar and refuse pit 10.  
Miscellaneous Sherds: Pit 14; refuse pit 16; topsoil T-3-A, T-3-B, T-1-A, T-7-A, T-8-C, T-9.

### Three (3) Potential Earthenware Mugs

Four bodysherds and one rimsherd are clear lead glazed earthenware whose gentle body curvature indicates them to be mugs.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill; topsoil (1) T-4-B, T-8-A

### Three (3) Potential Earthenware Mugs

A clear lead glazed, glossy earthenware mug with speckled pattern caused by manganese running during firing is represented. Two rimsherds are everted sharply to pointed lips. Beneath the rim, the body bulges outward and is cordoned. On one example, there are seven cordoning lines at the mid-point of the body.

Dimensions: .2 to .4 cm. in body thickness; 8.7 cm. in conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 9; (1) posthole 26, topsoil T-5-A, T-8-A

### One (1) Potential Small, Black Earthenware Mug

The black mineral oxide slip beneath the lead glaze was applied by dipping the mug. The glaze does not cover exterior base portion. The conjectured rim is slightly expanding and vertical, with a flat lip. The raised foot rim expands outward slightly. The paste is compact and light yellow in color.

Dimensions: 6.8 cm. in conjectured diameter; 2-3/8 to-5/8 in conjectured height

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-B

### Two (2) Potential Lead Glaze Earthenware [Cans] (Plate 92, b and c)

Black mineral oxide slip and lead glaze was applied to interior and exterior surfaces of seven rimsherds. The rimsherds are vertical and slightly outward everted with rounded lips. (See Noel Hume, Antiquity, February 1970, Figure 13 for comparable Can).

Provenience: (7) cellar fill

### One (1) Potential Earthenware Mug

Mineral oxide slip applied before clear lead glaze to basesherd. Application of slip to interior and exterior surfaces, except for expanding basal area.

Dimensions: 9.5 cm. in base diameter; height unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### Three (3) Potential Earthenware Mugs and Three Basal Fragments (Plate 92, f)

Black mineral oxide lead glazed slip and deeply weathered sherds are glazed on their interior and exterior surfaces. One vertical rim-sherd has a short, everted rim which has an outward bevelled lip. Several upper bodysherds are cordoned. One handle mid-section sherd is grooved on its outer surface, creating a ridge. Another handle mid-section is oblong, circular in cross-section. Basalsherds are cordoned and lower portions are unglazed. The paste is orange with fine clay. Several bodysherds with varying body curvatures may be indicative of other vessel forms.

Dimensions: 10.0 cm. in basal diameter; 14. - 17. cm. in conjectured height of mug

Provenience: (5) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 10; (2) refuse pit 14; (6) refuse pit 16; (1) posthole 4, 25; (1) topsoil T-8-A, T-8-C

### Lead Glaze Earthenware Mug Bodysherd

The lower body is vertical with cordoning directly above its flat, thickened basal foot rim. The paste is a light tan, fine clay.

Dimensions: 8.0 cm. in basal diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### Lead Glazed, Broad Earthenware Mug Basesherd

Application of the glossy glaze was by dipping mug rim first. The exterior base is untreated. The lower, vertical body is cordoned and expands slightly to a round, flat basal foot rim. The paste is a light tan, fine clay. The potter's rising marks are present on both surfaces, with exterior surface rising marks nearly obliterated.

Dimensions: 10.7 base diameter

Provenience: (1) base of cellar fill

### Three (3) Potential Lead Glazed Earthenware (Cup or Mug) Bases

Lead glaze applied to interior and exterior surface leaving the exterior basal surface untreated. The basesherds are round with expanding, raised basal foot rims. The paste is a light tan, fine clay.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 7

One (1) Potential Clear Lead Glazed Earthenware Mug

Earthenware with a slip and a clear lead glaze applied over it. The rimsherd has an outward bevelled lip and is cordoned. The paste is a salmon colored, fine textured clay.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 16; (1) topsoil T-2-B, T-4-B, T-5-A

One (1) Potential Lead Glazed Earthenware Mug

The basesherds are unglazed with expanded, flat foot rims, and bodysherds possess cordon lines.

Provenience: Six cordoned basesherds: (1) refuse pit 11; (1) topsoil T-8-C  
Expanding Base Rings: (1) refuse pit 11; (1) refuse pit 16  
Bodysherds: (1) refuse pit 10; (1) T-2-D, T-8-B  
(1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Dark Lead Glaze Earthenware Mug Sherd

Black slip and lead glaze applied to exterior and interior surfaces. The rimsherd everts slightly and the lip bevels outward. The bodysherds exhibit cordoning. The basesherds have three cordoning lines above a flat foot rim base.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (2) refuse deposit 14 and 16; (1) posthole 25, topsoil T-1-A, T-3-A, T-7-A, T-9; (2) T-8-C

Stoneware Mugs

Three (3) Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Sherds (Plate 99, r)

Three sherds have short V-section rims with a thickened cordoning cobalt bowl and a raised stylized geometric design and an applied, sprig molded, hounds and hart motif in cobalt and manganese colors. Cordoning is also present below the relief; the body is missing. One star-like decorative relief is thought to have been produced in the last quarter of the 17th Century (Noel Hume, 1969: 281).

Provenience: cellar fill; refuse pit 10; refuse pit 11



One (1) Rimsherd (Plate 99, h)

One light gray V-section rim with thickened cordoning has two cobalt bands and a narrow, molded stamped flower motif between bands of cordoning. The body is missing.

Provenience: cellar fill

One (1) Salt Glazed Stoneware Rim (Plate 99, l)

One plain, light gray V-section rim with thickened cordoning is represented by two sherds. The body is missing.

Provenience: refuse pit 16; topsoil T-8-A

One (1) Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Potential Mug (Plate 99, i)

V-section rim above two thickened cordon bands divided by a cobalt band. The body is decorated with an incised sprig design which is surrounded by cobalt. There is evidence in the sprig design of a medallion. The medallion border is rounded.

Dimensions: Base diameter: 9.9 cm.; height unknown

Provenience: cellar fill; topsoil T-1-C

Base and Rim Sherds Possibly Represent Two (2) Mugs (Plate 99, a)

The body is decorated with incised checker pattern with alternate squares cobalt filled. Medallion contains the letter "R", left half missing; conjectured letter: "G", representing "GR": King George, 1714 - 1727 (Noel Hume 1969: 282). One cordon and one cobalt band are above the base.

Dimensions: 9.8 cm in base diameter; height unknown, conjectured approximately 12.0 cm

Provenience: Cellar fill; topsoil T-8-A, T-3-B, T-4-A; cellar fill, shallow basin 1; refuse pits 1 and 2

One (1) Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Mug Bodysherd (Plate 99, q)

Cordoned with cobalt bands equally spaced, the body has vertical combing with stylized foliate decoration incising and filled with cobalt surrounding a central medallion mould with a wreath around it.

Medallion is missing but conjectured to be "AR" or "GR": 1702 - 1727, (Noel Hume 1969: 202). Motif similar to Figure 13, No. 5 (Noel Hume 1962).

Provenience: cellar fill; refuse pit 16

### Bodysherds

Two bodysherds have cordon bands with cobalt bands between the former.

Provenience: refuse pit 10; topsoil T-4-A

### Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware Mugs (Plate 96)

A dark, ferruginous clay was applied to mug interior and exterior surfaces before particles of salt. Surfaces are smooth except base of mug which has a roughened surface caused by salt particles. The rim is thin with a rounded, outward thickened lip above cordoning. Below the lip the body thickens and is decorated with a scroll motif consisting of nine panels of three (one with four) vertical relief lines placed in between nine panels of (four and five) wavy lines in relief. Below the scroll motif, the body wall is again thin and has cordoning. The base is round, with a broken raised foot rim which extends upward to a vertical body. The base expands slightly at the foot rim. Handle appendage had been applied after motif, but before ferruginous clay and anchored at the base of the scroll motif. The paste is gray in color with a fine ground clay paste.

Dimensions: 13.3 cm. in mug height; 8.0 cm. in mug rim diameter;  
.11 cm. in rim thickness; .11 to .25 cm. in body thickness; 8.9 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and refuse pit 2

COMMENT: Lewis (1969: Figure 104) illustrates a salt-glazed stoneware teapot with a similar scroll motif and with crumbled clay particles. The teapot was made in Nottingham, England.

### Rimsherd Fragment

A second mug is represented by a rimsherd fragment. The round lip is thinner and has a smaller outward eversion than the restored mug above. Also, the cordoning occurs closer to the lip on this rimsherd.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### Miscellaneous Salt-glaze Stoneware Bodysherds

All have a dark tan, ferruginous clay wash. Two identical bodysherds are decorated with a criss-crossing engraved scroll. The engraved lines contain a dark ferruginous clay with white edges. One bodysherd is cordoned. One rimsherd is bevelled inward at the lip.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill; (1) refuse pits 14, 15, 16; (1) topsoil T-4-B, T-6-A, T-8-C, T-8-D; (2) T-2-C, T-3-B, T-5-A

### One (1) Potential Salt-glaze Stoneware Mug (Plate 100, a)

The rimsherd has been exposed to secondary firing changing color of the white salt-glaze to gray. Interior rim tapers in to rounded lip. Body and rim are on same vertical plain with light mineral oxide band on rim and lip. An exterior rim groove, in effect, makes the lip appear to have been thickened. The fine yellow paste is tempered with grit.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

### One (1) Potential Salt-glazed Stoneware Mug with Handle Appendage (Plate 97, g)

The handle is decorated on the outer surface with two grooves with a dark brown oxide slip. For similar handle motif, see (Noel Hume 1970: February ). A date of ca. 1724 - 1760 is suggested by Noel Hume.

Provenience: refuse pit 16

### One (1) Potential Salt-glazed Stoneware Mug (Plate 97, d)

A dark brown oxide slip has been applied to the mug. There are two bodysherds and handle appendage. A conjectured handle to a mug is shown on Plate 97 (d); a second is that of a handle mid-section (i).

Provenience: (2) T-3-A, (1) T-3-B

### Six (6) Potential White Salt-glazed Stoneware Mugs

(Plate 100, f). The rim has a nearly flattened lip with vertical mug sides. A single cordon band is above the base. The raised foot rim is shallow, bulging outward, and flatten. The mug was probably

dipped into salt-glaze bath and is buff in color with an exterior iron oxide band about the rim. The fine tan paste is tempered with grit.

Dimensions: 8.8 cm. in thickened foot rim diameter; 8.0 cm. in conjectured rim diameter; 8.2 cm. in lower body diameter; 15.3 cm. in conjectured height

Provenience: (10) cellar fill

COMMENT: For comparable English-made salt-glaze stoneware mugs of ca. 1745 - 1755, see (Noel Hume, Antiques, February 1970: 248 - 255).

(Plate 100, b). One potential mug is represented by two salt-glazed stoneware rimsherds. The exterior rim is banded with dark mineral oxide. Rim and body are on the same vertical plane excepting rim, which is thinner near rounded lip.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-8-B

(Plate 100, c). One potential salt-glaze stoneware mug whose exterior and interior rim portions are banded with a wide, light color mineral oxide band. The body color is off-white and the paste is fine textured gray, tempered with grit. The lip is bevelled inward and the rim and body are on the same vertical plane. Two faint grooves circumscribe the rim below the mineral oxide band.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9; (1) topsoil T-2-A

(Plate 100, d). One potential salt-glazed stoneware mug whose rim is everted slightly with a rounded and bevelled inward lip. The exterior of the rim and lip are lined with a mineral oxide band. The rim and upper body are on the same vertical plain indicative of a mug. At the base of the rimsherd fragment are the remains of a cordon line of salt glaze. Both surfaces are badly pitted.

Dimensions: 5.5 cm. in conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 16

(Plate 100, g). One potential salt-glaze stoneware mug with the salt-glaze containing black specks on the exterior surface, as well as being pitted. The body is an off-white color, tempered with a

fine gray clay. A dark mineral oxide band has been applied to the exterior rim surface and lip. The rounded lip leans slightly outward with an inward bevelled brown oxide lip.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

(Plate 100, e). One potential salt-glaze stoneware mug whose dipped salt-glaze surface is a light yellow-white with a dark mineral oxide band on both surfaces of the rim and lip. The rim is thinner than the upper body and its mineral oxide cover is bevelled inward. The paste is a fine buff color.

Dimensions: 8.8 cm. in conjectured rim diameter

Provenience: (2) topsoil T-8-C

#### Four (4) Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Tankards

One (1) Restorable and One (1) Potential Tankard (Plate 99, n)

Each has a short, thinned V-section rim, thickened cordoning decorated with a cobalt band. A stamp molded, foliated motif is centered on the cordoning. The motif on both tankards included a series of deers and dogs. The body is incised with a stylized geometric design filled with cobalt and manganese on a pale gray body. At the base, the cordoning, cobalt band and molded motif is repeated. Basal band extends slightly outward from the body. Its handle is applied just below V-section rim and has a cylindrical hole in its top for a lid.

Dimensions: 11.0 cm. in base diameter; 15.5 cm. in tankard height

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-B, T-3-A, T-6-A, T-6-B

One (1) Potential Gray Salt-glazed Tankard (Plate 99, b)

Two rimsherds have a V-section rim thickened cordoning with two cobalt bands. The body is missing. The handle is applied at the base of the V-section rim and has a cylindrical hole at the top for a lid.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 16

One (1) Potential Salt-glazed Stoneware Mug or Tankard, (Plate 99,c)

The exterior and interior surfaces exhibit a dark brown oxide slip and V-section rim above thickened cordoning. The handle appendage is applied at base of rim and beginning of cordoning. The fractured handle has a series of small holes near the rim which had possibly held the lid.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three (3) Potential Salt-glaze Stoneware Mugs or Pitchers with Handle Appendages

The handle appendages are decorated with a dark brown oxide slip. One has two grooves on its top surface. Its interior surface is an off-white salt glaze. See (Noel Hume, Antiques, February 1970: Figure 13) for comparable handle. The mug or pitcher may belong to the mid- 18th Century period. In cross-section, the handle is oblong, rounded ends with two upper grooves.

PITCHERS

Three (3) Potential Pitchers

One (1) Potential Delft Pitcher (Plate 85, c)

The pitcher is decorated with blue on white with bands of heavy cobalt on the lower exterior surface above which lies a foliated motif. The interior surface is undecorated. The rim is vertical with rounded lip; the lower body tapers inward toward a raised foot rim which expands.

Dimensions: 9.5 cm. in conjectured expanding foot rim diameter;  
11.0 cm. in conjectured vessel height

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14

One (1) Lead-glazed Earthenware Pitcher (Plate 85, a)

The lead glaze is glossy. Base is rounded with a flat expanded foot rim. Body of base raises sharply outward and upward.

Dimensions: 8.5 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-8-D

One (1) Potential Salt-glazed Stoneware Pitcher (Plate 85, b)

The salt glaze is white in color. The base is thick and has a slightly raised foot rim.

Dimensions: 6.4 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: Topsoil (1) T-6-B

#### TEAPOTS

##### Three (3) Potential Teapots

One (1) Potential White Salt-glaze Stoneware Teapot Lid (Plate 85, d)

The rim of the teapot lid is a thin ware of good quality with a glossy surface. The center of the lid is missing.

Dimensions: 9.5 cm. in lid foot rim

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

One (1) Potential White Salt-glazed Stoneware Teapot (Plate 85, f)

The conjectured lower bodysherd has a cordoning line. Curvature of mid-body sherds are bulbous in form. One bodysherd has a spout appendage with at least three holes through the body of the vessel. Flecks of small black particles appear on all the sherds. Surface pitting is absent on these sherds.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (4) cellar fill, (12) refuse pit 1, (1) topsoil T-1-A

One (1) Potential White Salt-glazed Stoneware Teapot (Plate 83, e)

The salt glaze is of a fine ware of good quality with a glossy surface. The rim is vertical with collar inclining outwards, forming a flat shoulder ridge at base of rim. See (Noel Hume 1962: Rosewell, Figure 27, No. 8).

Dimensions: 10.0 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

AMERICAN EXPORT PORCELAIN (Ch'ien Lung Reign, 1736 - 1795)

Eight (8) Teacups (One Restorable and Seven Potential)

One (1) Restorable Teacup (Plate 95, b)

The cup is decorated in underglazed blue on both exterior and interior surfaces. Rim scroll and body foliate motif cover exterior surface, while a blue line inscribes interior surface. The lip is rounded with bodysherd tapering to a constricted raised foot rim base.

Dimensions: 4.8 cm. in cup height; 6.6 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: Restorable Cup: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 8, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) shallow basin 1; topsoil (1) T-3-B, T-3-C, (1) T-5-A, (1) T-6-A

Two Rimsherds (Plate 95, e and f)

The sherds have a cobalt line underglazed on both interior and exterior rim surfaces with an iron oxide line covering the lip.

Provenience: Cup 1: (1) Topsoil T-8-A;  
Cup 2: (2) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 1

One Rimsherd

The exterior surface has a single line while the interior surface is inscribed in a broad blue scroll with spoke-like lines. The lip is round and slightly everted.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16, (1) topsoil T-8-A



One Rimsherd

The rimsherd lip eversion is more pronounced than the above rimsherd. Its underglazed foliate is darker and thicker as well.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-C

Three (3) Rim, Body, and Basesherds

The sherds have identical foliate motif and scroll on their exterior surfaces. The basesherd has a raised foot rim.

Provenience: (1) surface topsoil (1) T-2-C, (1) T-6-A

Six (6) Potential Saucers

One (1) Flat Base (Plate 84, e)

The sherd has a broad underglazed concentric blue scroll motif between two thin cobalt lines. The saucer rests on a raised rim foot.

Provenience: Topsoil (1) T-8-C

One (1) Flat Basesherd (Plate 84, d)

This basesherd is the center of a saucer with a broad concentric blue scroll pattern lying between two thin blue lines.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (1) topsoil T-8-C

One (1) Flat, Center Basesherd (Plate 84, b)

The sherd has a deep underglaze of blue with a broad concentric blue scroll motif between blue lines.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-6-A, (1) T-10-B

Three (3) Rimsherds (Plate 84, a, f, and g)

The sherds are decorated in blue underglaze on only their top surfaces. The undersides are undecorated. All three rim scrolls vary as to motif design. The rims also curve slightly upward, forming a concave top surface.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-3-C, (1) T-5-C, [(1) cellar fill, (1) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 16]

One (1) Potential Spoon or Teapot Tray (Plate 95, j)

The low corner-base bodysherd consists of a series of three multiple bulging corner lobes with a flat base. The interior surface is decorated after glazing with a black-on-gold scroll motif between red lines. A gold foliate motif nearly covers the base. The exterior surface is undecorated.

Dimensions: 2.1 or 2.2 cm. in conjectured tray height

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

TABLE GLASS

Wine and Ale Glasses or Goblets

Four (4) Potential Ale or Wine Glasses (Plate 49, h, i, and j)

The glasses are based on four examples of folded foot forms. The metal is a light green-gray. (Noel Hume 1968: 11, Figure 3).

Dimensions: 0.7 cm. conjectured foot diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, (2) refuse pit 14, (1) refuse pit 15

One (1) Potential Ale or Wine Glass (Plate 50, e)

Conjectured baluster was topped by an annular knob and a large cushion collar. The stem is missing. The shape of the bowl is unknown and the metal is a light fogged green-gray.

Provenience: cellar fill

One (1) Stem Example (Plate 50, f)

The form is unknown and is conjectured either as an ale or wine glass. The stem has a knob with a tear and above it is a cushion collar for the bowl. The metal is a light fogged green-gray. The approximate date of the stem is conjectured to be an 18th Century form according to Hughes (1955-56: 73).

Provenience: Topsoil T-3-A

One (1) Potential Ale or Wine Glass (Plate 49, k)

The foot form is plain with slightly conical kick. The metal is a light gray of good quality.

Dimensions: 7.0 cm. conjectured foot diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Wine or Goblet Glass (Plate 48, a)

The foot fragment is slightly domed with a welded stem. A knop rests on the foot adjoined by a straight stem section. Above the stem section is a doubly cushioned annulated knop. From the foot to the double knop, the stem is hollow. The conical bowl with a tear in its solid base is separated by a small cushion collar-neck section from the stem. The metal is a clear light gray of excellent quality (Haynes #959: Figure 62, b dates a similar item as ca. 1705).

Dimensions: 9.0 cm. in incomplete height

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Wine or Goblet Glass (Plate 48, b)

The foot is slightly domed with a welded stem. A knop rests on the foot adjoined by a straight section of stem on which rests a doubly cushioned annulated knop. From the knop to the foot is an elongated tear in an upside-down position when compared to the above example in refuse pit 14. The conical bowl with a tear in its solid is separated by a small cushion collar and neck section from the knop. The metal is a greenish gray of poorer quality than the above example.

Dimensions: 9.5 cm. in incomplete height

Provenience: Refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Ale Glass (Plate 49, f)

The foot form is slightly conical with a welded stem. The knop is slightly dropped and the metal is a clear gray of good quality.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) Topsoil T-4-B

One (1) Potential Goblet (Plate 50, a)

The inverted baluster stem without tear suggests a heavy goblet but of simple form. The metal is light green and the bowl is separated

from the stem by a small neck. Noel Hume (1968: No. 30) describes a similar form dated ca. 1690.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) Cellar fill

One (1) Potential Goblet (Plate 50, d)

The goblet was heavy, with a simple inverted baluster stem containing a single long tear. The round funnel bowl has a thick base containing a small tear. The bowl is separated from the stem by a short neck and the metal is light green. Noel Hume (1968: 7, No. 27) describes a similar form and dates it as ca. 1690.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Wine Glass (Plate 50, g)

The upper section of the stem is a simple, light, inverted baluster without a tear. The metal is a light green.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Tavern Wine Glass (Plate 50, k)

A solid large drawn stem with a slightly gray-green metal constitutes this glass. A similar shape is described by Noel Hume (1968: 31, No. 47) dated to be 17th Century to mid-18th Century.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Potential Tavern Wine Glass (Plate 50, j)

Extremely heavy bowl base, thick and containing a medium sized tear. The metal is a light greenish-gray. Noel Hume (1968: 31, No. 47) describes a similar fragment dated late 17th Century to mid-18th Century.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Potential Wine or Ale Glass (Plate 49, a)

The thick bowl base is conically shaped with a small tear without tail; metal is a light gray.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Wine or Ale Glass (Plate 49, b)

This bowl base is funnel-shaped with evidence of a short neck. The metal is a light green.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Wine or Ale Glass (Plate 50, h)

A stem form with two ball knops joined by a straight stem section are represented by this piece. The lower knop is at the junction of the stem and foot. The metal is a light greenish-gray.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

One (1) Potential Wine Glass or Goblet (Plate 50, i)

This medium sized bowl base contains a small tear in the knop which cushions the bowl. The metal is a light greenish-gray.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Potential Wine or Ale Glass (Plate 50, c)

A swelling knop joins the base of the funnel bowl which has a domed bottom. The metal is a clear, light gray.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8

One (1) Potential Wine or Ale Glass (Plate 49, g)

This has a proper knop at the juncture of the stem and foot. Above the knop is a straight stem section. The metal is dark green and its condition was caused by secondary firing.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8

One (1) Potential Wine or Goblet Glass (Plate 50, b)

The inverted baluster stem is joined by a faceted drop knop. An elongated tear begins in the drop knop and descends into the baluster. The thick bowl rests on a short neck; the metal is a dark green which was caused by secondary firing.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience:

One (1) Potential Wine Glass or Goblet (Plate 49, c)

The knop cushions the thin bowl base and inverted baluster stem. In the knop is a triangular tear. The metal is very dark green-gray. The fragment is Italian or Venetian glass of the late 17th Century (personal communication, Dwight Lamnon, Winterthur Museum).

Dimensions:

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Wine Glass or Goblet (Plate 49, e)

This inverted baluster is joined by a thick bowl base. At the top of the baluster is a seal. The metal is chalk-white, caused by an absence of soda. The seal is indicative of ca. 1684 English glass, according to Dwight Lamnon, Winterthur Museum, personal communication.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) Cellar fill

Serving Dishes or Glass

One (1) Potential Decanter Stopper (Plate 51, c)

A stopper of large proportion with ball finial containing at the crown a single small tear below which is a ring of 12 small tears over a ring of slightly elongated tears. The stopper section is missing; the metal is a slight greenish-gray. Noel Hume (1968: 31) illustrates a stopper of this type used on mallet decanters and that the absence of grinding suggests an early date, ca. 1700 - 1730. Hughes (1956: 210, 219) also illustrates a similar item.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-9

One (1) Potential Decanter Stopper (Plate 51, b)

This stopper is of light proportions with a ball finial containing four elongated tears. The actual stopper section is missing; the metal is a clear greenish-gray with a little fogging.

Dimensions:

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Large Stemmed Solver or Sweet Meat Glass (Plate 51, g)

This item has an annulated knob with double cushions joining the stem. The metal is a clear gray. After the solver or sweet meat glass was broken, the knob was used by children as a play thing. This secondary use is indicated by the pecking marks on the annular knob. Hume discusses items being broken and used as childrens' playthings (Noel Hume, 1970: 313).

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Potential Glass Bowl Lid (Plate 51, a)

The lip is folded and the cover's top was domed; the metal is slightly violet-gray and very thin. See Hughes (1956: 57, Figure 24) for a similar item.

Dimensions: 8.7 cm. diameter of cover

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Tumblers or Water Glasses

Five (5) Potential Tumblers

(Plate 52, i). The base of one potential tumbler is thick and

flat; the kick is absent. The base shows evidence of a rough, punty scar which can be associated with blown flint glass, ca. 1700 according to Hughes (1956: 334). The metal is a light greenish-gray.

Dimensions: 4.8 cm. base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 52e). This potential tumbler base is of medium thickness and almost flat. The punty section is missing. The metal is a light violet-gray suggesting too much magnesium in the metal. Fortier (1970: 884) illustrates possibly similar bases.

Dimensions: 4.7 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8

(Plate 52, d). This tumbler base is thin with a high kick and evidence of the punty scar. Attached to the base is a welded foot rim with a half-twist. The metal is a clear green-gray. Fortier (1970: 884) illustrates possibly similar bases.

Dimensions: 7.3 cm. in base diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 52, a and b) The wheel engraving rim decoration of this potential tumbler is composed of swags and two bands, and the sides of the tumbler are fluted with each ridge decorated by two vertical lines and swags. The metal is clear gray.

Dimensions: 6.9 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

(Plate 52, f and g). The tumbler's wheel engraved rim decoration is foliate and floral in a horizontal pattern. The metal is clear gray.

Dimensions: 6.9 cm. in rim diameter

Provenience: (2) cellar fill, (1) cellar fill



### Conjectured Small Dishes (Plate 53, e and f)

#### Two (2) Potential Small Dishes (Plate 53, e and f)

The rims are round, and slightly thicker than the bodies. The bodies contract to flat, round bases which show fracture marks and wear.

Dimensions: 5.6 cm. in rim diameter; 3.3 cm. in base diameter;  
1.8 cm. in height

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 11

### Punch Glasses

#### One (1) Potential Punch Glass (Plate 53, b)

The handle in cross-section is convex-plano. The handle was mounted vertically and was probably thicker at the top than at the bottom. The metal is light green.

Provenience: (1) T-4-A

#### One (1) Potential Punch Glass (Plate 53, a)

The glass is represented by a tri-foil handle in cross-section. It was mounted vertically and is of uniform thickness. The metal is a very pale greenish-gray.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### One (1) Miscellaneous Fragment

The fragment of glass has two molded flutes; the metal is a pale green.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-B

### Flasks

#### One (1) Potential Octagonal Flask (Plate 53, d, g, h, and i)

The flask has enameled decorations in colors of white, blue, yellow, and red applied thinly to the exterior of the vessel. The design is in a foliate pattern. The front and back of the decanter were separated by vertical panels with wheel engraved decorations. Noel Hume (1969: 29, Figure 18) describes a similar flask from a later date ca. 1770.

Provenience: (2) Pit 16; (1) Pit 10

### Glass Shade

One (1) Miscellaneous Shade Fragment (Plate 52, c; Plate 107, a)

The lamp shade is associated with late 18th and early 19th Century oil and gas lamps. Identification is conjectured because of the body which begins to flare out 2.6 . below the rim. The rim is vertical with a V-shaped lip. The metal is a clear gray.

Dimensions: 6.2 cm. in rim diameter; height unknown

Provenience: (1) T-7-B

### TABLEWARE CUTLERY

#### Forks

Fifteen (15) Eating and Eight (8) Serving Forks (Plate 41)

Two-prong iron forks (20 with prongs and shoulders and 3 with prong fragments) are represented. Except for four specimens, the lengths of the prongs are indeterminable. The shoulder (boss) and tang portions are thicker and retain their shapes. Three forks have bone scales (handles) mounted on flat tangs which are secured by three pins. The handle terminals are capped with an iron butt. The shoulders on two specimens are cone-shaped with the boss expanding toward the butt end. The shoulder on the third specimen is cone-shaped, terminating toward the butt end in an octagonal-shaped, raised boss. The tangs and scales curve slightly to one lateral side on all three forks. One two-prong serving fork has an expanding, concave prong base.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1; (3) cellar fill

Two (2) Serving Forks (Plate 41, lower right)

There are two (2) two-prong forks with longer and thicker prongs and shoulders 5.0 to 7.8 cm. in prong length, compared to 4.9 cm. in prong length in eating fork prongs.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1

Nine (9) Two-Prong Forks with Two Raised Bosses (Plate 41, center)

(2 Serving Forks, 7 Eating Forks)

These two-prong forks' shoulders are characterized by two plain cone-shaped raised bosses. Five shoulders border the tang with a narrow but

wide boss ring. Six shoulders begin with the cone-shaped boss bordering the tang with a long cylindrical boss. One specimen borders the tang with an octagonal-shaped boss.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (2) topsoil T-8;  
(1) refuse pit 8; (1) refuse pit 16.

#### Five (5) Two-Prong Forks with Triple Raised Bosses and Square Tangs (Plate 41, right half)

(Two serving Forks, Two Eating Forks)

Five specimens' shoulders have three bosses. The boss nearest the prongs are cone-shaped, the center ones are baluster-shaped, and the bosses bordering the tangs (one octagonal, three round and bulbous, and one rounded and extended). The tangs are square, thinning out to a point and have flat edges. The single bone handle is socketed and curves to one side at the far end.

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 14; (2) refuse pit 16

#### Miscellaneous Table and Serving Knives (Plates 42 and 43)

Three complete knife blades, thirty-two knife tang and blade sections, nine blade sections, two clasp knife sections, and four bone scales (handles) are represented. Case knives are designed for a bone or wood handle which is held in place by pins or rivets secured to the knife tang or by inserting the tang into a hollow handle.

#### Ten (1) Flat Case Knife Sections (Plate 43, left)

The tips are broken on all blades. The top of two blades curve downward toward the tip of the blade. The thin edges of the knife blades have resulted in badly corroded blade edges, whereas the thick top edges, being blunt, retain their original thicknesses and quality more often. The flat tangs are 0.15 cm. in thickness and one is 0.4 cm. in thickness.

Provenience: (6) cellar fill; (2) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 2;  
(1) topsoil T-8-A

#### Nine (9) Knife Blades with Short Raised (Ridged) Bosses (Plate 42, right)

The raised bosses (bolster) are 0.2 to 0.3 cm. long. At the base of the blade, the bosses raised gently while on the alternate edge of the boss the face is vertical, allowing the handle to fit tightly on the tang which was square in cross-section. The one complete specimen was not cleaned, as it is cracked in the blade. It measured 11.3 cm. in blade length. The blade is convex and curves upward to a rounded tip.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (2) refuse pit 2;  
(1) refuse pit 10; (1) topsoil T-8-A; (1) topsoil T-8-D

Five (5) Knife Blades with Flat Perforated Tangs (Plates 42, a and 44, b)

The blade edge on one blade is convex with top blunt edge rising to a dorsal ridge 3.5 cm. from the boss, from which point the top edge slopes toward the tip of the broken blade (Plate 42, a). The remaining blades are fragmentary. One knife retains a rivet on its flat tang. The bosses on two knives are short (0.3 cm. in length) and are oblong-round. One knife blade has a brass inlay maker's mark in the shape of a human figure (Plate 44, b). It is the opinion of Norman Cook that the knife was manufactured in the first quarter of the 17th Century (written communication). However, the maker's mark remains unidentified. Its flat tang has four rivet holes and the length suggests a serving knife.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) shallow basin 1; (1) refuse pit 10

Two (2) Clasp Knives (Plate 43, c and d)

The remains of two clasp knives (folding pocket knives) were found. Enough of the case lining is present to suggest that the broken blade may have had a length of 8.0 cm, as the case lining is 8.8 cm. in length. The blade shape and blade attachment are unknown, as it is fused to the holster. Four pins on the side held the bone-wood side plates. An iron butt is attached to the far end of the spring holding it to the case.

A second knife is badly corroded and appears to be a clasp knife with a hollow core and flat base (spring). One side has a thick iron bolster.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill

Two (2) Scale Handles Belonging to Clasp Knives (Plate 43, right)

The complete knife is 7.8 cm. in length and its knife blade is so severely corroded that no cleaning was attempted. Both scales were attached by three pins each and are straight on the bottom edges and convex on the top edges, swinging upward at one end.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) posthole 4

Eight (8) Knife Blades with Extended, Raised Bosses (Plate 42, left)

The raised bosses range from 0.9 to 1.3 cm. in length with square tangs. Five of the bosses are round and three are octagonal in shape. The blade edges are markedly more convex on the three larger specimens.

The widest portion of the blade forms a horizontal flange then recedes downward in a concave manner paralleling the blade edge. One of the blades has a series of three manufacturer's marks (Plate 44, a). The marks include the city of London's dagger. The other two marks are maker's marks but would be difficult to pinpoint as they passed from father to son (Philippa Glanville - written communication). The shape of the knife appears to belong to the first half of the 17th Century (Norman Cook - written communication). It is possible that the brass or copper inlays have dropped out. One of the bosses is octagonal, connection to a knob at the blade end. The second octagonal boss has a knob and collar ring adjacent to the blade.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (2) refuse pit 2.

### Three (3) Large, Broad, Curved Knife Blades with Rounded Tips (Plate 42, left)

These may have been serving knives. The blade edge is bulbous (up-swept blade end) with top edge concave. The boss on the cleaned specimen is octagonal, narrowing to a collar, then rounded boss which is adjacent to the blade. The second specimen, although a complete blade, is nearly split in half and was not clean. The tangs on these two are square in cross-section.

Dimensions: 15.5 cm in length, 2.5 cm. in boss length, 4.0 cm. in tang length; 14.5 in length, 1.5 cm. in boss length, 4.0 cm. in tang length

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 10; (1) refuse pit 16

### Four (4) Hollow Bone Handles (Plate 43)

The hollow bone handles were inserted into the hollow hole. Three are octagonal and one is oblong, cylindrical in cross-section. The hollow apertures are beveled inward on three, and outward on the fourth. The butt end on two handles comes to a gradual point and on two others the ends are curved.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 12

## Spoons

### Twenty-Six (26) Spoons

One latten bowl section, cast in brass, has an oblong oval shape. The heel of the bowl has a D B manufacturing mark (Plate 45, 46; b; 47, b). An equivalent serving spoon and manufacturer's mark is

found at the Winterthur Museum (Cataglogue No. 58.28.14)(Plate 46,a). The spoon possesses a long, flat handle with a tri-lobe terminal. This brass latten spoon belongs to the second half of the 17th Century. Originally made on the Continent, later the latten spoon was produced in England. (Daniel Barton 1670-1699 in London; Raymond 1952: 242; Peal 1970: 254-7). Tri-fid handles date 1660-1710 (Brice 1908: 45).

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

### Three (3) Pewter Spoons (Plate 45, d and e)

The spoons are intact and have oblong oval shaped bowls. One bowl tip is tapered and rounded but broken on the remaining two. Two spoons possess reinforcing ridges on their heels extending from the stem bowl juncture. The stems are rectangular, with rounded stem bowl junctures becoming roughly oblong-rounded in stem center cross-section and flattening and expanding toward the proximal end of the shaft. None are ornamented. The shafts taper inward at the stem ends with a slight blunt protrusion on two spoons.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14

### Twelve (12) Pewter Spoon Bowl Fragments (Plate 45)

Thick (rattail) ridges on the heels extend from the stem and are found in six bowl sections. One bowl is nearly twice as long as it is wide. Another bowl appears to be flat, but may be from usage. The stems are round in cross-section below the bowl juncture. One stem-bowl juncture has a partially perforated hole 0.4 cm. deep. One has been subjected to heat, as a ball of pewter is fused to the heel section. Four others are in the advanced stages of decay.

Provenience: (10) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 2

### Nineteen (19) Handle Stems (Plate 45)

Bowl end stems are rounded in cross-section and several of the expanding stem terminals are thickened. Five are crudely ornamented by rough twisting, tooled designs. The ornamentation is simple and probably local in manufacture, including a series of criss-crossing lines. The terminals are tri-fid on eleven stems. One is rounded with an expanding stem terminal and a central thickened ridge.

Provenience: (9) cellar fill; (2) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 2;  
(3) refuse pit 10; (1) refuse pit 15; (2) topsoil T-3-A;  
(1) topsoil T-8-A

## MISCELLANEOUS GLASS AND CERAMIC FRAGMENTS

(Plate 51, g). One potential large stemmed salver or sweetmeat glass annulated knob with double cushions joining stem. Metal is a clear gray. After the salver or sweetmeat glass was broken, the knob was used by children as a plaything. This secondary use is indicated by the pecking marks on the annular knob. Hume discusses items being broken and used as childrens' playthings (Noel Hume, 1970: 313).

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 51, a). The lip is folded and the cover's top was domed; the metal is slightly violet-gray and very thin. See Hughes (1956: 57, Figure 24) for a similar item.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Three miscellaneous stem fragments to either wine or ale glasses or goblets.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) topsoil T-2-D

Eight miscellaneous glass fragments.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-4-B; (2) topsoil T-8;  
(1) shallow basin 5

Two miscellaneous foot fragments to either wine, or ale glasses or goblets.

Provenience: Topsoil (1) T-2-D, T-4-B

One unidentified round glass fragment with interior white (Plate 49, d).

(Plate 51, h and m). Two rim fragments whose vertical rim has a slightly outward flare with rounded lip. The metal is a medium green.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) T-3-B

(Plate 51, k). One fragment of wheel engraved glass with decoration of foliated or floral pattern. The metal is a medium green.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 51, i and j). Two bottle rim fragments of clear metal.

Provenience: (1) topsoil; (1) T-3-A

One base kick to a pharmaceutical bottle or a cone to a glass base. The metal is a clear gray.

Dimensions: 1.8 cm. height of kick

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One glass side fragment to a wheel engraved tumbler or water glass. The metal is a clear gray.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One glass side fragment to a small panelled pharmaceutical bottle. The metal is a clear gray.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

(Plate 51, l). Two unidentifiable glass fragments; the metal is a clear gray.

Provenience: (1) T-2-C; (1) T-4-B

One glass fragment to a mold-twisted pharmaceutical bottle. The metal is a medium blue-green.

Provenience: (1) T-4-B

Three (3) glass fragments to a conjectured 19th or 20th Century tumbler. The conjecture is made because of the aquamarine-blue metal of the glass.

Provenience: (1) T-1-E; (1) T-8-E graded; (1) T-8-B

Six glass fragments to conjectured pharmaceutical bottles. All fragments have undergone extensive secondary firing causing the



metal to become a fogged, dark green.

Provenience: (4) T-8- ; Pit 10; (2) T-9- , Pit 14.

One milk glass fragment with a white opaque metal. Noel Hume (1970: 196) states that "Colonial glass became popular in the 1750's and continued through the third quarter of the Century. Principle colors were blue and opaque white produced in Birmingham, Stourbridge, Newcastle and London ... as well as elsewhere."

Provenience: (1) T-2-A

Four pharmaceutical or perfume glass bottle fragments. The metal is a slightly fogged gray.

Provenience: (4) T-8-C; (3) T-9 pit 14; (1) T-9 pit 16; (1) T-8-C, shallow basin 5; (1) cellar fill; (2) T-8-B topsoil; (1) T-9; (1) T-1-A

Thirty-four non-window glass fragments. All have a light gray metal

Provenience: (12) cellar fill; (2) T-1-A; (4) T-3-B topsoil; (2) T-3-A; (1) T-4-A; (1) T-4-B, T-6-A, T-7-B, (1) pit 8; (3) shallow basin 5; (1) pit 14; (1) pit 9; (2) T-9 pit 7; (2) T-9

Three non-window glass fragments with a medium green metal.

Provenience: (3) T-1-A

Twenty-five non-window glass fragments with light to dark green metal.

Provenience: (1) T-1-A, (4) T-3-B, (1) T-4-A, (2) T-6-A, (1) T-8-A, (1) T-8-C topsoil; (4) T-9, (11) cellar fill

#### MISCELLANEOUS POST-1750 POTTERY SHERDS

(Plate 107, c). White semi-ironstone piece represented by one flat basal sherd, with the probable inscription: "Sampson and Hancock" or "Stephen and Hancock" manufactured in England, mid-19th Century, but not prior to 1859 (Throm 1947: 55, No. 35).

Provenience: (1) upper cellar fill

(Plate 107, f). Blue transfer printware represented by two small, flat bodysherds decorated on one surface only, late 19th Century.

Provenience: topsoil (1) T-3-A, (1) T-10-A

(Plate 107, d). Gray-white Pearlware represented by one small bodysherd.

Provenience: topsoil (1) T-3-A.

(Plate 107, b). Blue on white pearlware represented by one handle mid-section, round in cross-section, with a hard white fine body paste treated with a high fired glassy glaze. Cobalt appears to have been daubed on; early 19th Century.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-C

(Plate 83, c). One white pearlware plate rimsherd.

Provenience: refuse pit 2

COMMENT: These wares are sparsely represented, as well as post-dating the primary habitation period of the knoll ca. 1720 - 1741/42. These sherds are out of context and therefore are considered intrusive.

#### Jugs, Mugs, or Tankards (Blue on Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Medallions)

(Plate 99, j). One light gray salt-glazed stoneware circular medallion with embossed initials "AR" bearing the cipher of the English Monarch, Queen Anne, 1702 - 1714, beneath a molded crown relief.

Provenience: cellar fill

Another medallion on a gray-white salt-glazed stoneware bodysherd has an incised sprig decoration around the medallion. The circular medallion bears the cipher of "AR" or "GRI" to ca. 1702 - 1727.

Provenience: cellar fill

There is one unidentified gray salt-glazed stoneware medallion sherd section with a probable date of ca. 1702 - 1727.

Provenience: cellar fill

(Plate 99, f). A gray salt-glazed stoneware rimsherd, possibly to a jug has foliate incised decoration surrounded by cobalt. See (Noel Hume 1970: Figure 91) for a comparable example.

Provenience: cellar fill

(Plate 99, a and g). Two other medallion sherd sections were recovered from the cellar fill and refuse pit 1.

(Plate 104, b). One flat pierced handle bowl-rim, Delft earthenware with a light olive color. The handle is attached just below a rounded and rolled outward lip, representing a potential bowl. The top surface is flat with the underside flat with rounded edges. The edges are decorated with a series of notches. The paste is a soft light tan, fine clay.

Dimensions: 4.7 cm. in distance out from the bodysherd; 8.0 cm. in conjectured width of handle

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

(Plate 104, a). One thick white Delft earthenware handle belonging to an undefined vessel. The handle is a section of the lower portion of a handle projecting upward and outward from the vessel body with a lobe of clay protruding outward at the body/handle appendage.

Provenience: (1) shallow basin 1

(Plate 104, lower right). One pewter ornament or flat pierced handle fragment whose top surface is foliated from a mold with numerous perforations. In cross-section, it is plano-convex, thin, with a flat, undecorated base.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

#### MISCELLANEOUS SHERD LOTS

##### Three (3) Earthenware Rimsherds to Small Pans or Bowls

One has a thickened rim and a rounded, outward projecting lip glazed with clear lead over a pink clay base.

Another rimsherd has a clear lead glaze on its interior and exterior surfaces with clay grit mixed into the glaze. Interior of rim inverts, forming an almost flat lip which projects outward.

The third rimsherd is round with a clear lead glaze. (Associated with the above rimsherds are ten miscellaneous bodysherds with clear lead glaze on both sides).

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 10; (2) refuse pit 16;  
(1) posthole 26; (1) T-4-B, T-5-B, T-8, T-8-C, T-6-A;  
(2) T-9

#### Fifteen (15) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds to Jars or Pans

Seven of the fifteen sherds are glazed with clear lead on only one side with a red clay wash on the exterior.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) T-1-D, T-4-B, T-3-A, T-5-C, T-1-F,  
T-5-A, T-4-A, T-8-C, refuse pits 11 and 14; (2) T-5-B

#### Miscellaneous English Delftware Sherds (Plate 104, center)

One flat sherd possibly represents a plate. The top surface is decorated with a cobalt foliated motif. Daubs of yellow and bands were applied after firing.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One small sherd face is irregular and wavy on its surface. Its one surface has a tin ash glaze, decorated with cobalt and patches of yellow and black border lines applied after firing. The glaze has fallen off the opposite surface.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One Delftware bodysherd has a curvature indicative of a plate. Cobalt foliate motif is a light color. Only one surface is decorated. The paste is a very soft, light yellow clay.

Provenience: (1) shallow basin 1

One conjectured pitcher or mug is represented by a single bodysherd decorated on the exterior surface with thick lines surrounding a foliate motif. Its large size and slight curvature are indicative of a pitcher or mug.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

(Plate 102, c). One undefined potential cup or mug represented by a thick, glossy black oxide-glazed earthenware basesherd. The flat glaze on the bottom of the vessel is extensively scratched from wear. The interior side is convex and untreated.

Dimension: 6.8 cm. in incomplete diameter

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Four (4) Miscellaneous Lead-glazed Earthenware Bodysherds

Lower basal sherds rise outward and upward indicative of pitchers, cups, or small bowls. Three handle sherds are oval in shape with rounded edges.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (2) T-3-A, (1) T-4-A, T-8-C, (4) T-8-B

#### One (1) Miscellaneous Stoneware Bodysherd

Provenience: (1) shallow basin 5

#### Thirteen (13) Thick, Miscellaneous Brown Lead-glaze Earthenware Sherds

The paste is tan, tempered with crushed sherds and mineral oxide specks. These thick sherds apparently are the remains of a large pan.

Provenience: Basesherds: (1) Cellar fill; (3) refuse pit 14  
Bodysherds: (4) refuse pits 14 and 16; (1) topsoil  
T-3-C, T-4-B, T-8-C

#### Miscellaneous Black Lead-glaze Earthenware Bodysherds

Provenience: (11) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 2; (1) posthole 18,  
(1) topsoil T-8-A

#### Miscellaneous Earthenware Handlesherds

Three black, lead-glazed handle appendages to small cups are represented.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-6-A, T-7-A

Some Unidentified Lead Oxide-glazed Earthenware Sherds

Provenience: (7) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 16; (1) topsoil T-5-A

Three (3) Lead-glazed Basesherds

All sherds are glazed on interior surface. The bottoms are untreated. Oxide on the interior bases are in a circular pattern.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHENWARE SHERDS

Six (6) Lead-glazed Earthenware Bodysherds

The sherds have iron specks on interior surfaces and iron oxide slip on exterior surfaces.

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 10; (4) refuse pit 14

Two (2) Potential Bowls or Pans

One base has a brown clay slip beneath its lead glaze on the lower interior surface. This sherd has a handle appendage fused to its interior base that had dropped into the base during glaze firing. The base is round, expanded, and rises upward sharply. The second base has a round, flat, bulging base, and its body rises outward and upward from the base. The paste is a coarse tan color, tempered with tiny grit.

Dimensions: 10.2 cm. in basal diameter

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-3-B, T-8-E

Five (5) Miscellaneous Lead-glazed Earthenware Bodysherds

Glazed in interior surfaces with a red clay wash applied to the exterior surfaces. The paste is a light tan with clay temper.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-A, T-3-B, (2) T-4-B

Thirteen (13) Miscellaneous Sherds

These are earthenware sherds, and three are glazed with clear lead glaze. The paste is red-orange clay with no distinguishing temper.

Provenience: (1) T-1-C, T-1-B, T-3-B, T-6-A, T-8-A, T-8-C; (1) T-4-A pit #1; (1) T-4-A brick rubble; (1) T-4-A builders' trench, (2) T-6-B graded; (2) T-9 pit #14

#### Six (6) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds

The sherds are very thick with pronounced potter's rising rings on the interior of each. The interiors are glazed with lead. Their shapes are unknown.

Provenience: (3) cellar; (2) T-6-A, (1) T-3-B

#### Nine (9) Miscellaneous Dark Lead-glazed Earthenware Rimsherds

The lead glaze is applied over clay washes on interior surfaces. The exteriors were only clay-washed. Eight other rims are projecting outward with various forms of lips, from pronounced grooved to round. One rimsherd is probably from a plate with a rounded lip.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) T-1-D, T-3-B, T-2-C, T-3-B, T-5-C, T-8-C, T-9 pit 14; (3) T-6-A

#### Thirty-four (34) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds

Clear lead-glazed over mineral oxide flecks. The flecks ran during the glazing process producing streaks on some of the sherds. Most of the sherds show evidence of the potter's rising rings. These sherds may represent more than one vessel. The paste is light, reddish-tan, tempered with fired potter's clay and a small amount of gravel.

Provenience: (3) Cellar fill; (9) T-3-B, T-6-A; (1) Pit 7 and T-8-C; (2) T-6-A, T-4-D; (3) T-5-A; (4) T-3-A; (8) T-4-B

#### Two (2) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds

Badly weathered sherds.

Dimensions: Body thickness, 1.8 cm.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill.

#### Seven (7) Miscellaneous Earthenware Copper-glazed Sherds

The sherds suggest a small bowl form with handle. The basesherd shows

a flat bottom with a slightly everted foot rim. Above the foot rim, the body expands sharply. The glaze is on both the interior and exterior of all sherds.

Provenience: (1) T-3-B, T-7-A, T-3-A, T-8-A, T-8-B; (1) Posthole 26;  
(1) T-9-C graded

### Three (3) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds

One red clay washed; one iron oxide glazed; one not glazed.

Provenience: (1) T-8-C, T-8-A, T-4-B

### Seventeen (17) Miscellaneous Earthenware Sherds

The glaze is clear lead but over-fired. The glaze is over a light orange paste clay, tempered. Most sherds are glazed on both the interior and exterior surfaces.

Provenience: (7) cellar fill; (1) T-3-A, T-4-B, T-5-B graded, T-8-E, Posthole 41; (1) T-9 Pit #14; (3) Pit 10

### Fifty-one (51) Miscellaneous Earthenware Bodysherds

Dark lead-glazed over red washes. The paste varies in color from medium red to light orange and tan. The thicknesses also vary. Some sherds show pronounced potter's rising rings and others are smooth with no rings.

Provenience: (1) T-1-D, T-3-A, T-9 Pit 14, T-3-C, T-8-C, T-6-B graded, T-7-A; (2) T-1-A, T-8-A, T-2-D, T-4-A, T-5-B, T-10-B graded, T-7-B, Post 26; (3) T-2-C, T-4-B, T-5-A, T-6-A, T-8-E; ((5) T-3-B; (9) Cellar fill

### Miscellaneous White Salt-glaze Stoneware

Among the 39 miscellaneous sherds are three basalsherds representing three different vessels. All three have slightly raised foot rims of varying widths.

Provenience: (1) Refuse Pit 10, 15, Posthole #26, Topsoil T-1-D, T-2-C, T-5-A, T-7-A, T-8-B, T-9; (2) T-4-B; (3) T-2-A, T-6-A; (4) Refuse Pit 1; (7) T-3-A, (9) Cellar fill



Twelve (12) Miscellaneous Blue-on-Gray Salt-glazed Stoneware Bases

Conjectured forms included jugs, mugs, or jars.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill, Refuse Pit 2, Refuse Pit 1, Shallow Basin 1, Topsoil T-2-D, T-3-B, T-5-A, T-6-A, T-6-B, T-8-A, T-9, T-10

Two (2) Plain Gray Salt-glaze Stoneware Bodysherds

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; Refuse Pit 1

Eight (8) Gray Salt-glaze Stoneware Handle Sections

Three mid-sections and five bodysherds with handle appendages are represented.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) Refuse pit 16; topsoil T-1-F, T-6-A; (2) T-3-A

Eight (8) Miscellaneous Stoneware Bodysherds

There are eight miscellaneous brown-to-dark-red, thick stoneware bodysherds and three white, tan and gray salt-glaze bodysherds.

Provenience: Topsoil (1) T-3-A, T-5-A, T-8-A, T-8-D, T-6-A, T-9; cellar fill; (2) T-3-B, T-3-C

MISCELLANEOUS SHERDS

One (1) porcelain basesherd with a raised foot rim.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-A

Body and basalsherds with a similar blue underglazed motif.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 14 and 16, Shallow basin 3, topsoil T-1-D, T-7-A, T-8-C; (2) T-3-A

Two lower bodysherds share a common cobalt underglazed scroll and lines.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill and Refuse Pit 1

Miscellaneous Porcelain Sherd Fragments

Provenience: Rim: (1) refuse pit 14  
Body: (6) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-1-D, T-3-A, T-7-B,  
T-8-B, refuse pit 8, T-8-E  
Base: (1) refuse pit 8, T-8-E

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL FRAGMENTS

### Undefined Flattened Iron-Tin Items

#### One (1) Flattened Sheet Iron

The flattened sheet iron has one edge folded over a long pin; possibly the fragment is the top edge to a metal container.

Dimensions: Unknown

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

#### One (1) Flattened Sheet Iron Disk (Plate 39, b)

Another flattened sheet iron disk is forge-welded to a perpendicular side strip of flattened iron. The edges are slightly tapered to fit the disk's edges. The disk's exterior surface has a short, .4 cm. iron protrusion in the center.

Dimensions: 4.9 cm. in disk diameter; 1.5 cm. in side sheet iron height

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

#### One (1) Large, Thin and Flattened Tin Plate (Plate 39, a)

The tin plate, with a short vertical side, is extensively corroded. Its side sheet is folded over inward at the rim and base, and the base is attached to the side sheet by its folded edge. It is less likely that this (tin or sheet steel) was machine made and intrusive into the top of the refuse pit. Tinware occurs frequently in 18th-Century inventories but less so in archaeological contexts (The President's Report 1960: 22). A possible function would be the lid or base to a tin lantern, dish to a candleholder, or a snuff box (Coffin 1968: 217; Devoe 1968: XVIII and 3).

Dimensions: 10.3 cm. in diameter; 1.7 cm. in side wall height

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 14

#### Three (3) Brass Bars (Raw Materials) (Plate 36, e, f, and g)

Two (2) brass bars are rectangular in shape and 5.0 and 8.0 cm. in length, 0.4 and 0.5 in thickness. The third bar is asymmetrical in shape and apparently had been exposed to heat leaving a re-melted bar. These brass bars suggest that a smithy existed in the vicinity.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill

One (1) Questionable, Unidentified and Fragmentary Piece of Iron, Brass, and Lead

Many of the iron fragments are badly corroded. There is one bi-pointed long, narrow implement of wood. Possibly its shiny surface had formerly been coated with a preservative (Plate 37, d).

Dimension: 3.6 cm. in incomplete length

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 7

#### BRASS

	<u>Provenience</u>
11 Sheets Fragments of Brass	(6) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 1; (1) refuse pit 9; (1) topsoil T-3-A; (2) shallow basin 1
1 Patched Brass Collar Riveted to Iron	(1) refuse pit 10
1 Crushed Brass Tub	(1) topsoil T-6-A
1 Brass Ornamented Plate Fragment has an incised motif of foliate and border. Dimensions: 2.3 cm. in incomplete length; 3.1 cm. in width (Plate 27, e)	(1) cellar fill

#### LEAD

4 Twisted Fragments	(4) cellar fill
1 Mass of Melted Lead	(1) cellar fill
3 Hammer Flatten and Grooved Lead Pieces (Plate 37, h)	(1) refuse pit 2; (1) refuse pit 10; (1) shallow basin 1
1 Twisted Thick Cylindrical Lead Piece. The cylinder is deeply grooved on the exterior surface and on one side face. Its conjectured diameter, prior to its damaged state: 3.4 cm. It is suggested that the piece may have been a central window casement piece (Plate 37, g).	(1) cellar fill

## IRON

- 17 Band Strip Fragments (55) cellar fill
- 15 Sheet Fragments
- 4 Unidentified Items
- 2 Flat Iron Bars
- 4 Pointed Round Iron Rods
- 1 Flat Iron Rod (with both ends perforated)
- 1 Curved Iron Plate (possibly perforated top to ox bow collar)
- 1 Cylinder Fragment
- 1 Curved Piece (with several iron rods forged on)
- 1 Shoulder Section to Scoop and Handle (Plate 40, i)
- 1 Shoulder Section to Narrow Blade Carpenter's Tool (Plate 36, c)
- 1 Dough Scraper Handle and Blade Section (Plate 40, e)  
Dimension: 3.0 cm. in blade length; 4.0 cm. in width.
- 2 Pieces of Twisted Chain Links
- 2 Pieces of Twisted Elongated Rods
- 1 Hollow Square Rod or Leg  
Dimension: 4.2 cm. in length; 1.2 cm. in width
- 1 Rack, distal end is flat and perforated (Plate 37, a). Its bent shank becomes square toward the 15.0 cm. long rack. The rack has a series of five teeth.
  
- 1 Kettle Leg, triangular in cross-section (Plate 36, b); 1 tube 1.4 cm. in diameter (2) shallow basin 1
  
- 1 Thick Iron Section with One Beveled Edge - a wedge (?) (5) refuse pit 1
- 1 Cylinder Rod Fragment
- 2 Thick Rectangular Rod Fragments
- 1 Thin Curved Hook-like Terminal attached to a plano-convex straight shank with fractured distal end (Plate 38, c)
- 1 Nail Shank
- 1 Nail Shank Section (1) refuse pit 2
  
- 1 Large Circular Iron Edge Fragment (4) refuse pit 4  
convex-concave in cross-section -- a lid (?). Dimension: 29.0 cm. in diameter
  
- 1 Round Kettle Leg (1) refuse pit 9
  
- 1 Scissor Shank (?). Round with square end, nail shank? (3) refuse pit 10
- 1 Iron Band Fragment
- 1 Strap Hinge Section

IRON (Continued)

- 1 Iron Band Fragment (1) refuse pit 11
- 2 Strap Hinge Sections (16) refuse pit 14
- 5 Short Band Strips
- 4 Pieces of Flat Iron
- 1 Piece of Brass Folded Rim
- 2 Shanks to Nails (?)
- 1 Round Rivet
- 1 Small Grooved Bulged Terminal and  
Broken Shaft (Plate 38, d)
- 1 Double Iron Band Hinge (2) refuse pit 16
- 1 Small Corroded Iron Chain Links
- 1 Twisted Rectangular-Round Elongated (22) topsoil  
Item
- 10 Iron Sheet Fragments
- 1 Cotter Pin (?) Plate 38, c)
- 1 Crushed Piece of Iron Tubing
- 4 Iron Rods
- 1 Iron Cylinder, 13.0 cm in incomplete  
length; 1.6 cm. width
- 1 Iron Flat Bar-hinge (?)
- 1 Iron Band
- 2 Thick Pieces of Iron Fragments

Two (2) Metal Disks (Plate 38, a)

One is of lead and is asymmetrically round. It is flat surfaced and had lead fringes which were later hammered flat along the edge. The side edges are uneven and rough.

Dimensions: 1.9 to 2.0 cm. in diameter; 0.4 cm in thickness.

Provenience: (1) scaffold hole 5

The second is pewter (Plate 38, b) and is also asymmetrically round. Its edges are corroded and peeling.

Dimensions: 1.8 to 2.0 cm in diameter; 0.6 in thickness

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

Two (2) Pewter Fragments

There are two possible spoon bowl sections, and four crushed and twisted

pewter fragments.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-5-A; (1) refuse pit 10;  
(1) posthole 26; (1) refuse pit 14; (1) refuse pit 16

### Ocean Shells

#### OCEAN SHELLS

	<u>Provenience</u>
1 Busycon Caricum (knobbed pear conch) (Plate 110, e)	Cellar fill
1 Noetia Ponderose (ponderous ann) (Plate 110, d)	Cellar fill
1 Arca, Pexata (bloody clam ?) (Plate 110, a)	Cellar fill
1 Volsella Plicatus Ribbed Mussell young specimen (Plate 110, b)	Refuse pit 1
1 Littorina Irrorota - gulf periwinkle (Plate 110, c)	Ash lens 1

It has been conjectured that the cracked spiral on the Busycon Caricum had been entered in order to remove the muscle holding the snail. (Commercial fishermen in the Bahamas have been observed harvesting conch shells to obtain food. Pete Sarelas, personal communication). The opening being irregular places doubt on marine prey.

## INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

### Six (6) Projectile Points

#### Broad Shoulder Tradition (Plate 108, f)

One specimen has a broad, triangular blade with a straight edge. At its shoulder, it is bi-convex in cross-section. The expanding stem is short with a concave base. The material is mottled white and red argillite or jasper found in Pennsylvania. The shape of the point compares favorably with the Susquehanna Broad Spearpoint (Richie, 1961: 53), occurring very late in the Archaic, Traditional, and Early Woodland periods.

Dimensions: 4.8 cm. in incomplete length; 3.3 cm. in shoulder width; 1.8 cm. in maximum stem width and 0.6 cm. in maximum thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

#### Long, Slender Blade Tradition (Plate 108, e)

The specimen has a long, triangular blade with distinct shoulders. The blade is plano-convex in cross-section. The stem expands slightly and has a straight base. The blade was crudely prepared with steep sides on both edges of one surface and on the alternate surface of the stem. The material is black siltstone.

Dimensions: 5.9 cm. in incomplete length; 2.6 cm. in shoulder width  
1.2 cm. in stem width, and 1.8 cm. in maximum thickness

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 11

#### Side Notched, Short Stem Tradition (Plate 108, d)

The lower portion of the blade and stem section are represented. The blade appears to be triangular with its notch 0.6 cm. above the base. The base had the maximum width of the projectile. The surface and edges are well prepared and the blade is bi-convex in cross-section. The material is clear quartz.



Dimensions: Length is unknown;  
0.6 cm. in maximum thickness

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-6-B

Side Notched, Extended Stem Tradition (Plate 108 )

Broken and reworked blade has given the specimen an assymetrical appearance with a bi-convex blade cross-section. The shoulders are distinct. The side notches create a slightly expanding stem with a slight concave base. The point has been crudely prepared. The material is milky quartz. Point compares favorably with Vernon Points (Stephenson 1963: Plate XXIV).

Dimensions: 3.5 cm. in incomplete length;  
2.2 cm. in maximum width;  
1.4 cm. in stem width  
0.9 cm. in maximum thickness

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-8-C

Small, Ovate Tradition (Plate 108 )

The tip is broken; the blade is triangular with a non-distinct shoulder. The base is convex, giving the point an ovate-shaped outline. The point was crudely made. The material is clear quartz.

Dimensions: 1.6 cm. in maximum width  
0.65 cm. in maximum thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Reutilized, Fractured Projectile Point (No photo)

The broken base section has been beveled (rechipped) and most likely utilized. Its edges show battering and are well worn. The material is mottled gray-black flint.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 9

One (1) Unclassified Broken Implement (Plate 108, g)

End section to possibly a knife or base of a point. Crudely chipped but is bi-facially prepared. The material is gray siltstone.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

NOTE: Each of the above points has been found at the confluence of the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers on the property of Peter Wiggington.

Five (5) Prepared Uni-facial Scrapers (Plate 109, a)

Two flakes have been beveled on alternate faces of their opposite sides. Three flakes have been prepared with secondary chipping on their convex surface of their plano-convex sections. The material is light and dark gray and milky tan flint.

Provenience: (3) cellar fill - topsoil; (1) T-3-A; (1) T-3-B

One (1) Prepared Bi-facial Scraper (Plate 109, l)

Both edges have been well prepared on the convex surface. The blade is plano-convex in cross-section. The material is white tan flint and is nearly translucent.

Provenience: (1) T-3-A

Four (4) Utilized Flakes Raclettes (Plate 109, i)

Four flakes possess chippage scars on one surface and were likely formed from scraping usage. The material consists of dark grays and light tans (in color).

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (1) refuse pit 2; (1) refuse pit 10

Two (2) Flakes

Two flakes show evidence of chippage scars but are covered with well-worn and battered edges. The material is gray color flint.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-3-A

Two (2) Chipped Glass Pieces (Plate 109, m)

Two pieces of chipped glass were recovered. One is plano-convex with its convex edges well beveled and scarred from preparation. The second specimen is bi-convex with secondary retouching along its edges.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-1-D; (1) topsoil T-1-F

One (1) Winged Banner Stone Section (Plate 108, i)

The specimen is somewhat crescent in shape. No groove is present on the fragment. The original chipping scars have been worn down. The implement is thickest at its center, 2.7 cm. in cross-section, thinning toward its end, and is bi-convex in cross-section. The material is light gray, fine grain siltstone.

Dimensions: 10.5 cm. in incomplete length

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 8

One (1) Small Hatchet (Plate 108, j)

The implement is bi-convex with a well formed blade measuring 3.9 cm. across its blade. The material is black siltstone (Diorite).

Dimensions: 5.9 cm. in length; 1.6 cm. in thickness

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

One (1) Preform (Plate 108, h)

A roughly round stone has several large scars on alternate faces. It is difficult to determine whether the chipped edges are the result of natural causes or intentionally prepared. In cross-section, the stone is bi-plano. The material is tan, brown quartz.

Dimensions: 13.0 cm. in diameter; 3.0 cm. in thickness

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Battered Stone (No photo)

A much weathered, balky stone reveals extensive batter at one end. Whether the battering was the result of natural causes or culturally executed (as a hammer stone) is unknown. The material is tan-pink quartz.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

One (1) Single Pitted Cup Stone Section (No photo)

Its edges show wear possibly due to an oval-type motion of one stone being rubbed over the surface of another stone to crush edible plants. One face is beveled in cross-section forming a slanted face. The material is red sandstone.

Dimensions: 3.5 to 2.1 cm. in cross-section thickness

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 10

Flint Chips (Natural and Cultural Waste)

Thirteen (13) Specimens: Thin small white and brown transparent flint flakes.

Provenience: (4) cellar fill; (4) refuse pit 1;  
(4) topsoil; (1) clay subsoil

One (1) specimen: Milky translucent flint flake.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill

Thirty-three (33) Specimens: Thick, fractured milky quartz flakes.

Provenience: (7) cellar fill; (15) topsoil; (3)  
refuse pit 10; (6) topsoil T-8-C;  
(2) refuse pit 2

Four (4) Specimens: Fine, tan grain quartzite flakes.

Provenience: (1) cellar fill; (3) topsoil T-3-A and  
T-8-C

Seven (7) Specimens: Gray and black siltstone. Only one has the appearance of being chipped.

Provenience: (5) cellar fill; (1) topsoil T-5-B;  
 (1) refuse pit 10

One (1) Specimen: Gray sandstone, probably native.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 16

One (1) Specimen: Black with reddish spots - pig iron.

Provenience: (1) topsoil T-5-C

Four (4) Specimens: Fine grain, reddish-purple quartzite.

Provenience: (2) cellar fill; (2) topsoil T-1-C and  
 T-6-A

#### Five (5) Ceramics

Two thick sherds are so heavily tempered with grit that it appears on all their surfaces (Plate 109, j and n). The sherds are 1.0 cm. thick. Their colors are gray on the interior surface and core with an orange exterior surface.

One thin sherd (Plate 109, k) has a fine clay paste with a minimum amount of grit. The sherd is 0.4 cm. in thickness and has a black interior with brown surfaces.

Another two thin sherds may have been tempered with crushed oyster shell, but currently their surfaces are completely leached. The sherds are 0.4 and 0.6 cm. thick with a gray interior and core and an orange exterior surface.

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 6; (1) refuse pit 7; (1) refuse pit 11;  
 (1) refuse pit 13; (2) topsoil T-3-A and T-6-A

#### Two (2) Clay Pipe Stems (Plate 109, g and h)

One mouthpiece and heel section of low fired orange-red clay. The heel piece is a fine, faint red clay core and the mouthpiece has a black interior with an orange surface. Whether of Indian or Colonial manufacture is uncertain.

Dimensions: Exterior diameters 0.8 and 1.4 cm.

Provenience: (2) topsoil T-9

One (1) Carbonized Corn Cob Section (Plate 105)

The fragment has been identified as a member of Maiz de Ocho northern flint corn, an eight row variety (Walton Galinat, Written Communication). Flint corn is native to the American southwest and was first grown in New England and introduced to Virginia ca. 1700 (Beverly 1705; Galinat 1967: 4. See photograph in Galinat and Campbell: The Diffusion of Eight-Row Maize from the Southwest to the Central Plains; 1967: 8).

Provenience: (1) refuse pit 1

Two (2) Bass Wood American Linden Tree Seeds and Seed Fragments (Plate 106)

Bass wood is cultivated as a shade and ornamental tree in Europe and America. Its wood is used for the manufacture of paper, pulp, inexpensive furniture, wood panels, soles of shoes, rope, weaving of coarse clothes and mats (Harlow 1957: 255-7; Brockmen 1968: 734) (Donald Hartman: Personal Communication).

Provenience: (2) refuse pit 1

## ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

### Introduction

Research and analysis of public documents relating to the establishment of St. Mary's City has enabled a Colonial Historian to prepare a map showing the relationship of the town to the St. Mary's River. The photoarchaeological study, when correlated to the historical map, produced a series of points that related to one another and served as the basis from which the location of the town land, leaseholds, and freeholds were conjectured in relation to today's geography. The public documents uncovered to date are by no means complete, and the particular absence of personal documents tends to bias our interpretations when they are compared to the archaeological finds at the John Hicks Site.

Those public documents found and studied enable us to compare the cultural history of the John Hicks Site to its neighbors. In some instances, we are able to determine the wealth of these residents, what their occupations were, and even suggest some of the roles that they played in community life. From this material, we are attempting to place John Hicks in a social position or in a social relationship to his contemporaries ... Ingalls, Taylor, and Clocker IV. The historical record alone has enabled us to conjecture that Hicks was probably of gentry, as was Deacon, while Ingalls, Taylor, and Clocker were of a more humble station.

The opportunity to review Hicks and the material culture found at the Site can be accomplished only if we accept, for the purposes of this analysis, the categories that we used in describing the materials recovered:

Architecture

Plantation and Farming Equipment

Comestibles, Animal and Marine Remains

Kitchen Devices

Ceramics

Personal Attire and Children's Playthings.



## Stratigraphy

Stratigraphically, only one 18th Century occupational period is exhibited by the material culture found at the John Hicks Site. There is small possibility that Broad Basin 1 (T-3-B, Figure 8) and the scaffold-molds or fence postmolds on either side of the north hearth (Figure 7) represent cultural intrusion that does not directly relate to the first half of the 18th Century. Except for the 20th Century plowing and subsequent physical and chemical weathering on the knoll which destroyed the occupational layers of the 1700 to 1750 period, there had been little damage to the site until a macadam road was cut through to the west, immediately adjacent to the site.

Stratigraphy recorded from the cellar hole that has been analyzed is largely homogeneous, and there is a marked absence of asymmetrical lenses making up the layers. The absence of the lenses as well as the lack of small taluses at the base of the cellar hole walls suggests that the cellar hole had not been used as a garbage dump over an extended period of time. The lack of rain-deposited silt and the minimal amount of percolation between the layers supports the interpretation that each layer was exposed to climatic conditions for short periods of time. In addition, this interpretation is buttressed by the lack of recovery of a broad spectrum of ordinary domestic refuse that could be associated with a garbage dump site. In fact, the evidence points to the conclusion that the cellar hole was filled in an orderly manner

with materials that had been systematically discarded. The deposition sequence in the upper layers of the stratigraphy is intermixed with plaster, rubble, oyster shells, and ultimately bricks and brickbats.

If we make the assumption that the lower rubble layers and the oyster shell layers in the cellar hole were deposited at a time post-dating habitation of the Site, then the subsequent domestic refuse found in the middle of the coarse fill must be the result of a building and life-style being dismantled and moved elsewhere. The subsequent thick plaster and brick rubble layer having been deposited on top of the middle domestic fill supports this statement. Apparently in the dismantling process, whole bricks had been salvaged from the dropping of the two end chimneys and it appeared that these bricks were cleaned on-site, perhaps to facilitate stacking and transporting, and were subsequently used elsewhere. Therefore, it would be logical to recover a large quantity of discarded mortar and plaster containing brick impressions as well as lath impressions. Certainly, the cleaning of the brick would create a large number of brickbats and fragments. If the chimneys had been dropped away from the cellar hole, we believe that stratigraphic evidence would have suggested this fact. In its absence, and with the concentration of bricks within the cellar hole, we believe that this interpretation is valid.

Remarkably, only 30 whole bricks were found during the excavation. Such a small number of bricks, with a cellar hole full of alternate

plaster and brick rubble layers that were homogeneous indicates a considerable amount of planned re-use of materials. Of course, the quantity of plaster found within the cellar hole by no means represents sufficient quantity equal to that contained within a house approximately 40 x 40 feet. Perhaps a large portion of the plaster was utilized in agricultural activity as a fertilizer! Did John Hicks have sufficient sophistication to utilize this by-product of the dismantling?

Even accepting our statement that the stratigraphy in the cellar hole was not random, but the product of a planned dismantling of the structure, we cannot be absolutely positive that all of its contents relate directly to the structure. It is possible, in fact, that the rubble relates to more than one of John Hicks' structures. It is feasible that in the process of re-using the materials on another structure a short distance away, Hicks may have collected a portion of the rubble from the construction of the new house and deposited it in the cellar hole along with the material generated in the dismantling process. It is also possible that a neighbor, watching John Hicks fill up his cellar hole with rubble, may have stopped and added his refuse too! It is impossible to be absolutely sure where the artifacts came from, and the fact that we recognize that contamination of the cellar hole could occur does not distract from the fact that the similarity of layers of dismantled rubble of the very structure that once covered the cellar hole points to activities regulated according to practices and cultural patterns that dismantled the structure.

## Pits

Interpretively, the proximity of Pits 1 and 2 to the south hearth suggests that they were once dug for a purpose other than that of disposing of refuse. Pit 1 undercuts part of the hearth wall and was therefore probably dug after construction of the hearth. This sequence is further verified by the absence of mortar found in the base of the pit. Perhaps the pit's rectangular shape was dictated by either the brick hearth skirt or the floor joist pattern. The 1723 glass bottle ownership seal recovered in Pit 1 dates the pit as being contemporary to the occupation of the dwelling.

The lack of specific archaeological evidence prohibits us from dating Pit 2 in relationship to the structure, however it is quite clear that if we assume the south hearth had extended above the present ground level and that the firebox was lined with bricks, then Pit 2 could not have been dug until the hearth had been dismantled. This conclusion is further substantiated by the fact that an earthenware mug sherd rejoins with sherds from the cellar hole and other pits with similar artifacts. Interpretively, we are unable to define or understand the purpose of this pit, but because of its proximity to the south hearth, we assume it is related to the habitation pattern of the Hicks Site. From reviewing the contents of both Pits 1 and 2 and comparing the results to the type and amount of refuse recovered around the north hearth, we can see a large concentration of domestic

refuse associated only with the south hearth. Could this marked difference represent cultural use patterns? Was the south hearth used primarily for cooking whereas the north hearth was used primarily for heat and light?

To the east of the south hearth there is a 6-foot long, rectangular lens in the ground at an elevation similar to the footings for the hearth. If we assume that the firebox and hearth skirt were supported at an elevation above the present ground level, then two interpretations can be given to this feature. It could have served as an air duct to provide a particular type of draft for the south hearth or it could have functioned as a kitchen drain. However, then one would expect to recover refuse within it which was not the case. Therefore, we believe that it is not related to the John Hicks Site and either predates it or post-dates it. Regardless of the function of Pits 1 and 2, their contents are directly related to the cellar fill in both time and form because of the number of sherds that can be re-joined. The wide diversity of domestic activities reflected by the refuse in both the pits and the cellar hole suggest that they were filled in the dismantling process and are representative of post-occupational refuse (See Tables 15 and 16).

In contrast to the cellar hole's lack of evidence of climatic weathering conditions, Pits 3 through 6 (GS-5-B, Figure 10) contained stratigraphic layering that was definitely affected by exposure to

weather. Soil layering irregularities in Pit 5 clearly suggest that the pit was filled by the dumping of refuse at different times, and since Pit 5 intrudes into Pit 6, it therefore post-dates it. Pit 4 has a uniform, black loamy fill that suggests that it may have been used for activities distinctly different from those that created the fill in Pits 3, 5, and 6. The similarity of layering in Pits 3, 5, and 6 and their proximity to the south hearth, the conjectured kitchen end of the structure, enables us to conjecture that these three pits could have been related to the kitchen hearth and the disposal of ashes and organic remains.

Pit 7 intruded on Postmold 21 (Figure 10) and the stratigraphy indicates that the pit had been dug after the removal of Post 21. The mold that was left had been filled with organic materials. Apparently, during the summer of 1970, a Smithsonian Institution archaeological program in conjunction with the St. Mary's City Commission uncovered a second large postmold in the vicinity of Postmold 21. Interpretively, we are unable to relate this postmold to any of the activity patterns of the first half of the 18th Century, and its diameter and depth suggest that it is the mold of a large support post for an outbuilding or activity not relating to fencing. The material culture uncovered in Pit 7 appears to span a range from 1723 - 1741, as does much of the material from the Site. The artifact categories in the fill, a mottled black loam and light brown, sandy clay soil,

are uniform in Pits 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13. The fact that all of these pits have similar layers of soils without weathering characteristics points to a like filling pattern as interpreted in the cellar hole. Likewise, the presence of building rubble, nails, glass, plaster, and brick fragments supports the fact that these pits were filled during the dismantling process. The lack of siltation in the bases of these pits seems to suggest that they were not exposed to weathering for long periods of time and that they were probably dug to receive dismantling rubble.

Pits 9, 12, and 13 are small when compared to Pits 8, 10, and 11 but they were probably also dug to receive dismantling rubble. Perhaps because of the fact that Pit 10 overlapped Postmold 34, and Pit 9 is superimposed on a part of Pit 10, we can interpret that they were filled at a later date than the other pits, but with the same type of material. The only pit recorded that appears to have been dug in such a random fashion that it can be conjectured to have been designed only for dumping use is Pit 15 (Figure 11). It contained not only organic refuse, but ashes and charcoal. In view of the lack of postmolds in the areas of Pits 14 and 16, and the fact that these two pits contained a similar refuse content and stratigraphy as well as a 1741 William Deacon glass bottle ownership seal, we can interpret that the material in these pits is representative of post-occupational dismantling rubble.

Thus, Pits 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13 were filled within a very short

period of one another; Pits 14, 15, and 16 were all filled after the site had ceased to be occupied, as probably were Pits 9 and 10. Pits 5 and 6 were probably filled during the latter part of the occupation. In support of this statement are the facts that Pits 1, 7, 10, and 15 contained sherds that rejoined with the cellar sherds; Pits 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16 contained sherds that rejoined with one another. Therefore, the matrix in Pits 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 are the same and are contemporary with the cellar's matrix.

In reviewing the stratigraphy of the trenches, refuse pits, and shallow basins, conclusions can be drawn from the following observations:

- The disturbed topsoil of T-8-C contained far fewer artifacts than either T-8 or T-9
- In T-8 and 9 a small, 5-foot-square structure is suggested by the patterns of Postmolds 37, 38, 39, and 40.
- Postmolds 35 and 36 in T-8-C are difficult to align and relate to any of Postmolds 37, 38, 39, and/or 40; however their location at the edge of the excavation may affect this statement.
- Another small structure is suggested by the relationship of Postmold 41 to Postmolds 24 and 28. This structure would measure approximately 9 x 10 feet and certainly never would have been more than a simple shed or shelter.

Artifacts recovered from the various stratigraphic patterns associated with the trenches, pits, and basins support our interpretation that the kitchen was located at the south end of the dwelling where the largest concentration of domestic refuse material was recovered.



## Architecture

The primary objective of analyzing archaeological architectural finds is to determine the character of the structure and its parts. From solely an architectural viewpoint, Bullock (1966: 33) stated that this procedure includes identifying the several periods of construction, and all modifications and changes that have been made as well as their chronological sequence. To accomplish this, one must be familiar with the residents of the structure, neighboring people, architecture, and cultural periods, i.e. historical and archaeological reports documenting the initial construction date, description of bills, inventories, wills, artifacts, and all references to activities of the owners of the building. In addition, existing structures in the immediate vicinity should be studied, particularly those of the same approximate date.

Due to the lack of standing structures that were readily acceptable for study, we were unable to establish a base point from which to compare, analyze, and interpret our architectural archaeological findings at the John Hicks Site. Even though there has been substantial improvement in the study of historical architecture since the writings of Henry Chandler Forman, we have been unable to find studies relating to St. Mary's County, Maryland. In the absence of any new work we have chosen to utilize, in a limited manner, Mr. Forman's work. We hope that what we present will serve as a beginning point for debate and conjecture, and should not be considered as a final interpretation.

By 1637, Maryland architecture that had begun at St. Mary's City had progressed beyond the short, frail cabin period to a type and form that produced substantial structures of brick and timber framing. These evolving architectural changes have been divided into three categories by Mr. Forman (1968: 17) :

1. The medieval style ca. 1634 - 1730;
2. The transitional style ca. 1680 - 1730;
3. The Georgian goal ca. 1730 - 1800.

The transitional style was so named because it served as the link between the early medieval bungalow and the Georgian houses engraved in English plan books that were being copied by Maryland craftsmen. The most typical dwelling of the transitional period, according to Forman, was the "cell" or "aisle" house (Forman 1968: 20, Figure 19), an arrangement where the early craftsman added a tiny room or two to the rear of his narrow, "medieval" style home. Apparently the cell house had two developments: dwellings with asymmetrical gables and catslide roofs, and dwellings with symmetrical gables. Good examples of the first development are Sarum Manor (Forman 1968: 21, Figure 20), Cedar Park (post-1736), White Hall, Boston Cliff, and the second Leigh House and West St. Mary's Manor (Forman 1968: 12, Figure 16).

In 1938 and 1968, Forman described several 17th and 18th Century dwellings of the transitional style in St. Mary's County. Comparing six of these descriptions, only one indicates a square building: the Castle at St. Mary's, 40 x 40 feet (Forman 1938: 256). The 17th

Century home in the townlands of St. Mary's City, belonging to Mr. Pope, is thought to have been 35 x 30 feet. The Troughton Brome dwelling on St. Barbara's Freehold was 33 x 27 feet. With the addition of the rear bedroom cell its size was 30 x 33 feet, and including the porch and bedroom cell it measured 53 x 33 feet overall. The Smith Town House, built ca. 1640, was 68 x 40 feet, and Clocker's Fancy, built ca. 1681, was 32.1 x 18.5 feet with chimneys at both ends (Forman 1938: 238 - 301).

Forman's documentation of St. Mary's City structures shows that the majority of them were built in a rectangular form during the transitional period of style, particularly in its first development state. Coincidentally, the photoarchaeological interpretation of St. Mary's City identified 72 primary sites for investigation, all of which were rectangular in shape except for Site 71 which was 40 x 40 feet. In addition, there were three secondary sites that were also square (Little: 1970). If we accept this coincidence and Forman's information as being accurate, then the 40 x 40 foot square foundation on the John Hicks Site is atypical. Since it is a square form, it would belong in Forman's second stage of development of the transitional style of architecture, spanning from 1680 to 1730.

The distance between the north and south brick chimney foundations is 40 feet. The cellar hole lies slightly closer to the north chimney foundation with its long axis perpendicular to the chimneys and it is 21 feet wide by 6 feet deep. The cellar hole's east-west dimensions

extend beyond the widths of the hearths. The cellar hole contains two rows of posts and postmolds (Figure 7, 1 - 8 and 9 - 13) that once rested on the east and west, sloping cellar walls. If the dimensions of the structure had been 16 feet (or less) by 40 feet, a portion of the cellar hole would have been exposed on both sides and this is highly unlikely. However, specific evidence as to the east-west dimension of the structure was not uncovered and these dimensions can only be conjectured based on the limited archaeological evidence. To the east side (road front) of the cellar hole are Postmolds 17 and 23 which are interpreted as being the remains of exterior wall supports extending 10 feet to the east of the north-south Posts and Postmolds 1-8. Stratigraphic evidence should have confirmed the location of the east wall, and particularly the location of roof lines, stoop entrances, paths, etc; however the absence of undisturbed stratigraphy prohibited the recovery of information that could have established the location of these features. Even the thick, black topsoil that was reported as being common to the 17th Century Potomac Drainage Region was missing (Toogood 1969: 16).

Evidence for the location of the west wall, or river front, of the structure is far less conclusive than that for the road front. Destruction of a portion of the knoll's western surface by landscaping activities for a roadway eliminated the area and stratigraphy that once contained this information, except for the remains of Postmold 43 which was uncovered 13 feet west of the interior north-south Posts and Postmolds 9 - 13.

By drawing a line through Postmold 43 parallel to Postmolds 9 - 13 and connecting it with the north and south ends of the structure, we form an outline for a rectangular structure. In addition, we are fairly certain that there were no small wing additions to the north and south of the structure because we were unable to uncover any postmolds in these two areas. Posts and Postmolds 1 - 8 and 9 - 13 represent two rows of north-south interior joist supports that were placed approximately 10 feet apart except for those spanning the cellar. They were exactly 16 feet apart from each other on an east-west axis. We have attempted to conjecture that Postmolds 17, 23, and 43 may have been related to the location of exterior walls but we have been unable to confirm this idea.

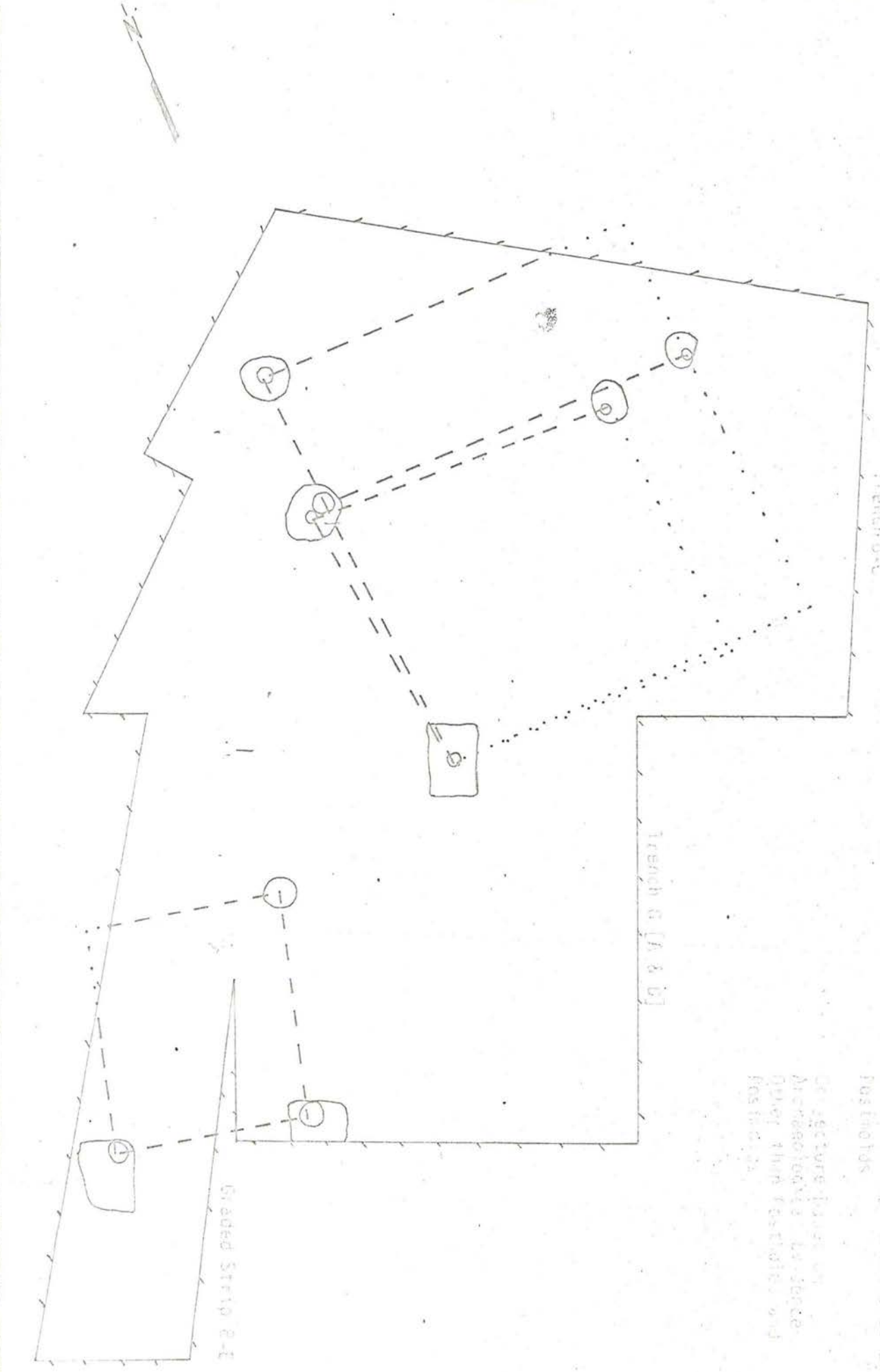
The diameters of Posts and Postmolds 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, (11?), 12, and 13 demonstrate that they were capable of supporting sizable sills and joists. Postmolds 7, 9, and 13 were erected in deep postholes with well-packed fill placed around them (Table 12). Posts 2, 3, and 12 were located on the cellar floor and east-west wall shelves and they are no longer in the postmolds. Deterioration was probably caused by the amount of oxygen trapped in the rubble fill of the cellar hole. Had posts been left in Postholes 5, 6, and 11, similar postmolds would have been found. Samples of wood taken from Posts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, and 13 have been identified as Black Locust, a coarse-grained, heavy and durable hardwood (B. F. Kukachka, Personal Communication).

FIGURE 12

JOHN HICKS SITE

CONJECTURED LOCATION OF BUILDINGS

Correlates Major Features and  
Features  
Of Section Plans of  
Archaeological Site  
Other than Features and  
Features

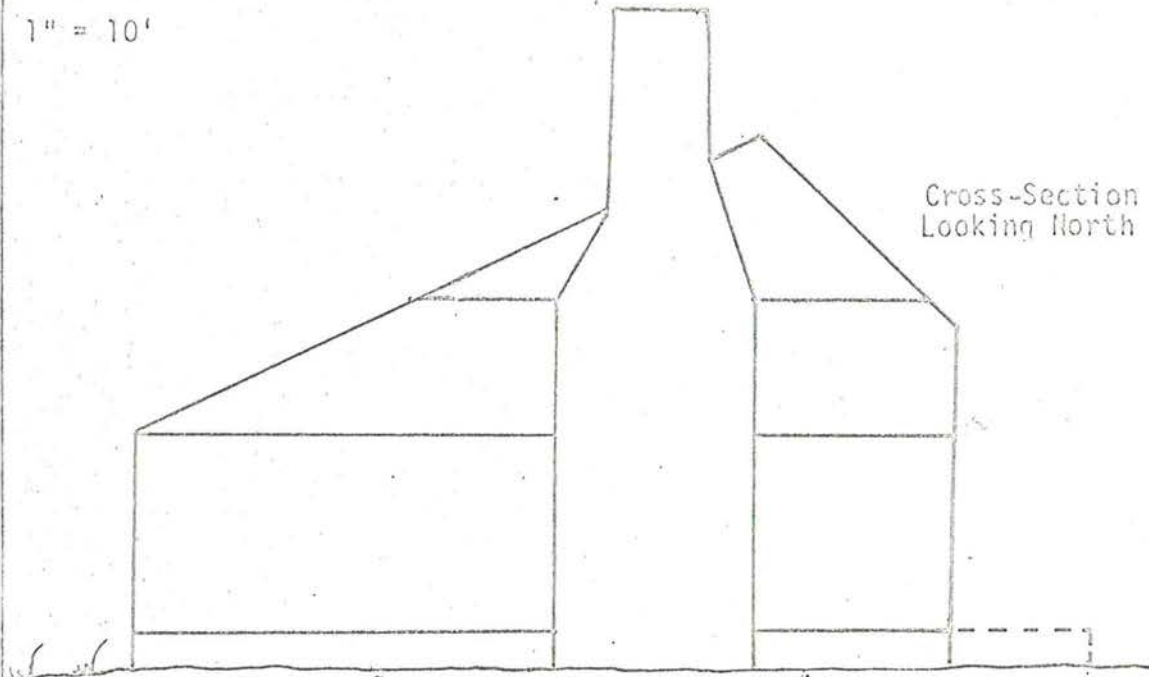


CONJECTURED ELEVATIONS OF THE  
JOHN HICKS SITE DWELLING

FIGURE 13

1" = 10'

Cross-Section  
Looking North



Transverse  
Section  
Looking West

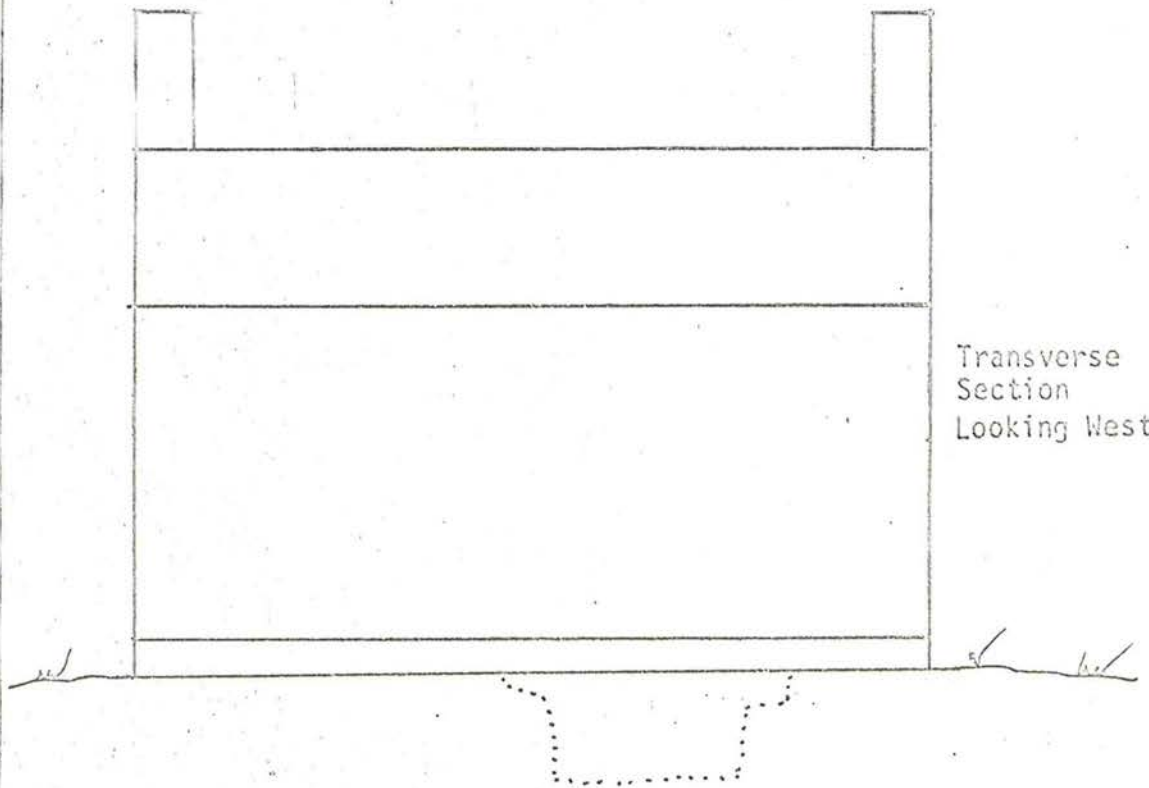


TABLE 3

## JOHN HICKS SITE

## POSTS AND POSTMOLDS FOR DWELLING JOISTS AND SILL SUPPORTS

POSTS AND POSTMOLDS	POSTHOLE DEPTHS	POSTHOLE DEPTHS (in inches)	POSTMOLD BASE ELEVATION (in feet)	LOCATION	POSTMOLD ONLY	POSTMOLD IN POSTHOLE	BLACK LOCUST FRAGMENTS
1		26	41.2 <sup>2</sup>	Rear of N. Hearth		X	X
2		11	40.7	East Cellar Ledge	X		X
3		12	37.6	East Cellar Floor	X		X
4		12	37.4	East Cellar Floor	X		X
5		8	37.9	East Cellar Floor	X		X
6		36	40.8	T-3		X	
7		38	40.6	T-4		X	X
8		17	42.3	Rear of S. Hearth	X		X
9		43	40.2	T-1		X	
10		33	40.8	T-1		X	
11 <sup>1</sup>				West Cellar Ledge			
12		15	40.5	West Cellar Ledge	X		X
13		28	40.0	T-2		X	X
17		6	42.3	T-3	X		
23		25	41.7	T-7		X	
43		11	42.2	GS 5-C			

1 Conjectured post

2 Elevations correspond to profiles in Figures 7, 9, 10, and 11.



Accepting the functions that we have identified for the post-holes in the foundation outline (Figure 8), then it is possible to conjecture that the two inner north-south beams could have been spanned by three joists on an east-west axis. Of course, additional joists would be necessary to span the 10-foot road front space as well as the 13-foot river side area. Actually, our experience with other 18th Century structures has indicated that the spacing may not be identical, but the pattern would have been similar.

Postmolds 7, 9, 10, and 13 are not positioned in the center of their 3- to 4-foot wide construction holes and they all seem to be positioned slightly eastward (Planview, Figure 7). Postmold 6 is an exception. It has a shallow, 7-inch deep construction hole and the mold appears directly in the center. All of these postmolds are surrounded by layers of fill that were compacted to prevent lateral movement of the posts.

The location of Post 1 and Postmold 8, abutting the rear and east sides of both the north-south chimney foundation, are conjectured as being the prime support posts for the framing of the structure. We have no historical proof to document whether or not the structure consisted of one story, story-and-a-half, or two stories. For the purpose of discussion, we will assume that the structure was two stories tall with the ridgecrest or peak of the roof vertically aligned with Post 1 and Postmold 8, and that a long, gentle, cat-slide roof sloped to the

river side. Perhaps the slightly S-curved, red roofing tile found in the cellar hole was used on the cat-slide, and the steeper road-front roof may have been tiled with the smaller, slightly half-curved roofing tile also found in the excavation (Plate 1)(Forman 1938: 237).

The dimensions of Clocker's Fancy provide us with a potentially useful set of measurements for comparative purposes. Although the elevation of each might have been similar there is serious doubt that the design of Clocker's Fancy would relate directly to the Hicks house. The first floor was located 2.2 feet above the ground with a 9-foot first floor ceiling, a 6.5-foot second floor ceiling, and a 7.3-foot attic height for a total of 25 feet (Forman 1938: 301). Comparatively then, we have conjectured that the John Hicks 40 x 40-foot dwelling may have had a first floor at an elevation 2 feet above the ground, a 10-foot high first floor ceiling, a 7-foot high second floor ceiling, and an 8-foot high attic making the height of the structure about 27 feet. Of course, these are highly speculative figures and should serve only as the basis for discussion.

The location of the north and south wall postmold pattern clearly suggests that the wood siding abutted the brick chimneys but did not enclose them. Whether or not the dwelling had 6 windows or 14 windows, porches or dormers is pure speculation. We do know from the large number of posts and postmolds that the house was supported by sills on wooden posts and it is doubtful that there were ever brick piers or enclosing walls for the sills to rest upon. The recovery of one fragment of mortar with a typical Maryland grapevine joint clearly reinforces

the interpretation that the chimneys were exposed.

During the excavation, 4,300 hand-wrought nails were recovered and although we are uncertain that the nails represent primary deposition, we feel a large percentage of them relate to the dismantling of the house. Assuming this to be true, there was a small recovery of lath-brad nails (172 or 5% of the identified sample). There was also a scarcity of finish nails, either L-head (14 recovered) or T-head (18 recovered) for a total of 1% of the sample. We would expect this type of nail to have been used on the floors, trim, and small joists or rafters and would reflect a house with a minimal amount of interior decoration. We recovered only 26 spikes, 1% of the sample, and only 57 clinch nails, which are normally associated with doors and shutters, representing 2% of the sample. 2,783 of the nails were broken and unidentifiable, and represent 67% of the sample collected. The large number of broken nails points to the dismantling of a wooden structure. Certainly in the dismantling process an attempt would have been made to save a large percentage of the nails for reuse. Thus, we would find it impossible to believe that a 40 x 40-foot structure, constructed of wood, would have contained only 4,300 nails (Artifact Description: Building Hardware, Table 2).

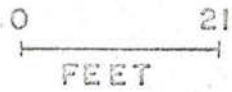
The absence of lead window muntins in the artifact collection suggests that the structure was of a post-17th Century date, and this is further substantiated by the fact that we failed to recover one triangular piece of glass among the 820 pieces of window glass catalogued.

TABLE 4

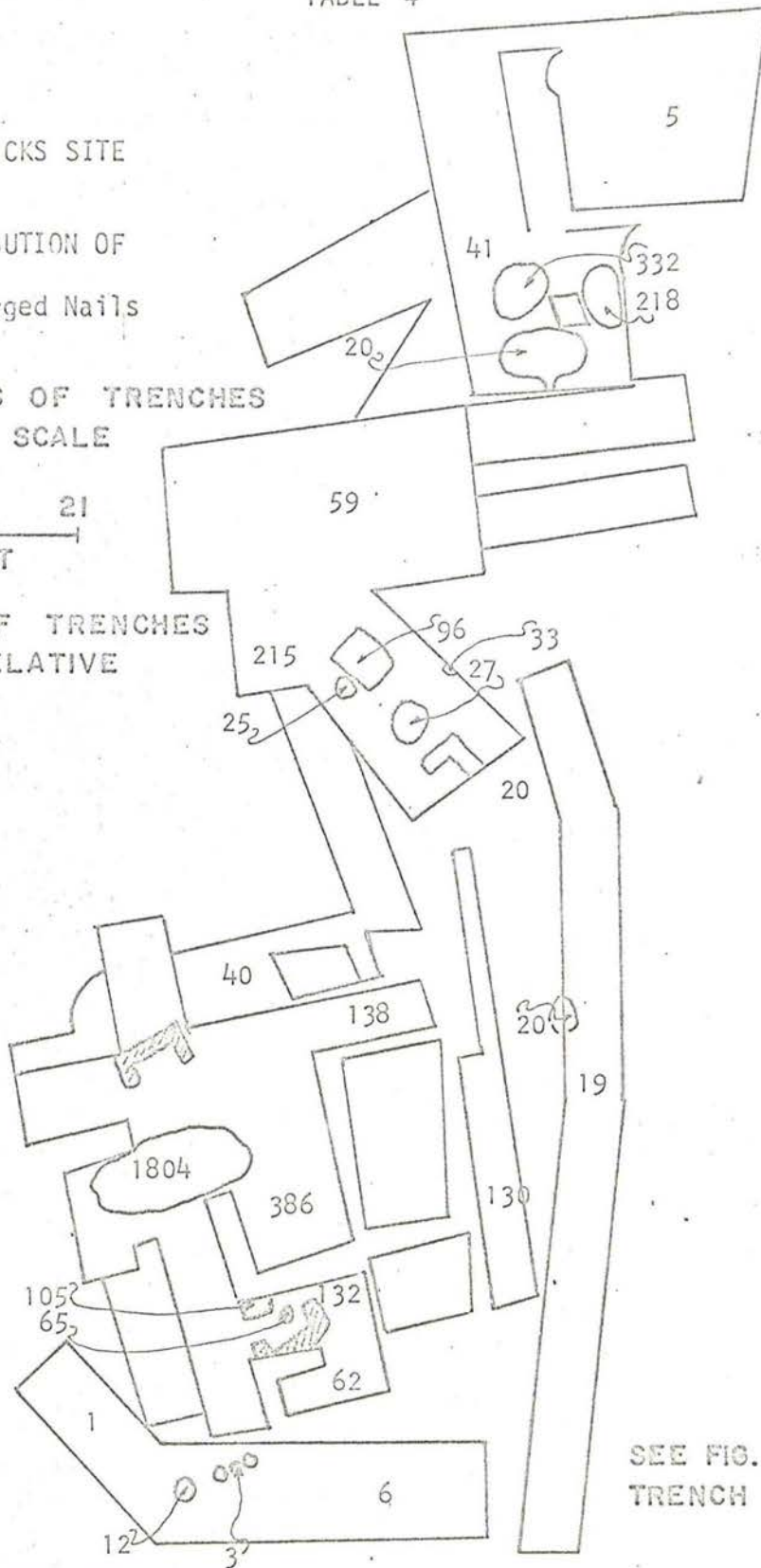
JOHN HICKS SITE

DISTRIBUTION OF  
Iron Forged Nails

DIMENSIONS OF TRENCHES  
ARE TO SCALE



ANGLES OF TRENCHES  
ARE RELATIVE



SEE FIG. 6 FOR  
TRENCH NUMBERS

FIGURE 5

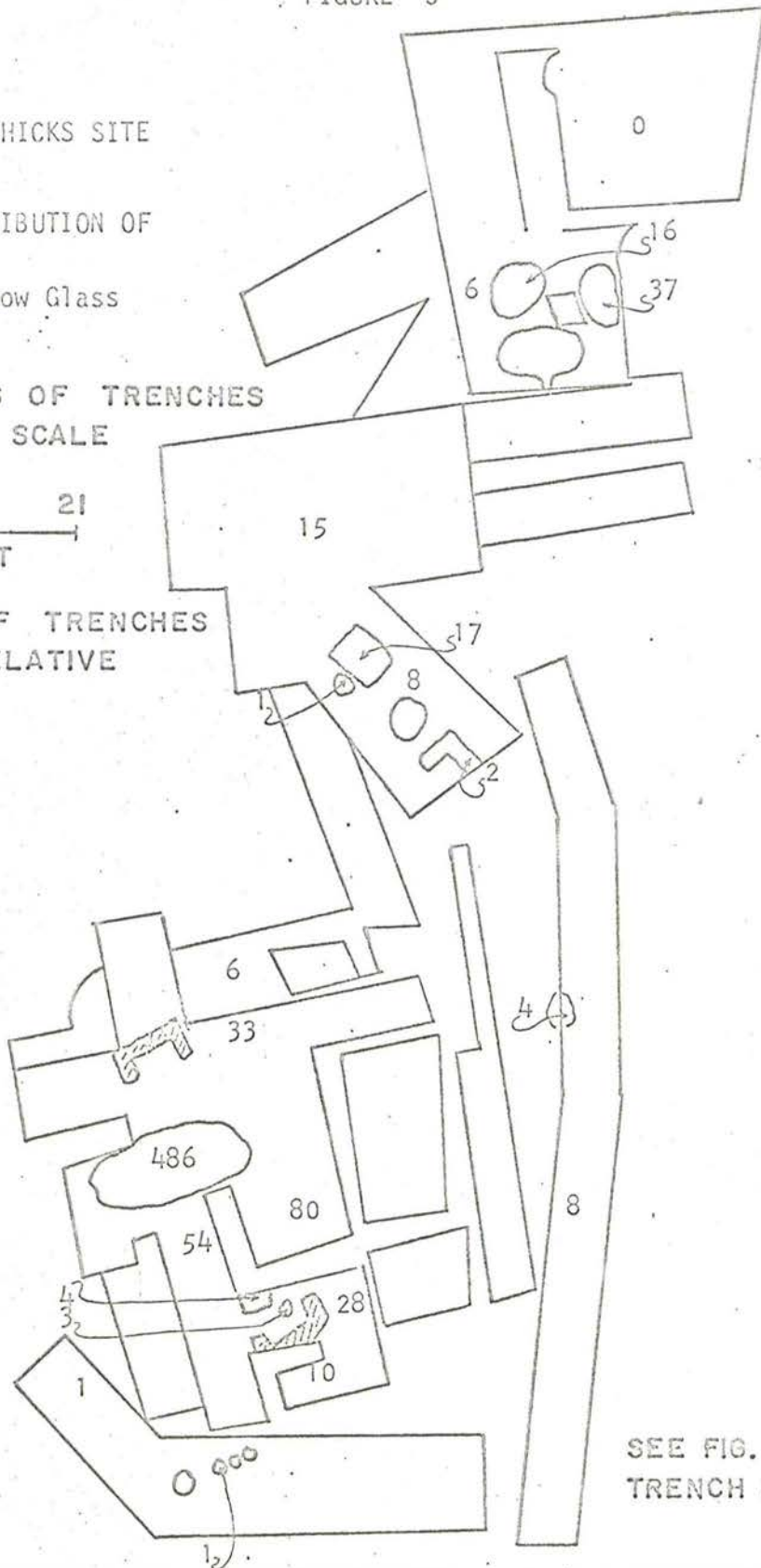
JOHN HICKS SITE

DISTRIBUTION OF  
Window Glass

DIMENSIONS OF TRENCHES  
ARE TO SCALE



ANGLES OF TRENCHES  
ARE RELATIVE



SEE FIG. 6 FOR  
TRENCH NUMBERS

Apparently the structure or structures on the John Hicks Site contained a number of doors, both large and small. Twenty-seven of the 30 large, strap, H-shaped door hinges were recovered from the cellar fill. In addition, six large butterfly hinges commonly used on interior doors were also recovered, and one large, round shutter hinge was among the refuse. The conjectured large number of doors, both interior and exterior, was further verified by seven large passage door keys, five of which were recovered from the cellar fill. Three incomplete door lock side-plates, two half-heart padlocks, three bolts, two door fasteners, and one door lock tumbler were also recovered (Plates 4, 5, and 6).

It is impossible to further our conjecture of the dimensions of John Hicks' house beyond its basic form and height. We have no idea of the number of rooms contained within the structure, but from the plaster analysis we are aware that there were apparently more than three rooms. We can assume, therefore, that the space could have been divided into the following use pattern: a bedchamber or chambers, main or winter kitchen, a dining room combined with or separate from the kitchen, and a reception room and office.

During the summer months, undoubtedly a large percentage of the domestic activities needed to support life at the structure took place outside in relationship to a summer kitchen and additional sheds used for butchering, preparing of soap and other household items. There would have also been facilities for the storage of food and materials such as a granary, springhouse, smoke or meat house, buttery and/or milk shed,

in addition to those outbuildings to support the actual farming activities and to quarter non-household servants. It is important to recognize that the areas associated with these outbuildings had specific functions that were performed in and around them that utilized specific types of ceramic, glass, and iron utensils. In addition, it must be remembered that these characteristic implements could have been used at any of these structures simultaneously or singly and that some of the utensils were more mobile than others. These potential use patterns, if not considered, could affect the interpretation of the archaeological finds. The kitchen gear in both iron and ceramic form such as dicers, spoons, knives (Plates 42 - 45), dough scrapers (Plate 40, e), small shovels (Plate 40, i) and iron kettles would be highly mobile and could be expected to be located in any of the high use areas. On the other hand, the more stationary household furnishings such as brass handles and drawer knobs to both cabinets and bureaus, iron handles for kitchen cabinets, brass upholstery or harness tacks, brass curtain rings, or iron pieces from storage trunks, and such items as straps and hasps (Plates 27 and 28) are far more likely to be found in a concentrated area in a random pattern than the more mobile household devices. Other items slightly less mobile and possibly stored or used in the bedchamber might include medical items such as a wet jug jar, drug jars, small ointment jars, brass bleeder lances, and pharmaceutical bottles, in addition to porringers, perfume bottles (Plates 29, 30, and 51 e and f), and chamber pots (Plate 63, d).

## Plantation and Farming Equipment

Analysis of the artifacts categorized as plantation equipment suggests that multi-agricultural practices including planting, growing, and harvesting of crops for both household and cash usage, as well as the maintenance of small garden plots were taking place on or near the John Hicks Site.

In the 18th Century, the planting, growing, and cutting of tobacco had increased to a point where it had become a cash crop and served, as it had for a long time, as a means of exchange in business for the Maryland and Virginia planters. Virginia, in 1730, and Maryland, in 1747, further legitimized this practice by the passing of inspection laws designed to maintain the quality of tobacco crops (Kellock 1962: 41; Sachs and Hoogenboom 1965: 23 and 39; Toogood 1969: 92 - 96). We conjecture that John Hicks was actively participating in the growing of tobacco for both personal and cash crop use because of the tobacco leaf fork (Plate 11b) and the tobacco comb tooth rake (Plate 11c) found among the artifacts.

The two reals are not indicative of a particular business practice, however since they have been cut, they represent a common practice of taking a whole coin and when change was unavailable, cutting it in quarters or eighths. Both of these coins (Plate 22) probably date from ca. 1700 and one may date as early as ca. 1682. The questions that can be posed by their existence at the John Hicks Site are: why were they



present; where did they come from, and were they common to the business transactions ca. 1723 - 1741.

The sickle (Plate 13 b and c) is interpreted as being a non-harvesting tool and probably relates to activities associated with the maintenance of a vegetable garden or the cutting of overgrown vegetation around the property. On the other hand, the hayhook (Plate 13a) suggests that the gathering of hay in quantities large enough for storage was a practice. Perhaps, from the absence of scythes, we can conjecture that the raising of grain and its harvesting was not common to the Hicks plantation. This does not seem logical since the operation of a number of 18th-Century plantations and the needs of self-maintenance necessitate the growing of grain. The fact that narrow-and broad-blade hoes were recovered in the excavation supports the concept of row planting and weeding by the use of these hoes (Plate 10 b and c). Kellock (1962: 42) states that to effectively cultivate cleared land, the only implements required are one narrow-blade and one broad-blade hoe per man. The recovery of sheep shears (Plate 11 1) along with tailor shears (Plate 34) suggests the presence of livestock on the plantation and that perhaps the wool cut by the shears was processed and spun into yarn to be woven into cloth which was tailored for specific uses. This inference is supported by the fact that a number of sheep bones were recovered in the excavation (Table 6). It is not logical, in our opinion, to assume that sheep would have been raised solely for eating purposes but that all of their by-products would have been utilized.

The constant need to repair both plantation and household tools, as well as equipment and furniture, would have necessitated a number of carpenter's tools and we would expect to recover a cross-section of these tools from the excavation. Wedges (Plate 14d) would have been used to split wood for all types of purposes: the making of boards, firewood, fence rails, posts, shingles, etc. Once the raw form had been established, tools were necessary to fashion the form more specifically. These included a five-course rip saw (Plate 15), other types of wedges (Plate 14d), adzes (Plate 10), and chisels (Plate 14b). The necessary tools to complete the fashioning of utensils, equipment, and furniture would include a draw plane (Plate 14a), spoon bits, a gimlet, race knives, files, and perhaps a punch which was surely used for leather work as well (Plate 16 a through f). These plantation tools, used primarily for carpentry work, would not, in our opinion, have been limited to an association with the dismantling of the structure. Instead, we feel very strongly that these tools represent those items used in everyday plantation life.

The recovery of horse gear that apparently reflects utilization by either men, women, or children suggests that the Hicks plantation was sufficient in size to house, in outbuildings, a number of horses and the maintenance of these horses would require feed, grooming, and the attendance of laborers. There are three functions for which horses may have been used on a plantation:

1. To draw carts, wagons, etc. for the purpose of hauling goods, crops, etc.;

2. The moving of laborers around the farm, as well as for limited plowing; and
3. For the transporting of the plantation owner for both business and social purposes.

This interpretation is supported by the fact that we recovered a number of bridle bits (Plate 19), harness strap buckles (Plate 21), and harness tacks (Plate 27 g and h), as well as decorative brass bosses (Plates 19 and 20). One of the brass bosses has an armoral decorative motif which we feel limited its use to the third functional use pattern. The same functional use is supported by the iron stirrup with a piece of leather still attached that belonged to either a woman or a child (Plate 18c), as well as one brass spur (Plate 18f). In addition, a number of horse-shoes, stirrups, and other spurs were also recovered. The evidence to support the functional uses of wagons and plowing comes from wagon artifacts recovered, which include a well-worn chain ring and links (Plate 24), a single tree to a small cart, a wagon hook, and a possible brake bolt to a wagon or cart (Plate 23).

We can interpret from the evidence found at the Site that limited ship maintenance and possibly construction took place on or near the plantation. The presence of iron collars, an eye bolt, an eye band strap, and a belaying pin and iron strap support this interpretation (Plate 25). Since William Deacon, a neighbor of John Hicks, is suspected of building small ships, it is logical to assume that Hicks was either practicing the craft also or simply maintaining a collection of

spare parts. If small boats were used for travel in the area, certainly a few spare parts would be kept around the plantation, but it is impossible to suggest with any degree of accuracy that Hicks was engaged in shipping or that he was a major ship builder at St. Mary's.

Firearms were used far more for the gathering of food than for the defense of life and property, and early records show a relative absence of Indians in the St. Mary's area which was probably brought on by both an increase in Europeans as well as a diminishing supply of wild fauna. A .54 and .63 caliber lead musket ball, and a .59 and .69 caliber rifle barrel was recovered during the excavation. In addition, an .83 caliber shotgun fowling piece and breech plug wrench, a gun flint, and a foil or bayonet piece as well as numerous gun parts were also catalogued (Plate 17). The abundance of firearm items may represent not only those weapons needed for the gathering of food, but also those pieces used by a man like Hicks who held public office and was a Sheriff.

### Comestibles, Animal and Marine Remains

Both whole and fragmentary bones were recovered at the John Hicks Site. Those bones taken from the cellar hole fill and several of the refuse pits were well preserved by thick layers of oyster shell that had covered them. Those bones that were covered with mixed clay and loamy topsoil were badly decayed and difficult to preserve. For the purpose of our bone analysis, we limited the focus of our study to the cellar hole and refuse pits, and in cooperation with John Paradiso (Department of the Interior), an osteology expert, further limited the study to the samples of mandible, maxilla, teeth, and other skull bones. In addition, we studied, to a lesser extent, the ulnae, femurs, humeri, scapulas, vertebrae, and calcanei. It was felt that the results obtained from concentrating on a limited number of items would provide us with an approximate count of animals. Detailed studies for age, genetic characteristics, and eating habits would have to be the product of a later study; in addition, the various butchering scars should be studied to determine butchering habits.

One-half of the identified bones belonged to animals that we would classify as plantation livestock i.e. cattle, pigs, and sheep, etc. The other half of the bones identified represented animals that would have been used for food by plantation owners such as deer, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, etc. The notable absence of fox, rabbits, geese and ducks

from our collection raises an interesting question, and an answer could be attributed to either personal eating habits or an environmental situation that we are unaware of at this time. A possible interpretation may be that a heavier emphasis was placed on hunting and killing of domestic species and farming endeavors than on the seasonal fluctuations of fox, rabbit, and fowl.

A number of fish scales and bones were recovered from the cellar fill and Refuse Pit 1 and we can conjecture that fish, crabs and other shellfish and marine life were an important part of their diet. Marine shells recovered are minimal, but several were found in the refuse pits and cellar fill along with fish hooks (Plate 17 j and k). The shells found include *Arca*, *Pexata* (bloody clam?), *Volvella Plicatus* (ribbed mussel), *Littorina Irrorota* (gulf periwinkle), *Noetia Ponderosa* (ponderous ann), and *Busycon Caricum* (knobbed pear conch). It is uncertain whether the cracked spiral on the *Busycon Caricum* had been cracked by marine prey or by fishermen who collected the large conch shells (Plate 11 a through e).

Our samples of animal and marine life are not large enough to indicate a single primary food concentration. On the contrary, the diversity seems to be most important because it suggests that an inordinate amount of time during the work day was devoted directly to the gathering or production of food.

The literature available on other historic sites ca. 1725 is very

TABLE 6  
JOHN HICKS SITE  
ANIMAL, MARINE AND CULTIVATED FINDINGS

Species	Ident. Bones	Conj. Individs.	Lbs. of Usable Meat	Cellar Fill	Refuse Pits							
					1	7	8	10	11	14	15	16
Pig	43	20	190-225	9	1	1	1	3		4		1
Cow	52	15	400-500	7	1	1	1	1		3		1
Opossum	9	9	8.5	8	1							
Raccoon	17	8	17.5	5	1	1						1
Sheep	6	5	100	2							2	1
Squirrel	8	5	1	4	1							
Goat	6	4	100	1	2							1
Deer	4	3	100	1	1							1
Crab Claws	Abund.	Abund.		Abund.	Abund.			2	1	2		
Turtle	2	2		1						1		
Egg Shell (Frag.)	Abund.				Abund.							
Fish Scales	Abund.			2	Abund.							
Barnacles	Abund.			14	Abund.	1		1				
Charred Corn Cobs	1				1							
No. of Complete Bones Found		1717		1402	130	20	10	50	11	50	13	31
No. of Bone Frag. Found		3424		2500	200	31	25	119	25	229	44	251
Mandibles Found		128		69	10	3		5		17	2	22
Teeth Found		392		264	39	3	1	12	3	36	11	22
Deer Antlers Found		6		6								
Totals		5667										

limited and the animal and marine life represented by our archaeological finds appears to be a very small cross-section when compared to the historical record. In an attempt to understand what historical record and other sites have recorded for animal and marine life, we are presenting a brief description of these examples. Vokes (1957) states that between 1700 and 1870, history reports the decrease of white tail deer, fox, gray squirrel, woodchuck, raccoon, opossum, bobwhite, quail, muskrat, swan, duck, snipe, and turkey as settlements and towns grew and large stretches of open land were claimed by man's use. As the forest and brush cover were destroyed, marshes were drained, and wilderness fauna declined to a level which could not support a large quantity of animals. It is assumed that the buffalo, elk, wolves, beaver, bear, wildcat, grouse, and wild turkeys were less abundant during the 18th Century than the 17th Century in the St. Mary's City locale. Of course, this reduction was also paralleled by a reduction in predatory birds, song birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Vokes is inferring that man had a profound affect on animals and birds in the Chesapeake Bay area (Vokes 1957: 174 - 175).

Records for early Jamestown cite the flora and fauna for the 17th and 18th Centuries (Cotter 1958: 229 - 231) and the species represented are probably very similar to the types present in the St. Mary's City area; however the quantity would have diminished considerably by the 18th Century.



In Virginia, George Andrews 1709 Inventory lists horses, oxen, cows, bulls, and sheep (Watkins 1968: 183), and the Green Spring Plantation report describes livestock consisting of cattle, oxen, horses, sheep, goats, and swine. Laborers are said to have cared for these animals which roamed in rail-fenced fields on the edges of the forest. Closer to the barns were hens, cocks, turkeys, capons, ducks and geese (Hudson 1970: 7). Tutter's Neck Site, an early 18th Century occupation, identified ox, pigs, deer, wild duck, geese, opossum, needlefish, fresh water mussel, clams, and scallops (Noel Hume 1966: 52). Rosewell Site, an 18th Century manor in Gloucester County, Virginia, uncovered mostly crushed bones in a trash pit. Those identified included cow, pig, deer, squirrel, box tortoise, chicken, and goose or turkey bones and oyster shells (Noel Hume 1962: 176).

Cotter, in his Jamestown Report, lists squash, gourds, pumpkins, beans, maize, and tobacco as cultivated flora for early Jamestown (Cotter 1958: 229); and Hudson, in his Green Springs Report, lists wheat, barley, hops, corn, oats, and rice as the cultivated flora, with herbs and vegetables grown adjacent to the manor house as well as a vast quantity of other crops from fruit trees to vegetables. Even though the dates of Jamestown and Green Springs are earlier than those of the Hicks Site, archaeologically we were unable to establish the existence of any of these crops except for a fragment of flint corn, the 8th row variety commonly associated with the New England Colonies (Plate 105) (Galinat 1967: 4). Whether Hicks was actually growing corn or simply purchased

it is unknown. The apparent abundance of agricultural crops from Green Springs and Jamestown may be misleading because Cotter's report does not break down the finds by individual household and Green Springs was certainly a plantation much larger than the Hicks plantation. If a scale of size were established we would probably have a normal recovery and identification of comestibles, animal, and marine life from the archaeological evidence.

### KITCHEN DEVICES

The only evidence uncovered that directly relates to the cooking and preparation of food in either winter or summer kitchens is found on Plates 40 and 11, and consists of twisted iron rod hooks, iron hook with curved shanks, a conical rolled sheet of brass (perhaps a bellows nozzle), an iron dough scraper, dicer blade, and a small iron shovel blade. The knives and eating utensils uncovered seem to be of a sophisticated type that would not ordinarily have been found in the area where food was being butchered or prepared. When compared to the energies expended to raise and collect food, there is a noticeable absence of tools that would be necessary for the efficient preparation of that food.



PART II  
TABLE 7

JOHN HICKS SITE

SUMMATION OF CHART  
SHOWING CONJECTURED VESSEL FORMS

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	PERCENT
EARTHENWARE				
Clear Lead Glaze				
Oxide with Clay Slip	105	80	185	45
Copper Slip	4		4	1
Yellow Slip Combware	42		42	10
Variegated Marble	1		1	.025
Tin Enamel				
Plain	8		8	2
Cobalt	39	6	45	10.075
Manganese		1	1	.025
Polychrome		2	2	.050
Sub-Total	199	89	288	69.075
STONEWARE				
Unglazed	3		3	.075
Greenish Saltglaze Stoneware	1		1	.025
Gray Saltglaze Stoneware	3	1	4	1
Brown Saltglaze Stoneware	1	1	2	.050
White Saltglaze Stoneware	19	10	29	7
Scratch Blue Saltglaze Stoneware	1		1	.025
Brown Saltglaze Stoneware	1		1	.025
Blue or Gray Saltglaze Stoneware (Westerwald)	17	23	40	10
Sub-Total	46	35	81	20
PORCELAIN				
Oriental				
Underglazed Blue Hardpaste	20	24	44	10
Polychrome Enamel over Glaze	1		1	.025
Sub-Total	21	24	45	10.025
TOTAL	266	148	414	100

## CERAMIC ANALYSIS

### Introduction

The major aim of our ceramic analysis was to define or interpret vessel forms. Of course, we fully realize that the manufactured form, with its intended use, was often modified by the owner of the vessel, and frequently if a particularly useful piece had been chipped or broken, its use was altered even further. Therefore, the various designed vessel shapes would have numerous unrelated uses, dependent on the cultural pattern. The fineware and coarseware produced either locally or imported would also affect the usage pattern. For the purpose of this analysis, we have compiled a list of the ceramics according to a conjectured but relative social usage scale (Table 7 ). This Table clearly illustrates that two-thirds of the ceramic sample is composed of slip decorated earthenware and salt-glaze, with the remaining one-third consisting of porcelain, Delft, and salt-glazed stoneware. Excluding the dark green wine bottles, table glass, pewter, cast iron, and the post-1750 vessel sherds, there were a total of 414 vessels identified. Columns 1 and 2 of Table 7 suggest a very close ratio (2 to 1) between the potential and miscellaneous vessel forms.

It is our feeling that we can discuss the vessel form more reliably than the vessel function or owner. John Hicks' Inventory of 1753, written by his son, William, following his father's death, cannot be compared directly with the archaeological finds deposited in the cellar hole and

refuse pits ca. 1738 - 1741 because the Inventory shows clearly that Hicks' possessions may have been divided among his children before he died (Historical Background: Six Town Land Families and Appendix C). Also, our uncertainty over the origin of the discarded artifacts prevents us from making direct association to the Inventory for a subjective quantitative analysis. The quantity and quality of the archaeological materials recovered represents, we believe, the remains of a once well-to-do plantation life. If we compare the lists of artifacts (Appendix B) with William Deacon's Inventory of his house at his death (Appendix C) and with the inventories of Hicks' other neighbors, Clocker, Ingalls, and Taylor, we see a closer relationship to Deacon than to the others.

#### Kitchen and Storage Wares

The ceramic sample recovered from the John Hicks Site finds 68% of the vessels representing coarse kitchen storage and tableware and 32% representing finer table and teaware (Table 7, Part I). The collection includes 120 kitchen and storage ware items, four cast iron kettles, 328 dark glass bottles, 38 bowls, 187 tableware items, 25 teaware items, 42 table glass, and 38 sherd lots.\*

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\*The above figures were compiled by combining the potential and miscellaneous ceramic and glass ware totals. See Table 7 Column 4, Miscellaneous Ceramic and Glass Frequencies.

CERAMIC FORM CHART

Type of Item	Total Number of Items	Percentage
Earthenware		
Mineral oxide with clay slip	185	56
Copper	4	
Yellow combware	42	
Variegated	1	
Stoneware		
Unglazed	3	
Saltglazed Stoneware		
Blue on Gray (Westerwald)	40	11
Gray	4	
Brown	1	
Porcelain		
Blue underglaze	44	11
Polychrome Enamel Overglaze	1	
Tin Enamel		
Plain	8	14
Cobalt	45	
Manganese	1	
Polychrome	2	
Saltglazed Stoneware		
White	29	8
Brown	2	
Scratched Blue	1	
Greenish	1	
TOTAL	414	100



There were five kettles recovered in the excavation, four of which were cast iron and the other was earthenware. The earthenware kettle and only one of the incomplete cast iron kettles exhibited handles. It appears that all had raised legs (Plates 54 and 55). The single, slip earthenware kettle is large, thick walled, with raised legs. Its darkened lower exterior body had been exposed to fire.

The entire collection (21) of the slip earthenware storage jars is represented by jars with tall, bulging bodies. Both their exterior and interior surfaces are glazed and the potter's rising marks are present on many whose sides had been worked thin (Plates 56a; 57 a and c; 66 a and c; 67 c, d, e, g, and i). Their rims had been thickened by folding over the wet paste, flattening the top, and a second folding of the clay about the exterior surfaces to form a band beneath the rims. The lips are frequently flat to receive lids and unglazed so they could be stacked in the kiln. Decoration included grooves and ridges on the flat tops and protruding lips. The bases expanded upward and outward from the round, flat base, however three have expanding foot rims (Plates 57 a; 58d; 66a). Four earthenware jugs are glazed on the exterior surface only with the interior untreated and rough. One light oxide slip jug retains its thick handle (Plate 65a), and there is one water flask (Plate 63b) represented by a thick, narrow-mouthed stoneware rimsherd. A stoneware bellarmine jug (Plate 63a) is represented by a bodysherd and has a raised, Tudor rose decoration. A fourth jug is represented by a

gray, salt-glaze stoneware base (Plate 58).

There are 23 slip earthenware pans including 11 wide, 10 shallow, and two deep creampans (Plates 67 a, h, j-n; 68). The wide and shallow pans are glazed only on their interior surfaces with either a black slip or light brown oxide runs, and their exterior surfaces are often slipped. Their rims are thickened and flat with ridged and grooved lips and edges. The temper is of crushed sherds and pulverized clay particles. One creampan is tempered with grit, has a thickened rim with a downward kick, and may be of North Devon, England origin (Plate 68d)(Watkins 1960: Figure 323). The deep creampans have a black slip, glaze on both surfaces, and thick, horizontal handles attached just below their rims.

Six slip earthenware serving pans (Plates 69 and 70) represented were conceivably used interchangeably in both the kitchen and on the eating table. Their interior surfaces, on five of the six, are highly glazed and extremely glossy. They are decorated with brown oxide runs beneath the clear lead glaze on their low, sloping sides. One rim is rolled, and the others are everted with flattened or rounded tops. One pan with vertical sides has one handle still intact with both of its sides banded and glazed. The sixth is a serving platter or soup plate (Plate 71) with a marbled decoration beneath a clear lead glaze. Its underside is untreated, and its lip is thinner at the shoulder and ridged upward.

## Tableware

None of the plates represented from the John Hicks Site are complete (Plates 78, 80, 81, and 82). There are 12 slip earthenware, comb-decorated plates which consist of oxide marbled dots and combing. Their undersides are untreated and all the lips are notched. There were 11 Delft earthenware plate fragments found, all of which were decorated with cobalt foliated designs. Several have an oxide band on the lip (Plate 82 a and d). One Delft earthenware plate is a lobe plate with deep bowl and steep, undulating rim (Plate 79a). A single, plain white, salt-glaze stoneware plate rimsherd was found (Plate 104d).

Coffee and chocolate cups were plentiful. There were 10 slip earthenware cups with a glossy, black slip (Plates 91 b and i; 92 a and b; 94h); and 18 yellow slip earthenware cups decorated with oxide combing (Plates 86a; 90 a and b). The more complete cups have handle appendages. Five Delft baseshards with upward expanding sides are possibly cups (Plate 94 a, c, and g). The slip earthenware and yellow combware cup bases were tapered inward, flat and round; whereas the Delft bases were mounted on raised foot rims. Several of the glossy, black slip earthenware cups are very small with their cylindrical sides extending to the base and attached to shallow footrims (Plate 92 a, b, and c). Two dark, slip earthenware and two Delft earthenware bases, along with their short sides, are similar to egg-cup dimensions (Plate 93).

Tankards are defined as mugs but are conjectured to have originally had pewter lids. Only four blue-on-gray, salt-glaze stoneware tankards were found (Plate 99 b, d, and n). The mugs numbered 45 and included one child's pewter mug (10 fluid ounces)(Plate 86b), one brown salt-glaze stoneware mug, seven white salt-glaze stoneware mugs (Plate 100), 11 blue-on-gray salt-glaze stoneware mugs (Plate 99, and 25 slip earthenware mugs. The slip earthenware mugs included many wide-base sherds thought to be mugs (Plates 101, 102, and 103). There are three slip earthenware bassherds of poor quality along with seven other flat bassherds that have a series of cordoning bands at their bases (Plates 101 and 103).

Three potential pitchers are present (Plate 85 a, b, and c). The Delft base has a basal diameter of 9.5 cm. and is on a raised foot rim expanding upward sharply from the foot rim. An accompanying rimsherd has a long and gradual curve. A slip earthenware base is flat and its body, 8.5 cm. in diameter, rises sharply upward and outward. The third example is of white salt-glaze stoneware (Plate 85b). This basalsherd is on a slightly raised base with a 6.4 cm. diameter.

Three potential teapots are represented by white salt-glaze stoneware sherds (Plate 85, d, e, and f). One may be a sherd from a single teapot lid section; another rim has an expanding collar flaring outward, and a third is represented by a spoutsherd and 17 bodysherds.

### Cups

Five Delft cups were recovered from the site (Plate 94 a, b, and g). The basesherd sides rise upward and outward, indicative of cups. All examples have raised foot rims and are cobalt decorated. There are two white salt-glaze stoneware bases with sides rising upward, also indicative of cups. One greenish salt-glaze stoneware cup has had an oxide wash applied to its surface (Plate 91a), its base is round and flat with a small diameter rimsherd. Black slip earthenware rim, body, and base sherds are indicative of seven more cups (Plate 92 a, b, c, g, h, and i). Their rims are thin and everted and the bodies taper inward toward the bases which are untreated.

### Teaware

Nine thin porcelain body cups are present and are decorated with blue underglaze (Plate 95). The porcelain belongs to the Ch'ien Lung Reign, 1736 - 1795. The exterior surfaces have rim scrolls and body foliated motifs and are occasionally banded in cobalt. The bases are on raised foot rims. The one restorable cup height is 4.8 cm. and its diameter is 6.6 cm. (Plate 95b).

Six porcelain saucers are represented by fragments. Their lower basal outward curves are indicative of saucer shapes. A scratched, blue salt-glaze stoneware basesherd (Plate 83g) is of a fine, white clay body paste and is decorated with an incised leaf and flower motif. The motif

and band are filled with cobalt. One small, white salt-glaze stoneware rimsherd has a rounded lip and sides which taper sharply (Plate 83e). There are also tin enamel basesherds whose outward curves are indicative of saucers (Plate 83 a, c, and d).

One porcelain spoon tray basesherd is decorated with an after-glazing (enamel) scroll motif consisting of black and gold between red lines (Plate 95j).

Six yellow, comb earthenware teacups are present and are decorated with oxide dots (Plate 93 c, e, and f). Their diameters are smaller than cups: 4.8 to 4.9 cm. in base diameter, and 5.8 to 6.4 cm. in height.

#### Miscellaneous Jugs, Mugs, and Tankards

Three medallions are represented on blue-on-gray salt-glaze stoneware bodysherds. One has the initials "AR" bearing the cipher of the English Monarch, Queen Anne, 1702 - 1714 (Plate 99j). A second medallion has a sprig decoration encircling the cipher "AR" or "GR I" ca. 1702 - 1727 (Plate 99e). The third medallion is fragmentary. One bodysherd with a sprig decoration appears to be of the upper body portion of a jug. There are two other fragmentary bodysherds with foliated decorations.

A thick, tin enamel earthenware lower handlesherd section is present but it was impossible to identify the vessel (Plate 104a). A tin enamel bowl with a pierced horizontal handle is present, as well as a pewter ornament or pierced horizontal handle section (Plate 104b and lower

right). The undefined vessel forms were grouped into sherd lots and contained 14 slip earthenware lots, 24 porcelain lots, and one gray pearlware rimsherd.

Sherds which post-date the primary habitation period of the knoll, ca. 1723 - 1741/42, are fragmentary and include one white semi-ironstone, flat basesherd; two blue transfer printware, flat basesherds; one gray-white pearlware bodysherd; one blue-on-white pearlware cup handlesherd, and one glass shade (Plate 107).

#### Table Glass

Table glass consisted of numerous fragmentary pieces whose foot, stem, baluster, and bowl sections suggested 42 potential forms including 15 ale or wine glasses, seven wine or goblet glasses, six tumblers, two goblets, one octagonal flask, two small glass dishes, two decanters, one sweet meat glass, two punchbowls, and three clear glass lots. Overall, the wine, ale, and goblet bowls exhibit medium-sized bowls (2 to 3 ounces) for serving wine, ale, or punch beverages. Large drinking glasses for serving beer or other beverages such as apple jack are absent as well as small cordials for serving brandy (Hartshorne 1968: 252). It is likely that most of the glass was made in England.

Bowl fragments of wine, ale, and goblet glasses are thick, conical, and funnel in shape. One thin wine glass bowl rests on an inverted baluster. The fragment is of green metal and is 17th Century Italian or

Venetian glass (Plate 49c). One bowl base fragment has a seal on its inverted baluster. Its chalk-white metal may be English glass, dating ca. 1684 (Plate 49e) with both short and elongated tears. These wine, ale, and goblet glass bowls rest on annular knops, small knops, and cushion collars, and others rest on inverted balusters and are separated by short stems. One stem fragment is string-twisted (Plate 49d).

Stems from the goblets are heavy, with inverted balusters separated from the thick bowls by short stems (Plate 50 a, b, and d). Foot pieces include raised, folded foot rims, plain foot rims with conical kick, and dome-shaped foot rims (Plate 49 f, g, h, i, j, and k).

Tavern glass is represented by two solid stems; their probable waisted bowls and domed bases are missing (Plate 50 j, k, and l). The metals vary from light green to green, and light gray to gray and chalky white. Several are of excellent quality glass.

Tumbler glass is represented by thick and thin bases (Plate 52). The thick base is nearly flat with kick nearly absent and with a punty scar; whereas the thin base has a high kick and punty scar. One etched tumbler glass has sides that are decorated with two vertical lines and swags. Another is decorated with floral forms in a horizontal pattern (Plate 52 a and b). The metal is violet to greenish-gray.

Two punch glasses are represented by handle sections, one a trefoil and the other convex-plano (Plate 53 a and b). The metal is light green.



There are two glass decanter stoppers (Plate 51 b and c); the larger of which has a tear and a ring of 12 tears. The metal is greenish gray. One stem salver (sweet meat glass) is indicated with an annular knop and double cushion joining stem (Plate 51g). Its metal is clear gray.

Fourteen green pharmaceutical bottles are represented (Plate 29). The bases, with the exception of two, are thin with high kicks and pumpy scars. The bases are round and one is oval in shape (Plate 29g). The necks are narrow with flaring rims, and one narrow rimstring has an S-shape (Plate 51 l). These narrow necks join flat shoulders dropping to vertical body sides. There is one potential perfume or pharmaceutical necksherd with swirling marks. The rim is thickened and rounded (Plate 51f) and a secondary firing has melted the neck closed.

### Personal Attire and Children's Toys

We have already suggested that the John Hicks Site had riding gear that could have been used by either women or children as differentiated from that equipment needed by men. The artifacts that were recovered and classified as Notions and Personal Apparel are difficult to divide between the sexes. Noel Hume (1961: 380, 381, Plate 33) describes male embellishments in part as consisting of neck buttons, waist buttons, sleeve buttons, and cloak buttons. Except for the sleeve button (Plate 33A) and a number of shoe buckles (Plate 35) we are unable to divide the remaining buttons that we uncovered in the excavation (Plate 33). However, we have been able to identify a number of items that were probably limited to female use. They include a brass ring with a missing setting (Plate 33), bone combs, opaque peacock blue glass beads (Plate 110), and perhaps the brass tinkling cones (Plate 110). It is possible that the cones were the result of Indian occupation at St. Mary's during contact time, or they may relate simply to Colonial occupation. The notions which should have been limited to female use included iron needles, brass thimbles, pins, and iron and brass scissors (Plates 33 and 35).

If we accept that the small stirrup was a child's stirrup, then we would assume that we would find children's playthings at the Site. The annulated knob from the salver dish appears to have a secondary wear pattern on it (Plate 51g). The only way this wear pattern could have occurred would have been for a child to have thrown the knob much as

TABLE 8  
JOHN HICKS SITE  
INDIAN ARTIFACT PROVENIENCE

Artifacts	Location		
	Cellar	Pits	Topsoil
Projectiles	2	2	3
Point or knife fragments		1	
Unifacial scrapers	3		2
Bifacial scrapers	1		
Raclettes	2	2	
Flakes	21	6	26
Chipped glass			2
Banner stone		1	
Hatchet		1	
Preform	1		
Battered stone end	1		
Single pitted cup stone	1		
Ceramic sherds		3	2
Clay pipe stem			2
<hr/>			
TOTALS	32	+ 16 = 48	37

one would a disk to watch it roll down a road. The outer edge of the knob is pecked as if it were dropped from a number of feet and struck a pebble which fractured the surface as it hit the ground. The only other child's toy is thought to be a pewter whistle (Plate 37e). There is a curious absence of clay marbles.

## Bottles

The bottles recovered from the cellar hole fill and Refuse Pits 14 and 16 have shapes that represent a 1700 to 1740 time span. Forty-six percent, or 32 of them, fall between 1700 and 1720; 54%, or 38 of them, fall between 1720 and 1740. Significantly, the wine bottle ownership seals had a date range of 1723 through 1741 (Plate 89). A larger percentage of bottlesherds came from these three locations than from any other location on the Site and it is evident from the stratigraphy that bottles manufactured from 1700 to 1720 were still in use on the John Hicks plantation ca. 1740, and were eventually discarded with bottles dated 1720 to 1740. Closer examination of the bottles would probably yield more information than the observations that we have made. Certainly specific types of manufacturing traits may be present, as well as unique glass recipes that we have failed to recognize. However, we have noticed that all of the bottles, fragments, or whole pieces that we recovered contain extensive wear and scratch marks that we interpret as having been the result of the bottles being constantly reused; perhaps as storage jugs. We have checked wine bottles of similar dates in a number of the major museums and have discovered that they are rarely scratched. This difference may be coincidental or it may point to a fact that once a bottle was used on a table it was simply refilled from storage bottles and not replaced. The emphasis of reuse suggests that the bottles may have been among the expensive commodities, as well as taking a considerable length of time to be imported. This would

necessitate their use over long periods of time and, the fact that we have wine bottle ownership seals of such a difference in age being deposited at the same general time may suggest a typical use-span for the bottles.

TABLE 9  
OWNERSHIP SEALS

OWNER	DATE	PROVENIENCE	SEALS
John Hicks	1723	Cellar Fill	Same Mold
John Hicks	1723	Refuse Pit 1	
William Deacon	1724	Cellar Fill	Same Mold
William Deacon	1724	Refuse Pit 14	
William Deacon	1724	Refuse Pit 14	Single Example
William Deacon	1741	Cellar Fill	Same Mold
William Deacon	1741	Cellar Fill	
William Deacon	1741	Shallow Basin 1	
I B (Baker?)	----	Cellar Fill	Single Example
NINE BOTTLE SEALS REPRESENTED		FIVE MOLDS REPRESENTED	

These dark bottle ownership seals were manufactured in molds and they are probably of English origin.

TABLE 10  
JOHN HICKS SITE  
DARK GLASS BOTTLE SHERDS

Bottles	Cellar	+ Refuse Pit 14	+ Refuse Pit 16	= Sub-Totals	+ All Others	= TOTALS
Squat bottles	4	23	4	31	--	31
Tall straight side bottles	22	16	--	38	--	38
Bases	37	130	21	188	4	192
Rims	41	61	7	109	8	117
Necks	14	53	10	77	8	85
Body sherds				1750	531	2281
Complete bottles	--	--	--	--	2	2
Restored bottles	6	1		7	--	7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>+ 1143</b>	<b>+ 238</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>+ 553</b>	<b>= 2753</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE %</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Clay Tobacco Pipes

Included in the clay tobacco pipe fragments were 62 mouthpieces, 1,280 stem pieces, 147 heel pieces, 170 bowls, and 321 bowl fragments (Plate 88, Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4). Twenty-five of the bowls had maker marks (20 in relief, one ornamental relief, and four stamped), and six had rim rouletting.

Due to the number of stem fragments recovered, we were able to apply Harrington's 1954 dating method and found the results of the bore diameter to range from 4/64 to 7/64 for both stem and heel pieces. The most predominant diameter for all the refuse pit, cellar hole, and topsoil finds is 5/64, according to Harrington's chart, this diameter represents a time-span from 1710 to 1750:

TABLE 11

DIAMETERS REPRESENTING ARBITRARY DERIVED TIME-SPANS  
FROM THE PIPE STEM BORES AT THE JOHN HICKS SITE

TIME SPAN	7/64	6/64	5/64	4/64	= Bore Size in Inches
1650-1680	1				= Percentages
1680-1710		29			
1710-1750			59		
1750-1780				11	
	19	423	877	168	= 1,488 Frequencies

All three clay pipe bore diameter charts, including Tables 11, 13, and 14 tend to verify a 1710-1750 occupation.



TABLE 12

## JOHN HICKS SITE

## CLAY PIPE BOWL SHAPES AND PROVENIENCES

DEPOSIT	TYPES*								
	8	11	17	19	15	18	16	20	
	DATES								
	1645-1665	1650-1680	1680-1720	1690-1750	1700-1770	1720-1820	1730-1790	1730-1770	
REFUSE PIT									
1	1					4			
2						1			
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8				1		1		1	
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14			1			5			
15	1	1	2			3			
16						1			
CELLAR FILL									
BRICK LENS									
PLASTER L.						5			
DISTURB. L.						1			
OYSTER S.L.			5			24			
OYSTER S.L.			1			16	2		
OYSTER S.L.						1			
ASH LENS									
OCCUPATION L.			1			1			
OTHER			1		1	9	1		
TOTAL	2	1	11	1	1	73	3	1	

CHART IS BASED ON 91 OF THE 170 BOWLS AND BOWL FRAGMENTS.

\* NOTE: FOR BOWL SHAPES 8,11,17,19,15,18,16 & 20 SEE NOEL HUME 1970:302

To establish a mean occupation site date, we applied Dr. Binford's 1962 regression formula:  $Y=1931.85 - (38.26)(X)$  to our clay pipe sample:

The total of stems, mouth, and heel pieces came to:

1,658  
8,538 sum of the 64ths  
yielding a mean date of 1734.82

The stems, mouth, and heel pieces from the site, less the surface specimens totaled:

1,054  
5,384 sum of the 64ths  
yielding a mean date of 1732.58

The total stems, mouth, and heel pieces from the cellar fill alone came to:

647  
3,241 sum of the 64ths  
yielding a date of 1739.98.

The mean of 1734.82 corresponds to the conjectured temporal occupation of the knoll ca. 1723 - 1741/42. Similarly the mean date of the pipe stems less the topsoil specimens (1732.58) is reflective of an extended occupation of the knoll. The mean date of the cellar fill (1739.98) represents activity of the final years of occupation of the dwelling. This suggests that the cellar had been used for storage until the end of the occupation. Regarding the last mean, Noel Hume (1970:300) has calculated that had the 647 stems, mouth, and heel pieces from the cellar fill been increased to 900, the desired working frequency for the regression formula, the estimated date would extend to 1742 for this

TABLE 13

## JOHN HICKS SITE

## CLAY PIPE STEM AND BORE DIAMETERS

DEPOSIT	NO. OF FRAGS.	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	DATE
REFUSE PIT 1	11	36	55	9		1710-1750
2	18	23	55	22		1710-1750
4	1		100			1710-1750
5	1		100			1710-1750
7	3		33	67		1680-1710
8	6	17	66	17		1710-1750
9	1		100			1710-1750
10	17	12	47	41		1710-1750
11	4		100			1710-1750
14	129	6	51	43		1710-1750
15	16		44	44	12	1680-1710
16	39	5	44	51		1680-1710
CELLAR FILL BRICK LENS	11	9	82	9		1710-1750
PLASTER L.	90	17	63	19	1	1710-1750
DISTURBED L.	23	26	44	30		1710-1750
OYSTER S. L.	204	17	58	24	1	1710-1750
OYSTER S. L.	82	13	64	23		1710-1750
OYSTER S. L.	20	25	65	10		1710-1750
ASH LENS	10	10	60	30		1710-1750
OCCUPATION L.	61	5	67	28		1710-1750
TOTAL	747	11%	65%	23%	1%	

BORE FIGURES GIVEN IN PERCENTAGES

sample, the year in which the dwelling was dismantled.

Noel Hume has arranged clay pipe bowls according to their shapes in a chronological format. In most instances the pipe bowl shapes correspond to Harrington's chronological dates derived through measuring the bore diameters (Noel Hume 1970: 302). Of the total 170 bowls and bowl fragments, we were able to work with 91 in determining their shapes. Eight bowl shapes were recognized, including 17th Century, short, stubby, convex-concave sided bowls; long, everted, convex-concave sided bowls, and 18th Century shapes including tall, straight-sided bowls; tall, slightly convex sided bowls, and armorial-type bowls (Walker 1966: 94). Four of the 17th Century, bulging bowl shapes have flat, protruding heels, and two bowls have pointed spurs. One bowl has "AB" stamped on the base of its flat heel. The bowl shapes indicate that some 15 specimens had survived from the second half of the 17th Century but the remaining 76 belong to the second quarter of the 18th Century as do the pipe stem bore diameters (Table 12).

Twenty-five of the pipe bowls have distinguishable maker marks representing 18 different clay tobacco pipe makers. Thirteen of these have been identified at this time (Table 13). Five of the makers identified were on English free rolls, five are from the Bristol area, one may be from London, and one possibly from York in northern England on the coast opposite Whitehaven. Three of the unidentified maker marks are possibly those of several individuals with the same initials. The

JOHN HICKS SITE

CHART INDICATING RANGE OF CLAY PIPE BORE DIAMETERS

DEPTH	TIPS				STEMS				HEELS				BOWLS				BOWL FRAGS.
	4 64	5 64	6 64	7 64	4 64	5 64	6 64	7 64	4 64	5 64	6 64	7 64	4 64	5 64	6 64	7 64	
SURFACE			1		3	4		1					1				
GRADED A						10	12			3							1
.0-.2		1	1			10	9			2	1		2	2			
.0-.8		6	1		27	122	41	2		10	12		1	1			26
.2-1.0		1			15	148	74	5		17	9		1	8	5		37
.7-1.4		1			2	14	8			4	1						4
CELLAR																	
BRICK LENS					1	9	1										
PLASTER LENS		4	2		15	57	17	1					8	5			15
DISTURB LENS			1		6	10	7			2	2		2	2			8
OYSTER LENS	4	9	3		34	119	49	2		2	1		29	35	6	1	55
OYSTER LENS		2	1		11	52	19			4			9	13	3		17
OYSTER LENS		2			5	13	2			2			1				13
ASH LENS			1		1	6	3										3
COCCUP LENS		4			3	41	17			2	6	1	2	3	2		25
REFUSE PITS																	
1					4	6	1						5				21
2					5	8	5			3	2			1			3
4						1											
5						1											
6																	5
7		1				1	2		1	1	1						3
8	1				1	4	1							2			3
9						1											3
10					2	8	7			1	1						9
11						4				1			1				5
14	6		2		7	67	54	1		16	2	2	2	5		1	29
15						7	7	2		1	1	1		3	1	1	14
16	1				2	17	20			4	7			1			16
SHALLOW BASINS																	
1						5	4			1			2				2
3						1	1										
4																	1
5						5				1							
POSTHOLES (STRUCTURE)																	
5												1					
6					1									1			
9		1	1														
10		1	1														
13																	1
SCAFFOLDHOLES																	
5						4	2										
OTHER POSTHOLES																	
23	1																
26	1					2							1				1
34						2	2	1									1
BUILDER'S TRENCH																	
SOUTH HEARTH																	
ASH LENS																	
						1											
TOTALS																	
	14	33	15		144	753	366	16	11	91	42	3	67	83	17	3	321
	62				1280					147			170				
% OF 100	24%	51%	25%		11%	59%	29%	1%	7%	62%	29%	2%	39%	49%	10%	2%	

HEELS - include lower portion of bowl  
BOWLS - include heel appendage

TABLE 15  
JOHN HICKS SITE  
CLAY PIPE BOWL AND STEM MARKS

Provenience	Person	Registry	Date	Frequency	Bowl Type
<u>Relief</u>					
Cel.	BS Unidentified			1	17
Cel, P 8, PH 26	CB Charles Buckley,	Fr. rolls, <sup>1</sup>	1713-1722	3	18 & 19
Cel.	C Unidentified			1	
P 2, P 14	DC Daniel Chilton,	polls,	1722	4	18
P 16	ER Edward Reed,	Fr. rolls,	1706-1722	1	
P 14	C/R Unidentified,			1	
Cel.	IC One of 8 Bristol makers		18th cent.	1	18
T-9	TB Thomas Bickham,	Fr. rolls,	1754	1	18
P 15	IM Several Bristol makers		18th cent.	1	17
T-8	IR One of 4	Fr. rolls	1680-1727	1	
P 14	WB Wm Burgese, Free of Exeter		1695	1	18
P 10, T-8, P 14	WR Wm Reece,	Fr. rolls	1739	3	
P 8	Armorial type, London and S.E. England, but also made in Bristol		1750-1800	1	20
<u>Stamped</u>					
Cel.	Fig. 8, Bristol Export type		18th cent.	1	
Cel.	Unidentified,			1	
P 15	RC Five Bristol makers		1703-1738	1	17
P 15	RT Robert Tippet, III	Fr. rolls,	1713	1	17
P 1	AB Northern England poss. A. Boyles of York 1646		1670-1680	1	8
	Rouletting, late 17th century bowl lip decoration			6	

<sup>1</sup>D.R. Atkinson and Adrian Oswald; written communication and Omwake 1958: 4-5.

dates associated with the maker marks corresponds with the total time-span of the occupation at the John Hicks Site, including Harrington's bore diameter estimated date-range and Noel Hume's pipe bowl shapes 18th Century clustering.

Due to the fragmentary conditions of the pipe stems at the Site, the stem lengths are undeterminable. Late 17th Century pipe stem lengths averaged 11 and 12 inches, increasing to 13 inches early in the 18th Century. Clay tobacco pipes were a personal pleasure item and were believed to have been manufactured, imported, smoked, and discarded all within a time-span of a year or two (Noel Hume 1970: 296). It is not logical, however, to assume that personal tobacco pipe tools would also have a short time-span. The tools that can be associated with pipe smoking would be ember tongs, tobacco tamper, cutter, and perhaps a dispenser. The single ember tong we recovered also doubled as a tobacco tamper (Plate 12). Both the ember tong pinching arm and lower tobacco tamper were broken, probably before it was discarded. Unfortunately, the pincer tong is not in working condition today (Plate 12 for an example of a similar brass and iron ember tong from Winterthur Museum) (Noel Hume 1970: 310-311; Lanmon, Winterthur Museum; Garrett 1968: 108; Kelso 1967: Figure 2).

## VI. COMMENTS ON REJOINING ARTIFACTS

We were able to rejoin 39 kitchenware sherds, nine salt-glaze stoneware sherds, three Delft sherds, and one porcelain sherd from different vertical and horizontal locations throughout the site. Among the rejoined earthenware forms were four possett cups, six mugs, nine plates, one platter, two small bowls, two jars, four storage jugs, seven creampans, and one kettle. Among the salt-glaze stoneware, two jar bases, one jar handle, and five mugs were rejoined, and in addition, there were two Delft plates and one porcelain plate.

From Pit 14, three dark wine bottle basesherds rejoined, and within Refuse Pit 16, five similar sherds were rejoined. The cellar hole fill yielded 11 dark glass sherds and two table glass pieces which were rejoined as compared to two dark glass wine bottles and a pharmaceutical base that had sherds rejoined from different areas of the Site. This rather limited rejoining rate is puzzling. Earthenware, in some of its forms such as Delft, has a rather fragile edge, and over the period of time subsequent frost heaving may make it difficult to rejoin unless a decorative motif can be used as a guide. We were, however, able to repair seven bottles with the wine bottle sherds and, with the exception of rims, to complete portions of others. Certainly, if more time were expended on matching glass bottlesherds, additional bottles would be repaired. However, we have calculated by dividing the total number of bases into the total number of sherds that, on an average, it takes



90.2 pieces to make a whole bottle, and since the pieces are similar in size, someone took great care in smashing the bottles and they are beyond easy repair.

The horizontal spatial scattering and the lack of success in rejoining both coarse and fine ceramic ware is indicative of massive disturbance. The number of rejoined coarseware sherds is larger than the number for fineware sherds. Perhaps this reflects a more common usage of bulkier kitchenware being exposed to daily usage as compared to finer table and teaware which was less bulky, present in fewer quantities, and less frequently used. In our opinion, the results of the rejoining are too indistinct to allow interpretive statements to be made about a Colonial lifestyle that they once represented. However, they clearly support the stratigraphic interpretation and the habitation date for the dwelling on the John Hicks Site from ca. 1723 to 1741.

TABLE 16

JOHN HICKS SITE  
PLANVIEW CROSS MENDING

ARTIFACTS	PROVENIENCE									
	SURFACE dist. midden	CELLAR	PIT 1	PIT 2	PIT 7	PIT 10	PIT 11	PIT 14	PIT 15	PIT 16
Slip Earthenware	12	12	1					3		3
Earthenware Combware	12	12			2					
	1		1			1	1			1
	1						1		1	
		1							1	
Saltglaze Stoneware	7	7								1
		1	1							
		1								
Delft		1				1				
	1	1								
			1	1						
Porcelain	1	1								
Dark Bottle Glass	2	2								
Pharmaceutical	1	1								
Brass Shoe Buckles		1	1							
	1	1								
INTRA FEATURE VERTICAL MENDING										
Dark Bottle Glass		11*						3		5
Clear Table Glass		1								
Slip Earthenware		66								
Salt Glaze Stoneware		12	1					1		1
Delft		8	1					1		

\*Frequency

## TABLE 17

JOHN HICKS SITE  
MENDED VESSEL FORMS  
PART I

Ceramic Vessel Form		Provenience
Thin, Slip Earthenware Sherds		
base.....	cellar OS <sup>1</sup>	- T-9
cup.....	cellar OS	- T-8-D
rim.....	cellar p <sup>2</sup>	- T-3-C
cup.....	T-5-A	- T-5-C
Yellow Slip Combware		
posset cup.....	cellar OS	- T-2, T-8
posset cup.....	cellar F <sup>3</sup>	- T-3-A
	cellar OS	
posset cup.....	cellar OS	- T-3-B
posset cup.....	cellar OS	- T-1
rim & body sherd.....	cellar OS	- pit 1
body sherd.....	cellar OS	- T-3-B
body sherd.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A, T-3-B
base sherd.....	cellar P	- T-8
body sherds.....	pits	- 14 - 16
plate.....	cellar f	- T-3-B, T-4-B
plate.....	cellar f	- T-1
Salt Glaze Stoneware		
jar.....	cellar OS	- pit 16
jar.....	cellar OS	- T-9, T-8-C
jar handle.....	cellar OS	- T-8, T-6-A, T-4-A, T-3-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-6-A, T-3-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A, T-6-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-1-D
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-4-R
thin mug.....	cellar OS	- pit 2

- 1 Cellar Oyster Shell Lens
- 2 Cellar Plaster Lens
- 3 Cellar Floor

TABLE 18

JOHN HICKS SITE

MENDED VESSEL FORMS

PART II

Ceramic Vessel Form

Provenience

Thick, Slip Earthenware Sherds

kettle.....	pits	- 14 - 16
storage jar.....	pits	- 14 - 16
storage jar.....	cellar OS <sup>1</sup>	- post 7
storage jar.....		- T-3-A, T-1-F
storage jar.....	cellar OS	- pit 16
jar.....	cellar OS	- T-1-F, T-10-B
jar.....	pits	- 11 - 16
jar.....	pits	- 10 - 11
jar.....	pit	- 15, T-8
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- pit 16
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- T-8
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- T-8, T-7
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- T-6-A
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A, T-3-B
milk pan.....	cellar OS	- T-8-D, T-1-F, T-3-A
milk pan.....	cellar p <sup>2</sup>	- T-5-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- pit 14
mug.....	cellar OS	- pit 7
mug.....	pit 1	- T-6-A
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-3-B
mug.....	cellar OS	- T-3-B
small bowl.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A
small bowl.....	cellar P	- T-3-A, T-4-A
platter.....	cellar P	- T-1-F

Tin Enamel Earthenware

plate.....	cellar OS	- pit 10
plate.....	cellar OS	- T-3-A
saucer.....	pit 1	- pit 2

Porcelain

plate.....	cellar OS	- T-8
------------	-----------	-------

1 Cellar Oyster Shell Lens

2 Cellar Plaster Lens

## VII. BUILDING RUBBLE

### Mortar

The mortar samples taken from the site can be organized into three categories:

1. Mortar associated with the south hearth and foundation;
2. Mortar associated with the north hearth; and
3. Mortar recovered from the site as a whole.

There appeared to be six distinct types of mortar found in these categories. All of the mortar was studied after it had been emersed in water until bubbling stopped, at which time it was removed from the water.

A listing of the six types and their characteristics follows:

TYPE	COLOR CHARACTERISTICS	TEXTURE
1	Light gray with white	Basically granular with fine gray background and very little coarse, angular sand. The oyster flecks were small-to-medium in size, predominantly white in color, with a few gray ones. The gray color was caused by contamination by charcoal and the slaking process of the lime. The white colored flakes suggest lime that improperly hydrated. This type of mortar has evidence of whitewash.
2	Light gray with a hint of tan and specks of red and white (probably caused	Coarse sand with a small quantity of quartz pebbles. There is a small scattering of oyster shell

TYPE	COLOR CHARACTERISTICS	TEXTURE
2 (Cont.)	by mixture of clay and light sand).	fragments ranging from small to large pieces. Apparently crushed brick was also used as a temper. NOTE: The apparent scarcity of oyster shell suggests that this mortar batch may have been used in unimportant areas such as a slush coat.
3	Light tan with flecks of white and gray	Medium-to-coarse with multicolored sand and flakes of oyster shell from small to large sizes. The sand for this batch apparently was poorly washed and the color represents a mixture of clay with the sand.
4	Light buff tan	Very coarse sand with small particles of soft brown rock and a minimal number of oyster shell flakes mixed with brick fragments as temper.
5	Warm brown	Medium coarse sand with occasional flecks of oyster shell.
6	Gray with small flecks of white	Fine gray background with medium coarse sand with frequent oyster shell fragments of a medium size. This type may be a variation of Type 1.

Types 3 and 5 appeared between the bricks of the south hearth, and Type 6 was taken from the north hearth foundation. The difference between these two types is not significant since we assume that one chimney was completed before the next was begun and that the variation can represent the difference caused by the supply of materials or the craftsman mixing the mortar. The important mortar find is associated with Type 1 and consists of a joint struck with a typical Maryland grapevine. This joint was obviously used on the exterior surfaces of the chimney and we conjecture at both ends of the dwelling.

Plaster

T-1-A

- Rough coat washed with lime of poor quality. (Type 3)

T-1-B, Disturbed Topsoil

- Finish coat washed with lime containing poorly ground oyster shell, poorly slaked with large sand particles and grit temper. Sample was applied at a 90° angle on brick with a tooled corner. (Type ?)
- Finish coat washed with two coats of lime. (Type 1)

T-3-C

- Finish coat covered with two coats of limewash. First coat is gray/white in color and the second coat is tan/white. (Type 1)
- Same description as above sample. (Type 3)

T-4-A, Shallow Basin

- Finish coat with gray/white limewash. The back side contains a coat of rich lime plaster used to bind to an earthen rough coat on brick. (Type 1)
- Rough coat with thick coat of limewash. (Type 3)

T-4-A

- Finish coat washed with two coats of lime. Back side contains lath marks. (Type 1)

T-4-A, Pit 1

- Finish coat with two coats limewash over a red/pink paint band 0.1 cm. wide. Paint applied directly to finish coat of plaster. First coat limewash, gray/white; second coat, white. Back side contains lath marks. (Type 1)
- Earthen mortar mixed with slight amount of shell applied to brick as rough coat. (Type ?)

T-4-A, Brick Rubble

- Finish coat washed with rich limewash over rough coat sand that was brought to surface. Application strokes were horizontal, assuming vertical wall corners were not rounded. Plaster is same recipe from the brick to the surface. Slight curve indicates corner piece joining another angle. Coat 1.1 cm. thick. (Type 1)

T-4-B, Pit 1

- Finish plaster 1.1 cm. thick with thin application of limewash applied to brick surface with horizontal strokes worked smooth. (Type 1)
- Finish coat with paint applied to surface. Paint band is 1.4 cm. wide with two covering coats of whitewash. Plaster appears to have been applied to brick; sample is 0.8 cm. thick. (Type ?)
- Finish plaster applied to earthen rough coat with little lime (conjectured to be used on lath). Two coats limewash applied on smooth finish coat. (Type 2)
- Finish coat of rough mixture of large sand, grit, poorly slaked lime, shell, and earth with thin limewash applied to rough surface. Conjectured to be applied to lathing indicated by mark on back side. Surface is two coats thick (2.0 cm. sample). (Type 3)

T-4-B, 0-7

- Finish coat plaster applied to clay earthen rough coat; covered with two coats of limewash with undissolved specks of lime. (Type 3)

T-5-A

- Finish coat applied to a clay earthen rough coat, finished with two coats limewash. (Type 3)
- Finish coat applied to earthen rough coat; finished with two coats limewash. Sample of plaster finish coat edge adjoining something. (Type 1)
- Finish coat edge adjoining ceiling with slight cove affect. Red-pink paint applied directly to finish plaster, covered by one coat limewash. (Type ?)



T-6-A

- Finish coat. (Type 3)

T-6-B, Posthole 22

- Finish coat plaster, adhered directly to brick, covered by two coats of limewash of poor grade. (Type 3)

T-6-B, Pit 7

- Finish coat applied on mud rough coat. (Type ?)

T-6-B

- Finish coats applied to lathing. (Types 1, 2, and 3)

T-7-B, 0-8"

- Finish coat mortar with limewash applied to rough coat of earthen lime mixture. No lath marks; rough coat could have been applied to brick. (Type 2)

T-9, Pit 16

- Finish coat applied to earthen rough coat; surface coated with two coats limewash. (Type 3)
- Rough coat applied to lath; lath grain visible as well as juncture of sample against another angle. (Type ?)
- Finish coat of thick, coarse plaster applied to wood lath as indicated by marks on back side. Surface of poor quality, not well smoothed, with one coat of low-grade limewash 1.8 cm. thick. (Type 3)
- Finish coat of edging sample with two layers limewash applied over light pink-red paint and Colonial bond applied on top of limewash. Raised edge allows conjecture that a piece of plaster joined molding from under ceiling or chair rail, door, or window frame. (Type 1)

T-9-A, 0' -1.1"

- Finish coat applied to mud rough coat. (Type 2)

Cellar

- Finish coat applied to earthen rough coat on laths spaced 2.0 - 2.2 cm. apart. Rough coat moistened with light tan clay limewash, then finish coat of white limewash applied with horizontal strokes if lathing was horizontal. (Type 2)
- Finish coat applied to rough coat earthen material; painted with a red-pink paint. One sample band 1.5 cm.-wide piece is thicker at one end, rounded as a cove piece. Another piece is 0.2 cm. wide covered by two coats limewash. (Type 1)
- Finish coat sample to ceiling or cove; slightly curved or thicker at one end, painted with a 6.0 - 6.5 cm. band of pink-red paint. Back side of mortar smooth with clay, light tan bonding liquid. (Type ?)
- Finish coat applied to rough earthen coat. Lath at least 2.0 cm. wide by .8 cm. thick. Finish coat limewashed with two coats, first coat a gray/white; second a tan. (Type ?)
- Finish coat containing large quantities of charcoal and oyster shell not properly prepared; limewashed with one gray coat with horizontal brush marks. Lath marks at a right angle juncture evident. (Type 3)
- Finish coat applied to rough coat clay earthen coat. Mixture resembles Type 2. (Type 1)
- Finish coat applied to clay rough coat mixed with brick specks and shell. Surface coated with lime-wash. (Type ?)
- Finish coat applied to clay rough coat which was applied to lathing strips 3.0 cm. apart. Surface has two coats of limewash. (Type ?)
- Finish coat limewashed with rough or coarse coats. (Type 3)

### Cellar (Continued)

- Finish coat applied to clay rough coat. Top is thicker, indicating a cove piece. Near the top is a 2-coat layer of limewash. (Type ?)
- Slush coat (mortar?) with brush impressions. (Type 3).
- Finish coat with two coats of limewash; red ocher band 3.5 cm. wide and one coat limewash over ocher applied to brick by vertical joint (Type 3)
- Finish coat covered with two coats limewash, then red ocher band 3.5 cm. wide, and one coat limewash over ocher applied to brick by vertical joint rear of sample. (Type 3)

### ST-2-6, Cellar

- Finish coat applied to wood timber at least 3" wide; indicative of corner piece with crudely prepared surface. Two coats of a very crude whitewash. Angle side adjoined another plane; 3 cm. thick. (Types 1 and 3)
- Finish coat applied to mud rough coat; perhaps some part of ceiling. Originally limewashed, painted with red-pink paint band 4 - 4.5 cm. wide, then covered by two coats of limewash. (Type 2)
- Rough coat of mud mixture applied to thick lath, 3 cm. on one side, .7 cm. on the other side and finished with one coat of limewash. (Type 2)

### ST-2-8, Cellar

- Finish coat on rectangular form appears to have been sided on two sides by brick much larger or 4.2 cm. wide by 2.5 cm. thick. Back has a score line with horizontal application marks if vertical placement. Surface limewashed; then red-pink paint applied, then limewashed again. (Type ?)

### ST-2-9, Cellar

- Finish coat applied to mud rough coat with lath marks; varies in thickness from 2 cm. to 4. cm. Two coats limewash applied to surface. (Type ?)

ST-2-9, Cellar, (Continued)

- Finish coat applied to mud rough coat; sample thicker at one end indicating possible application as cove piece. Surface originally limewashed and painted with red band extending 4.5 cm. down from flush joint side of sample. (Type 2)
- Finish coat applied on rough mud coat. Cove piece, horizontal brushmarks with wide red-pink band 7.3 cm. wide overwashed with two coats of limewash. (Type 2)
- Finish coat with two coats of limewash on original lime surface, both coats extremely uneven and poorly mixed with strokes horizontal instead of vertical. A wrought iron nail appears to have been laid in with the plaster. (Type 3)
- Finish coat applied to rough coat of mud which is applied on lathing. (Type 2)
- Finish coat of cove piece sample with red-pink paint applied on horizontal, original limewash and covered with two coats horizontal limewash. (Type ?)

ST-2-10, Cellar

- Finish coat, .2 cm thick on mud rough coat. Rough coat containing charcoal and grit applied to lath strip 3.5 cm. wide. (Type 2)

ST-4- , Cellar

- Finish coat (white) applied to rough coat. Surface limewashed with two coats plus sample of Type 3. (Type 2)
- Finish coat applied to rough mud coat which was applied to brick probably ranging 6 cm. wide, but was incomplete pattern line of vertical joint. Surface originally limewashed. (Type ?)
- Finish coat applied to rough mud coat. Surface limewashed with light blue-gray wash, then black paint, then red/brown ocher and medium blue-gray wash. (Type ?)



## VIII. CONCLUSION

As we stated in the introduction of this report, the primary purpose of the initial salvage excavation and subsequent extensions of the work at the John Hicks Site was to answer a series of questions that had been posed about the brick foundations and their relationship to Old St. Mary's City. The results, hopefully, would contribute information about the artifacts in relationship to the brick foundation and would interpret who had once lived there, and when the Site had been utilized and abandoned.

The historical research has uncovered a substantial quantity of written records that forced, at times, the extension of the salvage investigation and the broadening of the list of questions originally posed. Of course, the nature of salvage archaeology, with its limitations, cannot provide in-depth analysis of all artifacts, all stratigraphy, and architectural information as compared to the written record. We recognize that our lack of experience in certain areas of historical archaeology, particularly artifact analysis, has biased, to a degree, the interpretations presented. However, we feel that preliminary analysis and interpretations that have been included in this report will serve as a firm foundation for additional archaeological and historical studies. The report and its format is the result of many hours of conversation with our Historian and colleagues in the field and we hope that it will serve as a useful document for further comparative analysis studies of materials yet to be uncovered.

The material and data presented has quite clearly shown that,

archaeologically, the John Hicks Site is indeed the site described by the written record as being the leasehold of John Hicks, located to the east of St. John's, and that the documents have failed to record additional occupation of the site if there was any. We know from the stratigraphic evidence that the knoll had been subsequently eroded by farming and weathering forces. The number of artifacts that were recovered were predominantly of the first half of the 18th Century and that a small portion of them were probably manufactured in the latter part of the 17th Century. These 17th Century artifacts fall into the categories of personal and household possessions and would be those ordinarily expected to be utilized over a long period of time in domestic situations.

Due to circumstances that are not totally understood, occupation of the knoll, with its dwelling and outbuildings, ceased between 1738 and 1741. Historically, it is suggested that John Hicks moved with his remaining family to St. Barbara's Freehold, less than 1,500 feet to the southeast. The homogeneity of the cellar fill and refuse pit may hold a possible answer to why John Hicks failed to occupy the dwelling after 1741.

In summation from the stratigraphic facts, we know specifically that the Colonial habitation deposition was completely disturbed and destroyed by post-18th Century occupational farming and erosion. Subsequent re-landscaping of the area in the 20th Century has destroyed that land directly adjacent to the knoll, making it impossible to relate the Hicks Site to

the bases of the knoll where the farm and erosionally disturbed materials would have been deposited. The stratigraphy that was recorded is basically simple and tightly controlled by the artifact content as having been deposited either in part or totally between 1723 and 1741. The majority of the stratigraphy dates from 1738 to 1741 and in no instance, except in the plow zone, did we find the stratigraphy contaminated with other 17th, 18th, 19th, or 20th Century occupation layers. The material culture midden that must have been associated with the 1723 to 1741 occupation of the site is suggested in very thin lenses in a number of the refuse pits, and there is a concentration of the material culture mixed with building rubble that is more prevalent adjacent to the cellar hole than in any other area.

The architectural features that were not destroyed by erosion and plowing were very few in number and consisted of a number of posts and postmolds, two hearths, and a cellar hole. The alignment of these features suggests the existence of a dwelling structure, but unfortunately, the stratigraphic destruction has been so great we are unable to prove archaeologically its exact planview. The only known dimension is the north-south measurement of 40 feet. An unidentified feature under the south hearth has been recorded and discussed and is interpreted as being an air duct (Noel Hume 1966: 8 - 9). In addition, a number of pits and basins were identified, three of which were in association with postmolds, and we concluded that a number of them may have been used for storage purposes towards the end of Hicks' occupation of the Site.



The absence of archaeological features to the east and west of the cellar hole is important if we consider the fact that the four potential outbuildings, sheds, or shelters occurred in Trenches 8, 8-C, and Graded Strip 8-E, thus the occupation of the Site must have been to the north of the house and not to the riverside and road front. The potential buildings suggested by the postmold pattern in T-8-C is conjectured to have been approximately 5 x 5 feet and a similar pattern, 9 x 10 feet, occurs in T-8 and Graded Strip 8-E. In all instances, the apparent dismantling of these potential outbuildings, the filling of refuse pits, and regrading of occupation areas occurred within less than one year's time. The artifact analysis and the rejoining table clearly show that this process took place simultaneously and that all of the stratigraphy dating between 1738 and 1741 was homogeneous.

Of the artifacts collected from the Site, 54% were from features, and 46% were from the surface (Table 14). The manufacturing date-span of these materials is from 1650 to 1741; those artifacts that had a manufacturing date earlier than 1723 were undoubtedly family possessions contained in the furnishings that John Hicks brought with him when he settled his family at St. Mary's. Some of the pre-1723 artifacts included sherds of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware which Watkins (1960: 38 - 39) describes as having been scarce in the Colonies, and associated with the obvious kitchen intent of the North Devon ware was a brass lanteen spoon dating ca. 1663 to 1710. In addition, two iron table knife blades with ironmaker marks were thought to have been manufactured prior to 1650, as

well as a Delft lobe plate with a raised, undulating lip which was quite common as a fineware in the latter part of the 17th Century. Curiously enough, two tobacco pipe bowl sections dating from 1645 to 1680 were identified. A brass candle holder dated ca. 1705 - 1710 would have been a domestic possession that was kept for a long period of time. It seems quite rare to find two Spanish coins dating from ca. 1682. All of these items, with the exception of the tobacco pipes, would be expected to remain in use for long periods of time.

There seems to be a notable absence of other typical pre-1700 artifacts such as Sgraffito ware (Watkins 1960), lead window calmes (Wertebaker 1954), and wine bottles (Noel Hume 1970: 63). At the other end of the time-scale for the John Hicks Site, there are a minimal number of artifacts associated with post-1741. These include sherds of pearlware, blue transferware, and a fragment to a glass lampshade of the early 19th Century. If the John Hicks Site had been occupied after 1741, we would assume that creamware sherds, basket or dot decorated salt-glaze, and TD pipes should have been recovered in addition to a number of wine bottles (Noel Hume 1970: 66 - 68; Walker 1966: 94 - 100). The absence of artifacts prior to 1723 and post-1741 supports our statement that the Site was only occupied ca. 1723 - 1741.

Completion of the artifact analysis and additional archaeological interpretations enabled us to carefully compare the results with the historical record, and from this comparison we feel that an even more meaningful

interpretation can be made if a series of assumptions are accepted:

1. Based on historical mapping and aerial interpretation, the Site is located to the east of St. John's on the John Hicks Leasehold. Historically, there were several sites known to have existed on this property from the 17th Century to the 20th Century.
2. When John Hicks purchased his leasehold ca. 1723, there were no known dwellings in existence and he therefore had to construct a dwelling and outbuildings.
3. The dwelling he constructed measured 40 x 40 feet with the necessary outbuildings located to the north and south.
4. John Hicks moved to St. Barbara's between 1738 and 1741 at the approximate age of 50 if we assume that he was at least 30 years of age when he captained the ship Prence Frederick in 1718.

By 1740, John Hicks had raised at least four children. William, the eldest son was in England with his uncle; George was in St. Mary's as a planter; Mary was married to William Kenner, a sea captain from North Cumberland, Virginia; and Elizabeth was married to Mr. Hall, residing in England. Perhaps since his family had grown, John Hicks had achieved a degree of wealth by 1738 and decided to move to a more up-to-date structure which he either remodeled or constructed on St. Barbara's. The historical record has recorded him as residing on St. Barbara's in 1749. His success as a merchant and planter undoubtedly enabled him to occupy new quarters which would represent the latest architectural styles and tastes. Interest in the economy of things would have prompted Hicks to have salvaged as much as possible from his old dwelling. The practice of dismantling for both cleaning and salvaging of materials was not uncommon

in the 18th Century. In fact, the Moravians at Bethabara, the first settlement of North Carolina, have recorded this practice in their church diaries. Of course, it is possible that Hicks, once he had decided to move to St. Barbara's, simply dismantled his house and sold the portion of salvageable materials to the highest bidder. There was no evidence of decay which would have suggested that Hicks had leased the structure to a tenant farmer, or that it had been destroyed by fire. Without question, Hicks' house was dismantled and the remains of that procedure were found in the cellar hole and refuse pits, and because the filling characteristics were identical, the dismantling procedure was related to one occupation of the Site. Of course, in the dismantling process, Hicks lived elsewhere, and the material culture reported is undoubtedly from refuse caused by taking up new residence as well as from the dismantling process. The artifacts and historical record date his occupation of the Site as beginning in 1723 and ending in 1741. It is possible that he began the dismantling as early as 1738. It is inconceivable to imagine the low percentage of re-joining if the deposition had occurred over a 10- to 20-year period. The fact that the mean date for the pipe bowls and stems from the cellar hole was 1739 clearly supports this interpretation as does the existence of 1723 and 1741 bottle ownership seals.

Hicks' plantation did not cease to function when he moved to St. Barbara's. His son, George, is recorded as being in charge of the leasehold in 1749. Therefore, we find it impossible to assume that the cellar hole and refuse pits represent a "town dump site," and we believe that

the artifacts, in general, are representative of John Hicks and his lifestyle. We interpret the reason for the broad chronological material cultural categories of the artifacts to be the result, in part, of primary deposition. This deposition was caused directly by the breaking of household artifacts, necessitating their disuse. Conceivably, some of the refuse was obtained from older outbuildings adjacent to the dwelling, and this would clearly account for the uniformity of time represented by the artifacts, the limited rejoining, and the apparent broad representation of categories in conjunction with building rubble and hardware. Certainly, more than 50% of our artifacts are the result of the dismantling of the dwelling and the abandonment of the house site.

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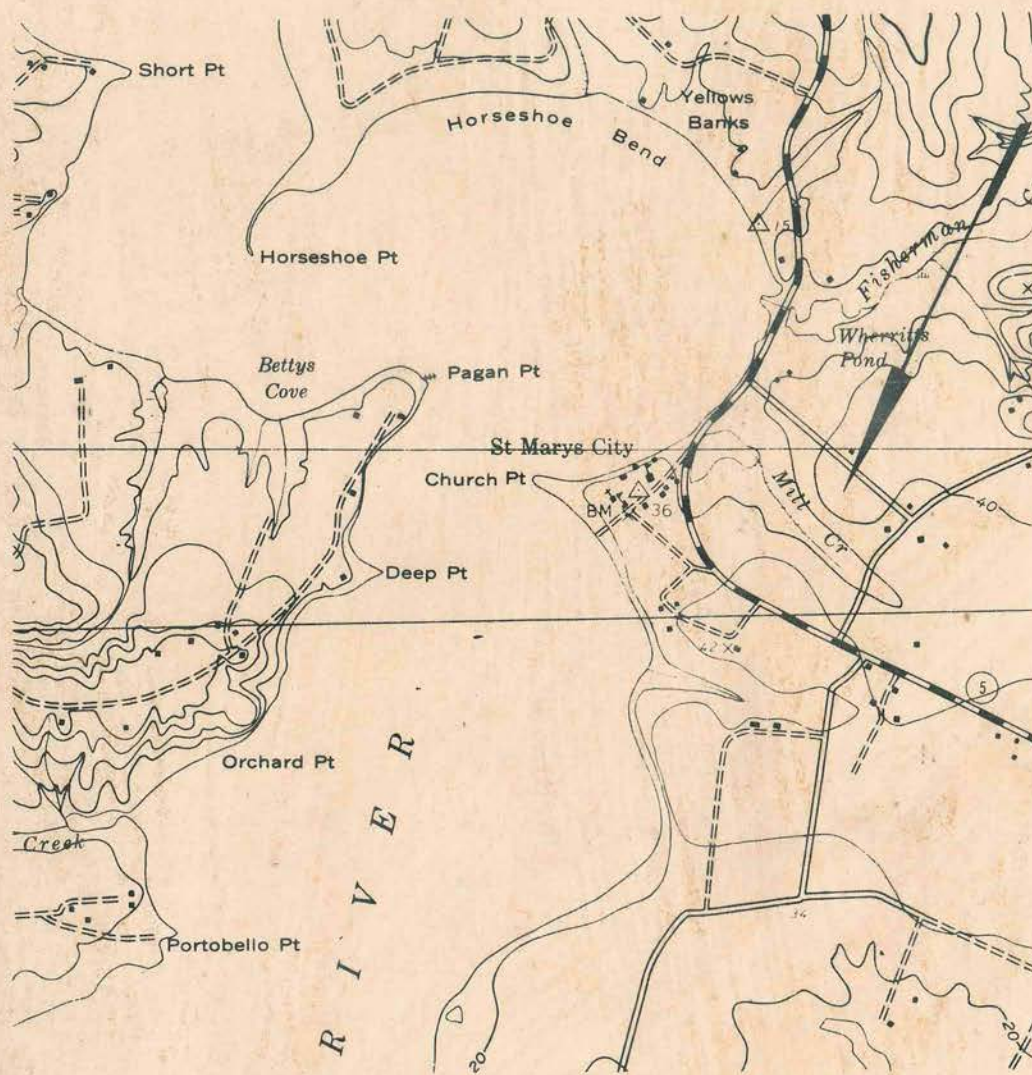


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# SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY



**JOHN HICKS SITE - PART II**  
**ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND**

PART II

ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION  
RESEARCH DIVISION  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND 20686

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY OF  
A DWELLING ON THE JOHN HICKS LEASEHOLD

A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY  
OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE POST CAPITAL ERA OF  
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND

BY

Lois Carr, Ph.D.  
Commission Historian

J. Glenn Little, F.R.A.I.  
Archaeologist

Steve Israel, M.A.  
Archaeologist

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St. Mary's Historical Commission  
St. Mary's City, Maryland

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS\*

\*For convenience in reading, drawings as well as photographs are listed as 'Plates.'

Drawings are to scale and have not been reduced unless accompanied by a cm. measurement scale.

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PLATE 1

CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING HARDWARE: [a,b] Two types of red clay roofing tiles.



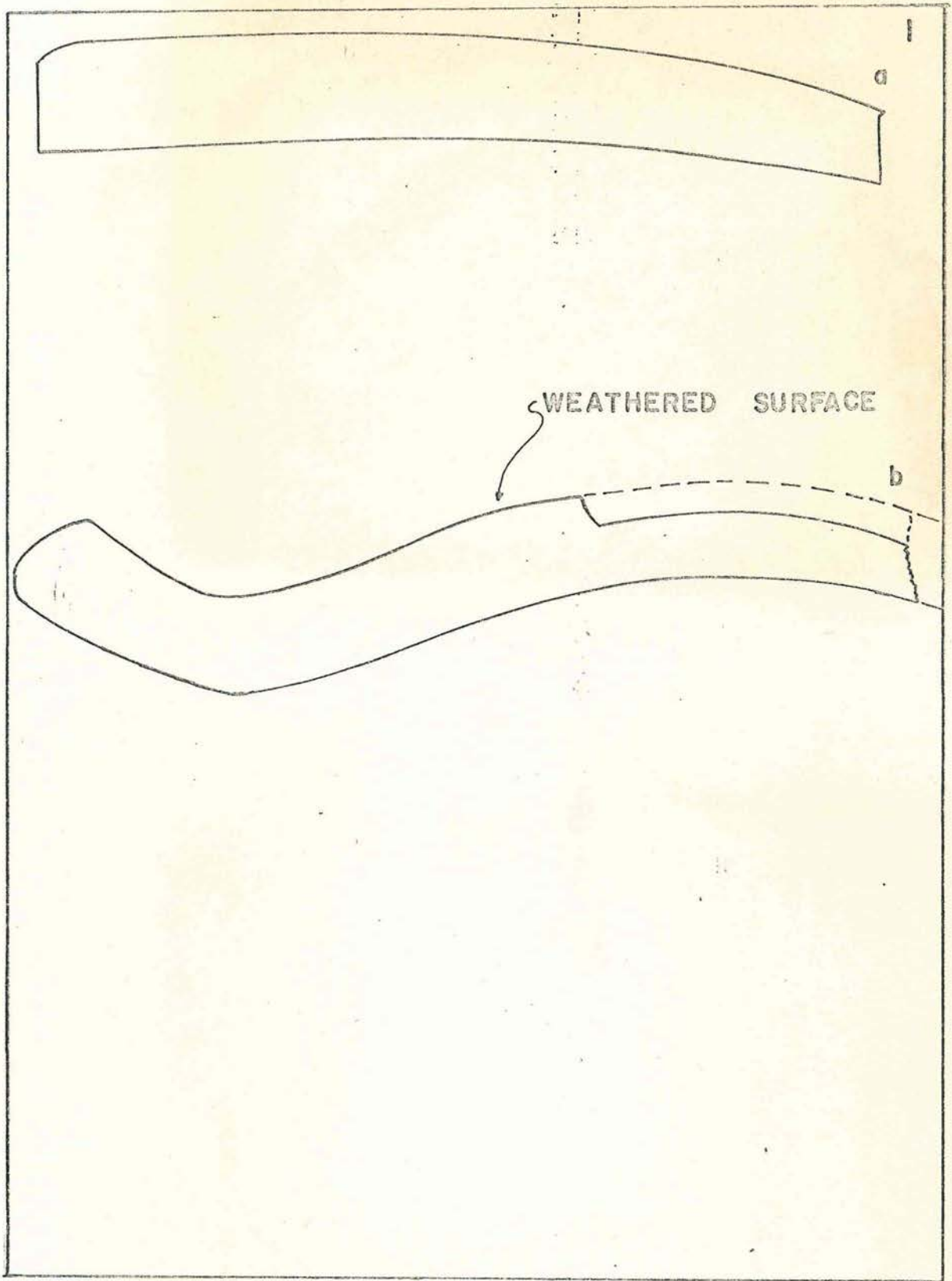


PLATE 4

BUILDING HARDWARE: [a] Hinge pin or belaying pin;  
[b-d] H-shaped hinges; [e,f] Iron hinge pin rings;  
[g,h] Iron hinge pintles.

PLATE 3

CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING HARDWARE: [a-d] Lath-  
brad, rose head nails; [e-h] Hand forged, straight,  
rose head nails with swage tips; [i] T-head nail;  
[j] L-head flooring nail; [k,l] Hand forged, in-  
tentionally bent rose head nails with swage tips;  
[m,n] Hand forged, rose head clinch nails; [o-q]  
Hand forged, bent rose head nails; [r] Broad staple;  
[s,t] Hand forged, rose head spikes; [u] Uniden-  
tified broad head nail; [v] 6-3/4-inch eye bolt;  
[w] 6-inch quarter-twenty iron bolt.

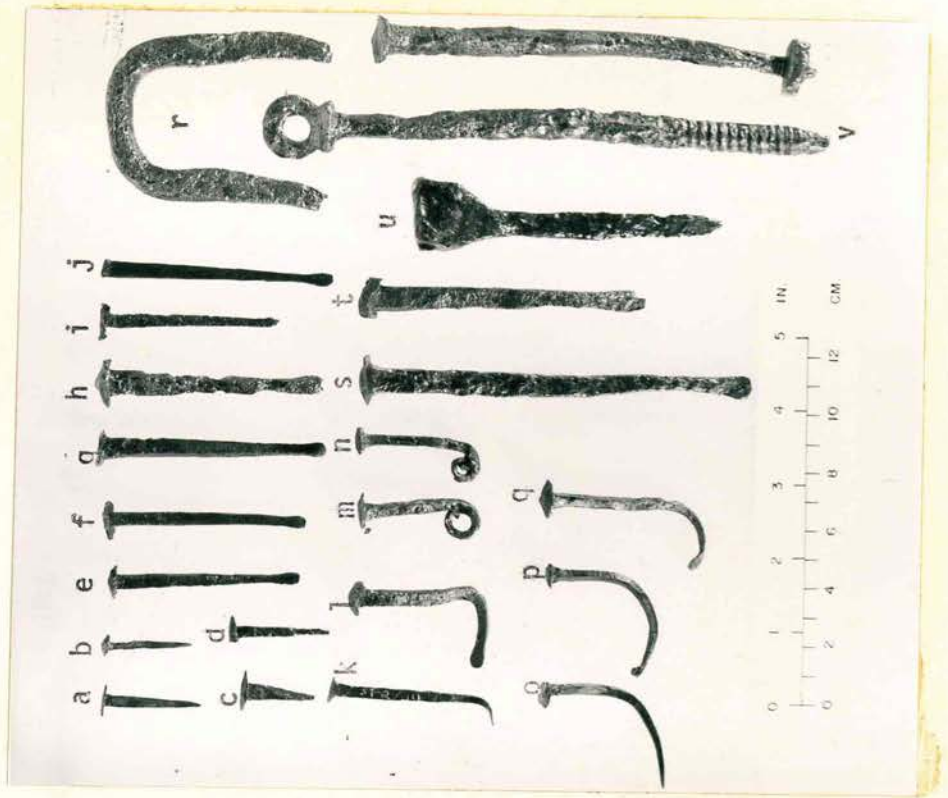


PLATE 6

BUILDING HARDWARE: [a] Butterfly hinge; [b,c] Broad strap hinges; [d] Door hasp; [e] Shutter hinge; [f] Small strap hinge fragment; [g,h] Door fasteners.

PLATE 5

BUILDING HARDWARE: [a-f] Strap hinge sections.



PLATE 8

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE: [a-i] Cabinet or chest keys.

PLATE 7

BUILDING HARDWARE: [a-f] Passage door keys.



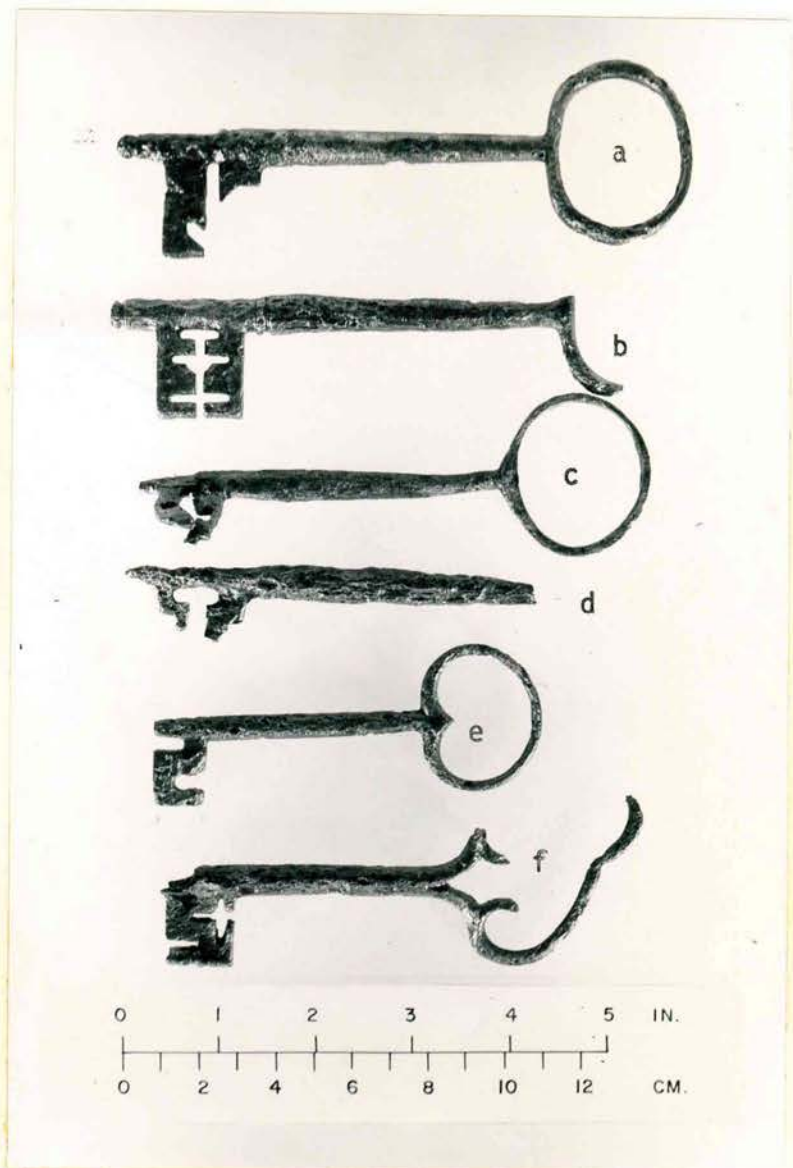
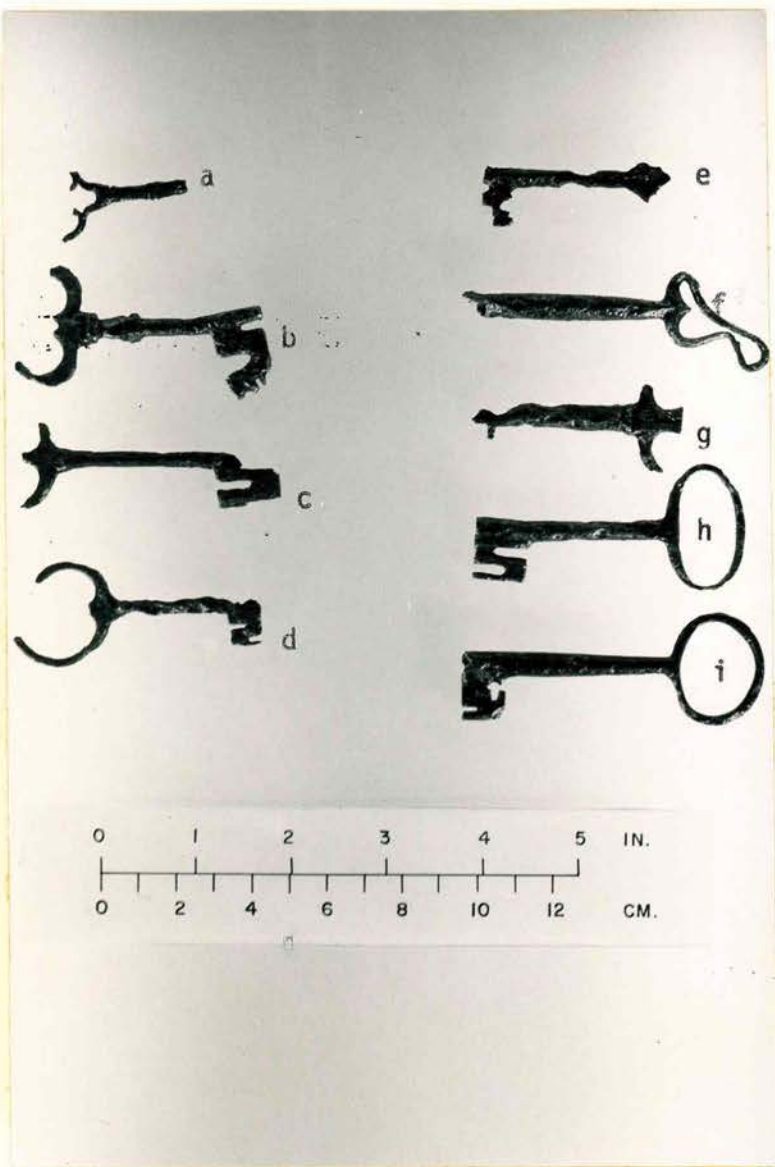


PLATE 10

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: [a] Adz; [b] Narrow plow blade; [c] Broad plow blade.

PLATE 9

BUILDING HARDWARE: [a] Side lock plate; [b] Trunk hasp; [c,d] Half-heart padlocks; [e] Lock bolt; [f] Lock tumbler.

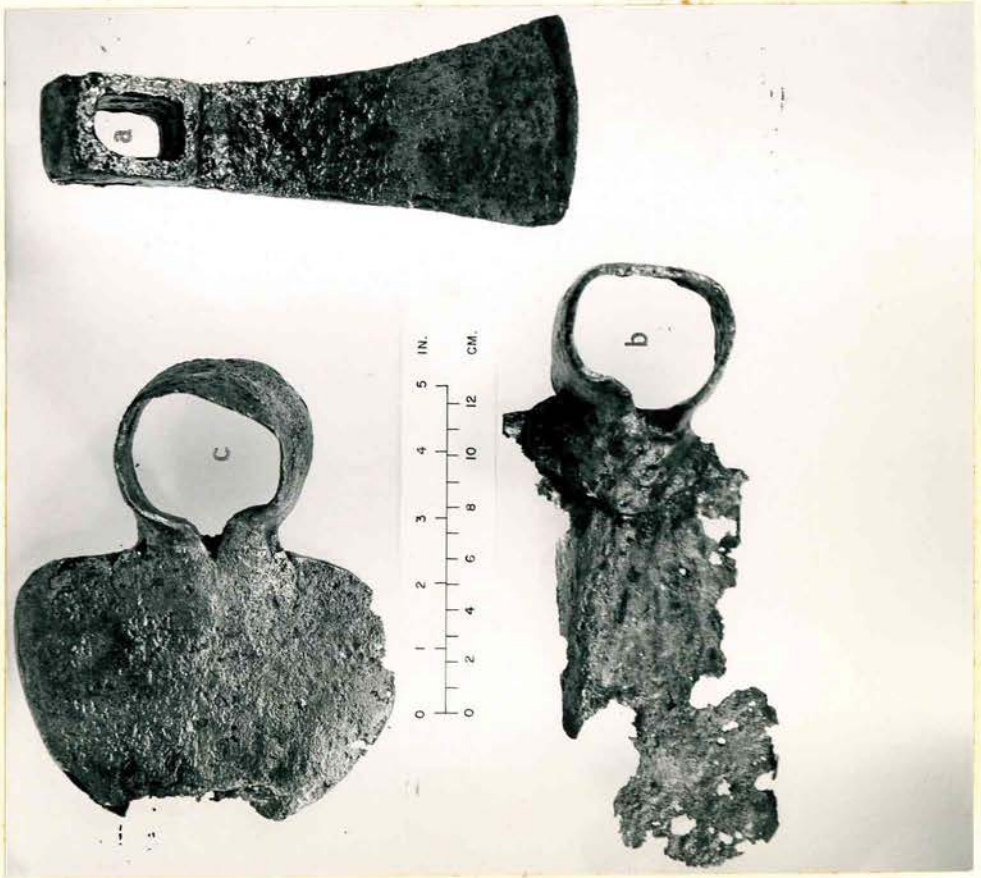
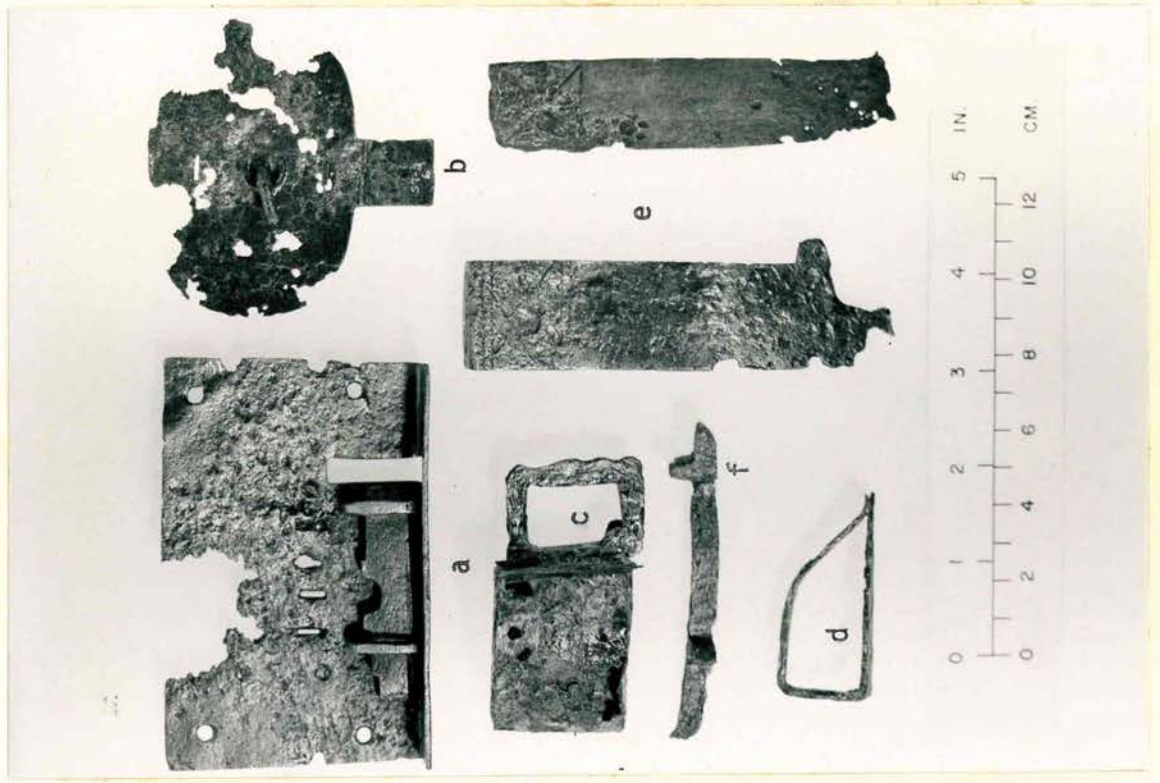


PLATE 12

Blow-up of iron tobacco circular tong and tamper.

(Photograph Courtesy of Winterthur Museum.)

PLATE 11

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: [a] Sheep shears blade section; [b] Tobacco fork; [c] Tobacco rake tooth; [d] Iron cinder tong holder; [e] Conical rolled sheet brass orifice piece to bellows or gun powder pouch (recovered ST-1 and ST-2.)

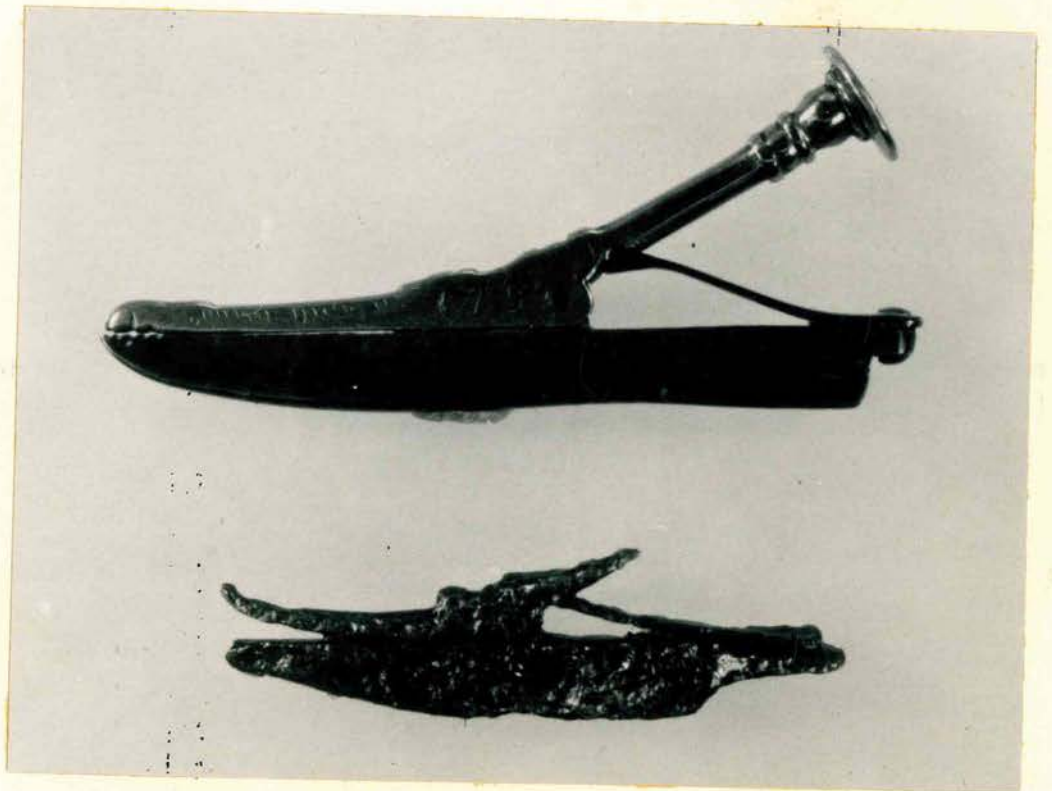
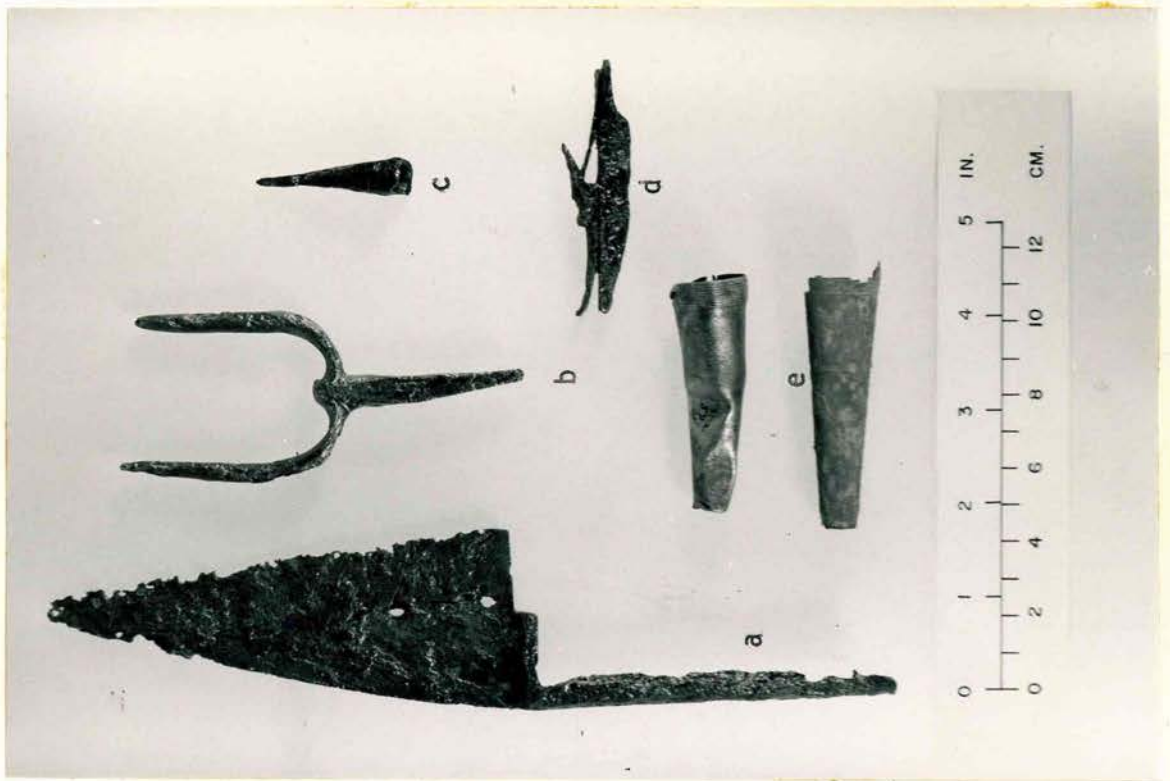


PLATE 13

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: [a] Hayhook mid-section; [b,c] Sickle blades.

PLATE 14

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: [a] Draw plane; [b] Chisel; [c] File section;  
[d] Wedge section.

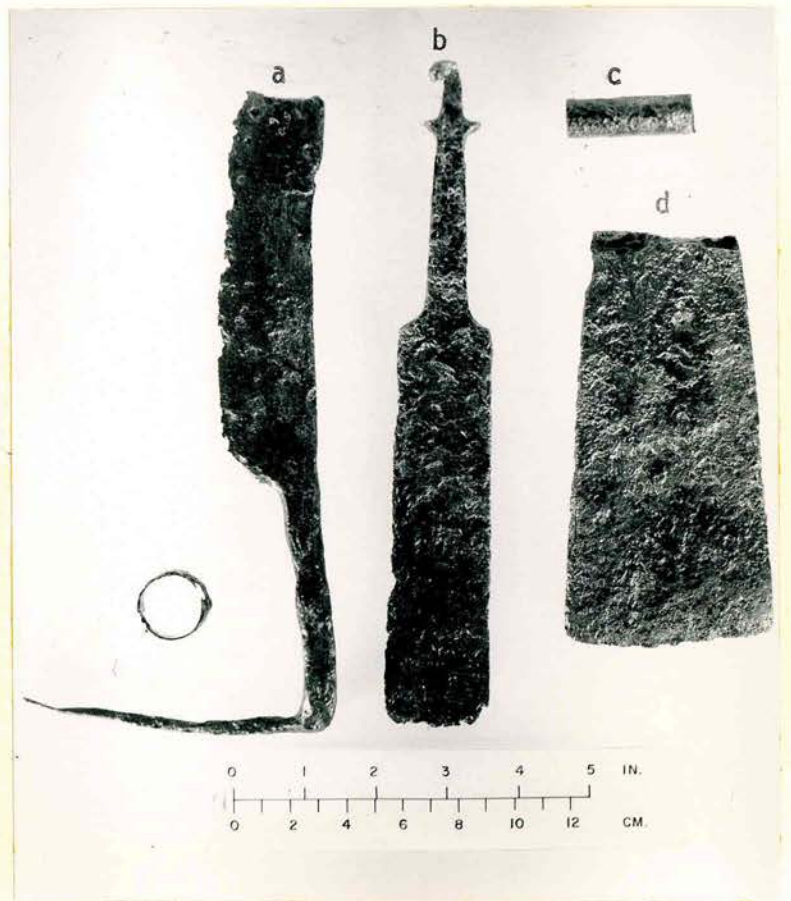
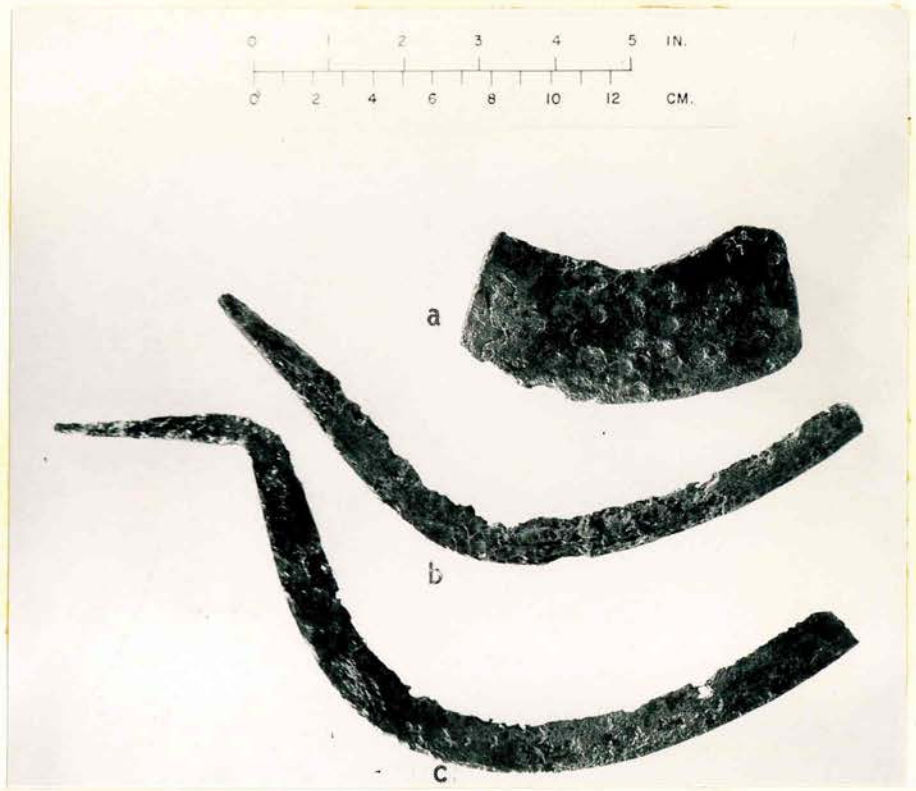


PLATE 15

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: Hand rip saw.

PLATE 16

CARPENTER'S TOOLS: [a] Gimlet; [b,c] Race knives; [d,e] Spoon bits; [f] Iron punch.



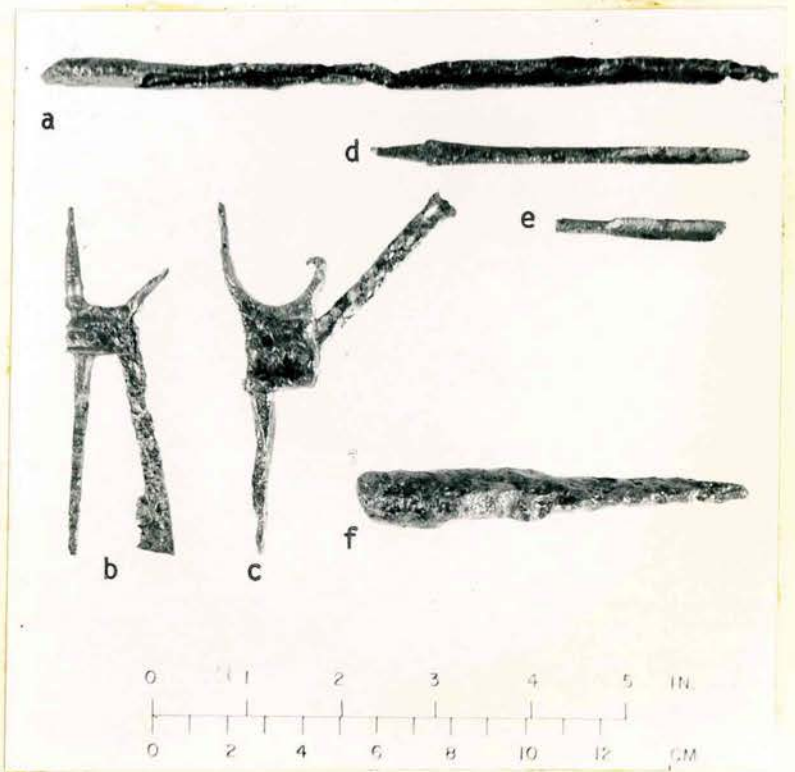
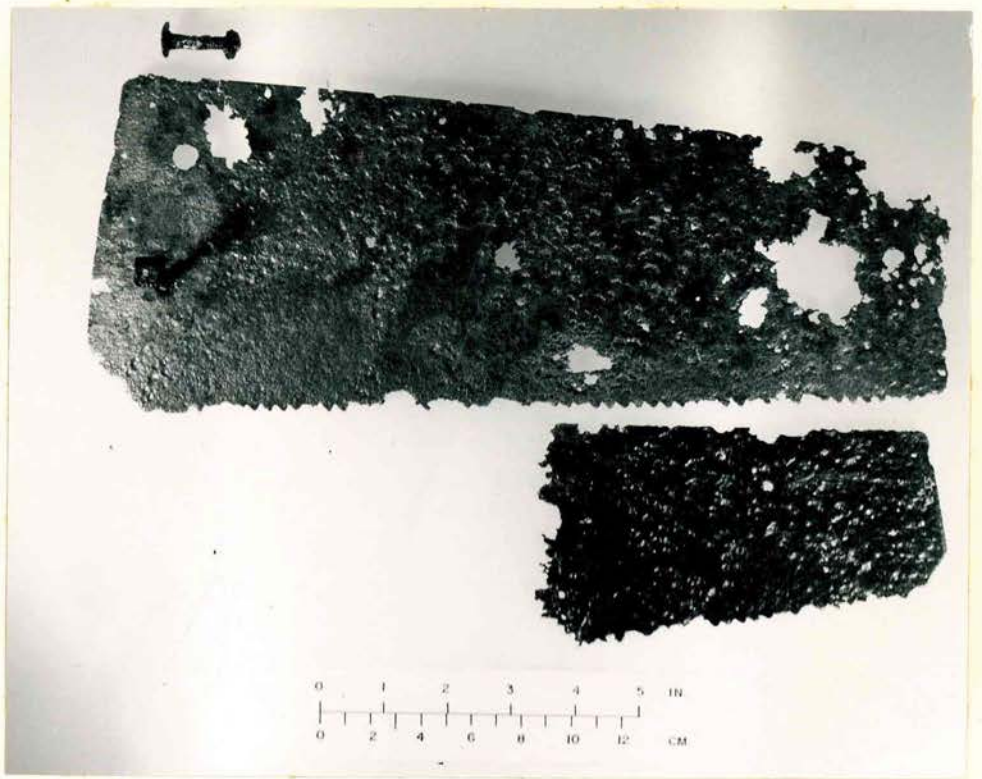


PLATE 17

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: [a] .669 caliber rifle barrel; [b] .59 caliber rifle barrel; [c] .832 caliber shotgun fowling piece; [d] Reworked muzzle section; [e] Brass side plate section; [f] Iron trigger mainspring; [g] Early English dog-lock section; [h] Breech wrench head section; [i] Foil or bayonet section; [j,k] Large and small iron fish hook fragments; [l] 52 - 54 caliber musket ball; [m] .637 caliber musket ball; [n] Gray gun flint.

*h. probably not -- part of a sword?*

PLATE 18

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: TRAVEL AND TRADE:  
[a] Horseshoe; [b,c] Iron stirrups; [d,e] Iron spur sections; [f] Brass spur sections.

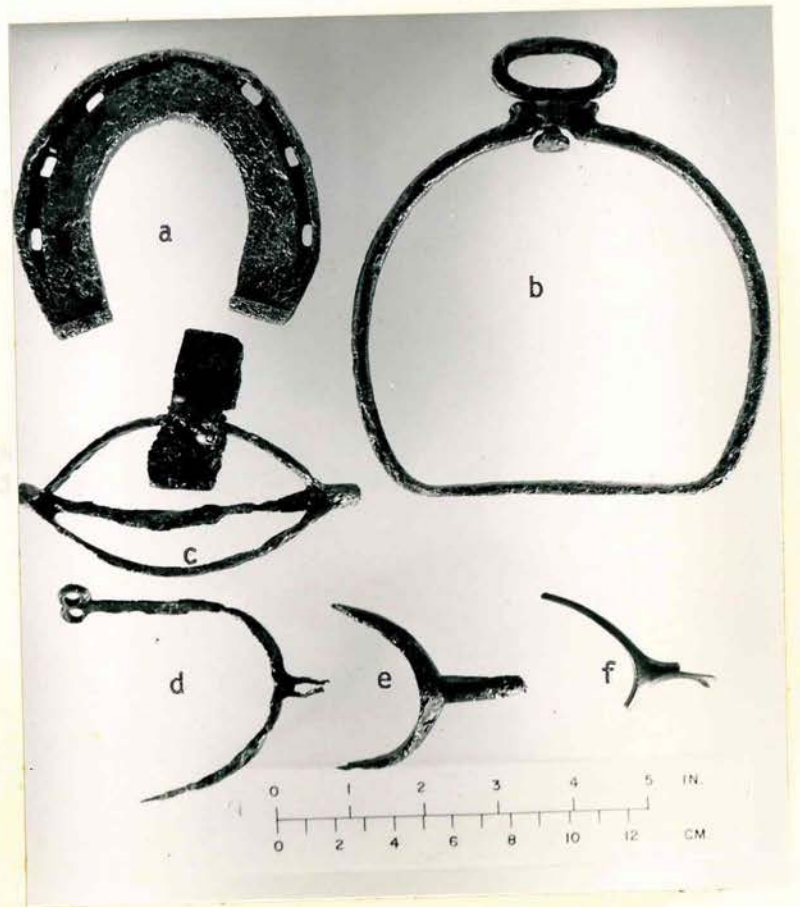
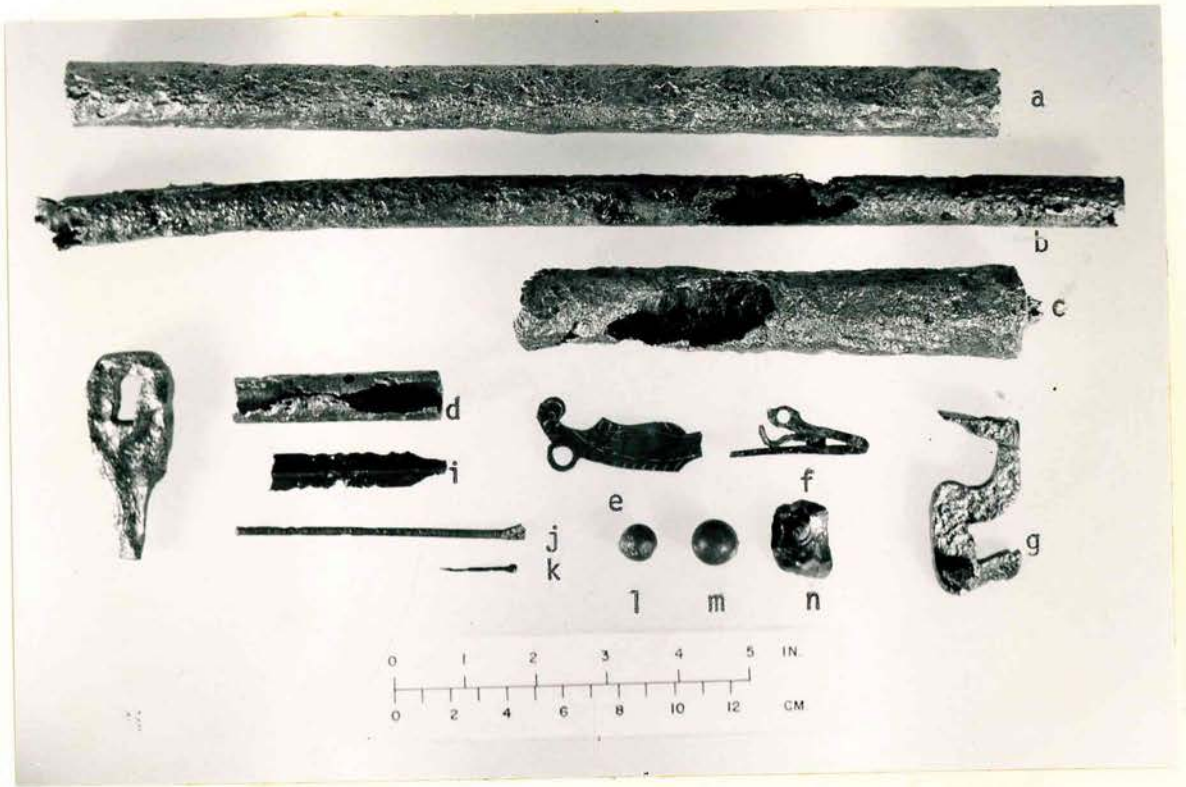
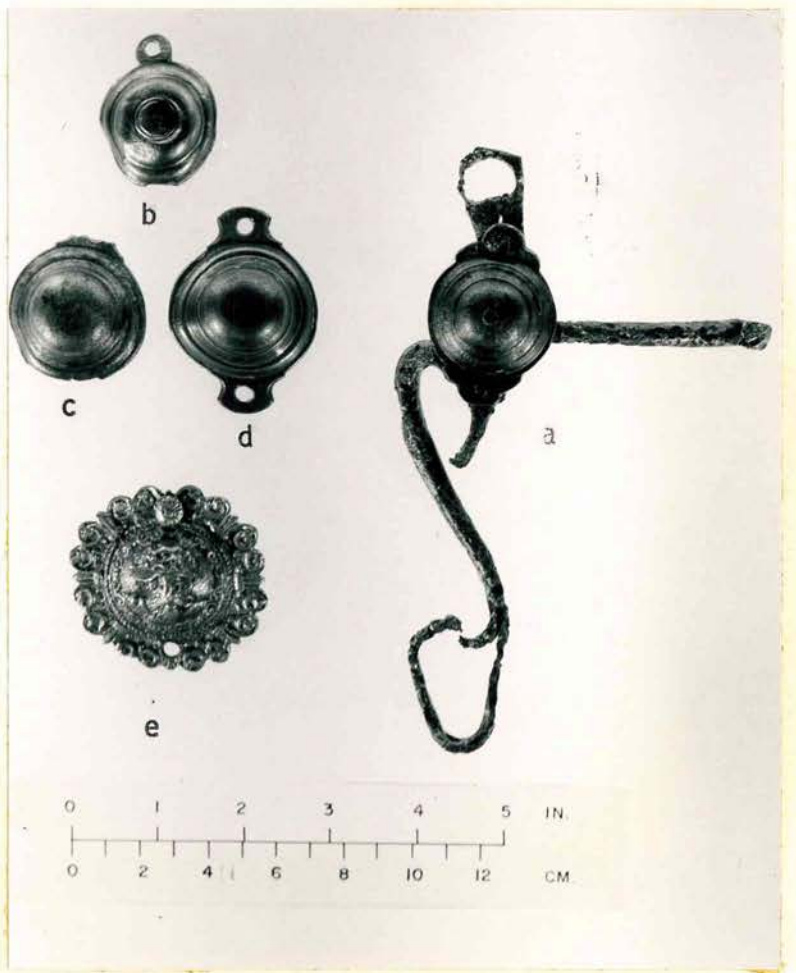
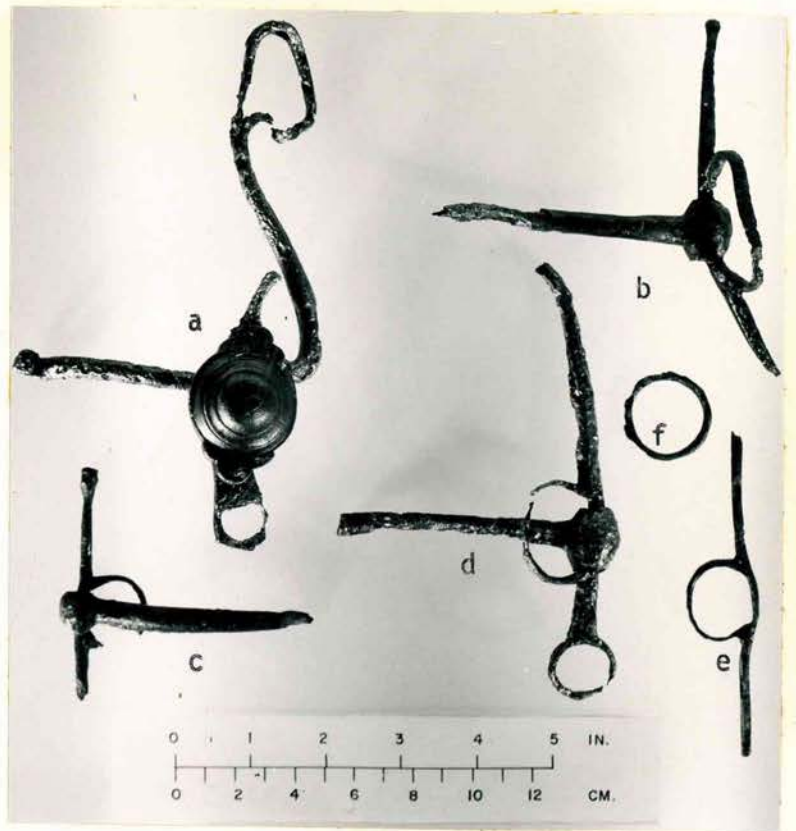


PLATE 19

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a-d] Bridle section ; [e]  
Pony bridle piece; [f] Harness lapring.

PLATE 20

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT: TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a] Brass boss riveted  
to bridle piece; [b-d] Brass bosses; [e] Ornamented brass boss.



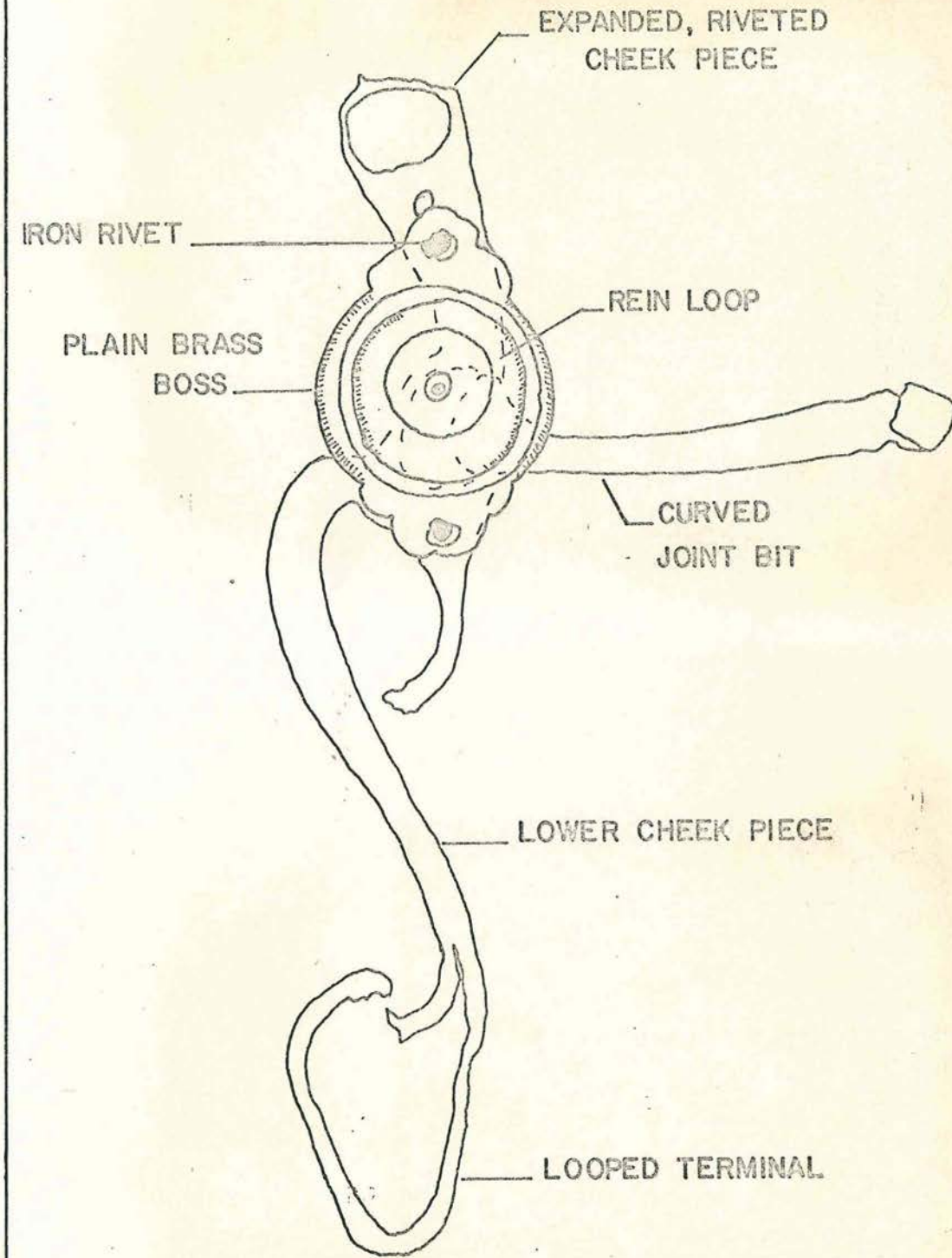


PLATE 22

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a]  
Spanish real; [b] Spanish real.

(Photograph shows both sides of coin.)

PLATE 21

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a-e]  
Iron strap buckle; [f,g] Brass buckles; [h,i]  
Iron buckles; [j] Brass buckle; [k-n] Ornamented  
brass harness or clothing buckles.

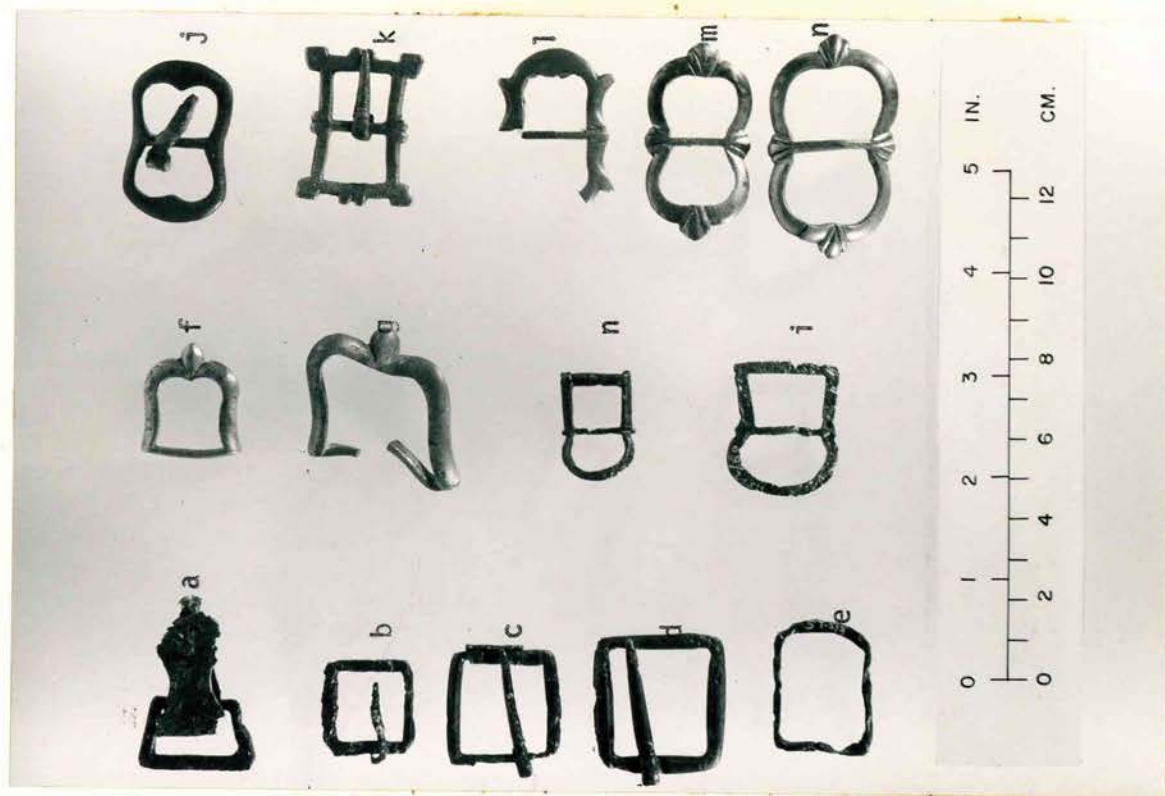




PLATE 24

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a,c,d]  
Chain rings; [b] Unidentified item with chain;  
[e,f] Chain links.

PLATE 23

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL AND TRADE: [a]  
Light wagon hook; [b] Wagon brake bolt piece;  
[c] Ox bow collar; [d] Wagon spike or hook  
section; [e] Single tree; [f] Large head spike.

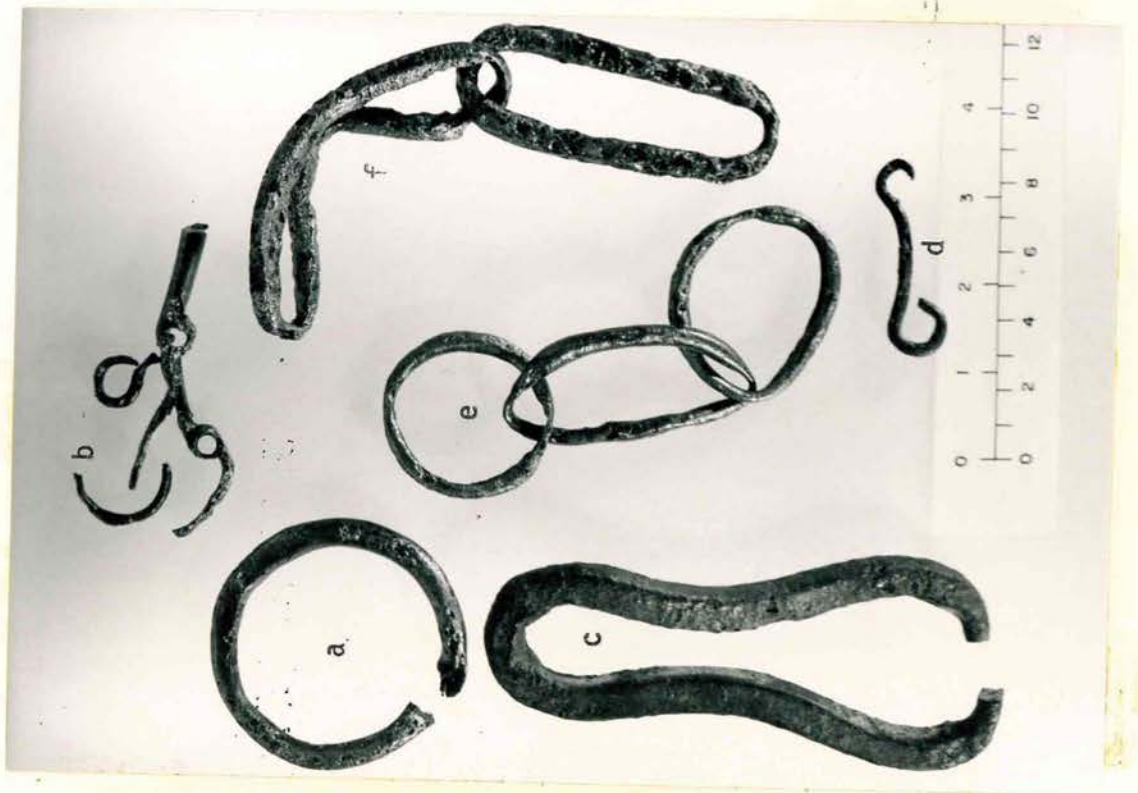
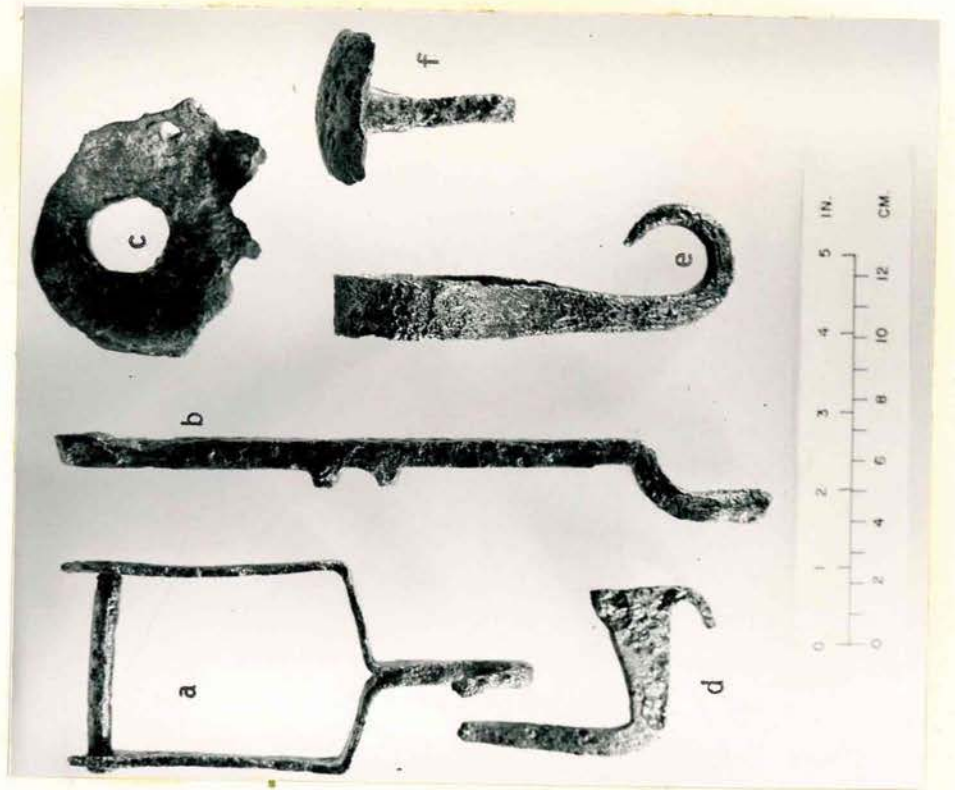


PLATE 26

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: [a] Large, twisted iron handle; [b-d] Unidentified iron handle fragment; [e] Iron bureau handle.

PLATE 25

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL AND TRADE: SHIP PARTS: [a] Collar; [b] Iron hook; [c] Iron eyebolt; [d] Iron shank; [e] Eyeband/strap.

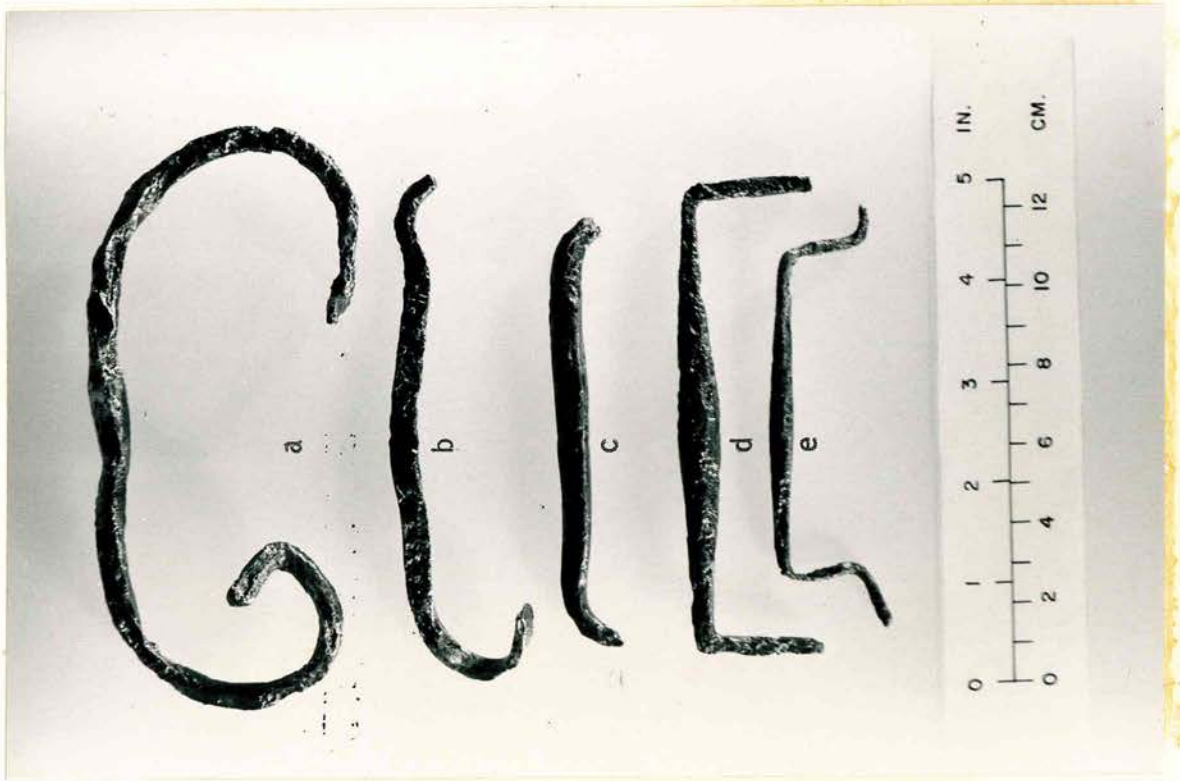
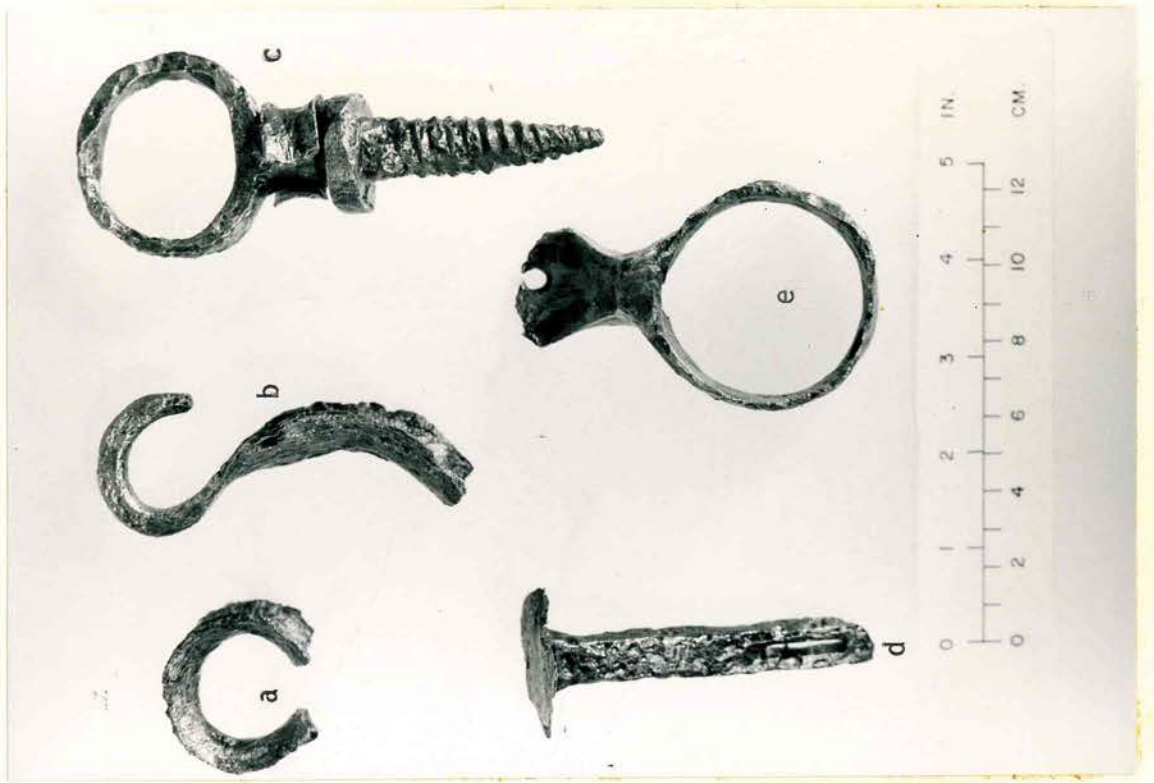


PLATE 28

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: [a,b] Iron trunk straps.

PLATE 27

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: [a] Brass handle; [b] Brass curtain ring; [c,d] Bone comb, personal attire fragments; [e] Incised, brass plate fragment; [f] Brass upholstery tack; [g,h] Brass upholstery or bridle tacks; [i] Brass drawer knob.

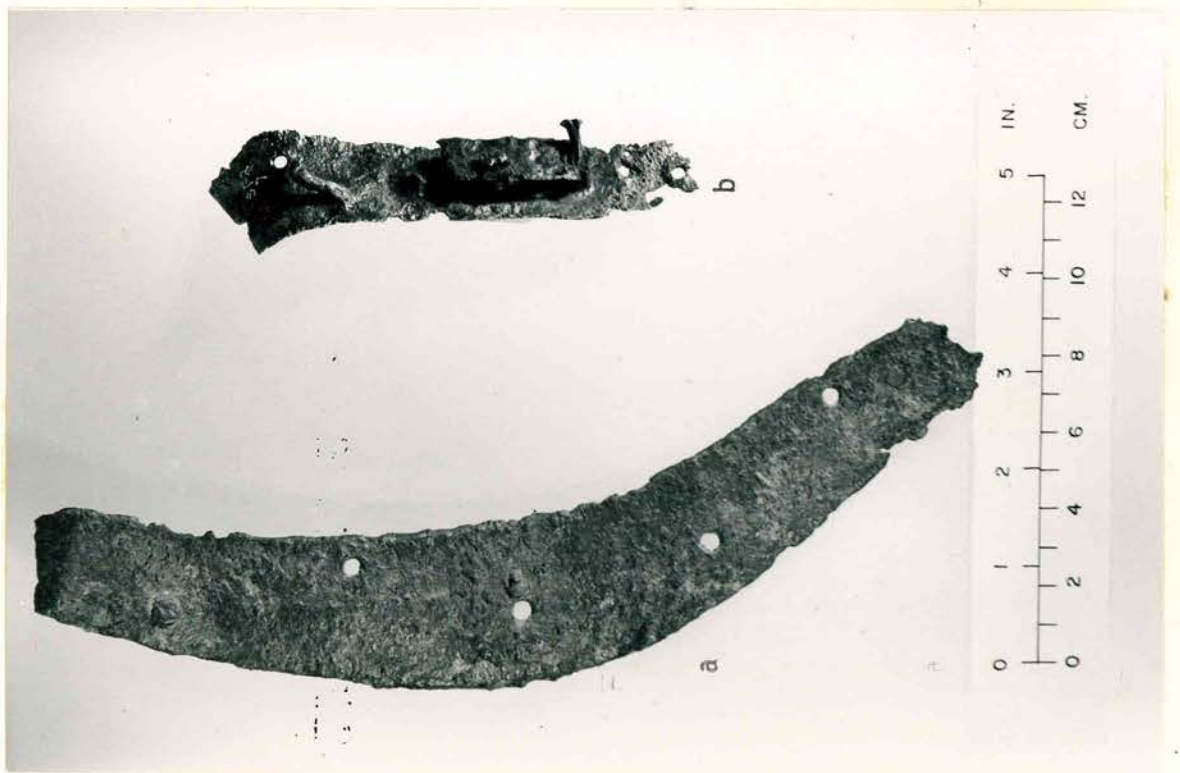
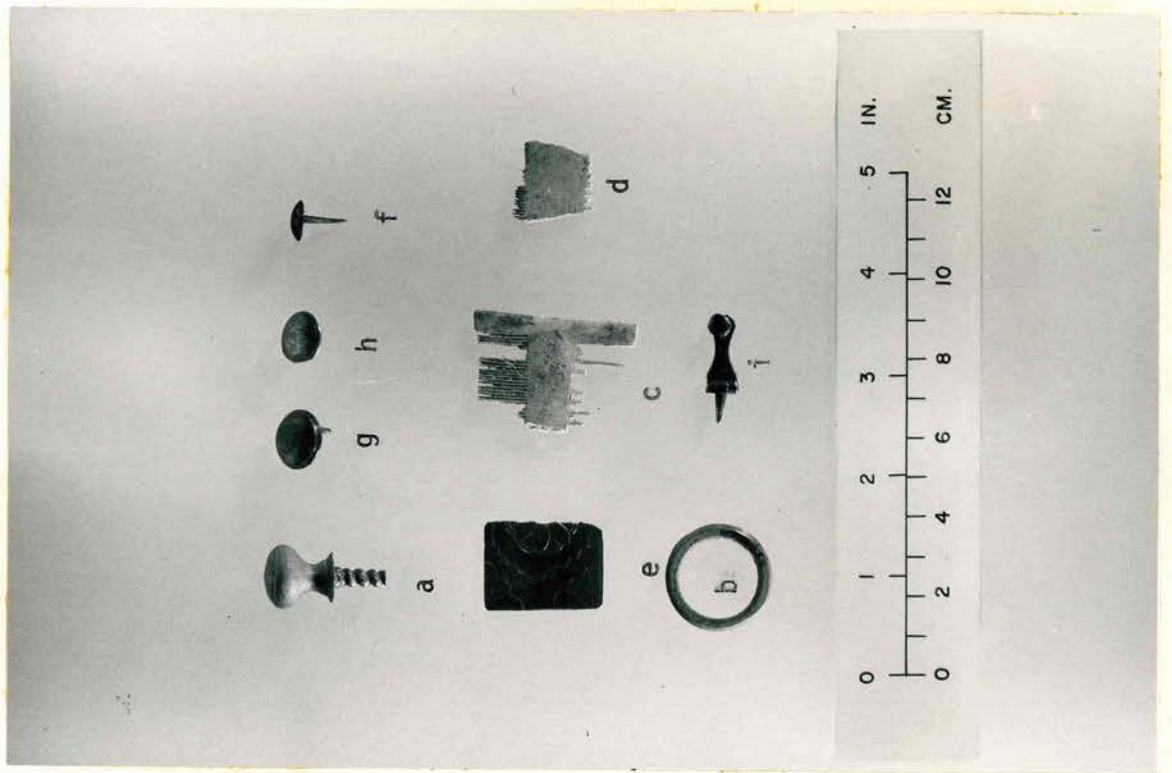


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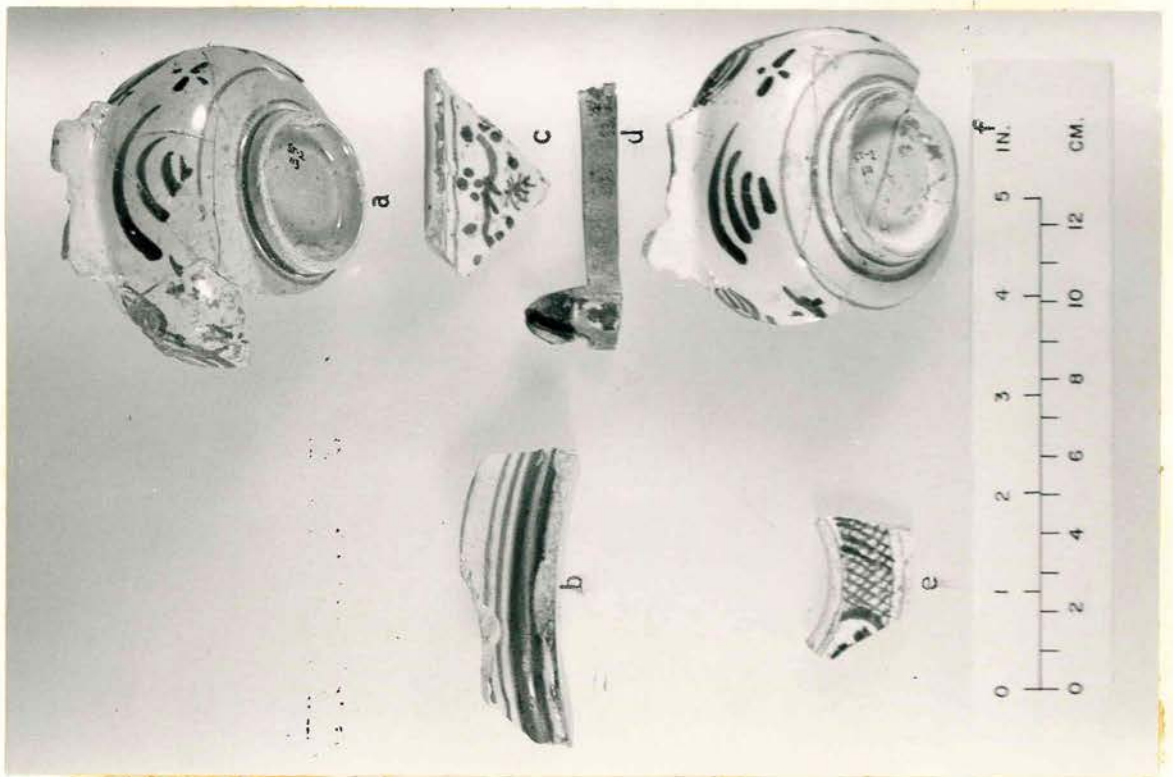
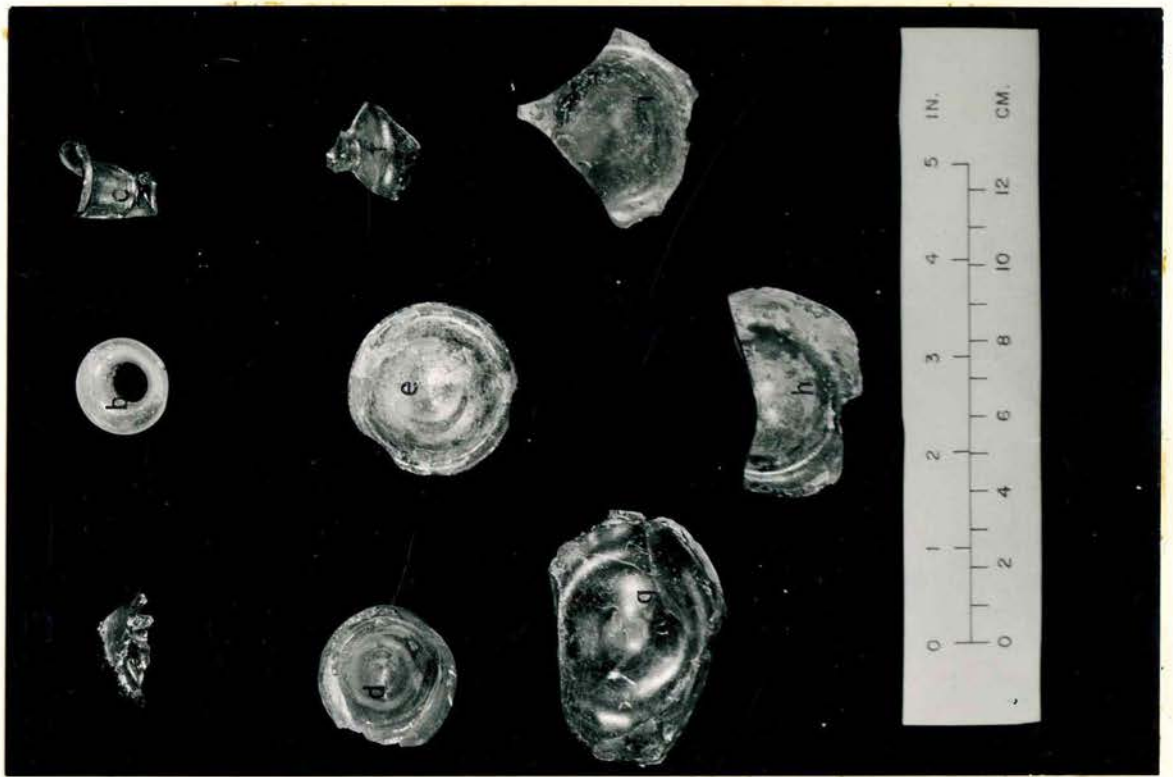
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: BEDCHAMBER EQUIPMENT:

[a,f] Restorable delft earthenware bleeding porringers; [b] Delft earthenware drug jar; [c] Small delft earthenware ointment or tea jar or bowl; [d] Brass bleeder lance with channel gater; [e] Delft earthenware wet jug jar or teapot rimsherd.

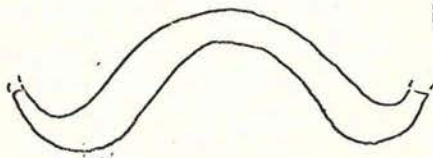
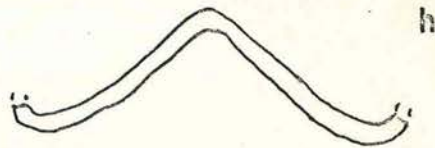
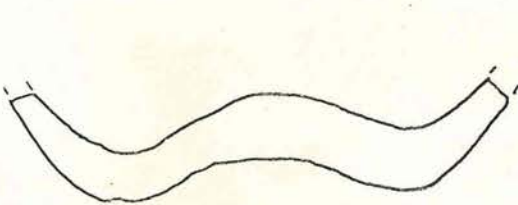
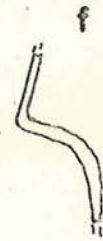
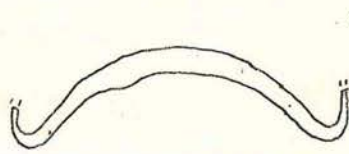
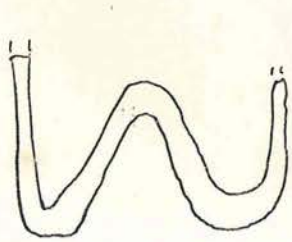
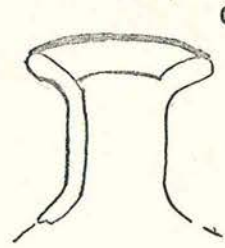
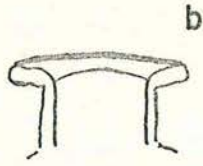
PLATE 29

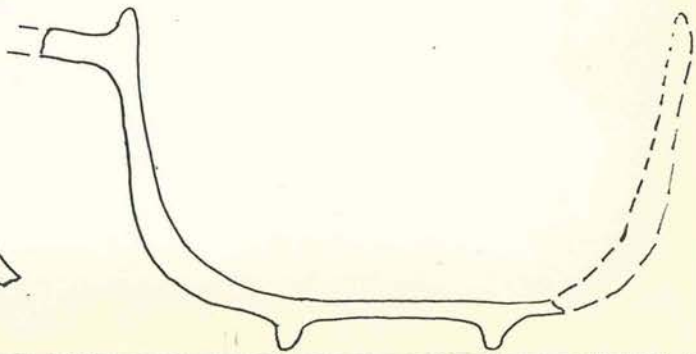
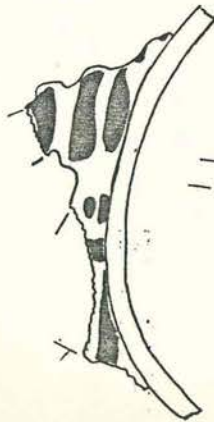
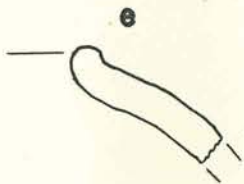
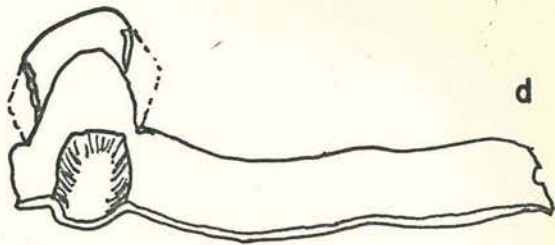
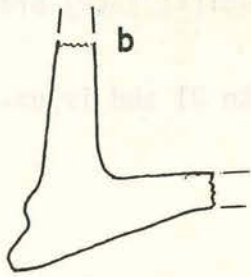
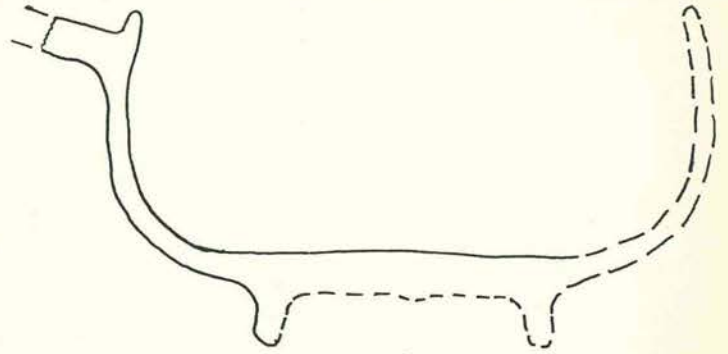
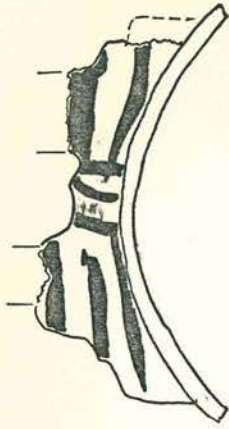
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: BEDCHAMBER EQUIPMENT:

[a] Base to pharmaceutical bottle; [b,c,f] Necks to small pharmaceutical bottles; [d,e,g-i] Bases to medium size pharmaceutical bottles.





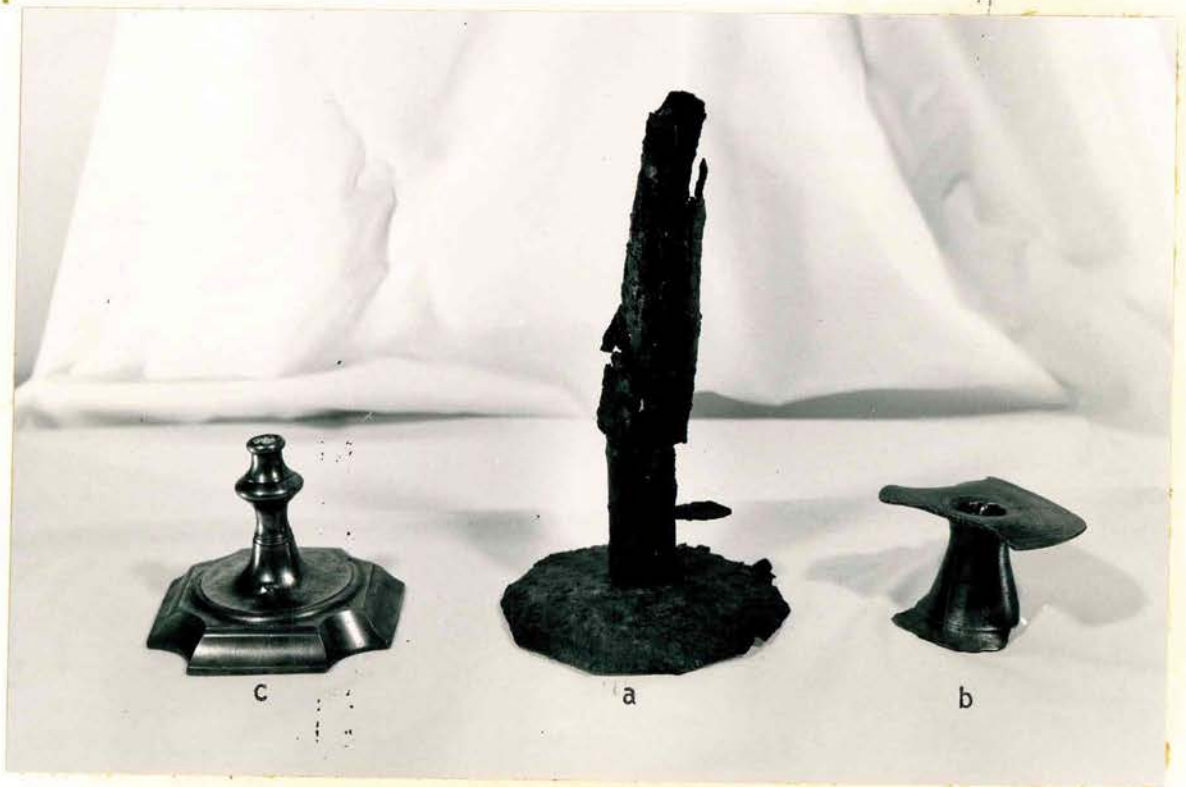
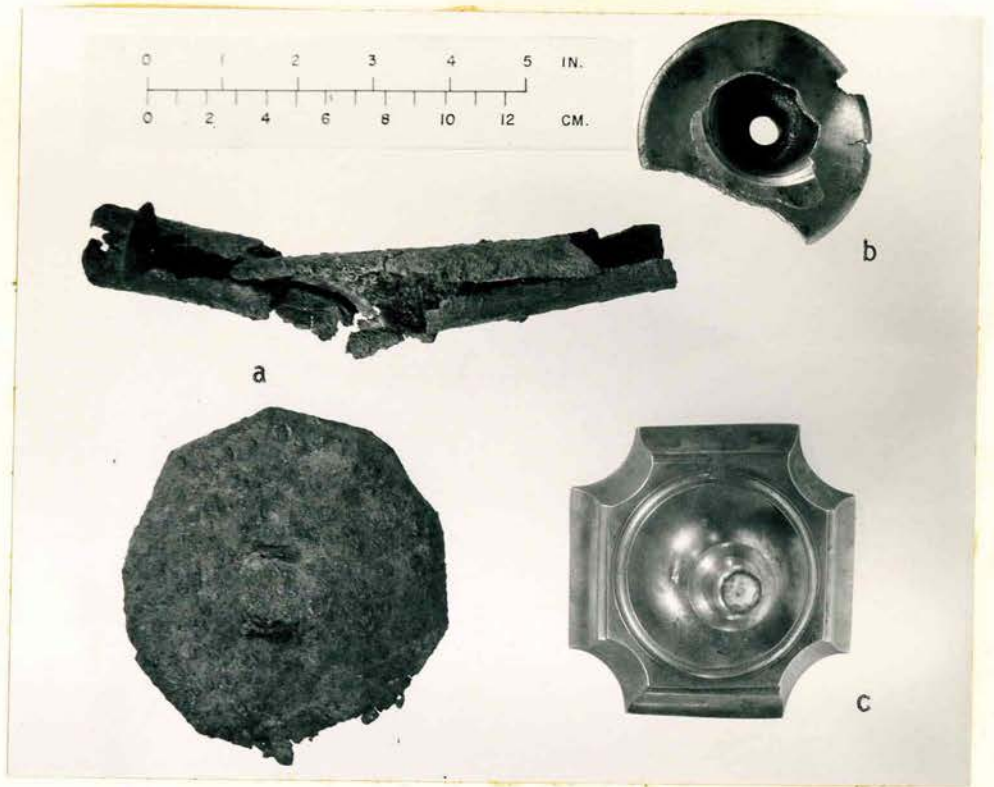




PLATES 31 and 32

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: LIGHTING DEVICES: [a] Iron candlestick; [b,c] Brass candlesticks.

Note: Candlestick [b] is in an inverted position in Plate 31 and is upright in Plate 32.



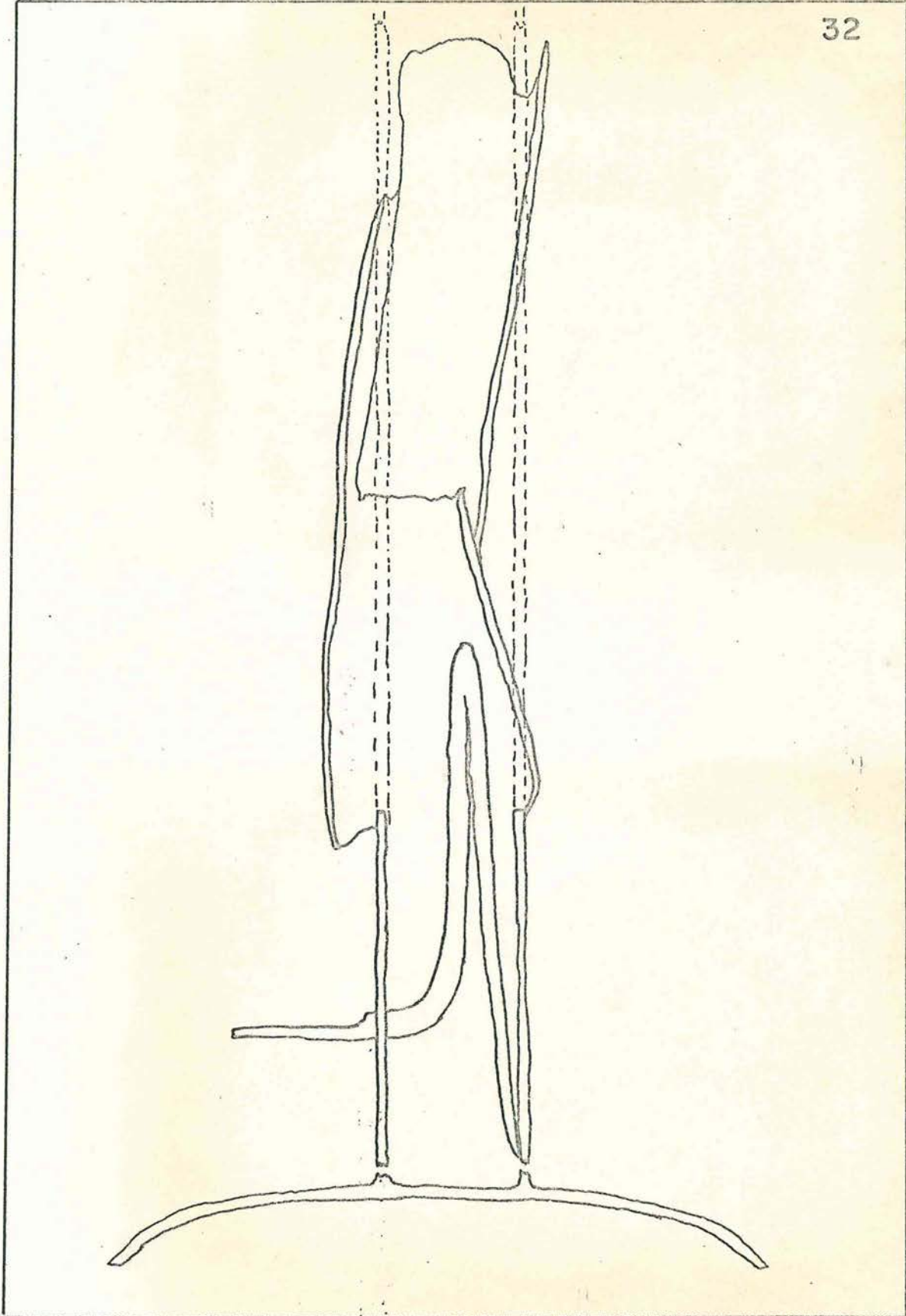
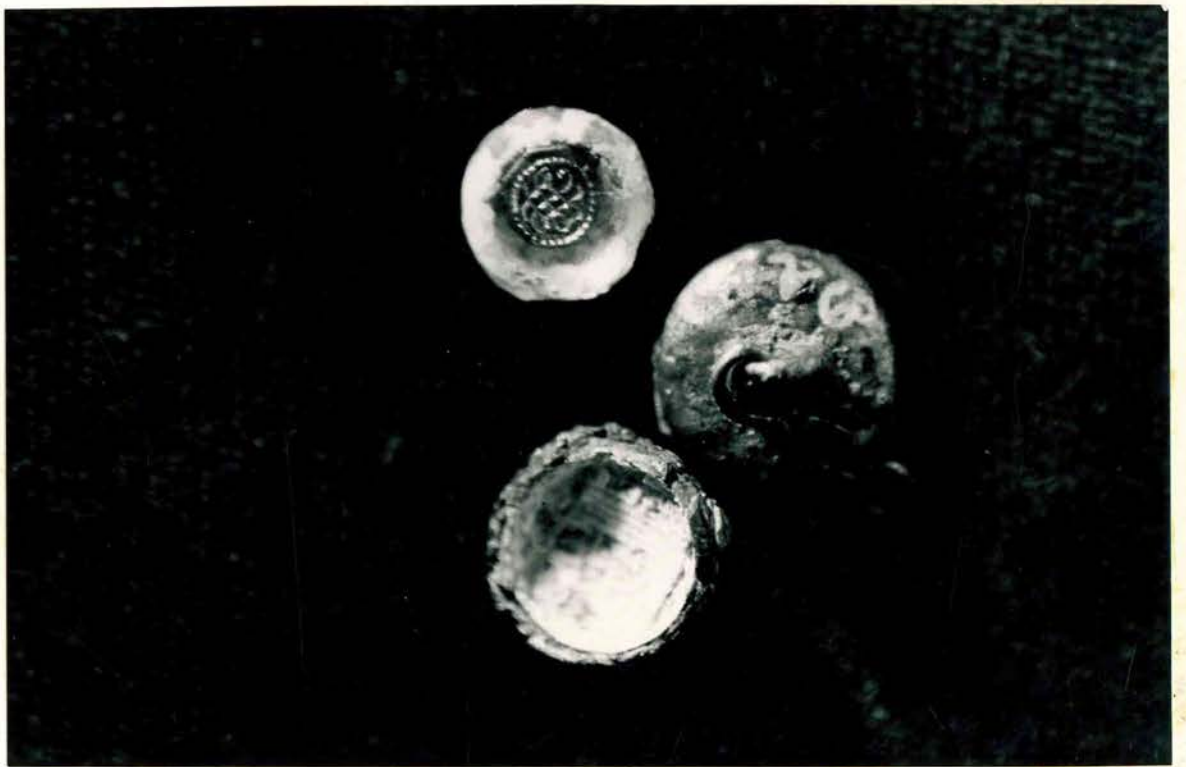
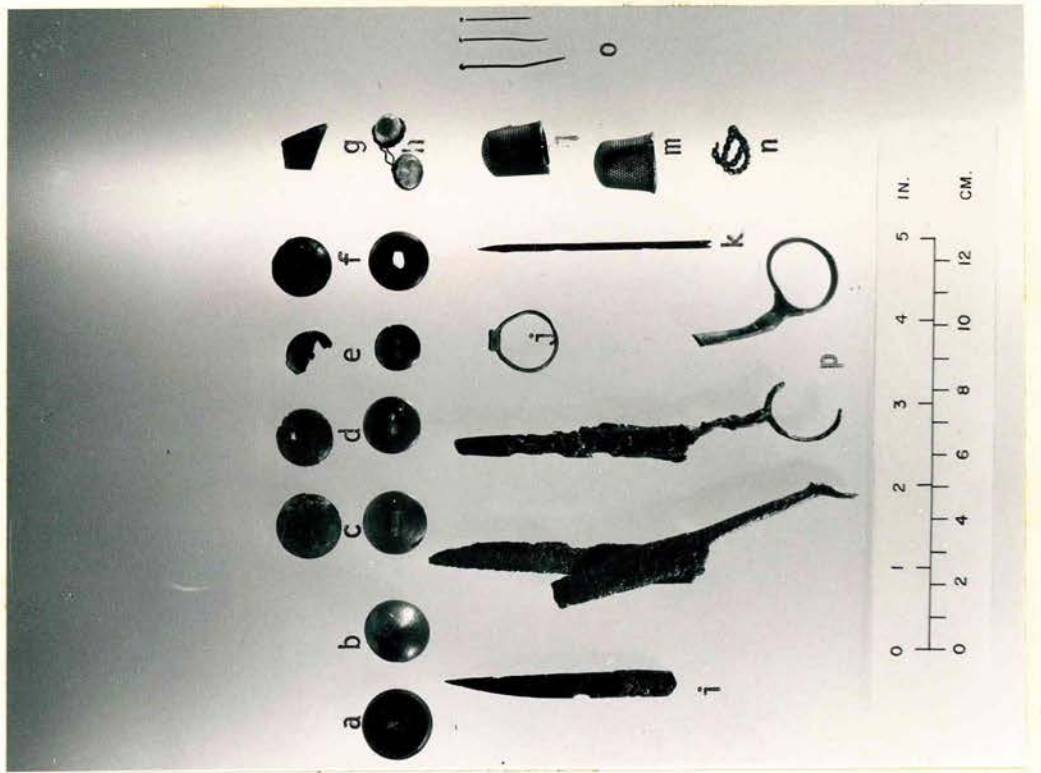


PLATE 33A

Blow-up of sleeve button, see [h] above.

PLATE 33

PERSONAL APPAREL AND NOTIONS: [a] Cast brass button base with loose eye loop; [b] Complete cast brass button with loose eye loop; [c-e] Cast brass button tops and bottoms with hole for loose eye loop; [g] Diamond-shape button; [h] Brass sleeve buttons with glass inlays; [i] Iron scissor blades; [p] Brass scissor handle; [j] Brass ring; [k] Iron needle; [l,m] Brass thimbles; [n] Twisted brass lace fragment; [o] Brass common pins.



h

PLATE 35

PERSONAL APPAREL: [a,b,g,i] Brass shoe buckles;  
[c] Brass belt or baldric buckle; [d-f] Brass  
buckles; [h-i] Pewter buckles; [j] Iron mud cleat.

PLATE 34

NOTIONS: [a-c] Iron scissors.



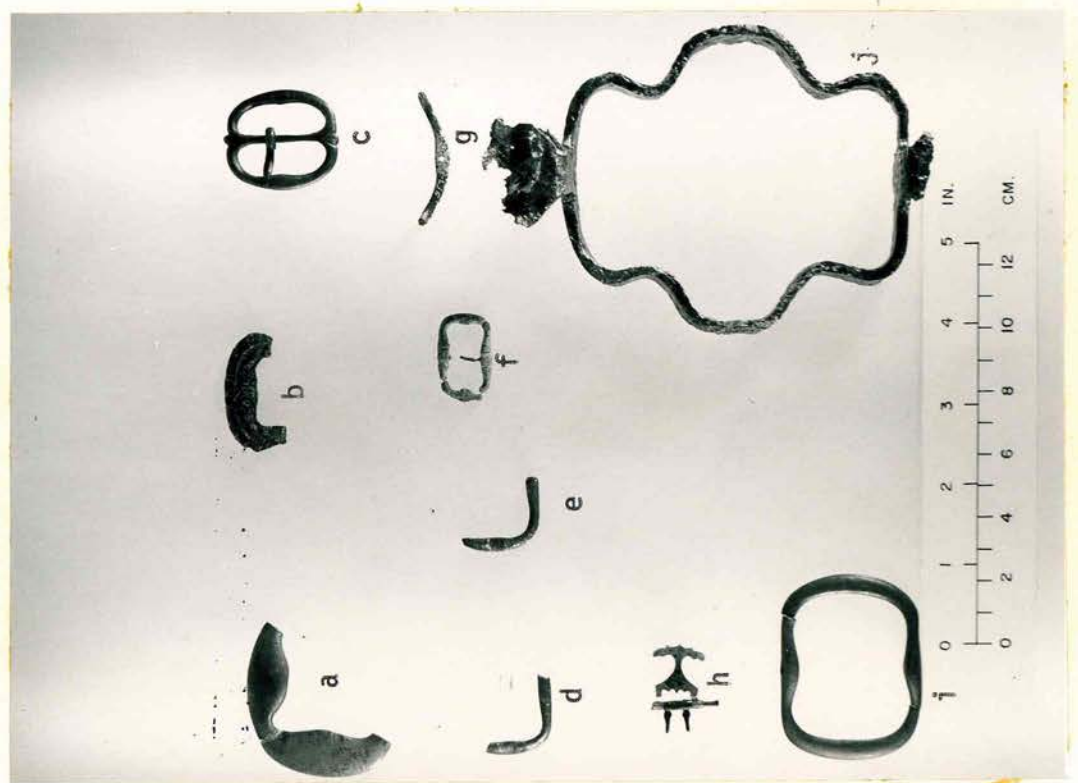
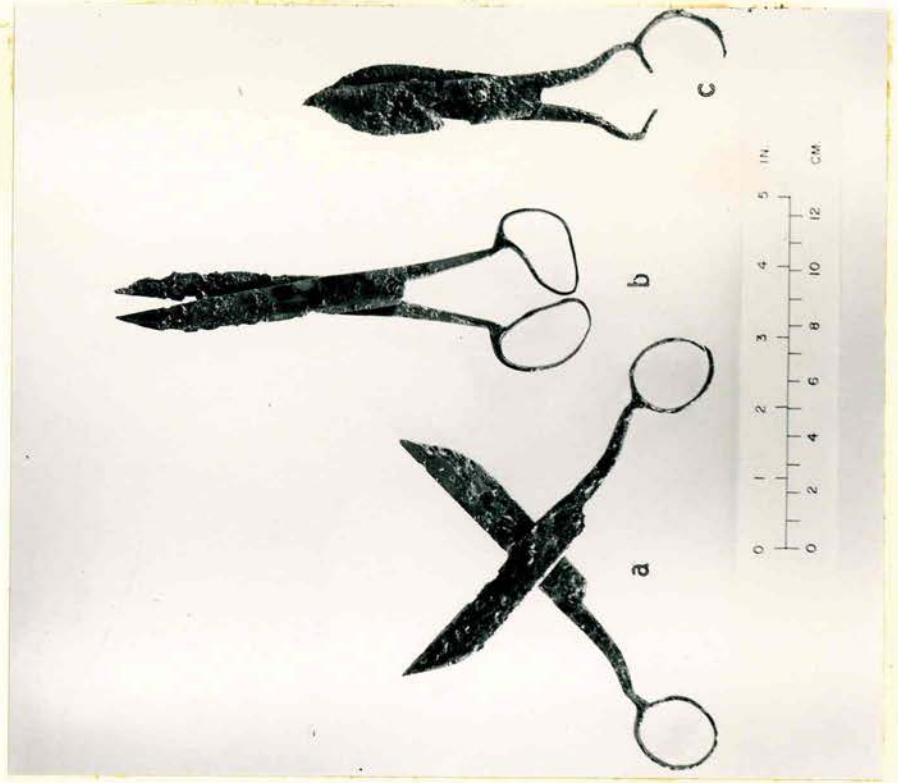


PLATE 37

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: [a] Iron rack piece, five teeth; [b] Iron or brass walking cane head; [c] Unidentified iron item; [d] Incomplete bone implement; [e] Pewter whistle; [f] Unidentified circular bone item; [g] Grooved, center window lead casement piece; [h] Flat, incised lead pieces.

PLATE 36

CRAFT, TRADE, AND MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC ITEMS: [a] Unidentified iron item; [b] Square kettle leg; [c] Iron chisel blade section; [d] Iron scale balance arm; [e] Melted brass; [f,g] Brass bars.

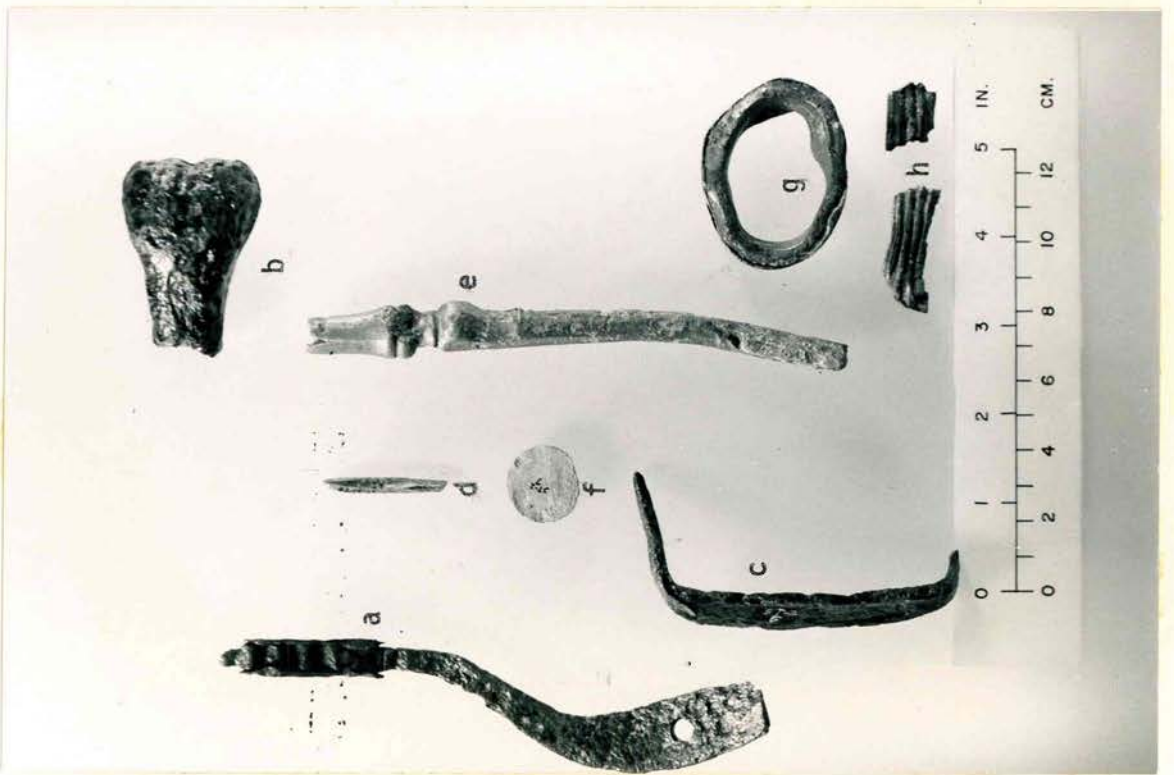
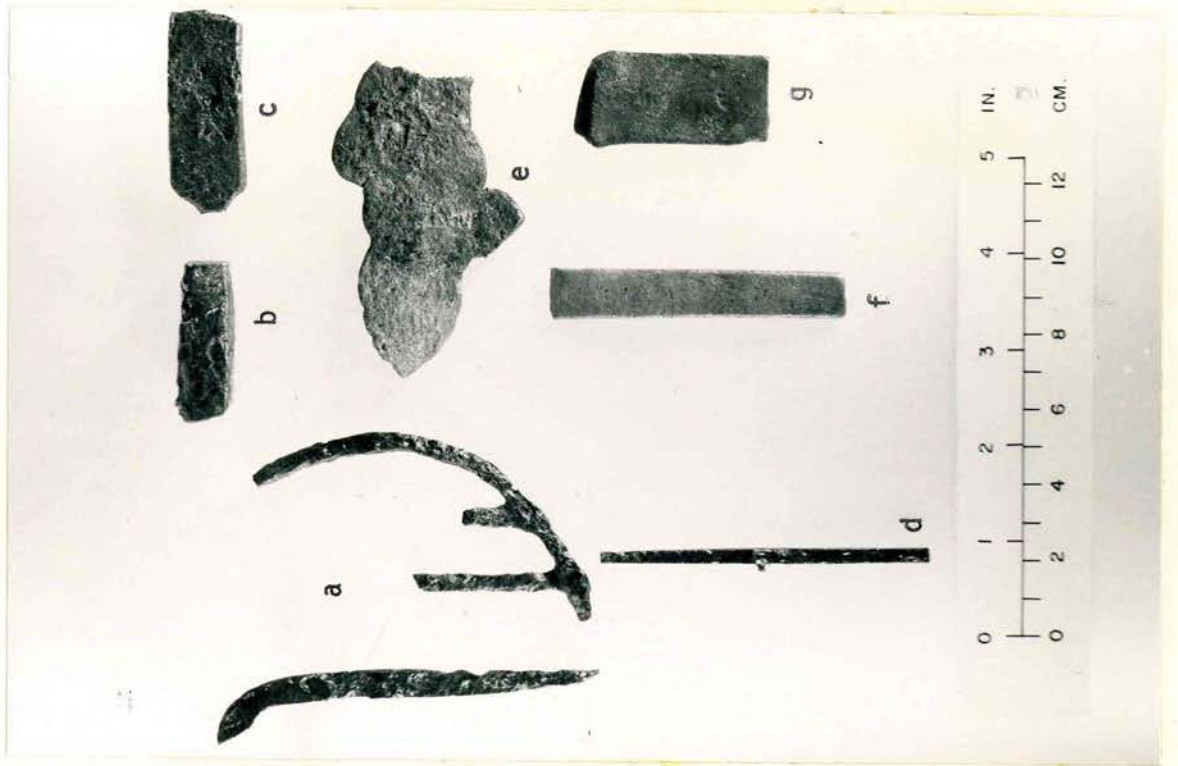


PLATE 39

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: [a] Tin snuff box; [b] Iron disk with sides.

PLATE 38

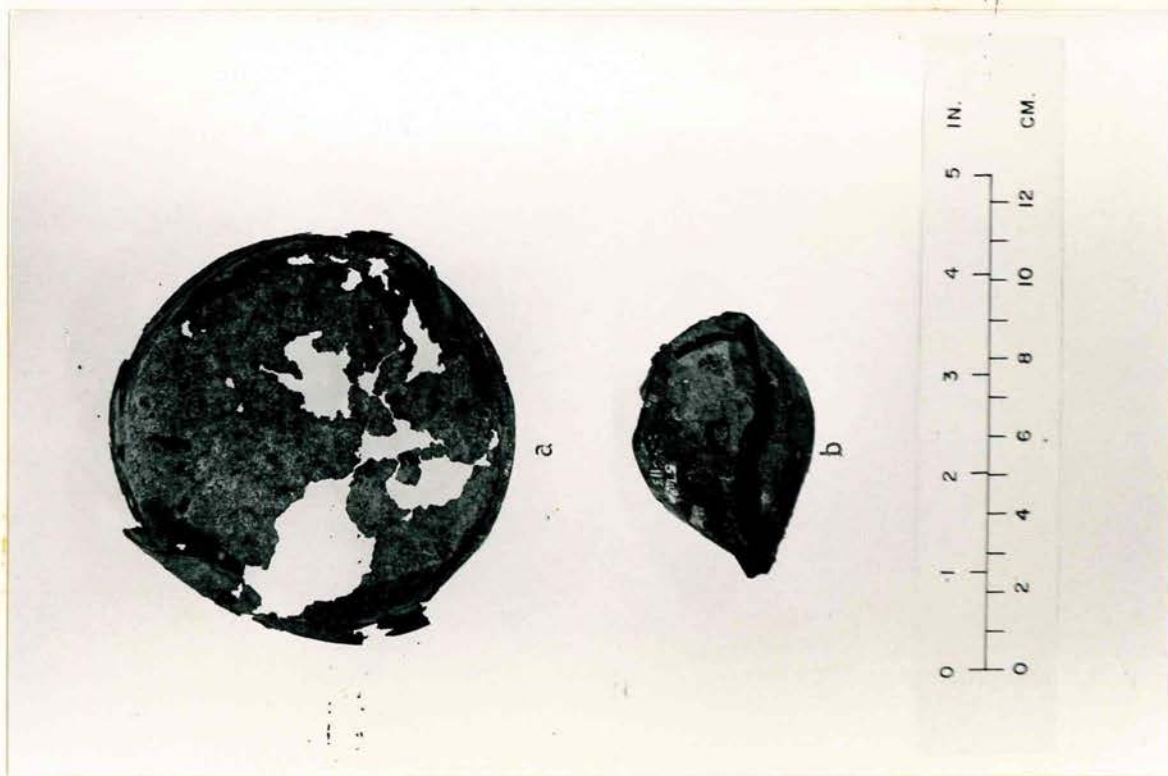
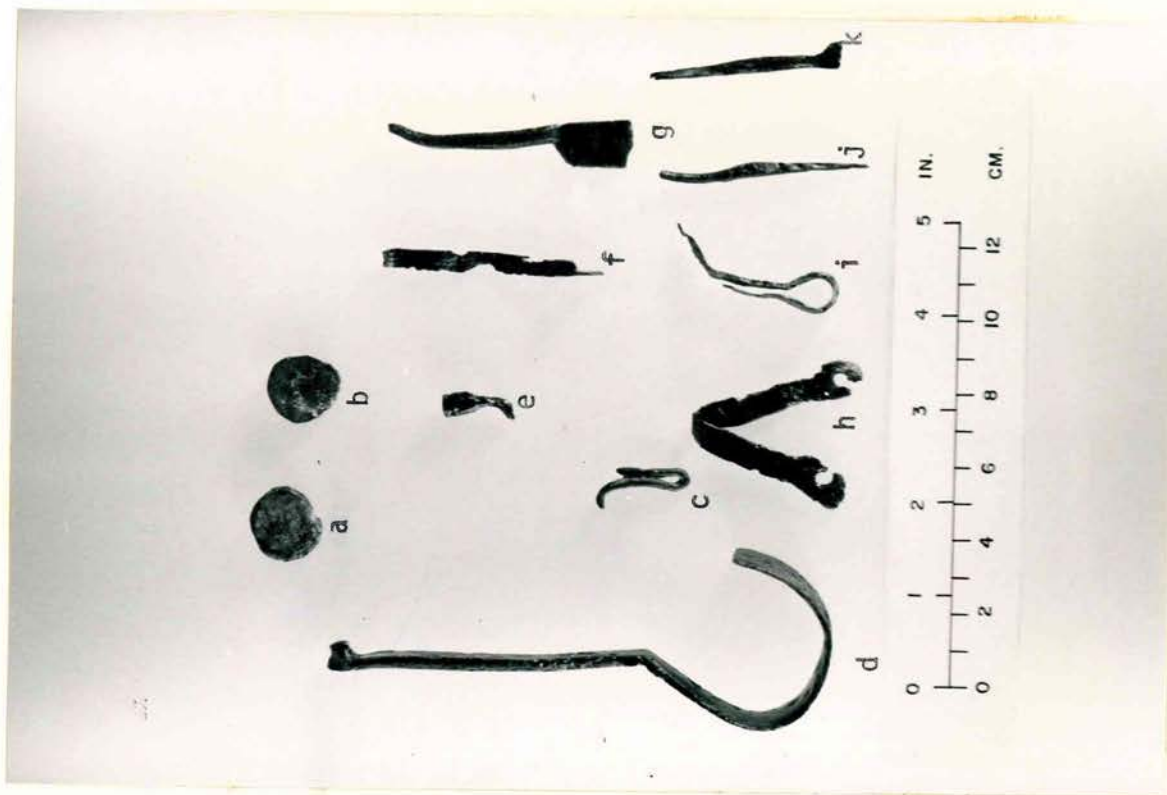
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: [a] Lead disk; [b] Pewter disk; [c] Iron cotter pin; [d-k] Unidentified iron items.

PLATE 39

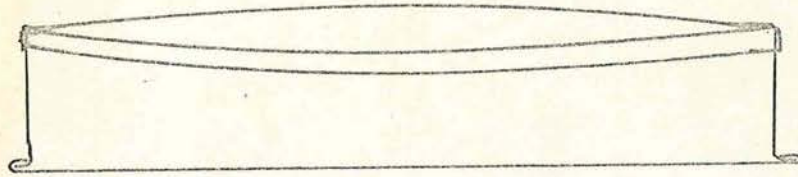
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: [a] Tin snuff box; [b] Iron disk with sides.

PLATE 38

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: [a] Lead disk; [b] Pewter disk; [c] Iron cotter pin; [d-k] Unidentified iron items.



a.



b.

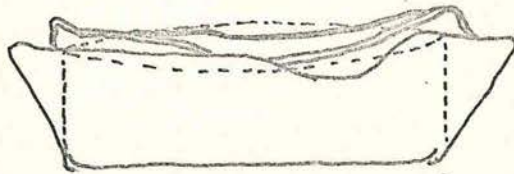


PLATE 41

TABLEWARE: [a-f] Iron table forks; [g-i] Iron serving forks.

PLATE 40

KITCHEN DEFICES: [a] Iron brass dicer blade; [b-d] Twisted iron rods; [e] Iron dough scraper; [f] Iron hook; [g] Brass hook; [h] Iron hearth hook; [i] Small iron shovel handle fragment.



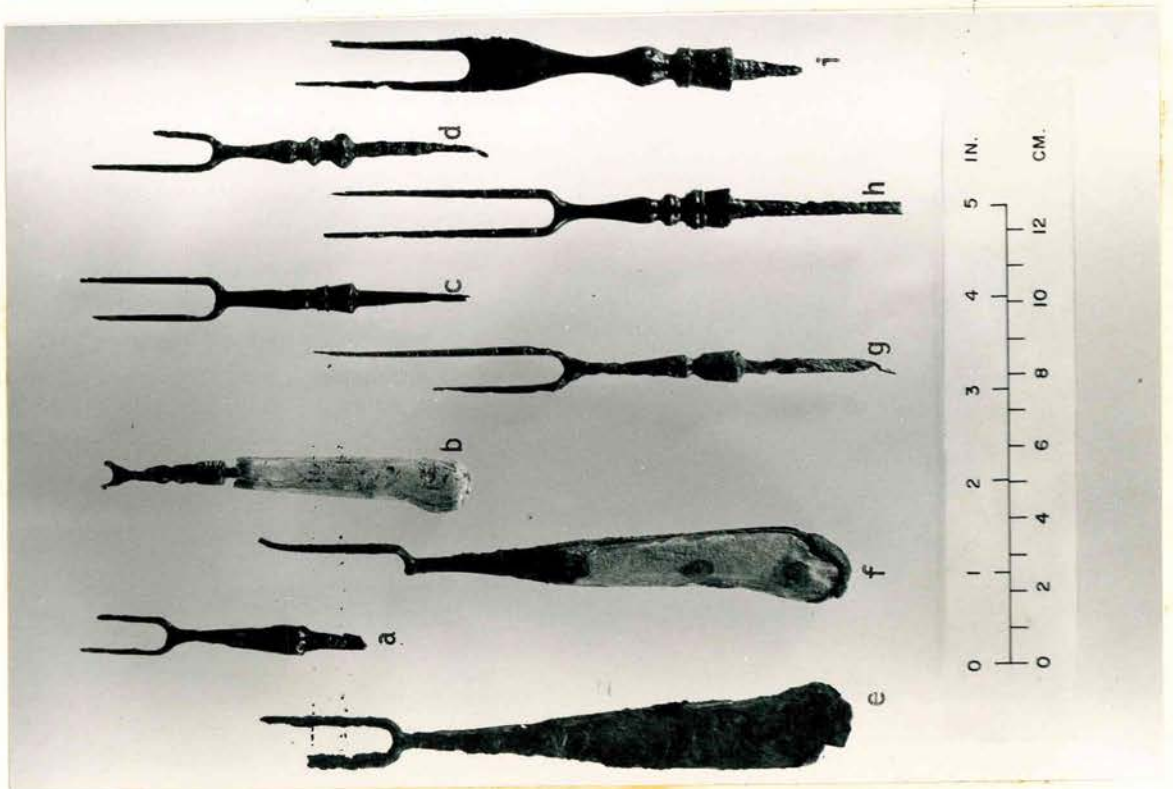
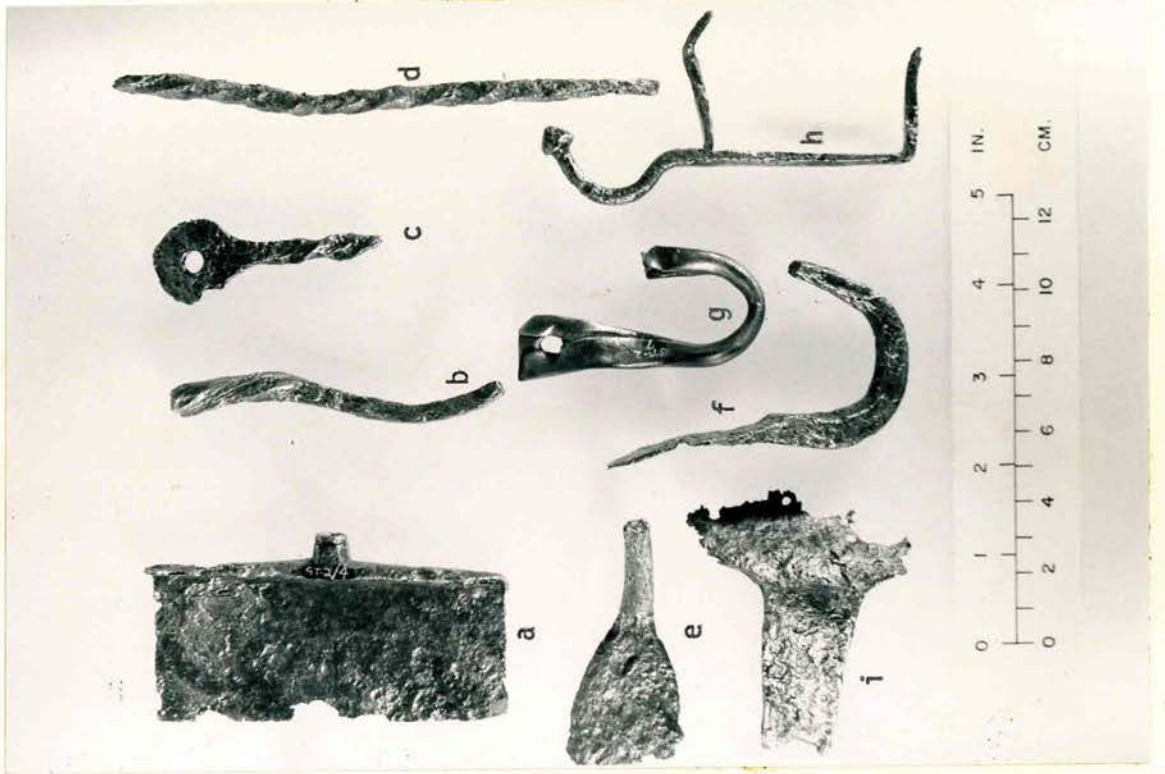
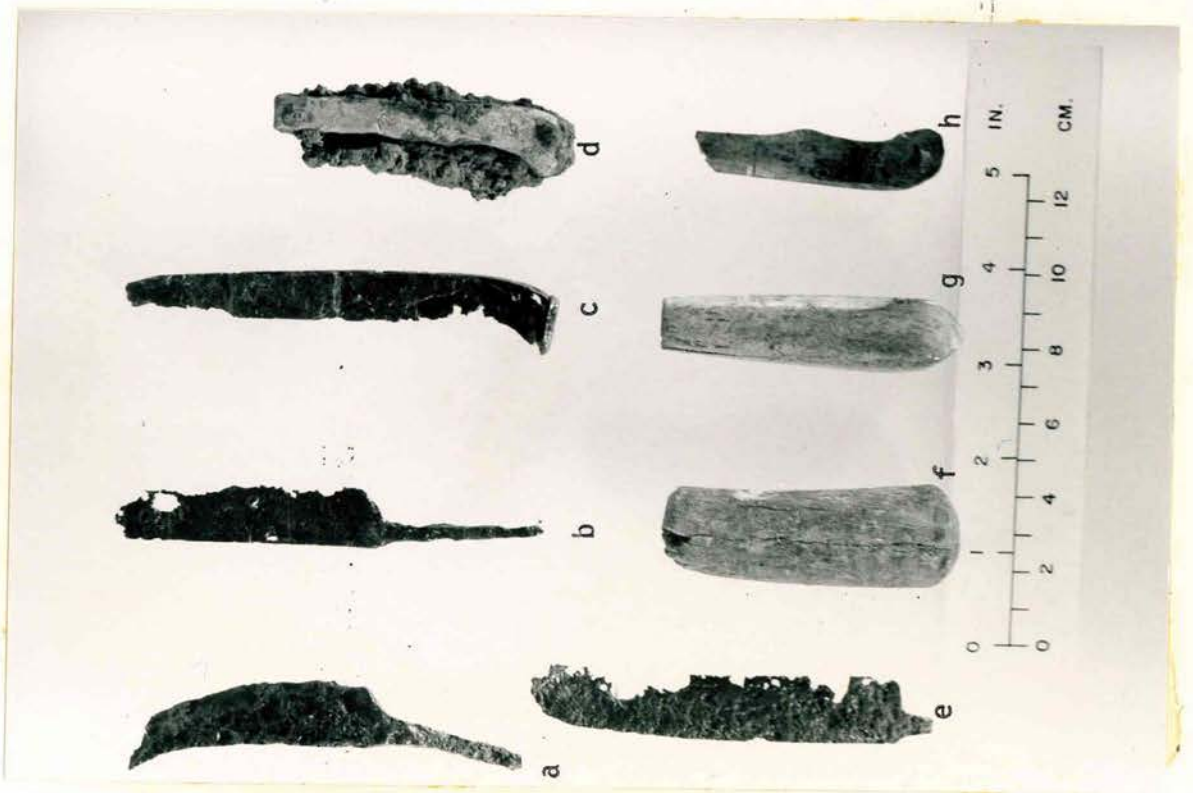
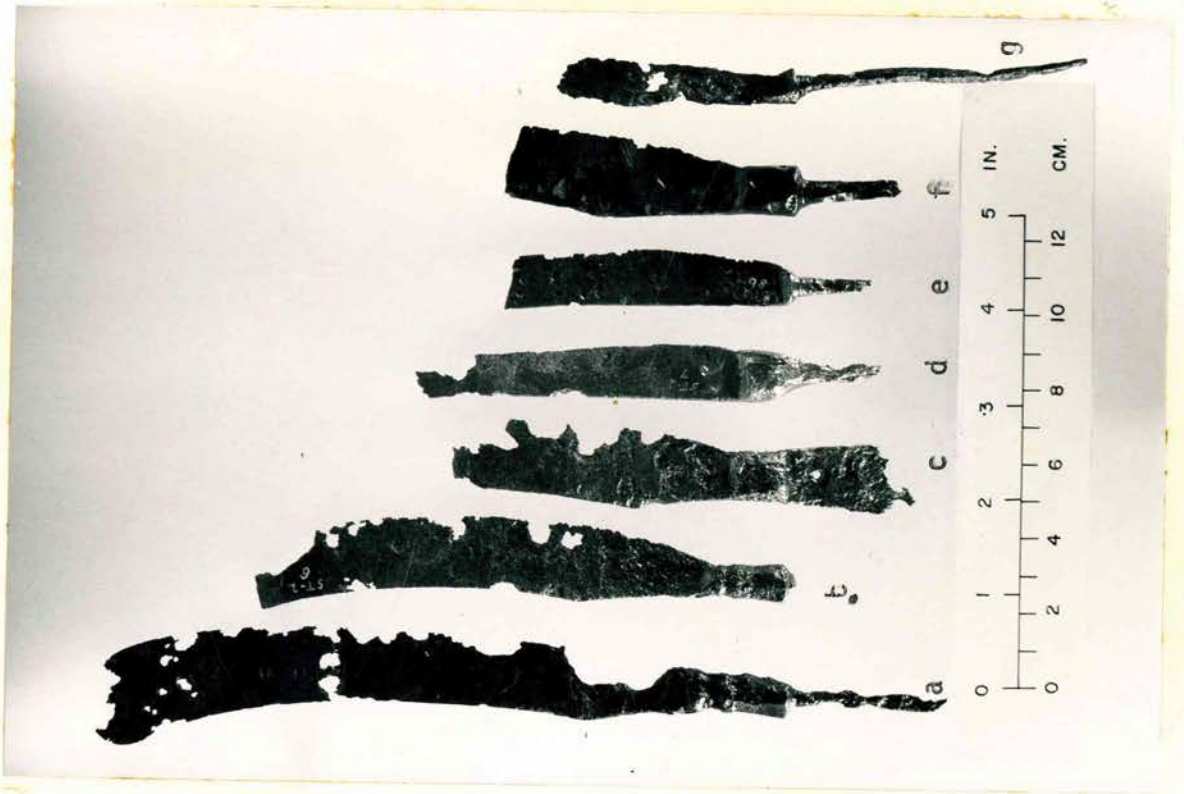


PLATE 43

TABLEWARE AND PERSONAL ITEMS: [a,b,e] Flat iron knife blades; [c] Iron pocket knife; Bone handle scales to case knives.

PLATE 42

TABLEWARE: [a,b] Iron serving knife blades; [c] Table knife with flat tang; [d-g] Table knives with rectangular tangs.



43

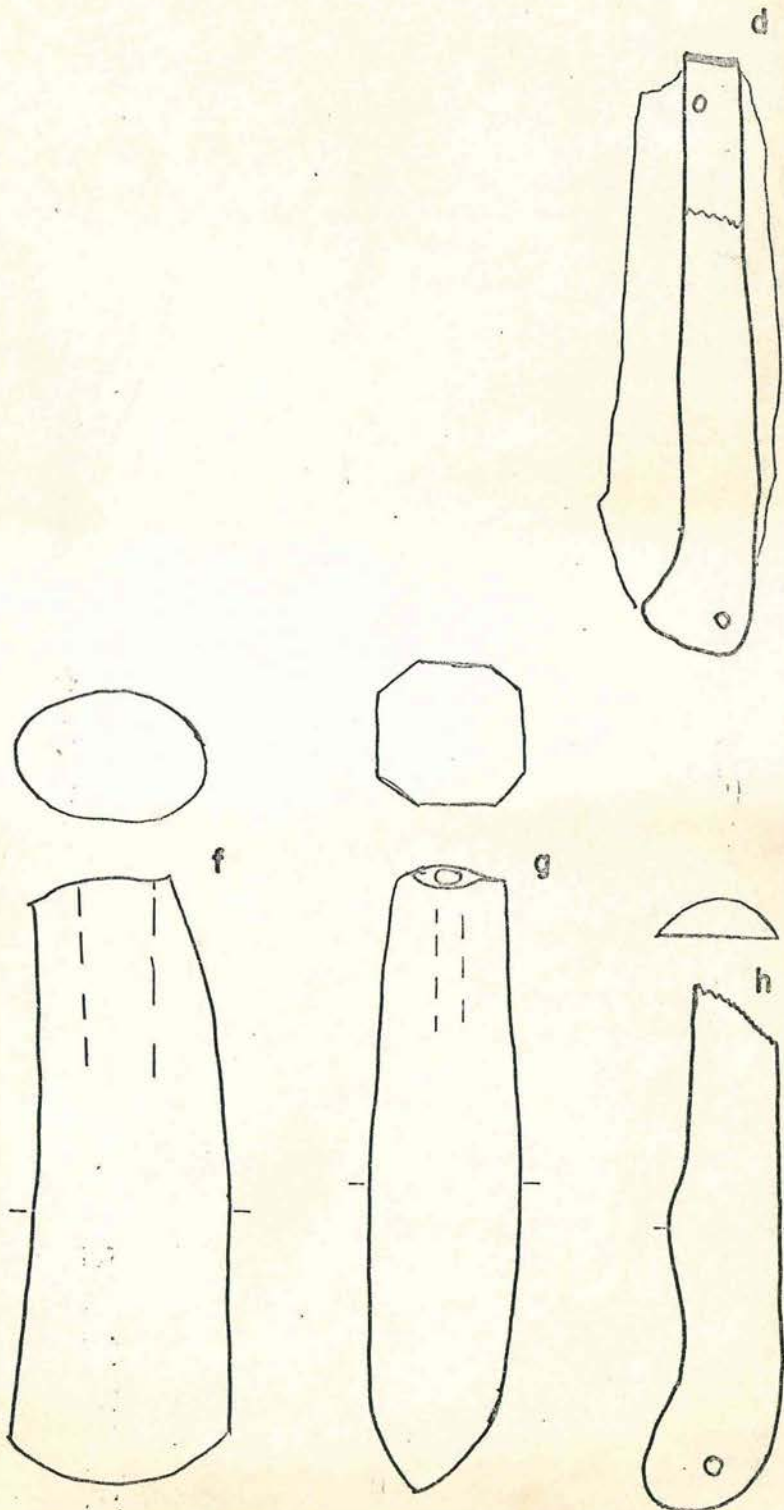


PLATE 44

TABLEWARE: [a] Iron knife blade with rectangular tang and maker marks on the lower portion of the blade (including the London dagger and two unidentified marks, but thought to be family marks of a London cutlery manufacturer. The brass inlays are missing. [b] Iron knife blade with a flat tang and a brass manufacturing mark inlay is also unidentified, located in the mid-blade portion and thought to belong to a London family of the 17th Century.

PLATE 45

TABLEWARE: [a] Iron ladle handle; [b] Brass latten bowl; [d,e] Complete pewter spoons; [c] Pewter bowl section; [f-j] Pewter handle sections (handles g, h, and i exhibit crude engraving, almost scratching.)

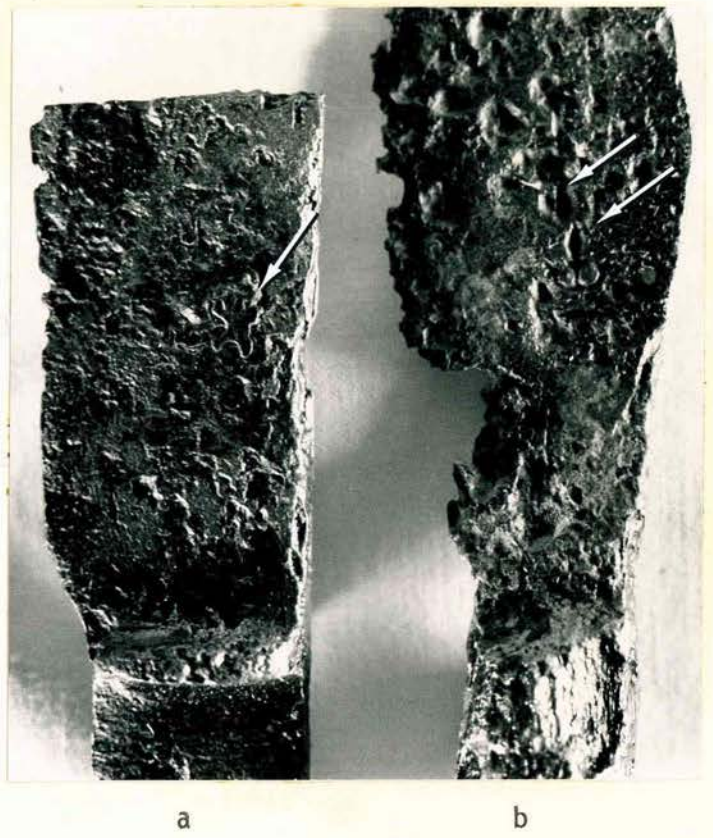
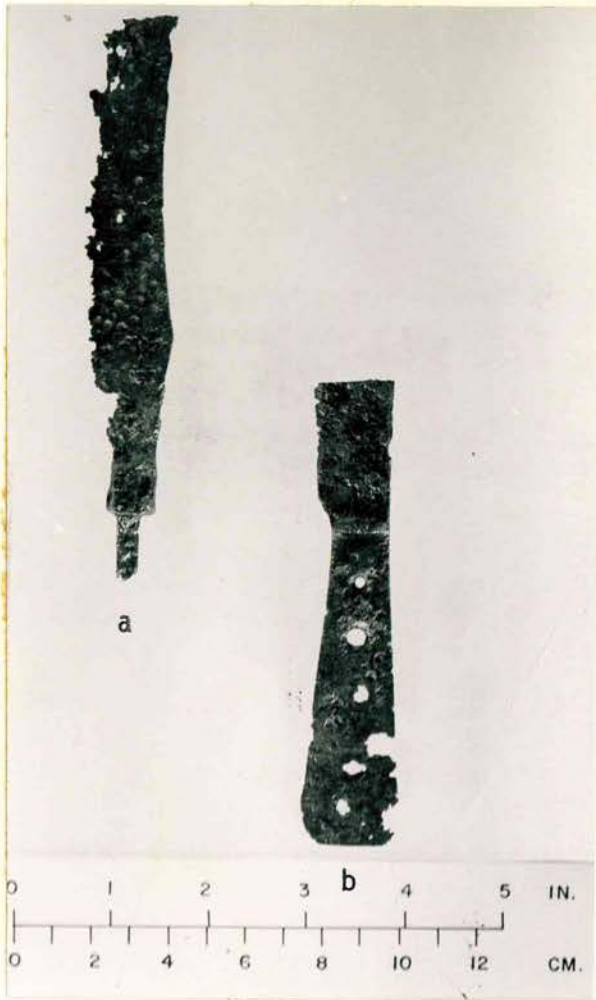


PLATE 46

TABLEWARE: [a] Complete brass latten spoon; [b] Brass latten spoon bowl section.

(Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum.)

PLATE 47

TABLEWARE: Blow-up of the above latten spoon.

(Photograph courtesy of the Winterthur Museum.)

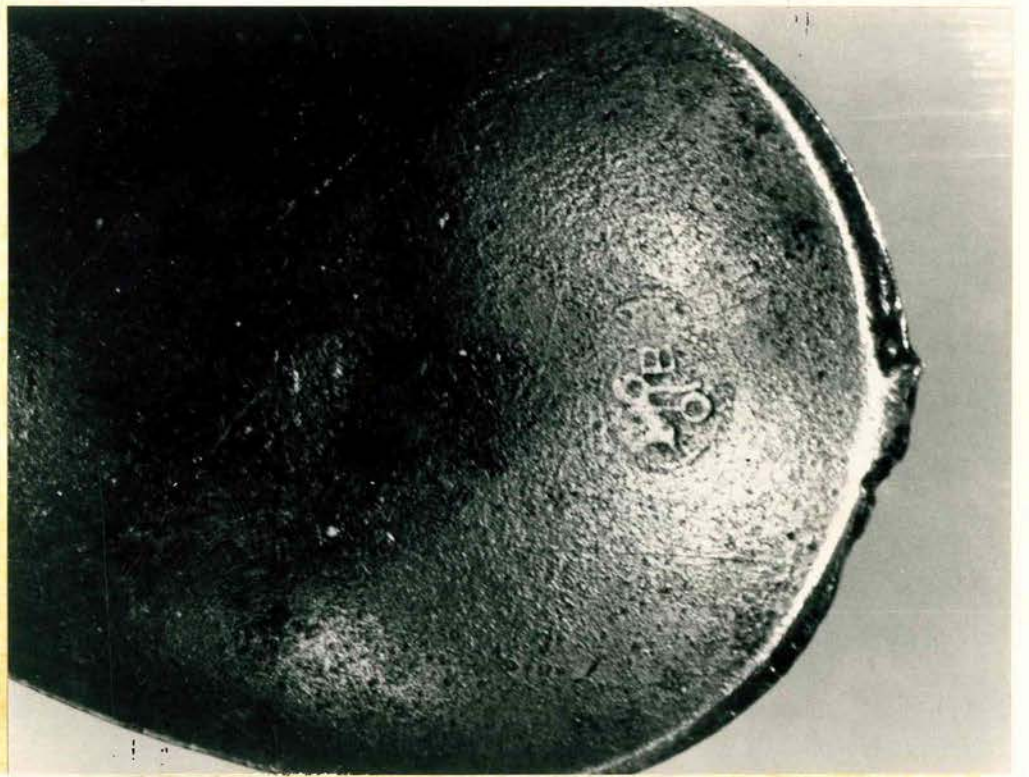


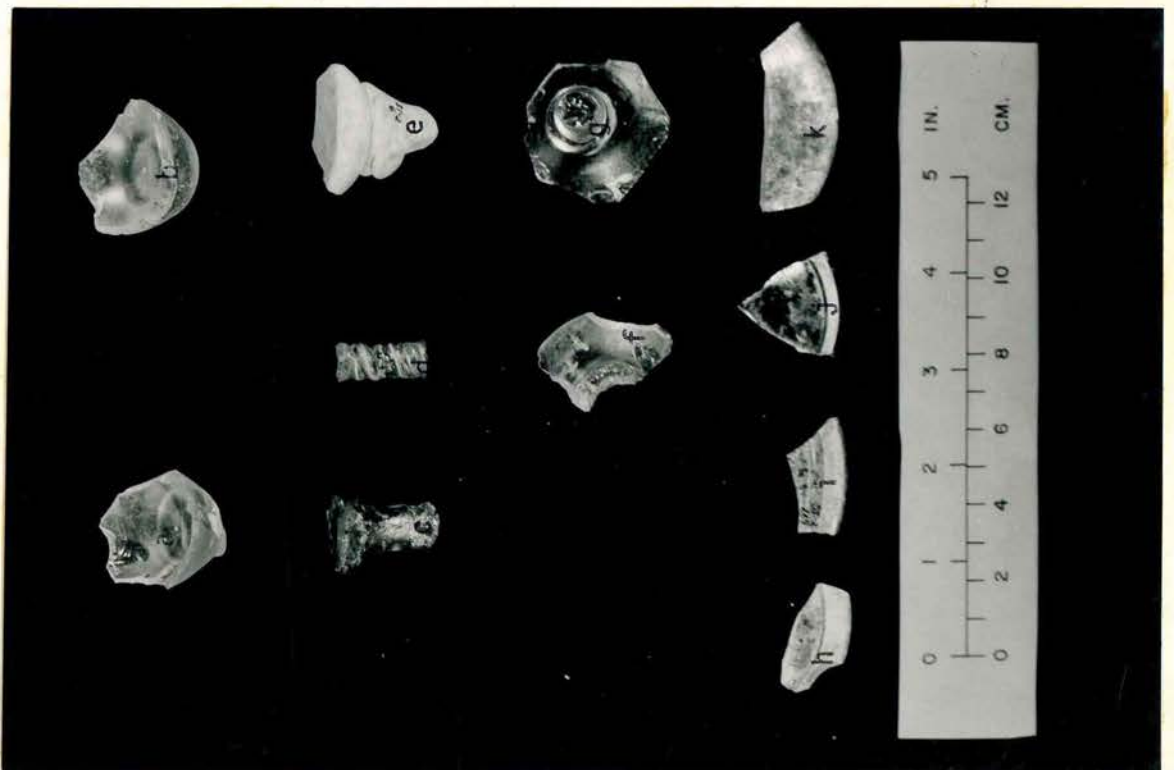
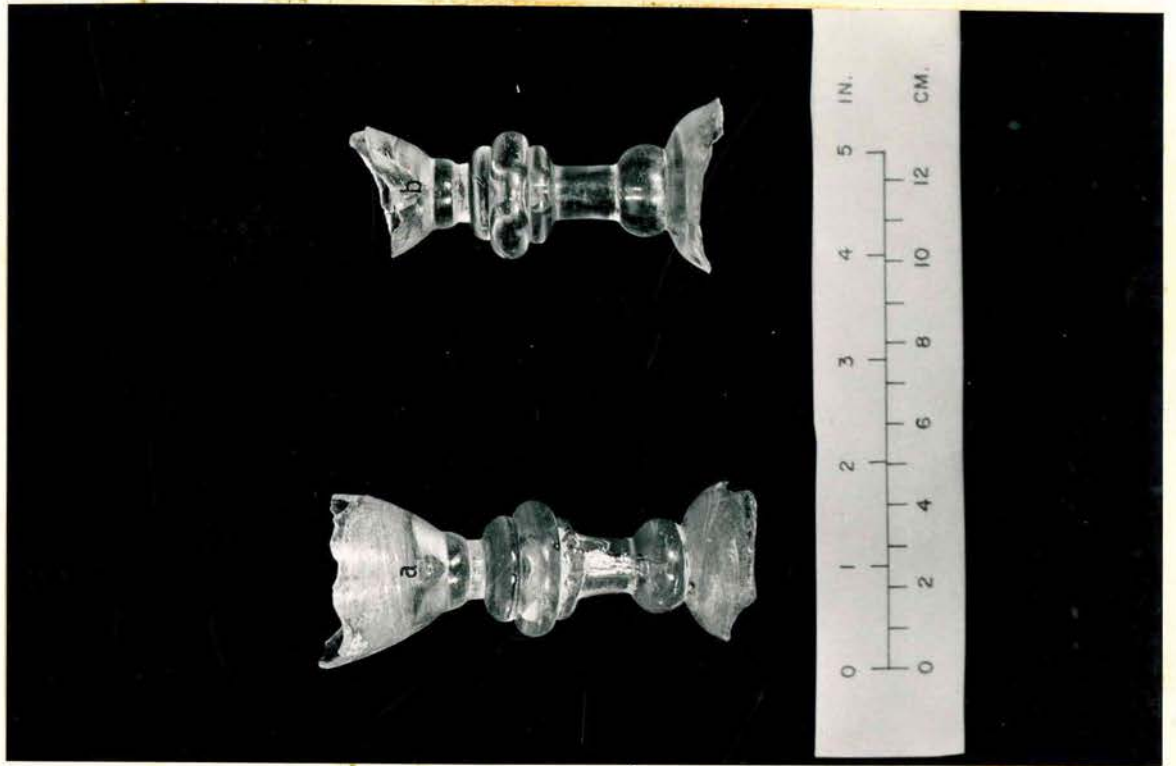


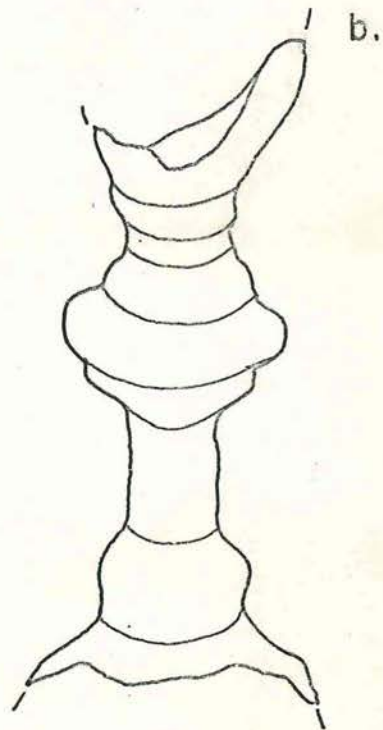
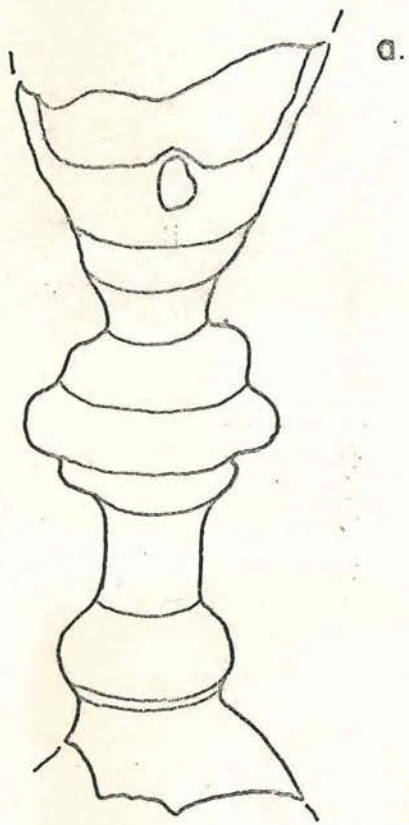
PLATE 49

TABLE GLASS: [a,b] Wine or ale glass bowl bases; [c] Wine glass or goblet stem and bowl base; [d] Unidentified round glass fragment with interior white spiral; [e] Wine glass or goblet stem with bowl base and seal; [f] Wine or ale glass, plain foot form; [g] Wine or ale glass base; [h-j] Wine or ale glass, folded foot forms; [k] Wine glass, solid foot form.

PLATE 48

TABLE GLASS: [a] Wine or goblet glass with tear in bowl base; [b] Wine or goblet glass without tear in bowl.





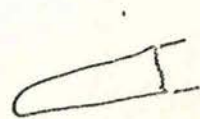
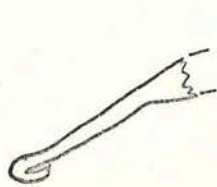
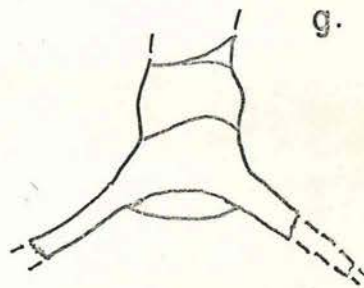
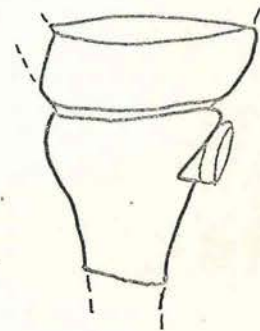
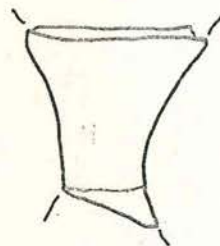
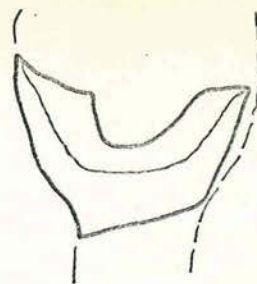
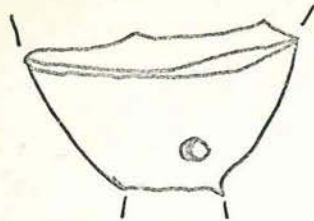
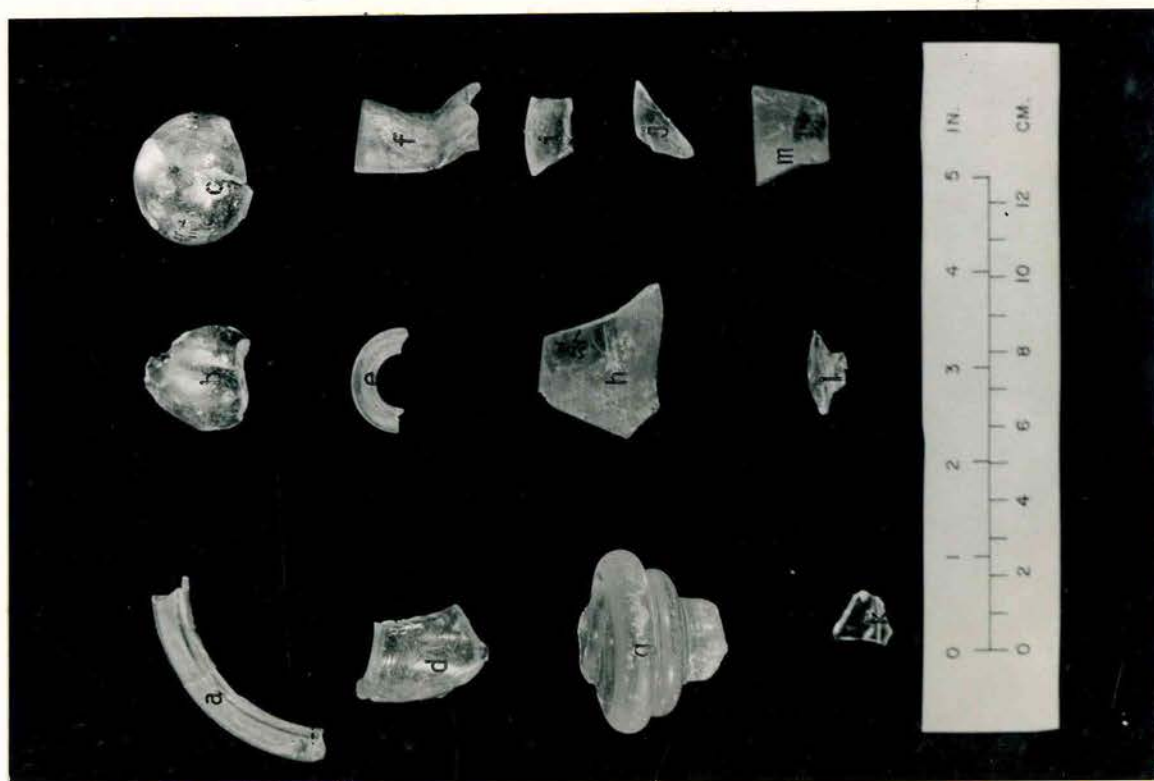


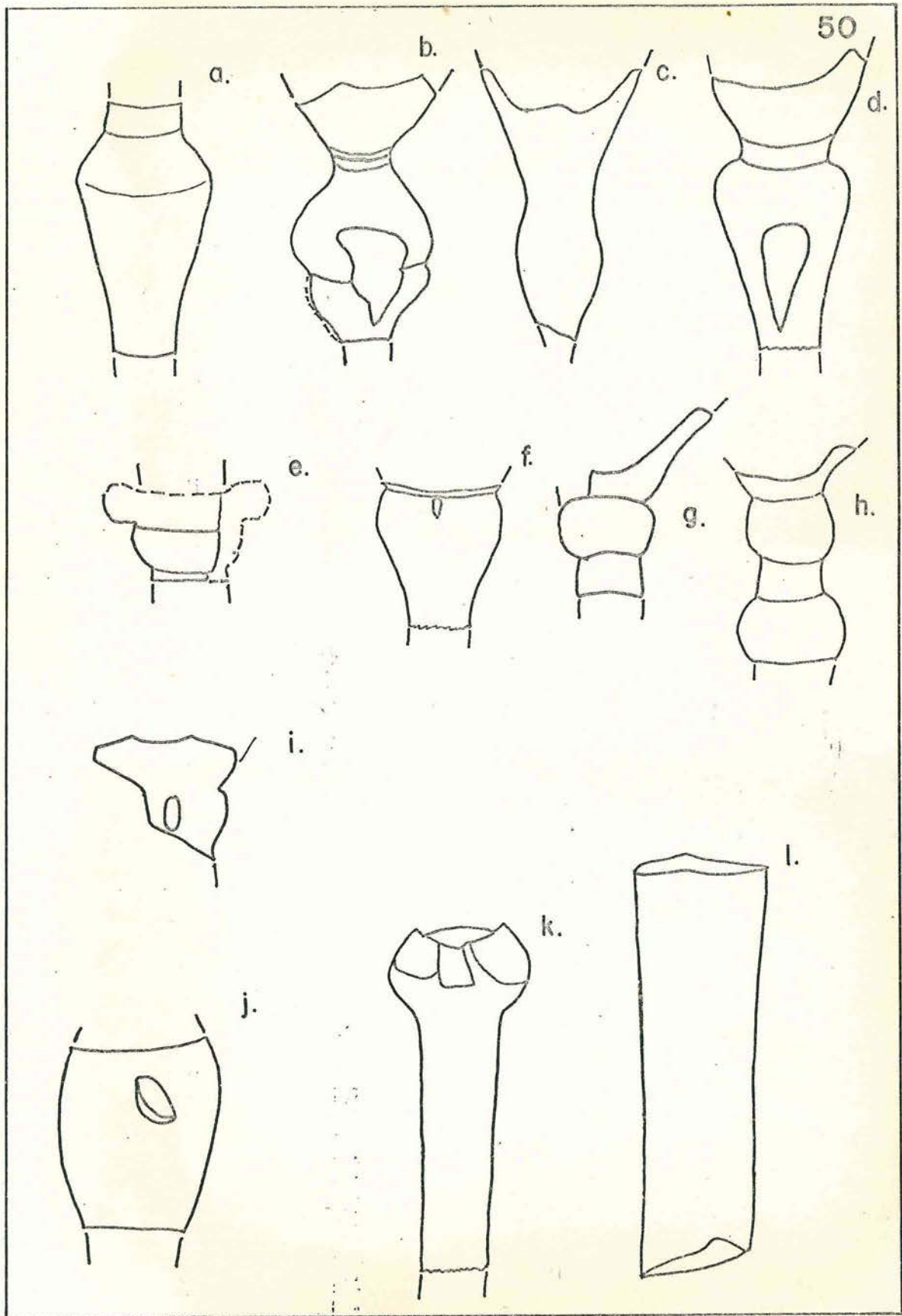
PLATE 51

TABLE GLASS: [a] Rim of small glass bowl cover; [b,c] Decanter stoppers; [d] Unidentified glass neck fragment; [e] Pharmaceutical bottle lip and rim; [f] Mold pharmaceutical perfume molded bottle neck; [g] Salver or sweetmeat dish knob; [h,m] Rim fragments to a tumbler or water glass with rounded lip; [j,l] Rim and small lip fragment to a pharmaceutical bottle; [k] Fragment of wheel-engraved glass.

PLATE 50

TABLE GLASS AND TAVERN GLASS: [a] Goblet stem without tear; [b] Goblet stem with tear; [c] Wine or ale glass stem, without tear; [d] Goblet stem and bowl with tear in both; [e] Ale or wine glass knob and cushion collar; [f] Wine or ale glass stem; [g] Wine or ale glass knob and bowl base; [h] Wine or ale glass stem with two knobs; [i] Wine or ale glass stem; [j] Potential tavern wine glass with heavy bowl base; [k,l] Potential tavern wine glass stem.





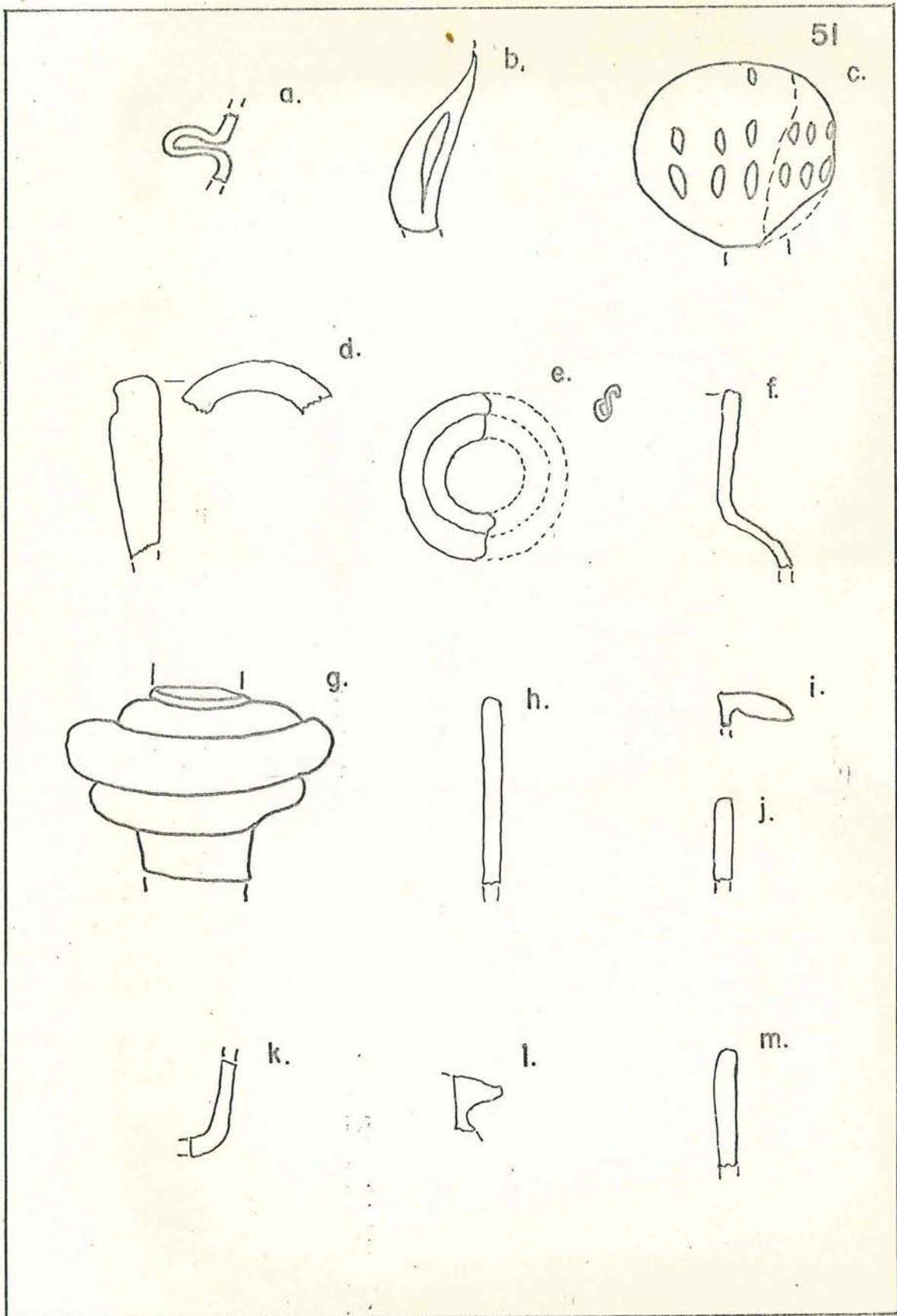


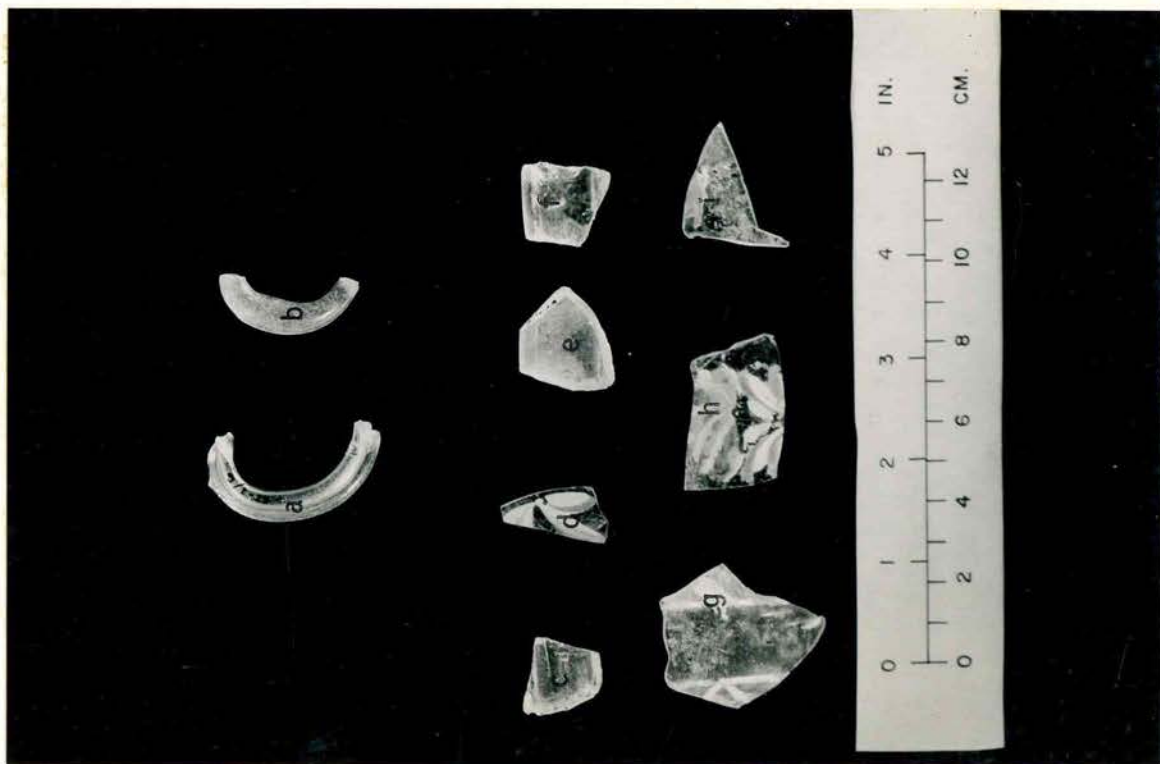
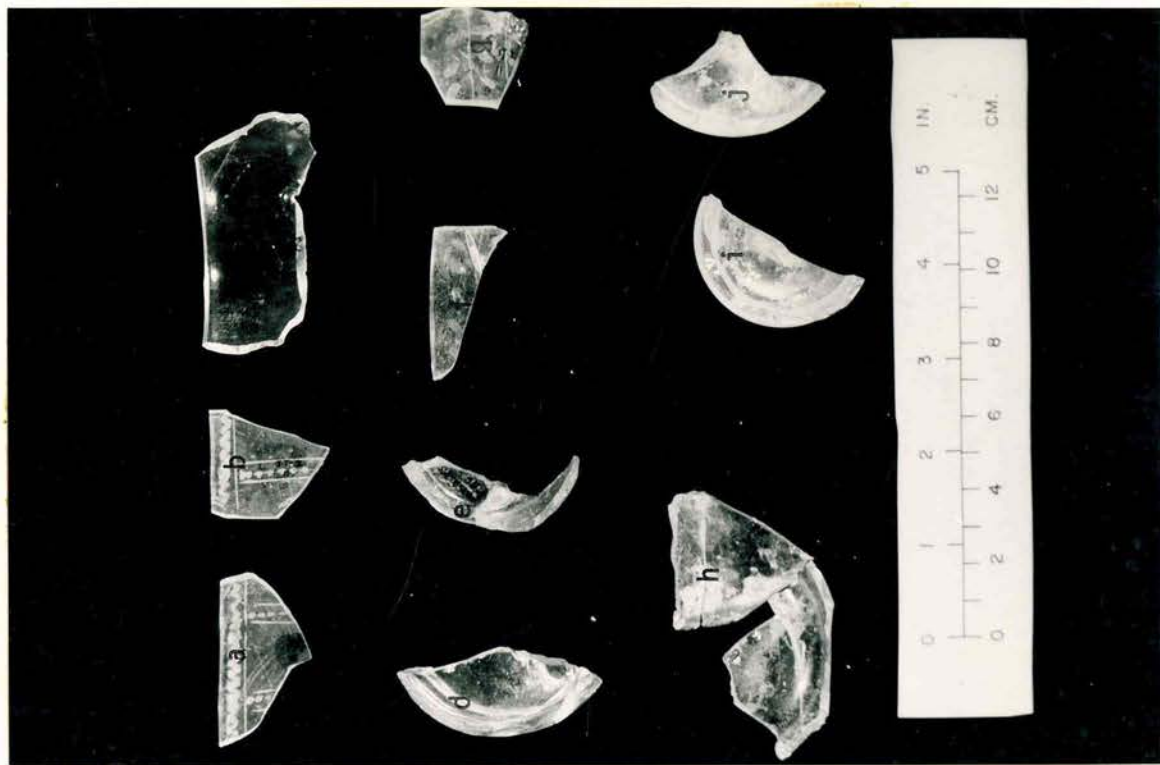


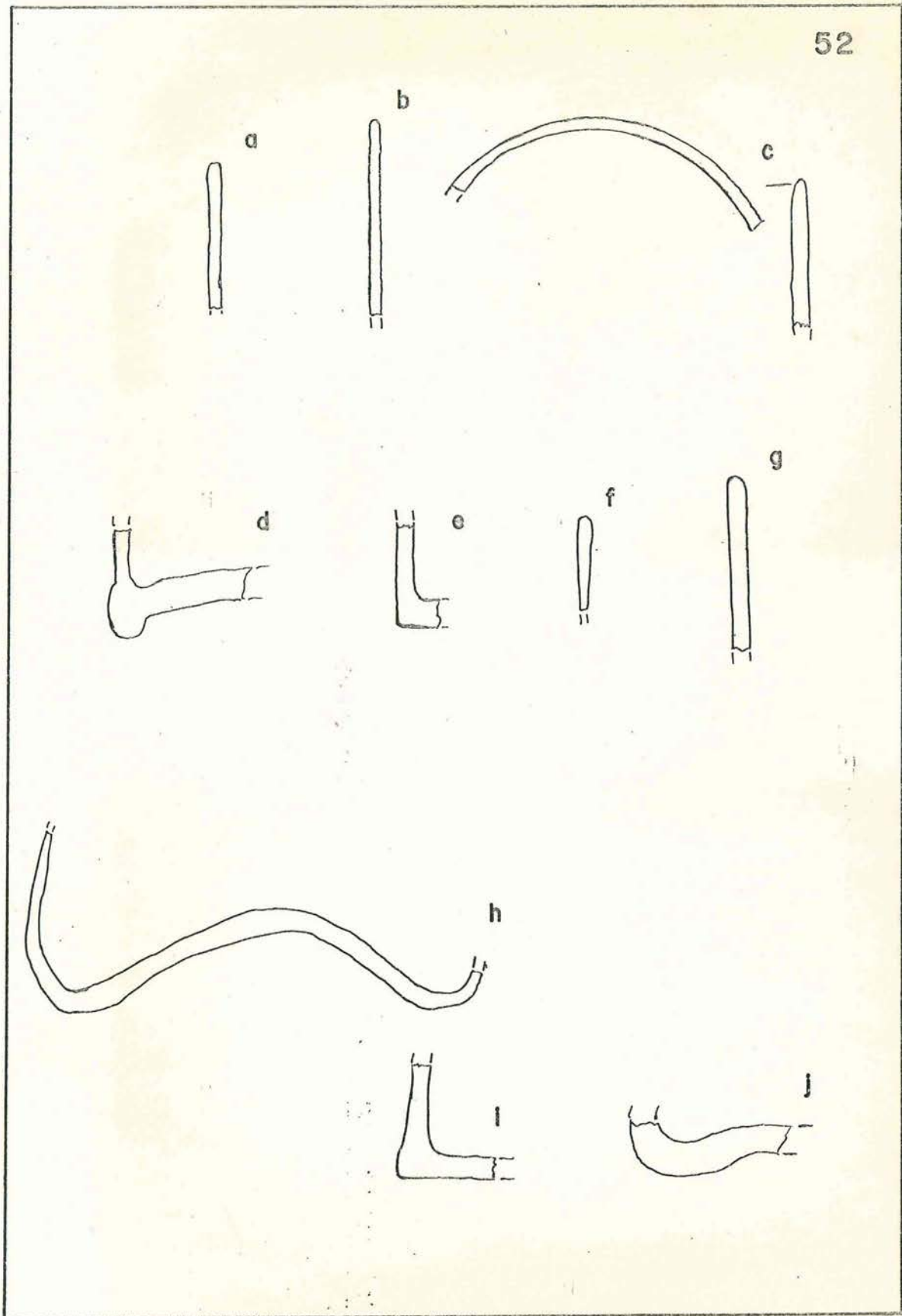
PLATE 53

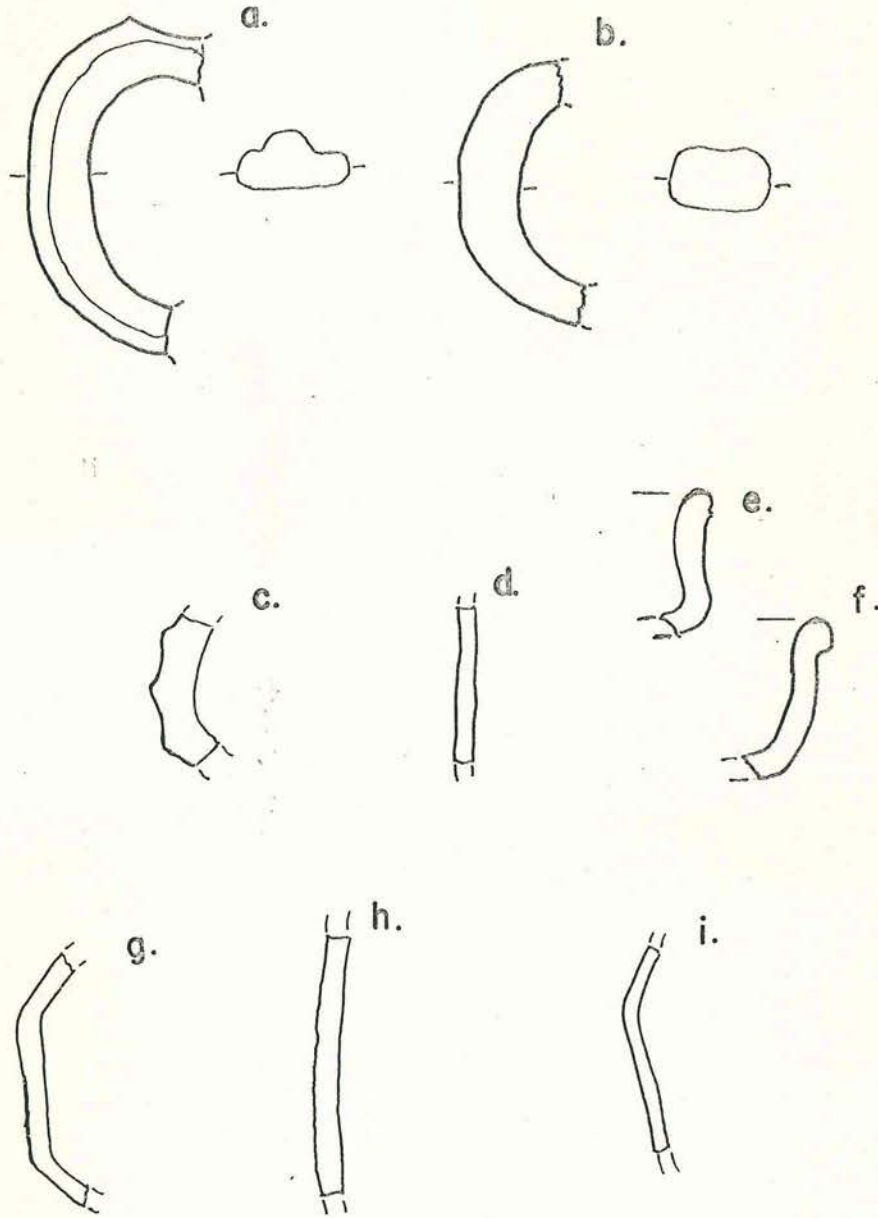
TABLE GLASS: [a,b] Conjectured punch glass handles; [c] Fragment of unidentified glass; [d] Fragment of enameled glass; [e,f] Small glass dish rim fragments (salt dish); [g-i] Fragments to enameled glass flask.

PLATE 52

TABLE GLASS: [a,b,f,g] Wheel-engraved tumbler or water glass rims; [c] 19th-Century oil lampshade fragment; [d,e,i,j] Tumbler or water glass bases; [h] Unidentified bottle base.







PLATES 54 and 55

KITCHENWARE CAULDRONS: [a] Restorable slip earthen-  
ware kettle; [b,c] Cast iron kettles.



# EARTHENWARE KETTLE MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP

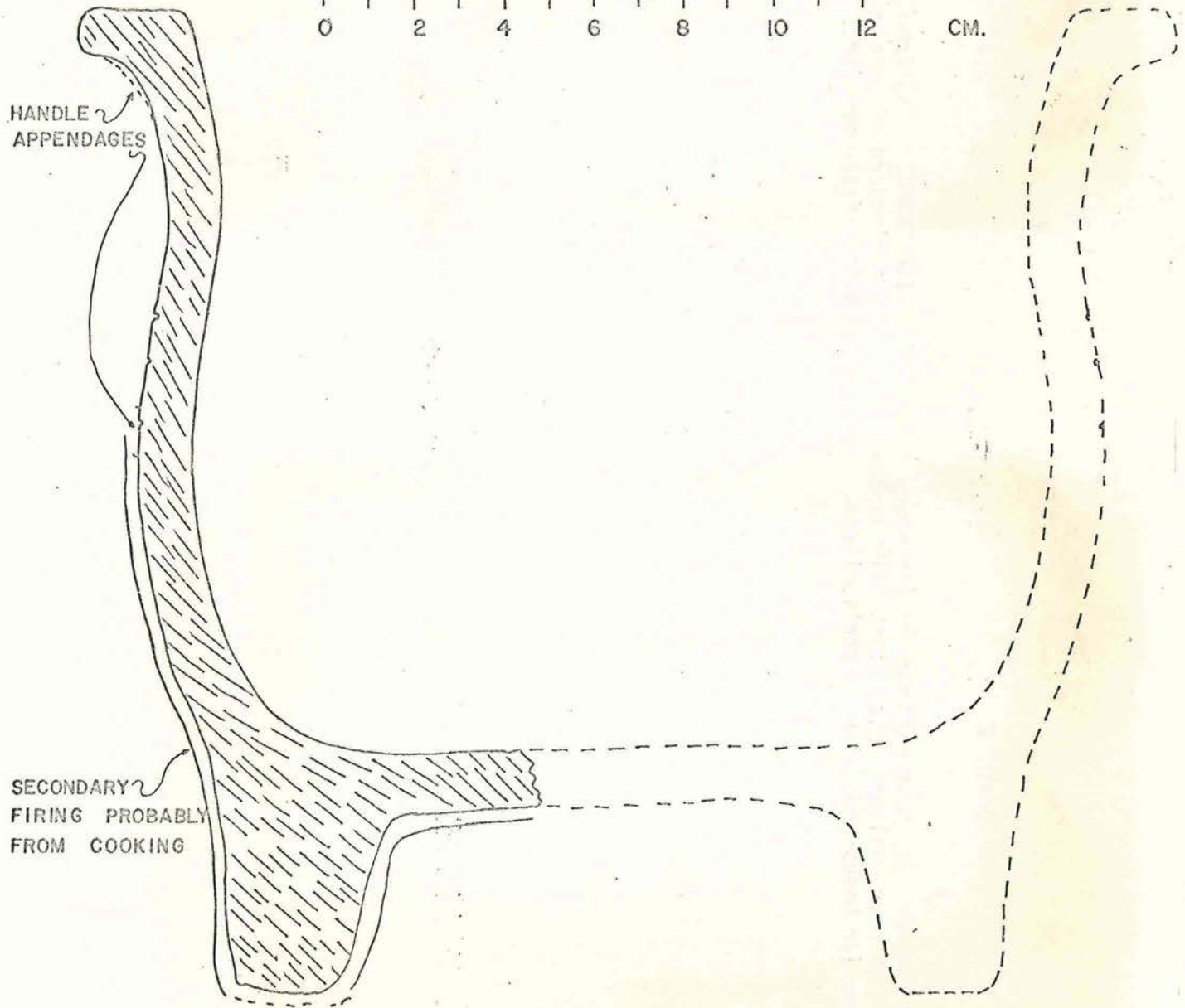
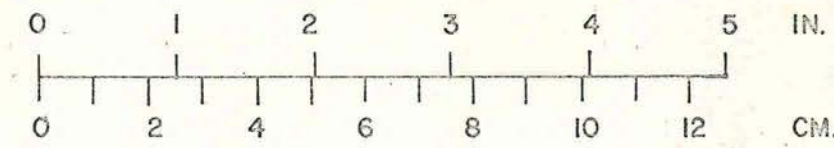
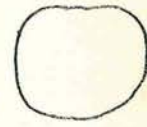


PLATE 57

KITCHENWARE: [a] Slip earthenware jar base-  
sherd of poor quality; [b,c] Black slip earth-  
enware jar basesherds with potter's rising  
marks.

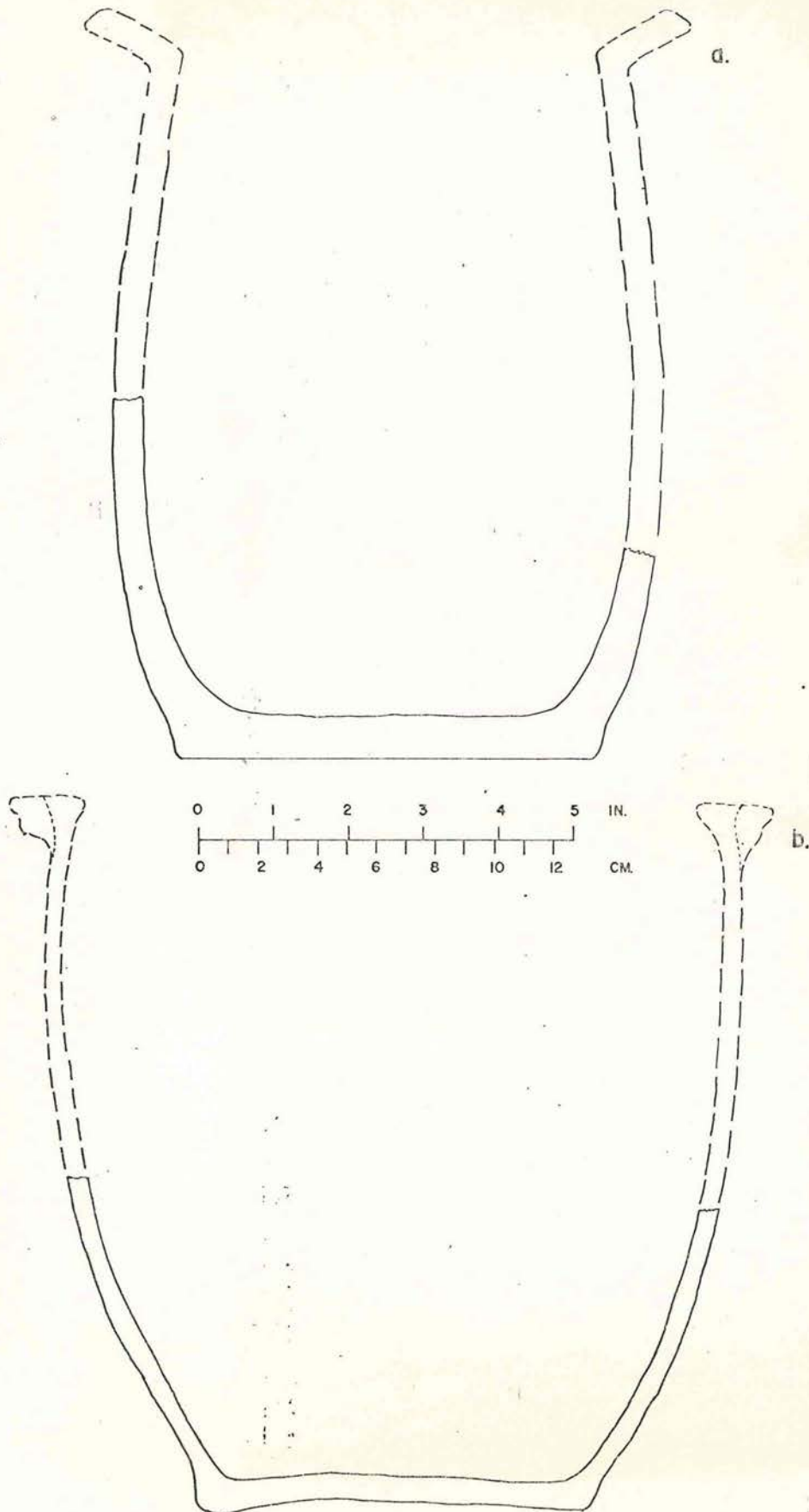
PLATE 56

KITCHENWARE: [a] Brown slip earthenware jar base  
and rimsherd of poor quality; [b] Restorable, dark  
slip earthenware jar.





EARTHENWARE JARS  
MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP



MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP

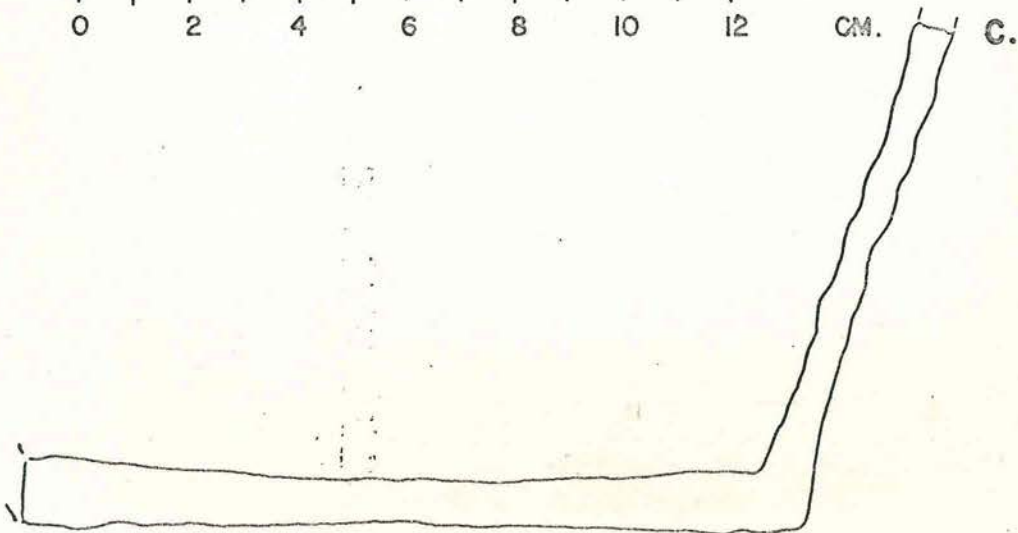
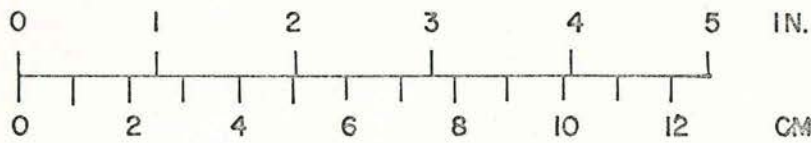
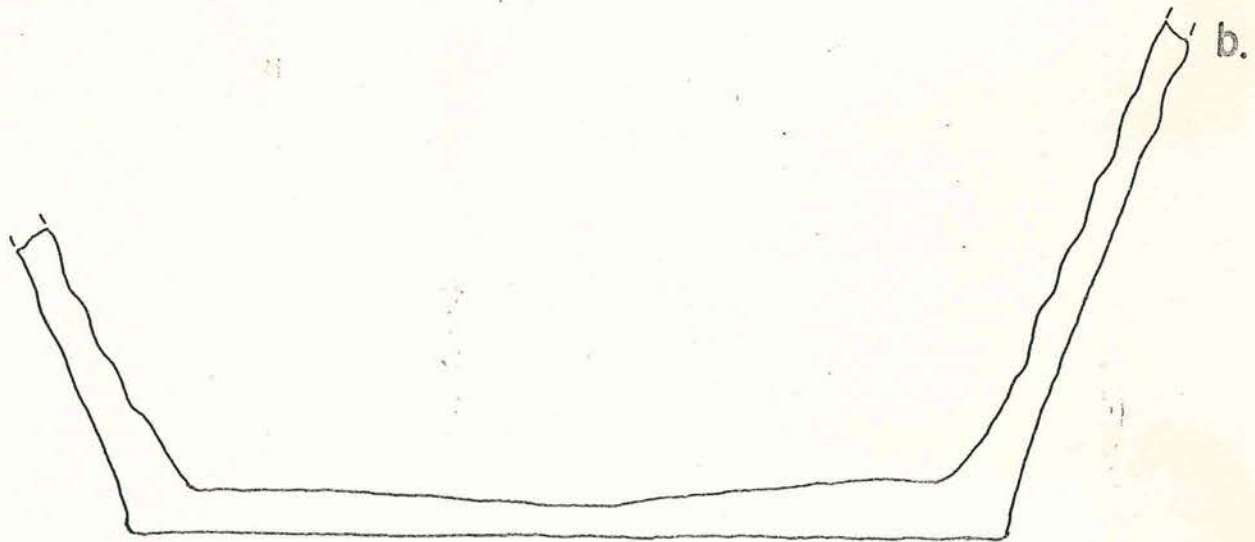
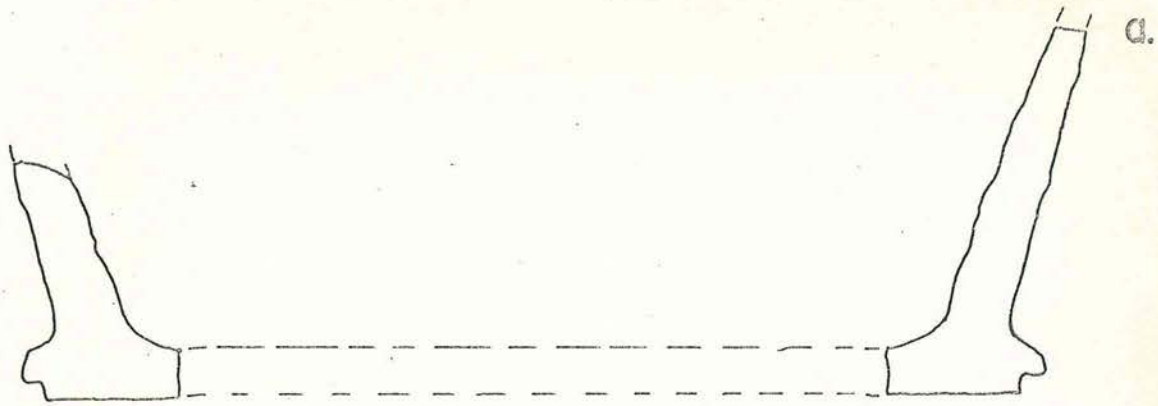


PLATE 58

KITCHENWARE: [a,d] Gray stoneware jug bases; [b,c] Slip earthenware jug bases; [e] Gray saltglaze stoneware jar or jug base.

JAR AND JUG BASES

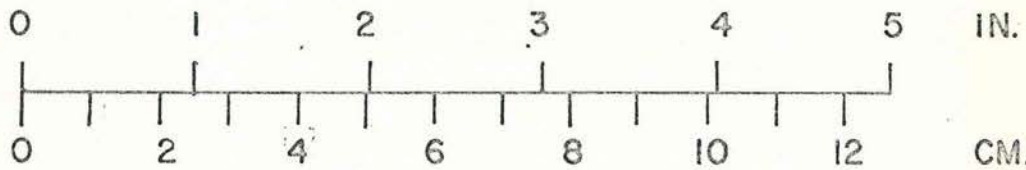
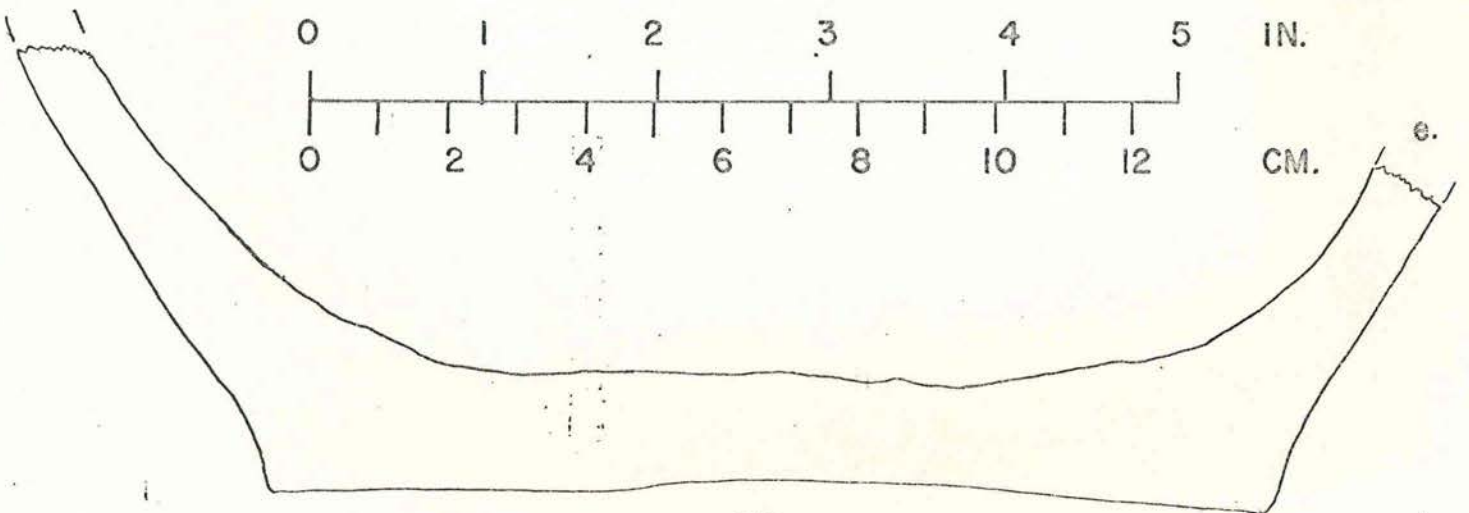
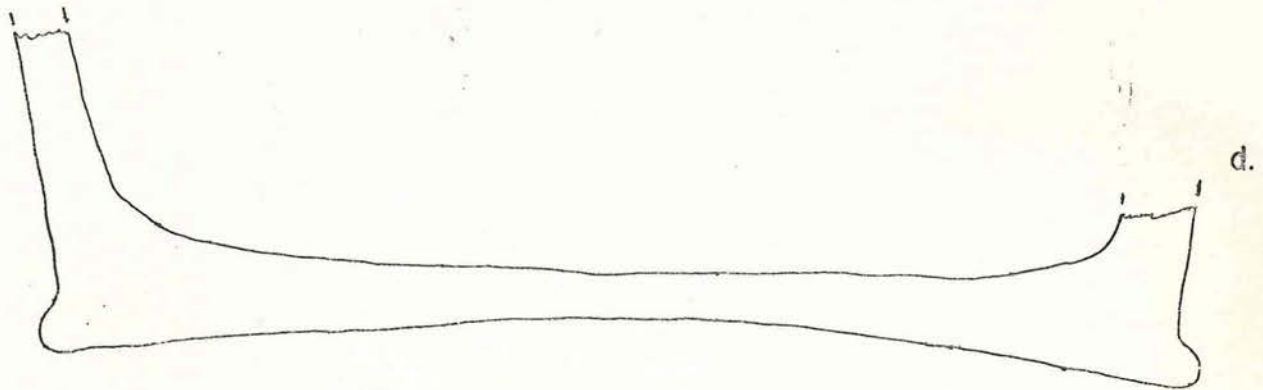
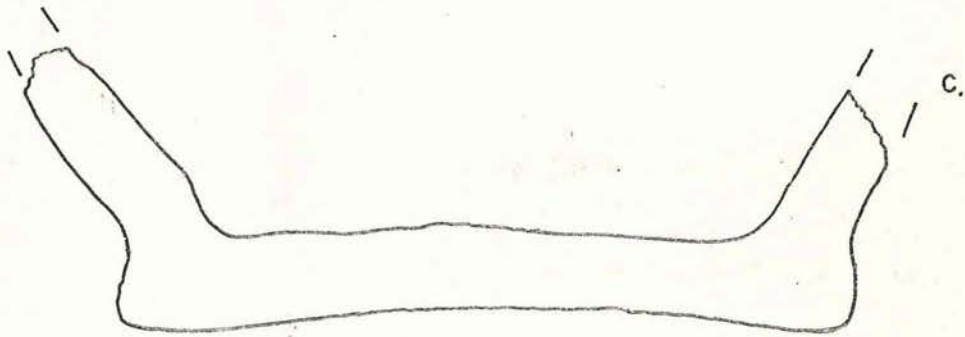
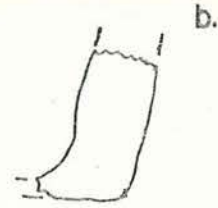
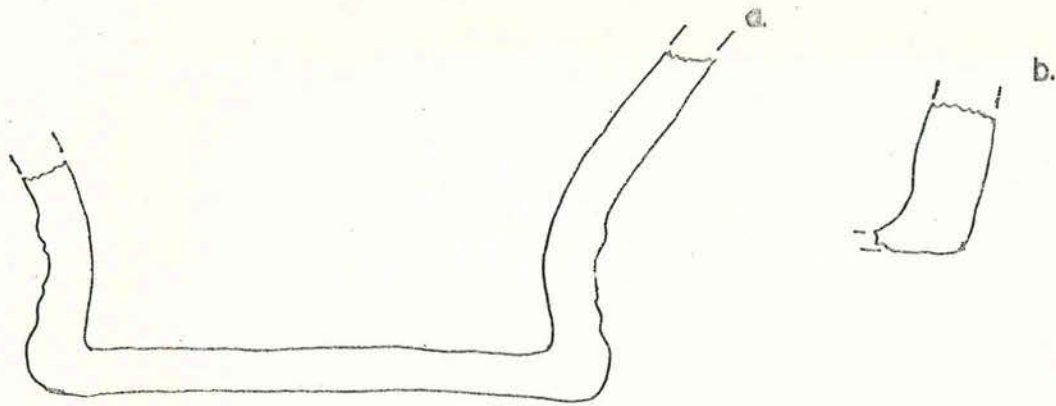
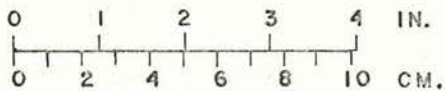
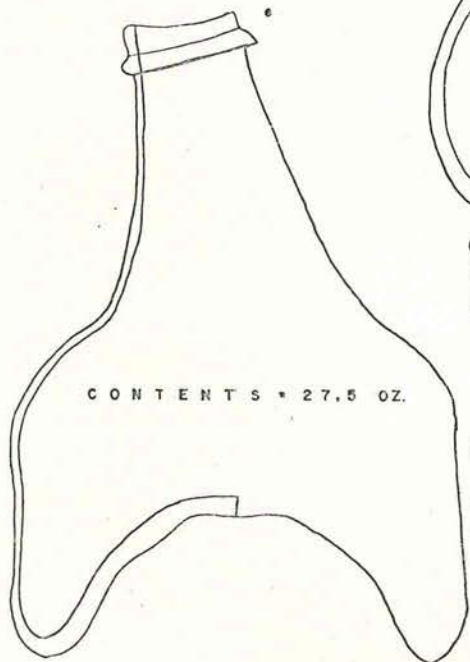
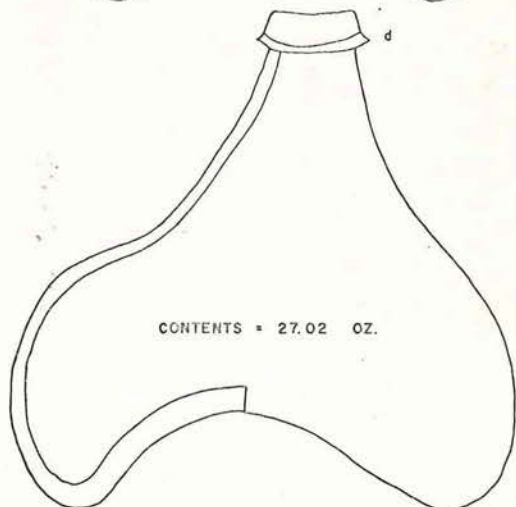
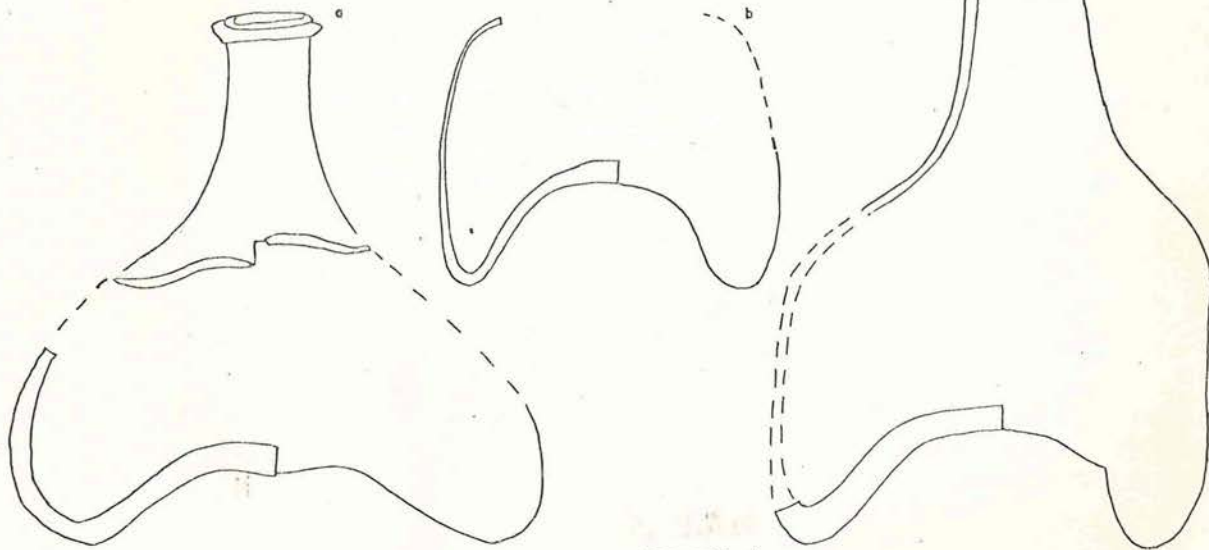


PLATE 59

KITCHEN STORAGE WARES: SHORT GLASS BOTTLES: [a,d] Squat shape; [c,e,f] angular shoulder with body slightly broader at base than at shoulder with deep basal kicks.

JOHN HICKS SITE  
GLASS BOTTLES 1700-1740

59



CONJECTURED  
PROFILE

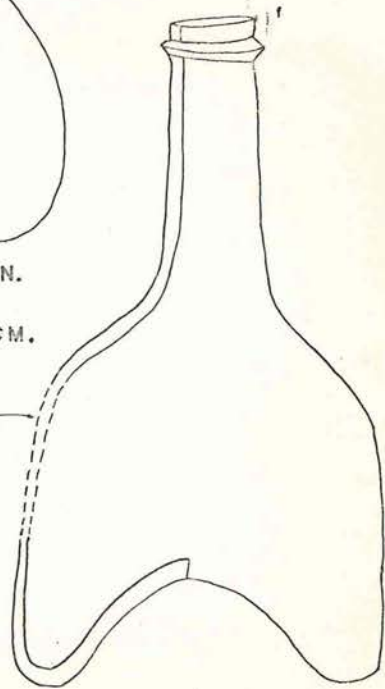
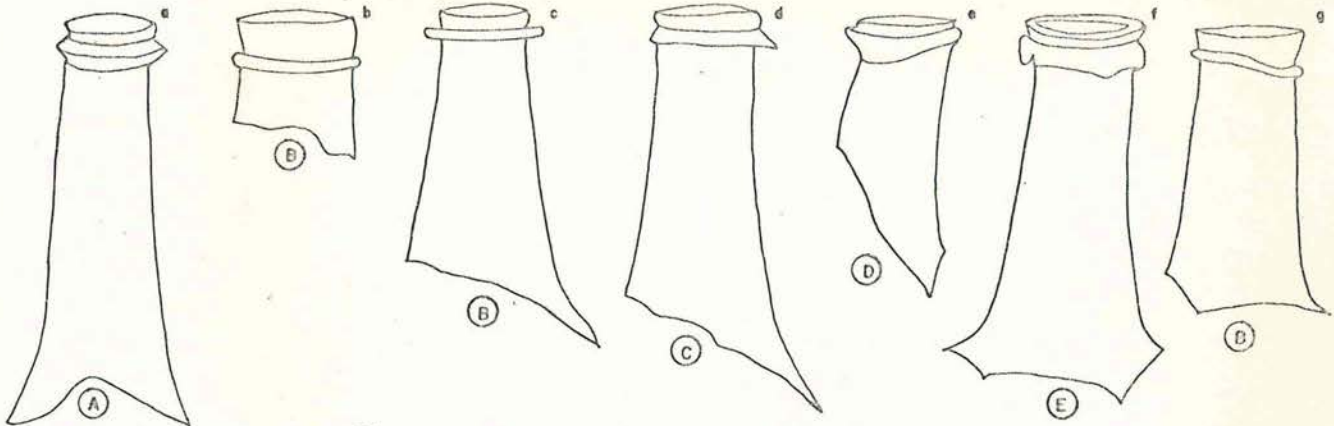


PLATE 60

KITCHEN STORAGE WARES: SHORT GLASS BOTTLE TOPS AND BASESHERDS: [a-g]  
Glass bottle tops; [h,j,k] Gin and rum bottle rimsherds; [i] Square-sided  
glass bottle base.



GLASS BOTTLE TOPS AND BASESHERDS



- (A) - V-TOOLED STRING RIM
- (B) - FLAT-TOOLED STRING RIM
- (C) - V-TOOLED FLAT BASE STRING RIM
- (D) - V-TOOLED FLAT TOP STRING RIM
- (E) - DOWN-TOOLED STRING RIM

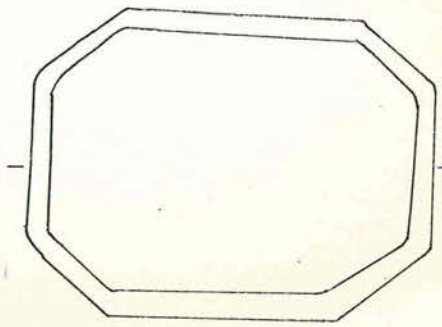
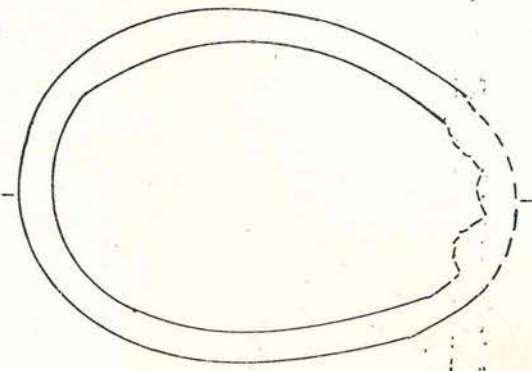
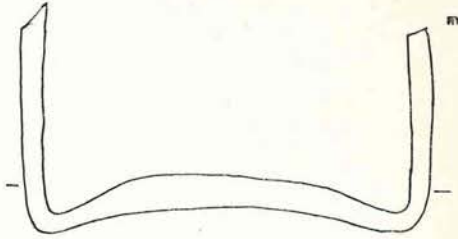
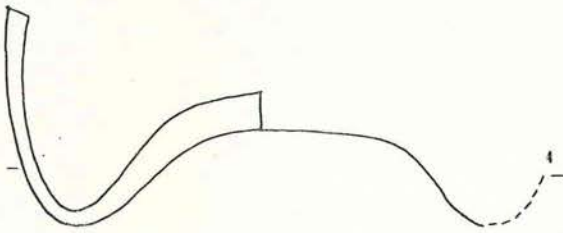
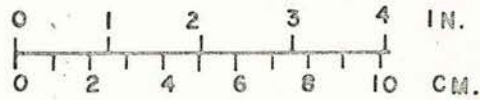
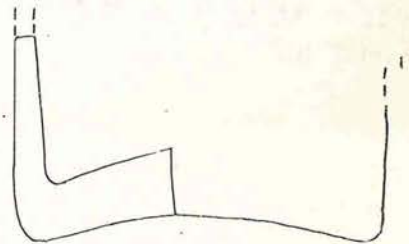
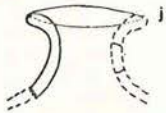
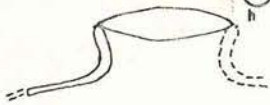


PLATE 61

KITCHEN STORAGE WARES: [a] Restored angular-shoulder and body slightly broader at the base than at the shoulder with deep basal kicks glass bottle; [b] Complete bottle with angular-shoulder and broad body; [c] Complete, squat shaped glass bottle.

PLATE 62

KITCHEN STORAGE WARES: [a] Square glass bottle base; [b] Octagonal-sided glass bottle base; [c] Oval-sided glass bottle base.

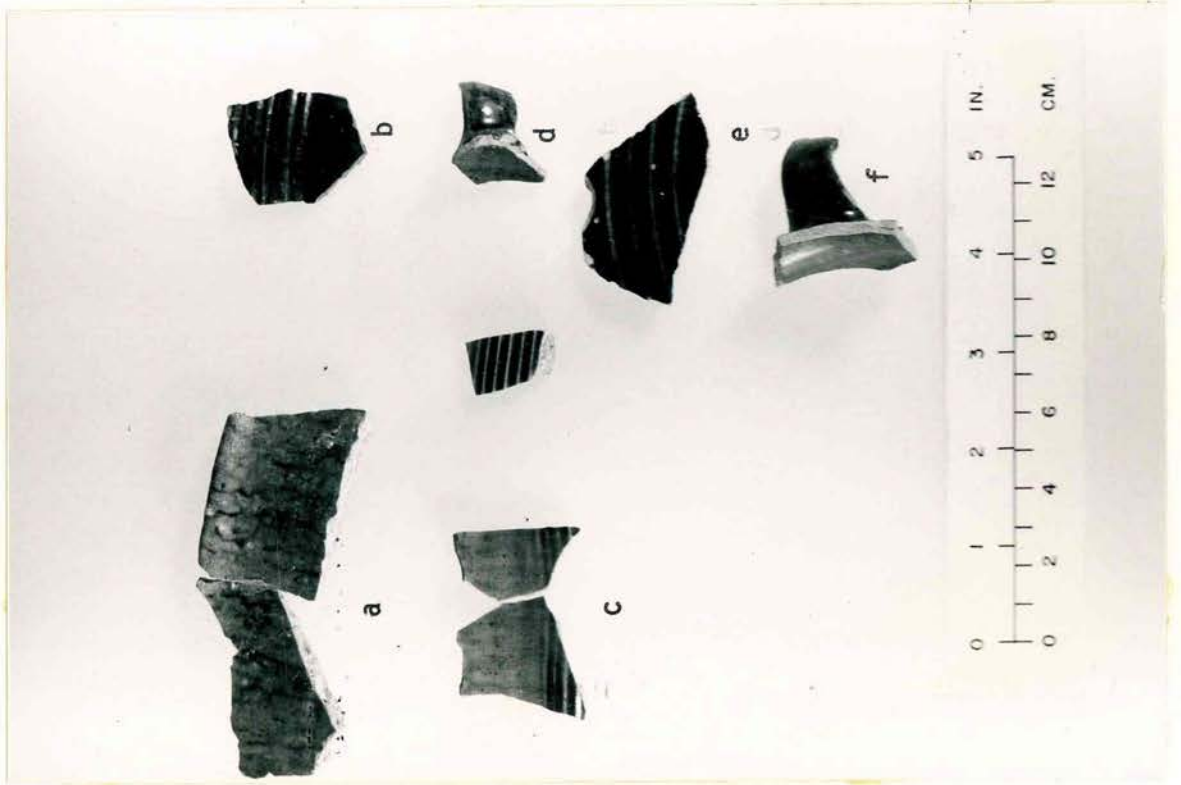
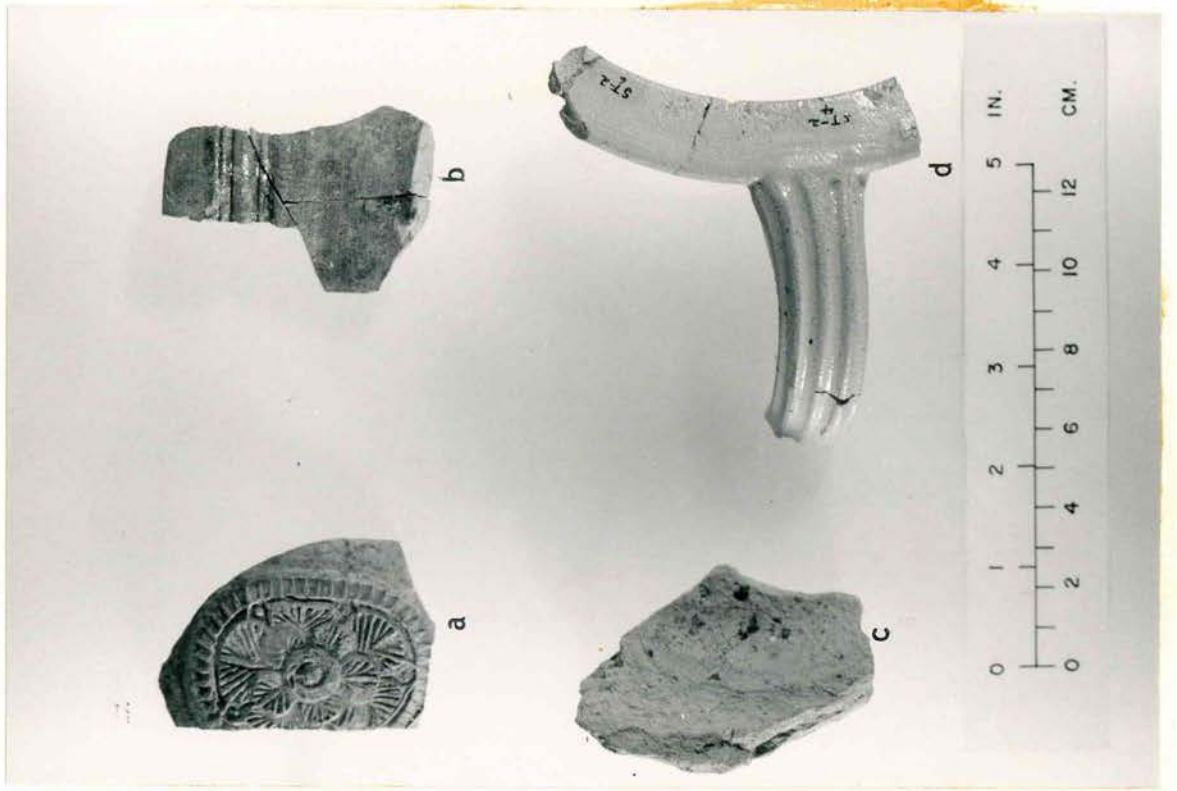


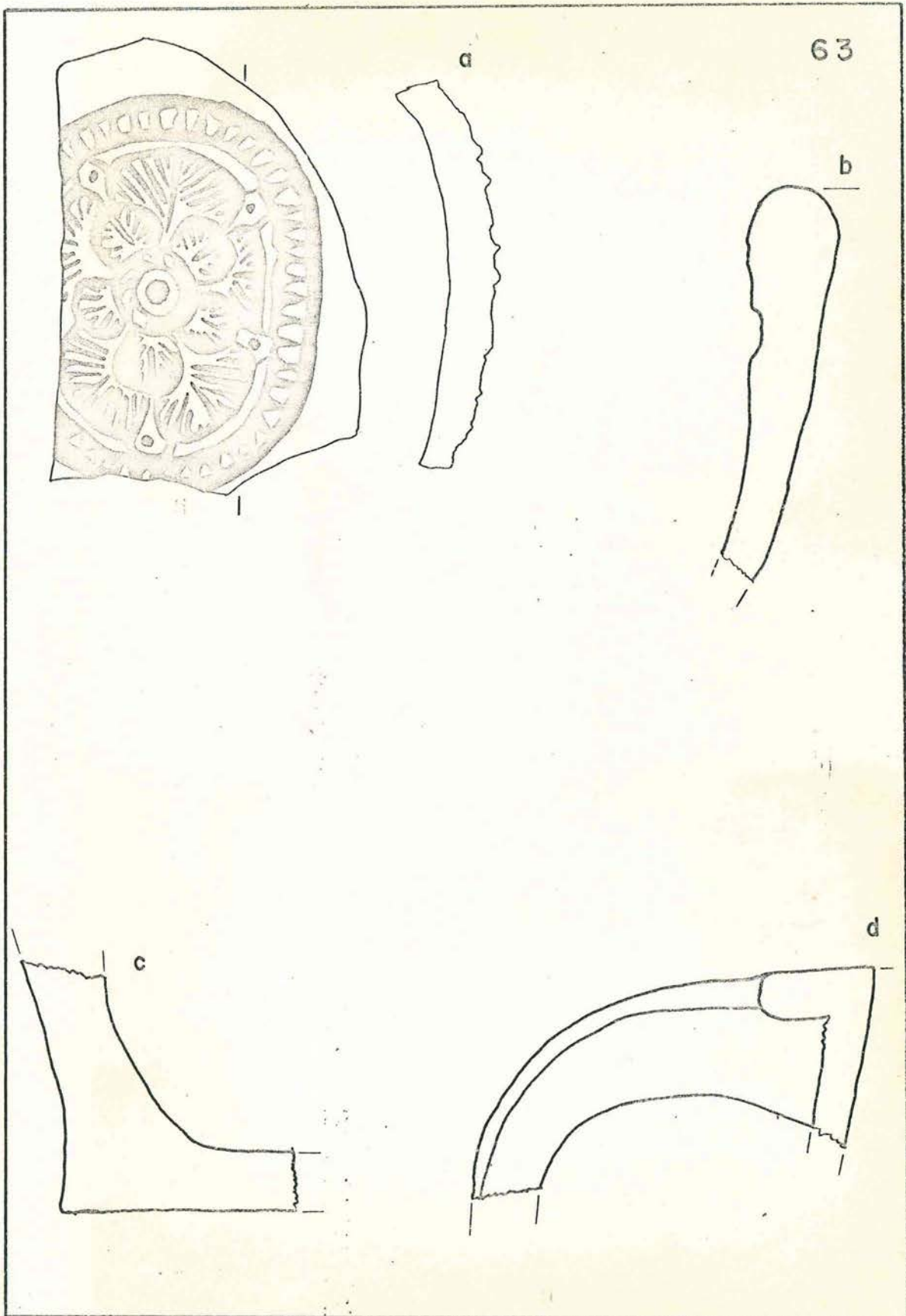
PLATE 64

TABLEWARE: BOWL, CUP, MUG, AND JAR SHERDS:  
[a] Oxide slip earthenware bowl rimsherd; [b] Deep brown slip earthenware mug or cup bodysherd with cordoning lines; [c] Glossy oxide slip earthenware mug or cup bodysherd with incised lines; [d] Oxide slip earthenware body and handle appendage to cup; [e] Glossy black lead-glaze earthenware shoulder sherd to a jug; [f] Dark oxide slip earthenware body and handle appendage to a cup.

PLATE 63

KITCHENWARE AND BEDCHAMBER WARE: [a] Unglazed, brown stoneware bellarmine jug bodysherd decorated with a Tudor medallion; [b] Brown salt-glaze, hard stoneware flask neck rimsherd; [c] Slip earthenware jug or jar base of poor quality; [d] Gray saltglaze stoneware chamber pot rimsherd.





63

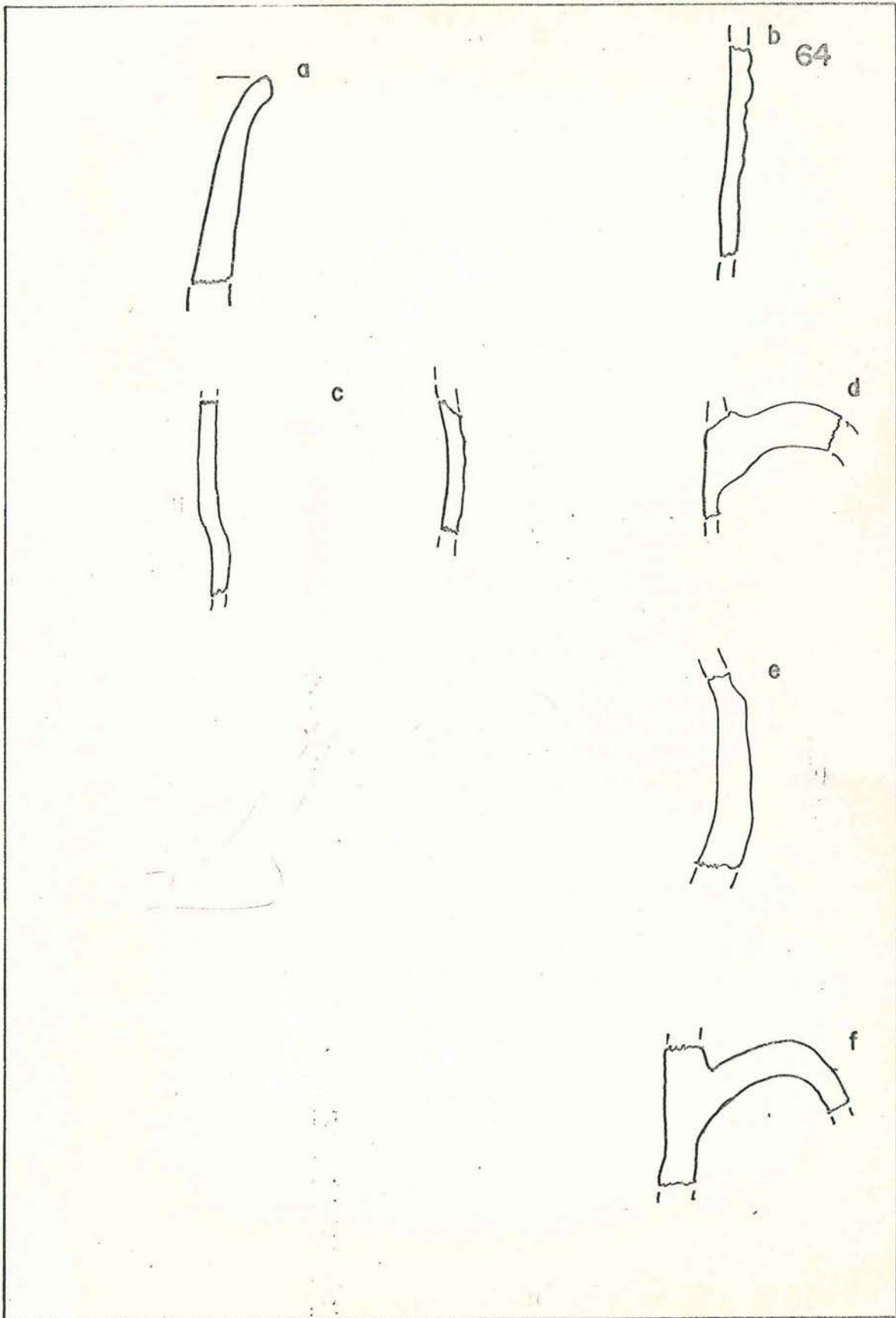


PLATE 65

KITCHENWARE JUGS AND JARS: [a] Slip earthenware narrow neck jug; [b] Salt-glaze stoneware jug necksherd, decorated with brown oxide slip and cordoning; [c] Light slip earthenware handlesherd with outer groove; [d] Light slip earthenware jar or jug base.



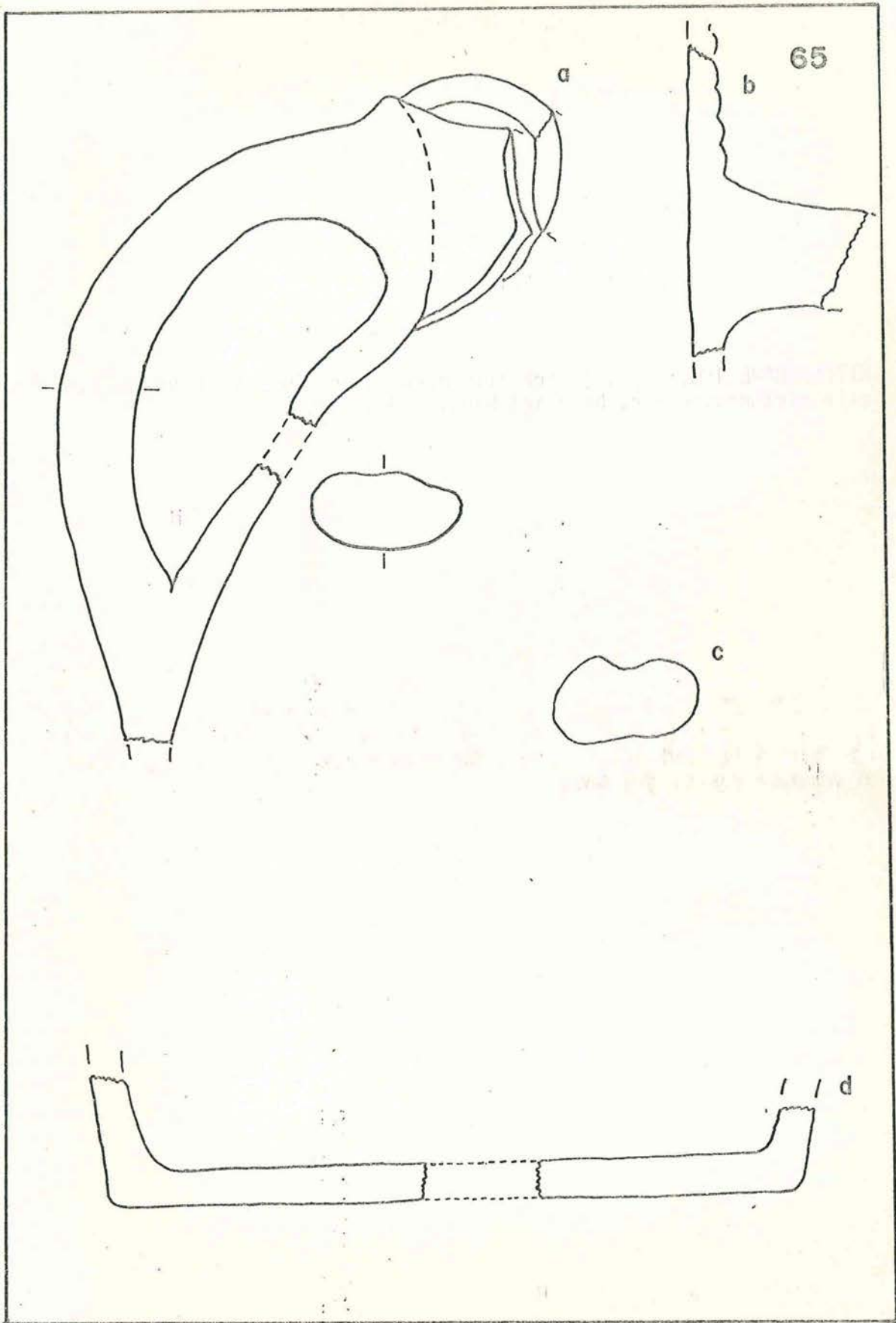


PLATE 66

KITCHENWARE JUGS: [a,d] Dark slip earthenware jug basesherds; [b,c,e] Dark slip earthenware jar, body and handle appendages.

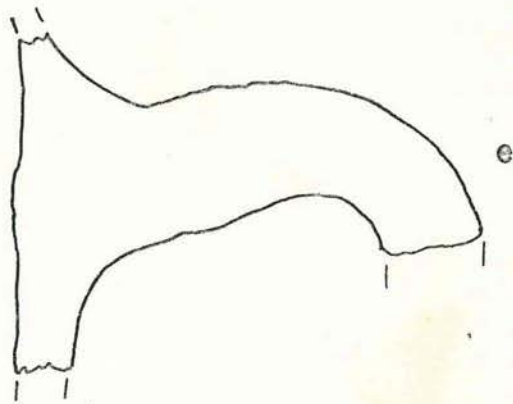
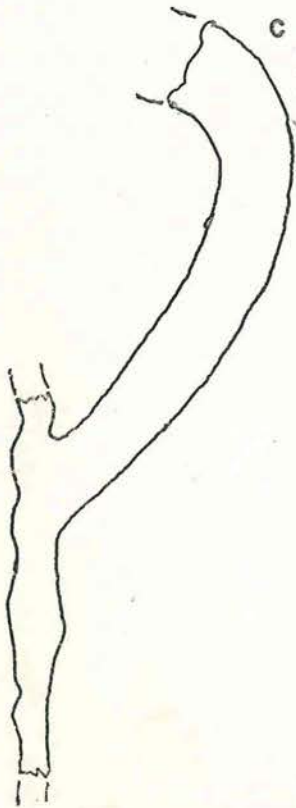
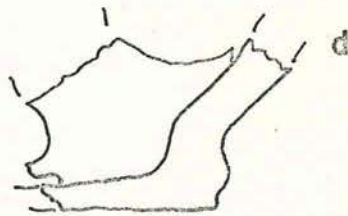
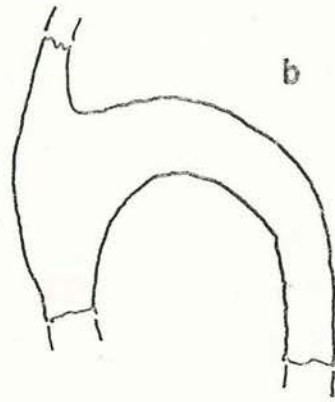
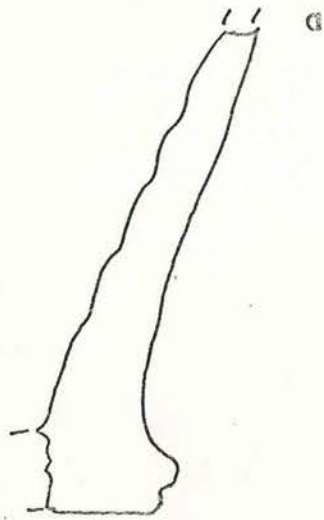


PLATE 67

KITCHENWARE PANS: [a,h] Slip earthenware pans; [b,f] Dark, slip earthenware pan basesherds; [c-e,j-n] Large, dark slip earthenware pan rimsherds with thick, folded-over rims; [g,i] Deep, dark, slip earthenware pan rimsherds with thick, folded-over rims.

EARTHENWARE PAN AND JAR 67  
RIMSHERDS AND BASESHERDS

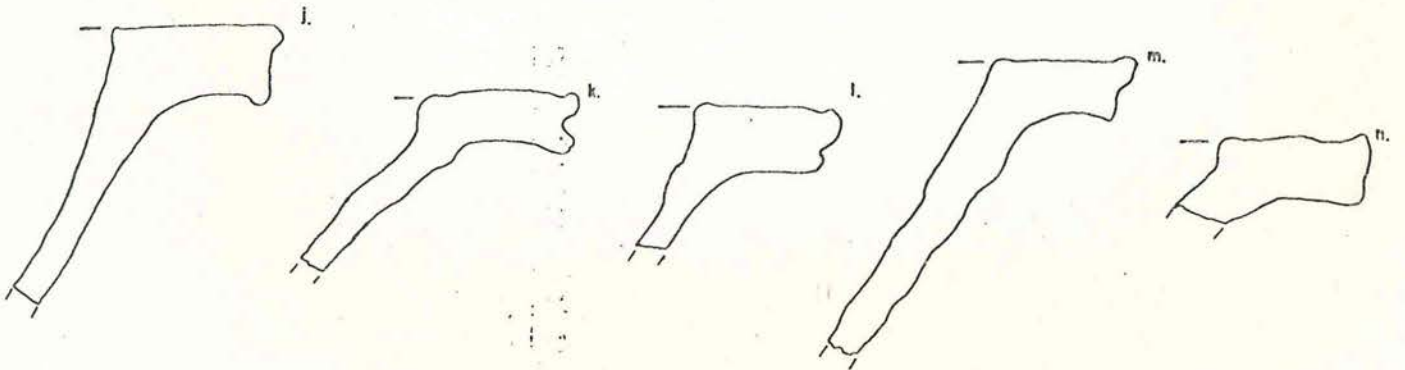
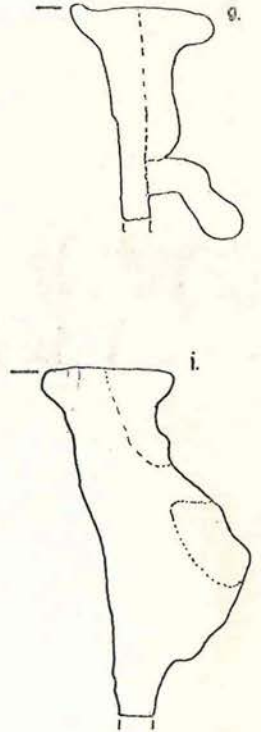
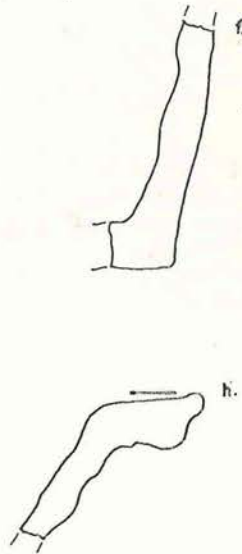
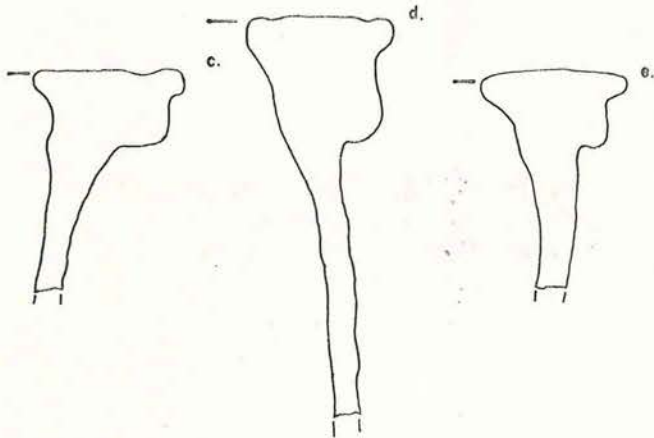
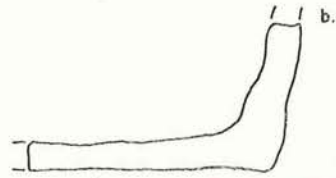
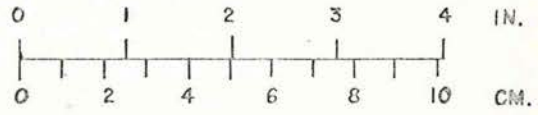
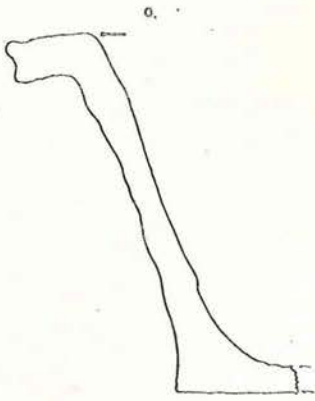


PLATE 68

KITCHENWARE PANS: [a] Slip earthenware pan with flat rim with grooved, protruding lip; [b] Slip earthenware pan with flat rim with downward kick and ridged lip; [c] Slip earthenware pan with flat rim with ridged edge and rounded, protruding lip; [d] Slip earthenware pan with gravel temper and wide, convex rim with downward kick.

# EARTHENWARE PANS

68

## MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP

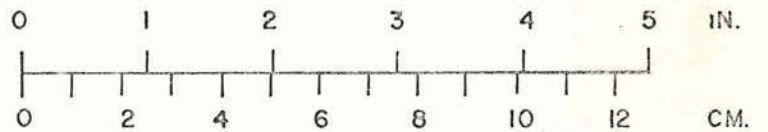
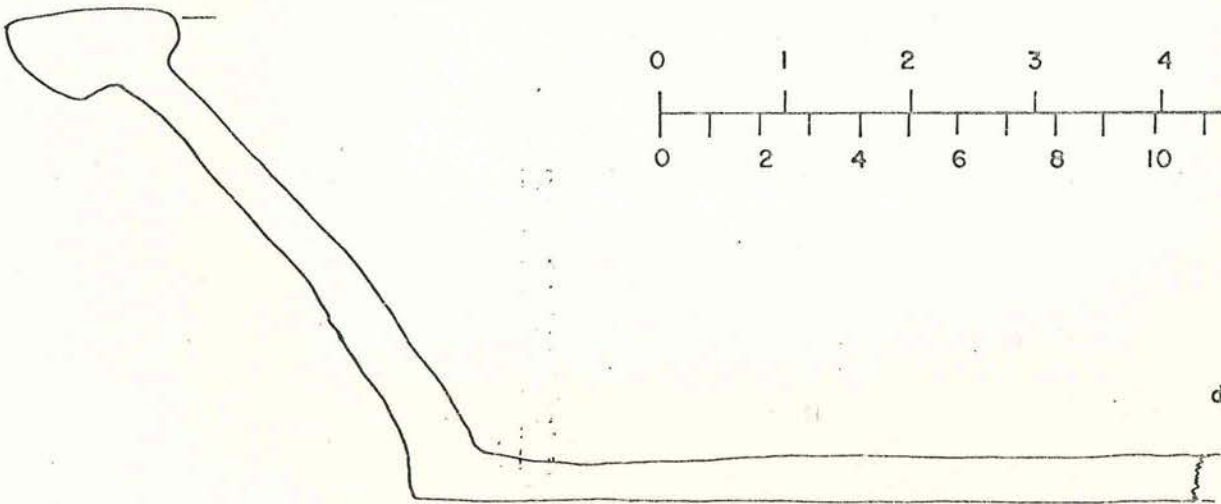
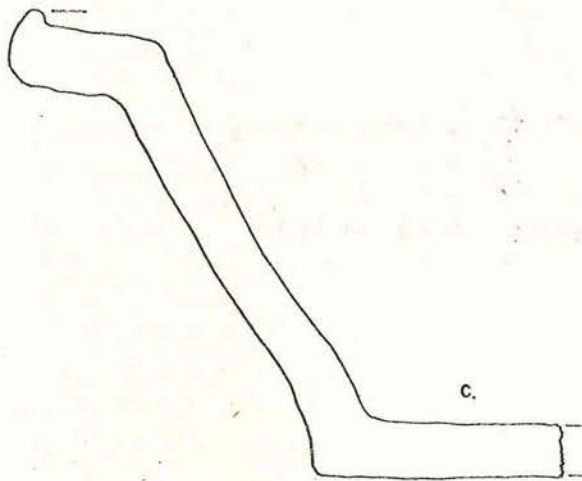
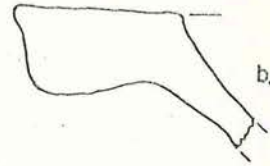
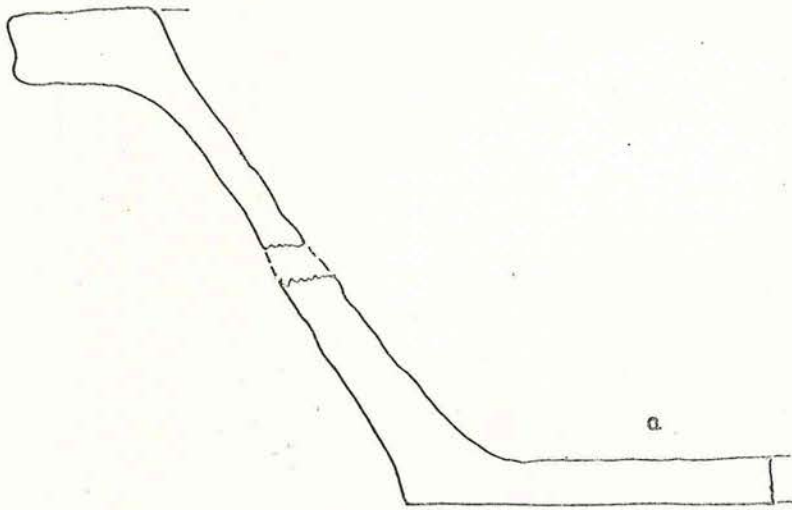


PLATE 69

TABLEWARE SERVING PANS: [a-c] Slip earthenware serving pans.



EARTHENWARE PANS

69

MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP

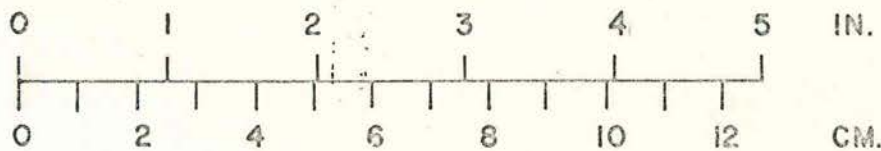
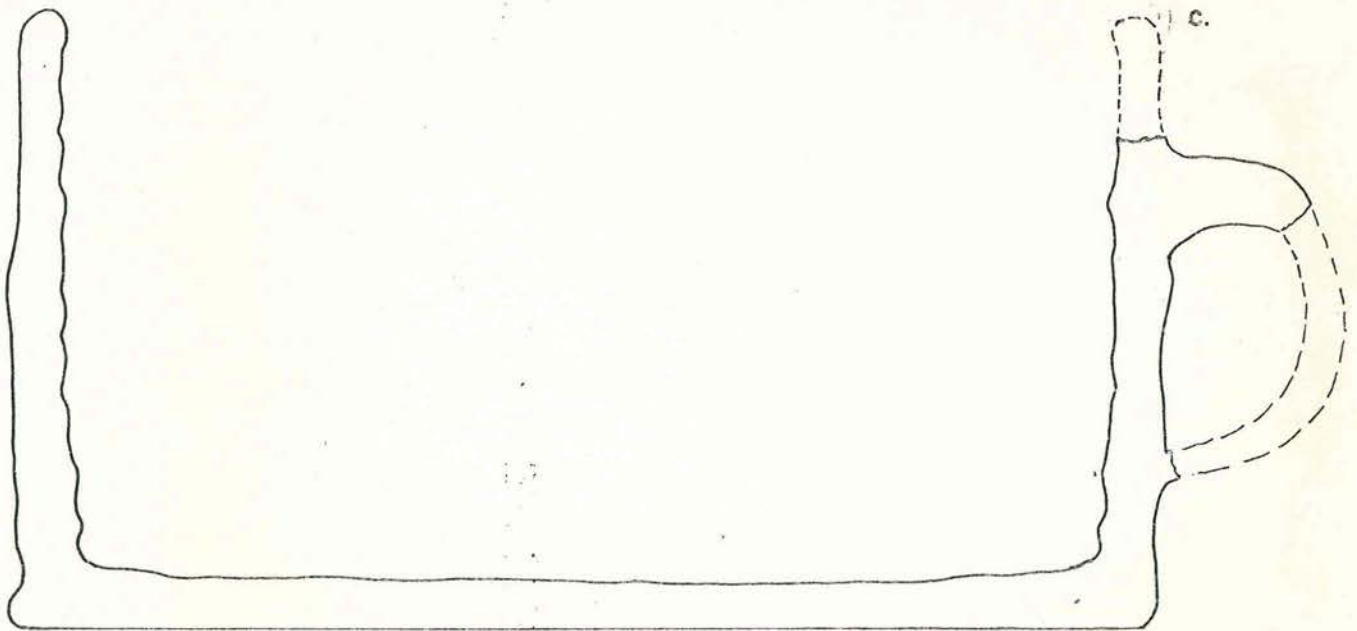
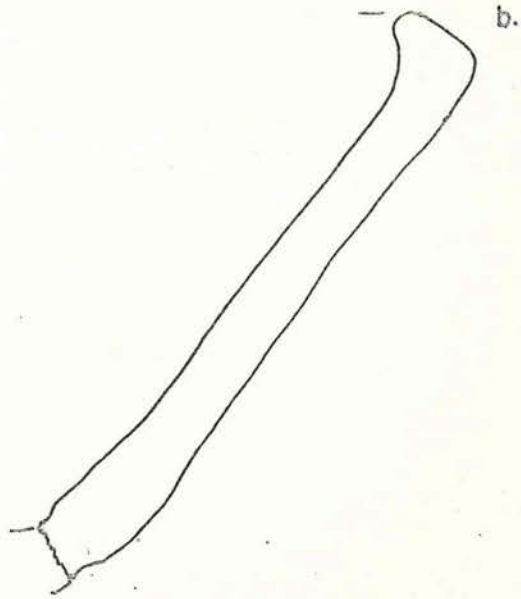
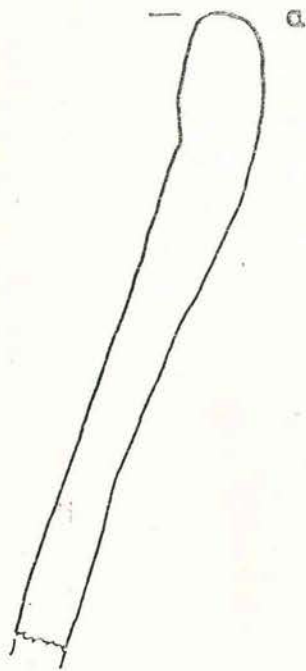


PLATE 70

TABLEWARE SERVING PANS: [a,e-g] Restorable, light slip with oxide runs, earthenware pans; [b] Slip earthenware pan body and handlesherd; [c,d] Slip earthenware pan rimsherds.

PLATE 70

TABLEWARE SERVING PANS: [a,e-g] Restorable, light slip with oxide runs, earthenware pans; [b] Slip earthenware pan body and handlesherd; [c,d] Slip earthenware pan rimsherds.

PLATE 70

TABLEWARE SERVING PANS: [a,e-g] Restorable, light slip with oxide runs, earthenware pans; [b] Slip earthenware pan body and handlesherd; [c,d] Slip earthenware pan rimsherds.

# EARTHENWARE PANS

MINERAL OXIDE WITH CLAY SLIP

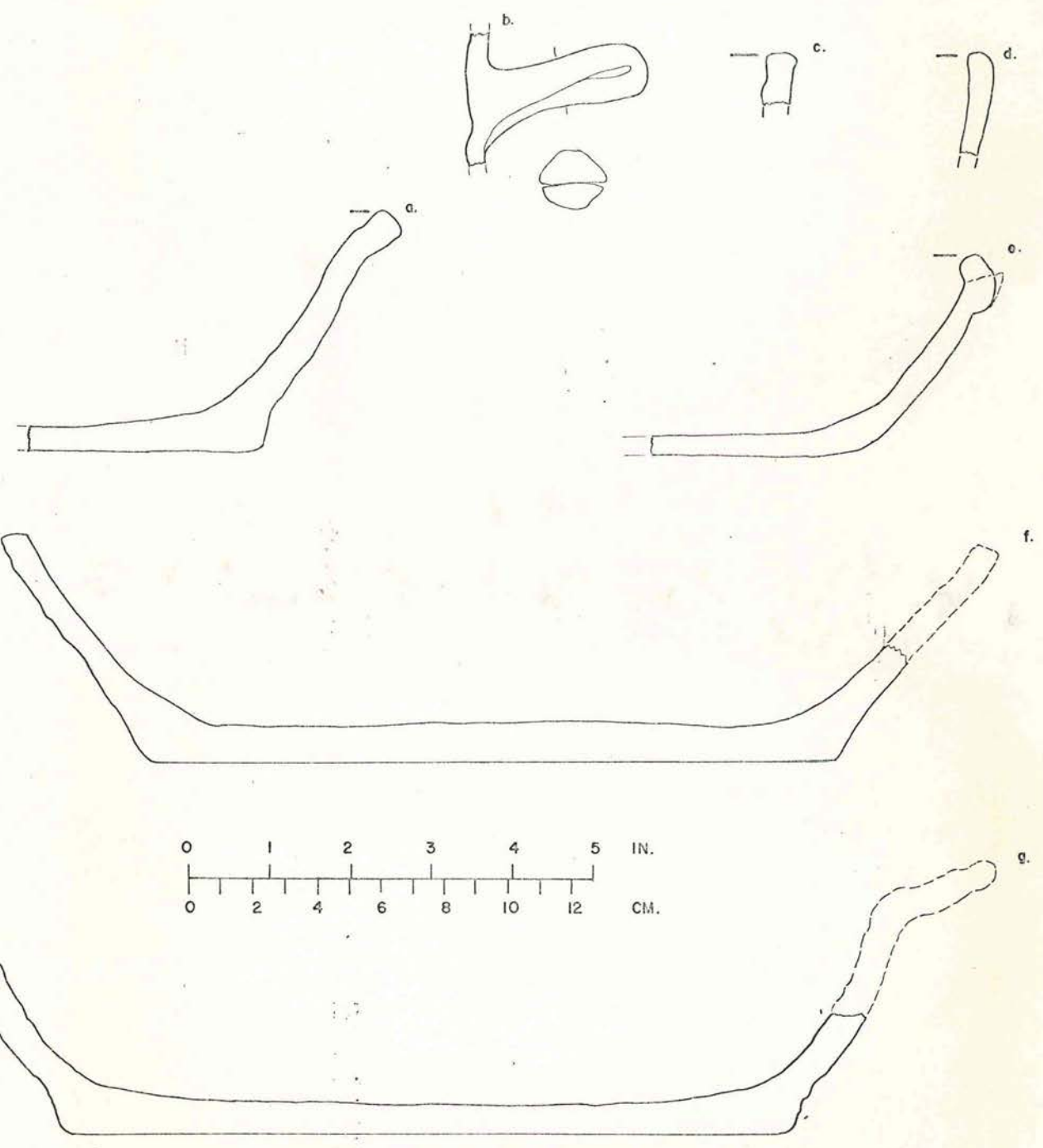
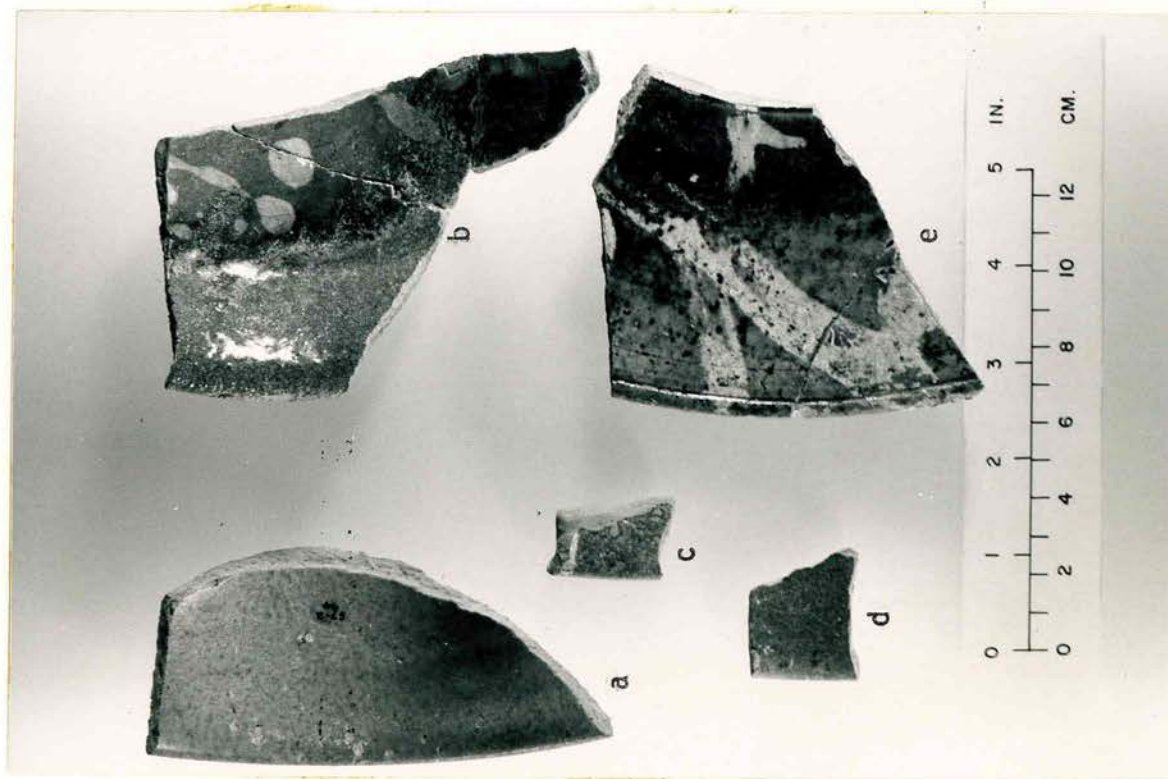


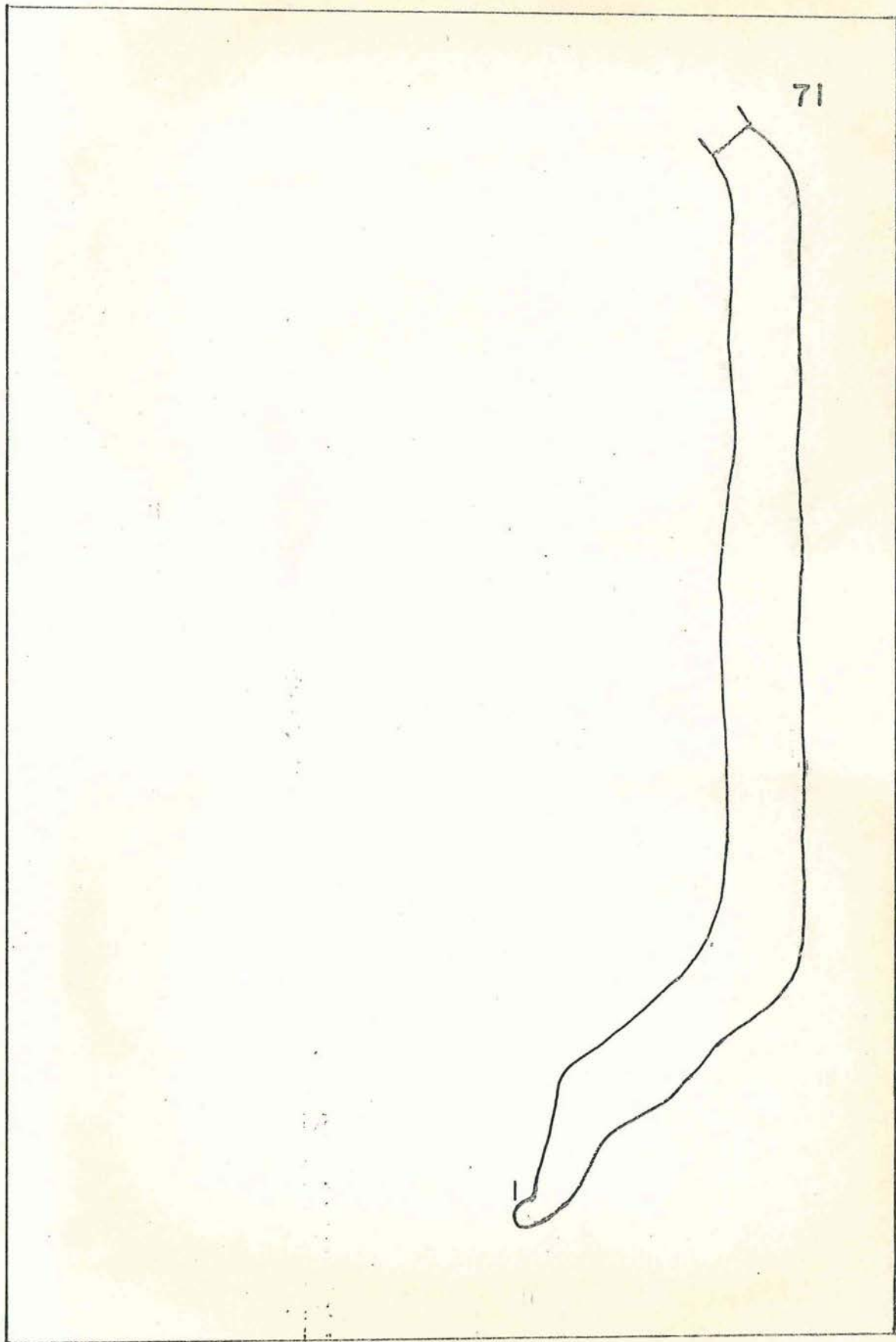
PLATE 72

TABLEWARE BOWLS AND SERVING PLATTER: [a-d] Slip earthenware bowls decorated with copper oxide and white daubs beneath clear lead glaze; [e] Slip earthenware serving platter decorated with white lines of slip beneath a clear lead glaze.

PLATE 71

TABLEWARE SERVING PLATE: Restorable slip earthenware serving platter decorated with marbled swirls.-







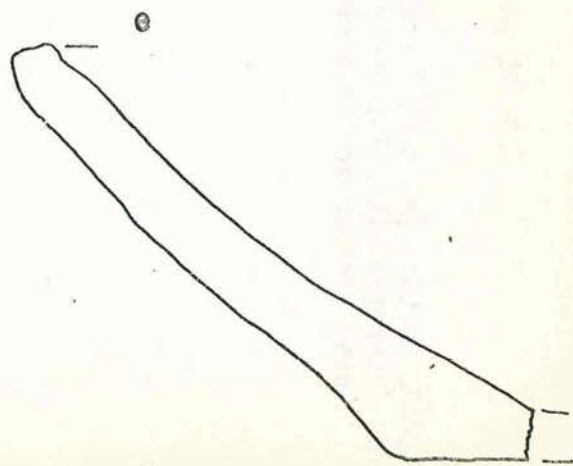
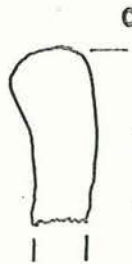
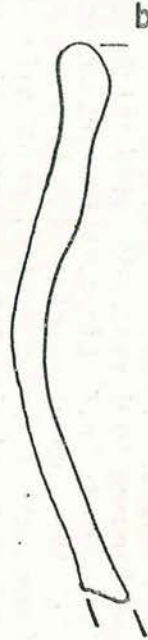
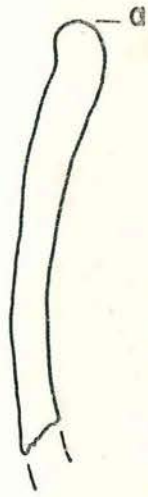
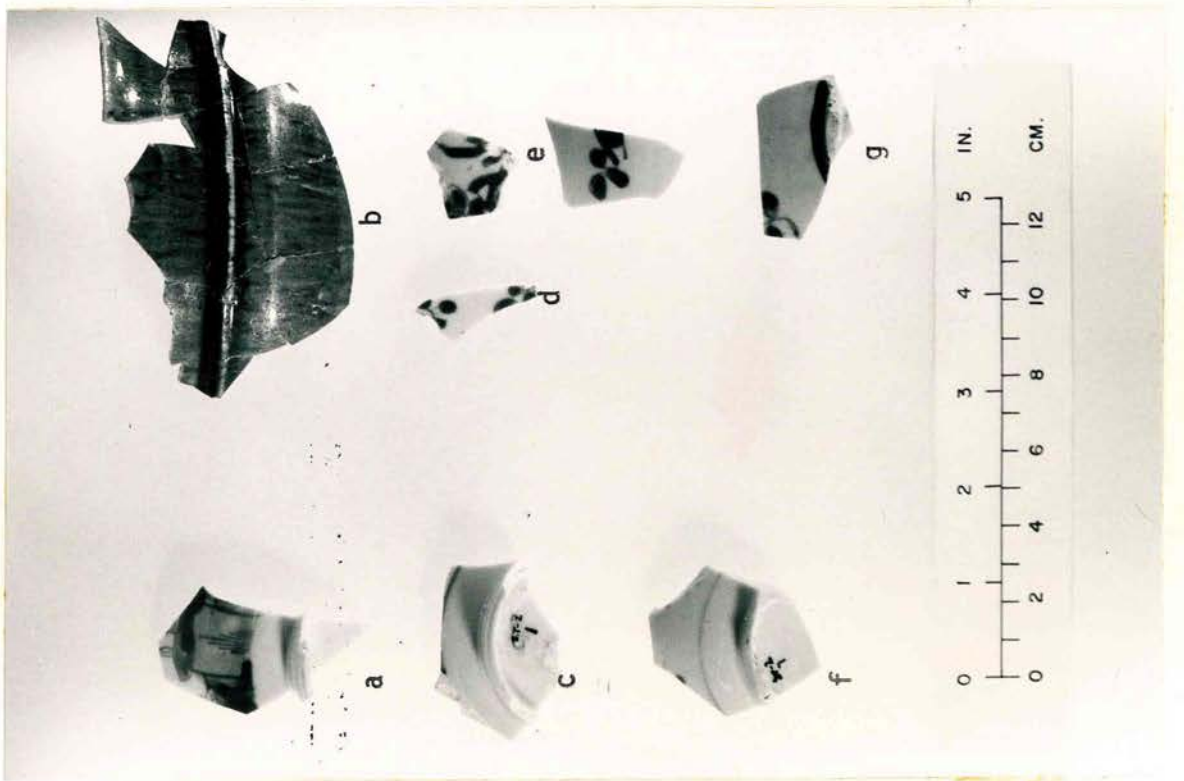
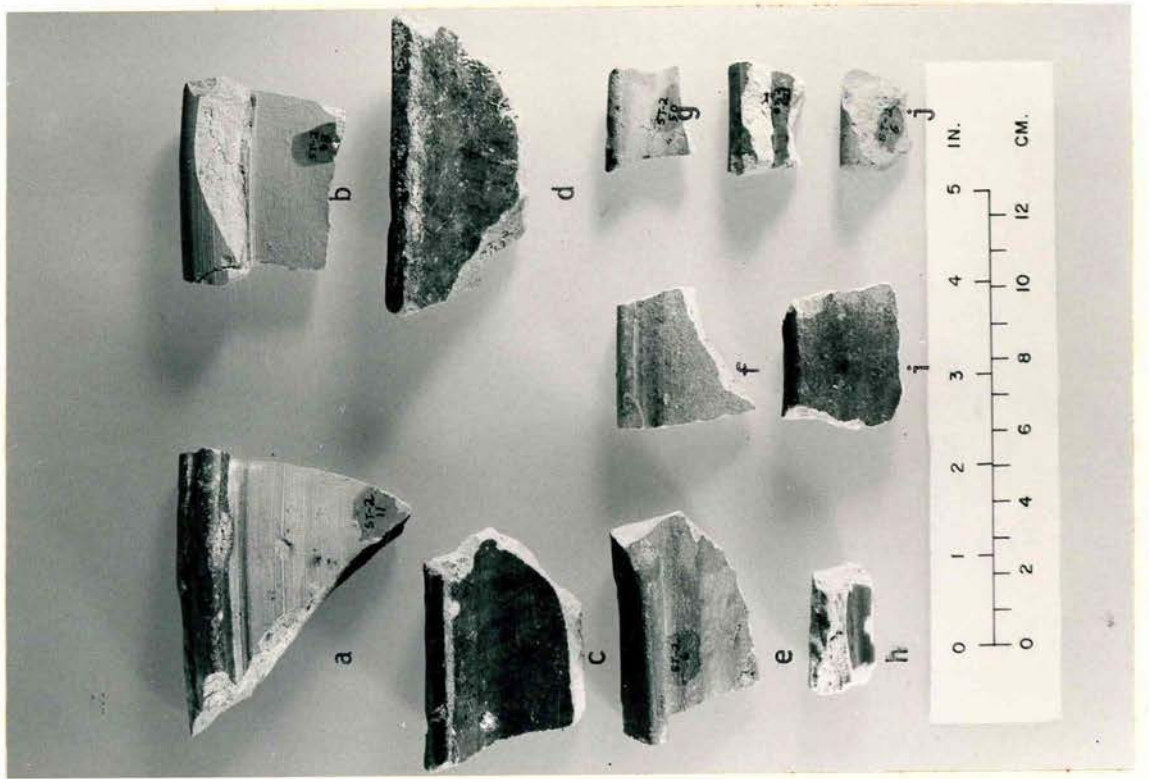


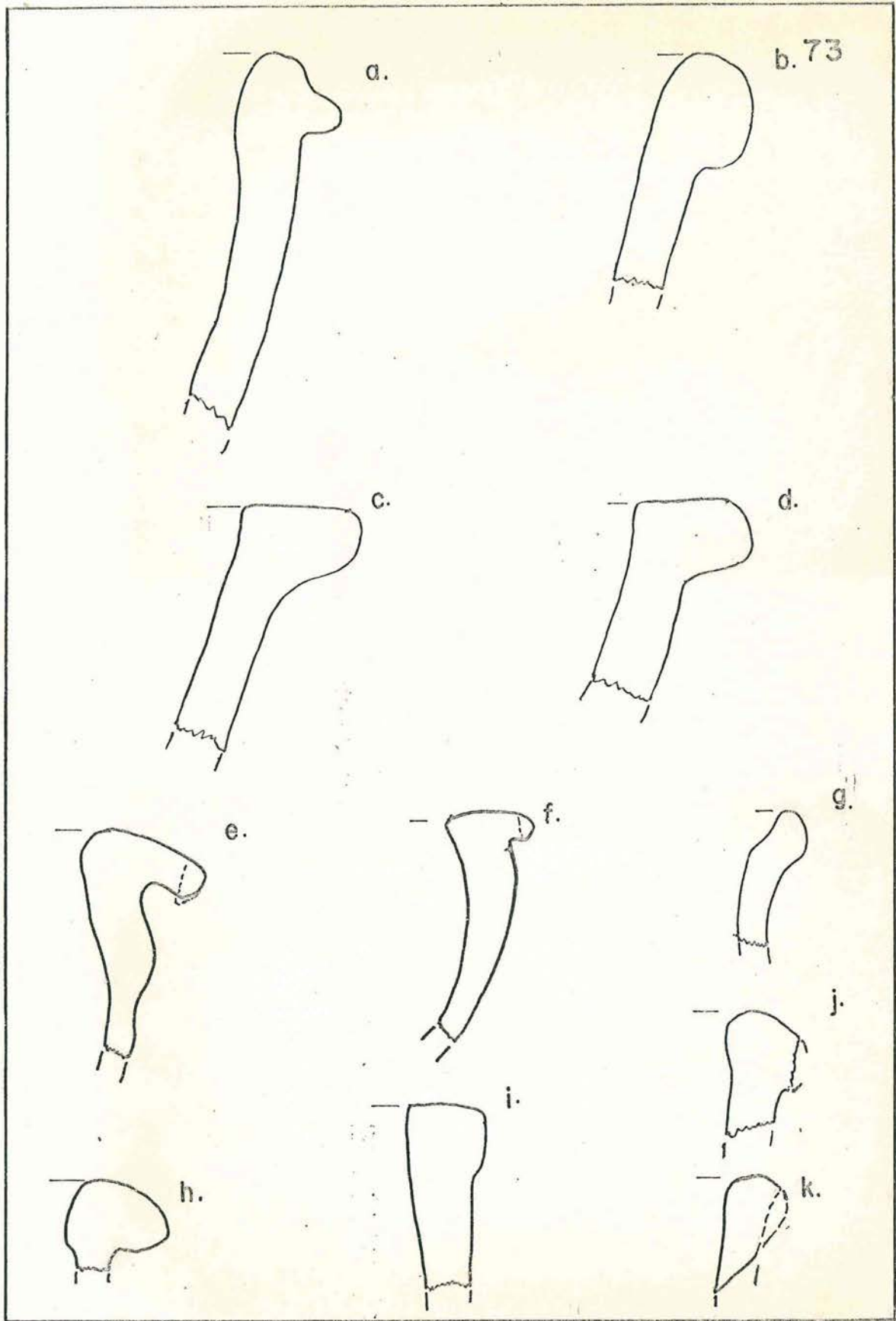
PLATE 74

TABLEWARE BOWLS: [a, c-e] Porcelain bowl base-sherds decorated with blue underglaze; [b] Oxide slip, glossy earthenware bowl rim and bodysherd.

PLATE 73

TABLEWARE BOWLS: [a] Brown, slip earthenware bowl rimsherd with lip rolled over, grooved, and rounded; [b,h,k] Unslip and slip earthenware bowl rimsherds with thickened, rolled rims; [c,d] Brown, slip earthenware bowl rimsherds with thickened rim evert-ing upward; [e,f] Light, slip earthenware sherds with thin, everting rims with lips pushed inward (punctuated); [g] Speckled, oxide slip earthenware bowl rimsherd with thin, everting lip; [i] Vertical, thickened, flat lip rimsherd.





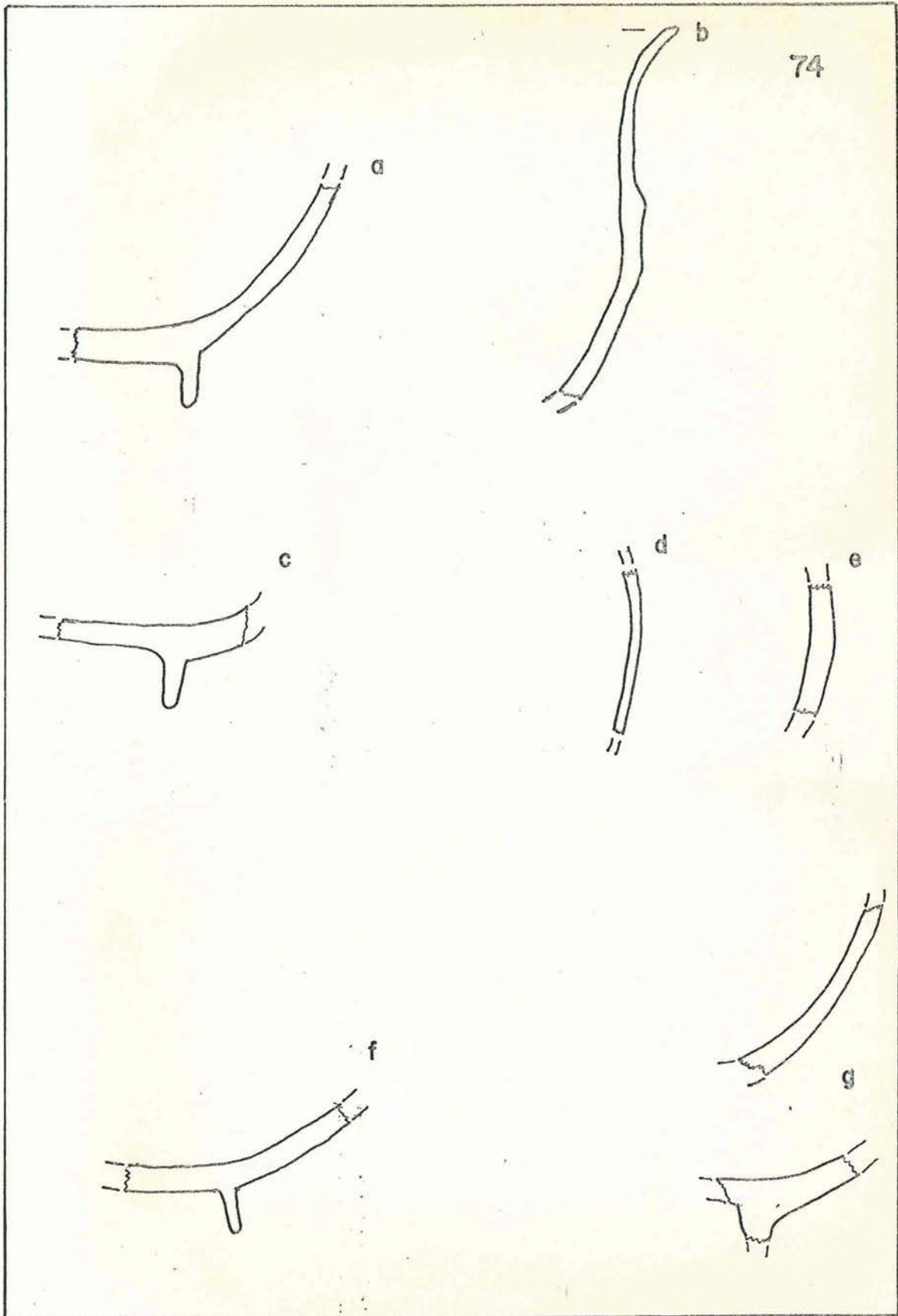
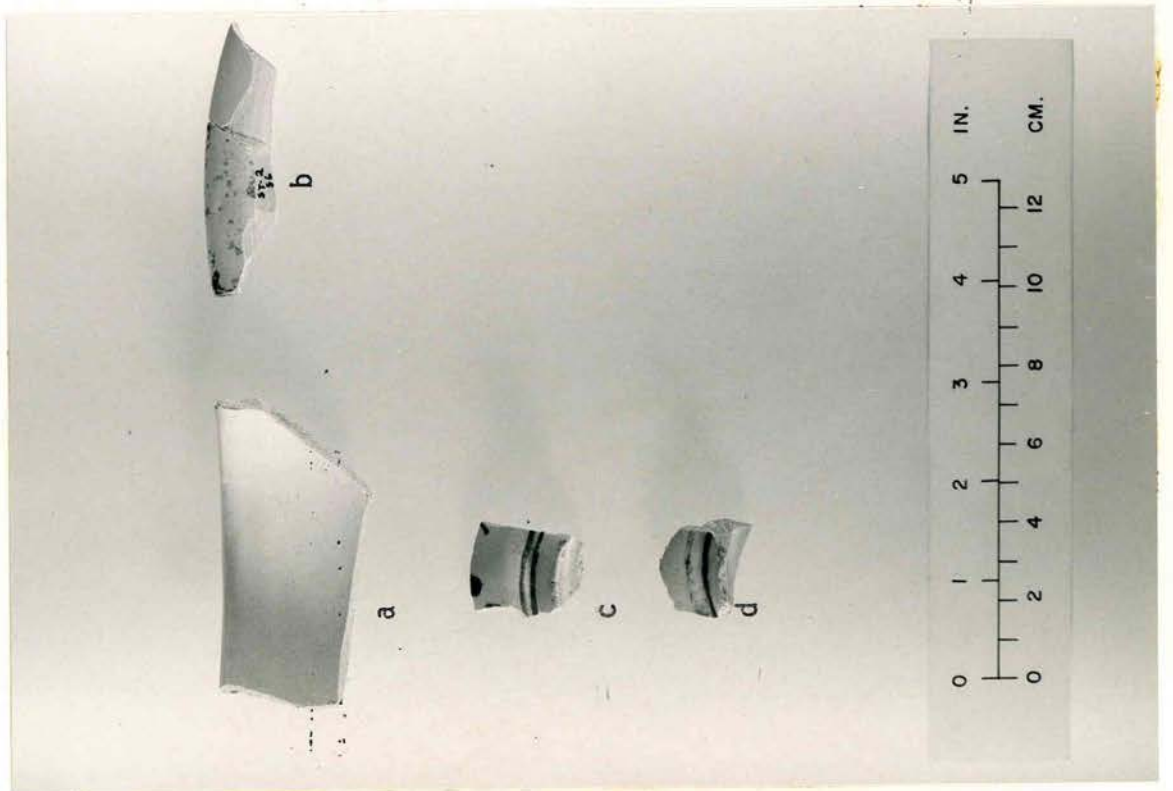
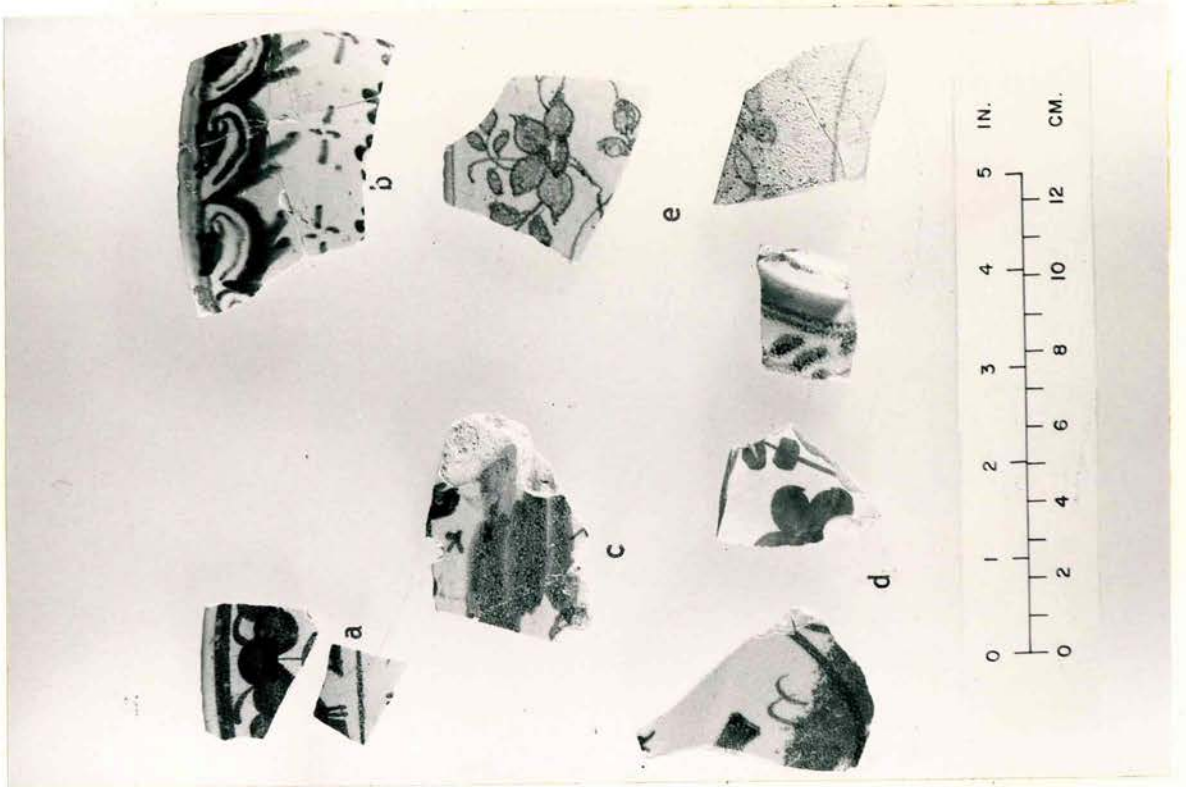


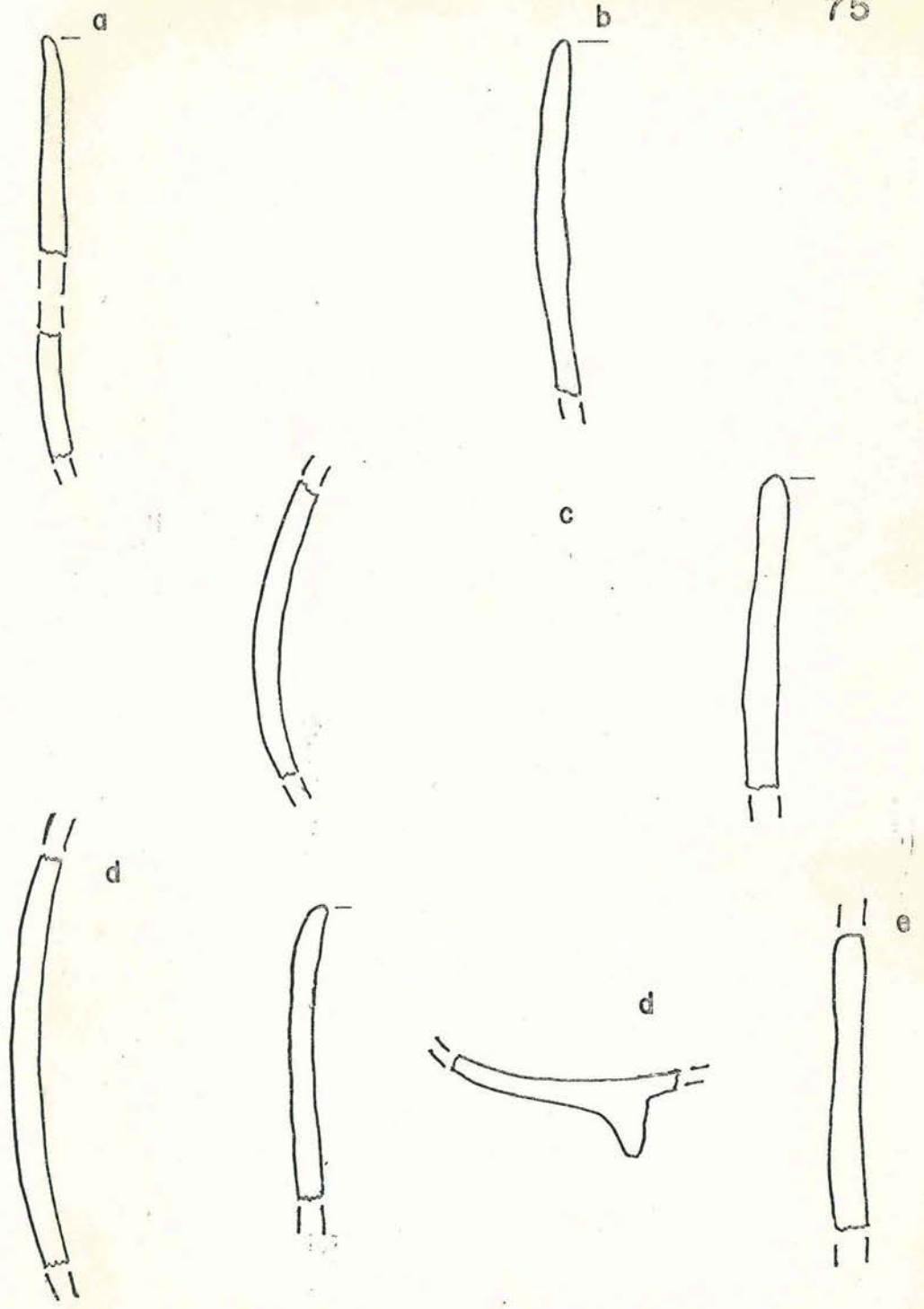
PLATE 76

TABLEWARE BOWLS: [a,b] Undecorated delft earthenware rimsherds; [c,d] Delft earthenware bowl base-sherds decorated with cobalt bands.

PLATE 75

TABLEWARE BOWLS: [a-e] Delft earthenware rim and body bowl sherds decorated with cobalt bands; foliated, with one rimsherd having a scroll.







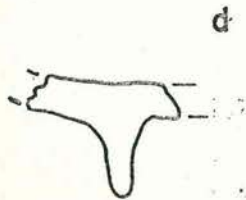
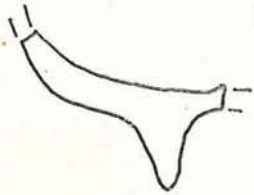
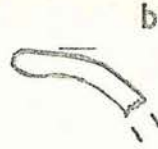
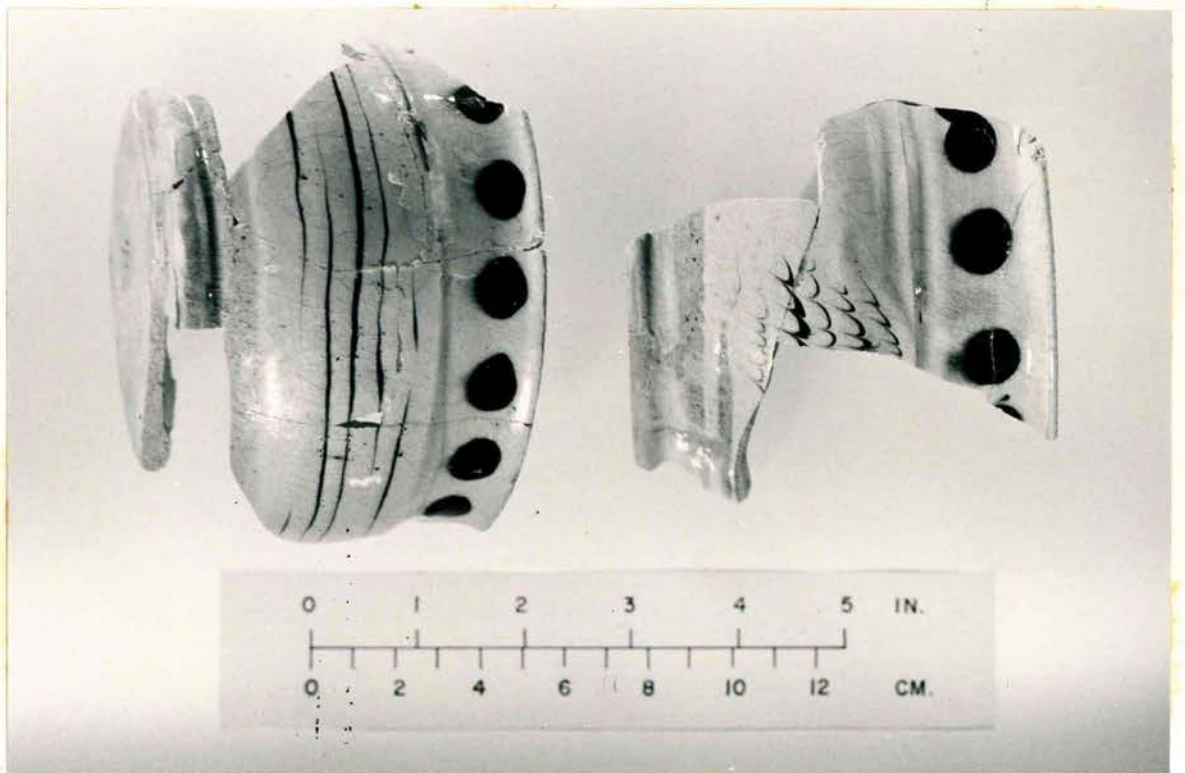
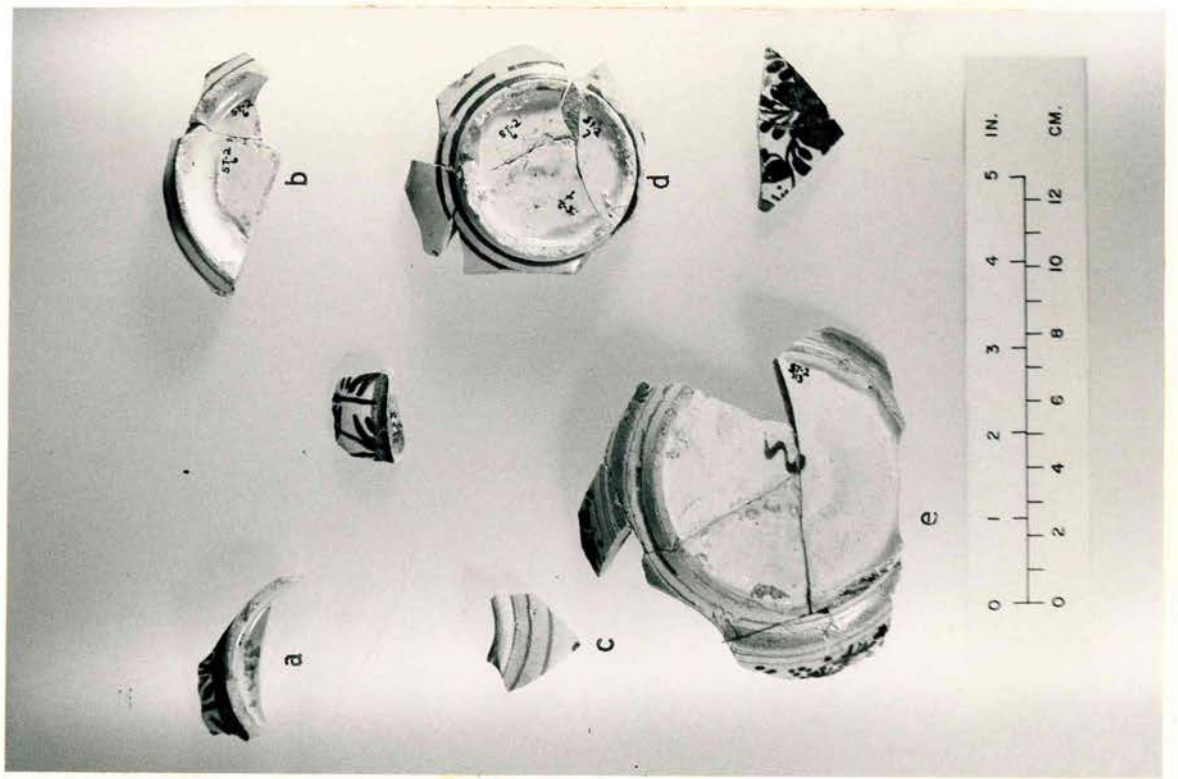


TABLE 77

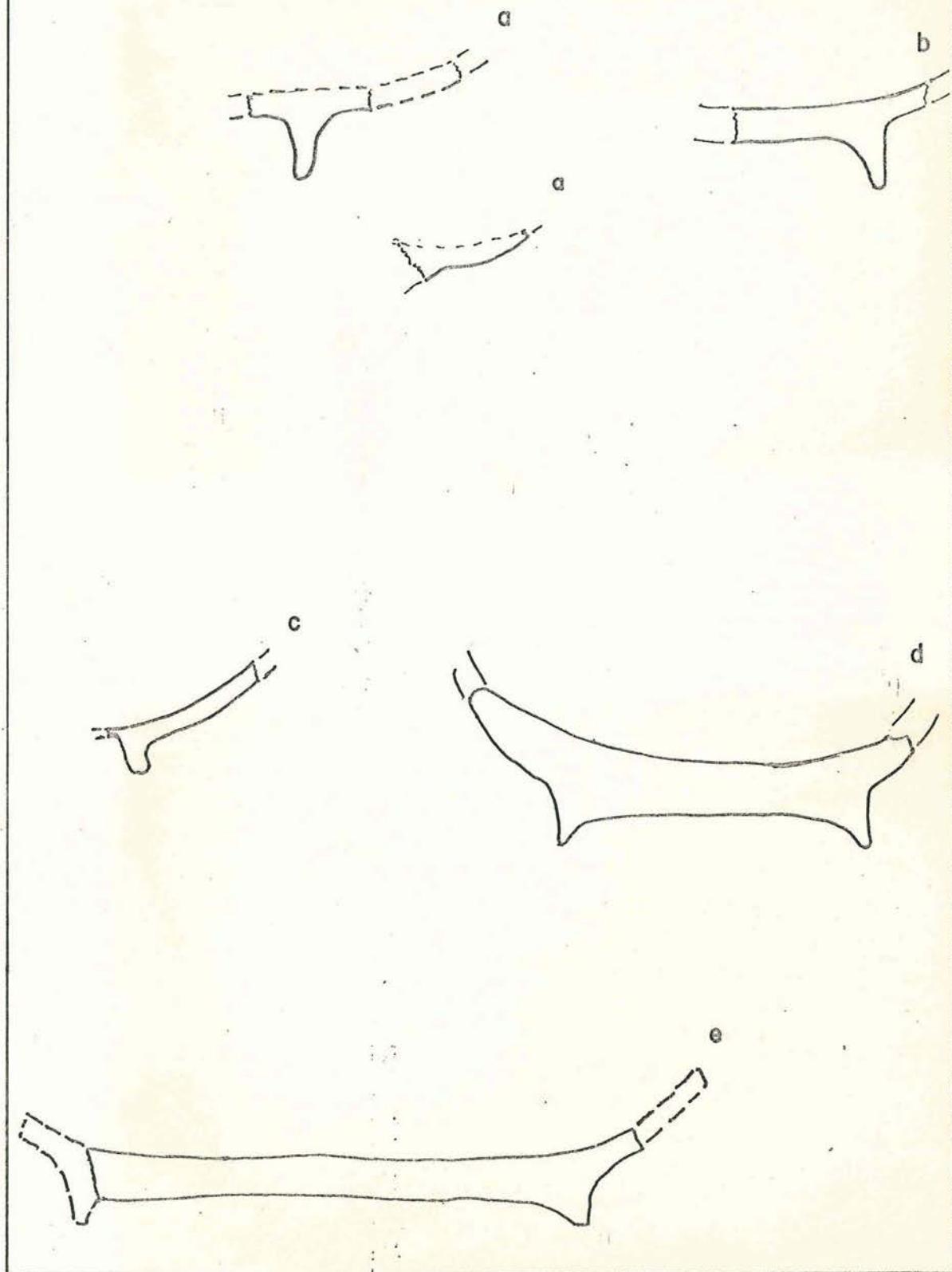
TABLEWARE BOWLS: [a-e] Delft earthenware bowl  
basesherds decorated with cobalt bands and  
foliated.

PLATE 78

TABLEWARE BOWLS: Light slip earthenware bowls decorated with  
oxide spots and combing.

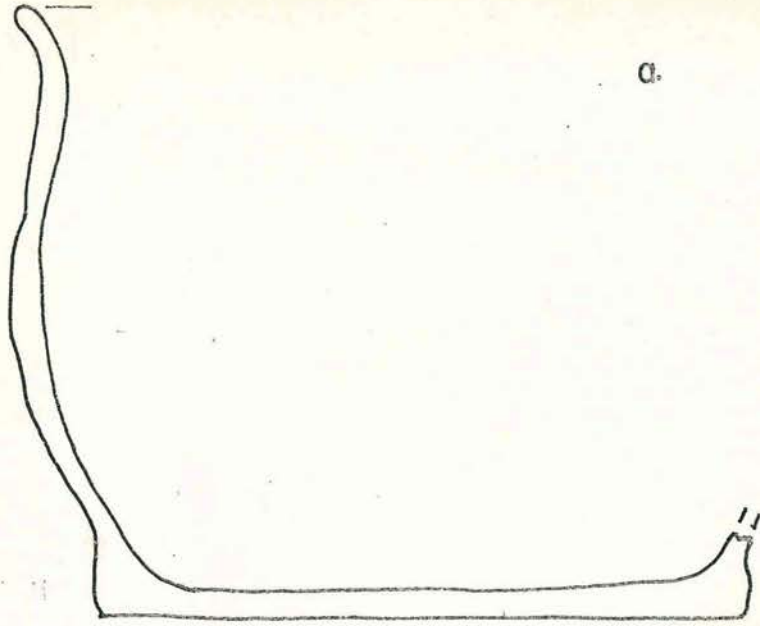


77



78

a.



b.

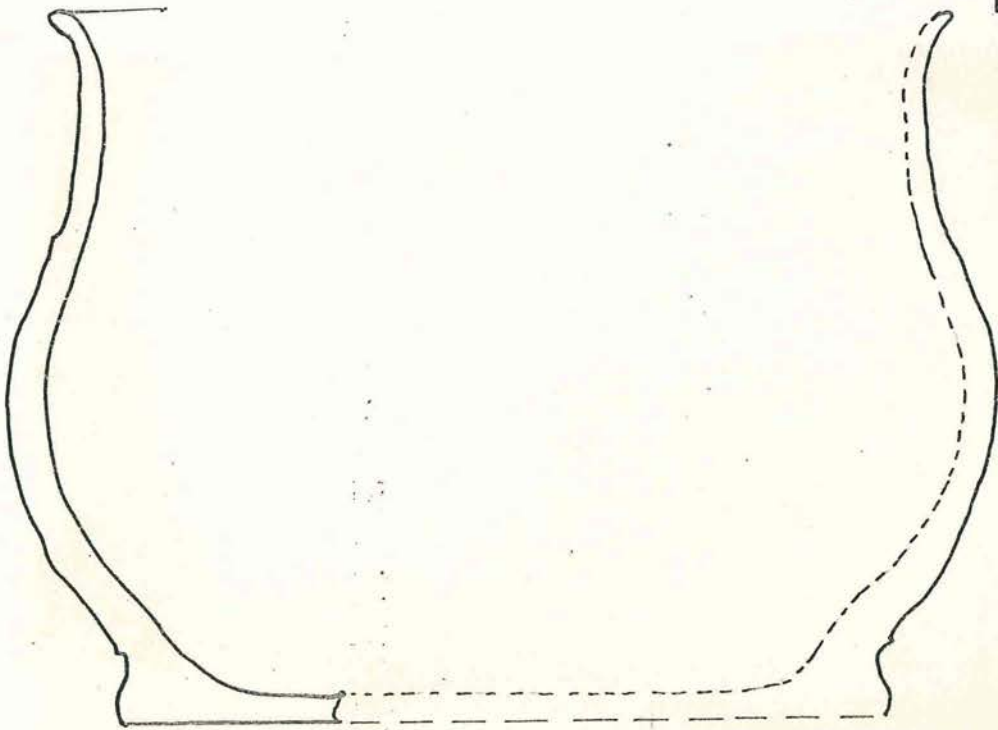
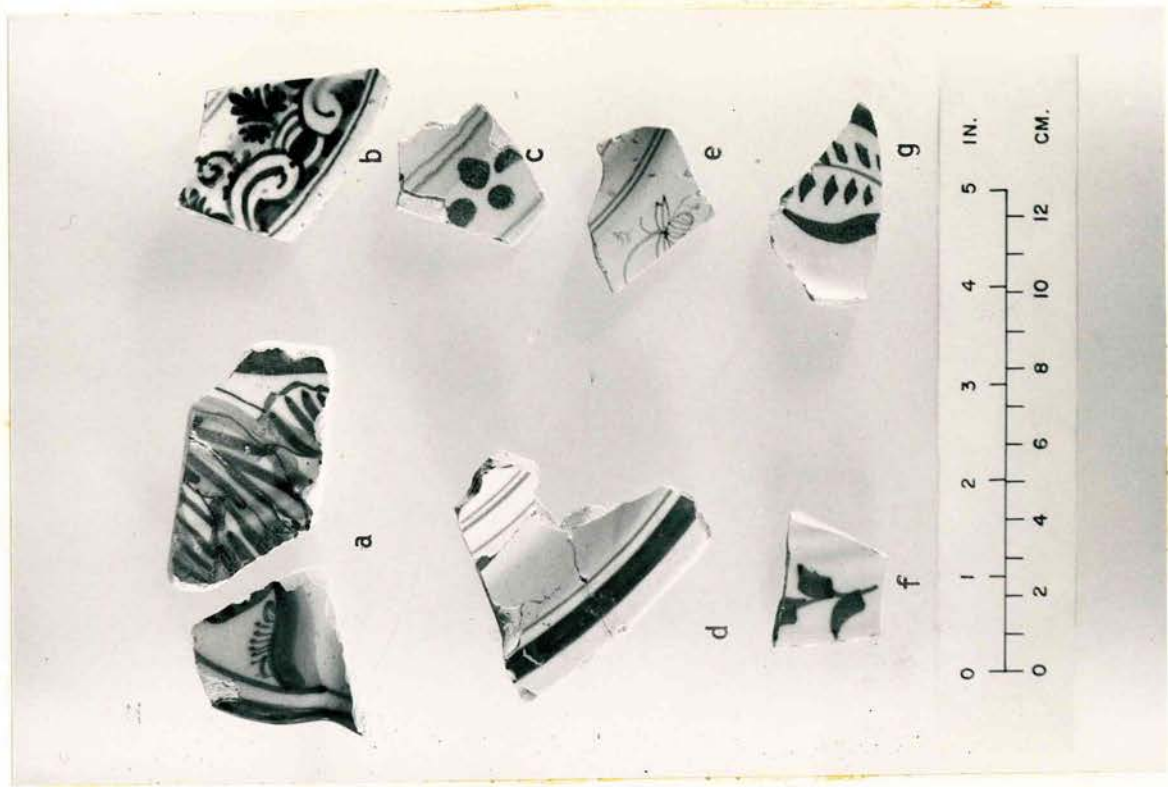


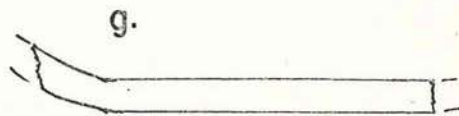
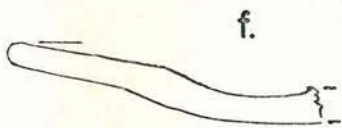
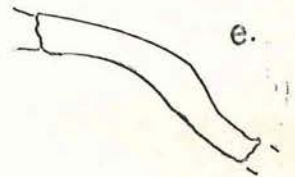
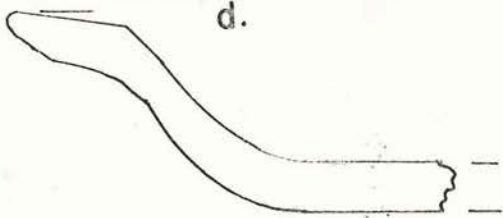
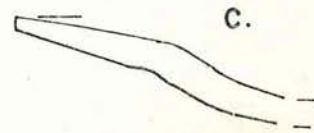
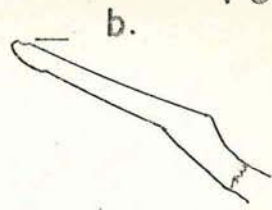
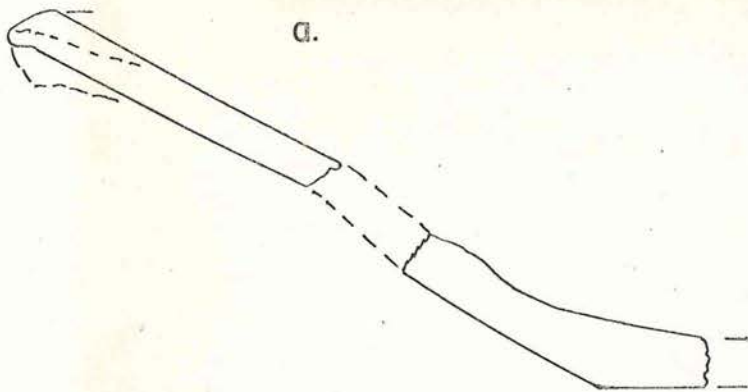
PLATE 80

TABLEWARE PLATES: [a-c] Delft earthenware plate rimsherds.

PLATE 79

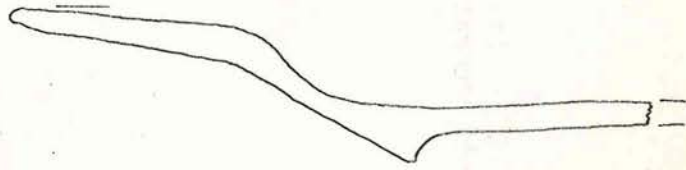
TABLEWARE PLATES: [a] Delft earthenware lobe plate rim and bodysherds; [b-g] Delft earthenware plate rim and bodysherds.



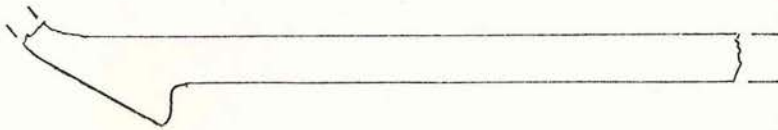




a.



b.



c.

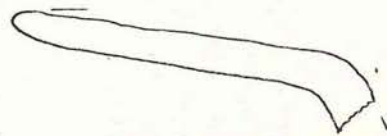
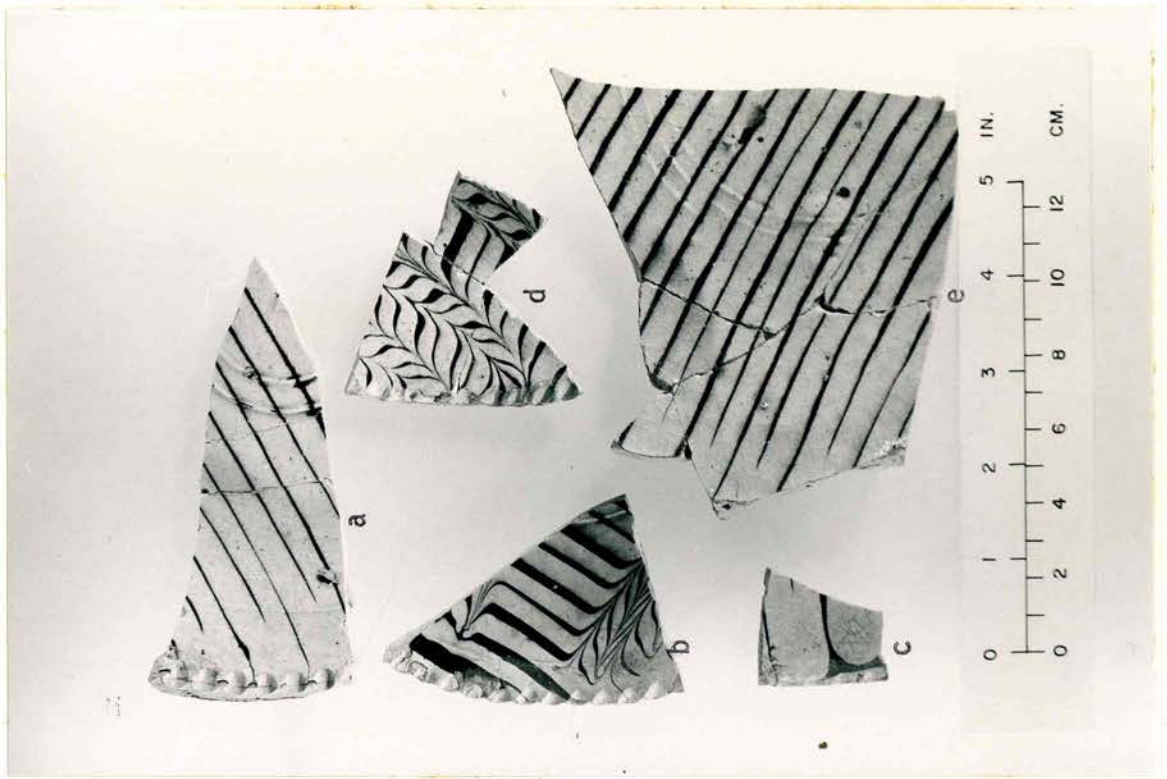


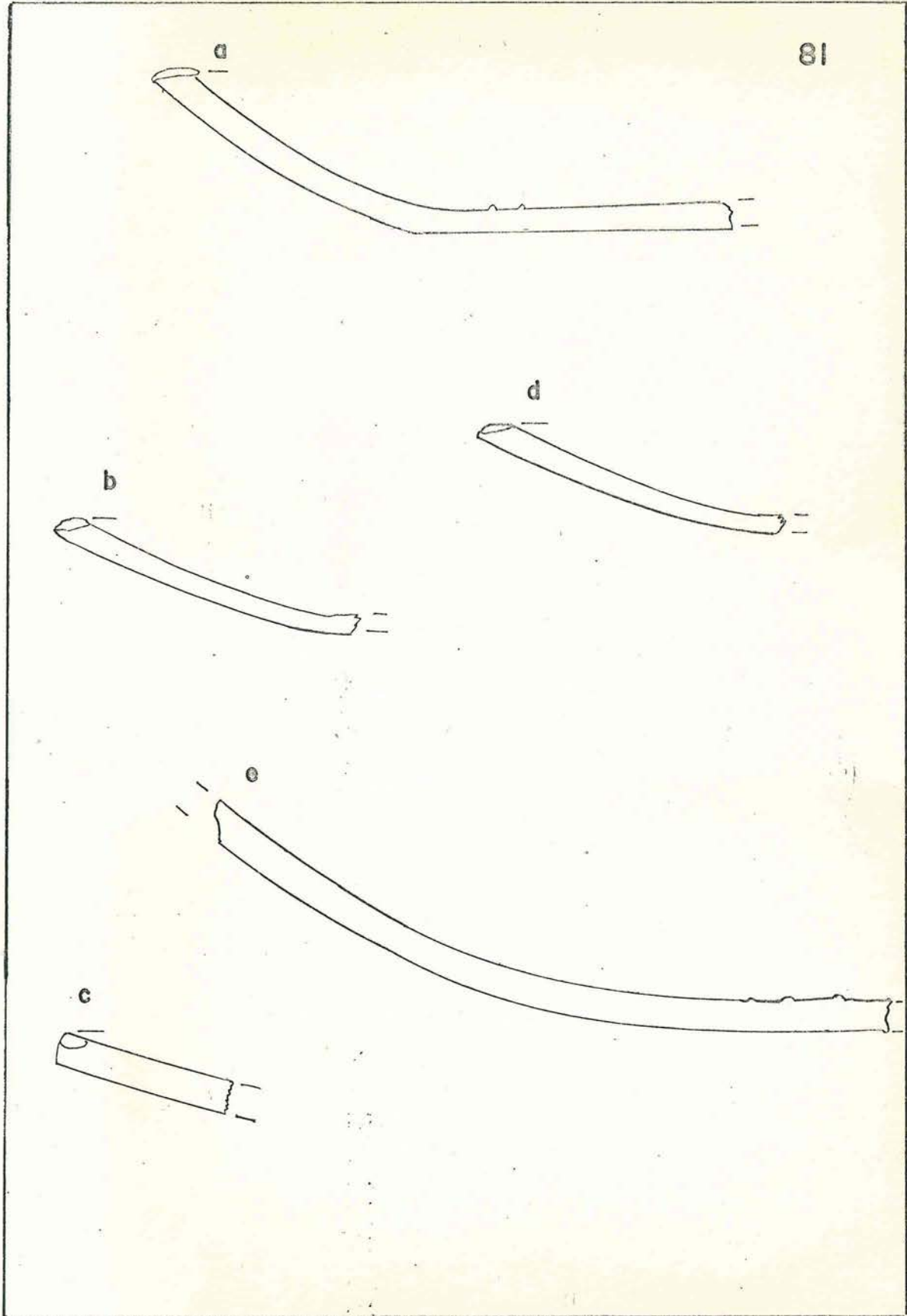
PLATE 82

TABLEWARE PLATES: [a,d] Slip earthenware rimsherds decorated with oxide band on rim; [b] Plain, white, slip earthenware rimsherd; [c,f] Slip earthenware rimsherd decorated with marbled swirls; [e] Slip earthenware rimsherd decorated with iron oxide dots and raised foliate.

PLATE 81

TABLEWARE PLATES: [a-e] Slip earthenware rim and bodysherds decorated with oxide combing.





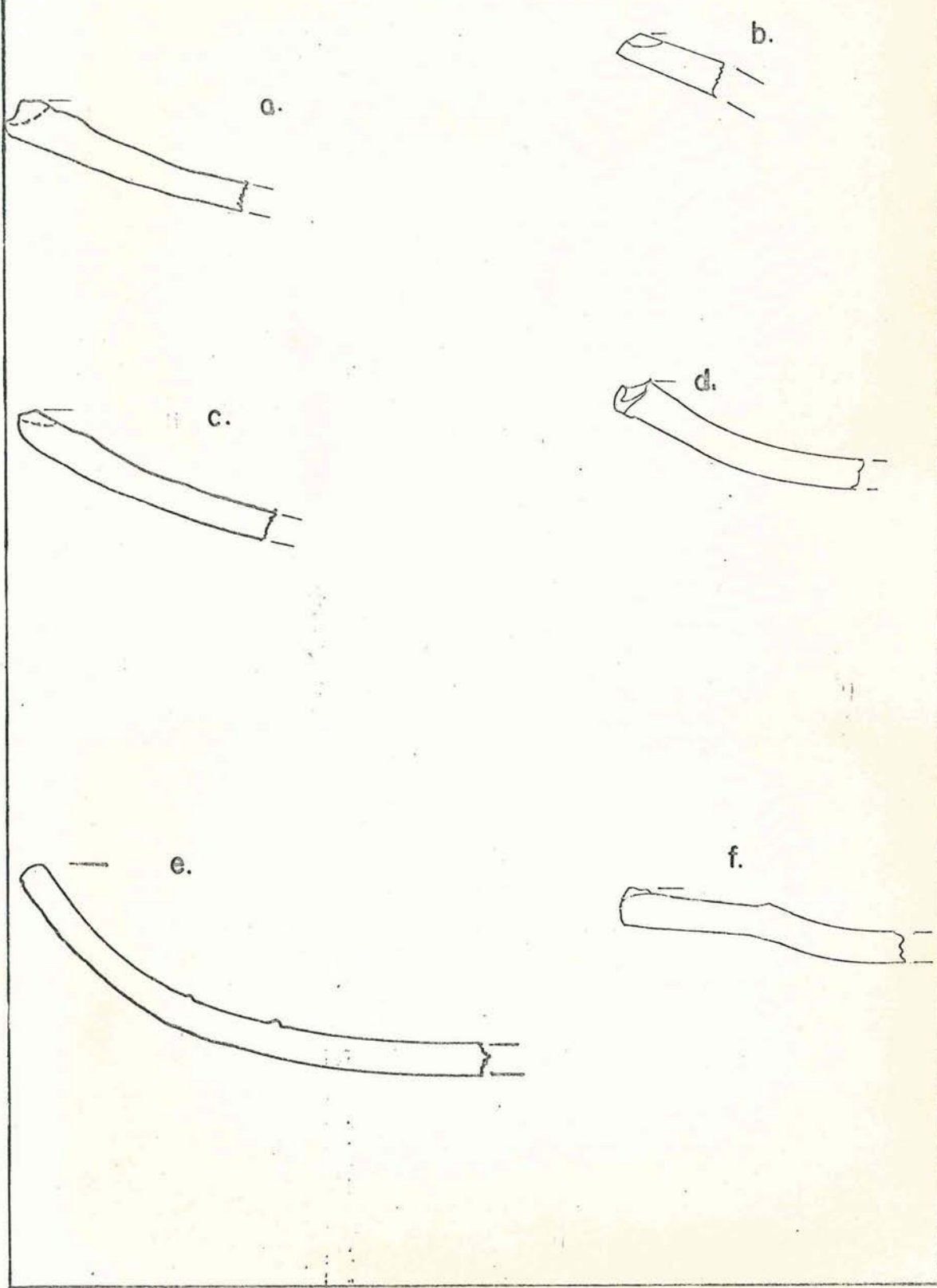
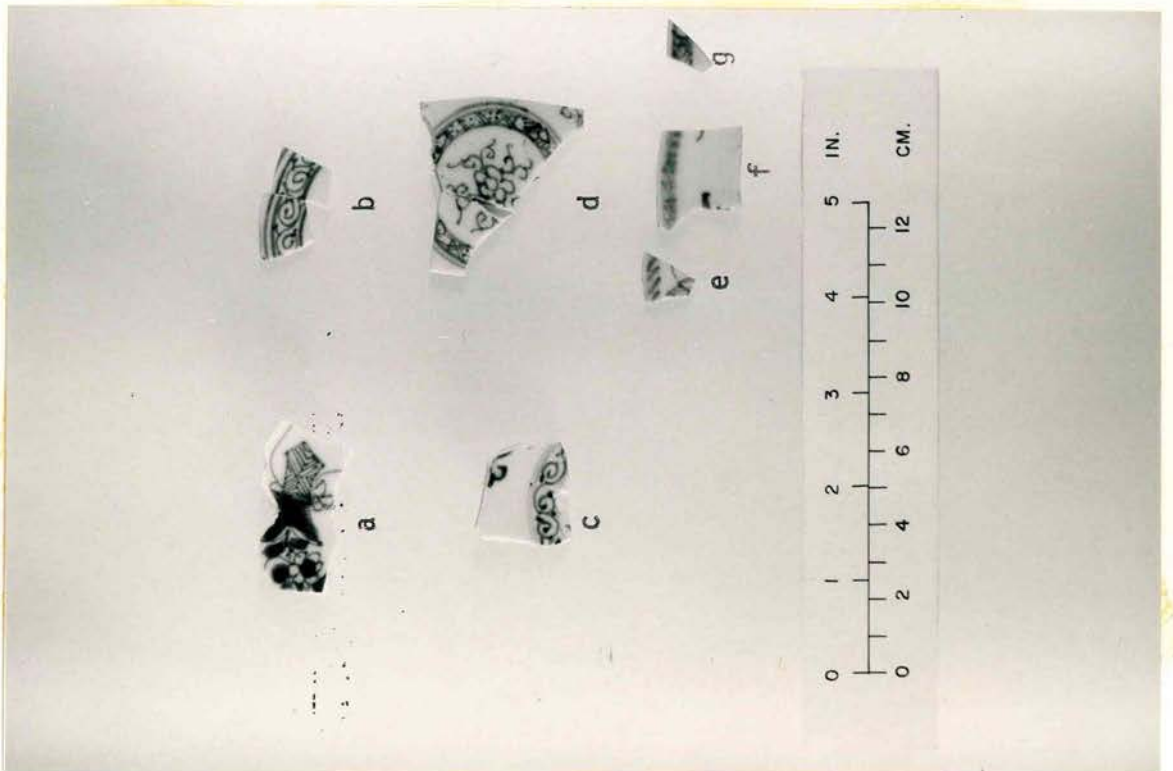
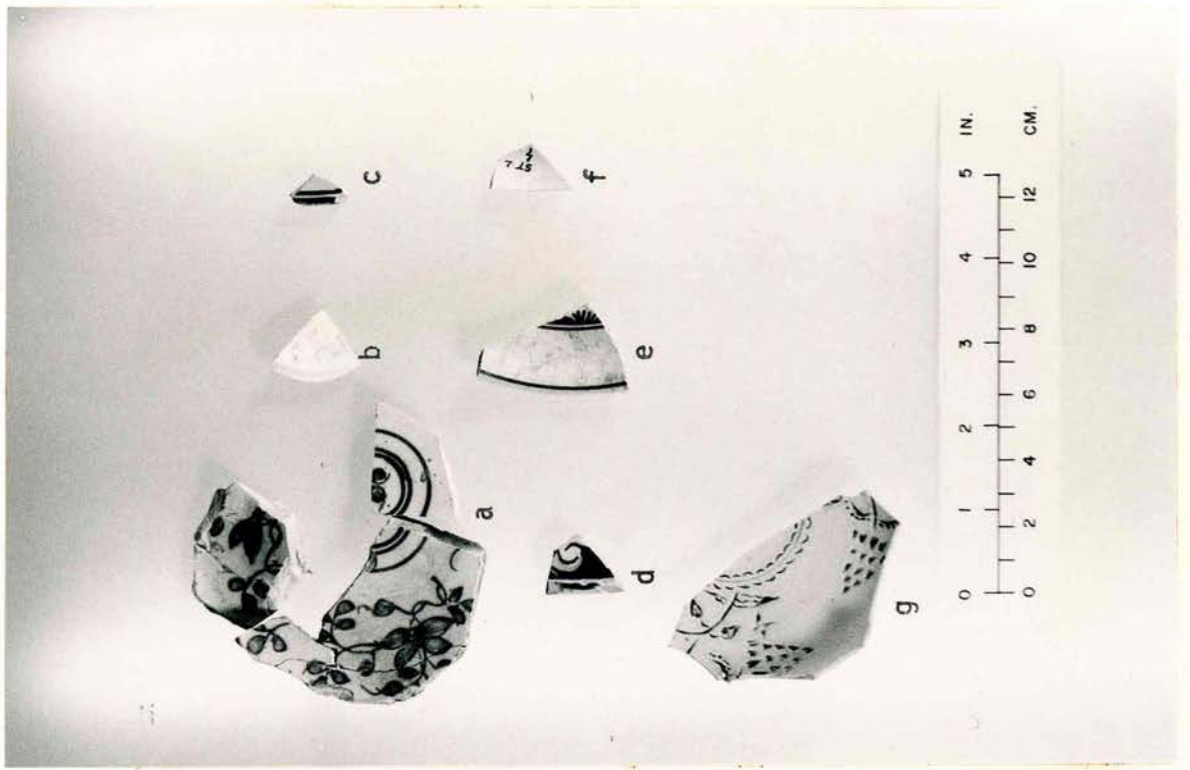


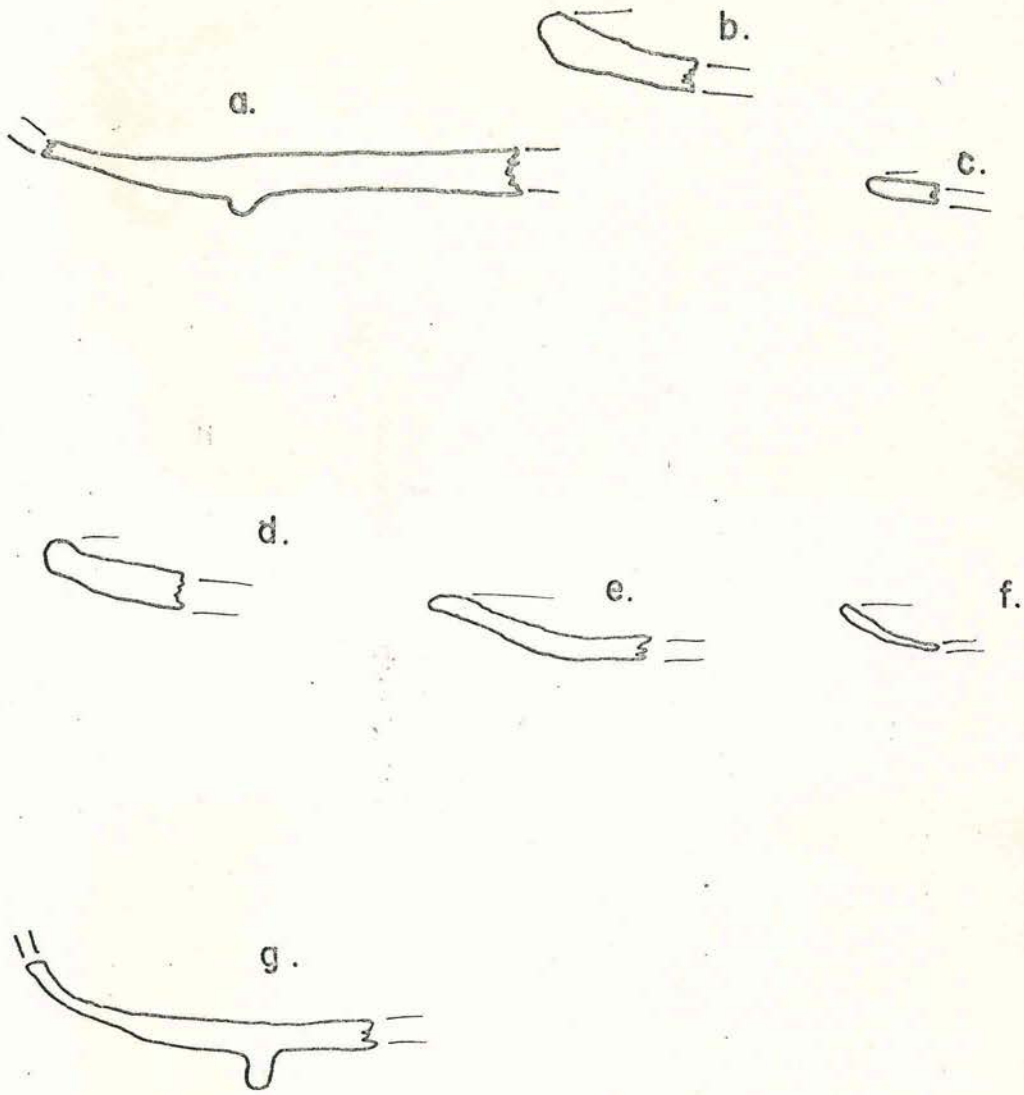
PLATE 84

SAUCERS: [a,f,g] Porcelain saucer rimsherds; [b,d] Flat bottom porcelain saucers; [c,e] Porcelain saucer bases with raised foot rims.

PLATE 83

PLATE AND SAUCERS: [a] Delft earthenware plate; [b] Delft earthenware saucer rimsherds decorated with oxide and cobalt bands; [c] <sup>plate</sup> ~~b~~ White pearlware plate rimsherd; [d] Delft earthenware, cobalt decorated saucer; [e] Earthenware saucer decorated with cobalt bands; [f] White Saltglaze stoneware saucer rimsherd; [g] Scratched, blue stoneware saucer.







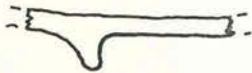
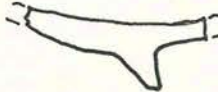
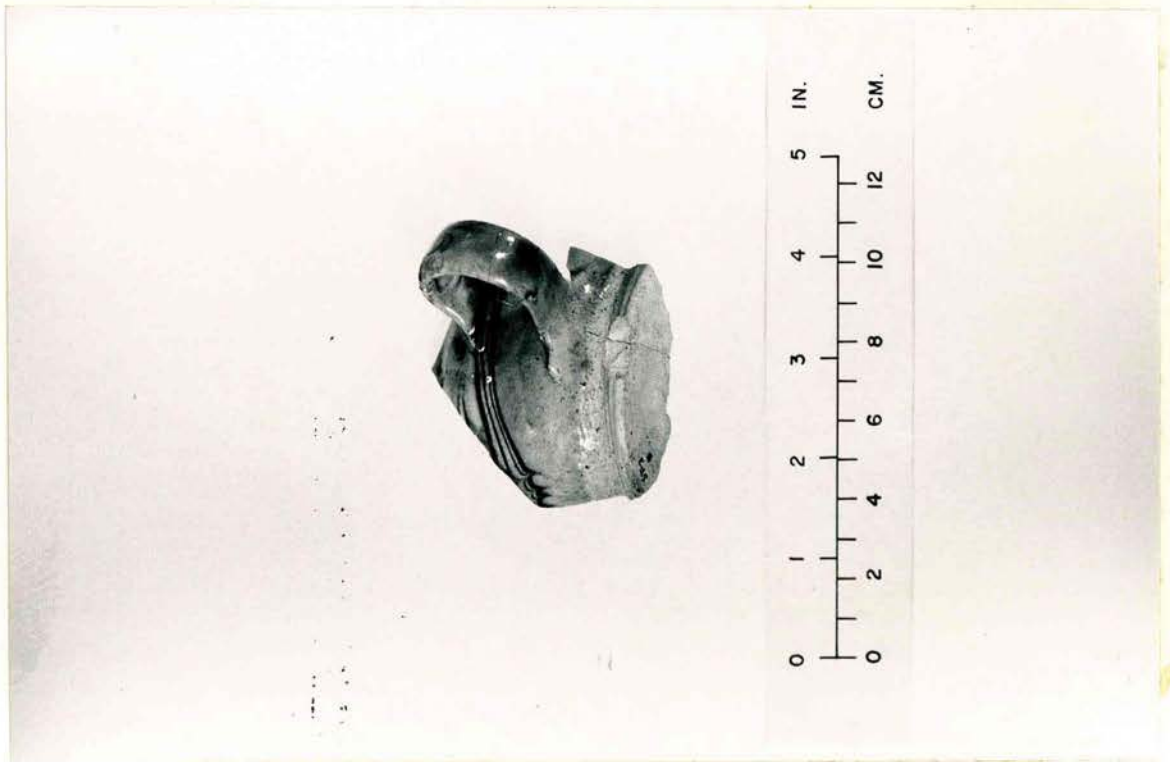
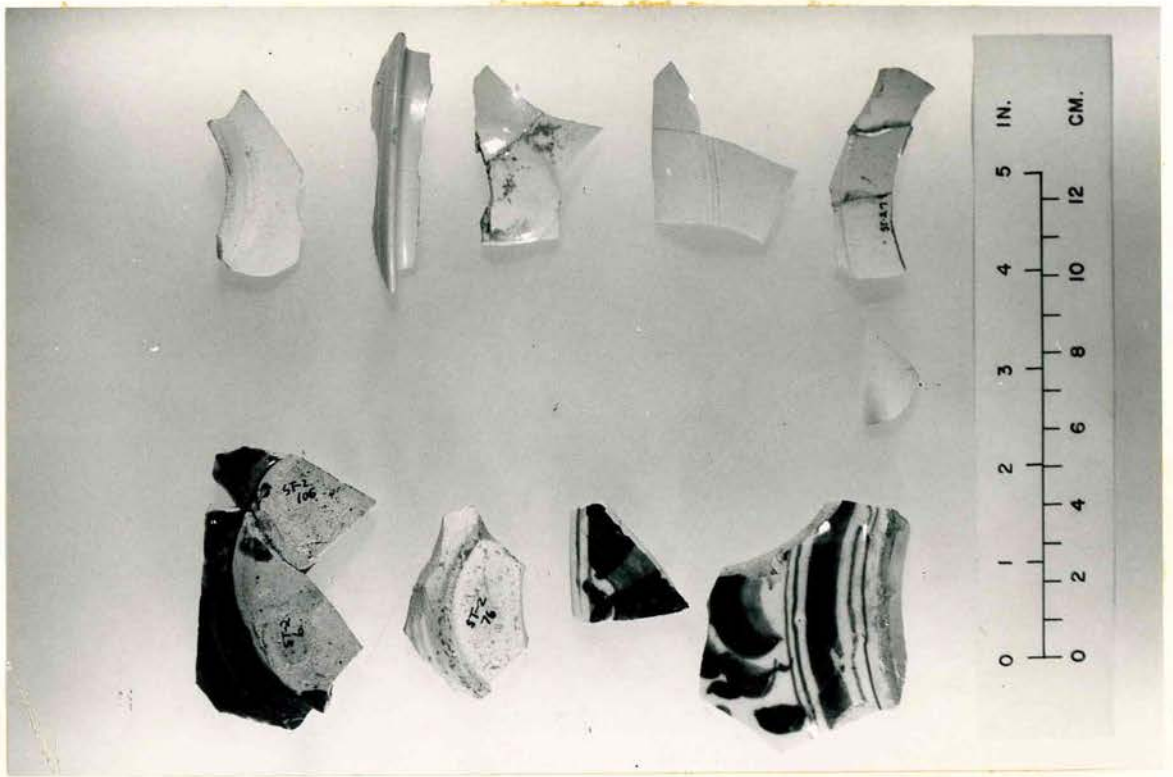


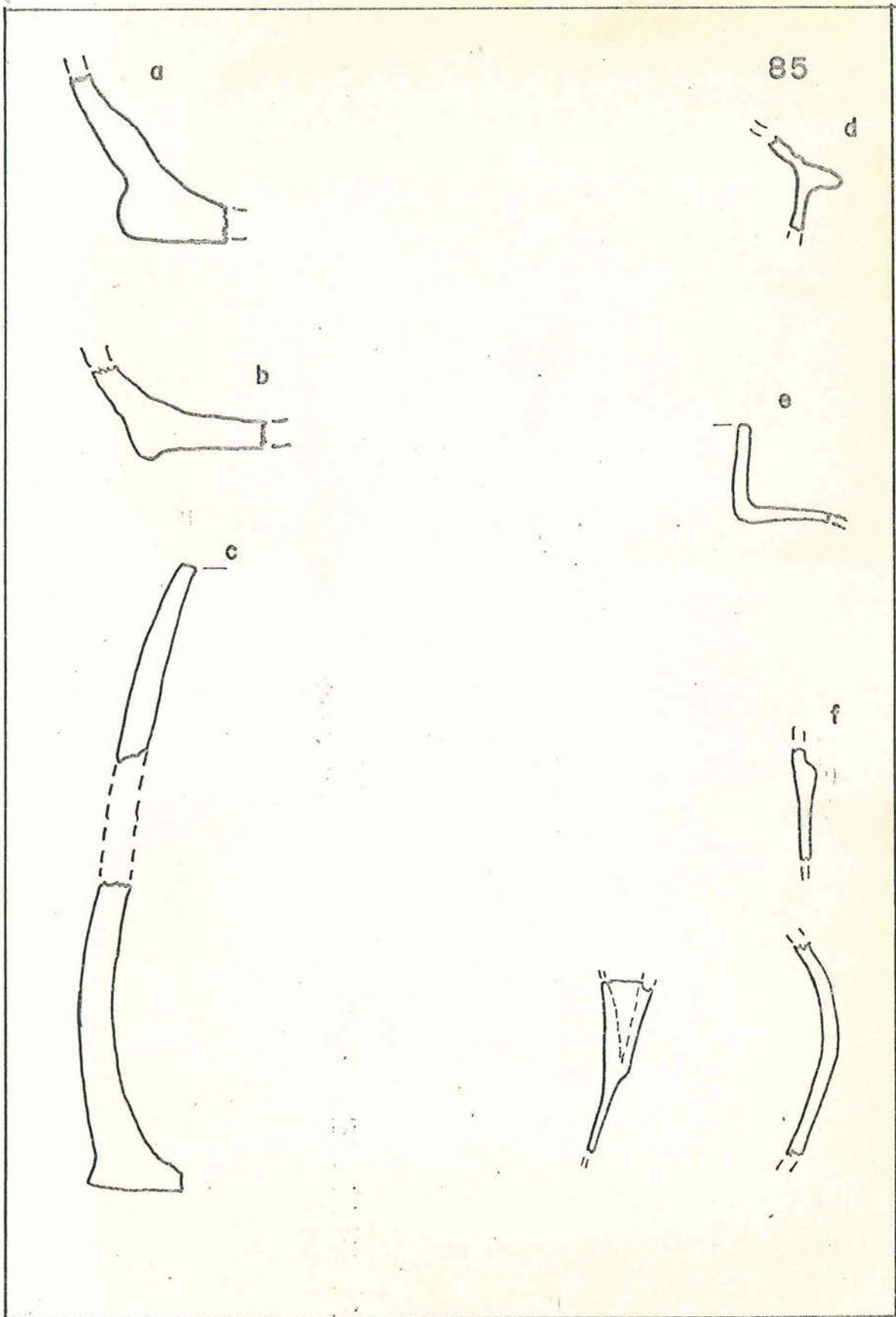
PLATE 86

TABLEWARE MUGS: Slipped earthenware mug  
or cup decorated with oxide combing.

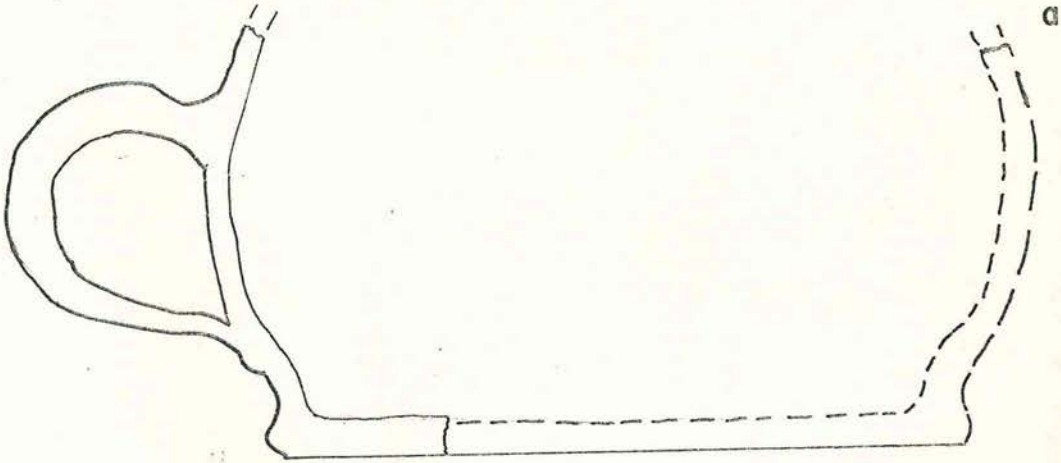
PLATE 85

TABLEWARE: POTENTIAL PITCHERS AND TEAPOTS:  
[a] Lead glazed earthenware pitcher base;  
[b] White saltglaze stoneware pitcher base;  
[c] Delft pitcher base and rimsherds;  
[d] White saltglaze stoneware teapot lidsherd;  
[e] White saltglaze stoneware teapot rimsherd;  
[f] White saltglaze stoneware teapot spout and  
bodysherds.





86



87

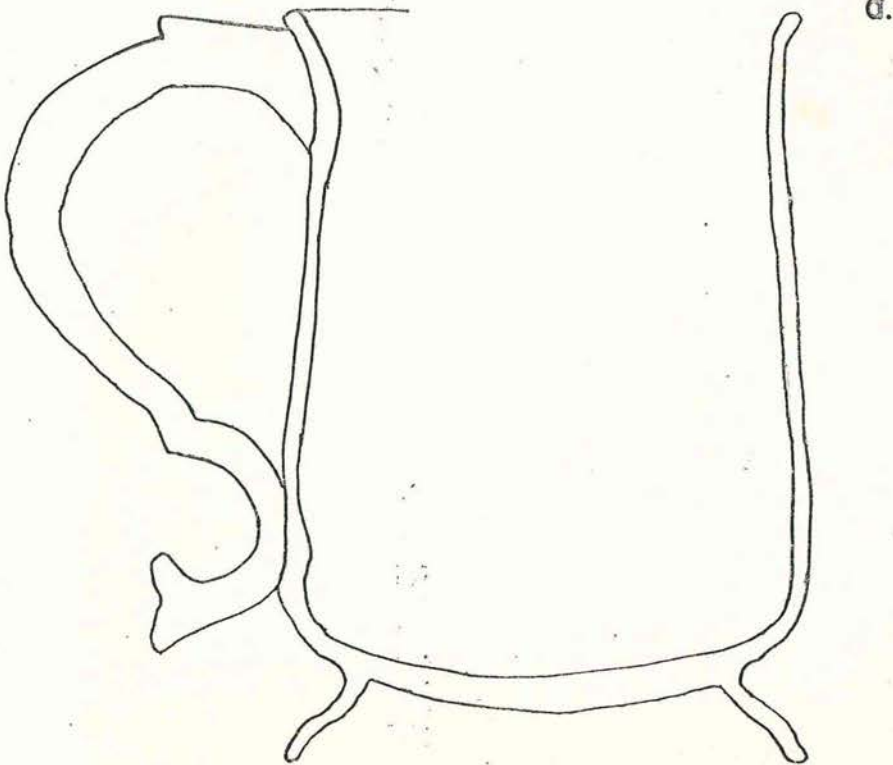


PLATE 87

TABLEWARE MUGS: Conjectured child's pewter mug.



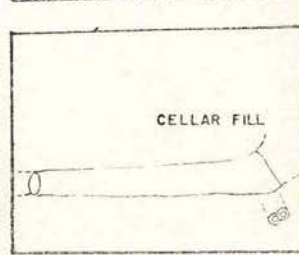
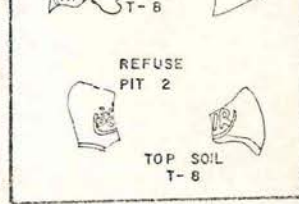
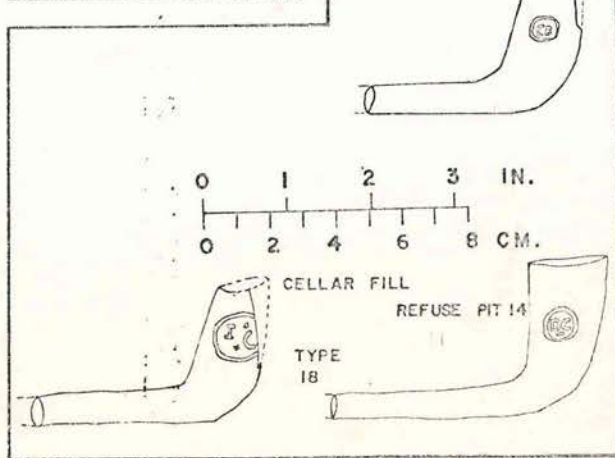
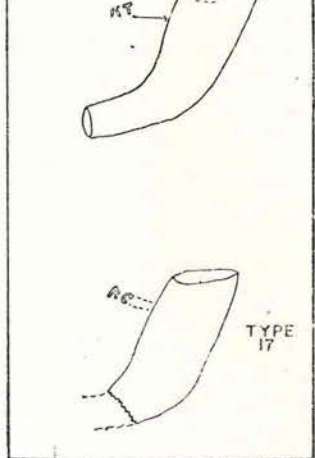
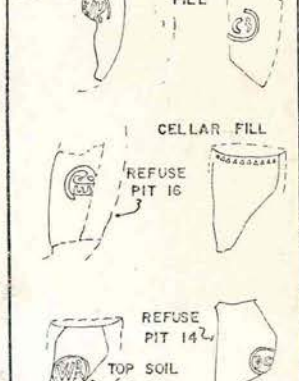
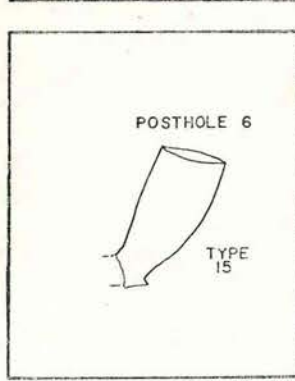
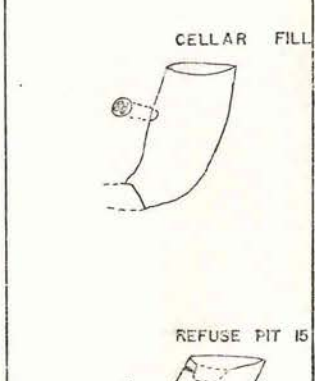
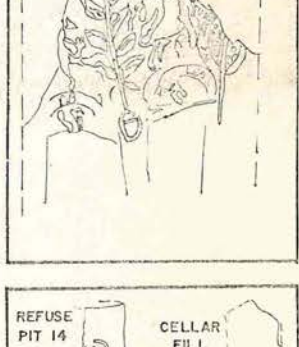
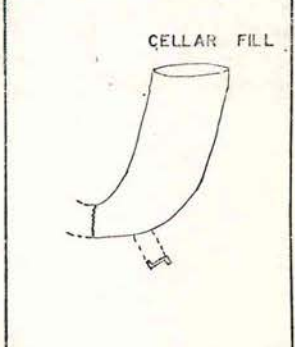
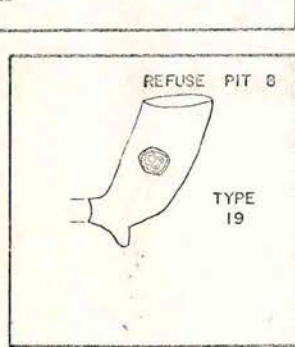
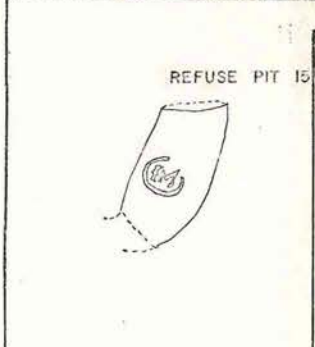
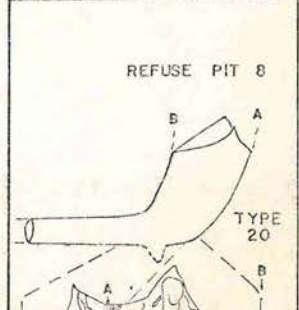
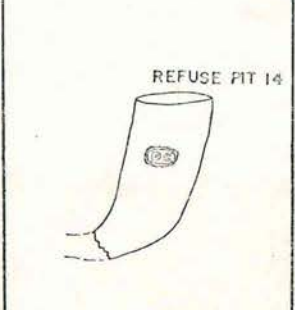
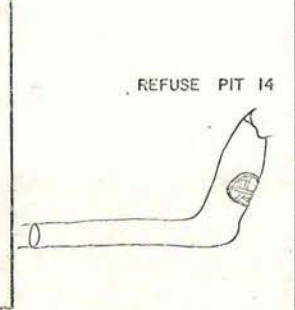
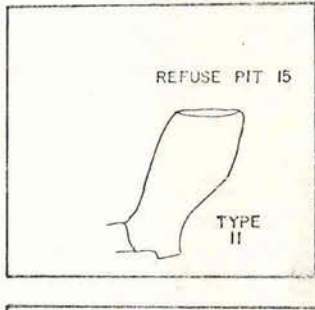
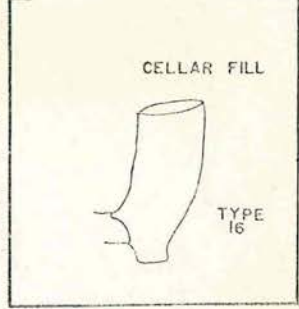
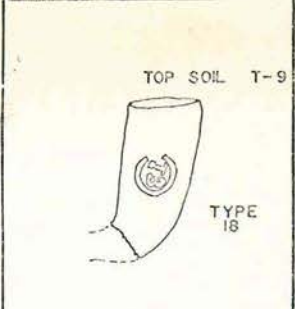
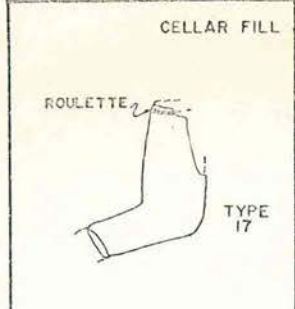
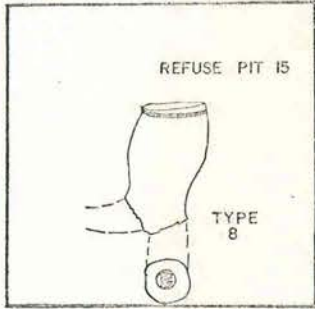
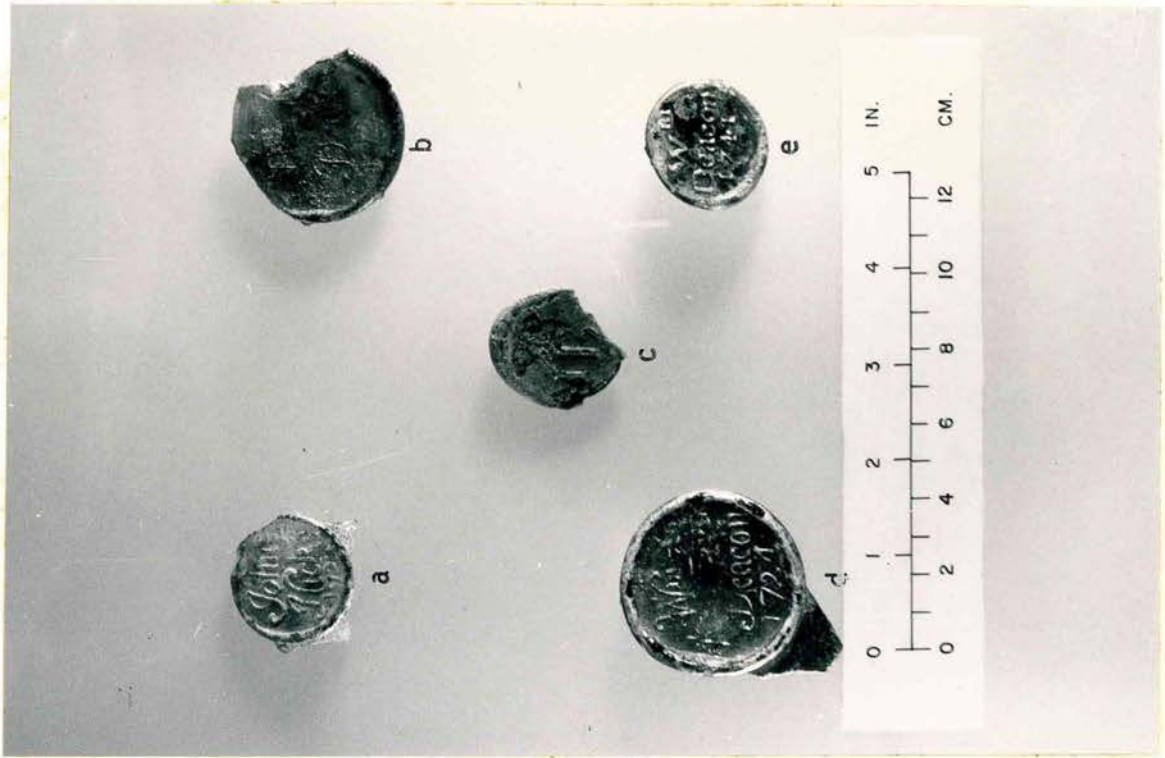




PLATE 89

TABLEWARE: OWNERSHIP SEALS: [a-e] Glass bottle seals.





a



b



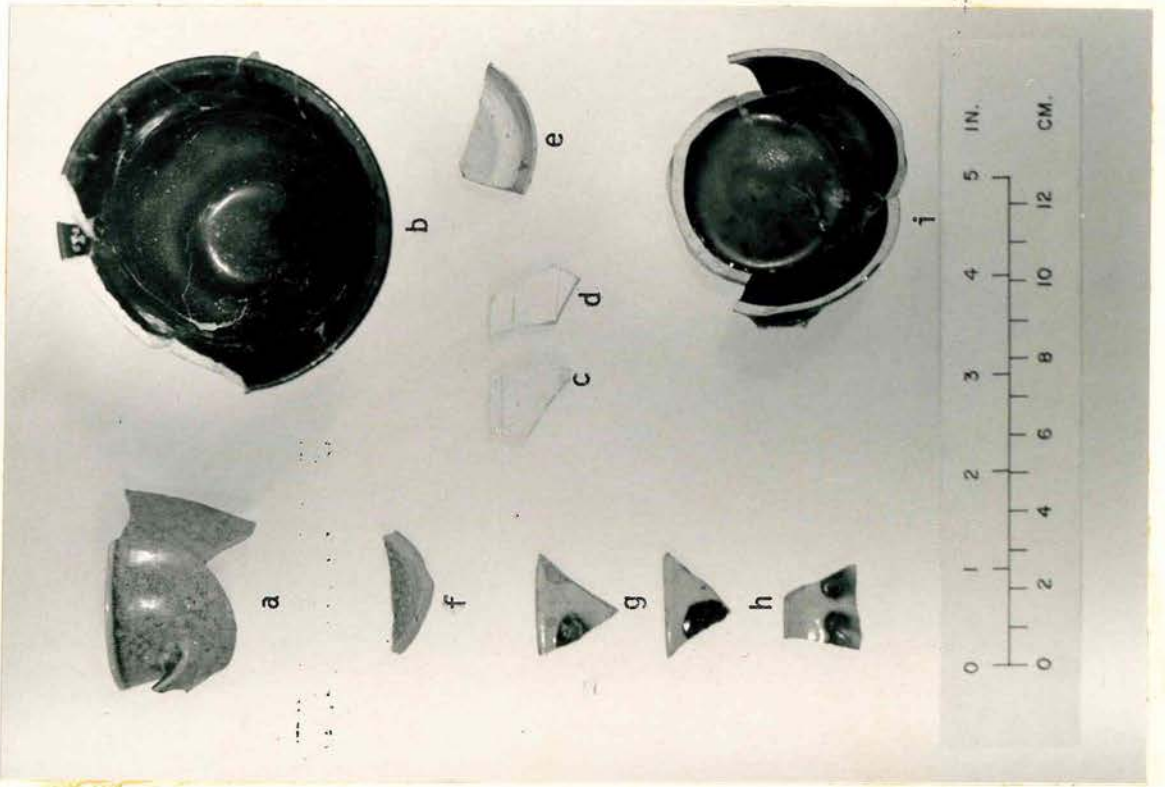
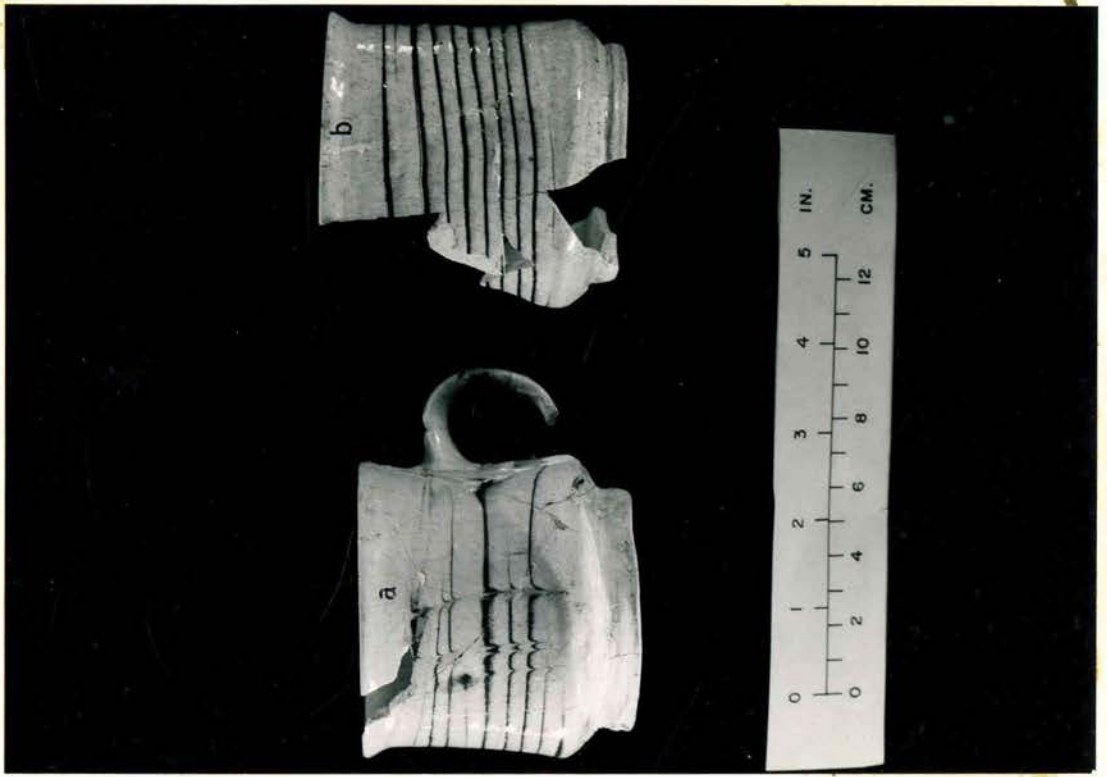
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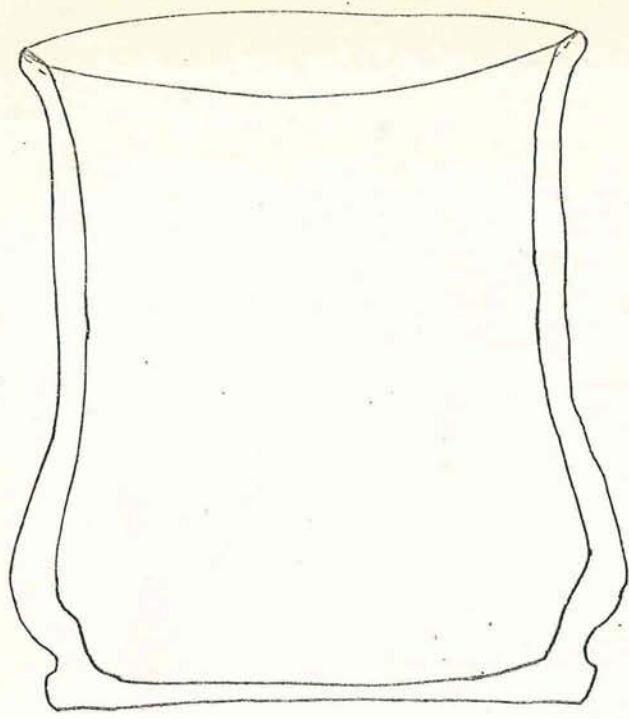
d



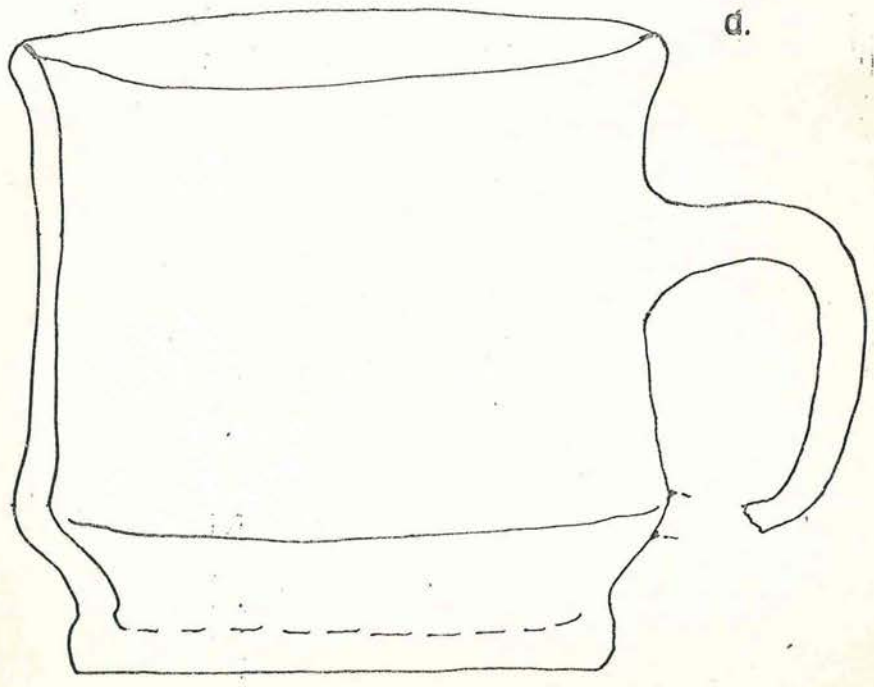
e



b. 90



d.



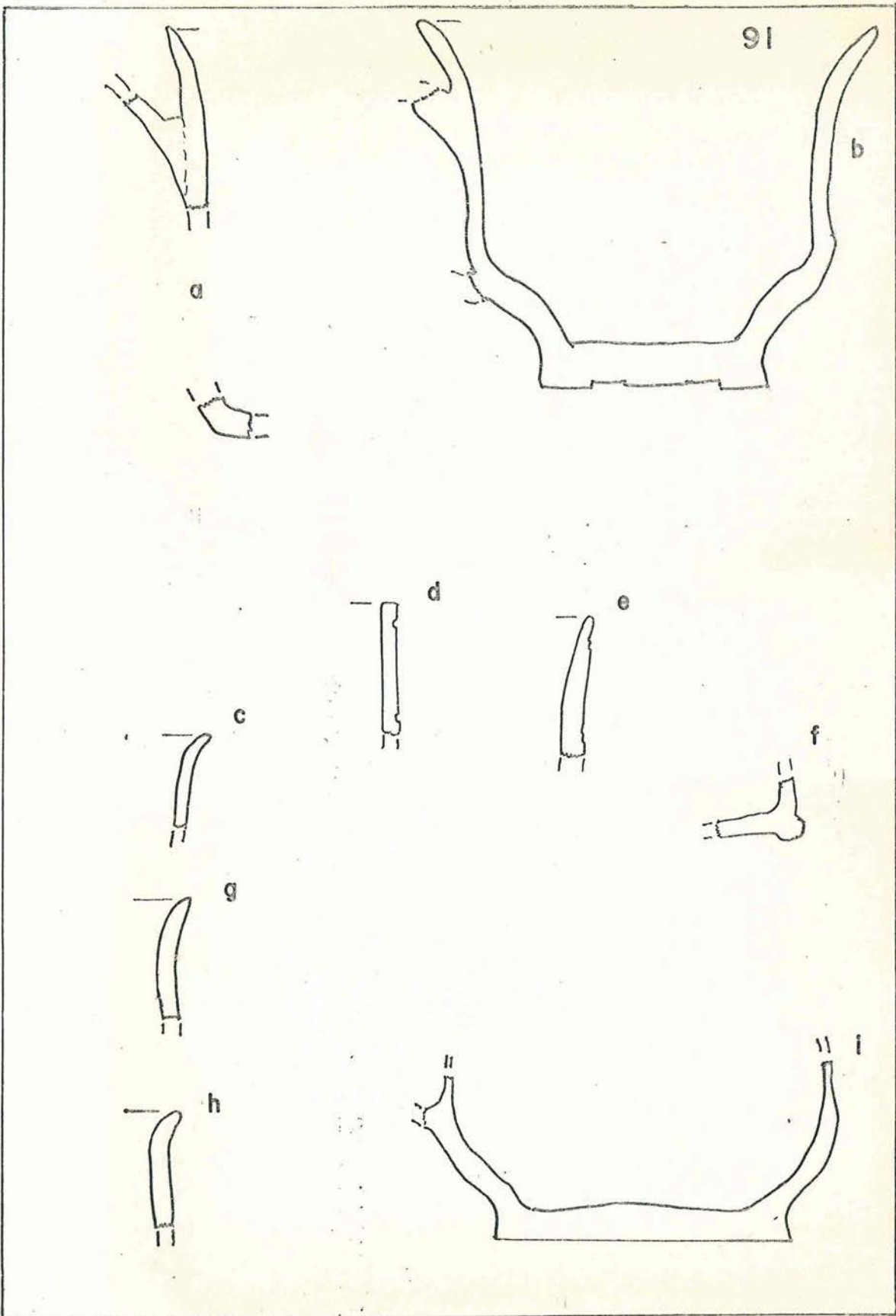
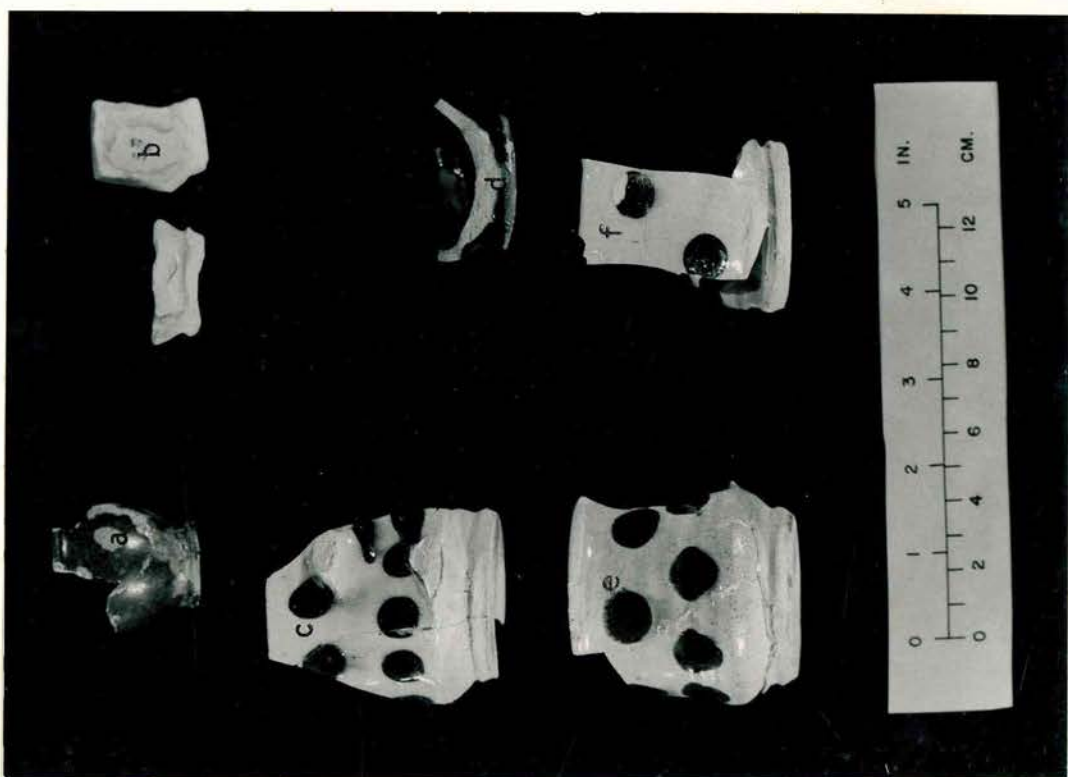
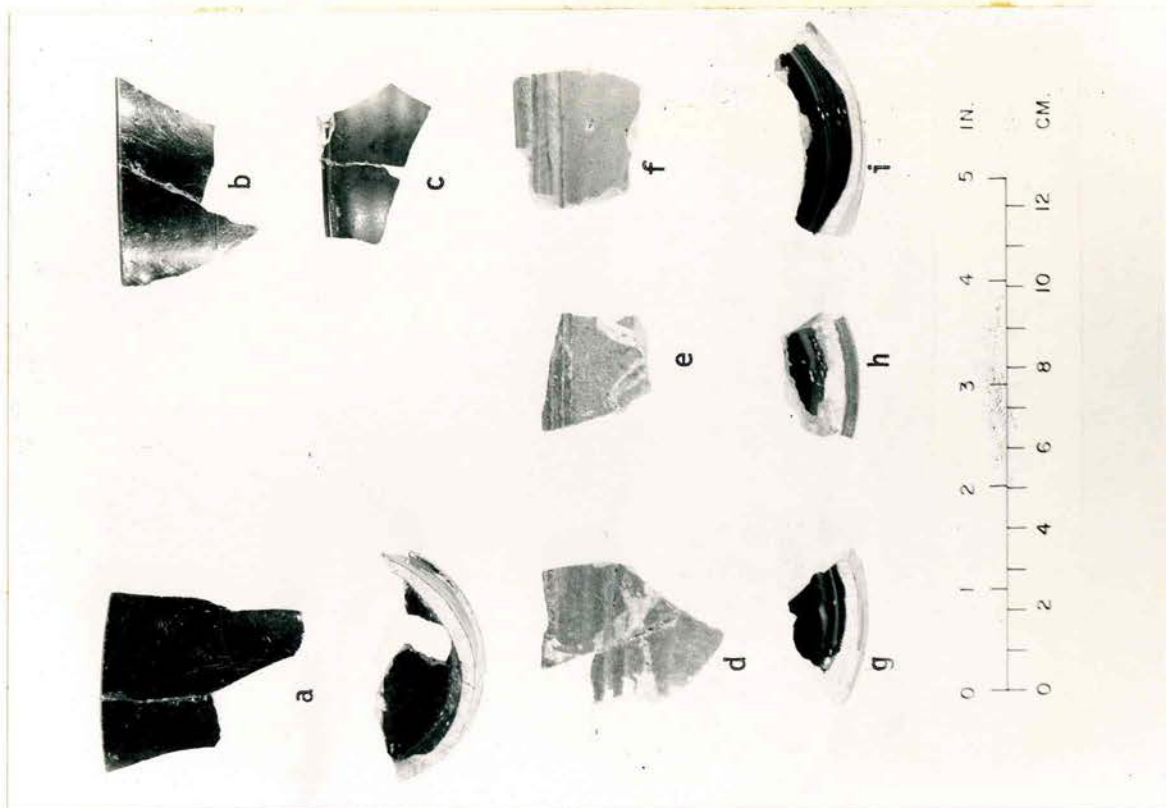


PLATE 93

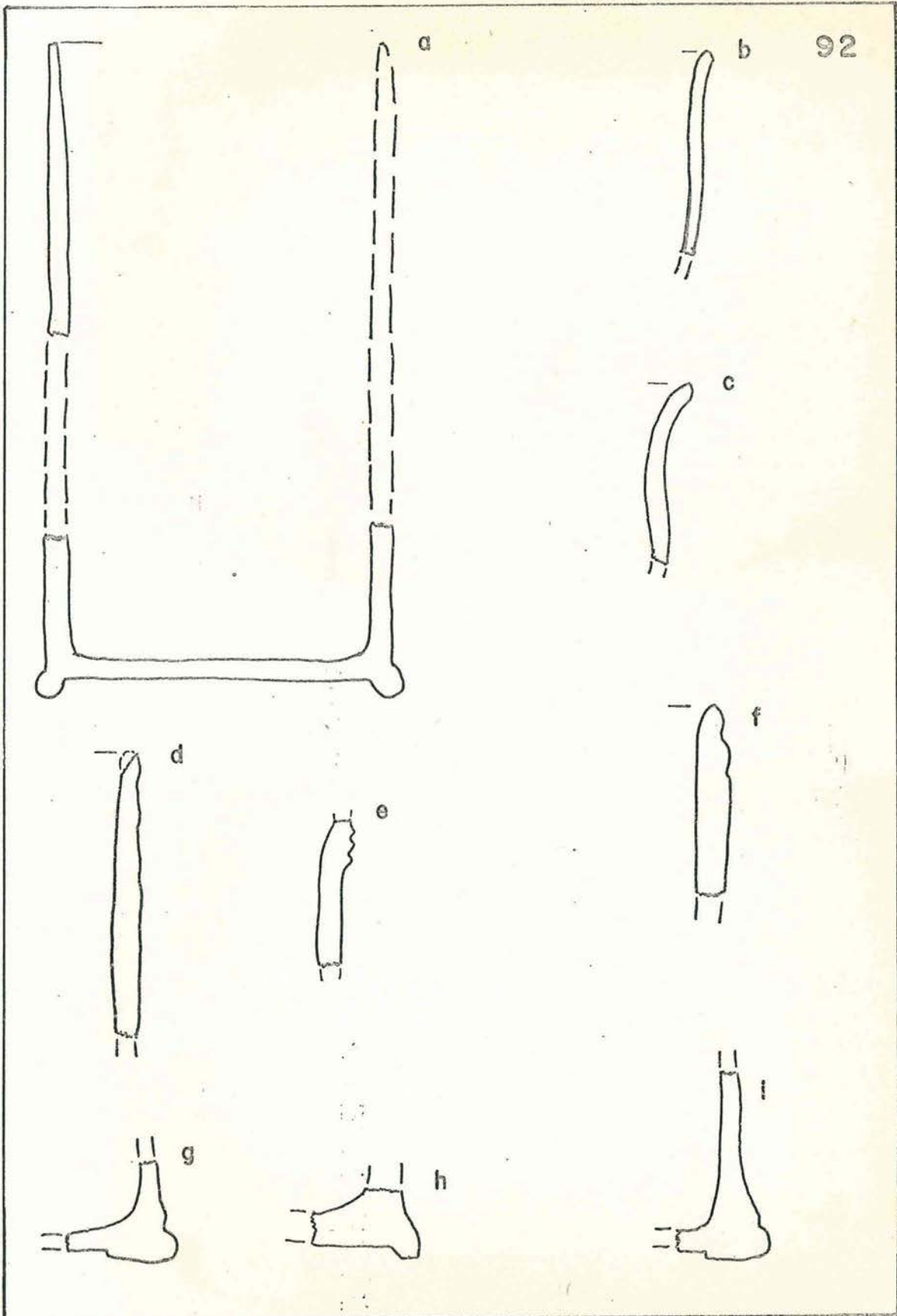
TABLEWARE CUPS AND EGG CUP: [a] Dark, slip earthenware egg cup; [b] Undecorated delft earthenware egg cup; [c,e,f] Light slip earthenware cup rimsherds decorated with oxide dots; [d] Dark slip earthenware cup or egg cup base and bodysherd.

PLATE 92

TABLEWARE MUGS AND CANS: [a-c] Dark oxide earthenware cup rim and basesherds; [d-e] White, daubed slip light brown earthenware bodysherds with cordoning; [f] Thick, light brown slip earthenware mug rimsherd decorated with cordoning below lip; [g-i] Dark slip earthenware mug basesherd.







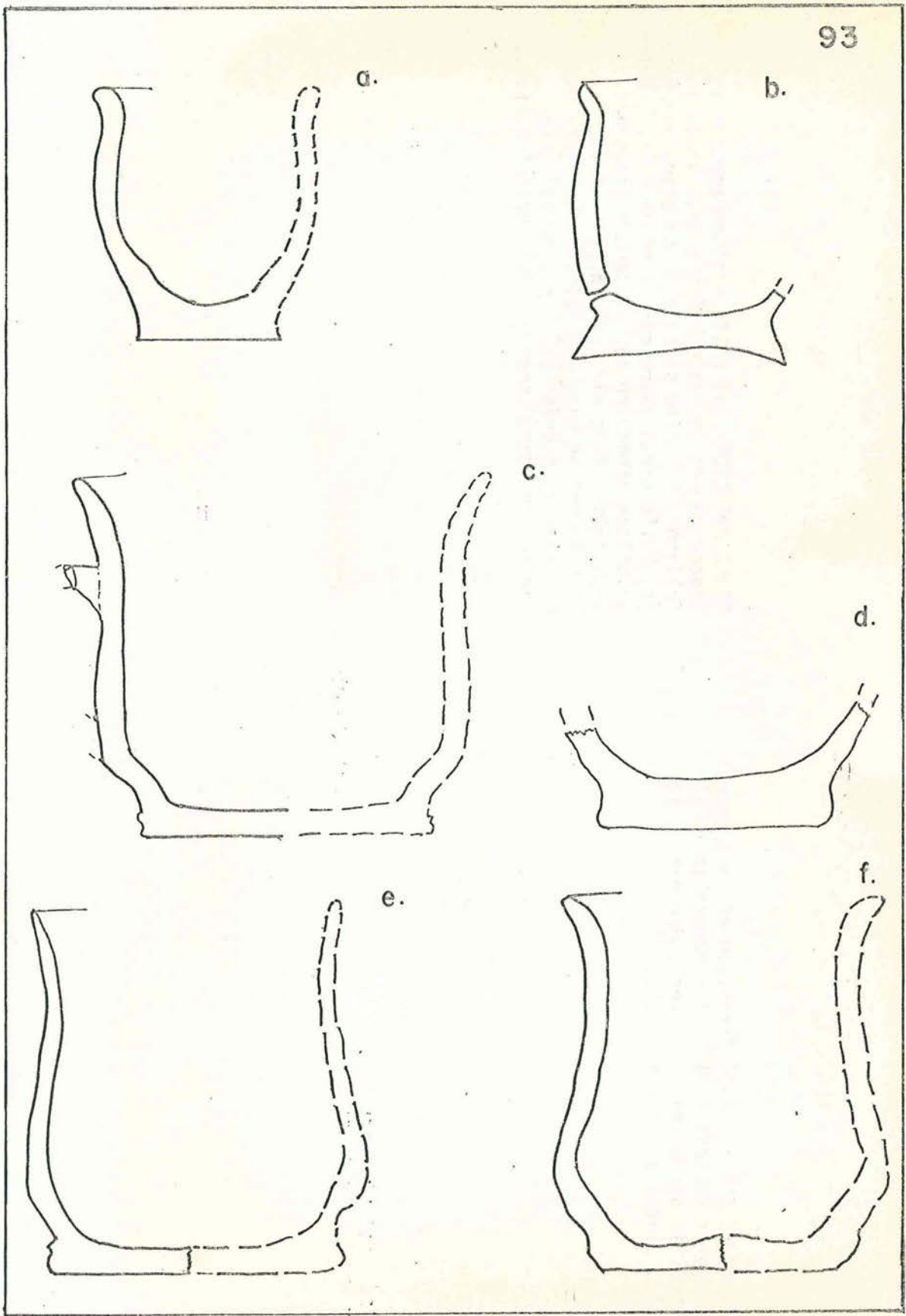
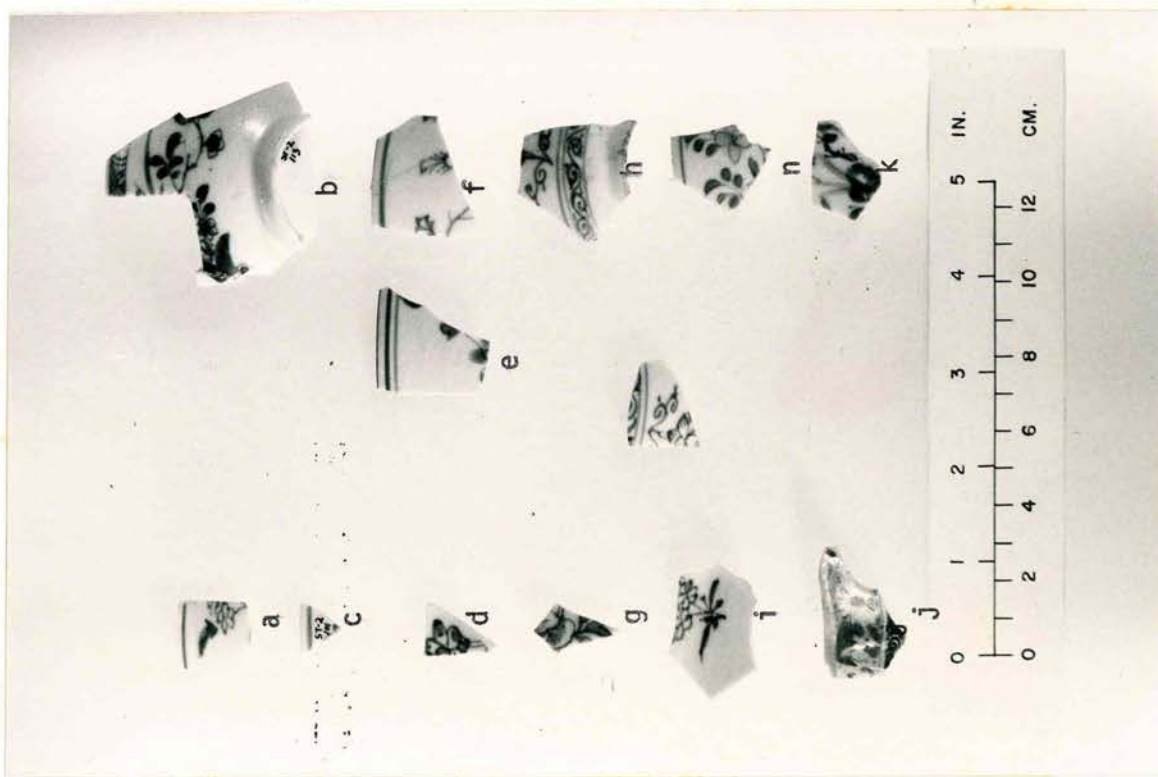
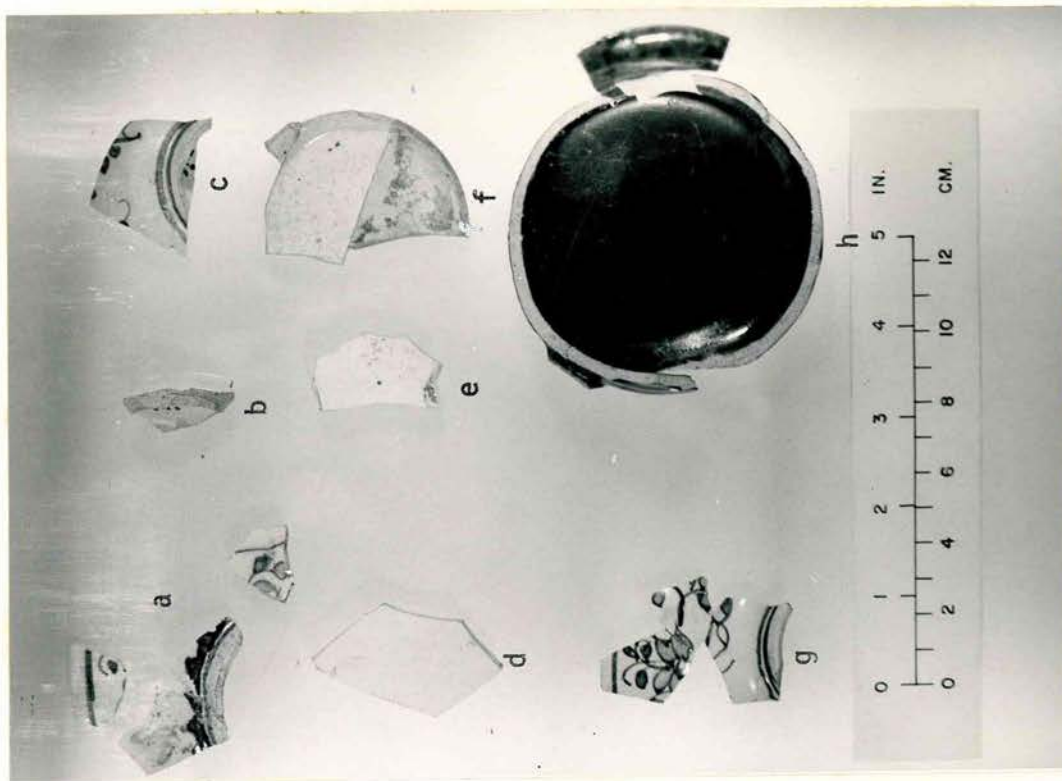


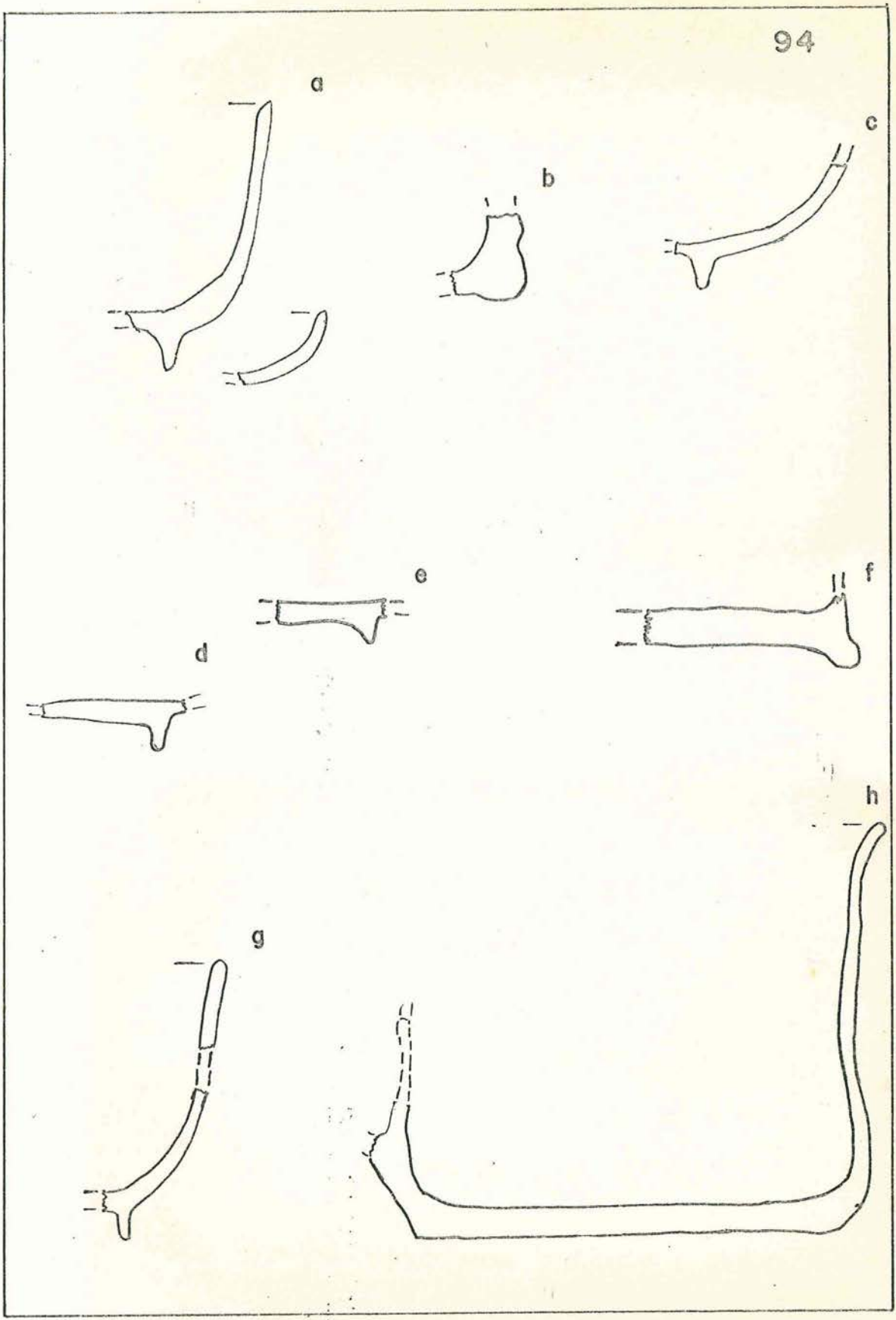
PLATE 95

TABLEWARE CUPS: [a-k] Porcelain rim and base cupsherds decorated with blue underglaze; [j] Porcelain spoon tray basesherd, decorated with gold, black, and red on white.

PLATE 94

TABLEWARE CUPS: [a] Delft earthenware cup and saucer sherds decorated with cobalt bands and foliate; [b] White saltglaze stoneware mug base; [c] Delft earthenware cup basesherd; [d,e] White saltglaze stoneware cup or saucer basesherd with raised foot rim; [f] White saltglaze base to cup or mug; [g] Delft earthenware cup rim and basesherds; [h] Dark, glossy slip earthenware cup decorated with cordoning lines.





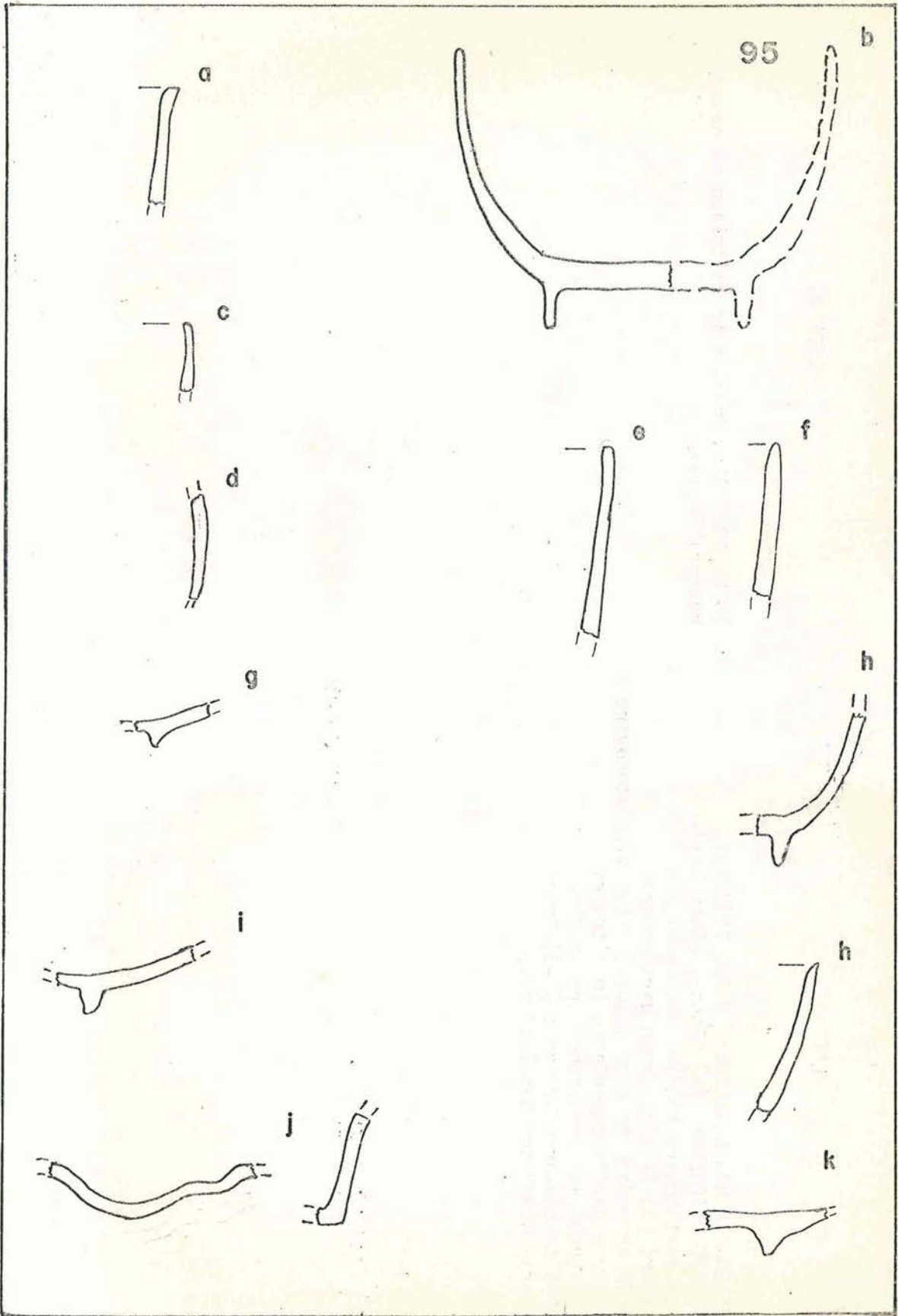
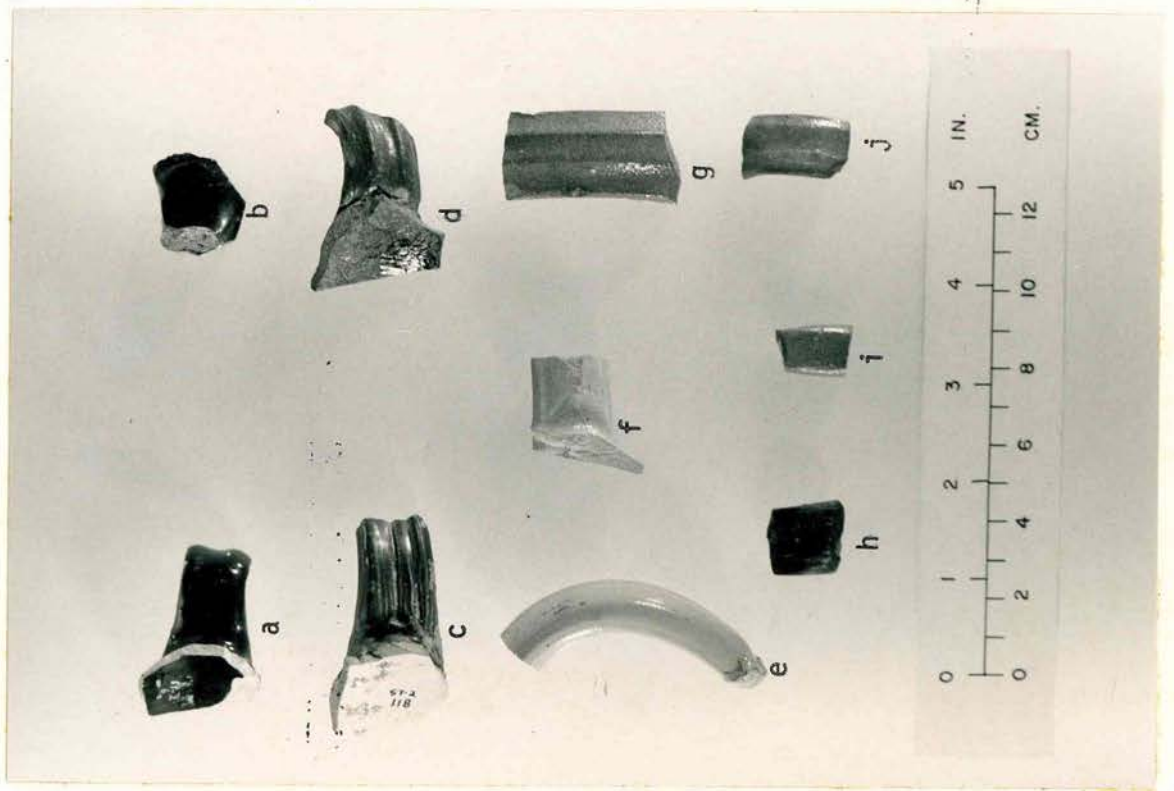


PLATE 97

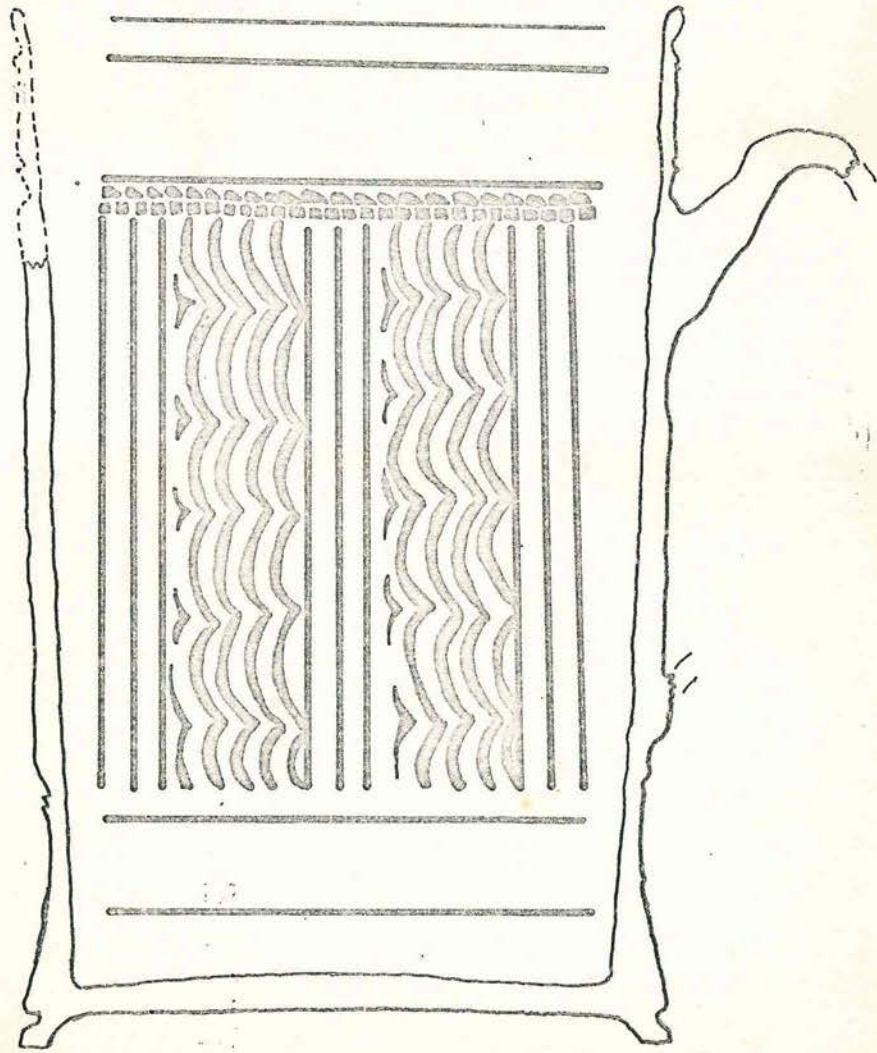
KITCHENWARE HANDLESHERDS: MUGS, TANKARDS,  
CUPS AND PITCHERS: [a] Glossy, black lead-  
glaze earthenware handle appendage to a  
pitcher; [b] Glossy, brown earthenware  
handle appendage to a cup; [c,d] Oxide slip  
stoneware handle appendages to pitchers;  
[e-g] Cream and gray stoneware handle-  
sherds to tankards or mugs; [h-j] Brown  
and gray stoneware handlesherds.

PLATE 96

TABLEWARE MUG: Brown slip saltglaze stoneware  
restorable mug.







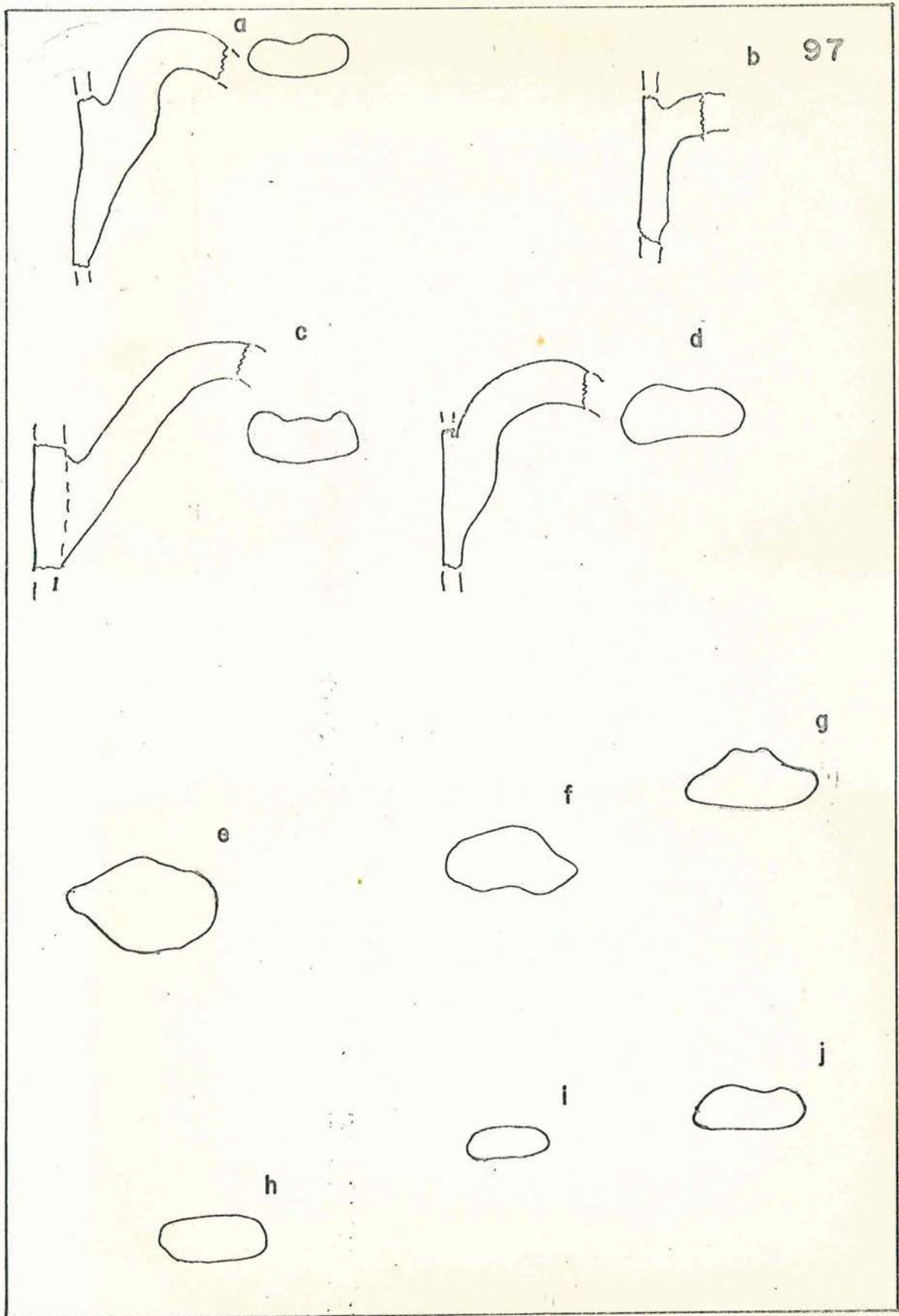
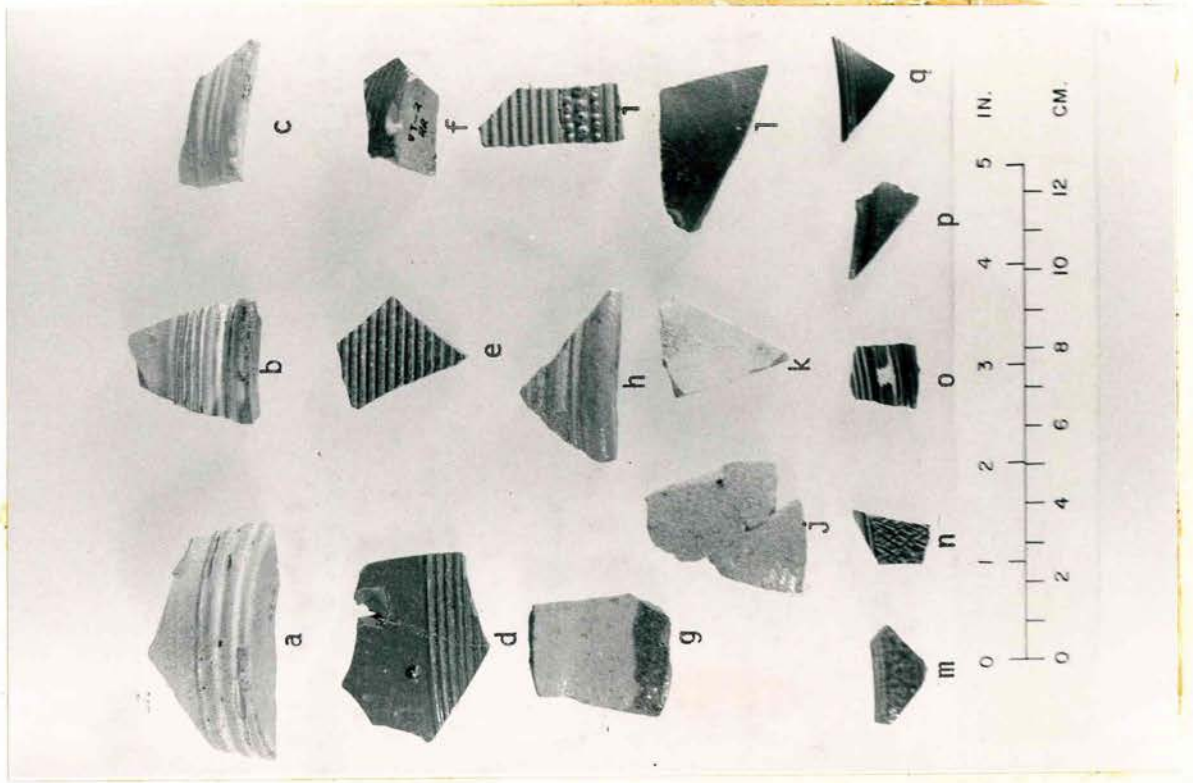


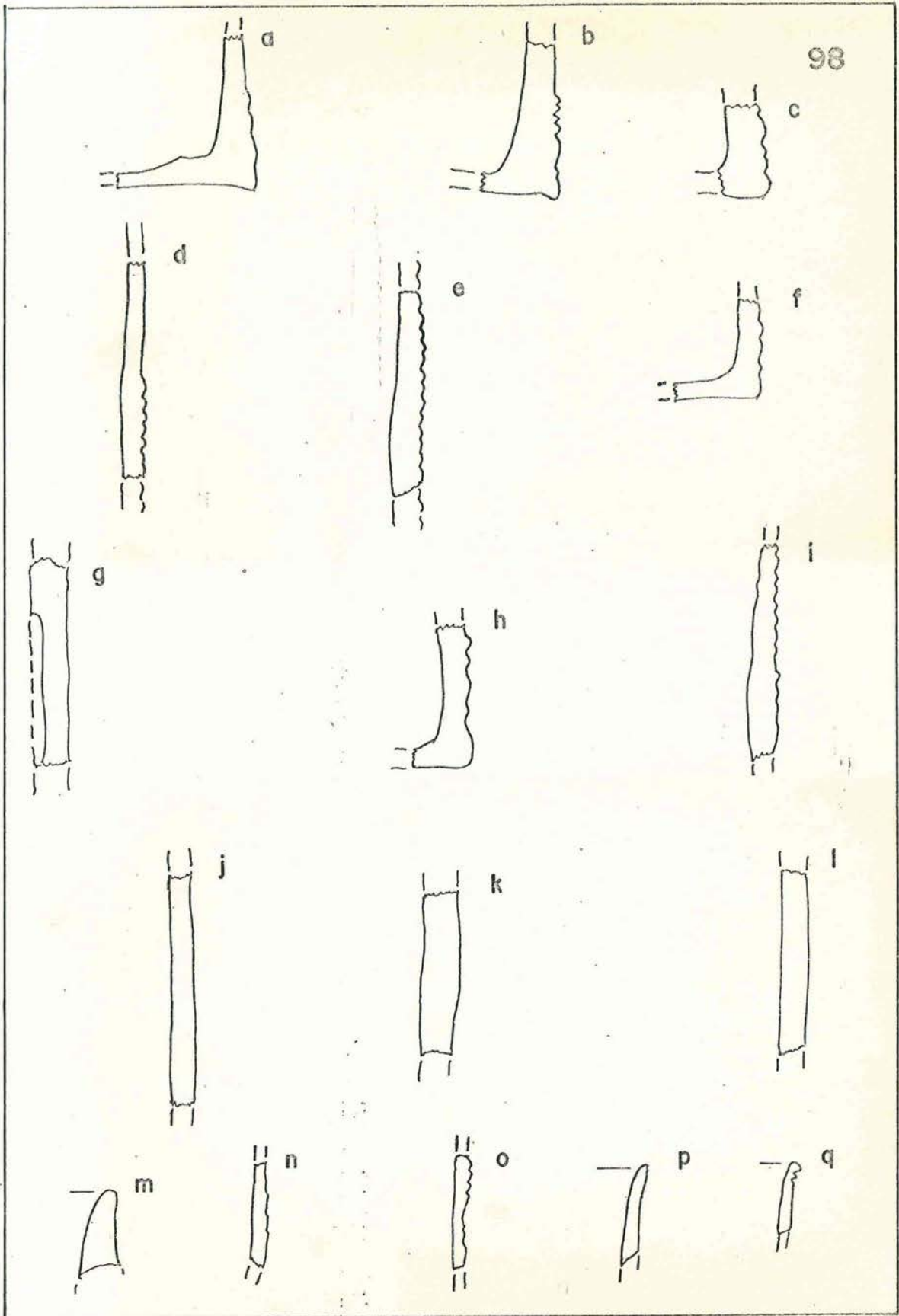
PLATE 99

TABLEWARE TANKARDS AND MUGS: [a,j,k] Gray saltglaze stoneware medallion bodysherds; [b,d] Gray saltglaze stoneware tankard handle and rimsherd with hole for lid; [c] Oxide slip saltglaze stoneware tankard rimsherd; [e,n] Restorable gray saltglaze stoneware tankard; [f] Gray saltglaze stoneware upper bodysherd to jug; [g] Gray saltglaze stoneware tankard or mug bodysherd; [h,i,l,m,r] Saltglaze stoneware mug or tankard rimsherds; [o,p] Gray saltglaze stoneware tankard or mug bodysherds.

PLATE 98

TABLEWARE: [a] Saltglaze stoneware mug basesherd decorated with oxide slip and cordoning lines; [b] Gray stoneware mug basesherd decorated with cordoning lines with thickened base; [c] White saltglaze stoneware mug basesherd decorated with cordoning lines; [d,e] Stoneware mug bodysherds decorated with oxide slip and cordoning lines; [f] Stoneware mug basesherd decorated with oxide slip and cordoning lines; [g] Dark gray stoneware mug bodysherd; [h] Stoneware mug basesherd decorated with cordoning lines; [i] Gray stoneware mug bodysherd decorated with cordoning lines and body nodes; [j-l] Thick, stoneware body and basesherds to mugs; [m] Stoneware rimsherd decorated with oxide slip; [n,o] Thin stoneware bodysherds decorated with oxide slip, crisscrossing and cordoning lines; [p,q] Stoneware mug rimsherds decorated with oxide slip (one rim is beveled and the other is rolled and thickened with cordoning).





TABLEWARE  
 GRAY SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE, MUGS AND TANKARDS

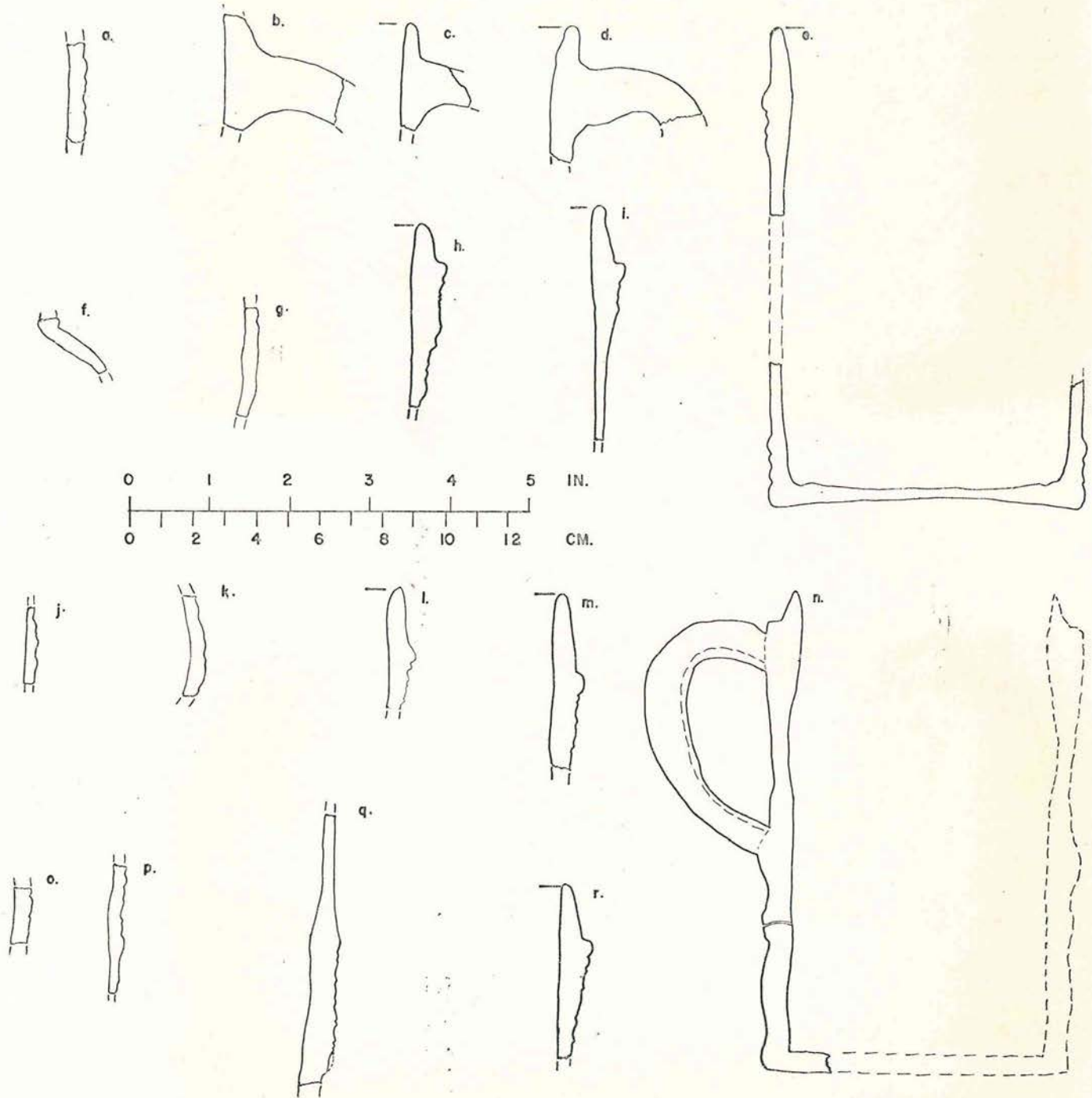
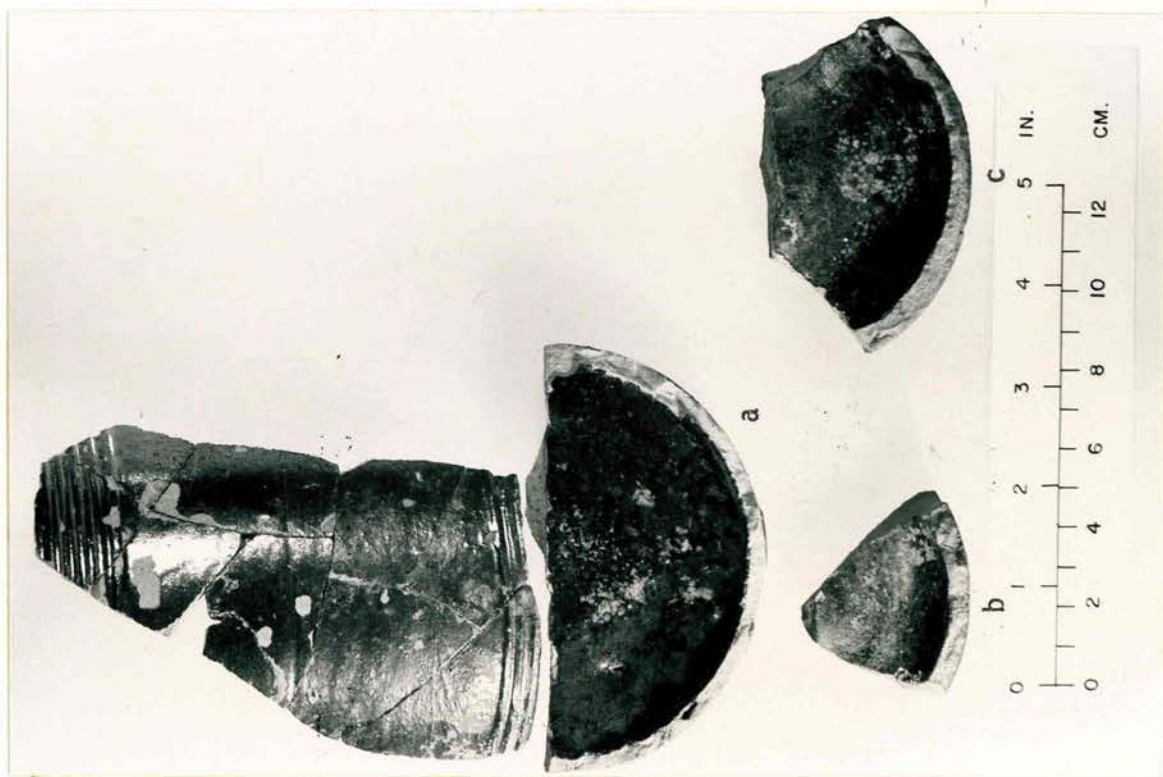
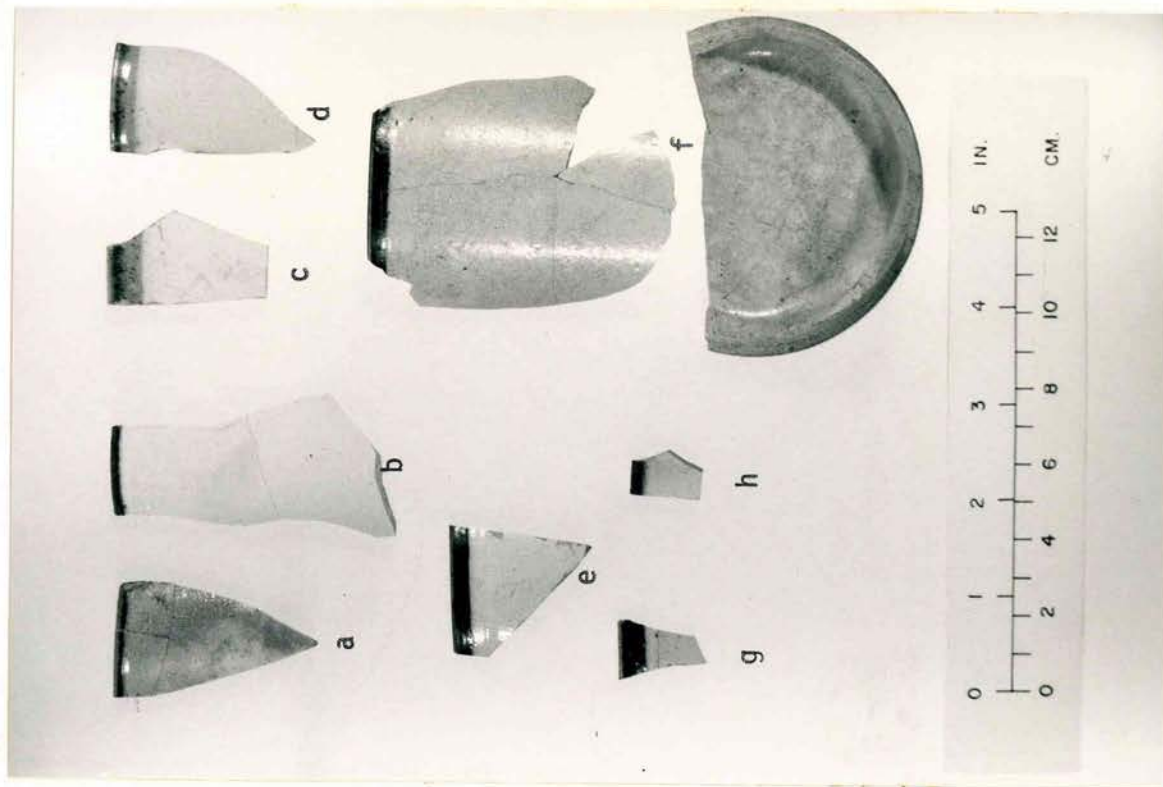


PLATE 101

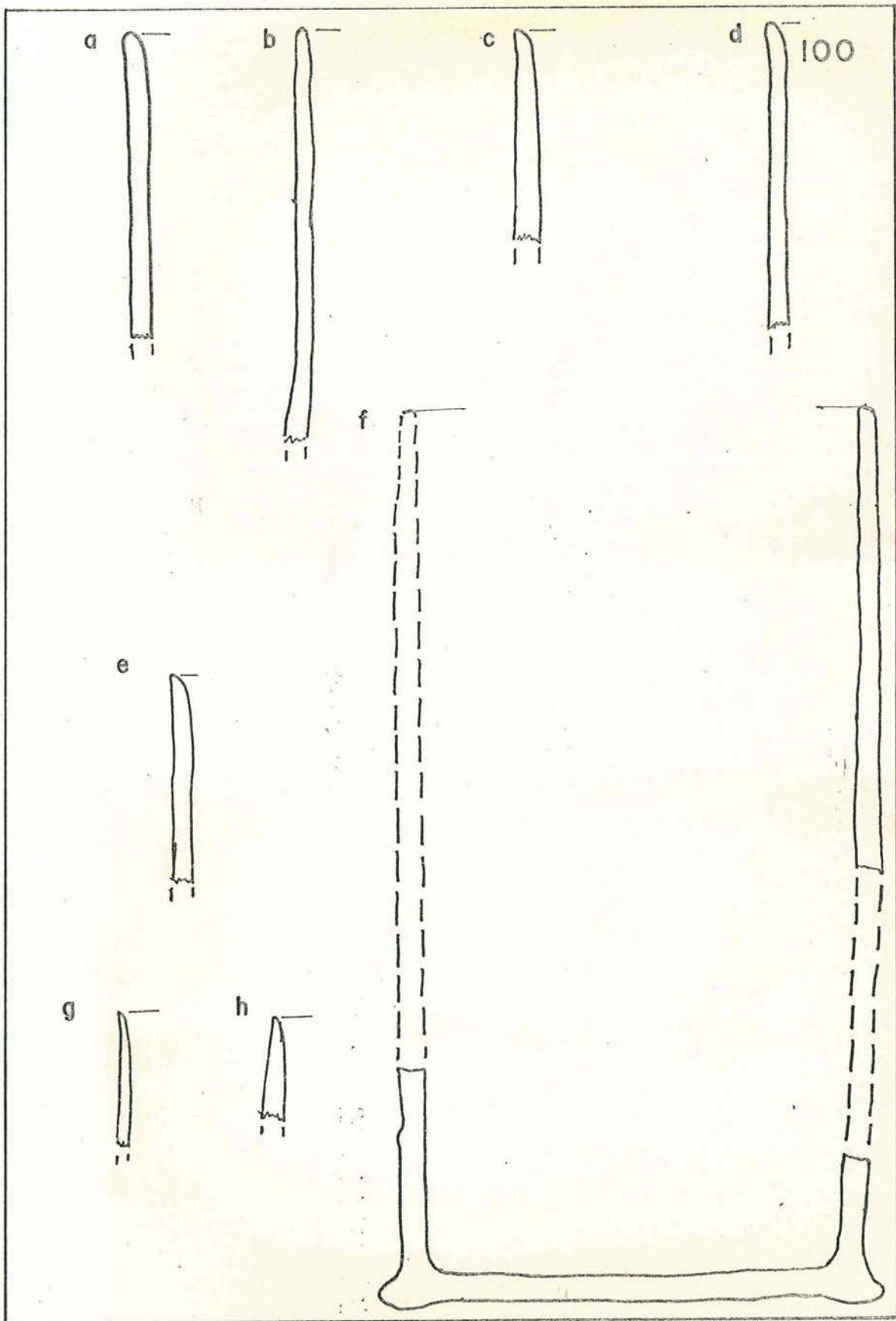
TABLEWARE MUGS OF POOR QUALITY: [a-c] Oxide slip earthenware mug body and basesherds.

PLATE 100

TABLEWARE MUGS, FINEWARE: [a-h] White saltglaze stoneware mugs decorated with oxide applied to lip and rim areas.







101

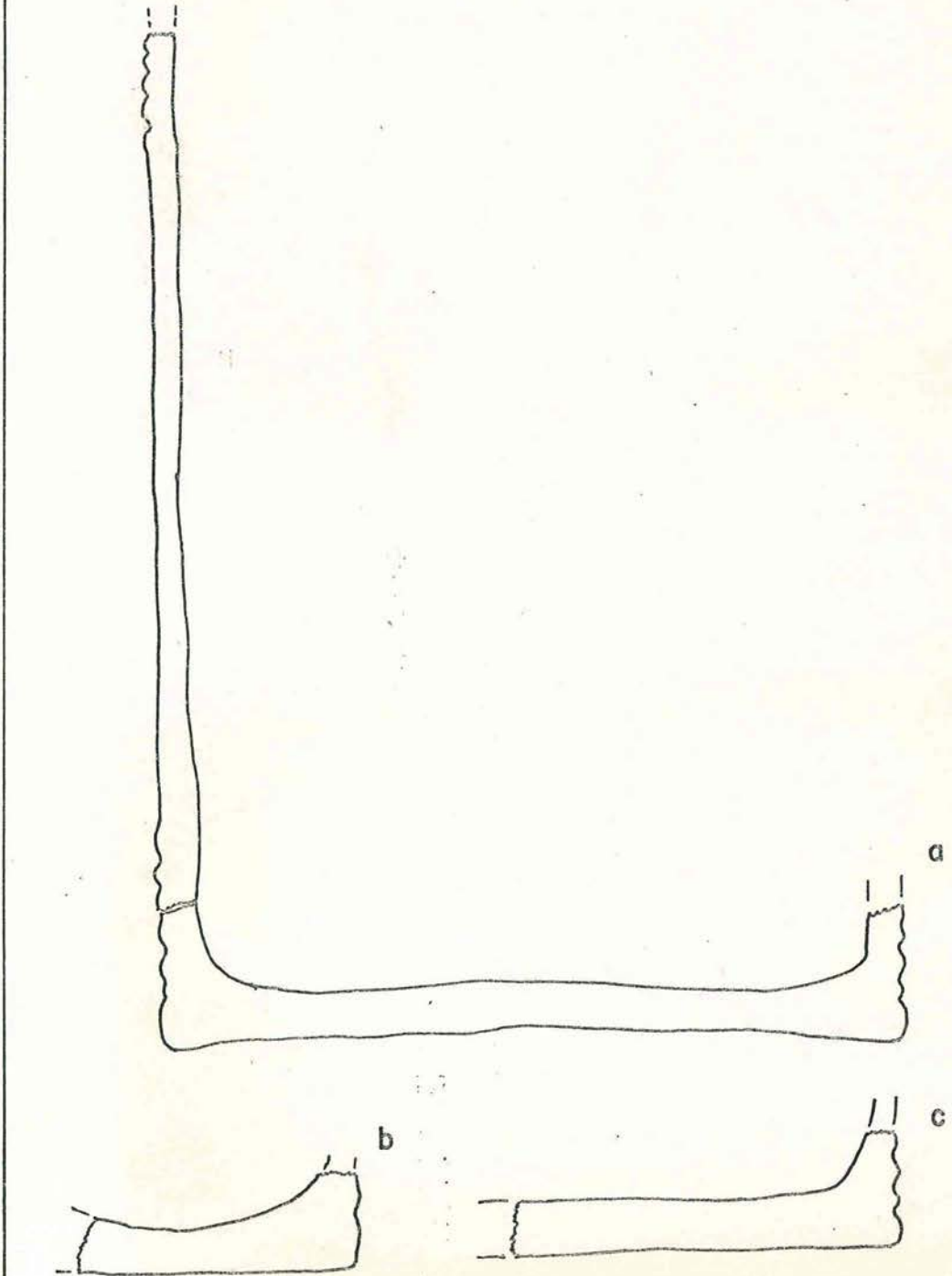
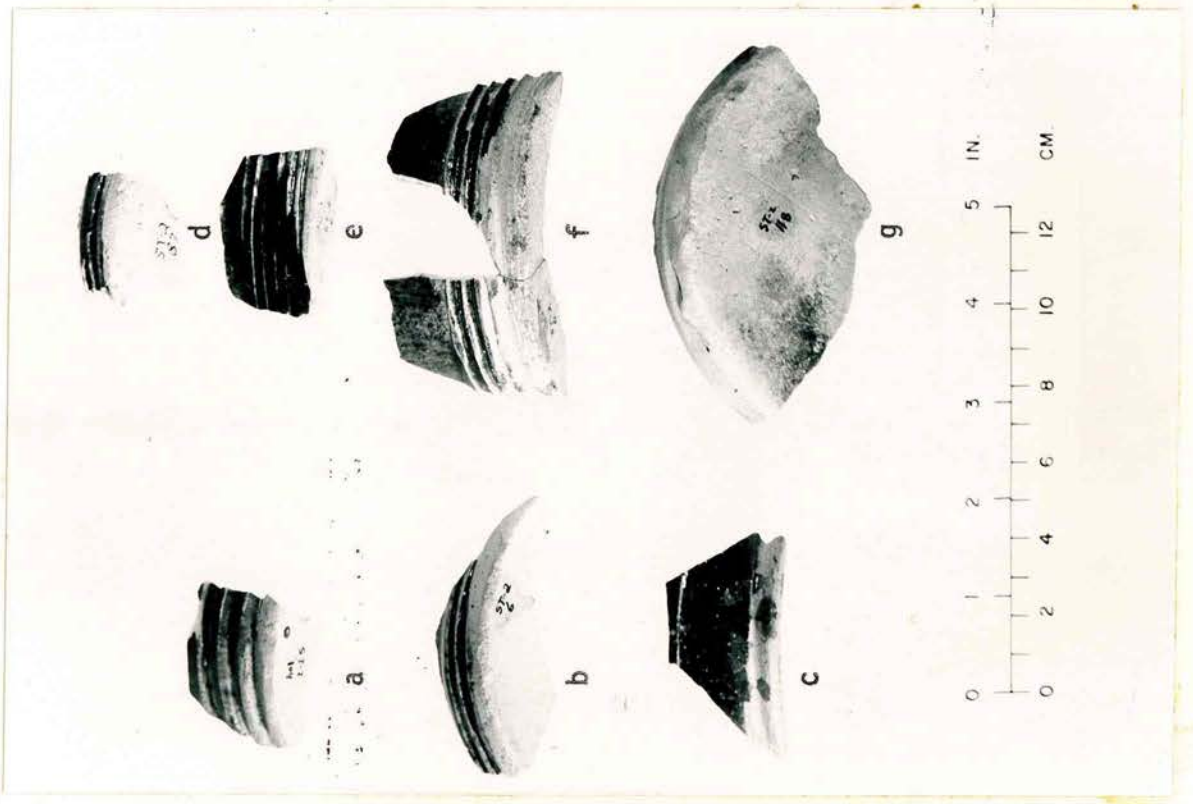
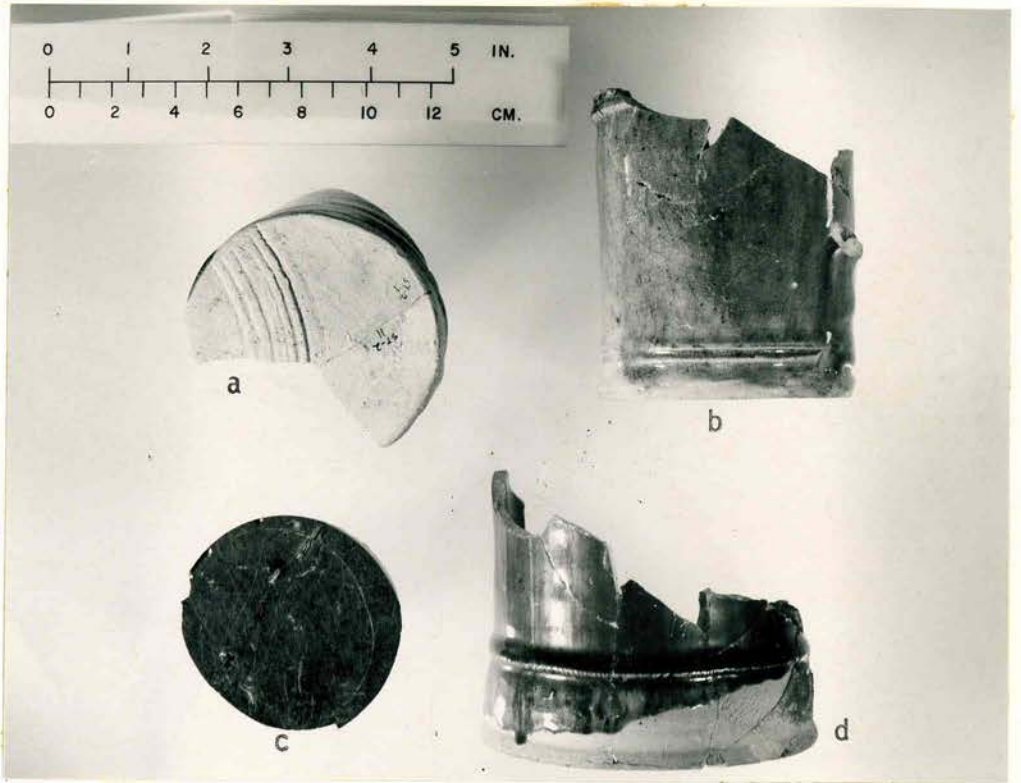


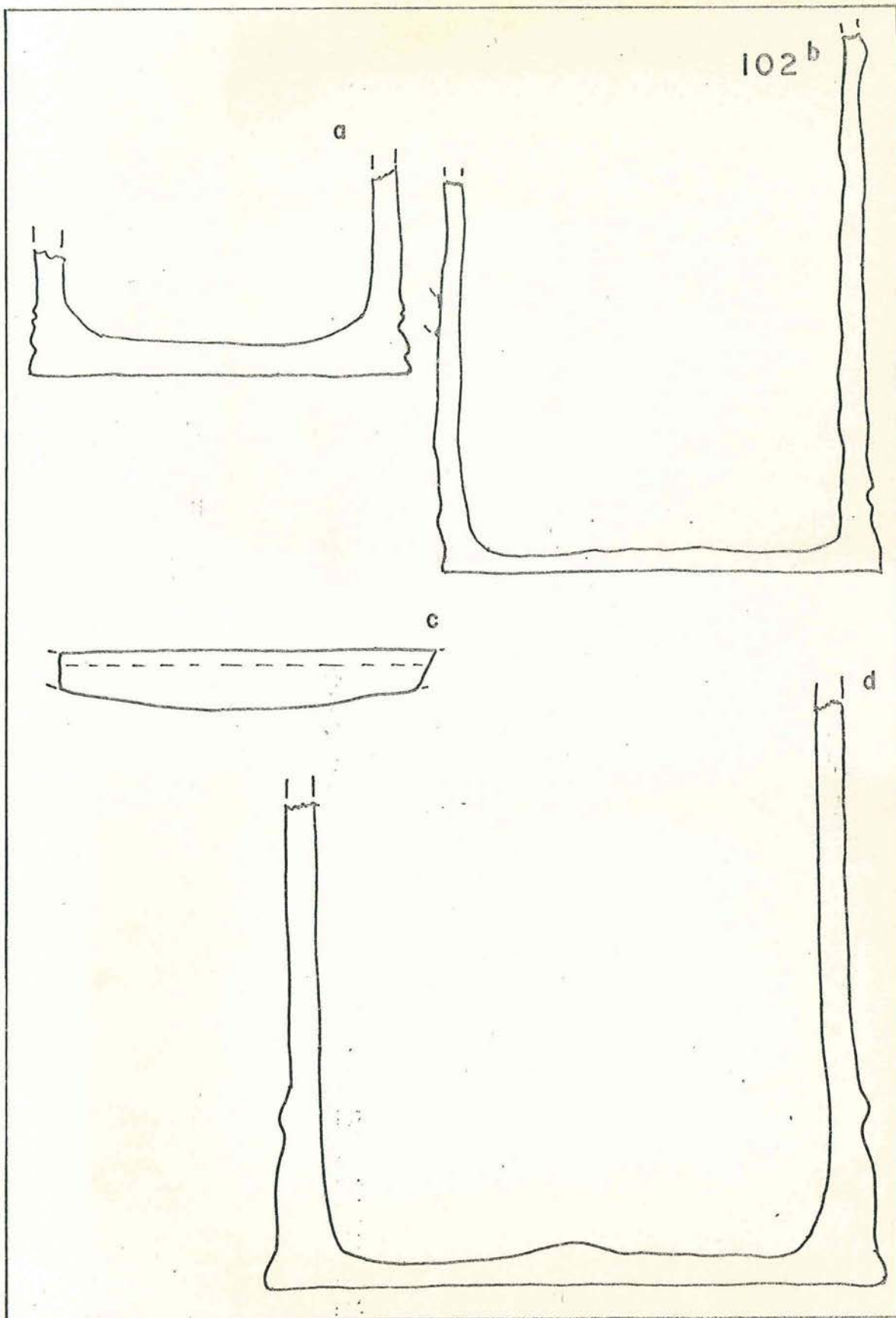
PLATE 102

TABLEWARE MUGS OF HIGH GLOSSY LEAD-GLAZE EARTHENWARE: [a,b] Light slip earthenware mug bases; [c] Dark lead-glaze cup or mug basesherd; [d] Dark slip earthenware mug basesherd.

PLATE 103

TABLEWARE MUGS OF POOR QUALITY: [a-g] Dark oxide slip earthenware mug basesherds decorated with cordoning lines.



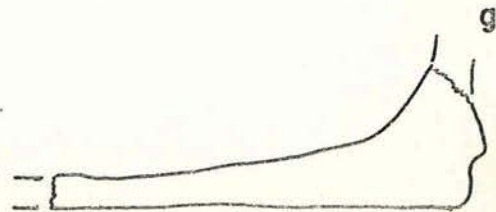
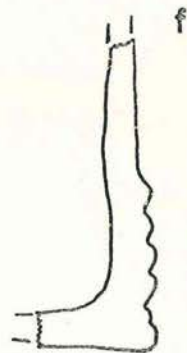
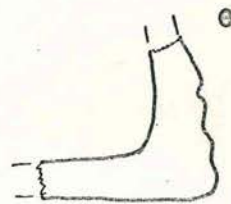
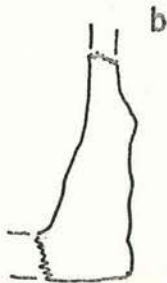
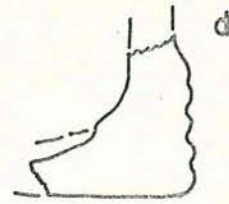
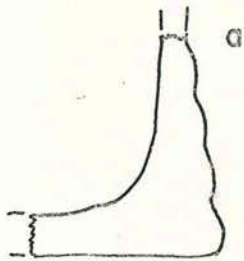


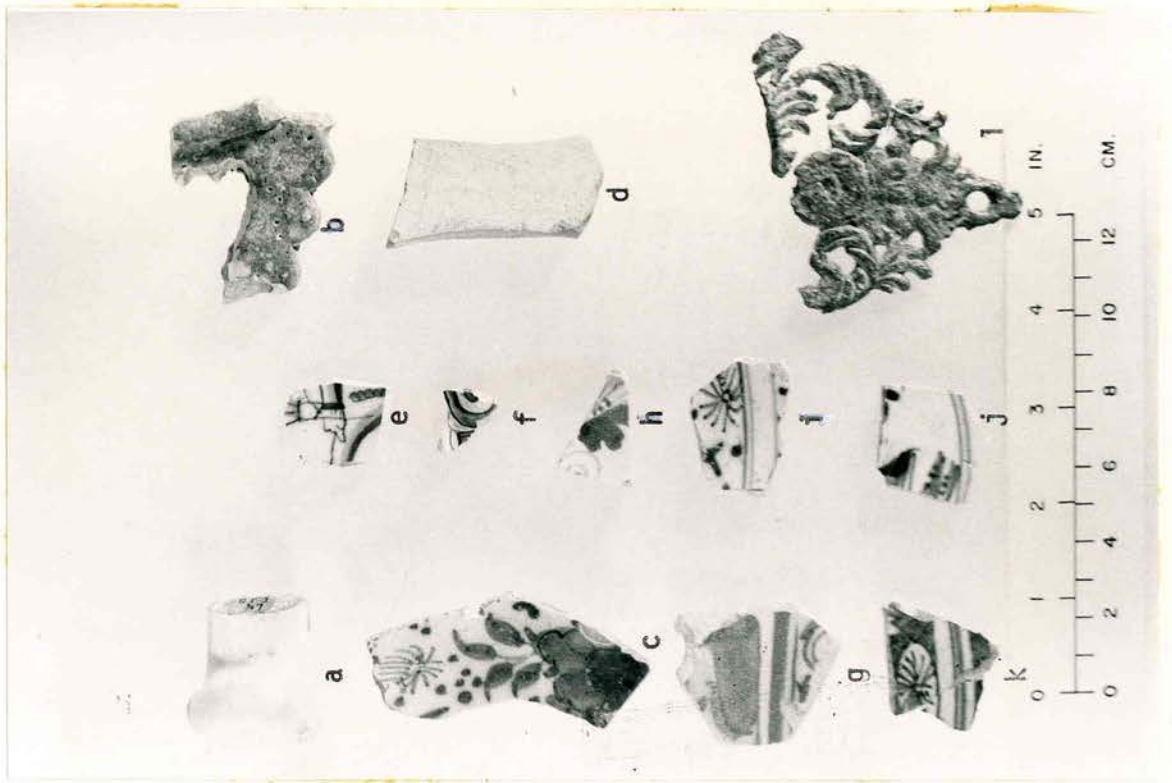
102<sup>b</sup>

a

c

d





104

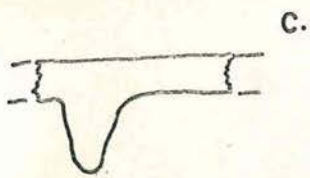
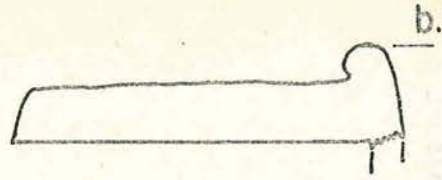
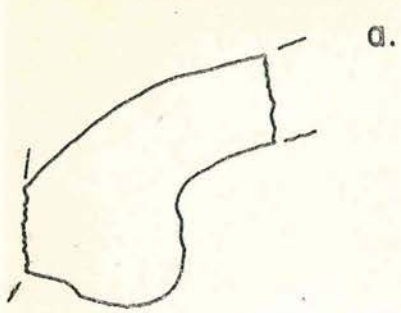




PLATE 105 B

COMESTIBLES: Dissected ears from three races of southwestern maize. The exposed rachis on the upper third of each ear reveals the narrow cupules of Chapalote (right) in comparison to the broad cupules of Harinoso do Ocho (center), and Maiz Blando de Sonora (left).

PLATE 105

COMESTIBLES: [a] Charred corn cob (flint corn).

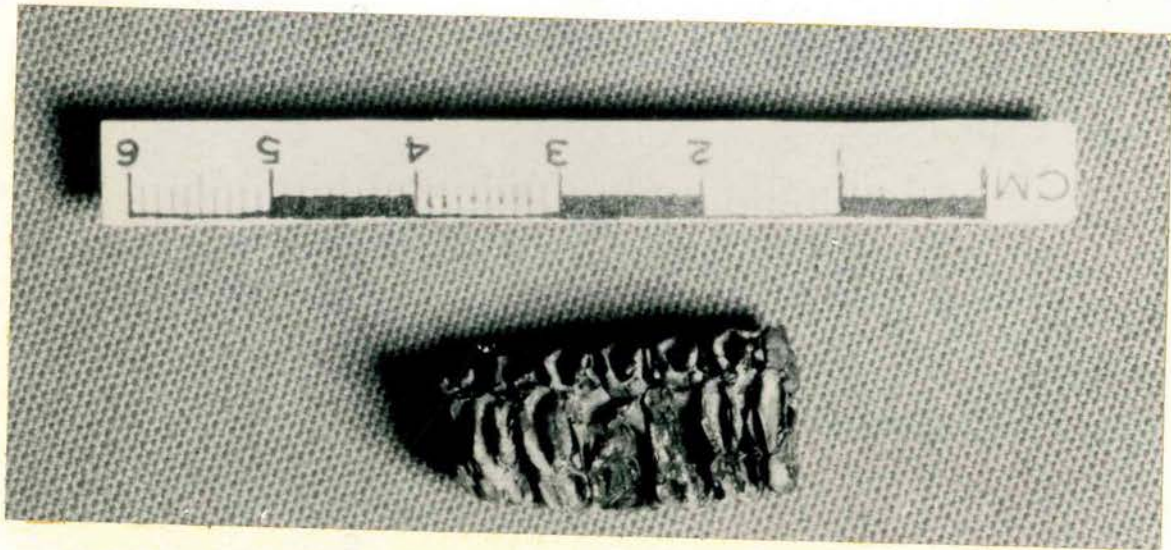
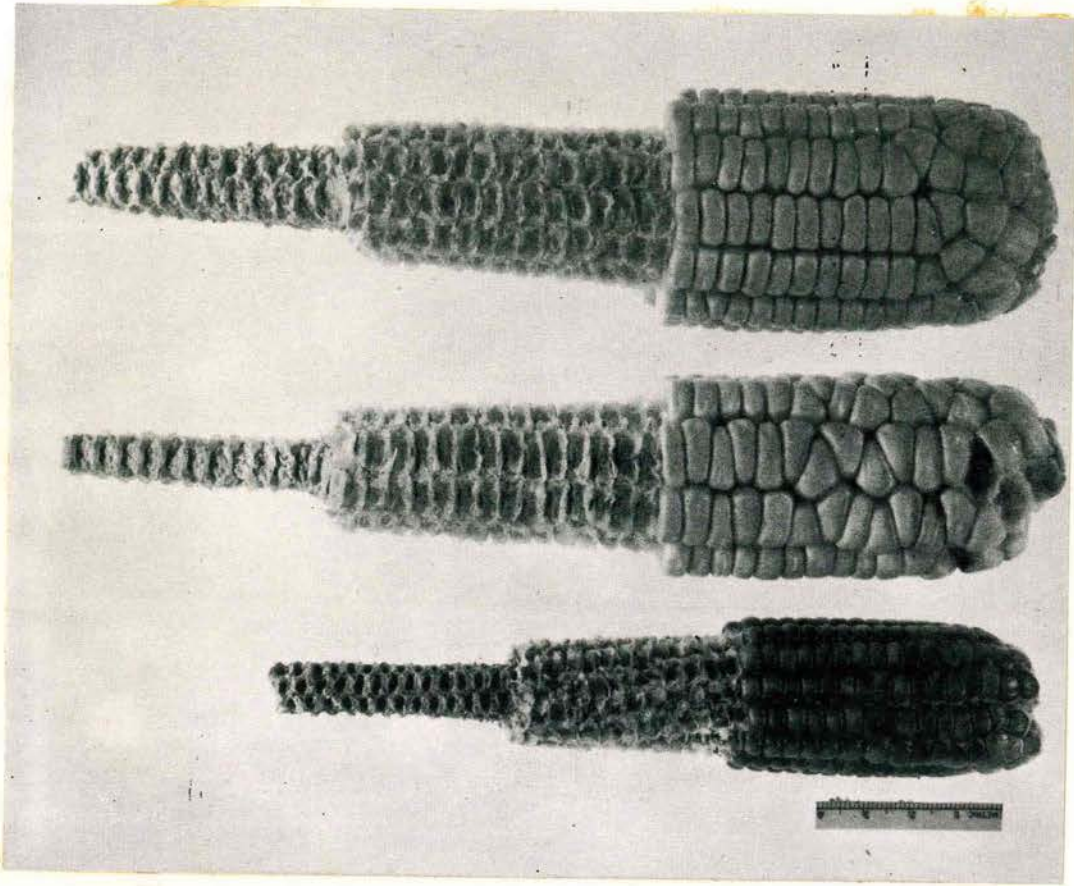


PLATE 106

B. Broken Seeds

A. The complete seed is a Linden tree seed.

A

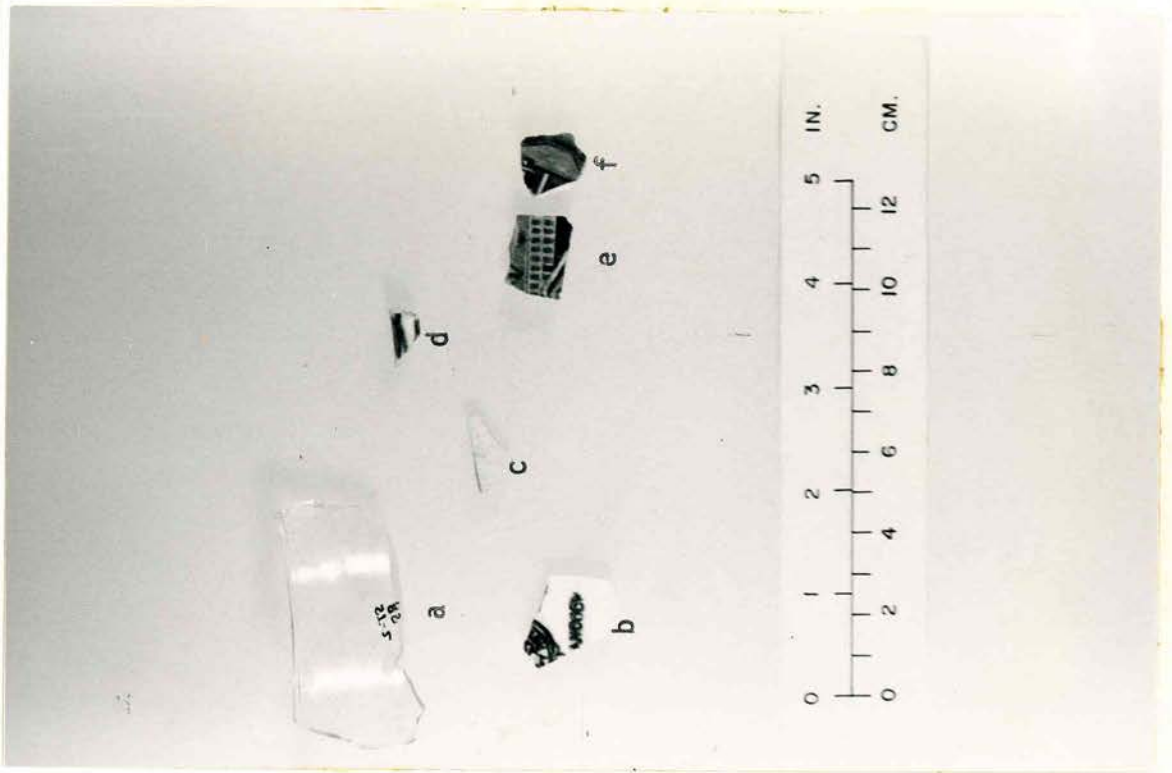


B



PLATE 107

POST-OCCUPATIONAL ARTIFACTS: [a] Glass lampshade fragment; [b] Blue-on-white pearlware cup handlesherd; [c] White semi-ironstone, flat bodysherd with the inscription "Hancock"; [d] Gray-white pearlware bodysherd; [e,f] Blue transfer printware platesherds.



[Illegible text, possibly a list of items or a description of the evidence board.]

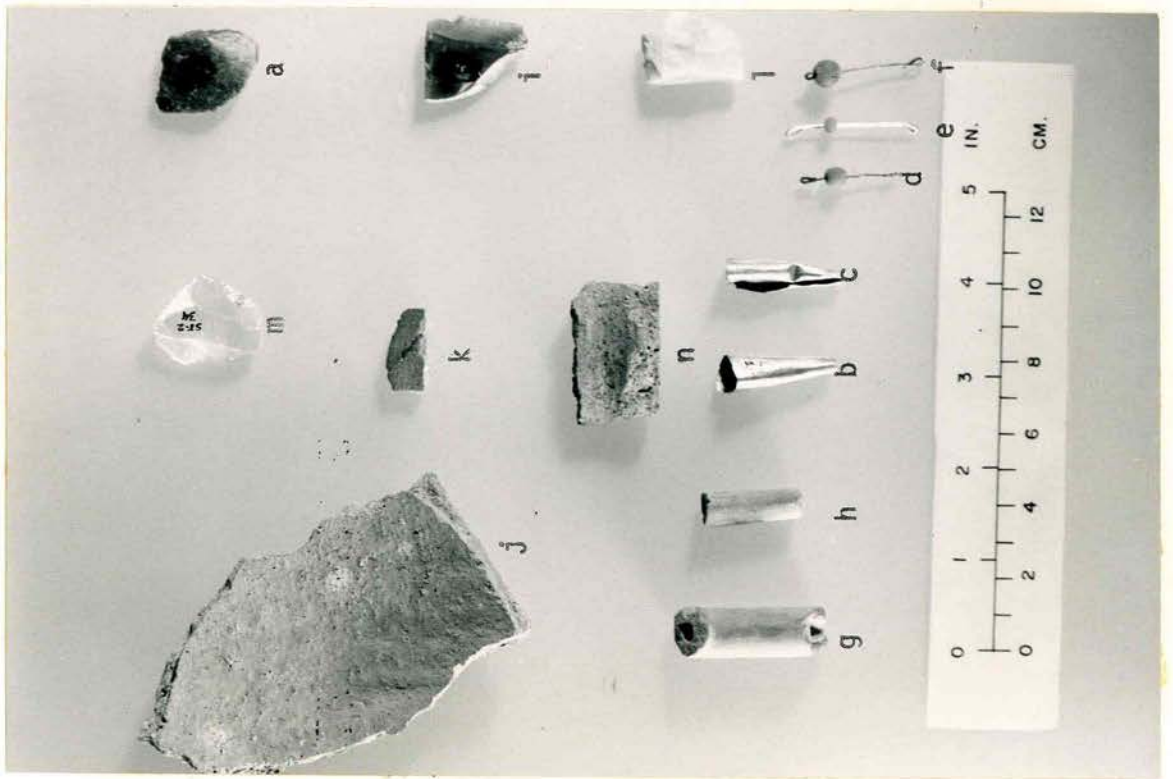
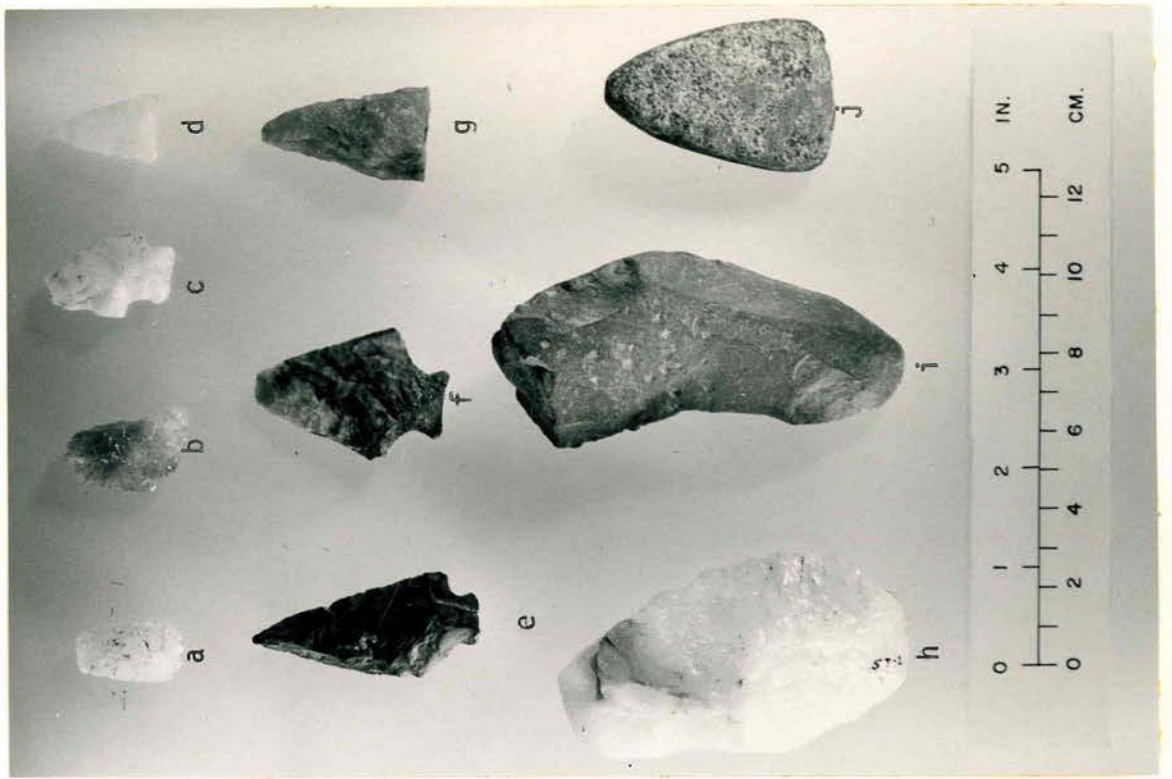
51741 110

PLATE 109

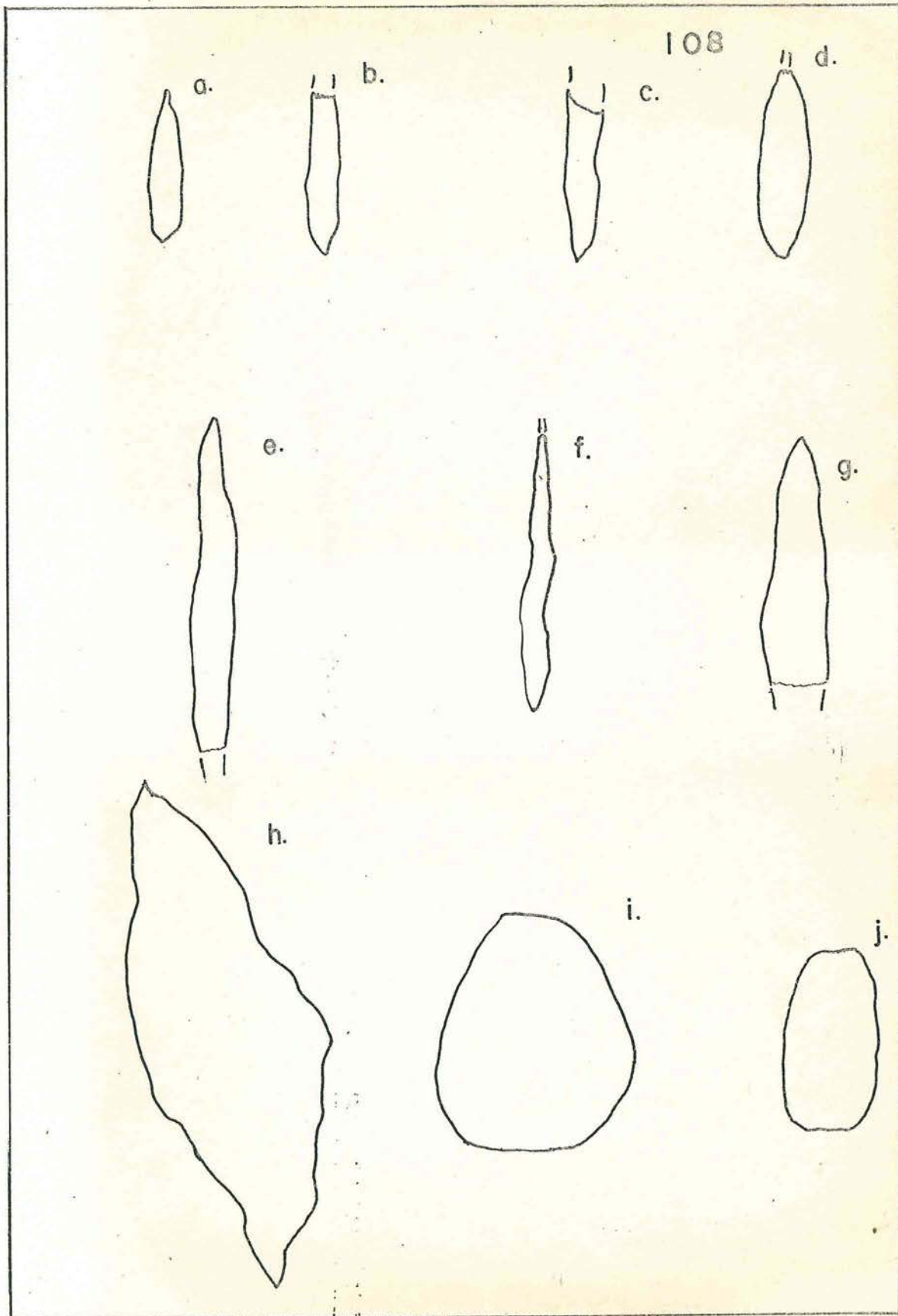
INDIAN ARTIFACTS: [a] Unifacial scraper; [l] Bifacial scraper; [i] Raclette; [b,c] Brass tinkling cones; [d-f] Glass beads; [g,h] Clay pipe stem pieces; [j,n] Thick, coarse-temper pottery bodysherds; [k] Thin, smooth pottery bodysherd; [m] Bifacially chipped glass.

PLATE 108

INDIAN ARTIFACTS: [a] Small, triangular point; [b] Small, ovate point; [c] Side-notched point; [d] Short stem point; [e] Long, slender point; [f] Broad-shouldered point; [g] Knife or point base section; [h] Quartz preform; [i] Winged banner stone section; [j] Small celt.







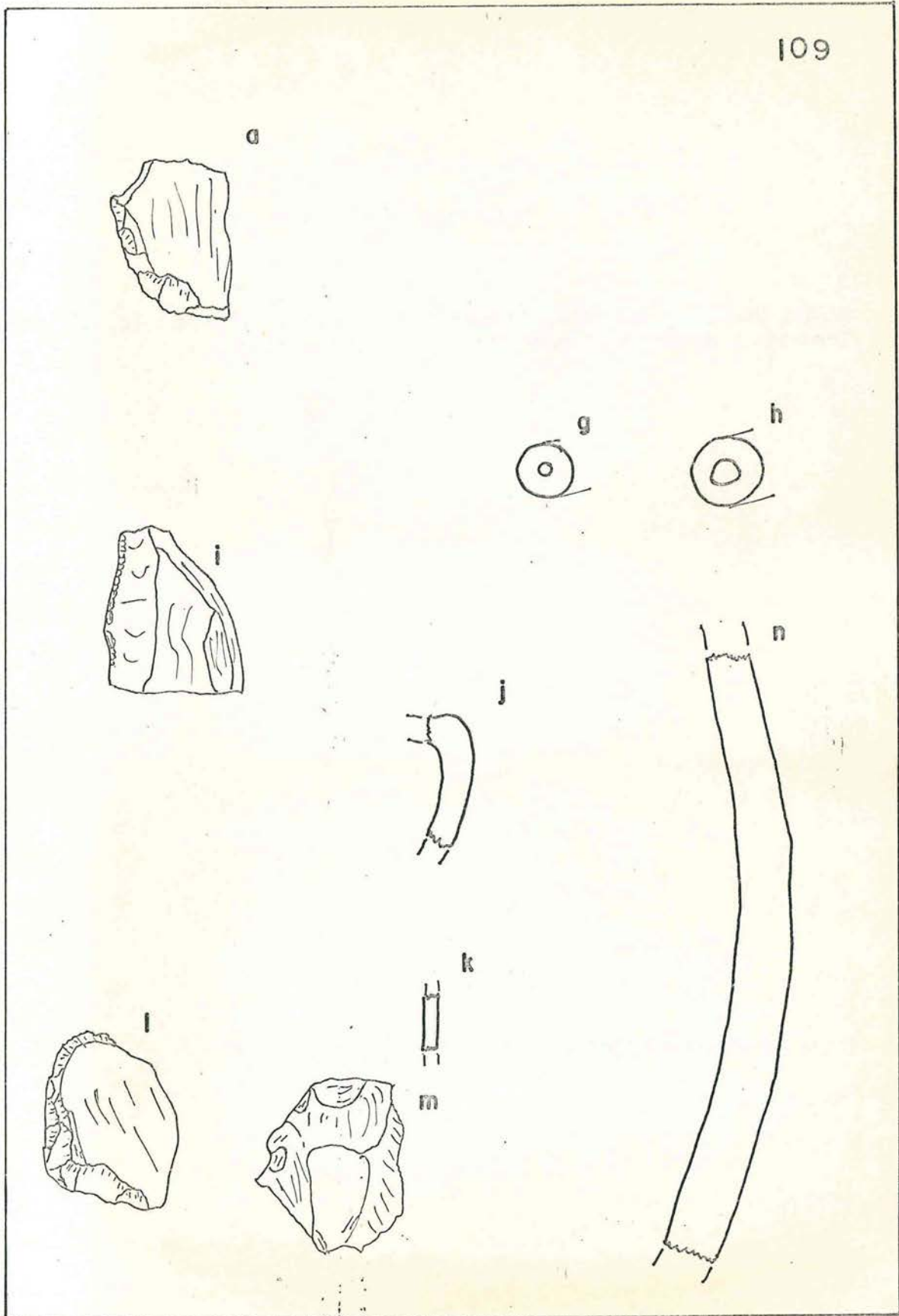


PLATE 110

MARINE SHELLS: [a] Arca, Pexata; [b] Volsella, Plicatus; [c] Littorina  
Irrorata; [d] Noetia Ponderosa; [e] Busycon Caricum.

PLATE 111

ARTIFACTS FROM CONJECTURED BAKE OVEN (ST-1).

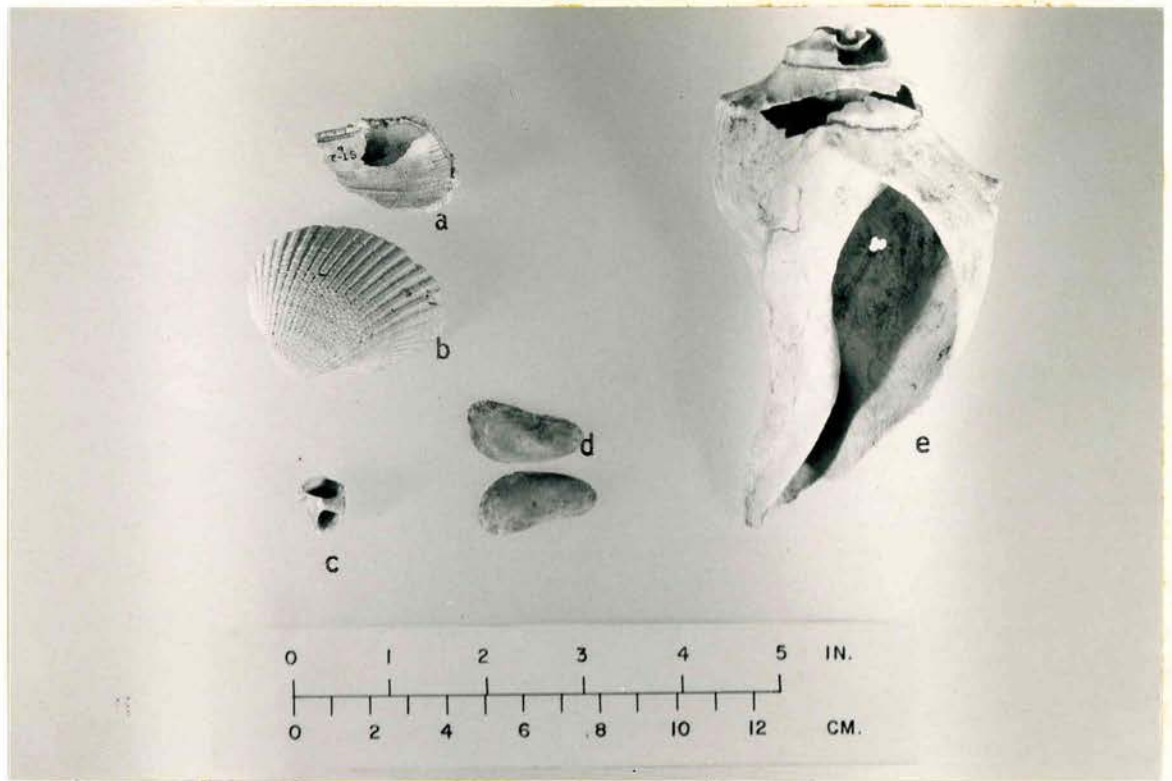


PLATE III





PLATE 112

SLIP DECORATED EARTHENWARE: [a] Yellow combware posset cup with dot border; [b] Shallow dish or bowl with marbelized pattern.

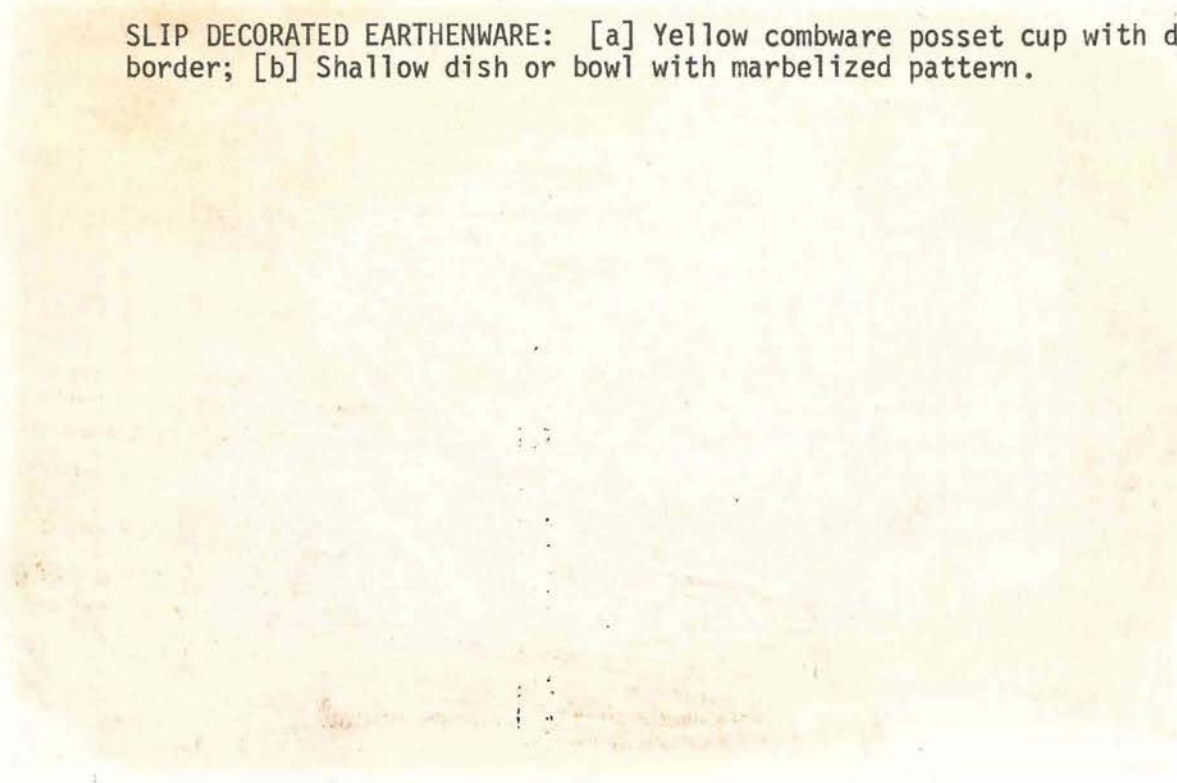
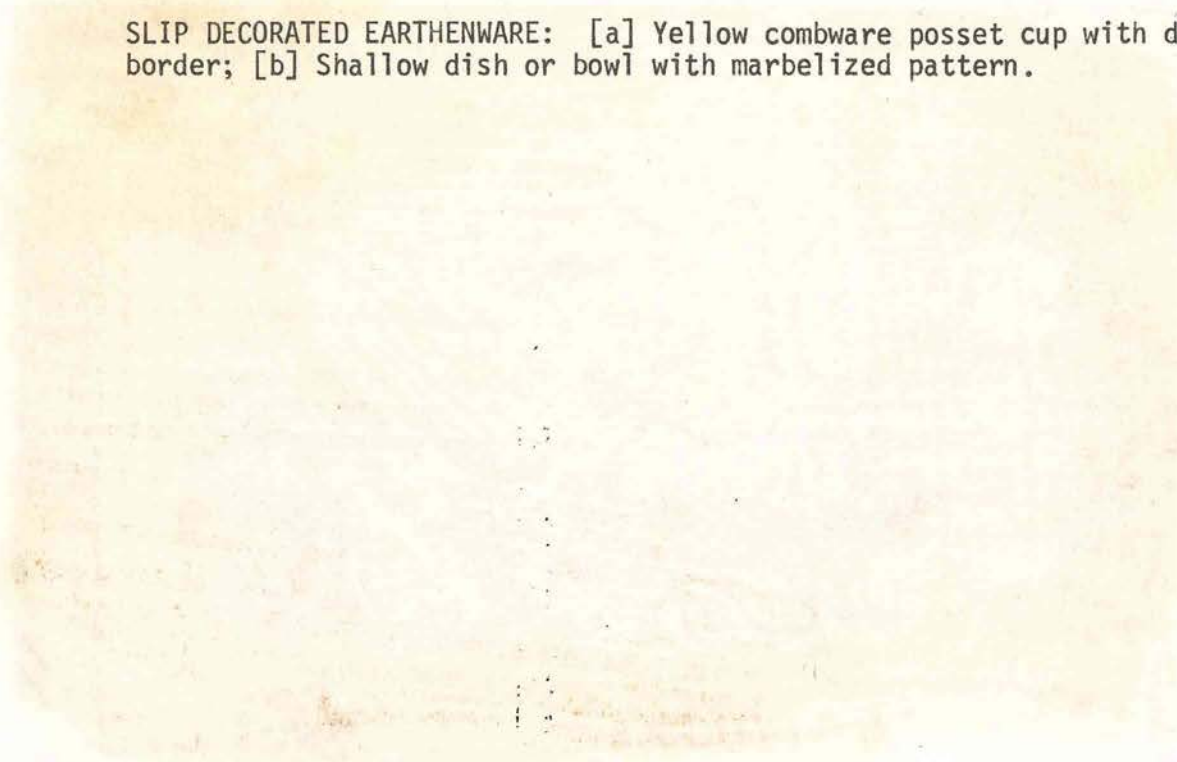




PLATE 112

SLIP DECORATED EARTHENWARE: [a] Yellow combware posset cup with dot border; [b] Shallow dish or bowl with marbelized pattern.





APPENDIX B

ARTIFACTS ITEMIZED ACCORDING TO LOCATION



CELLAR FILL

BRICK LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

46 nails  
13 window glass  
3 red roof tile  
plaster  
mortar  
1 yellow brick  
red brick  
1 key  
1 pintle  
1 lock bolt

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

1 rifle barrel section  
1 iron harness buckle

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

6 yellow combware earthenware  
4 slip earthenware  
2 white salt glaze stoneware  
4 brown salt glaze stoneware  
1 stoneware  
7 dark bottle bases  
2 dark bottle rims  
36 dark bottle sherds  
8 clay pipe stems

FAUNA

26 bone fragments

PLASTER LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

503 nails  
20 window glass  
1 red roof tile  
1 red floor tile  
mortar  
plaster  
yellow brick specks  
1 hinge  
1 key

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

1 saw  
2 rifle barrel sections  
1 sickle blade

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

- 4 iron rods
- 2 metal handles
- 1 cast iron kettle
- 1 iron hook

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

- 55 yellow combware earthenware
- 9 b/g salt glaze stoneware
- 81 slip earthenware
- 10 white salt glaze
- 38 tin ash glaze earthenware
- 6 porcelain
- 1 iron knife
- 3 iron forks
- 3 pewter spoons
- 1 ale glass
- 97 dark bottle sherds
- 9 dark bottle bases
- 3 dark bottle rims
- 2 green phials
- 99 clay pipe stems
- 30 clay pipe bowls

FAUNA

- 280 bone fragments
- 3 barnacles

MISCELLANEOUS

- 26 iron fragments
- 4 iron bands
- 4 brass fragments
- 1 lead fragment
- 1 pewter fragment

INDIAN

- 2 projectiles
- 3 flint flakes
- 2 quartz
- 1 scraper
- 1 raclettes
- 1 quartz preform

DISTURBED ZONE

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 85 nails
- 16 window glass
- mortar
- plaster
- yellow brick specks
- red brick specks
- 2 red roof tiles
- 3 soft gray stones

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 bit
- 1 chain

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

- 1 brass candle stick

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

- 12 slip earthenware
- 17 yellow combware earthenware
- 8 white salt glaze stoneware
- 2 porcelain
- 2 b/g salt glaze stoneware
- 12 tin ash glaze stoneware
- 4 stoneware
- 1 ironstone "Hancock"
- 2 bottle seals
- 7 dark bottle bases
- 42 dark bottle sherds
- 3 pewter spoon handles
- 12 clay pipe bowls
- 30 clay pipe stems

PERSONAL ATTIRE

- 1 brass button

FAUNA

- 28 bone fragments

MISCELLANEOUS

- 2 iron items
- 11 iron fragments

INDIAN

- 2 flint scrapers
- 3 flint flakes
- 2 pewter fragments

UPPER OYSTER SHELL

LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 670 nails
- 70 window glass
- 10 hinges
- 1 pintel
- 3 red roofing tiles
- 3 keys
- plaster
- mortar
- 4 yellow brick specks
- 1 door latch

1 bolt and nut  
1 eye bolt

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

1 sickle blade  
1 draw plain  
1 grubbing hoe  
2 sockets-hoes  
1 gun cock  
2 rifle barrel sections  
1 chisel  
1 tobacco rake  
1 scriber

PLANTATION TRADE AND TRAVEL

3 bits  
13 iron buckles

KITCHEN GEAR

3 cast iron kettles  
1 iron hook

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

52 thin black slip earthenware  
171 slip earthenware  
2 stoneware  
182 yellow combware earthenware  
14 porcelain  
1 porcelain with enamel colors  
8 white salt glaze  
1 scratch blue white salt glaze  
8 pewter spoon fragments  
11 iron knives  
7 iron forks  
3 bone handles  
217 clay pipe stems  
106 clay pipe bowl sections  
93 tin ash glaze earthenware  
26 b/g salt glaze stoneware  
345 dark glass bottle sherds  
16 wine or ale glass fragments  
1 punch bowl handle  
5 green phials  
2 bottle seals

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

2 scissors  
1 brass curtain ring  
1 iron strap brace

PERSONAL ATTIRE

- 1 pocket knife
- 2 bone combs
- 7 brass buckles

FAUNA

- 747 bone fragments
- 1 fish scale
- 6 barnacles

MISCELLANEOUS

- 2 pewter fragments
- 45 metal bands
- 2 white sea shells
- 16 brass sheet pieces
- 1 crushed lead ring

INDIAN

- 3 raclettes
- 11 flint flakes
- 1 silt stone

LOWER OYSTER SHELL

LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 257 nails
- 75 window glass
- 2 iron hinges
- 1 bolt and nut
- 1 door fastener
- 4 yellow brick specks
- plaster

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 chain link
- 1 grubbing hoe
- 1 iron fish hook
- 1 iron gimlet

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

- 68 slip earthenware
- 1 stoneware
- 29 black slip earthenware
- 9 gray salt glaze stoneware
- 11 white salt glaze
- 27 clay pipe bowls
- 88 clay pipe stems
- 1 table knife
- 1 kitchen knife

3 iron forks  
3 pewter spoon handles  
1 pewter spoon bowl  
1 bone handle  
1 bone bottle cap  
1 square bottle base  
12 dark bottle bases  
3 dark bottle rims  
1 dark bottle wide rim  
115 dark bottle bodysherds  
5 wine and ale glass stems  
3 green phial sherds  
1 bottle seal

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

1 iron handle  
1 brass thimble  
1 brass harness tack  
1 brass candle holder base

FAUNA

700 bone fragments

MISCELLANEOUS

1 marine shell  
1 circular pewter disk  
1 brass incised ornament  
1 lead fragment  
2 brass fragments  
48 misc. iron fragments

INDIAN

11 flint flakes  
1 utilized flake  
3 silt stone flakes

COMPACT OYSTER SHELL

LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

45 nails  
45 window glass  
1 iron hinge  
mortar  
plaster

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

2 hoe sections  
1 iron chain link

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

- 15 slip earthenware
- 2 yellow combware earthenware
- 2 porcelain
- 1 white salt glaze
- 9 b/g salt glaze stoneware
- 7 thin black slip earthenware
- 18 clay pipe bowl fragments
- 20 clay pipe stems
- 3 iron table knives
- 1 pewter spoon scoop
- 1 pewter spoon handle
- 6 dark bottle bases
- 5 dark bottle rims
- 23 dark bottle bodysherds
- 2 wine or ale glass stems
- 3 wine or ale glass bowl fragments

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

- 1 flat iron scoop

FAUNA

- 23 ident. bones
- 80 unident. bone fragments, teeth and horns

MISCELLANEOUS

- 12 misc. iron items
- 2 pewter fragments

INDIAN

- 1 flint flake
- 1 quartz tool
- 1 silt stone

ASH LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 21 nails
- 4 window glass
- plaster
- yellow brick specks

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

- 13 yellow combware
- 4 b/w tin ash glaze
- 2 porcelain
- 1 salt glaze stoneware
- 1 thin brown slip earthenware
- 1 b/g salt glaze stoneware
- 3 clay pipe bowl fragments
- 11 clay pipe stems
- 3 wine or ale glass bowl sections

FAUNA

12 bone fragments

MISCELLANEOUS

1 iron item

1 brass fragment

BLACK PEBBLE

LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

plaster

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

1 green phial fragment

1 wine or ale glass bowl fragment

FAUNA

2 bone fragments

CELLAR

FLOOR LENS

BUILDING MATERIALS

100 nails

275 window glass

plaster

mortar

yellow brick specks

PLANTATION, TRADE AND TRAVEL

2 stirrups

1 iron chain link

KITCHEN AND TABLEWARES

44 yellow combware earthenware

9 thin black slip earthenware

31 slip earthenware

3 brown salt glaze stoneware

28 tin ash glaze earthenware

1 porcelain

5 stoneware

3 white salt glaze stoneware

1 iron knife

1 iron fork

11 wine or ale glass bases

1 wine or ale glass stem

1 restored dark wine bottle

15 dark bottle rims and bases

106 dark bottle bodysherds



1 bone handle fragment  
32 clay pipe bowl sections  
74 clay pipe stem sections

PERSONAL ATTIRE

2 buckles  
1 brass button

FAUNA

136 bone, teeth and horn fragments

MISCELLANEOUS

4 identified iron items  
10 unidentified iron items  
20 iron fragments

INDIAN

7 flint flakes  
4 quartz flakes  
1 silt stone

REFUSE PIT 1

TRENCH T-4-A

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 105 nails
- 4 window glass pieces
- 1 sutter hinge
- 1 half heart padlock
- 1 door fastener
- 1 red roofing tile
- scatterings of plaster, mortar, and brick specks

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 sheep shears
- 3 sickle blades

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 2 iron harness buckles
- 2 brass harness buckles
- 1 single tree
- 1 breech fowling piece
- 1 musket ball
- 1 coin

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

- 1 iron handle section
- 1 brass tack-stud
- 1 brass cone-bellows orifice

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 brass fragment
- 1 marine shell

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

- 4 forks
- 1 case knife
- 1 knife with maker marks
- 1 brass latten spoon bowl
- 1 iron ladle handle
- 1 pewter spoon
- 2 pewter handles
- 1 slip earthenware cup dom. dec.
- 2 tin ash glaze earthenware plate
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware saucer, Pit 2
- 1 stoneware mug basesherd
- 2 slip earthenware cup comb. dec. body sherd
- 1 slip earthenware cup comb. dec. handle sherd
- 1 porcelain cup sherd
- 1 salt glaze cup base sherd
- 1 salt glaze teapot body sherd, cellar
- 1 gray stoneware mug with medallion

REFUSE PIT 1 - continued

TRENCH T-4-A

- 4 misc salt glaze stoneware sherds
- 2 misc. gray salt glaze stoneware sherds
- 1 porcelain basesherd
- 1 ownership seal John Hicks, 1723
- 1 misc. clear glass stem

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 cast iron kettle
- 1 brown stoneware bellarmine jug with a Tudor medallion
- 1 deep slip earthenware pan
- 2 shallow slip earthenware pans
- 1 slip earthenware serving pan, cellar
- 1 slip earthenware bow comb. dec.
- 1 slip earthenware pan or jar
- 2 dark glass bottle bodysherds

TAVERN WARES

- 2 tavern wine glass stems

PERSONAL ATTIRE

- 4 brass buttons
- 1 sleeve button
- 1 brass finger ring
- 1 twisted brass lace
- 2 glass beads
- 1 brass cone tinkling

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

- 12 clay pipe stem fragments
- 26 clay pipe bowl fragments

NOTIONS

- 1 iron sewing needle
- 8 brass common pins

FAUNA

- 379 bone fragments
- 1 charred corncob (flint corn)
- fish scales

Recognized species

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1 pig      | 1 Deer              |
| 1 cow      | Crab claws          |
| 1 opossum  | Turtle shell        |
| 1 squirrel | Egg shell fragments |
| 2 goat     | Barnacles           |

SEEDS

- 1 bass wood seed

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

WEAPONRY - HUNTING TOOL

- 1 long slender projectile
- 1 small hatchet
- 3 flint flakes

1 bone handle fragment  
32 clay pipe bowl sections  
74 clay pipe stem sections

PERSONAL ATTIRE

2 buckles  
1 brass button

FAUNA

136 bone, teeth and horn fragments

MISCELLANEOUS

4 ident. iron items  
10 unident. iron items  
20 iron fragments

INDIAN

7 flint flakes  
4 quartz flakes  
1 silt stone

REFUSE PIT 2

TRENCH T -4-A

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 65 nails
- 3 window glass pieces
- 1 large gate hinge pin or belaying pin
- scattering of plaster, mortar, red brick and limestone slabs

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 spoon bit section - cabinet mater's tool

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 brass harness buckle
- 1 iron harness buckle
- 1 iron ship collar

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware plain bowl
- 1 misc. slip earthenware sherd
- 2 dark glass bottle bodysherds

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

- 1 caseknife blade
- 4 knives
- 1 pewter spoon
- 1 pewter spoon handle
- 1 slip earthenware serving pan
- 2 gray stoneware dec. mugs
- 1 misc. gray stoneware sherd
- 1 slip earthenware cup handle sherd
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware saucer rinsherd Pit 1

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

- 23 clay pipe stem fragments
- 4 clay pipe bowl fragments

PERSONAL ATTIRE

- 1 brass conical tinkling

NOTIONS

- 2 brass common pins

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 lead fragment
- 1 iron fragment

REFUSE PIT 2 - continued

TRENCH T -4-A

FAUNA

- 79 bone fragments
- 7 egg shell fragments

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

- preparing tool
- 1 raclette
- 2 quartz flakes

REFUSE PIT 3

GRADED STRIP # 5-B

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 1 nail
- 1 butterfly hinge

HOUSEHOLD KITCHENWARE-STORAGE WARES

- 4 dark glass bottle bodysherds
- 2 misc. slip earthenware base sherds

FAUNA

- 7 bone fragments

REFUSE PIT 4

GRADED STRIP # 5-B

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 1 nail
- 1 window glass

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 bridle with brass boss
- 1 brass boss

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 dark glass bottle thin gin bodysherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

- 3 misc. earthenware sherds

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

- 1 clay pipe stem fragment

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 large circular iron disk-lid fragment
- 1 lead fragment

FAUNA

- 4 bone fragments

REFUSE PIT 5

GRADED STRIP # 5-B

BUILDING MATERIALS

3 nails

MISCELLANEOUS

1 tin ash glaze earthenware bodysherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

1 clay pipe stem fragment

FAUNA

1 bone fragment

REFUSE PIT 6

GRADED STRIP # 5-B

BUILDING MATERIALS

Scattering of plaster specks

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGE WARES

1 dark glass bottle bodysherd

1 dark glass bottle basesherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

1 tin ash glaze earthenware lobe plate

2 misc. slip earthenware sherds

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

5 clay pipe bowl sections

FAUNA

1 bone fragment



REFUSE PIT 7

GRADED STRIP # 6-B

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 20 nails
- 4 window glass pieces
- scattering of plaster specks

HOUSEHOLD BEDCHAMBER MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware porringer bodysherd - Pits 8 and 14

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 slip earthenware kettle handlesherd, Pits 14 and 16
- 1 slip earthenware storage jar
- 2 dark glass bottle bodysherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

- 1 lead oxide glaze earthenware mug

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 short bipointed wood implement

FAUNA

- 57 bone fragments

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

CONTAINERS

- 1 leached body sherd

REFUSE PIT 8

TRENCH # 8

BUILDING EQUIPMENT

20 nails  
2 window glass sherds

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

1 iron ship collar

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

1 iron candle holder

HOUSEHOLD BEDCHAMBER FURNITURE

1 tin ash glaze earthenware porringer bodysherd Pits 7 and 14

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGE WARES

1 dark glass bottle basesherd  
5 dark glass bottle bodysherds  
1 slip earthenware jar Pits 8, 14, and 16  
1 slip earthenware pan

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

1 iron fork  
1 clear glass fragment  
1 salt glaze stoneware mug

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

7 CLAY PIPE STEM FRAGMENTS  
5 clay pipe bowl fragments

FAUNA

36 bone fragments  
1 tooth fragment  
Recognized Species  
1 Pig

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

HUNTING TOOLS

1 wing banner stone fragment

REFUSE PIT 9

TRENCH # 9

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 25 nails
- 1 exterior door strap hinge
- 1 passage door key
- 1 half heart pad lock
- 1 window glass

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 race knife

WEAPONRY

- 1 bayonet section

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 stirrup
- 1 chain ring fragment

HOUSEHOLD BEDCHAMBER MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- 1 brass bleeder lance

HOUSEHOLD KITCHENWARES

- 1 twisted iron rod
- 1 misc. kettle leg
- 1 brass fragment

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 complete angular broad shoulder glass bottle
- 1 dark glass basesherd
- 1 dark glass rimsherd
- 1 dark glass necksherd
- 3 dark glass bodysherds
- 1 dark glass ovoid basesherd
- 1 slip earthenware storage jar
- 1 slip earthenware mug dec. with oxide runs

Pits 10,14,16, and Cellar



REFUSE PIT 10

TRENCH # 8

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 96 nails
- 17 window glass pieces
- 1 exterior door strap hinge
- scattering of plaster, mortar and red and yellow brick specks

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 adz

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 brass harness buckle
- 1 wagon hook or spike
- 1 ship iron eye

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

- 3 knife blades
  - 1 pewter child's mug
  - 1 pewter spoon handle fragment
  - 1 slip earthenware comb dec. plate rimsherd
  - 1 slip earthenware mug
  - 3 slip earthenware mugs
  - 1 black oxide slip earthenware mug
  - 1 slip earthenware mug with cordoning
  - 3 gray salt glaze stoneware mug sherds
  - 2 slip earthenware cups comb dec.
  - 1 misc. salt glaze bodysherd
  - 5 misc. slip earthenware bodysherds
  - 1 painted glass flask bodysherd
- Pit 16  
Pits 10, 14, and 16  
Pits 14 and 16  
Pit 16

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 slip earthenware jar bodysherd
  - 1 slip earthenware storage jar
  - 1 slip earthenware cream pan bodysherd
  - 1 slip marbleized earthenware serving dish
  - 1 slip earthenware bowl
  - 1 tin ash glaze earthenware plain bowl
  - 1 tin ash glaze earthenware dec. bowl
  - 1 cooper slip earthenware bowl,
  - 1 complete squat glass bottle
  - 1 glass bottle rimsherd
  - 23 glass bottle bodysherd
- Pit 14  
Pit 16  
Pit 16  
Pit 16

HOUSEHOLD MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 lead fragment
- 1 scissor shank
- 1 strap hinge
- 1 twisted iron
- 1 pewter disk
- 1 brass sheet riveted to iron
- 4 melted gress glass sherds

REFUSE PIT 10 - continued

TRENCH # 8

NOTIONS

2 scissors

PERSONAL APPAREL

1 iron shoe patten

1 glass blue bead'

FAUNA

174 bone fragments

2 egg shell fragments

Recognized Species

3 pigs

1 cow

crab claws

barnacles

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

19 clay pipe stem fragments

9 clay pipe bowl fragments

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

HUNTING AND PREPARING TOOLS

1 lithic projectile or knife section

1 lithic raclette

1 cup stone

1 black siltstone flake



REFUSE PIT 11

TRENCH # 8

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 27 nails
- 1 window glass fragment

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 chisel handle section
- 1 iron punch
- 1 iron band fragment

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEWARES

- 1 misc. slip earthenware, jar, bowl or pan rimsherd
- 1 dark bottle basesherd
- 9 dark bottle bodysherds
- 1 dark bottle necksherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware lobe plate sherd Pits 6 and 15
- 1 slip earthenware comb dec. cup sherd
- 1 clear lead glaze earthenware cup
- 1 conj. small glass dish sherd
- 1 clear glass handle sherd

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

- 5 clay pipe stem fragments
- 6 clay pipe bowl fragments

FAUNA

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 47 bone fragments | Recognized Species |
| 2 teeth fragments | 1 cow              |
| 2 crab jaws       | crab claws         |

INDIAN IMPLEMENTS

WEAPONRY - HUNTING TOOLS

- 1 long slender lithic projectile container
- 1 grit tempered neck sherd





REFUSE PIT 12

TRENCH # 8

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

1 bone handle section to clasp knife

REFUSE PIT 13

TRENCH # 8

BUILDING MATERIALS

33 nails

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

1 slip earthenware comb dec. cup basesherd



REFUSE PIT 14

TRENCH # 14

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 332 nails
- 14 window glass pieces
- 2 interior butterfly hinges
- 1 iron door lock bar
- 3 red roofing tiles
- 1 strap hinge section
- scattering of mortar, plaster and red and yellow brick specks

PLANTATION EQUIPMENT

- 1 spoon bit section - cabinet maker implement

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 bridle bit
- 1 iron harness buckle
- 1 brass harness buckle
- 1 chain link section

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

- 1 brass tack
- 1 cabinet key

HOUSEHOLD BEDCHAMBER MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware porringer
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware porringer Pits 7 and 8
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware wet jug jar
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware small ointment jar

HOUSEHOLD MISCELLANEOUS

- 5 band fragments
- 4 iron pieces
- 1 folder piece of brass
- 2 nails
- 1 round rivet
- 1 pewter ornament
- 1 pewter fragment
- 1 iron scale arm
- 1 tin box or base

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE

- 1 fork
- 2 fork prong sections
- 1 pewter spoon
- 1 slip earthenware plate comb dec.
- 2 tin ash glaze earthenware dec. plate Pit 10
- 1 black oxide earthenware mug Pits 10 and 16
- 1 slip earthenware mug Pit 16

## REFUSE PIT 14 - continued

## TRENCH # 14

4 slip earthenware cups comb. dec.	
1 porcelain cup	
1 porcelain rimsherd	
1 salt glaze stoneware cup	Cellar and Pit 15
2 tin ash glaze earthenware cups	
1 tin ash glaze earthenware pitcher	Cellar
1 tin ash glaze earthenware saucer	
1 tin ash glaze earthenware mug	
2 porcelain bodysherds	
1 ownership seal (Wm. Deacon, 1724)	
5 ale, wine or goblet glasses	
1 clear glass fragments	

## HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGEMWARES

1 slip earthenware kettle	Pit 16
1 slip earthenware storage jar	Pit 16
1 slip earthenware jar	Pit 9
1 slip earthenware storage jar	
1 slip earthenware jug	
1 slip earthenware restorable storage jar	
1 slip earthenware restorable jar	Pit 16
1 slip earthenware creampan	Cellar
2 slip earthenware shallow pans	
4 tin ash glaze earthenware plain bowls	
6 tin ash glaze earthenware dec. bowls	
1 copper slip earthenware bowl	Pit 16
1 tin ash glaze earthenware bowl	
2 misc. slip earthenware jar or bowl sherds	
1 misc. slip earthenware jar sherd	
1 salt glaze stoneware jar or jug	Cellar and Pit 16
7 slip earthenware pans or jug sherds	
23 dark glass squat bottle bases	
1 restorable annular broad shoulder dark glass bottle	
15 dark glass annular broad shoulder bottle bases	
3 dark glass narrow bases	
39 undefined glass bottle bases	
91 dark glass bottle base fragments	
61 dark glass bottle rim fragments	
53 dark glass bottle neck fragments	
859 dark glass bottle bodysherds	
3 dark glass thin gin bottle bodysherds	

## HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

157 clay pipe stem fragments
37 clay pipe bowl fragments

REFUSE PIT 14 - continued

TRENCH # 14

PERSONAL APPAREL

1 brass shoe buckle

NOTIONS

1 scissors

FAUNA

279 bone fragments

Recognized Species

4 pig

3 cow

crab claws

1 turtle



REFUSE PIT 15

TRENCH # 9

BUILDING MATERIALS

- 20 nails
- 3 red roofing tiles
- scatterings of plaster, mortar and brick specks

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

- 1 pewter spoon handle
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware lobe plate sherd
- 1 salt glaze stoneware cup sherd
- 1 ale, wine or goblet glass rimsherd
- 5 thin gin bottle bodysherds

Cellar and Pit 14

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

- 16 clay pipe stem fragments
- 19 clay pipe bowl fragments

HOUSEHOLD NOTIONS

- 1 iron scissors

FAUNA

- 54 bone fragments
- 9 teeth fragments
- 2 egg shell fragments

Recognized Species

- 2 sheep
- 1 goat
- 1 deer





REFUSE PIT 16

TRENCH # 9

BUILDING EQUIPMENT

- 218 nails
- 37 window glass pieces
- 3 red roofing tiles
- 1 exterior H-shaped hinges
- scattering of plaster, mortar and red brick

PLANTATION AND TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

- 1 iron chain link
- 1 ship iron shank
- 1 coin

HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- 1 wet jug jar
- 1 pharmaceutical glass base,

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

- 1 iron hearth hook

HOUSEHOLD KITCHEN-STORAGE WARES

- 2 slip earthenware storage jars Pit 14
- 1 slip earthenware storage jar Cellar
- 1 slip earthenware storage jar Pit 10
- 1 restorable slip earthenware jar Pit 14
- 1 slip earthenware jug Pit 14
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware dec. bowl Pit 14
- 6 misc. slip earthenware pans or bowls
- 1 salt glaze stoneware jug or jar Cellar and Pit 14
- 4 dark glass squat bottle bases
- 3 undefined dark glass bottle bases
- 21 dark glass bottle base fragments
- 8 dark glass bottle rimsherds
- 9 dark glass bottle neck sherds
- 98 dark glass bottle bodysherds
- 1 dark glass thin gin bottle rimsherd
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware dec. bowl
- 1 copper slip earthenware bowl Pit 10

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARES

- 1 iron knife blade
- 2 iron forks
- 1 tin ash glaze earthenware plate Pit 14
- 5 gray salt glaze stoneware mugs
- 1 gray salt glaze stoneware tankards
- 1 black oxide earthenware mug Pits 10 and 14
- 3 slip earthenware mug with cordoning Pits 10 and 11

REFUSE PIT 16 - continued

TRENCH # 9

1 stoneware mug or pitcher  
4 slip earthenware cups comb dec.  
1 porcelain cup  
1 porcelain rimsherd  
1 slip earthenware egg cup  
1 tin ash glaze earthenware egg cup  
1 salt glaze stoneware mug  
1 misc. porcelain sherd  
1 gray stoneware handle mug  
1 painted glass flask

HOUSEHOLD MISCELLANEOUS

1 iron bent sheet over iron rod  
1 iron band  
1 pewter fragment

HOUSEHOLD TABLEWARE PERSONAL PLEASURE

51 clay pipe stem fragments  
17 clay pipe bowl fragments

FAUNA

332 bone fragments

Recognized Species

1 cow  
1 pig  
1 raccoon  
1 sheep

1 piece of gray sandstone

APPENDIX C

TOWN LAND RESIDENTS INVENTORIES

APPENDIX C

TOWN LAND RESIDENTS, 1723 - 1753

John Hicks

The earliest fact known so far about John Hicks is that late in 1718 he sailed for Whitehaven, Cumberland County, England, from Boston in Massachusetts Bay, as captain of the Prence Frederick, a new-built ship of 80 tons. He arrived in Whitehaven January 6, 1719 with a cargo of staves, tar, turpentine, timber, and other ships' stores. His ship was registered as being of Whitehaven, and its cargo belonged to Thomas Lutwidge, a major Whitehaven merchant. On February 28, 1718/19 the Prence Frederick sailed for Virginia with Lutwidge's cargo of "Habdashry, ...wrot Silke, ...wrot pewter and Tinn," wrought iron, cordage, nails, and many kinds of cloth -- a cargo typical of those leaving Whitehaven in the Virginia trade.<sup>1</sup> By January 4, 1725/6, Captain Hicks owned the Prence Frederick, as he may have done from the first. But he no longer sailed in her as captain. The ship, mastered by John Lutwidge, entered the York River Virginia customs district that day to unload a cargo of rum, sugar, and molasses from Barbadoes and left two and a half weeks later bound for Maryland with a cargo of European goods.<sup>2</sup>

Various fragments of information suggest that John Hicks was settled at St. Mary's when his ship arrived in Maryland. A bottle seal with his name and the date 1723 has been found in the foundation of the house that stood for a time on the town land called St. John's; land Hicks was leasing when he wrote his will in 1749.<sup>3</sup> Before January 1, 1726, furthermore, he had become indebted for 72 pounds of tobacco to Jacob Williams who lived

somewhere in the area, though probably not on the town lands, and whose will was probated on that day.<sup>4</sup> Hicks' son, William, was born in Maryland about 1726.<sup>5</sup> In 1727 Hicks purchased a 650-acre freehold on the manor of "St. Elizabeth's" just outside the town land, about two miles from the spot where the bottle seal was found, and possibly he had in fact possessed it somewhat earlier; but in 1751, at least, there were no improvements on this land.<sup>6</sup> By 1726 Hicks had probably settled on his leasehold, either in the excavated house or in one nearby called St. Barbara's, which he occupied in 1749.<sup>7</sup>

Why did John Hicks choose the St. Mary's City area? Surely not because it was a busy port. He may have known of the advantages of its harbor however, for another member of a Whitehaven merchant family, Jeremiah Adderton, had settled nearby. Adderton had been dead at least ten years when Hicks arrived in Maryland, but his widow was married to the royal customs collector, William Deacon, and was living on the town lands.<sup>8</sup>

Captain John Hicks, as he was usually called in the Maryland records, probably became a merchant or factor, or both, in the trade between Whitehaven and Maryland and Virginia, but the naval lists for the North Potomac Customs District that would help prove the point have not survived. Incomplete records for the South Potomac District show that by 1732 Thomas Lutwidge owned the Prence Frederick. Unfortunately there is no further indication that he used her in the Potomac River trade.<sup>9</sup> Whitehaven port books for the years 1739-42, however, show that in 1740 Thomas Lutwidge sent his ship Argyle to Maryland and Virginia, and the naval office records for

South Potomac show that it entered there in ballast from North Potomac. The partial cargo it carried on clearing makes it clear that the goods he had sent were delivered to the Maryland side of the River and a partial cargo of tobacco was picked up there. The ship finished loading on the south side of the Potomac and then returned to Whitehaven. The previous voyage (1739), Lutwidge had sent to Argyle to Virginia but received tobacco from Maryland only. The year following (1741), the ship went only to South Potomac, if the naval office lists are to be believed, but the cargo returned to Whitehaven was entered as being from both Maryland and Virginia.<sup>10</sup> We can only speculate that Lutwidge was still dealing with John Hicks.

It is also possible that John Hicks' brother William carried on trade in the St. Mary's River area. William was a wealthy Whitehaven merchant who had appeared there in the trade as an agent for the Lutwidges as early as 1712.<sup>11</sup> About 1719, he had made a good marriage through which he had acquired lots in Whitehaven and property on the manor of Papcastle, near Cockermouth about ten miles away, and a second marriage in 1729 did nothing to curtail his fortunes. In 1737 he served as sheriff of Cumberland County, a post requiring wealth and position.<sup>12</sup> The Whitehaven port books, 1739-42, show that he exported goods to Virginia and imported tobacco from there, and the naval office lists for South Potomac show that some of these cargoes came and went from that port. Beginning in 1742, furthermore, Hicks was recorded as owner of various ships.<sup>13</sup> Unfortunately, there is nothing to prove that he traded into North Potomac until after his death about 1753. Beginning in that year, we have detailed factorage accounts kept through

1759 by William, son and heir of John, which show conclusively that William Hicks the uncle sent cargoes into the St. Mary's River and received tobacco shipments in return.<sup>14</sup> He may well have done the same in his brother's lifetime.

Captain John Hicks had not been in St. Mary's County long before he began a stint of public service that made him a powerful man in the County. He may have been a vestryman in 1728 when the Assembly appointed him to a committee to divide William and Mary Parish, and in 1730 the Governor appointed him a justice of St. Mary's County Court. From 1732 - 35 he was sheriff of St. Mary's County, his only profit-making office. Between April 1738 and the end of February 1742/43 he was a judge of the Provincial Court, a position quickly gained considering that he had spent only two years on the County bench.<sup>15</sup> Hicks actually sat as a judge for only one term however, in the spring of 1738 in the assizes held for Anne Arundel, Prince George's, and Charles Counties. He did not sit at assizes in St. Mary's County held in 1739, 1740, and 1743, and he never attended the sessions of court in Annapolis.<sup>16</sup> Either he was ill or the opportunity to gain province-wide influence did not interest him.

Even though he did not serve long on the Provincial Court, this rapid rise in position suggests that Hicks had arrived in Maryland with capital and education and perhaps with social standing as well. Unfortunately, until he and his brother appear in the Whitehaven port books of 1719 and 1712, respectively, we know nothing whatever about them. Hicks is not a well-known Cumberland County name, and investigations made so far in parish



registers of the County, in the probate records of the Carlisle and Copeland deaneries, and in the manor records for St. Bees (Whitehaven) and Papcastle have shown no evidence of the family before these dates. It does not seem likely that they were people of standing in the area before the 18th Century. Yet William Hicks' career in Cumberland is remarkable for he was not only sheriff by 1737, but in 1745 he was one of 23 men listed as a "finder" of light horse for Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties. These lists amounted to a roll of holders of the large estates therein.<sup>17</sup> Possibly William and John, like the Lutwidges, were from Ireland; a circumstance that would explain the difficulty encountered so far in discovering their antecedents.<sup>18</sup>

We have few facts about Captain John Hicks apart from the record of his land and office holdings. His brother's will suggests that Mr. John Hicks was a Catholic. William, Sr. left his real property, after his widow's death, to his brother, John, for life and then to the "Male Heir of his Body to be begoten by a second Marriage, failing such to the Female Heirs of the same, but if that shou'd not happen, I will and bequeath it to be settled on the Male Heir of the present marriage being Protestant, failing such to the Female Heirs of the same being Protestants, failing such to the Right Heirs at Law of my said Brother John Hicks." This document was drawn in 1729, just after William's second marriage, but it was not probated until 1758.<sup>19</sup> William Hicks, son of John by the "present marriage," ultimately inherited.<sup>20</sup>

In 1743 Captain John Hicks retired from public life. About the same

time he purchased a supposed additional 2,400 acres in Prince George's County, but without any intention of moving there. The title was clouded, and others possessed what proved later to be about 885 acres. It was nevertheless a reasonable investment, for his son later sold the land for half again as much.<sup>21</sup> By 1749 Hicks was in failing health and wrote his will, stating that he was about to depart for England.<sup>22</sup> At the same time he had his leased land resurveyed into one tract called "St. John's with Addition", and took out a new lease. It was for three lives, presumably those of himself, his wife, and his son, William, who about 1765 was listed as the last remaining life. By that time there was only one house on the land, which must have been the house on St. Barbara's.<sup>23</sup> The excavated house, by then, had disappeared.

Captain Hicks had died -- doubtless in Whitehaven, since no clothes are listed in the inventory -- by June 1753. His will, inventory, and account tell us most of what we know about his family and about his circumstances towards the end of his life. In 1749 he had a wife, Anne, and four living children. His oldest son, William, aged about 23, was living in the household of his uncle, William, Sr., in Whitehaven. William, Jr. was to inherit the 250-acre leasehold called St. John's. Son George may have still been a minor;<sup>24</sup> he was to have the dwelling plantation on an adjacent leasehold -- a supposed 100 acres -- called St. Barbara's. Daughter Elizabeth was married to a Mr. Hull in England who had provided for her marriage settlement, and she received no legacy. Daughter Mary, married to William Kenner, a ship captain of Northumberland County, Virginia received the 650-acre "Church Hill" tract Hicks had owned since 1727, but

her share of the personal estate was to go to her two children. The 885 acres in Prince George's County was to be sold and to proceeds distributed to William (one-half), George (one-quarter), and Mrs. Hicks (one-quarter). William was named executor, but his mother could act in his absence.

The inventory of personal property came to more than L642 current money of Maryland. There is no sign in either inventory or account of a store or other mercantile activity, but the only debt listed in the account was L274 owed to William Hicks, Jr. This probably represented settlements already made of Hicks' debts, and may conceal closing down of a business.<sup>25</sup> On the other hand, Hicks may have retired early from mercantile activity. L465 of the inventory was in Negro slaves, of whom eight were men and women in their prime. They were probably used in planting. We know, at any rate, that William Hicks, Jr., who returned to St. Mary's in 1751, shipped to his uncle crops, for 1753 and 1754, that came to 9 and 10 hogsheads of tobacco, and this appears to represent the crop produced by his father's negroes on the leasehold. This land was described about 1768 as containing considerable level ground with good soil; and given good soil, eight good hands could produce about such a crop.<sup>26</sup> The inventory also shows that, at his death, Hicks' house on St. Barbara's had been comfortably furnished but with few luxuries. There was silver and pewter and a clock, but a surprising dearth of ceramics. The absence of books, except one law book, is surprising for a man of Hicks' position. With two daughters married and the master gone to England, however, some items (including ceramics and books) may have already been distributed. The house itself was described in 1765 as a "large old Dwelling house much decayed."<sup>27</sup> But in

1753 it was doubtless still well maintained. Mrs. Anne Hicks, the widow, may or may not have been still alive and living there with William and George.

It is difficult to assess Hicks' economic position on the basis of this evidence. In sterling, as of 1753, his personal estate was worth slightly more than L428. Professor Aubrey Land tells us that, in the 1730's, men who died with personal estates over L100 sterling, or L150 current money of Maryland at the exchange rate of 1753, constituted about 45% of the men whose estates were inventoried. The category of L100 - L500 sterling included about 36% of the inventories.<sup>28</sup> Professor Land's statistical studies do not take land investments into account, however, and we have no way of knowing whether Hicks' investment in the Prince George's County lands represented a sum that other men would have kept invested in business, slaves, or other property that, unlike land and buildings, would appear in an inventory. We do know that Hicks did not acquire the land for his own use or that of his family, for he ordered it sold and the proceeds distributed, not the land itself. We know also that he had 1,000 acres of plantable land in St. Mary's County -- itself a sizeable estate -- which he divided among his children. If we add the proceeds from the Prince George's County land to the value of the inventory, Hicks' estate, over and above the plantable lands he left his children, comes to about L735 sterling.<sup>29</sup> This, according to Land, would place him in the upper 10% of planters whose estates were inventoried.

Whether or not Hicks belongs in this top economic bracket, his posts

as county justice, sheriff, and Provincial Court justice must have allied him with men who were. Additional light on his position in the social structure of St. Mary's County can be found in the careers of his children.

Upon the death of his father, William the oldest son, began acting as factor for his uncle, William, of Whitehaven.<sup>30</sup> In 1754 William, Jr. married Priscilla Hebb, daughter of William Hebb, a wealthy planter and merchant who lived just across the St. Mary's River at "Porto Bello."<sup>31</sup> From William Deacon, in that same year, Hicks bought 207 acres which adjoined his St. John's leasehold and included the Old St. Mary's City site, with its valuable shoreline where anchorage was good.<sup>32</sup> At the same time he began to represent St. Mary's County in the General Assembly.<sup>33</sup> After this uncle's death in 1758, William, Jr. closed down his uncle's store and opened his own.<sup>34</sup> He then installed his own factor and moved to Whitehaven,<sup>35</sup> where in 1763, after the death of Mrs. Sarah Hicks, he inherited land and houses and the freehold on the manor of Papcastle.<sup>36</sup> Like his uncle, he owned ships which traded into South Potomac, but about 1763 these signs of his mercantile investments disappear from the records.<sup>37</sup> Correspondence between his wife's brother, Vernon Hebb, and sister, Elizabeth Wilson, who was living with the Hickses in Cumberland County, suggests that Vernon continued to operate a factorage business at St. Mary's for William Hicks until about 1770, but that it was not profitable. By then, Hicks was hurting from a suit brought against him by the executor of his uncles' wife for allegedly fraudulent dealings as factor of his uncle. He determined to sell his St. Mary's County lands and in 1774 John Mackall of Calvert County purchased

them, but the revolution interfered with the final consummation of the transaction and Hicks was not paid in his lifetime.<sup>38</sup>

These reverses in Maryland do not seem to have had serious affects upon William Hicks' life in England, however. In 1772 he was sheriff of Cumberland County and one of his daughters married a member of Parliament. He had influence considered valuable to a man who might want to be appointed royal customs collector for North Potomac. He died in 1788, still owner of the property in Whitehaven and Papcastle and with a share in the Seaton Iron Works.<sup>39</sup>

George Hicks, on the other hand, lived and died in obscurity on his leasehold in Maryland, St. Barbara's. He owned no other land, and in 1779, six years before George's death, Vernon Hebb wrote his sister that "Poor George is living at the old place, and is not in such circumstances as I could wish."<sup>40</sup> Captain Hicks had not been able to leave property sufficient to enable two sons to maintain the position he had held himself. George had inherited the dwelling house and its leasehold and perhaps two grown Negroes, but his share of the Prince George's County land, which sold for L314 6s, was not more than L100 sterling even supposing that he acquired a quarter of his mother's share at her death. This probably was not sufficient capital to invest in trading.<sup>41</sup> His career points up the fact that planting alone did not make an 18th Century fortune and helps confirm the notion that his father must have been a merchant as well as a planter.

Captain John Hicks, then, arrived in Maryland in the 1720's with good

connections in Whitehaven and with capital at least sufficient for ownership of an 80-ton ship. He probably engaged in trade, and certainly rose quickly to office of power. He must have been an important figure in his neighborhood, and he died a well-to-do man. He did not exploit all the opportunities offered him, however, nor did he establish a Maryland family that continued to exercise even local influence. His son William returned to England to take up the position that John Hicks' brother had there carved out; John's daughters settled in England and Virginia; his son George died obscure and childless. When William Hicks of Papcastle died in 1788, the only member of the family possibly still in Maryland was a son living in disgrace in "North America" who was to receive an annuity of L15 to be obtained from the sale of all of his father's assets remaining there.<sup>42</sup>

#### William Deacon

William Deacon arrived in Maryland before June 18, 1722, the day he qualified as royal collector of His Majesty's Customs for the North Potomac District. He may have come from Portsmouth, England, where his sister and nephew were living when Deacon wrote his will in 1758. Nothing shows that he had lived in Maryland previously. Evidently he had English connections powerful enough to obtain him the collectorship.<sup>43</sup>

By June, 1723, he had married Mary Van Swearingen, daughter of a prominent Catholic landowner, James Neale of Wollaston Manor in Charles County, and a great granddaughter of Governor Leonard Calvert. She was

then about 41 years old and Deacon was her fourth husband. She was probably Roman Catholic; but Deacon was a Protestant, otherwise he could not have retained his office.<sup>44</sup>

The Deacons settled on the St. Mary's town lands on a tract, Chancellor's Point, that Mary's third husband, Joseph Van Swearingen, had inherited from his mother.<sup>45</sup> Mary had a life interest in one-third of all Joseph's real property, but Deacon chose to buy outright 60 acres of this tract from Joseph's heirs. There he either built a house or took over one already standing, perhaps the Van Swearingen's dwelling.<sup>46</sup> As time went on, he purchased additional land in the neighborhood, until in 1745 he owned nearly 600 acres of town land, more than one-third of the whole. His holdings included the site of St. Mary's City on the Governor's Field.<sup>47</sup>

Deacon's office of collector was profitable. In 1759 Governor Sharpe estimated that it was worth L150 sterling a year.<sup>48</sup> Since the North Potomac District covered 110 miles of river, Deacon may have acted as Deputy naval officer and have appointed the naval officer at Port Tobacco as his deputy collector, an arrangement found as early as 1697.<sup>49</sup> Fees for both offices were the same. Deacon invested in at least two mills at some point, one on town land near John Hicks' house, but whether he was also a merchant is unknown.<sup>50</sup> His inventory, taken early in 1760, shows no store goods, and debts owed him were only for small sums, such as might have been owed for work done at the smithy on his plantation. His account shows the collection of L18l 3s 4d current money, but these credits were only 7% of the total value of his personal estate.<sup>51</sup> At his death, at least, Deacon was not



making his fortune through mercantile or lending activities. Land's study of probate accounts for the 1750's shows that most men with assets as large as Deacon's had as much as half invested in lending credits.<sup>52</sup>

Deacon had not lived many years at St. Mary's before he became a powerful man in the county. From March 2, 1727/8 until February 2, 1742/3 he served as a justice of the peace. He held no office on the provincial level, that of Collector being a royal, not a proprietary office.<sup>53</sup> As a judge on the county bench, however, he made decisions of local importance, and his post as collector undoubtedly increased his local influence.

Mary Deacon may have died about 1754. It was not until then that William Deacon made a final accounting of the estate of two of his predecessors, Jeremiah Adderton and Joseph Van Swearingen. At the same time he sold the Governor's Field and part of an adjoining tract to William Hicks, Jr., thereby reducing his land holdings by more than a third. By then he was an old man, for Governor Sharpe commented five years later that "The Collector Mr. Deacon is so old & infirm as to be incapable of transacting any Business." By December 13, 1759 he was dead.<sup>54</sup>

At his death, Deacon was probably the wealthiest figure in the St. Mary's City area, although in recent years he must have at least shared this position with William Hebb, a merchant who lived just across the St. Mary's River and who predeceased him by only a few months.<sup>55</sup> According to Professor Land, no more than 6.5 percent of Maryland planters who died during the 1750's had personal estates that came to more than £1000 sterling.

When reduced to sterling, Deacon's came to L1306.<sup>56</sup> It would appear that his collectorship had served him well. His inventory reflected his status and more. His wearing apparel alone was valued at L104 10s current money, an extraordinary item that may reflect a position in English society that he had left behind; gold and silver plate came to over L85 current money; his books were worth L20 current monty; his 28 slaves were valued at L970 current money.<sup>57</sup> His executor advertised the house at Chancellor's Point as a "large DWELLING HOUSE, Four Roomes on a floor, and fully compleat."<sup>58</sup> It may be that the L50 Deacon paid into the estate of Benjamin Gale, joiner, in 1745 was for work done on this house.<sup>59</sup> The plantation was well stocked, and the items indicate some diversification: grain cultivation, sheep raising and wool carding, a smith, cooperage, shingle making, ship repair, and perhaps small boat building. So far as can be determined, Deacon, with no children to educate or provide for, put the proceeds of his post into comfortable living on a compact plantation. He seems to have made no other long-term investments.

Deacon left the bulk of his estate to a nephew, William Deacon of Portsmouth, England, who was to pay his aunt, Deacon's sister of the same place, L10 per year for life. When converted into money, the nephew's share from real and personal estate was more than L1319 sterling. A "good Friend," Mrs. Mary Johnson, widow, received a life interest in the Chancellor's Point land, buildings, and four young Negroes, and was given outright all the furniture except the plate. Presumably she had been living in the house as Deacon's housekeeper. Deacon's executor, Ignatius Fenwick, a Roman Catholic,

purchased some of Deacon's lands himself and sold the Chancellor's Point plantation (including Mrs. Johnson's interest) and its customs house to the new collector, Daniel Wolstenholme. When the estate was finally settled in 1769, nothing remained of Deacon in Maryland.<sup>60</sup>

### Thomas Ingalls

Thomas Ingalls was in Maryland by July 16, 1743, when he was named executor in the will of one Benjamin Gale, joiner.<sup>61</sup> On July 16, 1750, he purchased of John Dossey (or Dorsey), 94 acres of town land consisting of "Fishing Creek Neck" (44 acres) and "Van Swearingen's Point" (50 acres).<sup>62</sup> It is not absolutely proven that Ingalls resided on this town land. Many planters both owned and leased land, and Ingalls left only a nuncupative will which said nothing specific about his dwelling plantation.<sup>63</sup> On the other hand, Benjamin Gale had lent a sum to William Deacon and was his creditor for £50 current money that may well have been for work on Deacon's house. These facts suggest the presence in the neighborhood of both Gale and Ingalls by 1743.<sup>64</sup> Ingalls could have been a resident from that time, buying the land in installments and taking title only when payment was completed. In the absence of indications to the contrary, it is assumed here that Ingalls was a town land resident, at least at death.

Most of what we can conjecture about Ingalls comes from his will and the inventory and administration accounts of his estate at his death.<sup>65</sup> He came to Maryland from New England where he had "Land and Livings" that he left to his two children. As a New Englander, he was probably a Protestant.

Books valued at L2 13s suggest that he was literate. He farmed his land, but also practiced several related trades: joiner, upholsterer, furniture making; and his working tools and materials came to about 21% of the value of the whole. If he had been a cabinet maker on any scale, however, he would have needed grown sons or more than the one servant man listed, unless he hired his skilled labor.<sup>66</sup>

Ingalls clothing suggests that he had known better days. He had four wigs, a beaver hat, silver studs, and a silver watch. In fact, the combined value of all his clothing and that of his wife -- who evidently died at the same time -- came to 9% of their personal assets in Maryland. The most extraordinary item was a riding chair and harness worth L12 current money. Their house was comfortably furnished but without items of display. Aside from a silver spoon, there was no plate. There was no fine glass or ceramics, except for two decanters and an item described as "bowls, teaware, glass" that came to about L3.0 current money in all. There were no slaves, and only one servant. The total value of the personalty was L212.05.02-1/2 current money.<sup>67</sup>

Ingalls seems to have over-invested in a standard of living that his income did not, in fact, support. His chief creditors were the merchants William Hebb and Robert Chesley (for L31 4d and L57 14s 4d respectively in current money) and his neighbor, William Deacon (for L34 3s 6d current money). His executor, Stephen Chilton, paid out L74 more in current money than the personal estate was worth and acquired the land. The St. Mary's town land evidently was not a good location for a

skilled craftsman. At the same time, Ingalls evidently produced no tobacco or other agricultural surplus. His inventory shows wheat, rye, corn, and livestock sufficient only for his family; nor did he raise sheep and card or spin wool, as did other families on the town lands.

It may be hoped for the sake of his two children that the New England property was not equally encumbered. They seem to have been living in the household, given the four beds listed and the wording of his will, but they were probably minors, for neither signed the inventory as next of kin. What became of them is unknown.

#### Daniel Clocker, III

Daniel Clocker, III was born on the St. Mary's town lands about 1681,<sup>68</sup> perhaps in the house now standing on Clarke's Freehold and known as Clocker's Fancy. His grandfather, Daniel Clocker I, had entered Maryland as a servant in 1636 and had died with more than 300 acres of land and a seat on the common council of St. Mary's City.<sup>69</sup> His father, Daniel II, drowned in July 1683; his mother, after three remarriages, died by February 1707/8.<sup>70</sup> As his father's heir at law, Daniel III inherited 180 - 200 acres of town land.<sup>71</sup>

Facts about Daniel Clocker III are few. He came of age about 1702. In 1721 he had a wife named Alice, who was ten years older than he.<sup>72</sup> He had estate sufficient to enable him to stand surety in 1718 for the executors of his half-first-cousin, Thomas Courteney, in the amount of L200

sterling; and to stand surety in £100 sterling on the estate of Tobias Hacket in 1733.<sup>73</sup> He witnessed Joseph Taylor's will in 1733 and appraised his inventory, signing with a mark.<sup>74</sup> Unless Clocker was Catholic, he probably served on juries and in local office -- as constable or road overseer -- but the local court records that would prove such service have not survived. He never held office of power or major profit. He did not sue anyone in the Provincial Court, nor did he commit an offense serious enough to bring him to trial there.<sup>75</sup> Whether, like his father, he kept ordinary; or like his grandfather, he practiced a craft, is unknown. It seems likely that he lived in the house on Clarke's Freehold.

In 1747, Daniel Clocker III died, aged at least 63. His wife had predeceased him, and he divided his lands between his son Daniel Clocker IV (his heir at law) and his daughter Elizabeth Clocker.<sup>76</sup> No inventory was recorded to tell us what labor force he had available to make tobacco, what tools he owned, or how his house was furnished. No administration account remains to give us a general idea of his worth beyond ownership of some 200 acres of freehold town land. His religion is unknown, but his Grandfather, Daniel Clocker I, was briefly a justice under the Puritans in 1655 and at that time must have been a Protestant.<sup>77</sup>

Studies of land distribution now under way suggest that Clocker's holdings put him at or just below the median.<sup>78</sup> With only two children to provide for, he could leave each an inheritance. He did not, however, continue the rise in wealth and status that his grandfather had begun and that his father's early death had halted.

Daniel Clocker IV

Daniel Clocker IV first appears in the records when, with his father, he witnessed the will of his neighbor, Joseph Taylor, in February 1732/3. Unlike his father, he could write his name.<sup>79</sup> In 1745, he was a solid enough planter to be acceptable surety on the administration bond of Mary Fardrey for the estate of her husband, Nicholas Fardrey, in L40 sterling.<sup>80</sup> After his father's death, Clocker inherited 80 acres of freehold town land at St. Mary's -- Clarke's Freehold and Lewis's Neck.<sup>81</sup> He owned no other land and probably lived in the house now known as Clocker's Fancy, which still stands on Clarke's Freehold.

A few passing references turned up in depositions of a later time show that Clocker carried the chain in surveys and testified in boundary disputes, but the records that would tell us what local offices he held are destroyed. He held none of power or major profit.<sup>82</sup> He probably accumulated no major debts, for in 1763 he was acceptable surety in L200 sterling for the administrator of John Oliver.<sup>83</sup> In 1766 he died, whether as a Protestant or a Catholic is unknown.<sup>84</sup>

This Daniel Clocker was a small, respected, and solvent planter whose inventory shows that he may also have received some income from a country craft of spinning and dying. He also owned a parcel of carpenter's and cooper's tools, although their use may have been confined to the needs of the Clocker plantation. The tobacco crop shown in his account was small, however, only 730 pounds. If this was the full crop for a year, Clocker must have devoted time to other income-producing activities.<sup>85</sup> For example,

he may have worked at ship repair for Deacon.

At Clocker's death, his wife, Rebecca, and six children survived him, but he could provide land for only his oldest, Benjamin, aged 19. The household goods were simple; nearly half the value of the personalty was in livestock and the value of the whole came to only a little more than L64 Maryland currency. There were no large debts and the final balance of the estate came to L53 13s 8-3/4d Maryland currency.<sup>86</sup>

With these lands and belongings, Daniel Clocker IV had sufficient standing to vote in elections and he could pass on this status to his oldest son. Daniel V and William Clocker must have become leasehold planters, however, and may not have accumulated goods sufficient to qualify for the franchise before property qualifications were removed in 1810.<sup>87</sup> It would appear that the passage of four generations of plantation life at St. Mary's had limited, not increased, opportunities for the Clocker family.

#### Joseph and Mary Taylor

Of all the heads of families who occupied the town lands at St. Mary's during the residence of John Hicks, we know least about Joseph and Mary Taylor. Joseph died while living on the town land tract called the "Whitehouse" (63 acres) in 1732/3, leaving Mary with four minor children.<sup>88</sup> When he acquired this land is unknown; the rent roll of 1704-05 shows it possessed by one William Gwyther. He may also have owned an additional 64 acres of



Chancellor's Point; if so, he must have bought it from Gerard Slye after the partition of the tract in 1728.<sup>89</sup> To date, historical research has failed to find a single reference to Taylor as a witness to a will, surety on a bond, or appraiser of an inventory, chores that men of property usually were asked to perform for their neighbors.

Taylor was a blacksmith, and more than 25% of his personal estate was invested in the tools of his trade. The family also carried on a craft of spinning and weaving cotton and flax and probably wool, for the inventory shows wheels, looms, cotton, and flax. There were tobacco planting tools, in addition. Taylor was probably literate, for he had books to the value of L1 5d. The standard of living as shown in clothing and household goods seems similar to that of the Clockers, although the total value of the estate was more, being over L85. Small sums were owed to Taylor, doubtless for blacksmith's work, but his debts were more than his credits. William Deacon was his largest creditor, and collected a judgment for L13 14s current money. When Mary Taylor made her final account in 1738, there was a balance for distribution to her and the children of L37 12s 5-3/4d current money.<sup>90</sup>

Taylor had left his dwelling plantation to his wife during her widowhood, and she was still not remarried in 1738. The Debt Books show her as still in possession through 1754, but these records, kept by the proprietor to facilitate the collection of rents, were often found to be a number of years out of date, and the notation may conceal her earlier death or remarriage.<sup>91</sup> It is likely, however, that she remained on the land for

widowhood or until her children came of age. Taylor had devised it to his oldest son, William, and failing heirs to him, then to Joseph, and finally to John.<sup>92</sup> William and Joseph seem to have been alive about 1748, but a John Taylor was listed as possessor on the Debt Book of 1755.<sup>93</sup> Unfortunately, there is strong evidence that he was not a minor in 1733.<sup>94</sup> He may have been a brother of Joseph, who could have inherited if all Joseph's children died without heirs. In such a circumstance, however, one would have expected him to sign the inventory as next of kin, whereas this document states that all the kin were minors. Whoever this John Taylor was, he had sold the land by 1757.<sup>95</sup> Thereafter, at least, he lived across the St. Mary's River, where he had other leasehold and freehold land.<sup>96</sup> No Taylors remained on the town lands.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Port Book, Port of Carlisle, Creek of Whitehaven, E190/1455/2, Public Record Office, London; hereafter cited only by class numbers.
2. Naval Office Returns, York River, Virginia, C05/1442, f. 22, 23, Microfilm, University of Virginia.
3. For the location of the house on St. John's, see Tentative Tract Map of the St. Mary's Town Lands, ms., St. Mary's City Commission.
4. Accounts 9, f. 377, ms.; Wills 18, f. 435.
5. According to his tombstone, he was aged 62 at his death in 1788. Caesar Caine, A History of the Churches of the Rural Deanery of Whitehaven, (Whitehaven, 1916), 27. According to his sister-in-law, he was a "native of America." Elizabeth Wilson to Vernon Hebb, March 27, 1780, Chronicles of St. Mary's, February, 1963.
6. Rent roll 7, f. 15; Maryland Gazette, February 20, 1751.
7. See his will, discussed below.
8. For the Whitehaven and Carlisle Addertons see E190, 1450/17, 1460/4, 1460/5, 1460/10, (Tobacco Imports); James Lowther to November 12, 1742, Lowther Archives, D/Lons/55a, Correspondence, 1742-45, Cumberland County Record Office, Carlisle, England. Jeremiah Adderton of St. Mary's County died in 1713. Wills 15, ff. 90-91. See also William Deacon, below.
9. Naval Office Returns, South Potomac, Virginia, C05/1443, f. 96, microfilm, University of Virginia; hereafter cited by class numbers.
10. E190/1460/4 (exports), 1460/5 (imports), 1460/10 (imports); C05/1445, ff. 20, 21, 23, 24.
11. E190/1450/17.
12. Abstract Book, Whitehaven Properties, Lowther Archives, ff. 4, 6; Court Rolls, Manor of Papcastle, 1684-1727, proceedings for October 9, 1719; Proceedings of Court Baron and Court Leet, Manor of Papcastle, 1684-1738, f. 73. All these records are in Cumberland County Record Office, Carlisle, England. Will of William Hicks, ms. (copy), May 21, 1729, Lancashire Record Office, Preston, England. Xerocopy, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland, The Victoria History ... of Cumberland; for Hicks service as sheriff, see 11, 318.

13. E190/1460/4, 1460/5, 1460/10; C05/1445, 40, 41, 55, 56, 63, 87.
14. Schedule F, "Mr. William Hicks at St. Marys his Factorage account with William Hicks deceased and Sarah Hicks his Executrix"; Schedule B, "William Hicks the Younger his Tobacco Account as Factor for William Hicks the Elder". Cumberland County Record Office, Carlisle, England. (Xerocopies, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, Maryland).
15. Maryland Archives XXXVIII, 298 Commission Book, 1726-86, ff. 12, 16, 23, 31, 43, 44, 54, 59, ms.
16. Provincial Court Judgments EI No. 4, ff. 207, 208, 212, 318, 353, 427; No. 5, ff. 272, 281; EI No. 6, ff. 53, 238, 247.
17. Rupert C. Jarvis, Ed., The Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745, compiled from the Documents in the Possession of the Cumberland County Council (n.p., 1954) , 74, 259.
18. Copies of the wills of Thomas and James Lutwidge of Whitehaven are filed at the Public Record Office in Dublin. Arthur Visars, Ed., Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536 - 1810, (Dublin, 1897), 294. They were probated in 1741 and 1747, respectively.
19. Will of William Hicks.
20. Orders in Chancery, C33/425 Part II, ff. 516-17, Public Record Office, London; Elizabeth Wilson to Vernon Hebb, March 11, 1772, Chancery Papers No. 5668, ms.
21. Prince George's County Land Record Y, ff. 685-87, ms., shows that Hicks paid L240 paper currency for the land. In July of 1743, paper currency was exchangeable for Maryland currency shilling for shilling and the exchange rate between Maryland currency and sterling was 1.60. Accounts 19, ff. 433-35. Hicks therefore paid the equivalent of L204 sterling for his land. William Hicks sold it for the equivalent of L314 sterling in 1758 to planters in possession. Prince George's County Land Record PP, ff. 91-92, 131-32, 133-34, 135-37, 170-71. One planter paid in tobacco, the others in sterling. For exchange rates between tobacco and current money for that time, and between current money and sterling, see Accounts 42. I have taken 20 shillings per hundred weight current money as a typical price for tobacco in that year and the exchange with sterling as 1.60.0.
22. Wills 28, ff. 517-18.
23. Memorandum Book, Snow Hill Manor, in Box of Proprietary Leases etc., ms., Hall of Records; Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, Ed., Maryland Records, Colonial Revolutionary, County and Church from Original Sources, II (Lancaster, Pa., 1928), 73.

24. Depositions taken in 1787 which tell of conversations had with Mrs. Anne Hicks in 1749 concerning some poplar trees that marked the road which divided the St. Johns' tract from St. Barbara's and her fear that the resurvey of the tracts into one might prejudice George's right to inherit St. Barbara's suggest that he was not of age to protect his own interests.
25. Inventories 55, ff. 27-30; *ibid.*, 57, f. 59; Accounts 35, ff. 122-23.
26. Memorandum Book, Snow Hill Manor.
27. Memorandum Book, Snow Hill Manor.
28. Land, "Economic Base and Social Structure," 653-54.
29. See footnote 63.
30. See references in footnote 14.
31. Wills 30, ff. 497-98; Inventories 67, ff. 67-90.
32. Deed, Deacon to Hicks, April 15, 1754, copy in Chancery Papers No. 5783.
33. Maryland Archives LXX, 587, 598, 606, 607; *ibid.*, LXXII, 58, 59, 65, 74, 81, 83, 140, 145, 154, 160, 163, 588, 599, 601, 605, 606, 611, 622, 624, 625, 628; *ibid.*, LXXV, 217.
34. See references in footnote 14. Schedule E, "Account of Goods which William Hicks of Maryland sold to Sundrys the property of William Hicks of Whitehaven...,(Cumberland County Record Office, Carlisle, England).
35. *Ibid.*; Schedule A, "Dr. William Hicks to Henry Ellison Executor of Sarah Hicks who was Executrix for Mr. William Hicks for Debts received by Basil Briscoe from September 1759 to December 1760"; Schedule G, "List of Debts in Maryland due to the Estate of William Hicks Esquire late deceased" Cumberland County Record Office, Carlisle, England. Xerocopy, St. Mary's City Commission, See also Wilson v. Hebb, answer, Chancery Papers 5668.
36. Orders in Chancery, C33/425 Part II, ff. 516-17.
37. C05/1448, f. 27, 53; 1449, f.16; 1450, f. 12.
38. The correspondence is filed in Chancery Papers No. 5668 and is printed in Chronicles of St. Mary's, XI No. 5 (January 1963), No. 6 (February 1963). For Mackall's purchase and the difficulty over payments, see Chancery Papers 5783 ms.

39. The Victoria History ... of Cumberland, II, 318; Elizabeth Wilson to Vernon Hebb, June 10, 1775, February 26, 1776, October 5, 1777, July 9, 1781, Chronicles of St. Mary's, XI No. 6 (February, 1963). Original will, William Hicks, probated November 29, 1788 in Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, England.
40. Chronicles of St. Mary's, XI, No. 6 (February, 1963).
41. For the proceeds of the sale, see footnote 21. Maryland law distributed one-third of the personal estate to the widow and equal shares of what remained to the children, unless the testator decreed otherwise. Hicks specified that one of his daughters receive no share. It seems likely that the mature Negroes were divided equally among Mrs. Hicks and her other three children. George Hicks died intestate and no inventory or account survives. His land reverted to his brother William and became part of the parcel sold to Mackall. See Chancery Papers No. 5783.
42. Elizabeth Wilson to Vernon Hebb, Chronicles of St. Mary's, XI, No. 6 (February, 1963); Original Will, William Hicks.
43. Donnell Owings, His Lordship's Patronage, Offices of Profit in Colonial Maryland (Maryland Historical Society Studies in History, No. 1, Baltimore, 1953), 104; Wills 30, ff. 819-20.
44. Accounts 5, f. 142; Christopher Johnson, "Neale Family of Charles County," Maryland Historical Magazine, VII, No. 2 (June 1912), 205-07; Wills 19, f. 428; Wills 15, f. 90; Inventories 5, f. 105; Chancery Proceedings PL, f. 878.
45. Wills 13, ff. 557-58.
46. Provincial Court Judgments RB No. 1, ff. 186-88, 302-05; Maryland Gazette October 8, 1761.
47. Rentroll 7, f. 13; Provincial Court Judgment EI No. 9, ff. 305-06; St. Mary's County Debt Books, 1753, f. 38.
48. Owings, His Lordship's Patronage, 100.
49. Maryland Archives XXV, 582.
50. Chancery Proceedings PL, ff. 1064-65; Accounts 61, ff. 115-16.
51. Ibid., 47, ff. 227-28; Inventories 70, ff. 72-84.
52. "Economic Behavior in a Planting Society," 472-73.
53. Commission Book, 1726-86, ff. 6, 12, 19, 21, 24, 27, 36, 47, 61.

54. Accounts 38, ff. 19-23, Deeds, Deacon to Hicks, April 15, 1754, copies, in Chancery Papers No. 5783; Maryland Archives IX, 348.
55. See references in footnote 31.
56. "Economic Behavior in a Planting Society," 472-73. The exchange rate in 1760 was 1.55. Accounts 45, f. 31. Deacon's inventory in current money came to L2034.10.4-1/2.
57. Inventories 70, ff. 72-84. Compare clothing of Councillor Philip Lee, valued in 1745 at L40. Inventories 30, f. 125.
58. Maryland Gazette, October 8, 1761.
59. Accounts 21, f. 370.
60. Wills 30, ff. 819-20; Accounts 47, ff. 227-28; Accounts 61, ff. 115-15; Provincial Court Deeds, DD No. 2, ff. 108-10; 111-13; St. Mary's County Debt Book, 1767, f. 8; John Williams to the Commissioners of His Majesties Customs, March 14, 1770, Treasury Papers 1/476.
61. Wills 23, f. 154.
62. Rentroll 7, ff. 6, 8.
63. Wills 28, f. 307.
64. Inventories 28, f. 510; Accounts 21, f. 370.
65. Wills 28, f. 307; Inventories 51, ff. 67-71; Account 34, ff. 159-61; ibid., 41, ff. 323-25.
66. Parsons, Charles S. and David S. Brooke, "The Dunlap Cabinet Makers," Antiques, XCVIII No. 2, (August, 1970), 224-231.
67. Reduced to sterling, Ingalls estate was worth ca. L135. According to Land, in the 1750's about 54% of the recorded inventories came to L100 sterling or less. "Economic Base and Social Structure," 654.
68. Chancery Proceedings PL, f. 662, 664.
69. Patent Liber AB2H, f. 244; Rentroll 0, ff. 2, 3, 4, 10, Maryland Archives LI, 567-70. I have assumed that Clocker owned, at his death, at least five tracts shown on the above rentroll, compiled about 1659, which came to about 300 acres. His will does not list his lands which he divides between his son Daniel and daughter Rebecca. Wills 2, f. 390. Since his grandson, in 1704, owned four of the five tracts there listed (see footnote 71 below), it is likely that at least the was given to Rebecca. She may instead have sold to her brother her share of the four town land tracts, however.

70. Testamentary Proceedings 13, f. 66; ibid. 19C, f. 261; Inventories and Accounts 10, ff. 232-33; ibid., 10A, f. 2; ibid. 19-1/2, f. 26.
71. Rentroll 7, ff. 1, 5. The Rentroll shows only 130 acres, but it is badly garbled with respect to Clocker's holdings. It correctly shows Clocker in possession of Lewis's Neck and Clarke's Freehold, tracts his grandfather had possessed in 1659, but it identifies Sister's Freehold and St. Andrew's as the same tract, although they are shown clearly on the Rentroll O, made in 1659, as different tracts both owned by Clocker's grandfather. The Tentative Tract Map of the St. Mary's Townlands confirms the accuracy of the Rentroll, Patent Liber 21, f. 349, and ibid., LG No. C, f. 538 and clearly demonstrates that St. Andrew's was repatented by Daniel Clocker III in 1745 as Clocker's Fancy; his will shows that he owned Sister's Freehold as well. The Rentroll of 1704 (Rentroll 7) should have shown all four tracts. A Study of the boundaries of Chancellor's Point, surveyed in 1705, shows that it infringed the bounds of Sister's Freehold by at least 20 acres, however. See the Tentative Tract Map.
72. Chancery Proceedings PL, f. 662.
73. Testamentary Proceedings 23, f. 133; ibid., 28, f. 288.
74. Wills 20, f. 658; Inventories 17, ff. 167.
75. For a discussion of distribution of office of power (justice) or major profit (sheriff, clerk, attorney), or conscripted local office (constable, highway overseer, pressmaster), or jury service, see Carr, County Government in Maryland, Text, Chapter VI, VII.
76. Wills 25, ff. 94-95.
77. Maryland Archives X, 413.
78. An analysis by Russell Menard of the St. Mary's County rentrolls compiled about 1704, undertaken for the St. Mary's City Commission, indicates that outside the manors, at least, the median aggregate landholding there was about 200-225 acres.
79. Wills 20, f. 658.
80. Testamentary Proceedings 31, f. 566.
81. Rentroll 43, ff. 1, 3; ibid., 44, ff. 152, 154. As his father's heir-at-law, Clocker inherited the land not devised to his sister Elizabeth.
82. Deposition of John Rodes, May 18 [1787], George Leigh, May 11 [1787], Chancery Papers No. 5783.



83. Testamentary Proceedings 39, f. 276.
84. Wills 34, f. 97.
85. Inventories 91, ff. 89-90; Accounts 62, ff. 401-02.
86. See references in footnotes 84, 85.
87. Neither Daniel V. or William appear in the Federal Assessment records for 1798. St. Mary's County (microfilm, Hall of Records). In 1804 a Daniel and a William Clocker each purchase land, 40 and 88 acres respectively,
88. Wills 20, ff. 657-58. Taylor calls his dwelling plantation "The Lot," and willed it to his wife, Mary, for her widowhood. Identification of it as the "Whitehouse" is based on the St. Mary's County Debt Book, 1753, f. 10; 1754, f. 71, which assigns "The Whitehouse" to Mary Taylor. The survey of 1736 of "The Neglect," furthermore, which shared a boundary with "The Whitehouse," begins at a corner tree of the tract occupied by the widow of Joseph Taylor. See Tentative Tract Map of St. Mary's Townlands; Patent Liber EI No. 4, ff. 511-12.
89. Rentroll 7, f.1; Provincial Court Judgments RB No. 1, f. 304. The possibility that Joseph Taylor owned this additional land arises from the fact that John Taylor is shown as possessor on the St. Mary's County Debt Book, of 1755, f. 11. A John Taylor was the third son of Joseph. His oldest son would have inherited any land not mentioned in the will, and if this son died without heirs, the next son would have inherited, and so to John. The possibility that the John Taylor of 1755 was the brother rather than the son of Joseph Taylor is discussed below. Whoever he was, he may have bought the land independently, of course.
90. Inventories 17, ff. 166-67; Accounts 12, f. 540; ibid., 15, ff. 87-88.
91. See footnote 88.
92. Wills 20, ff. 657-58.
93. Patent Liber BY & GS, No. 3, f. 343-4; ibid., No. 5, 522; St. Mary's County Debt Book, 1755, f. 11.
94. On June 20, 1747 a John Taylor leased 139 acres of West St. Mary's Manor for the lives of his wife Prudence and sons John, Jr., and William. In February 1768, Prudence was dead, John was aged 37, and William, 34. Brumbaugh, Maryland Records, II. xiv, 74. The John Taylor who possessed the "Whitehouse" also possessed a tract called "Frogmarsh" St. Mary's County Debt Book, 1755, f. 11. At his death John Taylor, owner of "Frogmarsh" had a daughter Prudence by his first wife, sons

William and John. His is probably the John Taylor of the lease and if so, he is not likely to have been a minor in 1732, or to have two older brothers who were minors.

95. In that year Massey Leigh had "The Whitehouse" resurveyed into "Townland Enlarged." Patent Liber BC & GS No. 12, f. 331.
96. The "Frogmarsh" was patent land in West St. Mary's Manor just across the St. Mary's River from St. Mary's City. See Tentative Tract Map of St. Mary's County, in preparation for St. Mary's City Commission. For the leaseland, see footnote 94.

WILLIAM DEACON, 1760  
Collector of Customs

Inventories 70, ff. 72-82

CAPITAL GOODS\*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

3 old plows, 16/; 1 old cart & wheels, 15/	1.11.00	
2 potts and 6 pr. iron traces	2.03.00	
3 old hoes, 4/6; 1 old ax, 2/	0.06.06	
5 old harrows	0.07.06	
13 felt hats, damages @ 1/3; 5 ditto @ 2/	1.06.03	
23 narrow hoes @ 3/	3. 9.00	
3 narrow axes @ 2/6	0.07.06	
6 old axes : 3/	0.18.00	
13 new "plews" [plows?]	5.04.00	
2 spades and "orning Irons for a Boat"	0.15.00	
7 narrow hoes @ 3/	1.01.00	
5 felt hats	0.10.00	
cart and wheels	5.00.00	
	<u>22. 8.09</u>	22. 8.09

CRAFTSMEN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

Cooper, Carpenter, Ship Carpenter

files, rasps, coopers & other tools	3.00.00	
cooper's jointer, 7/6; old whip saw 5/	0.12.06	
old "oul" [awl?]	5.00.00	
some coopers' tools	0.07.06	
1 new axe	0.06.00	
pair old hand screws	0.05.00	
1 barrel terperntine, 1/3 out	0.12.00	
22 gal. train oyle	2.04.00	
12 gal. pitch	0.12.00	
a "tope Borer and Cran"	0.05.06	
4 gal. tarr	0.02.00	
4 screw Hoopes, 4/;	0.04.00	
a paint stone and some paint	0.05.00	

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\* Income Producing

CAPITAL GOODS  
William Deacon

Cooper, Carpenter, Ship Carpenter (Continued)

wire sifter		
1 old "oads" [adz?], 2/; 1 jointer, 2 planes, 5/	0.07.06	
2 augers, 2/	0.02.00	
2 tackle blocks	0.03.00	
4 pr. screws @ 1/6	0.06.00	
cypress logg	0.05.00	
40,000 cypress shingles : 15/	3.00.00	
20 lbs. new rope @ 9d	0.16.00	
50 feet 2" plank, 15/; 500 feet 1" plank, damaged, L1	<u>1.15.00</u>	

Smith

anvall & other smith's tools	10.00.00	
139 lbs. Iron @ 3d	1.14.09	
233 lbs. iron @ 4d	3.17.08	
8,000 nails @ 8/	3.04.00	
70 lbs. old bar steel @ 6d	1.15.00	
a pr. of "moneys secals [scales?] and Weights" 12/	0.12.00	
"aseail" or "ascail" or "aseacle", 7/6 [scale?]	0.07.06	
1 pr. old money seels, no weights	0.01.00	
50 lbs lead @ 2d	0.08.04	
42 lbs. drop shot @ 3d	0.10.00	
	<u>22.10.03</u>	22.10.03

Leather

6 sides of "soll" [soft?] Leathers @ 10	3.00.00	
2 lbs. shoe thread	0.02.06	
Damaged leather	4.00.00	
4 raw cow hides @ 5/	1.00.00	
	<u>8.02.06</u>	8.02.06

Wool Preparation

24 lbs. old dirty wool 6/; 160 lbs. new wool @ 6d	4.06.00	
8 pr. wool cards @ 2/6	1.00.00	
	<u>5.06.00</u>	5.06.00
		<u>56.11.03</u>

CAPITAL GOODS  
William Deacon

LIVESTOCK

Listed at House

25 sheep @5	5.05.00
2 sows and piggs	1.07.00
2 cows and yearling, @ 25/; cow & calf, 35/	5.05.00
heffer big with calf	1.15.00
gray horse Cutter, 100/; mare Lady, 50/	7.10.00
2 gray horses, Monkey and Bob	9.10.00
2 colts, horse and mair colts	5.00.00
14 geese, 12/; 12 ducks, 9d	1.03.00

Listed Separately From House

Bay horse, Smoker, old	3.00.00	
2 mares, Dimond & Cate, @ 50/	5.00.00	
Mair, Strawberry	10.00.00	
2 old mairs @ 20/; 1 old horse, 20/	3.00.00	
3 colts @40/	6.00.00	
1 old horse, 20/; 1 ditto, 15/	1.15.00	
Horse, Morpprodite	2.10.00	
115 head "Sheet" @5/ [sheep?]	28.15.00	
9 young hogs @15/	14.05.00	
1 sow @10/; 5 small shoats, 15/	1.10.00	
12 cows & yearlings : 25/; 6 young steers @ 35/	31.10.00	
heffer with calf	1.15.00	
25 geese, 25/	1.05.00	
25 sheep @ 5/	5.05.00	
	<u>152.05.00</u>	152.05.00

LABOR

At the House

James	aged 24	52.10.00
Ignatius	23	52.10.00
Ben	14	45.00.00
Priscilla	16	50.00.00

CAPITAL GOODS  
William Deacon

LABOR (Continued)

Other

Joney, blacksmith	30	70.00.00	
Caesar	30	52.10.00	
Jacob	30	52.10.00	
Jean, very old		20.00.00	
Sarah	Aged 26	40.00.00	
Her child		15.00.00	
Grace	28	45.00.00	
Her child		12.00.00	
Jim	7	22.10.00	
Catto	9	25.00.00	
Ned	50	30.00.00	
Abraham	20	52.10.00	
Charles, a boy		45.00.00	
Will	22	52.10.00	
Moll	24	42.00.00	
Nan, old mother of 10 children		20.00.00	
Joshua	9	30.00.00	
Clem	7	21.10.00	
Adam	5	18.00.00	
Ned	4	18.00.00	
Sam	3	16.00.00	
Jerrey	1	12.00.00	
woman, very old		5.10.00	
Peter, very old, almost blind		0.05.00	
woman, very old		0.01.06	
		<u>970.06.06</u>	970.06.06

DURABLES

"a pellauger", 20/	1.00.00	
2 boats, very old	10.00	
	<u>1.10.00</u>	1.10.00

TOBACCO CROP

None

OTHER SURPLUS

None identified.

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

PERSONAL GOODS\*

CLOTHING

Wearing apparel	91.15.00	
pr. knee buckles	00.15.00	
6 fine ruffled shirts @ 40/	12.00.00	
	<u>104.10.00</u>	104.10.00

HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

Gold and Silver

1 gold ring	1.00.00	
large silver punch bowl and cover		
40 Oz. 1wt., @ 15/	30.00.09	
Old tea pot, 16 oz. 2 wt., 5/	2.08.06-1/2	
2 old "sau Bolts" [sauce boats?] 1:18:18 @ 5/6	6.00.03-1/2	
2 pint cans 12.8.22 @ 5/6	6.16.10-1/2	
tankard 34.4.8 @ 5/6	9.16.04-1/2	
soupspoon 7.1 @ 6/8	2.07.00	
9 spoons 23.14.9 @ 5/6	6.12.02	
punch straines 2.16 @ 5/6	0.15.00	
pepper box 1.14.4 @ 5/6	0.09.02	
punch ladle 2.4.20 @ 5/6	0.12.03	
office seal 2.7 @ 6/8	0.15.08	
half pint silver can 8.10 @ 5/6	2.06.09	
6 silver spoons 13.2.12 @ 5/6	3.12.06	
broken silver watch	5.00.00	
silver teapot 16.3.16 @ 5/6	4.09.02-1/2	
mistake in first teapot	2.00.00	
	<u>85.02.0 -1/2</u>	85.02.0 -1/2

Pewter

new, 100 ct. @ 1/6	8.02.00	
old, 124 ct., @ 1/	6.04.00	
	<u>14.06.00</u>	14.06.00

Pot Iron

352 ct., @ 3d	4.14.00	4.14.00
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\*Non-income Producing

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Brass:

Kettle, 57 ct. @ 1/3	3.03.06	
Kettle, 47 ct. @ 1/6	3.10.06	
10 candlesticks	1.05.00	
	<u>7.13.00</u>	7.13.00

Beds:

3 feather beds and furniture	24.00.00	
bed and bedclothes	3.10.00	
bed and furniture	7.00.00	
4 beds and furniture	24.00.00	
2 counterpins, L3.02.00		
2 old silk rungs L2.10.00	5.10.00	
	<u>64.00.00</u>	64.00.00

Books:

A parcel	20.00.00	20.00.00
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Other Furniture, Glass, China, etc.:

large desk and book case	8.00.00	
large clock	12.00.00	
large closed leather chair	3.00.00	
2 large armd chairs @ 20/	2.00.00	
10 leather-seated chairs @ 8/	4.00.00	
13 hanging pictures	1.19.00	
1 large oval table	2.00.00	
63 wine and beer glasses	2.05.07	
8 glass canes [cans?]	0.10.00	
7 china bowls @15/	5.05.00	
8 small ditto @ 7/	2.16.00	
22 plates @ 2/	2.04.00	
22 sassers @1/; 17 teacups @ 9d	1.16.09	
2 stands and 1 china tea pott	0.09.06	
2 cream potts and 2 canisters	0.04.00	
delft ware	0.07.00	
32 white stone plates	1.03.00	



PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Other Furniture, Glass, China, etc.(Continued)

3 doz. dishes 6/; 6 marvell plates 6/	0.12.00	
2 doz. dishes 4/; 3 coffee potts 24/	1.08.00	
12 delft plates, 12/; mahogany tea tray 35/	2.07.00	
2 small cases, 9 bottles each	1.04.00	
1 large picture, 5/; 7 pr. iron doggs, 84/ (beds, already listed)	8.00.00	
large trunk, 15/; small trunk, 15/	1.10.00	
9 table cloths @ 3/; 14 pillow cases @1/6	4.13.06	
13 diaper towels @ 1/16; 15 lin towels, 15/	1.14.00	
looking glass, 15/; old flaning table	1.10.00	
4 old Baskets 2/; old cabinet L3	3.02.00	
small chest drawers L3; looking glass, 15/	3.15.00	
walnut table 20/; small round ditto, 10/	1.10.00	
6 old pictures 18/; tea chest, 12/	1.10.00	
6 flagged chains 7/; 3 pr. window curtains, 18/	3.00.00	
1 large spy glass	5.00.00	
old warming pan	0.05.00	
old desk 30/; old square table 5/	1.15.00	
"Lann seves" 3/; tea chest (books already listed)	0.04.03	
small looking glass 3/; 2 clothes presses	3.03.00	
9 old leather chairs	1.16.00	
a cabinet 25/; large chest 20/	2.05.00	
pr. bellows, 1/; "fin er sercher", 3/	0.04.00	
candle box, 1/6; small table, 5/	0.06.06	
table, 5/; ditto, 10/	0.15.00	
(25 sheep, listed w. livestock. Seen out window?)		
1 doz. case knives and forks	1.00.00	
9 case knives and forks, old	0.09.00	
6 ditto	0.25.00	
brass candlesticks (listed earlier)	<u>104.09.10</u>	104.09.10
1 old oval table, 25/		
large looking glass and marvell table, value unclear		

Kitchen and Stores:

hogshead white port wine, 36 gal, @ 6/3	11.05.00
156 Qr. bottles @ 4d	2.12.00
34 stone bottle jugs	1.15.00

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Kitchen and Stores:

26 doz. "q Bottles" @ 4/	5.04.00
a cask of glass bottles 18/; a wicker bottle 5/	1.03.00
18 old casks; 1 old lantern	1.01.00
30 qr bottles @ 4d	0.10.00
50 gal rum @ 6/	15.00.00
case of rum 37-1/2 gal @ 6/	11.05.00
hand mill 30/; lumber 8/	1.18.00
30 barrells Indian corn @ 10/; 1200 lbs pork, 30/	33.00.00
150 lbs beef @ 16/8; 10 bu. wheat, 4/	
(sows and pigs, with livestock)	3.05.00
6 bu. salt	0.06.00
(silver cans and spoons, with silver)	
(cattle, with livestock)	
(pewter, listed earlier)	
pr. stilliards	0.10.00
4 old iron candlesticks, 3/	0.03.00
tea kettle, 10/; 5 pr. firetongs, 10/	1.00.00
poker and 3 old shovels, 14/;	1.19.00
pr. iron doggs, 12/; 6 bread baskets, 12/	1.04.00
3 iron backs 15/	0.15.00
(guns, see weapons)	
herb still, 20/; 2 baskets, 10/	1.10.00
large bell metal spice mortar, 15/	0.15.00
2 iron spites, 14/; 3 gridirons, 18/; 6/	1.13.00
2 frying pans; 2 skillets, 10/; 3 pr. pott hooks,	
4/6	0.14.06
(pot iron, listed earlier)	
(brass kettles, listed earlier)	
wooden ware, 18/; 100 ells ozn <sup>r</sup> , @1/6	8.08.00
113 lb duple refined sugar @ 2/; 33 lb "sincetor"	
@ 1/6	13.15.06
33 yds checked linen, 2/	3.06.00
58-1/2 lb [" Dref"] @ 2/; 93 lb of "Muscoal"	
ditto, 1/6	8.03.00
72 lb of ditto @ 9d; 23 lb pepper @ 2/6;	
5lb tea @7/6	7.04.00
Old trunk, 5/; 3 tin canisters, 7/6; lumber, 10/1.02.00	
(Riding chair, horses, geese, gold ring,	
spy glass, all listed elsewhere)	
Large looking glass & marvell table & "6 Brass	
Condens fast to the Freehold;" 8 Gall of	
Cane spirits, 10/"	4.00.00

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Kitchen and Stores:

9 milk pans, 9/; 7 chamber potts, 7/ 0.16.00

The following are stores and kitchen stuff not listed with objects in the house, but in a miscellaneous group after silver, negroes, livestock (most of it), and tools. Many of the items in this group are listed under MISCELLANEOUS.

39 Bu dirty salt, @ 15d	2.08.09	
6 bu salt		
43 barrels, Indian Corn, @10	2 .10.00	
17 barrels Indian Corn at the Qr., @ 10/	8.10.00	
7 lb Chocolate, @ 1/6	0.10.00	
112 bottles of wine @ 2/6	14.00.00	
1 case, 15 bottles,	3.08.06	
1 case 7-1/2 gals "Jinevey"	5.10.00	
1 case with 7 empty bottles	1.08.06	
1 case with 15 large bottles, 52/6; 15 gall "Geniver," 6/	7.02.06	
400 lbs pork @ 30/	6.00.00	
50 gal beer @ 1/	2.10.00	
50 gal rum @ 6/	15.00.00	
4 new teaspoons, 1 old ditto, 1/6, 1 pr tea tongs, 6/	0.14.06	
26 quart mugs	1.06.00	
6 tone pitchers, 12/; 5 stone do, 7/6	0.19.00	
	<u>23 .10.03</u>	23 .10.03

FISHING GEAR:

a new sain [seine] damaged, 30 fathom and "tope"	4.00.00	
old sain and half of one, ditto	1.10.00	
	<u>5.10.-0</u>	5.10.00

WEAPONS:

3 swords, pr. pistols, & holster & saddle	6.10.00	
gun, 20/ gun, 30/ gun, 30/; gun, 40/	6.00.00	
5,300 gun flints	0.05.00	
20 lbs. gunpowder @ 1/6	1.10.00	
	<u>14.05.05</u>	14.05.03

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

MISCELLANEOUS:

Listed at the house

Riding Chair, furniture, and saddle	21.00.00	
"loger head of Iron" 1/	0.01.00	
old spy glass	0.05.00	
Other		
54 lb "rose" @ 7d	1.11.06	[clerk wrote 1.12.1]
12 pains of glass	0.06.00	
small still	4.00.00	
guardian stone	1.10.00	
part of 3 old riding chairs and furniture	3.10.00	
1 grindstone	0.06.00	
mariners compass	0.07.00	
2 old razors & strop	0.05.00	
1 stand of old colours	0.07.06	
stocky buckle	0.04.00	
5 old reephooks	0.01.00	
3 barrels lampblack, 3/	0.09.00	[clerk wrote 0.10.06]
6 shoe knives, 6/	0.06.00	
gauging rod, 10/; 2 new locks, 4/	0.14.00	
a pocket book, 1/6; silk purse, 2/6	0.04.00	
Box cash was in	1.10.00	
7-1/2 lbs twine @ 15d	0.09.04-1/2	
	<u>37.16.10-1/2</u>	37.16.10-1/2

CASH: 1 .14.07 1 .14.07

ITEMS NOT IDENTIFIED, BUT ALREADY LISTED AND VALUE ADDED IN:

Furniture, etc.:

"Lann seves", 3/ Listed with tea chest  
 "a finger sercher", 3/ Listed with bellows, before candlebox

Kitchen and Stores:

"Inifles" or "Trifles", 6/ Listed with kitchen utensils  
 33 lbs "sincetor" @ 1/6 Listed after kitchen utensils

PERSONAL GOODS  
William Deacon

Kitchen and Stores (Continued)

58-1/2 lb " Dref" @ 2/; 93 lb "Muscoal do," 1/6	Listed after kitchen utensils, cloth and sugar, before tea)
72 lb of ditto @ 9d	
6 "Brass Condens " fast to the Free- hold	After riding chair, horses, spy glass, and listed with large looking glass and marvell table, before spirits, geese, ducks, milk pans and chamber pots, which terminate items listed with household effects).
1 case, 7-1/2 gal. "Jinevey" 5.10.00	These are listed among tools and miscellany
15 galls "Geniver", 6/	just before contents of house.)

Craftsmen's Tools and Materials:

old "oul" L5	Just before anvil.
"tope Borer and Cran"	Between pitch and gunpowder

Miscellaneous:

"loger head of Iron", 1/	Listed after riding chair and horses at house.
54 lbs "rose" @ 7d	All the following listed among tools and
5 gardian glasses @ 2/	other miscellany, before any listing of
guardian stone, 1.10.00	household goods.)
5 old reep hooks 0.01.00	

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE (credits excluded)

CAPITAL GOODS

Agricultural Tools	22.18.09
Craftsman's tools, etc.	56.11.03
Livestock	152.05.00
Labor	970.06.06
Durables	1.10.00
Crop	0.00.00
Other	0.00.00
	<u>1203.11.06</u>

PERSONAL GOODS

Clothing	104.10.00
Household, etc.	535.16.07-1/2
Fishing gear	5.10.00
Weapons	14.05.03
Miscellaneous	37.16.10-1/2
Cash	123.14.07-1/2
	<u>821.13.04-1/2</u>

Total Capital Goods	1203.11.06
Total Personal Goods	821.13.04-1/2
	<u>2025.04.10-1/2</u>

JOHN HICKS, 1753

Inventories 55, ff. 27-30

CAPITAL GOODS\*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS:

parcel of old planter's tools	4.10.03	
1 old cart and wheels	0.15.03	
	<u>5.05.03</u>	5.05.03

CRAFTSMAN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

parcel of old carpenter's tools	0.08.00	0.08.00
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LIVESTOCK

horses	6, aged 4 - 20	21.16.00	
sheep	63 @ 6/	18.18.00	
"Cattell"	7 cows and calves @ 35/	12.05.00	
	3 large steers @ 44/	6.12.00	
	2 small steers @ 25/	2.10.00	
	6 yearlings @ 13/	3.18.00	
	15 cows @ 30/	22.10.00	
Hogs	14 barrows, 18 mo. @ 10/	7.00.00	
	2 sows, 18 mo.	1.02.06	
	6 shoats, 6 mo. @ 4/	1.04.00	
	1 sow, 4 pigs	0.14.00	
		<u>98.09.06</u>	98.09.06

LABOR

Negro men	4, aged 27 - 45	148.00.00	
Negro boys	5, aged 2 - 10	79.00.00	
Negro women	4, aged 17 - 42	128.00.00	
Negro girls	6, aged 6 months - 11	110.00.00	
		<u>465.00.00</u>	465.00.00

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\*Income Producing

CAPITAL GOODS  
John Hicks

TOBACCO CROP

None

OTHER SURPLUS

None identified.

PERSONAL GOODS\*

CLOTHING

None listed

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Silver:

56 oz. 5 ctwt. old silver, not valued [5/ per oz.]	15.05.00	15.05.00
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Pewter:

144 lbs. pewter @ 1/6	10.16.00	
2-3/4 lbs pewter @ 1/6	00.04.00-1/2	
	<u>11.00.00-1/2</u>	11.00.00-1/2

Pot Iron:

113 lbs. @ 4d	1.17.08	1.17.08
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Beds:

4 bedsteads	1.08.00	
1 bed bolster, pillows, p pr. sheets, 3 blankets, 1 silk rug, old quilt	5.05.06	

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\*Non-income Producing

PERSONAL GOODS  
John Hicks

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Beds (Continued)

1 bed, 2 bolsters, pillows, 1 pr. sheets 1 pr. blankets, 1 counterpane, curtains, and valences	6.14.00	
1 bedcovering, bedsted	3.04.00	
	<u>16.11.06</u>	16.11.06

Books:

1 small law book	0.05.00	0.05.00
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Furniture, Glass, Ceramics, etc.:

1 case of "Draws"	3.13.00	
1 old oval table	1.05.00	
1 smaller table	1.05.00	
1 desk and book case	4.00.00	
1 old small desk	1.00.00	
1 old large desk	1.15.00	
1 "Duck Cubbard"	0.12.06	
1 large looking glass	2.00.00	
1 smaller looking glass	1.00.00	
1 ditto	0.05.00	
6 old chairs @ 2/ Beds (already listed)	0.12.00	
1 large cupboard	1.10.00	
2 old chests and other trifles	1.01.00	
1 old cupboard, small	0.09.00	
1 warming pan and other trifles	2.00.00	
1 qt. glass decanter	0.01.06	
4 case knives and forks	0.03.00	
	<u>23.12.00</u>	23.12.00

Kitchen and Stores:

(already listed)		
4 pr. pot racks @ 2/	0.0 .00	



PERSONAL GOODS  
John Hicks

Kitchen and Stores (Continued)

2 pr. pot racks @ 8/	0. .00	
1 box iron and heaters	0.07.06	
1 pr. old "Hand Irons" Pewter (already listed)	0.05.00	
2 earthen dishes, 1 earthen plate, 1 punch bowl	0.06.06	
1 old case with 5 bottles	0.06.06	
1 pr. cast hand irons	0.18.00	
1 old tea chest, no cannisters	0.06.00	
	<u>3.13.06</u>	3.13.06

ADDITIONAL INVENTORY  
August 31, 1753  
Inventories 57, f. 59

CAPITAL GOODS

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

1 iron chain, 22 lbs 5d	0.09.00	
2 pr. iron traces, 7-3/4 lbs @ 7d	0.04.06-1/4	
	<u>0.13.06-1/4</u>	0.13.06-1/4

PERSONAL GOODS

HOUSEHOLD

Brass:

1 brass kettle, 8 lbs @ 10d	0.06.08	
1 old brass kettle, 4-1/4 lbs @ 6d	0.02.01-1/2	
	<u>0.08.09-1/2</u>	0.08.09-1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

6 bridle bills @ 6d	0.02.06	0.02.06
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PERSONAL GOODS  
John Hicks

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE (Credits excluded)

CAPITAL GOODS

Agricultural tools	5.05.03
Craftsman's tools, etc.	0.08.00
Livestock	98.09.06
Labor	465.00.00
Tobacco Crop	00.00.00
Other surplus	00.00.00
	<u>569.02.09</u>

Additional Inventory

Agricultural tools	0.13.06-1/4
	<u>569.16.03-1/4</u>

Total Capital Goods	569.16.03-1/4
Total Personal Goods	72.16.00
	<u>642.12.03-1/4</u>

PERSONAL GOODS

Clothing	?
Household etc.	72.04.08-1/2
Weapons	00.00.00
Miscellaneous	00.00.00
Cash	00.00.00
	<u>72.04.08-1/2</u>

Additional Inventory

Household etc.	0.08.09-1/2
Miscellaneous	0.02.06
	<u>72.16.00</u>

Total Value

THOMAS. INGALLS, 1752  
Joiner

Inventories 51, ff. 67-71

CAPITAL GOODS\*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

3 new axes @ 7/6	1.02.06	
1 pr. old cartwheels, 15/		
1 cart and wheels, 35/	2.10.00	
2 boxes for cart wheels, 3/	0.03.00	
1 plow, 10/		
pr. traces, 2/6	0.12.06	
	<u>4.08.00</u>	4.08.00

CRAFTSMAN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

1 desk, not finished	1.04.00	
3 sides dresses leather @ 8/	1.09.00	
1 large side leather, 15/		
3-1/2 bed skins @ 4/	1.09.00	[clerk added to 1.12.00]
2 prs upper Leathers for shoes @ 2/8	0.05.04	
plank & furniture of a large desk	2.10.00	
plank & frame of 2 small tables, 6/6		
1 ditto		
1 ditto, large, 4/	0.10.06	
Plank, hinges, & lock of a chest, 8/		
plank & furniture of a small desk	1.08.00	
2 fiddils not finished	0.18.00	
2 old iron wedges, 3/		
deceased working tools, L9.02.06	9.02.06	
1 hackle	0.02.00	
124 lbs. old iron	1.0 .08	
8 small locks @ 1/	0.08.00	
1 3 foot "Joint Rulle" [i.e., ruler?]	0.03.00	
large parcel brass nails, hinges, and fastenings	3.19.00	
3 sets brasses for Desks @ 8/		
2 brass locks @ 2/	1.08.00	
2 pr. old wool cards	0.03.00	
5 bottles turpentine oyle: 5/		
2 gals liniet oyle [linseed?] @ 10/	2.05.00	
1 anvil	1.06.00	

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\*Income Producing

CAPITAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

CRAFTSMAN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS (Continued)

436 feet Walnut Plank @ 2/ [2d?]		
72 feet pine @ 1d	3.18.08	
31 feet cherry @ 2d		
39 feet square logs @ 6d	1.04.08	
parcel of old lumber	4.07.06	
3-1/2 yards frize @ 5/	0.17.06	
3-3/4 yds stript linen @ 2/6		
9 yds Camblit [Cambric?] @ 3/6	2.13.04-1/2	
12 yds callico @ 4/	2.08.00	
5 pr. sissors @ 1/	0.05.00	
	<u>45.04.09-1/2</u>	45.04.09-1/2

LIVESTOCK:

4 cows and claves @ 45/		
2 yearlings : 20		
1 old horse 45/	13.05.00	
1 grey horse (9 years old) : 80/		
1 old mare 20/	5.-0.00	
5 sows @ 15/	3.15.00	
3 shoats @ 5/	0.15.00	
13 pigs @ 2/	1.06.00	
	<u>24.01.00</u>	24.01.00

LABOR

1 servant man, 6 years and better to serve	13.12.00	13.12.00
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TOBACCO CROP

None

OTHER SURPLUS

None identified

PERSONAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

PERSONAL GOODS\*

CLOTHING

1 beaver hat	1.10.00	
4 wigs, 40/		
3 new hats @ 6/		
deceased wearing apparel, 8.8.6	11.06.06	
deceased wife's wearing apparel	6.04.00	
shoes, knee buckels and band	0.15.06	
1 pr. washt spurs	0.03.00	
1 old cane	0.01.00	
	<u>20.00.00</u>	20.00.00

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Possibly less 6.17.01-1/2 in cloth that may belong with Craft.)

Gold and Silver:

1 silver watche	5.00.00	
2 pr. silver studs	0.05.06	
1 small silver spoon	0.05.00	
	<u>5.10.06</u>	5.10.06

Pewter:

36 lbs. @ 12d	1.16.00	1.16.00
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Brass: (See under Craftsmen's Tools and Materials)

Books:

a parcel, 53/	2.13.00	2.13.00
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Pot Iron:

214 lbs. @ 3d	2.13.06	2.13.06
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\*Non-Income Producing

PERSONAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Beds:

4 bed and furniture, L12	13.02.00	
2 bedstids, cords & Hides 22/	13.02.00	
5 small rugs @ 5/	1.05.00	
2 sorry small rugs @ 2/6	0.06.00	
	<u>14.12.00</u>	14.12.00

Furniture, Glass, Ceramics, etc.:

old small Case of Draws	0.30.00	
1 small box	0.07.00	
1 warming pan	0.12.00	
2 large armed chairs @ 4/	0.08.00	
3 tabels	0.50.00	
5 chests	0.44.06	
1 desk & bookcase	5.00.00	
yds canvas @ 2/	2.05.00	
16 yds fine duck @ 2/6		
34-1/2 yds oznibrigs @ 1/	3.14.06	[clerk wrote 3.04.06]
17 yds garlick @ 2/6	2.02.06	
2-1/2 yds broadcloth @ 10/		
24-1/2 yds "Blew plains" @ 10d	2.05.05	
2 parcels "woding" [woad?]	0.02.00	
9-3/4 yds "of Chese" [cheesecloth?] @ 8d	0.06.06	
36 washt buttons	0.08.06	
1 old table cloth	0.02.00	
scraps of cloth	0.02.00	
2 pictures in frames @ 3/	0.06.00	
10 pains of glass @ 6d		
3 Looking glasses, 35/	2.00.00	[clerk wrote 2.01.00]
2 glass cantors	2.06.00	
bowls, teaware, glass	0.15.06	
6 old leather chairs @ 2/6	0.15.00	
stone and earthenware	0.13.00	
	<u>31.00.05</u>	31.00.05

Kitchen and Stores:

2-1/2 of loaf sugar @ 1/3	0.05.06	
pot iron, already listed		

PERSONAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Kitchen and Stores: (Continued)

4 frying pans	0.14.00	
1 iron skillet	0.03.00	
1 grid iron		
ladle 10/		
flesh forks		
1 coffee mill, 3/		
1 Box iron & heater, 3/	0.16.00	
22-1/2 lbs lead @ 2d		
grindstone, 5/	0.11.09	
1 tinn funnel		
1 pepper box	0.02.00	
pewter, already listed		
1/4 lb pepper	0.00.06	
parcel of coffee	0.10.00	
.57 Qrt bottles @ 4	0.19.00	
old case & bottles	0.12.00	
14 barrells corn @ 10/	7.00.00	
8 sifters	0.10.00	
2-1/2 bu. salt @ 2/6	0.06.03	
1 iron pestle, 3/	0.03.00	
2 hogsheds		
3 barrells	0.16.00	
some codfish	0.01.00	
some pickled codfish, 2/6		
a Kettle		
a coffernet 10/	0.12.06	
1 spitt, 3/		
1 pr. firetongs 2/		
"small matter of bacon," 2/6	0.07.06	
"onbroke flax"	0.05.00	
	<u>14.15.00</u>	14.15.00

WEAPONS

1 "R.ftil Gun" 40/	2.00.00	
3 other guns, L3.5/	3.05.00	
10 powder flasks @ [illgg.]	0.15.00	
	<u>6.00.00</u>	

PERSONAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

MISCELLANEOUS

1 chear [riding?] & "harniss"	12.00.00	
1 old man's saddle	0.15.00	
1 pr. old saddlebags 6/	0.06.00	
1 old safe	0.05.00	
1 hone and strap	0.04.00	
2 razors 1/6	0.01.06	
1 sandglass 1/	0.01.00	
1 seale	0.03.00	
snake rute	0.02.00	
1 mouse trap	0.03.00	
1 side saddle, old	0.15.00	
	<u>14.15.06</u>	14.15.06

ADDITIONAL INVENTORY  
November 27, 1952

Inventories 54, f. 48

CAPITAL GOODS

CRAFTSMEN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

1 set of brasses for a desk	0.08.00	0.08.00
-----------------------------	---------	---------

PERSONAL GOODS

CASH	2.15.06	2.15.06
------	---------	---------

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Furniture, Glass, Ceramics, etc.:

1 old table	0.15.00	0.15.00
-------------	---------	---------

Kitchen and Stores:

150 pds fish	0.07.06	
33 bushels wheat @ 3/6	5.15.06	
8 bushels Rey @ 2/	<u>0.16.00</u>	



PERSONAL GOODS  
Thomas Ingalls

Miscellaneous:

1 pr. old sillards [stilliards]	0.06.00	
		11.03.06

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE (Credits excluded):

CAPITAL GOODS		PERSONAL GOODS	
Agricultural tools	4.08.00	Clothing	20.00.00
Craftsman's tools etc.	45.04.09-1/2	Household Goods, stores	75.00.05
Livestock	24.01.00	Weapons	6.00.00
Labor	13.12.00	Miscellaneous	14.16.06
	<u>87.05.09-1/2</u>		<u>113.15.11</u>

From Additional Inventories:

Craftsman's tools etc.	00.08.00	Cash	2.15.06
	<u>87.13.09-1/2</u>	Household Goods etc.	7.14.00
		Miscellaneous	0.06.00
			<u>124.11.05</u>

Total Capital Goods	87.13.09-1/2	
Total Personal Goods	124.11.05	
	<u>212.05.02-1/2</u>	Total Value

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 1733  
Blacksmith, Weaver

Inventories 17, ff. 166-67

CAPITAL GOODS\*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

parcel of planters old working tools 1.02.00 1.02.00

CRAFTSMAN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

Smithing:

1 smiths anvill & tools	25.00.00	
parcel of old iron	1.00.00	
2 pr. chain traces	1.10.00	27.10.00
	<u>27.10.00</u>	

Yarn Spinning and Weaving:

2 weavers looms and gares	3.00.00	
2 wheels, woolen and linen	0.15.00	
29 lbs cotton, @ 15d		
20 lbs cotton "in the Sead," 3d	2.01.03	
parcel of flax & "Toe"	0.10.00	
28 lbs yarn @ 18d	2.02.00	
	<u>8.08.03</u>	8.08.03 36.06.03

LIVESTOCK

6 head old sheep @ 6/	2.08.00	
4 lambs @ 3/	2.08.00	
3 cows & calves @ 33/	4.19.00	
2 ditto : 30/	3.00.00	
2 young bulls 40/	2.15.00	
13 head hoggs, very small @ 4/	2.02.00	
12 pigs @ 15d	0.15.00	
2 old mares : 40/		
1 old horse, 10/	2.10.00	
2 two-year old horse colts @ 25?	2.10.00	
1 young stone horse	2.00.00	
	<u>23.09.00</u>	23.09.00

---

\*Income Producing

CAPITAL GOODS  
Joseph Taylor

LABOR

None

TOBACCO CROP

None

OTHER SURPLUS

leather and 3 raw hides	0.12.00	0.12.00
-------------------------	---------	---------

GOODS\*

CLOTHING

Not itemized	1.10.00	1.10.00
--------------	---------	---------

HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

Silver:

None

Pewter:

30 lbs @ 9/, old,	1.02.06	1.02.06
-------------------	---------	---------

Pot Iron:

2 pots, st 60, : 3/	0.15.00	0.15.00
---------------------	---------	---------

Brass:

1 skillit	0.03.06	
spice mortar		
ladle		
candlestick	0.12.00	0.15.06
	<u>0.15.06</u>	

---

\*Non-Income Producing

PERSONAL GOODS  
Joseph Taylor

Books:

a parcel 1.00.05 1.00.05

Beds:

2 old featherbeds and furniture 4.00.00  
1 flock bed 0.12.00  
3 old bedsteads 1.00.00  
5.12.00 5.12.00

Other Furniture, Glass, Ceramics, etc.:

earthen and glassware 1.00.00  
1 clock 4.00.00  
10 old chairs @ 2/ 1.00.00  
2 old chests  
1 old table 1.00.00  
woodenware 0.18.00  
7.18.00

Other Kitchenware and Stores:

1 iron skillet 0.03.06  
1 iron spit  
frying pan  
"some Iron Works" 1.05.00  
1 pr. handmill stones  
1 iron pestle 0.15.00 2.03.06  
2.03.06 19.06.11

WEAPONS

2 old guns, 20/ 1.00.00 1.00.00

MISCELLANEOUS:

1 pr small stilliards,  
1 saddle 1.02.00  
2 old grindstones  
1 meal bag 0.08.00  
parcel old lumber 1.00.00  
2.10.00 2.10.00

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE  
Joseph Taylor

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE (Credits excluded):

CAPITAL GOODS

PERSONAL GOODS

Agricultural Tools	1.02.00	Clothing	1.10.00
Craftsman's Tools, etc.	36.06.03	Household Goods,	19.06.11
Livestock	23.09.00	Weapons	1.00.00
Labor	0.00.00	Miscellaneous	2.10.00
Tobacco Crop	0.00.00	Cash	0.00.00
Other Surplus	0.12.00		<u>24.06.11</u>
	<u>61.09.03</u>		
Total Capital Goods	61.09.03		
Total Personal Goods	24.06.11		
	<u>85.16.03</u>	Total Value	

DANIEL CLOCKER, IV, 1766  
Planter

Inventories 91, ff. 89 - 90

CAPITAL GOODS\*

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

planter's tools and old iron	1.10.09	
1 grubbing hoe	0.01.04	
1 old cart and cart sadle	0.15.00	
	<u>2.07.01</u>	2.07.01

CRAFTSMEN'S TOOLS AND MATERIALS

Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools:

a parcel	1.10.00	1.10.00
----------	---------	---------

Spinning Yarn:

1 lining wheel	0.12.06	
1 woolen wheel	0.07.06	
20 lbs. feathers	0.02.06	
26 lb wool @ 9d; 4-1/4 lb picked cotten @ 2/	1.08.00	
9 old tubs	0.04.00	
1 hackle	0.03.00	
1 lb tow	0.03.00	
1 pr. wool cards	0.02.06	
1 pr. cotten cards	0.03.09	
Indigo	0.01.00	
3 lbs fine thread	0.15.00	
1 lb spun cotten	0.05.00	
2-1/4 lb spun tow		
1-1/4 lb spun yarn	0.03.00	
2 pr. knitting needles	0.00.06	
	<u>4.11.03</u>	4.11.03

LIVESTOCK

4 cows @ 35/		
4 yearlings @ 10/	9.00.00	

---

\*Income Producing

CAPITAL GOODS  
Daniel Clocker, IV

LIVESTOCK (Continued)

1 head of hogs	6.07.00	
9 ewes @ 7/6		
5 lambs @ 6/6	5.00.00	
14 geese @ 1/3	0.17.06	
2 horses	5.15.00	
	<u>26.19.06</u>	26.19.06

LABOR

None

TOBACCO CROP (From Accounts 62, f. 401)

730 pounds	4.11.03	4.11.03
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OTHER SURPLUS

1 cow hide	0.08.00	0.08.00
------------	---------	---------

PERSONAL GOODS\*

CLOTHING

Not itemized	1.00.00	1.00.00
--------------	---------	---------

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Silver:

None

Pewter:

15-1/ 1b @ 1/3		
10 1b @ 10d	1.07.09	1.07.09

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\* Non-Income Producing

PERSONAL GOODS  
Daniel Clocker, IV

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Pot Iron:

67-1/2 lb @ 3d		
50 lb "sorry"	1.03.01	1.03.01

Brass:

None

Books:

2 books	0.03.00	0.03.00
---------	---------	---------

Beds:

1 bed and furniture	4.03.00	
1 bed and furniture	3.10.00	
1 bed and furniture	1.15.00	
	<u>9.08.06</u>	9.08.06

1 maple desque	2.00.00	
2 maple tables	1.05.00	
6 old chairs	0.08.00	
3 chests	0.12.00	
16 glass bottles	0.19.08	
1 old table	0.01.06	
woodenware	0.03.03	
6 earthen plates		
1 stone plate	0.03.00	
earthenware	0.11.06	
glassware	0.05.03	
1 pr. firetongs	0.02.06	
5 case knives		
9 forks	0.0 .09	
2 iron candlesticks	0.01.03	
1 broken looking glass	0.01.06	
1 towel		
1 table cloth	0.01.07	
	<u>6.18.09</u>	6.18.09



PERSONAL GOODS  
Daniel Clocker, IV

PERSN

HOUSEHOLD GOODS (Continued)

Kitchenware and Stores:

1 tinn pepper box		
candle mold	0.00.09	
1 iron pestle		
3 pr. pot hooks	0.03.09	
5 iron "scures"	0.00.01	
1 frying pan	0.02.00	
1 old box iron		
2 heaters	0.02.06	
	<u>0.13.07</u>	19.14.01

FISHING GEAR

fishing lines and hooks	0.03.06	00.03.06
-------------------------	---------	----------

WEAPONS

1 old gun	0.07.06	0.07.06
-----------	---------	---------

MISCELLANEOUS

man's saddle		
2 old bridles	1.10.00	
2 old baskets	0.00.09	
1 "runlet" [rundlet?]	0.01.06	
1 razor	0.09.00	
1 ink case	0.09.00	
1/2 quire paper	0.00.09	
1 meal bag	0.03.00	
1 30 gall. casque	0.02.06	
	<u>2.16.06</u>	2.16.06

NOT IDENTIFIED

2 pr. [sisscors?]	0.00.09	
1 wind:gblad's, 1/3	0.01.03	
	<u>0.02.00</u>	0.02.00

PERSONAL GOODS  
Daniel Clocker, IV

CASH . . . . . 0.05.09 . . . . . 0.05.09

TOTAL ESTATE VALUE (Credits Excluded): .

CAPITAL GOODS

PERSONAL GOODS

Agricultural Tools	2.07.01	Clothing	1.00.00
Craftsmen's Tools, etc.	6.01.03	Household	19.14.01
Livestock	26.19.06	Fishing Gear	0.03.06
Labor	0.00.00	Weapons	0.07.06
Tobacco Crop	4.11.03	Miscellaneous	2.16.06
Other Surplus	0.08.00	Not Identified	0.02.00
	<u>40.08.01</u>	Cash	0.05.09
			<u>24.09.04</u>

Total Capital Goods	40.08.01		
Total Personal Goods	24.09.04		
	<u>64.17.05</u>	Total Value	





JOHN HICKS SITE

APPENDIX D

SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES  
CONJECTURED BAKE OVEN

In January of 1969, based on the artifacts uncovered by Mr. Orin Bullock during his mechanical trench testing of an area directly to the east of the St. Mary's College men's dormitory, we carried out a short program of salvage archaeology. Two features, each measuring approximately 12 feet at their widest point, had been identified by Mr. Bullock. The evidence recovered consisted of a number of slip decorated earthenware sherds and clay tobacco pipe fragments; a number of hand-wrought nails; a few pieces of bones, mostly cow; a number of glazed brickbats; and a few dark green wine bottle sherds. The pipe stem bore diameters ranged from 8/64 to 5/64 and the one bowl fragment had a form characteristic of a typical early-to-middle 18th Century shape (Analysis of Findings: Clay Tobacco Pipes, Part I, page 283). There were 127 hand-wrought nails and nail fragments recorded, and a percentage of these were typical rose-head, hand-wrought with tapering shanks and swage tips. The evidence from a number of the broken ones suggests that they were the typical T-and L-head nails, both clinched and unclinched. A physical comparison of these nails with the nails described on pages 105 and 106 of this report suggests a similar category division relationship. No attempt was made to clean or preserve these nails because of the manner in which they were collected and recorded. The dark green wine bottle sherds and the bone fragments, along with oyster shells suggest that the area was simply a small trash or refuse pit. However, the two sherds of salt-glaze stoneware and the one sherd of Delft with a number

sherds of slip decorated earthenware definitely date the disturbance that caused the depositing of this material to the mid-18th Century and that this material is discarded refuse from a domestic dwelling near-by. The three small kiln bricks measure  $3\frac{1}{8} \times 7 \times 1\frac{6}{8}$  inches and are probably related to the disturbance. In association with the kiln bricks were a number of brickbats measuring  $4 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$  inches. The one blue and white porcelain sherd and the one incised salt-glaze sherd further suggest a mid-18th Century deposition.

Prior to salvage archaeology in January of 1969, Mr. Bullock's testing of the area had disturbed a considerable amount of the topsoil over Feature 1, the eastern disturbance. Feature 2, located approximately 35 feet to the west, was also partially disturbed (Figures 5 and 14). The topsoil over Feature 1 was originally at an elevation of 41.6 feet and subsequent agricultural activities had disturbed it to an elevation of 41 feet, or about 6 inches. Once we had stripped off this disturbed agricultural zone we were able to define the exact outline of Feature 1 in the areas that had been disturbed during the 1968 tests. Transverse Profile A/B (Figure 14) illustrates the undisturbed subsoil on both sides of the Feature, and the area below the undisturbed subsoil to an elevation of 40 feet is not recorded because of the 1968 testing. The first undisturbed layer that we were able to identify began at an elevation of 40 feet and continued to a depth of 39.6 feet and consisted of a brick rubble fill mixed with a clay that

had been extensively fired. The brick rubble was predominantly concentrated in the center in a pattern that appeared to suggest a pier, perhaps to support a center column or post of some sort. The pier was constructed of three bricks, two laid side by side and abutted by a third. The bricks were soft and showed indications of either extensive weathering or that they were originally poorly fired. This conjectured pier rested on top of a charcoal and wood-ash lens, heavily mixed with silt. This lens ranged in thickness from 3/10 to 1/10. Directly beneath it, extending to a depth of 39.3 feet was a disturbed, reddish-tan sandy clay. This color was in marked contrast to the color of the surrounding subsoil and the color change was caused by the exposure of the sandy clay to extensive heat. The base of the pit is almost square with rounded corners and measures approximately 4.4 feet at its widest dimension. The sides slope up sharply and the transverse profile shows the south, west, and north sides rising to a higher elevation than the east side which flattens out at an elevation of 40.4 feet and extends eastward for almost 2 feet before it rises sharply to the bottom of the disturbed agricultural zone. At the base of this scarp there is a contour relationship that resembles an air passage tunnel. Another conjectured air tunnel extends westward at a similar elevation on the north side (Profile E and F, Figure 14). Apparently these tunnels were constructed by excavating a narrow channel in the earth almost a foot wide and, at times, up to 2 feet deep. Fired clay blocks were then placed over the top of the channel to serve as a roof over which the topsoil was placed. Our excavations did not provide



information as to how these tunnels collected air or how the air was forced through them. Perhaps it was a simple draft arrangement. Profile E/F to the tunnel of Feature 1 clearly shows that the fill beneath the clay blocks to the base is indicative of a closed to light but open-air space. At the base of the channel was a thin deposit of silt and pebbles with a pattern of small, decayed roots which extended up the vertical sidewalls. The fill above this consisted of a soft clay, medium-brown in color, with numerous organic stains (Figure 14). The manner by which the north tunnel joined the main depression was destroyed in the archaeological testing of 1968. Three postholes were uncovered, only one of which contained wood; Profile I/J shows both the posthole and postmold. The other two postholes, located at the southeast and southwest corners and marked by the two dashed circles on the Planview, were partially destroyed by previous testing. The northwest corner post is apparently absent if we assume a rectangular form based on the other three postholes.

Interpretively, the artifacts that we recovered from the undisturbed stratigraphy at the base of the depression confirm our general statements made in regard to the artifacts recovered by Mr. Bullock; however evidence of extensive heat transfer is clearly identified by the condition of sections of burned clay, glass, nails, and clay pipe fragments. The depression and undisturbed stratigraphy of Feature 1 is not indicative of open-pit burning such as a trash fire to dispose of refuse; alternatives would be to conjecture a brick oven, a small

potter's kiln, or perhaps a bake oven. The space required to stack a useful amount of bricks, let alone the heat necessary to fire them, is much larger than the approximate 12-foot diameter of Feature 1. A potter's kiln is dependent upon large quantities of heat maintained at uniform temperatures and the evidence and extensiveness of the firing effects on the subsoil and stratigraphy does not support this interpretation. A bake oven, either covered or an open pit, would require far less heat and space than either of the two previous suggestions. Therefore, because of the firing evidence, the charcoal and wood ash level in the stratigraphy, and the poorly fired brick pier in association with air tunnels, we interpret Feature 1, located approximately 280 feet to the south of the John Hicks Site, to have been a bake oven. Whether or not it relates in use to the John Hicks Site is unknown.

To the west of Feature 1 is a trash pit identified as Feature 2. The Transverse Profile in Figure 14 clearly shows that it was a shallow depression no deeper than a foot, beginning at an elevation slightly below Feature 1. The first 4/10 of a foot were disturbed by previous archaeological investigation and the tan, sandy clay fill beneath it contained a few artifacts that suggested it was contemporary to the fill found in Feature 1. The depression that formed the trash pit is bowl-shaped as shown on the Planview. Four of the artifacts recovered had been exposed and partially damaged from secondary firing. They included bone, partially melted dark green wine bottle sherds, a small piece of gray slate, and one sherd of soft earthenware, conjectured as being Indian pottery.

Plate 111 contains a number of artifacts that were recovered from Feature 1 during the salvage archaeology in 1969. In the left-hand corner is the brass nozzle or sheath recovered from the John Hicks Site. To the right of it is an identical brass nozzle or sheath which suggests that from a function viewpoint, at one time or another, the same functions took place at the John Hicks Site and at the conjectured bake oven; or that the refuse is contemporary and that the bake oven was filled between 1738 and 1741. Items identical to the key, knife blade and other items (except for the piece of slate) were also found at the John Hicks Site.

If the John Hicks Site and the bake oven were not related in time and use, would we expect to find identical types and forms of artifacts at both sites?

BAKE OVEN ARTIFACTS ITEMIZED ACCORDING TO LOCATION

Artifacts Recovered by Mr. Orin Bullock from ST-1,  
Features 1 and 2, Mechanical Trenching, October 18, 1968\*

ST-1 Second Row

- 1 Sherd slip decorated earthenware
- 1 Rimsherd glazed earthenware
- 3 Brick fragments, very soft; orange color, fired at low temperature

ST-1 Sixteenth Row

- 1 Stone core, pink granite (from Monocacy River area)

ST-1 Sixth Row

- 1 Brick fragment, fired at low temperature, partially glazed

ST-1 Fourth Row

- 1 Brick fragment, fired at low temperature

ST-1 Fifth Row

- 1 Dark green wine bottle sherd

ST-1 Eighth Row

- 1 Fragment of burned clay with iron oxide glaze

ST-1 Twenty-fourth Row

- Triangular shaped piece of stone, unidentifiable

ST-1 Surface

- 1 Pink granite stone fragment, cone shaped

ST-1 Surface

- 2 Small kiln bricks, 3-1/8 x 1-6/8 x 7, with mortar stains

\* Exact horizontal and spatial  
locations unknown

ST-1     Above Rubble

FT-1     36 Hand wrought nail fragments  
           3 Metal tubes  
           1 Fragment of kiln brick  
           1 White saltglaze stoneware sherd  
           1 4" spike with broken point

ST-1     Northeast Corner Above

FT-1     1 Kiln brick  
           4 Nail fragments

ST-1     Southwest Corner of

FT-1     3 Kiln brick fragments  
           6 Nail fragments

ST-1     Inside of

FT-1     2 Sherds incised saltglaze  
           1 Hand wrought nail fragment  
           1 Piece of wood charcoal

ST-1     North Side of

FT-1     23 Hand wrought nail fragments  
           2 Unidentified metal fragments  
           5 Bone fragments  
           1 Piece of gray flint

ST-1     South End of

FT-1     38 Hand wrought nails  
           1 Oyster shell fragment  
           1 Bone fragment  
           3 Bricks fired at low temperature  
           1 Nail fragment  
           1 Kiln brick fragment

ST-1     Surface

ST-2 North Hearth

1 Glazed Brick fragment, 4 x 2-5/8 x ?, glazed on three sides

Surface

1 Dark green wine bottle sherd  
1 Clay pipe stem fragment, bore diameter 5/64  
2 Fragments light green window glass  
2 Brick fragments, glazed on two sides with evidence of mortar

ST-2 North Hearth Above Foundation

1 Hand wrought nail fragment with small head  
1 Sherd of slip decorated earthenware  
1 Delft sherd  
1 Fragment of window glass  
2 Hand wrought nails with swage tips  
3 Clay pipe stem fragments, bore diameter 5/64  
2 Clay pipe stem fragments bore diameter 3/32  
1 Clay pipe stem fragment bore diameter 3/64  
1 Oyster shell  
1 Small porcelain sherd  
2 Dark green wine bottle sherds  
16 Fragments of bricks, fired at low temperature  
1 Glazed brick, 4-1/4 x 2-7/8 x 9-6/8  
17 Hand wrought nail fragments

Artifacts Recovered from ST-1, Features 1 and 2, Salvage Archaeology  
January 25, 1969

ST-1 Surface

FT-1 2 Clay leaf fossils  
2 Hand wrought swage-tipped nails, clinched  
16 Hand wrought nail fragments  
1 Metal item  
1 Light green colored glass perfume or medicine bottle base

ST-1 Under Brick Ashes

FT-1 11 Hand wrought nail fragments  
5 Pieces of burned clay  
1 Clay pipe heel and bowl fragment, bore diameter 5/64  
1 Clay pipe stem fragment, bore diameter 5/64

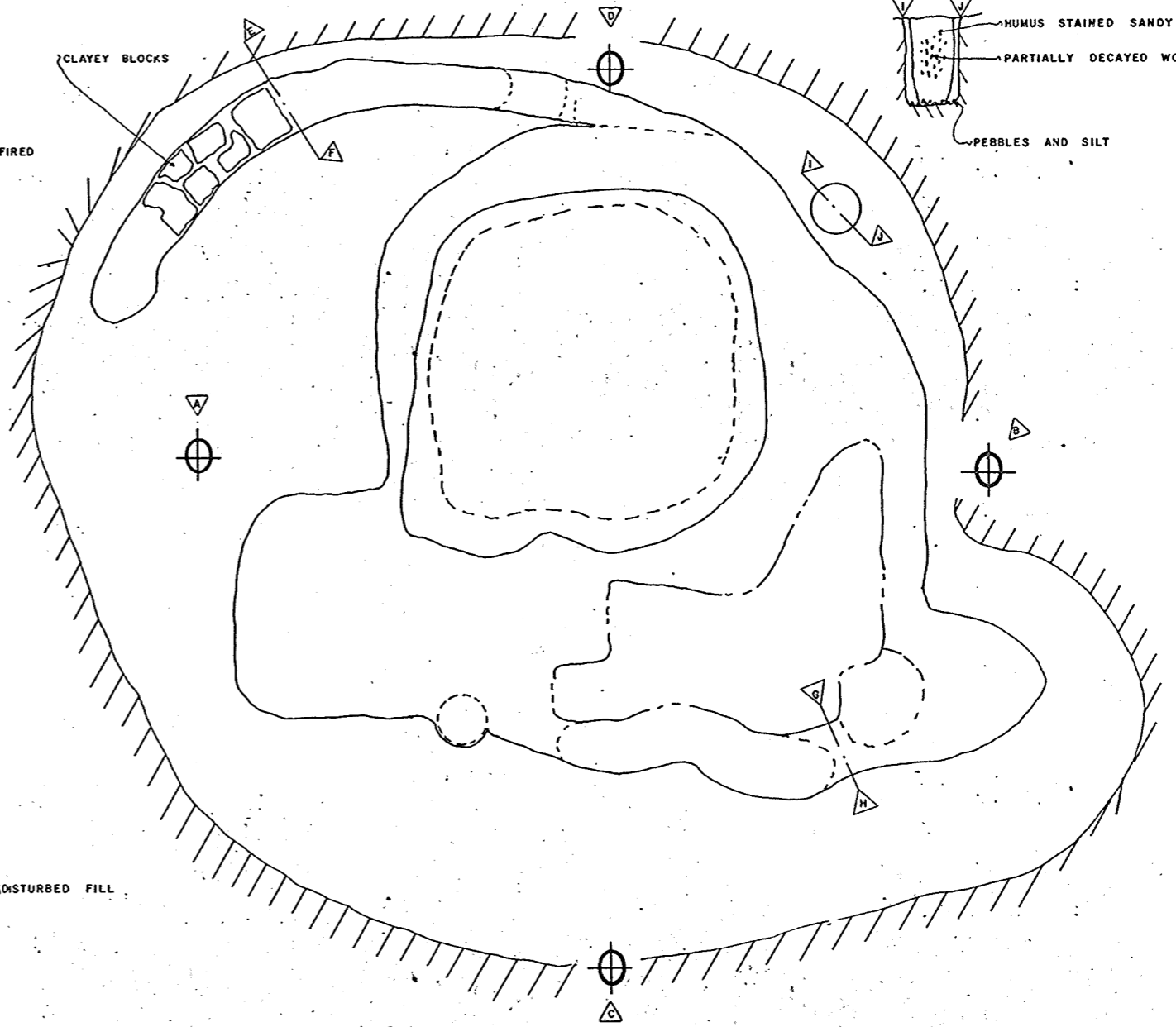
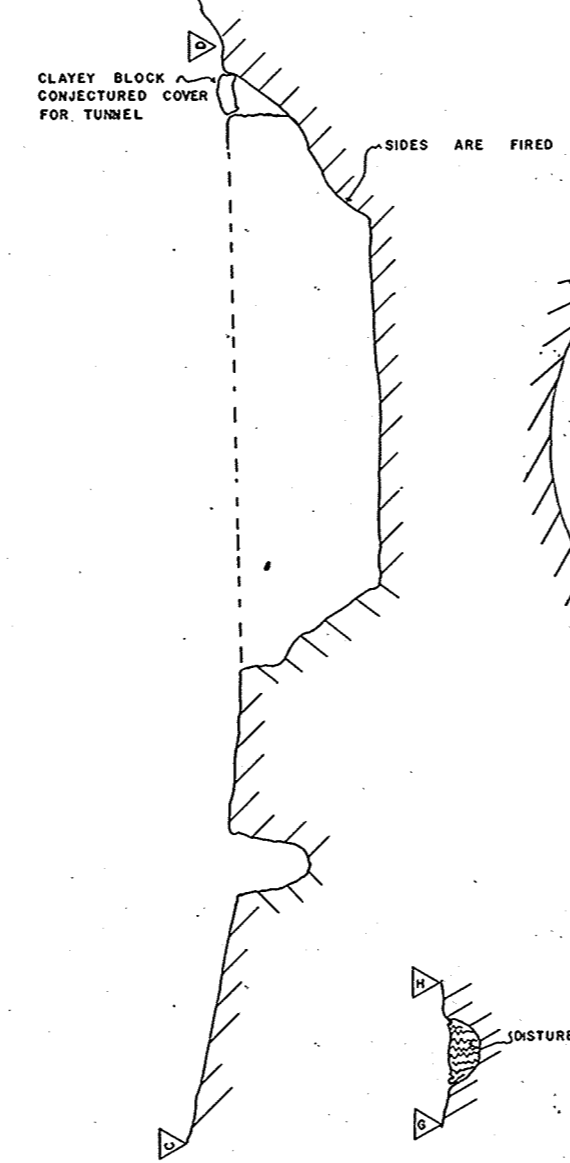
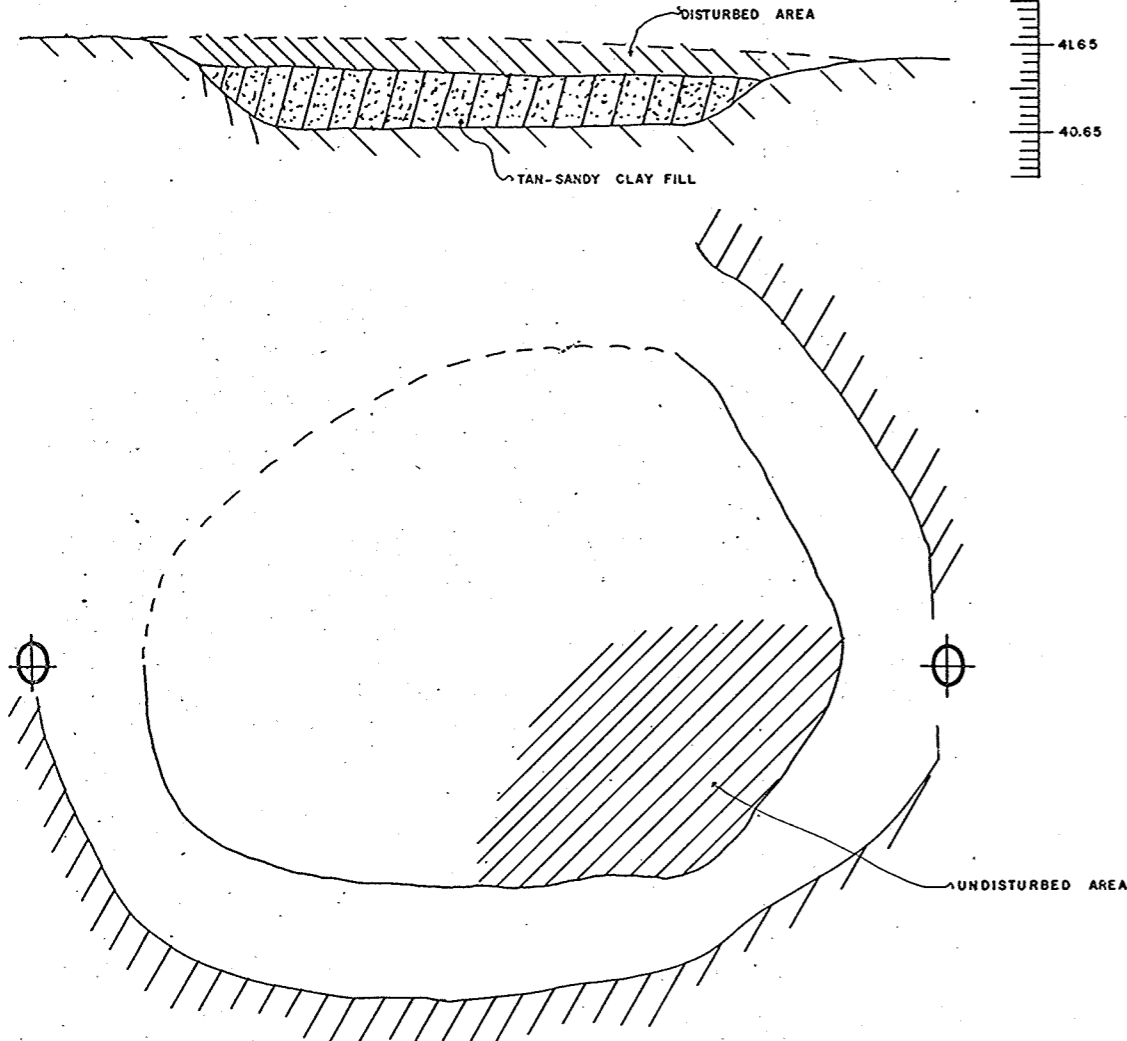
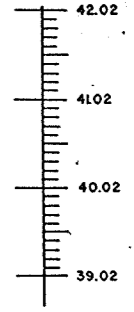
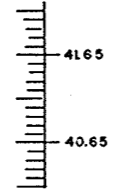
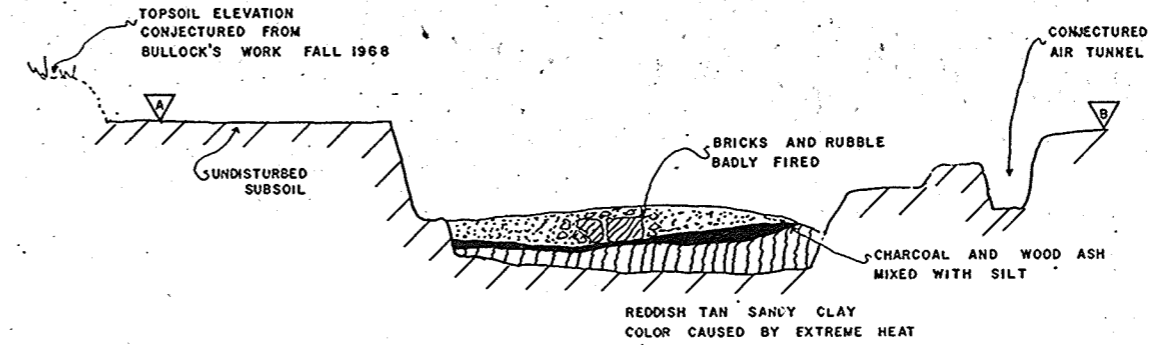
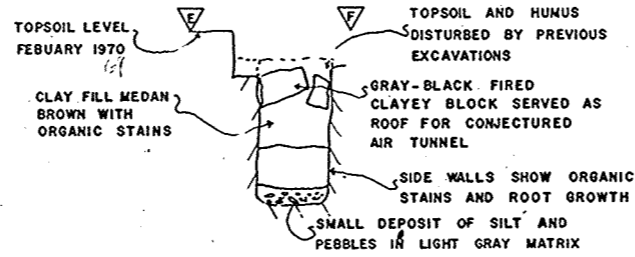
ST-1 Surface

- FT-2
- 1 Fragment of bone
  - 1 Small piece of gray slate
  - 3 Dark green wine bottle sherds
  - 3 Dark green wine bottle sherds partially melted from secondary firing
  - 1 Sherd low temperature-fired earthenware (Indian pottery)

CONJECTURED AIR TUNNEL  
TO BRICK OVEN

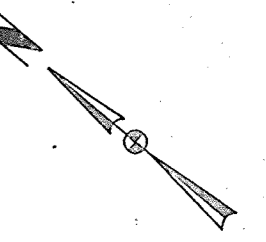
CONJECTURED BAKE OVEN  
TRANSVERSE PROFILE LOOKING NORTH

TRASH PIT  
TRANSVERSE PROFILE LOOKING NORTH



CONJECTURED BAKE OVEN AND  
TRASH PIT

ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND  
FEBUARY 1969



SCALE  
INCH = 1'