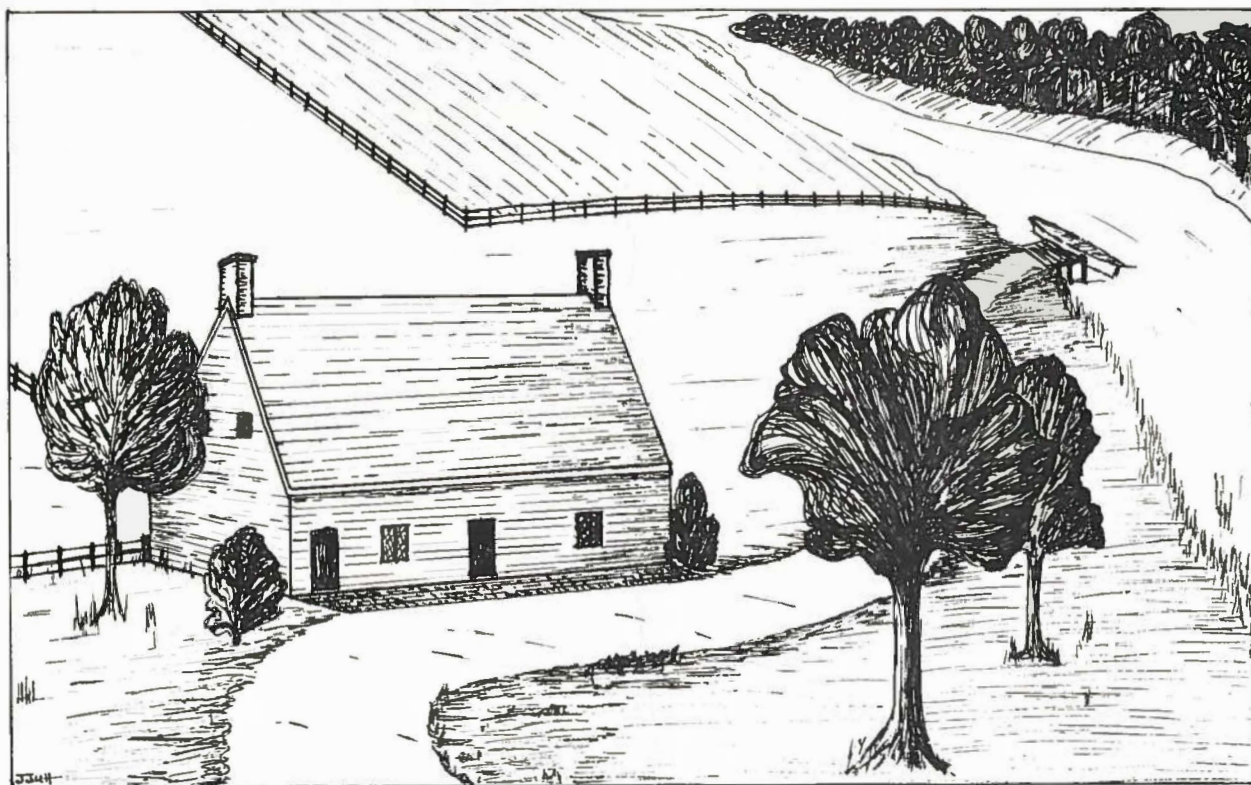


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# THE ARCHEOLOG

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Conjectural View of "Horne"

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS AT "HORNE"

by Judy Jull

Price \$4.00

THE ARCHEOLOG

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Figure 1 - Conjectural View of "Horne"

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS AT "HORNE"

by Judy Jull

In the Spring of 1975 the University of Maryland Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies requested the assistance of Mr. Perry Flegel, the late Director of Archaeology for Dorchester Heritage Museum, in the identification of possible prehistoric sites on their properties located on the south side of the Choptank River, a few miles west of Cambridge, Maryland. Although no prehistoric sites were located at that time, a concentration of brick rubble and numerous fragments of colonial clay pipe, pottery, and glass were discovered on the surface of a recently worked agricultural field. Farming and research activities on the site prohibited any work at the location until the Spring of 1976, when a limited survey of the site was undertaken. The foundation of a small dwelling previously unknown to local historians was located and has to date been partially excavated.<sup>1</sup>

Excavations progressed slowly, hampered by large infestations of mosquitoes and deer flies and the lack of labor. Even so, it was possible to obtain concrete details of the remains of the dwelling foundation and to collect large numbers of important and informative artifacts. One of the first items recovered was a monogramed silver spoon (fig. 6) which provided the lead neces-



sary to establish the ownership of the land and consequently to reconstruct a history of the site through the combined use of historical documents and archaeological findings.

Colonial artifacts have been recovered at various locations in Maryland, but no colonial dwelling in Dorchester County had been excavated, thus knowledge of life in this locale was based on assumptions rather than evidence. Work at "Horne" has filled this void. The site was occupied from the late seventeenth century until the third quarter of the eighteenth century when it burned and preserved in layers of charcoal and plaster the very items then in use by the occupants. Fortunately the dwelling was never rebuilt and would have probably remained unscarred by man if spring harrows and today's high-powered tractors had not plowed through one end of the dwelling spuing colonial artifacts across the adjacent field. Nevertheless, excavations at "Horne" have contributed greatly to our knowledge of life as it was experienced by the upper middle class during the early years of settlement in Dorchester County.

#### Location of the Site

"Horne" is located on the south side of the Choptank River adjacent to an area known as Horn Bay approximately four miles northwest of the present town of Cambridge. The house was constructed perhaps what was then one third to one half mile inland from the banks of Horn Bay on the crown of a gentle slope<sup>2</sup> one hundred yards northwest of a small inlet off the Bay. The selected site provided a safe harbor for small craft in the inlet, quick access to The Choptank River, the major transportation route of the day, and a high elevation<sup>3</sup> which afforded protection from devastating high tides which on occasion inundate lowlying areas next to the rivers, while at the same time the elevation made it possible to catch the desirable breezes off the Choptank.

#### History of the Site

The Augustine Herrman map of Maryland, generally believed to have been drawn in the 1670's, was somewhat inaccurate in detail, but presented an acceptable general view of the area. Although Herrman's map showed several houses lining the shores of Horn Bay, local historians have usually interpreted the symbols as mere indications of settlement rather than the location of actual dwellings. The more accurate and recent 1877 Atlas of Dorchester County also showed no house on the site, therefore the existence of the dwelling at "Horne" had not been recorded and was unknown prior to its excavation.

Because "Horne" persists even today as a name for the general locale, it was a pure stroke of luck the very first day on the site to have recovered the monogrammed silver spoon protruding from the newly worked soil. The initials, "R P", referred to Richard Preston, a Puritan leader during the Commonwealth era who was later called the "Great Quaker". A prominent citizen of the colony and resident of Calvert County, Preston was the first

known delegate to represent the county of "Dorsett"<sup>4</sup> in the Maryland Assembly in 1669.<sup>5</sup> He was a large land owner, holding the deeds to over one thousand acres in Dorchester County, and who amassed in excess of three thousand acres of land both by grant and bill of sale before his death in 1669.<sup>6</sup>

The last property to be acquired by Preston was "Horne", a six hundred acre tract which he purchased from a London merchant in 1668.<sup>7</sup> He devised by will the parcel equally to his daughters, Rebecca, a spinster, and to Sarah, the wife of William Foorde.<sup>8</sup> Later records reveal that Sarah owned the westernmost three hundred acres upon which the foundation of a dwelling was discovered, and it is probable that William and Sarah Foorde had the dwelling constructed. At least the 1679 will of William Foorde specifically mentioned "Horne" as being his plantation rather than a parcel or tract of land, supportive of the theory that William and Sarah Foorde were the first owners and occupants of "Horne".<sup>10</sup> The house, only slightly larger than the average of the period, befitted William Foorde's position in society. In 1674 and 1675 he served as Dorchester County's delegate to the Maryland Assembly, which placed him within the ranks of the upper middle class both socially and economically.<sup>11</sup> The fact that Foorde did not live long enough to amass a large estate was not reflected by the dwelling itself. "Horne" was comparable to the houses described by H.C. Forman, the recognized authority on early Maryland architecture, as being representative of the planters or landed gentry and was not the "mean little house" of ten feet by ten feet that occurred along the rivers.<sup>12</sup>

Sarah Foorde, left a widow in 1679 with three small children struck a bargain with an Edward Pindar. Sarah agreed to lease "Horne" to Pindar if the "said Edward will provide for said Sarah Foorde and her three children, Samuel, Josias, and Rebecca for seven years from the date of these presents and will teach her three children to read and write."<sup>13</sup> It was a practical arrangement for a Quaker widow, and Pindar not only agreed to lease the land and teach the children, but he also shortly married Sarah. Not long after, he added to the land holdings adjacent to "Horne", acquiring by patent a one hundred fifty acre tract known as "Desborough",<sup>14</sup> and ten acres called "Pindar's Garden".<sup>15</sup>

Pindar gained attention and prominence during his tenure from 1686 to 1689 as high sheriff of Dorchester County. He judiciously performed his regular duties, but most notably he participated as a commissioner in the well-known murder trial of the Nanticoke Indian, Sampson, who was charged with killing a white man. Possibly as a reward for his past political activities, Pindar was appointed by the Maryland Assembly as an officer of a new town to be established at the head of Fishing Creek known as Dorsett, a mere four or five miles distant from "Horne".<sup>16</sup> His organizational talents will never be known, for Dorsett, as well as the two other locations designated to become towns, never progressed beyond a vision or a dream. Evidently the unsuccessful nature of Dorsett did not lessen his political stature, for in 1692 Pindar traveled to St. Maries Citie where he served a term

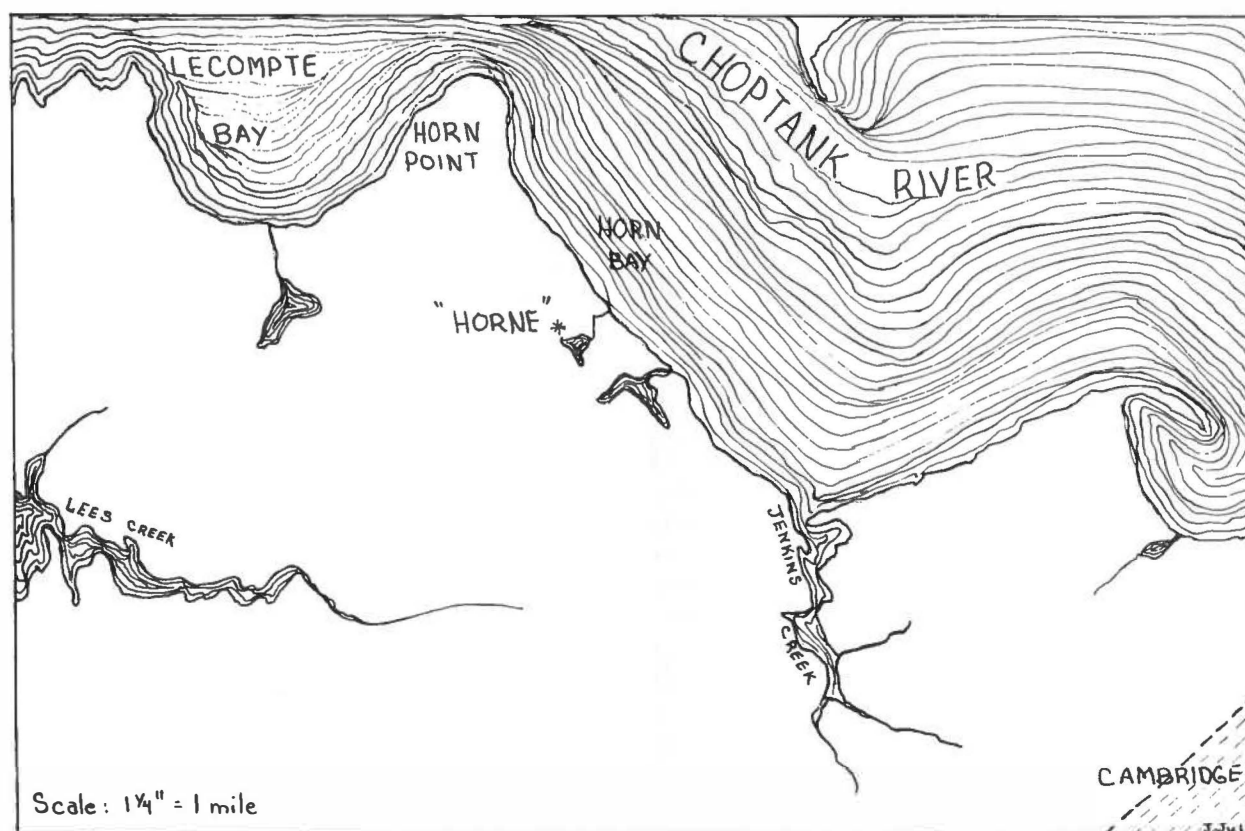


Figure 2 - The "Horne" Site in relation to the Choptank River and Horn Bay

as delegate from Dorchester County to the first "royal" Assembly. Not content to sit back and enjoy his new position with an air of detachment, Pindar used his political expertise to secure just treatment for his fellow countians who had apparently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown, by having them re-instated in office. In the day to day activities of the Assembly, he assumed an active role as a member of several committees, and appeared with a few other Assembly delegates as a messenger to the Council.<sup>17</sup> These actions would seem to indicate that Pindar had acquired power and respect among the high political circles in Maryland, but unfortunately he did not live long enough to further pursue his political career.

The exact date of Edward Pindar's death is not known; however the minutes of the Assembly which met in September of 1693 listed Pindar as deceased, but not yet replaced as a delegate.<sup>18</sup> His untimely death left Sarah a widow for the second time, and it seems likely that she continued to live at "Horne" at least until 1697. At that time Sarah gave one third of her personal estate to her daughter, Katheryn Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor, Junior. Because no known record exists whereby Sarah gave another third of her estate to her son, Edward Pindar, Junior, it might be concluded that the gift to Katheryn was in fact a dowry or a wedding gift, as Katheryn most certainly was a new bride, for she could not have been more than seventeen or eighteen years of age at the

time.

Sarah's generosity was documented in detail by the deed of gift recorded among the land records for the county. Katheryn received from her mother, "one feather bed and furniture & one flock bed and furniture & three kane chairs and two trunks & one looking glass and three new pewter dishes and twelve pewter plates and six pewter poringers and two candle sticks and two brass and-irons and twelve diaper napkins and one diaper table cloth and three Negroes one man called --- one Negro woman called Dinah and one Negro girl called Hannah and all --- --- eighteen head of cattle that is to say young and old with all their --- --- five oxen and two wethers with all their --- where unto-----."19 The document provided great insight into some of what Sarah considered to be her most valuable possessions, some of which would not have survived the ravages of time to be included among the archaeological findings. Certainly Sarah's gift proved beyond a doubt that the family enjoyed the comforts associated with the landed upper middle class during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The end of the century brought the end of an era - the Pindars and "Horne" faded into relative obscurity.

The properties, "Horne", "Desborough", and "Pindars Garden", totaling seven hundred sixty acres, surfaced again briefly when they were bequeathed by Edward Pindar, Junior, to his son, Edward Pindar, III, in his will dated 1711.<sup>20</sup> No other information of Edward Pindar, Junior's life was uncovered, but more than likely he was a planter, and quite possibly he lived at "Horne" until his death. Unfortunately the youngest Pindar and the last direct heir died in 1729 before he reached majority age and without issue, and the tract of 1 and called "Horne" was claimed by various members of the family.<sup>21</sup>

Samuel Preston, Sarah Pindar's nephew from Philadelphia, declared himself to be the only remaining heir to "Horne", and on January 26, 1730, he leased "Horne" for one year to David Peterkin. However, on the very next day he sold the entire tract to Peterkin,<sup>22</sup> who retained the title to "Horne" during his remaining life, after which time the property was divided among his children.<sup>23</sup> Since Peterkin and his children, some of whom were married, all lived nearby, it is probable that the dwelling at "Horne" was occupied by a spinster named Elizabeth Taylor.

In 1740 two land entrepreneurs, Henry Trippe and Charles Goldsborough, began to purchase piece by piece the properties of "Horne", "Desborough", and "Pindar's Garden" from the heirs of David Peterkin. In one of the deeds it specifically said, "Horne" on the Great Choptank where Elizabeth Taylor now lives" as a means of identifying the land.<sup>24</sup> And again in May 1741 when Henry Trippe sold out to Goldsborough, the deed declared that Elizabeth Taylor lived at "Horne".<sup>25</sup>

Charles Goldsborough further substantiated the theory when in June 1741, he leased the western part of "Horne" in consideration of the sum of five shillings and a yearly rent of one ear of



Indian corn to Elizabeth Taylor, spinster, for her lifetime without any interference from Charles.<sup>26</sup> In a sense "Horne" had officially returned to the original family, as Elizabeth Taylor was either the granddaughter of Sarah Pindar or the sister of Thomas Taylor, Sarah's son-in-law. The names, Elizabeth Taylor and Thomas Taylor had consistantly appeared as witnesses to legal documents involving the last two Edward Pindars, and Elizabeth had been mentioned in the will of Edward Pindar, Jr. as his sister-in-law. Regardless of her exact relationship to Sarah Pindar, Elizabeth had been living and managing "Horne" for some time.

In the lease signed by Charles Goldsborough and Elizabeth, Charles gave Elizabeth permission to move her cornfield fence, and to have access to all the wood except walnut for her "cyder" casks, hogsheads, and necessary repairs to her buildings. But most enlightening was the following passage, "that she the said Elizabeth immediately after the execution of these presents shall and will suffer and permit the said Charles or his assigns to enter upon and possess all residue of the land aforesaid called Horn and the lands called Deborow and Pinder's Garden with the appurtenances and the same to hold use occupy and enjoy without the let suit interruption or denial of her the said Elizabeth---"<sup>27</sup>

The last clause implied that Elizabeth may have in all good faith believed herself to be the rightful owner of "Horne" - like the old saying - "possession is nine tenths of the law!" Charles presumably discovered that it was far easier to purchase the land than it was to possess it and dispossess Elizabeth. Indeed even some of the neighbors believed Elizabeth to be the owner of "Horne" as evidenced by a deposition which read, "--- bounder between said land and "Horne", agreed upon by John Stevens and Elizabeth Taylor as a division between them."<sup>28</sup> So Elizabeth not only believed herself to be the owner but she acted as the owner, and it must have been quite distasteful to her to be replaced as mistress of "Horne" by the wealthy Charles Goldsborough.

The lease arrangement at "Horne" did not endure for long, as Elizabeth purchased a total of five hundred fifty acres west of "Horne" from relatives in 1742.<sup>29</sup> The following year, in 1743, two deeds which seem to have been attempts by Charles Goldsborough to gain a clear title to "Horne", stated that "Horne" was "where Charles now lives".<sup>30</sup> So apparently Charles Goldsborough moved to "Horne" after Elizabeth left for her new property; however this is in contradiction to a previously published report which stated that in the 1730's Charles built and occupied until his death a dwelling in Cambridge known as "the Point".<sup>31</sup>

Notwithstanding, Elizabeth Taylor had died by 1747, so she was definitely not the last occupant of "Horne".<sup>32</sup> Charles may have inhabited the dwelling for a short period of time, perhaps when his house in town was being remodeled, but in all likelihood one of Charles's relatives lived at "Horne" until it burned around 1770. At least, the inhabitants were people with some wealth.

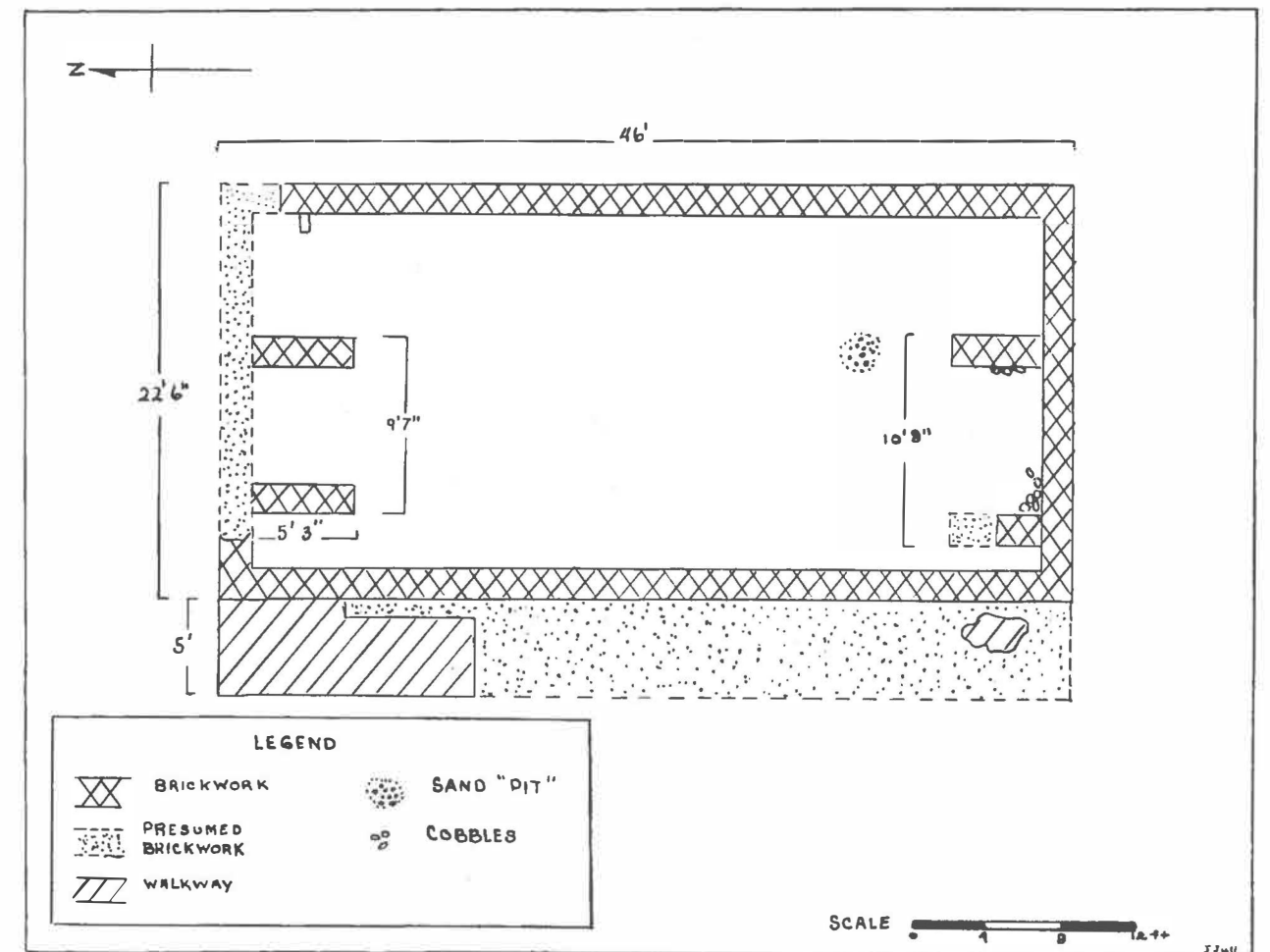


Figure 3 - Plan of Excavation

### The Excavation

As previously stated, excavations at "Horne" are incomplete and large undisturbed areas of the foundation, in particular, remain to be examined at a future date. An effort has been made to concentrate the investigation within the confines of the dwelling foundation in order to determine construction materials, the floor plan, and the articles in use by the inhabitants at the time of the destructive fire. Only a small portion of the builder's trench at each end of the foundation was exposed to provide a 'terminus post quem' for the construction of the house.

Much time has been spent each year after spring plowing in the recovery of artifacts such as glass, metal, ceramics, and bone from the surface area. Since most of these were probably scooped up from within the foundation by the plow, their redistribution is generally confined to the area immediately around the house. Yet more artifacts have been found lying to the south-east, the south, and the southwest of the house rather than to the north where a new road and subsequent hedgerow pass within 50 feet of the northwest corner of the foundation. A few articles

easily attributed to late 19th century or to modern day farming equipment have been found on the surface, and several pieces of glass and ceramics of the 19th or 20th centuries were recovered from the surface area at the base of the southern slope near the edge of the inlet, a favorite place to deposit trash.

Environmental research conducted by the University of Maryland has for the present, discouraged the disturbance of the silted-in area (marsh) at the edge of the inlet, so a search for refuse pits at that location has been postponed. Systematic probing, somewhat limited by the road to the west and north and by a fence surrounding a radio signal tower to the east of the foundation, has to date yielded no evidence of any other buildings on the site. Surely the refuse pits did exist and future investigations will expose them. However, over the slope to the East beyond the signal tower, there is a small concentration of undressed field stones of the size normally used for building purposes. Since there are no natural outcroppings of stones in the adjacent fields, a guess is that they may be the last remaining evidence of a barn or similar shelter built into the hillside, like the one found at the early 18th C. LeCompte House a scant mile away.

#### The Dwelling

The house was constructed on the crown of a slight slope with its western facade looking down to the road which connected the rural areas known as The Neck with the nearest town, Cambridge. To the east was the Great Choptank River, one of the major transportation routes of the day. The house was built on a north-south axis, and measured 46 feet by 22½ feet. The foundation was two bricks or 19 inches wide and was laid in English bond using a mortar heavily laden with oyster shell fragments and bits of charcoal.<sup>33</sup> Contained within the dwelling foundation, the base of the northern chimney measured 9 feet 7 inches on the outside and projected into the room 5 feet 3 inches, the floor of which was covered with a layer of reddish colored sand. The southern and larger chimney foundation measured 10 feet 8 inches in width and was 5 feet deep. Its interior eastern wall was curiously lined near the back with a few small cobbles, and a circular arrangement of cobbles was located in the interior corner formed by the foundation and the western wall of the fireplace. No explanation for the cobbles was discovered, unless they were possibly the remains of a hearth.

Adjacent to and abutted against the western foundation wall was a brick walkway, perfectly intact at its northern extremity, but broken up as it ran south. The bricks were laid turned up on their sides for strength in a single layer and with no mortar. It extended out from the foundation for 5 feet and was exactly flush with the northern wall of the foundation.

No post holes for roof supports have been discovered to date, therefore it is assumed that a roof did not project out over the walkway, and that the brick paving simply served as a sidewalk

and as a place to sit. Several straight pins and a lead bale seal like the ones used on bags of general merchandise were found on or just at the edge of the sidewalk which indicate that household activities took place just outside the door on the walkway.

The only evidence of a cellar of any kind came to light just at the close of present excavations. Beginning at a depth of twelve to sixteen inches below the present surface of the topsoil, a circular area approximately three feet in diameter was found five feet north of the hearth of the southern chimney. A small core sample yielded only reddish brown to pale brown sand for a depth of five feet at which point the sand was heavily mixed with gravel. A parallel core sample taken just outside the circle produced a dark brown silt loam mixed with a yellow clay and gravel and at a depth of five feet also reached the same stratum of gravel. The circular area was a root cellar or "tater hole", the sand being used as an insulator to keep the vegetables from freezing and rotting.<sup>34</sup>

The prevalence of clay daub and plaster within the foundation walls left no doubt that the interior walls were finished with a coat of plaster, white-washed, spread over clay daub. Marks impressed on the daub verify that it was applied to lathing made by splitting wood into strips. The laths were of heavy grained wood like oak and measured an average of 3/8 inches in thickness and 1½ inches in width. The clay must have been fairly dry when applied to the laths for the keys on it did not demonstrate the direction in which the lath was placed - horizontally or vertically - between the studs. However the apparent lack of a curved surface on the daub suggested that the laths were vertical being held in place by cross pieces wedged between the wall studs.

Since the interior treatment depended upon the method of construction, the laths and daub point to a house built of heavy timber framing. The sequence of lathing, daub, and finally plaster would have only been used to fill the spaces between wall studs found in timber framed dwellings, thus automatically eliminating the possibility of plank or brick construction. In all likelihood the exterior was covered with clapboards, a practice common in the late seventeenth century.<sup>35</sup>

The charred remains of a large center stringer running the length of the house over which the floor joists were laid gave credence to a wooden floor which was for the most part consumed by the fire. The floor boards themselves must have been abutted rather than beveled leaving cracks through which sand and occasionally small objects sifted. A layer of sand varying in depth from one inch to three inches was uncovered directly under the remains of the walls and floor in most of the excavated sections. There is speculation that sand was used by the colonial housewife as a cleansing agent.<sup>36</sup> It was sprinkled on the floor and later swept up, thus if the floor boards were not tight, layers of sand would accumulate over a period of years.



The width of the brick foundation and of the dwelling itself suggested that the house was at least one and one half storied with a simple A-frame roof. The construction date thought to be in the 1670's would favor a frame dwelling only one and one half storied rather than a full two stories even though the width of the foundation would have supported such. The date further suggested that there were no dormer windows, but only small ones in the end gables.

#### The Excavated Squares

The area immediately surrounding and within the foundation walls was divided into squares each measuring five feet by five feet. The squares were each numbered in sequence with zero located outside the southwest corner of the house foundation. Only three squares have been excavated to the subsoil or undisturbed strata, while fifteen have been partially worked. In all cases the greater number of artifacts have been recovered from within the layers of plaster, charcoal, and sand.

The topsoil or plowzone varied in depth from 6½ inches to 8½ inches and contained large amounts of brick rubble and a fair amount of metal, glass, and ceramic fragments, many of which matched similar pieces found below the plowzone. It must be remembered when considering the plaster or first layer below the plowzone that it, too, was more than likely disturbed immediately after the fire by the owners or occupants poking through the remains for any salvageable items.

To eliminate repetitious material and to provide information from distinctly different areas only the contents of two squares will be discussed. One, square 94, is contained within the foundation walls, while square 101 straddles the northern foundation wall.

#### Square 94.

The square was located on the northern end of the house with its western line running down the center of the fireplace foundation. It did not however, include or abutt any exterior foundations. Its location and the artifacts recovered suggested that quite possibly the area had been used for storage and that an enclosed stairway may have been partly located within the section.

The topsoil or area subjected to yearly plowing (94) was from 6½ inches to 8 inches deep. The dark brown silted loam contained large quantities of crushed and broken brick, several iron nails, six pieces of green bottle glass, small unidentified animal bones, clay daub, deer teeth, 6 pipe stem pieces, fragment of a flat metal button, 14 pieces of window glass, a mud dauber's nest, 26 black glazed earthenware, an iron buckle, and two small pieces of burned white tin enamelled pottery. No definitive conclusions could be drawn from this material.

The first undisturbed stratum found beneath the plowzone (94A) consisted of plaster with remnants of charred timbers imbedded in it. It varied in depth from 3¼ inches to 5½ inches and contained a wealth of material. Eighty pieces of black glazed earthenware were recovered from this layer some of which fit together to form the basic outline of two separate kitchen bowls. Twenty one fragments of white tin enamelled pottery belonged to a chamber pot, while twenty pieces of badly fire-damaged brown glazed earthenware were remains of a small round container barely 3½ inches high. Parts (9) of a blue and gray stoneware mug bearing the cipher of George I were buried in the plaster along with miscellaneous ceramics including 4 pieces of English combed earthenware, 12 highly glazed pieces of reddish brown earthenware, and one sample of North Devon gravel tempered earthenware with a greenish brown glaze.

Unfortunately the glass, unlike the ceramics, was badly distorted by the heat making it impossible to reconstruct the pieces to ascertain further information. It can only be stated that 45 bottle glass fragments, 45 pieces of window glass, clear glass (crystal?) handle, and a melted blob of glass were excavated from this stratum. Much of the glass was covered with an iridescence common to glass that has begun to decompose. Metal objects recovered from 94A included a brass curtain ring, a brass boss, a single straight pin, and 276 iron nails and fragments. The rather large quantity of nails may have resulted from the presence of the aforementioned storage cabinets and stairway thought to have been located in this section of the house. The remaining materials found in the plaster were 9 pipe stem pieces, 13 unidentified bone fragments, and small lot of charred hair or fur.

A layer of sand (94B) was located immediately beneath the plaster and charcoal only along the southern end of the square and in a small area near the center. The fact that the sand did not extend over the entire square tends to support two theories - one being that a storage area existed inside of which the housewife would have had little use for sand, and secondly that sand was used for cleaning purposes and not for insulation as some had proposed. The only materials found in the sand were 3 pipe stem fragments and one unburned sliver of wood.

Level C, composed of a brown silty loam mixed with a yellowish clay and located for the most part directly under the stratum of plaster, began at a depth of 12 to 13 inches below the surface. It was at the top of this level that a builder's trench for the chimney was exposed and found to have been filled in with a yellow clay. In the northeast corner of the square at a depth of 12 inches was a collection of 25 pipe stem pieces and 1 pipe bowl fragment all contained within an 18 inch square. There is no explanation for their presence other than they were deposited during the construction of the chimney. Other items found at this same depth included 1 flint, 4 pipe stem fragments, and a toe bone attributed to an ox.

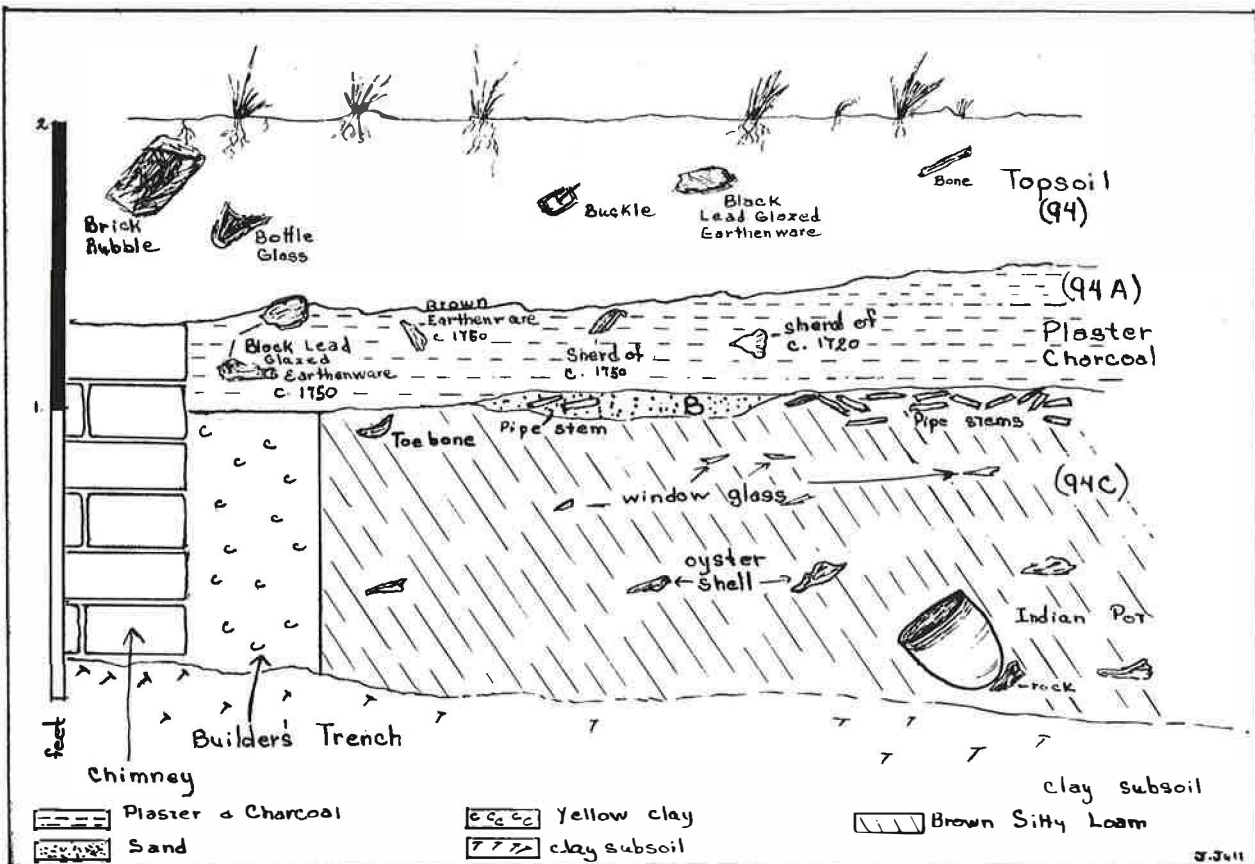


Figure 4 - A cross section of square 94

As the depth increased so decreased the articles recovered. A total of 5 iron nails, 6 pieces of window glass, and a single pipe bowl fragment were all of the colonial artifacts recovered in this stratum between the depths of 14 inches to 18 inches. At 19 inches below the surface several oyster shells, small rocks, and 3 pieces of Indian pottery of the Townsend type were excavated. Forty two more pieces of the Indian pot were discovered just below with the rounded base of the pot resting against a small rock. Since the Townsend corded horizontal pot could have been used as early as 1300 A.D. or as late as the contact period, the question of ownership arose. There was no change in the appearance of the soil, however the upper portion was clearly disturbed by colonists as evidenced by his artifacts, while the level at which the pot was found contained only those items normally associated with Indian culture. Because there would have been no reason for the builders of the house to excavate inside the foundation to a depth of 22 inches, and many Indian artifacts dating from at least 1500 B.C. to the Contact period were found in the general area, it was thought that the house was constructed over the pot without the builder's knowledge.

Dating: Even though the square yielded a multitude of artifacts, none was conclusive in establishing a date for the destructive fire.



## Square 101.

The northwest corner of the foundation and the brick sidewalk covered over half of this square with the foundation dividing the excavated areas into the exterior builder's trench and the small trench inside the foundation. Both were helpful, but not altogether conclusive, in the establishment of the 'terminus post quem' for the construction of the house.

The topsoil or plowzone measured 6 to 7½ inches deep and contained, like square 94, a quantity of brick rubble, bottle and window glass, a few bones, iron nails, black glazed earthenware, pieces of pipe stem, and one small piece of blue and white tin-enamelled ware. The letters, 'sts', and part of a floral design were painted in dark blue. After searching for some meaning to the letters, the only suggestion is that the fragment was a part of the well known 18th C. series of blue and white tin-enamelled plates decorated with sayings, one of which read, "To entertain his Guests".<sup>37</sup>

Among the items recovered from the upper stratum (101A) of the exterior builder's trench was a brass spur with a straight, short shank and a small rowel, complete with rivets for attaching the leather straps, but minus the buckle. A small buckle similar to those used on spurs and of the appropriate size to fit the spur was found inside the foundation wall within an inch of the top of the stratum.

Several fragments of yellow slipware some decorated with a lead glaze, were unearthed, representing parts of a small cup like vessel and at least 3 separate plates or saucers. Tin-enamelled ware was scarce, but a flat white glazed sherd decorated with blue lines and a white fragment pierced by rows of holes the sides of which were glazed were among the few found. In addition to the common iron nails, plaster, bone fragments, numerous pipe stem and bowl pieces, and window glass, the rim of a brown tortoiseshell or mottled glazed bowl was excavated along with several sherds of black lead glazed redware. An iron clasp or hook, a flat piece of poor quality silver, one sherd of light brown glazed earthenware, and a single piece of light gray stoneware with incising and sprigging completed the items recovered from the exterior of the foundation in level A. All could have easily been used and discarded by the third quarter of the 18 C.

Besides the buckle mentioned above, the contents of level A inside the foundation were all burned. A single sherd of black lead glazed redware, a charcoal boan, two black bones, and one nail comprised the material found at this level.

The soil composition changed at 16 to 17 inches below the surface from the brown silty loam of level A to a dark reddish brown loam speckled with fine bits of charcoal and with isolated pockets of yellow clay. This was known as level B. Building materials such as mortar, plaster, daub, oyster shells, nails, a rib bone, window glass, and a scrap of iron were thought to be the

entire contents of level B inside the foundation. However, resting against the foundation and sitting on the clay subsoil was a single sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware with a brownish glaze on one side only. The sherd, being flat, probably belonged to a storage vessel, and according to Hume, "It is possible that this ware was being shipped over along with the sgraffito slip-ware throughout the second half of the seventeenth century; however, fragments are uncommon on sites dating before 1680".<sup>38</sup>

The contents of Level B outside the foundation differed little from that of the interior. It, too, contained the usual remains of construction - nails, plaster, window glass, but the quantity of animal bones and teeth was greatly increased. A periwinkle shell, commonly found in the marshes locally, was among the other items found. A single pipe stem with a hole 4/64 inches in diameter, two flints, an iron handle or lever drilled on one end for a pivot, a small length of pewter, and several sherds of brown glazed earthenware completed the artifacts recovered. The earthenware sherds were so small, all less than 1/2 inch in diameter, that it was virtually impossible to base any conclusion on them. The length of pewter might be part of a buckle as it is slightly arced, but it lacks a hole or any other evidence that it was attached to any other parts. Thus, we are forced to rely on the scanty evidence provided by the one sherd of North Devon ware for the 'terminus post quem' for construction, which in itself tends to support rather than deny a construction date in the late 1670's as gathered from historical documents. Obviously, future excavations must include work in the builder's trenches in order to provide substantive information as to the date of construction.

#### Animal Bones

The animal bones and teeth have not been analyzed by an authority, yet it is evident even to the untrained, what many can be attributed to. Certainly deer and oxen can account for the very large bone and teeth fragments, while smaller mammals were represented by tusks from a boar hog, and canine teeth and bones belonging to fox, raccoon, opossum, or the like. Fish bones, in particular from the drumfish, and small fowl bones were found in the excavations.

#### Tobacco Pipes

Pipes were liberally scattered on the surface of the site with more than 800 fragments of stems and bowls recovered. Using the Harrington system of dating pipes by the diameter of their stem holes, Mr. Perry Flegel determined the average date for the surface material to be 1684. Assuming the surface pipes had been discarded, perhaps into refuse pits which have since been plowed through, the date of 1684 sounds logical. It would have been during the height of political activity enjoyed by both William Foorde and Edward Pindar, a time in which male visitors were probably frequent. No attempt has been made to date the few pipes recovered from the excavations.

Decorations or identifying marks on the pipes include the initials of 'L. E.', 'I. or L. I.', 'R. S.', and the name Wil Evans. A single row of rouletting decorated the rim of a majority of the bowls, while most stems were plain. A few stems were decorated with bands of ovals, diamonds, rouletting, or rows of connecting v's.

#### Conclusion:

The excavation at "Horne" is incomplete and failed to adequately substantiate with more than scant evidence a 'terminus post quem' for the date of construction. It did, however, establish the nature of the basic construction of the dwelling, and that it burned no earlier than the 3rd quarter of the 18th century. The quantity and variety of artifacts excavated from the squares and gathered from the surface indicate that life at "Horne" was fullest during the late 17th and early 18th century and again in the 1750's. This coincides with historical documents which place the ownership of "Horne" with William Foorde and the Edward Pindars during the early period and with Charles Goldsborough in the 1750's, and would have been only natural that more activity took place during the time of their ownership than during the occupancy of the spinster, Katheryn Taylor. In addition the outstanding quality of artifacts indicate that the families enjoyed an upper middle class position.

While the majority of the artifacts were not found in a datable context, they did help to establish by their mere presence the patterns of early domestic life on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is hoped, however, that subsequent work at this site will include the discovery and excavation of refuse pits belonging to the late 17th century, and an effort will be made to collect conclusive information for the 'terminus post quem' of the construction of the house.

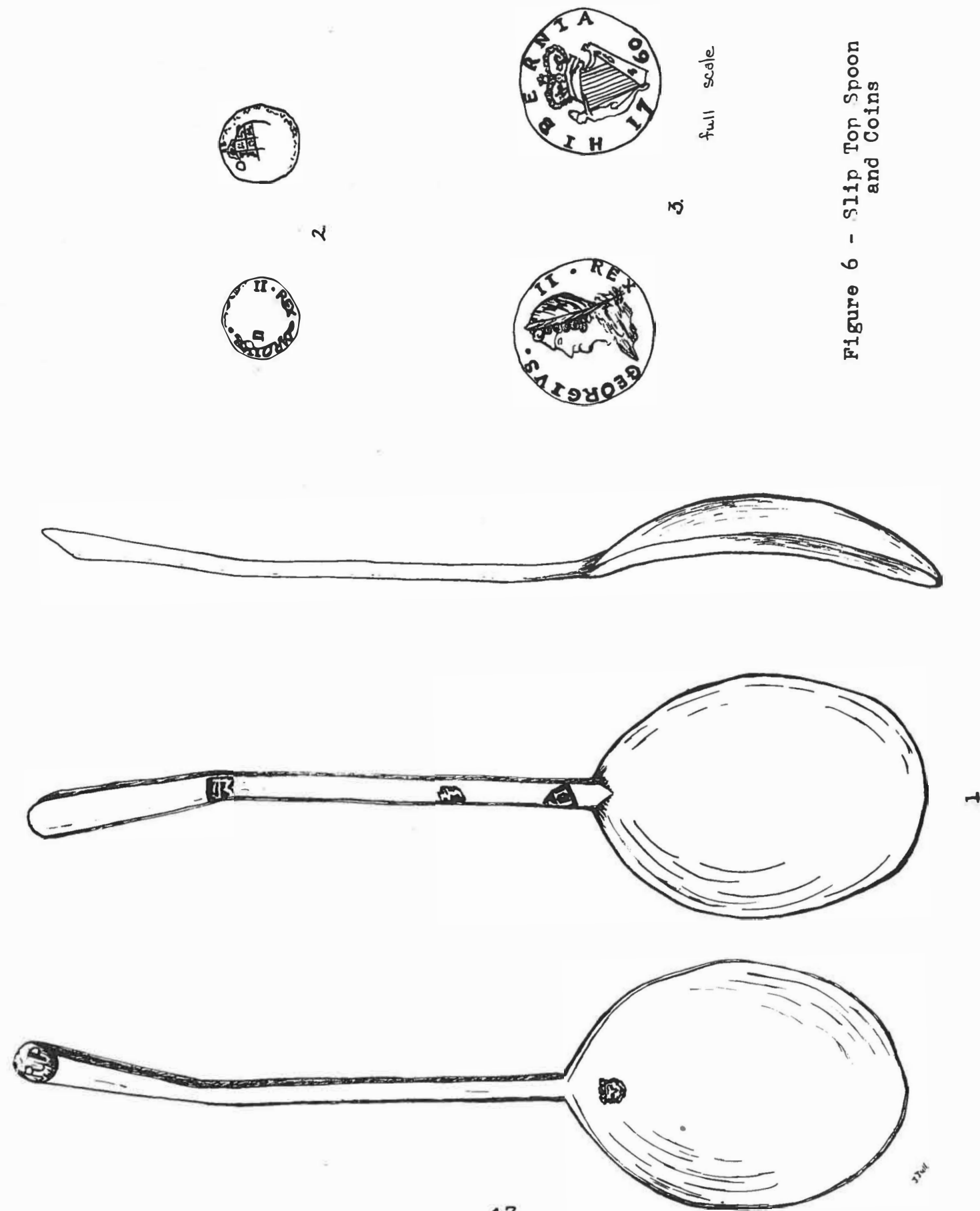
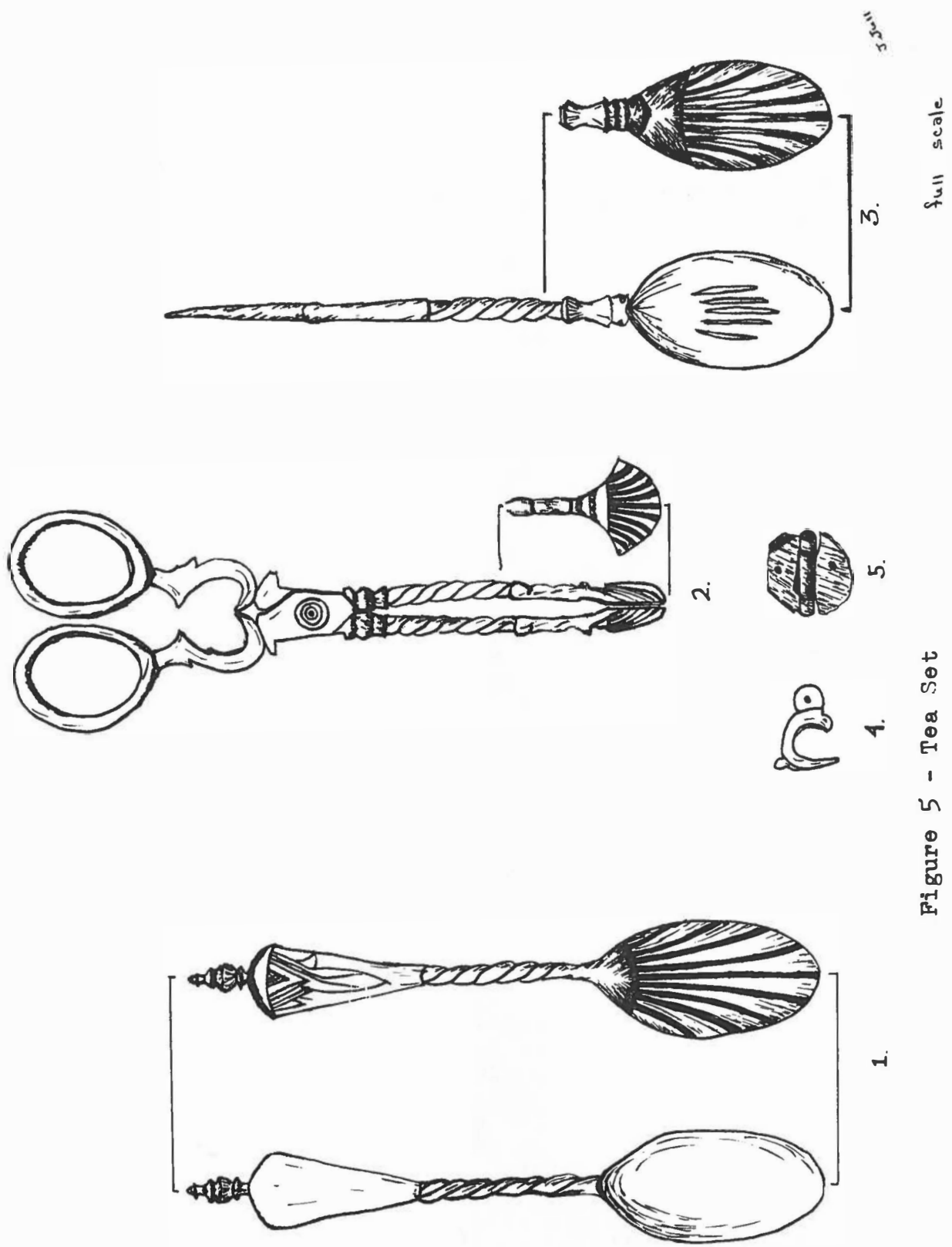
#### Illustrations

The large volume of artifacts recovered from the site, many of which were brought to the surface by the plow, make it impossible and impractical to enumerate them all. As a result an attempt has been made to illustrate or photograph at least one sample of the more important items.

#### Figure 5

1. Brass teaspoon - bowl elliptical with the reverse side stamped with a shell design; lower portion of the handle is twisted surmounted by a flat triangle topped with a small finial. The reverse side of the triangular handle is incised with a geometric design. Badly burned. Set of 5 found in 52A. A portion of a matching bowl was found on the surface of the adjacent plowed field. (1) Mid 18th Century.
2. Brass tea tongs - Shaped like scissors with a flat circular hinge and with scalloped shell-shaped nippers. Second quarter to Mid 18th Century. (52A)





3. Brass mote spoon - bowl elliptical, perforated lengthwise with the reverse side stamped with a shell design. The handle above the bowl is twisted for 7/8 inch then becomes straight ending in a point. The handle was used to poke the tea leaves from the inside of the teapot spout, while the decoratively placed perforations were used for straining the tea. Mid 18th Century. (52A)
4. Small brass hook - May have been used to secure a box containing tea or the above mentioned spoons. Mid 18th Century. (52A)
5. Small brass hinge - Made of very thin metal folded in half over a small rod. Pierced by a single hole on each side. Two were found with the above mentioned items, so it is obvious that they used on the box thought to have existed. Mid 18th Century. (52A)

#### Figure 6

1. Silver slip top spoon - bowl fig shaped, handle bent and monogramed with the initials, 'R P', (Richard Preston). The mark or origin, a crowned lion, is that of London. On the back is located the assay mark, a Lion Passant, indicating a sterling quality; a date letter, and elaborate 'B', used in 1659; and the maker's mark is not clear. (1)
2. Small silver disc - badly worn edges clipped, and pierced with a crudely punched hole. A medal or coin stamped with 'CAROLVS--II. REX'. A small 'n' has been stamped inside the arc formed by CAROLVS. The only markings remaining on the reverse is a portion of a crest divided into four sections with each section being divided again into fourths. The crest is crowned and is similar to that used by Charles I and II of England. (01A)
3. George II copper halfpenny - dated 1760. The reverse carries the symbol of Ireland and is stamped 'HIBERNIA'. Possibly a counterfeit for one edge has a spur or protrusion not normally found on legal coinage. (1)

#### Figure 7

1. Brass thimble - wall and crown pattern stamped, the edge rolled with a smooth band near the juncture of the wall and crown, and two smooth bands located near the collar. Mid 18th Century (52A)
2. Child's brass thimble - wall and crown pattern stamped, the edge rolled with one smooth bank near the collar. 18 Century (1)
3. Brass ring made with 6 strands of braided wire, coated with a dark paint or varnish. Possibly an ornament for a riding crop or similar item. 18 Century (62A)
4. Buckle, white metal with the edges slightly uneven. (1)



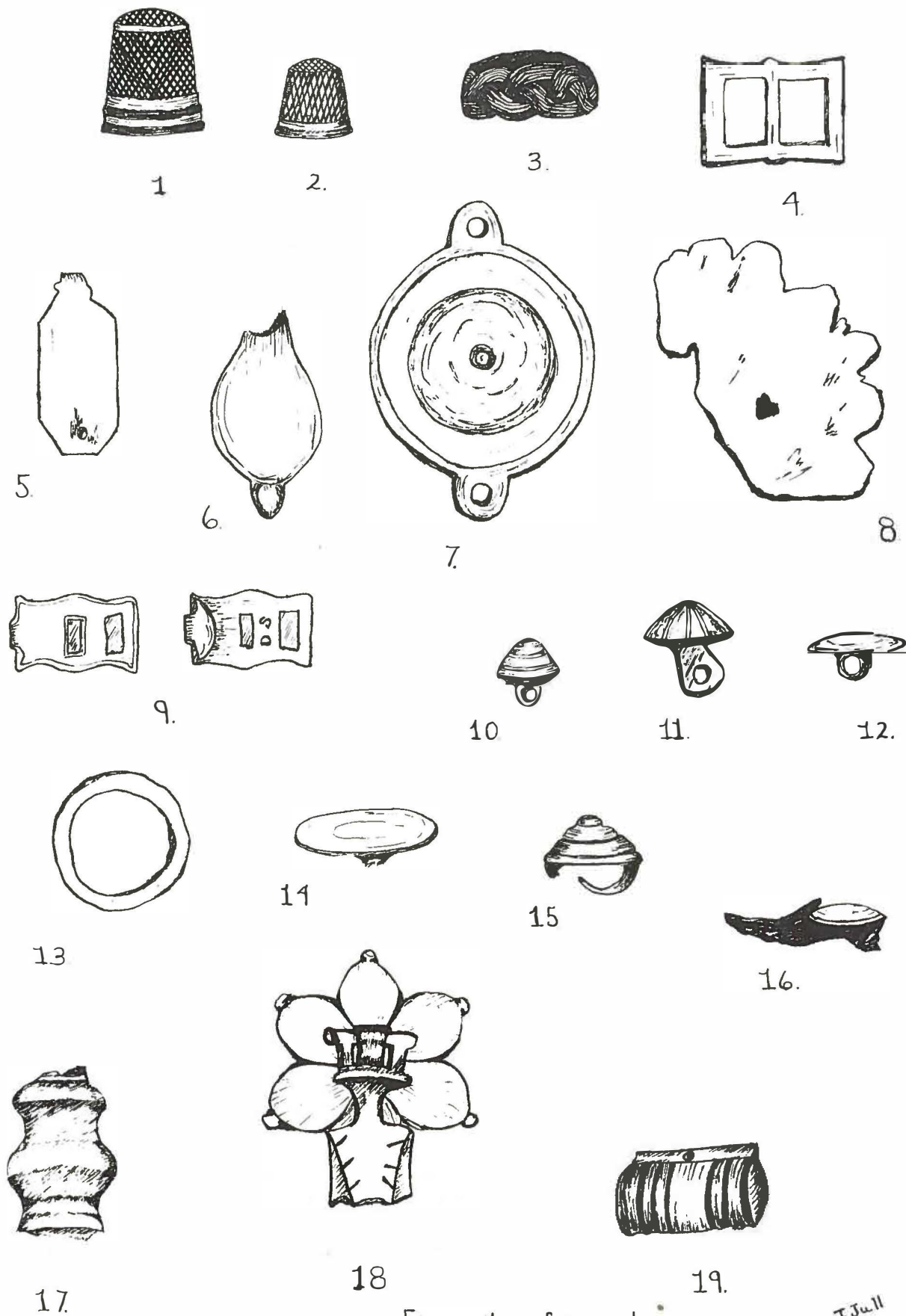


Figure 1 - full scale

J. Jull

5. Flat, thin silver piece with rough cut edges, pierced by a crudely punched hole. End opposite the hole is broken. Purpose unknown. (101A)
6. Brass teardrop handle - top broken off. Late 17th Century to early 18th Century. (1)
7. Brass boss from the cheekpiece of a curb bit. Late 17th Century to 18th Century. (94A)
8. Buzz or whirligig - iron core, exterior metal unidentified, badly burned, crude scalloped edged and pierced by a hole. (62)
9. Small clasp or hook - tin plated on brass, initialed D. S. on back. 18th Century (95A)
10. Brass button - cast face with smooth bands; back cast in one piece with the eye drilled. Burned. 18th Century (95A)
11. Button - white metal, solid cast with a drilled eye. Possibly used on a coat or sleeve. 18th Century (1)
12. Brass Button - cast with brass wire eye in place; the back is spun. 18th Century (1)
13. Brass curtain ring - 1 inch in diameter, the sides have been filed flat. 17th - 18th Century (22)
14. Brass button - a flat, plain disc, one inch in diameter with a spun back. Eye is soldered on the back. Mid 18th Century (1)
15. Brass ornament with two bent tangs projecting from the back. Probably used to decorate leather. Mid 18th Century (52A)
16. Brass ornament with two bent tangs projecting from the back piercing a small remnant of charred leather. Tang measures  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length. Used to decorate a harness. 18th Century (94A)
17. Brass piece - cast, broken on both ends and in half. Interior is concave with a diameter of  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch. Thought to be part of a finial of an andiron. (91)
18. Drawer pull - gold gilt over brass. Pendulant handle attached to molded back plate by means of a split tang or cotter pin. May have been used on William and Mary type side table. 1690 (1)<sup>39</sup>
19. Ramrod thimble - Made from a sheet of ribbed brass curved to form a tube  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter; the ends of the strip were flattened and pressed together into a slot in the woodwork of the weapon and held in place by a single nail. 18 Century (82A)<sup>40</sup>



Figure 8 - Metal Objects: Keys, Hoes, Fish Hook, Ox Shoe



Figure 8

1. Iron tool used to set the teeth of a saw. Spatula-like end is 2 inches wide by 4 inches long bearing two slots on one side and one slot on the opposite side. Handle is 5 inches long, the end of which turns at a right angle and is pointed. Mid 18th Century (62A)
2. Iron key - One of two found, each being about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. Late 17th and 18th Century (51A)
3. Knife - iron, large shouldered with a rectangular tang. Blade is straight-backed and broken on the end. 18th Century (95A)
4. Hoe - Iron: Small D-shaped blade with a V-shaped spine. The socket has been broken off. Maker's mark, "jn:", is stamped at the base of the V-shaped spine. Unstratified, but probably early 18th Century
5. An object of unknown purpose - It is triangular-shaped made of tin-plated iron with the edges folded in on the sides. A hole deliberately drilled is located near the base of the triangle the edge of which is not folded in. Just below the apex is a small hole with a brad still inserted. The pointed end of the object angles out just slightly. Found near the exterior wall of the house in layer of plaster and among a fairly large concentration of broken window glass. It has been suggested that it was used as a support for a curtain rod, however the single brad does not seem heavy enough to support such a weighty item as rod and curtains. Mid 18th Century (82B)
6. Sheet copper fragment - possibly part of a pan. (45A)
7. Hoe - Iron: Large D-shaped blade with a V-spine. No maker's mark found. Mid 18th Century (81)
8. Part of an Iron Snaffle Bit - Late 17th to early 18th Century unstratified.
9. Ox shoe - iron, having three rectangular holes along the outer edge. unstratified.
10. Iron key - square shank with S-shaped web.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long. unstratified.
11. Fish hook - Iron with a single barb at the point. End of shank flattened and pierced by a hole. 18th Century (91A)

Figure 9

1. Section of a cast iron cooking pot -  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick. Horizontal seam. Unstratified.

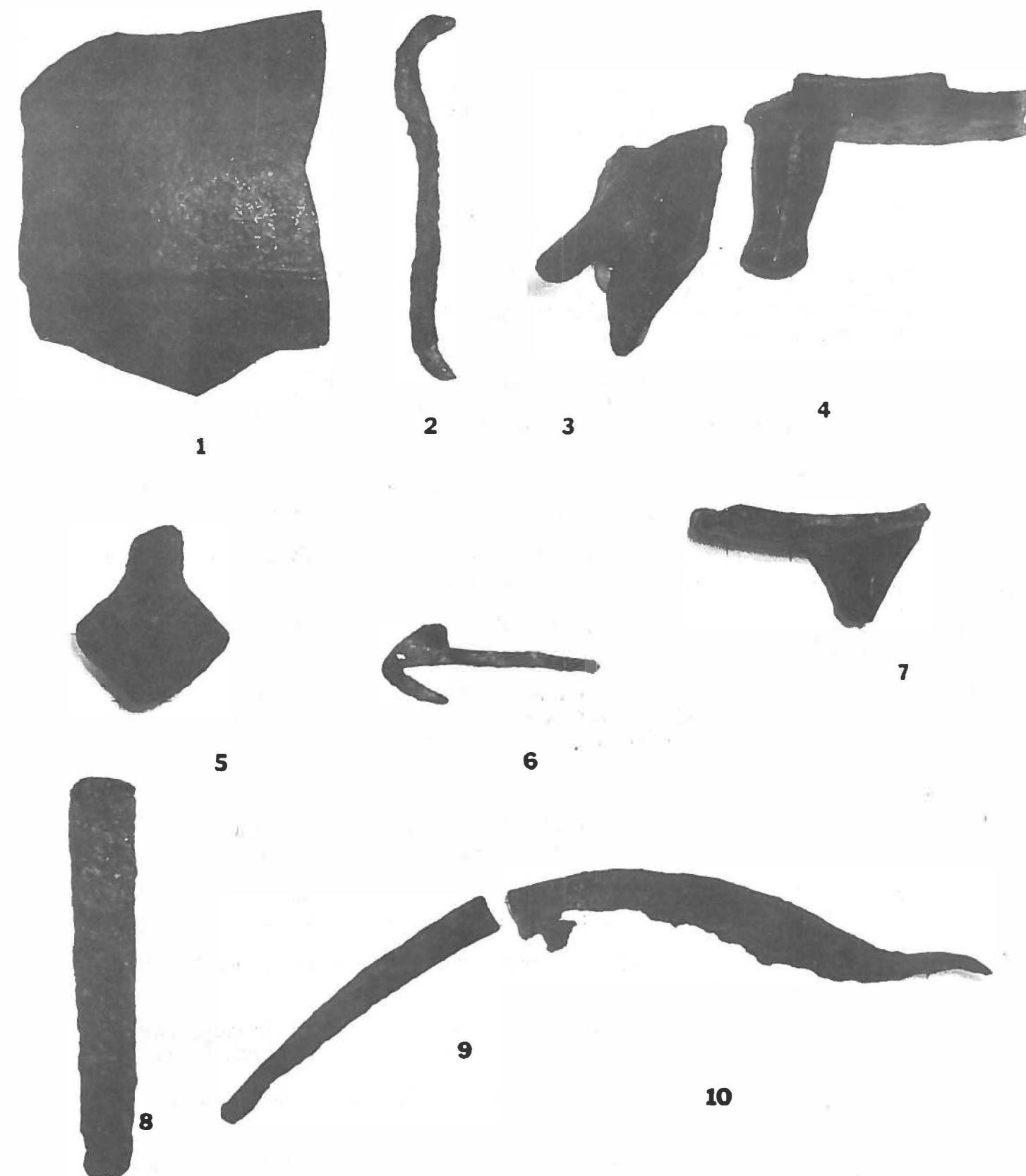


Figure 9 - Iron Objects: Cooking Pots, Chisel, Hook, and Sickle

2. Iron rod with a vague S-shape.  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long; purpose unknown. Unstratified.
3. Leg of an iron pot -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length with a beveled end. Rounded legs suggest a pot of American manufacture rather than English. 18th Century Unstratified.
4. Iron leg from cooking pot - Leg is faceted having 5 sides which flare out to form a foot. 18th Century Unstratified.
5. Solid wrought iron "bulb" - Square stem flares out to form a circle 2 inches in diameter which then tapers to a blunt point. Possibly an andiron finial or as suggested a bell clapper. Unstratified
6. An iron object of uncertain purpose. 3  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, stem or tang square, terminating with a slightly beveled triangular "fin" on the upper side and a sharply angled hook on the lower. Unstratified.
7. Foot of iron pot - 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long with one side of the foot being flat and the opposite side round. Unstratified.
8. Iron chisel - 5  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in width, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch thick at the top. Unstratified.
9. Blade section from a sickle. Iron and triangular in section. Unstratified.
10. Tang and part of sickle blade. Blade is triangular in section, and the cutting edge commences approximately 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the haft. Unstratified.

Figure 10

1. Table knife - iron, blade straight-backed and broken off; shoulder  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch long; tang straight and pointed. Unstratified.
2. Table knife - iron with a straight-backed blade, a mere mention of a shoulder, and a broken tang. Unstratified.
3. Table knife - iron with a straight-backed blade, small shoulder. 18th Century (52A)
4. Iron object - Tang is bent; no shoulder; blade triangular in section and broken off. Purpose unknown. Unstratified.
5. Iron fork - two-tines, tang broken off; shank is round. 18th Century Unstratified.
6. Trifid terminal of pewter spoon handle - Late 17th Century Unstratified.

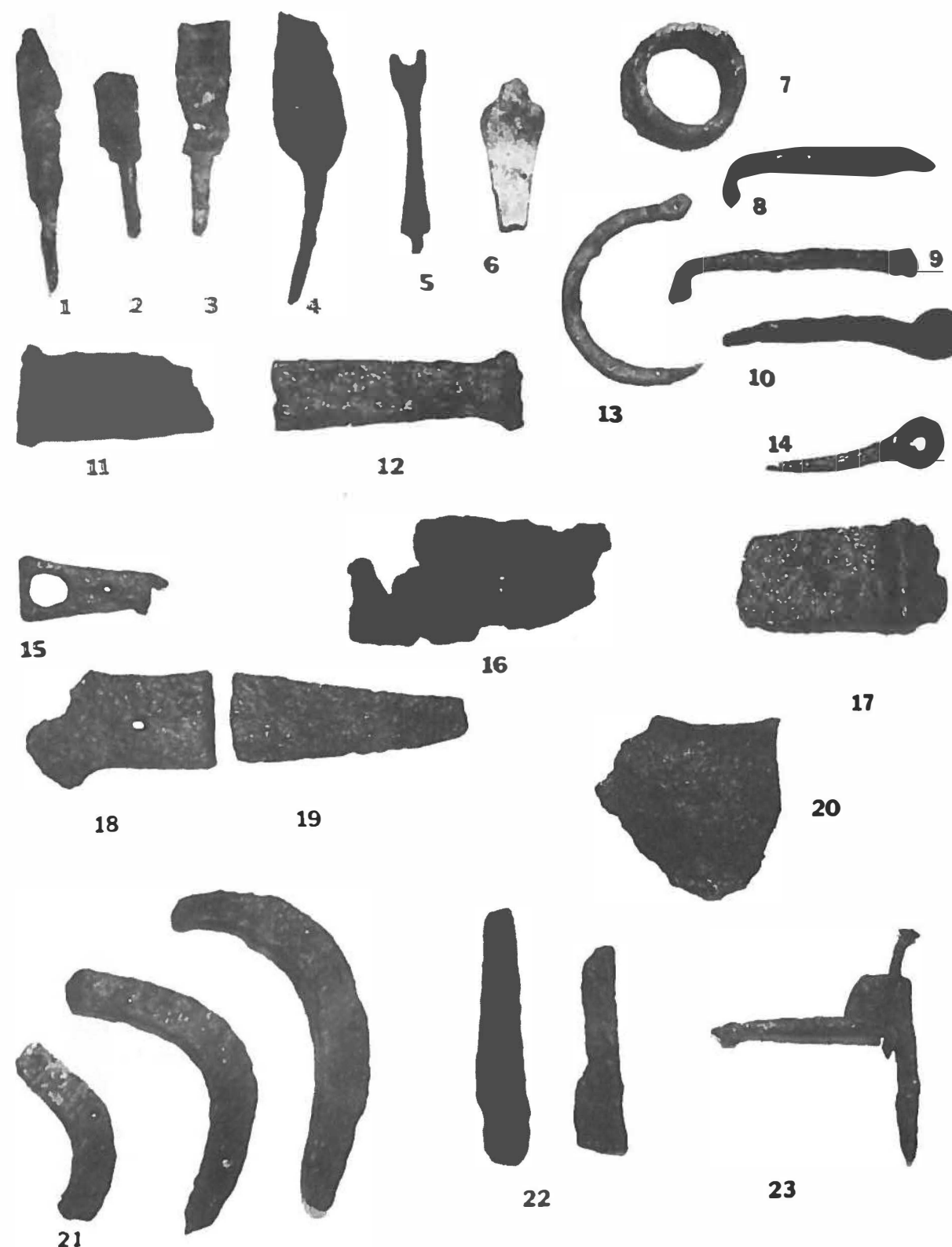


Figure 10 - Metal Objects: Knives, Hooks, Hinges, Horseshoes

7. Iron collar - interior diameter is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; 1 inch in width. Purpose unknown. (62A)
8. Iron hook or latch - round length of wrought iron curved down on one end to form a hook; the opposite end is flattened like a disc being flush with the upper edge of the shank. Possibly part of a door latch. Unstratified.
9. Iron hook - similar to the above, but is 4 inches long and the flattened terminal is broken off. Unstratified.
10. Portion of Jointed - mouthed curb. Late 17th Century or early 18th Century. Unstratified.
11. Iron strap hinge - badly corroded. Unstratified.
12. Iron hinge - broken off at placement of hole; terminates in a flare, possibly a butterfly. Unstratified.
13. Iron hasp for a large padlock - hasp measures  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches from pivot end to pointed terminal. Unstratified.
14. Iron eye - shank turned to form a closed loop with the opposite terminus pointed. Unstratified.
15. Upper cheekpiece from a jointed-mounted curb - iron, used in the late 17th Century and 18th Century. The small holes housed rivets securing ornamental brass bosses. Unstratified.
16. Thin iron scrap - small round hole in center. Use unknown. Unstratified.
17. Iron hinge - made by folding duplicate sections of iron over a pin; attaching nails is still protruding through one side. Unstratified.
18. Iron hinge with butterfly terminal; hole for nailing or riveting in center. Similar to those used in 18th Century. Unstratified.
19. Flat section of iron - broken at both ends, no rivet or nail holes; possibly part of a hinge or hasp. Unstratified.
20. Thin scrap of iron - upper edge flared by approximately  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. Purpose unknown. Unstratified.
21. Iron horse shoes - sections of horse shoes; two at left have round holes along the outer edge while the one at the right has rectangular holes. Unstratified.
22. Iron blades - iron, triangular in section;  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick at upper edge tapering to a width of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Possibly portions of sword blades. Unstratified.

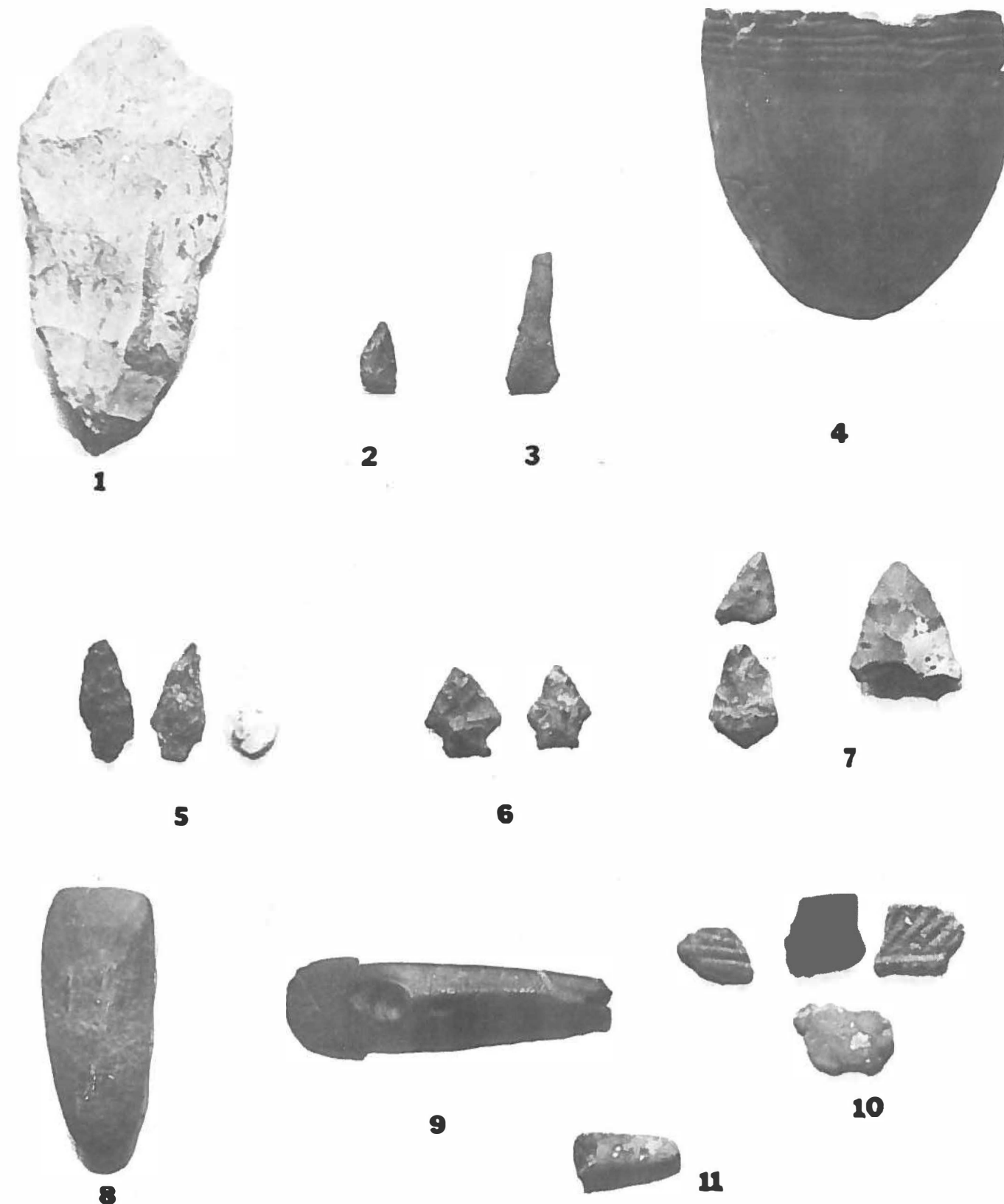


Figure 11 - Prehistoric Artifacts



23. Off-set iron hinge - of unknown application with a rivet or nail remaining in the left facing end. The hinge has been wedged open with a nail. Unstratified.

Figure 11

1. Quarry blank - made from rhyolite; terminal archaic/transitional, 2500-1500 B.C. Unstratified.
2. Knife fragment - Unstratified.
3. Drill - point broken, Argillite. Unstratified.
4. Pot - Townsend Corded Horizontal (direct and variant) clay pot, conical bottom, upper rim decorated with impressions of cord. Pot measures 3 5/8 inches in diameter at the rim, is 4 inches high, and the sides are approximately 3/16 inches thick. Even though it was located within the confines of the foundation, it is probable that it had been discarded before the construction of the dwelling. (94A)
5. Three projectile points with contractry stems - made of local materials; Late archaic to early woodland, 2500-700 B.C. Unstratified.
6. Two projectile points - Jachs Reef corner-notched; made of Pennsylvania jasper. 600-900 A.D. Unstratified.
7. Three projectile points - Triangular; made of local jasper. 900 A.D. to Contact. Unstratified.
8. Celt - 700 A.D. to Contact period. Unstratified.
9. Platform pipe - bowl missing; made of steatite and has much etching decorating its surface. Middle woodland, 600-900 A.D. Unstratified.
10. Indian pottery sherds - Three rim sherds all classified as Townsend Corded Horizontal (direct and pseudo cord varieties) Post 1300 A.D. One on right found in 94C, others unstratified. One body sherd, shell tempered; Post 1000 A.D. Unstratified.
11. Clay pipe stem fragment. 900 A.D. to Contact. Thought to have been used by servants during the colonial period. (73A)

Figure 12

1. Wrought iron nail - T-headed, 3 1/8 inches long with a spatula point. Mid 18th Century or earlier. (beautifully preserved by the intense heat and encasement in plaster - little or no corrosion) (83A)
2. Wrought iron nail - Rose-headed, 3 inches long with a very definite spatula point. (73A)

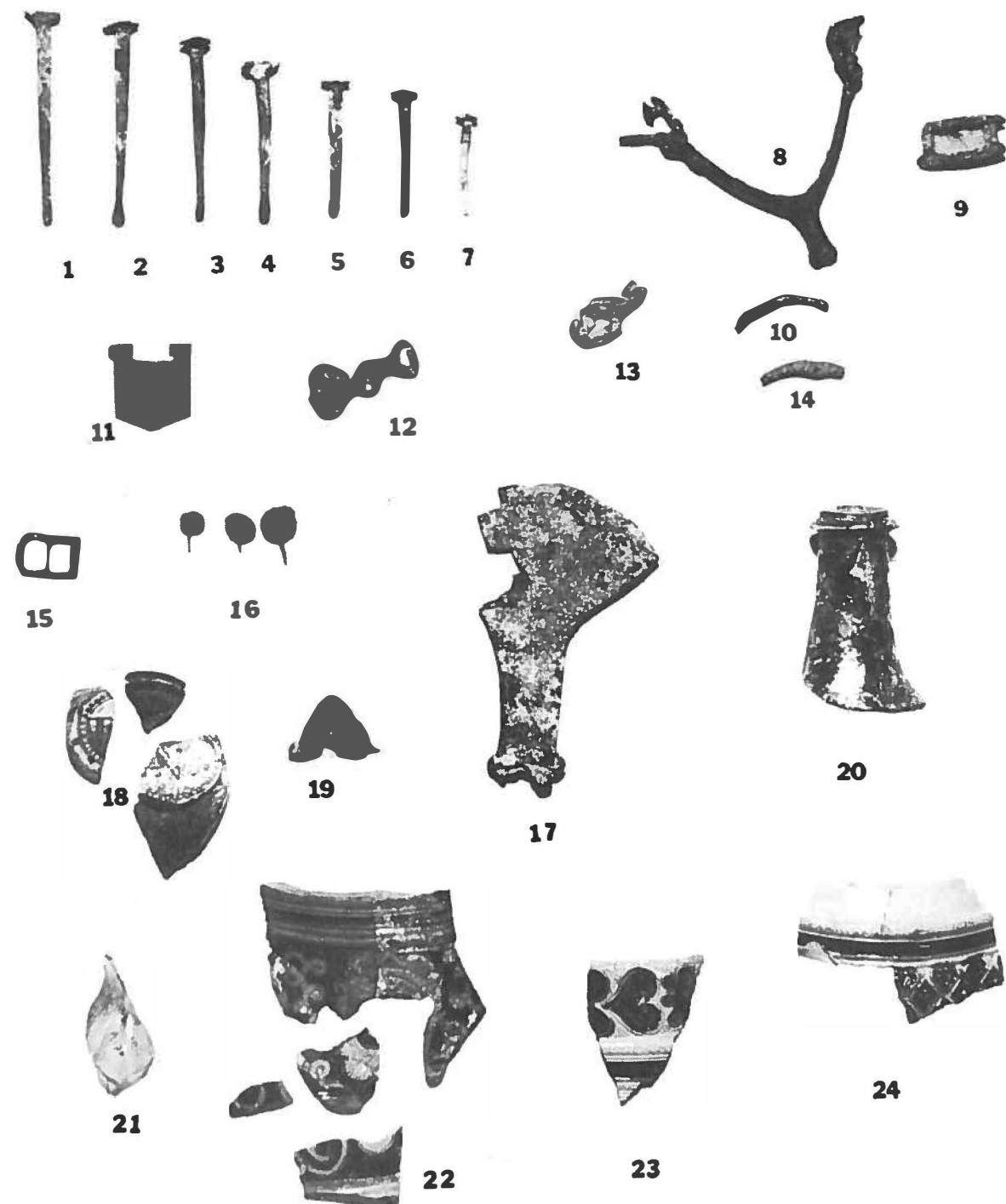


Figure 12 - Iron Nails, Spur, Lead Seal, Glass Funnel, Glass Bottle Seal, Tacks, Rhenish Stoneware

3. Wrought iron nail - same as #2 except 2 5/8 inches long. (73A)
4. Wrought iron nail - same as #1, 2 5/16 inches long. (82A)
5. Wrought iron nail - rose-headed with vague spatula point; measures 2 inches in length. (83A)
6. Wrought iron nail - rose-headed with spatula point; 1 7/8 inches long; shank is "waisted". Reddish in color due to heat. (83A)
7. Wrought iron nail - rose-headed with a straight point; 1 1/2 inches long. (83A).
8. Brass spur - shank curved downward slightly, rowel missing; sides terminate in figure 8 loops to which are attached 3 small plates with rivets for fastening leather straps and one plate terminating with the pivot pin for a buckle which is missing. Spur measures 2 3/4 inches from one figure 8 to the other. Mid 18th Century (101A)
9. Lead object of unknown purpose - badly deteriorated; two parallel lengths of lead approximately 1/4 inch apart and joined by lead rods spaced 3/4 inch apart. Area between rods filled with fired clay. (83)
10. Pewter length - very crude; surface decorated with parallel lines running the length of the piece with the surface crudely faceted. Broken on both ends with one terminus curved slightly. (101C)
11. Brass hinge or hasp - possibly used on a small box or clock case. Mid 18th Century (91B)
12. Official lead bale seal - four parts, two discs flanked by a lug and loop. One disc stamped with a unicorn, the British symbol of royalty and the other disc bears the left profile of a woman; but the outer edges are distorted, leaving only the letters, "MAG??" and "GINA" surrounding the woman's head. Possibly it read, "MAGNA REGINA". Used to secure sacks of merchandise; Early 18th Century (91B)
13. Twisted scrap of lead - common on site; perhaps just waste material. (91B)
14. Show buckle fragment - pewter, upper edge decorated with rouletting; hole drilled for pivot. 18th Century (83)
15. Buckle - brass with one straight edge, a central bar, and curved end. 18th Century (91A)
16. Brass tacks (3) - circular and concavo-convex, with a welded brass shank. Used to anchor or ornament leather on wooden furniture frames. Late 17th to 18th century (91A, 1)
17. Glass funnel - melted flat by fire. 18th Century (92, 93)
18. Glass bottle seal - actually 3 fragments from two separate bottles shown. Seal inscribed "T Nevitt", a merchant who was located on the Little Choptank River. Mr. Nevitt no doubt sold wine under his own label, for there is no reason to believe that he lived at "Horne". 18th Century (95A)
19. Glass bottle base - green, measuring 1 3/8 inches across and 7/8 inch high. Probably a medicine bottle. 18th Century (82A)
20. Glass bottle neck - light green covered with iridescence. Probably from a wine bottle. 18th Century (94, 84, 84B, 95)
21. Glass - pale bluish-green, surface fluted. Part of a bottle. 18th Century (95A)
22. Blue and Gray Stoneware - Part of a mug, decorated with incising and sprigging with the cypher of George I. Early 18th Century (94A, 95A, 1, 84A)
23. Stoneware - blue, gray, and manganese purple; body of fragment is gray decorated with blue and purple designs. (1)
24. Stoneware rim - body is gray with blue band below which the mug is decorated with raised diamonds and hearts of blue and manganese purple. (1)

#### Figure 13

1. Earthenware Pot - Black lead glazed, on exterior and interior 8 inches high, single folded lip, one known handle; base is footed. Probably used for storage. Badly burned with some sherds discolored by plaster. Mid 18th Century (91, 91A, 92, 101A)
2. Section or Fireback - iron, profile of a woman wearing a hat with a plume; beading at top. In complete fireback she is balancing a hat on a pole. Mid 18th Century Unstratified<sup>41</sup>
3. English Combed Earthenware - 3/8 inch thick with crude piecrust or scalloped edges. Glaze ran over edges indiscriminately. Bottoms are flat with no glaze. (a) has two spurs or raised unglazed bumps. The lighter section or (b) was caused by not brushing the glaze to the edge. Probably from a plate or platter. Late 17th Century. Unstratified.
4. English Combed Earthenware - (a) small piecrust edge, pierced by holes, the sides of which are glazed; no glaze on the flat bottom, 1/4 inch thick; possibly a colander (1); (b) flat, glazed on top only with molded or sprigged (raised) designs. (1) (c) flat, glazed on top only with a circular design filled with alternate rows of raised dots and lines. (1).

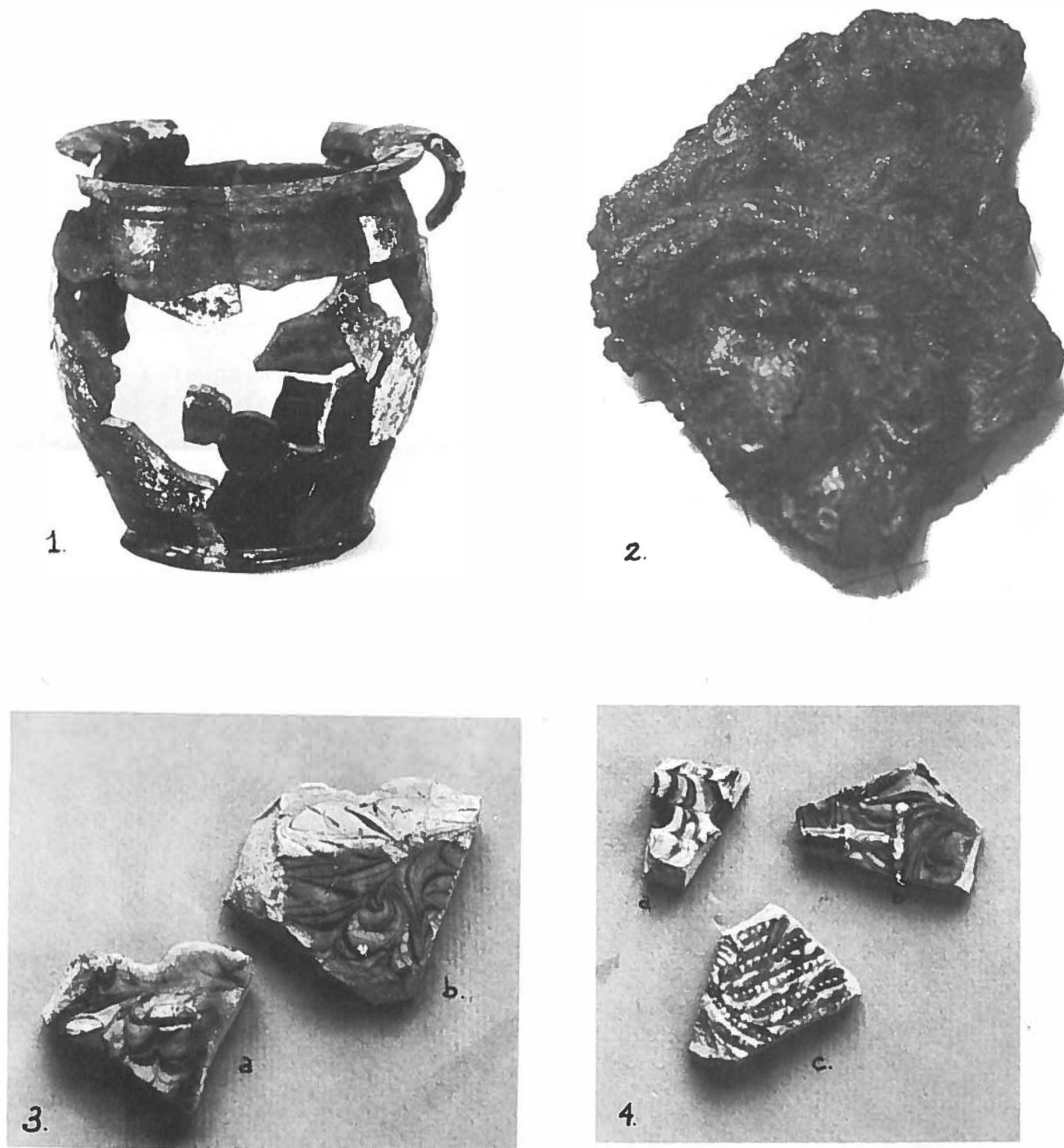


Figure 13 - Black Lead Glazed Storage Pot, Fireback, English Combed Earthenware.

Figure 14

- 1.a. White tin-enameled ware - flat, pierced with holes the sides of which are glazed; underside is glazed. Possibly from a colander. 18th Century (101A)
- b. White tin-enameled ware - rim, decorated on upper edge with dark blue, below which is a band of white followed by a border of curved blue lines. Interior is white. Mid 18th Century (81A)
- c. Body sherd - white tin-enameled; slightly curved and decorated with blue flowers. 18th Century (81A)
2. Jar rim and body - white tin-enameled decorated with light blue lines and a trace of a darker blue design near the lower edge of the sherd. 18th Century (81A) (1)
3. Pharmaceutical - ointment pot base - white tin-enameled decorated on exterior with bands of medium blue. Base is footed and 3 3/4 inches in diameter. Late 17th Century (11C)
- 4.a. Jar top and rim - white tin-enameled decorated with blue bands on top and blue flowers on the side (glazed badly damaged by fire); sides straight; measures 2 3/8 inches in diameter while opening measures 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Mid 18th Century (81, 83, 93, 1)
- b. Base of above jar - white tin-enameled decorated with blue bands near bottom. Part of a handle is located only 3/16 inch above the bottom. Mid 18th Century (81, 83, 93)
5. Body sherd - North Devon gravel tempered earthenware having the characteristic pink and gray clays and decorated with a light brown glaze. Late 17th Century (101C)
6. Lid - white saltglaze; 3 1/2 inches in diameter; top "pull" stands 5/8 inch high making it large enough to grasp comfortably. Mid 18th Century (73A, 73)
- 7.a. Bottle rim - Brown stoneware (tigerware); outside shaped by alternating ridges and depressions - the ridges being light in color, the depressions being almost solid brown. If a complete circle, the rim would measure 1 5/8 inches in diameter. 17th - 18th Century (1).
- b. Handle - brown stoneware, (tigerware). Pulled handle. Measures 1 inch wide and 3/4 inch from inside to exterior. Possibly from same vessel as above (1).
- c. Medallion - Brown stoneware, (tigerware); circular area filled with raised lines is the only remaining part of medallion. Body clay is light in color; does not belong to brown stoneware sherds described above. Possibly from



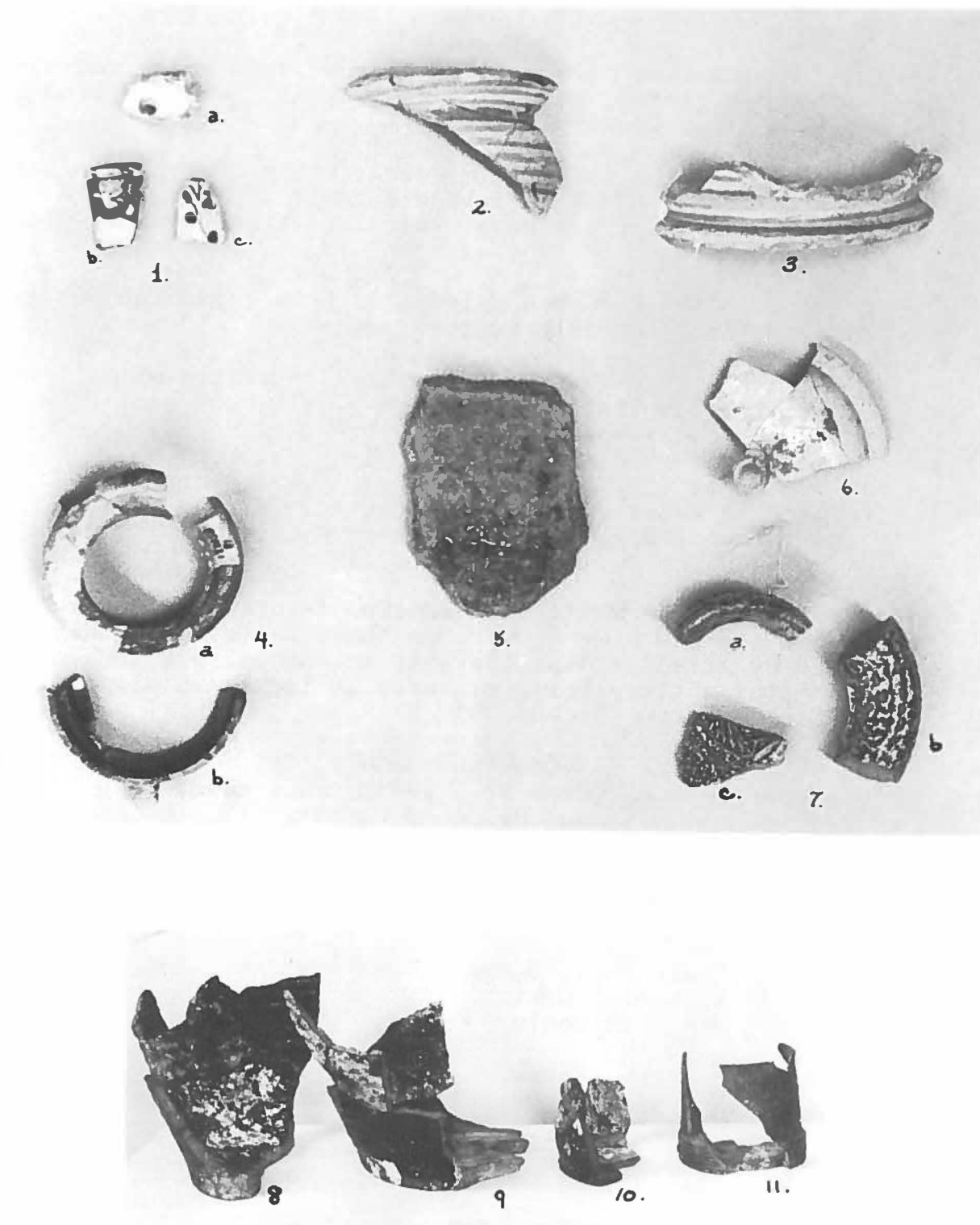


Figure 14 - Tin-Enameled Ware, Saltglaze, Stoneware, North Devon Pottery, and Lead Glazed Earthenware.

a bellarmine. Late 17th Century (1)

8. Kitchen bowl - black lead glazed earthenware; base flat, sides flare straight out. If complete the base would measure  $7 \frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter. Mid 18th Century (84, 84A, 94)
9. Kitchen bowl - same as above except base measures  $7 \frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Mid 18th Century (94, 94A)
10. Jar - Straight sides; black lead glazed earthenware with purplish red body clay. Base 6 inches in diameter. Mid 18th Century (83)
11. Storage jar - Brown glazed earthenware, bands extend for  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch up from base. Measures  $3 \frac{15}{16}$  inches in diameter and  $3 \frac{7}{16}$  inches high. Mid 18th Century (72, 94, 94A, 95, 95A)

Figure 15

1. Platter rim - white saltglaze: large "Barley" pattern molded in relief. Mid 18th Century (1)
2. Plate rims - white saltglaze: small "Barley" pattern molded in relief. Mid 18th Century (1)
3. Rim Sherds - white saltglaze: diamonds formed by 3 parallel raised lines which are "woven" to look like basketry; A raised circle made of very small diamonds is the only recognizable part of a molded design. Mid 18th Century (1)
4. Plate rims - white saltglaze: "Bead and reel" pattern; Mid 18th Century (1)
5. Brown Stoneware - sherd bears example of "WR" excise stamp: Probably part of a mug. 18th Century (1)
6. Plate rims - white saltglaze: "Dot, diaper, and basket" pattern molded in relief. Mid 18th Century (1)
7. Gray Stoneware mug - decorated with incised lines and sprigging which outline a geometric design the center of which is colored manganese purple while the area immediately outside the design is cobalt blue. Blue also decorates the center band near the upper edge. Early 18th Century (1)
8. Gray stoneware rim - Rim gray, body cobalt blue decorated with gray sprigged "flowerettes". 18th Century (81A)
9. Lion and rosette decorations commonly found on gray stoneware chamber pots. Lion is stamped, while rosette is sprigged. Not from same pots, but both commonly found on pots during later half of 18th Century (1)

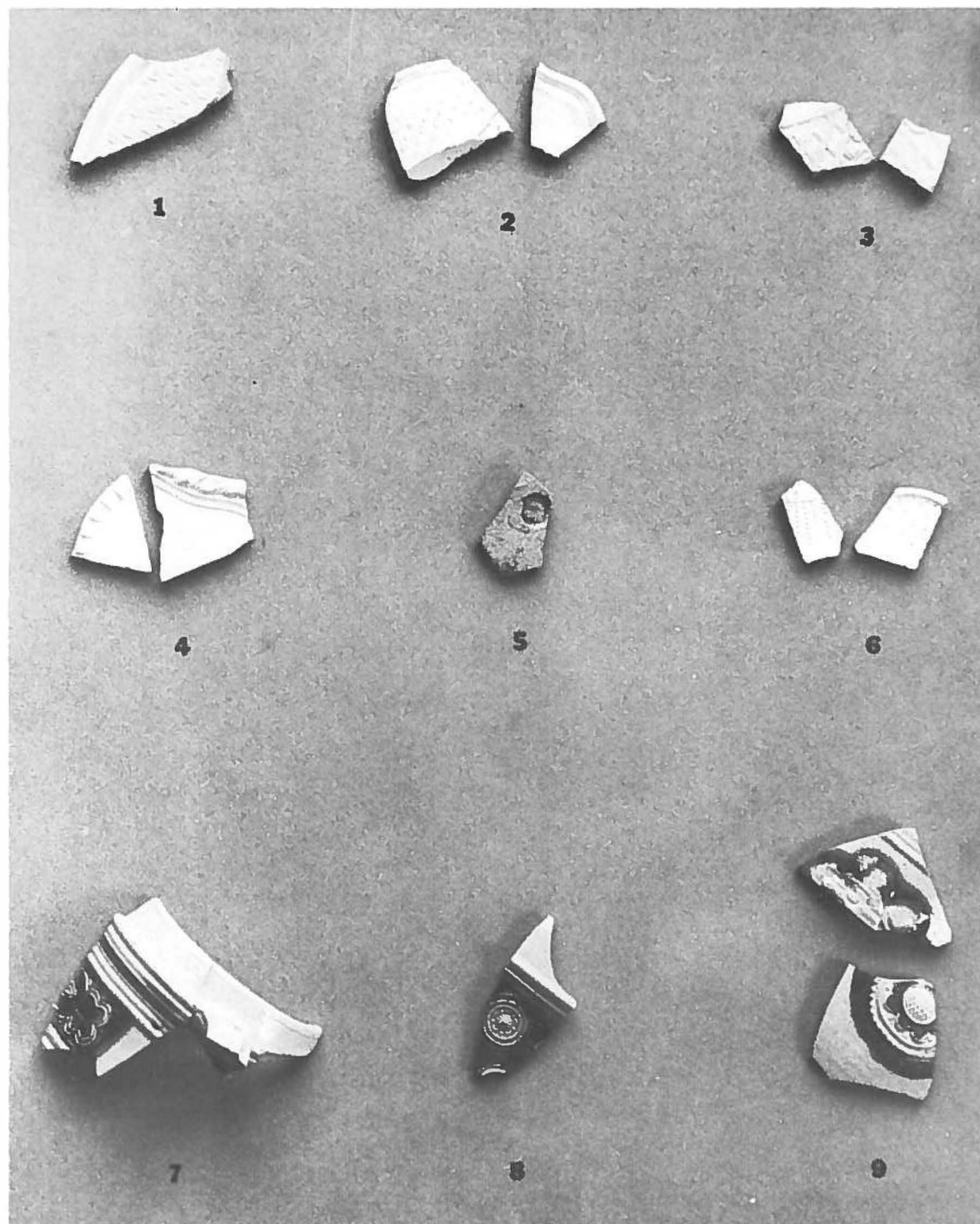


Figure 15 - Plate Rims, Brown Stoneware, and Rhenish Stoneware

Figure 16

1. Porcelain sherds - white body decorated in underglaze blue. 18th Century (73, 63)
2. Goblet stem - Glass; straight stem cut with hexagonal faceting. 1760-1770 (1)
3. Jar rim - tortoiseshell glaze; if circular, would measure 4 inches in diameter. 18th Century (101A)
- 4.a. Pulled handle - dry-bodied redware. 18th Century (1)
- b. Rolled handle - dry-bodied redware - 18th Century (1)
- c. Body sherds - dry-bodied redware - decorated with incised lines. 18th Century (1)
5. Tobacco Pipe Stems - bearing the following marks: "RS", "LE", and "WIL EVANS". 17th - 18th Century (1)
- 6.a. Rim- light brown glazed earthenware - possibly a sherd from a storage jar. Mid 18th Century (82)
- b. Rim - North Devon gravel tempered earthenware; glazed on interior below the rim with yellow and green. 17th Century (11C)
7. Cream pan - (saucer) light brown glaze, crudely made. Mid 18th Century (1, 91, 92)
- 8.a. Pipe bowl - has a heel and upper edge decorated with rouletting. Late 17th Century (1)
- b. Pipe bowl - decorated with two bands of rouletting, one around upper edge and the other around the middle of the bowl. 18th Century (1)
- c. Pipe bowl - decorated by a single band of rouletting around upper edge and the initials, "LE" stamped on the bowl just above the junction of the stem. 18th Century (81A)
- 9.a. Pipe stem - decorated by diagonal rows of rouletting creating a "candy cane effect". (1)
- b. Pipe stem - decorated by 2 identical bands comprised of rouletting, circles, and a line of connecting v's. Designs overlap and do not meet exactly. Mid 18th Century (92)

Figure 17

1. Chamber Pot - white tin-enameled, measures 4 3/4 inches high with a base 5 11/16 inches in diameter. Early to Mid 18th Century (94, 94A, 95, 95A)



Figure 16-Porcelain, Redware, Pipes, and Saucer.

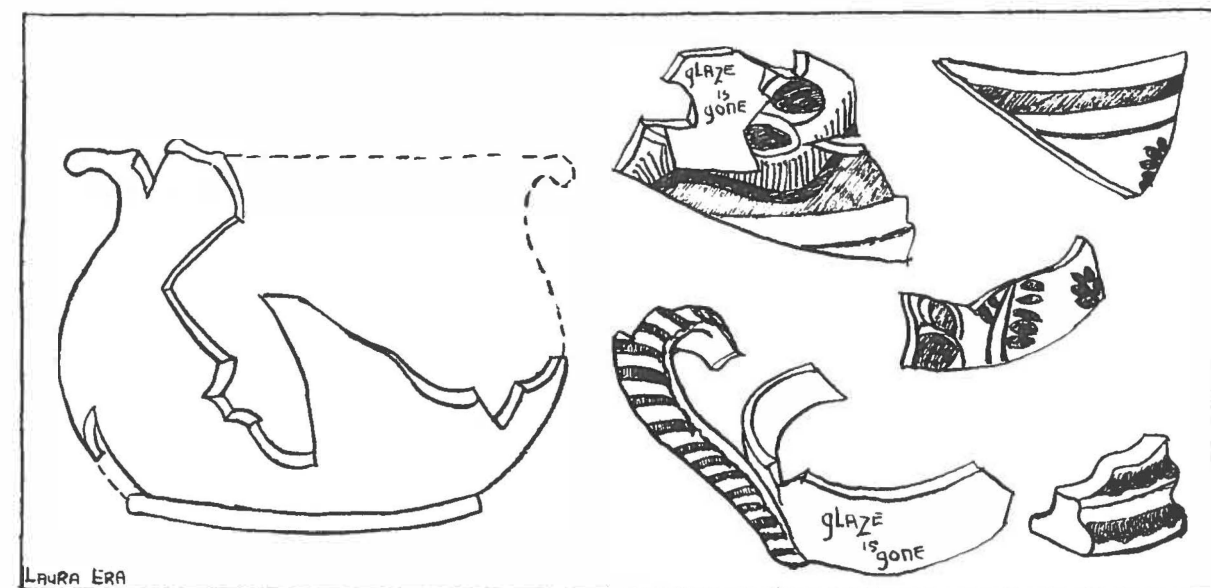


Figure 17 - Chamber Pot and Mug Sherds

2. Mug Sherds - white tin-enameled, decorated with a blue oriental design (sherds were greatly damaged by the fire). Mid 18th Century (80, 81, 81A, 91, 91A, 92)

#### References

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2. The slope varies from 2% to 6%.
3. The elevation is 12 feet above sea level - Topographical Map of Dorchester County, Maryland Geological Survey, 1971.
4. Early mane for Dorchester County.
5. Archives of Maryland, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland: April 1666 - June 1676, ed. William Hand Browne (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1884), p. 169



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7. Maryland Land Records (Annapolis, Maryland: Maryland Hall of Records), Liber 11, folio 320.
8. Wills, Vol. I, p. 50
9. Dorchester County Land Records (Cambridge, Maryland), Old Liber 3, folios 162 - 164.
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12. Henry Chandlee Forman, The Architecture of the Old South: The Medieval Style, (New York: Russell & Russell, 1948), p. 113.
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18. Archives of Maryland, Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland: 1693 - 1697, ed. William Hand Browne (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1899), p. 4.
19. Dorchester Land Records, Old Liber 6, folio 169.
20. Wills, Vol. III, p. 217.
21. A copy of an old letter or deposition on file at the Dorchester Heritage Museum, Cambridge, Maryland.
22. Dorchester Land Records, Old Liber 8, folios 397 & 398
23. Wills, Vol VII p. 259
24. Dorchester Land Records, Old Liber 10, folio 59.
25. Ibid., Old Liber 10, folio 60
26. Ibid., Old Liber 10, folio 67
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid., Old Liber 14, folio 394.
29. Ibid., Old Liber 10, folio 303.
30. Ibid., Old Liber 11, folio 93; Old Liber 12 folio 8.
31. Roberta Bolling Henry, "Robert Goldsborough of Ashby and his Six Sons", Maryland Historical Magazine 36 (Sept., 1941): p. 315.
32. Dorchester Land Records, Old Liber 14, folio 153.
33. The bricks range in size from 8½" X 3 3/4" X 2½" to 8" X 3 3/4" X 2½" and vary in color from dark purplish red to pale salmon.
34. Interview with Cara Wise, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Delaware, Dover, Delaware, February 22, 1980.
35. Forman, p. 128
36. Henry Lionel Williams and Ottalie K. Williams, Old American Houses (New York: Bonanza Books, 1957), p. 117.
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