



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1214

Site Name: Herrington

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Herrington Survey #5

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, 17th-18th century multi-component town

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.7703 Longitude -76.5710  
Elevation 15 m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province: Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any): Unnamed tributary of Herri

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 244 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- Post 1930
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

#### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

#### Educational

#### Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield 

Fortification 

Encampment 

#### Townsite

#### Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground 

Frame-built 

Masonry 

Other structure 

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri 

#### Recreational

Midden/dump 

#### Artifact scatter

Spring or well 

#### Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	5	Staffordshire	2	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	85	English Brown	13
Borderware	1	Mn Mottled	2	Whiteware	29	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	44	<b>Porcelain</b>	4	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	35	Pearlware	12			Rhenish	21
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	37	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

17th Century postholes and molds, possible hearth, and midden

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	381	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	741	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1682	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	32	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	440
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	midden/lens	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County - Londontowne

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18AN1214 consists of structural features and middens associated with at least two domestic structures that were once part of the 17th Century town of Herrington near present-day Town Point in southern Anne Arundel County. A minor prehistoric occupation is also present. The site is situated on flat pasture at the base of a gently sloping terrace south of Trotts Branch, which drains into Herring Bay. The town of Deale is located approximately 1 mile to the north. The area is poorly drained and in close proximity to several small springs. Soils at the site are primarily Marr and Dodon sandy loams, along with some Cumberstone and Mattapex silt loams.

Herrington is among the earliest settlements in Anne Arundel County and the Maryland Colony. Around 1649, this portion of the Catholic colony of Maryland was settled by a group of Protestant dissenters, principally inhabiting the banks of the Severn River at Providence (just north of Annapolis). The settlers of Herrington were a part of the same group. The origins of the town may extend as far back as 1651, when William Parker surveyed and later patented 200 acres on the south side of Herring Creek. Herrington appears as one of two Anne Arundel County towns shown on the Augustine Herrman ca. 1670 map of the Chesapeake, which provides the earliest accurate cartographic depiction of the county.

During the 1660s, Herrington functioned in several important capacities, notably as an official port of entry and the site of a burgess election. Herrington was listed in the 1669 ordinance establishing official locations for the passage of both imported and exported goods, as well as a 1671 declaration requiring the unloading of cargo at specific locations. The 1669 ordinance established 20 acres of town land with lots of specified size. The fact that a 1668 burgess election was held at Herrington a month before passage of the 1669 ordinance makes it possible to speculate whether the town was physically left off the towns listed in the original 1668 Proclamation.

Herrington was also among the 31 tobacco port towns legislated by the Maryland General Assembly in 1683. "An Act for Advancing the Trade of Tobacco" and later supplementary acts were intended to spur the development of official towns and control the taxation of trade through formal instructions for surveying and establishing lots, as well as providing stiffer penalties for non-compliance. The 1683 act established 100 acres of town land to be divided into one acre lots, requiring the construction of a 20 X 20 ft house and providing various incentives to live and trade there. The 1707 supplementary town act reduced the size of town land to 50 acres.

While written documents associated with the 1683 town act refer to Herrington port settlement as "Herring Creek Town", later maps continue to refer to the town as "Herrington". Further, former town land property owner, James Maxwell, Jr., testifying in a 1711 court case, stated that the town was commonly known as "Herring Town". As such, when referring to the 1669 ordinance and 1683 town act, the more important distinction to make is the intent of the measures, not the town's name.

Archival research reveals the transfer of 200 acres of Parker's Town Land to James Maxwell, Sr. in 1667, which was then handed down to James Maxwell, Jr. An additional lot in Herrington was owned by one Samuel Chew, Sr. Upon Chew's death in 1676/77, this land was transferred to his son, William Chew. By 1691, James Maxwell, Jr. sold the property to Luce Evans, excepting the ownership of five one-acre lots (owned by Nehemiah Birkhead, William Cole, Francis Holland, Thomas Tench, and John Wilson). At least three structures are mentioned within the documents. By 1705, the five town lots appear to have been surveyed and consolidated into a property called Evans Purchase. Evans Purchase was under the control of a man named Christopher Vernon, on behalf of his wife (and later her two daughters), the widow of Lewis Evans.

Curiously, Herrington was among the official towns specified in the town act of 1706 and supplementary act of 1707, yet no lot conveyances are known to have occurred by this point. Unfortunately, there is no reference in the written record that would explain the gradual demise of this once important tobacco port. Like many other legislatively enacted Chesapeake towns, this early settlement disappeared from the landscape for reasons not yet fully understood.

Not surprisingly, most of the individuals associated with the town of Herrington were large landholders. Christopher Birkhead, a mariner and merchant, was an early lot owners with ties to Herrington predating the 1683 town act. In 1670, he sold "two hoggesheads of bread and one hoggeshead of malt" to John England. He also owned several parcels in Herring Creek Hundred, totaling at least 984 acres. Birkhead died in 1676. Nehemiah Birkhead, a merchant, inherited not only a one acre town lot from his father Christopher, but also received portions of his father's adjoining properties: "Birkhead's Meadow" and "Birkhead's Parcel". In addition, Nehemiah owned several other properties in conjunction with Samuel Chew, Jr., including the 600 acre "Wells", 100 acre "Little Wells", and 350 acre "West Wells" properties. All are located between Fishing Creek and Herring Bay, just south of town land.

Samuel Chew, Sr. (a planter and merchant) was also connected to Herrington prior to the 1683 town act. He was born in 1634 in Jamestown, Virginia. He also inherited 500 and 700 acres of adjoining land in York County, VA from his father, which he sold in 1668. In 1659, Chew obtained a warrant for 400 acres in Maryland. Chew, Sr. appears in the Herring Creek Hundred Rent Rolls owning a 600 acre parcel called "Ayres". In addition, Chew owned a 450 acre property called "Sanetley", surveyed in 1663 and located on the west side of the land called "Ayres". Chew also owned "Chews Rest" (or Right), a 300 acre property, "at the Miles end of the land called Ayres", which was surveyed in 1665. Chew died in 1676/7.

William Chew, who inherited a Herrington lot upon the death of his father, Samuel Chew, Sr., was the subject of a 1697 dispute involving a quantity of skins he purchased. In the Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, William Chew is referred to as being "of Calvert County".

William Cole/Coale, a Quaker minister, owned a one-acre town lot, as well as a 150 acre parcel called "Great Bonnerston" assigned from John Hawkins at West River in 1663. He also owned "Hickory Hills", a 100 acre parcel on a ridge between South River and Patuxent, purchased from William Richardson. At the time of his death, Coale also owned a 200 acre part of "Loveland Manor" on the Patuxent and 300 acres of "Portland Manor".

Thomas Knighton, an inspection officer for Herrington, owned 197 acres of land called "Knighton's Purchase" that was surveyed for him in 1679. The property was located "about 3 miles to the west of Herring Creek Bay".

James Maxwell, Sr. (a planter and merchant) immigrated to Anne Arundel County in 1658. Maxwell purchased 200 acres from William Parker in 1667. At his death in 1669/70, he owned 22,087 pounds of tobacco, as well as 200 acres, which transferred to his son James Maxwell, Jr. James Maxwell, Jr. (also a planter and merchant) was born in Anne Arundel County in 1662. He acquired several properties in Baltimore County after selling the 200 acre town land he



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Prehistoric

Other name(s) Herrington Survey #5

Historic

Brief Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, 17th-18th century multi-component town

Unknown

inherited from his father in 1691. He would go on to acquire thousands of acres through marriage, prior to his death in 1727/8.

William Parker, was a planter, merchant, and part-owner of two ships of the Hansbury Mercantile Co. of England. He was born in Stepney, England, and emigrated as a free adult. The 200 acres of town land he surveyed in 1651 was just one of several parcels he owned in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties. Parker died in 1673/4.

Thomas Tench, a prominent planter and merchant, operated as a London merchant as early as 1675, exporting at least 81 servants to the Maryland Colony. He was probably born in England in the 1650s, and immigrated in 1684 as a free adult. In addition to the one-acre lot he owned in Herrington, he held 1,500 acres of land in Anne Arundel County, as well as one servant and six slaves. He also would acquire numerous large tracts in what would become Harford County. He died in 1708.

John Wilson owned a one-acre town lot, as well as 100 acres of land he purchased from John Burrage in 1665. This tract was called "Burrage", "Burrage's Blossom", and "Burrage's End". It adjoined 100 acres of the Herring Creek church glebe to the northwest and 318 acres to the northeast owned by Samuel Chew (the younger). John Wilson's grandson, William, later inherited John Wilson's tract.

Christopher Vernon and his wife Luce Evans are recorded as owning not only 200 acres of town land, but several other properties in the Herring Creek area as well. He owned the 100 acre "Jericho" property located between the branches of Herring Creek Bay on behalf of his wife, the widow of Lewis Evans. Vernon also owned a portion of "Pascalls Purchase", located on the west side of Herring Creek and "Marshes Seat", which in 1730 was the subject of a dispute between Vernon's heirs and Keyser Knighton (the grandson of Thomas Knighton). The latter alleged that his grandfather Christopher owned three tracts in Marshes Seat, which were recorded in his missing will, but not his probate inventory. The matter was resolved by an Act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1730, giving ownership of the three tracts to Keyser Knighton.

It is important to recognize the centrality of religion in the lives of Herring Creek residents to fully understand the existence of the Herrington Settlement. The inhabitants of Herring Creek were derived from English Puritans, many of whom emigrated from England and Virginia by the mid 17th century. Surviving 17th century records of St. James Parish (Church of England) and accounts of Herring Creek meetings and visits by Quaker missionaries serve to document the religious convictions of Herring Creek Hundred residents.

As early as 1655, Elizabeth Harris reportedly traveled along the Western shoreline seeking Quaker converts. Her Maryland visits were followed by several other ministering Friends, including Thomas Thurstan, Christopher Holder, Robert Hodgson, and William Robinson in 1659, and Josiah Coale, Richard Pinder, and George Rofe in 1660. By 1672, George Fox made his own journey through Maryland, even stopping at the house of Herrington lot holder William Cole who was a Quaker minister. His journal records the visit, stating that "...on the Twenty fifth Day had a large and precious Meeting at William Coale's, where the Speaker of the Assembly, with his Wife, and a Justice of Peace, and several other People of Quality were present. Next Day we had a Meeting, six or seven Miles further, at Abraham Birkhead's, where many of the Magistrates and upper sort of People were".

Friends Meetings were held on a weekly, monthly, and quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis, with many of the weekly meetings being small gatherings held in private homes. Several of the property owners associated with Herrington were members of the Quaker faith. Samuel Chew, Sr. was recognized as an important leader of the Herring Creek Quakers. The homes of Samuel Chew, Sr., and Jr. were regularly used for Herring Creek meetings and the Herring Creek Meeting House was built before 1706 on land transferred by Samuel Chew, Jr. Even a century after the death of Samuel Chew, Sr., his house, as well as the house of his son, Samuel, Jr., remained visible on the local landscape. Both houses appear as landing marks on a Herring Bay Map inset made by Anthony Smith in 1776. Herring Creek was also the location for the Quaker Quarterly Meeting for the Western Shore from 1682 to 1750.

Several other Herrington lot owners were also practicing Quakers, including Christopher Birkhead, who was a founder of the Herring Creek Meeting and an English Quaker who immigrated prior to 1661. His son, Nehemiah had a reputation as a staunch Quaker, and owned the land bordering the St. James churchyard. He opposed a 1702 Act of Assembly that established the Church of England as the official state church. Christopher Birkhead died in 1676.

Herrington lot holder Thomas Tench actively participated in establishing the new Anglican Parish of St. James in accordance with the 1692 Act of Establishment. He was one of the six vestrymen elected by freeholders at the house of John Wilson, Sr., another Herrington lot owner. Tench was also one of the councilors who presided at a court held at Londontown (another legislated town to the north), to notify freeholders of the approved boundaries of the four parishes laid out in Anne Arundel County. In 1695, Tench is recorded in the church's vestry minutes donating a half-acre of land for the church, as well as providing timber for the church construction. He even provided the bell for the church in 1706. However, Tench's first wife Margaret Burrage Smith was a Quaker.

Christopher Vernon, who purchased several occupied one-acre lots, in order to consolidate the 200 acres of town land owned by his wife (Luce Evans), also served St. James Church as a vestryman in 1701, 1702, 1704, and 1705. He later would serve as Church Warden for several years.

By 1696, Herring Creek Parish (St. James Parish) was the largest of the four Anne Arundel County parishes as measured by its 507 taxables. South River (All Hallows) followed with 460, Middle Neck (St. Anne's) with 374, and Broad Neck (St. Margaret's) with 223.

Samuel Chew, Sr., was one of the most accomplished leaders of the known Herrington lot owners. Samuel attained the rank of colonel in the military, led the Herring Creek Quaker community, and served with distinction in various legislative, provincial, and local offices. His service included the Lower House of the legislature in 1661 and Upper House from 1671-1674, the Provincial Council and Court as a Justice from 1669-1676/7, Anne Arundel County Sheriff from 1663-1664, and Anne Arundel County Justice from 1665-1669.

Thomas Knighton was designated in a 1686 proclamation to enforce and obey the town laws in Herrington. He was one of three tobacco inspection officers appointed for Anne Arundel County. Curiously, in 1672, Knighton (an attorney of the Provincial Court) was accused of and admitted to falsifying a court document. As punishment, he was discharged and prohibited from ever practicing law again in the Maryland Province.

James Maxwell, Jr., was born in Anne Arundel County in 1662. He inherited 200 acres of town land from his father. After selling this property to Lewis Evans in 1691, Maxwell relocated to Baltimore County, where he went on to serve nine terms in the legislature in various capacities. He also held numerous positions in Baltimore County, including justice from 1690/1 to 1696, 1706-1727/8, chief justice from 1715-1727/8, and sheriff from 1696-1699 and 1701-1703.



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William Parker held numerous public offices in Patuxent (Calvert County). He represented Calvert County in numerous legislative capacities, including the Assembly in 1654, the Parliamentary Commission from 1654-1657/8, and the Lower House from 1659/60. He also was a justice for the Provincial Court from 1654-1657/8.

Thomas Tench owned a one-acre town lot, and held a long list of public offices in Anne Arundel County and the Provincial government. These include the Protestant Associator's Convention from 1690-1692 and the Upper House from 1692-1693, 1694-1697, 1697/8-1700, and 1701-1704. He also served in several provincial offices, including councilor, 1691-1708, senior councilor from 1700-1708, justice of the Provincial Court from 1691-1694 and the Chancery Court in 1699, acting chancellor from 1702-1704, and acting chief executive from 1702-1704. On the local level, Tench was also justice of the Anne Arundel County Court from 1685-1692 and coroner from 1689-1692.

Christopher Vernon, who consolidated the remaining five town lots by 1705, was also a clerk of the Anne Arundel County Court. Two separate references to Vernon serving in this capacity appear in the 1694 and 1696/7 Proceedings of the Council of Maryland.

The careers of these individuals suggest that they held influence and political connections at high levels of government. However, the nature of this public service varied greatly, particularly in terms of the level, location, time period, and length of representation. It is interesting to note that the pinnacle of Samuel Chew's career, as councilor and Upper House legislator, coincided with the passage of the 1669 ordinance establishing the port of Herrington, and lasting up until his death in 1676/7. Conversely, Thomas Tench attained the positions of councilor and Upper House member about the same time James Maxwell, Jr., set in motion the eventual consolidation of town lots by selling his 200 acre town land property to Luce Evans (executrix of Lewis Evans) in 1691. More in-depth research is warranted to explore the degree to which these public lives intersected, and to determine how and if this government service impacted the town of Herrington in any significant way.

Site 18AN1214 was discovered during an MHT non-capital grant funded project conducted by Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project carried out from October 2000 to December 2001. The grant was specifically awarded to assist in locating evidence of Herrington. Phase I work entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 18.29 m (60 ft) intervals, with retests at 9.14 m (30 ft) intervals. The first significant quantities of early colonial period artifacts were discovered in one of the few topographically flat areas in proximity to a cove and on either side of a historic roadway (that could be contemporaneous with the town period). Two fragments of North Italian slipware were recovered from the site, suggesting an exceptionally early date of occupation, prior to the fourth quarter of the 17th century.

One of the excavated shovel tests also exposed a large daub and charcoal filled feature, tentatively identified as a hearth, and most likely associated with a 17th century structure. A second historic period feature contained a 12.2 to 15.2 cm (0.4 to 0.5 ft) thick lens of whole oyster shell, daub, bone, and charcoal, encountered between 30.5 and 45.7 cm (1.0 and 1.5 ft) below the ground surface. Overall, the colonial artifact concentration covered an area roughly 210 X 146 m (690 x 480 feet) in size. If later historic occupations are included, the extent of the site is roughly 293 X 192 m (960 x 630 ft).

Diagnostic colonial period artifacts were recovered from a total of 53 shovel tests. The earliest artifacts include 5 Rhenish gray stoneware, 1 manganese mottled earthenware, 2 North Italian Slipware, 3 Rhenish brown stoneware, 5 terra cotta pipes, 10 North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware, 3 North Devon sgraffito slipware, 2 white pipe belly bowl fragments, 9 tin-glazed earthenware, 2 English brown stoneware, 52 white clay tobacco pipe fragments, and 32 olive green bottle glass. All of these artifacts are generally present on 17th and 18th century sites. Of the 52 white tobacco pipe fragments recovered during shovel testing, 19 possessed measurable bores. The bore dimensions were: four 4/64", five 5/64", seven 6/64", two 7/64", and one 9/64" diameters. The general distribution of these bore sizes, between 4/64" and 9/64", is indicative of a long-term period of occupation.

Large quantities of relatively non-diagnostic material were also recovered. Daub is among the most important of these artifacts. Daub is usually an architectural material associated with chimney construction or chinking in log structures. Wooden or wattle-and-daub chimneys were used throughout the Chesapeake in the 17th and 18th centuries. The sheer quantity of daub recovered from such a large area is suggestive of numerous chimneys from multiple structures.

The site also contained prehistoric shatter, cores, and quartz secondary flakes: evidence of prehistoric occupation and some form of tool manufacturing. Fire-cracked rock was also present, indicating the presence of hearths.

Based on these findings, Anne Arundel County applied for and was ultimately awarded a second MHT Non-Capital Grant to carry out Phase II excavations at the site. Phase II work was carried out at 18AN1214 between March and November of 2003. Project archeologists established a single grid for the Phase II study based on a single grid established for the Phase I survey. A total of seventeen 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units and twelve 76.2 X 76.2 cm (2.5 X 2.5 ft) test units were then excavated. These units were placed subjectively within the grid and identified by their northwest corner coordinates. Various factors (such as Phase I data, consideration of the property owner, weather conditions and drainage, and preliminary results) were considered when deciding where to locate individual units.

These units were excavated stratigraphically in order to view and identify cultural layers deposited over time. Layers were excavated based on color and texture of the soil and changes in quantity or type of artifacts. Each stratum was documented on a provenience card, noting soil descriptions, particularly diagnostic and/or noteworthy artifacts, scaled drawings, and depth of excavations. All strata were screened through hardware cloth and all cultural material was saved. Artifacts were bagged by stratum with site, stratum, and lot numbers, unit coordinates, date, and excavator initials written on both the outside of the resealable plastic bag and on a tag placed inside the bag.

Phase II work in 2003 resulted in the discovery of structural features related to two domestic dwellings, as well as an intact 17th century domestic midden. The two houses are situated on either side of a local road that is believed to follow a historic alignment that dates back to the period of the 17th century town. A block of 10 units north of the local road exposed evidence of a hearth and an earthfast structure, including a possible posthole and mold. The posthole and mold produced large amounts of charcoal and daub. Early diagnostic materials from this area included Rhenish stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and English Brown stoneware. Three units around 20 meters to the west produced more Rhenish stoneware, as well as North Italian slipware, but no features.

Units to the south of the aforementioned road revealed the presence of an intact domestic midden feature containing oyster shell, daub, and numerous 17th century artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the midden included terracotta pipe fragments (one with a running deer pattern), clay daub, rosehead nails, brick, oyster, bone, English flint, lead shot, olive bottle glass, and blue and white glass possibly imported from Venice. One of these units also produced two probable structural features: a rectilinear posthole and a related feature of uncertain form and function. The fact that these two features were found in close proximity to a domestic trash midden strongly suggests they are related to an earthfast domestic structure. The two features were not bisected or excavated.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1214

Site Name: Herrington

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Herrington Survey #5

Historic

Brief Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, 17th-18th century multi-component town

Unknown

Numerous 17th century artifacts (as well as later period artifacts) were encountered in the units excavated elsewhere within the site. The full Phase II assemblage included 43 prehistoric artifacts (1 quartzite projectile point tip, 1 quartz core, 1 quartz flake tool, 11 chert flakes, 2 jasper flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, 16 quartz flakes, 2 quartzite flakes, 1 unidentified lithic flake, and at least 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock), 1 activity item (a flint strike-a-light), 1,682 architectural artifacts (91 handmade brick pieces, 291 other brick pieces, 25 mortar, 451 daub, 9 wrought nails, 8 cut nails, 28 square nails, 72, wire nails, 388 unidentified nails, 338 clear flat glass fragments, and 6 tarpaper pieces), 346 ceramic sherds (1 borderware, 1 manganese mottled, 74 defltware, 2 other tin-glazed earthenware, 20 North Devon gravelly, 5 North Devon gravel-free, 6 North Devon Sgraffito, 2 Staffordshire slipware, 54 red-paste earthenware, 59 redware, 9 pink-paste earthenware, 1 Whieldon ware, 34 other creamware, 12 pearlware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware, 29 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 4 porcelain, 5 ironstone, 11 English Brown stoneware, 2 Rhenish Brown stoneware, 11 Rhenish blue/gray stoneware, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware), 330 pieces of vessel glass (121 olive), 173 tobacco pipe fragments (2 terra-cotta pipe fragments, 170 white clay pipe fragments, and 1 pink paste pipestem), 32 arms objects or possible arms objects (2 gun flints and 30 flint flakes), and 440 miscellaneous objects (160 pieces of coal slag, 236 pieces of coal, 1 piece of granite, 2 pieces of lime, and 41 pieces of unidentified glass).

Lack of specificity in land records makes it impossible to say who owned the two dwelling houses represented by the features identified in 2003. However, a 1699 land deed that mentions the adjoining one acre lots of Thomas Tench and Nehemiah Birkhead makes it possible to at least speculate about a possible connection. Unfortunately, neither time, nor resources were available to determine the architectural footprints of these two buildings or explore and document related artifact distributions. Until such a time as that situation changes, questions related to the functionality and longevity of these structures will remain unanswered.

Fieldwork at the Town of Herrington site (18AN1214) took place in 2003 and resulted in the discovery of structural features related to two domestic dwellings, as well as an intact 17th century domestic midden. Supporting archival research provides the basis for formulating new historical interpretations, and placing the town and its inhabitants within a broader regional context. The site represents a valuable archeological resource capable of addressing significant research questions related to life in 17th century Maryland.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002069, Site Files