



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH777

Site Name: Court House at Moore's Lodge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 17th-Early 18th century government site; ordinary; dwelling

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code B1B2,ERE

Latitude 38.5025

Longitude -76.9564

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime 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 Sprin

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 137 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

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

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

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
 - 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

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken 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

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	5	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	48	English Brown	3
Borderware	1	Mn Mottled	11	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	10	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	1
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	5
						Wt Salt-glazed	5

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 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-early 18th century borrow pit and demolition debris.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	174	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	288	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	7005	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	215
Arms	4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	899
Personal items	1	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"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input 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: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Moore's Lodge (18CH777) is the archeological remains associated with the first Charles County Courthouse, built between 1674 and 1677 near La Plata, Maryland. The site is situated on flat uplands west of Clark Run. Steep wooded slopes descend from these uplands to various drainages on the east, south, and west. An unnamed perennial springhead is situated nearby and would have provided access to fresh water. Most of the landscape of the site today is cleared for agricultural use. There are three standing structures in the vicinity of the site: a late 18th century dwelling, a mid 19th century log meat house, and a 20th century tobacco barn. Soils at the site are primarily Beltsville silt loams.

Although English colonists were in the inner coastal plain of the Potomac by 1634, it was not until 1658 when the Maryland Assembly moved to create Charles County. The new county's population was not large: there were perhaps no more than a hundred English households west of the Wicomico when Charles County was established. From 1658 until at least 1674, the county court met in private dwellings, and the residents no longer had to travel all the way to St. Mary's City to conduct their legal business. Still, the county's magistrates recognized the need for a more formal location in which to conduct business. In 1672, they appropriated 10,000 pounds of tobacco from the county levy for a courthouse to be built by Henry More (or Moore). The records indicate very little about this courthouse, although there is evidence that Moore entered into a contract with John Allen to provide a courthouse and prison on a tract of land called Moore's Lodge. The greater area including Moore's Lodge was sometimes also called Port Tobacco, leading to some confusion about where certain places were located. Moore, who was supposed to build the new courthouse, was dead by the spring of 1673.

In 1674, the Maryland Assembly passed a law requiring each county to provide a courthouse and prison within its jurisdiction. Charles County magistrates soon acted, appropriating 20,000 pounds of tobacco, this time to be paid directly to John Allen for building a courthouse and prison on an acre of land. A surviving contract between the county commissioners and Allen provides a detailed description of the courthouse's construction and layout. The commissioners drawing up the contract insisted upon good, responsible construction on Allen's part, and they directed him to, "keepe...the sd Court house & prison in good & sufficient repair for ever". Yet, the commissioners were also familiar with the exigencies of earthfast or post-in-ground buildings in this part of the world, releasing Allen from liability if the building's support posts should rot (as they surely would). Finally, by the terms of the contract, John Allen was also obligated to maintain an ordinary at the courthouse when it was in session.

Allen was unable to fulfill the contractual terms, however, and in 1676, Thomas Notley conveyed the 150 acre Moore's Lodge tract along with several other parcels to Thomas Hussey. There is no mention of the courthouse lot which had been carved out of the larger Moore's Lodge tract, and Hussey was hired the following year to complete the courthouse. Hussey was paid the same amount as Allen (20,000 pounds of tobacco), which may suggest that Allen did not get very far with meeting the obligations outlined in his contract. Hussey finished the courthouse in 1677 and he may have been the person who built a set of stocks and a whipping post at the courthouse in 1678. Hussey began operating the ordinary concessions at his dwelling adjacent to the courthouse lot in 1677 and continued to do so for a number of years.

In 1682, five years after Hussey had completed the courthouse, the justices hired Michael Ashford to enlarge and furnish the building. Ashford was directed, "to adde ten foote in Length to the Courthouse... & to planke it With sawn planke under foote & over head, & to [seal] the Lower rooms as the rest of the house is, & to erect a seat of Judicature With turned woode as at the Provinciaal Court". Ashford was also directed "to Make a table Eight foote in Length & six foote in breadth, & to make a Convenient place for the placeing of his Lorsps. Arms".

In 1687, Hussey was hired to "speedily provide" a pillory, stocks, and a whipping post, probably replacements for the same structures built in 1678. That same year, Hussey did not renew his license to operate the ordinary and the county justice granted a license to a Philip Lynes instead. Lynes was obligated to build a new structure to serve as an ordinary (the previous one was operated out of Hussey's home), which was described in at least one document as a "kitchen". Lynes and Hussey were soon at odds over precisely where this building would be erected, with Hussey claiming that Lynes was well beyond the one acre lot owned by the county. Hearing Hussey's complaint, the justices ordered a survey of the "Lott or Acre of Land on which the Court House" stood, including the "Prison, Pillory and Stocks", with instructions that the lot be established with the "greatest convenience as to wood and water, but in no way prejudicing the dwelling or other houses of the said Thomas Hussey" which were described as adjacent to the courthouse. The survey was not made until a decade later in 1697.

In 1691, Samuel Lockett (Hussey's son-in-law) was ordered to take down a partition in the courthouse while Hussey was directed to mend, "all ye holes and broken places in ye Court house floor". That same year, Hussey had apparently once again secured the license to operate the ordinary at the courthouse. Lockett would eventually take over management of the ordinary in 1698. In 1692, the commissioners order a Stephen Mankin to fix the courthouse's leaky roof, fabricate shutters for the windows below, and build a framed window for glass in the chamber over the seat of judicature. Not long after, in 1693, the commissioners directed Philip Lynes, who was again a charge of the ordinary concession, to build a room for their accommodation, including the provision of six beds in the ordinary.

The survey of the courthouse lot was finally made in 1697, but primarily to lay out 3 acres adjacent to the courthouse. The county commissioners entered into negotiations to purchase the additional acreage from Hussey, but the two parties could not agree on a price. Hussey insisted on 12,000 pounds of tobacco, while a jury concluded that, "ye same," including "one house built by P. Lynes for the use of the county," and "two old houses... very much decayed," was worth only 4,000 pounds of tobacco. Indeed, the jury estimated that the repairs needed for the courthouse and prison would amount to 14,000 pounds of tobacco. By April 1698, it appears that an agreement had been reached with Hussey for purchasing additional acreage at the courthouse, and the commissioners directed Thomas Smoote to set the bounds of the courthouse lot using posts set three and a half feet in the ground.

The commissioners then set about repairing the courthouse, hiring Hugh Teares to remove and replace any rotten earthfast posts and ground sills and, in general, to replace deteriorating wood. The building's chimney was to be replaced, the chamber or room over the seat of judicature was to be sealed and fitted for "A Lodging Chamber", the stairs removed and replaced, a new window inserted into the building's gable end, "where the Chymney now stands," and the porch repaired. Teares was also ordered to build a new room, 20 by 20 ft on the back side of the building, framed around locust posts placed into the ground and complete with a chimney and closet, and "also to make & Build a Cage of Twelve ffoot square sufficient & strong to secure Prisoners in". The commissioners further directed Teares to make up "the Two Old Houses upon the new Court House Land (formerly Mr. Hussey's) as stables with convenient partitions and mangers, and to have all the work completed by the end of April 1700 with severe penalties for missing the deadline. Although the prison is not mentioned in Teares' contract, it was in such bad repair that, in 1699 the sheriff was instructed to prisoners home with him rather than leave them at the



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Unknown

courthouse.

A number of documents survive that provide some insight into the kinds of provisions and services colonists could find at the ordinary. Early on, in the late 1670s, Hussey was serving all sorts of beverages to his customers, including wine, cider, rum (often as punch), brandy, beer, flip (a mixed alcoholic drink containing eggs), and lemonade. Hussey also provided lodging, food, and (for the horses) stables and pasture. Lynes and later Lockett provided much the same to their clients. A race track also existed at the courthouse by 1679, when the track was reported to end at Thomas Hussey's kitchen door. The track continued in use at least as late as 1698, when five pound bets were being placed on quarter-mile races.

Hussey died in 1700 and Lockett in 1705. Probate inventories survive for both men, with Lockett's organized on a room-by-room basis. Hussey's estate was appraised at 707 pounds sterling, with at least 16 beds and a "quantity of goods" valued at an astonishing 245 pounds sterling. Unfortunately, what these goods were is unknown. Lockett's estate was appraised at 926 pounds sterling, and the listing of rooms provides some evidence about the nature of Lockett's house and the organization of household and plantation space. Buildings included an old house (probably Hussey's), the Lockett home, at least three outbuildings, and "the ordinary", presumably the building shown on a 1697 plat. The Lockett home was divided into a number of spaces, including, on the first floor, a hall, Mrs. Lockett's room, a small room off of Mrs. Lockett's room, a new room, and a passage, and on the second floor, chambers above all of the first floor rooms including the passage. A detached kitchen, milk house, and slat house were found outside the home, with the ordinary nearby.

Lockett's inventory describes, "two old eight foot tables and two forms (benches)" at the ordinary, but no beds or bed furniture. One of the 8 foot tables may be the piece commissioned by the justices and made by Michael Ashford in 1682. There are no other furnishings or goods in the ordinary, and the absence of beds suggests that, when in use by the court, the building served primarily as a space apart from the courthouse. Indeed, the inventory reveals that cattle and pigs were kept at the ordinary, although it is unclear if this building was now serving as a shed for livestock. Lockett had at least 23 beds elsewhere on the plantation, some of which were surely used by Lockett, his wife, their four sons, and their servants. The rest probably accommodated visitors to the courthouse.

The bound labor owned by each man at his death suggests the transformations then occurring in Chesapeake society. In 1700, Hussey owned 12 "English servants" and only one African, an individual listed as a "blind Negroe". His son-in-law, however, had much more invested in slaves, with at least 7 "negros" found at Zekiah Quarter. Two of these individuals were under 18. Two others, "Jack and his wife Sarah", were recognized by the appraisers as married. Lockett also owned 8 servants, including Jark (or Jack), described as a "Maloh Man" [mulatto], and John Bennitta, "a white servant". The use of the word, 'white', for identifying people of European ancestry was, at this time, a relatively new way of conceiving of human difference, and contrasts with the description accorded Hussey's 'English servants' five years earlier. Bennitta was probably not of English ancestry. The remaining 6 servants were not identified by nationality or the color of their skin, but each was accorded a surname in the inventory, while the Africans were not.

After Lockett's death, his widow Elizabeth married John Hanson, who helped Elizabeth settle her late husband's estate. Elizabeth, who had four children by Lockett, had four more with Hanson between 1707 and 1713. The couple appears to have remained at Moore's Lodge, although who ran the ordinary at this time is unknown.

By 1727, the county magistrates concluded that the courthouse at Moore's Lodge was, "so far impaired, ruined, and decayed, that there is a Necessity for erecting a new One; and that the Place where the Court-house now stands, is so remote from any Landing, that the Charge of bringing Materials together, by Land Carriage, for that End, will be much greater than if the same was to be built at the Head of Port-Tobacco Creek, where they may be easily Waterborn...". The Maryland Assembly passed legislation in that year authorizing the construction of a new courthouse at Chandler Town (Port Tobacco). The assembly also authorized the sale of the old courthouse and prison.

James Maddox, described as an "innholder" purchased the old courthouse lot at auction in 1731. He may have been involved in some way with keeping an ordinary at Moore's Lodge when court was in session during the early 18th century (hence his status as an innholder). After purchasing the lot, Maddox sold it to John Hanson, Jr. (Elizabeth and John Hanson's son), while retaining rights to salvage the structures (the courthouse and prison are specifically mentioned) still standing.

John Hanson, Jr. acquired the many Hussey family tracts in the vicinity of Moore's Lodge, and, between 1735 and 1737 set about resurveying these parcels into on 755 acre tract called Greenland. Fortunately, the survey survives and includes both a description and plat of Greenland with the earlier tracts also illustrated. While portions of this original Greenland tract have since been subdivided and sold, the property boundaries are essentially intact.

In 1754, John Hanson III inherited Greenland. Although Hanson does not appear to have lived at Greenland, during the Revolutionary War, he built and operated a gunpowder mill on the property. The venture was largely unsuccessful, in part because it was completed as the war was ending. Hanson's sons, Walter and Samuel, inherited the property upon their mother's death: Walter received the north half and Samuel the southern half. Prior to his parents' death, however, Walter had, in 1778, built "The Exchange", which still stands on the north side of the Greenland tract.

In 2007, a professional land surveyor relocated the Moore's Lodge tract using the 1737 Greenland survey and modern property tax maps. The surveyor's projection of where the Moore's Lodge tract was located (18CH777) provided the parameters (which turned out to be remarkably accurate) for archeological investigations that would follow. On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the county's creation by the Maryland colonial assembly, Charles County businessman and historian Michael Sullivan began assembling a team including the aforementioned land surveyor, a genealogist, and local archeologists to attempt locating the former courthouse. Survey and testing was carried out at 18CH777 from 2007 thru 2008 with an archeologist and Professor of Anthropology at Saint Mary's College of Maryland serving as Principal Investigator. Professional and operational support for the project was provided by MHT personnel assigned to the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in nearby Calvert County.

After several field visits in 2007 and conversations with the property owner, a program of systematic shovel testing was chosen as the best strategy for locating the precise courthouse lot and other archeological sites at Greenland. Depending on factors including topography, stratigraphy, and artifact recovery rates, shovel tests were excavated at various intervals. Initially, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals. In areas where neither artifacts nor sub-surface features were encountered, testing intervals were expanded to 30.5 m (100 ft) and, in some cases, 61 m (200 ft). Where artifacts were encountered, intervals were contract to 7.62 m (25 ft) and 15.24 m. STPs were approximately 30.5 cm (1 ft) in diameter and between 15 and 61 cm deep. They were excavated using shovels and removed soils were screened through hardware cloth. All artifacts, bone, and shell were retained, but charcoal was counted and discarded in the field. Each STP was carefully recorded, including a description of the soil strata encountered using standardized terminology for color and texture, and a list of the artifacts recovered from each STP. A total of 712 STPs were excavated in the vicinity of 18CH777.



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Though ground visibility was generally poor at the time of the survey work, a field recently planted with soybeans offered fairly good surface visibility. Pin flags were used in this area to mark artifacts observed on the field's surface and each artifact was plotted and then collected. Although the surface materials were not collected systematically, the numbers, types, and distributions of materials became very important for interpreting variation in use within the courthouse lot.

In areas where concentrations of late 17th and early 18th century artifacts were encountered (from STPs or the surface) five 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units were excavated in order to recover a larger sample of artifacts and to determine the nature and extent of the undisturbed, subplowzone features. The test units were excavated using shovels and trowels and soils were screened through hardware cloth. All cultural materials were retained. Completed test units were photographed, and plan and cross-section drawings were prepared as appropriate. Detailed information about each unit was recorded on provenience cards, survey logs, stratum registers, maps, and soil description forms. A daily journal was kept throughout the field project.

The stratigraphic record at Greenland consists of a modern plowzone overlying subsoil. Plowzone is predominantly a dark yellowish brown to dark brown sandy to silty loam ranging in depth from 20 to 30 cm (8-12 in). In most cases, plowzone overlies a culturally undisturbed subsoil consisting of a yellowish brown to strong brown sandy clay. In some cases, particularly along and at the bottom of the hillside on the west side of the property, deposits are deeper, reflecting both an early plowzone as well as run-off from above. In many but not all areas, the plowzone contains some gravel, especially in eroded portions of the property. In a few cases, around the pond, the water table was encountered before subsoil was reached and excavation was suspended.

The investigations at Greenland, including both the shovel tests and test units, generated 8,795 artifacts of which 4,226 or 48% consisted of brick fragments. The second largest category of material included daub and then nails and nail fragments. Surprisingly few items of Native American manufacture were recovered, indicating that Native Americans made little use of the property.

Two cultural features were identified during the investigations. One appeared to be a post hole and possible postmold. The other was a large, circular soil feature at the base of the plowzone. This feature extended into 4 of the 5 test units, all of which were rich in 17th century domestic and architectural artifacts. This large feature appeared to consist of multiple deposit episodes reflecting the demolition of nearby architectural features. The presence of considerable amounts of burned daub and charcoal suggests burning, and the fill may represent the replacement of a frame and clay chimney or simply the abandonment of the building. Core samples revealed that this feature is not deep, extending beneath the subsoil no more than 30 cm at its center. The feature's depth is shallower at its edges, suggesting a bowl-shaped pit (possibly a borrow pit) and not a cellar. The date of the feature's filling may be ca. 1715 or shortly thereafter.

The assemblage recovered during the 2007-2008 excavations at 18CH777 consisted of 1 activity item (a gear part), 7,005 architectural artifacts (4,226 pieces of brick, 1,638 pieces of daub, 51 floor tiles, 15 pieces of window glass, 114 wrought nails, 961 unidentified nails), 1 clothing item (a copper alloy buckle), 662 kitchen-related items (174 ceramic sherds, 10 colonial table glass fragments, 165 colonial bottle glass fragments, 98 other bottle glass fragments), 151 animal bones, and 64 oyster shell fragments, 1 personal item (a glass bead), 185 tobacco pipe fragments (8 terra cotta, 161 white clay, and 16 unidentified), 4 arms objects (English gunflints), 37 prehistoric objects (flaked lithics and fire-cracked rock), and 899 miscellaneous objects (872 unidentified or modern and 27 pieces of coal). The ceramic assemblage included 48 tin-glazed earthenware sherds, 5 Staffordshire slipware sherds, 11 manganese-mottled sherds, 1 Borderware sherd, 10 Buckley earthenware sherds, 13 miscellaneous colonial earthenware sherds, 1 Chinese export porcelain sherd, 3 Hohn stoneware, 5 Rhenish stoneware, 5 white salt-glazed stoneware, 3 English Brown stoneware sherds, 1 Nottingham sherd, 9 miscellaneous colonial stoneware sherds, and 59 unidentified sherds.

The archeological investigations at Greenland revealed a large, multi-component historic-period archeological site (18CH777) along the western edge of the property. The site is approximately 260 m (850 ft) north-south by approximately 91 m (300 ft) east-west. The site was first occupied in the late 17th century and includes the courthouse site and a domestic site almost certainly associated with Thomas Hussey and later Samuel Luckett. Artifacts indicate that this component, which is located in the vicinity of a standing dwelling, was occupied through the first quarter of the 18th century, correlating well with the historically known abandonment of the site of the county seat.

Although the land may have been subsequently used for agricultural purposes, no domestic occupation took place there again until the third and fourth quarter of the 18th century. At that time, evidence of domestic occupation at the southern end of the site was found and may represent the location of a quarter for enslaved laborers. That site appears to have been abandoned in the late 18th century, possibly when the Greenland house (the aforementioned standing dwelling) was built. Greenland house has been continuously occupied since its construction and includes, in addition to the house, a standing meat house constructed in the mid 19th century.

Archeological Site 18CH777 was recommended as eligible for listing on the national register of historic places under criterion A (sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and D (sites that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history). The site should be considered a significant archeological resource for future research.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000712