



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR833

Site Name: AOS 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Francis Marbury

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 18th century house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.7096 Longitude -76.9000

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code

Elevation m Site slope 2-5%

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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 Pisca

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

Minimum distance to water is 250 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. 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

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 N

Flotation samples taken Y

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 Mtn	<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 Cr	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Stoneware		
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	23	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	17
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
							Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
							Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
							Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	60

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	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"/>	1	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

Eighteenth century structural foundations associated with a plantation house, kitchen, and outbuildings

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	210	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	103	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	314	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	338
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>		Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	131
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	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 type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The AOS 1 or Francis Marbury Site (18PR833) is an 18th century house site near Brandywine in southern Prince George's County. The site is situated on a large central upland ridge that is oriented east-to-west, just south of Piscataway Creek. At the time that the site was first identified (2006), the surrounding landscape was covered with both mixed second-growth deciduous forest and open agricultural fields. Much of the flatter upland areas were former hay fields and 18PR833 was identified in one such field. Areas to the north of the site, closer to Piscataway Creek were swamp. Soils at the site are Beltsville silt loams.

The site is part of a larger tract known as the "Villages of Savannah" property, which was subjected to Phase I survey in 2006. The survey was conducted to evaluate the effects of the construction of a new housing development. Plans for the Villages of Savannah residential development called for the construction of up to 357 single-family residences across a 588 acre property. The need to acquire both federal and county permits was anticipated by the developer. Thus, the investigation was designed to address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, as well as Sections 24-121 and 24-135.01 of the Prince George's County Subdivision Regulation concerning the identification and consideration of significant cultural resources during the project planning stage for new subdivisions.

As mentioned previously, prior to the Phase I investigation this site area was planted in hay. The field was plowed in generally east to west strips or transects of between 4 to 5 m in width. Transects were spaced between 5 m and 10 m apart. Each plowed strip was investigated by pedestrian reconnaissance. Four artifacts were initially found at the site. These consisted of 1 piece of Staffordshire-type slipware, 2 sherds of Buckley earthenware, and 1 fragment of hand-blown dark green bottle glass. Both the Buckley-type and Staffordshire slipware ceramics were commonly imported into the American colonies through the late 18th century.

Subsequently, a second pedestrian survey of the same field was conducted. This survey identified an area of approximately 90 X 90 m that, again, yielded 18th century artifacts. Most artifacts were found near a slight rise/ridge within the field. Artifacts collected during the second reconnaissance of the field included white salt-glazed stoneware (3), hand painted porcelain (1), American gray stoneware (1), shards of dark green bottle glass (3), calcined bone fragments (2), kaolin pipe stems/bowls (5), and a ground stone of unidentified function. Observed, but not collected were numerous brick fragments.

A total of 63 shovel tests were then excavated across a portion of the site area. The shovel test pits (STPs) were placed between plowed rows and cover an area of approximately 130 m east-west by 80 m north-south. Five transects were excavated, 4 of which had 13 STPs each, while the final transect had 11 STPs. These tests evidenced two soil strata. The initial stratum was between 10 cm and 20 cm thick and consisted of brown silt loam. This was followed by yellowish brown silty clay to the base of excavations, which generally terminated between 25 cm and 40 cm below surface. Of the 63 STPs excavated, 21 yielded artifacts. However, 19 yielded brick fragments which were noted as present but not collected, while two yielded other artifacts (a single piece of dark green bottle glass and a sherd of unidentified earthenware). Based on these findings, additional Phase II investigations were requested at 18PR833 by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC).

Phase II work at 18PR833 involved archival research, the hand excavation of three 1 X 1 m test units, machine excavation of 10 trenches (ca. 166 m² of site area), hand excavation of portions of seven cultural features that were identified during the machine excavations, and the analysis of 175 artifacts recovered as a result of the field investigations.

Archival research revealed that the site is on land that was first patented as Apple Hill in 1688. Although initially surveyed for a John Wheeler and Robert Middleton, the 552 acre parcel was granted to Robert Middleton and William Hutchison, who apparently replaced John Wheeler before the patent was granted. Middleton and Hutchison owned the property for about 11 years, until they sold it to Francis Marbury on 8 January 1699 for 20,000 lbs of tobacco in casks. According to the deed, Middleton and Hutchison were both residents of Prince George's County, as was Francis Marbury.

Francis Marbury arrived in Maryland by 1693, when he acquired land called Carroll's Kindness near Piscataway. In 1698, he acquired another grant, located on Piscataway Creek, which he named Marbury's Chance. Since he owned property before he purchased Apple Hill in 1699, it is likely that Francis Marbury already had a home in the area. He was already married and had children by the time he purchased Apple Hill, again suggesting that he had a dwelling elsewhere. After the death of his first wife, Francis married Frances Heard in 1714. Between his first and second wives, Francis was the father of 11 (and perhaps as many as 13) children. It is possible that Francis established a new dwelling around the time of his second marriage, since he would need to accommodate his expanding family. He served as a land commissioner for Prince George's County and judge of a survey in Charles County. He also was a vestryman of St. John's Broad Creek parish and a tobacco inspector for the Piscataway District.

Francis Marbury's will was dated 1 January 1734 and entered for probate on 5 January 1734. In it, he devised a slave named Tom to his son Leonard and another slave named Kate to his daughter Susannah. The remaining slaves were to be divided between his sons Eusebius, Eli, Luke, and William. According to the estate inventory, Francis Marbury owned 9 slaves at the time of his death. These were Peter, Ben, Roger, Jack, Phillip, boys named Tommy and James, an old woman named Maria, and a girl named Kate. No ages were provided for the slaves. The only mention of Apple Hill in his will was that 65 acres of it was to go to his daughter Tabitha Hoye. The will does not indicate where Francis Marbury was living when he wrote the document. Aside from devising other specific tracts to several heirs, the remainder of his lands (which would have included the rest of Apple Hill) was to be divided between his sons Eusebius, Leonard, Eli, Luke, and William.

The order in which items were listed in the estate inventory suggests that several buildings were visited by the appraisers (wherever he was living). These include a house, kitchen, and perhaps two outbuildings. One or more barns were likely the first inventoried since the animals (sheep, horses, cattle, and pigs) begin the inventory. Following the animals were stored corn and beans and the slaves. Possibly the slaves were housed in separate quarters, but they might also have been quartered in a multiple-use outbuilding. The appraisers then appear to have moved to the house since the beds, bed linens, and unspecified bed furniture are described next in the inventory. Following the bedroom-related items, the appraisers then appear to have inventoried a work or storage room where various types of nails, cloth, thread, shoes (14 pairs of men's shoes and 7 pairs of women's shoes), and buttons were kept. Possibly this was still in the house, but since the following items listed consist of agricultural implements, the appraisers might also have moved back to another outbuilding. The agricultural implements included a variety of hoes (broad, narrow, drawing, and hilling) as well as axes, wedges, augers, round shaves, chisels, hammers, saws, adzes, and reap hooks. The appraisers then moved to the kitchen, where they recorded such items as pots and pot hooks, hand mills, kettles, pewter, plates, and milk pans. After inventorying the kitchen, the appraisers moved back to the house to complete their work. The items inventoried there included a



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Prehistoric

Other name(s) Francis Marbury

Historic

Brief Description:

18th century house site

Unknown

gun, brass, books (Bibles, sermons, and Baker Chronicles), bushels of salt, a mirror, chairs, tables, chests, trunks, warming pans, knives and forks, jugs, spinning wheel and yarn, leather, hides, wearing apparel, lumber, paper currency, and a pocket compass.

Following the death of their father, Eusebius, Leonard, Eli, Luke, and William Marbury on 22 March 1739 partitioned the land they had been devised. William obtained the portion of Apple Hill south of Schoolhouse Branch totaling 244 acres, and Luke received the part of Apple Hill that lay north of the Schoolhouse Branch containing 243 acres and Site 18PR833. This partition excluded the 65 acres that had been left to their sister Tabitha. There is some anecdotal evidence that Francis Marbury lived on the tract ultimately allotted to Luke. William Luke Marbury, author of a Marbury family history, relates that in his childhood he played in the ruins of an old brick house on the "Wyoming" property that had burned down in the middle 18th century. The Wyoming property originally did include the land on which 18PR833 is located, and thus the site could be the remnants of Francis' residence.

Little information was available for Luke Marbury, Sr. He was born on 10 March 1710, the son of Francis Marbury and his wife, Mary Green. He served as an inspector of tobacco at Piscataway and was a county commissioner and a justice of the peace. He married Elizabeth Beanes around 1740 and resided on a plantation near Piscataway Creek. This may have been the plantation known as Wyoming, which was reportedly built by him around 1750. Wyoming is located to the north of 18PR833, beyond the original boundaries of Apple Hill. Luke Marbury, Sr. died in October 1758, and his estate appears to have been divided in 1761 between his widow and three children. However, two of the children disappear from records after that time, and it is assumed that they soon died, leaving Colonel Luke Marbury, the son of Luke Marbury, Sr., as the sole heir of the property. The estate inventory of Luke Marbury, Sr., dated 30 December 1759, indicates that 9 slaves were still present: Jack (50), James, Bosen, Bendo, Nasey (lame), Nan, Veanes, Cate (10), and Harry (10 months). The inventory also notes that cash had been paid for a woman named Pegg. No will for Luke Marbury, Sr., has been identified. The estate inventory indicates he had acquired more material goods than his father, but these items would have been located in and around his new manor at Wyoming.

Colonel Luke Marbury was the son of Luke Marbury, Sr., and his wife, Elizabeth. He was born about 1745, and, in 1770 he married his cousin Elizabeth Beanes. They had four children: William, Elizabeth, Henrietta, and Caroline. He served as a justice of the peace, county commissioner, and member of the House of Delegates, and he was one of the representatives of Prince George's County at the first Constitutional Convention in Annapolis. He served in the militia during the Revolutionary War and was taken prisoner by the British in 1777 at the Battle of Germantown, having served under George Washington for a year. He was exchanged in 1781. According to some sources, Washington would pass through the Marbury lands on his way from Mt. Vernon to Annapolis or Philadelphia, and the Marbury family was invited to Mt. Vernon on several occasions.

Colonel Luke Marbury inherited 682 acres of land from his father, and this land would have included the property on which 18PR833 is located. It is likely, however, that the younger Marbury, like his father, was living on the plantation known as Wyoming, which is believed to have been built by the elder Luke Marbury around 1750. In the 1790 census, Colonel Luke Marbury was listed as a head of household in Prince George's County. The household consisted of two white males 16 or older, three white males under 16, five white females, and 25 slaves. In the 1800 census of Prince George's County, his household consisted of one white male 45 or older, one white male 26-44, one white female 16-25, one white female 10-15, and 25 slaves. The surviving 1793-1794 personal property assessment books indicate Colonel Luke Marbury owned 28 slaves. These consisted of ten slaves under the age of 8, four slaves from 8-13, six slaves 14-45 (male?), two slaves 14-36 (female?), and six slaves above the ages of 45 and 36. The slaves were valued at £556 and the rest of the property at £274. In the 1798 Direct Tax records, Colonel Luke Marbury was listed in Hynson Hundred. The only other legible information in the direct tax indicates he owned his dwelling house and two outbuildings as well as 3 other dwelling houses valued at 30 dollars, 787 acres of land, and 21 slaves. On 21 November 1805, Colonel Luke Marbury deeded 450 acres to his son William Marbury. The land on which 18PR833 is located was part of that property. Since the artifacts recovered during Phase I and II work suggest that the occupation there dates almost exclusively to the 18th century, additional archival information (for the 19th and 20th centuries) will not be discussed here.

The three 1 X 1 m test units excavated during Phase II work were placed within artifact concentrations identified during Phase I and were distributed across the area to examine representative sections of the site. All sediments were screened through mesh hardware cloth and excavations continued to culturally sterile sediments. Scale drawings were made of one vertical wall profile for each unit and digital photographs were taken for all walls. The machine excavated trenches were placed in areas where artifacts or brick fragments had been found during Phase I investigations or in areas to provide a representative coverage of the site. The plowzone was removed by a backhoe with a smooth bucket to determine if intact features or other cultural deposits were present. Cultural and natural strata were identified, drawn, and described.

Features were identified as soil discolorations against the generally yellowish subsoil found in the 18PR833 site area and by concentrations of artifacts within soil discolorations. During a visual inspection of each machine trench, areas of potential soil discoloration were flagged. Subsequently, all loose soil was removed in an attempt to identify whether the discoloration represented a cultural feature or was discolored due to the use of machinery, the presence of loose A-horizon soil or natural phenomena such as rodent runs or root stains. If the discoloration was deemed to be a cultural feature, it was then plotted and mapped within the appropriate machine trench. A plan map of the feature was made and photographs of the feature in plan view were taken. One-half of the feature was then hand-excavated with all soils screened through mesh hardware cloth. Excavations continued until the base of the feature was encountered. When encountered, the wall profile of the feature was drawn and photographed.

Phase II fieldwork revealed the presence of 7 cultural features and recovered 175 artifacts. The seven features included large circular pits and smaller circular to oblong pits or postmolds. Two of the large circular pits contained the densest quantity of artifacts, including ceramics, glass, bone, and metal items that date to the middle of the 18th century (ca. 1725-1775). The Phase II excavations were, however, largely unsuccessful in identifying what type of occupation the remains represented. Superficially, 18PR833 appeared to be the location of a domestic residence and the occupants of that residence were engaged in some aspect of agriculture, but little more could be said beyond that.

Artifacts encountered during Phase II work include 3 activity items (a tool handle and 2 bridle bits), 43 architectural objects (31 pieces of brick and 12 unidentified nails), 97 kitchen-related artifacts (35 ceramic sherds, 7 dark green bottle glass shards, 37 animal bones, and 18 oyster shells), 14 kaolin pipe fragments, and 19 miscellaneous objects (18 unidentified metal objects and 1 unidentified piece of glass). The ceramic assemblage consisted of 3 tin-glazed sherds, 1 piece of Staffordshire slipware, 2 Buckley sherds, 3 Astbury sherds, 12 porcelain sherds, 2 miscellaneous earthenware sherds, 7 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 3 English Brown stoneware sherds, 1 miscellaneous stoneware sherd, and a yellowware sherd. Based on these findings, Phase III data recovery excavations were recommended.

Researchers returned to the site in June of 2007 to undertake data recovery. A stratified approach was employed, consisting of several different forms of data collection, including conducting a controlled surface collection, the excavation of 5 X 5 m blocks and large trenches using a backhoe with a smooth bucket, the identification and hand excavation of cultural features, and the compilation of a detailed site plan map.



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Prior to undertaking the controlled surface collection, the site area was plowed and allowed to rain wash. Surface visibility at the time of the controlled surface collection was near 90 percent. An initial walkover of the plowed area indicated that relatively few artifacts were visible. The subsequent controlled surface collection was conducted with field technicians spaced at 2 meter intervals. This allowed each technician to visually scan 1 m to the left and right of the transect centerline, ensuring that nearly 100% of the plowed surface area was visually inspected for artifacts. Each significant area of surface scatter then was subjected to a second walkover, one again at 20 m intervals, with all materials flagged. The locations of all flagged materials were recorded using a total station and the materials were then collected. Brick fragments identified and mapped in the field were not collected.

The machine-excavated blocks and trenches were placed in areas where artifacts had been found during the controlled surface collection, at the locations identified during Phase II investigations, and in other areas to provide representative coverage of the site. The plowzone was removed by a backhoe with a smooth bucket to determine if intact features or other cultural deposits were present. A total of 11 trenches and blocks was excavated during data recovery investigations, having a total area of slightly less than 792 m². This total is slightly less than 10% of the total site area as defined during Phase I investigations. Cultural and natural strata were identified, drawn, and described for each trench or block.

During a visual inspection of each machine trench or block, areas of potential soil discoloration were flagged as possible features. Subsequently, all loose soil was removed in an attempt to identify whether the discoloration represented a cultural feature or was due to the use of the machinery, the presence of loose soil, or natural phenomenon such as rodent runs or root stains. If determined to be a cultural feature, it was plotted and mapped within the appropriate trench or block and photographs in plan view were taken. For all but one feature, 1/2 of the feature was first hand-excavated in 10 cm levels, with all soils screened through mesh hardware cloth. The second half of the feature was then hand excavated by cultural stratigraphy, or, lacking this as a single level. A ca. 10-liter soil sample was collected from the first half of each feature to be used for subsequent flotation analysis. All other soils were screened through hardware cloth. For one very large feature found at 18PR833, a sample excavated as 14 discrete 1 X 1 m test units was excavated. These test units were hand-excavated by 10 cm levels with all soils screened through hardware cloth. Excavations continued until the base of the feature was encountered. When encountered, the wall profile of the feature was drawn and photographed.

The Phase III controlled surface collection identified one large concentration of artifacts near a topographically elevated point at the center and western end of the site (Concentration 1) and a smaller concentration of artifacts at the eastern end of the site (Concentration 2). Concentration 1 was comprised mainly of brick fragments while Concentration 2 contained far fewer brick fragments and roughly the same number of ceramics, bottle glass, and pipe fragments as did the large concentration to the west. Artifacts appeared to decrease in numbers to the south, north, and east of Concentration 1 forming a void between the two artifact deposits. To the south, steep slopes down to a local road appear to have effectively confined the site area. Few artifacts are present north of the road, suggesting a less intensive use of that relatively flat area.

The machine trenches, block excavations, and test units excavated during Phase III work comprise a total excavated area of 792 m². When the total area of Phase II and III excavations is considered, roughly 10-11% of the total site area was investigated. These excavations occurred in areas of high surface artifact density, areas where features were identified during Phase II investigations, and in areas between both the identified artifact concentrations. Those areas not intensely investigated were north of the local road, areas of steep slope, and along the site edges to the east and west. Thus, the major feature areas were likely examined by the close of data recovery operations.

The Phase III machine-aided excavation of 11 trenches and blocks led to the location of 27 features. When added to the 7 features identified during the Phase II investigations, a total of 33 distinct features was located at 18PR833 (one feature was uncovered twice). Based on feature size, shape, fill, and associated artifacts, these features can be divided into a number of distinct types. Most common are postmolds or possible postmolds. This feature type, which accounts for 19 of the 33 distinct features identified, includes round, oval, square, rectangular, and triangular forms in plan and includes a number that appear to be the remains of brick piers. Some of the postmolds appear to define the location of at least 2 structures. Other postmolds may represent fences (such as for livestock pens or to enclose yards or work areas), screens, or additional structures for which the plan was not fully exposed.

A second feature category is round (or nearly round) pit features. These features, which total 7 of the 33 features at the site, tend to be large, generally having a diameter of 1 m or more. While the original function of these features is unknown, it appears that most ended their use-life as refuse disposal pits. It is possible that some, or all, of these features were intentionally excavated to serve as refuse disposal pits. One such feature appears to have been used almost exclusively for the disposal of kitchen-related refuse, in this instance, mainly food remains.

A third category of features are square to rectangular pits. These pits, which total 4 of the 33 features at 18PR833, tend to have a deeper profile than most other features and have dimensions of 1 m or larger along most sides. Some contain relatively little material while others appear to have been infilled with quite typical refuse at the end of their use life. There are two possible explanations for these features. They could be privies that were cleaned and infilled, depending on the amount of artifacts. Others have interpreted similar features as root cellars. The final feature type is a shallow cellar or storage area that most likely was situated beneath a wood frame superstructure. Two such features are present at 18PR833.

Based on this classification of the various features identified at the site, at least two structures are present at 18PR833. Farthest to the west, located within Concentration 1 is the outline of a minimally 4.3 X 3.6 m (14 X 12 ft) structure. These features are the remains of a series of brick piers that likely elevated a wood-frame structure from the ground surface. Piers are present along the west, south, and east sides of this structure, although no similar piers were found along its north side.

The second structure was found between Concentrations 1 and 2 and is represented by the remains of the two shallow cellars and two large postmolds. This structure is likely a wood-frame building that sat above a shallow cellar or storage area. It is estimated that this structure was rectangular in shape and measured 4.3 X 2.1 m (14 X 7 ft) and had an entranceway oriented to the southeast.

Two other possible structures are present at 18PR833. One is represented by a set of postmolds that were located in Concentration 2. The other is also represented by a set of postmolds that were found near a complex of large pit features. In both instances, the rows of postmolds could also represent fences, enclosures or screens. However, the postmolds could as easily be earthfast outbuildings for which only one wall has been exposed.

Given that the large structure within Concentration 1 incorporated masonry into its construction (the brick piers), it is likely that this structure represents the domestic residence. The second structure, the cellar with the wood frame superstructure, would appear to represent a detached kitchen. The void between these two buildings appears to represent a yard. To the south of the kitchen is either a work area bordered by a fence or an earthfast work-related structure.



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR833

Site Name: AOS 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Francis Marbury

Historic

Brief Description: 18th century house site

Unknown

Lastly, the privies or root cellars are set at the edge of the work-related areas. These interpretations appear to be born out by the artifact types recovered in the respective areas. In addition, the materials appear to date to the first half of the 18th century (ca. 1715-1750).

Historic artifacts recovered during Phase III work at the site were 5 activity items, 271 architectural artifacts, 4 clothing items, 5 furniture objects, 534 kitchen-related artifacts, 3 personal items, 43 tobacco-related artifacts, and 111 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were a lead cloth bale seal and 4 hoe blades. The architectural artifacts include 114 pieces of brick, 3 fragments of window glass, and 154 hand-wrought nails. Clothing items were a metal button and 4 buckles. All 5 furniture items were tacks. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 166 ceramic sherds (20 tin-glazed, 1 manganese-mottled earthenware, 11 Staffordshire slipware, 12 Buckley earthenware, 15 Astbury earthenware, 2 Jackfield, 2 North Devon, 3 Nottingham, 6 creamware, 1 Whieldonware, 10 porcelain, 6 miscellaneous earthenware, 50 white salt-glazed stoneware, 14 English Brown stoneware, 10 Rhenish stoneware, and 3 miscellaneous stoneware), 87 pieces of glass (2 pieces of table ware and 85 pieces of dark green bottle), a kettle leg, 225 animal bones (209 large mammal, 3 small mammal, 7 bird, 2 turtle, 1 fish, 3 unidentified), and 55 pieces of oyster shell. The personal items were a Spanish Real and 2 unidentified coins. All 43 tobacco-related artifacts were kaolin pipe pieces. And finally, the miscellaneous objects included 75 unidentified metal pieces and 36 unidentified glass objects. In addition to the historic remains, 4 prehistoric artifacts were encountered. These were a projectile point, 2 flakes, and a Potomac Creek sherd. Sixteen soil samples were submitted for flotation processing and macro-botanical analysis from among the various samples taken from feature contexts. Each of these came from a different feature, representing a wide variety of feature types relating to both domestic and agricultural activities. The processed samples yielded both carbonized and non-carbonized plant remains. Non-carbonized plant remains observed in the flotation-derived botanical assemblage included root fibers and non-carbonized seeds. The seeds were found in 100% of the flotation samples and include 13 taxa considered to be common modern intrusive species. These could be related to root action, rodent burrowing, Aeolian processes, or the combined effect of these. In addition to the intrusive botanical specimens, the flotation samples revealed 18,998 wood charcoal specimens, 37 carbonized nut fragments, and 24 carbonized cultigen fragments. Details of the botanical assemblage can be found in the linked ethnobotany profile. The results would appear to be typical of an 18th century plantation assemblage.

The Phase II and III excavations at 18PR833 essentially revealed a site plan for the inner yard of a plantation that dates to the early 18th century. This inner yard was situated to the south of the local road on an upland ridge between Piscataway Creek to the north and Schoolhouse Branch to the south. A dwelling and detached kitchen were present and located just south of the road. A yard was situated between the two structures. Work-related areas or perhaps buildings were situated between the ridge slope to the south and the domestic and kitchen-related structures to the north. It is possible that such structures as the detached kitchen and work outbuildings also served as quarters for the enslaved workforce. The artifacts associated with the possible outbuildings are similar to those found in features at other areas of the site. However, several agricultural tools (hoes) and livestock related artifacts (horse bits) were found in these areas as well. This suggests that the outbuildings were used in conjunction with the agricultural focus of the plantation, in contrast to other activities that could have occurred on a plantation (e.g., cloth production, blacksmithing, etc.). Privies or root cellars were located away from the domestic areas near the edge of the site area, and presumably at the yard edge. These areas were also lowest in elevation and down slope from the domestic and kitchen structures. Presumably, if these features represent privies, this placement would have been done for health-related reasons and to reduce odors in the vicinity of the domestic and kitchen structures.

The artifact analysis suggested that occupation at 18PR833 dates mainly to the middle of the 18th century, the period of greatest overlap for various temporally diagnostic ceramics and tobacco pipes. Although the period of artifact overlap potentially extends into the 1770s, occupation at the site likely ceased by the early 1750s. This interpretation is based on the fact that ceramic types such as Whieldonware and creamware are present only in low frequencies. Creamware, especially, became the most popular ceramic type in the American colonies after its introduction around 1740. If occupation at 18PR833 extended beyond 1750, this type should have been much more prevalent on site. This period between the 1710s and 1750 coincides with the period after Francis Marbury's second marriage (1714) until his death and Luke Marbury's ownership of the property before he built Wyoming.

The archival research, in concert with the archeological findings, suggests that Francis Marbury constructed a house, kitchen, and perhaps two outbuildings at 18PR833 after his marriage to his second wife in 1714. He lived at 18PR833 until his death in 1734, after which the land and house were inherited by his children and then apportioned to his son, Luke Marbury, Sr. Luke apparently occupied the site until about 1750, when his new house, known as "Wyoming", was constructed approximately two miles to the north of 18PR833. If this is a correct interpretation of events, 18PR833 would have been occupied for about 35 years by the Marbury family – first Francis, then his son Luke. Site 18PR833 clearly appears to qualify as a site that would have been occupied for a relatively short interval. Fewer than 1,200 artifacts were recovered from 33 features, and many of the features were relatively small postmolds.

The Francis Marbury probate inventory, artifacts, and scale of the features identified at 18PR833 attest that Francis Marbury was not a member of the elite planting class. Francis probably could not give the large dinner parties so characteristic of that segment of society, and yet in terms of material items, he and his family had many of the same items as did those elite. Access to high status goods at the time appears to have differentiated planters more in terms of the quantity of such items rather than by their presence or absence. Given the later history of the Marbury family, Francis appears to have been constructing a foundation upon which later generations built a large plantation, wealth, a

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