



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST74

Site Name: Notley Hall

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Lower Notley, Notley Hall II

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Woodland occupations (poss. Contact), 17th century governor's house

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code WsA;MtB2

Latitude 38.3180

Longitude -76.8194

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Mana

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 25 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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 High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site P ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 Y ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site Y

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 Y ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland Y

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland Y

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American Y

Unknown

Anglo-American Y

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial 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 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

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 256	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"/> 39	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 97	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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 105	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 114
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 51	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 19201	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 25053
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 117
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST74, also known as the Notley Hall site, is a multicomponent site that consists of a 17th century governor's house, and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland occupations. The Notley Hall site is located in an agricultural field off Notley Hall Road adjacent to the Wicomico River in St. Mary's County. The site is evident by the scatter of red and yellow brick and oyster shell fragments visible on the field's surface. The area's soil types are primarily Mattapex fine sandy loam (2- to 5-percent slopes) (MtB2) and Woodstown sandy loam (0- to 2-percent slopes) (WsA) (Figure 11). Both soil types are moderately well drained sandy loams composing flat landforms with high agricultural productivity, although the possibility of erosion exists. With the exception of plowing activities, shoreline stabilization, and the unnamed driveway crossing portions of the site, the project area remains relatively intact.

The property that includes Notley Hall was first acquired by Thomas Gerard in 1639 when Lord Baltimore granted Gerard 1,030 acres called St. Clement's Manor. By 1662, when Thomas Notley arrived in Maryland, Gerard was spending a good deal of his time on the other side of the Potomac in Virginia.² Gerard sold 500 acres of St. Clement's Manor to Notley in 1664. During Notley's lifetime, this plantation was known as Manahowick's Neck, although it appears on Augustine Herrman's Map of Maryland and Virginia (1670) as "Natlly". At his death in 1679, Notley, who had no immediate surviving family members, left his plantation to two close friends and associates, Charles Calvert and Benjamin Rozer. Charles Calvert was by then the third Lord Baltimore and Rozer was Calvert's son-in-law. The property was re-patented under the name of Notley Hall. According to this patent, the plantation's bounds began at the mouth of Bramley Creek and followed the Wicomico River in a northeasterly direction to a point along Gerard's Creek (most likely Manahowick's Creek). Lord Baltimore assumed possession of Notley's Wicomico River plantation and placed another son-in-law, Colonel William Digges, and stepdaughter, Elizabeth Sewall, there, presumably in the large and well-appointed dwelling described in Thomas Notley's probate inventory. Letters addressed to Digges at Notley Hall indicate a residency from circa 1680 until at least 1685, and it is likely that Colonel and Mrs. Digges were there as late as 1689.

In 1689, with Lord Baltimore in England, anti-proprietary insurgents led an uprising against the provincial government (Carr and Jordan 1974). Digges captained a small force at St. Mary's City to defend proprietary rule but he was forced to surrender when his men abandoned the effort. He and his family stayed out of Maryland for the next few years, presumably living with family members in Virginia (possibly the Brents).

After Digges and his family left Maryland, records indicate that Notley Hall was seized by the Protestant rebels and put into service as a prison. In 1692, Henry Darnall, Charles Calvert's friend and formerly a colonel in the proprietor's militia, petitioned the new government on behalf of Lord Baltimore (who was in England) for custody of "his Lordships two houses & Plantations of Mattapony and Notley Hall". Digges may have returned to Maryland by then. He was definitely back in Maryland by 1696, although records show him living at Charles Town on the Wicomico River, opposite Notley Hall. The archaeological investigations at Notley Hall suggest that Notley's former dwelling was abandoned about this time and almost certainly by 1700.

The property was mentioned again in 1708 when Baltimore granted 400 acres (of the original 500) to his grandson, Henry Wharton. Henry was the son of former Governor Jesse Wharton, who had also married yet another one of Baltimore's step-daughters. Baltimore granted the younger Wharton the rights to the plantation out of respect for the "service and good faith" he had received from Jesse Wharton. In 1730, Wharton had 316 acres of his by-then 600 acre plantation at Notley Hall entailed in lieu of another tract, Exeter. Exeter had been inherited by Wharton's wife, Jane Doyne. The entailment devised in Joshua Doyne's will restricted the transfer of Exeter, assuring the property would pass only to Doyne heirs. But because Exeter, located in Prince George's County, was too "remote from their habitation which render[ed] it Inconvenient and of Little or No service to them," Wharton received permission from the Upper House to sell the land and entail an equal amount of Notley Hall in its place.

Henry Wharton died in 1745, dividing Notley Hall among his heirs. His son, Jesse, was to receive at least part of the land while the disposition of the remainder of the estate depended on the marital status of his daughters and the occupational status of his son, Francis. Should Francis become an ordained priest, his three sisters were to "live and Work and tend the same with their slaves until they shall severally marry or my son Ffrancis shall come in without having Entered holy orders". According to the county rent rolls, Henry's son, Jesse, owned the land in 1758.

By 1817, Reverend Charles Henry Waring Wharton of Delaware transferred 548 acres of Notley Hall and a bordering tract called Neighborhood to General James Thomas. Thomas later served as governor of Maryland from 1833 to 1836, and the Thomas family owned a number of tracts in St. Mary's County, including Deep Falls, Mattapany, and Cremona. It is unclear whether and also unlikely that Thomas took up residence at the estate.

Thomas and his wife died without a will prior to 1854 and Notley Hall was inherited by their three children. William D. Merrick and Henry G. Garner were appointed to make an equitable division of the property. They divided the property into three lots, taking care to plot the houses, outbuildings, and barns. The largest house is depicted on Lot 1 as a two-story, five-bay dwelling with gable end chimneys. This structure is believed to have been demolished and eventually replaced with a c. 1896 dwelling known as Lower Notley Hall that still stands today. Lower Notley Hall is not the original Notley Hall. Indeed, the original house stood on Lot 2, where the Merrick and Garner plat show what appears to be a barn.

The Merrick and Garner plat was referenced again in 1866 when the St. Mary's County Circuit Court sat as a Court of Equity. Elizabeth Thomas had filed a Bill of Complaint against her brother, Henry W. Thomas, who, having purchased Elizabeth's portion of the land in 1854, was unable to satisfy the amount owed. The court ordered the land to be sold and Lot 2 (131 acres), which included the site of Thomas Notley's original dwelling, was sold to Richard H. Miles in 1866. In the same year, Elizabeth Thomas purchased Lot 1 (125 acres) and William A. Lyon purchased Lot 3 (143 acres).

In 1870, "Part of Notley Hall," a 231.5 acre parcel consisting of Lots 1 and 2, was transferred to Miles from trustees Robert C. Combs and James S. Downs. In an 1879 deed, Miles conveyed "Part of Notley Hall" to grandson Billingsley Garner. Garner acquired an additional 166 acres of the Notley Hall tract in 1887. Josephine Garner Slingluff held the land until she died in 1945, leaving the 100-acre farm known as Notley Hall to Trueman Cross Slingluff, Jr., as recorded in the Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County. Slingluff, Jr. transferred the title to Josephine Sylvester as trustee in 1959, only to have the interests reconveyed back to Slingluff, Jr. twenty-six years later.

James and Irene Hill, current owners of Notley Hall, acquired the property in 1985 and continue to farm its fields. Although the Notley Hall archaeological site 18ST0074 (initially recorded by Barbara McMillan as 18ST0052) had not been systematically surveyed or tested before the present project, artifacts documented in 1972 and again in 1981 provide some information about Thomas Notley's plantation dwelling. In 1972, McMillan described her finds from Notley Hall in her unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, which covered St. Mary's County. The section on Notley Hall is sparse and only makes mention of



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prehistoric artifacts. McMillan described the site as measuring 500 by 200 yards (1500 by 600 feet) and consisting mostly of oyster shells in rich dark soil. She surface-collected the site and examined a large, privately-owned collection of Native American tools (some points are described as Early Archaic) and ceramics (some of which are believed to be Townsend series ceramics dating to the Late Woodland). The collection, owned by Mrs. Dorothy Holmes, also included clay tobacco pipe and European ceramic fragments. McMillan concluded that the site had components dating to at least the Early Woodland. Unfortunately, forty years later, her surface collected data could not be relocated.

In 1981, archaeologists Michael Smolek and Dennis Pogue visited Notley Hall (re-recorded at this time as 18ST0074) to verify the site's 17th-century date and, specifically, to connect yellow brick observed on the surface of the Notley Hall site with fragments recovered from Upper Notley Hall (18ST0075), a mid-to late 18th-century site located less than a mile east of 18ST0074. They, too, observed the Holmes collection, describing it as including thousands of 17th-through 20th century and Native American artifacts. Smolek and Pogue divided the archaeological site into three main areas: A, B, and C. McMillan is believed to have investigated the vicinity of Area A, which Smolek and Pogue recorded as the area nearest to Manahowick's Creek; they note that it was visited by a professional archaeologist (presumably McMillan) and subsequently bulldozed. Smolek and Pogue observed 19th- and 20th-century artifacts in this area along with a scatter of red brick and shell.

Smolek and Pogue found that both Areas B and C consisted of a dense scattering of architectural and domestic artifacts dating to the 17th century. They noted that Area B measured approximately 100 by 50 meters (320 by 160 feet). Smolek and Pogue collected some artifacts from the site; these materials are presently curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory in St. Leonard, Maryland and include tobacco pipes, ceramics, table glass, architectural artifacts, and a quartz projectile point tip. One of the recovered artifacts includes a red earthenware flat roofing tile with an attachment hole through the body. The two archaeologists concluded that both Areas B and C represent the general location of Governor Thomas Notley's house.

Prior to initiating fieldwork in 2011, researchers contacted Miss Laura Holmes, a daughter of Mrs. Dorothy Holmes, to ask permission to see the collection Barbara McMillan, Michael Smolek, and Dennis Pogue had previously studied. The Holmes collection remains in the possession of Miss Holmes, who generously allowed access to her materials. Some artifacts in the Holmes collection, including European white clay tobacco pipes, are labeled "18ST52," suggesting that McMillan cataloged at least a portion of the Holmes collection. Despite an exhaustive search, however, no catalog was found nor was it possible to locate Dr. McMillan.

Researchers observed many white clay tobacco pipe fragments (perhaps several hundred), a 17th-century molded red clay tobacco pipe stem fragment marked "WD," several Native American-made red clay tobacco pipe fragments, Rhenish blue and gray fragments, Rhenish brown medallion fragments, other ceramics, North American stoneware, lithic points and tools, yellow brick, and oyster shell. After fieldwork, Miss Holmes' niece, Ms. Pratt, notified us that she had found a dated ceramic on the site's adjacent shoreline. This fragment appears to be a type of English stoneware with the initials, "WH," in the center of the medallion and the date, "1672," in the border encircling the initials. Other letters appear, although they are hard to decipher. John Dwight, a London stoneware potter, began his operation in Fulham in 1672, suggesting that this medallion, which would have come from a tavern owner's bottle, is not Fulham stoneware. It is possible that this medallion comes from a bottle produced at Woolrich Ferry in a "migrant potter's kiln," probably an immigrant potter producing stoneware in the German style between 1650 and 1700 (Museum of London n.d.). If this medallion is a Woolrich Ferry product, and it appears it could be, that would make this ceramic fragment especially unique and important. Archaeologist Jacqueline Pearce reports that "in all the years I've been looking at finds from London, I have come across no more than a very small handful of sherds that might be Woolrich stoneware. [This example] could fit into the Woolrich stoneware category" (Robert Hunter, personal communication, 2013).

This medallion, the artifacts in Miss Holmes' collection, and the materials observed and collected by Smolek and Pogue all point to an occupation during the second half of the 17th century. Notably absent from the assemblage are Staffordshire slipwares, English brown stonewares, Manganese Mottled earthenwares, and later 18th-century ceramics, including dipped and white salt-glazed stonewares. The red and white clay tobacco pipe fragments, bottle glass sherds, and red and yellow brick pieces are all probably associated with the site's 17th-century occupation. Other artifacts, including the stone axe and Native American ceramic fragments, indicate that the site was also occupied in pre-Contact times.

The purpose of the survey undertaken in 2011 at the Notley Hall site (18ST0074) was to more precisely define the site's spatial and temporal boundaries. To that end, the fieldwork strategy consisted of both observation of the field's surface and systematic shovel testing. Crew members initially walked the field and used pin flags to mark architectural artifacts observed on the field's surface. The finds were collected and their spatial locations recorded.

Shovel tests were placed at 25-foot intervals across the site. A 25-foot interval was chosen to increase the artifact sample, identify subsurface features, and more precisely determine the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries. Preliminary distribution maps were generated in the field to guide the investigations and determine the spatial limits of the shovel testing.

Shovel tests were excavated using round-point shovels and soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to standardize artifact recovery. All artifacts, bone, and shell were retained; charcoal was noted and discarded in the field. After recordation, all STPs were backfilled. A total of 349 shovel tests were excavated.

The archaeological investigations at Notley Hall generated a total of 44,910 artifacts and evidence for a continuous brick foundation measuring 20 by 40 feet. Together, the artifacts and foundation reinforce the observations made from the inventory: Notley Hall was one of the most elite structures anywhere in the Maryland colony.

Three features appear to be associated with what is probably the Notley Hall house. One feature includes an intact brick foundation found in a shovel test. Using a steel probe hammered into the ground, the foundation was followed and revealed a continuous foundation measuring 20 by 40 feet. Two additional features were identified east of the brick foundation. The first consists of brown loam and is located within two feet of the foundation. The second consists of brick rubble and is located approximately 26 feet east of the intact foundation.

Another feature is probably associated with a second structure located in this area. This feature consists of brown silt loam mottled with yellowish brown silt clay along with brick and mortar inclusions.

Two features are located over 200 feet north and 300 feet south, respectively, of the brick foundation. The northern-most feature may be associated with a heavy brick concentration in the northern part of the site that is believed to be associated with the site's 17th-century occupation. The southern-most feature may be the remnants of a paling fence or post hole.



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Two features are located south and east of the site in an area adjacent to the Wicomico River. The lack of 17th-century artifacts in this area coupled with high densities of oyster shell fragments and lithics (stone flakes) suggest that these features are pre-Contact in date (what was described as "brick" in the fill of the feature found in N234775/E1362650 is probably daub).

The majority of artifacts recovered from the shovel testing at Notley Hall – fully 97 percent of the assemblage – consists of shell (25,036 fragments) and brick (18,714 fragments). Although most of the remaining materials appear to be colonial in date, materials dating to pre-Contact periods and the 19th century indicate that the site location has had a long history of use by humans.

The shovel test pits at Notley Hall yielded 392 artifacts of Native American manufacture, including 295 lithic or stone artifacts and 97 ceramic fragments. A red or terra cotta tobacco pipe stem fragment appears to have been produced in a mold and is probably of colonial and not Native manufacture. The majority if not all of the recovered Native American artifacts are most likely associated with the site's pre-Contact occupation, which extends well beyond the northern boundary of the site's 17th-century colonial occupation and into what Smolek and Pogue had defined as Area A during their 1981 visit. However, it is also possible that some of these materials, especially the ceramics, could be associated with the site's 17th-century occupation.

The 295 lithics included both worked stone and fire-cracked rock. Worked lithic artifacts include 20 tools and the by-products of various steps in the reduction process, including cores, flakes, and shatter. Nearly two-thirds of the worked stone artifacts are quartz; quartzite accounts for one-fifth of the worked stone, and both chert and rhyolite are also represented in the assemblage. The twenty tools recovered from Notley Hall include twelve bifaces and eight projectile point fragments. Unfortunately, none of the projectile point fragments are identifiable by type. Thirty-nine fragments of fire-cracked rock were recovered from Notley Hall; all but one are quartzite. A single fire-cracked rock of chert was also recovered.

Ninety-seven Indian-made ceramic fragments were recovered from Notley Hall, although many are too small to identify to type. These Native-made wares are typically hand-built, low-fired ceramics produced primarily in conical forms. Quartz-tempered and shell-tempered ceramics account for the majority of the ceramic fragments, forming nearly 85 percent of the assemblage. Sand-tempered fragments account for another four percent of the assemblage. Interestingly, nearly ten percent of the fragments appear to be tempered with both shell and either quartz or sand. Nearly three-quarters of the Native-made ceramic fragments revealed no trace of decoration or surface treatment, while the remaining fragments are cord-marked. The high proportion of plain ceramics suggests that this portion of the Notley Hall site was occupied by Native American groups late in prehistory, possibly as late as 1300 A.D. or later. It is also possible that some of the recovered ceramic fragments represent vessels brought to the site during Thomas Notley's and later William Digges' colonial occupations of the site.

Seven fragments of European flint were recovered from the Notley Hall site, most gray in color. One fragment is honey colored and may be French in origin. Tobacco pipes recovered from the shovel tests at Notley Hall include 114 fragments of which 113 are white clay and one is red clay. The white clay pipes are all molded and produced either in England or, possibly, the Netherlands. The red clay pipe stem fragment, which is undecorated and unmarked, appears molded and was probably made in the colony using a European mold. The white clay tobacco pipe assemblage includes 33 bowl and 80 stem fragments. Fifty-nine of the pipe stem bores are measurable. Using the pipe stem dating regression formula developed by Binford (1962), the site's mean date of occupation was calculated at 1662. Using the Harrington (1954) histogram method, the distribution most closely models a date of 1650-1680.

Seventy-nine colonial ceramic fragments were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests, including 58 earthenwares and 21 stonewares. Tin-glazed earthenware fragments formed nearly 40 percent of the colonial ceramic assemblage. None of these fragments appear to be lead-backed, although all of the recovered fragments are small in size. Other tablewares include North Devon sgraffito, Rhenish brown stoneware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and English brown stoneware. Utilitarian wares include a single sherd of North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware and 21 unidentified coarse earthenwares, forming nearly 28 percent of the assemblage. Taken together, the ceramic assemblage suggests a second half of the 17th-century occupation, perhaps as late as c. 1700. English brown stoneware, which is believed to be available in the colonies c. 1690, is present at the site but in relatively small number. Twenty-six 19th-century ceramics, including refined earthenwares and stonewares, were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests. These ceramics probably represent a nearby but later occupation of the property, or they may be associated with field dumping activities.

Architectural artifacts – predominantly brick – formed the second largest category of materials recovered from the site, second only to oyster shell, reflecting the investment Notley made in his house. Brick included 18,714 fragments, a large number for shovel tests from any 17th-century site in Maryland. These fragments include both red and yellow varieties in the form of bats and fragments. A total of 128 plaster fragments (80.7 grams) were recovered from Notley Hall, indicating that at least some rooms were plastered. A total of 176 iron nails and nail fragments were recovered from the Notley Hall shovel tests. Of these nails, 112 could be positively identified as wrought in their manufacture, while 50 had shafts with a square cross-section, a characteristic of both wrought and cut nails. Only four window glass fragments and a single window lead were recovered from Notley Hall. The window lead comes from a solder joint, or the portion of the window frame where the leads would have intersected. Three fragments of sandstone were recovered from Notley Hall that appear to have been dressed or modified for architectural use. Interestingly, these fragments were not associated with the brick foundation but a concentration of brick fragments south of the foundation.

The archaeological investigations conducted at the Notley Hall site in 2011 confirmed what many local people and archaeologists have long known: the location of the plantation of an early governor of Maryland. The testing of the site undertaken in 2011, however, was an opportunity to systematically collect information from the site in an effort to better define its boundaries and explore the settlement's internal structure and use. Despite the fact that the Notley Hall site has been collected for decades, the 2011 investigations revealed that important stratigraphic information remains intact at the site.

A detailed analysis of the archaeological evidence, along with a careful consideration of Thomas Notley's 1679 inventory reveal a large and impressive settlement, a place in the colonial landscape that acknowledged – first through Thomas Notley and then through William Digges – the presence, wealth, and power of Maryland's proprietary family and its government.

A magnetometer survey conducted in December 2013 by Dr. Tim Horsley revealed a "T"-shaped house plan with foundations at least partially of brick with what may have been an approximately 200-foot brick drain leading from the house to the ravine draining into Manahowick's Creek.

The documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that, in 1664, Thomas Notley, who had arrived in Maryland from Barbados in 1662, purchased the property from Thomas Gerard. Notley Hall was then known as Manahowick's Neck and was a part of St. Clement's Manor. Notley either built a dwelling or moved into an existing dwelling probably of earthfast construction. In 1672 or later, Notley built a new house of substantial size and proportion. During Notley's



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST74

Site Name: Notley Hall

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Lower Notley, Notley Hall II

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Early, Middle, & Late Woodland occupations (poss. Contact), 17th century governor's house

Unknown

residence, Manahowick's Neck occasionally served as a meeting place for the Maryland Council and became an important meeting location when the Calvert government would meet with the Piscataway and other Indian nations. A Court of Admiralty held at Manahowick's Neck in 1672 resulted in the confiscation of a Swedish ship's cargo and is probably the source of the yellow brick observed at the Notley Hall site and at a number of other contemporary sites in the Wicomico River. Thomas Notley died in 1679 and he left the property to Charles Calvert, his friend and the third Lord Baltimore. Baltimore placed his step-daughter and her husband, Elizabeth and William Digges, in the house and renamed the property Notley Hall.

"Notley Hall field" became an important space for militia and other political events, and at least some weapons from the colony's principal magazine at Mattapany were kept at Notley Hall. In 1689, the Protestant Associators seized Notley Hall in an uprising that ended Calvert rule in Maryland. Digges and his family fled the colony for Virginia and Notley Hall was put into use as a prison by the rebels. The property was restored to Baltimore in 1692. Archaeological evidence suggests the site was abandoned completely by 1700. This abandonment represents a mystery given the investment in the property's development.

The Notley Hall archaeological site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history); B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past); and D (that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history).

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002262, SF 18ST74