



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA241

Site Name: Third Haven Meeting House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 17th-20th century standing religious (Quaker) structure and complex

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.7723

Longitude -76.0871

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 m

Site slope

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) Trib. of Paper Mill Pond

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 150 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

Y

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Y

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

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? Urban

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

religious complex

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 19	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 7			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

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"/> 1	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

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 48	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1299	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 3458	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 30
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 346
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	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 type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input 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

Brief Description:

late 17th-20th century standing religious (Quaker) structure and complex

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Third Haven Meeting House (18TA241) is a late 17th-20th century standing religious structure: a Quaker Meeting House. It is situated in the Easton Historic District, in Talbot County, Maryland. The 17th century meeting house is one of six buildings within a 7-acre compound partially surrounded by a brick wall. It is situated beside a silted-in swale; the stream that once filled the swale flowed north to join Tred Avon Creek. Site 18TA241 is seated within a minimally disturbed non-aggrading matrix that has remained essentially stable for over 300 years. The soils in the site area are unplowed, Sassafras fine sandy loams.

The emergence of a significant Quaker population on the Eastern Shore occurred simultaneously with the patenting of the earliest land grants in the 17th century, and with the development of the tobacco trade. By the mid-17th century, Quakers were mistrusted and often persecuted by Maryland authorities. Despite harassment by some civil authorities, at least 3 Quaker meetings had been established on the Eastern Shore by 1660 including the Betty's Cove Meeting which the members of the Tred Avon Quaker community attended. With the establishment and growth of the Third Haven congregation, the meeting house at Betty's Cove was too small to accommodate all the Friends in the Lower Talbot County area. Land for a meeting house at Third Haven was purchased in 1682 and the building was completed in 1684. The original structure had a 6.71 m by 18.44 m rectangular core. A 3.5 x 3.75 m cross wing extended east from the center of the east wall and a 6.01 x 6.71 m cross wing extended west from the center of the west wall. The west wing served as the original entrance to the meeting house. The frame structure rested on white oak pilings. The original windows had leaded casement sashes which were hinged at the top.

Third Haven was located in Talbot Town (what would become Easton) which became the county seat in 1712. In the late 17th and 18th centuries Third Haven was the most important of the four meetings located within the county. It served as the location for the General or Yearly Meeting of Friends from both sides of the Chesapeake. Consequently, the Meeting House was modified and repaired frequently throughout the 18th century. The east half of the roof was replaced in 1767. Major renovations of the structure were undertaken in 1797 and 1798. Both cross wings were removed, and the rectangular core was extended 3.66 m to the west. This created the present form of a 1 1/2 story, 3X6 rectangular frame structure with a salt box or "catslide" form that measures 10.36 m wide (east-west) by 18.44 m long (north-south). A new entrance was cut into the south wall. By ca. 1822 the wooden piers were replaced with 27 brick piers.

By the early- to mid- 19th century, the agricultural depression and decline of the local ship building industry was followed by an exodus of residents from Talbot County and a gradual decline of Quaker influence in the area. By 1841, all of the Talbot County Friends' meetings except Third Haven had closed their doors. The late 19th century saw an upswing in economic growth in the county. Despite their declining numbers, Third Haven Meeting Quakers established a private school in Easton, operating it for some 15 years. In 1880, a new brick Meeting House was built next to the old frame Meeting House. The old building was used on an incidental basis for First Day School and for commemorative meetings between 1880 and 1929. Since 1929, the old Meeting House has been used only for summer worship.

The Third Haven Meeting House received Maryland State Capital Grant Funds in 1988 to assist in stabilizing and restoring the frame structure. In 1989, Phase I and II archeological evaluations of the site were undertaken in compliance with Maryland Historic Preservation Legislation, ahead of proposed restoration activities. The goals of the investigations were to determine if proposed stabilization and restoration of the Meeting House would disturb significant archeological deposits, to substantiate archeologically previously documented historic building and renovation activities associated with the site, to examine subsurface anomalies recorded during previous ground-penetrating radar surveys on the property, to document archeologically specific behavioral patterns associated with meeting house rules followed by the Religious Society of Friends, and to present plans to mitigate adverse impacts to sensitive archeological resources identified as a result of the study.

For investigation purposes, the site was divided into 4 areas. Area 1 was located on the west side of the structure where there may have been evidence of the pre-1797 west building wing. Fieldwork in Area 1 was confined to those areas where the cribs and jacks were to be placed. Area 2 incorporated the area along the east elevation of the Meeting House where a frame east wing extension of the original 17th century structure had stood prior to 1797. Fieldwork in Area 2 was limited to those areas where the jacks were to be placed, and to those areas where the slot trenches for the I-beams would extend. Areas 3 and 4 lay under the Meeting House. Area 3 corresponded to the western 3.96 m of the structure that was covered in 1797 when the original west wing was removed and the building was widened. Area 4 corresponded to the remaining 6.4 m wide area under the eastern part of the present building that had been covered since at least 1684.

Field investigations in Area 1 consisted of the excavation of 12 shovel test pits (STPs) at 1 m intervals and four 0.75 x 1.5 m test units (TUs 1-4) adjacent and parallel to the west wall. Excavations in Area 2 consisted of four 0.75 x 1.5 m test units (TUs 5-8) placed along the east wall, a 0.75 m² extension added to TU 7, and four 0.65 m wide x 7.2 m long x 0.4 m deep extension trenches centered on the excavation units that extended westward away from the Meeting House. The TUs in Areas 1 and 2 were extended an additional 1.22 m beneath the Meeting House. Surface collection was conducted in Areas 3 and 4; Area 3 was not excavated. Subsurface testing in Area 4 consisted of the excavation of eight 0.5 m² units placed at 3.68 m intervals along 2 transects spaced 2.28 m apart. Phase I investigations included monitoring operations during which all fill was trowel-sorted and inspected for artifacts. Exposed features were documented and excavated when possible. During Phase II, units and trenches were expanded by machine or by hand. Generally, fill within STPs was removed by natural stratigraphic levels, and in the test units fill was removed by 5 cm arbitrary levels within natural strata. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" mesh. Exposed features were drawn and excavated.

Seventeen features were identified during the investigations, 7 in Area 1, 7 in Area 2, and 2 in Area 4. None of the features could be dated and no evidence of the earlier cross wings was recognized during fieldwork. In Area 1, Feature 1 was identified as a possible brick footer for the steps leading from the west door. Feature 2 appeared to have been a brick building support pier related to the original west wing. Feature 3 possibly represented the previous location of a wood pier. Features 4-6 were thought to have been builder's trenches for the brick piers, although a pier was not present in Feature 6. Feature 8 was interpreted to be a posthole stain. In Area 2, Feature 7 was recognized as a thick deposit of mortar. Feature 9 could not be excavated due to its location but was interpreted to be a possible builder's trench associated with the southeast corner pier. Features 10, 11, 13, and 14 all appeared to have been builder's trenches for the brick piers, although a pier was not present in Feature 13. Feature 15 was thought to possibly represent the stain from a post but its distance from the old Meeting House would preclude its association with structural elements of the building itself. Feature 12 was determined to be a natural root stain. No excavation was conducted in Area 3 and no artifacts were collected during the surface survey. In Area 4, Feature 16 was a brick pier and Feature 17 was interpreted to be the stain from the posthole of a wooden piling.



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Other name(s)

Historic

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late 17th-20th century standing religious (Quaker) structure and complex

Unknown

A total of 4,091 historic artifacts were retrieved during the Phase I/II investigations. There were 12 activity related items (1 glass candle stick fragment, 8 lamp glass fragments, 1 non-electrical wire segment, 1 miscellaneous machinery part, 1 record fragment). There were 3,458 architectural items (597 brick fragments, 1,099 shards of window glass, 1,108 cut nails, 170 Rosehead wrought nails, 10 wrought L-head nails, 140 wire nails, 85 unidentified nails, 3 ceramic door knob pieces, 40 spikes, 165 pieces of mortar, 12 plaster fragments, 2 pieces of cut lumber, 3 pieces of copper flashing, 24 asbestos shingle pieces). There were 6 clothing items (2 buckle pieces, 1 glass clothing bead, 2 eyelet/snaps, 1 bone button). There were 253 kitchen related items (81 bottle glass fragments, 32 table glass fragments, 62 blown-in-mold glass fragments, 19 creamware, 7 pearlware, 4 late porcelain, 3 British Brown, 2 Rockingham/Bennington yellow ware, 9 redware, 3 whiteware, 1 stoneware, 1 utensil, 19 tin can pieces, 1 metal crown cap, 8 oyster shell fragments, 1 tooth bone). There were 346 miscellaneous items (102 unidentified metal objects, 34 unidentified glass fragments, 39 pieces of caulk or putty, 18 slag pieces, 124 pieces of coal, 13 unidentified rocks, 5 unidentified wood pieces, 1 piece of concrete, 1 cinder block fragment, 1 piece of paint, 8 unidentified miscellaneous). There were 3 personal items (1 finger ring, 1-1942 penny, 1 razor blade). There were 12 tobacco related items (9 ball clay pipe bowl fragments, 3 ball clay pipe stem fragments). There was 1 arms related item (1 English gun flint).

In addition to the historic items, 3 prehistoric artifacts were also recovered. There were 3 pieces of debitage and 1 fire-cracked rock fragment. At least one piece of debitage was known to have arrived at the site in the root ball of a tree that had in the recent past been transplanted from an area off-site. The remaining items do not suggest the presence of a prehistoric component at the site location.

The horizontal distribution of the artifacts did provide some information consistent with the history of the Third Haven Meeting House. All the datable 17th and 18th century ceramics were found on the west side of the structure. The bulk of personal and activities-related items were also recovered from the west side of the building. Historically, that area was the principal pedestrian traffic area. Conversely, the distribution of container glass and drinking glass was limited primarily to the east side of, and underneath, the building. Glass fragments that could be dated generally ranged from ca. 1880-1925. The majority of the tobacco pipe fragments were also found on the east side of the building. That area provided afternoon shade and was more private relative to the more frequented areas on the west side of the Meeting House.

The Third Haven Meeting House (18TA241) represents archeological deposits associated with a Religious Society of Friends (Quaker) Meeting House that has been in continuous use from the late 17th century. The immediate setting has been park-like, probably for the last 300 years. Due to the limited nature of the archeological investigations, only hints of behavioral patterns and the building episodes associated with the structure could be gleaned. If any further earth-moving activities are proposed for the site or the immediate vicinity, archeological excavations could provide more data on behavioral patterns associated with meeting house rules followed by the Religious Society of Friends.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005241