

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

1997 Cox, J.C. and E. West

Geophysical and Archaeological Survey of Wright/DeCoursey Cemetery on Cheston.

Submitted to Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)

Library ID No: 97001948 Catalog/Shelving ID: QU 43

Research Firm/Institution:

Lost Towns Project, Talbot County Historical Society, MHT

Sites examined:

18QU960

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

Project Justification:

In 1997, a geophysical and archeological survey was conducted at 18QU960 in order to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery, which had no above-ground markers. The investigations were done in preparation for the construction of a boundary fence in an effort to commemorate and preserve the cemetery.

Project Objectives:

-Define the horizontal boundaries of the cemetery

Research Potential:

Although unmarked and intruded upon by a recent macadamized road, the Wright/DeCoursey Cemetery (18QU960) appeared to be intact. According to information in the site file, it has been dated to the late 17th through the 19th centuries. Radar results indicated that there may be as many as 35 to 40 grave shafts in the site area. It is likely that if the survey interval were reduced to 1.524 m, more grave shafts would be found. Based on geophysical survey data, various photographs, and the length of iron fence stored within and next to the shed, one could calculate the perimeter of the fenced cemetery and more securely fix its location on the ground. This should be done cautiously, as it is likely that graves may exist outside the original bounds of the iron fencing. Additional testing at the outer edges of the survey area could provide additional details on the extent of the cemetery.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

2010 Kestenbaum, L.

The Political Graveyard: A Database of Historic Cemeteries.

Library ID No: PGRAVE-NE Catalog/Shelving ID: web

Research Firm/Institution:

The Political Graveyard  
P.O. Box 2563  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Sites examined:

18QU960

Project Details:

Project Justification:

Webpage of information regarding the deaths and burials of political figures in American History (revised May 2010).

Research Potential:

See above for remaining research questions at 18QU960.