

Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment



By
Teresa S. Moyer

Maps By
Tom Gwaltney

Paul A. Shackel, Principal Investigator

Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology
University of Maryland

Prepared for the Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service
2007

Table of Contents

List of Figures	iii
Preface	v
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Natural Environment	13
Chapter 3: Cultural History	21
Chapter 4: Previous Archeology	51
Chapter 5: Condition	75
Chapter 6: Known and Potential Sites	81
Chapter 7: National Register Eligibility	89
Chapter 8: Recommendations	101
References Cited	105
Appendix A: Overlay Maps of Property Boundaries	
Appendix B: State Site Forms	
Appendix C: Archeological Sites Management Information System Forms	
Appendix D: Methodology for Derivation of Plats and Maps for Habre de Venture	

List of Figures

Cover: The Main House at Thomas Stone NHS in 1936. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress.

Figure 1:1 Map showing the location of Thomas Stone NHS. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 1:2 Base map of Thomas Stone NHS. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 2:1 Topographic map of Thomas Stone NHS. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 2:2 Soils at Thomas Stone National NHS. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 3:1 Detail of Captain John Smith's map showing Charles County (1606). Library of Congress.

Figure 3:2 Map showing areas of settlements by American Indians and Europeans sometime between 1759 and 1784. *Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali. Specialibus mappis Londini primum a Mollio edita, nunc recusa ab Hommanianis Hered*, Library of Congress.

Figure 3:2 A map from 1751 shows the general orientation of the road. Map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. Library of Congress.

Figure 3:4 Haberdeventure from the front yard as seen in 1936, looking to the west. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress.

Figure 3:5 Haberdeventure from the backyard in 1936, looking to the east. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress.

Figure 3.6 Overhead view of Haberdeventure as recorded in 1985. Historic American Buildings Survey.

Figure 3:7 Haberdeventure, looking southeast, c. 1977. Note the plantings and yard. National Park Service.

Figure 4:1 Previous archeology at the Haberdeventure Site. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 4:2 Soil percolation tests across the park. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 4.3 Archeological testing at the Tenant House Site. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 6:1 Map of probability for finding ancient American Indian sites through archeology. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Figure 6:2 Map of probability for finding historic sites through archeology. Tom Gwaltney, 2007.

Preface

The National Park Service uses Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) reports as management tools for existing and potential archeological resources at the sites in its care. This report addresses Thomas Stone National Historic Site, located near Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland and part of the NPS Northeast Region. The report provides an overview of topics relevant to the future concerns of managing the archeological resources at the park.

The AOA was written under a cooperative agreement between the Northeast Regional Office and the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland at College Park, MD. Work began in January 2006 and the final report was delivered in the summer of 2007. Archeologists Julia Steele and Allen Cooper coordinated the project from the regional office. The staff of Thomas Stone NHS was most helpful in providing support during the development of the AOA. Their flexibility and responsiveness to questions is most appreciated and has helped to build a better report. Thank-yous in particular to: Superintendent Vidal Martinez; Vickie Stewart, Museum Technician; Rijk Morawe, Chief, Natural and Cultural Resources; Christine Smith, Supervisory Park Ranger; and Scott Hill, Ranger. The report was written by Teresa S. Moyer and the maps were produced by Tom Gwaltney, who also created data sets for future reference. Paul Shackel from CHRS served as the Principal Investigator.

The archeological sites and collections at Thomas Stone NHS offer an important opportunity to explore unknown elements of the site's history and integrate previous and future findings into interpretive endeavors. To date, the park has incorporated archeological findings into the interpretive panels in the main house. Archeological artifacts representative of the history of the house are on display. Great potential exists to make Thomas Stone NHS a model for the uses of American Indian and post-contact archeology, particularly because the park staff is enthusiastic about it.

Chapter 1

Project Overview

Thomas Stone National Historic Site is located in Charles County, Maryland between the towns of Port Tobacco and La Plata. The site commemorates Thomas Stone, one of four delegates from Maryland to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The National Park Service oversees the preservation of the estate where Thomas Stone lived during the most nationally-significant years of his political career. The park was created on November 10, 1978 by Public Law 95-625, Section 510, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the house and grounds, known as Haberdeventure, for a national historical site. Although the legislation did not state a specific trajectory for the park's development, legislators indicated their desire for the property to follow the model of George Washington Birthplace National Monument, which is restored and operated as a colonial residence and farm (National Park Service 2006:8-9) (Figure 1:1 and Figure 1:2). Subsequent planning shifted that vision towards preservation of the existing scene. Today, the restored mansion and its surrounding landscape preserve the memory of Thomas Stone, "an otherwise ordinary gentleman who joined the patriot cause and dared to take the extraordinary action of signing the Declaration of Independence" (National Park Service 2005). The archeologically-seen history of Thomas Stone NHS extends back thousands of years, incorporating the stories of American Indians, colonial settlers, Thomas Stone and his descendants, tenant farmers, and enslaved African Americans as they relate to larger cultural trends that shaped the nation. The archeology of cultures in context with local trends and national events at Thomas Stone NHS provides opportunities for providing relevance to contemporary visitors. To this end, the Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) provides a tool for linking past archeological investigations at Thomas Stone NHS with the future identification, evaluation, and treatment of sites and collections. The AOA was written under a cooperative agreement between the Northeast Regional Office and the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Maryland at College Park. Work began in January 2006 and the final report was delivered in summer of 2007.

Project Objectives

Thomas Stone NHS requires an Archeological Overview and Assessment (AOA) to prioritize identification studies, to recognize significant themes and research questions for National Register eligibility for resources, and to identify opportunities for expanding interpretation to include diverse populations and their role in colonizing the New World. NPS Directive 28, which contains the guidelines used by the National Park Service for managing cultural resources, describes an AOA as follows:

This report describes and assesses the known and potential archeological resources in a park area. The overview reviews and summarizes existing archeological data; the assessment evaluates the data. The report assesses past work and helps determine the need for and design of future studies. It

is undertaken in a park or regional geographical framework and may be a part of multi-agency planning efforts (Director's Order 28; Cultural Resource Management 1997:25).

The AOA for Thomas Stone NHS synthesizes archeology over the past twenty years at the park and proposes strategies to manage the resources. In addition to the written report, the project has resulted in a series of base maps in GIS format and the entry of shell records for archeological sites into the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS), a tool to oversee the condition of sites. Together, these materials give the park a better understanding of the archeological resources and better prepare it for future challenges of maintenance, development, and interpretation.

The AOA is not intended solely for archeologists. It will also assist park administrators, managers of cultural and natural resources, interpreters, and maintenance personnel in planning and carrying out projects. As a result, this document addresses the archeology at Thomas Stone NHS using a minimum of technical terminology.

This AOA consists of eight chapters and a compendium of additional maps, guides, and reference materials. This first chapter introduces the project objectives, outlines the profession of archeology, and lists the locations of archival resources pertinent to Thomas Stone NHS. Chapter 2 includes background information describing the park's natural environment over 15,000 years. Chapter 3 investigates the cultural history of the landscape from Paleolithic American Indians to the present day. Chapter 4 describes and evaluates past archeological research and summarizes present knowledge of the resources. Chapter 5 discusses the present condition of known archeological sites and collections. Chapter 6 lists known and potential archeological sites as illustrated by a predictive model and a series of maps. Chapter 7 defines important research questions and provides information on the nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, Chapter 8 draws on all the chapters to make recommendations that prioritize archeological projects for the next ten years. The chapter also includes a list of identified and potential archeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register significance in order to justify the prioritized list of future identification and evaluation projects. The appendices include maps and map overlays, an annotated bibliography of the maps and historical sources, and records of Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) forms, and state site forms.

Notes on Terminology

Archeology in the United States is typically broken into two sub-groups, "prehistoric archeology" and "historical archeology." Prehistoric archeology in Maryland generally refers to American Indians living prior to the period of Europeans' arrival in the New World, known as the "contact period." This moment in history delineates the traditional beginning of historical archeology. The moniker "prehistoric" is considered offensive by some American Indian groups, who point out that their long history on the continent prior to Europeans has been documented using traditional cultural methods. Since no evidence to date has been found in Southern Maryland of ancient peoples who predate or differ from American Indians, the term American Indian will in this report be used to identify

what other reports call “prehistoric” occupations, resources, or people in reference to pre-contact or ancient American culture. Furthermore, the term “slaves” is more sensitively and accurately put as “enslaved persons” or “enslaved African Americans.” For the purposes of this report, the term “slave” is used only within the context of Stone family legal documents and associated discussions.

What is Archeology?

Archeology is the anthropological study of past peoples through their material remains. Archeologists benefit from an interdisciplinary approach by drawing on history, geology, linguistics, and other fields to place artifacts and sites within cultural and natural contexts. The paradox of archeology is that it destroys a site while building its history. Sites can usually be excavated only once, which makes the collections and documentation of an excavation particularly important. Some of the goals of archeology in contemporary times involve responsible and minimally-invasive excavations conducted by trained archeologists, the curation of collections in appropriate curating collections in an appropriate manner, and using the finds to explore the relevance of the past to contemporary peoples.

Archeological investigation involves a series of controlled, professional methods undertaken by trained personnel. The use of GIS integrates site location, condition, and temporal association with planning future developments and interpretive programs at the park. Archeologists usually begin with tests or surveys. Sometimes archeologists read the landscape for depressions or odd places that suggest a hidden archeological feature; other times they use maps, informants, or historical documentation as guides. They dig shovel-sized holes or open test units at regular intervals to determine if and where artifacts are concentrated across the landscape. The glossary of terms and discussion below is adapted from the NPS Archeology Program guide, Interpretation for Archeologists found here: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/AforI/glossary.htm>:

Absolute dating: Dates are expressed in absolute terms, that is in specific units of measurement such as days, years, centuries, or millennia. Absolute dating and relative dating are contrasting concepts.

Artifacts: Portable objects that are used, modified, or created by human activity.

Assemblage: A collection of artifacts.

Attribute: An artifact's physical property, such as the material(s) from which the artifact is made, its size, shape, function, and decoration.

Backfilling: Covering an archeological site with fill to stabilize and preserve it.

BCE (Before the Common Era) and CE (Common Era): BCE and CE begin at year 0 and end with the current day. They refer to the same dates as BC and AD. They are

considered more scientifically appropriate because of the specific Western Christian connotations of BC and AD.

Cataloging: The process of describing and recording an artifact's many attributes.

Ceramics: Artifacts that are modeled or molded from clay and then made durable by firing.

Collection: Material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation or other study.

Compliance work: Archeology undertaken to comply with requirements mandated by law. Often compliance refers to work done to satisfy requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, or comparable state laws.

Conservation: Measures taken to prolong the life of an object or document and its associated data as long as possible in its original form. May involve chemical stabilization or physical strengthening.

Context: The arrangement or position of artifacts, ecofacts, and features within the soil matrix.

Cross-dating: Relative dating of objects based on consistencies in stratigraphy between parts of a site or different sites, and objects or strata with a known relative chronology.

Curation: The long-term, professional management and care of objects, associated records, and reports.

Debitage: Debris produced during stone tool manufacture.

Distortion: Event occurring during or after the formation of a site that may cause strata to disappear in one area of the site and reappear farther along at a different distance from the surface. Distortion could result from processes such as landfilling, dumping, a landslide or other earth movement.

Dendrochronology: Also referred to as tree-ring dating, this absolute dating technique uses annual growth rings of trees from a single region to compare and match sequences of growth rings to determine that date when the tree was first cut down. Dendrochronology is also used to calibrate radiocarbon dates.

Disturbance: Event that changes the contexts of materials within a site, moving and mixing materials from and between strata. Some causes of disturbance are farming, heavy construction, rodent burrowing, and natural forces such as floods.

Ecofacts: Natural remains, such as those of wild and domesticated animals and plants, that are found in the archeological record.

Features: Nonportable elements such as hearths, postholes, soil stains and architectural elements such as walls and trenches.

Flotation: Suspending soil samples in liquid, usually water, to recover tiny materials.

Geoarcheology: Science by which archeologists incorporate geomorphological studies to gain an understanding of what earlier landforms were like, where sites potentially may be located, and insights regarding prehistoric raw material availability, site formation processes, and landscape history.

Geologic dating: Relative dating technique used by geologists to develop dates for various geological stages by relating them to other climactic and geologic events.

Geomorphology: The science that studies the general configuration of the earth's surface, specifically the study of the classification, description, nature, origin, and development of present landforms and their relationships to underlying structures, and the history of geologic changes as recorded by these surface features.

GIS: Abbreviation for Geographic Information System, an analytic tool used to create a computerized, layered composite of spatial information about an area.

GPS: Abbreviation for the Global Positioning System, a "constellation" of satellites that orbit the Earth and make it possible for people with ground receivers to pinpoint their geographic location. GPS allows archeologists to determine location coordinates in the field. Archeological sites and their environments can be mapped quickly and accurately using GPS to measure control points.

Horizon: Ties and uniformity across space at a single point in time. In archeology, a horizon is a pattern characterized by widespread distribution of a complex of cultural traits that lasts a relatively short time. Factors that might create the pattern of a horizon would include a rapid military conquest or effective religious mission. Horizon and tradition are contrasting concepts.

Law of Superposition: This law holds that, under normal circumstances, deeper layers of soil, sediment, or rock are older than those above them.

Material culture: Elements of the physical environment that people have modified through cultural behavior. Tangible material culture may reveal information about intangible cultural elements such as social practices and ideology.

Mean ceramic dating: Technique used in historical archeology to date sites based on the average age of recovered ceramics. A mean ceramic date (MCD) provides a weighted average of manufacturing dates and does not indicate a range of occupation.

Midden: A trash deposit, located either in a contained feature such as a pit, or spread over the ground surface. The latter is referred to as a sheet midden.

Paleoethnobotany: The analysis and interpretation of plant remains from archeological sites in order to understand the past interactions between human populations and plants (Thomas 1998:325).

Phytolith: A plant microfossil composed of silica.

Pipe stem dating: Technique used in historical archeology to date sites based on the statistical analysis of English clay smoking pipe bore widths.

Primary context: The soil layer and location in which an artifact, ecofact or feature was originally deposited or constructed.

Provenience: The precise location on a site where artifacts were recovered.

Radiocarbon dating: Absolute dating technique based on the knowledge that living organisms build up organic carbon. When the organism dies, the carbon 14 (C14) atoms disintegrate at a known rate, with a half-life of 5,700 years. It is possible to calculate the date of an organic object by measuring the amount of C14 left in the sample. Because the concentration of radiocarbon in the atmosphere has varied considerably over time, radiocarbon dates as far back as 7,000 years may be corrected by calibrating them against accurate dates from radiocarbon-dated tree rings and developing a master correction curve (see Dendrochronology).

Relative dating: Dates are expressed in relation to one another, for instance, earlier, later, more recent, and so forth. For example, the habitation of the east end of the site is older than the one on the west end. Relative and absolute dating are contrasting concepts.

Research design: A plan in which the objectives of an archeological investigation are described and justified. It states research questions and describes methods and techniques to be used to identify, recover, study and store associated archeological materials.

Sampling: Methods of identifying portions of an archeological site or resource area to be examined. Sampling methods vary according to each research design.

Seriation: Relative dating technique whereby artifacts are ordered temporally based on the assumption that cultural styles (fads) change and that the popularity of a particular style or decoration can be associated with a certain time period. The fattest part of the cluster is the central part of the fad (Thomas 1998:246).

Sherd: A fragment of a ceramic artifact.

Sites: Location where there is evidence for the human past. A site is often a spatial cluster of artifacts, features, or ecofacts that can be quite sparse.

Social context: Interpretations of an artifact's technical production and use, its value to the people who used it, and perhaps how and if the object symbolized those peoples' ideology.

Spalled: Condition when pieces of material have come off an artifact.

Stabilization: Preserving an archeological site or artifact by supporting or strengthening it to reduce the possibility of deterioration.

Stratum (plural strata): A soil layer, visually separable from other layers by a distinct change in color, texture, or other characteristic.

Stratigraphy: Analysis of sequences of layered, or stratified, deposits. Like geological exposures, archeological sites usually contain stratified layers, some of them the results of human activity, like house building, and others from natural phenomena like rain and wind.

STP: Abbreviation for shovel test pit, a type of subsurface probe. Archeologists place shovel test pits at systematic or random patterns in an area being investigated. Each pit is approximately one foot in diameter and extends deep enough to penetrate sterile subsoil.

Terminus post quem (TPQ) dating: The date after which a stratum, feature, or artifact must have been deposited. The TPQ is determined by the most recent date. A 1962 penny, for example, indicates that the feature in which it was found dates to after 1962.

Thermoluminescence: Absolute dating technique used for rocks, minerals and ceramics. It is based on the fact that almost all natural minerals are thermoluminescent-they emit light when heated. Energy absorbed from ionizing radiation frees electrons to move through the crystal lattice and some are trapped at imperfections. In the lab, ceramic samples are heated, releasing the trapped electrons and producing light that is measured to fix a date.

Tradition: A pattern of long persistence of cultural traits in a restricted geographical area. Traditions not only suggest a strong degree of conservatism, but a stable pattern of permanent settlement that allows such developments to take place relatively undisturbed. Tradition and horizon are contrasting concepts.

Typology: Arrangement of artifacts into idealized categories or types.

Zooarcheology (or archeozoology): The study of faunal (animal) remains from archeological sites.

Archeological sites and artifacts are primary sources, akin to letters or photographs. One of the major benefits of archeological investigations is the ability to gain an understanding of people who are disproportionately underrepresented through traditional historical sources in comparison with elites and literate groups. Thomas Stone

NHS is an ideal example. Thomas Stone and his adult descendants left letters, land records, and legal proceedings that document their histories at Haberdeventure. These documents dimly suggest the presence of other people who remain less well known or well researched, including children, tenant farmers, day workers, and enslaved African Americans. Archeological investigation provides artifacts and their patterns of use and disposal as a means to understand the history of many different groups and their relationships with the historical landscape.

Sites may include areas around houses; gardens, orchards, and fields; farm buildings and animal pens; and cabins for tenants and enslaved persons. They form in stratified layers of soil as a result of human activity and geological processes; for the most part, the oldest evidence is at the bottom layer. At Thomas Stone NHS, concentrations of artifacts at sites have included scatters of rock flakes, thin layers (or lenses) of brick, and nails. Archeologists may then open larger units to investigate places of curiosity, called “features.” Features at the park have included potting beds, brick foundations, builders’ trenches, and lithic scatters. Such finds and their interpretation may be used to reunite contemporary communities with their heritage.

An artifact is anything found in the ground not put there by natural processes, such as nails, vegetable seeds, ceramics, or animal bones. Archeologists have professional terminology for categorizing artifacts with names that come from type sites or historical sources (For pertinent examples, see Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland <<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Index.htm>> A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture <http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org/CFM_Database/ArtifactSearch.cfm>). Sites and artifacts can provide great insight on aspects of past life that are intangible, transitory, or largely undocumented, particularly when juxtaposed with the findings of other disciplines.

The archeological record of Southern Maryland is biased due to climatic and geological conditions that are not optimum for the long-term preservation of fragile artifacts. Archeology in the region tends to find artifacts made of durable materials that degrade slowly in acidic, moist soil. The artifacts found most often, such as stone tools, ceramics, and metal objects, degrade more slowly than textiles, fauna, and vegetal matter. The preservation of some archeological sites and materials over others due to natural processes skews the understanding of the material culture of past groups because we do not have evidence of everything they used. For instance, evidence of American Indians at Thomas Stone NHS is limited to lithic artifacts, which tends to result in site interpretations skewed towards tool-making and resource acquisition. Remember, too, that archeology is a study of lost and discarded materials; many materials that would complete the picture have been removed from the property or displaced as people moved away, items were broken, or other events.

The artifacts and associated documentation that archeologists produce from their investigations within national parks must be cleaned, analyzed, cataloged, and stored in accordance with 36 CFR 79--Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections and in accordance with the NPS’s Manual for Museums. Archeological collections and their associated documentation are extremely important for future archeologists and researchers from other fields who wish to revisit the materials to answer their own research questions. For more information, visit the NPS Archeology

Program's training guide, Managing Archeological Collections (Online: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/collections/index.htm>).

Archeology at National Park Service sites has major potential to bring a new perspective to histories understood through documentary sources alone. Unfortunately, many non-archeologists find its terms and methods, logic, and theory to be rather impenetrable. Those who do make the plunge find archeology to provide a new perspective on old problems. It can be an invaluable resource for developing contextual histories and provides a terrific "hook" for catching the public's interest. Interpreters and resource managers may be interested in the NPS Archeology Program training guide, Archeology for Interpreters: A Guide to Knowledge of the Resource (Online: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/afori/>).

Repositories of Useful Materials

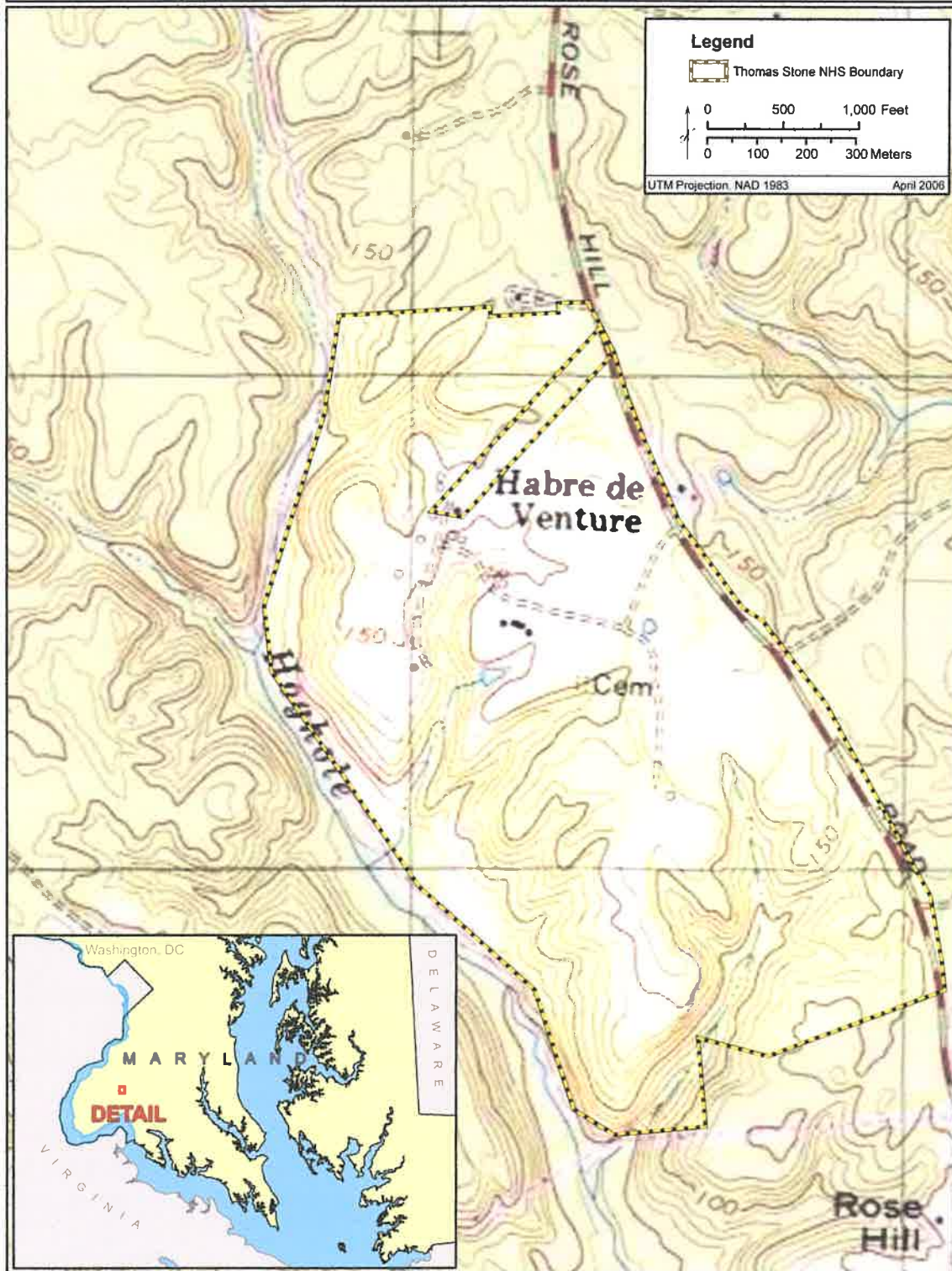
Extensive archival research about the history of Haberventure and the Stone family has been conducted in projects prior to the AOA. The list below compiles reference materials available to archeologists conducting contextual investigations ahead of their excavations:

- Thomas Stone NHS: Stone Family papers;
- Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland: Records of births, marriages, deaths; wills, inventories, certificates;
- Maryland State Archives-Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland: Original, microfilm, and digital records of legal documents for Charles County and colony and state papers. Chancery papers, tax records, plats, deeds, manumission records etc;
- Southern Maryland Studies Center, Charles County Community College, La Plata: Copy of original documents and other research notes, interviews; Kremer Collection, Louise Stone Matthews Collection, General Walter H.J. Mitchell Collection, Harry Wright Newman Collection; John W. Mitchell Papers; Oral histories by John Hoskins Stone 1987, Margaret (Stone) Dippold 1980, Betty (Stone) Lybrook 1987; P.D. Brown Collection;
- Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.: Stone Family of Maryland Papers; Glassford & Company Ledgers;
- Duke University, Durham, North Carolina: William Briscoe Stone Papers, Perkins Library;
- Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland: Stone Family Papers, John Wilson Mitchell Collection;
- University of Maryland: William B. Stone papers; and
- New Jersey Historical Society (photocopy at SMSC): Bamberger Collection.

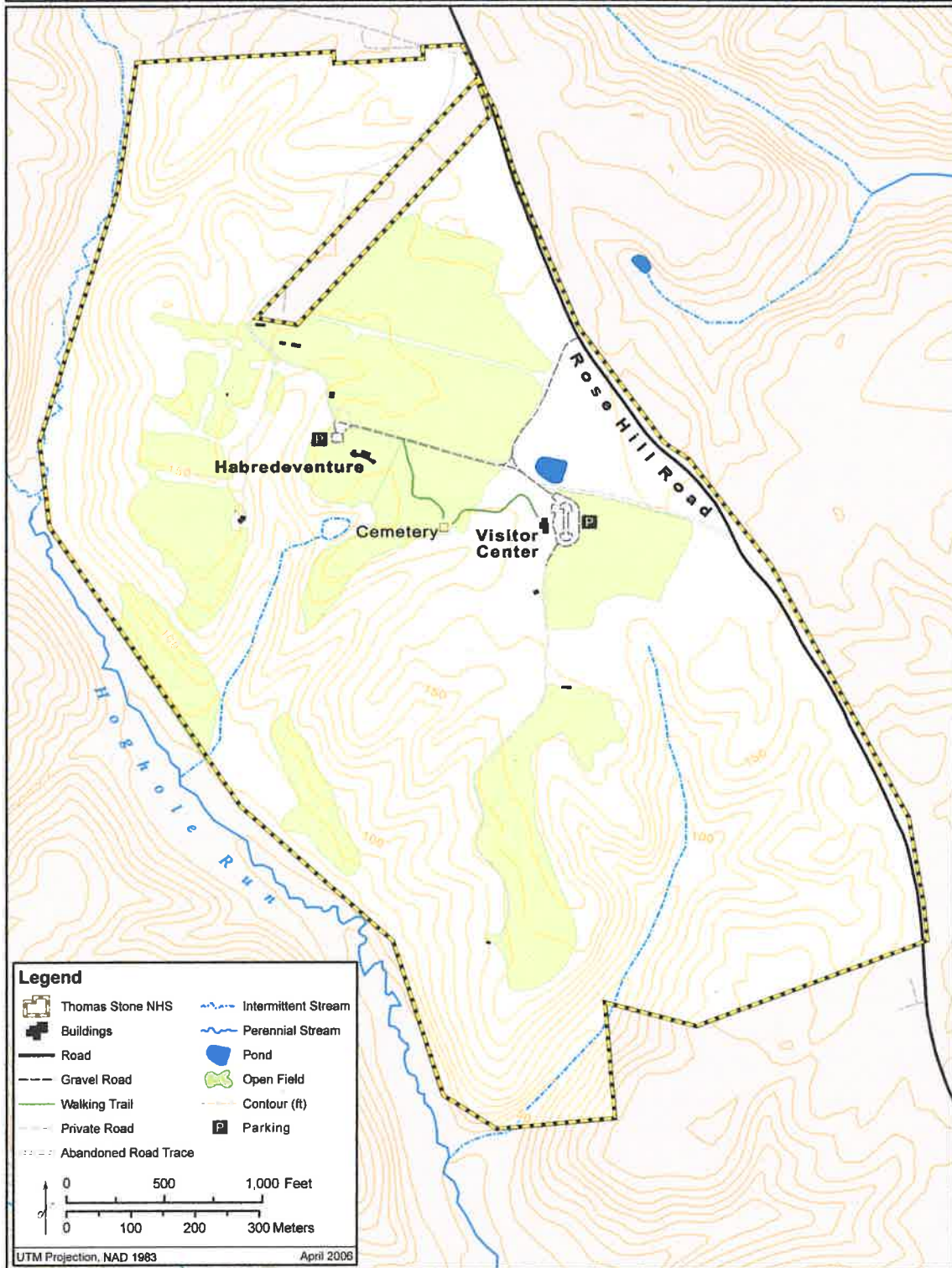
Useful information for identifying artifacts and placing them in a cultural context is also found:

- Diagnostic Artifacts online
<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/Prehistoric_Ceramic_Web_Page/Prehistoric_Prehistory.htm> (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum)
- A Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture
http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org/CFM_Database/ArtifactSearch.cfm

**Figure 1.1: USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Detail of Thomas Stone NHS
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



**Figure 1.2: Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



Chapter 2

Natural Environment

Modern Charles County, Maryland lies west of the Chesapeake Bay. It is bounded to the north and east by Prince Georges County, to the south by St. Mary's County, to the west by the Potomac River, and a small stretch to the east touches the Patuxent River (Board of Natural Resources 1948:1, hereafter BNR 1948). Southern Maryland is part of the Coastal Plain, an area that is low-lying relative to the surrounding regions of Maryland and Virginia. Its elevation ranges from 100 to 200 feet above sea level (BNR 1948:211). The county is threaded with tributaries to the Potomac River and features swamp lands along its western shore and at the mouth of the Wicomico River (Figure 2:1).

Natural environments invite interdisciplinary study with archeological data because of the interplay between human cultures with hydrology, geology, solar and lunar patterns, climate, flora and fauna, and air quality. The combination creates an environmental matrix that shaped, and was shaped by, human use of the landscape. Archeology has traditionally been concerned with the adaptive processes of humans to meet the challenges of the environment by using theoretical approaches such as cultural ecology and environmental determinism. These approaches concentrate on the physical environment as a primary motivating influence on human activity. In the process, environmental approaches tend to downplay personal agency and choice; factors left to chance, illogic, or technological "learning curves;" and cultural stability. Environmental considerations do play a major part in human history at Thomas Stone NHS, but should be understood within a network of influences and not a sole determining factor in the interpretation of archeological data. On the other hand, geological and topographical changes constantly shift the landscape and influence the placement of sites and artifacts over thousands or hundreds of years. Such changes affect how archeologists interpret the juxtapositioning of artifacts and sites with human behavior over time. This chapter describes the history of the natural environment of southern Maryland as a setting for archeological studies.

Pleistocene Epoch

The Pleistocene began approximately 1.5 million years ago and lasted until about 9,000 B.C.E. Polar ice caps in northern North America extended south to central Long Island and central Pennsylvania. The glaciers advanced and retreated in a series of stages. During times of glacial retreat, the sea level rose as much as 215 feet and covered the Coastal Plain as a result of melting ice. The water changed the shorelines while leaving sediments of the Columbia Group, including mud, sand, and gravel. Glacial advances took up water and caused the sea level to drop, causing erosion and sediment layers that are unevenly thick and distributed. The process of erosion during times of low sea levels carved the Chesapeake Bay and several deep canyons under the Atlantic Ocean at the margin of the continental shelf through the Coastal Plain sediments. Geologists believe that the ocean shoreline may have been forty miles farther out than it is today, with rivers extending across the Continental shelf. The melting of the glaciers in the Holocene era eventually flooded the Chesapeake Bay, the Susquehanna River, the Potomac, and smaller rivers and estuaries (Schmidt 1993:110-111, Vokes 1957:54). Archeologically

speaking, the rising sea level is a significant consideration because it submerged a great expanse of land and possible evidence of ancient peoples of the Paleolithic era. The current park landscape would have featured high-order streams that meandered toward the coast before rapidly dropping away to the shelf.

Pleistocene Flora and Fauna

During the Pleistocene, dry westerly air dominated the climate and encouraged the growth of forests from Pennsylvania almost to the Carolinas. The peak of the Late Wisconsin Continental Glaciation is dated to about 16,000 B.C.E. Within a few thousand years, the Laurentide Ice Sheet began to retreat north (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981:146-147). Pollen analysis shows spruce, pine, and fir with some birch and alder at 13,000 B.C.E. (Little 1995:30). The coniferous forest of the Late Pleistocene became filled with hardwood trees such as birch, beech, oak, and hemlock. Animal species found in the region in contemporary times replaced animals associated with the last glaciation (Potter 1980:13-14).

Pleistocene Topography, Lithics, and Soils

Today, evidence of the Pleistocene is seen in the gravels, clays, and sands that cover almost all of Charles County, particularly north and north east of La Plata and the low "necks" and peninsulas bordering the Potomac. The lithics of the Pleistocene in Charles County include the lowland deposits of interbedded quartz gravel, medium to coarse sand and silt-clay, grayish-white to dark greenish-gray gravel, peat, and sparse molluscan fauna (Glaser 1971:10). Two of the oldest and highest terraces formed during the process of geological changes in the region during the Pleistocene are still in evidence, the Sunderland and the Talbot. The Sunderland terrace and gravels form the upland areas of southern Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. The Talbot terrace encompasses land along the Potomac River in Charles and St. Mary's counties. Clay lenses contain the remains of marine and estuarine animals, particularly at the mouth of the Potomac River (Vokes 1957:55). Older rocks are also exposed in the bluffs along the river. The western half of Charles County has fewer areas like these or the "dissections" by tributaries have carved into the Pleistocene remains. Few fossils have been recovered (BNR 1948:68-71).

Holocene and Post-Contact Era Epoch

Sometime between 10,000 to 8,000 B.C.E., a very rapid change took place across eastern North America as the climate warmed and the glaciers retreated into southern Canada at the beginning of the Holocene. The temperature rose so that each year several months of Arctic air gave way to a few months of tropical air (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Pollen analysis showed that the forests circa 8,000 B.C.E. consisted abundantly of oak, followed by hemlock and hickory (Little 1995:31).

Holocene Flora and Fauna

Archeological evidence of American Indians' relationship with the environment becomes more prevalent during the Archaic period circa 8,000 B.C.E. Environmental conditions helped human populations to grow through dependence on hunting small- to- medium-

sized animals and gathering nuts, berries, herbs, and other vegetation. For instance, archeology at the Indian Creek V site in Greenbelt, Maryland provided evidence of late Early Archaic and Late Archaic peoples' use of plants. Nearly all the specimens of the botanical assemblage have documented ethnographic uses as medications, intoxicants, cordage, mats, baskets, decorative objects, dyes, and shelter (LeeDecker 1991:230-268). Some of the plants are also found at Thomas Stone NHS and may point to American Indians' uses of their surroundings, such as foods of acorns and pokeweed or ferns used for food and medicine. About 6,000 to 3,000 B.C.E., the climate fluctuated between moist and dry. The Hypsithermal climatic interval was caused by an increase in the westerly prevailing winds. The ice sheet disappeared further into Canada, followed by the boreal forest. Most of the region became covered in deciduous forest. By the end of the period, an oak-hickory climax forest dominated the region. Palynological studies suggest that the correlation between vegetation and topography seen today have been relatively stable for about 5,000 years. Major vegetal shifts occurred in relationship to major climatic changes prior to 3,000 years ago (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Holocene Hydrology

The continuing rise of the Chesapeake increased the salinity and sedimentation of the waterways. Brackish and saline waters slowly moved from the Bay into the rivers, which enabled oysters and other animals to move upstream. Major oyster beds were established at the northern part of the Bay as early as 6,000 B.C.E. (Potter 1980:16). Anadromous fish such as herring and shad went further and further upstream to spawn (Potter 1980:16). They appear in great numbers beginning 2,000 to 1,500 B.C.E. at archeological sites above the fall line (Potter 1980:17). By about 300 B.C.E., the Chesapeake Bay marine-estuarine system was similar to that seen by explorers in the seventeenth century (Potter 1980:18).

Post-contact Era Flora and Fauna

Travelers' accounts of Southern Maryland from the mid-seventeenth century describe a thickly-wooded landscape that was lush with plants and animals. The characteristics hold true for contemporary times. The Oak-Pine forest region is the potential natural climax forest for the area. Oaks and hickories are prevalent, followed by other deciduous trees and pines such as yellow poplar, red gum, mulberry, alder, ash, chestnut, cedar, laurel, pine, sassafras, and cypress. Vines and fruits include fox grapes, wild cherries, peaches, gooseberries, plums, mulberries, chestnuts, walnuts, strawberries, and raspberries. Travelers also observed vegetables such as lupines, peas, beans, and grains. They saw animals such as elk, bear, grouse, fox, squirrel, muskrats, martens, weasels, eagles, partridges, wild turkeys, blackbirds, thrushes, red and blue birds, swans, geese, cranes, herons, and ducks (Klapthor and Brown 1958:2; BNR 1948 203-209 and 210-215). Fishing was abundant along the Potomac River during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, "and large catches of herring and shad during the migration period were used to feed the slaves of this region" (BNR 1948:210). Colonization, however, placed a toll as described by the Bureau of Natural Resources (1948:210):

Two hundred years after the colonization and development of agricultural enterprise within Charles County most of the wilderness game was depleted,

marshes and swamps were drained, forest land cut over and burned, and populations increased many fold. The deer herd was decimated about 1870, and the last native ruffed grouse were noted at the turn of the century. The fisheries in the tidewaters of the Potomac River were rapidly depleted by continued operations of haul seines, gill nets, and pound nets in the eighteen-nineties. The once large runs of anadromous fishes had been severely depleted by 1920. The oyster beds, so abundantly distributed in Charles County, along the Potomac River, were well on their way to near exhaustion through exploitation by both Maryland and Virginia in 1930.

As of 1957, the forests and woods of Maryland were second and third growth descendants of the trees known to colonists and their descendants, who tended to cut the best specimens and species of trees, which has effectively left the less desirable types (Vokes 1957:163). They also cut forests to make way for tobacco fields. Upland game species – such as bobwhite quail, woodcock dove, mourning dove, and cottontail bunnies – have benefited from the cutting of forests. Other species, such as wild turkey, otter, and beaver, have had significant problems as their natural habitats were stripped away (BNR 1948:213).

Post-contact Era Hydrology

The Potomac River is the major waterway of the region and dominates the drainage of Charles County. The western part of the county drains using a system of small streams. The Potomac is estuarine (meaning tidal) up to about fifteen miles above Charles County. Its tributaries have etched into the weak clays, sands, and gravels of the shorelines and caused the erosion seen in deposits at sand beaches and underwater shoals. The Wicomico River has at its headwaters the Zekiah and Gilbert swamps. The larger streams of Charles County are the Mattawoman, Nanjemoy, and Port Tobacco creeks. Hoghole Run flows southwest through the park to Clark Run, through Zekiah Swamp Run, and the Wicomico River before reaching the Potomac River and on to the Chesapeake Bay. In colonial times, shipping took at wharves along Mattawoman Creek and Port Tobacco at Warehouse Landing. Today these landings are too shallow for steamboats and large shipping operations (BNR 1948:3-5).

Post-contact Era Soils

The soils of Thomas Stone NHS are part of the Beltsville-Exum-Wickham association and their capabilities and limitations are mirrored in the historical record of the estate (Figure 2:2). The Beltsville soils tend to be found in upland areas and are the most extensive soils in the county (USDA Soil Conservation Service 1974, hereafter USDASCS 1974:10). Thomas Stone NHS consists mainly of Beltsville and Exum soils with Aura series areas (USDASCS 1974:3 and Map 14). The USDA Soil Conservation Service describes the Beltsville soils as being very silty and having a hard, dense fragipan in the lower part of the subsoil. The fragipan inhibits the downward growth of roots and the downward movement of water. In late winter and early spring, the soil above the fragipan becomes saturated with water and cannot permeate the fragipan to reach the soils below. Beltsville soils are moderately well drained, but strongly acidic (USDASCS 1974:3). Like the Beltsville soils, the Exum soils are moderately well drained. They

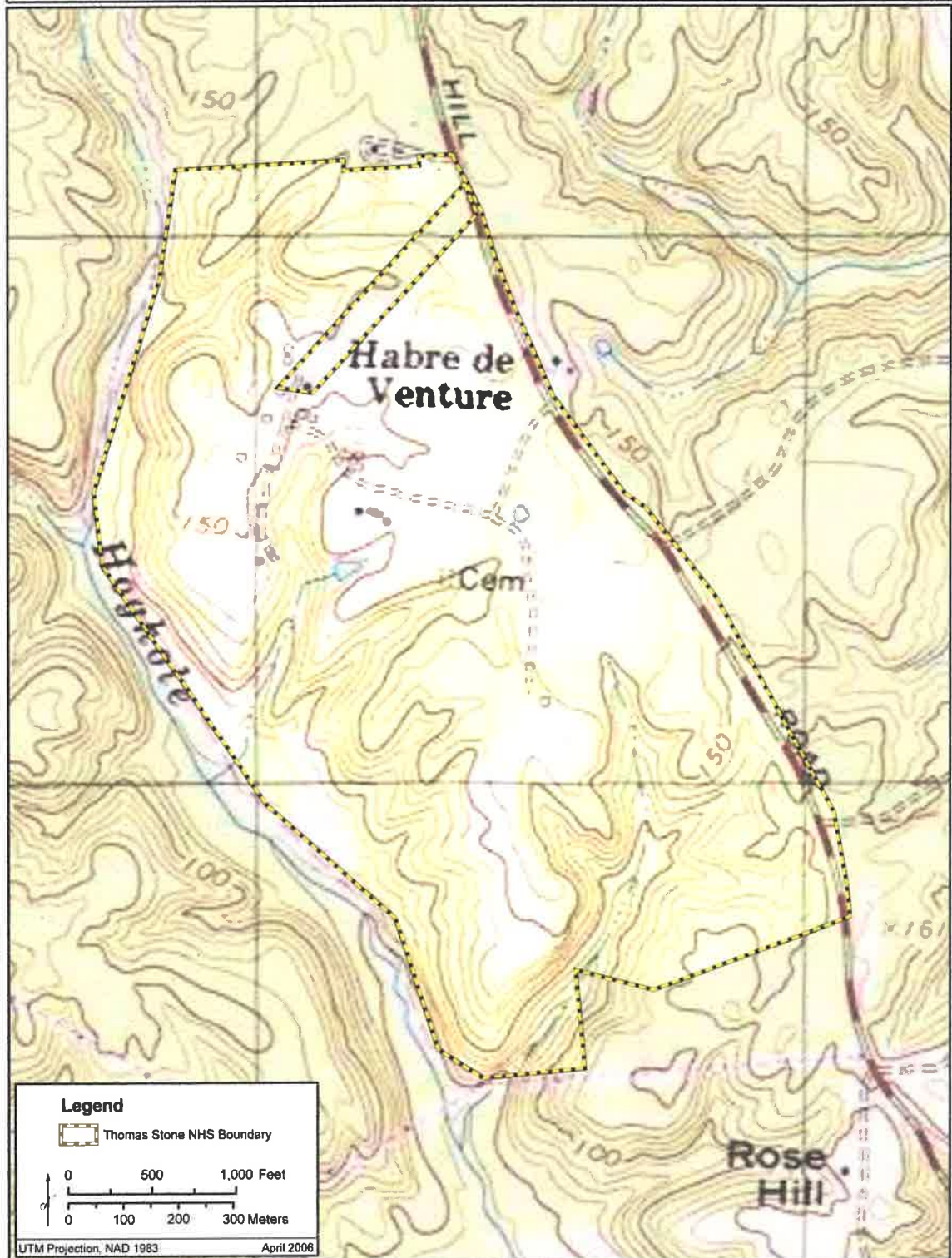
have a silty surface layer with very thick subsoil mainly clay loam. The water table is seasonally within 1.5 feet to 2.5 feet of the soil surface. The Wickham soils are deep and well-drained. They typically have a surface layer of fine sandy loam and a subsoil of clay loam to sandy clay loam (USDASCS 1974:3). Archeologists' observations of flooding in the main house basement point to the effects of soil drainage and a high water table on domestic life at the farm.

The Aura areas in Thomas Stone NHS are on the sides of ravines leading to the waterways. These areas consist of deep, well-drained gravelly soils that have very hard, compact gravelly subsoil (USDASCS 1974:9). Although the Aura Series soils are fairly easy to work, they are not extensively farmed because they are very strongly acid and the gravel is abrasive to farm implements. Many areas have been exploited for gravel and road fill, or for building foundations (USDASCS 1974:9). Erosion is a severe hazard unless there is a permanent protective cover of plants (USDASCS 1974:10). Archeologists have suggested that ancient groups may have used the gravel and cobbles of Aura areas for lithic raw material. The lithic material recovered from excavations of American Indian sites at Thomas Stone NHS was likely procured from these deposits (Cheek, *et al.* 1992:2).

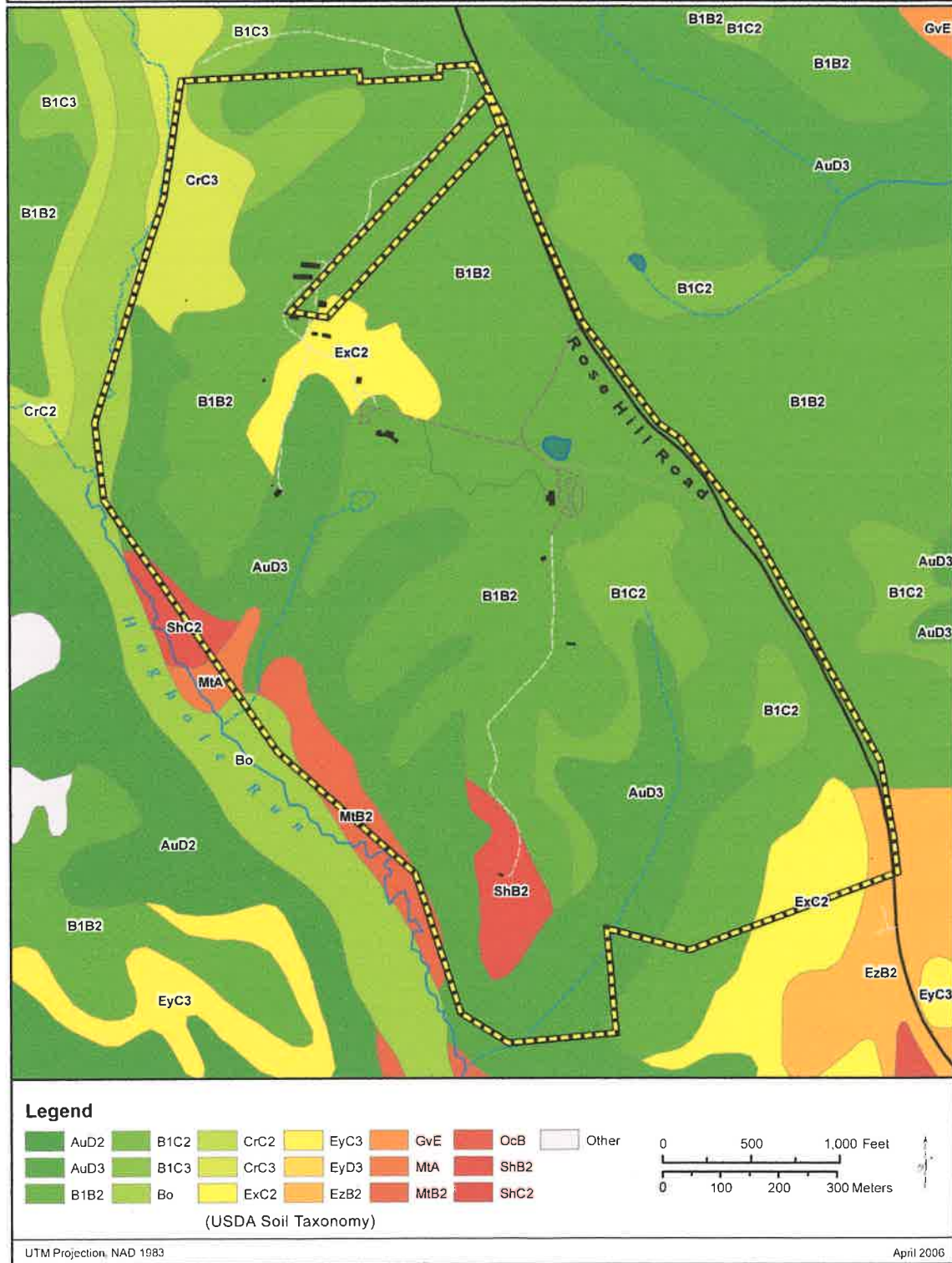
The qualities and capabilities of these soils contributed to the uses of the landscape over time, which is observed archeologically and read in historical accounts. Many farms and communities in Charles County are almost completely underlain by the Beltsville soils. The moisture content is extremely variable throughout the year, but Beltsville soils are easy to work when the moisture content is favorable. They tend to benefit from artificial drainage and supplemental irrigation (USDASCS 1974:10-11). Soil specialists have found that most of Charles County – up to eighty percent – is suitable for farm and non-farm uses, except for the marshy tidal areas and swamps. The cultivatable areas, however, are threatened by erosion and may require artificial drainage (USDASCS 1974:1). The ability of the soil to drain capably shaped the ability of farmers working at Haberdeventure to profit from and to live off the land.

The natural landscape of Thomas Stone NHS and its surrounding region contains visible evidence of some environmental factors that influenced how and when humans lived in southern Maryland. The kinds of natural materials seen in the region over the long-term – such as soils, vegetation, and animals – are important information for archeologists as they attempt to interpret what they find through excavation. These materials, too, provide clues about the limitations and possibilities for life in the vicinity of Haberdeventure for thousands of years.

**Figure 2.1: USGS 7.5' Topographic Map Detail of Thomas Stone NHS
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



**Figure 2.2: Soils at Thomas Stone National Historic Site
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



Chapter 3

Cultural History

Chapter 3 provides an overview of ancient American Indian and post-contact era history at Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Ancient American Indian History

Maryland archeologists divide ancient American Indian history into three main periods, the Paleoindian (10,000 B.C.E. to 8,000 B.C.E.), the Archaic (8,000 B.C.E. – 1,000 B.C.E.) and the Woodland (1,000 B.C.E. – C.E. 1,000), but archeologists' individual calculations vary widely. Archeologists working in Charles County have found evidence of American Indian life during nearly every project, indicating that American Indians did not confine their activities to a specific location, but also that future archeological projects must be aware of the likelihood of finding ancient materials.

Paleoindian Period

Archeologists believe that PaleoIndian peoples, sometimes called pre-PaleoIndians, arrived in America around 18,000 years ago by crossing a landbridge from Asia at the Bering Strait. The landbridge appeared when the glaciers took up water and caused the sea level to recede. Paleoindians may have taken over 7,000 years to move from western North America into Maryland (Ballweber 1987:34-37). Archeologists in Maryland have recovered isolated finds of diagnostic fluted lithic artifacts, rather than sites, which evidence Paleoindian peoples in southern Maryland at the end of the Pleistocene era (9,500 B.C.E. to 6,000 B.C.E.).

Paleoindians have been inappropriately caricatured as “big-game hunters” in eastern North America on the basis of evidence misapplied from the American West. More recent findings indicate that they hunted and gathered their food. Evidence from the Susquehanna Valley, for instance, shows that Paleolithic peoples consumed fish and plants (Little 1995:xxii). Archeologists believe that Paleolithic peoples lived in small, mobile bands along major waterways, base camps near outcrops of stone, and transient hunting camps. The Paleoindian period is characterized by fluted Clovis, Dalton, and Hardaway point types, some of which have been found along the Wicomoco Creek drainage in Charles County (Otter 1993:9). Overall, however, knowledge about Paleoindians in southern Maryland is very limited and further archeological investigations may provide important clues into their lives.

Archaic Period

Archeological evidence of humans in southern Maryland becomes more prevalent for the Archaic period. Archeologists believe that Archaic peoples were more sedentary than their Paleolithic forebearers and used locally available lithic resources. The warming climate and the melting glaciers sent water into ravines, making waterways, but also pushed larger animals north into the cooler temperatures and enabled forests to grow. Archeologists interpret archeological sites along headwater and riverine areas as evidence of human adaptation to the climatic changes of the early Holocene. Some archeologists

believe that changes in lithic technology also reflect the changing natural environment. In general, archeological findings indicate that the human population grew during the Archaic and that people depended more on gathering food than on hunting animals. (Little 1995:xxii; Ballweber 1987:50).

The development of forests encouraged the growth of populations of small animals, such as rabbits and squirrels. Perhaps the animals' size and speed prompted Archaic peoples to shift away from the large spearpoints of the Paleolithic era and craft smaller points, known archeologically as "projectiles" (Ballweber 1987:50-52). Artifacts from the Archaic era include non-projectile flaked stone tools such as scrapers and heavily retouched (meaning resharpened) flake tools, fluted points, hammerstones, and others. Stephen Potter (1980:14) notes that, "The most distinctive artifacts of the Early Archaic Period are the projectile points used to tip spear shafts propelled with the aid of a spear thrower, or atlatl." Archaic-era points are found along the Potomac shore and in southern Maryland around the Mattawoman and Zachiah swamps (Potter 1980:15). Analysis of over 1,000 projectile points from along the Zekiah Swamp on the Wicomico River uplands showed that, "Archaic Period sites predominated in the area, that [at] these sites were remains associated, almost exclusively, with hunting activities, and that differences between sites were solely chronological rather than cultural or functional" (Basalik and Lewis 1987:5).

People of the Middle Archaic (6,000 B.C.E. – 3,500 B.C.E.) continued to live along the major river drainages, but also shifted upland. Seasonal and foraging camps have been identified in the interior regions. The distinctive artifacts are stylistically different from Paleolithic forms and include projectile points, choppers, scrapers, axes, and stone weights (Potter 1980:16). Archeologists place Late Archaic (3,500 B.C.E. – 1,000 B.C.E.) sites even further upland due to the continued rise of the sea level. Archeologists find seasonal base camps, lithic workshops and quarry sites, and short term processing stations. The large projectile points and knives that characterize the Later Archaic were made from locally-available stream gravels, particularly quartzite. Characteristic artifacts include ground stone axes, hammerstones, atlatl weights, cutting tools, drill points, polished bone hairpins, bone awls, and tubular bone beads (Potter 1980:17).

Archeological evidence of American Indians at Thomas Stone NHS has thus far followed the pattern of sites and artifacts found across southern Maryland. Few of the American Indian projectile points found at the park came from undisturbed contexts; nevertheless, archeologists have identified a Late Archaic occupation of about 3,000 to 2,300 B.C.E. (Cheek *et al.* 1989:17). Over ninety percent of the lithic assemblage from the main house area consisted of quartz, with the rest being quartzite, chert, or jasper (Cheek *et al.* 1989:17).

Woodland Period

Archeologists consider the Early Woodland period as different from the Archaic by the technological development of pottery, burgeoning population growth, agriculture, and semi-to-permanent villages. The transition from the Archaic to the Woodland period is observed archeologically by changes in site size, density and number of sites, technology, settlement, and subsistence. Cultural shifts are thought to correspond with environmental changes as the Chesapeake Bay estuaries formed and estuarine resources and anadromous

fish became available. Major economic changes are marked by the development of diagnostic artifacts such as Savannah River and Susquehanna broadspears, steatite bowls, and ceramics (Little 1995:xxiii). Ceramic technologies incorporated aesthetic elements and experiments with tempering agents and manufacturing methods. Early Woodland peoples used local rock or shell as a temper to make stronger ceramics. Early Woodlanders developed horticultural methods and planted seeds for foods (Ballweber 1987:69-76). Their toolkit included small corner-notched and side-notched projectile points (known popularly as arrowheads), chopping tools, bone awls, and flake cutting tools and spearheads attached to wooden spear shafts (Potter 1980:18). They lived in larger groups or bands than Archaic peoples, and gathered together at certain points in the year, usually late summer or fall (Ballweber 1987:69-76).

During the Middle Woodland (A.D. 200 – A.D. 900), Native Americans continued to expand their long-distance trade and communication routes. Archeological evidence of this comes, for example, from the recovery of rhyolite from western Maryland on the coastal plain. Artifacts include ceramics, small projectile points, knives, choppers, stone mortars and grinding stones, hammerstones, bone awls, and stone axes (Potter 1980:19). The Middle Woodlanders used more local materials for temper, such as quartz. Early and Middle Woodlanders used similar tools. They lived near food and water sources and ate shellfish, fowl, deer, berries, nuts, and seeds. The houses may have been similar architecturally, but Middle Woodlanders occupied theirs for longer periods of time. American Indians continued to meet seasonally for large meetings and practice horticulture (Ballweber 1987:77-78).

Much more archeological data is available for the Late Woodland period in southern Maryland. Archeologists know the most about the Late Woodland period because comparatively many sites are well-preserved. The most apparent and major change marking the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – A.D. 1,650) was the establishment of large villages with economies based on maize agriculture. Archeologists think that the Late Woodlanders lived on larger areas than before and farmed bigger plots of land in reflection of an increasing population. They lived in villages of ten to thirty houses arranged in a large circle facing a central plaza (Ballweber 1987:80). Major changes in social and political organization occurred as a result. Populations aggregated to form large, albeit often dispersed, villages as territorial and social boundaries became increasingly distinct and important. The sites had palisade fortifications to keep out the unfriendly tribes, but also to keep in domesticated animals. The Woodland Indians grew maize (the staple of the diet), beans, squash, pumpkins, gourds, sunflower, and tobacco (Little 1995:xxiv). They hunted raccoons, squirrels, and rabbits; and caught fish in fish weirs and by using nets or by hooks. Archeologists also find beads made from animal or bird bones, shells, and teeth; toys and games (Ballweber 1987:79-87, triangular projectile points, antler projectile points, bone tools such as awls, beamers and fish hooks, stone celts, clay smoking pipes, pendants, and masks (Potter 1980:21).

Archeology in Charles County demonstrates that American Indians returned to particular areas for generations spanning the archeological divisions. Archeologists interpret patterns of seasonal use. For example, Newlan (1999:47) describes at Popes Creek,

In the spring, the herring, shad, and sturgeon runs may have been exploited at local procurement sites ... to support larger population living at Popes Creek. By the summer the Native Americans had moved to estuaries, such as Broad, Accokeek, and Piscataway Creeks, to collect freshwater mussels ... the largest number of people at Popes Creek site would have come during oyster season, late winter to early spring, since it was situated in such an ideal place – at the upper limits of the Potomac River's oyster habitat.

Elmer Reynolds discovered piles of oyster shells – known in archeological terminology as “shell-heaps” -- in 1878 at the confluence of Pope's Creek and the Potomac River in southern Charles County. He wrote that the shell-heaps measured 300 feet long and 150 feet long by 100 feet wide by 4 feet deep. They contained a few bones of turtles and deer, lithics, hammerstones, and “basket-pottery ... showing the meshes of the rush models in which vessels were formed” (Reynolds 1878:34). Excavations by archeologists since the 1880s at the Pope's Creek Site, located near the town of Popes Creek, show that the vast oyster shell midden is one of the largest shell middens in Maryland. Artifacts included stone tools, lithic debitage, fire cracked rock, pottery, animal bones, and oyster shell. Most of the tools were made of locally-available quartz or quartzite. Archeologists interpreted activities such as the collection and use of oysters, chipping of lithic tools for oyster purposes, uses of steam to open oysters (no fire pits found, but the oyster shells were unscathed), and social and cultural activity around hearths (Newlan 1999). A Holmes point found at the bottom of the midden suggests that it began to accumulate in the late Late Archaic, while a Popes Creek pottery sherd found at the top indicates that the accumulation continued through the early Middle Woodland -- a period of at least 1,500 years (Newlan 1999:48). Work at Popes Creek suggests that some cultural practices remained continuous despite changing trends in material culture to carry out those activities.

The most intensive use of modern Nanjemoy Nature Reserve, near Friendship Landing in Charles County, occurred during the Late Woodland. Archeologists found sites clustered to suggest a village near, and likely having a relationship with, the Juhle ossuaries. Otter (1993:55) juxtaposes the site with John Smith's 1608 description of Indian villages: “Their houses are in the midst of their fields or gardens, which are small plots of ground. Some 20 acres, some 40. Some 100. Some 200. Some more, some less. In some places from 2 to 50 of those houses together, or but a little separated by groves of trees.” Richard E. Stearns hunted for the sites on Smith's map along the Patuxent River in Calvert County and believes he has found many of them, including Acquintanacsuck and Wasmacus; and Wighkamameck and Coppagan near Billingly Point. Some sites, such as Mt. Calvert, Nottingham, God's Grace Point, Hallowing Point, Buzzard's Island Creek, Parker's Wharf are “fairly large” (Stearns 1965:40). The artifacts recovered were classified as Potomac Creek types, Townsend series, and other types, as well as projectile points, axes, celts, pipes, bannerstones, and gorgets.

American Indians lived in Maryland for thousands of years before Europeans first landed on the eastern shore, yet historians best know about them from the late seventeenth century onward from the maps and writings of missionaries, colonial explorers, and fur traders. Sources identify the Nanticoke and Choptank tribes on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay, the Patuxent on its southwest, the Piscataway (also known

by their Iroquois name, Conoy) people along the southern Potomac River area, as well as the Mattawomans, Patuxents, Chopticans, Potopacs, Mattapanys, and Yaocomicoes (Porter 1979; Manakee 1959:32). The Piscataway lived south of the Patuxent, between the Chesapeake and the Potomac along the shores of the Patuxent, Wicomico, and Port Tobacco rivers, and Piscataway Creek. Kittamaquundi was “their most important town” and stood on Piscataway Creek near modern Piscataway (Manakee 1959:32).

Landmarks included graveyards, abandoned towns, “conjurer’s huts,” foul-weather shelters or cabins, and carved and painted trees and posts (Merrell 2000:145-148, 373, and note 100). American Indians’ agricultural clearings and villages were scattered throughout the woods; indeed, thriving towns of several hundred American Indian inhabitants comprised some of the most urban areas of the Maryland in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Merrell 2000:25). The interactions of these tribes and their movements across the landscape directly, and perhaps indirectly, influenced the cultural history of Thomas Stone NHS.

Contact Period

During the contact period of early colonialism in North America, American Indians and Europeans began to meet and conduct business. Europeans visited the Potomac River region with an eye for exploiting its natural resources and topographical configurations through trade and agriculture. Many of the explorers and missionaries traveling in Maryland and Virginia in the seventeenth century aimed ultimately to sell land to immigrant European settlers.

Although Spanish missionaries may have visited southern Maryland as early as the sixteenth century, the first detailed account comes from an Englishman named Captain John Smith. He traveled throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed and published his findings as a travel narrative and map. Historians and archeologists today use the map and descriptions with some caution to identify the tribal affiliations and settlement locations of American Indians. His map was published in 1606 and situates a number of American Indian groups living in Southern Maryland (Figure 3:1). Smith estimated the populations of each group as numbering between thirty to over two hundred people. Smith identified “kings houses” by drawing a longhouse or hogan at Wighcocomoco and Acquintamatuck. He identified other settlements by a donut shape, as at Monanauk and Wasinacus (Smith 1907). Archeology in southern Maryland, however, has indicated that a much larger population was in residence. Archeologists excavating Late Woodland ossuaries at the Juhle site, on Friendship Farm near Nanjemoy, used archeological and ethnohistorical data to understand the sociopolitical unit it represented. They calculated that the population of the Conoy in the tidewater Potomac region numbered at least 7,000 people during the Late Woodland (Ubelaker 1974:69). Archeological finds at the Nanjemoy Nature Reserve circa 1993 were interpreted as representing a village associated with the Juhle ossuaries (Otter 1993:1).

Captain Henry Fleet, an adventurer and trader with American Indians, described arranging a trade agreement with American Indians in the southern area of southern Maryland for furs and beaver skins in 1632 (Klapthor and Brown 1958:3). Jesuit missionaries moved south from Piscataway to the area known then as Portobaco, later

Port Tobacco, to escape the Susequehannas, who were hostile to Christians. Missionaries writing in 1634 described a beautiful river and a landscape rich in soil, trees, nuts and berries, animal life, and clean water. They observed a few persons cultivating the land (Klapthor and Brown 1958:1). Over time, American Indians were pushed out of their historic territory by encroaching white settlements under colonial authority.

By the last third of the seventeenth century, the colonial government was eyeing American Indians' lands for the development of Prince Georges County. The Piscataways received permission in 1680 from the colonial government to move south to Zachiah Swamp from their home southeast of the present District of Columbia, the beginning of decades of forced migrations. Further attacks forced the tribe on a remarkable clandestine mass exodus to Virginia in the spring of 1697 (Marye 1935:192, 194, 230). Historians studying the interactions of eastern Indians and colonial interests in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries describe a complicated, ever-shifting picture of alliances, conflicts and migrations. Scholars even admit that for the Maryland region "there is some confusion about tribal identities and alliances" (Feest 1978:240). Historians claim that few, if any, American Indians lived in southern Maryland by the 1730s. The reality was likely more complex, perhaps as indicated by a map created between 1759 and 1784 which suggests American Indians continued to live in Southern Maryland, as indicated by the notation "Indian Land" in the vicinity of Thomas Stone NHS. Drawings of small structures indicate that American Indians lived along the waterways (Figure 3:2).

Provincial Maryland 1634-1776

Maryland's history as a province began when the first English colonists set foot in Maryland and ends in 1776 when the last provincial governor left the colony (Walsh and Fox 1974:1). George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, became interested in establishing an English colony in the New World as an overseas investment enterprise. The first Lord Baltimore is furthermore believed to have founded the colony primarily as a refuge for Roman Catholics and Jesuits, who faced religious persecution in England. He received a charter for the colony in April 1632, but died a few days later. His son, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore and the first Lord Proprietor of the new colony, enjoyed sweeping powers of management and control. Cecil set to forming the colony with little delay. In November 1633, two ships named the *Ark* and the *Dove* left the Thames River bound for the Chesapeake (Walsh and Fox 1974:3-4). The boats arrived at St. Clement's Island in the Potomac River on March 25, 1634. Father Andrew White, a member of the crew, wrote that the American Indians had cleared fields for corn or vegetables and built huts or wigwams, but agreed to leave the area for the newcomers (Walsh and Fox 1974:4). Governor Leonard Calvert made an agreement with the petty chieftain of the Yaocomico for the colonists to live on the east bank of the St. Mary's River (Walsh and Fox 1974:5). The settlement established the fledgling St. Mary's City.

The Lord Proprietor of the colony divided land into manors and provided land grants for their development. Proprietary officials distributed land to settlers by a process of establishing a headright, which was a warrant for a surveyor to lay out acreage on vacant land and write a certificate containing the metes and bounds of the survey. The settler returned the certificate and received a patent under the seal of the providence that conveyed the title in fee simple subject to an annual quitrent (Walsh and Fox 1974:9).

Lord Baltimore hoped to establish Maryland in the model of landholding aristocracy seen in England with lords and tenants, but in reality single-family plantations of around 250 acres prevailed (Walsh and Fox 1974:10). Julia King (1990:38) has observed that, "Documentary evidence for family and family structure in the colonial Chesapeake suggests that, although the colonists attempted to replicate traditional English social institutions, the demands of the frontier environment limited the development of these institutions." In Charles County, settlement began around Port Tobacco Creek and in the southwestern portion of the county in the 1640s. Surveyors placed each patent within political subdivisions called "hundreds" (Klapthor and Brown 1958:10). The province of Maryland held only about 8,000 people over six counties and Charles County was still a "frontier wilderness" (Walsh and Fox 1974:15).

Legal records begin to connect for historians the people, places, and vocations of colonial Maryland. Land records, for example, often identify a colonist's vocation as "planter," which in seventeenth-century southern Maryland meant someone who planted primarily tobacco. Planters grew tobacco for export to Europe, but it also became currency in the colony (Walsh and Fox 1974:5). More than two-thirds of planters were of modest means, but a few were somewhat better off (Walsh and Fox 1974:17). In addition to the landowner or tenant farmer, enslaved persons of African descent and indentured servants also worked the plantations. Enslaved persons of African descent did work the fields at this time, but slavery did not become widely prevalent until the eighteenth century. Planters often supported indentured servants, who sold themselves into labor to pay for their passage to the New World. Indentured servants typically worked for four to six years. At the end of their term, they received food and clothing, and became eligible to purchase property of their own. Walsh and Fox (1974:16) describe typical properties of planters and indentured servants:

His plantation, literally a planted place, consisted of a few acres cleared from the ubiquitous forest that extended from the bayside back into a hinterland almost unpenetrated by whites. Here he built a rude dwelling, usually a single room, and planted his corn and his market crop, tobacco. From the beginning the Maryland planter practiced commercial agriculture and his wellbeing depended on a few hogsheads of tobacco he marketed each winter. With the proceeds he bought, first of all, necessary implements – axes and hilling hoes, guns needles, and the like, then whatever luxuries he could afford – sugar, and, occasionally, rum. For the rest he lived off his own cornfield, vegetable garden, and orchard, supplemented by hunting and fishing for sport and pot. Nearly every planting family kept chickens, cows, and pigs. Part of his living he made with his own hands: cups and bowls from dried gourds, plates and trenchers from slabs of wood, benches and bedsteads from hewn logs, even his mattress from corn shucks. These were the realities that appeared in the thousands of inventories of their modest estate preserved in the probate records.

Walsh (1977:246) lists typical improvements on seventeenth-century improvements as including a small, unpretentious frame dwelling measuring about twenty feet by thirty feet; quarters for slaves or servants; outbuildings such as a kitchen, milk house,

storehouse, workshop, and tobacco houses; pens for cattle and horses, a hoghouse, and hen house; a kitchen garden and an orchard. By the end of the seventeenth century, planters with properties of less than 200 acres felt increasing disadvantage. Larger, wealthier plantations – which had both money and the labor of whites and enslaved persons of African descent – dominated the market. Productive land became scarcer (Walsh 1977:12-13). Haberdeventure was typical of patents in Charles County granted after 1650, which averaged less than 200 acres (Gould 1913:58).

Paper currency and diversification of agriculture to include grains helped to wean the colony from its dependence on tobacco by the 1730s, but Scottish merchant houses also provided an outlet for the resale of American tobacco to France and northern Europe. The demand helped to bring a better price to Maryland planters: “Among the chief beneficiaries of the new prosperity were a group of merchant-planters who organized the commerce of the colony, assembling cargoes of tobacco, extending credit, and selling goods” (Reed 2003:Chapter 1). Some of these planters purchased lands in addition to their home estates to expand their earnings from tobacco. Changes in the tobacco business were only part of larger shifts in the colony.

A series of events by the 1760s created an increasingly large wedge between colonists and British rulers. Colonists resisted the Stamp Act of 1765 and taxes levied by organizing Non-Importation Associations to investigate and report violations of the agreement. One such association was in Charles County (Klapthor and Brown 1958:50-51). The friction between colonists and England set the foundation for the significance of Thomas Stone NHS.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Thomas and John Barefoot

The history of Haberdeventure often reflects, and contributes to, the larger trends of southern Maryland during the colonial period. In the spring of 1685, Thomas Barefoot (also Bearfoot) patented 150 acres for “Habberdeventure” near the “head of Portobacco Creek” (Charles County Patent Certificate 21:505). The parcel extended to the west of Hoghole Run; today it is located in the southern portion of the contemporary boundaries of Thomas Stone NHS and beyond the current limits. An antecedent of the modern Rose Hill Road glided along the eastern border. The road was a heavily-used, arterial route linking Port Tobacco, then a major center of trade and the county seat of government, with Alexandria and Annapolis (Figure 3.3). Thomas Barefoot's son, John lived on the property according to the rent rolls kept by the Proprietors of Maryland (Charles County MD Hundred - Port Tobacco: Rent Roll, p. 322, seq. 148). Subsequent deeds identify John as a planter, which likely meant that tobacco was grown at Haberdeventure. John Wearmouth (1988:np) wrote that the sale of Haberdeventure by the Barefoots coincides with a thirty-year period when the tobacco “bubble shrank and then burst.” Perhaps such stresses caused Haberdeventure to change hands once again. The location of the Barefoot residence is unknown. It may be on NPS property, and an identification study should be completed to find its whereabouts.

Land History of Haberdeventure: John Lambert

In May of 1708, John Lambert (also Lambeth), a planter from Charles County, purchased the 150 acres of Haberdeventure from John Barefoot for 500 pounds of tobacco and casks. The deed included “all Dwelling houses masonages buildings Barnes Stables

Gardens Orchards and houses -- Proffitts Commodities advantages and appurtenances whatsoever" (Charles County Land Records C2:107); this, however, was a standard line in land conveyances and may not reflect the actual features of the property.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Robert Hanson

In June 1724, Robert Hanson purchased the 150 acres from John Lambert for 5,000 pounds of tobacco and five barrels of Indian corn (Charles County Land Records L2:147). Robert Hanson was a gentleman-planter with considerable influence in Charles County (Papenfuse 1985:406-4070). He had already patented Hansons Plains in 1725 (Charles County Land Records L3:339), which consisted of 75 acres directly north of Haberdeventure. Daniel Jenifer, the next owner, joined the two properties. Robert likely acquired the property as an investment and rented it to tenant farmers. Robert Hanson died circa 1748, leaving Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains to his daughter, Mary Hanson (Charles County Register of Wills AC:252).

Land History of Haberdeventure: Daniel Jenifer

Mary Hanson and her husband, Joseph Hanson Harrison sold Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains to Daniel Jenifer, a merchant and a planter in Charles County (Papenfuse 1985:484; Charles County Land Records L3:339). In November 1767, he had a survey made of Haberdeventure, Hansons Plains, and a vacancy to the northwest. The surveyor measured a total of 442 acres: 150 acres of Haberdeventure, 86 of Hansons Plains (a recalculation of the patent survey), and 206 of the vacancy. A previous connection between the vacancy and Haberdeventure can only be speculated upon. The survey notes "about 120 acres of the above Vacancy are cultivated and has on it 1 Tobacco house old 20 feet by 30. Old Dwelling house very sorry shattered and leakey and about 1200 old Loggs" (Charles County Land Records, Patented Certificate 469), but the location of this or other possible structures remains unknown. The three properties were consolidated into one patent and renamed "Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged" in September 1768 (Patent Record BC and GS 37:94; Patent Record BC and GS 32:527). Then, "In [March] 1769, Jenifer advertised 342 acres of the property with two tenements for sale or rent. Given the approximate locations of the original Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains patents, it is possible that the location of the tobacco house and tenant house were in the vicinity of the existing farm complex" (John Milner and Associates and Rivoire 1996, hereafter JMA and Rivoire 1996:22). The leasing of Haberdeventure likely supplemented Jenifer's income, but the property was not his home. Portions of Haberdeventure, Hansons Plains, and the vacancy contribute to the current acreage of Thomas Stone NHS.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Thomas Stone

Haberdeventure is today known best as the home of Thomas Stone, a Maryland lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Stone was born in Charles County in 1743 at Poynton Manor (Wearmouth 1988:5). Little is known about his childhood. While the Stone family was large and apparently financially comfortable, the Stones were not wealthy. Thomas passed the Maryland bar in 1764 or 1765 and reportedly moved to Frederick Town, Maryland to practice law in association with Thomas Johnson, known for being the first non-colonial governor of Maryland. He

maintained his familial and social connections in Charles County and in 1768 married Margaret Brown, a longtime acquaintance. They bore three children, named Frederick, Mildred, and Margaret (Papenfuse 1985:786-788; Wearmouth 1988:7-8). Thomas Stone was “of Charles County” by the time he purchased the 442 acres of “Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged” from his uncle Daniel Jenifer in December 1770 for £400. The purchase included “all waters, watercourses, woods, underwoods, Houses Buildings Rail Hereditaments Benifits advantages conveniences and appurtenances whatsoever to the Said tract of land Belonging or appurtenanting and also the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues Profits and Services of the Said tract of land” (Charles County Land Records S3:127). The inclusion of “Rents” in the deed indicated that the land was being farmed by tenants (John Milner *et al.* 1996:23). Notably, the most definite indication of when enslaved persons of African descent began to live at Haberdeventure comes with the Stone family’s ownership of the property. Previous owners and tenants likely brought enslaved persons with them to work, but who or how many actually lived there remains unknown. By the time Thomas Stone died, Haberdeventure represented the overarching struggles between colonial authorities and colonists, as well as the strategies of plantations to compete and survive in a changing economic atmosphere.

Architectural analysis, archeological research, and local tradition hold that the Georgian-influenced main house and terraced gardens were built under the direction of Thomas Stone. A header at the southeast corner of the house is carved with “D. Stone Avg 1772”; another header carved “D. Stone” is at the southeast corner (Wollon 1987:39). The stones may refer to Thomas’ older half-brother, David, who perhaps oversaw the masonry work or manufacturing of bricks for the house. A brick near the northwest corner of the main north wall of the house is marked “Thos Stone Anno Domini 1773” (Wearmouth 1988:9). The finished house was a 1.5 storey brick structure over a basement, with a gambrel roof and dormered windows on the front and back. Chimneys were built to the west and east. Brick piers elevated the front porch to the first floor level, while the back porch was constructed on the ground. Archeologists believe that the current west wing and the hyphen were constructed after the beginning of the nineteenth century (Cheek *et al* 1992:21), but likely replaced earlier structures on the same sites. Historians believe that Thomas Stone and his family lived in their new home by 1773 (John Milner and Associates and Rivoire 1993, hereafter JMA and Rivoire 1993:3). When the Stone family moved into the house, and whether or not construction was complete at that time, remains unclear.

Thomas Stone also had an ornamental terraced garden planted to the southeast of the main house. Scarce evidence exists for the garden, although his accounts mention payments to a gardener for seeds. Stone’s inventory of his estate in 1788 lists garden tools and he granted his brother Michael Jenifer Stone the right to use “the garden, orchards and land he now uses” (JMA and Rivoire 1996:36). The gardens may have been installed by Stone, “judging from evidence of his gardening and lawn-bowling proclivities form his [Annapolis] residence. [There,] the upper terrace was typically used for lawn bowling while the lower two were used for plantings. Paths and beds narrowed as they went away from the house, according to design laws of perspective, thereby magnifying the size of the garden” (Mote 1994:3). Considering how infrequently Stone

was at Haberdeventure in the following years, the archeological landscape likely captures best his ideological and material worlds as they intersected in the early 1770s.

After the protests leading to the Boston Tea Party in 1774, the people of Charles County met in Port Tobacco in a series of meetings to decide how to participate in protests against British policies. Thomas Stone was appointed to a series of committees developed to address the problems at the colony level at meetings in Annapolis; oftentimes so too were members of his immediate and extended family (Klapthor and Brown 1958:51-55). Thomas Stone represented Charles County in the Provincial Conventions that governed Maryland from 1774 to 1776. The Convention of July 26-August 14, 1775 adopted resolutions to continue Maryland's commercial and military resistance against Great Britain. "It voted to raise forty companies of militia, to print more than 266,000 pounds in bills of credit, and, perhaps most significantly, it created a Council of Safety to handle the governmental affairs of Maryland between meetings of the Convention"; Thomas Stone was "the primary architect of the reorganization of the 1777 Council of Safety (Wearmouth 1988:11-12).

In the summer of 1776, Maryland opted for its four delegates at the Continental Congress to vote in favor of separating from Great Britain (Klapthor and Brown 1958:57). On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted and on August 2 the Maryland delegation, including Thomas Stone, signed it. War erupted as a result. No conflicts took place in the immediate vicinity of Haberdeventure, but British warships sailed in the Potomac River and the soldiers constantly raided the riverside properties of the county (Klapthor and Brown 1958:63). With further investigation, the impact of the war at Haberdeventure may be interpreted through the material culture left behind, particularly if the provisions were lean or money was tight to purchase new items.

Little insight has been gained into Thomas Stone's innermost perceptions of the Revolution era that would provide clues into his personal ideology as it may manifest in the archeological record at Haberdeventure. Wearmouth (1988:3-5) has synthesized the various impressions of Stone. Biographical sketches and historic documents suggest a young man of poor health who shunned the spotlight; a lawyer who supported independence, yet held a logical and rational awareness of its advantages and disadvantages; and a husband and father devoted to his family who felt constant and ever-building pressure to provide for his immediate and extended family relatives. Stone traveled exhaustively between Port Tobacco, Annapolis, and Philadelphia. He maintained a law practice in Charles County and Annapolis while juggling the responsibilities of involvement in committees devoted to the independence of the colonies.

Thomas Stone's political career frequently kept him away from Haberdeventure, but the house was by no means empty. By 1777, Thomas Stone and his immediate family were joined by his two younger brothers, Walter and Michael Jenifer Stone; three of their sisters, Grace, Elizabeth Eden, and Catherine Scott; and Catherine's son, Alexander (JMA and Rivoire 1993:4). Michael Jenifer Stone took on the management duties of the property as early as 1774. Walter Stone lived intermittently at Haberdeventure from the early 1770s until the late 1780s.

Over the next few years, Thomas Stone's public career began to take off. He also significantly expanded his property holdings in Charles County despite deepening financial difficulties in the early 1780s. John Milner and Associates and Rivoire (1993:26) noted that Thomas may have had financial assistance to expand his real estate

holdings from his brother-in-law, Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown. Over his lifetime, Thomas purchased over 2,000 acres in Charles County. He also secured a thirteen-year lease on twenty acres in 1782 for a mill seat and mill (called the Port Tobacco Great Mill, later Cox's Mill), mill stones, and houses (Papenfuse 1985:786-788; JMA and Rivoire 1993:27). Thomas purchased a number of properties near Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged, including parcels of confiscated British property that he acquired in 1782. In the summer of 1784, a surveyor calculated the entirety as 1,077 acres, including approximately three acres of Haberdeventure omitted from the original survey (Charles County Patented Certificate 468; Charles County Patent Record IC B:634). Thomas Stone's correspondence indicates that he was more interested initially in the plantation as his home than as an incoming-producing investment. As Thomas' financial situation worsened, however, he often wrote in letters urging the hiring or sale of slaves or about the operation of the Port Tobacco Great Mill – likely his two highest generators of income – rather than agriculture at Haberdeventure (JMA and Rivoire 1993:32). Although agriculture was not his main interest, trends in farming were shifting significantly. At this time in the last third of the eighteenth century, the agricultural economy of Charles County continued to rely on tobacco, even though the soil in many areas was stripped of nutrients and planters saw diminishing returns on their crops. Wealthy and/or progressive farmers began to seek alternative methods for agriculture in order to diversify their crops and increase production. Wheat, corn, and other cereals became more prominent as supplemental crops to tobacco around the time of the American Revolution and more decidedly in the first third of the nineteenth century.

Over time, Thomas became responsible for an increasingly large number of enslaved African Americans, a combination of people formerly belonging to his father, his father-in-law, and acquired by purchase. By 1782, twenty-one enslaved African Americans lived at Haberdeventure (1782 Tax Lists, Charles County, General Assessments); thirty-two by 1783 (Papenfuse 1985:786-788). Thomas Stone "occasionally separated members of a slave family to work different properties, but these lands were all within easy traveling distance of each other" (JMA and Rivoire 1993:40). JMA and Rivoire believe that the adults worked as carpenters and house or kitchen servants, leaving only a few to work the fields, "a very small number considering that the [entirety of Stone's estate, including areas beyond Haberdeventure] comprised more than 2000 acres" (JMA and Rivoire 1993:33). Some of them, such as the carpenters, left an imprint that may be identifiable archeologically. Thomas' debts increased so that he was anxious that any spare enslaved persons at his Charles County plantations be hired out or sold. Among them were carpenters named Tom and Bob, a worker for hire named Gus, and women and children (Wearmouth 1988:52). Upon his death in 1787, Thomas Stone had over twenty enslaved persons living at Haberdeventure (Charles County Will Book AH 9:489).

Documents dated between 1782 and 1787 provide clues about the activities at Haberdeventure and suggest some of the outbuildings that archeology might locate. A tax assessment in 1782 listed eight horses and twenty-two black cattle (1782 Tax Lists, Charles County, General Assessments). Commissary records show that members of the Stone family, including William and Michael, sold wheat to Maryland in 1782 to help support soldiers in the military (Maryland State Papers, Commissary Accounts). The wheat may have been grown at Haberdeventure. The inventory of Thomas Stone's estate

in 1787 listed seven horses, two oxen and four calves and cows, five hogs and five shoats. It also included farm equipment, such as hoes and ploughs; and weaving apparatus, such as weaver's slays, a woolen wheel, and flax wheels (Charles County Will Book AH 9:489). The animals would have needed shelter and areas to graze that were not planted with income-producing crops. Weaving equipment suggests that the Stones may have devoted areas to the craft, perhaps near or inside the farm buildings, residences of enslaved persons, the main house, or in the yard. Additional archeology may identify the craft areas. Such documents inform possible future archeological investigations.

Thomas, his wife, and their three children moved to a large house in Annapolis in 1783, but life continued at Haberdeventure without them. In 1783, the tax assessment listed "Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged" as having "1 good brick dwelling House Kitchen & nine other necessary houses." The assessor noted the "barren soil", but that half of the property was cleared (1783 Tax Lists, Charles County, General Assessments). Analysis of the forests on the modern property indicates that the fields seen today around the main house and tenant house were probably open during Thomas Stone's occupation of Haberdeventure (JMA and Rivoire 1996:34).

After Thomas Stone and his family moved to Annapolis, Stone family members continued to live in the house at Haberdeventure. Michael Jenifer Stone lived at the farm until the late 1790s. His sister Grace lived there supported by her family members from the early 1770s perhaps until her death in 1808 (JMA and Rivoire 1993:6-8). Caring for family, his duty to public service, and the unstable economic conditions during the Revolutionary War combined to create financial hardships for Thomas Stone (JMA and Rivoire 1993:9). He continued to visit Haberdeventure, but left the management of business affairs to his brother William Stone and the management of Haberdeventure to his brother Michael Jenifer Stone, who had done so off and on since about 1774 (JMA and Rivoire 1996:25 and 7).

Thomas Stone owned the property until he died in 1787, shortly after his wife Margaret. They are buried at the family cemetery at Haberdeventure (Papenfuss 1985:786-788). A number of other Stone family members are also buried at the cemetery. Additionally, "Oral tradition as well as documentation on the back of a 1930s deed of sale for Haberdeventure (from the Stone family to the Smiths) places a nineteenth century slave burial ground adjacent to the fenced family plot (see small stone markers in the surrounding area)" (National Park Service 2006:14). Today, the grave markers of the Stone family and related others are still visible, but the locations of the African American gravesites are unknown.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Frederick, Margaret, and Mildred Stone

Thomas Stone left the Haberdeventure estate to his son Frederick, who was about thirteen years old in 1787. His daughters received household furnishings, slaves, and various other goods. Thomas specified that the profits of Haberdeventure should support his daughters (Charles County Will Book AH9:459; Charles County Will Book AH 9:461). In his will and its codicil, Thomas designated Michael Jenifer Stone, who still lived at Haberdeventure, as guardian for Frederick, Margaret, and Mildred. Michael also pursued a career in law and politics, including being elected to Lower House of the Assembly from Charles County from 1780-1783, to the U.S. Congress in 1789, and appointed Chief Judge of the 1st Judicial District of Maryland until 1802 (JMA and Rivoire 1993:6).

After Frederick died in 1793 at the age of nineteen while at college (JMA and Rivoire 1996:27), the estate passed to his sisters, Margaret and Mildred. They may not have lived at Haberdeventure, even though Michael Jenifer Stone continued to live on and to manage the property for another few years. The sisters agreed among themselves on how to divide the estate shortly before Margaret married in 1793. Mildred obtained ownership of the acreage that included Haberdeventure. She lived with her uncle, his family, and their aunt Grace Stone until marrying in 1797 and moving to Stafford County, Virginia (JMA and Rivoire 1996:27). By 1797, Michael Jenifer Stone had moved to "Equality," several miles away, where he lived until his death in 1812 (JMA and Rivoire 1993:7). Margaret and her husband, Dr. John Moncure Daniel made their home at Haberdeventure by 1798, but moved to Virginia within several years. Three other individuals not related to the Stone family also occupied the property (JMA and Rivoire 1993:34). Mildred never returned to Haberdeventure to live, but leased the land to tenants (JMA and Rivoire 1993:11 and 34).

Little is known about the Stone sisters' conceptualization of slavery. The girls began to manumit enslaved persons in the 1790s, even though Margaret's husband brought eight slaves from Virginia to Haberdeventure in the late 1790s. Grace Stone, who may have continued to live at Haberdeventure, owned eight slaves and manumitted two, and divided the rest between the daughters of Michael Jenifer Stone. After Margaret and Dr. John M. Daniel left Haberdeventure, a portion of the estate was leased to Gustavus Brown, a slaveowner (JMA and Rivoire 1993:42). A major effort must have been necessary to house and support African Americans at Haberdeventure.

Land History of Haberdeventure: William Briscoe Stone

Mildred (Stone) Daniel sold the estate in five parcels in 1831. Her cousin, the son of Michael J. Stone, named William Briscoe Stone purchased a 228-acre portion that included the original "Haberdeventure and Hansons Plains Enlarged" plus two smaller parcels for a total of 300 acres (Charles County Land Records IB:395). Mildred's cousin, Dr. Gustavus Brown purchased the other two parcels (Charles County Land Records IB 19:391).

William Briscoe Stone began living at Haberdeventure in the early 1820s, before becoming its owner. He held dual roles as local lawyer and plantation manager. John Milner Architects, Inc. and Rivoire (1993:1) have written that, "It was William B. Stone and his father who actually had the most measurable impact on the architectural evolution of the surviving historic house during the 166 years it descended in the ownership of the Stone family." William may have lived at Haberdeventure rent-free in exchange for legal services and acting as the manager of the estate. Mildred wrote to William in 1828 thanking him for the fifty dollars he enclosed from her tenants. She wrote, "I know that you will do the best you can, with my poor land and bad houses" (Mildred Daniel to W.B. Stone, October 3, 1828, Stone Family Papers, THST). Correspondence between William and Mildred suggests that his legal knowledge was called on to create lease agreements with tenant farmers. One such agreement stipulated that a meadow be planted in timothy for an estimated yield of eight to twelve tons of hay per year; "fencing stuff (walling) was permitted to be taken, probably of brush and saplings, to keep out the livestock (JMA and Rivoire 1993:34).

William Briscoe Stone practiced law in Port Tobacco and then at home by the mid-

1830s as a “country lawyer” (JMA and Rivoire 1993:12-13). Collected letters and accounts refer to clients meeting him in Port Tobacco and at his house to conduct business (Papers of William B. Stone, University of Maryland). Unlike other lawyers in the family, William seemed more concerned with his home life than attaining political recognition. Nonetheless, he was elected a Charles County delegate to a Whig convention in Baltimore in 1840, appointed Chief Judge of Maryland’s 1st Judicial District in 1844, and elected to the Maryland legislature in 1855, among other distinctions (JMA and Rivoire 1993:13). William raised livestock and tobacco, corn, and wheat on the property, selling the products to commission merchants in Baltimore. He became an active member of the local Agricultural Society, possessing particular interest in technological advances in agricultural implements and machinery, and experimented with fertilizers (JMA and Rivoire 1993:34). Some of his experiments might be seen archeologically, such as the use of oyster shell as fertilizer (JMA and Rivoire 1996:41).

During William’s tenure at Haberdeventure, a number of farm outbuildings are thought to have been constructed, including a general purpose barn, corn crib, tenant house, and horse barn. Some of these structures, including the tenant house and horse barn, were rebuilt in the mid-twentieth century (Wearmouth 1988b). Purchases ca. 1840 and 1858 suggest that the surviving tenant house was built during that time (JMA and Rivoire 1993:76) or that the main house was renovated. What, if any, structures were erected on the current Lemko inholding is unknown.

William was one of the largest slave owners in Charles County up until the Civil War. An account for the “agent taking census for 1860” is among the documents in the Stone Family Papers at Thomas Stone NHS. It told that the property held seven whites and almost thirty “negroes and mulatto slaves.” William Stone had four hundred improved acres of land and three hundred unimproved. He had six horses, four mules, eight oxen, eight cows, fifteen “other cattle,” forty sheep, and forty swine for a total value of \$1,500, plus \$200 in slaughtered animals. He listed six hundred bushels of wheat, six hundred of corn, ten thousand points of tobacco, fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, one hundred pounds of wool, and one hundred bushels of oats. The white population consisted of the Stone and the Welsh families for a total of two men, three women, and two children. Stone also listed the names, ages, and occupations of almost thirty enslaved African Americans. Details about the African-American population included “Teresa negro slave about 100 years of age”; Charles, a 65-year old mulatto coachman; John, a 70-year old negro carpenter and William, a 30-year old mulatto carpenter; and curiously, only six field hands (Stone Family Papers, THST). Additional research, both historical and archeological, is necessary to understand if a correlation exists between William’s status and the number of enslaved persons as it relates to the larger Maryland region. The size of the enslaved African-American population will likely affect the scope of archeology as to the size of the slave village, related material culture and its distribution, and the relationships of African-American labor to the purchase of goods for the Stone household.

Some suggestion exists that William was uncomfortable with slavery and with being a slave owner. Enslaved persons freed after the Civil War may have stayed on as tenants, supported by the fact that Maria Miles, Margaret G. Stone’s servant, was born into slavery at Haberdeventure (JMA and Rivoire 1996:42). Additional research is necessary to explore the possible connections between enslaved persons and tenant

farmers at the Stone farm. Although the location of the slave quarters has not been confirmed, the tenant house dates to William B. Stone's occupation of Haberdeventure. Oral histories point to the field beside the tenant house as having three one-room cabins with external brick chimneys, although it is unclear if the chimneys represent improvements after the Civil War. The structures were destroyed or demolished by 1925 (JMA and Rivoire 1996:43).

William Stone undoubtedly felt the effects of the Civil War, which impacted Maryland's local economies, and Charles County's farms were no exception. Maryland emancipated enslaved African Americans in 1864. Jessica Neuwirth (1996:38) explains that afterward, while

... various schemes of more or less free labor were attempted, ultimately a system of tenant farming was established through-out most of the plantation south. Plantations were re-aligned, often houses moved, rebuilt, or abandoned so that houses were established for tenant families adjacent to fields. Most slave houses were upgraded after the Civil War, perhaps in response to the changing relationship between landowner and tenant that was established following 1864.

The war forced some owners to abandon their farms. Others dramatically shifted their operations towards less labor-intensive cereal crops. "Records from 1852 to 1860 show that tobacco, corn and wheat were the principal crops raised at Haberdeventure, just as they were on practically every farm in Charles County. By 1862 and with the ending of slavery, Stone began investing in mechanical cultivators and wheat threshers (JMA and Rivoire 1993:35). William Briscoe Stone died in 1872, leaving half of his property to his daughter Margaret Graham Stone and half to his wife Sara Anne Caroline and upon her death to Margaret (JMA and Rivoire 1996:29). The inventory of his personal property included two horses, a steer, five milk cows, two heifers, a wheat fan, plough, two old cultivators, corn sheller, a "Horse Power and Thresher," and other farm equipment (JMA and Rivoire 1993:35). These items are suggestive of the barns and outbuildings necessary to maintain a property the size of Haberdeventure in the mid-nineteenth century. The equipment pointed to his long-standing interest in agricultural experimentation, but also symbolizes the post-war strategies of farm owners for technology, fertilization, and soil types as seen in William B. Stone's management of Haberdeventure.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Margaret Graham Stone

Margaret Graham Stone was the eldest child of William Briscoe Stone and his wife Caroline. Despite her own health problems, she shouldered a managerial role in her parents' affairs even before their health began to decline in the 1860s. She was solely responsible for the management of Haberdeventure in the few years leading to her father's death. John Milner Architects Inc. and Rivoire (1993:14) found that, "Following her parents' deaths Margaret capably handled the running of the farm, a doubtlessly arduous task given the severely depressed economic climate that then existed in Charles County as a result of the Civil War. She was even able to maintain the house at a time when most other landmark buildings in the county, including Rose Hill, were falling to

ruin" (JMA and Rivoire 1993:14). She continued her father's work on the farm, but with a greater dependence on tenants. She supplemented her income with vegetables raised for a local market, particularly potatoes and turnips, perhaps in the vicinity of Thomas Stone's terraced garden (JMA and Rivoire 1993:36).

The lease agreements between Margaret and her tenants indicate that the property had an orchard, meat house, and wash house. A lease agreement dated 1875 described an agreement for Thomas J. Owen to rent the south field, part of the north field, and the orchard. It stipulated,

For the year 1875 for one third of all crops made by said Owen, also one third of all provendes [?] made, no possession to be sold off the land, all cattle and horses fed on the land and the manure properly applied. All hogs kept in [?] or pens, not over twelve head of cattle kept on the land by said Owen – not over four work horses or mules kept by said Owen – all necessary fences repaired and kept in good order, all stock kept off the west field that is now in clover all cattle and horses kept in part of the north field back of shed (Draft tenant agreement, Stone Family Papers, THST).

An 1876 lease agreement for Haberdevventure describes how fields were utilized by tenants. The agreement, or one like it, was with John Washington, who lived in a house and used a garden (JMA and Rivoire 1996:44-45). The tenant was directed "to cultivate what is generally called the middle field [between the house and cemetery] in Corn and Tobacco, the orchard to go in with the middle field for tobacco no stock of any kind to be pastured in the orchard. The south field to be kept for pasture as also the field west of the barn. The north field not to be worked or grazed" (JMA and Rivoire 1993:36). John Wearmouth (1988) writes that,

The tenant (unidentified) under the agreement was to pay Miss Stone one-third of all the corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, fodder, and provender of all kinds as rent for use of Habre De Venture fields. He also would be allowed to keep up to ten head of cattle and enough hogs to keep him and his family furnished with meat for their own consumption. And, he was expected to feed, as part of the agreement, all of Miss Margaret's horses, cattle, and sheep. Miss Margaret reserved for personal use her dwelling house and garden, carriage house with shed attached, three stalls in the stable, and the right to keep meat in the meat house. Miss Stone's dwelling was not to include the west wing ... now occupied by Mr. Owens.

A rental agreement between Margaret Stone and Walter Marr was made in 1879 for the entire following year (Rental agreement, Stone Family Papers) so that:

... said Margaret exempts from this renting the dwelling house, both yards, and garden, carriage house, two stalls in the stable to be selected by said Margaret. She also reserves the right to keep meat for her family in the meat house. The dwelling house herein mentioned does not include the west wing, now occupied by Mrs. and Mr. Marr, the said Margaret also reserves

the right to keep on the farm five or six head of cattle, two horses and a flock of sheep, not exceeding thirty, and to have pasturage for the same and the said Mr. W. Marr agrees to pay the said Margaret one third part of all the corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, rye, and fodder and [provisions?] of all kinds ... Mr. W. Marr agrees not to keep more than ten head of cattle on said farm and not more hogs than necessary for meat for his family and those to be kept in the field back of the barn or in pens – and no sheep – and the said Wm. Marr agrees to feed the cattle kept by MB Stone out of said Margaret's provisions with out any change for the same – and he said agrees to get firewood and fencing stuff from the pieces designated and pointed out by said Margaret and from no other places. He also agrees to cultivate what is generally called the middle or shed field in corn and tobacco the orchard to go with the middle or shed field for tobacco – no stock of any sort to be pastured in the orchard. The south field to be kept for pasture and also the field west of the barn – the field north of the dwelling house now in clover not to be grazed or cut – also the said Margaret reserves what is generally called the wash house, also the house and garden now occupied by Morgan Tompson col – she also reserves the [fencing?] in the orchard ...”

Such agreements indicate how the farm was used in the late nineteenth century. The farm supported cows, almost two dozen sheep and lambs, and crops of corn and wheat, and tobacco according to her property inventory (Charles County Inventory HP:19).

Margaret's health began to deteriorate around 1900. The property entered a state of decline. She had lived in the main part of the house and the west hyphen, which had been converted into a kitchen, but “The west wing (and possibly the east wing as well) had long before been given over to tenants who farmed the property” (JMA and Rivoire 1993:14). In 1904 Haberdevventure consisted of 500 acres worth \$2500, improvements were buildings assessed at \$1159 for a total of \$3650; value of livestock \$150, value of household plate etc \$100, vehicles and other property \$20, total value of personal property \$250 (First Collection District 1904, Charles County Board of Commissioners, Assessment Record 1904, ED 1-2, MSA T220-1). Margaret G. Stone left “her certain farm commonly called Haberdevventure and all woodland attached thereto” to her nephew, Michael R. Stone, as well as furniture, horses, cattle, stock, vehicles, and farming implements. She requested that Michael not dispose of the farm for twenty years. Margaret also provided her “faithful colored servant” Maria Miles with bedroom and kitchen things. Her nieces received a flock of sheep (Charles County Will Book CHP 19:512).

Land History of Haberdevventure: Michael R. Stone

Michael R. Stone and his family moved to Haberdevventure in 1913 after the death of Margaret G. Stone. Michael was a teacher in the local school system. He later served twelve years as superintendent of the Charles County School system before returning to teaching (JMA and Rivoire 1993:15). He sold 112 acres of land to Thomas Neale in 1917; there were no other changes to the property (JMA and Rivoire 1996:29). JMA and Rivoire (1993:36) found that,

Between 1913 and 1936 the land continued to be cultivated by tenant farmers who paid their rents in shares of the crops and other produce. According to several of Stone's children, the sale of agricultural products, particularly tobacco, was a principal source of income. The Stones also introduced a large orchard that was located near the existing entrance gate, and maintained an extensive vegetable garden for their own use. Canning was done in the old dairy and meat houses that formerly stood near the existing west wing, and the prepared foods stored on shelves in the cellar of the house.

J.H. Stone, Michael's son, recalled in an interview the locations of a wash house, a smoke house, a second tenant house, slave cabins, and a one-car garage. Two tobacco barns, a cow barn, and a corn house were located on the current Lemko inholding. One outhouse was located at the east side of the east wing and another was on the east side of the ravine (Historical Base Map No. 4, in Curatorial Office files.). Between 1930 and 1939 a sheep shed was built and sometime thereafter a cattle barn/equipment shed was constructed from the old tobacco barn (Wearmouth 1988b). The ravine of Spring Branch became integrated into the ornamental gardens. It had plantings, walkways, and a spring house. Terraced gardens were on the south side of the house (JMA and Rivoire 1996:53).

Michael died in 1932 but the family continued to occupy the farm until Charles Stevenson Smith purchased it in 1936 (JMA and Rivoire 1996:29). Betty Stone Lybrook, Michael's daughter, lived in the house until 1935. In an oral history interview in 1996, she described structural changes to the house and remembered that the wives of the tenant farmers helped in the house. The house was not electrified until Charles Smith bought the property (Pettravage 1999:273-276). The sale of Haberdeventure by Michael R. Stone's heirs marked the end of over 160 years of ownership by the Stone family.

Land History of Haberdeventure: Charles S. Smith

In January of 1936, Michael R. Stone's trustee Richard S. Gough sold about 367 acres of the estate to Charles S. Smith (Figure 3:4 and 3:5). The transaction included all the land Michael received from Margaret Stone: "Part of Haberdeventure" and "Part of Mattingly's Hope" minus a parcel sold to Thomas Neale (see Charles County Land Records FBM 3V:87 and 669). The deed also stipulated, "The Grantor reserves on behalf of the members of the Stone family the right to visit the white cemetery on said Farm. But, neither the white nor the colored cemetery shall be open for any further burials at any time" (Charles County Land Records WMA 62:221) and "The colored slave cemetery to permit the burial of one colored woman a former slave after which said cemetery shall also be closed" (Standard Contract of Sale, Stone Family Papers, THST). The name of this last person is not known. Charles Jones Woodland in a taped interview in early 1988 testified that his grandfather, Cornelius Woodland, was buried in the cemetery. Cornelius Woodland was an employee of Margaret Stone (Wearmouth 1988b).

Haberdeventure's fields began to revert to woodland in the early twentieth century. An aerial photograph taken in 1937 shows the major fields and that no new areas had been cleared. By the 1940s, the fields were becoming overgrown with scrub pine, but still showed marks of corn rows (JMA and Rivoire 1993:36). In the 1937-1941 assessment, Charles S. Smith was listed as having 500 acres, 400 of which were wooded. He also had

livestock (Charles County Assessment Book, Election District 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1937-1941).

Land History of Haberdeventure: Peter and Ruth Vischer, Peter and Helen Vischer

In 1945, Charles S. Smith conveyed the property to Peter and Ruth Gardner Vischer for \$10 "and other valuable considerations" (probably a transfer fee) (Charles County Land Records WMA 81:47). The Vischers changed field boundaries but kept the major areas agricultural, but also cleared a field to the east. They also started a pig farm and a thoroughbred horse farm. Ruth died in 1950 and Peter remarried, to Helen. Ruth had the house restored first in 1945 and Helen again in 1972. "The latest restoration included a polygonal brick tool shed built in the manner of a well house and a gambrel roof garage with overhead apartments" (Deiss 1986:15); both have since been demolished, but are visible in drawings by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1985 (Figure 3.6). Sometime between 1945 and 1955 a number of improvements were made to the tenant house and outbuildings. The tenant house was enlarged and a screened porch added, and appears to have been moved to its current site on a twentieth century concrete footing from another site. The horse barn was expanded to the south, probably to accommodate the Vischers' horses (Wearmouth 1988b).

John Wearmouth posted questions to Mr. and Mrs. Henk Post about the farm between 1949 and 1950. They recalled the crops in fields, land used for grazing, and livestock. The farm had a number of cattle and horses, but its 200 pigs were part of a project for Haberdeventure to become a breeding farm for a new strain of pigs developed at the University of Minnesota. The Posts did not remember ruins or foundations on the farm except "numerous platforms in the woods where stills had been operating. Leo Edelen, the colored farmhand, was a source of information in that line ..." and he had a number of mishaps making moonshine in or around the tenant house. They recalled (Wearmouth 1988:Appendix B),

Next to the main house was a double garage and gas-pump. A swimming pool, fed by a creek, was in the little valley between the main- and tenant-houses. In that same hillside was the root-cellar. Going to the actual farm was a workshop, and the horse barn with paddock. Farther down the road was a tobacco barn and a cowstable (I think all in one building). I remember vaguely a corn crib and then a cowshed with a concrete outside run. On top of the hill was the pig-house with runs for each pig pen. This was the only new building, besides the farm house where we lived. Leo Edelen and his big family lived in the old tenant house with very few conveniences.

Mr. Post also recalled that,

The tobacco was grown on the hillside fields next to the old tenant house ... the field behind the tenant house had oats as a crop and was alternately used for tobacco. The field next to the main house, toward the cemetery was hay field, so was the field in the woods behind the cemetery. There was one field behind the main house, in the woods, used for grazing and was open to the woods towards Rose Hill. The field in front of the main

house was crop land with barley. The next field which surrounding our house was grassland and was also open to the woods so that cattle could graze on the honeysuckle. The field between the hoghouse and the tenant house was fenced into small parcels for the hogs to run in. Extra crop land was rented from General Peck, about 12-15 acres used for corn, as well as 2 fields on the road to the Catholic Church and bordering the old harbor. That must have been about 20 acres, also used for corn. Farming was conducted primarily to support the training and development of horses bred for the track (Wearmouth 1988:Appendix B).

The Posts were immigrants from the Netherlands who received a “rude awakening” when “displaced persons” were hired at half of Henk’s minimum salary to run the farm (Wearmouth 1988:Appendix B, letters and map).

The built landscape changed significantly during the Vischers’ tenure at Haberdeventure. A number of outbuildings appear to have been constructed circa the 1950s, including:

- an octagonal brick garden shed (1958), now demolished, south of the west wing;
- a two-storey brick garage and apartment (1958), now demolished, on the site of the modern parking lot;
- a formal garden (c. 1950) southeast of the house with terraces down the ravine;
- a stock pond (c. 1950);
- a chicken coop and poultry processing house (c. 1940-60)
- a hog house (c. 1950);
- a swimming pool (c. 1955);
- a sheep barn (c. 1950) on the east side of the farm road running between the stock pond and the AT&T service building at the far southeastern edge of the property;
- a horse barn (c. 1959), now demolished, east of the older horse barn; and
- a field shelter/feeder shed on the west side of the south farm road between the stock pond and sheep barn (Mote 1994). These structures appear in the HABS/HAER survey of 1985 (Figure 3.6).

The Vischers extensively changed the ornamental garden design by planting a colonial revival garden. New features included a pond at the end of the third terrace, formal plantings, and a pool (JMA and Rivoire 1996:57) (Figure 3:6). Between 1967 and 1975, Helen and Peter Vischer also changed the configuration of Haberdeventure’s outlines. A plat made in May 1973 shows the residue of Parcel One described in Peter’s and Ruth’s deed from 1945 (Charles County Land Records Plat Book 20:122). Helen C. Vischer sold about six acres to Andrij and Nadija Lemko in July 1974 (Charles County Land Records 21:162, Charles County Land Records 490:142). The inholding extends into the park from Rose Hill Road and contains a one-story dwelling and a well. The Lemkos had been full-time resident farmers since 1950. The Vischers also deeded several other small parcels to members of the Lemko family throughout the 1970s (Wearmouth 1988:np). Vischer sold .3997 of an acre on the east side of Rose Hill to

John and Roberta Wearmouth in February 1975. They carved sections to the west and south for electrical lines and right-of-ways to utility companies (JMA and Rivore1996:29).

Helen Vischer continued to live in the house until January 1, 1977, when an accidental fire caused extensive destruction to the main house (Figure 3.7). The connecting "I-House" addition and office building were partially damaged (Deiss 1986:15). The fire "structurally weakened the walls due to badly damaged built-in continuous timber plates and nailers. Stabilization to correct this situation began in January 1981. Crews covered the walls with plastic tarpaulin to prevent water seepage and covered the handblown glass windows with boards. In April 1983, structural engineers internally braced the building's walls and installed a temporary shed-type roof (Cosimano 1984:n.p.).

Thomas Stone NHS was authorized in 1978. In January 1981, Charles F. Lombard, the guardian of Helen C. Vischer sold almost 322 acres to the U.S. Department of the Interior, which did not include the Lemkos' inholding or the area sold to the Wearmouths (Charles County Land Records 759:81). The park was dedicated on June 10, 1984, and opened to the public in May 1992.

The cultural history of Thomas Stone NHS provides a context for interpreting cultural materials found in the process of archeology at the park. Although little is known about Paleoindian life in southern Maryland, Archaic and Woodland peoples have left a variety of sites and materials. The establishment of Haberdeventure by Euro-American planters likely follows larger patterns in the region concerning agricultural, economic, and settlement trends. The estate continued to reflect the surrounding region throughout the tenure of the Stone family, particularly through the participation of Thomas Stone in the colony's struggle for independence and in the major agricultural developments by William B. Stone. In more recent years, the establishment of a national park at Haberdeventure provides opportunities to develop and interpret all these stories to a contemporary population that continues to feel the effects of decisions made by fellow everyday Americans from the past.



Figure 3:2 Map showing areas of settlements by American Indians and Europeans sometime between 1759 and 1784. *Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali. Specialibus mappis Londini primum a Mollio edita, nunc recusa ab Hommanianis Hered.* Thomas Stone NHS would have been located near the “R” in Maryland. Library of Congress.



Figure 3:3 A map from 1751 shows the general orientation of the road. Map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Thomas Stone NHS would have been located on the Port Tobacco Road near the label for Crane Island. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. Library of Congress.



Figure 3:4 Haberdeventre from the front yard as seen in 1936. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress.



Figure 3:5 Haberdeventre from the backyard in 1936. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress.



Figure 3:7 Haberdeventure, looking southeast, c. 1977. Note the plantings and yard. National Park Service.

Chapter 4

Previous Archeological Research and Collections

Past archeology at Thomas Stone NHS and in the surrounding region has provided insight into the relationships between people and the landscape over centuries. Investigations at the park have typically concerned compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as a means to mitigate the possible effects of utility and restoration work to archeological sites near the main house and its immediate grounds. The greatest potential for new information lies in more remote areas, where undiscovered sites may remain, as suggested by shovel test pits associated with utility work.

The archeological significance of the park excavations must be placed in a regional context through comparison with sites in the immediate region of similar environmental, temporal, or social settings. An even larger view demonstrates the relationship of the park's history with regional and national developments such as slavery, changing status of planters, evolving site layouts, and shifts in consumer culture. This chapter outlines the findings of previous archeological projects and soil percolation tests conducted with assistance by archeologists at Thomas Stone NHS.

The chapter begins with a brief overview of archeology in southern Maryland to develop the relationship between American Indian and post-contact history at Thomas Stone NHS with other sites in the region. The bulk of the chapter is devoted to a synthesis of previous archeological projects at the park itself. The park provides an important case study for why archeology plays an important role in understanding the history of southern Maryland as well as that of the Stone family, tenants, and enslaved persons.

Archeology in Southern Maryland

Even the smallest survey project in southern Maryland tends to yield artifacts of American Indian and/or post-contact occupations. Native Americans moved throughout the region and the sites below discuss some of the sites whose inhabitants or users may have entered the area that is now Thomas Stone NHS. The section begins with Charles County, moves on to St. Mary's County, Prince Georges County, and finally Calvert County. A variety of sites are profiled: major long-term excavations, short-term excavations conducted at a site over many years, and brief survey projects. Juxtaposition of archeological findings at Thomas Stone NHS with those at a larger cultural and historical context may provide perspective on the common problems, goals, and strategies of southern Marylanders as they related to larger events in the state and nation.

Unfortunately, no analysis connects archeological findings of American Indian life at Thomas Stone NHS to other sites in southern Maryland. Archeologists speculate that American Indians traveled throughout the region, which suggests that the cultural evidence identified at the park links to larger trends. The following discussion of American Indian sites in southern Maryland identifies some of the major archeological excavations that contribute to understanding the pre-contact period. Although the Archaic through Late Woodland periods are discussed, only evidence of the Archaic

period appears at Thomas Stone NHS. As a result, and until additional excavation yields further information on American Indian life on park lands, the discussion below offers an overview of possible connections that might be made in the future. To reiterate, the discussion of archeological sites that follows is for reference to other archeological findings in the region that may pertain to Thomas Stone NHS, but there is no evidence to make a direct connection. Information on other time periods is provided for future reference if evidence of peoples living after the Archaic period is located.

Zekiah Swamp sites, Charles County, MD

Archaic sites in southern Maryland may link with evidence found at Thomas Stone NHS because evidence of Archaic peoples has been identified at the park. A series of surveys have been conducted at sites along Zekiah Swamp on the Wicomico River uplands, south of Thomas Stone NHS. Analysis of over 1,000 projectile points from ten sites at Zekiah Swamp showed that, "Archaic Period sites predominated in the area, that [at] these sites were remains associated, almost exclusively, with hunting activities, and that differences between sites were solely chronological rather than cultural or functional" (Basalik and Lewis 1987:5). Artifacts range from the Kirk, Palmer, and Lecroy types of projectile points through the large, stemmed devices of the Late Archaic/Transition periods. Some Paleolithic types, such as Clovis points and marker end scrapers, are present to a lesser degree (McDaniel 1976:10). Archeological surveys at Zekiah Swamp shows how and where American Indians lived in southern Maryland, as well as the kinds of artifacts typically used by American Indians living in the region over a significant period of time. Connecting the archeology at Zekiah Swamp with evidence of the Archaic at Thomas Stone NHS may indicate patterns of travel and contribute to understanding material culture of the era.

Ossuaries at Juhle and Friendship Landing sites, Nanjemoy, Charles County, MD

The Smithsonian Institution worked on the west side of Nanjemoy Creek near Friendship Landing in the early 1870s at ossuary sites. Archeologists found in the graves wampum, peake, and Roanoke used for trading; decoration, such as ceramics, beads, and copper ornaments; as well as stone hoes, axes, arrow heads, and broken ceramics (Bryan 1874).

The Smithsonian Institution excavated and analyzed two Late Woodland ossuaries from the Juhle site (18CH89) on Friendship Farm near Nanjemoy in 1955 and 1971-1972. They aimed to calculate a population estimate for the period in southern Maryland by comparing human remains from the ossuary with archeological and ethnohistorical data to understand the sociopolitical unit associated with the finds. The findings suggest that the population of the Conoy in the tidewater Potomac region numbered at least 7,000 people (Ubelaker 1974:69). Notably, as of 1974, the ossuaries in the region of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays were often found alongside or near rivers and tributaries (Ubelaker 1974:12).

Archeological finds at the Nanjemoy Nature Reserve circa 1993 were interpreted as representing a village associated with the Juhle ossuaries (Otter 1993:1). The most intensive use of the area known today as the Nanjemoy Nature Reserve, near Friendship Landing, occurred during the Late Woodland. Archeologists found sites clustered to suggest a village near, and likely having a relationship with, the Juhle ossuaries. Otter (1993:55) juxtaposes the site with John Smith's 1608 description of Indian villages:

“Their houses are in the midst of their fields or gardens, which are small plots of ground. Some 20 acres, some 40. Some 100. Some 200. Some more, some less. In some places from 2 to 50 of those houses together, or but a little separated by groves of trees.” Richard E. Stearns hunted for the sites on Smith’s map along the Patuxent River in Calvert County and believes he has found many of them, including Acquintanacsuck and Wasmacus; and Wighkamameck and Coppagan near Billingly Point. Some sites, such as Mt. Calvert, Nottingham, God’s Grace Point, Hallowing Point, Buzzard’s Island Creek, Parker’s Wharf are “fairly large” (Stearns 1965:40). The artifacts recovered were classified as Potomac Creek types, Townsend series, and other types, as well as projectile points, axes, celts, pipes, bannerstones, and gorgets. Archeology at the Juhle site may offer archeologists working at Thomas Stone NHS with a base from which American Indians traveled. Analysis of the Juhle site provides an idea of the population who may have through the current park boundaries, and the kinds of artifacts that archeologists might expect to find.

Friendship House, Nanjemoy Nature Reserve, Charles County, MD

Post-contact era archeology provides information on possible regional forms of architecture and the kinds of objects flowing into southern Maryland. In turn, architectural and artifactual evidence found at colonial sites in southern Maryland may provide insight into the layout of the Barefoot and Stone plantation buildings and the activities around them. Excavations at the Friendship House at the Nanjemoy Nature Reserve provided information about colonial architecture and everyday life. Artifactual evidence showed that the house was not occupied before 1730, but it is believed to have been constructed c. 1750-1760 by or for Warren Dent. Archeology noted the house, its outkitchen, and a barn foundation, and a stone-lined well (Otter 1993:47). Archeologists believed that the concentration of whiteware and yellowware east and south of the house was associated with kitchen activity (Otter 1993:45). They also noted, “There is no necessary correlation between the quality of the ceramic materials but it is known that Warren Dent was of at least middle standing on the Socio-economic ladder. The relatively small amount of coarse earthenwares and the relatively high amount of expensive import wares can be evidence for this” (Otter 1993:47). Otter’s findings provide research questions for comparative analysis between the Friendship House site and Thomas Stone NHS, particularly the correlation between the relative frequency of various ceramics and socio-economic status and activity. Architectural evidence of the house and barn may provide assistance in reconstructing archeological features on park lands.

Chapel Point site, Charles County, MD

The Chapel Point site is on land jutting into the east bank of the Port Tobacco River. Archeologists found a shell midden that exhibited in situ Pope’s Creek sherds. Materials from the Accokeek Creek site included “Pope’s Creek Net-Impressed” wares. Excavations at the Piscataway site at the head of Piscataway Creek embayment revealed extensive, stratified Woodland deposits marked by a wares including Marcey Creek, Accokeek, Popes Creek, Mockley, Rappahannock/Townshend, Moyaone, and Potomac Creek, with the Middle Woodland Mockley component clearly dominant. Loyola Retreat

site was a shell midden south of Chapel Point consisting of Late Woodland to Early Woodland cultural zones (Curry and Kavanaugh 1993:31-42).

Blossom Point Proving Ground, Charles County, MD

Excavations by Geo Recon International at the Harry Diamond Laboratories Field Test Facility at Blossom Point identified a number of lithic scatter sites probably dating to the Late Archaic. The sites were located on coastal upland areas and included scattered quartz and quartzite debitage and bifaces, cores, and battered cobbles (Wilke et al. 1980:85). Archeologists used the artifacts to conclude that people initially occupied the sites in the Middle Woodland, but primarily to the Late Woodland. Radiocarbon dating suggests that the initial occupation of the site was in the Middle Woodland. The sites were located on coastal upland areas and included whole valves of *C. Virginica* (oyster), Potomac Creek Ware sherds, scattered quartz and quartzite debitage; and bifaces, cores, and battered cobbles (Wilke et al. 1980:85).

Archeologists associated with KFS Historic Preservation Group gained a picture of mid-to-late 19th century rural life through excavations at Blossom Point Farm, located at the end of Cedar Point Neck, ten miles south of La Plata in Charles County. At the time, overseers to the farm occupied the house and they may have been in the middle of the region's economic status scale. Food procurement and processing activities suggested that the farm was largely self-sustaining for food. Comparison of the ceramic and faunal assemblages showed that the overseers of Blossom Point clearly had different foodways and diets than those of slaves and "regular" tenants, but also plantation owners and other higher socio-economic categories. For example, overseers consumed the better cuts from swine, but not from cattle, and supplemented their diets with wild animals (Custer 1993:43). Understanding the diets of people living at the Blossom Point site may provide comparative data for THST that would offer insight into the differences and similarities of the groups living on the plantation.

Pope's Creek sites, St. Mary's County, MD

Archeological investigations of shell-heaps along Pope's Creek in St. Mary's County demonstrated that generations of American Indians returned to the shores to gather oysters (Reynolds 1878). Continued work at the Pope's Creek Site, near Popes Creek, has found the shell middens to be useful for studying the Middle Woodland period. The lithic artifacts, pottery, and animal bones help archeologists to develop ideas about the types of artifacts and their materials, but also interpret cultural activities (Newlan 1999). Work at Popes Creek suggests that some cultural practices remained continuous despite changing trends in material culture to carry out those activities. The shell middens may provide comparative evidence if a shell mound is found near the park.

Sotterly Mansion, St. Mary's County

The Sotterly Mansion is on the western shore of the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. Archeologists excavated around a slave cabin, which was constructed between 1830 and 1850. The cabin measured 18 feet by 16 feet with headroom of under seven feet. It was built using hewn and sawn pine logs, square notched at the corners, with cedar posts connected to the logs by pegs along the long sides to provide stability. The logs were chinked with clay and mortar. Vertical siding was probably not put on the structure until

the 1870s. Although this cabin had a brick chimney, most slave cabins were heated with wooden chimneys. Little structural evidence remained, however, other than the stone foundation, brick chimney, and a root cellar directly in front of the fireplace. The brick and stone elements are not considered typical of most slave and tenant houses in the Chesapeake region. Barring architectural evidence, the archeologists found that the most valuable clues to the presence of slave or tenant housing came from excavation in the yard surrounding ten feet out from the structure. No artifacts were recovered dating to the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, and only a few of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Oyster shell and building materials dominated the assemblage (Neuwirth 1996). Little evidence has been found at Thomas Stone NHS with regard to the slave cabins. The findings at Sotterly Mansion may help archeologists who conduct future investigations at the park with identifying cabin features, or assist the park in reconstructing the cabins.

Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, MD

St. Mary's City is located south of Thomas Stone NHS on the St. Mary's River. The site provides historical context for the development of an early economy in southern Maryland, one that the tenants and patent holders of Haberdventure participated in. The extensive research conducted so far at St. Mary's provides important information about early life in the region. The site has little in common with THST in terms of features because the architecture, layout, and material culture is so different. Yet St. Mary's City may assist the park in understanding garbage practices and use areas.

Archeological research at St. Mary's City in St. Mary's County is the foundation of the Historic St. Mary's City Museum, which is interpreted as a place of "firsts." It was the first capital of the Maryland colony, the first place where policy and practice separated church from state in the New World, the first mandated toleration of diverse Christian groups; it had the first printing press in the southern colonies, the first woman to seek the right to vote in a New World colony, and first man of African ancestry to vote in a colonial legislature. Much of the archeology at St. Mary's has looked for the sites associated with the "firsts," but in the process developed a better understanding of indentured servitude, enslaved African Americans, tobacco cultivation, and town planning (Hurry 2001). The research questions tend to link European historical documentation with archeological possibilities surround the European colonial settlement of St. Mary's, with concerns about American Indians' relationships with the colonists coming later. In addition, archeologists have found evidence of the American Indians who lived at Yaocomaco or Yeocomico, an Algonquian word referring to a place with several dwellings on either side of the St. Mary's River. The Yaocomaco Indians came into contact with European colonists during the late Late Woodland period. Archeologists have found effigy pipes, pottery, quartz triangular points for bows and arrows, and tobacco pipe bowls decorated with animals or geometric patterns (Hurry 2001:10).

Archeology shows that by the mid-1670s, St. Mary's was "colonial urban." A dozen structures were clustered near the crossroads, surrounded by yards, gardens, pastures and orchards all surrounded by fences; as well as outbuildings, paths, and dumps (Miller 1986:144-145). The city was largely built on posts, as at Smith's Ordinary, the Lawyer's Lodging and Kitchen, Cordea's Hope, the Garden site, and outbuildings

associated with the Country's House. In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, a few brick buildings were constructed and some older frame buildings sheathed in brick veneers (Miller 1986:145). The inhabitants deposited garbage just outside the doors and "having a trash-strewn yard apparently carried few negative social connotations" (Miller 1986:145). The distribution of garbage, recovered artifacts, and distribution of buildings may provide assistance in understanding the social dimensions of THST and how the groups living on the plantation interacted.

Archeologists have excavated substantial structures built in the mid-seventeenth century, such as the typical English hall-and-parlor house with stone foundation at the St. John's site and an elaborate post-in-the-ground structure at the Van Sweringen site (Hurry 2001:24-25). The van Sweringen site was occupied by a wealthy Dutch family in the seventeenth century whose background may be evident in the orientation and architecture of the house, as well as the uses of its spaces for domestic activities.

Analysis of the artifacts in particular drew out the histories of women – family members or servants – who acted out the domestic functions (King 1990). Structures at the St. John's site provided the crucial discovery that most structures in the area did not have foundations but were supported on wooden posts set deeply into the ground.

Archeologists excavated fence remains, a printers shop, ordinaries, a lawyer's building, and other structures. Excavations around the sites revealed artifacts in concentrations that related to the deposition of waste (human, fireplace, and garbage). They also recovered animal bones that described what people ate as connected to colonists' health, ceramic vessels indicative of eating and drinking practices, and more (Hurry 2001:53-57). The structures and artifacts found at St. Mary's provide comparative evidence for a variety of permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary buildings, as well as the kinds of materials used within them. Taken together, the built and material culture history of St. Mary's may inform archeologists working at THST with the kinds and distribution of structures and activities across the landscape in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The diversity of sites, activities, and peoples at St. Mary's provide a broad comparative spectrum for understanding the seventeenth-century occupation of Haberdeventure.

Susquehanna Site, Patuxent River Naval Air Station, St. Mary's County

The Susquehanna Site is located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station on the Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Patuxent River, south of Thomas Stone NHS. Archeology at the Susquehanna Site provided information about agriculture and agricultural complexes dating from the eighteenth into the twentieth centuries.

The house formerly on the Susquehanna site currently resides at the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in Massachusetts. The excavations recovered information about the features and organization of the site in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (King 1989:ix). Archeologists found a dairy and two outbuildings, evidence of an earlier dwelling dating to the eighteenth century and associated activities, agricultural outbuildings, an outlying quarter. For much of the nineteenth and early twentieth century the farm was managed rather successfully by tenant farmers. The owners of the farm were themselves well-off according to property inventories (King 1989:11-12).

Archeologists working in the 1980s investigated the above-ground structural remains of the house, including a 10x10-foot brick-lined cellar and fireplace bases. The artifacts all dated to the twentieth century (King 1989:13). Archeologists also

investigated the area around the house and found artifactual evidence dating its construction to the 1840s. They also found at least one additional early to mid-nineteenth century outbuilding and evidence to support its use as a dairy (King 1989:93). The Susquehanna House and the tenant house at Thomas Stone NHS share common elements of history and architecture, which may also point to similar activities and perceptions.

Piscataway Park, Piscataway, Prince Georges County

Stephen Potter (1980:i) has written that Piscataway Park “is one of the densest locales of prehistoric and historic American Indian archeological sites in the Middle Atlantic seaboard province.” American Indians began living in the area of Piscataway Creek perhaps as early as 6,000 years ago. Use increased dramatically by 2,000 years ago only to decline in the early seventeenth century due to “pressures of intertribal warfare and European expansion” (Potter 1980:i).

Site types including seasonal base camps, lithic workshops and quarry sites, and short term processing stations have been identified throughout Piscataway Park (Potter 1980:17). At least three ossuaries have been found along Piscataway Creek. Archeologists have also found an ossuary and excavated trade goods, such as copper items and turquoise. (Potter 1980:10-11).

Archeologists worked on the historic “Moyaone” village, eventually delineating the outer stockade (Potter 1980:12). Mockley Point area and Susquehanna Fort area. These four sites are collectively known as the Accokeek Creek site (Potter 1980:10) and is used to sequence the ceramics of Maryland’s American Indians. “The area of Accokeek Creek appears to have served as one of the central spring-summer base camps” for people of the Accokeek Phase (Potter 1980:19). These sites may provide insight for future archeological findings at the park as they may relate to the region.

St. Leonards Town, Calvert County, MD

St. Leonards Town is located in Calvert County near the tip of the peninsula between the Patuxent River and St. Leonards Creek. The primary research questions driving archeology involved locating the hamlet, but archeologists have also recovered significant information on American Indians.

Archeologists have concluded that American Indians intensively used the St. Leonards area, particularly during the Late Woodland period, on the basis of the relative sizes and numbers of site components. They found artifacts such as white quartz flakes, Rappahannock shards, an oyster shell midden, and surface scatters (Hurry 1990:38). Archeologists have also recovered evidence of the Early to Late Woodland periods, including shell, lithics, and Accokeek phase ceramics (Hurry 1990:58).

European colonists began to settle at St. Leonards in the seventeenth century. During the War of 1812, the British destroyed much of the town. Residents rebuilt the hamlet and many continued to live there until the late nineteenth century, when maps show that it was abandoned (Hurry 1990:10). Archeologists have identified a number of historical occupations, but note that the locations of brick and nail may reflect downhill erosion processes. Nonetheless, the concentrations of manufactured items start to delineate the inhabited and activity areas of St. Leonards Town. Archeology recovered a wide variety of eighteenth-century domestic artifacts including tin-glazed earthenwares, Rhenish salt-glazed stonewares, and creamware; glass shards; and kaolin pipe fragments.

The distribution of oyster shells correlated with the spread of domestic artifacts (Hurry 1990:38). The archeology of St. Leonards Town provides comparative information for Thomas Stone NHS on architecture, site development, and multicultural uses of the landscape through the eighteenth century.

Patuxent Point site, Calvert County, MD

The Patuxent Point Site is located in Calvert County, just north of Solomons Island. Archeology at the site contributes information about earthfast architecture in the region and the layout of agricultural complexes on tobacco plantations. The site offers Thomas Stone NHS ideas on how people in southern Maryland constructed their surroundings and their uses for the yards.

Archeologists from Thunderbird Archaeological Associates found an early colonial domestic site during the development of a former tobacco field along the lower Patuxent River. The Patuxent Point site was inhabited until c. 1680 and was associated with the plantation of Hodgkin's Neck. The principal dwelling was of earthfast construction, but larger than most at 20.5 by 40 feet (King and Ubelaker 1996:24). The site plan was difficult to interpret, but the dwelling seemed to be divided into two or three rooms on the ground floor with a loft above and a perhaps a chimney to one end. There was a "clean area" with no refuse middens, few subsurface pits, and no evidence for domestic buildings to one side and a "service yard" on the other with many artifact-rich midden pits (King and Ubelaker 1996:26). The artifacts included fragments of Dutch pottery, North Italian slipwares, large bore pipe stems, and terra cotta pipe stems, and much more dated the site to the late seventeenth century. These items suggested that the residents were of the middling planter class (King and Ubelaker 1996:30-31). The archeologists were unsure about why the site was abandoned in the 1680s, but hypothesized that it might be related to the abandonment of the William Stevens Land site nearby and to the larger situation of economic stress caused by the tobacco industry (King and Ubelaker 1996:119). The Patuxent Point sites provide information about seventeenth century life and may help in the understanding of the period at Haberdventure.

Archeology at Thomas Stone NHS

The section on archeology at Thomas Stone NHS is organized geographically by project area. It begins at the visitor center, then moves to the yard north of main house; loops around the west wing and hyphen, the main house, the east wing and hyphen, and the yard south of the main house; then jumps to the area surrounding the tenant house and on to the maintenance yard, and finally to utility projects. Each section is followed by a discussion of the associated collection.

Visitor Contact Station

Archeologists conducted extensive shovel test pit testing around the visitor contact station in four stages from 1994 to 2005. They documented a low density of American Indian artifacts across the area, and concluded that a few people visited the site

infrequently over a long period of time. After the testing in 2005, the site was considered ineligible for the National Register and no further mitigation was deemed necessary.

John Pousson (Eastern Applied Archeological Center/Denver Service Center/National Park Service, hereafter EAAC/DSC/NPS) dug a soil percolation test pit in an open area north of the visitor contact station in 1994/1995. He found no artifacts (Pousson Folder 1994-1995 Soil investigation) (Figure 4:2).

Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) tested the visitor facilities parking lot area, in the vicinity of adjacent roads, and in the zone for new construction using shovel test pits in 1997. He saw a low-density scatter of American Indian lithic debris across the entire area. Pousson found that "...although 28% (19) of the sixty-eight shovel tests yielded prehistoric material, only 6% (4) yielded more than one flake or other lithic artifact" and "Historical artifacts were discovered in four of the shovel tests ... At one of these locations there was a relatively large pit, identified as a possible cellar-hole, and what may have been an associated ditch, which may indicate that a structure was once located there" (Pousson 1997:1). The historical areas may date to the nineteenth century on the basis of findings of cut nails. Pousson tentatively dated the American Indian elements of the site to the Vernon phase of the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3000 to 2300 B.C.E.). Pousson concluded that the historical feature would not be impacted by construction (Pousson 1997:1-7).

On the basis of their findings from 1997, Pousson recommended further work to understand the American Indian component, which he and Matthew Virta conducted in 1998 as a small-scale investigation around the parking lot. They found very few ancient artifacts, including flakes and a possible core, as well as a historic stoneware crock sherd (Pousson 1998.6.8).

Allen Cooper (NE Region/NPS) in 2005 conducted further testing in the southwest margin to evaluate the effects of the construction proposed for the expanded visitor contact station. Cooper placed seven shovel tests "at regular intervals across the area and a single three foot square test unit located in the area of greatest artifact concentration" (Cooper 2005:6). He recovered a "very limited number of primarily prehistoric artifacts" (Cooper 2005:6). The project identified a limited area of American Indian resources associated with the site identified by Pousson in 1997 and impacts from the construction of the visitor contact station. The site consisted of a thin lithic scatter and non-diagnostic, quartzite lithic artifacts in the plowzone. Cooper did not consider them significant or as contributing to the National Register eligibility of the park (Cooper 2005:11). The findings supported Pousson's conclusions characterizing the site as an "occasionally visited source of lithic material by a small number of persons over an extended period" (Pousson 1997:3), and so Cooper deemed the construction to have no adverse effect (2005:11).

Visitor Contact Station Collections

The collections associated with Virta's and Pousson's testing of the visitor contact station in 1997 are located at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 10, no catalog nos.). They are contained in a box with other DSC collections. The artifacts consist of one bag from shovel tests/survey of visitor contact/comfort station parking and road realignment completed by Virta and Pousson in May 1997 and one bag from data recovery near

comfort station parking area from work by Pousson and Virta in May 1998. No reports have been found at the park that discusses the findings.

The collection associated with testing by Allen Cooper (Accession 16, no catalog nos.) is currently located at the Northeast Region facility. Its condition could not be observed for the AOA. The report (Cooper 2005) is on file at the park.

Main House Complex

The majority of archeological projects have been conducted at the main complex of Haberdeventure and the surrounding yards. The main complex consists of the house called Haberdeventure. The area includes the two wings, two hyphens, and the central house; and the yards adjacent to the complex. Work began in 1986 and has continued since then in response to restoration projects and utility enhancements (Figure 4:1).

Main House: Yard to the northeast

Remote sensing in 1987 detected anomalies in the soil northeast of the main house (Bevan 1987). Later that year, archeologists from Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (hereafter CHRS) opened test units to investigate the anomalies, but found only naturally occurring undulations with high iron content (Basalik and Lewis 1987:8, 37). Archeologists recovered a number of artifacts, including lithics possibly dating to the Archaic period and other materials dating predominantly to the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. They attributed the presence of artifacts to natural processes rather than human activity at the site (Basalik and Lewis 1987:11).

In 1994 or 1995, John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) and soil technicians recorded the locations of several soil percolation tests along the west side of Rose Hill road. All the tests yielded at least a few lithic flakes. Some had possible charcoal. Area B, located just outside the tree line halfway between the park entrance road and the construction entrance to the north, contained brick, grey stone ware, and bottle glass (Pousson Folder 1994-1995 Soil investigation).

Pousson conducted monitoring of the installation of utility lines northeast of the main house in April 1998. He found evidence of a "(possible) central brick walkway which apparently extended southwest from the entrance road/historic drive up to the house's northeast piazza, axially aligned with the northeast doorway" (Pousson 1998.6.8). A thin layer of brick was found in the "ditch-witch" trench for the telephone and electrical lines, five feet southwest of Rose Hill Road. The original width would have been less than nine feet, which coincidentally is about the width of the spacing between the columns of the piazza at the main house. Further testing, however, failed to locate definitive evidence of a roadway perpendicular or axial to the house. "It appears, in other words, that the original roadway in the vicinity of the house had the same alignment as the existing road, and that the original axial feature on this side of the house was the brick walkway" (Pousson 1998.6.8).

Main House: West wing and hyphen

CHRS archaeologists in November 1987 recovered structural and construction components of the west wing and evidence of its relationship to the main house.

Excavations found builders' trenches and post holes on the east wall, but no artifacts to date the activity (Basalik and Lewis 1987:18). Test units along the south wall helped the archeologists to understand differences between the existing southern wall of the kitchen wing and an earlier foundation wall found during previous excavations. Other features along the south wall appeared to date to the twentieth century, including planting areas for ornamental shrubbery or flowers, a utility trench, and a rectangular pit for a grounding rod on the house. The remains of a brick walkway were also found, but could not be dated (Basalik and Lewis 1987:22). The archeologists recommended that any additional archeological work in the area identify the extent and orientation of the walkway (Basalik and Lewis 1987:37).

A year later, in December 1988, reconstruction work around the footing of a new west wall for the west wing stopped when the workers sighted portions of earlier walls. Allen H. Cooper (NE Region/NPS) monitored the area and in the process looked for information about the sequence of construction in the west wing area. He identified three walls through excavation, the earliest surviving structural elements of the west wing area. No artifacts to date the wall were found in a narrow builder's trench associated with the southernmost east/west wall (Cooper 1989).

Archeologists from SJS Archaeological Services, Inc. (hereafter SJS) conducted testing in the summer of 1989 at the west wing and hyphen beside the interior and exterior foundation walls. They learned details about the architecture of the house, its construction, and structural changes over time (Sheehan 1990). The total of American Indian artifacts suggested a "fairly significant occupation" seen in quartz and quartzite flakes, but no features. Archeologists found a few ancient tools, including what appeared to be an Archaic projectile point (Sheehan 1990:3-7). Testing under the floorboards of the west hyphen found evidence of "numerous meat and fowl bones, including at least two bird skulls, and even some cartilage ... Cooking was not perfect in the adjoining kitchen, as evidenced by several Bromo Seltzer bottles" (Sheehan 1990:12). The report does not speculate on how the bones got there.

Archeologists from John Milner and Associates, Inc. (hereafter JMA) excavated in the interior of the southern room of the west wing in 1989. They found two compact historic living surfaces overlying an intact Late Archaic component. Their work also clarified the relationship of the standing structure to an earlier foundation (Cheek and Ward 1989:5). Evidence of the Late Archaic consisted primarily of quartz debitage, but also fire-cracked rock, quartz biface fragments, and Vernon projectile points (Cheek *et al.* 1992:8). The uppermost historic living floor contained a ceramic mix from the early eighteenth to early twentieth centuries, a spoon, a bead, marbles, corroded construction tools, egg shells and fish scales, modern plastic items, and mortar and brick rubble. The archeologists associated some activity at this level with renovation activities by the NPS and the Visschers (Cheek *et al.* 1992:7). In the layer below, rodent disturbance obscured several features. Evidence remained of the builder's trench for the south wall of the existing west wing. The archeologists also found evidence of a fire within the building: a thin layer of burned, hard-packed material covered in some places with a layer of charcoal (Cheek *et al.* 1992:8). The paucity of artifacts made dating difficult, but the assemblage included creamware, pearlware, Chinese export porcelain, and a piece of whiteware (Cheek *et al.* 1992:8).

Archeology did not definitively date the earlier structure, but showed that it predated the hyphen and current west wing, which were reportedly built within several years of the main house (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26 citing Orr 1989, unable to locate for this report). The earlier, freestanding structure measured approximately 16 by 23 feet with an interior fireplace on the west wall. It was symmetrically placed to the east wing. The earlier structure probably functioned primarily as a kitchen during the Thomas Stone era, but may also have housed slaves and servants (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26). John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) later re-interpreted the findings. He believed that the brick feature west of and exterior to the south end of the existing west wing betrayed an exterior fireplace or chimney block, not an interior one (Pousson 1997.5.7).

John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) tested at the southeast corner of the west wing hyphen and the main house on the perimeter drain. He found a ceramic pipe (Pousson 2005.9.22).

A major feature of particular note was identified by Ronald Deiss (MARO/NPS) and a small crew in the spring on 1986 during a preliminary investigation of a depression northeast of the west wing. They identified a brick-lined cistern or well between six and seven feet in diameter beneath a brick sidewalk and gravel and sand bed (Deiss 1986:30). The few artifacts implied an “early date” for construction and that it had been filled in the mid-nineteenth century (Deiss 1986:30). In 1989, archeologists from JMA excavated the surface level and recovered nails, ceramics, glass, and American Indian lithics. Their probings beneath the cobbles determined that a clay fill layer extended down at least six additional feet. The cistern or well had been brick-lined, but the bricks were removed before it was filled (Cheek *et al.* 1992:10). Brick found in the top of the feature may relate to a later landscaping feature, such as a grape arbor (Cheek *et al.* 1992:18).

Main House

In the summer of 1987, archeologists from SJS excavated tests around the exterior and interior of the basement in the main house (Sheehan 1990). The exterior areas were severely disturbed from plantings of shrubs long-since removed, a waste pipe, and a trench for the pipe. A buried level of gravel – undated by artifacts – suggested a former pathway running around the building’s northwest corner (Sheehan 1990:8).

Archeologists from SJS and JMA came to similar conclusions about the main house basement. SJS archeologists found brick and mortar rubble over clay and capped by clay and sand. The rubble may have been used as a drain field to prevent puddles from forming in the basement (Sheehan 1990:6). Archeologists from JMA in 1989 concluded that the rubble evidenced coping strategies for residents living with a cellar subject to flooding. They attributed the lack of features associated with household activities, such as food storage, to the water problem (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26). A layer of mortar laid in the mid-nineteenth century finally solved the flooding (Cheek *et al.* 1992:7 and 11). The archeologists also found narrow builders’ trenches. They recovered American Indian artifacts, including a Late Archaic Vernon projectile point, with fill dirt from another location (Cheek *et al.* 1992:11).

Several sets of testing were conducted at the porch piers in the course of renovating the main house. CHRS archeologists excavated at the northeast corner of the patio and associated porch support footing to reveal part of an earlier pier support footing for a portico (Basalik and Lewis 1987:11, 37). In the upper strata they found American

Indian stone artifacts, as well as artifacts dating to the early- to- mid-nineteenth century (Basalik and Lewis 1987:11). Between May and June 1992, John Pousson and Matthew Virta (EAAC/DSC/NPS) investigated the pier footings for porches that formerly existed on the north and south sides of the main building, or original house structure. *South side:* Pousson and Virta placed four units on the north side and five on the south side of the house, as well as one informal excavation at a corner pier investigated by Basalik and Lewis to address inconsistencies between that project and the current one (Pousson and Virta 1992:4). They found that the former porch on the south side was an elevated wood frame supported by brick piers, three of which still stood, while the others were flush to the ground. Features on the south side included two features of brick pavers whose purposes were not understood (Pousson and Virta 1992:8), and a builders' trench containing a few ancient lithic flakes (Pousson and Virta 1992:9). Pousson and Virta concluded that the pier footings were constructed with the rest of the house circa 1771. The brick pavers on the south side appeared to have been abandoned by the time of a reconstruction of the south porch, dated to before 1922 by a dog license (Pousson and Virta 1992:9). At about the same time, the south porch piers were reconstructed and new plantings. Pousson and Virta recovered evidence of American Indians, including flakes, projectile points, and cores from disturbed contexts near the south piers, as well as the edge of a pit feature. One projectile point was tentatively identified as a Palmer point dating to the Early Archaic (Pousson and Virta 1992:13-14). *North side:* The front terrace was formerly occupied by the north porch. The footings of a 1950s brick stoop or step remain. After the fire of 1977, the porch piers were filled in with brick set in concrete. Pousson and Virta speculated that the characteristics of the brick (its softness, irregularities) meant that it was not modern, but perhaps reused from an earlier pavement (Pousson and Virta 1992:10). The archeologists excavated four units and one informal pit in the north porch area. A few artifacts were recovered from the area, including cut nails, window glass fragments, brick and mortar fragments, and burnt shell along with ancient lithic flakes (Pousson and Virta 1992:12-13). Archeology showed that the reconstruction of the piers occurred before the raising of the terrace, probably circa 1930 (Pousson and Virta 1992:14). *Conclusions:* Archeology confirmed that the porch piers were originally constructed at the same time, or soon after, as the main house. The project also showed that the piers and pavers had been reconstructed and modified greatly over time, particularly in the early twentieth century and up to 1936. Pousson and Virta (1992:16) recommended further testing to understand the structural evolution of the porch and to determine if the original lowest parts of the footings could be preserved in place.

John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) conducted a test in August of 1996 at the southwest corner of the main house. He found that the connecting vitrified ceramic drainline from a cast iron boot extended southeast and was the same line discovered in 1993 below the 1930s concrete footing for the south porch steps (Pousson 1996.8.14)

Main House: East wing/hyphen

Deiss (MARO/NPS) in the spring of 1986 excavated the exterior and interior perimeter of the foundation around the east wing, also known as the office. The project took place ahead of the installation of an independent drain, which would stabilize the building and remove moisture from the foundation (Deiss 1986a:n.p.). Archeologists found "a drain

system in fine working order” installed in the early twentieth century according to “machine-made bottle fragments obtained from the drainage construction trench and from photographs discovered after the excavations were completed” (Deiss 1986a:n.p.). The archeologists depended upon photographs from 1901 and 1936 to date many features, including a drainage system, potting holes for ornamental plantings, a stone step, and a brick walk (Deiss 1986b:26, 28-29). They identified at least three major construction episodes in the east wing foundations: a primary foundation tentatively dated to the eighteenth century, a secondary foundation built between 1864 and 1901, and a modification to the secondary foundation dating to after the installation of the drainage system (Deiss 1986b:26-28). “One building episode lifted the present building off the ground in the late-19th century and the other building episode tried to correct foundation movement in the early-20th century” (Deiss 1986a:n.p.). The brick from the modern building episodes covered a buried brick foundation that used sand and lime mortar to bond the brick. The mortar also contained oyster shell, signaling older construction. Archeology also revealed that, “the older foundation originally supported a floor plan of different dimensions than the office building. Foundation stress had led to structure problems inherent in the building today. This buried foundation could date from Thomas Stone's occupation of the site, since a Colonial period wine bottle was recovered from its construction trench” (Deiss 1986a:n.p.).

Archeologists from SJS later monitored the east wing connecting passage at the entrance to the main building basement. They discovered that the uppermost course of bricks in the brick wall footer corresponded with the original basement floor (Sheehan 1990:7-8).

John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) in 1994 conducted surveys ahead of a wastewater treatment system construction and related electrical and plumbing around the east wing. The utility corridor was placed within the area disturbed by the present road. He concluded after conducting test excavations in the vicinity of the area of the fireplace that archeological monitoring was not necessary. A metal detector and an electronic pipe locator were used by civil engineers of the DSC to minimize ground disturbance. They identified the location of buried features and excavated the existing water tank and connected drain tile. They also investigated the abandoned disposal system that once served just the historic mansion. No official archeological report could be located, but Section 106 compliance found no impact (Black binder of project history related to Restoration of East Wing, Thomas Stone NHS).

Main House: Garden to the south

Between 1949 and 1950, a gardener working in the south yard found several arrowheads and one or two coins from “colonial times” (Wearmouth 1988:Appendix B). The location of these items is not known.

JMA archeologists in 1989 excavated parts of the terraced garden in the yard south of the main house. The archeologists sought information about the original form and development of the garden that would help the NPS restore it to circa 1900 (Cheek *et al.* 1992:12). They also looked for evidence of a roadway in the third terrace. Archeologists felt that the evidence, “as slight as it is,” supported the assumption that Thomas Stone had the garden built (Cheek *et al.* 1992:21).

The archeologists opened excavation units on the second terrace to determine its general stratigraphy. They found a mixture of artifacts that indicated that the terrace had been disturbed, such as ceramics from different time periods mixed together. Plow scars in several test units confirmed that plowing had disturbed the area (Cheek *et al.* 1992:12). The western area of the second terrace appeared to have been a large central rectangular bed (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26). The archeologists investigated a number of features and proposed their historic uses; these included trenches for terracotta pipe drains and a trench for a sewer line from the main house to a septic tank. They also found planting pits, postholes, plow scars, and planting beds. One large planting bed contained nails and a large quantity of quartzite flakes (Cheek and Ward 1989:8, Cheek *et al.* 1992:12-16). The archeologists noted that features below the plow zone might provide evidence of when particular areas were dug, but that it might be difficult to apply to a coherent garden plan (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26).

Artifacts from the fill layers and undisturbed deposits in the second and third terraces led the archeologists to concur with the assumption that the garden was constructed during the late-eighteenth century, probably when Thomas Stone possessed the property (Cheek *et al.* 1992:27). The archeologists wrote that, "The design of the terraces and the central walkway or path and the placement of the central rectangle all indicate that the garden was a typical mid- to- late-eighteenth century falling garden that followed the prevalent stylistic cannons of garden design" (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26). The central area, however, was plowed at least during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which obliterated evidence of the internal arrangement of the beds in the central rectangle (Cheek *et al.* 1992:26). The archeologists found few seeds that indicated the kinds of plants that had historically been found in the garden. Significantly, the overall conclusions impress that the garden has been extensively disturbed and may likely provide little to inform a reconstruction to the Thomas Stone era. Note that Cheek *et al.* (1992) includes an overview of garden archeology in the Maryland region that may be useful in creating a reasonable approximation.

Main House: Yard to the southwest

Archeologists from CHRS opened in 1987 only one test unit fifty feet southwest of the house to locate an outbuilding, but did not find it. The artifacts dated to the mid-to-late-nineteenth century and were interpreted as having architectural and kitchen associations (Basalik and Lewis 1987:22). The archeologists associated the large amount of excavated brick with other buildings in the vicinity (Basalik and Lewis 1987:36), but for unclear reasons not the outbuilding they sought.

The CHRS archeologists also placed only one test unit approximately 200 feet south of the main house to locate a privy, but found no evidence of it. The recovered artifacts dated to the twentieth century (Basalik and Lewis 1987:24).

Another test unit was excavated and probed on "the original approach to the house" on a terrace (Basalik and Lewis 1987:22). The archeologists found no evidence of structural remains associated with the yard area, few artifacts, and no features (Basalik and Lewis 1987:22). The artifacts dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and included a locket fragment holding a lock of hair (Basalik and Lewis 1987:36).

For none of the three areas does the report state clearly if the archeologists used shovel test pits to inform their one-unit-per-site strategy. Additional analysis is necessary.

Main house and vicinity collections

Collections and documentation (field notes, film) associated with testing of porch piers at main house by John Pousson and Matthew Virta (NPS) are at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 2, Catalog nos. 1590-1891), as is the report (Pousson and Virta 1992). The artifacts are in six small boxes and have been washed, rehoused, and cataloged. The report and associated photographic documentation needs to be curated. This recommendation is present in the current Collections Management Plan (CMP) and the park is taking steps to address the collection.

Collections and documentation (field notes, film) associated with testing of porch piers at main house by John Pousson and Matthew Virta (NPS) are at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 2, Catalog nos. 1590-1891), as is the report (Pousson and Virta 1992). The artifacts are in six small boxes and have been washed, rehoused, and cataloged. The report and associated photographic documentation needs to be curated.

Collections associated with the testing of east and west wings by MARO/NPS in 1986 are located at the park (Accession no. 4 (originally THST-1), no catalog nos.). The report (Deiss 1986b) is also at the park. Deiss' excavations recovered over 40,000 artifacts. The bulk consists of brick, nails, and mortar from the building episodes. Household artifacts have also been found. Among them, a "large copper George II penny from the mid-18th century was a surprising find, since coinage was not common in southern Maryland. The dishes, bottles, and coin recovered originate from England, implying a dependency on the mother country for particular goods. A gold tooth was also recovered" (Deiss 1986a:n.p.). The collection consists of six boxes of artifacts from excavations around the east and west wings. Slides, negatives, site soil and features profiles, extra report figures, and correspondence are also at the park. Artifacts have been washed and sorted, labeled with preliminary numbers. Boxes are in need of repacking to release pressure on the materials. Associated documentation should be inventoried and curated. The park has received funding to address the collection and work began in Spring 2007.

Collections associated with the testing of north lawn of main house, north and south patio, terrace walkway, west wing, and south yard, by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. are at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 5, no Catalog nos.). The report (Basalik and Lewis 1987) is located at the park but has many errors and inconsistencies. The maps omit several test units and do not include scale or directions. The artifact collections are currently housed in five cardboard boxes. This collection may be eligible for Backlog Cataloging funds. The artifacts have been washed and labeled with site numbers. The five boxes of artifacts have recently been decompressed and rehoused in archival boxes while waiting funding for cataloging.

Collections associated with the monitoring of west hyphen by John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS) in 1995 are at the park (Accession no.: 8, Catalog nos.: 1827-2374 (numbers need to be checked). No report was written, but a fax (Pousson 1995.9.22) provides some conclusions. The collection consists of ten small boxes of artifacts and one large RC carton. Another box labeled "Records of Archeological Investigations

1992-1998” contains a black binder with collection catalog records. Part of the accession has been washed, rehoused, and cataloged. The large RC carton of artifacts has been washed, but not cataloged.

Artifacts found in the process of soil percolation testing by John Pousson (EAAC/DSC) in 1994 are at the park (Accession no. 7, no catalog nos.); this accession overlaps with that discussed below in the vicinity of the tenant house. The contents of one box include twelve small and one large bags of artifacts from areas A-G. No report exists for this work, but it is documented through a series of maps in the “1994-1995 Soil investigation” folder in the box of transferred DSC records labeled “Records of Archeological Investigations 1992-1998.” The artifacts have been washed and sorted, but not cataloged.

Collections associated with data recovery at the main house north and south porch pier footings 1992-1993 are also at the park (Accession no. 6, no catalog nos.). No report could be found specifically for this project. The collection currently consists of three RC boxes of artifacts. The collection has been washed and sorted, but not cataloged.

Vicinity of tenant house

Archeologists from CHRS worked approximately “400-500 feet” southwest of the main house to locate the cabins of enslaved African Americans (Figure 4:3). They placed fifteen test units along a narrow plateau on a straight trajectory east from the tenant house “at locations of minor topographic anomalies” (Basalik and Lewis 1987:24). They identified one concentration of artifacts near the tenant house and another near the southern edge of the plateau. Features included two shallow pipe trenches, a steel post mark/stain, a post hole, and plow scars. They associated the artifacts with kitchen and architectural activities, but also found a few quartz flakes. All of the artifacts were from a disturbed context within the plow zone (Basalik and Lewis 1987:24). Additionally, in 1994 or 1995, John Pousson (NPS/DSC) placed a few soil tests in the field south of the tenant house. He found no artifacts (Pousson Folder 1994-1995:Soil investigation). Comparison of Basalik and Lewis’ work with that of Pousson suggests that the cabins may have been located east of the modern location of the tenant house, rather than south.

The excavation strategy for the project involved excavation too limited for answers to the questions sought. The recommendation of the CHRS archeologists to conduct geophysical testing followed by additional test excavations (Basalik and Lewis 1987:37) has not been followed.

Tenant house and vicinity collections

Collections associated with the testing of the tenant house and adjacent field by CHRS are at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 5, no Catalog nos.). The report (Basalik and Lewis 1987) is located at the park but has many errors and inconsistencies. The maps omit several test units and do not include scale or directions. The maps for the tenant house and adjacent field are not illustrated on maps in relationship to the main house. The artifact collections are currently housed in five cardboard boxes. This collection may be eligible for Backlog Cataloging funds. The artifacts have been washed and labeled with site numbers, but all artifacts need to be rehoused in archival packaging. Boxes are severely overpacked and poorly labeled.

Artifacts found in the process of soil percolation testing near the tenant house and adjacent field by John Pousson (EAAC/DSC) in 1994 are at the park (Accession no. 7, no catalog nos.). The contents of one box include twelve small and one large bags of artifacts from areas A-G. No report exists for this work, but it is documented through a series of maps in the "1994-1995 Soil investigation" folder in the box of transferred DSC records labeled "Records of Archeological Investigations 1992-1998." The artifacts have been washed and sorted, but not cataloged.

Maintenance Access Road and Maintenance Building Installation

Upon arriving at Thomas Stone NHS to test the future site of a new maintenance area in August 1991, archeologists from SJS were surprised when the site cleared for their work was not the same site shown on the RFP and the project map. On the other hand, "The location was topographically very similar to the original one, albeit closer to existing structures, so we conducted the testing at the cleared and staked location" (Sheehan *et al.* 1992:1). Archeologists found an ancient lithic scatter that they could not date, but no features except a postmold dating to the historic era. The few artifacts from the historic period included nails, glass, and a piece of coal. Artifacts related to ancient history were limited to lithics that are not culturally or chronologically diagnostic, including quartzite and a few quartz pieces (Sheehan *et al.* 1992:14). The park ultimately erected the building on the foundation of a chicken processing plant scheduled for demolition (Sheehan *et al.* 1992:1).

Collection of Maintenance Access Road and Maintenance Building Installation

The collections associated with mitigation at maintenance building site in 1991 by SJS Archaeological Services, Inc. are at Thomas Stone NHS (Accession no. 3, Catalog nos. 2972-2976). The report (Sheehan 1992) includes only a very general identification of the project area on a topographical map. The collection includes one small box of artifacts and archeologist's field notes. The artifacts have been washed, rehoused, and cataloged.

Utility Projects

Archeologists from the EAAC/DSC/NPS in 1996 conducted archeological testing in numerous areas ahead of utility projects across the park. Testing took place west and northwest of the main house, northwest of the visitor contact station, north and west of the tenant house, and at the planned location of the sewer leach field. Testing at the main house correlated with areas to be disturbed by new water, sewer, and HVAC lines. The visitor center tests investigated at the site of the undergrounding of an existing electrical line and the new sewer line. Two tests for the sewer were also placed at the culvert at the head of Spring Branch where the road departs from the road shoulder, two in the vicinity of the cow barn, and one adjacent to the roadway where the maintenance building's septic tank was to be installed. The sewer line investigation found few artifacts and no features (Pousson 1996:1). Testing at the main house further documented subsurface features such as trenches and pits associated with historical replacements of structures or modern utility work. The limited number of test pits near the visitor contact station revealed a density and variability of artifacts similar to those by the main house. The

most notable artifact was an embossed, lead bale seal. Shovel tests near the tenant house found a previously unidentified American Indian site consisting of a concentration of quartzite and quartz flakes in the plowzone, as well as partially manufactured tools (preforms) (Pousson 1996:5). Few artifacts were found during testing of the leach field area (Pousson 1996:7). The findings supported the archeologists' recommendation that archeological monitoring of construction excavations in the vicinities of the main house, tenant house, and visitor contact station; as well as minor rerouting of the sewer line where it exited the west wing of the main house (Pousson 1996:7).

Utility Projects Collections

The EAAC/DSC conducted numerous monitoring projects across Thomas Stone NHS in 1996 (Accession no. 9, dummy numbers 1-549 assigned). John Pousson (EAAC/DSC/NPS)'s (1996) excavation records for the projects appear to be in the box labeled "Records of Archeological Investigations 1992-1998." These records should be curated and evaluated in the process for their connections to the projects listed below, which is an inventory of descriptions included in the boxes kept at Thomas Stone NHS. The artifacts have been washed and sorted, but not catalogued. The bags and boxes need to be repacked. To give a sense of the amount and breadth of projects to curate, the two RC cartons contain:

Box 1 of 2:

- One bag: Utilities north and northwest of west wing (Virta and Pousson, March 1996)
- One bag: Utilities southwest and west of west wing (Virta and Pousson, March 1996)
- One bag: Utilities in view of tenant house (EMM and Virta, March 1996)
- One bag: Utilities northwest of visitor contact station (EM and Pousson, March 1996)

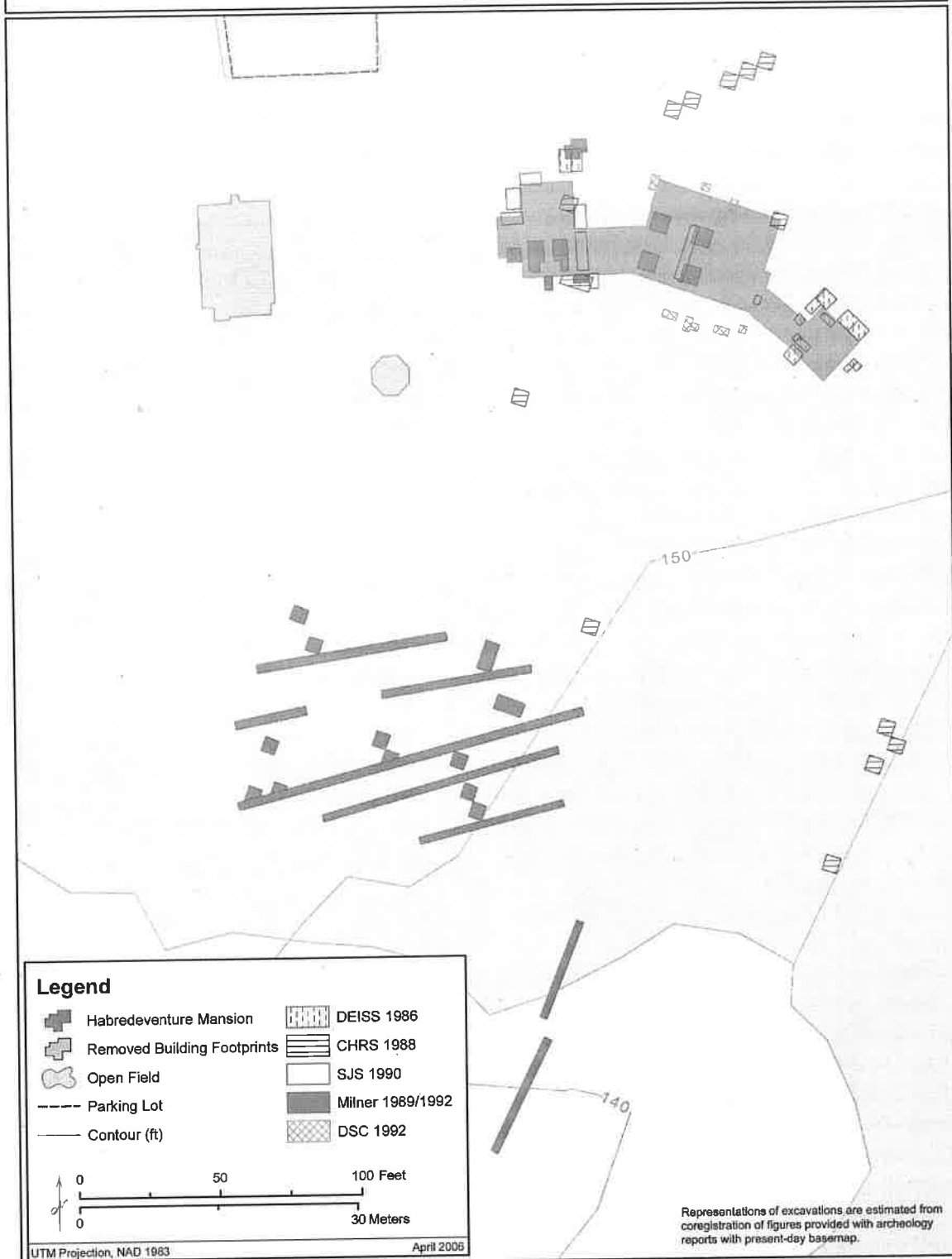
Box 2 of 2:

- Two bags: HVAC wells area trench (Pousson September 1996);
- One bag: Utilities for sewerline and in leach field (Virta/Pousson March 1996)
- One bag: Tenant house vicinity forced main excavation (Pousson March 1996);
- One bag: Utilities shovel tests near low barn (Virta/Pousson March 1996)
- One bag: From stream bed at head of Spring Branch, south side of road, northwest of horse stable (no name, 1996)
- One bag: Monitoring of excavation for perimeter drains, west wing of mansion (Pousson 1996)
- One bag of each all in one big bag: water/electric line trench at mansion (Pousson November 1996); Mansion rototilling of disturbed area north of west wing (Pousson November 1996); northeast corner of west wing, drainline of west wing, geothermal line near mansion (Pousson, September 1996), sewer from southwest corner of west wing (Pousson, September 1996)

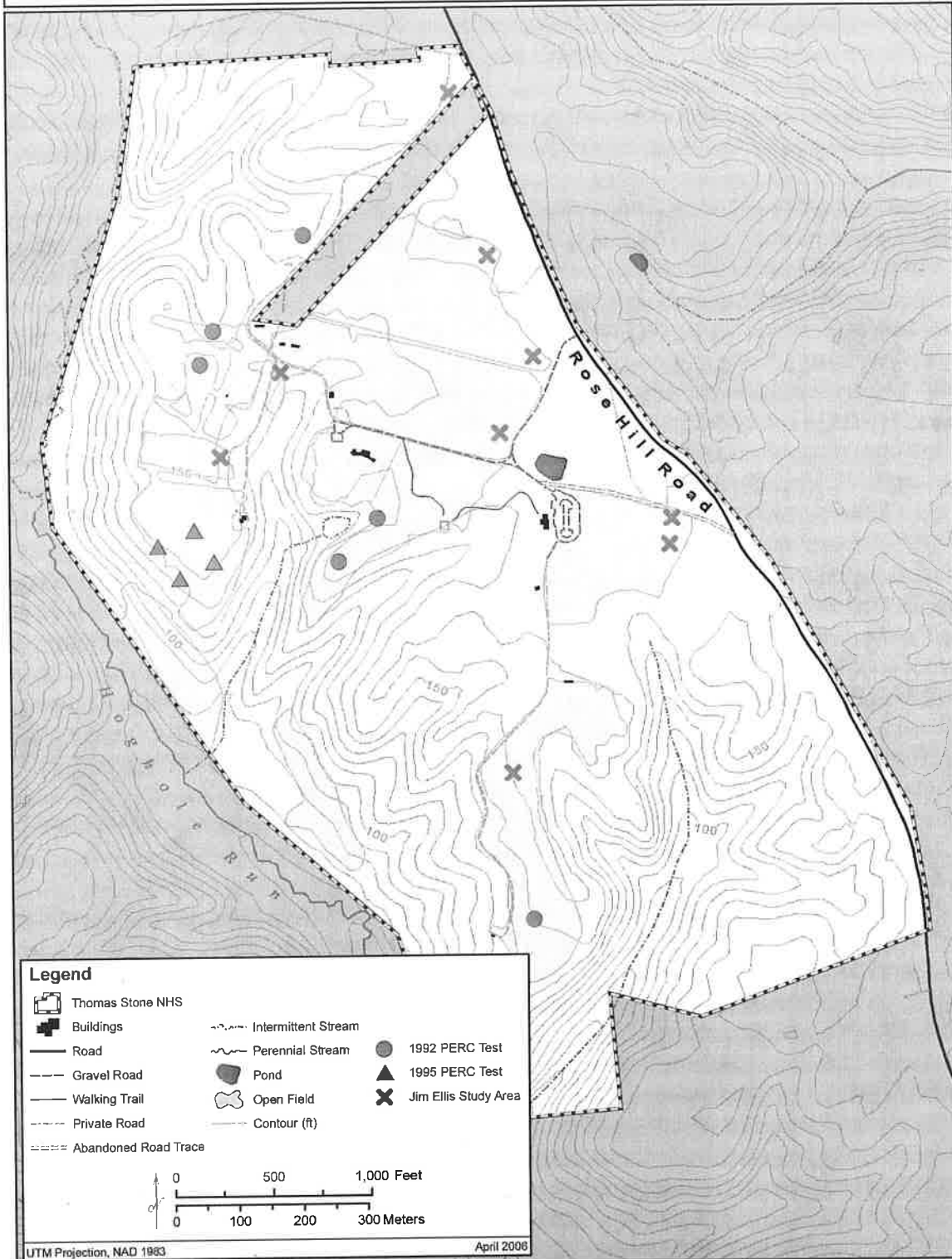
Archeology in southern Maryland may, in the future, contribute to understanding ancient activity at Thomas Stone NHS. Evidence of shell mounds, ossuary sites, and settlements indicate that Native Americans were an active presence in the region for thousands of years. Although it is tempting to make connections between the Native American and post-contact era sites in southern Maryland with Thomas Stone NHS, little evidence exists to do so. Archeological evidence of American Indians near the main

house and the maintenance area may relate to findings at St. Leonards Town, Zekiah Swamp, Harry Diamond Laboratories Field Test Facility at Blossom Point, Philip's Meadow subdivision, Pope's Creek, Juhle and Friendship Landing sites, and Chapel Point site Piscataway Park. Excavation findings of plantation landscapes and tenant farming at the Susquehanna site, St. Mary's City, Patuxent Point site, and Blossom Point Farm may provide comparative architectural and artifactual data with the entire Stone property. Cityscapes with architectural and artifactual evidence, such as St. Leonards Town and St. Mary's City may provide insight into different styles of building and using space, such as around the outbuildings. Outbuildings and possible quarters for enslaved persons have been identified at St. Leonards Town, Susquehanna site, St. Charles Communities Blossom Point Farm, and Sotterly Mansion; these are particularly significant because the remains of enslaved persons' houses are rarely documented and are difficult to identify archeologically. They may relate to the quarters and tenant house site found near the main house. Altogether, with future analysis, the archeology at Thomas Stone NHS may provide greater understanding of the larger context for the park's interpretive themes.

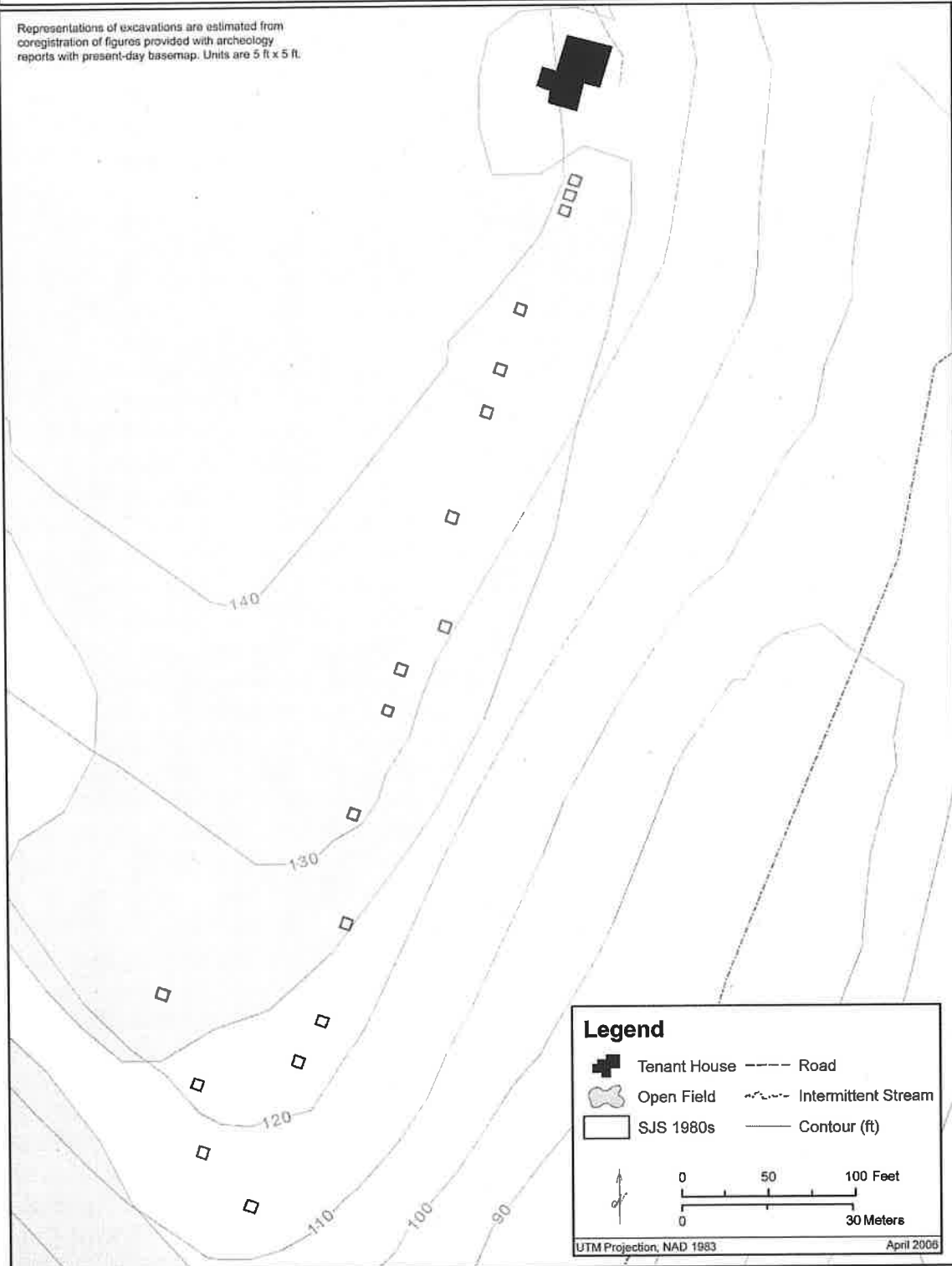
**Figure 4.1: Archeological Investigations Surrounding the Habredeventure Mansion
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**



**Figure 4.2: Archeological Test Excavations Investigations
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**



**Figure 4.3: Archeological Investigations Surrounding the Tenant House
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**



Chapter 5

Condition of Resources

Disturbances to archeological sites occur in many ways. Construction projects, natural processes (erosion, tree and vegetation growth, geological heaving), foot traffic, and even the installation of signage can all negatively impact archeological sites. This chapter discusses the current condition of the archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS; however, a systematic survey will be necessary to understand the overall preservation of the sites within the park and assess their ability to yield information. The condition of sites has not been observed through visual inspection; as a result, and until future archeology can more accurately delineate the outlines of archeological sites through a park-wide systematic identification study, the sites are presumed to be in good condition with disturbance primarily from root growth or construction prior to NPS ownership of the estate. To date, the looting of archeological sites has not been a problem at Thomas Stone NHS.

Main House

The main house, hyphens, and wings have a complex history of structural modifications that have impacted the area immediately surrounding the foundations. The house, hyphens, and both wings underwent major renovations after the 1977 fire and stabilizations that were preceded by, or overlapped with, archeology.

Archeologists have investigated much of the immediate interior and exterior perimeter of the main house, east wing, and west wing. Testing has also been conducted around the foundations of these structures and in the basements of the main house and both wings. Archeologists reported disturbance to archeological deposits from rodents and woody plant roots, but also from the installation of drainage pipes at the corners of the structures. Disturbance occurred in the basement of the mansion house in 2005 with the installation of a drain system to prevent ponding of storm water. Several inches of soil were removed from the entire floor of the basement and deposited near maintenance facility. The unexcavated areas are assumed to be in similar condition to the adjacent, excavated sections in terms of the degree of disturbance and ability to yield information in the future. For these reasons, the unexcavated areas of the site are presumed to be in good condition.

The yard north of the house has had minimal modern disturbance, other than archeological investigations at the cistern/well. Excavations also took place to investigate anomalies identified during geophysical analysis, which concluded that natural processes had caused sites to shift. Archeologists seeking to understand the location, depth, and possible scope of a cistern/well have minimally disturbed it with excavations. Overall, the archeological resources in the yard are presumed to be in good condition due to minimal disturbance.

Archeological testing in the garden area and in other limited sites has disturbed the yard south of the house. Soil specialists and archeologists conducted soil percolation tests in the yard ahead of sewer and drainage utilities, which involved small test pits. The

garage near to the main house was removed as it was not a contributing structure. Overall, however, the undisturbed areas are presumed to be in good condition.

Tenant House

The area surrounding the tenant house has been investigated minimally by archeology. Potential issues facing the condition of archeological sites include mowing, the surrounding yard, trees, and other vegetation growth. The building may have been moved to its current location from another area that is yet unknown. The ravine should be considered part of the tenant house site, but faces erosion problems. The archeological sites are presumed to be in good condition. No modern disturbances can be detected.

Maintenance Area

The condition of the maintenance area is difficult to assess because so little information exists about the history of its development. A tornado on April 28, 2002 destroyed the original maintenance building and a new building was built on the same concrete slab shortly after the storm. Archeology of a site nearby yielded artifacts, but the location of the site is poorly documented. The archeological resources in the vicinity of the maintenance area are presumed to be in good condition.

Utility Areas

In FY96, park maintenance staff tore down three structures that did not relate to the Thomas Stone era: two horse barns and a hog barn. The sites were graded and seeded (National Park Service 1996). No Section 106 archeological clearance is recorded. Archeological sites may be preserved under the seeded area, but further investigation will be necessary to assess their integrity. The original buildings may have impacted any American Indian sites existing before them. Presuming little disturbance, the sites are in good condition.

Roadways

The history of the roadways is not known, which makes identifying the condition of the archeological resources difficult. Possible impacts to resources include the weight of vehicles and regrading of the surface. The shoulder of Rose Hill Road is severely eroded. The main road through the park has been resurfaced with gravel and graded, but may protect archeological materials underneath or to the sides. A series of older-looking roads through the park are less used; however, a historical study of the development of the roadways through the park has not been conducted. Such a study would help archeologists to understand the likelihood of finding artifactual material in the course of

their work. The preservation of possible archeological sites under the roads and to the sides is presumed to be good.

Cattle Barn

In 1998, the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center restored a timber-framed cattle barn to circa 1900 (Robinson 1998). No archeologist appears to have reviewed the plan during the Section 106 process and no archeology seems to have been conducted. Plans for the project anticipated minimal disturbance of the ground. Photographs taken by HPTC, however, indicate that at least the surface of the barn floor and its immediate surrounding area were disturbed by light grading and possibly by the installation of new posts. The degree of disturbance is unknown without further archeological investigation. Assuming the HPTC did not disturb more than the very surface, however, the condition of the site is presumed to be good.

Tobacco Barn

The tobacco barn was destroyed by a tornado on April 28, 2002. The building does not remain on the landscape today. Many trees in the vicinity were also destroyed, with some impact to the soil surrounding them. In 1988-1989, the Williamsport Preservation Training Center restored a tobacco barn. The WPTC disassembled the building and replaced it with in-kind materials. The project report contains no evidence that Section 106 archeological monitoring was conducted. Project photographs indicate that the surface was disturbed around the perimeter of the building, but that subsurface layers were compromised when footings were dug, the original stones set into mortar, and the land leveled (Williamsport Training Center 1991). The WPTC did not report the finding of artifacts or features. The degree of disturbance is unknown without further archeological investigation. Assuming the WPTC did not disturb more than the very surface, however, the condition of the site is presumed to be good.

Cemetery

A recent restoration of the cemetery area included repair of the fence and painting. Project photographs suggest that the surface area beneath the fence was disturbed (Thomas Stone Cemetery Restoration binder). Preliminary planning documents did not recommend an archeological survey to assess the site's integrity. The cemetery has not been archeologically investigated and appears to be in excellent condition as a site.

Fields

The fields of Haberdventure may retain information about the agricultural practices of the plantation. They were plowed up to roughly the beginning of NPS ownership,

however, archeology in the field beside the tenant house recovered data from beneath the plow zone. This indicated that despite plowing, there are intact archeological features beneath the plowzone. The NPS brushcuts the fields in the summer months and creates piles to be burned of fallen branches and brush. Additional survey will be necessary to identify if additional archeological information exists in the fields and the severity of the combined plowing, brushcutting, and burning on sites. The condition of the sites is presumed to be good.

Ravines

As discussed in previous chapters, archeologists and geologists speculate that American Indians procured lithic materials from the gravelly Aura soils in ravines to make implements. A distinct possibility exists that the ravines were also used in the post-contact era for dumping trash. No archeology has been conducted in the ravines, but they appear to be subject to erosion, which may have impacted sites. The condition of the sites is presumed to be good.

Analysis of Reports and Collections

Until relatively recently, much of the archeological collection for Thomas Stone NHS were housed at George Washington National Birthplace or at the EAAC/DSC. Previous analyses of the collections have calculated a backlog of around 70,000 archeological artifacts (Northeast Museum Services Center 2003). The archeological collection at Thomas Stone NHS consists of artifact assemblages, professional reports (or memoranda in lieu of a completed report), field notes, photographs, and slides. The majority of archeological artifacts at Thomas Stone NHS have not been assigned catalog numbers. Other accessions have duplicate or dummy catalog numbers.

Missing or incomplete project reports, field notes, and photographs of the sites constitute a major problem for the archeological collection. The documentary materials associated with each project have not been inventoried, assessed for conservation, organized, or cataloged. Notes and project photographs are at the park for some of the National Park Service-run projects by the DSC. The DSC box includes two floppy disks quizzically labeled, "THSTRCRD.zip." A number of monitoring projects conducted by the EAAC/DSC do not have reports, but the associated records include letter or fax transmissions summarizing the archeologists' findings and recommendations. Documentation is also present for work by John Milner and Associates, Inc. Project notes and related materials could not be located for the work of Deiss, SJS, and CHRS. Final reports, notes, and photographs could not be found at the park for recent work by NE Region archeologists in 2005. For the purposes of this report, fax transmittals and memos are sometimes considered the best documentation akin to a report and are included in the References section.

The missing reports and associated documentation are a major gap in the archeological collection and impact the ability of the NPS and its contractors to do

responsible investigations at the park. It is essential that the NPS track down the missing documentation.

Until a systematic survey of the park can be conducted, and a condition survey of existing sites completed, the condition of archeological sites is considered to be good. Under National Park Service management, the largest threat to archeological resources has been maintenance and development of the park scene. Notably, not all of these projects have been documented. For example, during a project in the basement of the mansion to mitigate water drainage the soil floor of the basement was disturbed and the soil removed to a location near maintenance. Artifacts were found within the soil removed from the basement. Construction projects have usually been mitigated by archeological survey as a part of the Section 106 process. The condition of archeological sites and their collections offer both important interpretive materials and significant research potential.

Chapter 6

Known and Potential Archeological Resources

The purpose of this chapter is to list the known and potential archeological sites within the present boundaries of Thomas Stone NHS. It summarizes the existing information about known sites and corrects inaccurate information that appears in previous reports. Thomas Stone NHS has four such sites: Haberdeventure, the Quarters/Tenant House, the Maintenance Yard, and the Visitor Contact Station. Two potential sites for future investigation are the Cemetery Site and the Agricultural Outbuildings Site, all of which are historically significant and have supporting historical documentation.

The chapter also presents a predictive model to guide future planning. The model was created by drawing on information contained in Chapter 4: Previous Archeology and Chapter 5: Condition of Archeological Resources to identify the probability of extant sites. See Appendix A for a series of overlap maps that show the evolution of the park's boundaries in relationship to its standing structures.

Known Archeological Sites

Mechanisms are in place on the state and federal level to record the sites and at the federal level to evaluate them. Appendix B includes the two site forms on file at the Maryland Historical Trust for Thomas Stone NHS. Shell records for the known archeological sites are listed in the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) maintained by the Northeast Regional Office. The ASMIS list provides a cultural resource tracking method and a resource protection and management tool. See Appendix C for the completed ASMIS shell record forms.

THST00001

Visitor Contact Station

The site designated THST00001 centers around the Visitor Contact Station and relates to the American Indian use of the landscape. Archeological testing around the visitor contact station documented a low density of American Indian artifacts, which included flakes or other lithic artifacts. Archeologists concluded that a few people visited the site infrequently over a long period of time. Cooper (2005) considered the site ineligible for the National Register.

THST00002

Haberdeventure (Main house, wings and hyphens, surrounding yard)

The "Haberdeventure Site" is a site measuring approximately five acres. It encompasses the main house complex and the yards surrounding it, including the terraced garden. See Appendix A for the Maryland State Site Form for the Haberdeventure Site (18CH331).

Archeology at the Haberdeventure Site has investigated the foundations and basements of the main complex; attempted to date and define the stratigraphy of the garden; and begun to identify outbuildings and related features in the yards, such as a cistern/well. Archeologists noted additional features including brick walkways, utility lines, builders' trenches, and plantings (Deiss 1986a and Deiss 1986b; Basalik and Lewis

1987; Sheehan 1990; Cheek and Ward 1989; Cheek *et al.* 1992; Pousson and Virta 1992). They have answered questions about the sequential development of the hyphens and wings in relationship to the main house. A significant find in this regard was the foundations of a structure predating the contemporary west wing (Cooper 1989). Archeologists also found an intact Late Archaic component inside the west wing (Cheek and Ward 1989) and surrounding the porch piers (Pousson and Virta 1992). Archeology of the terraced garden found slight information about the original form and development of the garden (Cheek *et al.* 1992).

THST0003

Quarters/Tenant House Site

The Quarters/Tenant House Site includes a five-acre area surrounding the tenant house and the adjacent field. Archeologists investigated the field along a narrow plateau on a straight trajectory east from the tenant house to locate the cabins of enslaved African Americans (Basalik and Lewis 1987). They identified one concentration of artifacts near the tenant house and another near the southern edge of the plateau. See Appendix A for the Maryland State Site Form for the Quarters/Tenant House Site (18CH332).

THST00004

Maintenance Yard Site

The Maintenance Yard Site provided limited information about American Indian life. The site report, however, did not provide a specific site map and the actual outlines of the site area unknown (Sheehan *et. al* 1992).

THST00005

Utility Projects Site

The Utility Project Site is a broad moniker for survey projects ahead of the installation of utilities across the park. In general, they consist of shovel tests spread across the park or more in-depth work near the main house and the visitor center (Pousson 1996). Testing provided limited information about American Indian and post-contact era life.

Potential Archeological Sites

The following sites have not been excavated archeologically.

THST00006

Cemetery

Four cornerstones mark the known edges of the cemetery, but additional graves of African Americans may lay beyond them. The cemetery consists of a fenced-in area containing marked graves in the middle of the four cornerstones. Thomas Stone and his descendants were buried in a family burying ground at Haberdeventure from 1787 until 1913. Enslaved African Americans who died at Haberdeventure were buried adjacent to the Stone family cemetery, but the first and last dates of interment are unknown (JMA and Rivoire 1993:43). Markers on the graves inside a fenced area identify the interred persons as Gustavus Brown, Sallie Brown, H.G. Cooksey, C.G. Cooksey, C.G. Stone,

Margaret G. Stone, Margaret Stone, Sarah Anne Caroline Stone, Thomas Stone, and William B. Stone. Excavation of the burial grounds would be inappropriate, but geophysical studies may help to confirm the locations of graves within the fence and identify the location of the African American cemetery.

THST00007

Farm Outbuildings Site

The Farm Outbuildings Site includes buildings between Haberdeventure and the Lemko inholding, as well as possible other sites in other areas of the park. The site includes buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the park's List of Classified Structures. The buildings are the tobacco barn, corn crib, horse barn, and cattle barn. Since agriculture is perhaps the broadest element of history at Haberdeventure, the archeology of these structures may provide information about daily life on the farm and the development of the farm complex.

Predictive Model

The predictive model developed for Thomas Stone NHS takes into consideration past archeological findings at the park and in the region, known archeological sites, and accepted cultural models. Archeologists and park planners may use this model in the course of park management to evaluate projects and to plan accordingly.

A caution about predictive models is necessary. Predictive modeling assumes that humans throughout time share regular patterns of settlement in particular environments. Discussion in previous chapters of archeological surveys along waterways demonstrates the presumption that American Indians concentrated their activities along waterways. Archeologists also look to visible or well-known post-contact archeological sites to find more such sites. Although humans do share basic needs for water, food, and shelter, the danger of predictive modeling lies in its tendency to head off fresh questions by looking in places not traditionally explored. Archeologists tend to confirm the model through site surveys and research design.

Predictive modeling in archeology may rest on, and perpetuate, previous archeological findings and ethnographic analogies. For instance, archeologists of American Indian culture tend to assume that people clustered along waterways and shorelines, and concentrate their studies in these places rather than seek sites on upland areas. Archeology at Thomas Stone NHS, however, has shown evidence of American Indian activity both along waterways and on higher ground. Furthermore, changes during the Holocene, and even more modern subtle and ongoing geological shifts, may also affect the location of archeological sites. Holocene geological changes appear to have moved floodplains occupied by PaleoIndian and Archaic people on upland ridgetops. In essence, if archeologists keep looking in the same places across regions for archeological sites, they will not expand their knowledge of where and how else people have lived across a landscape.

Ancient American Indian Archeological Resources

Archeologists have found ancient American Indian sites and materials across Thomas Stone NHS. Combining the finds of soil specialists with archeology at the park suggests a scenario in which ancient peoples gathered source material from the steep ravines leading to the waterways, then carried it to higher and flatter ground to make lithic tools. Cheek and Ward (1989) and Cheek *et al.* 1992 (1992) describe finds of Archaic peoples' lithics and debitage around the main house and in the garden. Their statistical analysis fits the recovered materials into a technogroup suggesting that the "main lithic manufacturing activity at the site was the production of bifacial tools" (Cheek *et al.* 1992:18). Surveys by Basalik and Lewis (1987) and Sheehan (1992) recovered Native American lithic scatters at topographically similar locations – bluffs overlooking the ravines into tributaries of Hoghole Run. Sheehan *et al.* noted that, "given the results of previous work at the Thomas Stone NHS (Basalik and Lewis 1987, Sheehan 1990) and the current project, all similar landforms on the site should be considered archaeologically sensitive. Soils are quite shallow, so project areas should address access roads, the parking lot, or utility corridors as well as building footprints" (Sheehan *et al.* 1992, 17). Cooper (2005:11) noted, however, that, "the broad extent of Aura Series soil in the park and in the drainage of Hoghole Run would argue against the presence of high-density occupations at any lithic procurement sites focusing on these resources."

Figure 6:1 presents a predictive model for the archeology of American Indian sites at Thomas Stone NHS. The major influences on the model are the findings of past archeological work at the park, areas where archeologists typically excavate in expectation of finding American Indian sites, and topography as it relates to resource procurement and activity. The map describes:

- Higher Probability (Red): Areas adjacent to the known archeological sites that have yielded information about American Indian activity. These areas have not been completely excavated and may provide additional information through future investigations. Particularly significant areas are those in the vicinity of the maintenance yard and surrounding the visitor center complex and the main house and garden;
- Higher-to-Middle Probability (Orange): Areas in which archeologists tend to expect American Indian sites. Note that these areas are frequently an extension of known archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS;
- Middle-to-Lower Probability (Green): The ravines leading to the waterways contain lithic materials that may have drawn American Indians to procure resources for making tools, but may have eroded over time; and,
- Lower Probability (Light Green): Forested areas where significant changes to the forest vegetation and tree growth have likely damaged archeological sites.

Note, as well, that Buildings/Excavation Footprint areas and the Utility right-of-way are disturbed and unlikely to yield information.

Post-Contact Archeological Resources

Standing structures, depressions in the ground, and documentary evidence are some of the ways archeologists identify the locations of post-contact sites. All the standing

structures, roads, dumps, fields, and ravines at Thomas Stone NHS have potential archeological sites associated with them. The forested areas vary in age:

... areas of forest located to the north and south boundaries of the property are as much as 250 years old. These are the oldest stands on the property. Additional stands along the western perimeter of the property are dated at 150 to 200 years old. This information and the indiscriminate clearing of land practiced during the eighteenth century indicates that it is likely that the majority of Haberdeventure was cleared at one time, and that the 250 year old forest stands were left fallow before Thomas Stone's occupation. Similarly, the 150 to 200 year old stands were probably left fallow during or directly after the Thomas Stone period. The historical descriptions, the forest stand information, the location of the most arable soils, and the topography indicate that the fields existing today around the main house and tenant house were probably cleared during Thomas Stone's occupation, as were the bottom lands along Hogshole Run (JMA and Rivoire 1996:34).

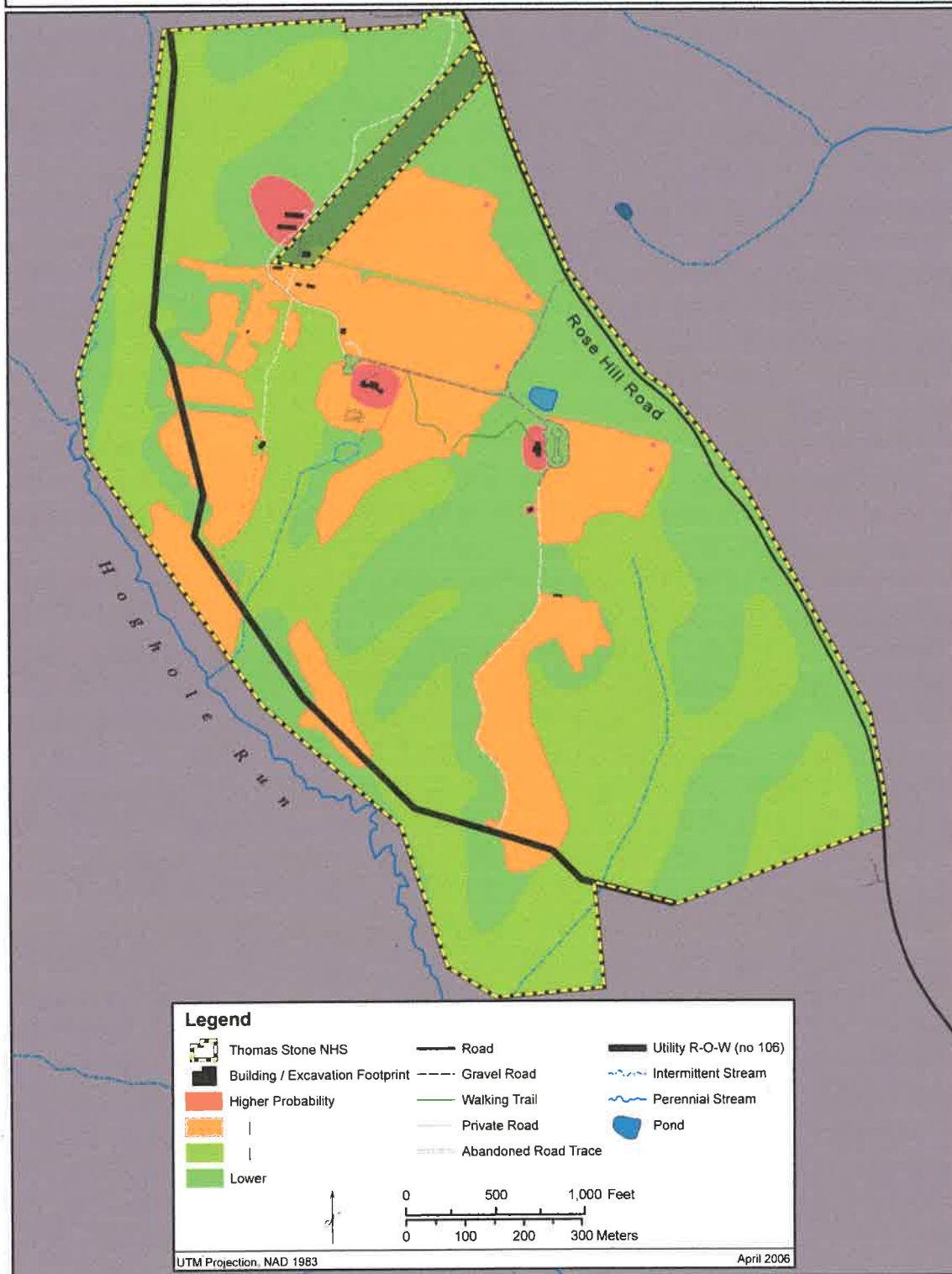
The first documentation of the roads is comes from a USGS map of the region from 1911. The relationship of these roads to earlier roads is not known. The map shows "two access lanes shown off of Rose Hill Road, one along the present day alignment, and the second leading in a straight line, south-east. Remnants of the second road presently exist on the side, but it unclear which route was predominant during this period. Another road led to the north from the main house and outbuildings complex to Glymont Road. On addition interior access land is shown on the map, leading from the intersection of the two access roads off Rose Hill Road to the sheep barn" (JMA and Rivoire 1996:46). Figure 6:2 shows the probability of finding post-contact sites across the park. The map describes:

- Higher Probability (Red): Areas adjacent to the known archeological sites that have yielded information about post-contact era activity. Areas near standing or demolished historical structures;
- Higher-to-Middle Probability (Orange): Areas known through historical research to have been used in the post-contact era, such as agricultural fields, and roadways;
- Middle-to-Lower Probability (Green): The ravines leading to the waterways contain lithic materials that may have drawn American Indians to procure resources for making tools, but may have eroded over time; Forested areas where significant changes to the forest vegetation and tree growth have likely damaged archeological sites and,
- Lower Probability (Light Green): Forested areas where significant changes to the forest vegetation and tree growth have likely damaged archeological sites.
- Building/Excavation Footprint and Utility right-of-way: Areas already excavated.

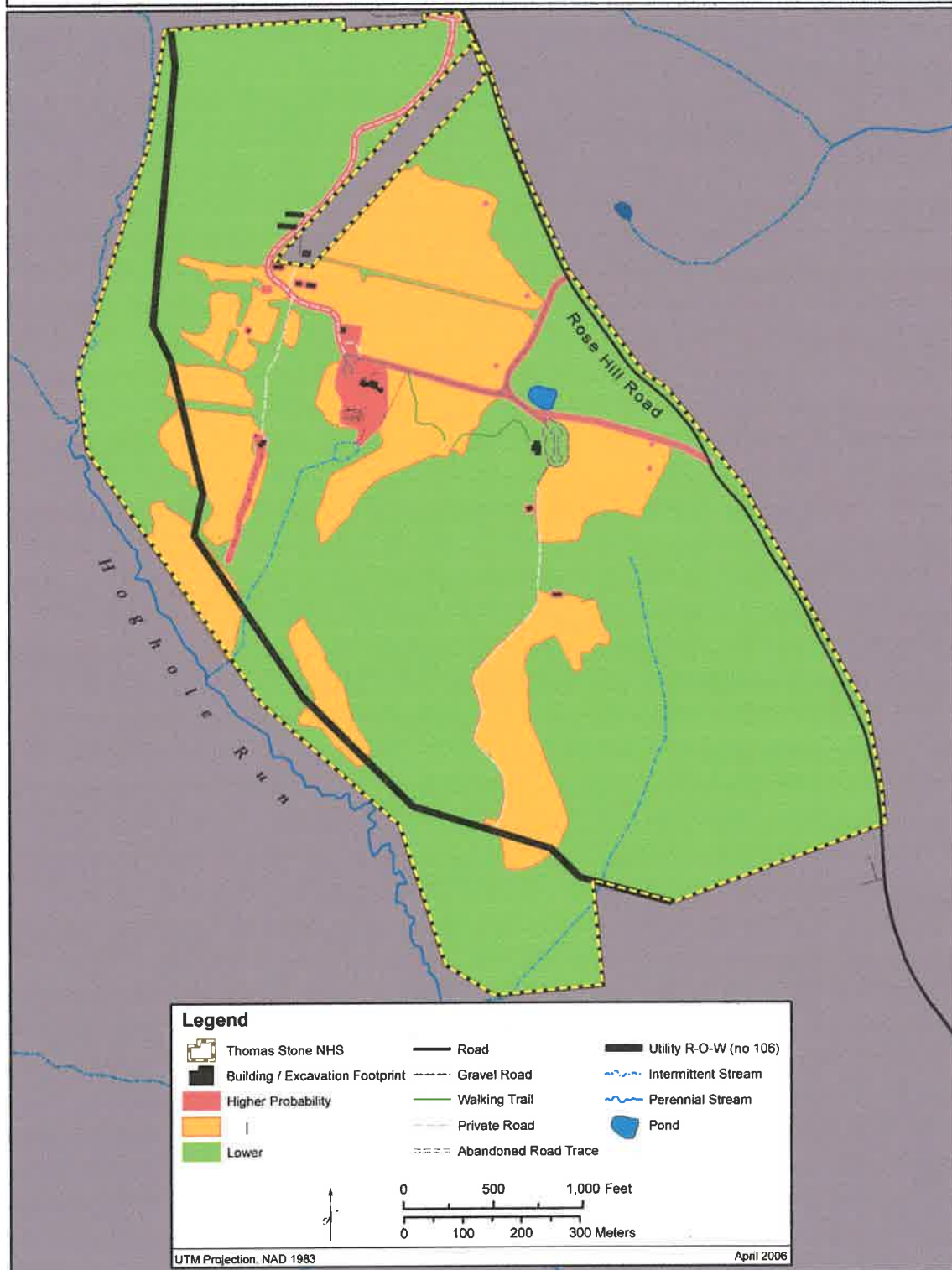
In summary, previous archeological investigations at Thomas Stone NHS suggest a high probability of finding American Indian and post-contact sites in all areas of the

park. The most likely areas to find American Indian resources are in the vicinity of previous findings and along topographic features, but particular care will be necessary to recognize new sites and the significance of artifact scatters. Post-contact sites are likeliest to be found adjacent to or in the vicinity of visible historical structures or near the locations of demolished structures.

**Figure 6.1: Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland
("American Indian Site Probability" Based on Documented Investigations)**



**Figure 6.2: Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland
("Post-Contact Era Site Probability" Based on Documented Investigations)**



Chapter 7

National Register Significance and Important Research Questions

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of places significant for their ability to represent elements of the nation's past. Listing the archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS on the National Register will recognize the role of archeology in addressing historical questions at Haberdeventure, further connect the park's cultural resources with local, state, and national history, and strengthen the rationale for preserving the cultural landscape.

The significance of Thomas Stone NHS and the possible listing of its archeological sites on the National Register are connected. Statements of significance prepared for National Register forms for Thomas Stone NHS tend to connect the park with Criterion B, "associated with the lives of persons significant in the past," due to the establishment of the park to commemorate Thomas Stone. As the 1994 incarnation of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form states, "The primary significance of the Thomas Stone National Historic Site is that it was the home of a signer of the Declaration of Independence" (Mote 1994). Archeological sites, however, provide important insights into the development of the landscape and the everyday lives of the people who lived across it. As such, the archeological sites of Thomas Stone NHS are also significant under Criteria A and D in addition to Criterion B. Criterion A sites are "associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Archeological sites are typically entered into the National Register under Criterion D as places "that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history." The benefit of listing archeological sites under Criterion D plus at least one other criterion is to imbue the research potential of the sites with meaning, in other words, to connect their scientific aspects with their interpretive possibilities.

Although Thomas Stone NHS serves to commemorate Thomas Stone's remarkable choices in helping to secure the nation's independence, the history of Haberdeventure offers many more possibilities for relating its significance to the broader stories of southern Maryland and the nation. JMA and Rivoire (1996:61-63) recommended expanding the National Register significance of Thomas Stone NHS to include William B. Stone and the agricultural history of the landscape. They wrote, "the importance of William Briscoe Stone, as a political figure of local and statewide interest has broadened the period of significance of the site from the late seventeenth century through the nineteenth century" and continue, "The fact that the property was held in the Stone family until the 1930s has arguably extended the period of significance relative to 'persons' significant in our past,' through the early part of the twentieth century" (JMA and Rivoire 1996:61). They also found that the park embodies Criteria A "in terms of the site's expression of the development and change of the agricultural economy in southern Maryland. Arguably, judging from the integrity of the features on the site, Criteria A significance may in fact be equal to, or stronger than, Criteria B" (JMA and Rivoire 1996:61-62). The implication for both Thomas Stone and William B. Stone, however, is that participation in political movements is the primary way to be recognized as significant to the nation. Although not necessarily recognized by name, many other people at Haberdeventure helped to make it a locally (in terms of region and state) and

nationally significant site that contributes to our understanding of the challenges of the past. Margaret G. Stone, William's daughter, kept the farm afloat during the difficult post-Civil War Reconstruction period. Her management of Haberdeventure is significant for its context within a larger local, state, and national history. The park's archeological resources also deepen the significance of the farm by revealing information about broad patterns in American farming history as they developed at the local level. The history of tenant farming in agriculture is one example. Another example, which interests both park staff and is the subject of many questions from visitors, is the history of African Americans at Haberdeventure. Archeology has already begun to develop the understanding of broad patterns for African-American life in southern Maryland, which relates to a larger context for blacks in America since colonial times.

Recent developments for the interpretation of cultural resources at Thomas Stone NHS have identified several key opportunities to signify the archeological resources of Thomas Stone under Criteria A and B. One involves the exploration of influences on Thomas Stone to consider and sign the Declaration of Independence and support the American Revolution. On-site, the resources offer opportunities "to explore the natural, cultural, and social environment of Haberdeventure. This includes the personal lifestyle and family relationships of the Stone family as well as the social and economic communities in which the Stones lived" through archeological and museum collections, the cemetery, the house complex, the natural landscape features, and the plantation's historic context (Thomas Stone NHS 2006:10-11). The process of nominating archeological sites to the National Register may open additional avenues of conceptualizing the potential for archeology at the park.

The National Register forms for Thomas Stone NHS were last updated in 1994 (Mote 1994). The form listed seven buildings and one site as contributing to the historic scene, plus eleven non-contributing buildings. The contributing buildings and site are:

- Haberdeventure (the main house) (ca. 1771-1783);
- a tobacco barn (ca. 1830-1840);
- a corn crib (ca. 1830-1840);
- the tenant house (ca. 1840-1859 and ca. 1949-1959);
- a horse barn (ca. 1840-1859 and ca. 1940-1959);
- a sheep shed for field feeding (ca. 1900-1939);
- a cattle barn/equipment shed (oldest portion originally a tobacco barn) (ca. 1860-1879 and 1925-1959); and
- the family burial ground (ca. 1787-1913).
-

For all of these structures or areas, archeology has either recovered information that contributes in a significant way to their history or has a high probability of yielding data in the future. Non-contributing structures, which are not listed above, and the archeological sites associated with them that did not fall in the fifty-year cutoff point as of 1994 may now qualify for National Register status. None of the archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS have been integrated into the park's National Register form.

For detailed guidance on recognizing the significance of archeological properties and evaluating them for nomination to the National Register, see *National Register*

Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties (Online: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/arch/>).

Applicable National Register Criteria

The park's archeological sites are significant under Criterion A for their representation of the development of agriculture in southern Maryland. As noted in the previous chapter, many sites and potential sites at Thomas Stone NHS have good integrity and significance to produce eligibility. The theme of agriculture involves the interplay between growing crops, technology, the economy, labor, and social relations concerning race and gender. Archeological sites under Criteria B connect to Thomas Stone as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a notable political figure at the local, state, and national levels. Sites associated with William B. Stone, a recognized political figure in local and state arenas, also fall under Criterion B. All the known and potential archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS fall under Criterion D for their ability or potential ability to yield information about the past. Additional archeology is necessary at some sites, particularly the Quarters/Tenant House Site, to determine their historical significance. Sites eligible for the National Register by criterion are:

Criterion A: Haberdeventure Site, Agricultural Outbuildings Site;

Criterion B: Haberdeventure Site; and

Criterion D: Haberdeventure Site, Agricultural Outbuildings Site, Quarters/Tenant House Site, Maintenance Yard Site, Visitor Contact Station Site, Cemetery Site.

Discussion of Criterion A Sites (Haberdeventure Site, Agricultural Outbuildings Site)

Archeological sites under Criterion A "are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Broad patterns of history seen at Thomas Stone NHS include the struggle for independence, the development of agriculture in Maryland, and African-American enslavement and post-Civil War integration into society.

The Haberdeventure Site is associated with the struggle for independence during the American Revolution era. The domestic structures and yard were constructed under the direction of Thomas Stone, a key figure in the events who lived at Haberdeventure during the Revolutionary period. The structures and their foundations and the yard surrounding them correlate in time with major, nationwide changes during the mid-eighteenth century, by a person whose ideological views may be reflected in his home.

The Agricultural Outbuildings Site represents the historical development of agriculture in America from the late seventeenth through early twentieth centuries. The agricultural outbuildings exemplify the kinds of structures that were needed from the mid-seventeenth century into the mid-twentieth century. The structures relate within the overarching theme of agriculture to subthemes that include industry, slavery, tenant farming, and farming technology. Beginning with tobacco and moving into cereal grains, with intermittent gardens for personal use, the outbuildings and fields at Haberdeventure evidence the effects of a changing market economy on Maryland plantations.

Discussion of Criterion B Sites (Haberdeventure Site)

Archeological sites under Criterion B are “associated with the lives of persons significant in the past.” Thomas Stone and William B. Stone are both notable individuals whose impacts were felt at local, state, and national levels.

Both Thomas Stone and William B. Stone lived at the Haberdeventure Site. Archeologists have recovered construction sequences and architectural data that may connect with the Stones’ choices for self-representation during periods such as the Revolutionary era or the Civil War. In particular, Haberdeventure was Thomas Stone’s primary residence during the Revolutionary era and may reflect his attitudes about colonial life, agriculture in the eighteenth century, and other topics pertinent to the matrix of societal sentiment that supported the Declaration of Independence. Stone’s participation in the signing of the Declaration of Independence may be represented in the archeological record through the style, layout, and features of the house as they relate to his social and political status during the era of the American Revolution. Archeological findings at terraced gardens in other areas of Maryland, such as Annapolis, where Stone frequented, have connected social status and the Georgian order (see, for instance, Leone 1988)

Discussion of Criterion D Sites (Haberdeventure Site, Agricultural Outbuildings Site, Quarters/Tenant House Site, Maintenance Yard Site, Visitor Contact Station Site, Cemetery Site)

The archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS are all eligible under Criterion D as places “that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory and history.” Further archeological investigation may clarify the sites’ eligibility under Criteria A and B.

The Haberdeventure Site is eligible under Criterion D for data recovered through past excavations at the main house complex and garden, but also for its potential to yield American Indian and post-contact era features in the surrounding yard. Archeology at the Haberdeventure Site has recovered information about the architecture, construction sequences, construction and/or renovations, and changes to the built environment over time. Little investigation has been conducted at the cistern/well or to locate possible outbuildings, storage, and sanitation areas. Excavations of the cistern may, for example, provide insight on issues surrounding health and hygiene, material culture of Stone families, and consumer choices. Excavations and testing in the garden supported the idea that it was constructed during the Thomas Stone era, but also that the landscape changed often and dramatically over the course of Haberdeventure’s history. Archeological findings at terraced gardens created during the colonial period in other areas of Maryland, such as Annapolis, where Stone frequented, have been connected social status and the Georgian order. The Haberdeventure Site qualifies under Criterion D on the basis of past findings and the potential for additional information due to the lack of disturbance of the yard.

Archeological testing at the Quarters/Tenant House Site identified concentrations of artifacts that may correlate with informants’ recollections of the locations of slave cabins. The tenant house itself was inhabited at least until the 1950s. Archeology around the tenant house and field may yield information that illuminates the sometimes contradictory choices of Stone family members as they relate to independence.

The Agricultural Outbuildings Site consists of buildings known through historical records to have supported agriculture and the raising of animals. The outbuildings are either still standing or were demolished within the tenure of the National Park Service's management of the park and their sites known on historic base maps. Of particular note is the tobacco barn destroyed during the tornado in 2002. Other structures or features may be in the vicinity of the known sites. The Agricultural Outbuildings Site offers the potential to learn about daily life on a farm from the seventeenth through the mid-twentieth century.

The Cemetery Site is eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield information about burial practices between the late seventeenth century and the early twentieth century in terms of material culture and spatial organization, health, and class. Nomination of the site under Criterion D would also make it applicable under Criterion A.

Note that American Indian activity has been identified archeologically throughout Thomas Stone NHS, but archeologists have not yet found a site they recommend for the National Register. The most significant finds were on the Haberdeventure Site. A number of small sites or scatters have been found, most notably at the Visitor Contact Station and the Maintenance Yard. Small archeological sites considered in conjunction with each other can provide important insights. Part 4: Evaluating the Significance of Archeological Properties (Online:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/arch/pt4.htm>) describes the significance of small sites and provides guidance for their nomination to the National Register. The geological and topographical features of the park match the landscape characteristics in southern Maryland where archeologists have found significant American Indian sites such as large settlements, oyster shell middens, or ossuaries. The cumulative scattered evidence of ancient peoples does not rule out the possibility that similar sites might yet be found at Thomas Stone NHS. The location of significant American Indian properties would contribute to knowledge about ancient lifeways in southern Maryland, and also contribute to the larger national story of American Indians.

Research Themes and Important Research Questions

The following themes underlie the questions both for American Indians and post-contact occupation of the landscape:

- Chronology: Populations, Activity, Structures, Uses of the land;
- Population demographics;
 - Ethnicity: American Indians, European Americans, African Americans, Possible others;
 - Issues of class: Elites, Tenant farmers, Enslaved persons;
 - Gender;
- Politics: Government, Law, National and local developments;
- Social issues: Slavery, Personal ideology, Gender, Ethnicity;
- Domestic life: Activities, Health and medicine;
- Subsistence: Agriculture, Technology, Labor;

- Ceremony: Religion, Funerary, Social upkeep;
- Economics: Commerce and trade, Agricultural systems, Slavery, Tenant farming, Changing role of plantations and farms, Labor;
- Recreation;
- Environment: Microenvironments, Regional environments, Geology, Hydrology, Topography, Activity areas.

The National Park Service has developed a number of theme studies that provide contexts for nominations to the National Register. Theme studies related to the history of, and archeological sites at, Haberdeventure are:

The Earliest Americans Theme Study for the Eastern United States (2005) outlines the (Online: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/PUBS/NHLEAM/index.htm>)

Contact with the Indians (no date) (Online:

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/nhl/contact.pdf)

Here Was the Revolution (1977) (Online:

http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/revolution/unrau.pdf)

Historic Places Commemorating the Signing of the Declaration of Independence (1974)

(Online: http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/declaration/).

A number of other theme studies related are unavailable. Contact the National Register of Historic Places for additional information on:

Agriculture and the Farmer's Frontier (1963)

Black Americans in United States History (1974)

The draft Long Term Interpretive Plan (Thomas Stone NHS 2005) identifies the following theme statements:

- By exploring the influences that may have led Thomas Stone to sign the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Stone NHS provides a venue for interpreting both the tensions between loyalty and rebellion that characterized the American Revolution and the content and ideas contained in the Declaration of Independence.
- The American Revolution had social, political, and economic consequences not only for Stone, an "otherwise ordinary gentleman," but also for his family, for the free and enslaved residents of Haberdeventure, for the region, state, nation, and world.
- Haberdeventure and colonial Port Tobacco illustrate the effects of geography and changing economic realities and offer tangible evidence of colonial and revolutionary era life in Southern Maryland.
- Thomas Stone NHS, as a unit of the National Park System, provides opportunities to explore both the evolving symbolism of the Declaration of Independence and more directly our national regard for the signers, and reflects the nation's commitment to protect, preserve, and interpret the important places in our nation's history.

Themes from the National Register Thematic Framework that have yielded information on and have the potential to add additional information on the following significant themes in Haberdventure's past:

I. Peopling Places

- Movement of American Indian populations into the region now known as southern Maryland and their settlement and development of culture on the landscape;
- Movement of European colonists and Africans and African Americans into the region with the concomitant construction of cities, plantations, and small farms;
- Role of large farms in twentieth-century Maryland and in America as they relate to larger social, economic, and political movements and in relationship to suburbanization.

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements

- Establishment of the plantation system and related systems of slavery and class;
- Ideological and philosophical prelude to the War of Independence and its aftermath;
- Social contradictions regarding freedom and slavery during the Revolutionary Era;
- Prelude to the Civil War in southern Maryland as seen through enrollment of men in the war, question of slavery, economic difficulties associated with plantation system;
- Shift of African Americans from slavery to tenant farming and the resulting competition with white tenant farmers for employment and income during the Civil War era;
- Role of large farms in twentieth-century Maryland and in America.

III. Expressing Cultural Values

- Sedentism, agriculture, fortification, and possible social stratification of class and gender during the Woodland period;
- Establishment of plantation system that contributed to the economic and social development of southern Maryland and the colonies' relationship with Great Britain;
- Development of plantation system, including settlement patterns, tobacco economy, vernacular architecture; and social stratification of class, ethnicity, and gender;
- History of African Americans in colonial America, particularly the institutionalization of slavery;
- Role of tenant farming in economic and social realms during the colonial era;

- Social contradictions regarding freedom and slavery during the Revolutionary Era;
- Development of material culture to emphasize personal and political convictions within classes and social structures as they uniquely related to the United States of America during the Revolutionary Era;
- The complicated understanding of changing roles of and perceptions for slavery in the United States industry during the Civil War era;
- Prelude to the Civil War in southern Maryland as seen through enrollment of men in the war, question of slavery, economic difficulties associated with plantation system;
- Shift of African Americans from slavery to tenant farming and the resulting competition with white tenant farmers for employment and income industry during the Civil War era;
- Role of large farms in twentieth-century Maryland and in America;
- Economic struggles of farm owners and tenants;
- Technological innovations in agriculture, animal husbandry.

IV. Shaping the Political Landscape

- Establishment of plantation system that contributed to the economic and social development of southern Maryland and the colonies' relationship with Great Britain;
- Role of tenant farming in economic and social realms during the colonial era;
- Ideological and philosophical prelude to the War of Independence;
- Impact of the War of Independence;
- Social contradictions regarding freedom and slavery during the Revolutionary Era;
- Development of national policy and government during the Revolutionary Era;
- Development of material culture to emphasize personal and political convictions within classes and social structures as they uniquely related to the United States of America during the Revolutionary Era;
- The complicated understanding of changing roles of and perceptions for slavery in the United States industry during the Civil War era;
- Prelude to the Civil War in southern Maryland as seen through enrollment of men in the war, question of slavery, economic difficulties associated with plantation system;

V. Developing the American Economy

- Establishment of plantation system that contributed to the economic and social development of southern Maryland and the colonies' relationship with Great Britain;
- Role of tenant farming in economic and social realms during the colonial era;
- Ideological and philosophical prelude to the War of Independence;
- Impact of the War of Independence;

- Role of tenant farming in economic and social realms during the Revolutionary Era;
- Development of national policy and government during the Revolutionary Era;
- Development of material culture to emphasize personal and political convictions within classes and social structures as they uniquely related to the United States of America during the Revolutionary Era;
- National dialogue on economic strategies for agriculture and industry during the Civil War era;
- The complicated understanding of changing roles of and perceptions for slavery in the United States industry during the Civil War era;
- Prelude to the Civil War in southern Maryland as seen through enrollment of men in the war, question of slavery, economic difficulties associated with plantation system;
- Effects of the Civil War as they influenced the plantation economy;
- Shift of African Americans from slavery to tenant farming and the resulting competition with white tenant farmers for employment and income industry during the Civil War era;
- Technological innovations in agriculture industry during the Civil War era;
- Role of large farms in twentieth-century Maryland and in America.

VI. Expanding Science and Technology

- Technological innovations in agriculture industry during the Civil War era;
- Technological innovations in agriculture, animal husbandry in the twentieth century.

VII. Transforming the Environment

- Pre-contact period environmental change since the last glaciation;
- Pre-contact period human adaptation to environmental changes;
- Impact of farming on the landscape in terms of soil quality, human manipulation of earth forms, and changes to waterways from the colonial through the contemporary eras.

VIII: Changing Role of the United States in the World Community

- Impact of colonialization on global economy;
- Impact of the plantation system in terms the economic and social development of southern Maryland and the colonies' relationship with Great Britain;
- Influence of the War of Independence in a global scheme.

Such themes can be adapted into questions such as, but not limited to:

American Indian Occupation

- How did the landscape evolve through natural and cultural processes over the past 15,000 years?

- How did American Indians appropriate local lithics for their economic and subsistence needs?
- How does archeology identify tribal affiliations and movements in southern Maryland since the Paleolithic?
- Do sites remain that evidence plant domestication and/or sedentism, markers of the Woodland period?
- Do intact archeological components remain of Archaic and Woodland peoples' activities?
- How does the evidence of American Indians compare to other regional sites in terms of material culture and ecological situations and contribute to a regional understanding of the history of Archaic and Woodland peoples?
- Does the evidence support existing models of Archaic and Woodland cultures or present new questions and challenges?

Post-contact Occupation

- How is the impact of colonists on American Indians' lifestyles seen archeologically?
- Do archeological deposits exist that evidence uses of the landscape in the colonial period before Thomas Stone's ownership?
- Can evidence be found of class-consciousness and political ideology in colonial elites? What are the indications?
- Do additional archeological deposits remain that contribute information about activity areas, structural changes, uses of outbuildings, etc.?
- Do archeological deposits remain that describe the lives of African Americans and their role in the social and economic makeup of the plantation?
- Are there any intact deposits that describe the lives of tenants, post-emancipation free blacks, servants, overseers?
- What is the chronology of structures and the activities taking place at them?
- What is the development of the plantation system from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, particularly as it relates to regional and national contexts?
- What can be known about complex issues in American history as they relate to ethnicity, such as the relationships between slaveowners and enslaved African Americans?
- What evidence can be found of gendered roles, such as the farming of the land by male tenant farmers and the employment of their wives at the main house? Or vice versa?
- How did environmental considerations influence agricultural projects and yields?
- Can a chronology of garden use be understood archeologically to test the evolution of the terraced garden space over time?
- Can additional archeological features be identified that demonstrate the spatial uses of the yard surrounding the main house over time?
- Can the changing economic situation of the inhabitants of Haberdenture be seen archeologically?
- Does the material culture evidence distinct social, economic, ethnic, gendered, and otherwise cultural groups? How so, or how are the lines blurred?

- How does the construction sequence of the main house and garden reflect the ideology of Thomas Stone?
- The 1783 assessment indicates nine necessary houses on the property in addition to the main house. Where were the structures and what was their relationship to the main house?
- Cisterns, wells, and privies were often dumping grounds for garbage. How can such places at Haberdeventure support the interpretation of everyday activities involving health, hygiene, food preparation, etc.; and issues of concealment, consumer choice, and image management.

Many of the archeological resources at Thomas Stone NHS are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The sites and collections contribute to contemporary understanding of the everyday lives of people significant in our nation's past. Many materials are associated with structures already on the National Register and the forms for these places would be enriched by the addition of archeology's contributions. Archeology contributes significant data and a conceptual understanding of Haberdeventure that cannot be known in any other way. To this end, including the archeological sites at Thomas Stone NHS would be a major statement about the significance of archeology to understanding the park's history.

Chapter 8

Recommendations

The recommendations are scaled in a prioritized list over the next ten years for the systematic inventory and evaluation of all archeologically significant resources at Thomas Stone NHS. Highest priority is given to archeological sites or materials imperiled by environmental conditions. Lowest priority is assigned to archeological sites that are considered stable and/or unrelated to the primary mission of the park to interpret the story of Thomas Stone. A number of projects have been submitted to PMIS for funding and, once approved, will require archeological mitigation. Projects include palynology and phytolith work and restoration of the terraced garden; restoration of the tenant house; and upgrades to the communication and electrical services.

The recommendations follow the time scale below:

- Priority 1: Action is recommended within the next fiscal year.
- Priority 2: Action is recommended within the new two years.
- Priority 3: Action is recommended within the next three years.
- Priority 4: Action is recommended within the next four to five years.
- Priority 5: Action is recommended over the next ten years.

Using the above criteria, future archeological investigations of known sites eligible for the National Register at Thomas Stone NHS are recommended as follows:

- Priority 1: Collections Assessment and Parkwide Survey of Archeological Resources, including ASMIS condition assessments
- Priority 2: Haberdeventure Site
- Priority 3: Quarters/Tenant House Site
- Priority 4: Cemetery Site
- Priority 5: Agricultural Outbuildings Site and inventory of American Indian sites

Specific Project Descriptions

Priority 1: Collections Assessment and Parkwide Survey of Archeological Resources
Thomas Stone NHS has recently become the storage location for the archeological artifacts and documentation from excavations at the park. A fraction of the total collection has been curated according to NPS standards, while the rest sits in backlog. Some of the materials came to the park after the EAAC/DSC dissolved, but the archeologists had not prepared final reports for their work, nor did they pack the collections in an appropriate manner for long-term storage. It is essential that the park address the backlog and store the collections in an environmentally-controlled area.

Other considerations:

- The park should also consider reworking its Scope of Collections statement to include American Indians, enslaved persons, tenant farmers, and possible other

people at Haberdeventure, as noted in a previous analysis by the Northeast Museum Services Center (2003:18-19).

- Develop a schedule to monitor the condition of archeological resources to begin the following fiscal year.

Priority 2: Terraced Garden and the Yard Surrounding Haberdeventure

Haberdeventure is the major focus for park interpretation due to its connection to Thomas Stone. Archeology is recommended to enrich the telling of Thomas Stone's story, as well as the histories of subsequent residents who lived in the house but whose lives are less well-documented.

A number of excavations surrounding Haberdeventure provided insight into the sequence of construction for the house and changes to the garden. Limited forays into the yard have had mixed results. A cistern/well was found, but not evidence of the storage areas, privies, and other outbuildings typically found on a plantation such as Haberdeventure. Additional testing over a wider area may provide more information on the outbuildings in the vicinity of the main house and if they extended into the fields. The area surrounding the house has been scanned with ground-penetrating radar and the promising anomalies excavated. Future work should employ shovel testing and hand excavation. Previous archeological projects have found the area in fair condition due to disturbances from plantings, but have found evidence dating to the eighteenth-century. Further archeological testing of the yards surrounding Haberdeventure is recommended to improve knowledge about the evolution of the plantation in the vicinity of the main house within the next two years, supplemented by palynology and similar studies to assist in reconstructing the garden.

Other considerations:

- Evaluate the known archeological areas at the park for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as individual or multiple property listings.

Priority 3: Tenant House

Previous archeology in the tenant house and the adjacent field found concentrations of artifacts in the vicinity of where an informant placed ruins of cabins for slaves or tenants. However, the limited extent of the testing left open the question of whether or not the slave quarters had been recovered. Considering the size of the African-American population and its impact on the history of Haberdeventure, further inquiry is necessary to identify the confines of the site and its potential to contribute to the story of Haberdeventure.

Priority 4: Cemetery Site

No excavation has taken place at the cemetery, nor are subsurface methods appropriate to identify the locations of graves. Bevan (1987) conducted geophysical work around the cemetery, but no subsurface work followed his investigation. Since Bevan's survey, however, major developments in geophysical surveying have greatly improved archeologists' ability to identify subsurface anomalies. Survey using metal detectors and geophysical imaging may aid the NPS in the management of the site and provide information about the location of graves.

Other considerations:

- Evaluate ways to integrate of archeological findings into interpretation across the park through waysides and in the park brochure, as well as any exhibit overhauls.
- Evaluate new sites for inclusion in the National Register.

Priority 5: Agricultural Outbuildings Site and inventory of American Indian sites

The agricultural outbuildings may provide information on the uses of the structures for farm-related activities, the development of the farm over time, and the everyday activities that took place.

An inventory of American Indian sites will provide data on the use of the landscape over the very long-term.

Other considerations:

- Continue to integrate archeological planning – testing and curatorial support – for future development of Thomas Stone NHS;
- Update ASMIS records with site condition reports as required.

Archeology at Thomas Stone NHS has already provided information about how people of the past have used the landscape and insight into the choices made. Future investigations may assist the National Park Service in telling the story in greater depth and with greater confidence so that visitors may appreciate the contributions of the men and women who lived at Haberdeventure to contemporary American life.

References Cited

Barse, Mary Folsom

1988 A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Middle Portion of the Patuxent River, Charles, Calvert, Prince Georges, and Anne Arundel Counties, File Report Number 219. Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, Department of Natural Resources. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Barse, William P.

1985 A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland. Prepared under the Maryland Historical Trust for the Department of the Navy. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Basalik, Kenneth J. and Thomas R. Lewis

1987 Draft: Archaeological Investigations at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County, Maryland. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., Chester, PA. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Bevan, B.

1987 A Geophysical Study at the Thomas Stone House, 13 July 1987. Geosight, Pitman, NJ. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Board of Natural Resources

1948 The Physical Features of Charles County, Department of Geology, Mines, and Water Resources, State of Maryland. Waverly Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD.

Ballweber, Hettie

1987 The First People of Maryland. Maryland Historical Press, Lanham, MD.

Cheek, Charles D. and Jeanne A. Ward

1989 Management Summary: Archeological Investigation of the Kitchen, Basement, and Second Garden Terrace at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County, Maryland. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Cheek, Charles D., Jeanne A. Ward, and Joseph Balicki

1992 Archeological Studies of the Garden and House at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. John Milner and Associates, Inc. West Chester, PA and Alexandria, VA. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Child, Kathleen, Katherine Grandine, and Thomas W. Davis

1997 Archeological Investigation and Evaluation of the Philip's Meadow Subdivision, Charles County, Maryland. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Cooper, Allen H.

1989 Archeological Monitoring of Thomas Stone West Wing West Wall Footing Excavation, Division of Archeology, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service. In Archeology section of binder, Thomas Stone Project Phases II and III, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, La Plata, Maryland, Mid-Atlantic Region 1988-1989. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

2005 Archeological Investigations at the Proposed Addition to the Visitor Contact Station, Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. National Park Service Northeast Region Archeology Program. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Curry, Dennis C. and Maureen Kavanaugh

1993 A New Radiocarbon Date for Popes Creek Ware. *Maryland Archeology* 29:1 and 2, 31-42.

Custer, Jay F.

1993 Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Blossom Point Farmhouse, Blossom Point, Charles County, Maryland (Final Report). Prepared for the U.S. Army Research Laboratory. KFS Historic Preservation Group, Philadelphia. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Deiss, Ronald W.

1986a Excavations at Thomas Stone NHS. CRM Bulletin 9: 5. No pages.

1986b Archaeological Excavations at the Thomas Stone NHS, Port Tobacco, Maryland. National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Delcourt, P. A. and H. R. Delcourt

1981 Vegetation maps for eastern North America: 40,000 yr BP to the present. In: R. C. Romans (ed.), *Geobotany II* 123-165. Plenum, NY.

Denver Service Center

1994 Restoration of Main Building Phase III – Component B, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, THST 110 (Preliminary), Denver Service Center, National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Ernstein, Julie Hevener

2004 Constructing Context: Historical Archaeology and the Pleasure Garden in Prince George's County, Maryland, 1740-1790. Ph.D dissertation submitted to Boston University.

Feest, Christian F.

1978 "Nanticokes and Neighboring Tribes," in Bruce G. Trigger (editor), *Handbook of North American Indians* 15 (Northeast), 240-251. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Glaser, John D.

1971 Geology and Mineral Resources of Southern Maryland. Report of Investigations No. 15. Maryland Geological Survey.

Gould, Clarence P.

1913 The Land System in Maryland 1720-1765. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Graham, William J.

1935 The Indians of Port Tobacco River, Maryland and Their Burial Places.

Gibb, James G.

1991 An Intensive Systematic Surface Collection of the Allens Fresh No. 1 Site on Zekiah Swamp/Allens Fresh, Westwood Point, Charles County, Maryland. Submitted to the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland, Charlotte Hall. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Hickey, Joseph Vincent

1967 The Prehistory of Southeastern Charles County, Maryland: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Zekiah Swamp. Masters thesis submitted to Columbian College of George Washington University.

Hurry, Robert J.

1990 An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of St. Leonards Town. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum Occasional Papers 5.

2001 "...once the Metropolis of Maryland": The History and Archaeology of Maryland's First Capital. Historic St. Mary's Commission.

John Milner Architects, Inc. and J. Richard Rivoire

1993 Thomas Stone National Historic Site, La Plata, Maryland: Summary Report of Additional Research Findings. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1996 Thomas Stone Cultural Landscape Report. John Milner Architects, J. Richard Rivoire, and Land Ethics. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

King, Julia

1989 Archaeological Investigations at Susquehanna: A 19th Century Farm Complex Aboard Patuxent River Naval Air Station, St. Mary's County, Maryland, 2nd edition. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, St. Leonard, MD. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

1990 An Intrasite Spatial Analysis of the van Sweringen Site, St. Mary's City, Maryland. Ph.d diss., University of Pennsylvania.

King, Julia and Douglas H. Ubelaker

1996 Living and Dying on the 17th Century Patuxent Frontier. Maryland Historical Trust Press, Crownsville, MD.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown and Paul Dennis Brown

1958 The History of Charles County, Maryland. Charles County Tercenterary, Inc., La Plata, MD.

Kryder-Reid, Elizabeth Bradner

1991 Landscape as Myth: The Contextual Archaeology of an Annapolis Landscape. PhD Dissertation, Brown University.

Little, Barbara J.

1995 National Capital Area Archeological Overview and Survey Plan. Occasional Report No. 13. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Area.

LeeDecker, Charles H.

1991 Excavation of the Indian Creek V Site: An Archaic Gathering Camp in the Maryland Coastal Plain. The Cultural Group, Louis Berger and Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Leone, Mark P.

1988 The Georgian Order as the Order of Merchant Capitalism in Annapolis, Maryland. In Recovery of Meaning, Leone, Mark P. and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors, pp. 235-261. Smithsonian Institution Press.

Manakee, Harold R.

1959 Indians of Early Maryland. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Marshall, Brad

1976 A Report on an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of St. Charles Communities, Charles County, Maryland. Greiner Engineering Sciences, Inc., Baltimore, MD. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Marye, William B.

1935 "Piscataway. Part One: The Piscattaway People," Maryland Historical Magazine 30(3):183-240.

McDaniel, R.E.

1976 A Zekiah Swamp Projectile Point – A Stemmed Device with Surprisingly Constant Proportions and Some Hypothetical Justifications. Maryland Archeology 12:1.

Merrell, James H.

2000 Into the American Woods: Negotiators on the Pennsylvania Frontier, W.W. Norton.

Miller, Henry M.

1986 Discovering Maryland's First City: A Summary Report on the 1981-1984 Archaeological Excavations in St. Mary's City, Maryland. St. Mary's City Archaeology Series No. 2. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Mote, James

1994 Haberdeventure. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.

National Park Service

1992 Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Scope of Collections Statement. National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1996 FY96 Cyclic Maintenance Project Completion Report. National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

2005 Strategic Plan for Thomas Stone National Historic Site Fiscal Year 2005-2008. National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

2006 Long Range Interpretive Plan, Thomas Stone National Historic Site. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Neuwirth, Jessica

1996 Archaeological Investigations at the Sottery Plantation Slave Cabin, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Sotterly Foundation, Inc., Hollywood, MD. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Newlan, Rebecca Anne

1999 A Report on 1985 Excavations at the Popes Creek West Site. Senior honors thesis. Submitted to the Columbian School of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Northeast Museum Services Center

2003 George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Collection Management Plan. Northeast Museum Services Center, National Park Service.

Otter, Edward

1987 An Archaeological Survey at Fennel Point, Charles County, Maryland. United States Corps of Engineers, Baltimore. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

1993 Archaeological Reconnaissance at Nanjemoy Nature Reserve, Charles County, Maryland. Prepared for Charles County Department of Public Works, La Plata, Maryland. Rockville, MD. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Papenfuse, Edward C., Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson

1985 A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, Vol. 2. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London.

Petravage, Carol

1999 Historic Structures Report: Haberdeventure, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Division of Historic Furnishings, Harpers Ferry Center, National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Potter, Stephen R.

1980 A Review of Archeological Resources in Piscataway Park, Maryland. National Capital Region, National Park Service.

Porter III, Frank

1979 Indians in Maryland and Delaware: A Critical Bibliography. Indiana University Press.

Pousson, John

1996 Management Report: Site utilities archeological survey, Thomas Stone NHS (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. Manuscript on file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1997 Management Report: Archeological shovel test pit survey – visitor facilities, Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1997.5.7 Fax transmittal to Martha Walker. Folder 1994-1995 West Hyphen-West Wing, Box Records of Archeological Investigations. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1998.6.8 Letter to John/Martha. Box: Records of Archeological Investigations. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

1998.8.14 Fax transmittal to Tony Crosby. Folder 1994-1995 West Hyphen-West Wing, Box Records of Archeological Investigations. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

2005.9.22 Fax transmittal to Nellie Lance. Folder 1994-1995 West Hyphen-West Wing, Box Records of Archeological Investigations. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Pousson, John F. and Matthew R. Virth

1992 Management Report: Archeological Testing, Porch Pier Footings at the Thomas Stone House, Package 110, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County, Maryland. Eastern Applied Archeology Center, Denver Service Center, National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Reed, Paula S.

2003 Mid-Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context. Prepared for the Catocin Center for Regional History. Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc., Hagerstown, MD.

Reynolds, Elmer R.

1878 On the Aboriginal Shell-heaps at Pope's Creek, Maryland. Transactions of the Anthropological Society, 23-24. No further information cited.

Robinson, Reed

1998 Thomas Stone National Historic Site Cattle Barn Preservation Project, Historic Structures Record of Treatment. Historic Preservation Training Center, National Park Service, Frederick, MD. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Schmidt, Martin F.

1993 Maryland's Geology. Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, MD.

Sheehan, Glenn W.

1990 Tests at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, SJS Archaeological Services, Inc.
On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Sheehan, Glenn W., Anne M. Jensen, Donald N. Hunderfund
1992 Archaeological Survey for Maintenance Access Road and Maintenance Building
Installation, Thomas Stone National Historic Site. SJS Archaeological Services, Inc.,
Bridgeport, PA. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

Smith, John
1907 The Travels of Captaine John Smith. Vol. 1. University of Glasgow Press,
Glasgow.

Stearns, Richard E.
1965 Indian Village Sites of the Patuxent River. The Journal of the Archaeological
Society of Maryland 1:2, 39-44.

Ubelaker, Douglas H.
1974 Reconstruction of Demographic Profiles from Ossuary Skeletal Samples: A Case
Study from the Tidewater Potomac. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 18,
Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service and the Maryland
Agricultural Experiment Station
1974 Soil Survey of Charles County, Maryland. U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC

Vokes, Harold E.
1957 Geology and Geography of Maryland, Bulletin 19. Department of Geology,
Mines, and Water Resources, State of Maryland.

Walsh, Lorena S.
1977 Charles County, Maryland, 1658-1705: A study of Chesapeake Social and Political
Structure. Michigan State University East Lansing.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox (editors)
1975 Maryland: A History 1632-1974. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

Wearmouth, John M.
1988 Historic Resource Study: Thomas Stone NHS. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.
1988b National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Thomas Stone National
Historic Site.

Wilke, Steve, Rinita Dalan, Lorena Walsh, and Robert Stuckenrath
1980 Cultural Resource Survey of Harry Diamond Laboratories Field Test Facility,
Blossom Point, Maryland. Geo Recon International, Seattle, WA. On file, Maryland
Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD.

Williamsport Training Center

1991 Completion Report: Tobacco Barn Stabilization Phase I, George Washington's Birthplace, Thomas Stone NHS, La Plata, MD. Williamsport Training Center, National Park Service. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

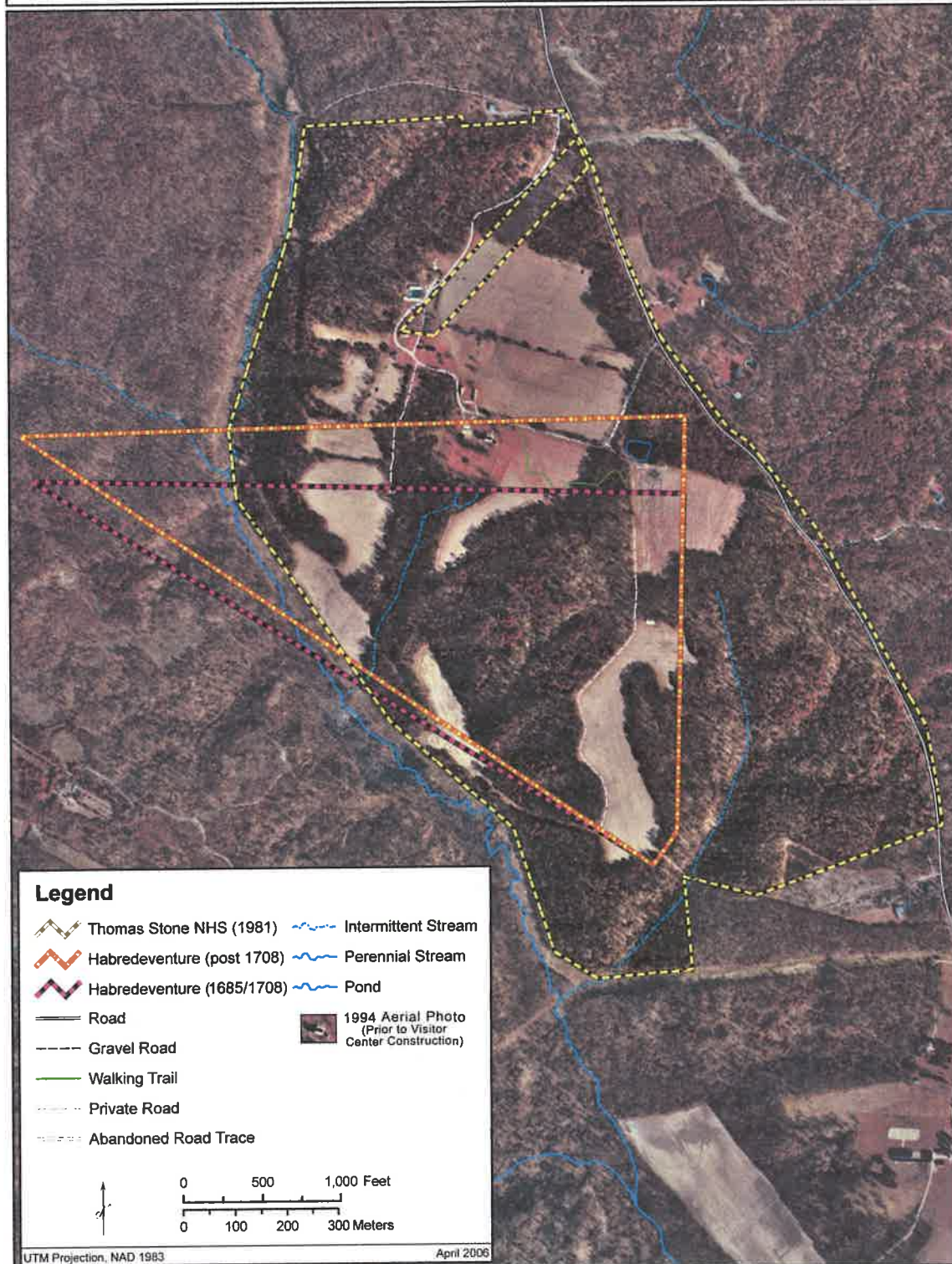
Wollon, Jr., James Thomas

1987 Habre de Venture near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland: Historic Structure Report. On file, Thomas Stone NHS.

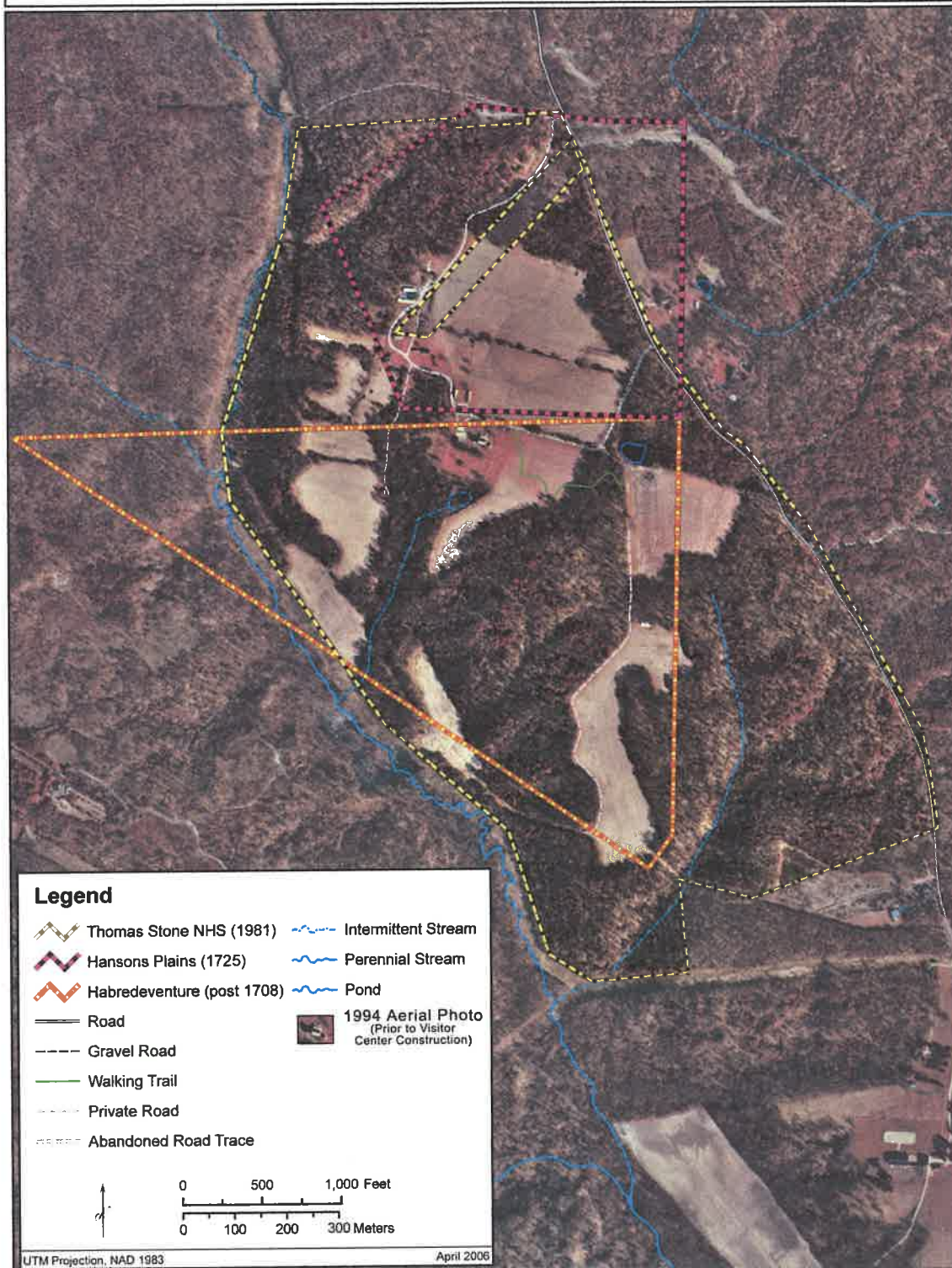
Appendix A

Overlay Maps

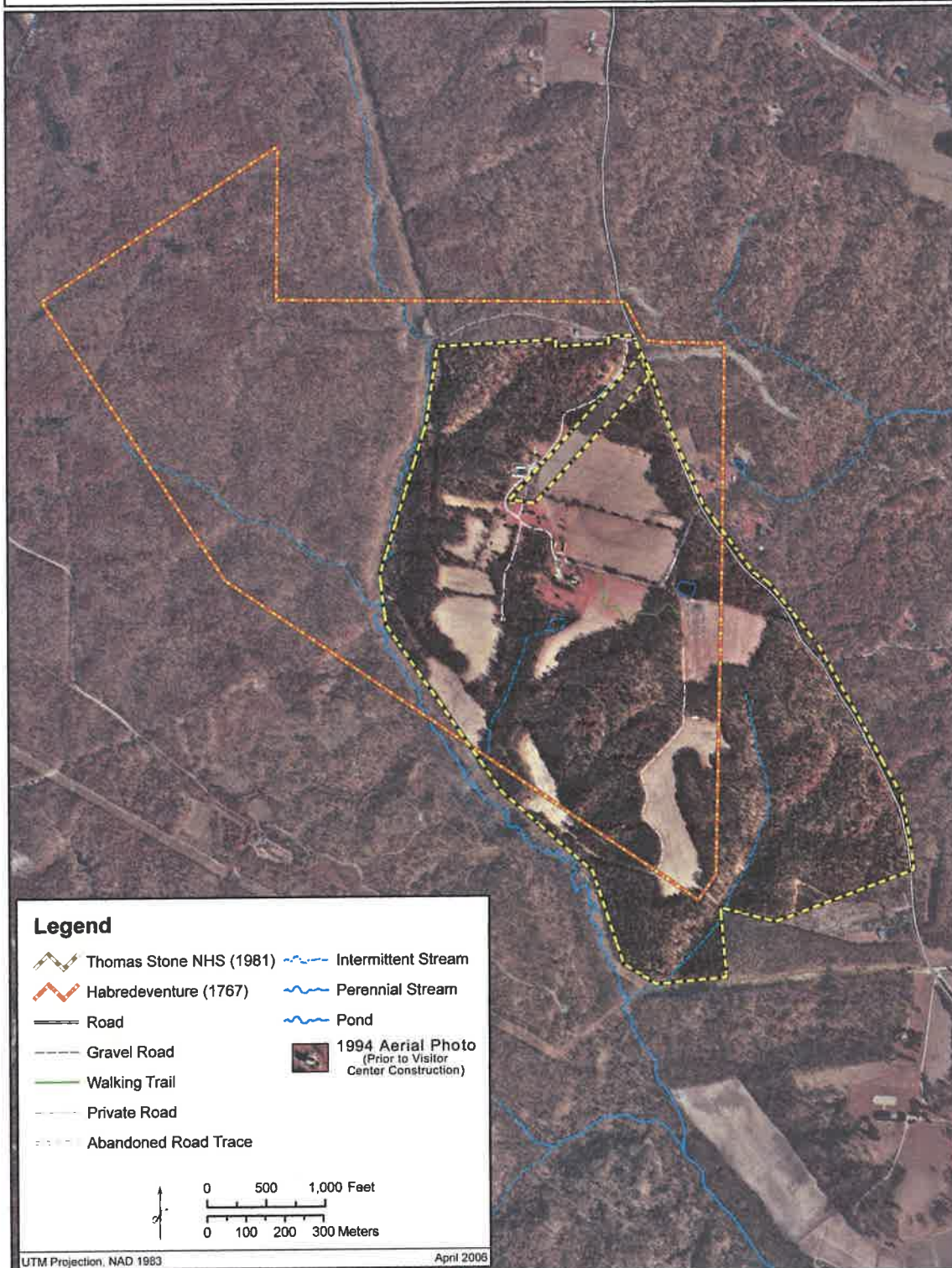
**Map 1: Habredeventure (1685/1708) Plat vs. Habredeventure (post 1708)
vs. Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat**



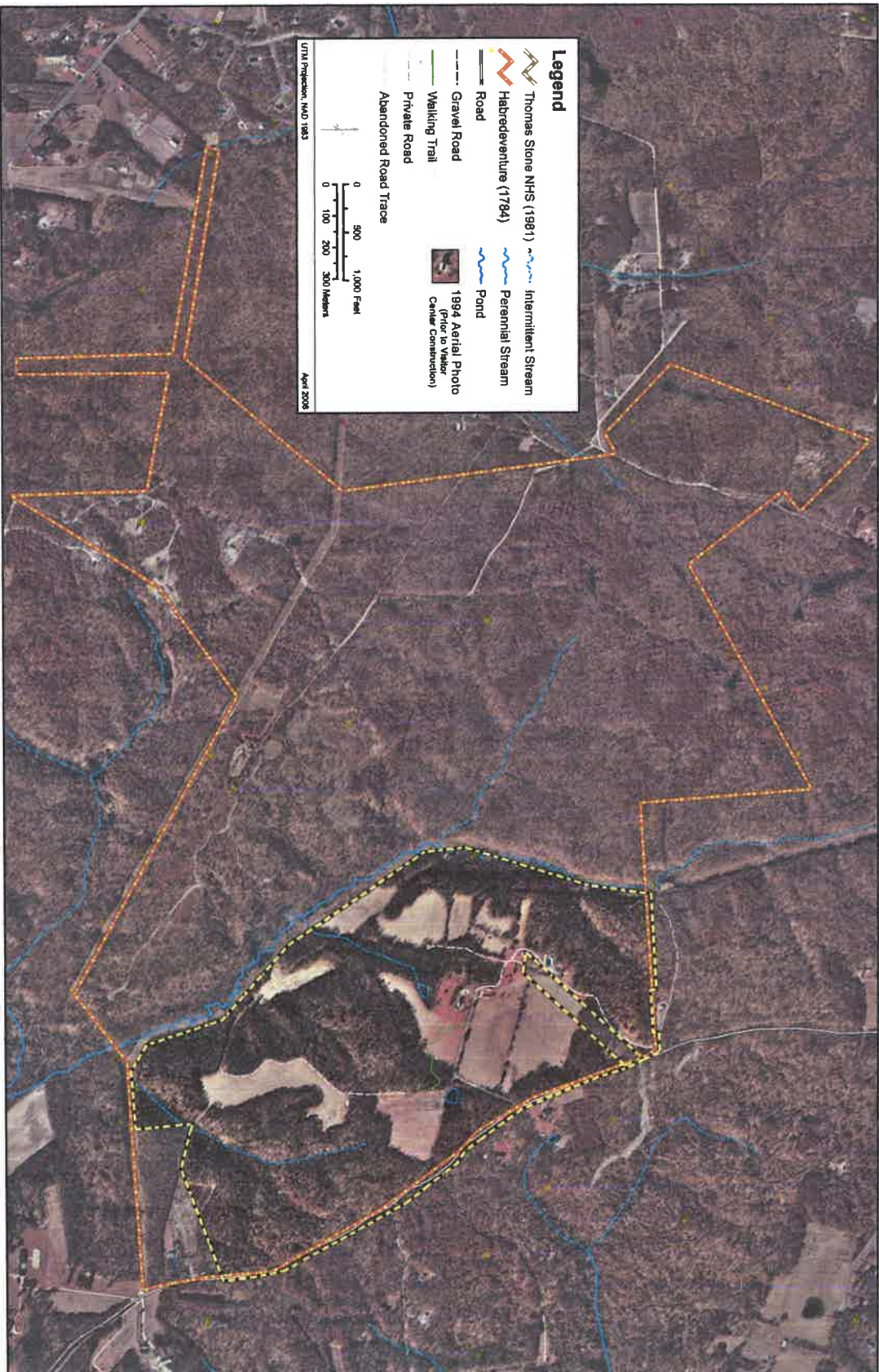
Map 2: Habredeventure (post 1708) & Hansons Plains (1725) Plats vs. Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat



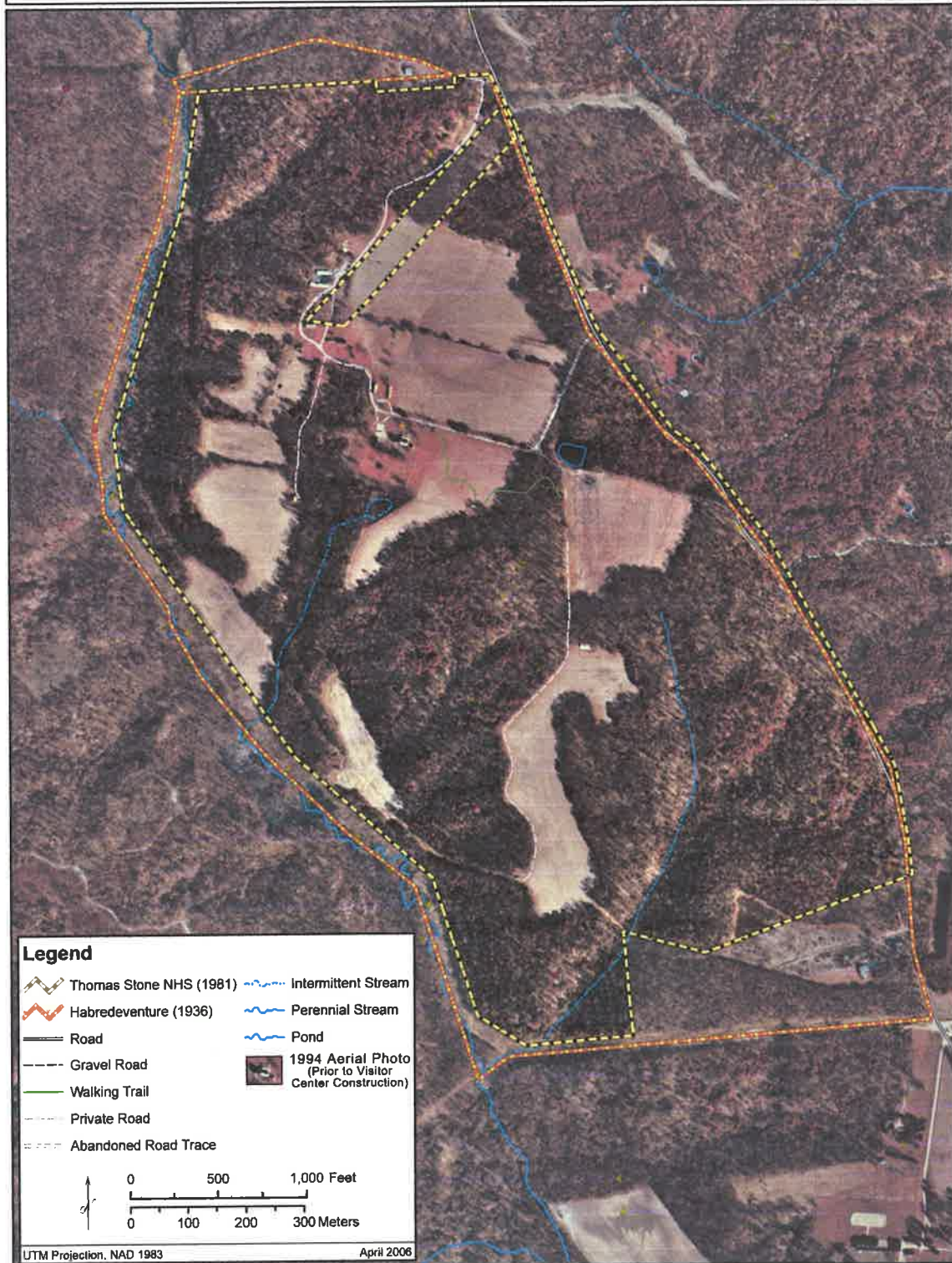
Map 3: Habredeventure & Hansons Plains Enlarged (1767) Plat vs. Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat



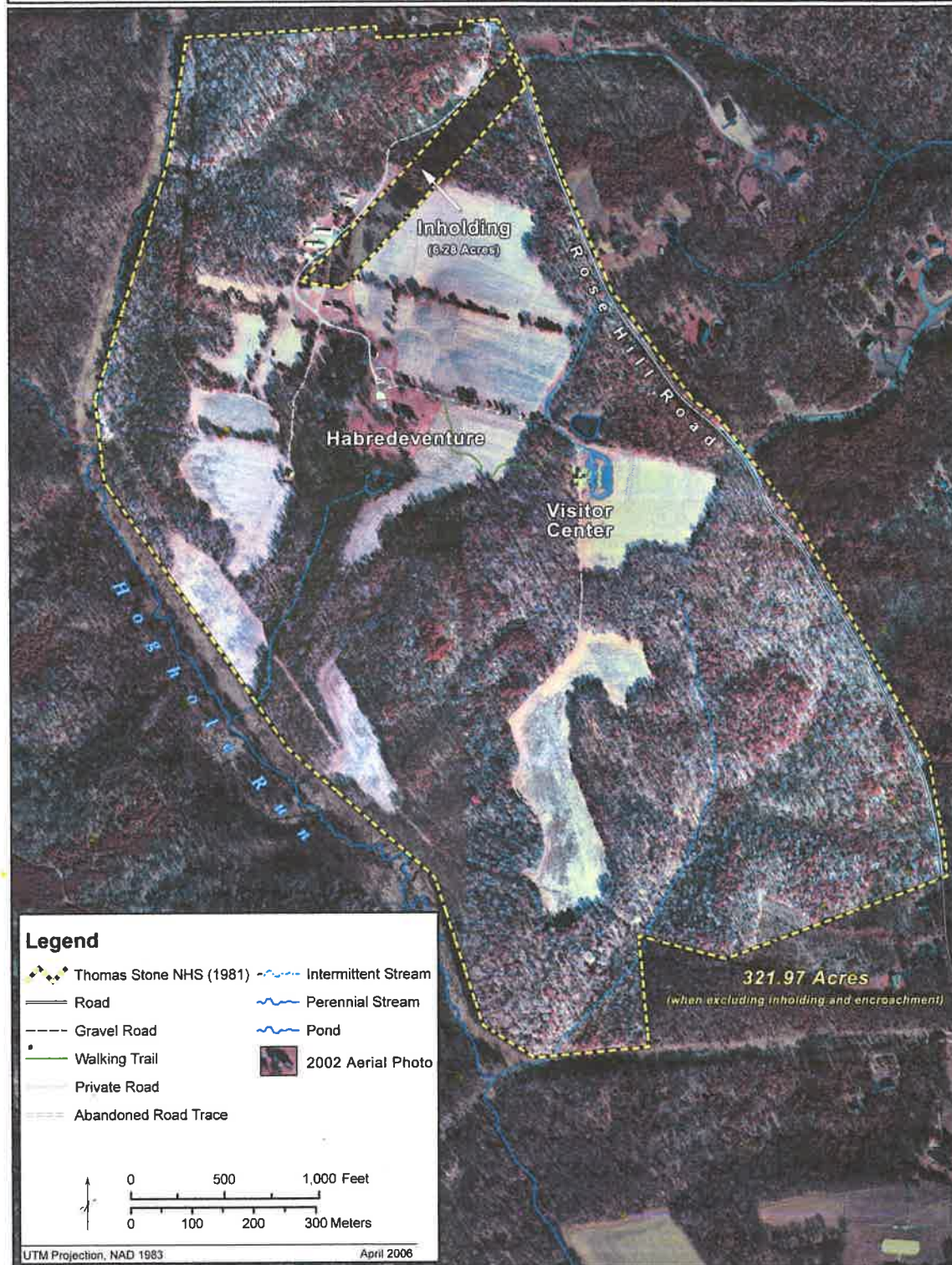
Map 4: Habredeventure (1784) Plat vs. Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat
Port Tobacco, Maryland



**Map 5: Habredeventure (1936) Plat vs. Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



**Map 6: Thomas Stone NHS (1981) Plat with Inholding
Port Tobacco, Maryland**



Appendix B
State Site Forms

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site "Habre-de-Venture" Number 18CH331
 Other designations Thomas Stone National Historic Site County Charles
 Type of site Rural residential, agricultural Cultural affiliation 18c., 19c., 17c?, Prehistoric

How to reach site
 Head west of LaPlata on Route 6, Turn north on Rose Hill Road, proceed to park entrance (west side)

Landmarks to aid in finding site
 NPS sign

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain
 Open field above 150' contour and above Hoghole Run to SW.

Latitude " north. Longitude " west.
 (or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge 5 5/8" ; right edge 5 5/8")

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) USGS, Port Tobacco, MD Quad, 1966, (Rev. 1978, 1982)

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

National Park Service, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, LaPlata, MD

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits) Area (5 acres) surrounding late 18c. (c.1771) dwelling (interior gutted by fire) with two 19c. frame flanking outbuildings which are apparently on sites of earlier dependencies, facing SW towards formal garden landscape and Hoghole Run; three excavations to address architectural questions; Remote-Sensing Survey: "A Geophysical Survey at the Thomas Stone House," Bruce Bevan, July 1987

Present use and condition of site, erosion Public park

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"
 None

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) Hoghole Run (Fresh), 1800 Feet SW
 Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)
 18c. & 19c. ceramics & glass

Specimens observed, owner, address

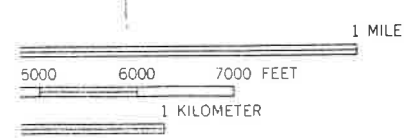
Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography) Projects: DEISS 1986 (NPS); SHEEHAN (SJS) 1987-88; BASALISK (CHRS) 1987-88/"Archeological excavations at the Thomas Stone NHS, Port Tobacco, Maryland"; Ronald W. Deiss, NPS, 1986/Other reports in preparation
 Recommendations for further investigations

Informant	Address	Date
Site visited by		Date
Recorded by Brooke Blades	Address NPS, Custom House, 2nd and Chestnut Sts., Rm. 251, Phila., PA 19106	Date 3/2/88

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
 2200 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21218



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	—————	Light-duty	—————
Medium-duty	—————	Unimproved dirt	=====

○ State Route

THOMAS STONE NHS
PORT TOBACCO, MD.
 SE/4 INDIAN HEAD 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3830—W7700/7.5

1929
 SUPPLEMENTARY
 WATER
 VARIABLE
 METER



1966
 PHOTOREVISED 1978
 BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
 DMA 5561 II SE—SERIES V833



MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site Quarters/Tenant Hse., "Habre-de-Venture" Number 18 CH 332
Other designations Thomas Stone National Historic Site County Charles
Type of site Rural residential, agricultural Cultural affiliation 19c, 17c?, 18c?, Prehistoric

How to reach site

Head west of LaPlata on Route 6, turn north on Rose Hill Road, proceed to park entrance (west side)

Landmarks to aid in finding site

NPS sign

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain

Open field (between 140' and 150' contours) west of 18c. dwelling
(separated from dwelling by ravine)

Latitude north. Longitude " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge 5 7/16" ; right edge 6")

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) USGS, Port Tobacco, MD Quad, 1966, (Rev. 1978, 1982)

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

National Park Service, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, LaPlata, MD

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

Area (5 acres) surrounding 19c. tenant house, possibly c.1840-60 Slave Quarters
5 test units excavated

Present use and condition of site, erosion Public park

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

None

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) Hoghole Run (Fresh), 900 feet SW

Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

19c. ceramics & glass

20c. ceramics & glass

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

Projects: CHRS, INC. (Ken Basalisk), 1987-88, Report in preparation.

Recommendations for further investigations

Informant

Address

Date

Site visited by

Date

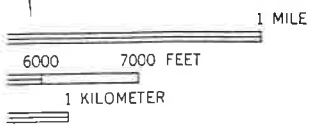
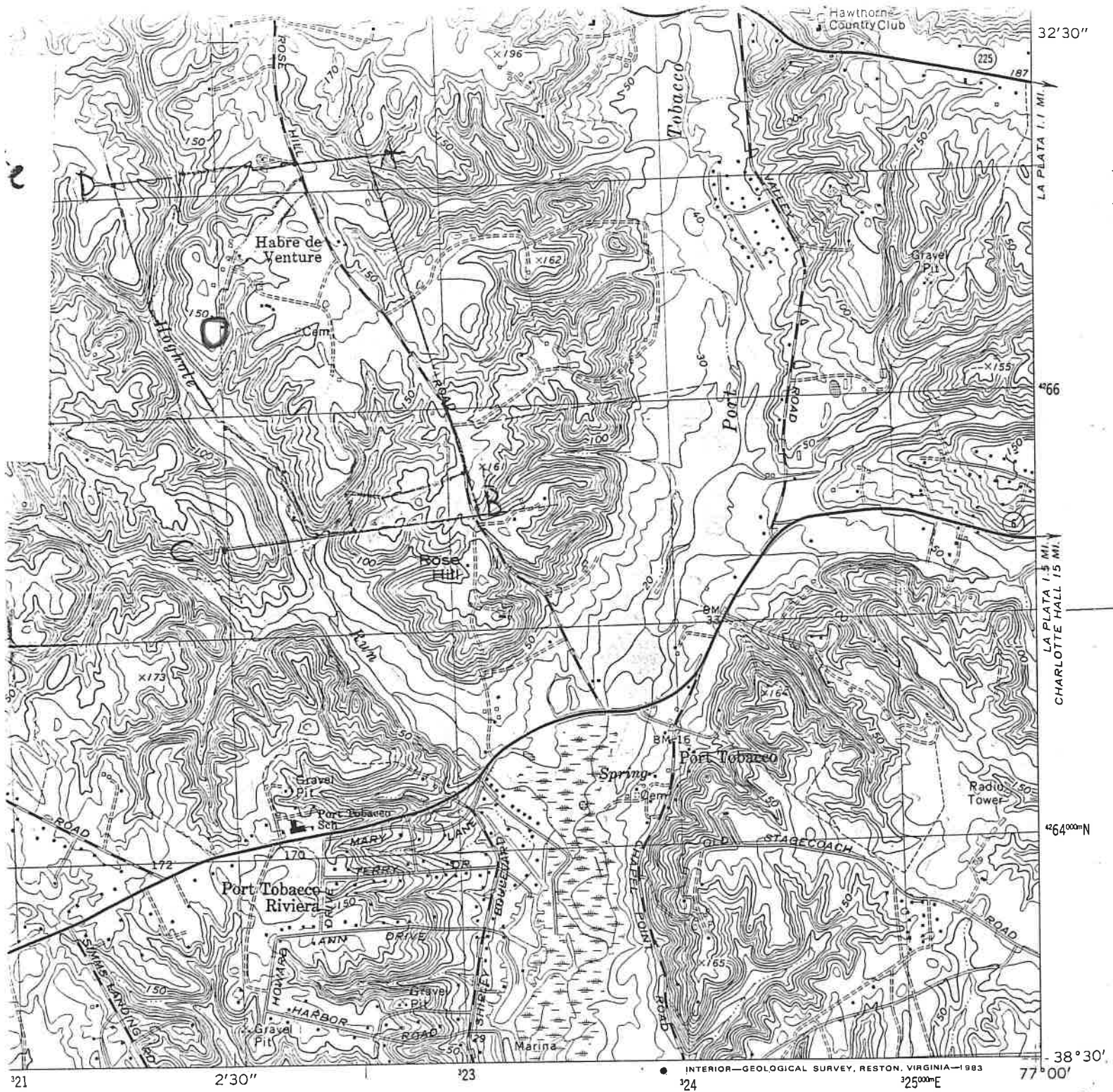
Recorded by Brooke Blades

Address NPS, Custom House, 2nd
Chestnut Sts., Rm. 251, Phila., PA 19106

Date 3/2/88

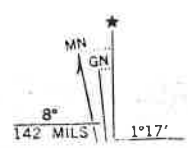
(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey



○ State Route

ENTARY



THOMAS STONE NHS
PORT TOBACCO, MD.
 SE/4 INDIAN HEAD 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3830—W7700/7.5
 1966
 PHOTOREVISED 1978
 BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982
 DMA 5561 II SE—SERIES V833

Appendix C
Archeological Sites Management Information System Forms

BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST VT: Local Resource Type: Date: State: VA
 Name: Visitor Contact Station Site County: Bath County
 Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1997.05.16 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
 Alternate Designation Cluster: Chesapeake
 OrgCode: 4850
 SubCode:
 Local Unit:

Site Type

Lithic Scatter

Remarks

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

Subsites

Sb #	VT Subsite Name	Condition	Area
------	-----------------	-----------	------

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Fair	2006.09.08	First/Current	Moderate	2000.10.23

General Maintenance Rqmt:	Undetermined	Data Potential	Date
Inspection Schedule :	Undetermined	Medium	2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Moderate # ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Disturbance	Development/Construction	Not Applicable	0000.00.00	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Moderate
Threat	Park Operations - General	Undetermined	2006.10.23	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Not Applicable
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1997.09.01	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Low
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	2006.01.01	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Low
Disturbance	Development/Construction	Not Applicable	2006.10.23	Total Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Low

Documentation Level: 2006.10.23 Good

Archeological Work Assessment

Identified

Tested/Partially Excavated

Treatment	Date
Data Recovery	1997.06.01

Study Recommendation	Date
Effects Assessment	1997.06.01

Management Action	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.23

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

 Public Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

None

Jurisdiction

Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Undetermined

Current Ethnic Interest

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

 Area (sq m): **27810**

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
---	------	---------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	------------	------------	--------------

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD
CULTURAL INFORMATION

Time Period

Prehistoric

Regional Cultural History

Prehistoric
Preceramic

Historic Theme

G01C12 Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns

Historic Ethnographic Groups

Northeast Culture Area

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
Circa	BP	3000	Cross dating / Typological	Circa	BP	2300	Cross dating / Typological

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
2005.01.01	Recommended Ineligible	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

National Historic Landmark

Date	Status	Contributing?
2006.10.17	Unevaluated	Not Applicable

World Heritage Site

Date	Status
2006.10.17	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Camp	Domestic
------	----------

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		
Pousson, John		Management Report: Archeological Shovel Test Pit Survey - Visitor Facilities Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland.		
Warfel, Steve and Barry Kent		Huntington's Brigade Project Area		

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:09:40	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:39:46	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:29:52	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.30	08:51:09	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:46:10	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	04:39:35	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	06:51:47	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST Local Resource Type: Date: State: MD
 Name: Haberdeventure County: Charles County
 Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1776.07.04 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
 Alternate Designation Cluster: Chesapeake
 OrgCode: 4850
 SubCode:
 Local Unit:

Site Type

Habitation

Remarks

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

080059 List of Classified Structures

Subsites

Sb # VT Subsite Name Condition Area

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Fair	2007.05.02	Current	Exceptional	2006.10.23
Good	2006.09.08	First/Current		

General Maintenance Rqmt: Undetermined

Data Potential

Date

Inspection Schedule : Undetermined

Exceptional

2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Moderate # ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1986.07.30	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Moderate
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1987.11.01	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Low
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1992.01.01	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Low

Documentation Level: 2006.10.23 Good

Archeological Work Assessment

Study Recommendation

Date

Identified

Research

2006.10.23

Recorded

Tested/Partially Excavated

Treatment Date

Management Action

Date

Undetermined 2006.10.23

Undetermined 2006.10.23

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

 Public Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

Jurisdiction

Interpretation

Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Current Ethnic Interest

Undetermined
LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

 Area (sq m): **9415**

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
1	18	322310	4266741	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
2	18	322253	4266627	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
3	18	322199	4266643	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
4	18	322217	4266754	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
5	18	322224	4266761	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
6	18	322239	4266763	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD
CULTURAL INFORMATION

Time Period

Historic Theme

**Historic
Prehistoric**

 I. **Peopling Places**

Regional Cultural History

Historic Ethnographic Groups

18th Century
Northeast Culture Area
19th Century
Africa Culture Area
20th Century
European Culture Area

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
Circa	AD	1770	Historical Documentation	After	AD	1980	Historical Documentation

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Listed/Documented	National	Contributing - Member

National Historic Landmark

World Heritage Site

Date	Status	Contributing?	Date	Status
1971.11.11	Designated	Contributing - Member	1971.11.11	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Single Dwelling **Domestic**

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Basalik, Kenneth J. and Thomas R. Lewis		Archeological investigations at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County Maryland. Manuscript on file, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.		
Bevan, Bruce		A geophysical survey at the Thomas Stone House. Manuscript on file, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.		
Cheek, Charles D. and Jeanne A. Ward		Management Summary: Archeological Investigation of the Kitchen, Basement, and Second Garden Terrace at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County, Maryland. John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.		
Cheek, Charles D., Jeanne A. Ward, and Joseph Balicki		Archeological Studies of the Garden and House at the Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Charles County, Maryland. John Milner and Associates, Inc. West Chester, PA and Alexandria, VA.		
Cooper, Allen H.		Archeological Monitoring of Thomas Stone West Wing West Wall Footing Excavation, Division of Archeology, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service.		
Deiss, Ronald W.		Archaeological Excavations at the Thomas Stone NHS, Port Tobacco, Maryland. National Park Service.		
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		
Pousson, John F. and Matthew R. Virta		Management Report: Archeological Testing, Porch Pier Footings at the Thomas Stone House, Package 110, Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County, Maryland.		
Sheehan, Glenn W.		1990 Tests at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, SJS Archaeological Services, Inc.		

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:10:16	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2007.05.03	11:00:03	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:42:47	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.11.01	09:36:20	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:29:58	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:43:49	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	04:19:49	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	07:12:40	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

Caption: THST00002 Location map

Path: C:\ASMIS300\Graphics\THST\THST00002\

File: THST00002.jpg



BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST Local Resource Type: Date: State: MD
 Name: Quarters/Tenant House Site County: Charles County
 Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1987.01.01 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
 Alternate Designation: Cluster: Chesapeake
 OrgCode: 4850
 SubCode:
 Local Unit:

Site Type

Habitation

Remarks

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

IDLCS List of Classified Structures

Subsites

Sb #	VT Subsite Name	Condition	Area
------	-----------------	-----------	------

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Good	2006.09.08	First/Current	Substantial	2006.10.23

General Maintenance Rqmt:	Undetermined	Data Potential	Date
Inspection Schedule :	Undetermined	High	2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Low # ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1987.11.01	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Low
Threat	Erosion - Water	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Not Applicable
Threat	Agricultural Practices	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Not Applicable
Threat	Motorized Equipment	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Not Applicable

Documentation Level: 2006.10.23 Good

Archeological Work Assessment

Identified

Tested/Partially Excavated

Treatment	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.23

Study Recommendation	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.23

Management Action	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.23

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

 Public Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

None

Jurisdiction

Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Current Ethnic Interest

Undetermined

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

Area (sq m): 8090

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
1	18	322088	4266635	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
2	18	322056	4266483	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
3	18	322005	4266434	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
4	18	322037	4266846	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD

CULTURAL INFORMATION

Time Period

Historic Theme

Historic

I. Peopling Places

Regional Cultural History

Historic Ethnographic Groups

19th Century

Africa Culture Area

20th Century

European Culture Area

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
Circa	AD	1770	Historical Documentation	Circa	AD	1980	Historical Documentation

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Listed/Documented	National	Contributing - Member

National Historic Landmark

Date	Status	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Designated	Contributing - Member

World Heritage Site

Date	Status
1971.11.11	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Multiple Dwelling Domestic

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Basalik, Kenneth J. and Thomas R. Lewis		Archeological investigations at Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Charles County Maryland. Manuscript on file, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.		
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:21:13	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:42:55	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:30:03	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.29	06:31:04	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:47:02	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	04:20:05	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	07:14:41	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

Caption: THST00003 Location map.



Path: C:\ASMIS300\Graphics\THST\THST0003\

File: THST00003.pg.jpg

BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST Local Resource Type: Date: State: MD
 Name: Maintenance Yard Site County: Charles County
 Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1991.08.01 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
 Alternate Designation: Cluster: Chesapeake
 OrgCode: 4850
 SubCode:
 Local Unit:

Site Type

Lithic Scatter

Remarks

Site did not not contain diagnostic materials.

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

Subsites

Sb #	VT Subsite Name	Condition	Area

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Good	2006.09.08	First/Current	Moderate	2006.10.23

General Maintenance Rqmt:	Undetermined	Data Potential	Date
Inspection Schedule :	Undetermined	Medium	2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Low # ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Disturbance	Previous Scientific Research	Not Applicable	1991.08.01	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Not Applicable
Disturbance	Plowing or Cultivating	Not Applicable	1991.08.01	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Not Applicable
Disturbance	Tree Fall	Not Applicable	2006.10.23	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Low
Threat	Park Operations - General	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Not Applicable

Documentation Level: 2006.10.21 Good

Archeological Work Assessment

Tested/Partially Excavated

Treatment	Date
NRHP Evaluation	1992.10.01

Study Recommendation	Date
Site Evaluation	1992.10.01

Management Action	Date
Protection	1992.10.01

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATIONPublic Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

None

Jurisdiction

Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Current Ethnic Interest

Undetermined**LOCATIONAL INFORMATION**Area (sq m): **2437**

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
1	18	322064	4267090	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
2	18	322097	4267041	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
3	18	322064	4267018	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
4	18	322030	4267066	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD**CULTURAL INFORMATION**

Time Period

Prehistoric

Regional Cultural History

Prehistoric**Preceramic**

Historic Theme

G01C12 Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns

Historic Ethnographic Groups

Northeast Culture Area

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
------	----	------	--------	----	----	------	--------

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Listed/Documented	National	Noncontributing

National Historic Landmark

Date	Status	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Designated	Noncontributing

World Heritage Site

Date	Status
2006.10.21	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Camp	Domestic
------	----------

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		
Sheehan, Glenn W., Anne M. Jensen, and Donald N. Hunderfund		Archaeological Survey for Maintenance Access Road and Maintenance Building Installation, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.	i-17	

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:21:57	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:43:02	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:30:07	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.29	06:16:08	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:54:30	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	04:20:15	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	07:20:37	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

Caption: THST00004 Location map.

Path: C:\ASMIS300\Graphics\THST\THST00004\

File: THST00004.jpg



BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST Local Resource Type: Date: State: MD
 Name: Thomas Stone Cemetery County: Charles County
 Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1776.07.04 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
 Alternate Designation Cluster: Chesapeake
 Burial Ground OrgCode: 4850
 Site Type SubCode:
 Cemetery Local Unit:

Remarks

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

080071 List of Classified Structures

Subsites

Sb #	VT Subsite Name	Condition	Area
------	-----------------	-----------	------

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Good	2006.09.08	First/Current	Exceptional	2006.10.23

General Maintenance Rqmt:	Undetermined	Data Potential	Date
Inspection Schedule :	Undetermined	Exceptional	2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Low

ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Threat	Erosion - General	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Not Applicable
Threat	Park Operations - General	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Not Applicable

Documentation Level: 2006.10.23 Good

Archeological Work Assessment

Identified

Study Recommendation	Date
None Needed	2006.10.23

Treatment	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.21

Management Action	Date
Undetermined	2006.10.21

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

 Public Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

Jurisdiction

None
Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Current Ethnic Interest

Undetermined
LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

 Area (sq m): **629**

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
1	18	322394	4266609	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
2	18	322393	4266589	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
3	18	322360	4.2E+07	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m
4	18	322361	4226610	0	0	1983	0	2006.10.23	GPS	1 m

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD
CULTURAL INFORMATION

Time Period

Historic Theme

Historic
I. Peopling Places

Regional Cultural History

Historic Ethnographic Groups

18th Century
Africa Culture Area
19th Century
European Culture Area
20th Century

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
Circa	AD	1787	Historical Documentation	Circa	AD	1913	Historical Documentation

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Listed/Documented	National	Contributing - Member

National Historic Landmark

World Heritage Site

Date	Status	Contributing?	Date	Status
1971.11.11	Designated	Contributing - Member	2006.10.21	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Cemetery
Funerary

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Bevan, Bruce		A geophysical survey at the Thomas Stone House. Manuscript on file, Thomas Stone National Historic Site.		
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:21:53	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:43:09	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:21:09	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:47:43	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	04:20:25	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	07:22:14	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

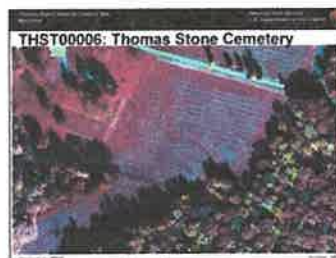
User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

Caption: THST00006 Location map.



Path: C:\ASMIS300\Graphics\THST\THST00006\

File: THST00006.jpg

BASIC INFORMATION

Park: THST Local Resource Type: Date: State: MD
Name: Farm Outbuildings Site County: Charles County
Year Entered: 2006 Discovery Date: 1776.07.04 Restricted: No Region: Northeast
Alternate Designation Cluster: Chesapeake
OrgCode: 4850
SubCode:
Local Unit:

Site Type

Farmstead

Remarks

Cross References to Other Databases and Systems

Record ID Database Name

080069 List of Classified Structures
080061 List of Classified Structures
080064 List of Classified Structures
080060 List of Classified Structures

Subsites

Sb # VT Subsite Name Condition Area

CONDITION INFORMATION

Condition	Date	Data Source	Depositional Integrity	Date
Good	2006.09.08	First/Current	Unevaluated	2006.10.23

General Maintenance Rqmt: Undetermined

Data Potential

Date

Inspection Schedule : Undetermined

Unevaluated

2006.10.23

SITE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Disturbance Level: 2006.10.23 Low

ARPA Incidents:

Threats and Disturbances

Class	Type	Timeframe	Date	Effect on Resource	Effect on Safety	Level
Disturbance	Development/Construction	Not Applicable	0000.00.00	Partial Loss: Irretrievable	No Threat	Low
Threat	Park Operations - General	Twenty Years	2006.10.23	Negligible Effect	No Threat	Not Applicable

Documentation Level: 2006.10.23 Fair

Archeological Work Assessment

Study Recommendation Date

Identified

Undetermined

2006.10.23

Treatment Date

Management Action Date

Undetermined 2006.10.21

Undetermined 2006.10.21

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATIONPublic Access: **Controlled**

Current Use

Jurisdiction

Interpretation

Federal Government

General Ethnic Interest

Current Ethnic Interest

Undetermined**LOCATIONAL INFORMATION**Area (sq m): **27810**

#	Zone	Easting	Northing	Longitude	Latitude	Geo Datum	Elev ft.	Check Date	Pos Source	Pos Accuracy
1	18	322164	4266919	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
2	18	322176	4266857	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
3	18	322209	4266831	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
4	18	322231	4266828	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
5	18	322231	4266794	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
6	18	322196	4266794	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
7	18	322193	4266834	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
8	18	322183	4266847	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
9	18	322121	4266872	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
10	18	322114	4266883	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m
11	18	322130	4266919	0	0	1983	46	2006.10.23	GIS	10 m

Meridian Township Range Section SubSection

Map Name

USGS 1:24000 La Plata., MD**CULTURAL INFORMATION**

Time Period

Historic Theme

Historic**I. Peopling Places**

Regional Cultural History

Historic Ethnographic Groups

19th Century**Africa Culture Area****20th Century****European Culture Area**

Dating Information

From	Cd	Year	Method	To	Cd	Year	Method
Circa	AD	1840	Historical Documentation	Circa	AD	1980	Historical Documentation

NR/NHL/WH STATUS

National Register

Date	Status	Level	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Listed/Documented	National	Contributing - Member

National Historic Landmark

Date	Status	Contributing?
1971.11.11	Designated	Contributing - Member

World Heritage Site

Date	Status
2006.10.21	Unevaluated

NR Historic Functions SubCategory/Category

Agricultural Outbuildings Agriculture/Subsistence

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Authors	Year	Title	Pages Cited	NADB #
Moyer, Teresa S.		Thomas Stone National Historic Site: Archeological Overview and Assessment		

USER LOG AND TRACKING

Log Type	Date	Time	Name - Entry	Name - Authorizer
Updated	2007.05.25	07:22:32	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.12.06	16:43:22	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.31	13:30:17	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.29	06:39:34	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.28	06:49:21	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Updated	2006.10.27	05:05:04	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen
Added	2006.10.21	07:23:11	Cooper, Allen	Cooper, Allen

LOCAL DATA

User Definable Labels Can Be

Changed at Any Time

In System Defaults

GRAPHICS AND IMAGES

Caption: THST00007 location map.

Path: C:\ASMIS300\Graphics\THST\THST00007\

File: THST00007.jpg



Appendix D
Methodology for Derivation of Plats and Maps for Habre de Venture

MEMORANDUM

TO: File

FROM: Tom Gwaltney

DATE: 22 May 2007

SUBJECT: Methodology for Derivation of Plats and Maps for Habre de Venture

The mapping project for Thomas Stone National Historic Site in Port Tobacco, Maryland, and the associated property of Habre de Venture involved the co-registration of present-day and historic land tract information to present a series of snapshots of the evolution of the property. Archeology surveys were also mapped. This was accomplished through the following processes:

- 1) **Baseline Map:** A baseline map was designated for the modern-day plat. The plat used was the latest one provided, the Gorsuch survey (Figure 1). This survey's courses were entered into AutoCAD and a baseline was created of 1,000 meters from the point of beginning extending north. This baseline (and similar baselines created for all historic plats) facilitated the conversion of survey units into UTM coordinate system units (e.g. meters). Using extant survey markers (both stones and iron rods), the point of beginning (POB) for this present-day plat (in the SE corner) was co-registered to the real-world coordinates of the historic stone marker found on the west side of the Rose Hill Road at the SE corner of the original property. The baseline (Figure 2 in red) was used for verification of rotation and scaling.

As seen on Figure 1, the survey shows the boundary of Habre de Venture on the *east* side of the road for much of the traverse from the POB to the NE corner. This is reflected on the maps created for the report. As noted on the Gorsuch survey, an encroachment in this eastern traverse was removed, and the Lemko in-holding was added.

- 2) **Historic Plats:** All historic plats were then transcribed (Figure 3) and entered into AutoCAD with allowance made as best possible for closure error. These data were then co-registered to real-world coordinates, working backward from the modern-day plat. Due to variation in the accuracy of surveying equipment, magnetic declination, etc., a perfect registration from survey to survey was not possible, so a best-fit approach was used where courses or survey markers overlapped. The plats used include: 1936 (Michael Stone) / 1945 (Smith), 1831 (Mildred Daniel & William Stone), 1784/1787, 1767 (Daniel Jenifer) / 1770 (Transfer to Thomas Stone), and 1708 (John Barefoot).
- 3) **Archeology, Etc.:** Archeological and other figures were derived from various sources and were in paper form. These figures were scanned (example, Figure 4), then scaled and oriented according to the scale bars on the figures. Each was co-registered with the base map. Heads-up digitization was performed to create archeological units relative to the main house and outbuildings as ArcMap Shapefiles in GIS layers (Figure 5).



Figure 1. Gorsuch survey used for modern-day layout of Habre de Venture.

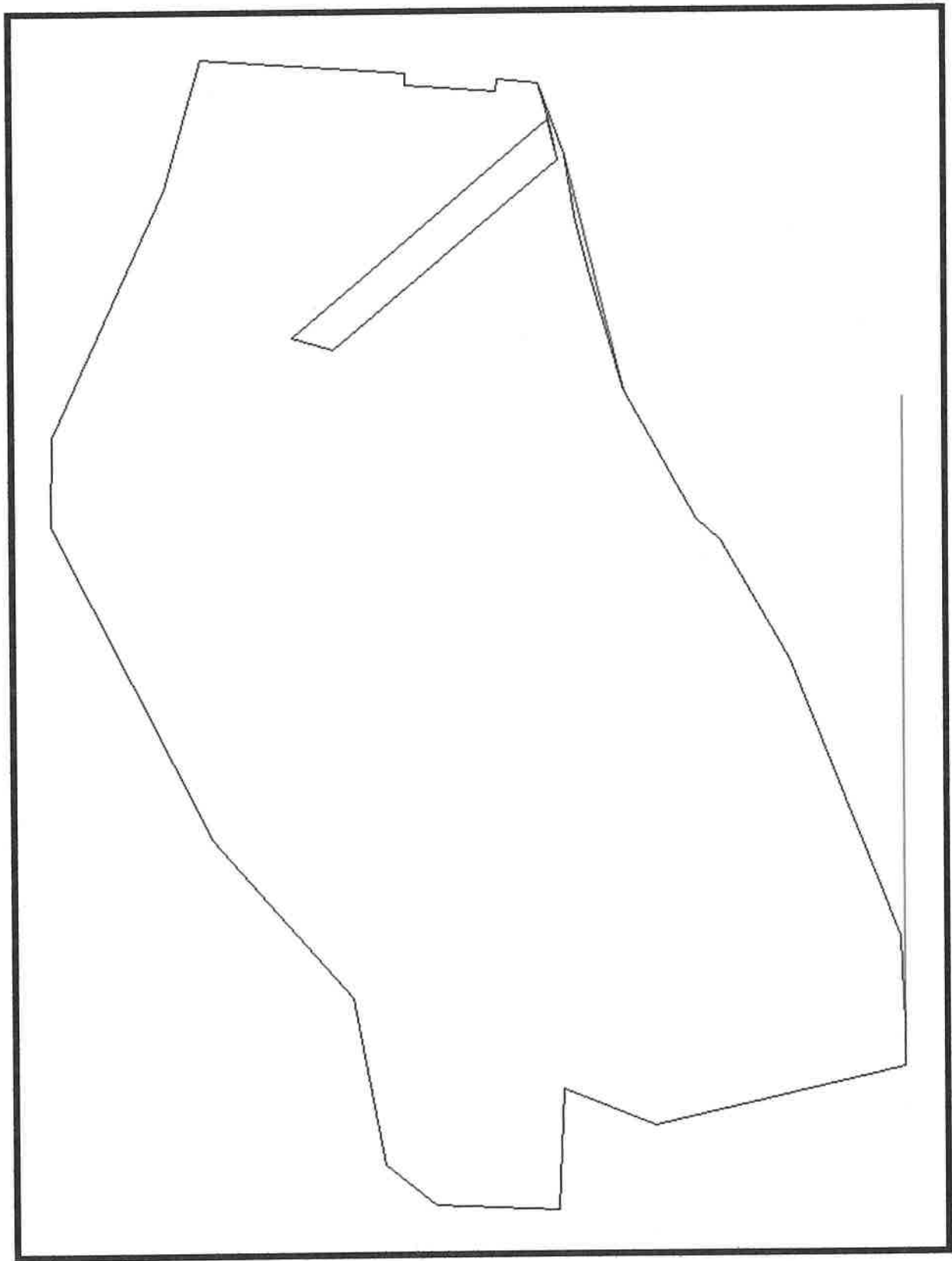


Figure 2. Gorsuch survey converted to digital form in AutoCAD with baseline from POB (red).

11.18.1936 Michael L Stone (also 1.18.1945 Charles Stephenson Smith)

Historical Basemap #4 (Date?)

Station	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	Station	Course	Distance	Unit
A (POB)	N87d35'W	1,749	ft	Stone: W of road, close to edge	25	S85d38'41"E	198.00	ft
2	S14d00'W	930		Cedar stump close to Run	24	N04d21'18"E	90.00	
3	S23d15'W	1,348		Stone fixed in fence (find '73)	23	S85d38'41"E	449.68	
4	S03d00'E	304		Stone in angle of fence	22	S04d21'18"W	60.00	
5	S02d45'W	180		Poplar	21	S85d38'41"E	1,000.00	
6	S28d40'E	652		Post (found '73)	20	N15d40'33"E	658.01	
7	S01d20'W	92 1/2			19	N24d42'17"E	1,333.28	
8	S23d40'E	348 1/2			18	N00d52'58"E	436.07	
9	S33d10'E	581			17	N28d54'12"W	1,726.54	
10	S40d10'E	660						
11	S45d30'E	495			16	N40d59'08"W	1,031.07	
12	S12d16'E	1,155			15	N10d30'55"W	826.66	
13	N58d35'E	214 1/2		Stone marked VIII	14	N50d29'18"W	321.64	
14	S89d10'E	2,415			13	N87d41'33"W	606.73	
					12	S02d18'27"W	591.87	
					11	N87d57'18"W	479.58	
					10	S77d04'49"W	1,258.20	
15	N06d40'W	409		Stone marked VII, W side of rd.	9	S04d17'27"W	180.18	
16	N01d30'W	606		^^ (First boundstone of HdV-fnd '73)	8	S02d43'13"E	434.45	
17	N05d30'W	435			7	S21d28'16"E	1,464.32	
18	N24d00'W	1,452			6	S30d28'16"E	372.60	
19	N32d00'W	680			5	S30d28'16"E	307.60	
20	N50d00'W	154			4	S48d40'23"E	154.32	
21	N31d00'W	747			3	S28d58'22"E	724.25	
22	N15d15'W	1,185			2	S13d45'57"E	1,198.54	
23	N19d00'W	375			A (POB)	S19d34'00"E	16,240.62	ft
	Traverse	16,833 1/2	ft					
	Error	33.98						
Containing 267.2 acres more or less								
a	N81d00'W	220 1/2	ft	Stake at 198 ft N87d35'W of A				
b	N72d15'W	594						
c	S80d15'W	830						
d	S29d45'E	100						
to a	S87d35'E	1,551						
	Traverse	5,295 1/2	ft					
	Error	21.87						
Containing 5.8 acres more or less								

1831 Mildred Daniel to William B. Stone

#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	S85d36'W	108.00	perches	Stone: W of road, close to edge	1,748.00
2	S07d45'W	40.00		Stone & post, S side of road	660.00
3	S17d00'W	75.00			1,234.00
4	S08d15'E	45.00			742.60
5	S38d18'E	94.00		Gum tree near spring	1,661.00
6	S48d00'E	28.00			482.00
7	N25d00'E	68.00		Stone near run	1,122.00
8	N89d00'E	136.24		Stone	2,247.98
9	With road			Stone: W of road, close to edge	-
Containing 224 acres, 1 rood more or less (first part)					
#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	N38d18'W	75.36	perches	Stone fixed on plain at edge of field	1,299.94
2	N51d08'E	17.00		Large stone	280.80
3	N46d30'W	62.36		Stone	1,026.94
4	S20d08'W	120.00		Stone	1,980.00
5	To the beginning			Stone	-
Containing 43 acres, 2 roods more or less (second part)					
#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	N38d18'W	75.36	perches	Post and stone	1,299.94
2	N51d08'E	17.00			280.80
3	N75d15'E	3.48			57.42
4	N53d30'E	28.68		Stone	473.22
5	With road			Stone by main road	-
6	To the beginning			1st line of Habre de Venture	-
Containing 30 acres, 3 roods more or less (third part)					
Together 271.5 acres					

1784/1787 Habre de Venture

#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	N19'W	9.25	perches	Stone on the W side of Road	182.63
2	N11'W	34.00			861.00
3	N6'W	40.00			890.00
4	N31'W	80.00			1,320.00
5	N38'W	80.00			990.00
6	N48'W	18.00			267.00
7	N32d45'W	40.00			860.00
8	N21d48'W	64.00			1,056.00
9	N20d48'W	15.00			247.80
10	N48'W	6.00		Stone W side and close to road	99.00
11	S85d06'W	156.50			2,566.75
12	N05d54'W	108.60			1,780.26
13	S60d08'W	162.00			2,673.00
14	N39d24'W	75.00			1,264.00
15	N80d38'E	17.00			280.80
16	N47d54'W	62.84			1,036.96
17	S19d38'W	135.00			2,237.80
18	S47d54'E	60.00			860.00
19	N80d00'E	15.00			247.80
20	S08d57'E	174.00			2,971.00
21	S39d03'W	130.00			2,146.00
22	N81d56'W	133.72			2,208.38
23	S06d06'W	8.00			132.00
24	S81d57'E	132.00			2,178.00
25	S02d57'E	96.40			1,623.80
26	N85d24'E	10.00			165.00
27	N01d36'W	96.00			1,584.00
28	S80d39'E	75.88			1,262.02
29	S02d54'E	85.64			1,413.08
30	N30d51'E	110.00			1,615.00
31	N63d17'E	85.00			1,402.80
32	S82d30'E	214.76			3,543.84
33	N51d10'	54.00			881.00
	to the Beginning				-
Containing 1,077 acres and 36 perches more or less					

1767 Survey for Daniel Jenifer & 1770 Daniel Jenifer to Thomas Stone

#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	N	114.00	perches	Locust post by white oak stump	1,681.00
2	W	30.00			465.00
3	N84'W	11.00			181.60
4	N27'W	22.00			363.00
5	W	179.00			2,883.60
6	N	79.00			1,303.80
7	SWbyW	145.00			2,362.60
8	SEbyS	172.00		Stump of poplar	2,836.00
9	SEbyE	294.00			4,881.00
10	NEbyN	16.00			264.00
11	to the beginning				-
Containing 442 acres more or less					

1708 John Barfoot to John Lambert & 1724 John Lambert to Robert Hanson

#	Course	Distance	Unit	Beginning Marker	ft
1	NEbyN	15.00	perches	Hickory	247.80
2	N	130			2,145.00
3	W	250			4,125.00
4	SEbyE	280			4,820.00

Containing 150 acres more or less (*Note that bounds and acreage appear incorrect based on later surveys)

Figure 3. Courses as transcribed from historic plats 1708-1936.

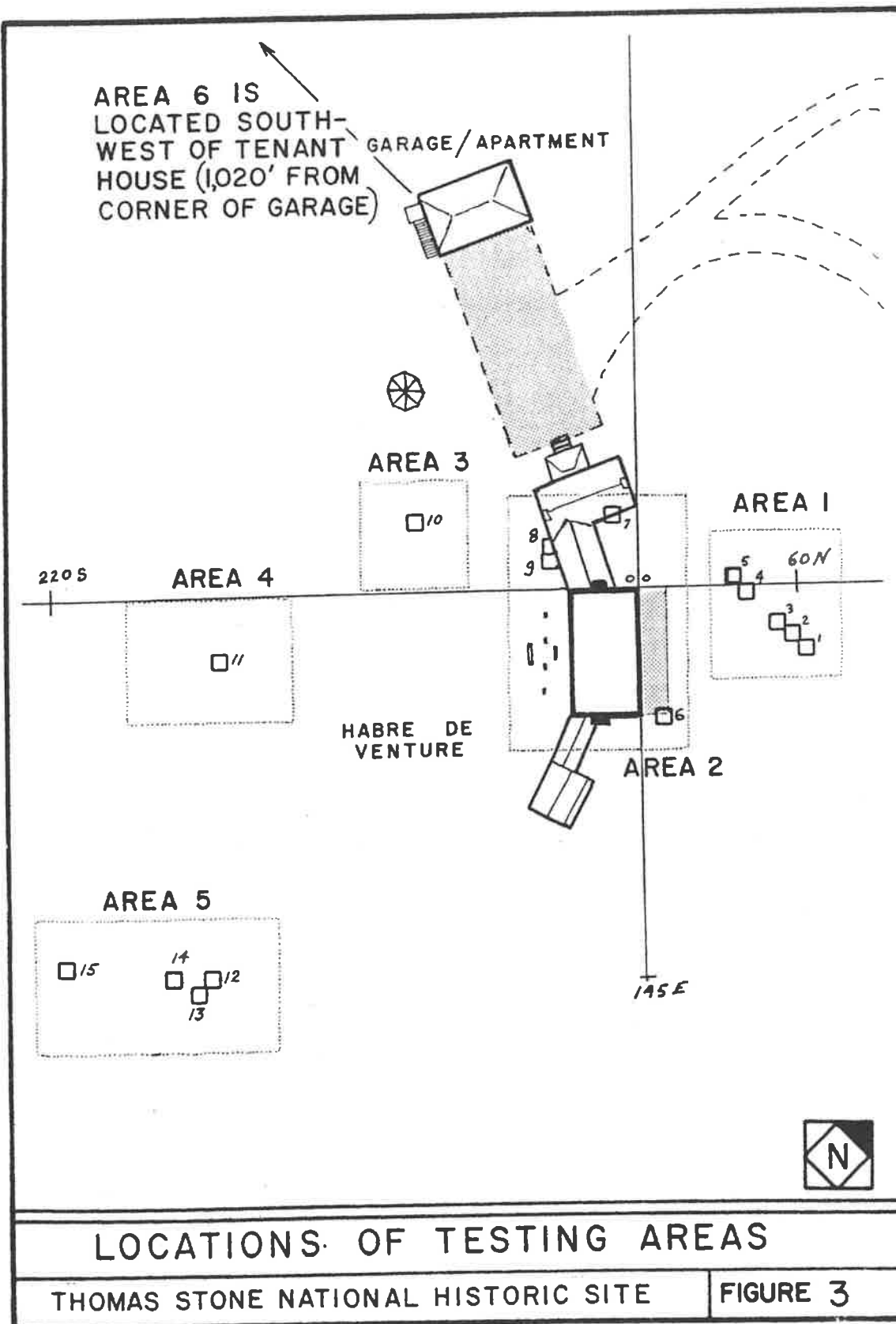


Figure 4. Example archeology figure.

**Figure 4.1: Archeological Investigations Surrounding the Habredeventure Mansion
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland**

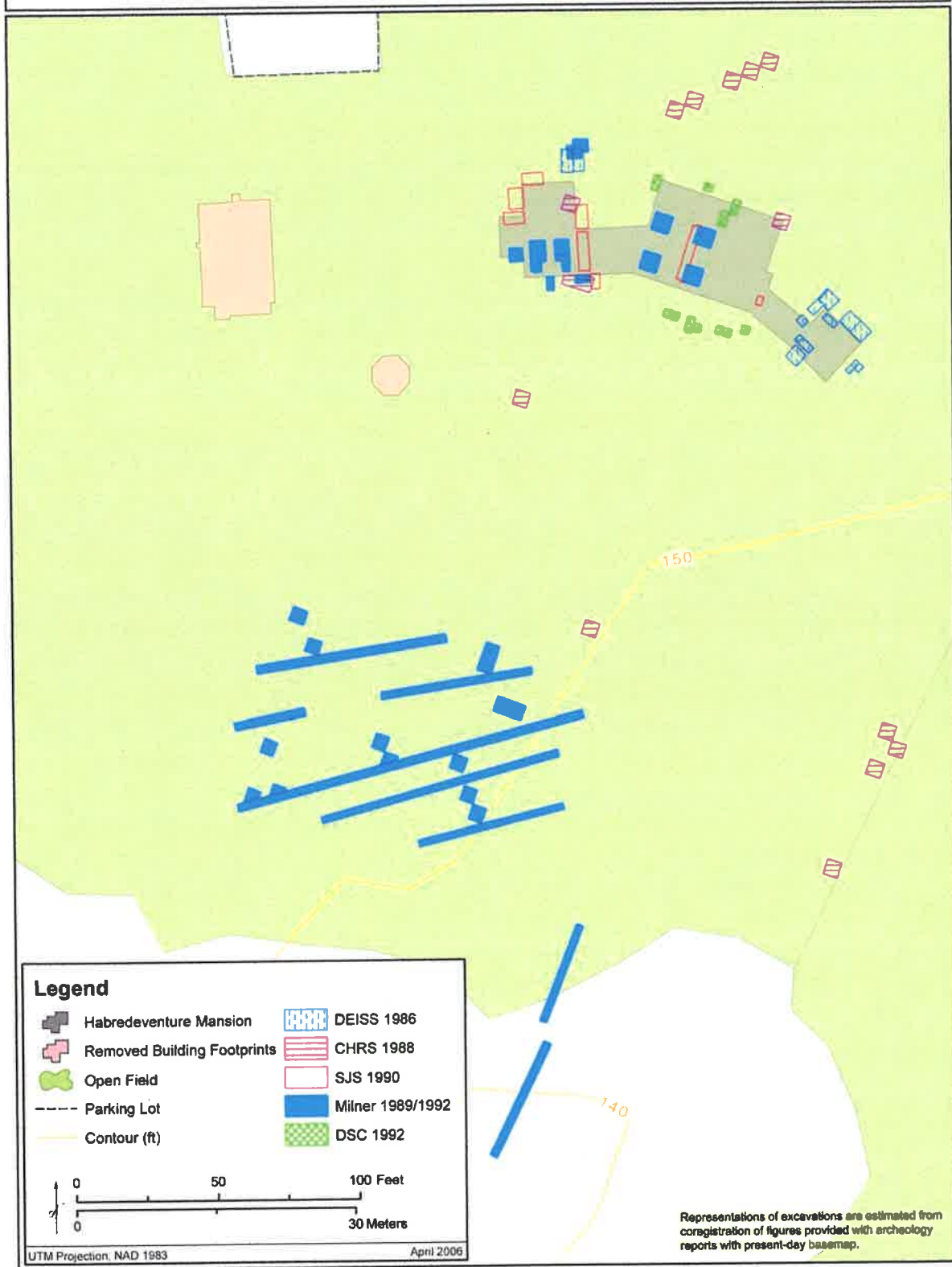


Figure 5. Heads-up digitization of removed buildings and features relative to mansion.

