

SKIPWORTH'S ADDITION (1664-1682): LIMITED TESTING AT A 17TH CENTURY QUAKER HOMELOT, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

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Abstract

Excavations at Skipworth's Addition in Galesville, Maryland provide a tantalizing view of the material culture left by the well-to-do Quaker family. George and Elizabeth Thurston Skipworth lived at Skipworth's Addition from 1664 until 1682. This domestic colonial site is intact and retains integrity, promising to yield significant information related to the earliest European settlement of the West River watershed. While the regions' 18th, 19th, and 20th century European occupation has been well documented and explored, only a handful of 17th century archeological sites have been identified in the area. The assemblage discussed below, including ceramics and tobacco pipes, will provide invaluable comparative data for other 17th century sites in the Chesapeake. Skipworth's Addition, with its supporting archival documentation, represents an important and intact 17th century site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Introduction

Recent archeological surveys and investigations in the Galesville area have added a physical dimension to the rich heritage of the Cumberstone Road Rural Historic District and enhanced the existing archival understanding of the area. Occupied by Native Americans as early as 7500 B.C., the area has seen constant occupation through the years. A unique aspect of the area is the Quaker occupation found along the West River in the 17th and 18th century. Quaker influence in this area, and throughout Anne Arundel County, has long been recognized and explored through various documentary resources. Records from Friends Meetings held in the area and the writings of George Fox provide excellent resources to track the colonial residents of the West River Hundred. Sites in the area tell the story of plantations and slavery in the early years of the nation. A vibrant 19th and 20th century waterman's community still echoes in the village of Galesville. The present day community is one that is appreciative of the rich heritage of the Cumberstone Road area.

The subject of this report, the Skipworth's Addition site (18AN795), was first reported by property owners Captain and Mrs. Edward Grunwald in 1990. The site is located in Cumberstone, West River, Maryland. Additional research and survey work was conducted by Dr. Al

Luckenbach and Esther Doyle Read in 1991 through Anne Arundel County's Planning and Code Enforcement office in preparation for nominating the area as a National Register Historic District. The initial survey area is bounded by Muddy Creek Road (MD Rt. 468), Galesville and Benning Roads, Tenthouse Creek, Muddy Creek, and the Rhode and West Rivers. The Lost Towns Project returned to the site for additional investigative testing in the fall of 1997.

The Skipworth's Addition site (18AN795) is located at a springhead of the northern branch of Tenthouse Creek and was one of 128 historic sites, buildings, and structures identified during a survey which covered nearly 1600 acres. The district nomination includes cultural resources that range in age from 7500 B.C. to A.D. 1930 (Read 1991). The investigations reported below focus on the late 17th century site of 18AN795.

Environmental Setting

Skipworth's Addition is located at the edge of a pasture and extends into the adjacent tree-lined streambed. The site's proximity to a stream springhead is typical of early 17th century settlement of this area. The site is set on a low terrace, at approximately 10-15 feet above mean sea level. Much of the site has been under cultivation, though a portion extends into a wooded area and might not be plowed. Archival and archeological evidence indicates that the site was occupied from 1664 until 1682 (Land Office Records, Liber 7, Folio 338, Certificate; Land Office Records, Liber 20, Folio 373, Certificate). There are surface indications that land on the opposite side of the springhead may have been occupied during the early 18th century, but it appears that the site was not occupied again until the 20th century. Presently, the site has a modern barn to the immediate northeast, which may have impacted colonial deposits. Though once used as a horse field, the site is presently a mowed grass pasture and no animals are housed in the field or barn. This location is near several navigable water sources (Cox Creek, Popham Creek, Tenthouse Creek, and the West River), and its placement was likely based upon this water access (Figure 1). This site is archeologically significant as it represents the intensive 17th century Quaker occupation in the West River Hundred. This community, north of present day Galesville on the West River, has been called the birthplace of Quaker-

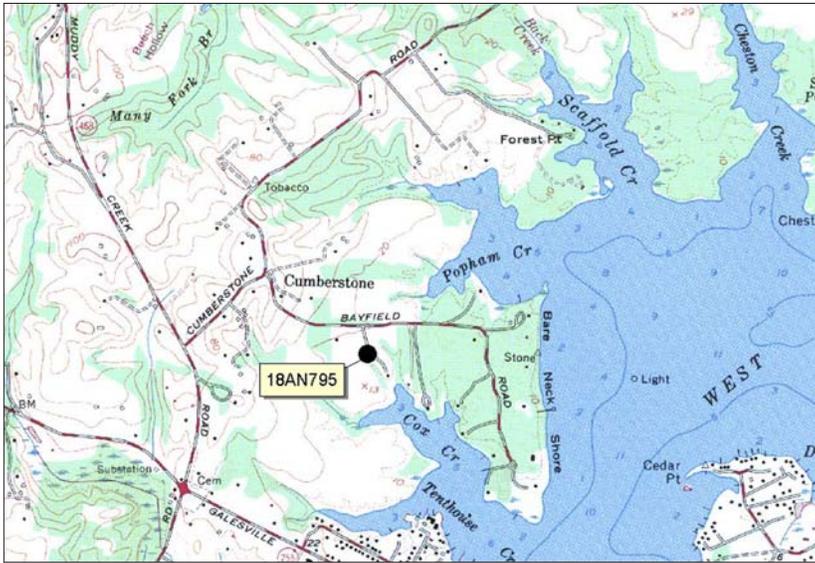


FIGURE 1. Location and topographic setting of 18AN795 (portion of the 1979 USGS 7.5' South River quadrangle).

ism in Maryland (Kelly 1963:2). The owner of this parcel, George Skipworth, was an active Quaker in the West River meeting and the son-in-law of a very influential Quaker missionary, Thomas Thurston.

Within less than a quarter mile is the only other 17th century site located in the Galesville area. Ewen-upon-Ewenton has been identified by surface concentrations and is located within sight of Cedar Park, a post-in-ground building that has been dated to 1702 by dendrochronology, and is one of the earliest earthfast buildings still standing in the Chesapeake region (Stone 1981). The property is in the heart of the 17th and 18th century Quaker community on the West River. The Quaker Burying Ground (AA-139) is located at the intersection of Route 468 and Route 255 (Galesville Road), less than a mile away from Skipworth's home (Anne Arundel County Historic Sites Files). The Burying Ground is believed to be the location of the frame-constructed Meeting House at West River. Though the exact date of construction is not known, it appears to have been in use as early as 1671, and expanded in 1703 (Kelly 1963:45). In fact, the location of Skipworth's Addition at the head of "Tenthouse Creek" can be attributed to the Quaker Meetings held at West River. According to Kelly (1963), a tent house was erected in 1700, near the Meeting House, to accommodate the increased attendance at Yearly Meetings. Such a growth in attendance can explain the Meeting House expansion of 1703. The next nearest 17th century site, the Carr's Wharf Road site (18AN952), is more than 2.5 miles to the north, on the banks of the Rhode River (Ballweber 1995).

Historic Background

The Skipworth's Addition site is located within the bounds of the 1664 patent known as "The Addition" (Land Office Records, Liber 7, Folio 338, Certificate). A Certificate of Survey was issued to George Skipworth for an 18-acre tract in December of 1662 (Land Office Records, Liber 7, Folio 338-339/ Patent). George Skipworth was married to Elizabeth Thurston Skipworth, daughter of Thomas Thurston, an early Quaker missionary to the region.

Thomas Thurston was instrumental in attracting many of the West River Puritans to the Society of Friends. Twenty-four Friends from both shores of the Chesapeake attended a half-year Meeting for Men at Skipworth's Addition in 1680 (West River Meeting Minutes, Homestead Library, Baltimore). A prominent Quaker, Mr. George Fox, describes the West River area at length. His travel log, an invaluable resource of information on early colonial Quaker activities, indicates he visited the

West River Meeting in April of 1672. While George Skipworth was an active Quaker, his wife, with her activities, connections, and relations, provides additional significance for this site.

Skipworth and his wife occupied the site until 1682, when they moved south to the plantation "Silverstone" in the Herring Creek Hundred (Land Office Records, Liber 20, Folio 373, Certificate), overlooking Herring Bay. Two years later, George Skipworth died. His widow Elizabeth, a committed Quaker herself, married twice more in her lifetime, both times to prominent Quakers in the area (Kelly 1963:40).

Archeological Investigations

Al Luckenbach and Esther Read first evaluated the Skipworth's Addition archeological site in 1990 after reports of discoveries by Captain and Mrs. Edward Grunwald, who own the site today. The owners of the property buried a horse on their property and, in the process, recovered several large pieces of North Devon pottery. The intact nature of these ceramics precipitated additional archeological investigations to determine the nature of the features disturbed by the horse burial. Preliminary investigations in 1991 attempted to define the extent of the feature impacted by the horse interment, using shovel test pits at 10-foot intervals. In October of 1997, Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project coordinated a limited Phase II investigation of the Skipworth's Addition site, with the assistance of a team of volunteers from the Anne Arundel County Trust for Historic Preservation.

Initial Investigations (1991)

As Ms. Read was conducting an extensive cultural resources survey of the surrounding area, the Grunwald's discoveries, which included a large North Devon gravel-tempered milk pan, nearly complete, and the handle to a North Devon gravel-tempered pipkin, were met with great interest. The artifacts recovered remain in the possession of the property owners.

A Phase I survey was conducted in 1991 to determine the extent of the disturbed feature. Surface walkovers noted distributions of tobacco pipe fragments to the south side of the springhead. Eleven shovel test pits were placed to the north of the springhead at 10-foot intervals, in the immediate vicinity of the horse burial. The limited Phase I survey was conducted to determine the nature and date of the feature(s) that had been disturbed by interment.

This survey provided preliminary information on the structure of the site. All eleven shovel test pits produced artifacts from the 17th century, including refined and coarse ceramics. Four shovel test pits contained features and it was postulated that these features were all components of a single cellar. Higher concentrations of glass, tobacco pipe, and nails are situated towards the south and west of the surveyed area.

A comparable pattern can be seen in the ceramic densities, both refined earthenwares such as delft or tin glaze, and coarse ceramics such as North Devon gravel-tempered and redwares. The highest concentrations are seen in the shovel test pits to the south and west of the survey area. A predominance of ceramics and glass indicates that this was likely a domestic site. The primary ceramic type recovered from the shovel test pit survey was North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware [1670-1730] (61%) along with several sherds of tin glaze earthenwares [1640-1800] (19%). One sherd of Westerwald and several sherds of lead glaze earthenwares round out the ceramic assemblage. It should be noted that the limited sample size is insufficient to soundly define activity areas.

From the diagnostic ceramics and related archival data, it is clear that the Skipworth family occupied this site. Archival sources indicate that the Skipworths occupied the site between 1664 and 1682. The predominance of North Devon gravel-tempered ceramics, available after 1650, was expected in the assemblage. North Devon, both gravel-tempered and sgraffitto, is by far the predominant ceramic type at other 17th century sites in Anne Arundel County.

The results discussed below are based upon a very limited sample. While low artifact returns in shovel test pits N0E50 and N20E20 suggest a shift of activity area, none of the shovel test pits were sterile. The 1991 survey provides only a preliminary understanding of the site structure and possible feature composition. The Lost Towns

Project was afforded the opportunity to return to the Grunwalds' property in the fall of 1997 to conduct limited testing.

Phase II Excavation (1997)

In October of 1997, Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project organized a multi-day excavation to better understand the nature, extent, and significance of this 17th century site. Though there is ample archival evidence for 17th century occupation in the West River area, relatively few sites of this time period have been investigated.

Sampling of the site involved excavation of ten 5 x 5-foot test units. All soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh screen and all items were retained based on horizontal and vertical provenience. The excavation units were placed around the horse burial to determine the nature and significance of the feature disturbed by the interment, to further refine the site's chronological context, and to evaluate the nature of the hypothesized structure. These limited excavations produced numerous ceramics, tobacco pipes, architectural artifacts, metal items, faunal remains, glass, brick, daub, and lithics. The recovered assemblage is from a very limited area and, while it cannot provide reliable spatial information, it can provide a glimpse at the material culture in use by this Quaker family in the late 17th century.

This site promises to yield much more information for several reasons. Minimal modern material was recovered from excavations. While the site has been used as farmland for the past several centuries, disturbance does not extend below the plowzone. It appears that this early colonial site, with its limited occupation period of little more than 30 years, is well preserved and relatively undisturbed.

Features

During the limited excavations reported herein, several features were identified. The 1991 and 1997 excavations provide a glimpse at the site structure (Figure 2). One possible structural feature, a posthole and mold, was located in Units 7 and 8, at approximately one foot below grade. The posthole was 1.7 feet by 1.8 feet and the mold had a diameter of 1 foot. This feature was not excavated. An interesting deposition was noted in Unit 9. Five wrought nails, in a roughly linear pattern, were found in an upright position, as if they had been stuck into something, though no additional stains were noted. This unit was backfilled without removing the nails.

Excavation of Units 1 through 6 revealed a series of shallow pits – likely borrow pits or root cellars that were subsequently filled with trash during the Skipworth occupation. These limited investigations refuted the theory that the features discovered during the shovel test pit survey were all components of a single cellar. The horse burial

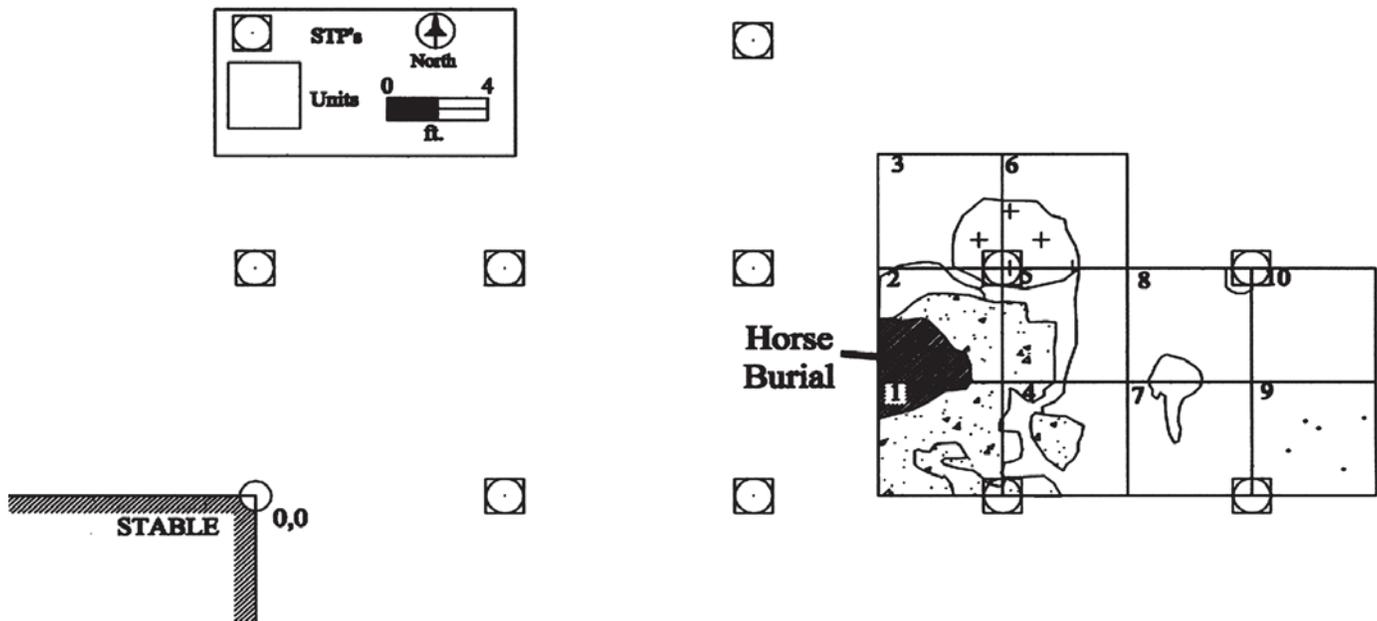


FIGURE 2. Site plan of 18AN795.

was located in Units 1 and 2, cutting into a relatively artifact-rich feature. One area to the southeastern edge of this series of features showed a reddened, burned soil and was interpreted as evidence for a nearby hearth. The top of this complex of features was located at an average depth of 1.2 feet below grade. Many large artifacts protruded from the features, including North Devon milk pans, olive green bottle bases, a stirrup, two smoker's companions, and ample daub. Three of these features were bisected.

Though the soil composition and type varied between these features, they each were comparable in shape and depth. All were extremely shallow, ranging from 0.3-foot to 0.8-foot deep and all had gradually sloping edges. Feature 2, at the northernmost edge of the complex, had a dark organic soil, with mottling of orange clay and, notably, no ash or charcoal. The other two features investigated in this complex (Features 1 and 3), were south of Feature 2 and cut into the reddened, burned soil of the hearth noted above. These two features were rich in ash, charcoal, daub, brick, and burned soils. The top few inches of Feature 1 provided 17 fragments of a North Devon gravel-tempered milkpan.

Minimal materials, such as a few wrought nails, were recovered from the remainder of Feature 1 and all of Feature 3. The relatively deep plowzone (1.3 to 1.8 feet) across this area may indicate that plowing had disturbed the uppermost levels of these pit features. The minimal artifact counts within the features associated with an artifact-laden plowzone raise questions of deposition. It is likely that the portions of the features reported upon on represent the bottom-most portions of pits which were once much deeper.

Artifact Analysis

Limited accessibility and time constraints during investigations of Skipworth's Addition have resulted in a small, yet engaging, artifact assemblage. Collected through shovel test survey, horse interment, and block excavations, the artifact assemblage has provided information regarding the domestic material culture of an early colonial homestead. Because of the limited data, the intent of artifact analysis at Skipworth's Addition was not focused on spatial relationships across the site. Instead, analysis attempted to evaluate the lifestyles, foodways, and trade relations of the Quaker Skipworth family. This assemblage also provides a comparative collection for understanding the 17th century occupations across Anne Arundel County. The artifacts recovered from the plowzone strata of the ten 5x5-foot excavation units included ceramics, glass, nails, tobacco pipe fragments, and brick. The condition of several of the items recovered indicates that the impact of plowing at the edges of this field, where the excavation units were located, was not as destructive as expected.

All artifacts were washed, labeled, and cataloged by the Lost Towns of Anne Arundel County Archaeology Lab. Artifacts were cataloged by type and entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A limited inventory of the assemblage is included in Table 1. All recovered artifacts are stored in acid-free boxes at the County Planning and Code Enforcement offices in Annapolis, Maryland. Lost Towns intern, Dennis Kavadias, under the supervision of Patricia Dance, Jane Cox, and Dr. Al Luckenbach, undertook much of the processing and preliminary analysis.

TABLE 1. Artifact inventory from 18AN795.

<u>ARTIFACT TYPE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White clay pipes	295
Daub	337.97 g
Window glass	29
Wrought nail	122.8 g
Lead shot	8
Flint	16
Knives	1
Bone	4.55 g
Oyster	66.1g
Hardware	12
North Devon gravel-tempered	766
North Devon sgraffito	532
North Italian slipware	9
Border wares	6
Lead-glazed wares	27
Tin-glazed earthenware (faience)	140
Rhenish blue grey	11
Rhenish brown	2
American blue grey stoneware	1
Vessel glass	140

Architectural Artifacts

Typical architectural items, such as wrought nails, brick or daub, and window glass provide a basic understanding of what this house might have looked like. The burnt soils indicate that the house had a chimney and, based upon the amount of daub recovered, it is likely that there was a wattle-and-daub chimney. Though minimal evidence of a post-in-ground structure was discovered, it is likely that this very early colonial house was earthfast. Wrought nails, including a large sample of small lathe nails, were recovered. The lathe nails may have been used as finishing nails on the interior of the structure (Donna Ware, personal communication). Colonial window glass, including one very large fragment, provides additional architectural clues to the Skipworths' house, though no window leads were found during the investigations. It is possible that, upon moving to Herring Hundred in 1682, the Skipworths may have salvaged any windows and their leads from the house and moved them to their new home to the south. A total of five fragments of furniture hardware were recovered, including several brass tacks that provide insight into the possible furnishings of the Skipworths' home.

Ceramics, Glass, and Domestic Artifacts

The Skipworth's Addition ceramic assemblage consists of 1,496 ceramic sherds that were recovered from

the site in 1991 and 1997. Though recovered from a limited area, the ceramics, when considered with other classes of material culture, provide two observations. This area of the site was a domestic living space and probably occupied between 1664 and 1682. These conclusions, in addition to documentary evidence, are based upon the overwhelming predominance of clearly 17th century ceramics, the results of a minimum vessel count, and consideration of the absence of certain classes of material culture.

Of the nearly 1,500 ceramic sherds recovered, almost 87% of the ceramics were North Devon gravel-tempered and sgraffito. More than 9% of the total ceramic assemblage consisted of English tin-glaze or Delft sherds, and 2% were red-bodied lead glaze earthenwares (Figure 3). Ninety-eight percent of the entire assemblage is typical of 17th century colonial ceramics in the area. Also represented were a few sherds of Borderware, Rhenish blue and grey saltglaze stonewares, and English brown stonewares. Notable is the complete absence of white saltglaze stonewares (1715-1780), which further demonstrates the pristine 17th century nature of the occupation.

Twenty-one ceramic vessels were identified in the minimum vessel count, of which 18 coincide with the site's primary occupation. The other four vessels included one whiteware, one pearlware and two glass vessels that were clearly intrusive to the site. Forty-four percent of the vessels were North Devon, including three sgraffito plates, two gravel-tempered pipkins, and three gravel-tempered milk pans. The three milk pan vessels each exhibited variations on a similar rim profile (Figure 4). Thirty-three percent of the vessels were of tin glaze or Delft and are postulated as plates or other refined serving wares.

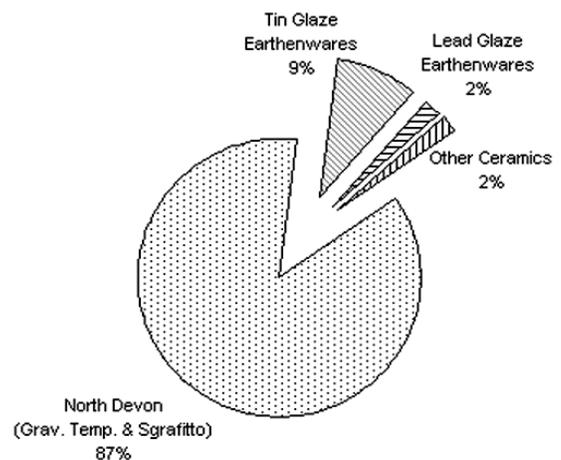


FIGURE 3. Distribution of ceramic types at 18AN795.

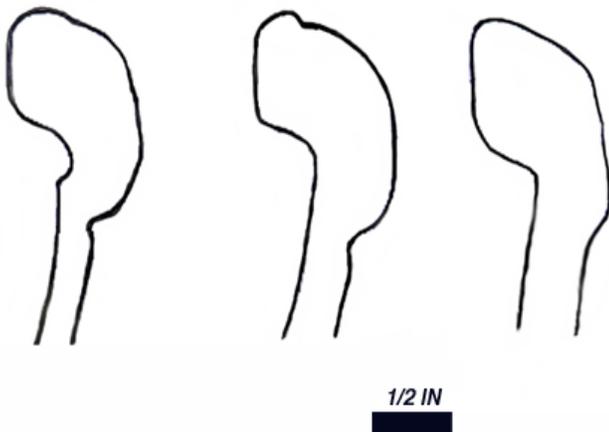


FIGURE 4. Rim profiles of three North Devon milk pans.

Additional consideration of the vessels reveals an unexpected pattern, however. Of the 18 vessels under consideration, 12, or 67%, can be considered refined wares, leaving 33% to the utilitarian designation. This ratio is an indicator of the occupants' placement on the social scale of 17th century society. On comparable colonial sites, this pattern is reversed, showing a bias towards functional, working uses of space. Similar sites in Anne Arundel County produced an opposite ratio of refined to utilitarian vessels. The Chalkley site (1677-1685), a 17th century tobacco planter's dwelling site, had only 27% refined wares (Luckenbach et al 1995), and Swan Cove (1660-1675), a tradesman's homestead, weighed in with 43% refined wares (Figure 5).

This disparity can be explained by two related theories. The first and most logical assists in defining the function of the area we investigated. With the preponderance

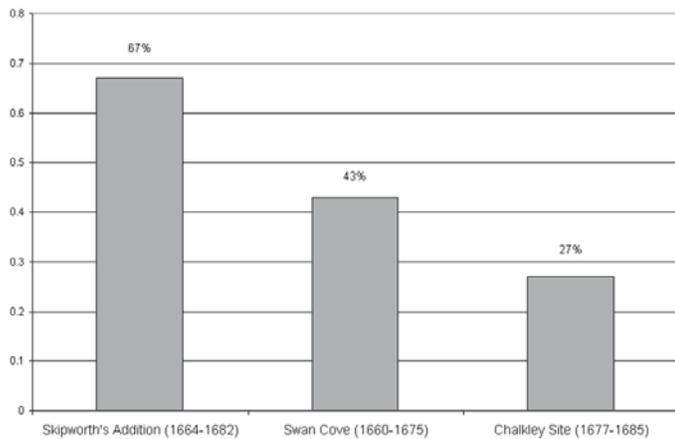


FIGURE 5. Percentage of refined vessels recovered from comparable 17th century sites. (Information for this chart was taken from Luckenbach, Read, and Ware 1995).

of refined wares, the area is a domestic living space. More functional activities, such as cooking or food preparation, which would utilize more utilitarian wares, is likely being conducted elsewhere on the site. The limited area excavated can account for the skewed proportions of refined to utilitarian wares.

A related hypothesis is that the Skipworths were of relatively high social status, a claim that has been made based upon available archival research. If a similar pattern extends across the site, and the division of domestic work areas to domestic living areas is seen, then the archaeological record clearly indicates a well-to-do planter family.

Glass Wares

Glass is an important artifact to consider when analyzing a colonial historic site since it was a commonly used item in the household and kitchen. The most common type of historic glass found in colonial sites in Anne Arundel County is olive green round bottle glass. At Skipworth's Addition, 71.7% of the entire glass assemblage (138 glass fragments) was green round bottle glass. The 99 fragments of round bottle are not intact enough to date based upon size and shape, however it is hypothesized that the bottle fragments date from the mid- to late-17th century and were globular in form. Over 22.4% of the collection at 18AN795 was composed of square-bodied bottles approximately 8 to 10 inches in height, with short, straight necks. The particular form dates prior to the mid-17th century round bottle (Noël Hume 1969).

Excavations also yielded one fragment of phial glass and a fragment of Venetian drinking glass, an extremely high status item. A leaden cork stopper, a glassware-related item, was also recovered. Other glass items included meager samples of pharmaceutical glass as well as table glass. While certain diagnostic utilities were exhausted in attempts at dating the sherds, the sample was not adequate to firmly establish dates for the Skipworth's Addition glass collection.

Faunal Remains

The faunal remains recovered at Skipworth's Addition are burnt, supporting the hypothesis that a hearth feature is nearby. The assemblage of 94 bone fragments consisted primarily of mammal bones, most likely cow, deer, and pig. Several cow's teeth and mammalian rib bones were identified. Also noted were two mammalian pelvis fragments, including a socket joint, and several long bones, including an immature long bone specimen. The assemblage also includes a few fragments of bird bone and oyster shells.

The Skipworth homestead likely included a kitchen, outbuildings, barns, and yard space, none of which seem to intersect with our excavations. The locations of these areas, which would likely produce additional faunal materials, remain a research question that should be addressed by future excavations.

Tobacco Pipes

Tobacco pipes and smoking-related artifacts were found in abundance at the Skipworth's Addition site. Two hundred ninety-four fragments of white clay tobacco pipes and one terra cotta pipe fragment were recovered. Three smoker's companions, including one that is in exceptional shape, were also found (Figure 6). Smoker's companions, the "Swiss Army Knife" of the 17th century, could be considered a relatively high status item, allowing for better smoking management. A smoker's companion would be used for packing, cleaning, and picking up embers in order to light a pipe. Less than a half-dozen other smoker's companions have been found on 17th century sites in Anne Arundel County, including three at Burles Town Land (18AN826) and two at Chaney's Hills (18AN1084).

Several of the pipes found at Skipworth's Addition display interesting decorations including maker's marks. Pipe analysis methods included bore stem dating, bowl shape analysis, and identification of decorations and maker's marks. Of the 295 fragments of tobacco pipe recovered, 98 stem and bowl fragments had measurable bores, and 20 exhibited recognizable decoration or marking. Of the 295, only 11 were intact enough to consider bowl and heel characteristics.



FIGURE 6. Smoker's companions from 18AN795.

Pipe bores recovered from Skipworth's Addition included 6, 7, and 8/64ths, with nearly 70% measuring to 7/64th (1650-1680). Using Harrington's (1954) formula, the mean date for this site is 1671, coinciding nicely with other diagnostics recovered and with known occupation dates of the site. This limited sample did allow for a comparison between other 17th century sites, as reported by Gibb and Luckenbach (1997).

Sixteen pipe fragments had rouletting on the rim of the bowl, a common 17th century trait. One pipe stem fragment, the only terra cotta pipe found at Skipworth's Addition, has rouletting on the pipe stem. The most unique pipe recovered from 18AN795 has an elaborate dot-milling decoration. Impressed dots were used to create a pattern of dots, dot-milling, reversed "s" or wave motif, and *fleur-de-lis* wrapped around the stem of the pipe (Figure 7).

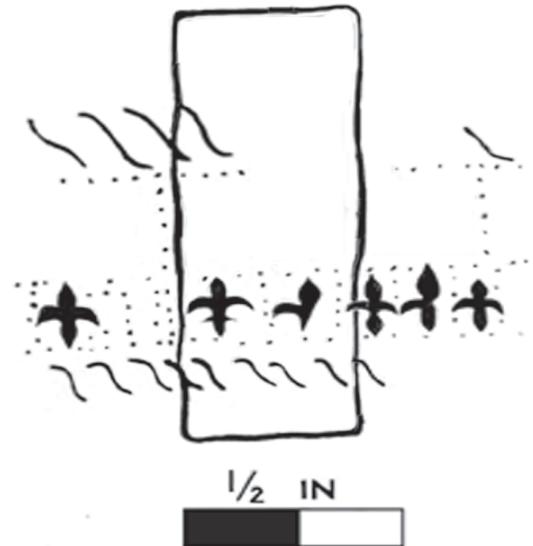


FIGURE 7. Stem of pipe showing dot-milling, wave pattern, and *fleur-de-lis*.

According to Hurry and Keeler (1991:66), the *fleur-de-lis* bands may indicate a Dutch origin. A similar motif was recovered from the St. John's site in St. Mary's City. St John's (1638 - circa 1720) produced two examples of this pattern, with bore diameters of 7/64th and 8/64th. Bradley and DeAngelo (1981:119) have encountered numerous raised *fleur-de-lis* stem markings on 17th century sites with strong Dutch connections.

Three pipes had the maker's mark of Llewellyn Evans, a pipemaker active from the 1661 to 1689. The "LE" mark is found throughout Anne Arundel County and, in these three instances, exhibits an interesting characteristic. Though very faint, it appears that a single diamond shape is impressed between the L and the E. The diamond shape, in conjunction with the "LE" mark, has been seen at other sites including the Bucks site (Alexander 1979), Burles

Town Land, Middle Plantation (Doepkens 1991), and Tanyard (Gibb and Luckenbach 1997). Perhaps due to the worn condition of these pipes, the entire pattern is likely a variation upon the double diamond mark. The double diamond, with semicircular detail above and below the "LE," has been seen at numerous sites in the 17th century Chesapeake and occasionally includes a circular border. One of the "LE" pipes was nearly complete, allowing for consideration of the pipe bowl shape and heel configuration. The bowl is elongated, with rouletting around the bowl edge, and the "LE" mark is on the back of the bowl. The pipe lacked any heel, with the underside exhibiting an angled base and pronounced seam from the mold.

L.T. Alexander (1983) describes this form as an American export type. More commonly called a trade pipe, the heelless and spurless pipe is commonly found on colonial sites of the 17th century, though it is relatively scarce on contemporaneous European sites. Eight additional trade pipes were recovered from Skipworth's Addition. The bowl, heel, and stem of two of these were intact, including the one noted above, with the mark of "LE" (Figure 8). The partial trade pipes are heelless and have the same pronounced mold seam and profile of those three intact pipes discussed above. Two additional pipes were intact enough to consider the heel shape. Each of these had a medium heel (1-2 mm) and had no other distinguishing marks.

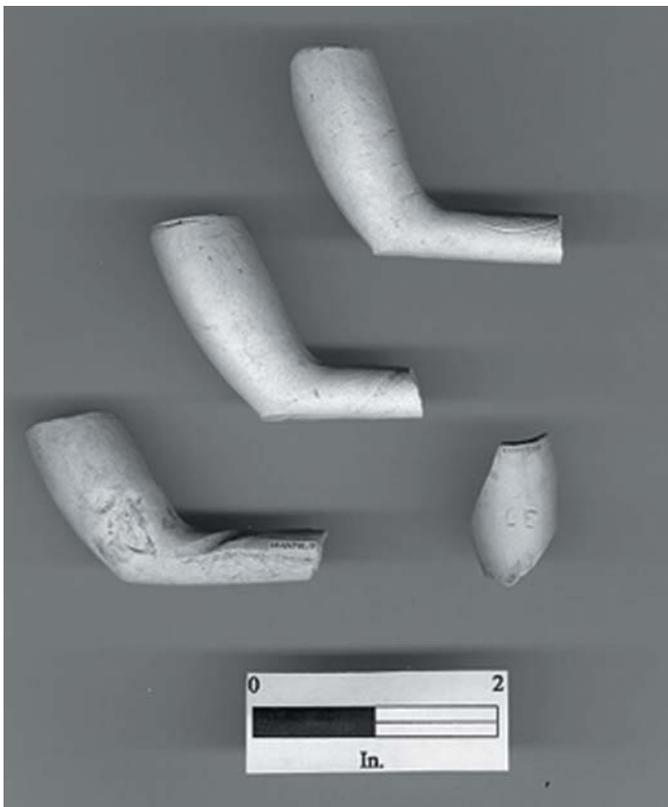


FIGURE 8. Trade pipes recovered from 18AN795.

The collection of tobacco pipes recovered from Skipworth's Addition will provide an important comparative collection as additional 17th century sites are discovered in the West River area. The number of trade pipes encountered is interesting. Nine pipes were trade pipes and two had visible heels. Of the identifiable heel forms, 83% of the pipes are the trade pipe form. Comparable 17th century sites have much lower percentages of trade pipes, with Chalkley (1675-1685) having 40% trade pipes of identifiable forms (Luckenbach et al. 1995) and South River Landing or the Pyles site (1670-1680) weighing in with 52% trade pipes (Rule and Evans 1982). Chaney's Hills (1650-1690) had only 18% of the pipe collection represented by American export trade pipes (Callage et al. 1999).

Conclusions

The limited excavation at Skipworth's Addition has provided an important first glimpse at the material culture of a 17th century Quaker family. Fortunately, the Skipworths' homesite retains a high level of integrity, and represents a very brief occupation. The Skipworth's Addition site corroborates archival evidence for a wealthy family, as indicated by the preponderance of refined ceramics and the recovery of Venetian glass. This investigation also provides a strong indication that the Skipworths lived in a heated structure with windows. Though strong evidence of the structure's post-in-the-ground architecture was not encountered, the scarcity of brick recovered supports the theory that the Skipworths lived in an earthfast structure. Excavations were also too limited to provide a floorplan of the building.

While only a small segment of the site was investigated, it is apparent that much more remains to be discovered. This site is clearly eligible for the National Register (cf. U.S. Department of the Interior 1991): (1) because of its integrity and rarity, (2) given its ability to yield information important in history, (3) for the site's association with prominent members of the earliest Quakers or Friends in the West River region, and (4) for its association with the Quaker missionaries Thomas Thurston and George Fox. The Quaker faith had significant influence upon the settlement and development of Anne Arundel County throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Future investigations of this pristine 17th century site will provide valuable comparative data for other 17th century sites and will add to our understanding of Quakers in the colonial Chesapeake.

Acknowledgements

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