

November 2000

Future Events

November 13

1:30-2:30, 2664 Riva Road
*A Plantation in Suburbia:
Hancock's Resolution*

Lost Towns' Field Director Jason Moser will discuss the colonial and tract-farm occupation of this important site.

December 8

5:00-8:00, Mount Vernon, Virginia
Mount Vernon by Candlelight

Join us to see Mount Vernon by candlelight—including the seldom-opened third floor! Regular admission fee. Please RSVP by November 20 to Lisa Plumley, (410) 222-7441.

December 11

1:30-2:30, 2664 Riva Road
*18AN1058: An Early Republic
Site at London Town*

Assistant county archaeologist Jane Cox will describe the Edmondo Site, private property containing traces of the people that once occupied the peninsula.

December 18

11:30-1:00, Macaroni Grill
Lab Lunch

Join the Monday staff and volunteers for lunch and conversation.

January 8

1:30-2:30, 2664 Riva Road
*Life in the Wilderness: Findings
at 17th-Century Chaney Hills Site*

Assistant Director of Operations John Kille will illustrate life, layout, and property at the Chaney site.

Letters from Lost Towns

Return to Swan Cove: Pipe Making in Providence

Jane Cox

In 1991, a local collector, Mr. Bob Ogle, shared the location of a 17th-century site with county archaeologist Al Luckenbach. The site had been "uncovered" as a bulldozer carved a small road out of a hillside. Dr. Al took a few volunteers and conducted a preliminary test in the area. Sure enough, these two test units produced terra cotta and white clay tobacco pipes, 17th-century ceramics, and several unique fragments of what appeared to be similar to daub. The alleged daub had distinctive impressions of pipe stems and bowls. In fact, one of the fragments recovered by Mr. Ogle had a small pipe fragment imbedded.

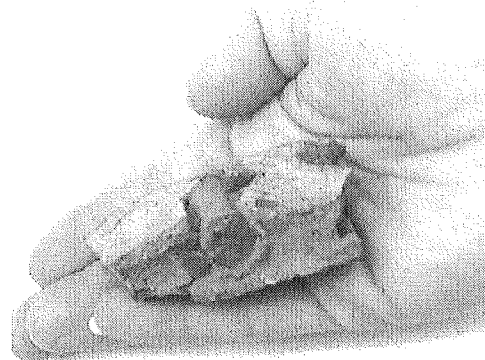
Archival research indicates that the property was a Providence home site, owned and occupied by the Drue family. Emanuel Drue acquired the property from his brother in 1661. Mr. Drue passed away in 1668, but his probate inventory left an important hint to his activities at Swan Cove during the 1660s. The inventory noted that at the time of his death, he owned "a payre of Brass Pype Moyldes". (O.K.-- in our version of English-- that's two brass pipe molds for making pipes).

Dr. Luckenbach's immediate response was that we had found Emanuel Drue's Pipe Molds- although they certainly weren't made of brass-- What then, were these odd fragments of baked clay? Interest and speculation abounded,

but with other more endangered sites to attend to, *Lost Towns* crew did not return to Swan Cove until 1998. With a much larger staff and more volunteers, the team excavated an additional nine excavation units, and conducted extensive geophysical survey on the site. More than 1600 tobacco pipes were recovered along with more of the pipe impressed clay.

Nearly 33% of the pipes recovered from Swan Cove are made of local clays. Initially, these Terra Cotta pipes seem to come in two distinctive forms: one a narrow bowl lacking a heel and the other a rounded or "belly bowl" with a distinctive broad heel. Could these be evidence of Drue using his two pipe molds in Providence?

During the summer of 2000, *The Lost Towns Project* began planning a volume that specifically addressed the 17th century pipes from Anne Arundel County. This necessitated revisiting the collections from several Providence sites, including Swan Cove. Careful review of the pipes and other material culture recovered from the site again brought up the question of this odd pipe-impressed clay. While Jane was



Example of a muffle with a pipe stem in situ

counting, sorting, measuring and drawing the Swan Cove pipes, and separating out the pipe-impressed clay, she noted that several pieces seemed to actually have forms, two rim sherds and a base fragment. While this did not equate with any ceramic fragment, the form was undeniable. At the same time, Dave was busily reading one of our recent book acquisitions about Tobacco Pipes Kilns in England. He mentioned the descriptions of rough and rudimentary clay vessels or 'muffles', used during the pipe or ceramic making process, to support and hold the green pipes. After eight years, the 'daub' was finally identified correctly as a pipe making furniture.

Here was proof positive that Emanuel Drue was in fact a pipe maker in Providence and the clays we had referred to as daub were actually portions of "kiln furniture" used during the firing process. Although kiln

furniture has been positively identified, we had many more questions. Was this a cottage industry that Drue practiced in his home? Did he have only one kiln? Are the two most prominent pipe forms recovered representatives of his two pipe molds? Was he selling his wares to other residents of Providence?

We decided to return to Swan Cove to search for the answers to some of these questions and to locate the kiln that Emanuel Drue used to make pipes in Providence. Please join us at Swan Cove on Fridays over the next several months, weather permitting, as we search for the Pipe Kiln of Emanuel Drue.

Pipe Fever Hits Riva Road

Rosemarie Callage

Outbreaks of "Pipe Fever" have been reported on the first floor of building 2666 and fourth floor of building 2664 of the county office complex located on Riva Road. Dave Gadsby, lab director, has reported that all individuals visiting the Lost Town's archaeology lab are fully infected. The fourth floor location is moderately infected. It appears that certain people may be immune to the fever.

Pipe Fever symptoms include washing, cleaning, labeling, sorting, cataloging, weighing, drawing, and photographing the pipes, as well as measuring the angle, volume, and bore of the pipes. Reading articles on terra cotta and kaolin pipes also has been noted. The lab has recently upgraded its inventory of technical tools that enable staff and volunteers to adequately perform the needed tasks. While the tooth and paint brushes haven't changed much recently, the addition of a new set of drill bits secured in a high-tech holder, the British Archaeological Research journals and pretty blue beads are tools that receive constant use.

What's going on in the Lost Town's lab?

The lab staff has been focusing much of our attention on clay tobacco pipes from a number of sites around the county. This work involves carefully measuring each piece of pipe and often drawing and describing the pipes as well. In the end, we hope to create a meaningful analysis of these artifacts all over the county to help us date sites and better understand the manufacturing and trade in the colonial Chesapeake.

Carolyn is revamping a pipe paper she wrote in 1998 to include the final quarter of Rumney's Cellar.

Shawn, with assistance from John, is writing up the Burle Site in Providence.

Dave and Rose are researching Homewoods pipes. We hope to make connections between some of the terra cotta pipes being manufactured at Swan Cove and those being used by the Homewoods and their household.

Dave is also writing a section of the soon to be released Hancock's Resolution report. Through careful cataloging and surface mapping, we have managed to find two additional sites at Hancock's and to confirm the existence of a third.

In addition, Shawn continues his conservation efforts, while Carolyn and Dave catalog artifacts from Swan Cove. There are plenty of artifacts to be washed, labeled, and cataloged, so if you are interested in lending a hand, call or drop by the lab and we'll put you to work!

-Dave Gadsby

How do I get involved?
Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project is a team of professional archaeologists and historians, assisted by volunteers and interns. There are field, lab, and archival opportunities available.

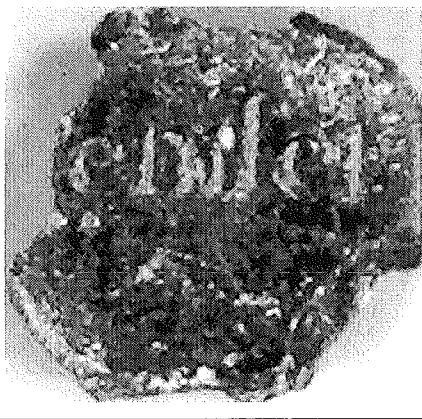
Field days are usually Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Days vary depending on the weather and particular project. Call Lisa Plumley at (410) 222-7441 for more information.

The lab is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 through 4:00. Call the lab phone for more information at (410) 222-7328. The lab is located at 2666 Riva Road in the Heritage County Government Center.

New Discovery: "Jenifer" Bottle Seal

While excavating a unit in the proposed area of the extended kitchen garden at Londontown last month, *Lost Towns* volunteer Sue Morris was surprised to find a bottle seal. Donna Ware and Tony suggested that the name emblazoned on the seal, "...enifer" might be that of one of Maryland's signers of the Constitution. Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer was a noted businessman and citizen of Annapolis, as well as a delegate to the Continental Congress and to the 1787 Constitutional Convention. In 1784, Jenifer bought an 800-acre plantation on the South River called "Stepney" and lived there until his death in 1790. Around 1793, three years after Jenifer's death, his nephew, Governor John Hoskins Stone, bought the William Brown House. Perhaps the bottle seal is an emblem of an uncle's legacy to his nephew.

Glass bottle seals are found occasionally on archaeological sites. Sealed bottles had several uses in early America. They could identify the contents or owner of a bottle. They could also serve as high status calling cards. Today, they can serve as a reflection of material wealth, as well as provide archaeologists with a direct link between a site and its occupants.



Thanks to those who made this summer's Saturday Dig Days a huge success! We had an average of 75 participants per Saturday. Hope to see you all next year to continue this growing annual tradition!

The famous Doctor Luckenbach (who also has the fever) has diagnosed the fever and traced its origins to the 17th-century pipe conference in Fredericksberg, Virginia in March of 2000. Five *Lost Towns* staff members may be responsible for transmitting the fever to the Annapolis area.

Dr. Luckenbach has prescribed a strong dose of writing to all Lost Town Project staff that displays the symptoms. The writing will be in the form of pipe research papers that will include the sites Burle, Homewood, Swan Cove, Broadneck, Larrimore, and London Town. The papers will provide some background into the site, describe and analyze the pipes in terms of maker's marks, heel and bowl shapes, bore diameters, types of clay, and areas of concentrations within the sites. The papers will refine the occupation dates of the sites and then be combined to produce a pipe volume. The pipe volume will enable the team to share valuable archaeological information regarding the *Lost Towns Project's* excavations. This information will be very useful for comparisons with other sites in the Chesapeake area.

One goal of the Pipe Volume is to have all authors report pipe information in a uniform manner. This would include measuring the volume of the pipe bowls, measuring the top angle of the pipe to the horizontal, drawing all pipes in the same orientation, and comparing bowl forms with Fox, Oswald, and Hume typologies. The pipe volume is temporarily stalled due to the discovery of kiln furniture located at Swan Cove. The C.D.C. (Central Department of Ceramics) is warning all readers about possible pipe hysteria, since the unearthed pipe furniture is being investigated and should lead to the discovery of a pipe kiln.



1990 excavations at the Broadneck site

The Lost Towns Project: Early Years

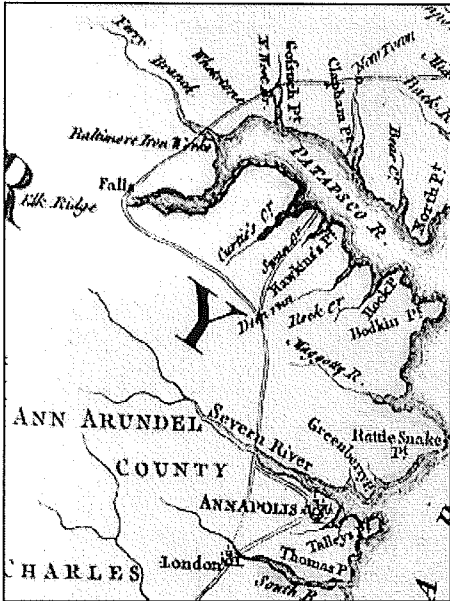
Tony Lindauer

Looking around, I cannot believe how lucky we are to have so many great volunteers working with us. Old memories seem to filter into my mind, as many historians' minds seem to do. My mind takes me back to the beginning to the *Lost Towns Project* before it had a name. In the early 1990s, it did not seem so important to give it one because we were happy just to go out every Friday and 'make history'.

Now, we have site reports and large databases on the early settlers of Anne Arundel County, but we have no history of the early days of the *Lost Towns Project* and its early settlers. In the beginning, before computers, GPS systems, radar and 3D graphics, there was Al and a group of untrained people of different occupations. They were retired people and those that just skipped work for the day. We had no budget and the equipment had seen better days. Come to think of it, the equipment consisted of tapes, a couple of shovels, buckets, and some much worn H-frame screens. Often, volunteers would step in and supply equipment with their own money. They were not asked to do it, nor did they ask

to be repaid. They did it because they loved what they were doing. There was no paid staff, but every Friday there were 10 to 15 volunteers ready to follow Al's lead.

Like the Puritans, we have little information about these early people. Without the Puritans, there would be no Anne Arundel County, just like without these early volunteers there would not be a *Lost Towns Project*. The great gift of people who volunteer has never stopped. Without them, this project would never have been born and would not have grown to where it is today. To the past, present, and future volunteers, thank you. Let's go out and make history!



Detail of Fry and Jefferson map, dated 1755

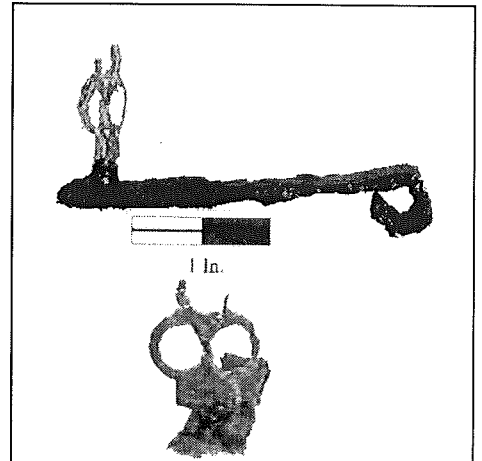
Crossing the Patapsco: A Brief Lesson in Archival Research

Paul Mintz

Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's map of 1755 shows the major road leading from points south through London Town and Annapolis, to continue through

Baltimore to the North. At the Patapsco, one branch of this road heads west to approach Elk Ridge and the Baltimore Iron Works, crossing smaller tributaries as it winds around the river and back to the east, heading to Baltimore. The other branch of the road "dead ends" right on the water's edge, only to continue again on the north shore of the Patapsco near Baltimore. If a ferry did connect these two roads, spanning nearly a mile and a half over the Patapsco, roughly where today's Francis Scott Key Memorial Bridge stands, it would considerably shorten the length of the journey. The placement of ferries and roads are vital to settlement and trade patterns, and are of extreme interest to the *Lost Towns Project*. How then can we learn about this lower ferry?

Ferry masters were paid from the county levy and as a quasi-public service were required to hold licenses. These licenses, recorded in Anne Arundel's Court Judgments at the Maryland State Archives (MSA), indicate three individuals ferrying across the Patapsco in our time period. We can rule out Lawrence Hammond, who presumably operated near today's Hammond Ferry Road. With a quick check in the County Land Records at the MSA, Joshua Dorsey and his wife were probably operating at Elk Ridge, wherein they had purchased several lots. That left Thomas Hughes, and his wife Mary, whom we know to have lived at a "Duck's Cove" from Rent Rolls and Patent Records. The Patent Records describe a property triangular in shape, containing 350 acres, and lying on the south side of the Patapsco. The land was able to fit only a couple of places on the map, most of which are downstream of the previous two ferries. The ferry most likely crossed somewhere in the roughly 1.5 miles of shore where this property bounded the Patapsco. What's left is to ascertain whether any ferries plied these waters from the northern side, recorded in Baltimore County records.



Help *Lost Towns* archaeologists solve a mystery!

The artifact pictured above was recovered from Swan Cove, a 17th-century site located in Providence. Swan Cove has the distinction of being one of the first sites in colonial America thought to be used in the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes. *Lost Towns* crew and volunteers have found pipe wasters, kiln furniture, and a number of uniquely shaped terra cotta pipes on the site. However, pipe related artifacts are not the only things found at Swan Cove. We have also found a number of domestic goods, such as North Devon Gravel Tempered pottery, a coarse earthenware.

The above artifact is made of iron and pewter. It is approximately three inches long, .5" wide and 1.2" high. A curl of iron extends from one end. Affixed to the other end is a riveted pewter piece made up of three loops that may have swiveled when the metal was in better condition. *Lost Towns* conservator Shawn Sharpe recently conserved this item.

What is this object, you may ask? We have not been able to identify it yet. Our hope is that you can help us. If you have any guesses about its function, please contact us!

-Dave Gadsby



Display case on fourth floor of 2664 Riva Road

A Closer Look at Our Colonial Environment

John Kille

A new permanent exhibit showcasing plant and animal remains excavated by the *Lost Towns Project* has been installed in Anne Arundel County's Planning and Zoning's fourth floor lobby area. Created with generous support from the International Paper Foundation and the London Town Foundation, the display discusses archaeology and the colonial environment of the Chesapeake Bay.

The new exhibit includes some common, as well as unusual, materials found at 18th-century archaeological sites in the County, including oyster shells, insect parts, charcoal, brick, animal bones, and delicate leaf impressions left on soil and iron. Color photos provide greater context for the objects on display, and text labels discuss how each artifact helps us to better understand environmental change over 350 years.

You are all encouraged to visit other *Lost Towns Project* archaeology exhibits in the County at the following locations:

* Loews Hotel, 126 West Street, Annapolis-A showcase in the front lobby is being renovated and will feature a wide range of artifacts found at London Town Park.

* Arundel Center, 44 Calvert Street, Annapolis-Two large showcases in the building's first floor lobby discuss historical and prehistoric archaeology in the County.

* Rumney's Tavern Cellar Digloo-Al, Tony, and Jane recently constructed a fantastic new exhibit with an enlarged high quality photograph of the cellar profile before it was fully excavated. Thanks to Greg Stiverson for providing digital audio recorders that play narration by Al Luckenbach.

* London Town Visitors Center, Edgewater-An exhibit on Rumney's Tavern foodways is under construction.

* Office of Planning and Zoning, 2664 Riva Road, Annapolis-A showcase behind the front desk near the fourth floor entrance features artifacts excavated from Rumney's Tavern cellar, including decorated delft and porcelain ceramics.

* *Lost Towns* Archaeology Lab, 2666 Riva Road, Annapolis-Several showcases inside and outside of the lab display a wide range of artifacts from various sites, including glass and iron expertly conserved by Shawn Sharpe and mended ceramic vessels.

* Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis-An exhibit next to the request desk discusses the ca. 1649 Providence Settlement, and includes the famous decorated tin-glaze plate bearing the armorial insignia of the Lloyd family.

Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project's shirts and baseball caps have arrived!! Decorated with the Lost Towns' logo, the shirts are blue while the hats are tan with blue bills. They are available for a donation of \$25 for the shirts and \$15 for the hats. Donations should be made out to ACT, Inc. All proceeds will go to the Lost Towns' Internship program. Thank you!



Volunteer Spotlight: Jim Hooper

Jim Hooper first came to the *Lost Towns Project* as a lab volunteer. He quickly became proficient at data entry, patiently entering cataloging information from the many *Lost Towns* sites.

Soon, he got a taste for fieldwork. Starting off at Homewoods, Jim became spoiled by the immense number of 17th and 18th-century artifacts and features.

Jim racked up a huge number of volunteer hours last year (174), over a relatively short period of time (February through June!). From data entry to screening, washing to back-filling, his willingness to do anything anywhere has made him an extremely valuable asset!

Jim's patience and incredible sense of humor have made him part of the *Lost Towns* family. Incredibly adept at the "Name that Musical" game and the "Waterscreening Dance", his antics are well received and welcomed.

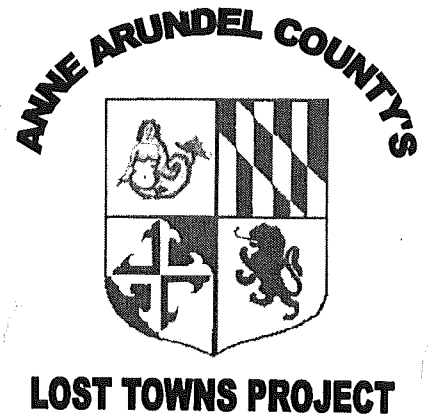
Jim recently has taken on a full-time job, keeping him away from the *Project*. We will miss him, and might even call him when we need a pick-me-up. Look for Jim on Saturday Dig Days next summer!

-Lisa Plumley

Who makes up the Lost Towns Project?

Al Luckenbach.....Director/County Archaeologist
Jane Cox.....Assistant County Archaeologist/Assistant Director, Technology
David Gadsby.....Lab Director
John Kille.....Assistant Director, Operations/Grant Administration
Jason Moser.....Assistant Director, Field/3-D Coordinator

Rosemarie Callage.....Lab Technician/Education Assistant
Carolyn Gryczkowski.....Lab Specialist/Curator
Mechelle Kerns.....Historian/Archaeologist
Bette Lawhon.....3-D Specialist
Tony Lindauer.....Historian/Equipment Coordinator
Sherrri Marsh.....Architectural Historian
Paul Mintz.....Archaeology Technician/Research Historian
Lisa Plumley.....Archaeologist/Volunteer-Education Coordinator
Mike Rinker.....3-D Specialist
Shawn Sharpe.....Archaeologist/Lab Assistant



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