Site Report Outline

I. Introduction - Why site selected - Confirmation of theory - Reason for search

II. The Site - Description - Soil type, grade - Rocks & distances - Topography - elevation, etc.

III. History - Title search -

IV. Methods of Excavating & Recording

V. Artifacts & Data
   A. Stratigraphy - Sand, soil, clay, pass -
   B. Features - Site map -
   C. Artifacts - Photos -
      Stone
      Clay
      Bone
      Wood

VI. Comparisons -
   Compare literature, not just area (here) [locate info, site]

VII. Conclusions -
I. Introduction

a) In a study of Richard Bennett Lloyd, q.d. of Trelawny, it became necessary to establish, if possible, his place of residence in 1771.

In June 3, 1763, while living in London, RBL made a will. The will begins: "RBL late of the town of Trelowski in the parish of St. Peter in the town of London, in the county of Middlesex in England, single..."

It ended with a clause stating that when he left England, he did not have a house or place to call his own. His [sic] John Siddall (who lived at Trelawny)

In 1762, having come to America, RBL added a codicil to his will dated Dec 10, 1764. In this codicil, he notes that he had a daughter, Amelia, and states that he... That the tract of land lying in X.X.O. which formerly Mr. James Tote lived and now rented to Mr. Adam Gray in lieu of part of a lease on Bennett's Point, where I now reside and that I Give and bequeath to my daughter Amelia and her and her heirs forever..."

That the piece of land was not actually owned by RBL but further supported by a list of deeds conveyed to RBL by John Lloyd (his brother), dated Dec 1, 1771, and the indenture dated Dec 1, 1771, and therefore refer to E.C.L. Rich's brother, or his father, who died Jan. 1770. It is recorded in the Trelowski estate. The present tract known as R.P. Dec at that time in OA co.

R.B. does not appear in a list of deeds in OA co. An undated, loose letter in the Lloyd Papers (Box 3, Folder 4). This memo seems to be by C.B.L. concerning a codicil to his will (which he had written in 1750). As a result, 6 clues in the body of the memo...
As the years passed, the hotel on the site of the former Bennett House slowly faded from memory. In recent years, the site has been used for a variety of purposes, including a small park and a community garden.

1. **Bennett House**
   - Located on the corner of Main and Market streets
   - Originally built in 1830
   - Once the home of Joseph Bennett

2. **The Park**
   - Created in 1870
   - Used as a community garden
   - Small playground

3. **Community Garden**
   - Established in 2005
   - Used by local residents for growing vegetables and herbs

4. **Historic Marker**
   - Placed in 1980
   - Recognizes the significance of the Bennett House in the town's history
lived in the same house occupied by Rich Bennett.

I. Summary & Introduction:

A. RBL's will indicates that he resided at Pt in 1782 - although it stands as though he leased it (p. Adam Gay 3).

The deed called Pt does not appear on list of land conveyed to RBL by his father. ID. does - I publish 1768 a 1770. In 1771 (p. 60 20, 1782-3).

An extensive inventory of the estate of RBL appeared in 1788, which indicates not only holdings in Taib of 99 acres, but the inventory does not indicate which objects were of which county. At the time of his death, it is possible that RBL owned 12 Orchards, land in Taib of 2 amounts to 346 acres and 6 orchards in 99 acres.

B. The proximity of the graves of RBL and his wife could indicate that he also lived on P's Pt. There are scattered references to the fact that he lived on the Bay River. Private corse H. to Doone Rutter, a Centrally indicates that he did live at P. Since he is known to have been a wealthy man earning $20,000 a year on both shore, it is reasonable to assume that he lived in a fine house. However, there is no inventory of RBL estate extant.

C. Although Richard Bennett Lloyd and Rich Bennett may have lived in the same house, they may also have each lived in different houses on P's Pt. RBL's house would predate 1756. RBL's could have been built between 1750 and 1782. However, there is no description or reference to any house on P at whatsoever.

D. The object of the search was to determine if there are any indications remaining in the house of the separate size & pretension. If a foundation should be found, it was intended to determine...
by probing and scattered test holes the size and extent of
the foundations.

II. The Site

The USGS Quadrangle Map of Crook County shows the site.

Bennett Point is a long, slender point jutting south
into the mouth of the Wye River. At the sandy
mouth, the Wye River splits. The sandy beach and
surf area follows the middle of the Wye River. At Point it is therefore
lost in the sand.

It is bounded on the W by Eastern Bay, and on the E by
the Western Branch of the Wye River, on Back Bay, sometimes called
the W. southward, the point forms the main land - just south of
Catherine. There it lies both on Ganado and W. the Wye River, the west.
The entire pit is about 6 miles long and varies between
1/4 to 1 mile wide. Therefore

Description: The Site is a Pit - a long, slender point
which extends about 6 miles S.E. from Point. The mouth
of the Wye River, approx. 1 mile N of the Pit. The Pit is a neck
of land which juts into the Back Bay across a narrow
river from an unnamed point on Wye Island between Longley Pit and Drum Pit. Its location is 38°32' N and 76°12' W.
[See Good Geodetic Survey Book, St Michael, Crook County.]
(See map no. 1.)

Soil Conditions: The U.S. Geodetic Survey (1926) (p. 74) Ed describes
the soil at the mouth of the Wye River [3 ft. s. s.] Buffs' banks.
Sandy loam is left, a sand of the next 2 ft. Clayey soil.
Sandy clay. He 3 feet and nearly 4 feet below toward 1 foot
to be 1 foot.
Sandy loam for 1 foot. Sand flat and sandy above.
Sand and sandy clay. 1 to 2 feet.
The site of the site has been formed, probably continuously, since 1705. Currently, the area is a pig farm, and there are three stumps in front of the building. The site is near the mouth of a river. The site can be divided into four parts: a house, a barn, a sheep pen, and the present buildings on the 4th section. The land has probably been farmed more or less continuously since the mid-18th century.

Erosion:

There is local weathering erosion along the bank of the river due to the wind and the prevailing winds. Most of the year, the wind is unprotected open to the site. The site was located on a hill, and the wind is evident. The river is small, and the site is a square. The station 18th century.

III. History

Richard Bennett and his wife, Eliza Rossby, lived at Bennett Pt., which he called Rossby's Neck. Both Richard and Eliza are buried near the site, and their gravestones are quite legible. [See photo 1]

Richard died at Rossby's Neck to John Rossby, who had only 1 child, a son, Eliza, who married Geo. Plater, Esq. After his death, and accord to his wishes, the whole of his estate became the property of Thomas Plater (her son), accord to a Deed signed by John Rossby, Plater, and Geo. Plater in 1793.

On the same day, Thomas Plater conveyed the same land to Ed. James Lindman, who, at that time was living there. In 1801, Lindman conveyed the property to Rich Tilton.

No further info about Pt. Pt. until 1846 when it was
divided in half -- he's half tostone. ed. by burn.

John Wessen, Son to be div. 2 children.
The 5th half given to Dave. stone. ed. by burn. in fee simple.

In 1870 the (2) 1/2's. of 2 1/2's. is divided between
and their histories differ until 1925. From then on
the 2 farms were said separate, but as 2 parcels in 2
parcels but of 1 form. and of such is and
owned by Edward Jenney, Jr. g. Baldmarne,

1st June 1932 [E.C.S.]

It is the early history of the property that interests
us here. It would appear that at least 5
people lived there in the 1636, Dr. R. Bennett 3rd
Clyde and Dr. James Anderson.

The first two were known to have lived well and
we might assume they required a commodious home.
So little is known of Colonel Anderson's family efforts, that it
is hard to pinpoint his tastes. His Record Do Register
well known documented.

The house

Local information reveals that no one presently owns
an interest in the farm. A Mr. J.H. Taylor, who, of St. George's, Old, remembers a fire about 1500-11.
Mr. Payn spoke of a fire about 1720-1727.

The present building was built in 1920. It was added 1855.
The house that burned 1578 was not so large.

An attempt to find an architect, picture or description of a
house there prior to 1900 has been unsuccessful. A Mr. J.H. Taylor, who, of St. George's, once lived in the vicinity. He built School in Queenstown. He built School on the same block as the

[Handwritten notes and corrections]
However, Mr. Sherman did not acquire the property until 1925. A fire occurred, and the house was destroyed. The present house was built in 1927. The original house was burned about 1940. A fire is believed to have started at the barn.

Further investigation revealed a theory that a fire occurred in 1927. The house was built in 1927. The barn was burned about 1940. A fire is believed to have started at the barn.

An attempt to find a picture of any house on Bt. Dt. has been unsuccessful. Several people have told various stories of the house. One woman (Mrs. J.A. Keesler) remembers she lived there from 1930 to 1940. She remembers there were 2 parlors, joined by a sliding door, so that they could be opened into one large room. Others have remembered fires in 1910-11, 1926-1927, and another in 1927. The most reliable account stated that the present house was built after the 1927 fire and 1932. In the latter years, the E. end, facing the river, was added. In addition, this informant added that the 1927 burned house was situated just north of the present building.

A Method of Surveying a Building

This is intended to be a survey attempt to find foundations of an old house. Without any positive indication of a possible exact site, clues were followed and test holes dug to determine size and depth of foundations. Each hole was measured, recorded, and photographed until the work was done.

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an isolated weekend. During the first week in November 1966 the holes were left open until the last day of the week when they were all refilled. As many as the holes were dug in the court’s back yard, it was decided to make them as small as possible & still obtain the desired information.

The survey was done on 3 successive weekends in Sept 5th, Oct 19th, and Nov 15th - 19th, 1966.

The first visit to the site was made in the summer of 1965. During the summer of 1966 several aerial photographs were taken of the site from a small plane. These pictures revealed little that could be construed as evidence of a house. However, definite building outlines were spotted in the field E & the rock on S. Bay [Photos: UI III #29; #33 & 4].

In the layout plan at the corner of Dr. Bt. Red & [name illegible], [Photo UI III #30], the S. rock is probably the home farm plot which Mr. Boyd remembers being in that area. The form may have been designated “A”, but [name illegible] and [name illegible] show a house (?) built there belonging to [name illegible]. (pub. late 1946)

In reviewing the photos recently and remembering our exploratory walk we took one short part of the point in Nov, several lines in the sheep pasture look interesting. Walking across the sheep pasture I the Bt. #2 toward the point (in brush) we found some pieces of a back which looked like a straight line - bricks. Walking to a possible site we went on to the river. Here we found obvious evidence of a small brick blob right at the water's edge. Unfortunately there was never time to return to the sheep pasture. Not in the photos it looks very promising.

Photos & Drawings

Ditch - many bricks thrown up (by pens?) - new bed for bridge.
Nothing found seems to point to the location of the present house.

Without positive evidence for the exact location of the 18th house, logical clues were used to determine a possible site

1. The Bennett graveyard. It has been reported that a Bennett grave was found in the location of the present house. However, this is not confirmed. Nothing more is known about him, or why he was buried there.

Perhaps the fact that he was there led RB to buy his wife a home in 1740. It was sold to Lloyd who bought RB next to his wife. Later, in 1870, another owner bought it from a nearby.

Other nearby houses have graveyards that are fairly close to the main house. Why is the most obvious example, but.

This seemed to suggest that the house be somewhere on the point

2. Local information about sinking brick foundations when digging to a septic tank behind the present dwelling. And the RB Aard's memory of water from a well coming from the water table cellar, where the septic tank now is.

The present dwelling, and possibly the present sheep pasture, appear to be the highest points on the neck, thus available for the prevailing south-southwest breezes. A dwelling on the Bay side would be subject to the buildup of seas in a storm coming from the west across the Bay. Erosion on the southern shore of the neck could seem to make that area unstable for building.

4. The presence of a large tree stump (about 3' diameter) on the E part of the dwelling. The doors are well rotted & nips impo to cut.
V. Artifacts
A. Stratigraphy
The first 12" of loam is disturbed. In the pit left by the action of roofing pipes, there is a plow. In the back yard, the dwelling,
by plow + digging up for: c) septic tank b) well c) sewer.
There are broken bits of brick strewn about virtually even
foot of the neck.

B. Features
1. Digging revealed the possibility of a wall running west, the
dwelling continues with the north wall of the dwelling.

2. Octagonal foundation, N.W. of present dwelling (photo) [file 5.5 x 8]
This foundation turned out to be 2 courses rock, and 2 courses deep.
The top layer of brick was disturbed. The center was filled with slightly
pressed packed oyster shells. No floor was found, the foundation rested
in sand ~ 6" below the surface. The oyster shells ranging in the 1.7" below surface.

3. Rock level (~)

VI. Comparison of site with the literature
VII. Conclusions
Last hole [29] is most promising at this date.
John Rawson II b. & d. 1744
wife?

John III 1727 - 1780 (age 53)
wife?

Henny Marson 1616 - 1663
Frances " 1625 - 1672

Henny 1651 - 54
Barbara 1654 - 58
Frances 1656 - 1698

m. Peter Soper 1697

Marg. 1658 - 1660
Beil 1660 - 1697
John Rashby I  
b. ?  d. 1685

daughter:

Eliz. 1662 - 1740
m  
Rasby III 1667 - 1749

J. Rashby II m wife ?

John III 1727 - 1780
m  
wife ?

Eliz. b? - 1787

Thos b? - > 1792?

m to Geo Plater b.? - d.?

Thos
Capt. John Sargent (cl. 1676) = 1st settlers to receive a grant in upper reaches of Wye River. He presented a large tract of land, "Hopewell" and built what is believed to be its first brick house, known as "Peggy's Field Farm" — and later "Cloverfield".

Here at head of Wye (East) River — near what was formerly called:

"Lobs Creek"
"Morgan's Creek"
"Thomas Branch" or "Williams Branch"

He built a pier, cleared land & built boats.
Kit Wexler - Amer & Coth U.

Chuck Strimp - FC - Hall & Records

Blake family
Sheriff

Deo X

½ Sl7 = Block's wife

[Underline]

Frances / Srt ➔ Mr. dead

Barb ➔ land recovery

Sue: Secretary (Mss)

vs Morgan

Barb ➔ Enj ➔ M. Smith

Inw: Mr. Soby (10 Rms)

Chapel knave kitchen
Proprietor's Scale of 100 Acres to an inch.
John Neale
June 30, 1799.

The Goce 696
A. The beginning of the land on Corrins Range
B. The head of Big Ears Creek and the beginning of the Jess Farm
C. Mr. Stade's 3rd Boundary on the west fork branch
D. No line and boundary
E. Mr. Stade's beginning on Big Ears Creek
F. Run of the head of Davids Creek
G. Pott's Swamp Town
H. The land of Jenkins Creek or a State
I. In the place where the lines come at the head end of the line
K. A part of the land between the States and Townsend
L. The beginning of the Jess Direct end of the 1st line done by John G.
Three factors led Mary Watkins, a guide at the Winterthur Museum near Wilmington, Delaware, to start in 1966, an archaeological investigation of the Bennett's Point area. First, the Reverend Edward B. Carley, Historian of the Catholic Diocese of Wilmington, which includes the Delmarva Peninsula, had brought to the museum a chalice owned at one time by Richard Bennett III, a prominent colonial Catholic layman. He mentioned the presence of the cemetery on Bennett's Point and his interest in its restoration.

Second, Mrs. Watkins had been intrigued by a portrait of Richard Bennett Lloyd by local artist Charles Wilson Peal which hung in the Winterthur Museum. Richard Bennett Lloyd was the grand nephew of Richard Bennett III. In the background were the Peale symbols of a waterfall, unheard of on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and an ornate columned building. Her research at the time suggested that Lloyd had at one time lived on Morgan's Neck, now known as Bennett's Point.

Third, Mrs. Watkins had family ties near Wye Mills and she knew the Bennett-Lloyd legend.

She raised the interest and secured help from John Ludlow, an amateur archaeologist, and the search was on for what was hoped to be more than the Pealese symbols of a waterfall and an ornate building.
She found Bennett's Point Road running from near Grasonville through the north end of that property once owned by Richard's neighbor, Charles Blake. In 1966, as in the 18th Century, the road passed between two brick pillars, the entrance to that property lived on by Richard Bennett and his wife Elizabeth, nee Rousby. Once this road ran down the center of the peninsula. Now it is close by the western shoreline.

In 1966 the land was planted in corn and soybeans. There were several wooded lots with hedge rows between the fields. Near the entrance on the left was the white house, barns and out-buildings of the farm supervisor. A mile down the dirt road and also on the left was a windmill, and behind it a cottage, two barns and several out-buildings in fenced off areas; pig pens. Behind the cottage was reported to be the site of a "very old large building" which, before its destruction by fire in the early 1920's, was of a Victorian style. Beyond the cottage, on Ice House Point, sheep grazed. On the tip of this point once stood another large building, approximately 80' x 20'. This site was excavated in 1972-73 by John Ludlow. Based upon an inventory and archaeological evidence, it is speculated to have been the home of Peter and Frances Sayer, uncle and aunt of Richard's wife Elizabeth, and, possibly, the home of Richard and Elizabeth Bennett. It was destroyed by fire around 1760.
Fifty yards southeast of the cottage, within a pig lot, is a small white-boarded fenced area. Within this 21' x 28' enclosure was all that visibly remained of the home estate of Richard Bennett III, 1667-1749, whose obituary in the Maryland Gazette described him as "The Richest man in His Majesty's Dominion."

Among the weeds, poison ivy and honeysuckle were three cemetery structures. Visible along the east fence were massive horizontal tombstones for Richard and Elizabeth Bennett resting on a single brick platform measuring 3'4" x 14'10" and running north-south. In the northwest corner was a 3'5" x 6'11" brick platform on which rested the stone of Dorothy Carroll, née Blake, running east-west. A sandstone crypt, 2'11" x 4'10" was along the south fence under a large tree. It too ran east-west.

The cemetery has not always been so neat and trim. Though its historically recorded buildings are gone, as are most of its gravestones and all of its monuments, Emory, Queen Anne's County Historian, wrote in 1886 in his "History of Queen Anne's County, Maryland:" "On one of the stones which has fallen and is almost lost in the rank growth of briars and weeds which have taken possession of the grave yard, is the biography of Richard Bennett."

And, "Leaning against the broken gravestone of her husband is that of Elizabeth Bennett." And later, "Nearby the former two is a broken slab, almost lost beneath the accumulation of decayed weeds and fallen
leaves..., Dorothy Carroll."

Who erected the fence, built the present platforms and placed the tombstones in their present locations on these platforms is not known. The Rev. Edward B. Carley had located the cemetery in the late forties and had found this partial restoration.

A name synonymous with great wealth had been the only remaining memory of Richard Bennett III until Watkins and Ludlow, searching for the home of his namesake, commenced an archaeological examination of Bennett's Point.

Little work was done in the cemetery area. Probing indicated four possible walls surrounding the fenced cemetery. Three small shallow pits were excavated to the west of the fence. They produced what was interpreted to be a brick floor: two courses of brick with a layer of crumbled brick between them. Three finished limestone slabs were found outside the fence east of the Bennetts' and one of shale north of Dorothy Carroll. Between the two platforms, a hole about a foot in diameter was the opening in the roof of an unmarked vault. Outside the fence, north of Dorothy Blake Carroll, another vault was partially uncovered. This was opened but as with the former, nothing could be seen inside. A pie-shaped "well brick" was found in the field southwest of the site. Probing indicated brick throughout the area and probably several other vaults.
On a cold windy December 3, 1972, John Ludlow, at the request of Frank Hardy (owner and developer of the land), staked out what he estimated to be the probable extent of the cemetery, based on his memory of probing done several years earlier. This is the 70' x 100' area, 1/6 of an acre, which Mr. Hardy deeded to the "descendants of Richard Bennett III." Mr. Hardy had also arranged for repair and painting of the wooden fence and the initial clearing of the fenced area.

Research has given some clues as to what might be found in the cemetery. Its first mention is in the 1696 will of Frances Sayer, nee Morgan, who instructed that a chapel of "lime and brick" be built over the grave of her husband. Its inside dimensions were to be 30' x 20'. She directed that one acre be set aside forever as a cemetery. Richard Bennett and Charles Blake were executors of the will and it is assumed her wishes were carried out.

The only other reference is in the 1749 will of Richard Bennett who instructs that a "house" be built over the grave of his wife. He left 250L (pounds) sterling for its construction. Neither deeds nor wills thereafter mention the cemetery or its contents.

Excavations of the cemetery area started in June of 1980. They have confirmed much of what had been reported by Ludlow. Inside the east end, the Richard and Elizabeth Bennett stones were set on a brick platform—Elizabeth to the north. The top (north end) of her stone is missing.
Just to the west and slightly south is the decorative sand-
stone crypt referred to as the "mariner." So called because fragments
of a broken stone on which was carved in part, "Here lies interred ye
body (of) Thomas Green, Master and Mariner of ye Towne of Castle) on
Tyne, died at sea ^_________^, 1674...." rested on a plywood board on top
and it seemed to fit. However, an examination of the crypt clearly
shows that an end of each side is missing. The end of one side was
found in the undergrowth. Later investigations have indicated that
this crypt had been moved about 3'9" to the north, and placed on bricks,
for its original base stones have been found in the root system of the
large tree.

In the northwest corner is the Dorothy Carroll stone. Four
large fragments of granite with finished surfaces are in a pile near
the center. Jim Woolen, restoration architect, has identified them
as probably being part of a monument. Indeed, one showing a corner,
indicates a six-sided figure at least two feet on the side. Another
possibility is that they are door or window trim from a Georgian style
house.

Approximately four inches of soil were removed from inside
the fenced area and from the area outside, just east of the Bennett
platform. This level was to the bottom of the platforms and revealed
the top of the Bennett vaults. They run east-west and possibly have
a common center wall. The platform is across the head, or west end. A row of bricks, header end out, runs along the west side of the platform base but appears not to be related to the present platform. Limestone slabs run across the east end and north side, under the platform, of the Elizabeth Bennett vault.

Probing indicates two rectangular objects just north of Dorothy Carroll and 6" down. Between Carroll and Bennett are three adjacent vaults oriented east-west; the tops of which are just below the surface. A brick has fallen through from the one in the center.

Three of the four brick walls which Ludlow had predicted have been excavated, the fourth on the south side having a large tree growing over it. The walls are 18" thick and produced a foundation with inside dimensions of 25'x36', oriented east-west. This we believe is the "house" Richard Bennett instructed to be built over the grave of Elizabeth.

A trench 18" wide was dug on each side of the walls to the depth of the bottom of the first course of bricks. Only the east wall was trowel excavated. Considerable brick rubble with some mortar was found on each side. This rubble extended to the bottom of the first brick course on the outside. Inside it went only to the top of the bottom course. Soil color changed from black loam to a gray yellow sandy clay at the tops of the bottom course, to yellow sand at the bottom of the first course.
At five unevenly spaced locations on the inside, opposite the second course, brick rubble lies close enough and is shaped such as to indicate a part of some interior structure. The brick of the wall is in very poor condition with only the bottom course being intact. The third course is, for the most part, missing and the second is badly crumbled. Except for smears of old very hard white mortar on some bricks, most mortar has become sand or disappeared. The bond is English on the inside and Flemish on the outside. There are some discrepancies on the inside bond where there are two adjacent headers in a row of stretchers. The inner space of the wall is laid primarily with broken brick and mortar. The interior trench wall shows small concentrated deposits of brick and mortar fragments at various levels. No evidence of a builder's trench could be found.

The west and north walls have as many as five courses of brick remaining. About midway in the north wall, the bottom course changes to a stabilizing or lock course continuing to the west end. The west wall also has the stabilizing course. A clay level was found inside the north wall. Several small lumps of burned limestone, associated with charcoal, were found in all trenches. Lumps of what appear to be a white, crumbly, sandy mortar with fine flecks of charcoal evenly dispersed within it have also been found. The west wall was definitely set on sand.
Outside the north wall are three brick features. The easterly consists of a row topped by a row of stretchers. The center feature is a single row of headers. Only 16" of the third feature is exposed and this starts just past the west end of the wall. It is constructed of a row of headers topped by a row of stretchers. The exposed features are both 7'9" long and 8" wide. In all three cases the top courses are on the same level, about equal to the level of course 3 in the foundation. They are not quite parallel to the foundation.

Just west of the west wall is the feature Ludlow identified as probably a floor. At a slight angle to the west wall and at a distance of about 15' is a course of staggered stretchers, two bricks wide. It is interrupted by a space 2'10" wide. Extending seven feet toward the west wall lies a mass of brick rubble and mortar forming what appears to be the face of a fallen wall. Unlike the foundation wall where the mortar no longer exists, this feature retains a hard mortar. The bond appears to be Flemish. There is no rubble opposite the break in the intact westerly course. Probing indicates the remaining course runs for about 30'. A circular structure, possibly a well, lies at the south end.

Five vaults are open, or partially so. The first was already open when examined by Ludlow in 1966. His flashlight examination through a small hole revealed only muck and dead vegetation. Our examination revealed several surprises:
(1) The larger skeletal remains were still intact. The big bones, being covered with dirt from the hole, were in good shape. The skull was crushed on one side. As one might expect, the bones of snake, turtle, rodent, and large fowl were mixed in.

(2) Many fragments of finished stone were present. Several had $45^\circ$ tapered edges, giving the appearance of being one side of a corner.

(3) Most surprising were several fragments of a tombstone. With the right dust to fill in the engraving and the right light, we had what appeared to be the name "CHAS BLAKE" and under it an "M" plus several undecipherable letters. This does not indicate the remains are those of Charles Blake, but does indicate that the remains of Charles Blake are probably in the vicinity.

(4) A fragment of the "mariner" stone which fit exactly into place. Considering the other assorted stone material, this is not surprising. However, though the weathering seemed to be the same as that on the dirty gray stone that had been exposed since 1674, this fragment was a cream or tan color with the same fossil material evident. Both the "Blake" (1732) and the "mariner" (1674) stones are of the same material.
Bricks were removed from the north and south side of the interior to determine the presence of a builder's trench. Soil was found behind the north wall. On the south, we had a common wall with the adjacent vault. This wall had been plastered on the far side, but no plaster seemed present on any other walls, nor were any fragments present in the first vault. Visible skeletal material was intact and resting on the bottom which was about 1' above the floor of the first vault. In the course of surface excavation, a brick from the top had fallen through, indicating some possible danger of the collapse of this vault.

Outside the northwest corner was the vault opened by Ludlow and resealed with a piece of sheet metal. Flashlight examination revealed a raised area at the west end, indicating a skull, the remainder being covered with dust.

In the course of clearing the top of the Elizabeth Rousby Bennett vault, several bricks at the east end gave way. This grave had apparently been opened at some previous date, for several bricks forming the top of the vault had not been replaced so as to overlap the east end of the vault. The skeletal material was in complete disarray, with leg bones lying across the crypt, the pelvis broken and one half turned over. What appeared to be fish bones lay at the east end. There was no evidence of a coffin. However, a coffin had been placed on two limestone slabs identical to those which went around
two sides of her vault, and which we are assuming had been part of
the floor of this "house" built at least ten years after her death.
Interestingly, similar slabs were found in brick pits in front of the
fireplaces in the house excavated in 1972 and also on what had once
been the bank at the end of Ice House Point.

For fourteen years we had wondered about the burial of
Richard Bennett. Had it been as lavish an affair as his wealth
might indicate? Was there a lead coffin? At the east end, three
courses of brick were removed from the top of the vault producing
a hole just large enough for an arm and a light. There was no lead
coffin. At the east end a vertical portion of a wooden coffin does
remain with a row of "brass" nails still in place. The coffin had
been placed on three rows of bricks running across the vault. The
skeletal material is as it fell from the deteriorated coffin.

Artifact material has been slim, primarily small fragments
of plate glass and an assortment of wrought iron nails. Along the
outside of the east wall, just as the top soil turns to sandy clay,
were a peuter button and the hole cover for a lock. The north wall
produced a lead ball. Just below the bottom course of brick on the
west wall was a fragment of a clay pipe bowl with a portion of stem-
hole diameter 9/64". A portion of the maker's mark remains so it may
be dated and identifiable.
Little can be said of the "house" for whose construction Richard Bennett left 250L (pounds) sterling. Its inside dimensions were 25'x36'. There are lath marks in the mortar. Glass associated with wrought iron nails indicates windows of some sort. The glass may not be original. One "water course" brick was found along the west wall. Artifacts not definitely a part of its construction would only accidentally be present, but would be extremely valuable. The absence of a builder's trench indicates the walls were probably erected from the leveled surfaces of the area. However, the apparent floor of the "house" is 10" higher. Was it filled in at a higher level than the exterior? A variety of surface levels are found in our exterior trench walls.

The will of Frances Sayer instructs that a chapel be built over the grave of her husband. This presumably is that graveyard and Richard Bennett was her executor. Is it possible that the fallen wall was a part of that chapel?

Richard Bennett instructed his nephew John Rousby to construct a "house" over the grave of his wife. John passed away three months after Richard. What we are excavating must be that house. When it was built, by whom, what it looked like for 250L (pounds) sterling, and when it was destroyed are what we now search for.

Many other questions, as indicated, have developed.

Much very slow careful work remains to be done.

###

Milton Backlum

June 1987
Bennett's Point
Tidewater, Maryland - Rev. Wilstoek - Bobb's Merril Co., Indianapolis
(Rich Bennett I)

(134) Homer - Rich Bennett, son of Rintona Governor, settled there. 2nd wife Henrietta Maria Neal (goddaughter of Queen Henrietta Maria, of Spain) - deputed Capt. James Neal of the Potomac, Eng. & Spain.

Rich Bennett III drowned early in life, left widow & 2 children - 1 Richard Bennett III, richest man in America - more slaves than King Carter.

(138) 1749 = when Solomon (the Counselor) came into his share of the enormous fortune of his great uncle, Rich Bennett.


(139) Philemon Lloyd (d. 1685) = 1st to live on River when neighbor - Rich Bennett drowned = Philem. wood

Rich Bennett III erected Henrietta Maria tomb

(140) "She that now doth bear her Rest... etc. p. 140."

(London Town)

(54) London Town established by act of Assembly, 1652. Ordered building of 62 houses & streets there were named. Site on a navigable river & generally on heads of the tides reach inland -- as were running fresh waters, which begin to be navigable. Most rivers moisture..."
43) Nov 6, 1683 - Upper House record - States place on South River in VA Co. - for Court House etc.

Lord Ragged's 'undoubtedly selected the land g. Will. Burgess & his bro-in-law Rich. Beards on South Bank. of Salt River - just north of Herring Creek.'
Settled 1650 by Burgess - commonly called Burgess' Wharf
renamed Londontown in Acts 1667 for the advancement of trade - passed 1683 by General Assembly.

2nd H. XIX (1684) j; 35

609-11 Londontown & lots there in
XVII 273

44) Extents of lot just West of Burgess who lives in mouth of Glebe Creek.
Morgans Neck

Lying on South side, bush river on South side, Western branch.
Morgan gone to Wales. The Land unoccupied. No rent made.
Since first taken up rent sed 26. F. 1. 0
Rent 20 I. Gunpowder hundred

vol b (1511) p 15 Free School DA & Co.

Aug 2 1744

p 169 Subsc. 20 to Lord Ed. 150 I. for DA & Co.
p 174 Subsc. 30 for "Cortz, the Musician" Dance

Chas Peale Registrar Apr 26 1742

Master Oct 26, 1740 - Dec 27, 1742

John Walker 1742 Clipper (Aug 2, 1744)

John Hendley
Pit A

- Shovel (647) 12" 24" 29 +" Pipe Stems 18"
- Bottle (646) 20" Sprinkled 12'-15'

Thimble (722) 22" Sleeve links (914) (701) 25" pins (700) 12' 5" Thimble

Queenslode (723) 19"

Pipe Bowl (711?)

Button (734) 35" (under thimble)
Pipe stems inc. bench 39"
Pipe bowl small (unseen) 9 1/2"
Pipe bowl (916) 4" 18" Pipe Bowl NE (337) 18'-20" " " I " T (325) " " No Spot (324) 41" Level I

Silver Spoon (935) 12 3/4 24

Sleeve links (heart) (1086) 20" 20#
Pin 26
Barrell Spigot (965) 19"
Large button (934) (look) 16"
Silver Spoon (967) 21"
Screw Spoon (968) 11"

Tin-Glaze Bowl Sherd (966) 21"

Button (1157) 19"

Key (1160) 19 3/4 (femoral)

Spoon (1165) 24-26" Spoons (1165)

Spoon (1163) (bow) 22'-25" (look)

Button (on Screen #170) 26" 26" (?)

Iron (1188) 26" 26" (?)

Candle snuffer (1187) (?) 20'-26" (?)

Pipe stem & bowl Shards Level 2 (507a) = 15 pc

- Level 3 (trench 12) = 99
  - Stems = 78 = 80 bowl = 19

Cimiter jar (?) level 3 0-24" Trench - Stems - 15" (?) = 20

Trench - ball = 5

5' Stem Level 4 - 12" - 24" (?) end = 51 (52) 36 40 30 81
Trench - 26" to bottom (40)
Stems = 6
bowl = 2

SE corner - S end (36"
Stem = 2
bowl = 2

North end - 17" - 18"
Stems = 20
bowl = 3

North end - 18" - 19"
Stems = 20
bowl = 3

South end - 19" - 22"
Stems = 8
bowl = 3

Top Inclusion pit
Stem = 1
bowl = 14

N. wall - N. end
Stems = 5

Salvage Cache
Stems = 22, 24
bowl = 6
June buried 1940 in Oak Hill.

Mrs. Townsend Anthony

Mrs. J. Townsend B.

Truslowe Road, Chelsea.

Antiony 

Quean & Mapa att.

H.W. Keeger

USD PO - Seal Maps. Seal Maps.

C'dunim-

Centreville

1877 hse 2L4hp

2 panels, about 10 acres.

Queenslin Dist No. 5 a R Co.

Hses on Pl. - nr. where I'm under.

W.D. & F. Frishmouth

T.J. Marvel

T.J. Price

Wye 1st.

att

Deen Pt.

T.J. Marvel

Casual drawings
Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md
Lake, Griffing & Stevenson

(Tracing)

no p. no.

B.V.B. Clemens

Ferry

U.S.D. & F

T.J. Paruel

Yale Pt.

Yct. Is.

Penn Pt.
Bennett Point
Aug. 23, 1866

Mr. James Anthony III — Anthony's Flower Shop.

Believed his son R. H. burned about 1940 —
when the Shermons owned it.
Remember it was a frame house.
it visited at t his father as granda lived there (?)

Uncle — Mr. T. Townsend Anthony
Truslowe Rood, Chester town.

Aunt — Aunt Fanny — Mrs. J. A. Kreeger
Baldwin Apts,
Queen & Maple street,
Chester town.

Mrs. Kreeger (9th — 81) [Sister of Mr. J. Townsend Anthony. They lived at Rood as children, prior to 1900]

came to Chester town 1900 at age 15. (or 17?) Steven (Stephen?)

Reovved lived at Chester Toll (Judge Ths Collins now)

Married (Chester Jeweler) and moved to town lived there since.

She has an older — many pages covered over. "Miscellaneous Items"

posted here by her father in his latter yrs —

Kent — Queen Anne After
Lake, Griffing, + Stevenson

Some map marked 1877.

See map — traced from Bath — no pt. no.

"Queenstown District No. 5"

NB:
1) Only 1 building shown on Bennett Graves —
2) Rood extends beyond to one more house
3) "Lloyd Tillman" lived further up the point
4) Ferry across from Benn. Rd & Wye Island.
Mrs. Kreger remembered very little of the house.
(66 yrs ago)

Remember:

House was "L" shaped.

Had 2 parlors joined by a sliding door that could be opened into 1 large room.

As children, they lived mostly in the back.

Asc's office - under Post Office in Chauncey
Garden photos of Kent Co.
Earliest set 1936

Asc's = Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation

Cheek B A office - N, 2 Court on South nd Rd
In County Office bldgs - Old elem. school
also houses - Aero Police Bldgs
Cor school bldg behind it

Started aerial photos Kent Co.
Earliest prob c 1840
May or may not have kept then.
Interview with Mr. J.B. Taylor — St. George, Del. Tel.: 834-7798

Trains hired dogs for George (4 Mary son). Work born at "My Lord's Gift" 2 Homesley place — went to school — in Queenstown —

Age 82 —

Had said house at Bennetts Pt. W. S. present one burned down [c. 1910-11].

Lives — West side St. Geo Bridge — Cony Smith — st. at foot of bridge — Small house — screened porch — with dog pens behind.

Bennetts Pt. Owned by John Andrew Clough. Sold to Mr. Sherman from Virginia — End 1

The Bryan — brothers — by bit house after end one burned.

Edgar Bryan — [talk to him —]

Told of R. Pt. Road — just before Bayontown —

J.B. Taylor went to school in Queenstown 2 him & his brothers — Arthur Bryan — wife died in flu epidemic. Other side —

J. Bryan —

House burned — 1910-11.

Rented after J.A. Clough died —

Formed by Mr. Duckley — Sold for $12,000

B. Pt. = 3 separate farms — [middle one our interest ??]

Two all one farm.

John Turner — son: Hackett Turner — attorney in Centrella Recorder of Deeds for many years — 1 son —

Married an Immoni girl [old family in GA].

Formed by Mr. Roberson (?), for $14,000 —

Sold to Sherman for $25,000 = $30,000.
House that burned c. 1910 —

He does not remember definitely what it was brick,

but does not remember what it was built of.

About 70 yrs. ago (when J.B.T. was a boy—he was an old man) — Jim Anthony lived in the house (the one that burned) — son to Charming.

His grandsons run a Florist Shop in Chestertown on the south quay into town.

Jim Anthony lived in the house that burned.

His grandsons may have pictures of the house.

J.B.T. does not remember that it was ever pictured in the public press (etal).

He had a girl named — (in English — ??) remembers Mrs. Sue Williams & the Herndon store.

drumming a pair tandem — 12 centmile east.

My Uncle Giff

ThisMassalls — He'll, that I ever — all died.

now buried by Hardy (?)

Ferry — pull our on rope — remembers it —

between Hope Island & B.P.T.

Used to be a ferry (?) boat B.P.T. Buff Island — (?)

Shot sixes on sand B.P.T.

House on the end of the point?

Does not remember ever seeing funnel on Hope Island.
"Here lyeth interred the remains of Dorothy Carroll
Daughter of Henry Blake of
Wife of Charles Carroll of
Tantryland & Wife of Charles Carroll Serf of
Clontarf in the Kings County and
Kingdom of Ireland
She was Meek, Prudent & Virtuous
Wanted no good Quality that
Composed a good Christian and
Tender & Loving Mother & Friend
The Young in Years a Matron
in Behavior and Conduct
She left issue two Sons and
One Daughter who inherits
Her Beauty it to be Hoped
They will her Virtue
She departed this life the
8 Day of July Anno Domini 1734
Aged thirty one years seven months and twelve days.

[All initials A.J.]

Her son – Chas. Carroll, Barister (his own – char les Carroll)
Mary Clare, dau. m. Mr. MacCubbin of Anna – it was the
ancestress the Protestant Carroll Peers
2 – his sons assumed name Candido inherit in
their uncle – the barister –
Here lies interred the Body of
Elizabeth (wife of) Richard Bennett
Esq. She was the Daughter of
John Roadey Esq. of Pennsylvania. His
wife and died on 3rd day of April 1
Also Drowned 1740 in the 38th year of His
Holy Remembrance
Requiescat IN Pace

---

Here lies the Body of
Richard Bennett Esq.
Who - Born 6th September
1667 and Died 1st 11th October 1749
- Decorated Young
- Grandson, Wife was
Honour: Richard Bennett
Governor of Virginia
- was most Esteemed in Life
- Rank of People than He
- And the Esteem proceed from his
- Benvolent charitable Disposition
- Added to a vast Depth of Understanding
- To his Memory this tabletone
- Depicted by his nephew
- the Honourable Edward Lloyd. Esq.

RB 44" x 7½" Ht.
en RB gave: 2" thick x 8½"
Section on Tuckahoe Crk 1 mile South, Stony Pt

Pleistocene

Talbot

Upper part, bank concealed by vegetation

Gravel band comprised of small quartz pebbles & numerous 4 ft.

white clay pellets

Miocene

Colvert

Shell mark - rotten shells in matrix of buff sand. Numerous specimens of Venus, Merina, Pten, Astaete, Balanos, Corbula, Grassadellites, Polytime, Turritella etc., 3 1/2 ft.

Fine drifted buff sand exposed to water edge 8 ft.

Total 15 1/2 ft.

Tuckahoe Crk 1 1/2 m. S. of Stony Pt.

Miocene

Colvert

Drab to gray fine sand 1 1/2 ft.

Compact light-drab diatomaceous clay cont. numerous shell impressions of small quartz pebbles, clay breaks into angular fragments when dry... 8 ft.

Fine buff to gray sandy sand cont. few small pebbles, many shell impressions & some shell fragments. This is remains of previous shell bed most shells removed by solution. The calcareous portion of shell has cemented the sand in some places. Exposed to water edge 4 1/2 ft.

Total 14

Tuckahoe Crk 1 m. E. of Colvert

Pleistocene

Talbot

Loose gray to buff sand & many pebbles 15 ft.

Miocene

Colvert

Pure diatomaceous ooze with drab when wet, white when dry, cont. casts of small shells & in one layerless leaf fragments.

Exposed to water edge 12 ft.
70) Section along Road 1/2 miles NE of Longwoods

Pleistocene
Ludicrous: Yellowish-brown clay loam and a few pebbles — 2 ft.

Boulders of clay & limonite in places & cont.
Many smaller clear spherules among quartz pebbles, exposed — 1 ft.

73) Section at Tilghman Pond, Eastern Bay

Pleis.: Tlstb. Brown sandy loam — 4

Drab argillaceous sand

Alternating drab, gray, & br. sand —
Same layers distinctly argillaceous — exp. to the age — 9

74) Section 1/2 mile S. of Breton Island, Mouth of Wye River

Pleis.: Tlstb. Brown, sandy loam and a few pebbles — 1 ft

Brown sand — 2

Drab to light-br. sandy clay, very hard, when dry — 3

Loose brown to gray sand with lenses of sm. pebbles — 4

Eroded colored sand filled with pebbles & at base many cobbles

† Large boulders, quartzite, granite gneiss, gabbro,
† Siliceous pebble conglomerate. Some boulders
on beach evidently derived from layer at 4 ft. clia.

Pebbles cemented to iron in places. Irreg. line & contact — 3

Ludicrous: Fine gray to greenish-gray sand cont. few sm. quartz pebbles — 5
Soils formed under good drainage conditions

- Sassafras Sand
  - Tub. limited areas
  - Loamy Sand - 6. 6. 46. 0.0
  - Sandy loam - 16. 6. 6. 0.0
  - Fine sandy loam
  - Loam - 6. 6. 6. 0.0
  - Silt loam

Soils formed under intermittent wet and dry

- drainage conditions
  - loam
  - Silt loam

Soils formed under sloampy drain and... Posts. mo. semi-sloampy upland

- Unclassified Alluvium - semi-sloampy upland - Headed

- Alluvium subjected to tidal overflow - Tidal marsh
1771) No real Revolutionary battle in Annapolis
Military activity limited to arrival, French troops - 1761
1781) Summer - enclosed camp near making Annap. on imp. bar for troops
& supplies

1782) After the surrender of Cornwallis - Fren. troops quartered in
various places in Md. - The young aristocratic Frenchmen on the staff of
Rochambeau - much in Annap. - Baron de Closeen -

age 23 - wrote journal in 1782 - accompanied Rochambeau to Annap. in July.
At the time Lafayette in Annap. - en troops waiting transport to France.

Speaker - Madame Lloyd (nursery)
Additional Inventory & Rolls. Current Month, Ye. - Feb 7, 1787

1 coach & harness = £ 50 - -
66 1/2 "3"" wheat in 6/ lb. bush. 19 8 15
1 Wheat bag 111
6 Heath " faggots @ 3/
1 10

1691 [Typo] (lb) Crop Tobacco made at Brand's in 1787
@ 24/p lb $ 202 - 18 - 7 x 2

481 tons of Tab. made at 11 in 1787 - 20/p lb.
41 16 2 x

9321/4 crop Tobacco being 1/3 of 25 hopsack made
at the head of Wyn. in 1787 and (?) do
have been (or been 2200% of the bush?) 311 17 -
at 24/p lb

13 Bushels oats @ 20d - - - - - - 1 - 1 - 8
15 Sides 9 Sack Leather @ 18 1/ - - 9 - -
6 Sides 9 Russell do @ 9/ - - - - 2 14 -
2 do 9 do - - do @ 8/ - - - - - - - - - - 16
4 Kit and calf skins @ 7/6 - - - - 1 - 13 -
4 Horse skins at 5/

£ 634 - 2 - 3

Sincerely yours, 
Rebecca Wyck

Arthur Bayley
Rich. 13 and Carmichael
62nd rings shifts -

Divan line -
Burston
Rycie Broshe -

Morgan's Neck

MAY - up to 20 p. 196
Morgan's
Hilton Barbeau

Home: 302-762-5590
Office: 215-932-8300

1. Clements
2. Archdell from B.P.
John Andrew Cleugh - hei in elico
Shemna - Ve - 1 do -

Bryans - bros - 1st - Jan - 288

Edgar Bryan - bei 8 km -
Wit sch' o him in 2 km -
Arthur & Sommeet Bryan -
wife died epd - not m

Age b 1910-11
Kent > Cleugh died - Dudley joined at 8th 3 3000

John Time - son to Cleugh same deadly
180 m. Emery G

Shemra bit > Nt' bured -

Macalla - my lady's gift -
Thos. A Bryan who resided there. [Wye Island] about an yr. of 1...
Made many excavations & inter. discoveries, [b]rewery &
Shore 2. Front Wye. Blacksmith Shop. Skeleton. big...
Tunnel. Back Wye to Front Wye... pillar...
etc. etc. etc.
Dated 17 April 1730

SQ 13 ALMOST COMPLETELY
STRIPPED TO PLASTER FLOOR
BURNED FLOOR
HEAT BITT.
BURNED FLOOR
WITH X PIECES
TIED INTO TANK
DIRT
FOSS.
ROLLED STEEL SOIL
BURNED FLOOR REMOVED

SQ 9, 14
PLASTER EMBLE
BELOW FLOOR
ABOVE BURNED FLOOR
BURNED PLATE
FIREPLACE

CR-CORN
G-GRUBBER
A-AXE HEAD
B-BOULDER
S-SCAB
M-MORTAR
L-LOCK
SH-SHOVEL
H-HAMMER
SC-SICKLE

6R EXCAVATIONS
AS OF 10/29/72
SCALE: "= 1"

JLL.