SM-77
NOTLEY HALL
Chaptico
Private

18th century

Notley Hall stands on land once owned by Thomas Notley, Maryland's eighth proprietary governor. The present one-story, two-room frame structure is thought to have been the north wing of the original brick and frame house, which does not survive. The north wall is of particular interest, being nearly two feet deep and containing two chimneys with stacks close together; the south wall theoretically constituted the north end wall of the larger central block. The present house is three bays long and possesses a steeply angled gable roof and a full cellar. The original narrow, pedimented dormers were recently replaced by larger ones with flat, shed roofs.

Also see archeological listing.

SM-77

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Netley Hall

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Maryland Route 238 (Chaptico-Milestown road) (now Maddox Road)

CITY, TOWN
Near Maddox — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
St. Mary's

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
James M. McVerry

Telephone #: 301-599-6336

STREET & NUMBER
5410 Dower House Road

CITY, TOWN
Upper Marlboro, Md. — VICINITY OF Washington, D.C.

STATE, zip code
20870

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Courthouse

Liber #: 207
Folio #: 219

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Leonardtown, Maryland 20650

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

SM-77

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Notley Hall is a tall story and half building with clapboard sides and a brick end containing two chimneys. This brick northwest wall is laid up in Flemish bond, and is about two feet thick. The spaces between the sidewall studs are filled with brick, presumably for insulation.

According to buried foundations the existing portion of the house is only a small portion of the original house, and the other end of the house had a solid brick end matching the one that still exists. The original narrow dormer windows on the roof were replaced by a large dormer with a shed type roof in 1928. The old kitchen on the northeast end was also replaced at that time.

There is a partial cellar under the main part of the house. The floor and walls are unfinished red clay. The joists above the cellar are supported by a hewn beam about 20 inches square and 20 feet long.

The inside doors are hand made originals. They are only about three-fourths of an inch thick and appear to be identicle to the doors in the Bachelors Hope house, which is about three miles north of Notley Hall and was also built by Governor Notley.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SM-77

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__0-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY) Historic
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1668 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Notley Hall was a part of several tracts of land granted to Dr. Thomas Gerard by Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. After Gerard became involved in Fenuall's Rebellion in the 1650's he fled to Virginia, abandoning his property, and Notley Hall and Basford Manor became the property of Thomas Notley, the eighth Proprietary Governor of Maryland.

Governor Notley built the house at Notley Hall and made it his home. The date of construction is not known, but it is mentioned frequently in the provincial records, which indicate that Notley was living there in the 1660's.

After Notley's death in 1679 Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore, bought all of his property, which included Basford Manor, Bachelors Hope, and Notley Hall. At one time Charles Calvert lived at Notley Hall[1].

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SM-77

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Chronicles of Colonial Maryland by James Walter Thomas. Archives of Maryland; Vol. 5, Page 324 (1682) Chronicles Of St. Mary's; Vol. 13, pages 135-136. Ibid.Vol 16, Page 236. Ibid. Vol. 18 Page 460. Ibid. Vol 9, Page 232. Kennedy, John P. Book "Rob Of The Bowl", Pages 70-71.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 14

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Fourteen acres of cleared land on the summit of a high hill.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
None	
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Robert E. Pogue, St. Mary's County Committeeman

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: January 11, 1979

STREET & NUMBER:

TELEPHONE:

CITY OR TOWN: Bushwood, Maryland 20618

STATE:

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

N P FIELD SHEET

S.M-77 1900775235 SM-77

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Notley Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC: ~~Notley Hall~~

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Maryland Route 238, (Maddox Road) approximately two miles south of

CITY OR TOWN: Maddox

STATE: Maryland | CODE: | COUNTY: St. Mary's | CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District ☐	Building ☒	Public ☐	Public Acquisition:	Occupied ☒	Yes:
Site ☒	Structure ☐	Private ☒	In Process ☐	Unoccupied ☐	Restricted ☐
Object ☐		Both ☐	Being Considered ☐	Preservation work in progress ☐	Unrestricted ☒
					No: ☒

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural	☒	Government	☐	Park	☐	Transportation	☐	Comments	☐
Commercial	☐	Industrial	☐	Private Residence	☒	Other (Specify)	☐		
Educational	☐	Military	☐	Religious	☐				
Entertainment	☐	Museum	☐	Scientific	☐				

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: August Wolfe

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Maddox | STATE: Maryland | CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Courthouse, Leonardtown, Maryland (St. Mary's County Courthouse)

STREET AND NUMBER: Washington Street and Courthouse Drive

CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown | STATE: Maryland | CODE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local ☐

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Courthouse, Leonardtown, Maryland

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER DATE

N. R. FIELD SHEET

SM-77

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One) Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Deterioroted ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed ☐	
INTEGRITY	(Check One) Altered ☒ Unaltered ☐	(Check One) Moved ☐ Original Site ☒

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(If known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Notley Hall gives the **appearence** that it was once a much larger building, and burried foundations prove this to be true. Over one-half of the house was torn down, probably after the War of 1812, and the remaining portion was repaired and occupied up to the present time. The shed type dormer window was added in recent years. Originally the dormers were the narrow gabled colonial type. The one brick end which remains is nearly two feet thick, and contains two large chimneys. The foundations indicate that the opposite end which was removed was also brick. The clapboard sides are insulated with brick, between the studs. A massive hewn oaken beam approximately 18 by 24 inches thick which supports the center of the building can be seen in the cellar. The view of the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers from the site is superb. The building is in fair condition and could be easily restored to its original condition. Some of the original woodwork and hand made doors still remain.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

N. R. FIELD SHEET

SM-77

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Pre-Columbian ☐	16th Century ☐	18th Century ☒
15th Century ☐	17th Century ☒	19th Century ☐
		20th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* Circa 1670

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	Education ☐	Political ☒	Urban Planning ☐
Prehistoric ☐	Engineering ☐	Religion/Philosophy ☐	Other *(Specify)* ☐
Historic ☒	Industry ☐	Science ☐	
Agriculture ☐	Invention ☐	Sculpture ☐	
Art ☐	Landscape Architecture ☒	Social/Humanitarian ☐	
Commerce ☐	Literature ☐	Theater ☐	
Communications ☐	Military ☐	Transportation ☐	
Conservation ☐	Music ☐		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)*

The old Notley Hall house was built by Governor Thomas Notley, the eighth governor of Maryland. Notley also built Bachelors Hope, but Notley Hall was his home. It was built on the 500 acres of St. Clement's Manor land he purchased from Dr. Thomas Gerard in 1663. Therefore the house was probably built shortly after that. Notley Hall is mentioned in the early records and the Archives of Maryland many times.

According to the early records Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore once lived at Notley Hall. James Walter Thomas Mentioned this in the Chronicles Of Colonial Maryland:

"Notley Hall, on the Wicomico and adjoining Basford Manor was the home of Governor Thomas Notley. He sold it to Lord Baltimore, who owned it for many years. Baltimore was deprived of it after the Protestant Revolution in Maryland, but it was restored to him in 1692, by order of the Council."

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SM-77

N. R. FIELD SHEET

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chronicles of Colonial Maryland, by James Walter Thomas

Chronicles of St. Mary's County, St. Mary's Co. Historical Society

Archives of Maryland

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE

LATITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
°	'	"	°	'	"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Robert E. T. Pogue *Robert E. T. Pogue*

ORGANIZATION: Committeeman, Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: 5-4-70

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Bushwood,

STATE: Maryland 20618

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

S M -77
NOTLEY HALL
Chaptico
Private

17th century

The present house at Notley is a wing of the 17th century Notley Hall, by tradition the home of Governor Thomas Notley in 1673. There are indications of foundations of the main block to the west of the surviving structure. See S M -77.

SM-77

P. O. BOX 27
ST. MARY'S CITY, MARYLAND 20686
(301) 994-1614

Maryland Historical Trust

St. Mary's City Commission

November 17, 1981

Letter of Transmittal

TO: Wayne Clark

Enclosed is a copy of Dennis Pogue's report: Archaeological Investigations at Notley Hall (18 ST 75), St. Mary's County, Maryland. The report is the product of a research project coordinated by the Regional Center and funded privately by Richard and Tina Martin, the owners of Notley Hall. While the project is a classic study in restoration archaeology, it goes beyond this basic aim to solve some of the persistent architectural traditions and mysteries of the structure. Dennis has effectively shown that the building is not the remaining wing of a large 17th century structure, traditionally associated with Governor Notley. But rather he has demonstrated that the extant structure probably dates to the third quarter of the 18th century and it was preceeded by an earlier 18th century structure on the site. Both structures utilized reused 17th century "Dutch" yellow brick in their construction, which perhaps explains the traditional belief that the extant Notley Hall is 17th century. The well-known local author Robert Pogue showed Dennis and I a large 17th century site about a mile away which is most surely the source of the yellow brick and is perhaps Governor Notley's Notley Hall. In the report Dennis describes and analyzes the architectural remains and the 18th century artifacts which he discovered. The report will be a valuable source for researchers of 18th century sites and I think that Dennis has made a significant contribution to archaeology, architectural history and local history.

Michael A. Smolek
Regional Archaeologist

ldm

SM-77

SEE COPY OF THIS REPORT, ON FILE WITH WAYNE CLARK, MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ARCHEOLOGICAL FILES, 11/1981, FOR FULL DISCUSSION OF CONJECTURAL ORIGINAL HOUSE FORM/PLAN, AND AS MODIFIED.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT NOTLEY HALL (18ST75), ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

By

Dennis J. Pogue

October 1981

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MANUSCRIPT SERIES: NUMBER 21

II. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Notley Hall is a modestly scaled brick and frame structure whose somewhat unusual dimensions, 22 feet wide by 28 feet 10 inches deep, and massive eight inch thick brick gable wall with two large chimneys combine to produce a rather novel appearance (Figures 3 and 4). The Hall is one story high over an almost complete cellar, with one large and two small rooms on the first floor positioned back-to-back and three attic chambers above. Various alterations were made during renovations conducted during the 1930s; the most conspicuous being the addition of a kitchen wing to the south gable end.

While the overall dimensions and out-sized brick end wall are somewhat unusual, there are at least three houses located in neighboring Charles County--The Exchange (CHAS-299), Linden (CHAS-48), and the Trinity Lake House (CHAS-294)--that possess very similar general characteristics. In the opinion of architectural historian J. Richard Riviore:

> The overall plan and detail of the present building closely parallels that of a popular house type that developed in this region during the third quarter of the 18th century and was a design much favored by those of fairly moderate economic means throughout the second half of the 18th century, but most especially during the 1780-1800 period. The use of a solid masonry wall in a house of this design is believed to be unique...but it is far from being an unusual treatment, there being many houses of all ages...in the area that combine brick and frame construction in this manner (Riviore 1981).

SM-77

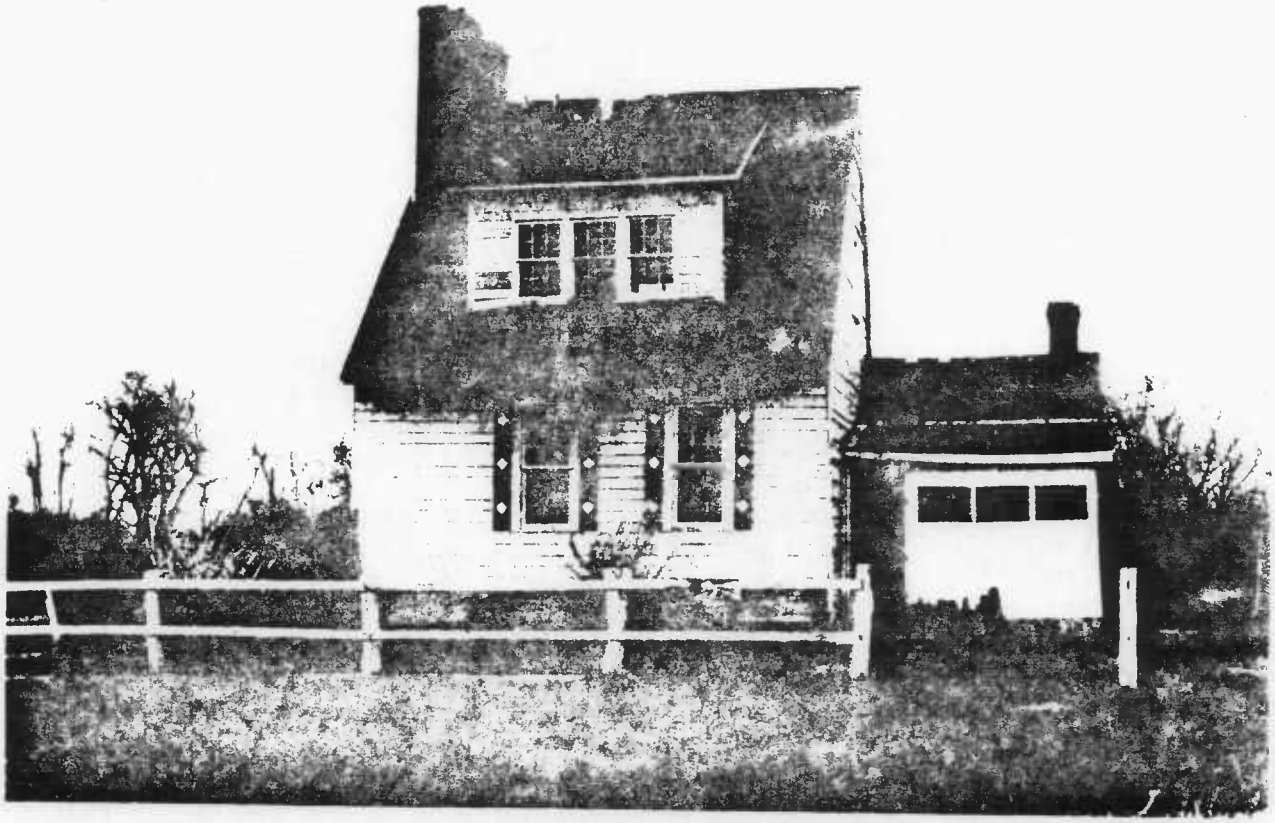

Figure 3. Notley Hall.

POGUE, 1981

SM-77

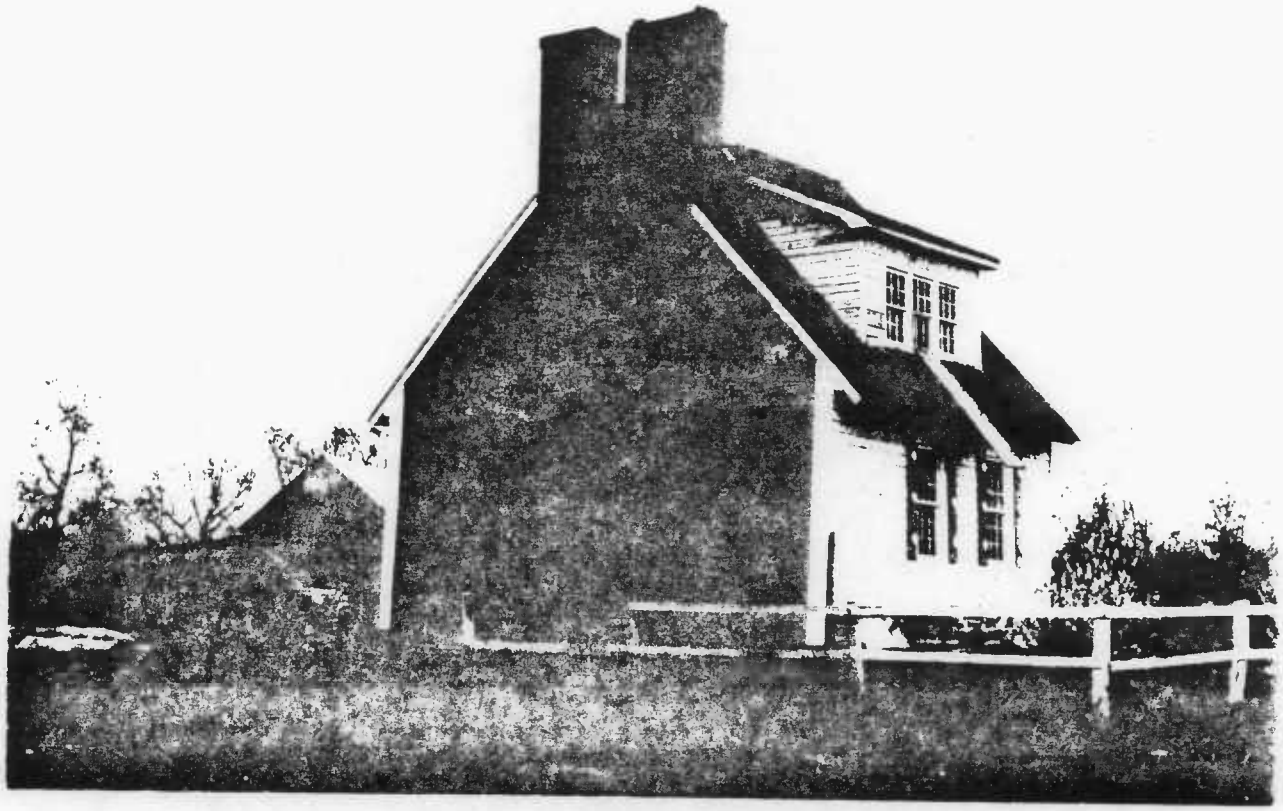

Figure 4. Notley Hall.

POGUE, 1981

Additional evidence relating to the construction of the Hall has been uncovered during activities leading to the restoration of the structure. Upon removal of interior plastering from the four walls of the large downstairs room, it became apparent that the brick used as nogging in three of the walls had been salvaged and subsequently reused. Two of the three walls are composed of red brick, many of which are broken and/or exhibit traces of mortar remaining from earlier use. The third wall, which also extends the entire depth of the building and as such serves as the south gable wall, is made up of yellow brick, exhibiting similar characteristics as the red bricks (Figure 5).

Yellow brick such as those which make up the Hall's south gable wall have been recovered archaeologically from various sites located along the Eastern Seaboard (Becker 1977:112). In addition, such bricks have been recovered from five other sites located in St. Mary's County: St. John's (18ST1-23), Chancellor's Point (18ST1-63), Ocean Hall (18ST71), Lower Notley Hall (18ST74), and Mattapany-Sewal (18ST390). In almost every instance these bricks have been recovered from strong 17th century contexts.

It seems certain that these yellow bricks, of a very characteristic size and color, were imported from Holland. It is known that Dutch East India merchantmen carried cargoes of as many as 33,500 yellow brick from Holland to various colonial outposts during the 17th century. The yellow bricks

Figure 5. Notley Hall yellow brick nogging.

incorporated into Notley Hall are extremely similar in size and general appearance to those recovered from a Dutch merchantman that wrecked off the Australian coast in 1656 (Green 1977:169-172) as well as those retrieved from the other St. Mary's County sites (Miller, personal communication) and from Pennsylvania and Delaware (Becker 1977:114-118). (For measurements of Notley Hall yellow brick, see Appendix A). The presence of apparently reused yellow brick at Notley Hall suggests the nearby location of a 17th century site from which the bricks were salvaged.

Very little is now known of the pre-1800 history of Notley Hall or the property on which it is located. This unfortunate circumstance stems from the loss in the courthouse fire of 1831 of most of the St. Mary's County land records dating from before 1800. It is known that the property was patented by Dr. Thomas Gerard in the year 1650 as part of a 1500 acre tract known as Basford Manor (Menard 1973:268). Later, Thomas Notley, governor of the colony from 1676 until his death in 1679, is thought to have come into possession of the land and to have resided there (Pogue 1972:32-33).

It has been suggested that Governor Notley resided at Notley Hall, or in an earlier structure thought to have been located there. However, a positively identified 17th century site (18ST74) is known to be located along the Wicomico River less than a mile from Notley Hall. Surface collection of the area, traditionally known as the site of Lower Notley Hall,

has yielded a wide range of 17th century artifacts as well as a number of yellow brick of apparent Dutch origin. This site may well have been the source of the yellow brick that has been reused as nogging at Notley Hall. In addition, the location of this site and its undoubted 17th century date greatly strengthen the possibility that it and not Notley Hall was the site of Governor Notley's residence.

Notley Hall was owned by the well-known Thomas family of St. Mary's County until circa 1870. It is not known how long the property had belonged to the Thomas's, however. Tax assessments for the years 1793 and 1798 include an Elizabeth Thomas as a property owner and in 1798 she is listed as owning a "dwelling house...Kitchen...Carriage house...Cornhouse and stables (and) Meathouse...all one story of wood situated in the Forrest near Chaptico," Upper St. Clements Hundred. However, the dwelling house dimensions given in this listing (30 by 32 feet) do not match that of Notley Hall (28 feet 10 inches by 22 feet) and it remains uncertain whether the assessed property and Notley Hall were one and the same (St. Mary's City Commission, partial chain of title).

The somewhat unusual appearance of Notley Hall, the knowledge that the tract of land on which the Hall is located was patented in the 17th century, and the rumor that brick ruins were located nearby probably combined to form the basis for the widely held belief that Notley Hall is the survivor, either in part or as a whole, of a larger 17th century structure.

However, neither the architectural nor the historical evidence reinforces that belief. Instead, the Hall's architectural characteristics suggest a construction date of circa 1750-1800 is much more realistic. Further, no evidence exists to support the contention that the Hall was originally a wing added to a larger edifice. The presence of reused yellow brick suggests the location nearby of an earlier structure from which those brick were salvaged; that structure may well have been Lower Notley Hall. Finally, while the available documentary evidence is slight, it appears much more plausible that Lower Notley Hall was the residence of Governor Thomas Notley.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations carried out at Notley Hall have succeeded in uncovering not only a great deal of additional information pertaining to the extant structure, but also have added significantly to the fund of knowledge about the earlier occupation of the site. It now appears certain that Notley Hall is not a survivor of an older building. However, remains of an earlier structure have been discovered nearby, and it also appears certain that red bricks from that structure were salvaged and reused in the construction of Notley Hall. A 17th century site, Lower Notley Hall, has been found located less than a mile distant and it appears to have been the source of a quantity of yellow brick that apparently were salvaged in order to shore up a weakened wall in the earlier structure and subsequently, when the life of that earlier dwelling no longer could be extended via repairs, the structure was demolished and bricks were salvaged and reused along with additional yellow brick from Lower Notley Hall in the construction of Notley Hall.

Trash pit 641B, with its abundance of red and yellow brick identical to those found in the Notley Hall nogging, may well represent a refuse deposit dating from the time of the demolition of the earlier dwelling and the construction of Notley Hall.

Thus, the artifacts recovered from 641B represent a potentially very valuable resource in the establishment of a date for the construction of Notley Hall. However, the retrieved artifacts cannot be dated more precisely than circa 1720-1775. In combination with the architectural evidence, which points to a circa 1750-1800 construction date, the 641B artifacts suggest a circa 1750-1775 date for the construction of Notley Hall.

The entire Notley Hall artifact assemblage spans the period from circa 1720 to the present. Much of the diagnostic 18th century materials appear to be related to the occupation of the earlier structure--from the surface collection and trash pit 641B and the plow zone overlying the pit--but a separation of those artifacts from those associated with the extant structure is not entirely possible. Based on the hypothesis that the construction of Notley Hall dates to the period circa 1750-1775, the earlier structure may date to the period circa 1720-1750/1775.

Thus, Notley Hall appears to be a mid-to-late 18th century structure that replaced an earlier dwelling that may have been built as early as circa 1720 and which underwent various repairs before its final demise. The construction details of the early 18th century dwelling, with ground-laid sills and a very irregular floor plan, suggests a relatively informal structure that was replaced by a more substantial, albeit still somewhat unusual, mid-to-late 18th century building. Both of these structures in turn appear to have utilized yellow bricks salvaged from the site of Lower Notley Hall.

NOV 67

Old Nolley Hall House -

SM-77

SM-77

32

110%

R116531