

Chapter 6. Phase IB Archaeological Survey

Objectives

The goals of GAI's Phase Ib archeological survey were to identify, delineate and evaluate the potential National Register eligibility of previously unrecorded historic and prehistoric sites in the project APE. Phase Ib survey of the initial 600-acre portion of the project area was conducted between November 14, 2006 and January 24, 2007. Supplemental Phase Ib fieldwork of an additional 83 acres (34 hectares) occurred between March 28 and May 5, 2008, during the course of Phase II fieldwork.

Field Methods

Phase Ib field investigations consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing in portions of the project APE with a moderate to high archeological potential. Based on the results of the Phase Ia field reconnaissance, GAI concluded that approximately 224 acres (91 hectares) of the 683-acre (276-hectare) project APE possessed moderate to high archeological potential and would require Phase Ib survey.

Shovel testing, rather than pedestrian ground survey, was necessary in all test areas because of poor ground visibility in both the woodlands and in fallow agricultural fields, and because plowing and disking of the fields was not feasible (Photographs 6-1 and 6-2).



Photograph 6-1. Shovel Testing in Fields in Old Bay Farm Section, Area 1 (Site 7), Facing North

Photograph 6-2. Shovel Testing in Woodlands with Numerous Tree Falls, in Camp Conoy Section, Facing North



Within each of the three main project sections—Camp Conoy Section, Old Bay Farm Section and Lake Davies Section—GAI delineated numerous separate Phase Ib test areas. (No Phase Ib shovel testing was required within the proposed wetland/stream mitigation areas, due to documentation of disturbances, wetlands or recent soils.) The individual test areas varied in size and generally represented separate landforms or logical divisions reflecting the presence of roadways other cultural

features (see Figure 1-2). Phase Ib test areas were numbered sequentially within each section (i.e. Camp Conoy Section: Areas 1-36; Old Bay Farm Section: Areas 1-12; Lake Davies Section: Areas 1-18).

The Camp Conoy Section, located in the southeastern portion of the project APE, south of the existing CCNPP facility, is the largest of the three sections. It encompasses a portion of the former mid to late twentieth-century YMCA Camp Conoy and is bisected by CCNPP Road C, a narrow paved roadway. Located between Johns Creek and the eastern edge of the project APE, this section consists largely of heavily wooded, dissected uplands as well as limited open, landscaped parcels (within the YMCA camp). Many of the woodlands in the Camp Conoy Section are characterized by extensive tree falls (see Photograph 6-2) or by areas of dense immature forest regrowth dominated by yellow poplar. During initial Phase Ib survey the eastern boundary of this section was set back 305 meters (1000 feet) from the edge of the bay, with the exception of the northeast corner which encompassed a drainage flowing into the bay. Supplemental project localities, added and surveyed in 2008, expanded the Camp Conoy Section to include additional upland settings closer to the bay—one area of proposed construction in the northeast corner immediately south of an existing plant access road, and two isolated wetland mitigation localities to the east associated with existing Camp Conoy structures. Of the 36 test areas (Camp Conoy, Areas 1-36) defined in the Camp Conoy Section, all but one occur in wooded settings; Test Area 30 is located on a grassy hilltop occupied by the Camp Conoy Lodge (Structure 1).

The Lake Davies Section is centrally-located and includes wooded uplands lying northwest and southeast of an extensive area of disturbance associated with construction of the existing CCNPP facility (Photograph 6-3). This disturbed area has been subject to grading and filling and includes fenced gravel storage yards, parking lots and open areas. Woodlands in the Lake Davies Section

include dense stands of immature pine plantations. All 18 test areas in the Lake Davies Section were located on wooded ridgetops and gentle slopes. Two of these test areas lie northwest of the disturbed area and 18 are located to its southeast.



Photograph 6-3. View of Woodlands in Lake Davies Section of Project Area, Facing North

The Old Bay Farm Section comprises the northwestern portion of the project APE immediately east of State Route 2/4. CCNPP Road B, a paved access road, extends through this section. Unlike land use in the remainder of the project APE, the Old Bay Farm Section contains large sections of fallow agricultural fields on broad upland flats, as well as more limited areas of dissected wooded uplands above tributaries of Goldstein Branch. The northwest corner of the Old Bay Farm Section includes two tobacco barns (Structures 3 and 4), a modern garage and a work trailer—in the location of the former Parran's Park Farmstead (Photograph 6-4). Another isolated tobacco barn is located at the edge of a field further to the east (Structure 5). Of the 12 test areas in the Old Bay Farm Section, six occur in grassy fields on broad uplands and six smaller areas are currently wooded.



Photograph 6-4. View of Fallow Field and Structure 3 (Tobacco Barn) in Old Bay Farm Section (18Cv480, Facing South)

GAI conducted systematic shovel testing within each of these defined test areas. GAI archeologists used a compass, tapes and measured pacing to establish a grid over each Phase Ib test area. Systematic shovel test pits were excavated at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals within transects spaced 15-meters (50-feet)

apart. Judgmental STPs were excavated in select areas to confirm the presence of disturbed soils or recent deposits. When a shovel test yielded artifacts, radial STPs were excavated at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals around the initial positive findspot in order to further investigate the locality. In areas of standing structures or archeological sites, 5-meter (15-foot) interval shovel testing was conducted, where appropriate, to assist in evaluating the resource and to define site boundaries.

STPs measured 50 cm in diameter and were hand-excavated in natural strata to at least 10 cm into the subsoil and 10 cm below the deepest artifact recovery. Excavated soils were screened through 0.6-cm (0.25-inch) wire mesh for systematic artifact recovery. Prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered during survey were bagged and labeled with appropriate provenience information. GAI archeologists recorded results of individual STPs on standardized field forms, noting depths of soil horizons, soil texture and Munsell color and presence of artifacts. STP locations were recorded on project maps and were backfilled upon completion. Positive STPs were marked with flagging to allow for their relocation in the event that further testing of the locality was required.

Identified cultural resources were plotted on project maps (1:200 scale) and on site maps (1:50 scale), documented with photographs, and their locations were recorded using mapping grade GPS equipment.

Overview of Phase Ib Field Results

During Phase Ib survey GAI archaeologists excavated 4,219 STPs within approximately 224 acres (91 hectares) of moderate to high archeological potential in the project APE. Of these shovel tests, 3,573 STPs were excavated during initial Phase Ib fieldwork and 646 STPs during Supplemental Phase Ib survey. A total of 246 STPs were positive, yielding 948 artifacts (936 historic and 12 prehistoric). Phase Ib survey identified 16 archaeological sites (including the five sites observed during Phase Ia reconnaissance). Fourteen sites were found during initial Phase Ib survey and two additional sites were identified during Supplemental Phase Ib survey. Of these 16 sites, 15 are historic in age and one is prehistoric; one of the historic sites also includes a single prehistoric artifact. Fieldwork also documented 25 Isolated Finds (IFs 1-3, 5-9, 12-28), consisting of 21 historic and four prehistoric resources. Table 6-1 presents a summary of Phase Ib field results by test area. Phase Ib testing results for each of the 16 identified archeological sites are summarized in Table 6-2. Artifact catalogs for sites and Isolated Finds are provided in Appendix D.

Table 6-1. Summary of Phase Ib Archaeological Survey Results by Test Area

Test Area	# STPs	# Pos. STPs	Sites	Isolated Finds	Total # of Archeological Resources
Camp Conoy					
1	80	6	--	IF 6	1
2	187	34	18Cv474 18Cv475 18Cv479 18Cv485	--	4
3	152	2	--	IF 1 IF 8	2
4	23	0	--	--	--
5	236	5	18Cv487	IF 9 IF 12	3
6	15	0	--	--	--
7	129	0	--	--	--
8	73	0	--	--	--
9	26	0	--	--	--
10	24	0	--	--	--
11	23	0	--	--	--
12	15	0	--	--	--
13	89	0	--	--	--
14	43	0	--	--	--
15	159	4	--	IF 3 IF 13 IF 14 IF 15	4
16	62	0	--	--	--
17	8	0	--	--	--
18	42	0	--	--	--
19	5	0	--	--	--
20	15	0	--	--	--
21	2	0	--	--	--
22	127	3	--	IF 16 IF 17 IF 18	3
23	65	1	--	IF 19	1
24	7	0	--	--	--
25	16	0	--	--	--
26	16	0	--	--	--
27	2	0	--	--	--
28	87	9	18Cv484	IF 2	2
29	5	1	18Cv478	--	1
30	26	15	18Cv483	--	1
31	8	1	--	IF 7	1
32*	5	0	--	--	--
33*	5	0	--	--	--
34*	26	0	--	--	--
35*	51	3	--	--	--
36*	20	0	18Cv490	--	1

Test Area	# STPs	# Pos. STPs	Sites	Isolated Finds	Total # of Archeological Resources
Subtotal	1874	84	9	15	24
Old Bay Farm					
1	72	32	--	--	--
2	169	57	18Cv480	IF 22	2
3	16	0	--	--	--
4	231	15	18Cv477	IF 23 IF 24	3
5	107	15	18Cv482	--	1
6	2	0	--	--	--
7	158	15	18Cv476 18Cv481	--	2
7A*	87	14	18Cv489	--	1
8	21	0	--	--	--
9	100	2	--	IF 25	1
10	151	3	--	IF 26 IF 27 IF 28	3
11	16	0	--	--	--
12*	452	0	--	--	--
Subtotal	1582	1353	6	7	13
Lake Davies					
1	105	2	--	IF 20 IF 21	2
2	53	1	--	IF 5	1
3	32	0	--	--	--
4	6	0	--	--	--
5	98	0	--	--	--
6	46	0	--	--	--
7	73	0	--	--	--
8	76	0	--	--	--
9	36	0	--	--	--
10	8	0	--	--	--
11	50	0	--	--	--
12	1	0	--	--	--
13	42	6	18Cv486	--	1
14	14	0	--	--	--
15	3	0	--	--	--
16	4	0	--	--	--
17	2	0	--	--	--
18	114	0	--	--	--
Subtotal	763	9	1	3	4
Total	4,219	246	16	25	41

*Supplemental Phase Ib test areas

Table 6-2. Summary of Identified Archeological Sites, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey

Site	GAI Site #	Section	Area	Setting	Landform	Dimension (m)	Artifacts (Hist)	Artifacts (Prehist)	Site Type	Age
18Cv474	Site 1	CC	2	Upland	Ridgetop	45x45	179	--	Domestic Site/ Foundation	nineteenth c
18Cv475	Site 2	CC	2	Upland	Ridgespur	15x15	17	--	Artifact Scatter/ Foundation	nineteenth c
18Cv476	Site 3	OBF	7	Upland	Broad Ridge	25x8	5	--	Refuse Dump	twentieth c/Modern
18Cv477	Site 4	OBF	4	Upland	Ridgespur	45x137	102	--	Refuse Dump/ Outbuilding	Mid-late twentieth c
18Cv478	Site 5	CC	29	Upland	Hilltop/Knoll	20x25	24	--	Artifact Scatter	twentieth c
18Cv479	Site 6	CC	2	Upland	Saddle	15x20	--	7	Lithic Scatter	Indeterm Prehist
18Cv480	Site 7	OBF	2	Upland	Broad Ridge	304x152	294	--	Domestic Site	Mid nineteenth - twentieth c
18Cv481	Site 8	OBF	7	Upland	Broad Ridge	45x33	36	--	Domestic Site	nineteenth -early twentieth c
18Cv82	Site 9	OBF	5	Upland	Ridgetop	45x30	64	--	Domestic Site	Mid nineteenth-early twentieth c
18Cv483	Site 10	CC	30	Upland	Hilltop	45x36	55	1	Domestic Site/ Artifact Scatter/ Lithic Findspot	Mid nineteenth c; mid-late twentieth c; Indeterm Prehist
18Cv484	Site 11	CC	28	Upland	Broad Ridge	97x12	12	--	Field Scatter	twentieth c
18Cv485	Site 12	CC	2	Upland	Saddle	5x10	5	--	Artifact Scatter	Mid nineteenth-twentieth c
18Cv486	Site 13	LD	13	Upland	Ridgespur	21x12	9	--	Artifact Scatter	nineteenth - twentieth c
18Cv487	Site 14	CC	5	Upland	Saddle	35x10	4	--	Artifact Scatter	nineteenth c
18Cv489	Site 15*	OBF	7A	Upland	Broad Ridge	45x90	83	--	Artifact Scatter	nineteenth- to early twentieth c
18Cv490	Site 16*	CC	35	Upland	Hilltop	45x30	12	--	Artifact Scatter	twentieth c
	Total						901	8		

*identified during Supplemental Phase Ib survey

Of the 16 sites identified, nine were found in the Camp Conoy Section, six in the Old Bay Farm Section and one in the Lake Davies Section (see Table 6-2). For the 14 sites identified during the initial Phase Ib survey, GAI originally recommended that five sites (Sites 18Cv474, 18Cv480, 18Cv481, 18Cv482 and 18Cv483) were potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D (Munford and Hyland 2007). The remaining nine sites were recommended as Not Eligible for NRHP listing and no further archaeological investigations were recommended at these sites. MHT reviewed preliminary Phase Ib results of this study, presented in GAI's Draft Interim Report (Munford and Hyland 2007), and in a June 7, 2007 review letter (see Appendix A) recommended that Site 18Cv483 was Not Eligible to the NRHP. MHT concurred on the other NRHP recommendations. GAI's 2008 Supplemental Phase Ib survey identified two additional sites (18Cv489 and 18Cv490), both of which are recommended as Not Eligible to the NRHP. Eligibility recommendations for these two sites have not been reviewed by MHT. Based on Phase Ib survey results and in accordance with MHT site assessments, a total of four of the 16 identified sites have been recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

GAI also identified 25 Isolated Finds during Phase Ib shovel testing. These resources were defined as localities that produced fewer than five artifacts within a 15-meter (50-foot) radius. As summarized in Table 6-3, the 25 Isolated Finds include four prehistoric findspots (IFs 1-3 and 5) and 21 historic

findspots (IFs 6-9 and 12-28) producing a total of 39 artifacts (4 nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts and 35 historic specimens). (Note that IF numbers are not sequential because resources initially identified as IFs 4, 10 and 11 were subsequently included within archeological sites and these three IF numbers were deleted). Fifteen of these isolated finds (nearly two-thirds/60 percent) were found in the Camp Conoy Section, seven were identified in the Old Bay Farm Section and just three were found in the Lake Davies Section.

Table 6-3. Summary of Identified Isolated Finds, Phase Ib Archaeological Survey

IF#	Section	Area	Setting	Landform	Age (P/H)*	Description	NRHP Eligibility
IF 1	CC	3	Upland	Ridgespur	P	1 debitage, indeterminate chert	NE
IF 2	CC	28	Upland	Upland Flat	P	1 debitage, indeterminate chert	NE
IF 3	CC	15	Upland	Bench	P	1 debitage, indeterminate chert	NE
IF 5	LD	2	Upland	Side Slope	P	1 biface, indeterminate chert	NE
IF 6	CC	1	Upland	Ridge	H	1 bottle glass, blue, embossed design, body	NE
IF 7	CC	31	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 bottle glass, amber, body	NE
IF 8	CC	3	Upland	Ridgespur	H	1 bottle glass, clear, body	NE
IF 9	CC	5	Upland	Saddle	H	3 wire fragments	NE
IF 12	CC	5	Upland	Saddle	H	2 window glass, tinted	NE
IF 13	CC	15	Upland	Bench	H	1 whiteware, blue/brown annular, body chip (1830-1860)	NE
IF 14	CC	15	Upland	Bench	H	1 whiteware, blue, molded dot and scroll design, hollowware rim (1830-2007)	NE
IF 15	CC	15	Upland	Bench	H	1 whiteware, plain, body (1830-2007)	NE
IF 16	CC	22	Upland	Ridgetop	H	1 shell fragment; 3 whiteware, plain, body chip (1830-2007)	NE
IF 17	CC	22	Upland	Ridgetop	H	1 whiteware, plain body chip (1830-2007); 1 bottle glass, green, body chip	NE
IF 18	CC	22	Upland	Ridgetop	H	1 bottle glass, aqua, body	NE
IF 19	CC	23	Upland	Ridgetop	H	1 whiteware, burned, plain, body (1830-2007)	NE
IF 20	LD	1	Upland	Ridgetop	H	2 whiteware, plain, body chip (1830-2007); 1 whiteware, burned, plain, body chip (1830-2007)	NE
IF 21	LD	1	Upland	Ridgetop	H	2 bottle glass, clear, body	NE
IF 22	OBF	2	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 bottle glass, clear, body; 1 bottle glass, amber, rim; 1 bottle glass, amber, body	NE
IF 23	OBF	4	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 window glass, tinted	NE
IF 24	OBF	4	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 whiteware, plain, body; 1 stoneware, gray, salt glaze exterior, dark brown glaze interior, body	NE
IF 25	OBF	9	Upland	Ridgetop	H	1 whiteware, blue, shell edge, rim (1830-1860); 1 whiteware, plain, body chip (1830-2007)	NE

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IF#	Section	Area	Setting	Landform	Age (P/H)*	Description	NRHP Eligibility
IF 26	OBF	10	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 whiteware, plain, body chip (1830-2007)	NE
IF 27	OBF	10	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 bottle glass, aqua, body	NE
IF 28	OBF	10	Upland	Broad Ridgetop	H	1 metal plow part	NE
25 Total IFs						39 Total Artifacts (4 prehistoric / 35 historic)	

* Note IF #s are not sequential (#4, 10 and 11 have been deleted); * P=Prehistoric, H=Historic; NE=Not Eligible

Chapter 7. Phase II National Register Evaluations: Research Design and Methods

Phase II Research Design

Because site avoidance through project design was not feasible, UniStar requested that GAI conduct Phase II National Register Site Evaluations of the four potentially-eligible sites identified in the project area (18Cv474, 18Cv480, 18Cv481 and 18Cv482) to evaluate their eligibility to the NRHP. For each site, specific objectives of the study included the following:

- (1) Determine the horizontal and vertical limits of the site in the APE;
- (2) Interpret the site's cultural affiliations, functions and significance;
- (3) Evaluate site integrity;
- (4) Conclusively determine the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP;
- (5) Define the need for further archaeological work.

The *National Register Bulletin No. 15-How to Apply the National Register of Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1991) provides standards that a site must meet to be considered eligible to the NRHP. The researcher must, first, be able to establish an historic context for the site, relating it to a specific cultural group or particular time period and, second, document that the site retains integrity.

To establish the historic context of a site, archeologists must determine the period of occupation or cultural affiliation, typically accomplished via analysis of diagnostic artifacts (e.g., bottle glass manufacturing method, ceramic type and decoration method), or by the identification of features, such as cisterns, which may provide a means to date the site occupation (e.g., large sample of diagnostic artifacts). For historic sites, context can be established by means of historic map research and chain-of-title and deed research. If the age of a site cannot be established, the site cannot be placed within a broad historic context and likely will not be eligible to the NRHP.

If the site provides data regarding its period of occupation, it must also be shown to be significant under one of the four National Register Criteria: A) association with historic events; B) association with historic individuals; C) distinctive design/construction; or D) information potential. Archeological sites generally cannot be linked to historic events (Criterion A) or historic individuals (Criterion B), nor can they be evaluated based on their distinctive design/construction (Criterion C). Thus, most historic sites are evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criterion D, the potential to contribute important information on the prehistory or history of the region. Sites in the CCNPP project area were evaluated for their NRHP eligibility under Criterion D. In addition, the historic contexts in the Maryland State Plan (MHT 1986) were employed as appropriate, first, to establish historic contexts for sites being evaluated, and second, to identify historic research themes that could be used to gauge the information potential of the sites in question.

An archeological site must also retain integrity to qualify as NRHP-eligible. For archeological sites, integrity is a quality that typically reflects whether or not the site's physical components have been disturbed since their original deposition. If the disturbance has been substantial, resulting in a significant loss of integrity, the site is likely to be not eligible to the NRHP. However, if a site was not disturbed, or only minimally disturbed to the extent that the disturbance has not affected the qualities that render it NRHP-eligible, then the site can still be considered eligible to the National Register.

Phase II Methods

GAI conducted Phase II investigations of four archeological sites in the CCNPP project area between March and May, 2008. Phase II tasks included site-specific archival research and field investigations. Detailed descriptions of Phase II methods for each Phase II site are presented in the appropriate site description chapters of this report (Chapters 9, 15, 16 and 17). Updated Historic Data Forms (Maryland Archaeological Site Survey) for each of these sites are provided in Appendix E.

Site-Specific Archival Research

GAI conducted site-specific archival research during the course of Phase II investigations in order to support NRHP evaluations. The goal of this documentary research was to identify important historical themes, events, or persons associated with the region, county, city, or town in which the site was located, and to determine the significance of the site relative to these themes, events, or persons. GAI's Architectural Historian and/or Cultural Resource Specialist conducted chain-of-title research, census research and historic map reviews at the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis, and at the Calvert County Courthouse, the Calvert County Historical Society and the Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, in Prince Frederick. Sources such as tax records, rent rolls, appropriate published and unpublished histories, and on-line sources were also consulted.

Additional resources included aerial photographic documentation of the property (circa 1970s), interviews with CCNPP staff, and discussions with Kirsti Uunila (Calvert County Historic Preservation Planner). Results of Phase II documentary research for each Phase II site are included in the site description chapters (Chapters 9, 15, 16 and 17).

Phase II Field Methods

Phase II field investigations at each site included close-interval shovel testing followed by test unit excavation. Table 7-1 presents a summary of Phase II work effort and results for each site. Prior to the start of Phase II testing, GAI surveyors used a total station to establish a grid at each site. Positive Phase I shovel test pits (STPs) were relocated, where possible, and were used to aid in the definition of site boundaries. A site datum was established and designated with arbitrary coordinates. Where possible, the datum was tied into a permanent off-site marker. At each site, the location of several stakes was also georeferenced using a hand-held GPS Unit. The ground surface at the site datum was assigned an arbitrary elevation, and all subsequent elevations at the site were recorded in relation to this point. North/south and east/west baselines, marked by wooden stakes, were laid in across the site, as needed. Phase II testing locations at each site were designated by their coordinates within this grid system.

Close-interval shovel tests were excavated to refine site boundaries within the project area and to delineate within-site artifact concentrations prior to the excavation of test units. STPs were generally excavated at 5-m intervals throughout the site area; a combination of 5-meter and 7.5-meter (15-foot and 25-foot) interval shovel tests were excavated at Site 18Cv480, due to its large size. GAI excavated 961 close-interval STPs during Phase II investigations. Shovel tests excavation procedures followed those employed for Phase Ib survey (see Chapter 6).

Following shovel testing, GAI archeologists excavated test units at Phase II sites to: (1) define site stratigraphy, (2) sample artifact concentrations and/or activity areas, (3) determine the potential for subsurface features, and (4) assess stratigraphic context and integrity of archeological remains. Initial test units were excavated in areas of higher artifact density, unusual stratigraphy, or potential cultural features, as indicated by the results of shovel testing or by surface features. Test units varied in size, ranging from 1x3-feet (0.3x0.9 meters) to 5x5-feet (1.5x1.5-meters). The units were labeled sequentially within each site (i.e., TU 1, TU 2), as well as by their coordinates within the site grid. Results of initial test units guided the placement of subsequent test units.

Forty-six test units were excavated during Phase II investigations, with the number of units per site ranging from seven to 16 units. In total, 665 square feet (62 square meters) were excavated during Phase II test unit excavations.

Test units were typically hand-excavated by arbitrary 10-cm levels within natural strata to a minimum depth of 0.3-feet into the B horizon and 0.3 feet below the last recovered artifact. Excavated soils were screened through 0.25-inch (6-mm) hardware cloth and recovered artifacts were placed in bags labeled with the appropriate provenience information. Select diagnostic artifacts found in situ were point provenienced and bagged separately. Standard GAI Excavation Level Forms were completed for each level, noting relevant data (provenience information, depth of level, soil description, excavation methods, and numbers and types of artifacts recovered). At the completion of each test unit, measured

profiles were drawn and photographs were taken of at least one wall of each test unit. A Standard GAI Profile/Summary Form was used summarize the results of the unit excavation. Test unit locations were plotted on site maps and units were backfilled upon completion of site testing.

Potential cultural features exposed during test unit excavations were troweled clean to clearly determine boundaries. Feature locations were plotted on the appropriate level forms and on the site map. Digital photographs were taken of the feature in planview. A detailed plan map of the feature was drawn on a Standard GAI Feature Form and resulting field data, including soil descriptions, feature dimensions and provenience information, were recorded. The feature was then cross-sectioned for profiling. A portion (generally at least 3 liters) of the fill was collected as a flotation sample. The remainder of the feature fill was screened through 0.25-inch (6-mm) hardware cloth for systematic artifact recovery. A measured drawing of the feature profile was recorded on a Standard GAI Profile/Summary Form, noting feature shape, stratigraphy (if present), and soil descriptions. Photographs were taken of the feature profile. The remaining half of the feature was then excavated and its fill was screened. For large and/or linear features, only a portion of the feature was exposed and sampled during Phase II testing. Recovered artifacts and samples collected from the feature fill were placed in bags labeled with the appropriate provenience information. A GAI Feature Form was used to record provenience data, feature type, feature description, samples collected and numbers and types of artifacts recovered. Features were numbered sequentially within each site.

During the course of Phase II investigations, soil profiles of selected test units at the sites were also examined and recorded by Senior Staff Soils Scientist, Dr. David Cremeens, to assist in interpretations of site stratigraphy and evaluations of site integrity. The results of Phase II geomorphological investigations are provided in the appropriate site description chapters (Chapters 9, 15, 16 and 17). Test unit soil profile data are provided on standard forms in Appendix F.

Overview of Phase II Field Results

As presented in Table 7-1, Phase II field investigations of Sites 18Cv474, 18Cv480, 18Cv481 and 18Cv482 included the excavation of 961 STPs and 46 test units (665 square feet). This work produced a total of 35,161 historic artifacts, ranging in number from 885 to 24,648 artifacts per site. Twenty-three features were also documented and sampled during Phase II testing. Site 18Cv480, the largest site in size, yielded approximately three quarters of these artifacts and features.

Table 7-1
Summary of Phase II Results by Site

Site	Dimensions (m)	STPs	Total TUs*	Total Sq. Ft. TUs	Ph II Artifacts	Features	Total Ph I / Ph II Artifacts
18Cv474	50x50	142	12	164	3,465	4	3,644
18Cv480	155x301	591	16	223	24,648	17	24,942
18Cv481	40x55	97	7	127	885	0	921
18Cv482	45x50	131	11	151	6,163	2	6,227
Totals		961	46	665	35,161	23	35,734

*various sizes--ranging from 5x5-feet to 1x3-feet

Results of Phase Ib and Phase II investigations and NRHP eligibility evaluations for these four sites are presented in Chapters 9, 15, 16 and 17. Artifact catalogs are presented in Appendix D.

Based on the results of Phase II investigations, Site 18Cv474 is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, under Criterion D. The three remaining sites (18Cv480, 18Cv481 and 18Cv482) are recommended Not Eligible to the NRHP.

Chapter 8. Analytical Methods

Introduction

This chapter reviews the methods employed during analysis of historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered during GAI's Phase Ib and II investigations of the CCNPP project area. Brief overviews of analytical methods are presented for historic/modern artifacts, prehistoric lithics, and flotation/ethnobotanical remains

Laboratory Processing

Cultural materials collected during Phase Ib survey and Phase II testing were transported to GAI's Archeological Laboratory in Homestead, Pennsylvania, for processing and analysis. These materials were processed in accordance with the *Collections and Conservation Standards* of the Maryland Historical Trust (2005). Following completion of this project and approval of technical reporting, artifacts will be submitted for permanent curation to the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory, or returned to landowners.

For each site, the initial processing stage consisted of checking artifact bags against the field-generated Field Specimen Log to confirm that all collected materials were present. Artifacts were temporarily placed in numerical order according to Field Specimen Number (FS#), providing a basis for processing, analysis, and curation. Artifacts were then cleaned, generally with water and a soft brush. Metal artifacts and perishable items were cleaned by dry-brushing. Non-cultural materials (i.e. pebbles) included in the artifact samples were recorded and discarded during this stage of processing or in later stages, as they were recognized. Cultural materials were placed on artifact-drying racks to air dry.

When dry, the artifacts within each provenience were sorted into basic artifact classes (i.e., glass, ceramics, metal) and were re-bagged accordingly in clean, perforated, 4-mil polyethylene bags. Bags were labeled with provenience information using a permanent ink marker. An acid-free paper tag with complete provenience information was also placed inside each artifact bag.

Specimens large enough in size were then labeled with the site number and the appropriate field specimen number (FS#). Labels were written in permanent ink and coated with PVA. After washing and labeling, artifacts were subject to the appropriate laboratory analysis.

Methods of Historic/Modern Artifact Analysis

Historic/modern artifacts recovered during Phase II investigations were subjected to identification and analysis using GAI's Historic Coding scheme. This multivariate classification system codes for significant attributes of various artifact classes. Artifact analysis was focused on the creation of an inventory of artifact classes and types to examine issues of chronology and function for each site containing historic/modern components. A variety of analytical techniques were employed to synthesize artifact data including standard classification typologies developed by South (1977).

Once washed, artifacts were sorted into major material classes including ceramics, glass, and metal. The materials were then subjected to a preliminary analysis, which included a basic description of artifacts by material class, functional group, and relevant attributes. Included among the recorded attributes, as applicable, are type, beginning and end dates of production, form, motif/decoration, color, manufacturing technique, functional group, base, finish, embossment, maker's mark/manufacturer, material, bore diameter, and pattern class and subclass (South 1977:95-96). Artifact dating was based on the identification of maker's marks, diagnostic-manufacturing methods, such as bottle mold seams, bottle pontil marks, ceramic bodies and glazes, and known dates of production.

Coded data, using unique codes for each artifact description, were entered into the Access database. This database was subsequently converted into the Excel computer program for purposes of data manipulation and table generation.

Historic ceramic analysis focused on identifying ware and type categories, decorative attributes, and maker's marks, in order to interpret site chronology. Whenever possible, each provenience was assigned dates based on a Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD) and Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) date. Attributes recorded during the ceramic analysis include count, ware, type, form, motif, colors, percent complete, and functional group for each artifact or group of artifacts. Maker's marks were described in detail and dated, when possible.

Glass artifacts, much like ceramics, were tabulated according to major groups (e.g., bottle glass, window glass, lamp glass, tableware, tumblers) and then separated into functional categories whenever possible. Dating information was based on the identification of diagnostic technological attributes (e.g., mold seams and evidence of snap-case manufacture) in addition to identifiable bottle embossments. Attributes recorded for glass artifacts include manufacturing technique, decoration, finish type, base type, color, and functional group. The beginning and end dates for datable attributes were determined. Maker's marks and embossments were described and dated, when possible.

Other historic/modern artifact classes include architectural debris (e.g., bricks, nails, window glass, etc.), clothing (type and materials identified when possible) and miscellaneous small finds. Where appropriate, attributes such as character, wear, decoration, and material were recorded for these artifacts.

A data base was created for each site to use with Surfer 8.0 program to create artifact distribution maps. Recorded data include coordinates, total number of artifacts, number of kitchen-group artifacts, and number of architecture-group artifacts. The artifact distribution maps produced using this program were examined to identify artifact clusters.

Methods of Prehistoric Lithic Analysis

The analytical approach for stone tools and debris employed here can be described as technomorphological; that is, lithic artifact classes and types were based on key morphological attributes, which are linked to or indicative of particular stone tool production (reduction) strategies.

Following initial artifact processing, GAI's Lithic Analyst divided lithic artifacts from each provenience into general classes (i.e.,debitage, bifaces, unifaces, cores, cobble tools, groundstone, FCR) and then subdivided them into specific artifact types (i.e., early-stage biface, late-stage biface, projectile point) for that particular class. Artifacts were then examined and appropriate attributes were recorded. The surfaces and edges of artifacts were examined with the unaided eye and with a 10x hand lens, where appropriate, to discern evidence of retouch and/or utilization.

Lithic raw material type was recorded for all artifacts. These lithic raw material types were defined on the basis of macroscopic characteristics, including color, texture, hardness, and inclusions (Luedtke 1992). Where possible using conservative standards and based on the above macroscopic criteria, nonlocal (i.e. excluding cobble quartz and quartzite) lithic raw material types were attributed to known geological sources based on published sources (e.g., Stewart 1984) and by reference to GAI's lithic reference collection.

All lithic tools were examined at a detailed analysis level that recorded temporal/stylistic, functional, and technological variables as well as lithic raw material type. These variables included artifact class, artifact type, condition of specimen, presence/type of cortex, weight, and metric dimensions (when complete). Further artifact-specific observations (e.g., heat damage, refit, unique characteristics) were noted where appropriate. Diagnostic projectile points, important in assessing the age of prehistoric components represented at the sites, were to be identified through a comparison with standard typologies established for Maryland and the eastern United States (Stevenson et al. 1963; Dent 1995; Justice 1995; Broyles 1971; Coe 1964; Ritchie 1961). Additional variables of point type and temporal affiliation were to be recorded for diagnostic points.

Lithicdebitage was classified using a typology designed to detect differences in lithic reduction practices and early vs. late-stage reduction (e.g., decortication flake, bipolar reduction flake, early reduction flake, biface thinning flake). Other attributes recorded ondebitage included raw material,

presence and type of cortex (as indicators of primary or secondary geologic source), weight and size grade.

Information recorded during lithic analysis was entered on analysis sheets as a series of codes, unique to each variable. The codes were then entered into Access, a relational database. For the purposes of data analysis and manipulation, this database was subsequently converted to the Excel computer program for data manipulation and table generation.

Methods of Flotation Processing

Soil flotation samples were collected from feature fill during excavation in order to recover small specimens that would normally pass through 6-mm (0.25-inch) hardware cloth and to provide a constant volume sample of mortar, brick, shell and coal which may have been judgmentally-sampled during the screening process in the field.

Flotation samples of feature fill were processed at GAI's Archeological Laboratory using an *R. J. Dausman Flot-Tech* flotation machine. The Dausman flotation machine is a self-contained, multi-modal system that uses a closed-loop water recirculation system. It allows the user to manually adjust water circulation and flow rates to assist in the separation of light and heavy fractions of flotation samples. This method produces clean, sediment-free, light and heavy fraction feature fill samples. Once floted, the materials were allowed to air dry before being re-bagged according to heavy or light fraction type into clean, 4-mil polyethylene bags. As with artifact processing, these bags were clearly labeled with provenience information using a permanent ink marker and an acid-free tag with complete provenience information placed inside each bag.

Following flotation processing, GAI technicians examined heavy fractions of each sample to collect cultural materials. To insure standardization during flotation sample "picking," each heavy fraction sample was examined for 20 minutes to separate out other cultural materials. Cultural materials identified in the samples were subjected to historic or prehistoric analysis as described above.

Chapter 9. Site 18Cv474 (GAI Site 1)

Phase Ib and Phase II

Location: Camp Conoy, Area 2

Site Type: Mid nineteenth to Early twentieth Century Domestic Site

Site Size: 50x50 meters (165x165 feet)

Recommendations: NRHP Eligible/Avoidance or Additional Work Recommended

Site Setting

GAI conducted Phase Ib and Phase II investigations of Site 18Cv474 (Site 1). Site 18Cv474 is located on a small narrow ridge in a forested area approximately 250 feet (76 meters) west of Road C in the Camp Conoy section of the project area (Figure 9-1). Feature 1, a stone foundation (identified by the partially intact chimney stack and foundation remnants), was near the edge of this ridgetop (Photograph 9-1). The site first slopes gently to the west then increasingly steeper into a tributary of John's Creek. A large developed spring located approximately 210 feet (64 meters) west (and downslope) of the southwest corner of the chimney foundation is likely associated with the site. The Drum Point Railroad grade lies approximately 200 feet (60 meters) to the east.



Photograph 9-1. Site 18Cv474 Showing Chimney Foundation and Rubble Pile, View to Southeast.

Phase Ib Investigations

GAI's Phase Ib investigations on this ridgetop consisted of systematic 15-meter-interval shovel testing, followed by radial and close-interval shovel testing at 5-meter intervals to define preliminary site boundaries, for a total of 50 STPs within the site boundary (165x165 feet or 50x50 meters) (Figure 9-2). Phase I investigations identified two possible activity areas: South Activity Area and Southeast Activity Area. The South Activity Area lies immediately south of the foundation. Two attempts made to excavate STP A7 down to subsoil in this locality both encountered flat stones (and some brick pieces) at approximately 15 cm bgs. The Southeast Activity Area is represented by two large rocks and a light scatter of brick lying on the surface approximately 10 meters (30 feet) south of the foundation (and falling between STP B5 and radial STP R16).

Soils within the site consist of an Ao/A-B soil horizon sequence with no evidence of plowing. As described for STP S1-8 the profile consists of a 19-cm-thick brown to dark-brown silt loam Ao/A horizon superimposing a strong brown silty clay B horizon (Figure 9-3). Artifacts were generally recovered from the A horizon.

Of the 50 shovel tests excavated, 31 positive shovel tests produced 170 historic artifacts. Nine additional artifacts were recovered from the surface for a total of 179 artifacts. The artifacts consist mainly of kitchen (ceramics and container glass), architecture (nails, brick, mortar, and window glass), and faunal (oyster shell) remains (Table 9-1).

Table 9-1
Site 18Cv474, Phase Ib Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	Total
Kitchen	Bottles/Jars	30
	Ceramics	48
Kitchen Total		78
Architecture	Brick	15
	Mortar	6
	Nails	20
	Window Glass	2
Architecture Total		43
Activities	Recreation	1
Faunal	Shell	46
Furnishings	Furniture Related-Other	6
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	3
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	2
Total		179

Temporally diagnostic ceramic artifacts include pearlware (1780-1830), yellowware (1830-1900), ironstone (1840-present), and whiteware (1830-present). The whiteware ceramic assemblage also includes one sherd with a transfer print decoration (ca. 1828-1850) and two sherds with hand-painted (ca. 1840-1860) decorations. Diagnostic bottle glass includes sun-colored amethyst glass (1880-1915), white opaque glass (ca. 1890-1960), and a blob top bottle finish from a three-part mold (1879-1915). Thirteen cut nails (ca. 1790-1890) and one wire nail (ca. 1890-present) also provide information on the date of the site. Based on the diagnostic artifacts the site appears to date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

Site 18Cv474 was recommended for Phase II testing to evaluate its eligibility for listing to the NRHP. GAI's Phase Ib Draft Interim Report (Munford and Hyland 2007) recommended systematic STP excavation at 15-ft intervals to further refine site boundaries, followed by excavation of eight units distributed within the site boundaries. These recommendations were approved by MHT in a June 7, 2007 letter (see Appendix A). Phase II investigations were conducted in accordance with a Phase II Scope of Work submitted to MACTEC on October 20, 2007 (see Appendix B).

Phase II Methods

Phase II investigations included background research, field excavations, and laboratory analysis. The Phase II study was designed to: (1) interpret the cultural affiliation and function of the site; (2) identify the horizontal and vertical site limits; (3) determine site integrity; (4) assess the site research potential; and (5) evaluate site significance as defined by eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II fieldwork was conducted from April 3-May 3, 2008 and included systematic excavation of STPs at 15-ft intervals followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units.

Archival research

Map, deed, probate, and census documents were examined to develop a context and establish a chain-of-title for the property. The deed and probate records established a chain-of-title and linked this site to the Somervell family, prominent local slave holders in the nineteenth century (Table 9-2).

Table 9-2
Site 18Cv474, Chain-of-Title

Date of Instrument	Grantee/Defendant	Grantor/Complainant	Conveyance Reference	Comments
July 1, 2000	Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc.	Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	Liber KPS 1282, folio 246	
May 26, 1967	Baltimore Gas and Electric Company	Belle Goldstein, Herbert Goldstein, et. ux., et al.	Liber JLB 90, folio 532	
November 12, 1964	Belle Goldstein	Allen S. Handen and David A. Harkness, Trustees	Liber JLB 69, folio 467	
January 31, 1957	Belle Goldstein	Irving M. Kolker	Liber 9, folio 576	Adjoins YMCA lands
July 1, 1940	Irving M. Kolker, et ux.	Sarah Catherine Glascock and William Bedford Glascock	Liber AAH 44, folio 166	
May 17, 1915	Joseph C. Webster	Benjamin N. Gray, et al.	Liber GWD 15, folio 537	Adjoins lands owned by Thomas Parran
February 12, 1915	Benjamin N. Gray and Clinton B. Gray	Bell Sewell Dowell	Liber GWD 15, folio 536	
October 3, 1889	Bell Sewell Dowell	John B. Gray	Liber JS 2, folio 227	
1883	Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, Llewelly Somervell, Mary P. Turner, and Margaret E. Turner	Alexander Somervell, Jr., and William C. Somervell	Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #39, Somervell v. Somervell	Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591
1883	Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, and William C. Somervell	Alexander Somervell, Jr.	Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #8, Somervell v. Somervell	Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591

The present landowner, Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Inc., acquired the parcel of land that contains this site from the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company on July 1, 2000 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber KPS 1282, Folio 246). Baltimore Gas and Electric Company had owned this land since May 26, 1967, when the company purchased it from Belle Goldstein, Herbert Goldstein, et ux., et al. (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JLB 90, folio 532). Belle Goldstein, widow of Goodman Goldstein, acquired part of this parcel on November 12, 1964, from Allen S. Handen and David A. Harkness (Calvert County Deeds, Liber JLB 69, folio 467). This added to another part of the parcel, purchased from Irving M. Kolker, et ux. on January 31, 1957 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber 9, folio 576). An inventory of Goodman Goldstein's estate taken in 1957 (Calvert County Estate Docket #1045) described the condition of the buildings on the various parcels he owned in his lifetime. Bay Farm consisted of the Wilson Tract, the Kolker Tract, the J.W. Pardoe Tract, and the Ray Green Tract at the time of his death. The Kolker Tract contained a shed, a barn, and a house, which was noted as "largely depreciated." The Wilson Tract contained eight barns, a cattle shed, outbuildings, and three houses. One house was described as "unlivable" at the time, but it "can be restored." The remaining two houses, one of which was "burned out," held no value. The J.W. Pardoe Tract consisted of an "unlivable" house, four barns, and a stable. The Ray Green Tract had one house and one barn. Bay Farm produced tobacco at that time, but only on the Wilson and J.W. Pardoe tracts.

Surveys of the various tracts lacked adequate metes and bounds to reconstruct the relationships between these tracts. However, a survey of the Wilson Tract in 1925 by N.N. Briscoe identified Cook Webster as the property owner immediately south of the Wilson Tract (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH, folio 80). Based on this description and deed research, the Kolker Tract likely contained Site 18Cv474.

Sarah Catherine Glascock and William Bedford Glascock transferred the parcel to Irving M. Kolker, et ux., on July 1, 1940 (Calvert County Deeds, Liber AAH 44, folio 166). She had inherited it from her father, Joseph C. Webster, who acquired the parcel from Benjamin N. Gray, et al., on May 17, 1915 (Calvert County Deeds Liber GWD 15, folio 537). In his will, Joseph C. Webster bequeathed the farm to his aforementioned daughter, Sarah Catherine Glascock (Calvert County Wills JWH 1, folio 190), thus

allowing her to sell it later. On February 12, 1915, Bell Sewell Dowell transferred the parcel to Benjamin N. Gray and Clinton B. Gray (Calvert County Deeds, Liber GWD 15, folio 536).

Determining parcel transfers in the nineteenth century is uncertain, at best, due to destruction of records in fires at the Calvert County courthouse. Changes in the names of land tracts further complicate the sequence. Although there are no further references to deeds, it is plausible, by examining probate records, that chain of ownership continues through the Dowell family back to the Somervell family. Calvert County court records contain two equity cases (No. 8 and No. 39) in which commissioners sold portions of the estates of Charles T. Somervell and Margaret E. Somervell to Willis G. Dowell and John B. Dowell, father of Bell Sewell Dowell. It is clear that Bell Sewell Dowell acquired the property in the late nineteenth century, in the settlement of Margaret E. Somervell's estate. John B. Gray, acting as a trustee, deeded the parcel to Bell Sewell Dowell, son of John B. Dowell, on October 3, 1889 -Calvert County Deeds, Liber JS2, folio 227). However, earlier documented land transactions are missing, and their recovery is unlikely. Map research documents a house in the location of Site 18Cv474 in 1905 (during Bell Sewell Dowell's ownership of the tract) (Figure 9-4). This USGS 15' Quadrangle Map of Drum Point, Maryland, depicts the structure at Site 1 and the northwest-southeast trending road, indicating that the structure was present in 1904 when the map was edited.

Prior to the Dowells, the Somervells owned this tract, as well as considerable acreage in the vicinity of Saint Leonard's Town, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For example, the probate case settling the estate of Charles T. Somervell illustrates the family's prominence as local landholders. Charles T. Somervell died in 1873 intestate and in possession of farmland in the First Election District of Calvert County, near the village of Saint Leonard's. Court-appointed commissioners of his estate partitioned it into three parcels for the widow's dower. Alexander Somervell, Jr., purchased lot 2, and Margaret E. Somervell purchased lots 1 and 3. However, Margaret E. Somervell died before the sale was ratified and before she made the first payment. Furthermore, "all of the papers in the case were destroyed by the burning of the Court House in which the records and papers connected with the Circuit Court for Calvert County were consumed," according to records filed in this case after the last fire. Therefore, the court ordered the sale of the two lots. Edwin D. Weems purchased Lot 1 in May 1883. Lot 3 contained "the dwelling house occupied by the said Charles T. Somervell at the time of his death." References to Charles T. Somervell's previous land acquisitions are not available. Willis G. Dowell and John B. Dowell eventually acquired the remainder of Margaret's estate (Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #8, Alexander Somervell, Jr., v. Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, William C. Somervell, Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591).

Margaret E. Somervell's death in 1883 and the attendant equity case (Calvert County Circuit Court, Equity Case #39, Alexander Somervell, Jr., and William C. Somervell v. Charles T. Somervell, Margaret E. Somervell, Llewelly Somervell, Mary P. Turner, and Margaret E. Turner, Maryland State Archives, CR 41,591) provides only a short link in the ownership chain of Charles T. Somervell's estate. Following a public auction of her estate, which drew no bidders at the Calvert County Court House, commissioners of Margaret E. Somervell's estate conducted a private sale and transferred the "Locust Grove" tract to Willis G. Dowell in 1883 and the remaining two tracts to John B. Dowell in 1884, according to papers filed in the above-reference Equity Case #39. Margaret E. Somervell had acquired the property from the estate of her husband, Charles T. Somervell, in a separate chancery case mentioned earlier (Equity Case #8).

Data from census enumerations show the household composition of the Somervell family and the family's reliance on enslaved labor in the first half of the nineteenth century. Housing for Somervell slaves may have been dispersed throughout their plantation, with their locations determined by proximity to water sources, roadways, and cultivated fields. For instance, the Population Schedule of the 1870 United States Census for the First Election District of Calvert County (Sheet 73) identifies Charles Somervell as a 37-year-old farmer with a wife and five children, and the 1860 Census (Sheet 9) identifies Charles Somervell as a 27-year-old farmer with a wife and four children. In addition, the Slave Schedule of the 1860 United States Census for the First Election District of Calvert County (Sheets 1-2) identifies Alexander Somervell, his father, as the owner of 52 slaves, and Charles Somervell as the owner of sixteen slaves.

Historic mapping from 1862 (Chart 33) and 1873 (S. Martenet) identifies structures in the vicinity of Site 18Cv474 during the Somervell period of ownership (Figures 9-5 and 9-6). Based on the 1862 chart, the house located at Site 18Cv474 was located on the east side of a woodlot along the edge of a field (see Figure 9-5). A northwest-southeast trending road is located a short distance east of the structure. Martenet's map (1873) includes the proposed alignment of the Baltimore & Drum Point Railroad, highly suggestive of the potential for increasing land values at the time of Charles T. Somervell's death (see Figure 9-6).

The Somervell's tenure as Maryland planters (and slave owners) on Bay Farm may have begun in the eighteenth century. The Proprietary Debt Book places John Somervell farming part of Preston's Cliff in 1754 (Maryland State Archives 17,669-1-6). Additionally, Ailene W. Hutchins (1982) identified two deeds involving William Somervell, perhaps an ancestor of Alexander Somervell, and the tract of land known as Charles's Gift, also Preston's Cliff. In October 1795, William Somervell was a grantee in a transaction with Richard Ireland for two-thirds of a part of three tracts called separately Charles's Gift, Angle, and Mill Marsh. Then, in April 1802, Mary D. Ireland and Sarah Ireland deeded another part of the same three tracts to William Somervell (Hutchins 1982: 23, 34). Somervell's residence may have been located at the larger farm complex at Site 18Cv480. Site 18Cv474 may have been the residence of tenant farmers, slaves, or emancipated slaves.

To conclude, archival research indicates the occupation of Site 18Cv474 by tenants, slaves, and/or later emancipated African-Americans. The site, with its associations with tobacco farming, points to further avenues in understanding Maryland's slave economy and culture in the nineteenth century, and transformations following emancipation.

Phase II Fieldwork

Prior to the start of Phase II field excavations, GAI surveyors placed grid survey hubs across the site to establish a grid. The survey hubs covered an area measuring 180 ft north/south and 180 ft east/west. Hubs were placed in four transects (along N60, N120, N180, and N240) at 60-ft intervals (E120, E180, E240, and E300). Three additional hubs were placed in the vicinity of the exposed foundation remnant at N120 E 210, N150 E180, and N150 E210.

Phase II STP Excavations

Field investigations began with the systematic excavation of 142 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15-ft (4.6-m) intervals (Figure 9-7). Shovel test pits measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and were excavated in natural layers. The goals of this close interval testing were to identify site limits, provide information on soil stratigraphy and artifact distribution and identify potential features and activity areas. This was followed by excavation of judgmentally placed test units (see Figure 9-7).

Of the 142 STPs excavated, 48 positive STPs produced a total of 228 artifacts. Distributions of artifacts from all STPs provide information on site limits and show general patterns of site usage. On domestic sites, higher frequencies of artifacts are generally found near the house and yard area and in refuse deposits, while lesser quantities are found on the fringe of the habitation area and lightly scattered across fields. Shovel test artifact distributions were plotted on site maps and the distribution of artifacts were, in part, used to guide the placement of subsequent test units.

Most of the 48 positive shovel tests yielded a low density (<10 artifacts per shovel test) of artifacts. The distribution of all artifacts from Phase II STP excavations revealed three low-density artifact clusters (Figure 9-8). Cluster 1 included the stone foundation and part of the north yard. Cluster 2 fell in the west side of the south yard area. Cluster 3 included the west yard to the edge of the ridgetop. It is interesting to note that there were few positive STPs located east of the structure in the area designated a "field" on the 1861-1862 map (see Figure 9-5).

High concentrations of architecture-related artifacts are typically found around former structures. Although Cluster 1 incorporates the presumed house location, only four STPs in this locality yielded five or more architecture-related artifacts (Figure 9-9, top).

The distribution of kitchen remains can reflect trash disposal locations and activity areas around a house. Seven STPs produced five or more kitchen-related artifacts, including three STPs in Cluster 1, three STPs in Cluster 2, and one STP in Cluster 3 (Figure 9-9, bottom). Based on the STP distribution of kitchen-related artifacts, Clusters 1 and 2 were likely locations for outdoor activities, such as washing laundry or churning butter.

Two possible activity areas (South Activity Area and Southeast Activity Area) were identified during Phase I testing (see Figure 9-2). The South Activity Area fell within Phase II Cluster 1. The Southeast Activity Area was not represented by any of the artifact clusters.

Phase II Test Units

GAI excavated 12 test units of varying sizes, totaling 164 square feet (15 square meters), to further investigate structural remains, possible activity areas, yard areas, and localities of higher artifact density (see Figure 9-7). Test unit information is summarized in Table 9-3. Test unit excavations produced 3,465 artifacts. The units sampled four cultural features, two of which include multiple elements. These features include Feature 1, stone structure foundation and chimney base; Feature 1a-1b, possible structure addition foundation remains; Feature 2a-2c, possible 'builder's trench' to structure and structure addition in various units; and Feature 3, stone paving [in South Activity Area], and Feature 4, possible support pier.

Table 9-3
Site 18Cv474, Test Unit Summary Information

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	No. of Levels	Stratigraphy	Artifact Count
1	N164 E183 Tested interior foundation (F1) NW corner	3x3	9	3 2	A, dark brown sandy loam, <25% rocks Feature 2a Bt, yellowish-brown clay loam	479
2	N152 E176 Tested along exterior of west foundation wall (F1) at SW corner	5x5	25	3 1 1	A, brown silty loam Feature 2b Bt, yellowish-brown silty clay	731
3	N129 E207 Tested south yard area	3x3	9	2 1	A, brown silty loam Bt, yellowish-brown silty clay	8
4	N171 E178 Tested interior & exterior of foundation (F1a) extension's west wall	3x8	24	2 1 3	A, yellowish-brown sandy loam Feature 2c, dark yellowish-brown silty clay loam Bt, yellowish-brown clay	981
5	N138 E186 Tested south yard area	3x3	9	2 1	A, dark yellowish-brown silty clay Bt, yellowish-brown silty clay	39
6	N153 E211 Tested east yard area	3x8	24	2 1	A, dark yellowish-brown silty loam Bt, yellowish-brown silty loam	69
7	N148 E191 Tested along exterior of south foundation wall (F1) and south activity area (adjacent to TU 10 and TU 12)	4x4	14	3 1	A, very dark grayish brown silty loam (Feature 3 identified at base of Level 2) Bt, yellowish-brown silty clay	187
8	N174 E167.7 Tested interior & exterior of foundation (F-1b) addition's east side	2X5	10	1 2 1	A, Brown silty loam BE(?), Yellowish-brown silty loam (F-4=3 bricks/pier identified within Level 2) Bt, strong brown clay to silty clay	277

TU #	Location	Size (ft)	Sq ft	No. of Levels	Stratigraphy	Artifact Count
9	N157 E134 Tested Cluster 3/west yard area	2X5	10	1	A, dark brown silty loam	36
				2	BE?, light yellowish-brown silty loam mottled with yellowish-brown silty loam	
				1	Bt, strong brown sandy clay	
10	N152 E191 Tested interior of foundation (F-1) just east of mid-point (adjacent to TU7)	3X4	12	3	A, dark brown silty loam with 30% rocks (Feature 1 along south edge of unit)	231
				1	Bt, dark yellowish-brown silty clay	
				1		
11	N112.5 E213.5 Tested Southeast Activity Area	2X7	14	1	A, dark yellowish-brown sandy loam	101
12	N145 E191 Tested South Activity Area (adjacent to TU 7)	3X4	12	2	A, dark yellowish-brown silty loam (Feature 3 identified in Level 2)	98
				1	Bt, brown clay loam mottled with dark yellowish-brown silty loam	
	Totals		127	sq ft		3237

Test units are discussed by location in relation to the structure foundation (Feature 1). Test Units 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10 were placed around the foundation within Cluster 1. Four test units (TUs 3, 5, 11, and 12) were excavated in the south yard area. TU 6 was placed within the east yard area. TU 9 fell within Cluster 3, located within the west yard area.

Foundation Vicinity (in Cluster 1)

Test Units 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10 were excavated to test the foundation remains (Feature 1) first observed during the Phase I survey (Figure 9-10).

Test Units 1 and 10 were placed inside Feature 1 (structure foundation). TU 1 was located adjacent to the north and west foundation walls (see Figure 9-10). Excavations exposed Feature 2a (a builder's trench) on the western half of the unit (Figure 9-11), where high concentrations of mortar were observed (but not collected). Test Unit 1 excavations produced 479 artifacts, including 373 mortar pieces (Table 9-4). A small quantity of brick, nails, bottle glass, bone, shell, buttons, and unidentified artifacts were also represented in the test unit artifact assemblage.

Table 9-4
Site 18Cv474, Foundation Vicinity—Test Unit 1, 2, 7, 10, Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	TU 1	TU 2	TU 7	TU 10	TOTAL	%
Activities				29	6	6	41	2.52%
	Cans/Tins	tin can				1	1	0.06%
	Farming	barbed wire		15			15	0.92%
	Machine Parts/Hardware	metal strap		10	1		11	0.68%
		wire			3	3	6	0.37%
		bolt plate		2			2	0.12%
	Misc. Small Hardware	handle, cast iron			1		1	0.06%
		hardware/machine part		2		2	4	0.25%
Architecture		screw			1		1	0.06%
			435	406	116	96	1053	64.68%
	Brick, Block	brick	43	18	8	1	70	4.30%
		chimney lining			2		2	0.12%

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Class	Sub-Class	Object	TU 1	TU 2	TU 7	TU 10	TOTAL	%
	Mortar, Cement	cement		2			2	0.12%
		mortar	373	302	33	39	747	45.88%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	9	29	26	34	98	6.02%
		nail, wire		3		7	10	0.61%
		nail, indeterminate	10	25	32	11	78	4.79%
	Window Glass	window glass		27	15	4	46	2.83%
Arms	Ammunition	shotgun shell				1	1	0.06%
Clothing			1	2	1	4	8	0.49%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	1		1	2	4	0.25%
		button, metal				1	1	0.06%
		button, plastic				1	1	0.06%
		button, rubber		2			2	0.12%
Faunal			3	146	23	28	200	12.29%
	Bone	bone, tooth	1	5		13	19	1.17%
	Shell	shell	2	141	23	15	181	11.12%
Furnishings	Lighting	lamp glass	2			6	8	0.49%
Kitchen			8	132	35	60	235	14.43%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	2	2	1		5	0.31%
		bottle glass	6	59	6	52	123	7.56%
		bottle stopper, rubber			1		1	0.06%
		canning jar lid liner		1			1	0.06%
	Ceramics	ironstone		3			3	0.18%
		pearlware		1		2	3	0.18%
		porcelain		1	1		2	0.12%
		redware		1			1	0.06%
		stoneware		2			2	0.12%
		whiteware		57	24	3	84	5.16%
		yellowware		4	2	1	7	0.43%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	knife parts, metal				2	2	0.12%
	Tumblers, Stemware	tumbler		1			1	0.06%
Personal				1		1	2	0.12%
	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle		1			1	0.06%
	Jewelry	bead glass				1	1	0.06%
Prehistoric		lithic (scraper)			1		1	0.06%
Tobacco Pipes						6	6	0.37%
	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe				6	6	0.37%
Unidentifiable			30	15	5	23	73	4.48%
	Indeterminate	cast iron				3	3	0.18%
		metal	30	15	5	20	70	4.30%
Grand Total			479	731	187	231	1628	100.00%
%			29.42%	44.90%	11.49%	14.19%	100.00%	

TU 10 was placed near the center of the south foundation wall to test for a possible structure entrance and to examine beneath the foundation (see Figure 9-10). The wall was identified in the southern third of the unit and extended into TU 7. (Based on discussions with Kirsti Uunuli, slaves frequently placed African religious or symbolic items beneath the foundation wall on the center of the south foundation – the likely entrance to the house.)

Test Unit 10 excavations produced 231 artifacts (see Table 9-4). The most common artifacts were cut nails, mortar, and glass. No evidence of a builder's trench was present.

Both Test Unit 2 and Test Unit 7 were excavated along the exterior structure foundation wall (Feature 1). Test Unit 2 was located at the south end of the west wall (see Figure 9-10). Excavation of TU 2 revealed a broad (3.2 ft wide), shallow (maximum of 0.6 ft deep) builder's trench (Feature 2b) beneath the A horizon (Figure 9-12). Feature 2b, excavated as Level 3 and Level 3-4 interface, was identified in the profile wall. The dry laid stone foundation wall was built on this shell and mortar filled trench (Photograph 9-2). Forty-one percent or 302 of the 731 artifacts from TU 2 were mortar (see Table 9-4). Other common artifacts include cut nails, shells, bottle glass, and whiteware.



Photograph 9-2. West Profile of Test Unit 2, View to East. Note mortar beneath rock wall.

The northwest corner of Test Unit 7 was situated at the mid-point of the Feature 1's south wall exterior and was adjacent to TU 10 to the north and TU 12 to the south (see Figure 9-10). There was no evidence of a builder's trench (Feature 2) in this unit; however, stone paving (Feature 3) was encountered at the base of Level 2 within the A Horizon. Excavation of Stratum A produced 187 artifacts (see Table 9-4). Common artifacts include mortar, nails, shells, and whiteware.

Test Units 4 and 8 were placed to examine an apparent addition to the north side of the structure represented by Feature 1 (see Figure 9-10). The west foundation wall of the addition appeared to be a continuation of the stone foundation wall of the main structure (Photograph 9-3). Test Unit 4, measuring 3x8 ft, tested the west foundation of the north addition (Feature 1b) and the interior and exterior of the addition. The foundation was constructed on a broad, shallow, builder's trench (Feature 2c) that had a base of mortar fill (Figure 9-13). Feature 2c, the builder's trench, was identified on both the interior and exterior of the stone foundation wall (see Figure 9-10). Excavations of TU 4 yielded 981 artifacts (Table 9-5). Test Unit 4 produced a large quantity of bottle glass ($n=249$) unlike TUs 1, 2, 7, and 10.



Photograph 9-3. Overview of Test Unit 4, View to South. Note continuation of stone wall to the south with Test Unit 1 in middle and Test Unit 2 in background.

Table 9-5
Site 18Cv474, Foundation Vicinity—Test Units 4 and 8, Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	TU 4	TU 8	Total	%
Activities			2		2	0.2%
	Misc. Small Hardware	metal hoop	2		2	0.2%
Architecture			574	79	653	51.9%
	Brick, Block	brick	28	9	37	2.9%
		brick bat	1		1	0.1%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	425	1	426	33.9%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	81	6	87	6.9%
		nail, wire		1	1	0.1%
		nail, indeterminate	39	39	78	6.2%
	Window Glass	window glass		23	23	1.8%
Clothing			3		3	0.2%
	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	3		3	0.2%
Faunal			115	54	169	13.4%
	Shell	shell	114	54	168	13.4%
	coral	coral	1		1	0.1%
Furnishings				1	1	0.1%
	Lighting	light bulb		1	1	0.1%
Kitchen			280	139	419	33.3%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	21	12	33	2.6%
		bottle glass	227	117	344	27.3%
		bottle stopper	1	1	2	0.2%
		case bottle		8	8	0.6%
	Ceramics	earthenware	1		1	0.1%
		ironstone	4		4	0.3%
		whiteware	21		21	1.7%
		yellowware	5		5	0.4%
	Decorative Table Glass	decorative glass		1	1	0.1%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe	2		2	0.2%
Unidentifiable			5	4	9	0.7%
	Indeterminate	cast iron	2		2	0.2%
		metal	3	4	7	0.6%
Grand Total			981	277	1258	100.0%
%			78.0%	22.0%	100.0%	

The north and east walls of the north addition were tentatively identified by linear raised mounds of earth. Test Unit 8 was placed to examine the possible east foundation mound of soil and interior and exterior deposits. The interior surface of the addition was approximately 0.25 ft lower than the top of the mounded soils delineating the east end of the foundation. The A horizon is very shallow in the east side of the unit. The soils containing artifacts ended at the base of level 2 in the west half of the unit and the base of level 3 in the east half. A linear arrangement of three bricks (Feature 4) was identified in the northeast quadrant of the unit of the within Level 2 (yellowish-brown silty loam) (see Figure 9-10). These bricks may have served as a structure support. No evidence of a pit was found associated with these bricks. Excavations of Test Unit 8 produced 277 artifacts (see Table 9-5). Like TU 4, this unit produced a substantial quantity of nails, shell, and bottle glass.

South Yard Area

Test Units 3 and 5 were excavated within the south yard area outside of Cluster 2 in what appeared to be an artificially leveled area (see Figure 9-7). Both units had a very shallow (0.1-0.5 ft thick) A horizon and produced few artifacts (Figure 9-14). The lack of a BE horizon and the shallow A horizon suggests that the upper soils (A horizon and BE horizon) were either removed by hand or eroded off the ridgetop. Only eight artifacts were recovered from TU 3 (Table 9-7). Excavation of TU 5 produced 39 artifacts (see Table 9-6). If the entrance was located on the south side of the house, then the paucity of artifacts in this area might indicate that this was a swept yard.

Table 9-6
Site 18Cv474, South Yard Area—Test Unit 3 and 5, Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	TU 3	TU 5	Total	%
Architecture			2	11	13	27.7%
	Brick, Block	brick fragment		5	5	10.6%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut	2	1	3	6.4%
		nail, indeterminate		3	3	6.4%
	Window Glass	window glass		2	2	4.3%
Faunal	Shell	shell		7	7	14.9%
Kitchen			6	21	27	57.4%
	Bottles/Jars	bottle glass		7	7	14.9%
	Ceramics	stoneware		1	1	2.1%
		whiteware	6	10	16	34.0%
		yellowware		3	3	6.4%
Grand Total			8	39	47	100.0%
%			17.0%	83.0%	100.0%	

South Activity Area

Test Unit 12 was excavated within the South Activity Area (South Yard) to explore for possible features. The unit was placed on the south side of TU 7 and exposed more of the tabular rock paving (Feature 3) uncovered in TU 7 (see Figure 9-7). A total of 98 artifacts were found in the soil matrix around the tabular stones (see Table 9-7), most commonly nails and whiteware.

Table 9-7
Site 18Cv474, Test Unit 6, 9, 11, 12 Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	TU 6	TU 9	TU 11	TU 12	Total	%
Activities					15	1	16	5.3%
	Activities-Other	ceramic drain pipe			13		13	4.3%
	Machine Parts/Hardware	hardware/machine part			1	1	2	0.7%
		wire			1		1	0.3%
Architecture			12	10	15	56	93	30.6%
	Brick, Block	brick bat			1	2	3	1.0%
		brick fragment	2	2	1	2	7	2.3%
	Nails, Spikes, Etc.	nail, cut				6	6	2.0%
		nail, indeterminate	10	5	13	43	71	23.4%
	Window Glass	window glass		3		3	6	2.0%
Clothing	Shoe Parts	eyelet, shoe			1		1	0.3%
Faunal	Shell	shell		2		2	4	1.3%
Furnishings					7	1	8	2.6%
	Furniture Related-Other	bed/chair spring, metal			7		7	2.3%
		hook, brass				1	1	0.3%
Kitchen			53	24	63	34	174	57.2%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle			8		8	2.6%
		bottle glass	14	5	54	12	85	28.0%
		strap flask			1		1	0.3%
	Ceramics	ironstone		1			1	0.3%
		redware	3				3	1.0%
		whiteware	20	17		22	59	19.4%
		yellowware	12	1			13	4.3%
	Glassware-Other	glass ware	4				4	1.3%
Personal	Pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical bottle				2	2	0.7%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe	1				1	0.3%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	3			2	5	1.6%
Grand Total			69	36	101	98	304	100.0%
%			22.7%	11.8%	33.2%	32.2%	100.0%	

Southeast Activity Area

Test Unit 11 was excavated in the Southeast Activity Area (South Yard) (see Figure 9-7). TU 11, a narrow (2x7 ft) excavation was placed at an angle to the grid that would maximize ground exposure across the large rocks and bricks on the surface. Additional rocks and bricks were encountered during excavation (Figure 9-15). No features were identified, although this does appear to be some type of activity area. Sixty-two percent ($n=63$) of the 101 artifacts recovered were bottle glass (see Table 9-7).

East Yard Area

Test Unit 6 was placed in the east yard area to test across the edge of what appeared to be a cut in the hillslope (see Figure 9-7). The soil profile indicated a modern Ao Horizon overlying a BE horizon (Figure 9-16). This may indicate removal or erosion of the historic A horizon. No features or activity areas were identified in this yard area. The majority of artifacts recovered from this 3x8-ft unit were ceramics ($n=35$), bottle glass ($n=14$), and nails ($n=10$) (see Table 9-7).

Cluster 3: West Yard Area

Test Unit 9 was located in Cluster 3 within the west yard area. Soil stratigraphy documented a 0.3-0.4 ft thick Ao/A horizon overlying a BE horizon (Figure 9-17). No features or activity areas were identified. Excavation of TU 9 produced 36 artifacts, nearly half of which were ceramics ($n=19$) (see Table 9-7).

Phase II Soils and Geomorphology

GAI's senior soil scientist examined Test Units 3 and 5 in the south yard area, along with three units excavated along the stone foundation (TU 1, TU 2, and TU 4). His study indicates that the shallow A horizon varied in depth across the site. There was no evidence of a plowzone within the site limits. The foundation walls appear to be constructed in the upper Bt horizon. The argillic Bt horizon is an indication of long-term landscape stability in forested conditions.

TU 3 and TU 5, located south of the foundation, had nearly identical soil profiles, consisting of an A-Bt1-2Bt2-2BC horizon sequence that was formed in two parent materials: loess and Coastal Plain Sediments (CPS). The site has a 1.5-foot thick mantle of loess (wind-blown silt) overlying sandier CPS. This same sequence of parent materials is found on ridgetops throughout southern Maryland. Extensive erosion has removed the surface mantle in places where the loess is missing.

In TU 3 and TU 5, the shallow A horizon was generally 0.1-0.3 ft (3-9 cm) thick, but reached depths of 0.5 ft and lacked evidence of plow disturbance, indicating that soil formation associated with reforestation may have overprinted evidence of cultivation. The lack of an upper BE or E horizon in TU 3 and TU 5 may indicate that either (pre-occupation) erosion has been extensive at this site, but not extensive enough to remove all of the loess, or the landform was altered during historic occupation.

Phase II Features

Phase II investigations documented features associated with a former house, identified as Feature 1, and represented by the visible stone foundation and chimney base (Figure 9-9). Phase II testing identified four features (Features 1-4 (Table 9-8) and two possible activity areas (South Activity Area and Southeast Activity Area). Feature 1 consisted of the original house foundation and chimney base. Phase II raking and brush clearing activities documented possible foundation remains for a north addition to the structure (Feature 1a and Feature 1b). Each section of a builder's trench exposed for the foundations was assigned a unique number (Features 2a-2c). Stone paving uncovered in the South Activity Area was identified as Feature 3. Feature 4 is a possible support for the north addition's east wall.

Table 9-8
Site 18Cv474, Feature Summary Information

Feature Number	Feature Description	Associated Test Units
Feature 1 Complex	Stone foundation and chimney base (16x18 ft) (Feature 1)	1, 2, 7, 10
	North Addition, west stone foundation (16x18 ft) (Feature 1a)	4
	Linear mound of earth delineating north addition, east foundation (16 ft long) (Feature 1b)	8
Feature 2 Complex	'Builder's trench' (interior) for west stone foundation (1.6 ft wide) (Feature 2a)	1
	'Builder's trench' (exterior) for west foundation wall (3.2 ft wide) (Feature 2b)	2
	'Builder's trench' for north addition, west foundation (6.5+ ft wide) (Feature 2c)	4
3	Stone paving near south foundation (4+x4+ ft)	7, 12
4	Brick support for north addition, east foundation (0.3x1.5 ft)	8

Structure Foundation (Feature 1)

A dry-laid stone foundation and chimney base (Feature 1) delineated the remains of the small house site (see Figure 9-10; Photograph 9-4). Portions of the north and south foundation walls and the entire east foundation wall were obscured either by stones from chimney collapse, or soil.



Photograph 9-4. Overview of Feature 1, View to South.

Feature 1 includes a dry-laid sandstone foundation measuring approximately 16x18 feet (4.9x5.5 meters) and a mortared chimney base. A partially-intact portion of the chimney stack along the structure's eastern wall stands 4.35 feet (1.33 meters) high (Figure 9-18; Photograph 9-5). Mortar on the chimney stones may have been repaired.

Photograph 9-5. Overview of Chimney Base, view to west.

Feature 1 was examined through excavation of Test Units 1, 2, 7, and 10 (see Figure 9-9). Information gathered from these excavations indicates that the west foundation wall was more substantial than the south wall. The west stone foundation is approximately 1.5-2.5 ft thick and 1.0-1.8 ft high, and comprised of a linear pile of moderate and large tabular rocks with smaller rock,



brick, and mortar filler and was built within a wide, shallow, builder's trench. By contrast, the south foundation remnant was constructed with stacked, moderate sized tabular rock, 0.4-0.7 ft high (two rocks high) by about 1.0-1.3 ft wide (one to two rocks wide) and lacked evidence of a builder's trench.

Feature 1 (wall section) was excavated in Test Unit 10. Artifacts were point provenienced whenever possible. The excavation yielded 58 artifacts (Table 9-9). Among the more interesting artifacts were a blue glass bead, an embossed tobacco pipe stem, and part of a metal knife (Photograph 9-6). The tobacco stem was embossed "Chillard's/Tobacco/16.18.20/New York." The blue bead color is frequently associated with African American sites. Other artifacts included miscellaneous metal pieces, nine brick, nine mortar, fourteen nails, one shotgun shell, three buttons, one tooth, one shell, two lamp chimney glass, eleven bottle glass, one yellowware, and additional pipe fragments. The nails included 11 cut nails and 3 nails that were indeterminate.



Photograph 9-6. Two pipe stems, blue bead, and tooth fragment (FS 136)

Table 9-9
Site 18Cv474, Feature 1 and 1a Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	Feature 1A	Feature 1	Total	%
Activities	Cans/Tins	tin can	2	2	4	0.8%
	Misc. Small Hardware	hardware/machine part		1	1	0.2%
		metal hoop	2		2	0.4%
Architecture			318	23	341	64.7%
	Brick, Block	brick bat	1		1	0.2%
		brick fragment	8		8	1.5%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	265	9	274	52.0%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	35	11	46	8.7%
		nail, indeterminate	9	3	12	2.3%
Arms	Ammunition	shotgun shell		1	1	0.2%
Clothing	Clothing Fasteners	button, glass	3		3	0.6%
Faunal			47	2	49	9.3%
	Bone	tooth		1	1	0.2%
	Shell	shell	47	1	48	9.1%
Furnishings	Lighting	lamp glass		2	2	0.4%
Kitchen			98	13	111	21.1%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	3		3	0.6%
		bottle glass	77	11	88	16.7%
		bottle stopper	1		1	0.2%
	Ceramics		17	1	18	3.4%
		earthenware	1		1	0.2%

Class	Sub-Class	Object	Feature 1A	Feature 1	Total	%
		ironstone	4		4	0.8%
		whiteware	9		9	1.7%
		yellowware	3	1	4	0.8%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)	knife parts, metal		1	1	0.2%
Personal	Jewelry	bead glass		1	1	0.2%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	white ball clay pipe		2	2	0.4%
Unidentifiable			1	12	13	2.5%
	Indeterminate	cast iron	1	3	4	0.8%
		metal		9	9	1.7%
Grand Total			469	58	527	100.0%
%			89.0%	11.0%	100.0%	

Structure Addition Foundation (Features 1a and 1b)

The 16x18-foot (4.9x5.5-meter) addition on the north side of the house had a dry-laid stone foundation along its west side; Feature 1a is the west foundation, which was constructed in a similar fashion as the west foundation wall of the original house. Additional clearing failed to identify any stones associated with the addition's north and east foundation.

Feature 1a was sampled during excavation of TU 4, which cross-sectioned the foundation and the adjacent interior and exterior areas. Feature 1a was excavated separately from the remainder of the unit. A total of 469 artifacts were recovered in the soil matrix (see Table 9-9). Mortar accounted for more than fifty percent of this assemblage. Bottle glass, shells, and nails were also common.

A north-south linear raised mound of soil about 1 ft wide was observed in the general location expected for the east foundation. This linear mound joined a similar east-west-trending linear mound mostly obscured by trees (see Figure 9-10). These linear mounds, designated as Feature 1b, represent the possible remains of the north and east walls of the structure addition.

Builder's Trench (Features 2a, 2b, and 2c)

The builder's trench was only observed in association with the west foundation remnant (original house and house addition). Test Unit 1 exposed a wide, shallow, builder's trench on the interior of the west foundation wall (but not along the north foundation wall). Excavation of Feature 2a in TU 1 produced 416 artifacts (Table 9-10). The vast majority of the artifacts were comprised of mortar pieces, although brick and nails were also common.

Test Unit 2 revealed a similar wide, shallow, trench on the west foundation exterior (Feature 2b). The builder's trench was partially filled with mortar and shell to form a base for the foundation stones.

Test Unit 4 cross-sectioned the west foundation of the addition and revealed a similar broad, shallow, trench (Feature 2c) filled with shell and mortar beneath the stone foundation. Feature 2c extended into the interior and exterior of the west addition.

The builder's trench (Features 2a-2c) included some large pieces of mortar that may have originally served as chinking for a log structure before it was placed in the builder's trench. It seems reasonable to assume that there were problems with the west (down slope) house foundation, such as rotting wood sills and/or sagging floors. The soil beneath the west wall (and addition) was scraped out beneath the structure, creating a broad and shallow builder's trench. Shell and mortar had been dumped into the base of this trench, and then stones were piled beneath the structure to add support. It seems unlikely that chunks of chinking would be removed from a demolished or abandoned log structure solely to

place the chinking in the bottom of this builder's trench; the mortar may have come from an earlier house on this site and was therefore readily available.

Table 9-10
Site 18Cv474, Feature 2a Artifact Assemblages

Class	Sub-Class	Object	Feature 2A	%
Architecture			380	91.3%
	Brick, Block	brick fragment	42	10.1%
	Mortar, Cement	mortar	326	78.4%
	Nails, Spikes, etc.	nail, cut	7	1.7%
		nail, indeterminate	5	1.2%
Faunal	Bone	bone	1	0.2%
Furnishings	Lighting	lamp glass	1	0.2%
Kitchen			6	1.4%
	Bottles/Jars	beer bottle	1	0.2%
		bottle glass	5	1.2%
Unidentifiable	Indeterminate	metal	28	6.7%
Grand Total			416	100.0%

Feature 3

Attempts to excavate an STP in the vicinity of N150 E195 (Phase II grid coordinates) during both the Phase I and Phase II investigations were repeatedly stopped by rocks encountered beneath the ground surface. This vicinity was designated as the South Activity Area during the Phase I investigations. Test Unit 7, placed along the outside center of the south foundation wall (Feature 1), exposed tabular rocks (designated Feature 3) along the south half of the unit (see Figure 9-10). Test Unit 12, excavated on the south side of TU7, exposed more of Feature 3, which extended south and east of the unit. Based on the excavation, Feature 3 which measures at least 4 ftx4 ft, was interpreted as tabular stone "paving."

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a linear arrangement of three bricks identified in the northeast quadrant of Test Unit 8, Level 2 (yellowish-brown silty loam) (see Figure 9-10). Although the specific function of the bricks is unknown, their location suggests they may have formed a support base for the north addition. No pit or other artifacts were identified in association with these bricks.

Phase I/II Artifact Analysis

Phase I investigations produced 179 historic artifacts and Phase II excavations yielded 3,465 artifacts for a total of 3,644 (Table 9-11). One prehistoric lithic was recovered. Eighty-eight pieces of metal and plastic were unidentifiable and placed in an unidentified category. The remaining artifacts fell within 10 historic artifact functional groups.

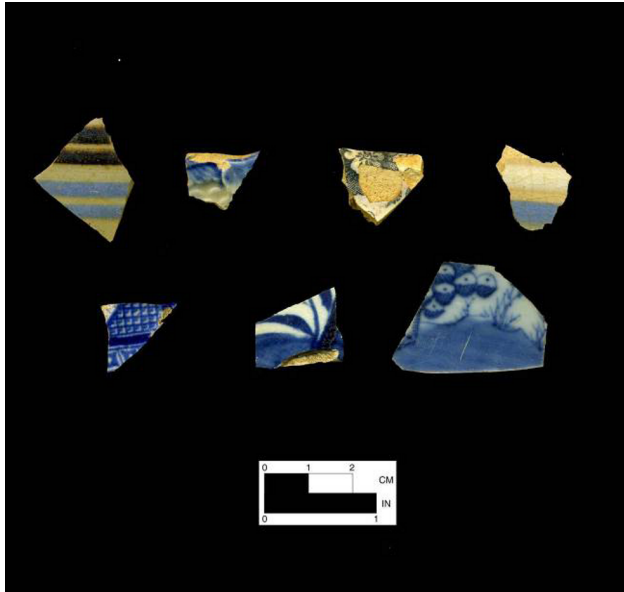
Table 9-11
Site 18Cv481, Phase I/II Pattern Analysis

Class	Sub-Class	STP/Other	TU 1	TU 2	TU 3	TU 4	TU 5	TU 6	TU 7	TU 8	TU 9	TU 10	TU 11	TU 12	Total	%
Activities	Activities-Other	1											13		14	0.4%
	Cans/Tins											1			1	0.0%
	Farming			15											15	0.4%
	MachineParts/Hardware			12					4			3	2	1	22	0.6%
	Misc.Small Hardware			2		2			2			2			8	0.2%
	Recreation	1													1	0.0%
Architecture	Wood	2													2	0.1%
	Activities Total	4		29		2			6			6	15	1	63	1.7%
	Brick, Block	35	43	18		29	5	2	10	9	2	1	2	4	160	4.4%
	Mortar, Cement	33	373	304		425			33	1		39			1208	33.2%
	Nails,Spikes,Etc.	31	19	57	2	120	4	10	58	46	5	52	13	49	466	12.8%
	Window Glass	10		27			2		15	23	3	4		3	87	2.4%
Arms	Architecture Total	109	435	406	2	574	11	12	116	79	10	96	15	56	1921	52.7%
	Ammunition											1			1	0.0%
	Gunflints	1													1	0.0%
	Arms Total	1										1			2	0.1%
	Clothing Fasteners		1	2		3			1			4			11	0.3%
	Clothing Related-Other											1			1	0.0%
Faunal	Shoe Parts												1		1	0.0%
	Clothing Total		1	2		3			1			5	1		13	0.4%
	Bone		1	5								13			19	0.5%
	Shell	85	2	141		114	7		23	54	2	15		2	445	12.2%
	coral					1									1	0.0%
	Faunal Total	85	3	146		115	7		23	54	2	28		2	465	12.8%
Furnishings	Furniture Related-Other	8											7	1	16	0.4%
	Lighting		2							1		6			9	0.2%
	Furnishings Total	8	2							1		6	7	1	25	0.7%
	Bottles/Jars	77	8	62		249	7	14	8	138	5	52	63	12	695	19.1%
	Ceramics	108		69	6	31	14	35	27		19	6		22	337	9.2%

Class	Sub-Class	STP/Other	TU 1	TU 2	TU 3	TU 4	TU 5	TU 6	TU 7	TU 8	TU 9	TU 10	TU 11	TU 12	Total	%
	Decorative Table Glass	4								1					5	0.1%
	Glassware-Other							4							4	0.1%
	Kitchenware (Utensils, Pots, Etc.)											2			2	0.1%
	Tumblers, Stemware			1											1	0.0%
	Kitchen Total	189	8	132	6	280	21	53	35	139	24	60	63	34	1044	28.6%
Personal Total	Pharmaceutical	1		1										2	4	0.1%
Prehistoric	Lithic								1						1	0.0%
Tobacco Pipes	White Ball Clay	4				2		1				6			13	0.4%
Unidentifiable		6	30	15		5		3	5	4		23		2	93	2.6%
	Total	407	479	731	8	981	39	69	187	277	36	231	101	98	3644	100.0%
	%	11.2%	13.1%	20.1%	0.2%	26.9%	1.1%	1.9%	5.1%	7.6%	1.0%	6.3%	2.8%	2.7%	100.0%	

Pattern Analysis

Kitchen group artifacts ($n=1,044/29$ percent of the total artifacts) represent the remains of food preparation, service, and consumption (see Table 9-11). Divided into six subclasses, the kitchen group includes 695 bottles and jars, 337 ceramics, 5 decorative table glassware, 1 stemware, 4 other glassware, and 2 "other." The bottle glass assemblage includes 64 beer bottle, 9 case bottle, 1 strap flask, 4 bottle closures, and 617 bottle/jar pieces. Most ($n=199$) of the ceramic assemblage is plain



(undecorated) whiteware, which is generally less expensive than decorated wares.

Decorated whiteware types include black and blue transfer-prints ($n=6$), hand-painted ($n=8$), edge decorated ($n=3$), and annular ($n=4$) varieties (Photograph 9-7). There were a limited number of the more expensive transfer printed ceramics.

Photograph 9-7. Top Row (l-r): Annular Yellowware (FS 88, Edge-decorated Whiteware (FS 74), Transfer-print Whiteware (FS 141), Annular Yellowware (FS 118). Bottom Row (l-r): Transfer Print (FS 132), Hand-painted Whiteware (FS 89), Hand-painted Porcelain (FS 125).

The architecture group includes construction materials, such as brick, nails, plaster, mortar, and window glass. A total of 1,921 architecture-related items included nails ($n=466$), window glass ($n=87$), mortar ($n=1208$), and brick ($n=160$) were recovered. Architecture-related artifacts comprise nearly 53 percent of all artifacts recovered during fieldwork (see Table 9-11). Nails included cut ($n=213$) and wire ($n=14$) varieties, as well as nails that were too corroded to provide evidence of manufacturing method. The high ratio of cut-wire nails indicates that most of the construction activities occurred prior to ca. 1880, when the cost of wire nails became competitive with cut-nail prices.

Faunal group remains included animal bones, teeth, and shell--typically be used to construct information about foodways; however, most of the shell pieces were associated with the builder's trench, where a base of mortar and shell in the builder's trench formed a support for wall construction. There were 445 oyster shell pieces recovered (see Table 9-11); 19 bone fragments and 1 piece of coral also fell in the faunal group.

Tobacco group remains included pipe and bowl fragments, ash trays, and lighters. White ball clay pipe pieces ($n=13$) were common; some of the pipe bowls/stems were decorated (see Photograph 9-6).

Small quantities of artifacts represented the remaining groups (see Table 9-11). The activities group (63 artifacts) included a variety of materials (toys, tools, writing items, musical instruments, hardware, machine parts and stable items (horse tack). The clothing group is comprised of artifacts that are related to clothing, accessories, and items used in the construction and/or repair of apparel. Eleven buttons (glass, metal, and plastic), one blue bead and one shoe part were placed within the clothing group. Furnishings group consists of furniture hardware, lighting, and figurines. Nine lamp chimney glass and 16 other furnishings were recovered. Personal group artifacts represent items that are individually owned or relate to personal hygiene, adornments, and medicine. Four medicine bottles fell within this category.

The functional group percentages of artifacts at Site 18Cv481 are typical for a domestic site, which characteristically produces moderate to high quantities of both architecture and kitchen remains (range of 33-64% architecture artifacts and 34-61% kitchen artifacts) (cf. Ball 1984).

Dating Analysis

Map research and temporally diagnostic ceramic, glass, and nail artifacts were used to help date the site. A total of 626 diagnostic artifacts yielded a mean date of 1877 for the site occupation (Table 9-12). Some of the bottle glass and ceramic artifacts were produced in the mid-nineteenth century and correspond well with this date. The mean date is also compatible with the 1862 map (see Figure 9-5) depicting a structure at this location. The artifacts have a TPQ date of 1903, which is also consistent with the Drum Point (1905) USGS 15' map, which illustrates a structure at this location (see Figure 9-4). Therefore, the site dates to the last half of the nineteenth century and extends into the early-twentieth century.

Table 9-12
Site 18Cv481, Phase I/II Dating Analysis

Ware Type/Object	Decoration/Manufacturing Tech	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Reference
ironstone	plain	15	1840	1970	Wetherbee 1980
pearlware	plain	3	1780	1830	South 1977
whiteware	plain	226	1830	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
whiteware	annular	4	1830	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984
whiteware	hand painted	8	1840	1860	Lofstrum et al. 1987; Majewski & O'Brien 1984
whiteware	shell edge	3	1830	1891	Lofstrum et al. 1982; Miller & Hunter 1990
whiteware	spongeware	1	1830	1871	Robacker & Robacker 1978
whiteware	transfer print, blue	5	1828	1860	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
whiteware	transfer print, black	2	1828	1850	Majewski & O'Brien 1984; Mullins 1988
yellowware	plain	22	1830	1900	Ketchum 1987
yellowware	annular	8	1827	1922	Brown 1987
yellowware	Rockingham-like	1	1845	1900	Ketchum 1987
bottle glass	blown in mold	2	1800	1870	Deiss 1981
bottle glass	crown finish	2	1892	1970	Price 1979; Noël Hume 1980
bottle glass	Improved blob top tooled finish; 3part mold	1	1879	1915	Lief 1965:14; Deiss 1981
bottle glass	machine made	23	1903	1970	Deiss 1981
bottle glass	patent finish	4	1860	1935	Jones and Sullivan 1989
bottle/décor. glass	sun colored amethyst	66	1880	1915	Miller and Pacey 1985
canning jar lid liner	white opaque	2	1869	1950	Toulouse 1971:345
case bottle	applied lip: patent finish; push-up	1	1820	1870	IMAC 1984; Deiss 1981
nail, cut		213	1790	1890	Nelson 1968
nail, wire		14	1880	1970	Nelson 1968; IMAC 1984
Total		626			

Mean Date: 1877

TPQ: 1903

Summary and Evaluation

Site 18Cv474 is a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century domestic site situated on a narrow ridge in a wooded area west of Road C in the Camp Conoy section of the project area. Phase II excavations identified four features associated with the historic-period occupation of the site. Feature 1 Complex (1, 1a, and 1b) are foundation remnants and the chimney base for a dwelling. Features 2a, 2b, and 2c are builder's trenches found on the interior and exterior of the west foundation and in the west foundation of the structure addition. Feature 3 is stone paving located near the south side of the house in the South Activity Area. Feature 4 is a possible pier support for the north addition. No features were identified within the Southeast Activity Area. Preservation of features is very good. There does not appear to be any post-occupation plowing or logging disturbances within the site area.

This domestic habitation site is located away from the landowner's domestic complex (Parran's Park/Site 18Cv480) in an area that may be considered marginal land (since it was not cultivated). The 165x165 feet (50x50 meters) site reflects the size of the domestic complex (house and yard area). Ancillary areas, such as the spring (located about 210 feet to the west of the former house), are located outside of the current site boundary. Based on the results of the archaeological investigations and archival research, this site may have been the residence of tenants, sharecroppers, slaves, and/or freed African-Americans.

Phase I/II investigations produced 3,644 artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts and cartographic sources suggest that this site was occupied from ca. 1850 to 1910. Most of the ceramics were undecorated. The limited quantity and variety of decorated ceramics suggests that the residents were of a lower socioeconomic status than the landowner of this large land tract.

Site 18Cv474 possesses good integrity and does not exhibit evidence of plow disturbance or twentieth-century refuse. Site 18Cv474 has the potential to address research questions relating to domestic agricultural sites of the nineteenth century in Maryland's Western Shore region. Based on this evaluation, GAI recommends that Site 18Cv474 is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. Therefore, GAI recommends that this site be avoided by proposed project impacts. If avoidance is not feasible, then GAI recommends Phase III data recovery excavations at this site to mitigate adverse effects resulting from proposed project construction.

Site 18Cv474 Recommendations

Site 18Cv474 consists of the remains of a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century domestic site located on a narrow wooded ridge in the project's Camp Conoy Section, west of Road C. Remains of the house foundation, chimney base, and stone paving are present. The site has good integrity. GAI recommends that Site 18Cv474 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. GAI further recommends that the site be avoided by proposed project construction. In the event that avoidance is not feasible, Phase III data recovery investigations are recommended to mitigate adverse affects to this site.
