



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN681

Site Name: Site 3

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic camp; Early-Late Woodland base camp; Early-Mid 19th century refuse disposal area

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code CRD

Latitude 38.9812

Longitude -76.6216

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 37 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) South River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 122 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

tenant house

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	2
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	1	Madison/Potomac	1
		Levanna	5

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	4	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	2	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	1		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	53	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	4	Wt Salt-glazed	2		
Creamware	10	Pearlware	23						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	583	Other fired clay	2
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	6	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	153	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	1	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> charcoal samples	

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	261	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	18	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	188	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	104
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	3	Misc.	17
		Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slag	

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN681 (also known as Site 3) is an apparent Late Archaic and Woodland base camp, as well as an 18th-19th century tenant site located southwest of Crownsville in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on hilltop/bluff between two tributaries of the South River. More precisely, the site is near the confluence of the easternmost tributary with the South River. The surrounding area consists of elevations cut by deeply eroded gullies and wide sluggish streams, which are for the most part tidal estuaries carrying large quantities of silt. Native plant species included mixed woodland hardwood trees, with oak predominating, along with gums, beeches, swamp and red maple holly, sumac, sassafras and persimmon, and many stands of Virginia pine. Shrub plants include dogwood and black willow, and grasses/sedges include bulrush, water willow, and cattail. This vegetation harbors a variety of wildlife, including ducks, geese, heron, snipe, rail and osprey, as well as muskrat, river otter, raccoon, fox and deer. Soils are of the Monmouth-Collington association consisting of nearly level to moderately steep well-drained sandy and loamy soils that developed in sediments containing glauconite.

The site was originally identified during a 1988 Phase I reconnaissance survey conducted on the 'Arundel Ridge' tract. At the time of the survey, a housing development on the tract was in the planning stages. As a part of the planning review process, Anne Arundel County requires consideration for archeological resources and the county archeologist had determined that the construction site had the potential to contain archeological resources. The site was identified through a series of surface finds and judgmentally placed shovel tests (STPs) situated on the edge of the bluff. Shovel tests were excavated by natural stratigraphy using a posthole digger or shovel. Excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth and soil profiles, descriptive data, and other information were recorded on standardized forms. A total of 6 STPs were excavated, three of which produced artifacts. The remainder of the material came from opportunistic surface finds. The artifacts recovered included a Late Woodland triangular point, 6 quartz flakes, 1 jasper and 7 quartz shatter fragments, a piece of oyster shell, 11 pieces of brick, an unrecognizable piece of iron hardware, 1 pearlware sherd, and a whiskey bottle fragment.

Archival research reveals that the property on which the site is situated belonged to the prominent Snowden family. One of the early landowners in the South River area was Richard "The Immigrant" Snowden. After serving in Oliver Cromwell's army, the wealthy Snowden left Wales for Maryland in 1658. He acquired extensive landholdings which spread over four counties and portions of which remained in his family for many generations.

By 1707, Richard Snowden had acquired the patent on the land on which 18AN681 sits. The Snowden family developed extensive iron works along the Patuxent River and an "ironmaster" is situated on charts of the South River area from 1730 to 1749. Richard Snowden II referred to himself in his will as "The Ironmaster" and much of his and his own son's (Richard III) wealth came from that business. In 1803, Thomas Snowden Sr. (descendant of Richard Snowden III) inherited property at the head of South River from his father. He had already patented a 775 acre tract of land, "Snowden's Security" in 1801. This patent fronted on the head of South River and was bounded on the sides by two tributaries. This patent includes the Arundel Ridge Tract (and site 18AN681).

In 1820, "Snowden's Security", "Gaither's Collection" (patented 1734, and "Snowden's Reputation Supported" (patented by Richard Snowden 1726) were combined and patented under the name "Snowden's Security Enlarged". There is little evidence to support the idea that the wealthy Snowden's maintained a residence in the vicinity of the site until Thomas combined the tracts in 1820. Until that time, the property was settled only by tenants and overseers of the Snowden tobacco and iron ore enterprises conducted on the 18th century estate.

Unfortunately, the name of only one of these tenants has survived in the historic record. The 1798 Tax Records list Major Thomas Snowden as owner of two tracts in the vicinity, one of which was occupied by tenant Richard Welch and the other by "Snowden and Co.". The Welch holding included "one old framed house", a "log quarter", "a tobacco house and corn house", and "two small dwellings". The two small dwellings and the log quarter may represent slave housing. The framed structure is described as being 20 X 20 ft in size. This size dwelling is far too small to have been the residence of a wealthy family like the Snowdens. It is far more likely that Thomas Snowden lived in a 2 storey wooden dwelling 44 X 24 ft with a separate kitchen and office, stable and carriage house described as a differen Snowden Holding in South River Hundred. It is probable that Thomas Snowden lived on this property until his death in 1835. Little else is known about Richard Welch.

From the will inventory made for Thomas Snowden's Estate, it is possible to assume that he ran a sizeable plantation with the help of many slaves. Snowden was a lawyer and remained a bachelor throughout his life. In his will, he named his brother-in-law John C. Herbert, his nephew Thomas Snowden Jr. and Dr. Thomas L. Herbert as the trustees for his estate. "Snowden's Security Enlarged" was divided into two parcels (500 and 580 acres respectively) and sold by the trustees. The 500 acre parcel was sold to a William C. Tyler in 1843 and is the parcel that includes the site.

Tyler mortgaged this property a number of times until in September of 1855, in order to rid himself of the \$5,000 in debt he owed William Bradley Tyler, he turned the property over to him. In 1855 W. Bradley Tyler sold the property the property described as a "farm lying at the head of South River called Somerville", totaling 394 acres, to George D. Clayton, who was the trustee of his wife Maria Louisa Clayton and her children. In addition, Tyler quit claim to his interest and title in the wheat and other crops on the farm. Clayton would purchase "Somerville" for a total of \$8,500, \$7,500 was paid in cash and the balance was to be paid in three years with interest. In a letter to the judge (in the Equity case), Clayton described the property as having a "large valuable dwelling house and outbuildings needing minor repairs, good soil and a landing on South River. In addition, Clayton explained that his children would be able to attend the nearby "Free School". The judge approved the purchase.

The property would be divided and sold several times over the latter half of the 19th century. An 1860 map of the area does not indicate the presence of any structures near the site. Only the residence of a W.H. Turtous is depicted and that is north of the site. An 1878 map shows two residences in the general area. At that time, these were occupied by an M.S. Clayton and Jas. Codle.

During the early 1900s the property was subdivided further. A plat showing the subdivision of the eastern section of the property illustrates the location of several lots into which it had been divided. In 1944, Louis M. Strauss bought the property now totaling 380 acres. A year later, he sold the property to Earle Lipchin and his wife Mary, and Marcus Gibson. This same day, the property was transferred to Josephine Mason, trustee, and then back to Gibson alone. In 1949, he sold his property to the Arundel Ridge Corporation and in 1988 it was sold to Annapolis Acres.

A Phase II study was carried out in 1989 for the same housing construction project. Field investigations involved the excavation of both shovel test pits and formal test units. Work began with the establishment of a 7.62 m (25 ft) grid across the site for shovel test pit placement. A total of 103 STPs with 36 - 58 cm diameter and 23-75 cm depth were excavated during the 1989 Phase II study. These were excavated by natural stratum, each layer screened using hardware



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Unknown

cloth. Scaled profile drawings, soils information, artifact finds, and other pertinent data for each STP were recorded on standardized forms.

The shovel tests revealed a historic plowzone beneath a more recent period of re-growth and deposition. These A and B horizons set atop buried C and D (subsoil) horizons. Relatively heavy counts of historic and prehistoric artifacts were identified from the majority of the STPs and a possible large feature (a soil discoloration) was identified in two consecutive shovel tests. However, this potential feature contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. It was not investigated further during the 1989 Phase II study. Six artifact concentrations were identified: three which were prehistoric and three which were historic. There was considerable overlap of some of the concentrations.

Based on the artifact concentrations observed during shovel testing, a total of five 1 X 1 m units were opened up. Test unit excavations were conducted in 5 cm arbitrary levels within each natural stratum. Particularly artifact-rich levels were water screened and a liter of soils from each stratum was taken from the unit walls for flora, fauna, and microdebitage analysis. All other soils were screened through hardware cloth and, again, appropriate data was recorded on standardized forms. A sketch of the floor plan was included for each unit, showing the beginning and ending vertical measurements for each level of stratum. The extent of each level in the stratum was recorded on each sheet and cultural finds were briefly described for each level. Each unit was excavated three levels (15 cm) below the last artifact-bearing level. With the completion of each unit, at least one wall was drawn to scale and photographed.

The 1989 Phase II excavations revealed that the historic occupation probably date primarily to the first decade of the 19th century and was the location of a residential structure. No foundation remnants or other historic features were identified, but a large number of domestic and architectural artifacts were recovered. The 1989 research team tentatively identified the site as the location of the Thomas Snowden plantation. However, subsequent research would call this into question (see below). The northern boundary of the site could not be identified and likely is situated on an adjacent property (outside the development project). Other horizontal boundaries are associated with a steep slope on the west and property boundaries on the south and east.

A total of 447 historic artifacts were recovered from the site during the 1989 Phase II study. These artifacts were mostly domestic ceramics and architectural materials. Shell and bone were also included in this count, but it should be noted that (since historic and prehistoric materials were mixed in many areas) many of these materials may date from prehistoric deposits. The historic assemblage consisted of 176 architectural artifacts, 251 kitchen-related artifacts, 3 personal items, and 17 miscellaneous objects. The architectural materials were 77 bricks, 51 pieces of window glass, 7 handwrought nails, 19 cut nails, and 22 other architectural artifacts. The kitchen assemblage included 1 Delftware sherd, 10 creamware sherds, 22 pearlware sherds, 53 whiteware sherds, 127 miscellaneous refined earthenware sherds, 4 porcelain sherds, 3 yellowware sherds, 3 redware sherds, 3 coarse earthenware sherds, 2 Littler's Blue sherds, 32 unidentified ceramic sherds, 17 pieces of bottle glass, 83 faunal remains, and 21 other kitchen items. The historic artifacts range in date from the mid-18th century to the last quarter of the 19th century.

The prehistoric site is contained within both the plowzone and in intact subsoil. The presence of diagnostic artifacts dating to the Woodland Period within undisturbed levels suggested that the site could be significant. The presence of both local and non-local materials on the site could contribute to an understanding of trade patterns and/or resource procurement. Considerable charcoal was noted in the strata, and there was the possibility that organic material in direct association with diagnostic material (perhaps in hearths) could be present. This would allow radiocarbon dating of the site and diagnostic artifact types.

A total of 222 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 1989 Phase II project. The assemblage includes 5 projectile points, 2 bifaces, 6 cores, 154 flakes, 15 pieces of shatter, 32 ceramic vessel fragments, and 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Diagnostic projectile points include a Calvert point, a possible Calvert point, a Madison point, and a small triangular point. Lithic raw materials included 134 quartz objects, 26 rhyolite objects, 17 quartzite, 9 chert, and 5 jasper objects. Only one of the ceramic sherds could be positively identified: a Potomac Creek sherd. Researchers speculated that other sherds may be Pope's Creek or Townsend wares, but these attributions have not been included in the table above.

At the conclusion of the 1989 study, research hers recommended that the site be avoided during construction. Data recovery was recommended if this proved to be infeasible. Ultimately, this proved to be the case and 18AN681 was once again the subject of an archeological inquiry in 1992.

Phase III data recovery was carried out at the site in April of 1992 and entailed the excavation of 178 shovel test pits and 35 formal test units. The shovel tests were spaced at 15 m intervals across the site. The full site report provides absolutely no description of the method of excavation, but presumably, both shovel tests and test units were screened through hardware cloth. Upon completion of the shovel test pit excavations, it was determined that the historic scatter of artifacts was insignificant with no obviously related features. Thus, test unit excavation focused on areas of STPs which produced prehistoric materials. Thirty-one test units were placed near productive shovel tests in numerous 1 X 1 m units and several 2 X 2 m units. Two of the latter were subsequently expanded to measure 3 X 2 m in size.

Four of the formal test units dug in 1992 (all 1 X 1 m square) were actually excavated north of the site (as defined during Phase II work), where the ruins of a historic structure were pointed out by the County Archeologist during a site visit. The County Archeologist requested that four units be placed to bisect the east and west walls of the structure. To the west of the structure, a large depression was noted, which was thought to be the remains of a well or cistern. This area was not investigated. The field crew noted immediately that the area of structural ruins had been recently vandalized by pot-hunters. Discarded iron artifacts scattered around by a series of small shovel holes indicated that the looters were probably using a metal detector. The artifacts were surface collected at the request of the County Archeologist.

The ruins of the structure were found to be composed of mortared field stone groundills with a collapsed brick chimney and fireplace along the north wall. The structure was originally composed of a single room, measuring 20 X 18 ft. At some later date, a 12 X 20 ft addition was appended to the east wall, as evidenced by the stone ground sill dividing the surviving ruin, which is 20 X 30 ft. No cement or concrete was used in the construction of the groundills, indicating a probable pre-1880s construction date. A walkway comprised of broken handmade bricks was uncovered adjacent to the foundation.

The over 1000 machine cut nails (used from 1815 to ca. 1870) recovered from the area are thought to date to the construction of the addition. If the original structure was timber framed, few nails would have been necessary. The possibility of two or more construction episodes is reinforced by examining the window glass recovered from the area. While there is some evidence for hand-blown light green broad glass of the 18th century type, most of the window glass encountered was clear and machine-made (19th century). A 19th century box lock and brown marbled ceramic doorknob was found in situ where it fell from the doorway connecting the two interior rooms. The lock dates to the last half of the 19th century and could be a repair carried out by a late occupant.

This structure may be related to the Richard Welch tenancy on the Snowden family's plantation. The size of the structure certainly seems to fit and the date



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range of artifacts accords well with the Welch occupation and probably one subsequent tenant whose name is unknown.

Outside of the off-site historic structure, no historic or prehistoric features of any kind were encountered during the Phase III work at 18AN681. Shovel testing indicated that although both prehistoric and historic artifacts were dispersed throughout the site, the greatest concentration of prehistoric artifacts was neared the ridge edge. Nowhere could artifact concentrations be described as "dense". Since the only intact and possibly significant historic deposits were technically situated off-site, the historic assemblage encountered during Phase III work is not included in the table above.

The prehistoric occupation was the focus of most of the Phase III test unit excavation, and this assemblage is included in the table above. The 1992 Phase III prehistoric assemblage included 5 Levanna points, 1 Otter Creek point, 3 other bifaces, 6 cores, 1 end scraper, 1 retouched flake, 209 flakes, 160 chip and shatter fragments, 121 ceramic sherds, and 2 fired lumps of tempered clay. Only 1 rim sherd was encountered. Diagnostic sherd types included Rapahannock incised and Rappahannock fabric-impressed, as well as possible Mockley. Each is minimally estimated at 2 sherds in the table above.

Phase III data recovery revealed that no significant intact deposits or features were situated within the construction project area. Approvals were, thus, granted for the housing development to proceed. However, off-site/off-property an apparently intact deposit was encountered that may relate to a topic of significant research interest: 18th and 19th century tenancies. In this case, the tenant Richard Welch, who was working the land of the prominent Snowden family. Additional research attention should be paid to the deposits north of 18AN681 should an opportunity present itself.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000634, 00000637, 00000694