



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN878

Site Name: Howard's Inheritance

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-19th century standing farmstead

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9977

Longitude -76.5336

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 30 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) Weems Creek

- | Saltwater   |  | Freshwater                            |                                |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>                      | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>       |                                |
| Minimum distance to water is                        |  | 610 m                                 |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production 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

## 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 Faunal analysis



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN878

Site Name: Howard's Inheritance

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-19th century standing farmstead

## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

## 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	41	Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	130	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	47	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	32	Pearlware	961			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	4	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

20th century planting holes

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1703	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	200	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2641	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2578
Arms	5	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	32	Misc.	3917
Personal items	6	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN878

Site Name: Howard's Inheritance

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-19th century standing farmstead

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel Planning and Zoning?

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Howard's Inheritance Site (18AN878) is the archeological footprint associated with an 18th-19th century standing structure and farmstead northwest of Annapolis in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on a ridge at the divide between Weems Creek and Luce Creek, both tributaries of the Severn River. The site consists of a house (MIHP# AA-136), constructed in the late 18th century, and associated archeological deposits. A minor prehistoric component, an Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement camp, is also present. The main portion of the house is a one storey brick structure with a single interior end chimney. The house has three bays on the original front (south side). This south side is believed to have possibly been built in the late 18th century. The house is located on the highest portion of the ridge between Luce and Weems Creeks. A steep sided ravine proceeds to the north/northeast. Soils at the site consist of Butlertown Silt Loams.

Howard's Inheritance was first known as an architectural resource and is recorded with MHT in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places as AA-136. In 1989 or 1990, when subdivision plans were submitted to Anne Arundel County, the Office of Planning and Zoning requested a Phase I archeological survey. The Phase I study consisted of a series of shovel tests in three areas of the development property. The area around the standing structure was designated Section C. A total of 52 shovel tests were dug in Section C. These were placed at 10 meter intervals near the house and 20 meter intervals further from the house. A general scatter of artifacts was noted around the house, with a concentration of materials on the north side.

A total of 210 artifacts were recovered during the Phase I work. These included six pieces identified as 18th century. Most of the materials dated from the 19th century. Five possible archeological features were identified around the house. Feature 1, near the west end of the house, was interpreted as a trash pit. Feature 2 was located about 40 meters north of the house. It contained a large amount of brick rubble, suggesting a destroyed building. Associated artifacts indicated an early 19th century date. Feature 3 was near the northeast corner of the house. This feature was described as a mortar layer. Feature 4 was found in a shovel test about 34 meters north of the house and 20 meters south of Feature 2. A layer of oyster shells was identified.

Unfortunately, MHT does not have a copy of the full site report for the Phase I work. Thus there is no catalog available of the 210 artifacts encountered at the site. They have been cataloged in the artifact tables above simply as miscellaneous historic artifacts.

In 1992 a Phase II study was carried out at 18AN878. The land around the house was to be developed with townhouses and single family homes (as well as associated infrastructure). The Maryland Historical Trust holds a preservation easement on the house and a small piece of ground around the house. This provided protection for all features identified during the Phase I work except for Feature 2 which was outside the easement area. It was recommended that before housing construction proceeded, additional work be conducted to determine the nature of Feature 2 and to get a better handle on the limits of archeological deposits. The Phase II work was conducted outside of the MHT easement, subject to Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision regulations, which require consideration for archeological resources during the subdivision review process.

Phase II work at 18AN878 entailed the excavation of 69 shovel test pits (STPs) and thirty 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) square excavation units. In addition to the archeological fieldwork, extensive archival research was conducted.

Archival research reveals that the first Europeans to settle the land between the Severn and Magothy were puritans from Virginia. In 1651 Warner's Neck was patented by James Warner. Chance was surveyed in 1663 for Cornelius Howard. Howard's Inheritance was created from part of Chance and Part of Warner's Neck by Samuel Howard in 1699. Samuel Howard sold it to Joseph Howard the same year.

In 1714 Howard's Inheritance, a consolidation of Chance and Warner's Neck passed through inheritance from Samuel Howard to his son Samuel Howard. The property went through several changes of ownership between Samuel Howard, John Brice, John Howard, and Thomas Jennings before being sold to Mathias Hammond in 1772. Mathias Hammond left property to his nephew John in 1786. The record is unclear, but between 1786 and 1798 the property changed hands by stayed within the Hammond family. When John Hammond inherited the property he also received several other tracts of land, 12 slaves, farm utensils, horses, cattle, and sheep. It is unlikely that John Hammond lived at Howard's Inheritance.

The Hammonds probably employed an overseer system to maintain their individual farm tracts. The tax assessment record of 1798 shows Phillip Hammond as owner of Howard's Inheritance, but that the land was possessed or occupied by Baruch Fowler. Included on the property were "one old brick dwelling house two storey 20 X 30, brick kitchen 18 X 20, single storey frame cornhouse, 20 X 8 smokehouse 8 X 12" in bad repair, and with a total value of 300 dollars.

According to the 1798 tax records, Fowler also owned property in Annapolis and 7 slaves between the ages of 12 and 50. Fowler also served as the Anne Arundel County Surveyor from at least 1799 until he resigned in 1804. Around 1817 Fowler acquired a tract of land on the north side of the Severn called "Eleventh Hour". He died there in 1829. Fowler left all of his estate to Charles R. Stewart indicating that Fowler had no familial heirs.

On November 26, 1817 Phillip Hammond sold the property to Peter Miller. This property was included with other tracts and resurveyed in 1803 under the name Hammonds Purchase Enlarged. This survey is useful in that it shows the earlier tracts. Not much is known about Miller. According to the 1820 census he had a sizeable family and 9 slaves. Fowler is also listed as having 9 slaves and these two men were likely of equal status. Miller is the first name which can reasonably be associated with the present standing structure at 18AN878 since it was clearly built before his death in 1840. Peter Miller likely built the present house upon purchase of the land. Evidence for this will be presented later.

Peter Miller's estate was purchased by George Wells through a sheriff sale in 1840. It is likely that a tenant occupied the house during the time the property was owned by George Wells. Wells was extremely wealthy (or at least extremely leveraged) and lived in better accommodations. The 1820 census shows 304 slaves and 134 free whites living at his residence. Wells wealth far exceeded Fowler's or Miller's. George Wells mortgaged the property to Farmers Bank in 1877 and the bank foreclosed after George's death. The bank sold the property (with a mortgage) to George Melvin in 1892.

From Melvin the land was assigned to J. Weit Randal in Equity Case No. 1795. From Randal the land passed again to Farmers National Bank in 1895. Frank and Francis Skubal purchased the land from the Bank in 1912. The Skubals divided the property into lots and called it Cove of Cork. Noah and Mary Wantz purchased the land from the Skubals in 1915. Three years later, John and Laurine Murray bought the property from the Wantz's. It was then purchased by George Rullman, who then sold it to the Henry B. Meyers Co. in 1935. Meyers Company sold to James Madison Doyle and Marie Gregory Doyle in 1941.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN878

Site Name: Howard's Inheritance

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-19th century standing farmstead

Unknown

James and Ellen Galloway purchased the property from the Doyles in 1942. The property was transferred from Ellen Ligon Galloway to James N. Galloway in 1958. James Galloway owned the property into the 1980s, when it was purchased by Mark Vogel for subdivision and development.

Considering the age of construction and the list of land owners, the name of this building and site, Howard's Inheritance, is misleading. The house was never occupied by Howards. This site is not really of Howards, Hammonds, or other wealthy families, but of middle class farmers, tenants, and middle-class non-farm workers. Likely, the property was used as a farm until the subdivision into Cove of Cork in 1912. From that time the house likely served as a residence for non-farm workers.

Fieldwork began with a series of shovel tests placed in a grid pattern at 4.57 m (15 ft) intervals. Concentrations of artifacts and features found during the work were used to identify which areas would be more thoroughly examined with larger excavation units. Shovel tests were dug in natural stratigraphic levels and all soil was screened through hardware cloth. A total of 69 STPs were excavated across the site.

Test units 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) in size were dug in selected areas after the shovel tests results were mapped and artifact distributions were identified. Additional units were then dug to expose suspected features. A total of 30 units were actually dug. These units were dug in natural stratigraphic levels. Natural levels were further divided into 7.62 cm (.25 ft) levels. All material was screened through hardware cloth and artifacts were bagged.

Features identified during this work were mapped and photographed. Soil data was also collected. Features were first sectioned to record an internal profile. Remaining soil was then removed according to stratigraphic changes. Photographs (black and white prints and color slides) were taken of each feature after excavation and a profile of the excavated feature was recorded. An interpretation of the function of each feature could then be made.

A total of 19 potential features were identified in the field. Most of these proved to be non-cultural disturbances and some were actually soil horizons that were mistaken for features. The most significant features were originally believed to be posthole/postmold features. Five were identified through extensive testing. It was believed that a post-in-ground structure would be revealed but the features did not align properly. Feature profiling eventually revealed that these were more likely planting holes. The most likely explanation being that these represent substantial, intentional plantings, probably an orchard. These planting features were present in a level which contained a mix of ceramics representing the late 18th century to the early 20th century. This mix, and plowscars identified in one of the units containing a planting feature indicate that these deposits have been in place only since the early 20th century. Hence, these plantings occurred during the 20th century.

A total of 11,076 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. From shovel tests, 1,112 pieces were recovered and another 9,964 were collected during excavation of the units. The historic assemblage consisted of 11 activity items, at least 2,641 architectural artifacts, 32 clothing items, at least 4,381 kitchen-related artifacts, 6 personal objects, 83 tobacco-related artifacts, 5 arms objects, and 3,917 miscellaneous or unidentified objects. The activity items were 2 porcelain doll parts, 2 ceramic marbles, a golf ball, a chisel, pliers, a chain hook, and 3 slate pencil fragments. Few of the architectural artifact types are quantified in the full site report. Thus the tallies below and in the tables above are minimal estimates. The architectural assemblage consisted of at least 100 pieces of brick, 20 pieces of mortar, 5 asphalt roofing fragments, 5 slate roofing fragments, 100 pieces of window glass, and exactly 2,411 nails (2 wrought, 182 machine cut, 9 wire, 2,218 unidentified). Clothing artifacts were 29 buttons (3 bone, 1 porcelain, 7 glass, 5 brass, 1 copper, 1 ceramic, and 11 ferric metal), a thimble, a pair of scissors, and a snap. Kitchen-related artifacts included 1,703 ceramic sherds (1 Buckley, 32 creamware, 961 pearlware, 51 miscellaneous earthenware, 47 porcelain, 41 ironstone, 3 semi-porcelain, 1 bone China, 1 Scratch Blue stoneware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware, 187 miscellaneous stoneware, 130 whiteware, 100 yellowware, 15 Rockingham, and 132 redware), and estimated 100 piece of vessel glass, 551 pieces of animal bone, 2,023 oyster shell fragments, 3 seeds, and a piece of walnut. Personal items were a bone comb fragment, 3 mirror fragments, a ceramic bead, and a glass trinket. Tobacco-related artifacts include 2 cigarette filters, 46 kaolin pipe bowls, and 35 kaolin pipe stems. Arms objects included a .22 caliber shell, a piece of lead shot, 2 bullets, and an English gunflint. Miscellaneous objects were an estimated 10 piece of charcoal and 3,907 unidentified objects.

Prehistoric artifact finds were not numerous and all came from the formal test units. A total of four artifacts: a chert Rossville point, an unidentified quartz biface, and two pieces of debitage were recovered. These finds are unusual in that bifacial tools were as common as waste flakes. The quantity of materials is very low and it is therefore not surprising that both shovel test surveys (Phase I and II) failed to locate a prehistoric site.

The earliest occupation of the site occurred during the Early or Middle Woodland period. This was apparently a brief stay which left little in the way of material goods. The earliest date for historic occupation of the site is debateable. Certain architectural details of the house indicate a late eighteenth century date for construction. Other evidence presented here can be marshaled to support an early 19th century date. The ceramic types found at the site indicate initial site occupation after the American Revolution. The presence of creamware and pearlware place initial occupation in the late 18th century or early 19th century. The relative lack of wrought nails at the site indicates that occupation occurred after 1815.

The 1798 tax record states that Howard's Inheritance had on it an "old house" in poor condition. It seems unlikely that the present structure is the same house. If the present building were constructed just after the Revolution, say 1778, it would have been 20 years old at the time of the tax accounting. If the house mentioned in the 1798 tax record is the same as the present Howard's Inheritance, it was not well treated in its early years. Also, the lack of artifacts from a period prior to 1815 indicates that a different house stood on Howard's Inheritance.

Peter Miller took possession of the land in 1817 and occupied it until 1840. It is believed that Miller constructed the present house. Miller was of the middle class with a few slaves and servants. When he died in 1840, George Wells and Farmers National Bank took over the property and likely leased the house (to unknown persons). Certainly George Wells would not have lived in this small 'old-fashioned' house.

The rubble found over most of the site, especially within a buried ravine area, is likely derived from a destroyed building. One possible scenario is that when the newest wing on the house was constructed in the location of an out-kitchen. Some of the local planners familiar with the site claim to have seen evidence for a foundation under the newest wing of the house. This foundation is made of ironstone rock. Pieces of ironstone rock were found in some of the fill deposits along the ravine supporting the interpretation of an older wing, likely an out-kitchen.

The features located on the north end of the project area were ultimately interpreted as planting holes. It is believed that these are from a late 19th to early 20th century orchard. It seems likely that the property was used as a farm until at least the 20th century. At that time, subdivision of the tract and rapid turn-over of owners indicates land speculation. The occupants of the site may have been the owners. Whether they farmed or had other jobs is speculative.

No cultural features associated with the earliest occupation of the house were located. The only intact cultural features were the aforementioned planting



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief Description:**

Early-Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-19th century standing farmstead

Unknown

holes and some plow scars. Most soils encountered at the site are interpreted as fill deposits or have been otherwise disturbed. The lack of integrity does not permit the isolation of deposits to specific occupants. It is not possible, therefore, to determine which animal remains are associated with tenants of George Wells or which pearlware plates belong to Peter Miller. It must also be noted that while debris encountered during the Phase II work is believed to have come from a building or wing of the standing structure (AA-136), it may have been imported from elsewhere.

There is a general lack of integrity across the tested portion of 18AN878 except for some deposits of the more recent (20th Century) period. Substantial intact subsurface features were no encountered. The material remains recovered from the Phase II study provide poor specimens for detailed archeological analysis. However, it must be noted that the areas of the site that were tested in 1992 are further removed from the site, outside the MHT easement area. Thus, the site as a whole may still retain significant research potential.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

00000159