



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA13

Site Name: Bloomy Bridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Woodland lithics and ceramics, hearths exposed by hurricane

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 3

SCS soil & sediment code GaA

Latitude 38.7590

Longitude -75.7281

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 0-20 m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Marshy Hope Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 15 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |

Other context

artifact scatter

Historic

Urban/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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA13

Site Name: Bloomy Bridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland lithics and ceramics, hearths exposed by hurricane

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CA247, also known as the Plaindealing Site, is located on the west side of South 5th Avenue just south of the intersection with Legion Road. The Plaindealing house, recorded as CAR-9 on the Maryland list of historic properties, was demolished during this study. Elsewhere on the property are a barn, a swimming pool, and two other small buildings. There is also a collapsed building. Along the north edge of the property is Poor House Run, a small tributary to the Choptank River. This area of Maryland is part of the outer coastal plain. It is located within the Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 4, Coastal Plain: Choptank River Drainage.

Early human groups are believed to have first inhabited eastern North America approximately 15,000 years ago and their occupation continued until the arrival of the Europeans during the late-sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The prehistory of the Middle Atlantic is conventionally divided into four major cultural periods: Paleo-Indian (circa 15000 to 8000 BC); Archaic (8000 to 1000 BC); Woodland (1000 BC to A.D. 1550); and Contact (after circa A.D. 1550) characterized by their own distinctive technologies and by subsistence and settlement strategies developed in response to continually changing social and ecological environments (Raber 1985).

Recent work has raised the possibility of a period pre-dating Clovis points, the diagnostic artifact of the Paleo-Indian Period. This has been named the Pre-Paleo Period and is estimated to date back as far as 20,000 years.

Document research provided by the Caroline County Historical Society suggests this property as the same land purchased in 1790 by the Trustees of the Poor of Caroline County (Caroline County deed D/58) for the construction of an Alms house. There was certainly an Alms house (and work house) somewhere in the county by 1809 as an inventory of goods at that place was made (Caroline County deed I/722).

James Dukes was born in 1797 to Aaron Levi Dukes. When Levi died in 1824 he left his home farm to his daughter, Elizabeth Ann along with another lot of 40 to 50 acres. James inherited the remainder of the real estate except for some land acquired at a sheriff's sale that was sold to pay debts. However, in 1826 the six acre property known as the alms house was sold by the Trustees of the Poor to James Dukes (Caroline County deed p/245). James Dukes acquired other lands adjoining the poor house property throughout his lifetime. The land passed to his son, John Boone Dukes.

J. B. Dukes is shown as the owner on the 1875 map on the south side of Poor House Run. The property remained with the Dukes family until 1955. John died in 1918 and his son Charles is identified as the owner of Plaindealing although he did not spend much of his life there as he worked in the Midwest. The house was either vacant or tenanted.

After Charles' death, the property was sold to Henry Brown (deed 125/461). A plat made recorded with the sale shows the farm as 53 acres at that time. In 1938 a number of buildings can be seen on the property. In 1973 Henry Brown sold the current 5 acre configuration to John Donohue and his wife (181/710). Sometime in the 1970s major changes occurred on the property. An in-ground swimming pool was installed. Also constructed was a fake well constructed of stone and a stone barbeque house. A flagstone patio was laid outside the rear door of the house and landscaping of the yards was done. Apparently changes were made to the house as well.

In 2016 a Phase I study was conducted of the entire 5.58 acre Plaindealing tract. A grid of shovel tests spaced 50 feet apart was conducted for that study. Scattered prehistoric artifacts were identified and there was a concentration of historic material around the house. Other areas of the property were either devoid of artifacts or had been disturbed by historic period construction activities.

In June 2016, a Phase I survey was planned on the property when the Choptank Community Health System proposed to build a medical office in Denton. Because of required permitting, the project was subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. A total of 51 shovel tests were executed for this project, spaced 50-feet (15m) apart and limited to the buildable limits of the property. The shovel test pits resulted in the recovery of 453 artifacts; 19 prehistoric, 353 historic, and 81 that could be either. These indeterminate items were mostly shells. Cultural material was spread unevenly across the property.

The prehistoric artifacts were distributed across the property roughly following the course of Poor House Run. However, to the north of the barn, the artifacts were above or within the fill layer indicating they were imported along the soil. These are not seen as indicative of a prehistoric site with National Register potential and no additional work is recommended for the prehistoric material.

A historic period site has been identified associated with the Plain Dealing house. Most of the artifacts were found close to the house. Architectural items were spread around the property with the highest amounts just west of the house. Domestic artifacts were more prominent south and west of the house. The majority of the dateable historic artifacts are from the 19th century.

Close to the house, buried soil horizons containing 18th and 19th century artifacts were found. Most of the cultural material is from the 19th century and is from the Dukes family occupation of the house. It is believed, based on this work, that may be significant archaeological deposits to the west and south of the house for a distance of about 100 feet. A Phase II archaeological study was recommended to the south and west of the house to better examine the archaeological deposits.

Because of the history of the house and the artifacts around the building a Phase II study was recommended. Site boundaries had been established in the Phase I so the main thrust of the Phase II was to determine if there was sufficient integrity to the site to qualify it for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

For the Phase II study, the critical issue was to determine if there was sufficient integrity to the archaeological deposits to allow for meaningful scientific analysis. To this end, a research design including shovel tests and excavation units was devised. The archaeological grid used during the Phase I was used for the Phase II. Shovel tests were added to the grid between those dug during the Phase I so that when completed, the test interval was a uniform 25 feet. The shovel tests were laid in with the use of a total station to maintain appropriate spacing and angle. All shovel tests were at least 18 inches across. Soils were removed in stratigraphic layers and all soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Soils were recorded on field forms and included depth, munsell color, texture, and some interpretation.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA13

Site Name: Bloomery Bridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland lithics and ceramics, hearths exposed by hurricane

Unknown

The purpose of the shovel tests was to allow for a distribution analysis of various types of material culture. This analysis could potentially reveal areas of differential use by time or function. Areas likely to contain features could be inferred from the analysis and features could be intersected by tests. Once the shovel tests results were analyzed, the equivalence of ten five-feet by five-feet excavation units were conducted. One area was tested because of the identified presence of a subsurface feature. Other areas were examined based on artifact distributions.

During the Phase II an additional 31 shovel tests were excavated resulting in the recovery of an additional 437 artifacts. Historic artifacts were classed into functional categories in a manner similar to South (1977). Architectural items include building materials, predominately brick, window glass, nails, and mortar. Domestic artifacts are those used in the household and include ceramic and glass items indicative of food preparation and serving. A category not used by South but used here is Utility. This refers to what we today consider the household utilities of heating, lighting, and plumbing. Artifacts within this category are wires, light bulbs, kerosene lamp parts, coal and cinder, and electrical connections and plumbing hardware. Personal items follow South's classification. Industrial items here are exclusively waste from a nearby button factory.

Architectural artifacts were concentrated around the house and there was a spike to the south of the house in an area where a feature was identified in a shovel test. There was also a small concentration to the north. Domestic material was similarly distributed with most behind the house and some near the feature south of the house. The only ceramics recovered from the site that could potentially date to the Almshouse period are pearlware and creamware. Pearlware and creamware were mostly present behind the house. Whiteware which post-dates 1840 was better represented to the south.

Besides the historic artifacts, 33 prehistoric artifacts were found in the shovel tests. There were 13 chert flakes, three quartzite flakes, and 15 quartz flakes. Two sandstone fire cracked rocks and a quartz cobble were also found. This material appeared to be in disturbed context and no temporally diagnostic material was recovered.

Based on the distribution of artifacts, a series of excavation units were laid in. In square feet, this was the equivalent of 10 five-feet by five-feet units. Most of the units were placed behind the house but a series were also conducted to the south to examine a feature within the high concentration of artifacts found in the shovel tests.

Unit N995 E1025 was located south of the house in an area that contained a concentration of artifacts, based on the shovel test survey. A total of 771 artifacts were recovered in this unit. N995 E1030 was dug to better investigate the feature and materials found in adjacent N995 E1025. Soils within the unit were similar. A total of 560 artifacts were recovered. N1000 E1025 was also placed to better investigate the features noted in N995 E1025. Soils were the same as the two adjacent units. Level one produced 230 artifacts. There were 334 in level two and 360 in level three. Features identified in this unit were Features 7/8, 8, 12, and 13. Feature 7 was excavated as a trash pit. There was a lot of large mammal bone along with brick rubble. Feature 8 intruded into Feature 7. Feature 8 contained button wasters of trochus and turban shells. There was also oyster. A wire nail was present. Feature 13 was interpreted as a small post hole. Feature 12 had no material culture; it was cut by features 7 and 8. The amorphous nature of the features identified in this unit, with the exception of Feature 13 suggests that these are not cultural features. Rather, these are interpreted as root stains that have been filled with garbage. As the root rotted and the soil subsided new material was added leaving the appearance of overlapping pit features.

N 1045 E965 E1/2 soils consisted of a 10yr3/1 sandy loam about .3 feet thick. Level two was distinguished from level one solely on the basis of notably less trocus shell button wasters. At a depth of about .9 feet soil transitioned to a 10yr4/3 sandy loam. This was about .3 feet thick. Level four was a 10yr5/4 sandy loam with mottling. Subsoil was described as a 105/6 loamy sand. From level one 219 artifacts were recovered. 192 of these were shell button wasters. Styrofoam and a cigarette filter were also recovered. There were 176 artifacts in level two. From level three, 128 artifacts were recovered. There were 21 artifacts recovered from level four.

Feature 3, a rock cluster, was found in level one. This is believed to be some form of landscape structure. Possibly they had been arranged around a tree. A series of post hole/post mold features were encountered in this and the adjoining unit. Features 1, 11, 5 and 4 form a line. Feature 9 seems to be 90 degrees off of the line suggesting Feature 4 is a corner. The size of the posts is too small to be structural and they are set close together. It is possible these are some form of landscape feature such as a grape arbor. Feature four was a post mold/post hole set found at the base of level two. Feature five was interpreted as another post hole/post mold set. This was found at the base of level three as were Feature 9 and Feature 11. These features were also interpreted as a post hole/post mold sets. All of these features contained brick, metal and coal. These materials likely came from the surrounding matrix into which the holes were dug.

N1045 E970 contained four layers of soil. At the base of Level 2, Feature 6 was identified. Layer One contained 150 artifacts. Of those, 84 were shell button wasters. In layer two there were 206 artifacts. Fifty three were shell button wasters. Brick fragments totaled 27 and there were 23 cut nails, five wire nails, and 17 unidentified nail fragments. Layer three contained 165 artifacts. Brick accounted for 38 of these and there were 26 nails (8 cut, 4 wire). Ceramics shards include eleven creamware, ten pearlware, one porcelain, three red bodied earthenware, and four whiteware. Six features were present within the unit. Feature 1, Feature 2, Feature 3, Feature 5, Feature 6, Feature 10, and Feature 11. These apparent post hole/mold features seem to be aligned with features present in N1045 E970.

N1055 E945 had three layers. Layer One contained 112 artifacts. Temporal diagnostics include plastic, styrofoam, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and graniteware. Button wasters of trocus shell were present. The second layer contained 165 artifacts. Seventy six of these with 19 brick fragments, there were 57 nail fragments and two pieces of window glass. Two of the nails were identified as cut and there was one 20th century roofing nail. The unit yielded 22 prehistoric lithics artifacts. One was recovered from Level 2 and the remainder from Level 3. All of these items were quartz flakes. Within this unit was Feature 18. The feature was noted just under Layer One. The shape indicated a trench and excavation revealed a ceramic pipe. This is a 20th century utility line likely installed in the 1960s when the house went through significant renovations.

The N1065 E975 N1/2 half unit was excavated to better understand features found in N1065 E970.

Features 14, 16 and 17 extended into this unit. Features 15 and 16 were superimposed pipe trenches. Feature 14 was a brick walkway that leads to the swimming pool. Feature 15 contained a terra cotta pipe that was mostly tubular except for a flat bottom. It is believed that pipe in Feature 16 was removed and 15 constructed in its place. Feature 17 seems to have been a post hole but it was mostly obliterated by the construction of the two pipe trenches. The south half of the unit was not excavated because of the brick walkway (Feature 14). Probing indicated the walkway extended to the swimming pool. The upper layer of soil was a 10yr6/6 sand fill that was not screened. Level 2 produced 117 artifacts. The third level contained 82 artifacts. All but 13 were domestic glass or ceramic.

Unit N1065 E975s upper level was demolition fill. It went to a depth of about .4 feet. Level two was an A horizon with a munsell color of 10yr3/2. A brick



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA13

Site Name: Bloomy Bridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland lithics and ceramics, hearths exposed by hurricane

Unknown

walkway was found at the base of his level. Level two contained 202 artifacts. Level three produced 156 artifacts.

Unit N1110 E975 had four strata excavated in six levels. The upper level was about .9 feet thick and consisted of recent demolition fill. This layer was not screened but contained 68 artifacts. The mixed fill under the A horizon contained 361 artifacts. Brick accounts for 95 of these artifacts. Most of the 25 nails could not be typed but one appears to be a cut nail. Ceramics include creamware (24), pearlware (56), porcelain (5), red bodied earthenware (46), rockingham (31), grey stone ware (3), whiteware (7), yellowware (3), and terra cotta flower pot (5). Vessel glass was mostly bottle fragments with clear, olive, aqua, and solarized fragments. Thirteen small smoking pipe fragments were found. Also within this layer were eleven prehistoric lithic artifacts; three chert flakes, seven quartz flakes and a single fire cracked rock.

N1115 E945 had a total of 341 artifacts in this unit. Level one contained 161 with 60 of those being architectural. Ceramic artifacts include creamware (11), pearlware (11), and red bodied earthenware (9). There was a fragment of solarized tumbler and six pieces of plastic. Of the 170 artifacts in level two, 47 were architectural. There were 15 pieces of coal. Domestic ceramics include creamware (27), pearlware (25), porcelain, (1), red bodied earthenware (8), rockingham (1), and whiteware (3). Three prehistoric artifacts were recovered including a quartz scraper. No artifacts were recovered from level three and one small prehistoric flake was found in level four. This item was present through bioturbation. No cultural features were found here.

Unit N1155 E950 included a total of 359 artifacts were found in this unit and included prehistoric and historic artifacts. Fifty seven items were recovered from level one including 16 brick fragments, ceramics including creamware (3), pearlware (4), porcelain (2), and red bodied earthenware (3). The second level produced 294 artifacts. Of these, 130 were architectural including 86 brick fragments. There were 28 cut nails and two wire nails. Domestic ceramics from the level include creamware (28), pearlware (18), porcelain (2), and red bodied earthenware (16). Coal and glass lamp chimney were also recorded. There were ten prehistoric artifacts in this layer including a poplar island projectile point. The eight flakes were either quartz or chert and there was one piece of quartz shatter. Six artifacts were removed from level three. There was one piece each of brick, cut nail, creamware, pearlware, red bodied earthenware, and coal. Level four produced one small prehistoric flake. This portion of the site does contain a Late Archaic/Early Woodland prehistoric component. However, the material has been incorporated into soil levels with historic artifacts indicating the lack of intact components. No cultural features were identified in this unit.

The Phase II excavations, shovel tests and units revealed eighteen features and produced a total of 6,538 artifacts. There were more brick and shell fragments that were not saved because of the volume and lack of interpretive value. Of these, there were 6,095 historic period artifacts. Ninety-three were prehistoric and 350 were listed as indeterminable. These include oyster and clam shells which could be either historic or prehistoric although most likely they are related to the historic period occupation of this site. There were also some unidentifiable bone fragments. Again, these are likely associated with the historic period occupation. The excavation units yielded a total of 6,101 artifacts. Most were domestic. Domestic artifacts and architectural items account for 69% of the material. All of the fragments were highly fragmented with the exception of a number of the shell wasters which are very thick and durable and of relatively modern age.

There were 79 prehistoric artifacts recovered from the excavation units. Of these, 27 were chert, four were sandstone, twelve were quartzite, and the remaining 61 were quartz. Tools include a scraper, a poplar island projectile point and a utilized flake. In all of the units where prehistoric artifacts were recovered, they were found in the upper two layers of soil along with historic artifacts. Unit N1155 E945 contained some prehistoric quartz flakes in a B horizon. These were below the historic materials. The presence of prehistoric materials in the layer above indicates some truncation of the soils containing the prehistoric artifacts. It is concluded that the prehistoric materials have been impacted by historic period occupations and that there is insufficient integrity for meaningful analysis of this material.

Architectural artifacts were found in all units. Forty three percent came from the three units to the south of the house. There were no definitively colonial artifacts but considering the archival research and the probable construction date of the house this is not surprising. The creamware is likely early 19th century as there was an increase in creamware at that time as it was the only plain china available in quantity. It and the pearlware phase out around 1840 as whiteware and yellowware increase. The distribution of these materials was not uniform with relatively earlier materials being to the north and more recent items to the south. However, even in the lowest level of the northernmost unit coal and cinder were recovered suggesting late 19th century intrusion or disturbance.

Looking just at ceramics from the units, Pearlware was the most commonly recovered ceramic with 413 pieces. This was followed by whiteware (268), red bodied earthenware (213), and creamware (198). Lesser types include yellowware (32 pieces), rockingham (37), stoneware (31), porcelain (39), graniteware (19), and bone china (5). These artifacts document occupation of the site through the 19th century and into the 20th century. The scatter of these materials across the site and their fragmented nature indicate a considerable degree of redeposition. The small size of the fragments did not allow for printed patterns or makers marks to be identified.

Comparing the distribution of ceramic types between units, pearlware, whiteware, and yellowware are more common to the south of the house. Red bodied earthenware and creamware are better represented to the west of the house. Creamware, pearlware, and red bodied earthenware were found in all of the units. Whiteware was not present in the three units (N1045 E965, N1065 E970, and N1155 E950) seemingly decreasing in representation to the north. These distributions suggest that the area to the west was used more during the earlier portion of the 19th century while the area to the south was used later.

Archaeological testing at 18CA247 identified cultural material mostly relating to the standing structure known as Plaindealing. A few prehistoric artifacts were found. Most of these were in redeposited soils along with historic period artifacts. One projectile places the prehistoric materials in the Late Archaic/Early Woodland era. With most of the prehistoric material in redeposited contexts, the site is interpreted as too disturbed to be eligible for the National Register. No additional work is recommended for the prehistoric materials.

Historic artifacts were spread across the property. The boundaries of 18CA247 extend around the house that formerly stood on the property measuring about 250 feet north to south and 150 feet east to west. To the west, an in-ground swimming pool marks the site boundary. A total of nine five feet by five-feet excavation units and two two and a half-feet by five-feet units were dug within the sites as were 45 shovel tests. Across the site there is a humic topsoil that separated into two layers. Below that was a disturbed layer of mottled soil with artifacts broken into small pieces further indicating soil disturbance.

Two 20th century pipe trench features were found behind (west) the house. One runs towards a depression that is likely a cistern. To the south of the house an area of disturbance was investigated. After excavation it is interpreted that this concentration of material is a filled depression, possibly left by a fallen tree. Terminus Post Quem for these deposits is the 20th century.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA13

Site Name: Bloomery Bridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic Brief
Description:

Woodland lithics and ceramics, hearths exposed by hurricane

Unknown

Small post holes, too small to be of a structural nature, were found behind the house. Based on the material in and around them, they may date to the late 19th century. Based on the orientation and size of these posts, it is most likely they relate to garden activity, possibly an arbor. The posts appear too close together to be a fence.

In all, archaeological remains at 18CA247 are highly disturbed. Material remains cover the expected span of occupation from the very end of the late 18th century into the 20th century. The few features found that appear to be pre-20th century are non-structural. No evidence of any buildings were found. No pit features, wells, or privies were identified. There is some evidence that the area south of the house was used more during the later part of the 19th century and into the 20th century.

It is interpreted that 18CA247 has insufficient integrity to provide meaningful scientific data about the occupants of the site. No levels can be clearly attributed to any particular occupation. Features could not be tightly dated except for those from the 20th century. There were few features and those were small and poorly dated. With a lack of integrity 18CA247 has little potential to provide meaningful scientific information. It is concluded that this site does not meet the standards for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003385, 95002710