



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CA130

Site Name: North Faulkner Branch Site #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Lowery Site #21, 1997 Caroline Survey

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early & Late Archaic short-term camp

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.7037 Longitude -75.9065
Elevation 12 m Site slope 0-2%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 3

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater 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) Faulkner Branch

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 14 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

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?

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

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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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		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	34	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	Pearlware	2			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	11

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	2	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	79	Activity item(s)	7
Glass (all)	204	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	357	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	7	Misc. kitchen	106
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	10	Misc.	120
Personal items	2	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 creamery, easement, foundation, nineteenth century,

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Gadow Creamery, also known as site 18CA248, is located on the property of the Gadow House (CAR-195), Maryland Historical Trust Easement property. The Gadow House is a mid-nineteenth century residential structure; the one accessory building that remains on the property is the creamery.

The Gadow Creamery is a 19th century accessory building located in the Linchester area of Preston, Maryland. This is within Research Area 4, the Choptank Drainage. Elevation at the project area is about 20 feet above mean sea level. Soils are reported as Ingleside loamy sand. This is a deep, well drained loamy sand that is considered as prime farmland. Hunting Creek is about 500 feet to the southeast; the creek was dammed and a mill constructed as early as the 1680's. The creamery structure measures about 8 feet by 8 feet. It is constructed of wood frame with vertical wood siding. The interior is plaster on lath. A brick foundation is under the building but it has been severely compromised by roots and rodent activity. The building has been stabilized with cribbing and braces to prevent its collapse.

The history of the area, Linchester, is focused around a mill. The settlement was originally called Upper Hunting Creek and had a wharf, mill, and tobacco house. It seems that a mill existed along Hunting Creek in this area by about 1682 (CAR-5). A mill was clearly present in 1755. It is believed that flour from the mill was loaded on boats at the wharf located nearby and transferred to larger ships at the Choptank and sent to the Continental Army during the Revolution.

During the early 19th century much of the town's business had declined. The post office was moved to Preston in 1856. The agricultural economy kept the mill relevant and the current mill building dates to about 1840. The machinery dates to the end of the nineteenth century and early 20th century. Hurricane Agnes destroyed the mill dam in 1972 and the mill closed in 1974.

Besides the mill, there is a miller's house dating to about 1840, a Miller's assistant house (c. 1900), and associated outbuildings. Next to the miller's house is the Gadow House. The Gadow

House dates to 1850 built in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The creamery is more Victorian in style with decorative scroll work on the eaves. The creamery likely post-dates the house.

In 2017, the creamery was in severe need of restoration. The frame building had lost most of its sills and the brick foundation is collapsing. The first step in the restoration will be to repair the foundation. Edward Otter, Inc. conducted an archaeological study to record any archaeological information that would be otherwise destroyed during repairs to the foundation. Also, architectural features of the building were sought through the archaeology that would be important in developing the restoration plan.

The excavation plan was to excavate inside and outside of the building in advance of disturbance necessary for foundation repair. This was accomplished by placing four five-feet by five-feet excavation units with the common corner located at the central point of the building interior. The entire interior of the building was excavated as was the remaining portion of these units that was outside of the walls. Two additional 2.5-feet by 5-feet units were also dug on the south side of the building to gauge soils and the potential for cultural features.

The first excavation conducted outside of the building was N990/E1010 North ½. This unit was excavated out of an abundance of caution; not knowing what we would encounter outside of the building. Excavation revealed a 10yr4/6 loamy sand humic topsoil on top of a 10yr5/6 loamy sand subsoil. No cultural features were present. Dug as a companion to N990/E1010 N1/2, this unit had the same goals. The most striking find in this unit was a large tree stump. There was an upper humic layer of 10yr4/6 loamy sand on top of subsoil. No cultural features were identified.

As stated, there were four units that included the total area within the building. At the beginning of excavation various items were present within the building. Pieces of the building itself were present as were other forms of trash. All of this was on dirt with no evidence of a brick or wood floor. There was a large amount of building debris and most of this was not retained. What was kept were mostly non-building items.

Excavation began in the northwest corner in unit N1000/E1010 interior. Level 1 was differentiated from level 2 based on compactness and the amount of plaster rubble present. Level 1 was very loose and Level 2 was slightly more compact and contained noticeably more plaster debris. Whole and partial brick fragments along with other materials were present throughout.

Level 3 contained much less plaster and other debris. However, there were areas where level 3 was non-existent. Rodents and roots have disturbed large areas within the building. Around the foundation a soft area was encountered that seems to represent the builder's trench. Roots were found here, as was evidence of rodent activity. Fill that included brick and other debris was present. No evidence of a brick floor was found. The compactness of Level 3 suggests this was the floor.

Excavation of N995/E1010 revealed soils like those in N1000/E1010. Rodent burrows were pervasive. Other artifacts within layer one include four pieces of whiteware, a cast iron drain plate, animal bones, egg shell, bottle glass, and a glass button. Layer 2 had two pieces of a white stoneware jar, a strip of leather, rodent bones, oyster shell, and an iron file. Layer three contained a fragment of whiteware, some iron items including nails too rusty to identify, and window glass.

The exterior south part of this unit had two layers of soil. The upper layer was a humic topsoil about .9 feet deep. At a depth of about .4 feet a weakly defined builder's trench was found. The color differentiation from the surrounding soil was minimal but it was less compact. Besides the builder's trench, no other cultural features were found. Artifacts recovered from the unit include some metal all-thread, a screw, cement and a piece of plastic. A bridle bit was also found. Rodent activity was clearly undermining the foundation. From the exterior east part of this unit, remnants of the builder's trench were found. Like elsewhere around the building, the builder's trench was noticeable by feel but could not be seen. It measures about three tenths of an inch wide and went to a depth sufficient to hit subsoil and the bottom of the lowest bricks in the foundation. From this portion of the unit all-thread, wire and cut nails, brick, mortar and window glass were found. Also present was a piece of solarized glass, clear bottle glass, a piece of whiteware, plastic, rubber, and an aluminum can.

The N995/E1005 unit was excavated in four layers. The upper 3 were fill layers with rubble. Layers 2 and 3 were bagged together; both were fill layers. Layer 4



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was a humic topsoil that has been interpreted as the floor layer. Subsoil was reached across this unit. Of note in this unit was the entry way in the west wall of the foundation. The brick foundation originally had a gap for the door. This has been filled with brick and concrete. This modification raises the possibility that the frame portion has been modified or imported from another location as the current door would not fit the original opening in the foundation. Also, there was a small bit of plaster attached to the south wall. This is believed to be remnants of parging. Parging fragments were found among the debris in the upper layers of soil.

The exterior south part of this unit revealed similar soils to those of the other exterior units, with a 10yr4/3 loamy sand on top of subsoil. The builder's trench was noted at a depth of about .7 feet. It could not be seen but was somewhat less compact than the surrounding soil. This trench went just into subsoil. While excavating this unit a piece of cement was found against the brick foundation. As it turned out, this was a piece of parging still in situ. This is clear evidence the outside foundation wall was parged. Located on the west wall, this unit partly includes the entryway to the building. The upper layer of soil was the typical 10yr4/3 loamy sand. This was about 1.2 feet thick and rested on subsoil. A thin builder's trench was present. The foundation mortar has largely dissolved and bricks are falling out of the wall. Rodents have burrowed under the foundation.

Unit N1000/E1005 was the northwest corner of the interior. Beneath the fill was rodent disturbance. Modifications to the entry-way were evident as they were in N995/E1005. There was also some plaster affixed to the north wall. Regarding the part of the unit that lies in the exterior of the building, excavation of the west half of the north wall revealed the usual builder's trench. Also, there was a repair evident to the northwest corner of the foundation. Bricks within the corner have been replaced and a chunk of concrete was set in the ground on the north side of this corner, presumably to act as a buttress. During excavation a brick fell from the north face of the foundation revealing a piece of iron that appears to be a sash weight. This iron bar was set into the brick along the foundation horizontally. It is assumed this was done to help prevent further sagging of the wall in this area. Additionally, an area around the foundation was interpreted as a repair trench. Features found within the west side were remnants of the builder's trench and excavation associated with repairs to the foundation.

Unit N1000/E1010 had three layers of soil. The upper layer was a very loose silt loam with a lot of window glass fragment. Bone, wood, and plastic were recovered indicating the relative newness of this deposit. We were informed that a lot of windows had been stored in the building until recently. Layer 2 was also a loose silt loam. There was a lot of mortar in this layer which was slightly more compact than layer one. A trench around the base of the wall was labeled as a builder's trench but the amount and variety of artifacts within it suggest that it has been impacted by root and/or rodent disturbance.

The north exterior part of unit N1000/E1010 included a pipe running through the foundation. Besides the builder's trench, there was what appears to be a trench associated with foundation repairs on the west end of the wall. Soils were the same topsoil/subsoil configuration seen all around the outside of the foundation. Various pieces of clear glass were recovered as was a fragment of yellowware, three shards of whiteware, brick, cement, window glass, aluminum foil, terra cotta flower pot, bones and plastic. The east exterior of the unit was located along the back of the building, this unit produced nothing exceptional. Soils were similar to other outside units and the builder's trench was identified. Artifacts were typical of the site and include wire and cut nails, window glass, clear bottle and jar fragments, light bulb pieces, bone and an aluminum can.

In summation, four five-feet by five feet excavation units were completed encompassing the entirety of the creamery foundation. The four units excavated on the interior of the building extended to the outside. These were dug in sections and labelled according to which wall they were against. An additional five feet by 2.5 feet unit was dug initially to provide an understanding of the soils and to look for a drip line. Architectural details of the foundation were revealed.

On the interior, bricks for the foundation were laid directly on subsoil with a thin builder's trench around the inside. It appears that the building had a dirt floor. There may have been a trough, but no archaeological evidence was found. In the west wall are some bricks that protrude inward and may be a vestige of a trough. If there was a trough inside the building it was removed. A drain plate was found inside the building but it is not certain it is part of a water system for this structure. Parging on both the interior and exterior originally existed but it too was purposefully removed. It makes sense to think these changes occurred in the late 20th century based on plastic found within the rubble layers. Rodent and root activity were very much in evidence inside the building. Some of this activity has undermined the foundation. Effort had been made in the past to fill some of the disturbance as attested by the rubble filled material recovered from the burrows and roots. Some of this fill was the parging fragments. Few artifacts were found within the portions of the original floor that were excavated. A piece of pearlware suggest that these were deposited before the creamery was constructed.

In the exterior, rodents and roots have undermined the foundation and repairs have been made to it through the years. A small builder's trench was noted around the exterior of the foundation. At the door, there was no original foundation. At some later date this area was filled with brick and re-cycled concrete chunks. It appears that the doorway in the frame portion of the building is smaller than the original opening in the foundation. This suggests the frame section was either rebuilt or imported from a separate location.

There was evidence of a repair to the northwest corner of the foundation. This repair included some replaced bricks, a concrete chunk buttress, and an iron bar inserted into the wall lengthwise with the bricks. In many places it was obvious that roots and rodents have undermined the foundation. Walls are bulging and bricks are falling out. The foundation is in need of a continuous concrete footer in order to prevent further undermining by natural agents. Soils at the site contain a few artifacts that would date to the building of the house. Pearlware is generally dated before 1840 so finding pieces of pearlware suggests the creamery was built after the house. This is also evidenced by the decorative elements of the creamery.

As the excavation was limited only to the creamery, the remaining portion of the property included in the site boundaries has yet to be surveyed. Further archaeological work may answer questions relating to property use and ownership.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003636