



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE385

Site Name: Suppe

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; 19th century frame house site on footers

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 16

SCS soil & sediment code GeB

Latitude 39.6957

Longitude -75.9359

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 3-8%

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

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Little

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 159 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860  Y

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900  Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780  Y Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820  Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

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

## 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		Koens-Crispin		0	
Clovis	0	Perkiomen	0		
Hardaway-Dalton	0	Susquehana	0		
Palmer	0	Vernon	0		
Kirk (notch)	0	Piscataway	0		
Kirk (stem)	0	Calvert	0		
Le Croy	0	Selby Bay	0		
Morrow Mntn	0	Jacks Rf (notch)	0		
Guilford	0	Jacks Rf (pent)	0		
Brewerton	0	Madison/Potomac	0		
Otter Creek	0	Levanna	0		

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	0	Popes Creek	0	Shepard	0	Keyser	0
Dames Qtr	0	Coulbourn	0	Townsend	0	Yeocomico	0
Selden Island	0	Watson	0	Minguannan	0	Monongahela	0
Accokeek	0	Mockley	0	Sullivan Cove	0	Susquehannock	0
Wolfe Neck	0	Clemson Island	0	Shenks Ferry	0		
Vinette	0	Page	0	Moyaone	0		
				Potomac Crk	0		

### Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	0	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	0
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	15	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	1	North Devon	0	Porcelain	0	Nottingham	0
Creamware	1	Pearlware	18			Rhenish	0
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	3	Human remain(s)			
Ground stone	0	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	0	Oyster shell			
Other lithics (all)	0	Floral material			
Ceramics (all)	0	Uncommon Obj.	0		
Rimsherds	0	Other			

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	0	Storage/trash pit	
Midden		Burial(s)	
Shell midden		Ossuary	
Postholes/molds		Unknown	
House pattern(s)		Other	
Palisade(s)			
Hearth(s)			
Lithic reduc area			

### Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		0	
Pottery (all)	132	Activity item(s)	2		
Glass (all)	4	Human remain(s)			
Architectural	316	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	0	Misc. kitchen	142		
Arms	0	Floral material			
Clothing	0	Misc.	102		
Personal items	1	Other			

### Historic Features

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

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:  0 +/-  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 MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Suppe Site (18CE385) consists of a small collection of domestic, architectural and industrial classes of artifacts. It is located near the intersection of MD 273 (Telegraph Road) and Blue Ball Road in Cecil County, Maryland. The upland landform is well-drained and situated in the fork between Little Northeast Creek and a tributary of the creek. The Blue Ball Inn (CE-191), a c. 1725 stone structure built by Thomas Job, resides approximately 30 m to the east, while an earlier tavern building owned by Andrew Job, Thomas's father, is located approximately 70 meters to the northeast of the site.

Land patenting began in Cecil County in 1650, although settlement was restricted to the navigable portions of the Chesapeake and its tributaries. By 1674, the absence of Indian conflict had allowed increased settlement and the formation of Cecil County. The County was laid out as suggested by Dutchman Augustine Herrman, who was granted a 4,000-acre tract called "Bohemia" along the eastern shore of Cecil County by the Calverts in payment for creating a map of the lands surrounding the northern reaches of the Chesapeake Bay. During the latter half of the seventeenth century, Herrman's tracts, which eventually included 25-30,000 acres, attracted a colony of Danish Labadists in addition to other Dutch and Swedish settlers.

Settlement in the site area became increasingly complicated by disputes between the Calvert and Penn families regarding the boundaries of their proprietary lands. Lord Baltimore's proprietary privileges were removed when Maryland was declared a royal province in 1692 and were not restored until 1715. Penn was able to issue grants during this period, including the grant for the Nottingham Lots at the southern extent of the Pennsylvania colony to a group of Quakers from the vicinity of Philadelphia. As surveyed, the 37 Nottingham Lots included 18,000 acres of land, three miles by 10 miles, bounded by Octoraro Creek on the west. Most lots were 1,000 acres in size. The southeastern most lot was purchased by Andrew Job, and contains the site area.

Andrew Job, a carpenter and resident of Chester County, purchased two of the lots, Numbers 32 and 35. Job was a member of the Chester Monthly Meeting. He had a career in public service in Chester County that included serving as Sheriff, as supervisor of a new County prison, and as a representative of Chester County in the Pennsylvania General Assembly. He moved to Lot 35 in 1706 when the minutes of the Chester Monthly meeting recorded Job's transfer to the Nottingham monthly meeting. Andrew Job constructed a house in the northern portion of Lot.

Andrew Job constructed a small brick house circa 1710. This house is identified as the "original Blue Ball Inn" on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (CE-596). Although there are no records that the structure was licensed as a tavern, Job's son Thomas later related that his father's plantation was known to travelers as a resting place. In his will, Andrew describes himself as a farmer, although the only glimpse of agricultural practice is from the probate of his will – he owned a stock of cattle, horses, and hogs, valued at £62 and an unspecified acreage of corn, still in the field, valued at £30. Andrew Job lived in his house until his death in 1722. His wife inherited the 220-acre parcel containing the original Blue Ball Inn, which eventually was left to Andrew's sons Caleb and Joshua. Andrew's son Thomas inherited 200 acres to the south of the house. In 1725, Thomas constructed a new dwelling on the property that he inherited, 500 feet south of his father's house. At some point in the mid-eighteenth century, Chester County realigned ancestral MD 273 from the south side of Andrew Job's small brick house to the south side of the new dwelling, which now fronted the roadway. Following this realignment, Thomas Job moved into his father's house and turned his house into the structure that has been known since then as the Blue Ball Inn. Between 1754 and 1758, Robert Young, who had moved to East Nottingham in 1749, acquired most of the Blue Ball Farm in a 119.25 acre tract which included the new Blue Ball Inn. The Blue Ball Inn had a series of tavernkeepers hired by Young through at least through 1775, at which the documentary record of tavern licenses becomes incomplete through the period of the Revolutionary War.

Robert Young died in 1792, and in 1794 his estate was divided in equitable thirds in an agreement between, the executor of Young's estate and Michael Wallace, the guardian of Young's children. The agreement indicates that three residences were located on the Blue Ball tract at this time: the Solomon Harlan House, the Blue Ball Inn, and the "house where Rebecca Gibson [Young's widow, who had remarried William Gibson] now lives". Solomon Harlan was likely a tenant farmer, because the agreement notes that rent is being collected from his house. It is not clear where the two residences other than the Blue Ball Inn were located on the Blue Ball tract.

The three sons of Robert Young owned the Blue Ball tract until 1814, at which point it was sold to Joseph Strickland. At some point around 1800, the Period II (or eastern) section of the Blue Ball Inn was constructed. Joseph Strickland was one of three short term owners between 1814 and 1827 that include Benjamin Vogdes (1816-1826), James Ewing (1826-1827) and Samuel Irwin (1827). Little information is available regarding these owners' tenure at Blue Ball, although they all appear to have been merchants or innkeepers. Benjamin Vogdes is described in a biographical record as being from an old Quaker family, a hotel-keeper at various points in Baltimore and Westchester, New York. In 1820, during his ownership of the Blue Ball tract, the Census indicates that he headed a household of 13 people including three of which were engaged in agriculture, and two of which are slaves. No available data indicates whether he lived on the Blue Ball tract, but he is listed in the census as a resident of East Nottingham Hundred. Deeds indicate that Both James Ewing and Samuel Irwin were merchants in Chester County, Pennsylvania during their periods of ownership of the 119 acre Blue Ball tract.

In 1827, William Bailey Biles, Senior purchased the Blue Ball tract for \$2,800. He had already purchased Thomas Gillilan's Rochester farm, east and north of the Blue Ball tract in 1814. The Rochester tract contained the original Blue Ball Inn, where Andrew Job had lived, and included the land left to Andrew Job's wife and sons, Caleb and Joshua, following his 1722 death. William and his brother John Leedom Biles operated the Blue Ball Inn on the combined Blue Ball/Rochester Farm 250-acre tract as a hotel, store, and post office until William's death in 1864. During the 1830s and 1840s, William Biles is listed as a farmer in the census schedules. His household was large with 13 members in 1830 and 18 members in 1840; although he and his wife Mercy Bye Biles had 5 children, census records indicate 1-2 slaves during these decades, and a sizeable share of free white persons, aged 20-49 that may have been boarders and laborers on the farm or at the Inn. William Biles' name appears in the approximate location of the Mendenhall Greek Revival House (MIHP# CE-596) which had multiple outbuildings in addition to the Blue Ball Inn and original Blue Ball Inn.

In 1864, William Biles Senior died, without a will. A deed transaction in 1901 indicates that William Biles, Junior, inherited the Blue Ball Farm from his father. A real estate valuation was prepared following Biles death, which unfortunately is very difficult to read. A few outbuildings are noted, including a wagon house and cooper shop, which appears to be noted as "out of repair." The inventory suggests that the contents of the inn and store at Blue Ball were liquidated at auction, which is consistent with the documentary record that indicates that William Biles, Jr. leased the inn



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after the death of William Biles Sr. William Biles, Jr. died in 1901 and his son John Cecil Biles inherited the Blue Ball Farm. A 1904 plat indicates that the farm boundaries are similar if not identical to the boundaries depicted on the 1789 plat of the Blue Ball tract, although the resurvey indicates the acreage is 117 acres, rather than 119.25 acres. At the time of his death, William Biles' household included two farm laborers, and one blacksmith, Chester Gregg.

John Cecil Biles, the son of William Bailey Biles, Jr., inherited the Blue Ball Farm with his sister, M. Corinne Anderson. He farmed it during the first three decades of the twentieth century. They likely lived in the Mendenhall Greek Revival House, because an 11-acre parcel containing the Blue Ball Inn was sold to Howard Mendenhall in 1901. Mendenhall undertook extensive rehabilitation and reopened the Blue Ball Inn as a general store. In 1927, Mendenhall took advantage of road improvements and increased motorized traffic by opening a roadhouse in a small structure east of the Blue Ball Inn and selling gasoline. In 1932, Mendenhall purchased the remainder of the 117 acre Blue Ball farm. A larger gas station and mechanic's garage and office area was constructed in 1948 east of the Blue Ball Inn. The Mendenhall Garage has remained in operation since 1948, operated by James Howard Mendenhall who took over the business after his father's death in 1950, by his son James Roger Mendenhall from 1983 until 2006, and by Jay Mendenhall as sole proprietor since 2006. The general store continued to operate until 1970, after which time the Inn became a private residence for the Mendenhall family. A shift in MD 273 to the south allowed an expansion of the gas station which resulted in the demolition of a stable, an outbuilding that was original to the tavern.

Beginning in 2005, portions of the 117 acre Blue Ball Farm were subdivided for development. Construction began on one development of single-family homes, "Mendenhall Square" on three new roads in the northern portion of the former farm shortly thereafter. The Mendenhall Greek Revival house was demolished in 2006 to allow construction of the subdivision.

In 2014, the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) proposed to construct a single lane roundabout at the intersection of MD 273 (Telegraph Road) and Blue Ball Road. The proposed project included the removal of the existing two-way stop on Blue Ball Road. Several entrances along MD 273 on the Mendenhall property would be closed, and a new access road would be constructed on Blue Ball Road, off the northern leg of the roundabout. An archaeological survey was planned to determine impacts to any unknown or known resources.

The Phase I survey involved the systematic excavation of 100 shovel tests across all four quadrants of the intersection and identified three sites: 18CE385, 18CE386, and 18CE387.

The Phase I survey that identified 18CE385 included six shovel tests and four pedestrian survey lanes revealed two loci of cultural material: the North Locus a low-density scatter of late eighteenth through early twentieth century ceramic and glass vessel sherds, and the South Locus with a fieldstone and mortar feature and eighteenth through early twentieth century ceramic and glass vessel sherds. Surface artifacts were mapped but not collected. The field crew excavated 17 supplemental shovel tests to determine the horizontal extent of the combined loci registered as the Suppe Site (18CE385).

The initial seven shovel tests revealed a moderately deep to deep Ap horizon (24 cm to 40 cm, averaging 31 cm) of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6 to 5/8) silt loam to clay loam B horizon. Shovel test NW2 encountered an 11-cm thick buried Ap horizon, attributable to redeposition of plowed sediments that blanketed the original Ap horizon, or a recent shift to shallow tilling that has left the lower portion of the Ap horizon undisturbed. Phase II shovel tests in both the northern and southern portions of the quadrant revealed similar results. Southern locus shovel tests revealed a thicker Ap horizon, 5 cm or thicker, on average, than that encountered among the northern test units. The relative thickness of the Ap horizon in the northern and southern test units supports the hypothesis of redeposited plowzone that blanketed and partially protected the lower portion of the plowzone from subsequent tilling.

Most cultural materials observed on the surface were mapped but not collected, except for the three lithics. Architectural (N=10) and Domestic (N=9) artifacts recovered during shovel testing comprise the largest two classes of artifacts. Five indeterminate nails and five brick fragments comprise the architectural artifacts and six ceramics and three glass artifacts represent domestic artifacts. Neither the nails nor brick fragments are temporally diagnostic; however, the ceramic inventory contains three distinctive ceramic types: Buckley-like earthenware, painted whiteware, and white salt-glazed stoneware. The Buckley-like earthenwares date to the 18th century. Painted whiteware dates from 1830 to the present, but commonly predates 1900 when decals and other techniques gained prominence, and white salt glazed stoneware dates to the last half of the 18th century.

During the Phase II field investigation, several undecorated Pearlware sherds also were noted on the surface of the North Locus, but not collected. These materials could represent outbuildings or activity areas associated with the original Blue Ball Inn (c.1710) northeast of the site and Blue Ball Tavern (c. 1725) directly east across Blue Ball Road from the site. The 1858 Martenet map of Cecil County also depicts a structure labeled as that of a cooper in the Northwest Quadrant of the intersection, but within the South Locus and directly adjacent to Telegraph Road.

The artifact yield from both phases of shovel testing in the Northwest Quadrant was low, but taken in combination with uncollected surface finds of white salt-glazed stoneware and undecorated Pearlware (signifying a late eighteenth through early nineteenth century occupation), one or more historic components were evident. Identification of three pieces of flaked quartz on the surface of the northern locus also suggested an aboriginal component. Based on the identification of the two possible features in the southern locus, 18CE385 was believed to have been possibly eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and warranted further investigation.

RK&K recommended a Phase II archeological site evaluation and SHA approved its technical proposal on July 9, 2014. The evaluation consisted of geophysical survey followed by preparation of a topographic map and targeted stratigraphic test units. Geophysical survey in lieu of supplemental shovel testing was conducted to increase the chances of locating features.

JMA conducted gradiometric and radar surveys of the roughly 100 m by 30 m site area on August 20 through 22. JMA identified 23 anomalies based on the processing, analysis, and visualization of the GPR data, and six magnetically anomalous areas based on the processing, analysis, and visualization of the gradiometer data. Based on the distribution of gradiometer anomalies and their relation to GPR anomalies, JMA ranked the gradiometer anomalies by perceived priority. The High Priority gradiometer anomaly area is based on its coincident spatial relationship with the linear/rectangular GPR anomaly. The Medium Priority gradiometer anomalies are based on the spatial relationship of the anomalies associated with the concentration of GPR anomalies. The Low Priority gradiometer anomaly area is not represented by the radar data.

Between September 19 and 24, RK&K's field crew excavated 11 one-meter test units that investigated the probable footer identified in shovel test N1990



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E1990 (Test Units 1, 4, 6, 7, and 9) and several more ambiguous anomalies. Between December 10 and 15, RK&K field crew returned to the site to excavate four (4) additional one-meter test units in order to delineate several point anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. During the geophysical survey, these anomalies were initially identified as possible post molds. The purpose of the additional test units was to ground truth some of these anomalies and determine whether any of them represented structural posts associated with a late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century post-in-ground structure.

A total of eight features were identified during the Phase II testing at Site 18CE385. Test units in the south locus revealed a thin rubble course of a fieldstone (Feature 1) embedded within the plowzone and resting on the Bt horizon. The single course of undressed fieldstone and mortar appears to be a remnant of a footer that supported a mortared fieldstone (not brick, given the paucity of brick in the deposit) foundation or on which wood summers and joists rested directly. No trace of a builder's trench survives in the plowzone and most of the masonry likely was removed to facilitate plowing.

Two ditch-shaped depressions (Features 3 and 5), their fill largely homogeneous and culturally sterile, extends to the east of Feature 1 in Test Units 7 and 9, respectively. They do not appear to be structural and may be erosional. Feature 2 and Feature 4 may represent posthole and mold complexes related to a fence, its panel approximately 2.9m (9.5 ft) long; however, the profile section of Feature 2 lacks the clear distinction of mold and hole fill, and the well-defined edge of a post hole in soils as fine-grained and platy as the Bt horizon observed across the site.

Testing of geophysical anomalies northwest of Feature 1 did not recover evidence of cultural features. A probable tree root ball, suggested by irregularly radiating lines of heat-altered soil and charcoal, accounts for the geophysical anomaly tested with Test Unit 3. Test Unit 2, excavated to test a possible post hole identified through radar analysis revealed only redox soils.

Test Unit 5 also examined a geophysical anomaly, and Test Units 10 and 11 investigated areas in which fractured rocks—possibly fire-cracked rocks—and three pieces of flaked quartz were noted on the surface. None of these test units encountered cultural or natural features. Examination of a partially exposed boulder or bedrock in the northwest corner of the site revealed similar material with similar breakage patterns suggesting the stone need not be fire-cracked rock.

A total of 678 historic artifacts were recovered from Phase II evaluation study of Site 18CE385. Architectural (n=306) and Kitchen (n=262) artifacts comprise 83% of the assemblage. Generally, the architectural material consisted of small fragments of red brick, nail fragments, and window glass. The kitchen group consisted of 126 sherds each of ceramics and bottle/container glass. Lead glazed redware was most numerous, accounting for 62 percent (n=78) of the ceramic assemblage. Among the refined earthenwares represented at the site, 18 sherds were identified as pearlware, 14 of whiteware, five of Ironstone, and one of creamware. The ceramics support the initial Phase I assessment of a seemingly continuous deposition of domestic material from the late eighteenth through twentieth centuries.

Other artifacts recovered from the Suppe Site included two pieces of agricultural lime, three pieces each of bone and oyster shell, and a copper button. Numerous pieces of modern material were recovered from the site. Plastic was most numerous followed by fence wire and slag. Most of the material was recovered from the block of units excavated around the field stone feature (Feature 1) located in the southern end of the site.

During the Phase II evaluation a total of five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Suppe Site. They included three pieces of quartz debitage and one piece of quartzite that may be a small piece of fire-cracked rock. Numerous pieces of quartz and quartzite were observed during the excavation, both on the surface of the site as well as in the plowzone. However, besides the four artifacts collected, the remainder of the material appeared unaltered by human activity.

In summary, a total of eight features were identified during the investigation including a mortared field stone footer (Feature 1), three fence post holes/mold (Features 2, 4 and 7), and two ditch shaped depressions (Features 3 and 5). The remaining two features (Feature 6 and 7) were identified as natural disturbances. The fieldstone and mortar footer (Feature 1) was identified at the base of the plowzone, resting directly on top of the underlying subsoil. Only the bottom course of the feature was present, suggesting severe loss of stratigraphic integrity. Possible causes, and these are not mutually exclusive, include removal of the building to another location, cannibalization of the building for materials, and loss of sediment through grading or erosion. In addition, no evidence of a builder's trench or any other discrete cultural deposits were identified in association with footer to provide a date of its construction; however given the presence of the lime mortar, the footer was likely constructed prior to the late-nineteenth century.

The remaining features identified during the Phase II evaluation of the Suppe Site (Site 18CE385) included a series of fence posts/molds that run parallel to Telegraph Road. No artifacts were recovered from the features, but given their alignment to the road, they appear to represent the remains a fenced border for the agricultural field. The two basin-shaped features (Feature 3 and 5) yielded no cultural material and contain fill suggestive of natural redeposition.

While the artifact assemblage from the site contained material dating from the eighteenth century, those artifacts were found within the Ap-horizon along with a larger quantity of diagnostic material dating from the late-nineteenth through twentieth century, including modern trash. Paucity of architectural refuse also indicates significant loss of artifact-bearing deposits.

Given the artifact assemblage was isolated to disturbed context and the absence of any artifact laden features or other discrete cultural deposits, Site 18CE385 is unlikely to contain any appreciable research potential. Due to the lack of integrity and information potential, Site 18CE385 is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002452