Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Site Number: 18CH953 **Site Name:** Serenity's Surprise 2 Prehistoric ☑

Other name(s) Site 1 Historic ☑

Brief Description: Late 17th-Early 18th century house site; Late Archaic to Middle Woodland base camp Unknown ☐

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.5292 Longitude -76.6818 Elevation m Site slope 0-2%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9 SCS soil & sediment code MfB,MfA

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal Terrestrial site ☑ Underwater site ☐

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 Patux

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean	☐	Stream/river	☑
Estuary/tidal river	☐	Swamp	☐
Tidewater/marsh	☐	Lake or pond	☐
		Spring	☐

Minimum distance to water is 133 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site		Woodland site		Contact period site		ca. 1820 - 1860	
Archaic site		MD Adena		ca. 1630 - 1675	Y	ca. 1860 - 1900	
Early archaic		Early woodland		ca. 1675 - 1720	Y	ca. 1900 - 1930	
MIddle archaic		Mid. woodland	P	ca. 1720 - 1780	Y	Post 1930	
Late archaic	Y	Late woodland		ca. 1780 - 1820			

Unknown prehistoric context ☐ Unknown historic context ☐ Unknown context ☐

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American		Asian American	
African American		Unknown	
Anglo-American	Y	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	☑	Furnace/forge	☐	**Military**	☐	Post-in-ground	☐
Homestead	☐	Other	☐	Battlefield	☐	Frame-built	☐
Farmstead	☐	**Transportation**	☐	Fortification	☐	Masonry	☐
Mansion	☐	Canal-related	☐	Encampment	☐	Other structure	☐
Plantation	☐	Road/railroad	☐	**Townsite**	☐	**Slave related**	☐
Row/townhome	☐	Wharf/landing	☐	**Religious**	☐	**Non-domestic agri**	☐
Cellar	☐	Maritime-related	☐	Church/mtg house	☐	**Recreational**	☐
Privy	☐	Bridge	☐	Ch support bldg	☐	**Midden/dump**	☐
Industrial	☐	Ford	☐	**Burial area**	☐	**Artifact scatter**	☐
Mining-related	☐	**Educational**	☐	Cemetery	☐	**Spring or well**	☐
Quarry-related	☐	**Commercial**	☐	Sepulchre	☐	**Unknown**	☐
Mill	☐	Trading post	☐	Isolated burial	☐	**Other context**	☐
Black/metalsmith	☐	Store	☐	**Bldg or foundation**	☐		
		Tavern/inn	☐	Possible Structure	☑		

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples		Soil samples taken	N
Flotation samples taken	N	Other samples taken	

Historic context samples		Soil samples taken	N
Flotation samples taken	N	Other samples taken	

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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types

Clovis	0	Koens-Crispin	0
Hardaway-Dalton	0	Perkiomen	0
Palmer	0	Susquehana	0
Kirk (notch)	0	Vernon	0
Kirk (stem)	0	Piscataway	0
Le Croy	0	Calvert	0
Morrow Mntn	0	Selby Bay	0
Guilford	0	Jacks Rf (notch)	0
Brewerton	1	Jacks Rf (pent)	0
Otter Creek	0	Madison/Potomac	0
		Levanna	0

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

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

Astbury	0	Ironstone	0	Staffordshire	0	**Stoneware**	
Borderware	0	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	1
Buckley	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	0	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Creamware	0	North Devon	3	**Porcelain**	0	Nottingham	0
		Pearlware	1			Rhenish	4
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts

Flaked stone	102	Other fired clay	0
Ground stone	9	Human remain(s)	☐
Stone bowls	0	Modified faunal	0
Fire-cracked rock	5	Unmod faunal	0
Other lithics (all)	0	Oyster shell	☑
Ceramics (all)	0	Floral material	☐
Rimsherds	0	Uncommon Obj.	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

	Fer quartzite	☐	Sil sandstone	☐
Jasper	☐	Chalcedony	☐	European flint	☐
Chert	☑	Ironstone	☐	Basalt	☐
Rhyolite	☑	Argilite	☑	Unknown	☐
Quartz	☑	Steatite	☐	Other	☐
Quartzite	☑	Sandstone	☑		

☐ **Dated features present at site**

Historic Artifacts

Tobacco related	35		
Pottery (all)	26	Activity item(s)	0
Glass (all)	27	Human remain(s)	☐
Architectural	37	Faunal material	☑
Furniture	0	Misc. kitchen	102
Arms	1	Floral material	☑
Clothing	0	Misc.	19
Personal items	0	Other ☐	

Historic Features

Const feature	☐	Privy/outhouse	☐	Depression/mound	☐	Unknown	☐
Foundation	☐	Well/cistern	☐	Burial(s)	☐	Other	☐
Cellar hole/cellar	☐	Trash pit/dump	☐	Railroad bed	☐		
Hearth/chimney	☐	Sheet midden	☐	Earthworks	☐		
Postholes/molds	☑	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:

Site 18CH953, also known as Serenity's Surprise 2, is a multicomponent site that includes a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century dwelling and Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period base camp. The site is located near Benedict, Charles County, north of Route 231 and west of the Patuxent River. The site is located on an active farm with domestic structures and several farm related outbuildings. The area is actively plowed and planted. Soils on the site are Marr fine sandy loam, 0-5% slopes.

The first concrete historical reference of the property that would become Smith/Serenity Farm on which the Serenity's Surprise site is located is from a 1707 land patent conveying 725 acres of land to Captain Richard Smith. Richard Smith, whose dwelling plantation was at Kings Reach and later at Smith's Saint Leonard, was a wealthy merchant/planter with ties to the colonial government. Formerly the personal property of Lord Baltimore, as a portion part of Calverton Manor, the 725 acres was essentially granted as a favor for Smith's support during the Protestant uprising of 1689. In addition to specifying the metes and bounds of the property that would become Smith/Serenity Farm, the 1707 land patent references two plantations situated within the 725 acres. According to the land patent, the first "…one is the plantation which Michael Swift Formerly did Live upon the Other is the plantation which Mr Jenkins now Dwells upon." Michael Swift, who died in 1694, is cited in the historical record as a planter and the location of his plantation is not currently known. The Mr. Jenkins cited in the 1707 land patent appears to be a Richard Jenkins listed in historical records as being a local planter with business ties to Thomas Taney. Taney is a wealthy and politically connected neighbor living to the south west of the project area. Serenity's Surprise (18CH821) is most likely the plantation of Richard Jenkins since the artifacts suggest occupation of the site into the very early 18th century.

Richard Jenkins' will was recorded 18 November 1712 and proved 30 March 1713. Interestingly, his will briefly details the inhabitants of his plantation and raises questions about his social and economic standing. Titling himself a planter, Richard Jenkins states:

"…I dispose therof as follows: …I give and bequeath to the three orphans, John, William, and Robert Long, now under my care left me by their father Francis Long, to every one of them one good cow and calfe to be delivered to them respectively one year before their turn of freedom…and lastly I hereby give devise and bequeath unto my beloved friend Rebecca Duphex (now living in my house) and to her heirs and assigns forever all the rest of my estate both real and personal…"

Based on the distribution of goods within the will it appears that the plantation was the home of three orphans, a "beloved friend" Rebecca Duphex, later named executrix of the will, and Richard Jenkins himself. Several ambiguities are apparent in Jenkins' will. The first being the use of the term freedom when referencing the three orphans John, William and Robert Long. At present it is unclear whether or not the orphans were indentured to Jenkins, or whether they were adopted by Jenkins after the death of their father Francis Long. Additionally puzzling is Jenkins' reference to "…my beloved friend Rebecca Duphex (now living in my house)…". At present there is no evidence to suggest that Richard Jenkins and Rebecca Duphex were married. An inventory of Richard Jenkins' estate was done in 1713 following his death, and gives further insight to the inhabitants of the plantation, as well as the material character of Jenkins' plantation. An inferential categorization of the material culture detailed in probate of Jenkins' estate indicates that Jenkins appears to have been relatively well off. Valued at 96.10.4 pounds sterling, his estate is emblematic of small scale planters in the Chesapeake region. Items that are accounted for within Richard Jenkins' probate inventory were divided into functional categories - Activities Group, Domestic Group, Indefinite Group, Personal Group, and Structural Group – in order to gain insights into the daily life of Jenkins.

Activities Group objects within Jenkins' probate account for roughly 74 percent (£71.2.6) of the total valuation of his estate. The Functional Group is followed by Domestic Group objects valued at approximately 19 percent (£18.4.10), and Personal Group objects valued at approximately 4.166 percent (£4.15.0). Also listed within the probate of Jenkins' estate are Indefinite Group objects (£1.14.0) and Structural Group objects (£1.0.0), each accounting approximately 1 percent of the total valuation of his estate.

When further detailed, the two largest artifact subcategories within Jenkins' probate inventory consist of Agricultural-related entries (£44.16.0) and Commerce-related entries (£22.8.2). Combined, these two single subcategories account for approximately 70 percent (£67.4.2) of Jenkins' total probated wealth. Agricultural related items listed within Jenkins' probate include livestock (£44.6.0) and a single plow valued at 10 shillings. Livestock detailed within the probate include 11 shottes (£1.10.0), 6 yearlings (£1.16.0), a parcel of sheep (£7.0.0), 16 head of small cattle (£16.0.0), 9 horses of varying age (£18.0.0), and two hives of bees. Commerce related material culture accounted for within the probate inventory include 1 pair of wool cards (£0.0.8), a set of wedges (£0.3.0), 3 old saws (£0.12.6) and a pair of stillyards (£0.12.0). While the wool cards, wedges, and saws could potentially be used for numerous functions, the pair of stillyards detailed in the inventory was most certainly used for commercial activities that necessitated the weighing of any particular item or goods. Also likely related to Jenkin's commercial activities is the single "Negro man" listed in the inventory, likely a slave, and valued at a total of £20.0.0 sterling. This individual accounts for approximately 21 percent of the total valuation of Jenkins' estate, certainly not a nominal sum in 1713, and likely indicates the importance of this particular individual to Jenkins' plantation economy.

Interestingly, no tobacco is mentioned in Richard Jenkins' probate inventory, suggesting that even though he titled himself a planter with the official record, his principal occupation was not tobacco production. This may be potentially borne out by his owning of a single enslaved individual. Aggregated, the detailed, albeit incomplete, historical record pertaining to Richard Jenkins' life appears to bear witness to a person whose household is comprised of three male orphans, an unmarried female and an unnamed African or African American enslaved man. It is worth noting that aside from a pair of stillyards listed in his inventory, nothing suggests concrete ties to commercial activities. Based on Jenkins' probate inventory, his holdings reflect a small plantation.

Artifacts from 18CH953 were originally identified on the plowed ground surface by Franklin Robinson, the owner of Serenity Farm, Inc. in Benedict, Maryland. Survey investigations at the site included a controlled surface inspection, interval shovel testing, and metal detecting, which documented artifacts across an area approximately 953 ft by 554 ft in size, covering an area of approximately 10 acres. The site may extend west into the unsurveyed portion of the plowed field on the Serenity Farm property toward the current boundaries of 18CH821 (Serenity's Surprise) and north into the grassed, unsurveyed portion of a separate property.

The controlled surface collection conducted during the 2016 field effort recovered 168 artifacts. The assemblage consisted of historic (n= 108) and prehistoric (n=57) artifacts. In addition to the historic and prehistoric artifacts, three unidentified mammal teeth fragments were also collected. Included within the historic

assemblage are ceramics (table and utilitarian wares) (n=22), bottle glass (n=14), table glass (n=2), tobacco pipe fragments (n= 28), architectural materials (n= 29), and gun flint (n= 1). Of the 22 ceramics, 11 are considered diagnostic. Included are Dutch or English tin-glazed earthenware (n= 4), white salt-glazed stoneware (n= 1), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (n= 3), and English Brown stoneware (n= 1). The wares in this assemblage were manufactured and utilized primarily in the mid-seventeenth to mid-eighteenth centuries. Since the wares represented vary in function and form and were found as small fragments, it is difficult to accurately determine whether they were utilized as table, utilitarian, or toilet wares. In addition to the 22 ceramics, 19 tobacco pipe stems with measurable bores were recovered. Over half of these stems had a bore diameter of 5/64 in, which have a manufacture period of 1720 to 1750. The remaining 42 percent had a bore diameter measuring 4/64 in, which have a manufacture period of 1750 to 1800. Six of the architectural materials in the surface collection can also be considered diagnostic. One rose head wrought nail can be dated prior to 1810 when machine cut nails became the preferred method of nail manufacture.

Prehistoric artifacts comprise 34 percent (n= 57) of the surface survey assemblage and include four typable projectile points. The presence of Normanskill (n= 1), Savannah River (n= 2), and Brewerton Side Notch (n= 1) projectile point types and the absence of ceramics suggest a Late Archaic camp site. In addition to the projectile points, other stone tools include one possible greenstone or soapstone axe or celt fragment, quartz biface fragments (n= 2), unidentified quartz projectile point fragments (n= 3), one unidentified chert projectile point fragment, unidentified rhyolite projectile point fragments (n= 2) and one quartz unifacially retouched flake.

Evidence of stone tool production using a variety of local (e.g. quartz and quartzite) and non-local (e.g., rhyolite and argillite) materials is also present within the prehistoric assemblage. Included are one chert tested cobble, possible chert tested cobbles (n=2), one possible rhyolite preform, quartz secondary flakes (n= 2), one rhyolite secondary flake, one argillite tertiary flake, chert tertiary flake (n= 3), rhyolite tertiary flakes (n= 9), unclassifiable rhyolite flake fragments (n= 11), chert shatter (n= 2), quartz shatter (n= 6), one quartz FCR, and one sandstone FCR.

A total of 86 of the 238 excavated STPs were positive and yielded a total of 204 artifacts. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the Ap (Strat I) horizon and consisted of two distinct assemblages. The first is a domestic assemblage associated with a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century occupation (n=21). The second is associated with a possible prehistoric occupation likely dating to the Late Archaic period based on the projectile points recovered during the surface collection (n=10). The large quantity of faunal remains (n= 99), consisting mostly of oyster shell fragments (n= 98), represents nearly half of the artifacts collected from STP survey.

Included within the historic assemblage are ceramics (n= 4), bottle glass (n=7), unidentified hollow glass (n= 3), tobacco pipe fragments (n= 7), architectural materials (n= 8), and unidentified glass and metal fragments (n= 8). The small quantity of historic ceramics found during the STP survey conflicts with the larger quantity recovered during the controlled surface collection. However, the manufacture dates of the ceramics recovered from the STP survey roughly coincide with those recovered from the surface, apart from the pearlware sherd, which has a manufacture period of 1779 to about 1830. Five of the six tobacco pipe stem fragments recovered had measurable bore diameters. The earliest, which has a bore diameter of 7/64 in, has a manufacture date range of 1650 to 1680. Three pipe stem bores had a diameter of 5/64 in, which has a manufacture date range of 1720 to 1750. The last pipe stem fragment had a bore diameter of 4/64 in and dates from 1750 to 1800.

No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered even though diagnostic projectile point types were collected on the surface. The lack of prehistoric ceramics does indicate an occupation prior to the Woodland period. The presence of tools, debitage, and FCR indicate a possible seasonal camp site. Tools recovered from the STP survey include one rhyolite biface, one unidentified quartz projectile point fragment, one unidentified rhyolite projectile point fragment, one quartz scraper, one possible chert scraper, and quartz unifacially retouched flakes (n= 2).

Very few metal artifacts were recovered during the controlled surface collection because of the high corrosion and inability to distinguish metal artifacts from the surrounding soil. To supplement the data gathered during the controlled surface survey and STP survey, a metal detector survey was conducted to identify the possible location of earth-fast structures associated with the artifacts collected during the controlled surface survey. The survey recovered 28 metal items from the northwest portion of the survey grid within proximity of the cluster of seventeenth and eighteenth century surface finds.

A single 5-x-5 ft TU was placed adjacent to STP 38, located at the southwest corner of the unit, to determine subsurface integrity within the boundaries of the site. Four artifacts were recovered in STP 38: two hand wrought iron nails, an oyster shell, and a single rhyolite secondary flake. The STP was surrounded by eight STPs that all produced either seventeenth century artifacts or groupings of flakes (STPs 17, 18, 19, 37, 39, 56, 57, and 58). The surface concentrations around STP 38 also yielded a high concentration of seventeenth century artifacts. Initial analysis of the surface concentration indicated that STP 38 was on the western edge of the high artifact concentration area. This suggested that the surface concentration east of STP 38 might represent yard scatter associated with a structure, and that the lighter concentration west of STP 38 represented the location of the structure. TU 1 was placed next to STP 38 to explore this hypothesis.

At the time of the initial cataloging, 257 artifacts were recovered from the Ap stratum. By the time of the recataloging the count had increased to a total of 292 artifacts. The increase is likely due to an increase in metal, organic, and glass fragments because of the delicate nature of those materials. Over half (58 percent) of the assemblage consists of faunal remains: unidentified mammal bone (n=4) and oyster shell fragments (n=172). Historic artifacts include ceramics (n=8), domestic glass (n= 3), tobacco pipes (n= 3), architectural materials (n= 14), one possible copper alloy spoon fragment, and unidentifiable metal fragments (iron: n= 54; copper alloy: n=1). Three plastic fragments were also recovered from the Ap horizon. There were 22 prehistoric artifacts among the assemblage. Artifacts included FCR (n=7), flakes (n= 13), and shatter (n= 2). While the bulk of the artifacts were oyster shell (n=172, 67 percent), there were two distinct assemblages present in the Ap horizon. The first was a domestic assemblage associated with a late seventeenth to early eighteenth-century occupation. The second was associated with a prehistoric occupation. The former included several distinct ceramic types, bottle glass, kaolin pipe fragments, a wrought nail, and a possible brass spoon fragment. All the artifacts were small fragments, likely a result of repeated plowing and other agricultural activities.

One feature was located at the interface of the Ap and the Bt1 horizons. Five additional features were located at the interface of the Bt1 and Bt2 horizons. Feature 1 appeared as a thin line of reddish brown (5YR 4/3) silty sand with yellowish red (5YR 4/6) iron concentrations evenly spaced down its length. Upon further review of the feature documentation and photos, it was identified as a plow scar.

Feature 2 was a large pit located in the southeast corner of the unit at the interface of the Bt1 and Bt2 horizons. It was only partially exposed in the unit and extended south and east outside of the limits of excavation. It was roughly oval in plan and basin shaped in profile. portion excavated within Unit 1 measured 3 ft (91 cm) north/south by 2.7 ft (82.3 cm) east/west.

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Feature 3, a basin shaped feature, intruded on the west side of Feature 2. Feature 3 was in the southwest corner of the unit. It was only partially exposed in the unit and extended south and west outside of the limits of excavation. In plan the feature looked like a post hole and mold combination.

The north side of Feature 2 was intrusive on the south edge of Feature 6, a round basin shaped pit with a post mold in the center of it. Features 4 and 5 were adjacent to one another and were located entirely within the unit. Both were circular, and both were 0.8 ft (24 cm) in diameter. These appear to be the remnants of two small posts.

The second and final stratum excavated in the unit was the Bt1 horizon, which comprised strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty loam that was heavily mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam. Plow scars from the Ap cut into the surface of the level. A total of 37 artifacts were recovered in the stratum including organic materials (charcoal, oyster shell, and bone, n=20), architectural materials (daub and mortar, n=10), rhyolite flakes (n= 3), and modern plastic (n=4). The eight pieces of daub were evenly divided between burnt and non-burnt daub.

A total of 340 artifacts were recovered from the single TU including 101 historic and 28 prehistoric artifacts, and 201 faunal and 10 floral remains. Faunal remains encompass the largest percentage of artifacts (59 percent) recovered from TU 1, the majority of which are oyster shell fragments (n= 190). Since 185 of the oyster fragments and all 10 charcoal fragments were recovered from plow zone context, it cannot be determined if they are associated with the historic or prehistoric occupations of the site.

Historic artifacts comprise 30 percent of the artifacts recovered from TU 1. Included within the assemblage are ceramics (table and utilitarian wares and unidentifiable forms) (n= 8), bottle glass (n= 3), tobacco pipe fragments (n= 3), architectural materials (n= 24) and unidentifiable metal fragments (n= 56). Fragments of plastic (n= 7) were also collected, but within plow zone contexts. Prehistoric artifacts comprise the remaining 8 percent of the TU excavation assemblage and consisted only of lithic debitage associated with tool production (flakes n= 17, shatter n= 2) and a small amount of FCR (n= 9).

Apart from Feature 3, which is discussed earlier in the text, no distinct structural features were located during the excavation of TU 1. However, architectural remains in the form of nails recovered from the unit, coupled with the almost complete lack of brick in the assemblage, suggest that there may have been a structure nearby and was likely framed and sheathed with wood. Given the occupation range of circa 1680 through 1720 suggested by the ceramics recovered in the unit and the general lack of architectural materials recovered, it is probable that this was a post-in-ground structure.

None of the features uncovered in TU 1 contained historic artifacts. Although Feature 3 may be the remnant of a post hole/mold combination, it did not produce artifacts diagnostic to the historic period. Artifacts in Feature 3 were a tiny fragment of mammal bone, a tertiary chert flake with a faceted striking platform, and a fragment of sandstone FCR. If this is the remnant of a historic post hole/mold combination, it is extremely shallow in nature, suggesting that much of stratigraphy once present on the site has been removed by erosion and types of plowing. The lack of historic artifacts may indicate that the post hole was excavated before historic era artifacts were deposited on the site and represents the initial settlement of the landscape by Europeans.

Features 4, 5, and 6 may be post holes associated with the remnants of a fence line. Both Features 4 and 5 were culturally sterile, while Feature 6 contained a single fragment of FCR. As stated for Feature 3, this may indicate that the posts were placed before historic era artifacts were deposited on the site and that the features are associated with the initial settlement of the landscape by Europeans.

Feature 2 may be associated with either the prehistoric or historic occupation of the site. The function of this feature is unknown because only a single fragment of oyster shell was recovered in the soil matrix.

The prehistoric occupation is represented by 28 prehistoric artifacts, 22 of which were recovered in the Ap horizon. The other six were recovered in either the Bt1 horizon (n=3) or in Features 3 and 6 (n=3). These artifacts were primarily flakes (n=17): also included were quartz shatter (n= 2) quartzite FCR (n= 5), one sandstone FCR, and one FCR of unidentifiable material. Rhyolite accounted for 46 percent of the lithic debitage, notable as discussed above, 35 percent was locally available quartz and quartzite. Although no diagnostic projectile points were recovered in TU 1, rhyolite Selby Bay points are among the artifacts collected by Thomas Long across the airfield runway from TU 1. The number of rhyolite flakes recovered suggests that the occupation includes the Selby Bay phase of the Middle Woodland period in addition to the Late Archaic occupation identified by the projectile points recovered during the controlled surface inspection.

In summary, a total of 738 artifacts were found during the Phase I/II investigation. The combination of domestic and architectural materials recovered suggests an occupation associated with the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century plantation site known as Serenity's Surprise (18CH821) and likely extending past the occupation by Richard Jenkins, who died in 1713. The date range of the artifacts suggests that it may be related to the orphans and woman to whom he bequeathed his estate or may represent a tenant occupation. The prehistoric component of the site includes at least a Late Archaic period occupation based on the recovery of four diagnostic projectile points. The notable amount of rhyolite artifacts recovered, as well as the Fox Creek/Selby Bay projectile point in Mr. Thomas Long's collection, strongly suggests the site also includes a Middle Woodland period occupation. Although the features encountered in the single TU had seen notable impacts from erosion and agricultural plowing, the presence of the basal portions of features suggests the potential for deeper, more intact features associated with the historic occupation at this site. Additional archaeological investigation in the form of a geophysical survey and additional TUs could provide additional information about the nature and possible integrity of the historic occupation of the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95005723, 18CH953 SF