



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV364

Site Name: Solomon's Wisdom

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Area G; Site G-1

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

17th or 18th century artifact scatter; 20th century dump

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code MeB

Latitude 38.3408

Longitude -76.4797

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Patuxent River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 305 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

## 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

Y

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

Y

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Y

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

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

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

Flotation samples taken

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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	1	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 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"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	2	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	4	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	12	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	6
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	25
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18CV364, also known as Solomon's Wisdom or Site G-1, is a Colonial period domestic site located on NRC Solomons. The site was initially identified by James Harmon of the SMRC at JPPM during a survey in 1995. A few Colonial-period artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase I survey, and it was thought to be a possible tenancy. Soils on the site are Matapeake-Beltsville complex (2-5% slope); it has been moderately disturbed. It located west/northwest of a camper/RV facility in the central portion of Naval Recreation Center Solomons.

Site 18CV364 lies near the center of a 360-acre parcel called Point Patience. It was originally patented by John Ashcom in 1651. A detailed history of the property is available in Harmon's Archaeological Inventory of the Naval Recreation Center Solomons. Since Calvert County's land records from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were largely lost as a result of numerous fires, the history of the site is drawn heavily from Harmon's historic context, which is based on several extant primary documents such as tax assessments, colonial records, and wills.

John Ashcom came to Maryland with his family in 1651. By 1661 Ashcom had built a house on Point Patience, which was thought to be located near the Navy's "Quarter's A". Ashcom died before July 16, 1684, which is the date his will was probated. His will stipulated that the property containing Point Patience be allotted to his second oldest son, Nathaniel, and that other adjoining properties be given to his other sons, Charles and Samuel. In addition to Point Patience, Nathaniel Ashcom owned portions of a parcel called St. Joseph's Manor, located opposite Point Patience on the south side of the Patuxent River. Nathaniel rented the lands he owned at St. Joseph's Manor to tenants, choosing to reside at Point Patience. The tenure of his ownership was fairly short, as Nathaniel died only three years after his father in 1687. Nathaniel's widow, Mary, took ownership after her husband's death. Nathaniel's will stipulated that Mary would retain Point Patience as long as she remained unmarried. Mary held the property until 1701, when ownership of the 360-acre tract was given to Nathaniel's nephew, Charles Ashcom.

Charles Ashcom resided on his own plantation across the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. During Charles's ownership of Point Patience, the property was occupied by Nathaniel Ashcom's daughter, Mary Ashcom Parran, and her husband, Alexander Parran. Mary Ashcom Parran died in 1708. Even after her death, Charles allowed Alexander Parran and their children to remain residents of Point Patience. In 1726 Charles Ashcom died, and in his will, probated March 4, 1726, Charles left Point Patience to his son, Samuel Ashcom.

Like his father before him, Samuel allowed Alexander Parran and his family to remain at Point Patience. The rest of the Parran family left Point Patience for a time after the death of Alexander Parran in 1729. A resident of St. Mary's County, Samuel Ashcom likely leased Point Patience to tenants after the Parrans vacated the property.

Ownership after 1729 becomes somewhat murky as land records are absent. Sometime before 1748, Samuel Ashcom must have sold Point Patience to James Somervell. In that year an ejectment case involving the property was brought before the Provincial Court. The complainant, Alexander Parran, Jr., sought to evict James Somervell from Point Patience. Alexander Parran argued that James Somervell was in illegal possession of Point Patience, a property that he argued was rightfully owned by him. The court found in favor of James Somervell, allowing the defendant to remain on the parcel.

By 1750 Alexander Parran, Jr. did through some means, obtain legal ownership of the entire 360-acre Point Patience. The Rent Rolls from 1753 until 1765 list Alexander Parran, Jr. of the Point Patience patent as well as a 19-acre addition. Alexander Parran died in 1765. In his will Alexander devised that all his lands, including Point Patience, would become the property of his grandson, John Parran. The will further stipulated that if John died without heirs, right to the estate would transfer to Mary Ashcom Parran, Alexander's granddaughter.

John Parran owned Point Patience for nearly 20 years after his grandfather's death. It is unclear whether he leased the property to tenants during any point of his tenure; however, by the Revolutionary War John Parran was clearly a resident of Point Patience. On November 5, 1780, three British schooners arrived on the Patuxent to raid plantations along the river. The events on that day were recorded in the Journal and Correspondences of the Council of Maryland: After the burning of Point Patience, John Parran likely relocated to a house on one of the other properties he inherited from his grandfather. The house at Point Patience was eventually rebuilt, but it is unclear whether John Parran was responsible for its construction. By 1783 John Parran had died and without heirs, and Point Patience and the other lands of Alexander Parran became the property of Mary Ashcom Parran. The Rent Rolls for 1783 list the owner, not necessarily the occupant, of Point Patience as John Chesley, husband of Mary Ashcom Parran.

The chain of ownership after Mary Ashcom Parran and John Chesley acquired the property is difficult to ascertain because no land records or tax assessments for that period survive. The confusion is further complicated by the fact that the Parran and Somerville (Somervell) families were closely related by marriage and both families apparently occupied the land at different times during this period.

Without intact land or tax records, the only clue to the occupant or owner of Point Patience in the early nineteenth century comes from a map of the Patuxent River created by an unnamed British officer who served under Captain Norse during the 1814 Patuxent Campaign during the War of 1812. The map, published in 1837, shows a "Dr. Somerville" located in the vicinity of Point Patience in 1814. This was Dr. William Somervell, born in 1763 to parents Alexander Somervell and Rebecca Dawkins. In 1795 he married Elizabeth Wilson Ireland, and by 1800 he and his wife appeared in the United States Census as residents of Christ Church Parish. Sometime prior to 1814, William Somervell and his family relocated to Point Patience, likely purchasing the property from the family of Mary Ashcom Parran, who had since relocated to Prince William County, Virginia. William Somervell was also most likely responsible for the construction of the new plantation home that currently stands on the property (Quarters A). The house that Somervell likely built was extensively remodeled by the property owners in the early twentieth century and likely bears little resemblance to its original early nineteenth-century appearance.

Dr. William Somervell died in 1816, at which time the estate was transferred to his wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Somervell does not appear in the 1820 census, but in 1830 she is listed as a resident of Calvert County. In addition to herself, her household included 28 other individuals, of whom 19 were enslaved. After the death of Elizabeth in 1835, ownership of the 360-acre Point Patience property was likely transferred to her son, Alexander Somervell.

The 1850 Census for the First District of Calvert County listed Alexander Somervell as owning the farm on Point Patience. The Agricultural Census from the same year indicates that he was farming 500 acres of improved land with an additional 600 acres unimproved. Clearly, Alexander Somervell had more substantial holdings in addition to the 360-acre Point Patience. He appears to have cultivated diversified crops, which included wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, and potatoes. The farm also produced wool from 35 sheep and butter from seven cows. To operate such a large enterprise, Alexander Somervell's workforce



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Unknown

included 57 enslaved men and women.

Thirty-two of these individuals were men and 25 were women. More than half of Somervell's enslaved population was either below the age of 15 or over the age of 50; however, he did have 20 men and women between the ages of 15 and 35 enslaved on his plantation. With such a large number of enslaved laborers, Alexander Somervell was one of the largest slaveowners in Calvert County during the nineteenth century.

Point Patience appeared on an 1857 map of the Patuxent and St. Mary's rivers. According to the map, the house owned by Alexander Somervell is labeled "Tucker." This designation is likely an error, probably referring to a nearby tenant or adjacent landowner. The error was corrected on the Preliminary Chart of the Patuxent River. On that map the same house is correctly labeled as "Somervelle." The composition of Somervell's Point Patience plantation remained relatively unchanged during the Agricultural Census of 1860 with one great exception. By 1860 Somervell began dividing his enslaved population among his two sons. Alexander retained 32 members of his enslaved workforce in 1860. His son, Alexander Somervell, Jr., received 22 and his other son, Charles, was listed as owning 16 enslaved men and women.

After Alexander Somervell's death in 1865, management of Point Patience was left to his wife, Cornelia Olivia Sewall Somervell. In the 1870 census Cornelia Olivia was listed as having real estate valued at \$40,000. Her holding included 600 acres of improved land with an equal amount unimproved. She continued to grow many of the same crops as her husband had in decades past, with the exception of tobacco. Her livestock included herds of sheep, cow, and swine. With the abolition of slavery following the Civil War, operation of Cornelia Olivia Somervell's plantation was conducted by a hired labor force, which was likely composed of many of the Somervell's former slaves.

By the early 1870s Cornelia Olivia had begun to divide the property among her children, likely as a result of increased economic strain from maintaining such a large plantation. The parcel containing Site 18CV364 was given to Rosa Somervell through two separate sales in 1873 and 1874. By the 1890s many of the Somervell children had left the area and sold their holdings of the Point Patience property. Rosa Somervell Sollars was among them, leaving Calvert County for Baltimore City. She and her husband, Somervell Sollars, had acquired 239 acres of Point Patience by 1893. That same year the couple sold nearly half of the property to John and Fannie Marburger.

Rosa and Somervell Sollars retained the portion of the property containing Site 18CV364 for another seven years. On January 3, 1901, she sold the parcel to Joseph C. Webster, the owner of a dry goods store in Solomons Island. Webster purchased several other adjacent tracts over the years, consolidating the properties under the title "Lynn" (Harmon et al. 1996). He held onto the tract until his death in 1937. At that time the property was given to Webster's daughter, Sarah Glascock.

Sarah and her husband, William, never lived on the Point Patience property. William Glascock was a lithographer for the government, and the couple resided in St. Charles, Maryland, with their two children. In 1943 Sarah sold her 168 acres at Point Patience to the United States government for creation of the Naval Mine Warfare Test Station.

Historical maps do not indicate the presence of structures in the site area in 1880, 1890, or 1905. Maps do indicate that two roads ran through the area, one running north from Point Patience toward Appeal and another running east-southeast to Solomons Island. Site 18CV364 lies in the northeastern section of the road junction.

Site 18CV364 was initially identified by James Harmon of the SMRC at JPPM during a basewide survey in 1995. The site was identified through a shovel test survey, a part of Harmon's Survey Area G. Harmon noted that there was widespread disturbance in the central portion of Area G, near Site 18CV364, due to repeated episodes of construction. Fill soils were highly variable, but commonly included quantities of sand, gravel, concrete, cinder, and slag. Harmon excavated 29 shovel tests in the site area on a 15-meter (50-foot) grid. Artifacts were recovered from seven of the initial shovel tests. Twenty additional shovel tests were dug at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals around the initial positive tests. Site 18CV364 was described as an amorphous-shaped deposit measuring 54x22 meters (180x75 feet) located on a slight rise.

The JPPM survey noted a plowzone above subsoil in most of the shovel tests, with artifacts recovered from the plowzone. In two shovel tests, however, Harmon noted disturbed soil profiles. A total of 507 artifacts were recovered from Site 18CV364; however, 472 of those artifacts were listed as slag or some other non-temporally diagnostic building material. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site included transfer-printed whiteware (n=1), Rhenish blue and gray stoneware (n=1), English brown stoneware (n=1), Colonial-era bottle glass (n=1), and 31.7 grams of brick. Based on the assemblage the site was thought to have two occupations: one from the Colonial period and another from the nineteenth or twentieth century. Harmon postulated that the Colonial component may be a tenant house.

In 2008 GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) conducted an archaeological investigation approximately 23 meters (75 feet) south of the recorded location of Site 18CV364. The investigation was conducted as part of NHPA and NEPA compliance for a munitions clearance project known as East Lands Range No. 1. The area was a Navy rifle range that included a backstop, and was used between 1943 and 1970. NAS Patuxent River was conducting munition remediation activities in 2008, and found geophysical (electromagnetic) anomalies that could represent unexploded ordnance. Archaeologists and UXO technicians excavated three 5x5-foot test units at the location of the anomalies, and found metal military refuse (Marshall matting) in a disposal pit. One historic artifact was recovered, a kaolin pipe stem, and the investigators concluded that Site 18CV364 did not extend into the munition clearance project area.

The Phase II evaluation study of Site 18CV364 was conducted in October 2012. The investigations included shovel test and test unit excavation. Shovel tests were excavated on transects, with 3-meter (10-foot) spacing on four transects (Transect A, Transect C, Transect AY, and Control Line No. 20), and 6-meter (20-foot) spacing elsewhere. The shovel testing covered an elevated landform where Site 18CV364 was recorded and extended onto a smaller rise to the east (Transects AT and AS). A total of 161 shovel tests were excavated along with two test units. Stratigraphy encountered at Site 18CV364 consisted of 18 centimeters (7 inches) of dark yellowish brown silt loam plowzone overlying brownish yellow clay loam subsoil.

In some shovel tests along Transects A and C, asphalt was found mixed in the plowzone, supporting Harmon's assertion that the site was partially disturbed by construction activities in the area after the Navy acquired the property in 1943. There were a total of eight positive shovel tests in the Phase II testing: A30, C5, D19, E18, E20, G26, AT30, and AY14. The finds from these shovel tests were principally twentieth-century materials, such as glass, miscellaneous iron fragments, and small pieces of animal bone. A piece of sanitary porcelain was also recovered during testing from Shovel Test AT-30. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The sole Colonial-period finds were two handwrought nails recovered from Shovel Tests E-18 and E-20, and a pipe bowl fragment recovered from Shovel Test D19. The two 1x1-meter (3x3-foot) test units excavated (Test Units 1 and 2) were positioned near Shovel Tests D-19, E-



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18, and E-20.

Test Units 1 and 2 yielded one artifact each: a tobacco pipe bowl fragment from Test Unit 1 and a piece of olive bottle glass from Test Unit 2. Artifacts were recovered exclusively from the plowzone. The pipe stem fragment had a bore diameter of 5/64 inch with no apparent maker's mark. No brick or daub was found in the test units, and no features were identified. It appears that the presumed Colonial occupation of Site 18CV364 left only very scant archaeological traces. The Phase I investigation by JPPM recovered three Colonial-period artifacts (two ceramic sherds and one olive bottle glass fragment), and the Phase II investigation yielded two handwrought nails, a piece of olive bottle glass, and two pipe fragments. The excavation at Site 18CV364 produced no direct evidence of a structure (i.e., related archaeological features). If a tenant house once stood in the site area, it was apparently very minimally constructed and thoroughly deconstructed or demolished during the Navy's development of the area during the mid-twentieth century. The Colonial-period cultural material was found in the same area where twentieth-century debris was apparently dumped. It is possible that the Colonial-period material was brought to the site in fill.

Site 18CV364 has no appreciable research potential. The site area has been partially disturbed, with several tests yielding asphalt and construction debris in what otherwise appeared to be a plowzone. The integrity of the site has been compromised by both the unknown construction event (or dumping) and plowing. A plowzone covers the entire site area, and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The site has a light scatter of twentieth-century refuse that may have been dumped on-site along with the asphalt and construction material. A small amount of Colonial-period cultural material was found at the site in the same area as the twentieth-century debris. It is therefore questionable if the site was actually occupied during the Colonial period or if the Colonial artifacts were brought to the site and deposited in fill. No evidence of a structure was found, other than the presence of two hand-wrought nails. Further investigation of the site is highly unlikely to yield significant information on the past. It is recommended that Site 18CV364 is determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002435, 18CV364 SF