



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO11

Site Name: Chicone I

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic & Early/Middle Woodland short-term camp & Late Woodland/Contact village

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 3

SCS soil & sediment code MKA

Latitude 38.5056

Longitude -75.7989

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 0-20 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Chicone Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 20 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

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 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?

#### 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		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	101	Coulbourn	6	Townsend	809	Yeocomico	23
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	6	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	19	Mockley	61	Sullivan Cove	13	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	59	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	1		
				Potomac Crk	5		

## 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			
Flaked stone	2554	Other fired clay	20
Ground stone	21	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	9	Modified faunal	51
Fire-cracked rock	728	Unmod faunal	744
Other lithics (all)	17	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	2010	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	6	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Two pit features containing diagnostic, Late Woodland materials

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

## Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18DO11, Chicone Site #1, consists of the archeological remains associated with a Late Archaic and Early/Middle Woodland short-term camp and a Late Woodland/Contact period village on the Nanticoke River in Dorchester County. The site is situated on a small rise in an agricultural field, amidst a swampy landscape created by the tidal wetlands of the Nanticoke and its tributaries. The wooded margins of the field contain a mixture of dogwood, hickory, maple, oak, poplar, sassafras, and walnut, and underbrush including holly, locust, wild blackberries, pokeberries, and morning glory. Soils at the site are primarily Hambrook loams with strips of Matapeake silt loam and Sassafras soils in areas.

The site is situated on land that, historically, was part of the Chicone Indian Reservation, occupied by the Nanticoke Indians during the 17th and 18th centuries. The first reference to the Nanticoke appears in John Smith's account of his encounter with a people he called the "Kuskarawaoks" who resided on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Their territory encompassed the "Kus flu" or Nanticoke River drainage. Smith recorded the locations of at least five villages stretching along the length of river. The village of "Kuskarawaok", located near present-day Laurel, Delaware, was denoted by Smith as the chief's village. The commoner village of "Nantaquack" was recorded in the general vicinity of Chicone. Evidence suggests that at the advent of European contact, the Nanticoke were an independent chiefdom, outside of direct control of groups to the north (such as the Choptanks, Susquehannock and even the Iroquois) as well as that of Powhatan.

Little is known about the Nanticoke between the time of Smith's voyage in 1608 and the 1650s when European settlers began to encroach on Nanticoke lands. Colonial records indicate that trade with the Dutch and, possibly, the Swedes took place, in addition to trade with Virginia colonists. Intermixed with references to trade are allusions to occasional skirmishes between the Nanticoke and the Virginia and Maryland colonies.

By the 1650s, Virginia colonial documents indicate that the Nanticoke were ruled by a "king" named "Cockasimmon". A treaty between the Nanticoke and the Maryland colonial government in 1668 lists "Unnacocasimmon" as the emperor and mentions "Sicacone Towne" specifically as one of his villages. Documentary sources indicate that during the 17th century, Chicone Village became the spatial and political center of the Nanticoke, superseding seven to ten other villages. A reference to an "emperor" living at Chicone is first found in a 1677 militia muster calling men from several counties to "rendezvous at Chicacone in Nanticoke River, being the place where the Emperor now or lately reside". Based on this evidence, it is believed that Unnacocasimmon became emperor sometime between Smith's 1609 reconnaissance of the Chesapeake Bay and a 1655 Virginia reference. Succeeding leaders would maintain Chicone as their residence and the seat of Nanticoke political power well into the 18th century.

In the 1670s and 1680s, there are several references to fortifications at Chicone. Details of the construction are not provided, but the accounts suggest that the emperor's residence was fortified and used to store valuable trade goods. The Nanticoke themselves may have been more spread out on the landscape, with the Indians retreating to the emperor's residence at Chicone in times of trouble.

To prevent encroachment on their villages, the Maryland colonial government established Chicone as an Indian reservation in 1698. Documents suggest that when the village was incorporated into an Indian reservation in the late 17th century, it encompassed a 5,166 ¼ acre area. Apparently, the creation of the reservation did not completely prevent Englishmen from settling on the land, for numerous accounts of encroachment are recorded in contemporary documents.

During the 18th century, the status of Indians in Maryland declined dramatically. Repeated encroachments and mistreatment by the English culminated in the planning of an Indian uprising in 1742. The Nanticoke were the main participants in this ultimately failed attempt to throw off the yoke of English colonization and suffered severe punishments from the Maryland government as a result. After this failed uprising, many of the Nanticoke moved to join the Choptanks in the northern part of Dorchester County, while others moved farther north to join the Iroquois. Some remained in the middle reaches of the peninsula in areas where English encroachment had not yet penetrated. One of the last references to Nanticoke living at Chicone is from 1768 when it was reported that only an old Indian woman and two boys were settled on the land. By 1782, it was decided that they had vacated the reservation lands completely and the land was divided up and sold off to white settlers.

Knowledge of the boundaries of the Chicone Indian Reservation and a vague idea of the location of native settlements within the reservation have been present in the local historical consciousness to some degree since the land ceased to be controlled by the Nanticoke Indians in the late 18th century. In the late 19th century, researchers from the Smithsonian Institution collected materials from the site, including Rappahannock Fabric-impressed sherds and several bifaces. Site 18DO11 has been surface collected by local residents since at least the 1950s, recovering an abundance of Late Woodland materials in addition to glass beads and white clay pipes.

The Sussex County, Delaware Archaeological Society performed excavations at 18DO11 in 1952, uncovering 7 pit features. The assemblage recovered in 1952 reportedly consisted of 5 triangular points, 3 cores, 17 pieces of flake/shatter, 2 hammerstones, 1 possible groundstone, 1 other lithic, 851 ceramic sherds (6 rims), 1 clay pipe fragment (non-European), 2 bone awls, 7 other pieces of worked bone, 332 other bone/antler/teeth fragments, and shell (unquantified). Identifiable faunal materials recovered included large and small mammal, fish, bird, turtle bone, and oyster and mussel shell. Subsequent analyses of these materials have indicated many discrepancies between field records, investigators' statements, and the artifact collection. However, the data does allow certain observations about what materials were recovered. The temporally diagnostic materials recovered date exclusively to the Late Woodland and include a predominance of Rappahannock Fabric-impressed ceramics that span the entire period. Both complex and simple incised Townsend Ware sherds were recovered along with Townsend cord-impressed ceramics. One pit contained a Potomac Creek sherd, indicating a Western Shore connection. Five triangular points were also recovered.

Within the context of a state-sponsored project to identify the locations of "historic" period Indian villages, a 1985 project utilized documentary evidence to delineate a 700 acre tract known historically as "Handsell" as the most likely to contain the nucleated core settlement of Chicone Indian Town. This settlement was believed to represent the 17th and 18th century residence of the Nanticoke emperors. Site 18DO11, located at the southern tip of Handsell, possessed characteristics judged by the 1985 researchers to strongly suggest it as the core settlement. Both regular and infra-red photographic surveys made during reconnaissance flights revealed a clearly distinguishable donut-shaped anomaly at the site. This anomaly was interpreted as the site of the Contact period palisaded village of Chicone. Field checking in this area yielded diagnostic ceramic sherds and a dark, organic subplowzone layer of soil in the vicinity of the circular stain. All of the data led researchers to conclude that 18DO11 represented occupations prior to initial contact with Europeans and continuing into the



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Unknown

historically documented occupation by the Nanticoke.

The most extensive research project at 18DO11 to date was a project carried out over two field seasons in 1994 and 1995. Virginia Busby, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Virginia initiated the excavations as part of a larger dissertation project aimed at explicating Nanticoke culture during the Contact period. In addition, there was a potential threat of property development at the time, providing further impetus for archeological investigations. A Non-Capital Grant from the Maryland Historical Trust provided the majority of financial support for the excavations.

The 1994/1995 archeological field investigations were divided into three sections: surface collection, shovel test pitting, and the excavation of individual units, trenches, and blocks.

As the field containing the site had been plowed for several decades, a 100% controlled surface collection was selected as the most expedient survey method to gain preliminary information about the site. The site was disked and allowed to rain/snow wash several times. Approximately 7 acres of the field containing Site 18DO11 was gridded into 3.05 X 3.05 m (10 X 10 ft) units. Materials from each unit were collected, bagged, and taken to the lab for analysis. Artifact distribution maps were made for different artifact types to establish preliminary site boundaries, temporal range of components, and identify activity areas. Distribution maps were made for diagnostic Native-made ceramic types, stone tools and lithic debris, oyster shell, and nails. The results of the surface collection in combination with the information from the aerial photographic survey conducted in 1985 and excavations by the Sussex County Archaeological Society were used to design the subsequent shovel test and excavation strategy.

Shovel test pits (STPs) were placed both judgmentally and systematically. Judgmentally placed STPs were excavated in the agricultural field as well as in one portion of the wooded perimeter of the field. They were intuitively placed based upon topographical and environmental characteristics. Systematic shovel test pits were then excavated at 15.24 m (or 50 ft intervals) within the field to characterize the subsurface deposits and define site boundaries. Supplementary STPs were also excavated at smaller intervals of 3.05 to 7.62 meters (10 to 25 feet). In total, 78 shovel tests were excavated across the site.

Each STP measured approximately 45.7 cm (1.5 ft) in diameter and was excavated using round-nosed shovels and pointed trowels. They were excavated by natural strata into culturally sterile subsoil and all soil was screened through hardware mesh cloth. Field records on each STP were maintained on standardized form using standard artifact and soils nomenclature. Schematic drawings were made of the soil profile of each STP and each shovel test was plotted on the project base map.

Following the shovel test pit investigation, a series of investigatory trenches, 76.2 cm X 1.524 m (2.5 X 5 foot) and 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units were excavated. Six 76.2 cm X 7.62 m (2.5 X 25 ft) trenches, 13 of the smaller test units and 7 of the larger units were ultimately excavated. Artifact densities and the presence of midden deposits revealed by the shovel tests as well as the location of a dark, circular soil stain apparent on the surface influenced the placement of the trenches and units. The excavation strategy consisted of the removal of the disturbed plowzone layer to the level of subsoil, buried soil horizons, or features. All excavation units were tied into the same Cartesian control grid used for the controlled surface collection and shovel testing at the site. Vertical control was provided by the placement of datum stakes at the southwest corner of each excavation unit.

Excavation in the trenches and excavation units followed arbitrary levels within natural/cultural strata. As with the shovel tests, excavations in the test units were terminated in natural soils that were determined to be culturally sterile. All excavated soil matrix from units and trenches was minimally screened through hardware cloth for systematic recovery of artifacts. In addition, a series of excavation units were screened through .125 inch or smaller mesh to sample micro-debitage, botanical remains, and other smaller artifacts. All artifacts and ecofacts recovered were retained regardless of their age or relative importance. Notes on each test unit were kept on standardized forms. Soils were described in detail using standard terminology. Following completion of each test unit, a measured drawing was prepared, along with black-and-white and color photographs of at least one profile per unit, trench, or block excavation.

When intact features were encountered, they were recorded by means of photography, scale drawings, and written descriptions. Following recordation of the horizontal extent of the features, only two were sectioned, and a section profile prepared. A sample of the soil matrix was retained for flotation analysis. In addition, volumetrically controlled bulk soil samples were removed from non-feature contexts to serve as control for analysis.

The 1994-1995 excavations at 18DO11 revealed that the horizontal extent of archeological materials covers an approximately 11.5 acre area between Chicone Creek and the Nanticoke River. Native American components at the site date from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland-to-Contact periods, while those of Native and Euro-American occupation range in date from the 17th through the early 20th century. A Contact Period native occupation identified in the northwest portion of the site (referred to as Area C) yielded European-produced materials dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries in association with native-made ceramic sherds. Investigations also identified a late 19th/early 20th century component interpreted as a tenant house.

Subsurface testing revealed the presence of a buried A-horizon with midden deposits in several locations associated with artifacts dating to the Late Woodland and Contact periods. Two small pit features contained pottery dating to the Late Woodland while one pit also contained a white glass trade bead suggesting a Contact period date. Over two hundred postmold-like stains were noted beneath the A-horizon during unit/block excavations. While many of these features were noted in the area of the dark, circular soil stain previously mentioned (Area A), the limited amount of excavation carried out thus far prevents any definitive statement regarding the presence of a palisade.

The first pit feature (Feature 1) measured 53 cm (1.75 ft) in diameter and was filled with very dark brown sandy loam and yellowish brown sandy loam containing charcoal flecking. Approximately 6.1 cm of the feature (2.4 in) was excavated in an attempt to define its horizontal boundaries with further exploration planned for future excavations. From the limited work performed, the sides of the feature appeared to slope inward gently. Cultural materials recovered in the fill included 1 fire-cracked rock fragment, 2 oyster shell fragments, 1 unidentified large mammal bone, and 5 Rappahannock Fabric-impressed sherds.

The second pit feature (Feature 2) was more basin-shaped and was within the midden layer at the site. It measured 33.5-61 cm (1.1-2 ft) and was 14 cm (.46 ft) deep at the center. Feature fill consisted of a dark yellowish-brown slightly silty sand mottled with a small amount of dark brown sand. The feature was bisected along its east/west axis and all soil retained for flotation. Cultural materials recovered from Feature 2 and noted at the time of excavation include 1 whole oyster shell hinge and several extremely small oyster shell fragments, numerous small mammal bone fragments, chert and jasper tertiary flakes, 2 small Rappahannock Fabric-impressed body sherds, ceramic crumbs, and charred wood and other organic materials. The majority of materials recovered from Feature 2 resulted from the heavy and light fraction residues collected during soil flotation. This includes 182 bone fragments, oyster shell, lithic debris, ceramic crumbs, and a burned white glass seed trade bead.



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Temporal and spatial differences in site usage can be discerned with several activity areas identifiable.

A stratified sequence of occupations ranging from the Archaic period through the Late Woodland was recorded in the wooded perimeter of the field (Area B), at the southwest portion of the site and adjacent to a creek. However, based on artifact types, densities, and distributions along with feature data, the main occupation at Site 18DO11 is interpreted as representing a Late Woodland-to-Contact Period village. This information combined with descriptions of the Chicone village in written historic documents and archeological data from the surrounding area, confirm the earlier characterization of this site as the core settlement of the post-Contact period Nanticoke Indian village.

The prehistoric/proto-historic artifact assemblage recovered during the 1994/1995 excavations at 18DO11 included 33 projectile points, 1 spokeshave, 2 unifaces, 7 bifaces, 45 cores, 16 scrapers, 19 utilized/retouched flakes, 2,363 flakes, 33 worked or used pebbles/cobbles, 10 other flaked stone objects, 1 atlatl weight, 10 groundstone fragments, 9 steatite bowl pieces, 14 hammerstone fragments, 728 piece of fire-cracked rocks, 1,159 ceramic sherds, 19 native-made tobacco pipe fragments, 1 white glass seed bead (trade bead, counted as historic-personal item), 107 oyster shell fragments, 305 unmodified animal bones, 41 burned bones, and 1 calcined bone.

The most common lithic raw material was (by far) quartz, followed by chert, jasper, quartzite, rhyolite, argillite, and various other stone types. The projectile point assemblage included 1 Susquehanna Broadspear, 4 Piscataways, 4 side-notched points, 6 Rossvilles, 4 Levanna points, 1 Madison, 4 other triangular points, and 8 other points. Ceramic sherds included 101 Dames Quarter, 19 Accokeek, 59 Wolfe Neck, 6 Coulbourn, 61 Mockley, 7 Hell Island, 675 Rappahannock Fabric-impressed, 43 Rappahannock Incised, 91 Townsend Corded, 6 Minguannan, 1 Moyaone, 13 Sullivan Cove, 23 Yeocomico, 5 Potomac Creek, 2 Camden, 38 thin-walled Post-European Contact sherds, and 9 unidentified sherds. Identifiable bones within the faunal assemblage included a possible duck bone, 6 fish bones, 10 turtle bones, 88 mammal bones (40 burned), and 7 deer bones (1 burned).

Excavations at 18DO11 clearly reveal that a very significant archeological site with intact features and artifact deposits is present. The site relates to an important period in Maryland history, and preserves archeological deposits associated with a period of rapid change in Native American culture, as well as increasing interactions between the indigenous and colonial inhabitants of Maryland.

Additional excavation in Area C, the southeastern part of Area A, and in the far eastern portion of the site is strongly recommended in order to flesh out the extent of occupation at the site during the proto-historic period. The resultant material assemblage would contribute further to our understanding of the material choices made by the Nanticoke in the context of European contact and colonization. Opening up enough area to permit the definition of house patterns and possibly the palisade line would contribute significantly to our understanding of the organization of people in space in a Late Woodland-Contact period Eastern Shore village. Combining this intense study of 18DO11 with survey and equal study of other sites within the other parts of the Chicone Village landscape would allow a more complete picture of life at Chicone.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

ARCLOG16-1, 97001722