



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO122

Site Name: Aeberle #3

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Indian Lotts #1

Historic

Brief Description:

Contact through mid 19th century Native American dwelling on Choptank Indian Reservation

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code FmA, FaA

Latitude 38.5926

Longitude -75.9717

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -20 m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Indian Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 30 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  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

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

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

contact period domestic habitation

### 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	
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"/> 1
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 48	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 48			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 69	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	possible semi-subterranean house site	
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 162	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 397	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 118
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 54
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	possible semi-subterranean structure	
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18DO122, also known as Indian Lotts #1 or Aeberle #3, is a mixed historic and prehistoric occupation likely associated with the last inhabitants of the Choptank Indian Reservation. The site falls within one of the private "lotts" or tracts established after the sale and dissolution of the Indian Reservation in 1798. The site represents a single to multi-family domestic occupation with features. The site is located south of Goose Creek Road, north of Gluckheim, in Dorchester County. The site is plowed agricultural field and forest. Soils on site are Fort Mott Loamy Sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

Archival research focused specifically on the current project area has indicated that Map 21 Parcel 19 originated as part of the former Locust Neck Choptank Indian reservation. The reservation was established by the Maryland General Assembly in 1669 ostensibly to provide "...a Convenient dwelling place in this their native Country free from the Incroachment and oppression of the English..." for the tribe, several members of which had assisted the State by providing testimony in a murder trial. That testimony apparently had earned them the enmity of neighboring tribes, and put them at risk of being "...cut off] and destroyed by the Wiccomesses and their Confederates the Matwha's Indians...". In return for the reservation, the Choptank Indians were to pay a yearly rent of six beaver skins.

Despite the provision of the reservation, the Choptank Indians remained under pressure from the increasingly numerous English settlers, and disputes over land and resources continued. Migration by the Nanticoke and other Eastern Shore groups intensified throughout the eighteenth century, and in 1768, the Chicacoan and Broad Creek Nanticoke reservations were sold by Maryland. A number of the former residents of these reservations joined the Choptank at Locust Neck. By 1792, however, a report by Dr. William Vans Murray, written in September, 1792 to then-President Thomas Jefferson, described the Locust Neck Choptank as a "...tribe dwindled almost into extinction ... but still possessed of 5,000 acres reserved for them by the Maryland Assembly." Dr. Murray's letter noted that the group had only about nine members remaining, and described the village at Locust Neck as consisting of "... four genuine old wigwams, thatched over with the bark of the cedar - very old - and two framed houses - in one of which lives the queen, Mrs. Mulberry, relict of the Colonel who was the last Chief". The primary purpose of Dr. Murray's visit had been to record aspects of the Nanticoke language, and for that he interviewed Mary Mulberry, one of the last residents of the Locust Neck settlement. According to Dr. Murray, the word list was completed while sitting in a "wigwam" at the Choptank reservation. Six years later, in November 1798, a bill was passed by the Maryland Assembly authorizing the State Commissioners to contract for and purchase the Choptank Indian Lands that had been reserved in 1669. A map of the associated survey was prepared in 1800 by William Barrow, County Surveyor for Dorchester County.

Despite the formal termination of the reservation, the general area at the head of Indian Creek continued to be designated as the "Indian Town" on maps of the mid-nineteenth century, and the lots created as a result of Barrow's survey served as property boundaries and referents in deeds until well into the twentieth century.

In 1799, after the act for the dissolution of the 4,000 acre Choptank Indian reservation was passed, a total of 60 ac of land was set aside for four members of the Choptank tribe: Mary Mulberry and her son Henry Mulberry; Henry Sixpence; and Thomas Joshua. According to the deed recorded at the time, these individuals were "all that remain of those Indians who possessed the Choptank Indian lands aforesaid and are now inhabiting the same". Each family or individual received a total of 20 acres, including the ten acres along Indian Creek on which each resided, and ten acres of woodlot as a large detached parcel at the eastern edge of the map identified as "Indian Woods". In addition, the state agreed to pay each individual or family a yearly annuity, with amounts ranging from \$160 (for Mary and Henry Mulberry) to \$100 (Henry Sixpence). Also included in the annuity settlement was one Esther Henry (\$30), although she did not receive title to any property. The agreement specified that "all the said Lands... shall be held, used and occupied by the said Indians, so long as they and their descendants shall continue to Inhabit the same, and to use it for their own Cultivation and improvement". It was clear from this document that each lot contained the current dwelling(s) of each grantee.

Although neither the deed nor the Barrow map indicated who resided on each of the three mapped lots, examination of later deeds provides some clues. In 1837, Maryland State Commissioner Theodorick Bland sold to Thomas Sherman all of Lot #5 of the former Choptank Indian lands, comprising a total of 193/4 acres. The metes and bounds described in the deed for this property clearly excluded the three small "Indian Lotts" at the headwaters of Indian Creek. Most importantly, the eighth course of these metes and bounds was identified as beginning at a post on the "first line of Thomas Joshua's Lot." This reference not only suggests that Thomas Joshua or a direct descendant still was living on his property at the time the Sherman deed was recorded (1837), but also provides evidence that Thomas Joshua lived either on the northernmost or the centermost of the three ten-acre "Indian Lotts" noted on the Barrow map. Not until 1866 was Sherman able to acquire the former Indian lots laid off in the 1799 deed, when state commissioners sold at public auction "the State's interest in all the lands reserved and set apart for the use of the remnant of the tribe of Choptank Indians or their descendants". Sherman paid \$695 for the property.

Thomas B. She(a)rman was a very successful farmer and land owner in the East New Market District, who in time came to own town lots in East New Market and several other portions of the former Choptank Indian lands, including Lots #3 and #6 on the 1799 Barrow map. By 1860, his net worth included real estate valued at \$12,000 and personal property also appraised at \$12,000; the latter figure undoubtedly included the eleven slaves credited to TB Sherman in the slave census of that year. The scope of his landholdings is evident by examining property owner names on the 1875 Atlas of the East New Market District. When Thomas Sherman died (sometime between 1880 and 1885), his two sons, B. Walter and William R., inherited all of their father's extensive real estate holdings. The two heirs mutually worked out a division of their father's various parcels. At the time of this division, one or both sons already had moved away from Dorchester County; William appeared in the 1880 census as a merchant living in Baltimore City, while a subsequent deed transaction concluded the following year indicated that B. Walter Sherman and his wife Emma had moved to Louisville, Kentucky. As part of the aforementioned property division, William Sherman obtained title to the 99 acre portion that became known as Lot #2 of the property division instrument, and was referenced in all subsequent deeds as "The Sherman Institute Property."

This property became the focus of several chancery cases in the 1890s, after William Sherman and his wife mortgaged the tract as security for a \$1,400 loan from Mary J. Gaul in 1892. At the time, Sherman and his wife were living on the tract. As a result of these cases, the property eventually was placed in trust with Alonzo Miles and subsequently was auctioned off in January 1898. The Federal census records for 1900 revealed that William R. Sherman, by that time a 61-year-old widower, was a boarder in the Howard household; whether the Sherman/Howard relationship was in any way familial is unclear.

Over the next several decades, three families—Adolf Droll and wife; Henry Stewart and wife; and Reinhard Bergemann— were recorded as owners of the "Sherman Institute Property." According to twentieth century census data, all were farmers who had moved from states in the Mid-West. Adolf Droll, who



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Brief

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Unknown

emigrated from Germany, lived first in New York and then in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, before buying the tract in 1898. The next owner, Henry Stewart, was from Clark County, South Dakota. Reinhard Bergemann immigrated to the United States in the 1880s, and apparently lived in Nebraska prior to purchasing the former Sherman property from Stewart in 1916.

With minor acreage adjustments for utility and road easements, and minus a 4.026 ac parcel that was sold to the Greenhawk family, the "Sherman Institute Property" remained relatively intact through the late twentieth century.

The site was first identified in 1983 by Joseph McNamara of the Maryland Geological Society. No subsurface testing was completed at the time, and the only information available on the site is from the Maryland Archeological Site Survey form on file at the MHT. The site was recorded as a concentration of artifacts visible on the surface of an agricultural field; materials present included late eighteenth - early nineteenth century pearlware ceramics, the base of a dark green glass wine bottle, glazed redware, and stoneware. Also included were a single quartz flake and a fragment of shell-tempered ceramic. The site form noted that the agricultural field had low visibility because it was in no-till cultivation. Although 18DO 122 is located in what appears to be the northernmost of the three early 19th century Indian Lotts, there was no mention of that historical connection on the original site form filed at MHT.

In 2010, an underground transmission line right-of-way (ROW) for the proposed Pepco Holdings, Inc. (PHI) Mid-Atlantic Power Pathway (MAPP) Project was planned, which included the recorded boundaries of Site 18DO122. Due to its presence, Phase I testing was proposed to determine the full extent of the site within the boundaries of the right-of-way.

A total of 224 artifacts were recovered from the Phase I testing within the 18DO122 site boundary. Of these 200 were historic period artifacts and 24 were prehistoric lithic material. This included 68 fragments of hand-made brick, 58 historic ceramic, 34 oyster shell fragments, 24 glass, 22 lithic debitage, 16 metal and two bifaces. Diagnostic ceramics included 25 pearlware (1779 to 1830), 14 creamware (1762 to 1820), a tin-enameled ceramic (1620 to 1800) and a white salt-glazed stoneware ceramic (1720 to 1805). Diagnostic metal iron items included three cut nails (1815 to 1890) and two hand wrought nails (1600-1815). The two prehistoric biface tools were too retouched to be typed. Only 14 per cent or 30 artifacts were recovered from below the plow zone. To that, 24 of the 30 sub plow zone artifacts were recovered from shovel test "L5 at 90", which was excavated into what appears to be a pit feature. The remaining six artifacts likely entered the sub-strata as a result of plowing of the agricultural field within which the site was located. The pit feature (designated as Feature 1) identified by shovel test "L5 at 90m" was located along the southern edge of the agricultural field, near the tree line, 5 m (16.4 ft) to the east of the proposed project centerline. A total of 44 artifacts were recovered from this shovel test, accounting for one-fifth of the total Phase I site assemblage. The stratigraphy of this shovel test exhibited multiple layers of fill between the plow zone and the C-horizon.

The Phase II evaluation was conducted immediately following the Phase I survey, and involved the excavation of five test units to better define the artifact deposits and cultural feature identified during the shovel test excavation. Test Units 1, 2, and 3 each measured 1 by 1 m (3.28 ft) square, while Test Units 4 and 5 measured 0.5 by 2 m (1.6 by 6.6 ft) and 0.5 by 1.43 m (1.6 by 4.7 ft) respectively. These long and narrow test units were oriented in such a way as to define the horizontal extent of Feature 1. Test Unit 1 was placed within this same feature to better establish the inherent stratigraphy. Test Units 2 and 3 were placed in separate areas of the northern portion of the site, near shovel tests that yielded above average amounts of cultural materials. A total of 592 artifacts were recovered from the five test units excavated as part of the evaluation. Of these, 541 represent historic period or European style materials, and 47 represent prehistoric lithic materials associated with the use and manufacture of stone tools. Four fragments of prehistoric ceramic were also recovered. Both categories of artifacts were identified in co-mingled contexts, either as a result of erosion or contemporaneous use.

The Phase II historic artifact assemblage included brick fragments (n=269), ceramic vessel fragments (n=104), metal objects (n=91), organic materials (n=42), vessel and window glass fragments (n=26), clay smoking pipe fragments (n=6), plaster fragments (n=2), and a composite vessel lid composed of rubber and ferrous metal. Though most of the brick fragments appeared to represent hand-made bricks, only four were complete enough to be categorized as "handmade". The ceramic sub-assemblage included a variety of ware types, with creamware (n=34) and red-bodied, wheel thrown earthenware (n=34) in the majority. Pearlware was also common (n=23). A mean ceramic date of 1790.25 was calculated for the 69 ceramic ware fragments that exhibited diagnostic attributes, with a value of "1950" implied for date ranges that extended to "present". All of the ceramic wares were identified as hollow vessels. Only nine of the ceramic vessels exhibited decoration, consisting of hand painting under the glaze (n=7), molded decoration (n=1), and shelledge treatment (n=1). Four of the vessel fragments exhibited an interior slip.

Metal objects included iron (n=86) and bronze (n=4) artifacts, along with a decorated vessel cap constructed of copper with iron fastener pegs. The bronze items included three tacks and a button with shanked back. The iron items included 48 nail fragments, 44 of which could only be broadly characterized as cut or hand wrought in manufacture, while four evidenced traits that indicated a definitive hand-wrought manufacture; 21 fragments of flat sheet iron, 16 fragments that were corroded beyond the point of specific identification, and a single fragment from an implement handle. Hand wrought nails were most commonly manufactured between 1600 and 1815; a date range that encompasses the mean ceramic date established for the Phase II artifact deposits. Organic materials included 40 oyster shell fragments, a single mussel shell fragment, and a single fragment of burned mammal bone. All of these organic items were recovered in association with Feature 1, with Test Unit 1 leading the group in quantity (n=24).

The glass sub-assemblage included 20 bottle glass fragments, 5 window glass, and a single shard of lamp glass. Most of the bottle glass fragments were small in size, and only six could be definitively identified as "non-machine made" bottles. All but two of the bottle glass fragments were dark green in color. None of the artifacts within the glass sub-assemblage exhibited diagnostic attributes. The clay smoking pipe fragments included two bowl fragments and four stem fragments. The brick fragments, nails and window glass constitute the largest portion of the artifact assemblage; and possibly evidence the presence of a former structure. Diagnostic attributes within the historic assemblage suggest an occupation in the late eighteenth to very early nineteenth century. All of the ceramic vessel sherds were identified as hollow ware, suggesting a prevalence of food storage and preparation activities. Oysters seem to be a major part of the diet of the occupants of the site, suggesting that other marine resources might also have been regularly consumed.

The Phase II prehistoric artifact assemblage included 43 fragments of unmodified lithic debitage, four prehistoric ceramic fragments, two biface fragments, and two fire cracked rock. Lithic raw material classes identified within the prehistoric inventory included mainly jasper (n=23, 22.17 g), with smaller quantities of quartz (n=9, 13.89 g), five varieties of chert (n=9, 10.13 g), quartzite (n=4, 6.43 g), and ironstone (n=2, 1.14 g). The debitage sub-assemblage consisted primarily of flake fragments (n=23, 21.1 g) that could not be placed into a specific reduction-type category; the remaining flakes with visible reduction traits included a relatively even quantity of core reduction (n=9, 5.77 g) and bifacial reduction (n=8, 1.92 g) flakes, with lesser quantities of edge preparation flakes (n=2, 2.91 g) and shatter (n=1, 0.8 g). The four prehistoric ceramic sherds were highly fragmentary. The two biface fragments included a portion of a finished projectile point/ knife (4.24 g) manufactured of chert (01) material, and a fragment of an indeterminate stage biface (3.39) manufactured of quartzite. The



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finished biface showed evidence of retouch activity. The finished biface was the only example of the chert 01 raw material class recovered from the site, while the quartzite biface was one of four artifacts derived of that material class, suggesting that these tools were likely manufactured elsewhere and transported to the site. The two fire cracked rock included a larger jasper cobble (10.88 g), a likely example of heat-treatment to lithic raw materials prior to use in tool manufacture; and a smaller fragment of quartzite (2.75 g). Neither fire cracked rock was identified within an intact hearth or other burned feature. All but three of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the matrix of Feature 1. Test Unit 4 (n=21, 30.29 g) was the most productive for prehistoric items, and it yielded both of the biface fragments and one of the two fire cracked rock. Test Unit 1 trailed Test Unit 4 slightly in prehistoric artifact quantity (n=19, 16.33 g). Test Unit 5 (n=4, 1.28 g) was on-par with non-feature Test Unit 3 (n=3, 5.86 g). Feature 1 may represent the archeological remnants of a prehistoric-style "wigwam" dwelling that was occupied into historic contact period times.

The horizontal and vertical distribution of prehistoric and historic period artifacts seemed to mirror one another, with no clearly defined historic or prehistoric activity areas or occupational horizons observed across the length and depth of the site (outside of the artifact density spike observed in Feature 1). The observed profile of the western edge Feature 1 within Test Unit 5 indicated that the feature is likely basin-shaped with a large, flat bottom. The exterior edge of the feature observed in the auxiliary shovel test indicated that the feature likely exhibits a rounded shape in plan. A total of 488 artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1, 4, and 5, all excavated within the feature; with the greatest density of cultural deposits observed within the lower plowzone, near the Stratum II/III interface. Artifact density associated with Feature 1 was substantially higher than in other areas of the site. Excavations at other independent Contact Period and Late Woodland Period archeological sites located in Prince George's County, Maryland and Sussex County, Delaware have identified features believed to represent round, semi-subterranean dwellings commonly referred to as "wigwams" by early European explores and settlers. The archeological signature of these supposed wigwam-style dwellings appears as a rounded, basin-shaped pit filled with multiple feature-fill soil horizons. Typically these features also evidence the remains of a central hearth, and several post-hole features located within the interior floor of the feature and around the exterior of the overall feature stain. Though the latter two feature sub-types were not identified during the excavation of Feature 1, the relative length and depth of the feature is comparable to other previously identified wigwam features mentioned above. Further excavation of the feature will be required to definitively assess its function.

Site 18DO122 is associated with the Locust Neck settlement on the Choptank Indian Reservation and also is on one of the three 10-acre lots granted to individual members of the Choptank Tribe at Locust Neck in 1799. At the time of the grant, the lot already was occupied by the grantee. Based on the archival evidence and the physical evidence identified at the site, the site's major period of significance includes the last half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. Its most important temporal association is with the Contact period, which stretched in the Delmarva from the early seventeenth century through the beginning of the nineteenth century. The latter part of the Contact period (post-1675) has been termed the Refugee Complex (Custer 1989:340-341). This period coincides with, and perhaps owes its name to, the Rural Agrarian Intensification Period (1680 - 1815).

This site is associated both with the end of the prehistoric period and the rapid development of European historic settlement in the area. While there are many recorded sites in the region that can be dated to this time period, there is not often sufficient documentary evidence to determine the identity or ethnicity of the site occupants. That has relied on an assessment of the material remains at the sites, and at the tail end of the Contact period there may be only slight differences in the material subassemblage of Native Americans or Europeans. With the exception of 18DO154 nearby, there are no other known Refugee Complex or Contact period sites in the region that can be reliably associated with specific individuals and time periods. Because the occupants and the dates for the site are so well documented, Site 18DO122 has the potential to provide important data about regional social history and Native American ethnic heritage and material culture during the late Contact Period / Refugee Complex (1750— 1840) in the Delmarva region. Feature 1 at Site 18DO122 has been tentatively identified as an example of a semisubterranean structure, similar to several other examples identified at Contact period sites in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. As such, this feature appears to be an example of an important but little-studied building type used by indigenous groups during the Contact period and Refugee Complex in the Delmarva region. The feature also possesses the general characteristics common to previously recorded semi-subterranean structures; these include the shallow basin shape, circular form, and diameter. These factors suggest that Feature 1 at Site 18DO122 "embodies the distinctive characteristics of types, periods, and methods of construction" that would indicate eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C. However, as an archeological site, its significance primarily has been evaluated applying Criterion D, for its potential to provide valuable information concerning past occupation, use, or activity. Under this criterion, the site must exhibit the potential to provide important information that will contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Site 18DO122, as one of three documented home-sites occupied by members of the Choptank Tribe prior to 1799 and continuing until approximately 1837, has the potential to provide important answers to research questions related to the late Contact period/Refugee Complex in the Delmarva region and should be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 18DO122 has been plowed, but because the site occupation appears to have been limited to the late Contact period / Refugee Complex, cultural materials recovered from the plowzone soils will remain useful in answering broad questions about site activities.

In addition, at least one subplowzone feature (Feature 1), identified as the remains of a semi-subterranean structure, is present. Stratigraphic sequences within this feature are intact, with the exception of the upper levels which show the effects of plowing. Cultural materials recovered from the tested portion of the feature suggest the presence of use/occupation, destruction, and post-destruction sequences in the feature.

Based on the results of investigations at Site 18DO122, the portion of the site crossed by the project easement is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under both Criterion C and Criterion D (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The site clearly extends beyond the project easement; however, the NRHP eligibility of those portions of the site was not examined during this investigation.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002462, 18DO122 SF