



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO220

Site Name: Holland Point

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Lowery Site #1, 1995 Little Choptank R. Survey

Historic

Brief Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early Woodland short-term camp, and Middle & Late Woodland shell midden

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.4916 Longitude -76.2852
Elevation 1 m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Slaughter Creek

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>	Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/>	Swamp <input type="checkbox"/>
Tidewater/marsh <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Spring <input type="checkbox"/>

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
 - Village
 - Hamlet
 - Base camp
 - Rockshelter/cave
 - Earthen mound
 - Cairn
 - Burial area
 - Misc. ceremonial
 - Rock art
 - Shell midden
 - STU/lithic scatter
 - Quarry/extraction
 - Fish weir
 - Production 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
 - 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 Y
Other samples taken micro/macro lithics, oysters

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

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
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"/>	Porcelain	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

The burial was dated to the Middle Woodland by associated artifacts. The shell midden was dated to the Late Woodland period.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>	Well/cistern	<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: 830 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 2: 740 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 3: 2030 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability
B-159984: Column sample from TU 2, upper part of shell midden (Stratum II), assoc. w/ large Townsend sherd, date carbonized walnut	High	B-159985: Column sample from TU 2, middle part of shell midden (Stratum II), dated hickory nut	High	B-159986: Column sample from TU 2, lower part of shell midden (Stratum II), assoc. w/ 3 cord marked sherds, dated carbon	40
Sample 4: 2130 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 5: 770 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 6: 2140 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability
B-159987: Column sample from TU 2, Stratum III below the shell midden, dated unidentified nut fragment.	High	B-159988: Column sample from TU 2, Stratum III/IV interface, dated hickory nut	Low	B-159989: Column sample from TU 2, Stratum IV, 2 dated unidentified nuts	High
Sample 7: 1230 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 8: 1020 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability	Sample 9: 990 +/- 40 years BP	Reliability
B-159990: Column sample from TU 1, lower part of shell midden (Stratum II) with sediment around the shells, dated	Low	B-159991: Column sample from TU 1, Stratum III below the shell midden, assoc. w/ large Townsend sherd,	High	B-159992: Column sample from TU 1, Stratum IV, dated bulk carbon	High

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

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Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Holland Point Site (18DO220) is a multicomponent prehistoric base camp and/or procurement site with occupations dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the Early to Late Woodland periods. It consists of a stratified Late Woodland shell midden on top of two, non-midden, deposits that are dated to the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The non-midden deposits cannot be divided into more refined analytical contexts. The site is located in rural Dorchester County on a point of land (Holland Point) surrounded by a creek and tidal marsh wetlands. The site has been severely eroded by water activity and the small island off the end of Holland Point resulted from shoreline erosion that separated the tip of the point. The maximum site dimensions are 300 m in length by 225 m in width.

The site has been divided into 3 areas: (1) the shell midden portion of the site, which is located at the tip of Holland Point on the saltmarsh, (2) the island, which had been connected to the mainland portion of Holland Point until around 1990, (3) the 3 agricultural fields, which are situated inland from the saltmarsh. The shell midden component is located on a relatively flat intertidal salt marsh wetland with Honga peat soils and is less than a meter above mean high tide. There is no plowzone present over the shell midden component and that portion of the site is buried underneath the marsh. The soils in the 3 agricultural fields do have an overlying plowzone but the soils below the plowzone can be correlated with the soils under the saltmarsh in the shell midden portion of the site.

The site was encountered during a systematic archeological survey between February and August 1995 of the Little Choptank River drainage conducted by Darrin Lowery. The project, funded by the Maryland Historical Trust, was designed for the purpose of locating, documenting, and recording as many sites as possible, particularly the unrecorded cultural components within the Little Choptank watershed, in the time allowed. During the field survey, 107 previously unrecorded archeological sites were identified including the Holland Point Site.

Field methods employed during the survey included examination of the shoreline during low tidal conditions. Any cultural features that were eroding from the shoreline were noted for each site. In cases where a shoreline feature was located adjacent to a tilled field, a field survey was conducted to define the spatial distribution of the cultural debris. In no other case was a plowed field survey conducted. All eroded or redeposited artifacts were collected from each site.

During the 1995 investigation, a number of artifacts were collected from 18DO220. 6 Woodland triangular points (5 jasper, 1 chert), 1 quartz Late Archaic stemmed point, 12 jasper flakes and flake tools, 15 chert flakes and flakes tools, 6 quartz/quartzite flakes, 2 siltstone flakes, 2 Wolf Neck sherds, 21 Townsend sherds, 3 deer bone fragments, and 1 turtle shell fragment. It was also learned that a collector has a number of artifacts from the site including a steatite platform pipe with an incised fish on the stem, 2 gorgets (1 Delmarva Adena type), numerous Middle Archaic through Late Woodland projectile points, 1 bone awl, and numerous ceramic sherds of the Wolf Neck, Coulbourn, Mockley, Hell Island, and Townsend types.

In the summer of 2000 more intensive investigations at the Holland Point Site were conducted by J. Walker. Field methods included a systematic shoreline collection. The shoreline was divided into 9 segments designated as Beach 0-Beach 8. Segment 0 was 5 m long, Segments 1-7 were 40 m long, and Segment 8 was 35 m long. Each 40 m segment was further subdivided in 5 m segments and each 5 m segment was divided into upper and lower portions. There was also a pedestrian survey and systematic collection of 3 near-by plowed fields (Field 1-Field 3) located on the Holland Point Farm property. Field 1 was large and subsequently was divided into 10 X 10 m square collection units. Subsurface testing of the site consisted of borings using a bucket auger and split spoon sampler, excavating seven 1 m² test units (TU 1-TU7), the removal of 3 column samples from test unit walls (25 X 25 cm in size), and augering across the salt marsh to determine the nature and extent of the buried midden. The test units, with the exception of TU 1, were excavated with water in them. However, the water was removed from the units during the excavation of the column samples. After systematic collection within the Beach Segments was completed, less systematic collection of those 40 m segments along with other areas along the shoreline and the island was done during the course of the investigation.

Eleven samples were collected from various contexts within the site for C14 dating. Nine of the samples were taken from material obtained from the column samples associated with TU 1 and TU 2, 1 was taken from a burial, and 1 was taken from a reconstructed ceramic vessel. All dates are calibrated BP. Four of the samples, carbonized walnut, hickory, unidentified nut, and a ceramic sherd, were taken from the shell midden. The upper part of the shell midden produced a date of 780-670 BP (Beta-159984); the middle part of the shell midden produced a date of 750-660 BP (Beta-159985); the lower part of the shell midden produced two dates of 2050-1880 BP (Beta-159986) and 1250-1050 BP (Beta-15990). Dates for the lower part of the shell midden are considered unreliable because Beta-15990 is older than the two underlying assays and Beta-159986 predates the age range for the Late Woodland period. Two samples, unidentified nut and a carbon sample, were collected from the A horizon below the shell midden. The first sample produced 2 dates of 2300-2260 BP and 2160-1990 BP (Beta-159987); the second sample produced a date of 980-910 BP (Beta-159991). A sample of a hickory nut fragment was taken from the interface between the A and B horizons below the shell midden. The date from this sample was 740-660 BP (Beta-159988) which is not consistent with the rest of the assays from the column sample. Either the nut fragment could have come from an overlying stratum or the radiometric date is inaccurate. A carbon sample taken from the B horizon produced a date of 950-780 BP (Beta-159992). Dates obtained from a reconstructed Townsend vessel found in Feature 4 were 1240-1040 BP and 1030-1000 BP (Beta-159993). The date obtained from a single piece of carbonized oak recovered from the burial in Feature 1 (described below) was 1730-1550 BP (Beta-160461).

Six features were encountered during the 2000 investigation. Two pit features were observed during low tide along the shoreline. Feature 1 (F1) was a shallow circular pit with a rounded bottom that was a prehistoric burial. F1 fill consisted of sandy loam and contained a Middle Woodland ceramic (Dames Quarter), charcoal, oyster shell and other mollusks, animal bones, lithic debitage, and a significant amount of carbonized plant matter. F1 also contained human bones. Large pieces of carbon were collected for C14 dating. Feature 2 was identified as an oblong-shaped stain in Stratum VI. The soils within the feature were similar to the surrounding matrix. F2 was not excavated because after the original mapping it could not be relocated. Feature 3 (F3) was identified in the bank profile near TU 5. It was interpreted as a pit originating in the Stratum II shell deposit and extending into Stratum III. The shell matrix within F3 and the sheet midden into which it is situated are similar. The shell midden in this portion of the site is not the same as the shell midden encountered in TU 1-7 (Stratum II). F3 contained both prehistoric and historic period artifacts. There were Early Woodland to Late Woodland ceramics below 2 historic timbers but above a brick fragment. A small iron object was also found while screening the fill. F3 was interpreted as a natural depression filled through water action. Feature 4 was a concentration of oyster shell, many Late Woodland (Rappahannock Fabric-Imprinted) ceramics, and dark sediment. It was exposed only at low tide. The feature appeared to have been dug into Stratum IV but more descriptions of the soil and sediment characteristics of the feature were not available. Feature 5 (F5) and Feature 6 (F6) were both large oblong pits that were filled with oyster and dark sediment. They appear to have been dug into Stratum IV. F5 had



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small oval holes ranging from 15 to 20 cm in diameter placed sporadically along its edge. The fill within these holes was reddened, suggesting that the soil may have been burnt. These small oval features may have been postmolds around the larger feature. F5 contained a number of Mockley sherds dated to the Middle Woodland period. There were no cultural artifacts within F6.

No projectile points were found in excavated contexts at the shell midden/ shoreline portion of the site. They were instead recovered from specific strata within the bank profile along the shoreline and from the surface of the beach. Ceramics from Stratum II are predominately Late Woodland which corresponds with the find of triangular points. Two British halfpennies were also recovered from the shoreline. Ceramic sherds and projectile points diagnostic of the Early Woodland through Late Woodland periods were collected from Stratum III in the profile along the shoreline. Ceramics dating from the Early Woodland through Late Woodland periods were also collected from Stratum IV in the profile along the shoreline although there is a noticeable drop-off in the quantity of Townsend sherds. The presence of historic artifacts in the lower levels of the midden suggests that some downward movement of objects occurred in the midden.

Artifacts were recovered during surface collection in the 3 agricultural fields. Diagnostic artifacts (prehistoric and historic) were only found in Field 1. A variety of lithic items were recovered from Field 1. These include debitage, bifaces, fire-cracked rock (FCR), a possible net sinker (not mentioned again in the artifacts counts in the text), manuports, and a celt fragment. One Townsend ware sherd was recovered. The historic component within Field 1 is represented by a hard shell clam roadbed and an artifact scatter. The artifacts suggest a possible prehistoric date range of the Middle/Late Archaic through the Late Woodland and historic date range from the post-Civil War era to the present. Only lithic artifacts were found in Field 2 and in Field 3. This includes debitage and cores, FCR, a hammerstone, a chert spoke shave (not mentioned again in the artifacts counts in the text), and bifaces.

The artifacts included in the totals here represent all the items collected from the shoreline over the last 10 years by N. Brady and D. Lowery as well as the artifacts collected during the 2000 field season. Items not included are those from inaccessible collections or artifacts previously collected by a professional archeologist that are housed at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum repository. Artifacts collected by the Holland Point property manager were briefly documented.

A total of 5,526 prehistoric artifacts were recorded. There were 1,193 ceramic sherds. In the report text, the author did not readily commit sherds to a definite type, often suggesting that they were similar to, or representative of, one or more ceramic types. In those cases where more than 1 type was suggested, the first listed in the text was the ceramic type the sherd was put under. Of these, 847 were of the Townsend series, 21 represented the Yeocomico type, 71 were Killens sherds, 21 were Mockley sherds, 9 were Coulbourn sherds, 30 were Dames Quarter sherds, 12 were Wolfe Neck sherds, 2 were Hell Island sherds, 3 were Minguannan sherds, and 399 were unidentifiable sherds. Among these there were 123 rim sherds. Other clay items included 3 clay pipe fragments (1 pipe stem fragment, 1 pipe bowl fragment, and 1 elbow pipe fragment).

A total of 2,292 lithic objects were recovered from the site. Debitage and cores numbered 1,752 items. Of these, 190 pieces, primarily jasper, showed signs of having been heat treated. There were 253 projectile points and point fragments. There were 100 triangular points. Their association with Late Woodland ceramics also suggests a Late Woodland context for these finds. There was 1 Susquehannan Broadspear, 3 Jack's Reef corner notched and 2 Jack's Reef pentagonal points, 1 Fishtail, 27 Poplar Island types, 5 Teardrop/Guilford, 5 Vosburg-like points, 3 Fox Creek-like points, 15 Bare Island types, 1 Savannah River-like point, 2 Piney Island, 1 Broadspear, 3 Selby Bay-like, 1 Hellgramite-like, and 1 Perkiomen-type points. There were also 16 unspecified notched points and fragments, 5 unspecified stemmed and notched points and fragments, 14 unspecified side-notched and 4 stemmed points and fragments, and 57 other unidentifiable broken points. An Amos style point, while an isolated find, is the earliest point found at the site and is typically dated to the Early Archaic period. Other diagnostic points such as the Fishtail date from the Late Archaic period and the Jack's Reef points dated to the Late Woodland period suggest a long series of occupation(s) at the site. In the chipped stone assemblage there were 52 bifacial tools in various stages of reduction, 7 preforms, 2 blanks, 7 drills, 20 utilized flakes, 50 modified flakes, 28 scraper tools, 4 graters, 4 possible wedge tools, and 1 awl. Chert, quartz, and jasper are the predominate materials found in the chipped stone assemblage followed by quartzite, rhyolite, ironstone, and argillite respectively. Rhyolite and argillite represent non-local materials and their quantities in the assemblage reflect trade in the region.

There were 33 ground stone items. There were 13 celt fragments. There was 1 ground stone bead with a smooth surface (the archeologist suggests that the hole is natural rather than drilled). There were 6 amorphous-shaped stones that exhibit some evidence of having been ground. There were 10 gorget fragments and 1 soapstone pendant with a face-like design carved into one side. There were 2 fragments of soapstone platform pipes, one of which had a carved geometric design. The stone bead, platform pipe fragments, and the pendant are also itemized in the 'uncommon objects' category in the table above.

There were 59 objects that were categorized as 'other lithics'. These items were made from sandstone and quartzite. This includes 41 manuports/ large cobbles, 7 hammerstones, 3 anvils (1 with use also as a hammerstone), 4 pitted stones (1 with evidence of use also as a hammerstone), 1 waisted stone, and 3 manos (1 also used as an anvil). Usually the manos would be placed under the 'ground stone' category but the archeologist was clear in the text that these items did not appear to have been altered into a specific shape for use.

There were 20 FCR. The number of FCR is a minimum due to the fact that a total number of collected FCR was not stated in the text.

A total of 1,782 faunal remains were recovered from the site. These include 51 deer bone fragments, 2 raccoon mandible fragments, 9 turtle pieces, 1 opossum scapula, 1 muskrat tooth, 2 Diamondback Terrapin fragments, 1 grey fox vertebrae, 1 beaver femur, 1 sheep tooth, and 1 bird long bone. There were also 253 unidentified mammal bones and 68 unidentified vertebrate bones. A total of 1,378 oyster shells were collected in order to determine the oyster's habitat and season of harvest. The data from Holland Point suggest that the oysters were harvested at about the same time of year. At least 2 clam, 1 freshwater mussel, and 1 marsh periwinkle were also identified at the site. The number of clam represents a minimum as the total was not stated in the text. There were 3 modified faunal artifacts at the site. These were bone fragments modified for use as awls. In addition, 6 fossilized shark teeth were recovered from the site.

Several soil samples were taken for flotation in order to identify macrobotanical remains. A total of 256 floral remains from prehistoric contexts were collected. There were 10 fragments of wood charcoal from pine, white oak, and unidentifiable species. There were 167 nut remains including hickory, walnut, acorn, and unidentifiable fragments. There were 6 non-carbonized seed remains including jimson weed and yellow poplar. There were 23 carbonized seed remains including pigweed, American holly, poke, knotweed, grass, and unidentifiable fragments. There were also 50 unidentifiable floral remains.

In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, a number of historic artifacts were collected from the site. N. Brady and D. Lowery collected items from the shoreline prior to the 2000 investigation. No historic artifacts were collected during the controlled shoreline collection in 2000. The artifacts consist of 1 activity item (1



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blue glass bead), 6 kitchen items (2 redware sherds, 2 stoneware sherds, and 2 olive green bottle glass fragments). The total numbers for the kitchen items are minimums as the totals were not stated in the text. There were also 1 miscellaneous object (a corroded piece of iron) and 2 personal objects (2 British coins).

The Holland Point Site (18DO220) is a significant prehistoric site. It represents a possible base camp with periods of occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Its location on a saltmarsh provided a unique opportunity to examine a shell midden that had not been disturbed by plowing activities. In such a case, it was possible to temporally isolate the midden deposits. In the case of Holland Point, this proved invaluable for furthering our understanding of coastal aspects of Late Woodland cultures in the Chesapeake Bay region and the Delmarva Peninsula specifically. Unfortunately, the site continues to suffer from severe erosion and in time will be lost to the encroaching creek and wetlands. The historic component of the site, however, may still provide valuable archeological data concerning the Contact period on the peninsula.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000213, 97001956