



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA238

Site Name: O'Neill House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) John O'Neill ,Concord Point Lighthouse Keeper's House

Historic

Brief Description:

Early 19th century lighthouse lightkeeper's house; Late Archaic and Early & Middle Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code Cx,SIC2

Latitude 39.5392 Longitude -76.0842

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation 2 m Site slope 5-10%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted  
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

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

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Chesapeake Bay

- | Saltwater                                |                                       | Freshwater  |                                |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                         |                                |
| Minimum distance to water is 76 m        |                                       |   |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/>            | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/>    | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/>      | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/> Y |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/>                | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/>         | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/>          | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> Y |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/>               | Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Y | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/>          | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> Y |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/>              | Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Y  | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/>          | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> Y       |
| Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/> Y              | Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/>    | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/>          |  |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
|  |   | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/>          |  |

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/>  | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>        |
| Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/> Y | Other <input type="checkbox"/> Y        |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>         | Irish-American <input type="checkbox"/> |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Multi-component <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/>              |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/>                    | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/>                      |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/>                     | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/>                  | STU/lithic scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/>           | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/>             |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/>              | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/>                     |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/>                      | Production area <input type="checkbox"/>               |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>                | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>                       |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/>              |  |

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Historic</b>   | Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/>         | <b>Military</b>   | Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/>                              |
| <b>Urban/Rural?</b> Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/>                 | Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/>                          | Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/>                                 |
| <b>Domestic</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>           | <b>Transportation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | Fortification <input type="checkbox"/>                        | Masonry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>                          |
| Homestead <input type="checkbox"/>                            | Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/>         | Encampment <input type="checkbox"/>                           | Other structure <input type="checkbox"/>                             |
| Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/>                            | Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/>         | <b>Townsite</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <b>Slave related</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                        |
| Mansion <input type="checkbox"/>                              | Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/>         | <b>Religious</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                     | <b>Non-domestic agri</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                    |
| Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>                           | Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/>      | Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>                     | <b>Recreational</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                         |
| Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/>                         | Bridge <input type="checkbox"/>                | Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <b>Midden/dump</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                          |
| Cellar <input type="checkbox"/>                               | Ford <input type="checkbox"/>                  | <b>Burial area</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                   | <b>Artifact scatter</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                     |
| Privy <input type="checkbox"/>                                | <b>Educational</b> <input type="checkbox"/>    | Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>                             | <b>Spring or well</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Industrial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                    | <b>Commercial</b> <input type="checkbox"/>     | Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>                            | <b>Unknown</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                              |
| Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/>                       | Trading post <input type="checkbox"/>          | Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <b>Other context</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>             |
| Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/>                       | Store <input type="checkbox"/>                 | <b>Bldg or foundation</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <b>Lighthouse keeper's house</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mill <input type="checkbox"/>                                 | Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/>            | Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>                   |  |
| Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/>                     |  |   |  |

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

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

Historic context samples Soil samples taken U  
 Flotation samples taken U Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Flaked stone	105	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	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	6	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		small crude gra	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th century architectural details of the light keeper's house, well, and privy

Historic Artifacts			
	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	Misc.	4257	
Personal items	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	coal, slag, plaster, charcoal

### Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The O'Neil House (18HA238), variously known as the John O'Neil Site or Concord Point Lighthouse Keeper's House, is an early 19th century lighthouse keeper's house in Havre de Grace, Harford County. The site is situated at Concord Point overlooking the mouth of the Susquehanna River, Northeast River, Turkey Point, the mouth of the Elk River, and the Chesapeake Bay to the south. Soils at the site are Sassafras sandy loams and fill soils.

The Concord Point Lighthouse (just east of the site) is one of the oldest standing structures in the City of Havre de Grace, the second oldest standing lighthouse in Maryland, and one of the best-known historic sites in Harford County. The lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling were built in 1827 by John Donahoo in the vicinity of two former artillery batteries that had been manned by local militia under the command of Lt. John O'Neill during the Battle of Havre de Grace in May of 1813. The landing British forces' burning of the city and the capture and release of O'Neill may be the most notable historic event in the history of the town. O'Neill became the first Keeper of the Concord Point Light due in part to his heroics in 1813. John Donahoo, who was from Havre de Grace, built 13 lighthouses on the Chesapeake Bay. Both Donahoo and O'Neill were prominent residents of the town and active citizens involved in public and political life.

The light keeper's dwelling has been an integral part of Havre de Grace history from 1827 to the present. Sold to private interests in 1920, the dwelling underwent many changes as a restaurant, bar and lounge from the 1930s until its sale to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in 1988. During the period of private ownership, many additions and renovations were made to the structure, eventually making it nearly unrecognizable as a 19th century building.

In 1979, the "Friends of the Concord Point Lighthouse, Inc." (FCPL) was formed by a small group of residents concerned by the deteriorating condition of the Concord Point Light. The "Lighthouse", which is really only the tower and light, was decommissioned by the United States Coast Guard in 1975 and deeded to the City of Havre de Grace in 1977. The city, like many small municipalities at the time, had very limited financial resources and basically put a lock on the door and provided some ground maintenance but little or no maintenance of the structure and lighting apparatus. By 1978, vandalism and disrepair were taking a toll on the tower. Unable to deal with the costs of preserving and maintaining the lighthouse, the mayor and city council were happy to have the FCPL assume the task.

The focus of the FCPL's efforts between 1978 and 1988 was the Light tower and a small grounds area surrounding the tower and enclosed by a rail fence to the west and south, high chain link fence to the north, and shoreline to the east. Repairs to the tower, lantern room, ladder to the lantern room, windows and repainting the entire structure were completed between 1978 and 1981. The FCPL raised funds to carry out this work through memberships, an annual spring flower sale, a pancake dinner in the fall, and private donations. The city provided some in-kind assistance and insurance coverage. The Maryland Historical Trust assisted in the rehabilitation of the tower and lantern room. Although no longer an official aid to navigation, the light in the tower is lit every night and during very low light conditions during the day. The FCPL, utilizing volunteer "Light Keepers" opened the tower to weekend visitors by 1983, with tours and planned visits by special arrangement.

In 1988, the MHT purchased the property across the street then occupied by the "Lighthouse Inn", but formerly the light keeper's house. MHT then deeded the property to the City of Havre de Grace. The structure of the original light keeper's house was hidden under decades of additions and modernization. Because of the presence of the original 19th century dwelling occupied by Lt. John O'Neil, the MHT retained a perpetual easement on the house and property. The City asked the FCPL to assume responsibility for restoring and maintaining the "Light Keeper's House" and property.

With the goal of accurately reconstructing and interpreting the Lighthouse Keeper's House at 18HA238, the FCPL embarked on a 14 year archeological effort to mitigate the impacts of ground disturbing activities and to inform the architectural reconstruction through excavation work. MHT also provided grant assistance for much of the work.

Excavations at 18HA238 by various volunteers and members of the Archeological Society of Maryland began in the spring of 1994, prior to demolition of multiple late additions and the stabilization of the original light keeper's structure. Four test units (of varying size, but generally 61 X 61 cm in extent) were excavated over the course of two days. The locations of test units were chosen based primarily on questions posed by the project architect or to determine if certain areas of the site (where ground disturbing activities would take place) contained intact archeological deposits. Test units were originally dug in arbitrary 7.62 cm (3 in) levels before digging by cultural levels when noticeable stratigraphy was detected.

Important findings during the spring 1994 fieldwork included the identification of some architectural features in the west wing kitchen to supplement soil probing by the architectural contractor, recovery of in situ diagnostic artifacts which enabled the identification of a four strata soil profile within the west wing kitchen, development of a tentative soil profile for the exterior grounds with a clear two-level sterile profile from below the footer of the structure foundation to the assumed period of first occupation (1827), some indication of the fill and mix contexts of the period of occupancy by the light house keepers and ideas regarding the subsequent fill during the 1920-1988 period.

The second 1994 field session was held in October of 1994, and included the excavation of five test units. These were placed around the exterior of the structure and accessible portions of the original kitchen area. Again, units varied in size, but were generally 61 X 61 cm (2 X 2 ft) in size, with the exception of one unit which evolved into a 61 cm X 3.66 m (2 X 12 ft) trench. These excavations revealed the remnants of brick piers to support a former long porch, concrete edging for a planting bed, remnants of the west wall below the doorway to the ca. 1880s summer kitchen, and some evidence of prehistoric occupation (3 points). During summer of 1995, the remaining post-1920s additions to the main structure were demolished and the remaining structure was stabilized.

Significant features were exposed during the demolition efforts. These included brick walkways, the foundation of a long outbuilding, the remains of a well (with only the top courses of stone missing), and a concrete bulkhead-type structure extending at an angle from the northwest corner of the original kitchen wing toward the southwest. All of these features except the well were post light keeper-era additions. The well contained water to a level of about 61 cm below the ground surface. It was covered and secured at the conclusion of the demolition work and no archeological testing has ever been conducted on it.

In October and November of 1995, 11 test units were excavated. Results included the location of in situ features of the original 1827 structure and an 1851 pump house and coal shed. In addition, several features related to the post Light Keeper period additions and changes to the dwelling were identified, and



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additional evidence of prehistoric component was identified. Additional soil stratification data was also established, refining the profile for the period prior to the construction of the dwelling, well, and privy to the 1920s.

In June 1998, the concrete porch on the structure was removed and the area beneath it was excavated. The contractor had agreed to dismantle the extant porch in a manner least likely to destroy any potential remaining evidence of the earliest porch structure, that standing from 1827 to ca. 1904. The contractor also agreed to allow at least two days for archeological excavation and recording of the porch area. Structural and artifactual evidence relative to the "long porch" was recorded in the first phases of the 18HA238 excavations. A project archeologist monitored the removal of the concrete porch and examined the uncovered portions of the dwelling's foundation to locate any "ghosting" that might reveal details of the original porch construction. None was observed. While postmold features relating to the post 1904 "long porch" were identified and rubble from its destruction was found beneath the concrete porch, no evidence relating to the original porch was found.

In the summer and fall of 2002, the interior of the 1827 kitchen was examined again (having had a few units dedicated to it in 1994 and 1995). Six test units and trenches of varying size were excavated in the kitchen area, in portions not previously accessible to researchers. As a result, the entire hearth configuration for the kitchen was exposed. Also, a low stone wall feature was encountered running north-south at the east-west midpoint of the room and was determined to have been original to the structure. Niches that were discovered in the eastern half of both the north and south wall foundations during testing in 1994 were found to stop at both ends of this low stone wall feature. These niches likely supported floor joists, a contention supported by two flat stones atop one another that were positioned in such a manner as to serve as additional support for a joist. The entire area west of the low stone wall (other than what was occupied by a stone and mortar hearth) was filled with large stones. This stone fill had no artifacts below or between the stones about 15.24 cm (6 inches) above the base of the foundation. Stone flooring was likely seen as a safer flooring alternative to wood planking in the hearth area.

From April to June of 2004, the building was restored and a handicap access lift was installed via a wooden deck adjacent to the west entry of the south wing of the structure. Plans called for the construction of a walkway leading from the public sidewalk on Lafayette Street to the door of a wooden addition on the west elevation. This also serviced the concrete pad support of the lift apparatus. Roughly 50.8-55.9 cm (20-22 in) of backfill soil was removed. This soil had been placed atop a permeable cloth in 1995 as a means of "capping" this archeologically sensitive area for future research. Once this backfill was removed, 7 test units (both 1.524 X 1.524 squares and long trenches) were excavated.

Features encountered during the 2004 excavations included a semi-circular sump-like concrete feature, portions of a brick walkway, utility trenches, a pre-1920s brick drain, and portions of cast-iron drain pipe. In addition, evidence of a prehistoric lithic scatter was encountered.

The prehistoric component of the site (recovered during all stages of work) includes both Late Archaic and Early Woodland affiliations, most likely as a hunting and/or gathering camp. Based on the fact that over 80% of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from units to the immediate west and south of the dwelling, future excavations in those areas should be expected to produce more. Prehistoric artifacts included 105 flaked lithics, 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 6 ceramic sherds. Lithic materials included 32 quartz, 15 quartzite, 14 chert, 12 jasper, 4 rhyolite, 5 argillite, 6 ironstone, and 6 sandstone flakes. One steatite flake/chip was found. Diagnostic artifacts included 4 points (1 quartz Bare Island, 1 rhyolite Koens-Crispin-like, 1 argillite Meadowood, and 1 quartz Selby Bay) and 6 ceramic sherds (2 cord impressed, 3 grit-tempered, 1 unidentified).

In the spring of 2008, additional excavations were carried out in the remaining unexcavated portions of the 1827 kitchen. However, these excavations produced no new insights regarding the structural features of the room. It did enhance the recording of niches and associated flat stone ledges in the south wall relative to that which was done during the 1994 and 2002 investigations.

A detailed description of the artifact collection and counts of artifact types is not available for 18HA238. A general discussion of the collection is provided in the full site report, but most artifact categories are only discussed in general terms and absolute counts are not provided. A full catalog has been tabulated, but totals are not provided. The report does state that some 4,257 artifacts were discarded in 2009 after storage, initial analysis, and cataloging. Thus, a value of 4,257 artifacts is included in the miscellaneous historic items tally above, along with the aforementioned items from the prehistoric assemblage.

A significant area of potential archaeological information remains on the property at 18HA238, including features, such as a privy and well that will most probably be investigated at the appropriate time in future years. This area is at present protected by between 18 and 22 inches of modern fill. Many questions remain regarding the life and activity on and around the property during the light keeper years and there is an unbelievable absence of information during the years between 1920 and 1988, suggesting that continued archival and oral history work should be carried on to provide the fullest appreciation of this unique cultural resource, until such a time as additional archeological work seems appropriate or unavoidable.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001467