



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18KE83

Site Name: KCARP CR-2

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Grieb

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid 17th-Early 18th century Dutch plantation site and Late Woodland shell midden

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code MTB

Latitude 39.1071

Longitude -76.1251

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Chester River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

Y

ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720

Y

ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Y

Hispanic

Dutch

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? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken Faunal, lithics, daub, North Devon



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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	2
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	1	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	52	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	222	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	1	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	681	Porcelain	17	Nottingham	2
Creamware	1	Pearlware	3			Rhenish	377
						Wt Salt-glazed	106

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	32	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	1	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	7	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

17th century cellar features

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1693	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	870	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	5748	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	1580
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	791
Personal items	3	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC, Chandlee Forman (private collection), Grieb famil

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Grieb site (18KE83), also known as KCARP CR-2, is an early 17th century plantation and prehistoric shell midden south of Chestertown in rural Kent County. The site is situated amidst agricultural fields on the Quaker Neck peninsula on the Chester River. A tree-break line and access road run along the western edge of the site, while cultivated deer forage and fruit trees are planted between the site and the river's edge. Soils at the site are Butlertown-Mattapex silt loams.

In the early 17th century, commercial expansion provided an impetus for Dutch immigration to North America, particularly New York (formerly known as New Amsterdam or New Netherland) and Delaware. However, Dutch mariners and merchants who emigrated from Holland and/or New Netherland, settled permanently along the Chesapeake as well, and, often rose to important positions in the local communities, even becoming "English denizens". The largest Dutch immigrant populations in the Chesapeake were found on Maryland's Eastern Shore and in Virginia's Southside counties where the economy was heavily focused on inter-colonial trade.

Many Dutch and German immigrants settled along the Sassafras and Bohemia Rivers in Maryland after the English captured Delaware. Since the processes of denization and naturalization were expensive, it was mostly those Dutch immigrants interested in pursuing the trading industry that became denizens and/or naturalized citizens. One such enterprising immigrant was Cornelis Corneliszen Ghysen, who became known as Cornelius Comegys.

Cornelis Corneliszen was born in Lexmond, in the land of Vianen, Utrecht Province, the Netherlands, and was baptized 10 October, 1630. Vianen is a rural region north of Lexmond in Holland. Apparently he came to New Amsterdam (New York City) around 1654 or 1655. A Cornelis Cornelissen and Tomas Lambaertsen were renting a farm house in New Amsterdam in March of 1655. He was definitely in New Amsterdam in 1657 as he witnessed the birth of a daughter, Anna, to Gerrit Van Boxel and Grietie Jans on 13 June of that year. New Amsterdam records indicate that a Cornelius Comegys borrowed the purchase price for the Pieter Van de Linde farm from a Mr. Wilhelmus Beeckman on 11 January, 1658. On 29 March 1658, at the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam, Cornelis Corneliz Ghys married Willemtje Ghysberts of Barnevelt on the Veluwe. Comegys, who had mortgaged the farm as security for the Beeckman loan, was unable to repay Beeckman according to contractual terms and on 28 October Beeckman was granted permission from the Burgomasters to lease the land, house, and cattle owned by Comegys.

Comegys borrowed money from Jan Aarsen van Nieuhoff in May of 1658. On 12 June, 1658, Cornelius recorded the purchase of a house and land from Peter Van de Linde and by 20 September had repaid van Nieuhoff. Sometime after September of 1658 (possibly in 1659) Cornelius Comegys and his wife, Willemtje, relocated settling near Jamestown, Virginia and from there eventually took up residence in Maryland (possibly by 1661). Family history states that he settled near Chestertown, MD on the Eastern Shore on 1 July, 1661. According to the Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, Cornelius became a denizen of Maryland on 30 July, 1661, with the council declaring him free and capable of inheriting lands in the colony. Comegys would go on to marry twice more after the deaths of his first and then second wife, and would father a total of 11 children.

It is not known precisely when Cornelius Comegys acquired the tract that contains 18KE83, but it is known that he was in the area in the 1660s and on November 29, 1669, Comegys patented a 350 acre tract called Comegys Choice. A resurvey document written in 1686 reveals that a John Sewell, "...by endorsement on the back of said patent assign over Mr. William Huntington and the said William Huntington did likewise by endorsement on the back of the patent aforesaid assign by endorsement over his right and bills of the said land unto Cornelius Comegys of Kent County...". The document is not clear about when these transfers took place, possibly in the 1660s, long before Comegys' request for resurvey in 1686, adding surplus lands (for a total of 1,353.4 acres. The aforementioned, John Sewell had acquired a little over 900 acres on the Quaker Neck Peninsula by 1659, but there is no evidence that he ever lived on the property. The legal descriptions of Sewell's tract reveal that it would have included 18KE83. The re-survey record does state that a Certificate of Survey for the tract held by Comegys was, "...taken and returned into the land office in the City of St Maris baring date of sixteenth day of June one thousand six hundred eighty one...", suggesting that the land was indeed in the hands of Cornelius Comegys well before the 1686 re-survey. Eighteenth century land records reveal that the tract originally known as "Sewell" had been renamed "Utrick" by Comegys.

On 9 December, 1675, Cornelius was ordered by the court to be overseer of the highways for Langford Bay Hundred and to clear and make a road from Richard Joanes house to Swan Creek Road. Said road was to be 10 feet wide and bridges were to be built if necessary to accommodate horse and foot. Also, the old roads from Joseph Wicks house to Swan Creek Road were to be cleared, repaired, and bridges built if necessary.

Cornelius Comegys expanded his interests beyond acquiring land and planting tobacco. According to a conveyance deed he was involved briefly in shipbuilding. Apparently, a site, called the "Ship Yard", lay within Utrick on the eastern side of shipping Creek and was part of a tract previously given to Comegys' oldest daughter Elizabeth (the wife of Edward Frys). According to the deed, a ship may have been in stock and was being finished and outfitted. Comegys also possessed a personal boat as records indicate he was to be paid his allowance, "for his boate attending upon the Burgesses 36 days" at 15 pounds of tobacco per day. His allowance was recorded as 440 pounds of tobacco. In addition to his shipbuilding activities, he engaged in other non-plantation business ventures. On 28 April, 1698, Cornelius Comegys petitioned the justices of Kent County for a license to keep an ordinary (tavern).

It appears that Comegys was readily accepted into positions of importance and trust in the English province of Maryland. As early as November, 1670, Comegys may have served as a county justice. In December of 1675, Comegys served as foreman of a jury. Five times between 1676 and 1686, he was appointed as a Justice of the Peace in Kent County and continued to serve in this capacity as late as August of 1704. He was selected as foreman of a Grand Jury in 1676 and on 14 June and 6 December of that year, Cornelius was appointed "gentleman justice" of Kent County. On 23 March, 1679, he was appointed as a justice of the Provincial Court at New Yarmouth. And from 7 October to 15 October, 1679, Comegys served as juryman on Provincial Court cases.

The General Assembly of Maryland, on 6 November, 1683, appointed Cornelius Comegys as one of the commissioners empowered to purchase town lands and ports, and to survey and lay out towns and ports. Comegys became one of the Justices of the Quorum on 23 November, 1687. He was appointed Captain of a foot company of soldiers for Chester and Langford's Bay Hundred in the Kent County militia on 4 September, 1689. Cornelius was also impaneled on 1 September, 1696 to serve on a jury concerning the 3 acres surveyed for the site of the Kent County courthouse. All of these appointments and positions suggest that Cornelius Comegys was an active and prominent member of the eastern shore community.



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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief

Description:

Mid 17th-Early 18th century Dutch plantation site and Late Woodland shell midden

Unknown

The Proceedings of the Council of Maryland indicate that "...on 18 October [1697], Cornelius Comegys (the son of Cornelius) acted as interpreter during a conference to establish a peace treaty with the Chiefs of the Susquehanna, Delaware, and "Shawano" Indians. Connetectah was mentioned as chief of the Susquehanna, Penascok as chief of the "Shavanole" and Owballa as chief of the Delaware. The Treaty with the Delaware was completed on 26 May, 1698..."

In summary, a young Dutchman came to America, anglicized his name and assimilated into a predominantly English society on the Eastern Shore. Comegys rose to positions of prominence and accumulated considerable property including several plantations. First and foremost, he was a gentleman planter, but also he was enterprising enough to buy and sell land, borrow and apparently lend money, establish a tavern, and attempt shipbuilding. His son, also Cornelius Comegys, was Augustine Hermann's translator during the Peace Treaty. Comegys was married three times, fathered 11 children, and died in Kent County, Maryland prior to July of 1708.

Although there is evidence for a slight Late Woodland occupation, the Grieb site (18KE83) primarily represents a small portion of a large 17th century plantation property originally patented by John Sewall in 1659. Later, in 1686 this same land was resurveyed by Dutch planter and merchant Cornelius Comegys. It is the late 17th century occupation by Comegys that has come to light through excavation in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The prehistoric component at 18KE83 was the original occupation documented for the site. During an archeological survey of western Kent County in the 1970s, researchers identified a prehistoric shell midden and reported the site to the Maryland Geological Survey – Division of Archeology.

It was not until 1984 that the 17th century occupation of the site was discovered. At that time MGS personnel and volunteers were actively engaged in a search for 17th century sites on the Eastern Shore. As part of this survey, they re-visited 18KE83 and after a brief pedestrian survey had identified 20 artifacts, some of which dated to the 17th century. State inventory forms were immediately appended to reflect the newly discovered component, but no additional work was carried out at that time.

Members of the Grieb family are the current land-owners of the tract that contains 18KE83. Between 1986 and 1989, the late Mr. William (Bill) Grieb conducted excavations at the site, primarily within a single earthen-walled cellar. While no excavation records associated with Mr. Grieb's work have been identified, he recovered 9,797 artifacts during his excavations and allowed a local architectural historian, Chandlee Forman, to assist him in the field. A brief report was written by Forman, which details some of the stratigraphy and findings from the cellar excavation. Essentially, the plowzone in the vicinity of the cellar contained scattered burned bricks, followed by a layer of wood ashes, then a layer of oyster shells and refuse, atop a bottom layer of mostly clay lumps and trash. On the floor of the cellar was a layer of black ash, charcoal, and artifacts. Forman described the cellar floor and walls as being smoothed and measuring 4 ft deep, 10 ft wide, 12.33 ft long. The structure that sat above the cellar was built upon brick piers.

In 1992, while conducting underwater archeological surveys of the Chester River region, MHT archeologists and volunteers mapped a small square floor of 8 bricks submerged and just offshore from the cellar excavated by Bill Grieb, and, recorded 4 artifacts in the immediate area. As a result of this work, several interviews were conducted with Mr. Grieb by MHT personnel, who were later invited to examine the aforementioned cellar to take basic measurements and to examine a sample of the site materials. In 2008, Bill Grieb's entire collection was loaned to MHT staff and volunteers, who photographed and cataloged the artifacts in depth. These materials are included in the assemblage description below (and in the tables above).

In August of 2008, MHT, working in concert with volunteers from the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM), carried out test excavations at 18KE83 to further document the work carried out by Bill Grieb and to examine several depressions visible from the surface.

Backfill dirt piles and weathering pits were clear evidence of the late Bill Grieb's previous digging at the site. The largest pit, protected by a wood-framed sheet metal roof, was understood to be the location of a well-defined building cellar and was essentially the core of the site. This location was designated "Cellar #1". Family recollection and incomplete Grieb records indicated that a smaller pit, about 17 meters to the east, may have been where a 2nd, less clearly-defined cellar was located. This location was designated "Cellar #2". A small pit with some nearby surface stones was sheltered under a small black cherry tree about 15 meters northwest of Cellar #1, while about 11 meters to the south of Cellar #1 was a shallow irregular pit with an adjacent pile of oyster shell. These were labeled the "Cherry Pit" and the "Oyster Pit" respectively.

The excavation plan called for establishment of a site grid and investigation of all four pits. However, time did not permit this. About 80% of the field effort was dedicated toward re-excavation of Cellar #1 and 20% was geared towards excavation of the Cellar #2 area. Test units in these two areas varied in size from 1 X 1 m, to 2 X 1 m, and 2 X 2 m. In addition to formal test units, four unscreened trenches were shoveled out to remove "wall slump" from the Cellar #1 area to re-establish the cellar walls exposed by Bill Grieb. Test units were excavated entirely by shovel and trowel, with a tractor used to assist with back-filling and other tasks not requiring rigorous spatial control.

Plowzone depth within all test units was established by troweling and cautious shovel shaving, and was recognized by an abrupt change in soil color. Once that depth was established, shoveling and shovel shaving were employed to quickly remove plowzone soils to within a few cm of the underlying subsoil level. Below the plowzone, natural stratigraphy was followed whether excavated by shovel or trowel. Thick natural strata were to be separated into 10 cm thick arbitrary levels. In practice, the actual thickness of arbitrary levels varied across the site. Excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth (with the exception of the wall slump trenches) and the artifacts were bagged by level or feature and unit. Artifacts incidentally recovered from the wall slump were consolidated with the Grieb collection artifacts. Other artifacts consolidated with the earlier Bill Grieb assemblage were materials found on pre-existing back-dirt piles and objects with compromised provenience. The excavations were recorded in field notebooks and on standardized forms (Unit Level forms, Feature forms, Photographic logs, and Lot Logs).

A total of 24 m² was excavated during the August 2008 project, 18 in the Cellar #1 area and 6 in the Cellar #2 area. In addition, four unscreened trenches were excavated to clean up the Cellar #1 feature. Eight features were encountered, along with many other soil stains that were left un-examined. Fully 3,381 artifacts were recovered.

The most dramatic feature on site was the earthen-walled and earthen-floored Cellar #1. The cellar pit revealed associated features and artifacts consistent in data and type with the historical research placing Cornelius Comegys, a Dutch planter and trader, on site during the late 17th and early 18th century. Fragments of collapsed sidewalls reveal the original cellar had whitewashed walls or, more probably, a finish coat of whitewashed plaster over the earth wall. Cellar dimensions differed from that recorded by Forman in the 1980s (see above), with a final dimension of 3.72 m (12.16 ft) by 2.9 m (9.5 ft) in dimension. Over 300 years of cultivation and erosion have obliterated the original ground level, making it impossible to accurately determine depth.



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The cellar was oriented approximately NE/SW (60° east of magnetic north), but not enough additional structural evidence was noted during fieldwork to determine the dimensions and orientation of the overlying structure. Some of the recorded features surrounding the cellar were considered possible or likely evidence of sills and posts. Attempts have been made since the 2008 excavation to attempt to reconstruct the layout of the structure over the cellar form field records, and details are provided in the full site report.

No attempt was made to re-excavated Cellar #2, and following the 2008 work, its definition as a "cellar" remains problematic. One and possibly a second postmold were found in tests near Cellar #2, however, they are large enough to be evidence for vertical posts of an earthfast structure that could have stood over the cellar itself. Incomplete excavation of the features and the limited area of excavation do not permit defining a structure size or orientation. No direct association of the two posts, other than proximity, can be made.

The present evidence supports an interpretation of the site as having two separate buildings. About 17 m separates the west edge of Cellar #1 from the east edge of Cellar #2: so great that it is highly unlikely for a single 17th century structure to have spanned the two cellars. No intact structural evidence for a cellar was revealed in the test units north and south of Cellar #2, although displaced brick and stone recovered from the ground surface and in a posthole test feature (STP) dug by Mr. Grieb may have been original elements of a cellar or feature within or near the cellar. Mortar fragments found with the stone and brick indicate they were more likely evidence of a hearth or chimney of a structure associated with Cellar #2. Artifacts from the features were generally not diagnostic. Those from the general vicinity in the plowzone hint at a building that may have existed after abandoning the structure over Cellar #1.

Evidence within the artifact assemblage suggests the presence of two separate buildings, built at two different time periods (though within a short timeframe) and with different construction techniques. The types of buildings materials are different for each component. Cellar #1 displayed large amounts of red and yellow bricks, daub, caulking, and plaster while Cellar #2 produced crudely baked bricks and mortar fragments. Within Bill Grieb's artifact collection there are two early 18th century artifacts: a 1727 King George copper half-penny and a brass pot handle. These items were recorded by Mr. Grieb as having been found in Cellar #2, suggesting that it is possibly later. Overall, very little early to late 18th century material is cataloged for the site.

The assemblage of artifacts recovered over the years from 18KE83 (including MGS collections, the Bill Grieb collection, and artifacts recovered in the 1990s and 2000s by MHT staff and volunteers) includes some 13,202 artifacts. The full assemblage includes a copper alloy barrel tap (counted as an activity item as it could be related to Comegys' pub), 4,357 wrought iron nails, 1,391 pieces of miscellaneous building material, 1,693 ceramic sherds, 870 pieces of glass (mostly domestic, but some flat glass as well), a pewter spoon bowl (with a maker's mark dating it to 1676), 1,579 faunal objects, 2,263 white clay tobacco pipe fragments, 29 terracotta pipe fragments, 3 pieces of worked bone (probably personal items), 2 iron gun parts (a dog lock and a trigger guard), 154 flint objects (counted as miscellaneous), 448 wrought iron objects (counted as miscellaneous), 71 copper alloy objects (counted as miscellaneous), 70 pieces of lead (counted as miscellaneous), 4 pewter objects (counted as miscellaneous), 38 rock, stone, and coal objects (counted as miscellaneous), 6 other miscellaneous historic objects, and 45 Native American artifacts. The ceramic assemblage included 52 Staffordsire slipware sherds, 1 Manganese mottled sherd, 222 tin-glazed earthenware sherds, 3 North Italian slipware, 101 North Devon Sgraffito, 580 North Devon gravelly sherds, 1 Iberian sherd, 2 Nottingham, 1 creamware, 3 pearlware, 17 porcelain, 2 other refined ceramic sherds, 136 unidentified earthenware sherds, 73 redware sherds, 240 Rhenish brown stoneware, 56 Rhenish black stoneware, 81 Rhenish blue stoneware, 103 refined salt-glazed stoneware, 3 scratch blue, and 16 miscellaneous stoneware sherds.

The prehistoric assemblage of Native American finds included 2 triangular projectile points, 2 bifaces, 2 serrated flakes, 10 other flakes, 1 quartzite celt, 1 nutting stone, 2 hammer stones, 4 quartz-tempered pottery sherds, 2 sand-tempered pottery sherds, 1 shell-tempered Townsend pottery sherd, and 2 Susquehanna pipe fragments.

One item not present in the assemblage from the site is particularly intriguing. In 2005, a pewter spoon handle was found by Mitch Grieb in a plowed field, 75 meters to the west of Cellar #1. The field was owned by Mitch's uncle, Norman Grieb to whom the handle was given. Norman passed away soon after the discovery and to-date, family members have been unable to relocate the object. A photograph of the spoon handle reveals that it was inscribed with "C*C" on the end, which likely stood for "Cornelius Comegys".

Analysis of the Grieb site artifact assemblage proffers evidence for two distinct historical occupation periods. The first is concentrated around

Cellar #1 and dates between 1669 and 1707, while the second is concentrated around Cellar #2 and appears to date between 1690 and 1740. When comparing various artifact types (analyzed by a range of dating techniques), the overall site assemblage presents a median date of 1685. A third and earlier period of occupation is indicated by the Native American artifacts found on site. A triangular projectile point and a Townsend ceramic sherd suggest this earlier period to have occurred sometime between AD 1000 and AD 1500.

The proximal goals of the 2008 field investigation at 18KE83 were accomplished. A surveyed map of the site was completed, and provides a context for the William "Bill" Grieb material collected in the 1980s. Further, the excavations revealed sub-plowzone features, indicating that considerable integrity remains. The site retains research potential, and it is recommended that it be preserved until a sustained and substantial professional investigation can be mounted. Non-intrusive remote sensing methods might provide a basic overall plan of buried features which could drive future investigations.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001449