



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR476

Site Name: Area D-1, Site AB

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early Woodland short-term camp, late 18th-early 19th century poss. overseer quarter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code BaB, BaC

Latitude 38.7018

Longitude -76.9628

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-10%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Pisca

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 6 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

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? 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

overseer's house

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<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						Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	4	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	3	Tin Glazed	1	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	125	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	61	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	138			Wt Salt-glazed	4

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	2147	Other fired clay <input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal <input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	23	Unmod faunal <input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	Oyster shell <input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj. <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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	543	Tobacco related	23
Glass (all)	666	Activity item(s)	53
Architectural	570	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	23
Clothing	13	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	60
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR476 (also called Area D-1, Site AB) is a multi-component site evidencing occupation over a broad range of prehistoric and historic periods. The site is located near the village of Piscataway in southern Prince George's County, Maryland. It occupies a "saddle" between deeply incised intermittent streams, which connects long, narrow ridges to the north and west, all of which form a flat, high terrace. This terrace is divided between agricultural fields and forests composed of a mixture of hardwoods and pine. Most of the open field areas have been used for the planting of kale, while other portions are fallow. Soils at the site are Beltsville silt loams.

Archeological attention was first paid to the site in 1993, when a Phase I archeological survey was conducted at the site and in the surrounding area. The survey was part of a long-term residential housing development project on a large tract known as the "Bailey Property". The 878 acre development site is adjacent to the historic village of Piscataway. An archeological survey of the development area was required prior to obtaining a grading permit for a new access road, as required by the Prince George's County's Planning Board. An archeological survey, as well as evaluation of standing structures on the property was requested by the Maryland Historical Trust as a condition of approval for a wetlands permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

The Phase I survey identified 18PR476 as a multi-component site with both prehistoric and historic occupations. The site boundaries enclosed an area of approximately 3200 square meters, but some positive proveniences outside of this may have been related to the site. During the Phase I survey work, the site was subdivided into three smaller areas (D-1, GH 3, and GH 6). The portion of area D-1 within a recently plowed agricultural field was initially examined through transect surface collection, with a 20 meter interval between transects and collections made from 3 meter diameter areas spaced at 10 meter intervals along these transects. Artifacts were also collected when noticed between the circular collection units. In addition, 21 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the plowed field and 14 of these STPs contained artifacts. The Phase I testing in wooded portions of Area D-1 and all of Areas GH 3 and GH 6 was conducted with STPs at 20 meter intervals. Additional (radial or retest) STPs were placed at 10 meter intervals around the positive STPs in Area GH 3. No radials/retests were placed around the four positive STPs in the southern portion of Area GH 6.

A substantial prehistoric component was recognized within 18PR476, with 82 artifacts from Areas D-1 and GH 3. The prehistoric assemblage collected during Phase I work included 2 Late Archaic points, 7 bifaces, 1 unifacial flake tool, 4 cores, 133 fragments of debitage, and 5 fire-cracked rock pieces. Thus, these deposits were interpreted as a lithic scatter site which was apparently used for lithic reduction and tool finishing. Late stage lithic reduction activities were interpreted from the dominance of non-cortex debitage and unfinished tools.

The historic component was restricted to the northern portion of the site in Area D-1. Additional historic artifacts were encountered in Area GH 6. Thus, two clusters of historic artifacts were encountered; one on the north edge of the site and the other to the southeast. The northern historic cluster included 14 artifacts. A possible buried midden was noted in one of the STPs in this northern area. The midden consisted of dark grayish brown silt loam at 15 to 25 cm below the surface, which contained a ball clay pipe bowl, a fragment of blown dark green bottle glass, 3 whiteware sherds, and a cut/wrought nail fragment. Four historic artifacts were recovered from 3 nearby STPs, including a creamware sherd, a window glass fragment, a 20th century automatic-machine made bottle glass fragment, and an unidentified historic object. Surface finds were scattered within this northern area and included an early Chinese porcelain sherd, a tin-enameled earthenware sherd, a blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment, and an undecorated gray paste domestic salt-glazed stoneware sherd. The southeastern historic cluster included 13 artifacts. These artifacts include one ball clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, 1 pearlware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 glazed redware sherd, 4 undecorated salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 3 non-machine made dark green bottle glass fragments, and 2 brick fragments.

Researchers returned to the site in 1997 to conduct Phase II testing as part of the same housing development project. Methods for the Phase II investigation of 18PR476 included archival research, controlled surface collection (within the agricultural field), shovel test pits (within vegetated areas), and the excavation of stratigraphic 1 X 1 meter test units. The extent and placement of Phase II investigations was based on a review of the results of the Phase I survey.

A new site-wide provenience control grid was established during the Phase II investigation. This grid was oriented with true north. The Phase I shovel test locations in Area GH 3 were measured into the Phase II grid in the field, as these locations were still easy to see on the ground and many were still clearly marked with flagging tape. The location of Phase I surface collection loci and shovel test locations in Areas D-1 and GH 6 were measured into the Phase II grid from existing maps from the Phase I survey and based on their relation to the aforementioned STP locations.

Phase II evaluation of 18PR476 started in May 1997 with a combined program of shovel testing and controlled surface collection. This initial work was conducted over the entire site area identified during Phase I to refine site boundaries and clarify aspects of internal site structure prior to the placement of stratigraphic test units. Artifact densities in this case were based on in-field counts of artifacts. Controlled surface collection was conducted in the 1.2 acre portion of the agricultural field that had recently been plowed, disked, and planted in kale. Following sufficient rainfall, all artifacts visible on the disked surface were collected in contiguous 3 meter square provenience units.

Shovel test pits were excavated at a 20-meter interval between the two historic artifact-bearing loci of 18PR476 defined by the Phase I survey. Additional STPs on a 10-meter or closer intervals were excavated around selected STPs that contained cultural remains, focusing on the overgrown area where the possible historic midden was encountered. In total, 50 STPs were excavated during the Phase II evaluation. Each Phase II STP was 35 to 40 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated in natural stratigraphic layers. Excavation of STPs was stopped at a depth 10 cm below where cultural remains were expected or at the maximum practical depth, generally more than 1 meter below the modern ground surface. Measured drawings were made of all STP profiles and all excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth.

Analysis of the artifact distribution from these STPs showed high artifact densities connecting the previously defined loci. Thus, additional controlled surface collection was conducted within a fallow field east of the original Phase II surface collection location. A local farmer was hired to disk the field twice in preparation for the surface collection, and following sufficient rainfall, all visible artifacts were collected in contiguous three meter square provenience units as before.

Stratigraphic test units were excavated to evaluate the stratigraphic integrity of the site, to obtain a sample of artifacts and features from the activity or activities represented at the site, and to test the internal variability of the site. Test units were 1 meter square and were excavated by recognizable soil layers in 10 cm horizontal levels, when layers were thicker than 10 centimeters. The exception to this practice was excavation of any plowzone, which was removed



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Unknown

as a single layer that was not subdivided into 10 cm arbitrary horizontal levels. Excavation of test units generally continued to 10 cm below the lowest level where cultural remains were expected. After completion of each stratigraphic excavation unit, at least one wall of the unit was trowelled, cleaned, photographed, and had a measured drawing made. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth. When soil anomalies with any possibility of being cultural features were encountered, they were photographed, then drawn and mapped in plan view before being sectioned. Generally, half of the anomaly was removed, which enabled any internal stratification to be observed. However, no anomalies encountered during the Phase II work at the site were determined to be cultural in origin.

Test unit placement focused on those areas within the site in which a high density of artifacts had been identified in preliminary analysis of the information from Phase I and in the Phase II STPs and the Phase II controlled surface collection. In total, five stratigraphic test units were placed within 18PR476. Two test units were placed within an overgrown "briar patch" at the north end of the site. Two test units were placed within the wooded area in the southwestern portion of the site. One unit was placed within the fallow field, in an area where the Phase II STPs yielded high prehistoric artifact densities.

A total of 1,986 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase II investigations of 18PR476. These are predominantly waste materials from stone tool production and/or maintenance, although formal stone tools and fire-cracked rocks were also recovered. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered from the site. The Phase II prehistoric assemblage consisted of 8 projectile points, 37 other bifaces, 44 cores, 482 flakes, 1,237 pieces of shatter, 167 pieces of "blocky shatter", 1 hammerstone, and 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Diagnostic artifacts include a bifurcate-base point, 2 Piscataway points, 1 Vernon type, 1 Bare Island point, a Susquehanna Broadsphear, a Calvert point, and 2 Lamoka-like varieties.

The prehistoric component is characterized by lithic artifacts that occur in a moderate density within the southern portion of the site. The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered date to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early/Middle Woodland periods, ca. 8,500 to 1,700 years ago. Analysis of the prehistoric artifacts indicates that later stage tool finishing was the dominant activity on this site, although initial tool production and tool maintenance also took place. The recovery of fire-cracked rock suggested that fire-related features may be present within this site. Two test units in the wooded area were excavated in pursuance of such a feature. However, no subsurface cultural features were encountered at 18PR476, or elsewhere at the site during Phase II work.

The horizontal distribution of prehistoric artifacts within and on the surface of the plowzone (where the vast majority of artifacts were encountered) indicates that occupational patterning has been preserved to a large extent. The clustering of artifacts of specific periods indicates that this site is composed of a series of smaller, spatially and temporally discrete occupations. Such an interpretation is also indicated by the distribution of prehistoric artifact frequencies in the controlled surface collection, where two high density concentrations of prehistoric artifacts are surrounded by a low to moderate frequency of prehistoric artifacts. The eastern high density area is associated with the Piscataway points, while the western high density area is associated with Late Archaic points. While quartz and quartzite make up the overwhelming quantity of raw material, chert and rhyolite debitage appeared to be clustered in the area of the Piscataway points. The STP testing of the wooded portions of the site reflect a high density concentration in the southwest wooded area. Because of this integrity and the apparently distinct temporal nature of the site, the Phase II researchers recommended that Phase III data recovery be conducted on the site's prehistoric component if the site could not be avoided.

Archival research revealed several important details, which aide in the interpretation of the historic component at the site. The site is situated within an area that was originally patented as "Little Ease" in 1673 and which passed through several absentee owners and subdivisions before 1713. The land may have been utilized by tenant farmers prior to 1713. In that year, Edward Edelen purchased the southern 140 acre part of "Little Ease" (including 18PR476) and the adjoining eastern half of "Thomas His Chance". Edelen was married to the widow of Moses Jones and the land adjoining "Little Ease" was part of Moses' estate. In 1727, Edward Edelen purchased the western half of "Thomas His Chance" from Moses Jones' daughters. This 1727 purchase may represent the time when Edward Edelen moved his residence to the area (see synopsis report for 18PR531).

Edward Edelen died in 1756 and his will left "Little Ease" and "Thomas His Chance" to James, his eldest son. James married Salome Noble, who was a member of another gentry family in Piscataway, uniting two plots in Piscataway village. James then patented and purchased adjoining land, consolidating a larger plantation. He likely maintained a primary residence near Piscataway village, utilizing the rest of his property as a tobacco plantation. However, no evidence has been located as to how James Edelen actually used his property. James died in 1768 and his will divided his estate among 4 sons, with approximately 300 acres adjacent to Piscataway village (including 18PR476) going to his son, Edward. Edward held the land for 43 years, from 1768 until his death in 1811. However, his mother appears to have retained considerable power within the family dynamics. She challenged her husband's will to claim her full 1/3 dower right to James' property. The 1776 census lists Salome as head of a household that included all four of her sons, though Edward was 29 years old at the time. Also included in Salome Edelen's household in the 1776 census are 3 other sons, 3 daughters, two older women, and "24 Negroes". No date of death has been identified for Salome Edelen, but she is not listed on the 1790 census. Edward Edelen was among the heads of households listed in the 1790 census, with a household including 2 free white males under 16, 2 free white females, and 30 enslaved individuals.

By the time of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Edward Edelen's plantation was called "Edelen's Mount". This document provides the only detailed information we have on the inhabitants and structures within this 18th century plantation. The 1798 tax lists describe Edelen's Mount as 871 acres with "2 Corn Houses, 3 Tobacco Houses, 3 Negro Houses adjoining Piscataway Town". A second, apparently non-contiguous, tract without structures was also under the ownership of Edward Edelen. A separate list of structures includes two entries under the ownership of Edward Edelen. Within a two acre portion of Edelen's Mount there was a wooden dwelling house, a kitchen, a meat house, and a dairy. These structures were most likely within Site 18PR478 (see synopsis report), about a quarter mile west of site 18PR476. On a half-acre lot in Piscataway there was a wooden dwelling house without outbuildings. The tax list did not specify who was living in each of these dwellings. The 1798 Direct Tax also lists 31 enslaved individuals under Edward Edelen's name. The 3 "Negro Houses" within Edelen's Mount were clearly the residences of many of the enslaved people, although some slaves probably worked as house servants and lived in the main dwelling areas.

When Edward Edelen died in 1811, his will provided that all of his property go to his younger brother James. Through the next decade, the plantation appears to have stayed within the family ending up in the ownership of Edward's last surviving brother, Joseph, by the 1820s. Joseph Edelen was apparently responsible for the construction of the Edelen House (MIHP # PG:84-6) adjacent to Piscataway village ca. 1830. The 1820 census lists Joseph Edelen as the head of a household which consisted of 6 males, 4 females, and 41 enslaved individuals. In 1832, Joseph Edelen Sr. of Edelen's Mount was assessed tax for ownership of 1,350 acres of land and 31 enslaved individuals.

Joseph died in 1833. His death led to a partition of the plantation. 18PR476 became part of a ca. 400 acre parcel belonging to Dr. Horace Edelen for the next 5 decades. Horace worked the plantation with fewer laborers, as the 1850 census lists only 14 slaves under his name. The mid-19th century historic maps (1861 and 1878) do not indicate a structure in the location of 18PR476, although they do show Horace Edelen's residence on the southeast edge of



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Piscataway village. Similarly, later 19th century maps and 20th century maps and aerial photographs do not show structures in the location of 18PR476.

In total, 1,812 historic artifacts were recovered from 18PR476 during the Phase II investigation. This collection includes the diversity expected on a domestic site: ceramics, glass, architectural debris, hardware, animal bone, shell, and personal items. The assemblage includes a wide array of early and more recent material. The Phase II historic artifacts were 53 activity items (1 clay marble and 52 pieces of iron hardware), 557 architectural artifacts (341 pieces of brick, a fragment of concrete, 38 pieces of mortar, a piece of asphalt, 6 pieces of asphalt shingle, 44 window glass fragments, a piece of slate, 29 cut nails, 5 wire nails, and 91 unidentified nails/nail fragments), 13 clothing remains (buttons), 1,111 kitchen-related artifacts (3 Jackfield sherds, 59 creamware sherds, 130 pearlware sherds, 4 ironstone fragments, 120 whiteware, 3 yellowware, 4 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 6 American blue/gray stoneware, and 182 unidentified ceramic sherds, 7 table glass fragments, 278 machine-made bottle glass shards, 293 miscellaneous bottle glass fragments, 18 animal bone pieces, and 4 shell fragments), 20 tobacco-related objects (pipestems), and 58 miscellaneous objects (3 pieces of lead, 32 unidentified glass pieces, 18 unidentified recent objects, and 5 pieces of coal).

The historic component is characterized by both architectural and domestic artifacts spread across the entire site. No historic features were encountered. Of the two historic components at the site, only the eastern area appears to contain the potential for significant archeological information. The dates of the artifacts recovered during the controlled surface collection and shovel testing in this area suggest that this may have been the site of a late 18th and early 19th century structure related to the Edelen's Mount plantation. Given the size of the plantation and the number of people living on it, the historic component of site 18PR476 is unlikely to represent the pre-1830 main dwelling area for either the Edelens or their enslaved workforce. The size of the historic component (under one acre) is consistent with an outlying residence, either of a tenant farmer, a hired overseer, or enslaved workers. The historic site located at 18PR478 (1/4 mile to the west of 18PR476) may have been the early main house of the plantation. The historic component in the northwest area of 18PR476 contains less potential for significant information because it has been used as an access route to dump trash in the drainage. The stratigraphy in that area revealed a mixture of artifacts from the 18th, 19th, and (predominantly) 20th centuries. Based on these findings, the Phase II researchers recommended that Phase III data recovery be conducted on the site's eastern historic component if the site could not be avoided during housing construction.

Archeologists returned to Site 18PR476 in 2003 to conduct data recovery investigations on the site's prehistoric and historic components. Per the Phase III work plan, 1,140 square meters of plowed soil were to be mechanically stripped from the site. The Phase II datum was relocated in the southern forested area of the site, and the Phase III grid was established off the Phase II grid. STPs were then excavated at 15 meter intervals across the site in order to re-identify artifact concentrations and re-establish site boundaries. Based on the results of the STP testing, as well as the results of the Phase II investigations, 15 mechanical trenches were placed in the eastern and southern portions of the site where the artifact concentrations were greatest. Plowed soil was removed with a backhoe and gradall with an attached smooth-edge bucket. Once the soil was removed to just above subsoil, it was shovel-scraped in order to better expose and define cultural features. A total of 1,186 square meters was excavated.

Two features were identified during the Phase II data recovery investigations. These were a possible historic postmold (Feature 2), and what turned out to be a non-cultural feature (Feature 1). The latter was likely a burned-out tree stump. In total, only 69 artifacts were recovered from the Phase III investigations of Site 18PR476. Of these, 33 were prehistoric and 36 were historic. This low recovery rate should be expected based on the recovery method used (plowzone stripping to look for features), since the vast majority of artifacts encountered during Phase I and II work came from the plowzone.

The Phase III prehistoric assemblage included 2 non-diagnostic bifaces, 23 fragments of debitage (18 flakes and 5 shatter), and 8 pieces of fire-cracked rock. This assemblage revealed little new information relating to the prehistoric occupation at 18PR476. However, the lack of identified cultural features demonstrates that the remains of the occupation are preserved solely in the plow zone.

The historic artifact assemblage from the Phase III investigations includes 10 architectural objects (5 pieces of brick, 3 pieces of asphalt, and 2 nails), 24 kitchen items (18 ceramic sherds, 1 piece of wine bottle, 4 other pieces of bottle glass, and a piece of oyster shell), 1 tobacco-related artifact (a pipe stem), and 1 miscellaneous object (an iron fragment). The identified ceramic sherds include a creamware sherd, 7 pearlware sherds, 1 whiteware sherd, and 1 piece of American Blue & Gray stoneware.

Site 18PR476 contains two prehistoric components. The first is an ephemeral Early Archaic Period component based on the recovery of a single quartz bifurcate projectile point during the Phase II study. With the mixed plowzone context, it was impossible to discern whether any debitage or other artifacts were associated with the Early Archaic projectile point. The lack of other diagnostic artifacts dating to this period suggests that the Early Archaic component represents a short-term, resource procurement camp. The location of the site on a south-facing slope adjacent to drainages may have provided an ideal habitation during the winter months. Also, the site may have proven an ideal location for obtaining lithic raw materials (i.e., quartz) for stone tool production.

The second prehistoric component dates to the Late Archaic through Early Woodland Periods. This component includes 8 diagnostic points: three date to the Late Archaic Period, 4 date to the Late Archaic through Early Woodland Periods, and one dates to the Early through Middle Woodland. The large quantity of debitage and other artifacts found in all 3 stages of research are likely associated with this component. The preponderance of quartz in the assemblage, as well as the presence of a hammerstone, unfinished bifaces, finished tools (projectile points) and debitage suggests that the focus of site activities appears to have been obtaining raw materials and producing stone tools. The lack of prehistoric cultural features precludes discussion of seasonality and subsistence for this period.

The integrity of the prehistoric component at 18PR476 has, unfortunately, been proven to be poor due to plowing and historic activities at the site. Identification of activity areas and analysis of site types and function is difficult, if not impossible, without intact cultural features and living surfaces. At 18PR476, separation of non-diagnostic artifacts (such as debitage) into their respective components is impossible because of the mixed context. Thus, the research questions posed for Phase III data recovery could not be answered. Thus, the prehistoric deposits at 18PR476 can be considered to be of little substantive research value.

The historic component at 18PR476 was likely an overseer's dwelling site associated with Edelen's Mount plantation and a possible planter's dwelling at site 18PR478. The paucity of features suggests that the dwelling was likely a post-in-ground structure that was destroyed by decades of mechanized plowing. The high percentage of kitchen (approximately 62%) and architectural (approximately 31%) group artifacts supports the interpretation of the site as a domestic site. While the majority of nails were unidentifiable, the 29 cut nails suggests construction likely occurred at the end of the 18th or first half of the 19th century. In 1795 Edward Edelen bought several thousand nails, likely in order to construct, repair, or rebuild a building on the plantation property. It is possible that the structure at site 18PR476 was constructed at that time. The predominance of pearlware and whiteware further indicates the structure was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. There are no indications of outbuildings or specific activity areas at the site, further suggesting that the site was the location of



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Early & Late Archaic and Early Woodland short-term camp, late 18th-early 19th century poss. overseer quarter

Unknown

a single dwelling and not a full agricultural complex. Given the lack of historic features and evidence of significant disturbance of the historic deposit, it is unlikely that any further field investigations would produce new historical data.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):