



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR482

Site Name: Area E-3, Site A

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

mid 18th-early 19th century & mid 19th century house sites, Late 19th farmstead, Late Woodland short-term camp

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code CwE, BaC

Latitude 38.6916

Longitude -76.9427

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 5-25%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Pisca

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 73 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
- 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

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Archaic site

Early archaic

Middle archaic

Late archaic

Woodland site

MD Adena

Early woodland

Mid. woodland

Late woodland

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 prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American  Asian American

African American  Unknown

Anglo-American  Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- 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

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/>	4	

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	45	<b>Stoneware</b>		
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	53	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	285	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	89				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
				85				Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	106

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	83	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>		Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>		Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	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 type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Numerous features containing diagnostic historic artifacts

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1286	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	552	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	3328	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	1273
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	560
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### Historic Features

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

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

mid 18th-early 19th century & mid 19th century house sites, Late 19th farmstead, Late Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18PR482 (also called Area E-3, Site A) is a prehistoric and multi-component historic site located near the village of Piscataway in southern Prince George's County, Maryland. The site is situated at the terminus of a partially overgrown dirt road where it intersects a property containing an abandoned house and barn. The house and barn form the domestic and agricultural nucleus of the site, but these have not been surveyed or archeologically tested. An extant fence line, probably dating to the 20th century, divides the property with the standing structures from the rest of the site. 18PR482 is situated amidst a forested landscape at the western terminus of a ridge formation, which slopes gently down to surrounding wetlands. Intermittent streams drain the site's Croom and Beltsville series soils.

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 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. Again, only a portion of the site was archeologically investigated, due to the division of the property into 2 parcels: one a part of the development project and the other not.

The Phase I survey identified 18PR482 as a multi-component historic and prehistoric site. The site boundaries as mapped in the Phase I report enclosed an area of approximately 10,200 square meters (2.5 acres). Phase I investigation within and near the site was accomplished with shovel test pits (STPs). A grid of STPs was excavated at a 20 meter interval and the site was defined based on the recovery of artifacts from 12 shovel tests. The furthest northeast of these 12 shovel tests contained only brick fragments which were discarded in the field. The other 11 STPs yielded a total of 5 prehistoric artifacts and 69 historic artifacts.

The Phase I prehistoric assemblage includes 3 jasper shatter fragments and 2 sand-tempered ceramics. The sherds were recovered from an otherwise historic deposit. The historic assemblage included both kitchen and architecture-related material. The dates of the historic material suggested a late 18th to mid 20th century occupation.

The full Phase I historic assemblage included 16 architectural artifacts (1 brick, 7 window glass fragments, 1 cut nail, 1 hand-wrought rosehead nail, and 6 unidentified nails), 50 kitchen-related objects (1 Jackfield sherd, 1 Staffordshire manganese-mottled sherd, 3 pearlware sherds, 2 early porcelain sherds, 5 pieces of ironstone, 2 slipware sherds, 4 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 17 whiteware sherds, 1 yellowware sherds, 1 redware sherds, 3 burned sherds, 2 unidentified ceramic sherds, 2 table glass fragments, 4 dark bottle glass fragments, 1 blown-in-mold bottle fragment, and 1 machine-made bottle fragment), and 3 ball clay tobacco pipe stems.

The Phase I researchers recommended that further investigations be conducted to evaluate the significance of 18PR482 based on the site's potential to contribute substantive information on 18th century rural lifeways in Prince George's County. 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 18PR482 included the excavation of shovel test pits and 1 X 1 meter stratigraphic test units. The extent and placement of Phase II investigations was based on a review of the results of the Phase I survey. Archival results will be discussed below in connection with the Phase III study.

Phase II fieldwork began with re-establishment of the Phase I mapping grid. Some minor difficulty was experienced in doing this, due to the site's forested setting. Most of the Phase I shovel test locations could still be seen on the ground and some were still marked with deteriorated flagging tape. Thus the same grid was used during both the Phase I and Phase II investigations of 18PR482. Phase II Shovel Test Pits (STPs) were used to refine the site boundaries and the site's internal structure. Shovel test pits were excavated at 10-meter intervals around Phase I STPs that contained cultural materials. Several depressions that appeared to be unrecorded Phase I radials were encountered; additional excavation was not undertaken in these locations. In total, 15 STPs were excavated during the Phase II testing. 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.

Stratigraphic test units were then 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 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.

Test unit placement focused on those areas within the site in which a high density of artifacts had been identified. The number of test units was based on a preliminary analysis of the information from Phase I and Phase II STPs. Artifact densities from the Phase II STPs were based on in-field counts of artifacts. In total, 3 stratigraphic test units were placed within 18PR482.

A total of 22 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase II excavations at 18PR482. The artifacts are predominantly waste material from stone tool production and/or maintenance. The Phase II prehistoric assemblage included 1 quartz core, 2 quartzite flakes, 6 pieces of quartz shatter, 9 pieces of quartzite shatter, 3 pieces of chert shatter, and 1 battered quartzite cobble (a possible hammerstone). No new diagnostic artifacts were encountered during Phase II. All of the lithic raw materials could be obtained from local gravels. The prehistoric deposits presented as a light scatter of lithics found across the entire site, but the majority of artifacts were recovered from the excavations that were located uphill, closer to the ridge crest, in the southern portion of the site. Most of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from historic midden contexts and may represent the incidental collection of isolated finds from agricultural fields by the historic occupants of 18PR482.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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Site Name: Area E-3, Site A

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

mid 18th-early 19th century & mid 19th century house sites, Late 19th farmstead, Late Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

The Phase II excavations also resulted in the recovery of 964 historic artifacts from three test units and 8 shovel test pits. The Phase II historic assemblage from 18PR482 consisted of 320 architectural objects (257 bricks, 6 cut nails, 20 wrought nails, and 37 pieces of window glass), 1 clothing item (a copper button), 492 kitchen-related artifacts (12 tin-glazed earthenware sherds, 6 Staffordshire slipware sherds, 1 Buckley sherd, 7 creamware sherds, 13 pearlware sherds, 95 coarse agateware sherds, 1 Chinese Export porcelain sherd, 74 whiteware sherds, 13 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 12 scratch blue sherds, 1 Nottingham stoneware sherd, 3 American blue/gray stoneware sherds, 83 other ceramics, 1 piece of table glass, 17 machine-made bottle fragments, 102 animal bones, and 51 pieces of shell), 11 tobacco-related artifacts (pipe fragments), 1 arms object (a gun flint), and 139 miscellaneous objects (15 coal & slag pieces, 16 unidentified metal objects, and 108 unidentified pieces of glass). The diagnostic artifacts suggest a mid 18th century date for the first historic occupation of the site. Production date range from that period to the present.

One of the test units situated along the extant fence line at the south end of the examined area contained a temporally stratified midden. The middle layer of the midden contains a variety of mid 18th century artifacts and no clearly 19th or 20th century artifacts. The midden exposure contained the majority of the 18th century artifacts recovered from the site. Forty meters to the east, another test unit contained a high artifact yield predominantly 19th century in origin. These excavations suggest temporally and spatially discrete disposal activities. Another difference between the two areas was the recovery of oyster shell from the 19th century disposal area, and the lack of shell in the 18th century midden. This suggests a distinct activity concurrent with the 19th century deposit. Animal bones, however, were more prevalent in the midden. There were also differences in the architectural assemblages between these two units.

Based on the Phase II findings of intact historic deposits and apparently spatially and temporally discrete deposits, researchers returned to the site in 2003, when a Phase III data recovery project was conducted as part of the same housing development work. Phase III investigations of the site included additional archival investigation, the excavation of 30 STPs and 32 additional stratigraphic test units. Due to the wooded nature of the site and the length of time between the Phase II and III investigations, the Phase II datum could not be located; therefore the grid could not be re-established. Phase III excavation confirmed the locations of two of the Phase II test units and, thus, the Phase III grid could eventually be tied directly to the Phase II data.

Shovel test pits were excavated at 2-meter intervals in order to establish the boundaries of the large midden and artifact concentrations identified during earlier investigations. Initial stratigraphic test units were placed according to artifact and feature concentrations identified during the Phase I and II studies. Additional test units were placed to expose features and investigate artifact concentrations, and the majority were placed to form "blocks" for maximum feature exposure. A total of thirty 1 X 1 m test units, five 50 cm X 1 m test units, and two 50 cm X 50 cm test units were excavated during Phase III work at 18PR482. The Phase III test unit excavation area totaled 33 square meters. Both STPs and test units were excavated in 10 cm increments within natural strata. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, Test units, above ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs of soil layers and general site conditions were taken. All soil from STPs and test unit excavation was screened through hardware cloth for uniform artifact recovery.

A total of 88 prehistoric artifacts was recovered from the Phase III investigation of Site 18PR482. The assemblage included 1 unfinished stemmed projectile point, 7 cores, 41 flakes, 10 pieces of shatter, 6 fragments of fire-cracked rock, and 23 prehistoric ceramic sherds (including 3 rims). The projectile point is not diagnostic, however, the three rimsherds and one of the body sherds have cordage impressed decoration suggesting that they are Potomac Creek wares. The remaining undecorated sherds are sand-tempered and may also be Potomac Creek, but are too small and fragmented to identify with certainty. Again, a preference was shown for locally available raw materials for stone tools, such as quartz, quartzite, chert, and jasper. Only three non-local lithic materials (rhyolite) were encountered during all stages of work at the site. The high quantity and variety of cores, flakes, and shatter for quartz indicate all stages of tool production occurred on-site. The presence of fire-cracked rock typically indicates prehistoric fire building occurring on a site. No prehistoric features (such as a hearth), however, were encountered during Phase III work (or any stage of research for that matter).

All of the prehistoric artifacts encountered during Phase III work were recovered from either historic features or from disturbed contexts. There appears to be no integrity to the prehistoric deposits at 18PR482. Site 18PR482 was never plowed, however, since it is located on an upland ridge there was no sediment accretion that would have potentially resulted in preservation of prehistoric activity areas. The historic occupants of the site lived on the same surface as the prehistoric occupants, thereby resulting in the mixing of prehistoric and historic artifacts on the landform. Interpretation of the prehistoric component and addressing research questions is therefore quite limited. The most that can be said is that the site has at least a Late Woodland period occupation, and likely functioned as a short-term camp or as a resource procurement camp. It should not be considered a significant prehistoric resource.

The additional archival research conducted as part of the Phase III work reveals a history for Site 18PR482 that is still somewhat unclear. The site is believed to be part of a tract originally patented as "Sangwhar" in 1687 by a Robert Middleton. A William Hutcheson apparently owned the tract by 1724, since in that year his will devised the land to his daughter Ann Hutcheson and her husband Gabriel Parker. The property then passed through numerous generations of Parkers throughout the 18th, 19th, and into the 20th centuries.

William Hutcheson apparently lived on "Wade's Adventure" west of the Sangwhar tract. In 1731, Ann and Gabriel gave the property to their very young son Hutcheson Parker. Hutcheson Parker married a woman named Alethea and at least initially lived in Calvert County. By 1776 Hutcheson Parker had died and Alethea was listed as living in Prince George's County. By 1794 Alethea, along with an Elizabeth Parker, co-owned the property. By 1800 Sangwhar had passed to Walter Smith Parker, who died in 1818. In 1828 his heirs were taxed for part of "Sanguine" (assumed to be the same as Sangwhar). Walter Parker's wife, Mary, died in 1847 and the estate went to Joseph M. Parker. Joseph M. Parker owned the property until at least 1878 when his name appears with the property on a map of that year. The standing structure at the site (but on the adjacent parcel) appears to date from the mid to late 19th century and was possibly built by Joseph M. Parker. The estate was inherited by Juanita Parker Bryne (probably Byrne), who sold 160 acres to William Morgan in 1920.

Archeological remains at 18PR482 likely relate to a number of Parker occupations in the 18th and 19th centuries. There is some evidence from the archival record of increasing social prominence and standing for the Parker family over time. It appears the early Parkers may have been middling tobacco planters. They do not appear in the historic records as frequently as high status local families such as the Edelens (see synopsis report for 18PR478 among others), which could indicate less social standing. By 1800, however, the Parkers owned 37 slaves, comparable to the number of slaves owned by the Edelens. The marriage of Joseph M. Parker and Olivia Edelen is further evidence of the comparable status of the two families by the middle of the 19th century.

A total of 21 features were identified during the Phase III data recovery investigations. Feature 1 is the large midden at the southern end of the excavation area noted previously, which dates to the mid 18th to early 19th century. Three shallow pits (Features 2, 3, and 21) were recognized at the base of Feature 1. The pits contained materials dating exclusively to the 18th century. Feature 9 is an artifact concentration located along a north facing slope in the eastern portion of the site that leads to an intermittent drainage. The dates of the diagnostic artifacts suggest trash disposal occurred on the slope from the 18th through the 19th centuries. This feature is the same concentration recognized during Phase II work, which contained significant quantities of shell. Thirteen of



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the features are associated with a 19th century brick and mortar foundation (Feature 8). These include at least three burning episodes (Features 7, 17, 19), an ash lens (Feature 15), possible wall or chimney falls (Features 10 and 13), cellar fill (Feature 11), a chimney foundation (Feature 12), a mortar and plaster layer (Feature 14), possible builder's trenches (Features 16 and 18), and brick rubble (Feature 20). The remaining features were either Phase II units or evidence of bioturbation.

A total of 6,113 historic artifacts was recovered from Site 18PR482 during the Phase III investigations. This assemblage consisted of 3 activity items (a ceramic marble and two livestock bits), 2,992 architectural remains (328 pieces of brick, 1 piece of daub, 79 fragments of mortar, 9 pieces of slate, 58 plaster fragments, 383 pieces of window glass, 29 door knob parts, 1,470 cut nails, 7 wire nails, 37 wrought nails, 589 unidentified nails, and 2 miscellaneous architectural objects), 8 clothing items (buttons), 5 furniture objects (escutcheons), 2,139 kitchen-related artifacts (41 tin-glazed earthenware sherds, 39 Staffordshire slipware sherds, 7 slipware sherds, 23 manganese-mottled Staffordshire sherds, 4 Nottingham sherds, 7 Buckley sherds, 2 Jackfield sherds, 8 Whieldonware sherds, 70 creamware sherds, 73 pearlware sherds, 42 Agatware sherds, 8 ironstone sherds, 194 whiteware, 39 yellowware, 28 American blue/gray stoneware sherds, 12 Rhenish gray stoneware, 7 Rhenish brown stoneware, 81 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 19 English brown stoneware, 2 slip-dipped stoneware, 215 other ceramic sherds, 2 piece of table glass, 85 bottle fragments, 13 pieces of jar glass, 1,017 fragments of animal bone, 96 pieces of shell, 5 miscellaneous faunal objects, and 2 utensils), 4 personal artifacts (a bone comb and 3 chamber pot fragments), 89 tobacco-related artifacts (54 pipe stem fragments and 35 pipe bowl fragments), and 421 miscellaneous objects (70 unidentified metal objects, 74 pieces of charcoal, and 277 unidentified objects).

Archeological remains at 18PR482 likely relate to a number of Parker family occupations in the 18th and 19th centuries. The site contains the remains of at least two, and possibly three, separate dwellings (including the portion of the site on an adjacent property). While there are inherent difficulties with interpreting only a portion of a site, some general conclusions can be made.

The 18th to early 19th century midden is clearly stratified with mixed artifacts in the upper layers and solely 18th century artifacts in the lower 2 layers. The midden layers contain domestic artifacts and architectural remains. The lack of creamware and pearlware in the lowest levels suggests that the midden was initially deposited prior to 1760. The three pit features located beneath this midden layer have relatively low quantities of artifacts (i.e. they are not trash pits), but are quite similar in the types of artifacts recovered (tin-glazed earthenwares, white salt-glazed stoneware sherds). The function of the pits is unknown. The earliest layers of the midden and pits may relate to an 18th century domestic structure that may have been located on the adjacent property. This occupation may relate to the period of ownership by Ann and Gabriel Parker and/or Hutcheson Parker, though it appears they did not live on site. The site may have been the dwelling of a manager, overseer, or tenant of the property.

Approximately 8 meters north of the midden is the burned brick foundation. The American bond brick pattern and cut nails in the area suggest that this dwelling was constructed in the first half of the 19th century. The partial foundations indicate significant disturbance, partial earth-fast construction, or material robbing, possibly for the 19th century structure (on brick piers) on the adjacent property. While the artifacts from this dwelling debris include 18th century artifacts, they also include very large quantities of cut nails, industrial porcelain door knobs, and later ceramics. Interestingly, the possible builder's trench in this same area would seem to indicate a construction date that post-dates at least 1790 and more likely 1830. The relatively low quantities of artifacts from the cellar in this area suggest that it (the cellar) was not fully used when the structure burned (as evidenced by the burn layers).

Personal communication with a Parker family descendant and a map from 1920 indicate the foundation was known as the "old burnt house". The lack of any definitive 20th century artifacts and paucity of late 19th century artifacts indicate the structure burned prior to the late 19th century. Burned domestic artifacts suggest the house was occupied at the time it burned. No outbuildings or other cultural features were noted in the vicinity of the dwelling.

The Feature 9 artifact concentration (first recognized during Phase II work) was located on a nearby slope, and is likely the result of unrelated episodes of dumping, erosion, and slope wash.

A more complete picture of the history of site 18PR482 is not available at this time. The site exhibited evidence of intact features and archeological deposits significant to our understanding of the late Colonial period in Maryland and the early 19th century as well. In addition, deposits related to a 19th century farmstead and possibly related to plantation operations of the period may be preserved in the burned structure/foundation area. The site is a significant resource and the most promising avenue for future research is excavation of the adjacent portions of 19PR482, which were located outside of the area for the Piscataway housing development project.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006780, 00005274, 97002239