



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU1052

Site Name: Jones Farm E

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th to Early 19th century tenant house site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code IgB,UsB,PIA

Latitude 39.2245

Longitude -75.7694

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Andover Branch

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

Minimum distance to water is 261 m

## 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

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

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
- 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
- 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

tenant house

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU1052

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Brief Description:

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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Palmer	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Guilford	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Vernon	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Calvert	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
Levanna	<input type="text" value="0"/>	

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shepard	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Keyser	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Townsend	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Watson	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mockley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Page	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text" value="0"/>	English Brown	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Borderware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Buckley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	North Devon	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="0"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text" value="0"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text" value="0"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text" value="0"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="248"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="44"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="238"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="41"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="3"/>
		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  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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Brief

Description:

Late 18th to Early 19th century tenant house site

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18QU1052, Jones Farm E, is located within an open agricultural field southeast of the village of Millington, Maryland near Blanco Road, within the northeastern portion of Queen Anne's County. This rural agricultural region is made up of flat to rolling uplands with entrenched drainages and steep bluffs. A small first-order stream is located west of the site in a forested area. This unnamed tributary flows into the adjacent Andover Branch, located approximately 275 meters to the north and west of the site. Overall, the site is situated on the eastern shore of Maryland and within the Delmarva Peninsula Region, part of the Coastal Plain Province. The Delmarva Peninsula Region is further subdivided and the site lies within the Denton Plain district. The site is primarily situated on Ingleside sandy loam with 3 to 8 percent slopes. At the northern end of the site, the soils change to Unicorn-Sassafras loams with 2 to 5 percent slopes. Both soil types are found on landforms described as flats and are very deep and well drained.

The earliest European ownership of the property was granted to Philemon Lloyd, who obtained a patent and certificate for one thousand acres in 1684. One of his last real estate purchases before his death, Lloyd called this purchase "Lloyd Town." Lloyd's estate totaled an estimated nine thousand acres throughout Kent and Talbot counties, what would later become Queen Anne's County. Lloyd and his family lived on the Wye Plantation on Wye Island, which was settled by his father, Edward. Lloyd continued his father's profitable tobacco plantation on Wye Island amassing wealth, land, and slaves. He owned ten servants and twenty-five slaves, who cultivated a calculated 139,293 pounds of tobacco during his lifetime. Records do not indicate if the property where the site is located was used as a functioning part of his tobacco production. In addition to his planter status, Lloyd was also a member of Maryland's Lower House, representing Talbot County and serving as Speaker of the House during that tenure. He also served as a county justice and held a colonel ranking within the military. Upon his passing in 1685, Philemon Lloyd left a will that divided his landholdings among his children.

The property that includes the site, "Lloyd Town", was left to Mary Lloyd, who was only five years old at the time of her father's death. Mary Lloyd died five years later, and the land was then transferred to Philemon's oldest son, Edward. Edward Lloyd and his family were not living on the property near the site, but records do not indicate if he was using it for fields, renting it, or letting it sit in a natural state.

Edward Lloyd married Sarah Covington in 1702/03, and they had six children. Edward Lloyd (the senior) served in the colony's Lower House. In 1702, Edward was called to a seat on the Council within the Upper House, serving as president of the council and de facto governor during a five year span between the death of Governor Seymour and the appointment of Governor Hart. In 1719, Edward died in England and, like his father, divided his landholdings among his children. Edward gave his daughter, Rebecca, "400 A., 'Darland' at hd. of Wye R., 1,000 A., 'Lloyd Town,' at hd. of Chester R." Rebecca was only around six years old when her father died, which left her new property in the control of her mother.

Rebecca Covington Lloyd married William Anderson in 1740. Together, they had three known children. Upon her death in 1775, Rebecca likely passed these landholdings to her children. The 1783 Federal Tax Assessment listed James Anderson, Rebecca's son, with roughly three thousand acres in his ownership, including the one thousand acres that made up Lloyd Town. The Lloyd Town tax entry noted the land had no building value with a land value of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The lack of structures is confirmed on the 1795 Map of the State of Maryland. Upon his death in 1785, Anderson left Lloyd Town to his sisters, Harriet Rebecca Anderson and Marion Anderson and their future heirs. No evidence was found that either of his sisters married or had children, and while no wills for these women were located in Maryland's Schedule of Wills, the land was likely passed to James's heirs following their passing.

James Anderson's daughter, Rebecca, married Thomas Buchanan in 1798. Buchanan likely took possession of any holdings Rebecca inherited at the time of her aunts' deaths. In 1806, Buchanan compromised on the Lloyd Town boundary line from a several-decades long dispute between the Lloyd and Tilghman families, changing the acreage of the land tract from one thousand acres to six hundred and fifty three acres. Buchanan then sold the same tract later that same year to Woolman Warner for one thousand and four hundred dollars. Warner kept the land within his family for several decades, with his relatives William, Walter, and John passing ownership between them. While the deed between Buchanan and Warner listed Warner as a resident of Queen Anne's County in 1806, the 1810 US Census placed Woolman Warner in Prince George's County with twenty-seven household members, including thirteen slaves. In 1829, John Warner failed to repay debts he owed to John Britton. The land went to public sale through Thomas Ashen, Queen Anne's County sheriff, in 1831, where Thomas Walker and Garrett Garretson purchased Lloyd Town for one thousand and one hundred dollars (roughly twice the amount Warner owed to Britton). Walker and Garretson sold the land to Richard Jarrell (also spelled Jareld in other records) of Caroline County in 1836. Jarrell's heirs sold the tract several years after his death to John and Sarah Deford of Delaware, who only owned the parcel for a two years. Robert Barclay Roberts took possession of the land from Deford in 1861. According to Strong's 1866 map of Queen Anne's County, Roberts rented the property to tenants.

The tract of land known as Lloyd Town was consistently used as leased farmland throughout the nineteenth-century by absentee owners. These owners typically lived in nearby counties or across the bay in larger Maryland cities. Originally a part of the Lloyd family's extensive landholdings along the east side of the Chesapeake Bay, the land remained unused and in the Lloyd family for over a century, as evidenced by the 1783 Federal Tax Assessment. The non-extant structures on the property were most likely constructed between 1806 and 1828 during the Warner family ownership. Like the Lloyd family, the Warner's did not live on the property, and likely "improved" the land for rental opportunities. Subsequent owners in the nineteenth-century mentioned tenants and the leased lands in Circuit Court records. The Jones family made changes to the property to create its current state.

Phase I investigations in 2016 by Edward Otter, Inc. at the site consisted of a surface collection and the excavation of three judgmental STPs. The surface collection resulted in the identification of the Jones Site with the recovery of 32 historic period artifacts and a single precontact artifact from an estimated site size of 1.1 ha (2.74 ac). The three STPs yielded an additional 10 historic period artifacts recovered from the plow zone horizon.

The artifacts recovered include refined and coarse earthenwares as represented by undecorated creamware (n=1), pearlware (n=4), redware (n=16), and stoneware (n=3). One sherd of redware is listed as slip decorated. Two of the three pieces of stoneware are brown glazed with one possessing incising below the rim. These are identified as English Brown stoneware dating from circa 1690 to 1775 on sites in the mid-Atlantic. Additional artifacts include a cast iron pot fragment (n=1), an iron sickle bar (n=1), and a few sherds of glass bottles (n=8) ranging in color from clear to olive green. Brick fragments (n=6) and a cut nail are also listed in the Phase I inventory. The one final artifact noted, but not collected, was a white ball clay pipe stem. Based on the artifacts recovered, Otter



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concluded the Jones Farm E Site (18QU1052) represents a mid-to-late-eighteenth to nineteenth-century occupation. The presence of the high number of coarse earthenwares versus refined ceramics may indicate the site is non-owner occupied, possibly a tenant or slave. Otter recommended the site as potentially eligible for NRHP listing with the MHT concurring with this recommendation.

In 2017, a Phase II survey was developed. Efforts were focused on reidentifying the site as reported in the Phase I, establishing the horizontal and vertical site boundaries, and determining the presence or absence of subsurface features. Upon gaining access to the property, consultant GAI's civil survey crew placed a 20-m (65-ft) grid over the 2.27 ha (5.6 ac) freshly plowed and disced field. After rain, the Principal Investigator systematically walked each 20-m (65.6-ft) square and marked artifacts with pin flags to establish the limits of the controlled surface collection. Having identified the site area within the larger plowed field, archaeologists established a series of 5- x 5-m (16.4- x 16.4-ft) blocks within each 20-m (65.6-ft) square resulting in 192 controlled surface collection on October 30, 2017 blocks. Each block's southwest corner was assigned a specific coordinate. Archaeologists spent between 2-5 minutes per block, completing the controlled surface collection with 403 historic artifacts being collected and bagged. Upon completion of the controlled surface collection, a distribution map was completed that showed the number of artifacts and types of artifacts recovered. The controlled surface collection revealed the location of Site 18QU1052 occupying a low rise within the field and spreading to the southeast, down a very minor slope.

Subsurface excavations entailed 30 STPs excavated at 15-m (49.2-ft) intervals that overlapped with the controlled surface collection. These STPs were labeled with the appropriate coordinates. These excavations confirmed the Ap-B soil horizon sequence, and did not identify subsurface features or soil anomalies. The typical soil profile consists of a 20-48-cm (7.8-18.8-in) thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam Ap horizon above a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam B horizon. STPs resulted in the recovery of 12 artifacts from six STPs. Recovered artifacts include brick fragments (n=7), cut nails (n=2), glass bottle finish (n=1), and plain creamware sherds (n=2). Although shovel testing failed to identify subsurface features, it enabled the recovery of two cut nails which were not present in the surface collected materials.

Upon completion of shovel testing, archaeologists excavated four 1m x 1m TUs. The locations of TUs were subjectively selected to: 1) further explore particular artifact concentrations identified by STPs and controlled surface collections; 2) allow more detailed examination of soil stratigraphy; and, 3) look for evidence of cultural features.

Feature 1 was exposed at the base of the plow zone, in the western two thirds of TU 2 and across TU 4. However, Feature 1 was only excavated in TU 2 by 10-cm (3.9-in) levels within strata, while the portion in TU 4 was left unexcavated. The feature is composed of two individual feature strata. Feature Stratum I is in the central portion of the feature and is a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam mottled with a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy loam containing brick fragments throughout the feature matrix. Feature Stratum I is 47-cm (18.5-in) thick and is basin shaped in profile. Eighteen artifacts were recovered, and the only dateable artifact is a fragment of dark olive green bottle glass dating from 1730-1870. Excavations of the two soil anomalies quickly faded with depth and their shapes were amorphous. Feature Stratum II is located on the perimeter and below Feature Stratum I. It is comprised of a gray brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with a pale brown (10YR 6/3) and a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam. The excavated portion of Feature Stratum II was 40-cm (15.7-in) thick and contained 16 historic artifacts. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, with the only ceramic being a single sherd of dark brown glazed redware. The remaining artifacts include brick fragments (n=11) and faunal material (n=4), including two bovine pre-molars. Post-excavation analysis of the feature and the internal stratigraphy resulted in defining an altered profile from what was visible during excavation of TU 2. Photographs of the exposed profile clearly show internal stratigraphy made up of potentially three different soil horizons. The initial horizon just below the Ap horizon, appears to be very similar to the overlying Ap horizon. Although, this horizon only appears in the south half of the western profile and extends across the floor of TU 4. Below this initial stratum, is a darker lens that makes up the northern half of the floor in TU 4. The horizon dives deeply to the south and shows evidence of root intrusion or other bioturbation, and may represent a period of when Feature 1 was open and an organic A horizon formed. These two strata were excavated together and represent Feature 1 Stratum I. Below the A horizon, is a chaotic mix of soils displaying characteristics of mineralization and saturation as evidenced by oxidation and gray soil coloring. These soils may represent discreet filling episodes that have weathered or the slow collapse of the pit walls.

An Oakfield soil probe was used to investigate the depth of the feature and determined an additional 80 cm (31.4 in) of feature matrix remained in the southwest corner of TU 2. The probe ultimately encountered a more resistant red layer, likely a brick. Excavations ceased due to the limited ability to properly remove feature matrix to the full feature depth within the constricted workspace of the partially exposed feature. An area approximately 3 m (9.8 ft) north to south and 2.7 m (8.8 ft) east to west was identified as the limits of the subsurface feature.

The 569 historic-era artifacts were recovered during the controlled surface collection and excavations of STPs and TUs. They belong to seven artifact classes: Activities (n=3, 0.53 percent), Architecture (n=238, 41.83 percent), Faunal (n=41, 7.21 percent), Kitchen (n=281, 49.38 percent), Personal (n=1, 0.18 percent), Tobacco Pipes (n=2, 0.35 percent), and Unidentifiable (n=3, 0.53 percent). A total of 110 diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II Evaluation testing of the site and indicate a mean ceramic date of 1802 (Table 3). The TPQ, which represents the most recently manufactured item from an archaeological context is 1911 for the plow zone. However, this is a single artifact from the plowed field and does not represent the site assemblage. One diagnostic artifact was recovered from Feature 1, being a piece of dark olive green glass that dates from 1730-1870. The artifacts recovered from the site area indicate Site 18QU1052 was occupied in the second-half of the eighteenth through the first-quarter of the nineteenth-century. The minimal number of whiteware and to some extent, pearlware ceramic sherds indicate the structure was likely abandoned before these ceramic types become prevalent after the 1830s on historic sites.

The limited research design of the Phase II survey resulted in the re-identification of Site 18QU1052 within the agricultural field. The horizontal and vertical site boundaries were delineated with the horizontal boundary being reduced in size to 0.35 ha (0.88 ac) from the Phase I boundary. As discussed, artifacts are broadly scattered across the field in a thin veneer, but the current survey identified overlapping concentrations of material indicating a primary site or occupation area as shown on the artifact distributions figures (see Figures 9-12). The vertical boundary of the site was established with the identification of Feature 1, being a subsurface pit feature. Architectural class artifacts indicate some portion of the structure was composed of brick, either the cellar or firebox/chimney. Kitchen class artifacts show a potential preference for hollowwares and undecorated coarse earthenwares and stonewares. Further analysis of the diagnostic artifacts resulted in a mean ceramic date of 1802 for the site and TPQ of 1911. Although, the TPQ represents a single artifact from the plowed field and does not represent the assemblage of artifacts recovered. The lack of whiteware ceramics and pearlware ceramics indicates a potential abandonment of the site by the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The purpose of these excavations was to assess the site's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. To accomplish that, a systematic surface collection was conducted, followed by systematically places STPs and TUs across the site. One cultural feature, a subsurface pit that may represent a cellar was identified. The feature possesses multiple strata, which may allow for dating of discreet fill episodes and site formation processes. The artifact assemblage includes 569 historic-period artifacts belonging to Activities, Architecture, Faunal, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco Pipes, and Indeterminate classes. Temporally-diagnostic artifacts including a variety of ceramic, glass bottles, and metal nails recovered from plow zone and feature contexts. These items provide a mean ceramic date of 1802 for the site. Overall, the artifact assemblage appears to reflect a domestic dwelling, given the dominance of architectural items and ceramic vessel fragments, the presence of personal items, and the near lack of specimens representing other activities. Analysis indicates there's a preference for hollowware forms versus that of flatware. Combined with the greater numbers of undecorated coarse earthenwares and stonewares ceramics versus that of decorated wares likely indicates the poor economic conditions of the site's residents.

Federal tax records indicate the parcel was devoid of structures prior to 1783, while other documentary records such as deeds, wills, and family histories



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Unknown

indicate a structure was located within the Project area by 1821. Prior to and throughout the nineteenth-century this tract was owned by absentee landowners. The non-extant structure on the property was most likely constructed after 1783 and before 1821 during the period of Warner family ownership. Like the previous landowners, the Warner's did not live on the property, and likely "improved" the land for rental opportunities. Subsequent owners in the nineteenth-century mentioned tenants and the leased lands in Circuit Court records.

Site 18QU1052 represents a tenant occupation and appears to date from the last quarter of the eighteenth-century. The site may have been abandoned by the early part of the second quarter of the nineteenth-century based on the general absence of pearlware and whiteware ceramic sherds as these ceramic types are ubiquitous on sites from the 1830s and onwards. The documentary record and the archaeological record thus far do not provide evidence that the site was occupied by slaves versus that of tenants. No artifacts linked to spiritual or ethnic groups have been identified thus far.

Based on the National Register Bulletin (Little et al. 2000), Site 18QU1052 does not meet the requirements of National Register Criteria A, B, or C: it has not been associated with any significant event or trends; it has not been associated with an important person; and, it does not embody distinctive characteristics of design, construction, or the work of a master. Typically, archaeological sites are evaluated under National Register Criterion D. In this case, to be considered eligible a site must retain integrity and have yielded or will likely yield important information. The presence of the subsurface feature at Site 18QU1052 representing a cellar or pit indicates that integrity is good at the site. Additionally, the recovery of artifacts from within the feature and the potential for internal stratification indicates there is the ability to learn additional information concerning site formation processes. Tenant sites within the archaeological record for northern Queen Anne's County are nonexistent, and in the broader area of the eastern shore very few have been excavated beyond the identification phase. Additional excavations or preservation of the site has the potential to provide information important to the region's history. Therefore, GAI recommends Site 18QU1052 as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. Based on this recommendation, Urban Grid has agreed to avoid Site 18QU1052 by providing a 30-m (100-ft) buffer from the delineated Phase II site boundary, and including the installation of the necessary fencing and signage.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU1052 SF, 95003029, 95007199