



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST393

Site Name: NAS-6

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-E/F, Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Brief Description:

Possibly Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps, 18th-20th cen. slave/tenant quarter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code MnA

Latitude 38.3055

Longitude -76.4088

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Harper Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 87 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

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
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

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

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

house site, tenant house?, slave quarter?

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST393

Site Name: NAS-6

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-E/F, Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Possibly Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps, 18th-20th cen. slave/tenant quarter

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehanna	<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"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		Jackfield	11	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	6
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	109	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	4	Porcelain	22	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	Pearlware	11			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	22					Wt Salt-glazed	3

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	65	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	3	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	275	Activity item(s)	29
Glass (all)	610	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	528	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	232
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	52	Misc.	190
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST393

Site Name: NAS-6

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-E/F, Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Brief Description:

Possibly Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps, 18th-20th cen. slave/tenant quarter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST393, also known as NAS-6, is a multicomponent site that includes a prehistoric camp; 18th- to 19th-century slave cabins; 19th- to 20th-century tenant dwellings. It is located on Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site is on the west side of Harper's Creek, between the creek and Cedar Point Road. Historically this area was part of Susquehanna Point Plantation. Terrain is nearly level. Most of active agricultural fields but there are wide hedge rows of trees and bushes between fields. Soils in the area are Matapeake sandy loam 0-2% slope.

Susquehanna Plantation has a complex history, and at several points it is unclear who owned the various parts of it. The name first appears in a patent granted to Joseph Edloe in 1649, "300 acres called Susquehanna Point." Edloe seems to have arrived in Maryland just a year before. Edloe had a neighbor named John Halfhead, an illiterate brickmaker who had been in Maryland since around 1633. Halfhead claimed a 250-acre property that bordered Edloe's lands. As near as can now be reconstructed, Edloe claimed the northern half of all the lands between Harper's Creek and the Patuxent, Halfhead the southern half. Both seem to have resided on these properties. Edloe and Halfhead engaged in a protracted lawsuit that involved rents, property boundaries, and accusations of sexual impropriety, but the surviving documents only hint at what was actually in dispute. Joseph Edloe died around 1660 to 1665, leaving his lands to his sons. The sons, Barnaby and Joseph, leased 100 acres of Susquehanna Point to their neighbor Halfhead, and the lease says that this land had been "lately occupied by Thomas Camphire." This reference hints that there may have been tenants on the property even when the senior Joseph Edloe had lived there.

Sometime before 1684, Christopher Rousby purchased 200 acres of Susquehanna, possibly from one of the Edloe heirs. Rousby had arrived in Maryland in 1668 and had a very successful career as a customs collector and land speculator. However, in 1681 he was sacked, and he traveled to England to defend himself and try to get his job back. In 1684 he was killed by George Talbot, a Calvert family retainer, on board the ship Quaker. Rousby had accumulated numerous properties across St. Mary's and Calvert counties, but his brother's will specifies that Christopher lived on his 200 acres at Susquehanna Point.

Rousby had no children and left his lands to his brother John, who was living in Calvert County. John died in 1686, leaving his lands to a minor son, John. John Sr.'s widow married Richard Smith, who had Susquehanna resurveyed in 1703 for 195 acres; he also claimed 258 acres nearby which he called Smith's Discovery.

In 1710 John Rousby, Jr. purchased the 195-acre Susquehanna property and the 258-acre Smith's Discovery from his stepfather, Richard Smith. He had the property resurveyed and added to it 37 acres known as Edloe's Addition. He also claimed the other 100 acres of Susquehanna Point. So by 1723 he had nearly 600 acres of land at Susquehanna. But he did not live there; he was a resident of Calvert County, so it is not clear who did live at Susquehanna Point.

John Rousby died in 1744. His will specified that his land at Susquehanna go to Mary Thompson, who may or may not have been his daughter, and after her death to her daughters Araminta and Mary. By 1767 both the elder Mary and her daughter Mary had died, so all the land passed to Araminta. By that time Araminta had married Henry Carroll, a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. When he died in 1775, Henry Carroll owned 40 slaves and a large herd of livestock, and had a net worth of 1360 pounds.

Araminta remarried, to George Biscoe, who moved to Susquehanna. A county assessment of 1795 said Biscoe owned 913 acres and 35 slaves. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 described the farm as containing a frame dwelling measuring 28x32 feet, two barns measuring 34x20 and 20x16 feet, a corn house, and a meat house.

By 1813 George and Araminta Biscoe had moved to Prince George's County; they both died in 1817-1818. The Susquehanna property had been placed in trust for Araminta's eldest son from her first marriage, Henry James Carroll, but he died before his mother in 1814. Instead the property was divided among Henry James's heirs, the grandchildren of George and Araminta.

The ownership of the property is confused thereafter, but it seems that in 1820 Michael Carroll owned the old plantation house, along with 42 slaves. However, at his death in 1832, Michael owned only a portion of the land, and only six slaves. His nephew Michael seems to have inherited the main Susquehanna farm. He tried to sell it in 1841, but the deal fell through. He continued to own the property until 1852, although he lived in Prince George's County.

In the 1840s another Henry James Carroll, son of the elder Michael Carroll, took over management of Susquehanna Plantation. In 1850 he owned 65 slaves. But he suffered financial reverses during the Civil War, and when he died in 1885 the plantation was sold to pay his debts.

Thereafter, the farm was owned by absentee investors, but it continued to operate as a farm down to 1942, when it was purchased by the federal government and NAS Patuxent River was established. At that time the buildings were torn down — except for the house at Susquehanna, which was moved to the Ford Museum — but the project area continued to be farmed and it is still in agricultural use.

A large amount of archaeology has been carried out at NAS Patuxent River, including several projects near the project area. Pogue sampled undisturbed portions of NAS Patuxent River and identified numerous prehistoric and historic sites. In the present project area Pogue recorded Site 18ST393 as a small prehistoric scatter. Pogue's mapping, as presented in his report, was highly ambiguous, with the result that subsequent investigators located the site in different places.

In 1987, Julia King conducted an investigation at the site of the main house of the "Susquehanna" plantation (Site 18ST399), which is west of Cedar Point Road, across from the site. King and her colleagues excavated 175 shovel tests and about 30 5x5-foot units. Four of the test units were excavated east of the road within the current project area, two in a depression that was identified as a possible building foundation and two others 100 feet southwest of the depression.

King's report of the 1987 investigations of Site 18ST399 provides crucial documentary and genealogical evidence for understanding the occupational history of this vicinity. King's testing around the house foundation produced mostly nineteenth-century artifacts, and her analysis of deeds and maps suggested that the house was built at some time between 1824 and 1848. However, she also discovered a filled cellar hole just west of the house, and a fair number of artifacts made between 1750 and 1820, indicating the presence of an earlier structure. King thought that this house may have been constructed by Capt.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST393

Site Name: NAS-6

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-E/F, Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Brief Description:

Possibly Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps, 18th-20th cen. slave/tenant quarter

Unknown

Henry and Araminta Thompson Carroll around 1770; in 1798 this house was described in the Federal Direct Tax as "in bad repair."

King was interested in locating the residences of slaves or tenants; with that intent she conducted a reconnaissance of the area between the house site and Harper's Creek to the east. Two of her crew looked for features along the road that she identified as the one depicted in this area on the 1848 to 1880 maps. The area was covered with dense vegetation; nevertheless, they identified a shallow (1.5-foot) depression, which measured about 8x14 feet. The few artifacts seen on the nearby surface were shells, brick fragments, and a glass bottle base dated to after 1903. This ostensible structure was located 400 feet east of the main house; this location corresponds approximately to that of two structures depicted on the 1848-1880 maps. King also noted that Pogue had identified Site 18ST393 in the agricultural field south of the tree line and the depression; surface finds there included wine bottle glass, pipe stems, one sherd of blue transfer-printed whiteware, and a sherd of lead-glazed earthenware. However, this seems to have been based on an erroneous notion of where Pogue had surveyed.

In 2004 Goodwin & Associates tested Site 18ST751, just to the south of 18ST747. This location was at times part of the same property as Sites 18ST747 and 18ST393, so their findings are relevant to understanding the history of Susquehanna Point. Their detailed documentary investigations suggested different interpretations for certain genealogical and ownership questions. They excavated part of a seventeenth-century house site that included a cellar with a tile floor. They suggest that this was the residence of either Joseph Edloe, who patented Susquehanna Point in 1649, or his neighbor John Halfhead, who leased 100 acres from Edloe in the 1660s and 1670s. They also identified a residence dating to the nineteenth century, which appears to be shown on nineteenth-century maps.

During the 2015 Phase II fieldwork conducted by Louis Berger, the entire area between Harper's Creek and Cedar Creek Road was considered 18ST747. However, after discussion with the Navy and the MHT it was decided to make most of that area 18ST393 and to limit 18ST747 to the shoreline area along Harper's Creek where it was originally defined. The historic components of both 18ST747 and 18ST393 are part of Susquehanna Point Plantation, slave quarters before 1865 and then tenancies. The main house is in 18ST399.

Between December 11, 2014 and April 21, 2015, The Louis Berger Group conducted Phase II testing of 18ST393 and 18ST747. Fieldwork consisted of 6 3x3-foot test units plus STPs at 50-foot intervals. During the Phase II fieldwork, the entire area between Harper's Creek and Cedar Creek Road was considered 18ST747. Site 18ST747 had been defined after a shovel testing survey that was limited to within 200 feet of the creek shore. It seemed likely that the site extended beyond that arbitrary limit. There were also questions about the exact location of site 18ST393, which was found by surface inspection in a plowed field, and whether the Phase II testing of that site had been carried out in the correct location. Therefore, the current investigations began with shovel testing across the project area at 50-foot intervals. In all, 155 shovel tests were excavated, covering an area of about 8 acres. Of those 155 shovel tests, seven produced prehistoric artifacts, 30 produced historic artifacts, and 13 produced both. A handful of objects was also collected from the surface.

Comparison of the current testing with the 1997 testing shows that the current testing did not extend to the northern end of site 18ST747, where the highest densities of historic artifacts had been recorded during the earlier study. As expected, artifacts were found in several parts of the tested area. This included site 18ST747 and the originally mapped location of 18ST393. Artifact concentrations were also found in five other locations extending westward to Cedar Creek Road. One of these was the depression where Julie King and her colleagues had dug two test units during their testing of Susquehanna Plantation. King had called that location site 18ST393. After consultation involving the Navy and the Maryland Historical Trust, it was decided to extend the boundaries of site 18ST393 to cover all of the project area west of site 18ST747 as originally mapped.

Within this broad area, six separate loci of activity were defined, with Locus 7 used as a designation for the few artifacts that were outside the activity areas. The area tested by King and colleagues became Locus 1. Shovel testing showed that the entire project area had been plowed. Soils consisted generally of a plowzone of brown or dark yellowish brown sandy loam, roughly 0.75 foot deep, over yellowish brown silt loam subsoil. Several areas of disturbance were noted, associated with old dirt roads, utility trenches, and the 20th-century occupation at Locus 1. The prehistoric artifacts showed a generally low distribution across the project area. Only 27 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the shovel testing, and no single shovel test produced more than two. Density was slightly higher within site 18ST747, close to the creek, but prehistoric artifacts were found in Loci 2 and 3 of site 18ST393, up to 500 feet from the shore.

The original location of site 18ST393, here defined as Locus 3, did show up as a very modest artifact concentration, with one flake each in two adjacent shovel tests. Historic material was diverse. The date range of the material extended from the early 1700s to the 20th century. Both domestic and architectural artifacts (nails and brick) were found in quantity. Test Unit 20 came down on a brick-lined cellar hole, designated Feature 20-1. The cellar hole proved to be at least 3 feet deep, below the ground surface. At a depth of 2.2 feet, a brick wall became visible along the outside of the feature. This consisted of a single row of bricks laid stretcher fashion. It is therefore not a structural wall but a lining for the cellar, placed against the subsoil with no builder's trench. Probing and the excavation of two shovel tests showed that the cellar measured roughly 6x8 feet. The fill consisted mostly of brick fragments and mortar made with ground shell. The only artifacts recovered from the fill were five pieces of olive green wine bottle glass and two cut nails with machine-made heads, which date the filling of the cellar to after 1820. Locus 3 also produced a modest concentration of prehistoric artifacts, including two ceramic sherds and a quartz biface; sherds were too small to be truly diagnostic but they may be a smoothed type dating to the very late Woodland or contact period. All of this material was recovered from the plowzone.

Locus 4 was on a low rise in the plowed field near the eastern end of Site 18ST393. Test Unit 6 produced only two artifacts, one sherd of coarse red earthenware and a small brick fragment. Test Unit 7 produced only 19 historic artifacts, including 12 small brick fragments and three unidentifiable nails, besides a quartz flake and a small fragment of mammal bone. All of this material was recovered from a plowzone of dark yellowish brown loam roughly 0.7 foot thick.

Test Units 22 and 23, dug during the second visit to the site, provide an object lesson in the random results one often gets from archaeological testing. These two units, dug only a few feet from the first two, produced more than 100 historic artifacts, besides five pieces of animal bone. Taken together, the collection shows a domestic occupation in the eighteenth century, perhaps around 1740 to 1770. The single sherds of yellowware (1850-1940) and ironstone (1840-present) seem intrusive; the rest of the collection is solidly colonial. All of the identifiable nails were hand-wrought, and there is no creamware (1762-1820) or pearlware (1775-1840), the dominant types in the 1780 to 1830 period. The rather large number of brick fragments found in Test Unit 23 (about 50) suggests that a brick structure once stood nearby, most likely a chimney. No other evidence of features was noted.

The prehistoric material from Locus 4 includes four small ceramic sherds. Two of these have smoothed exteriors and are tempered with shell, so they are likely late types. The other two are too eroded for the surface treatment to be identified and are tempered with grit or crushed quartz. The stone artifacts were few in number, only 12, but still rather interesting. They included five pieces of chert debitage, out of only 11 found during the project, and two bifaces, one



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST393

Site Name: NAS-6

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-E/F, Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Brief Description:

Possibly Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps, 18th-20th cen. slave/tenant quarter

Unknown

quartz and one quartzite.

Locus 5 was just north of Loci 1 and 2, along the southern edge of the plowed field. Two positive shovel tests were excavated in this area, producing one historic sherd and one piece of quartz debitage. In addition, two intriguing artifacts were found on the surface: a granite celt and what appears to be the seal from a marked colonial wine bottle. The three test units excavated here produced rather little material, just seven prehistoric and 21 historic artifacts. Because of the low number of historic artifacts, less than four per 3x3-foot test unit, it is not certain that this locus represents a residence.

Locus 6 was the original location of Site 18ST393, defined as a small prehistoric scatter with a few nineteenth-century artifacts. Excavation in this area was complicated by an old road not visible at all on the surface today. All of the artifacts from Locus 6 were found in the plowzone. The historic artifacts from Locus 6 are few in number except for one piece of modern green bottle glass they date to the eighteenth or very early nineteenth century. The prehistoric material from Locus 6 consisted entirely of debitage, mainly quartz and quartzite. All of these artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. It seems possible that this location may have once been adjacent to a small stream that ran down to Harper's Creek through the swale that divides the two parts of Site 18ST747, or perhaps to a spring.

The prehistoric component of Sites 18ST393 and 18ST747 is a rather thin scatter of artifacts that represent occasional camping over a period of at least 2,000 years. This material has little information potential beyond that simple fact. The prehistoric component was therefore not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sites 18ST393 and 18ST747 taken together provide a great opportunity to study an African- American community across a long span of time. From the early eighteenth century down to the 1880s, ownership of the plantation descended within one family. It therefore seems likely that some enslaved families may have resided on the plantation for a century or more. Because different spots within these sites were occupied at different times, it is possible to separate the material chronologically and study how the community changed over time. Architectural evidence of the buildings is present, including the foundations of the two most recent cabins. The cellars and the midden feature likely contain significant deposits. The historic components of both sites were therefore recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002613, 18ST393 SF