



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST399

Site Name: Susquehanna

Prehistoric

Other name(s) NAS-12, Tract AP, MIHP# SM-140

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

mid-18th century house site, mid-19th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code MnA

Latitude 38.3007

Longitude -76.4248

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

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) Patuxent River

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input 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 300 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

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

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

- Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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"/>	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"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	4	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	2	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	4	English Brown	2
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	1	Whiteware	277	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	1	Porcelain	99	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	20	Pearlware	46			Rhenish	5
						Wt Salt-glazed	10

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	12	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"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	4	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	624	Activity item(s)	102
Glass (all)	3843	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	9187	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	4	Misc. kitchen	2017
Arms	13	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	16	Misc.	674
Personal items	22	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Susquehanna Site (18ST399), also known as NAS-12, Tract AP (MIHP# SM-140), consists of two historic structures: a mid-18th century dwelling and a mid-19th century farmstead (referred to as 'Susquehanna'). This site is located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS) property in St. Mary's County. It is located south of the Patuxent River bank, in a wooded area on a high bluff overlooking the river. Harper Creek is located to the east. In most locations, the site has been capped by a modern forest humus layer about 6-10 cm thick and with extensive root disturbance. In the south, east, and north yards immediately adjacent to the dwelling (in areas that have not been plowed), a level of mixed loam with gravel with an average thickness of 7.62-9.144 cm lies below the humus. Beneath this is a layer of dark brown loam mottled with yellowish brown clay and small brick and shell fragments and that averages 12.19 cm thick which overlies yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. The soils within the project area are consistent with well-drained Matapeake silt loams. The site measures approximately 60 m long by 40 m wide.

An examination of prehistoric materials collected from the base area in 1934 indicated that occupation of the area dates from the Early Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. The earliest known historic settlement in the area appears to have been the establishment of a Jesuit mission ca. 1637. Historical documents indicate that the King of Patuxent, the local tribe, gave the land to the Jesuit's. The mission of Mattapani (a 1000-acre tract) was part of a larger political entity historically known as "Mattapanient Hundred" which included the entire Cedar Point area. There is no evidence of a continuing Jesuit presence at Mattapani after 1641/2. Population disruptions in the area resulting from the Indian raids of 1642 and Ingle's rebellion in 1645 caused "Mattapanient Hundred" to disappear. The 300-acre tract known as "Susquehanna Point" was patented ca. 1649 to Joseph Edlow (also spelled 'Edloe'). Edlow was a long-time resident of Mattapanient Hundred, having arrived at the colony ca. 1637, and may have even been a tenant of the mission's. Hermann's map of 1670 shows a structure in the general location of the parcel. At his death in 1662, his son Joseph, Jr. inherited Susquehanna Point. He added an additional 37-acre parcel to it in 1680.

Christopher Rousby, who served as the proprietary commissioner of customs from 1676 until his death, appears to have purchased a portion of the property from the heirs of Edlow at some point prior to his murder in 1684 because Rousby's tract (then listed at 200-acres) was inherited by his younger brother John, who subsequently died in 1686. John's son, John Jr., inherited the property but was too young to claim it; therefore, his stepfather retained it until 1710 when John Jr. acquired Susquehanna Point in addition to his uncle's former plantation, and his stepfather's acreage called Smith's Discovery. By 1723, John Rousby, Jr. had reassembled the original 300-acre Susquehanna Point tract. By all appearances, he did not live at Susquehanna. When Rousby died, he left his lands to his daughter Mary. When Mary died, her daughter Araminta inherited the property. Araminta married Captain Henry Carroll. Following the Captain's death in 1776, Araminta remarried George Biscoe who moved to and managed the Susquehanna farm, which totaled 916-acres including the Susquehanna Point tract. The land was divided between members of the Carroll family after Araminta's death in 1818. Henry Carroll the younger is credited with building the late 19th century dwelling. Like his predecessors, Carroll owned a number of slaves suggesting that living quarters would likely be present somewhere on the property. An 1848 map depicts the house contained within an unusual elliptical yard. Barns, the orchards, and a path to nearby Harper Creek are also depicted. Various members of the extended Carroll family retained ownership of Susquehanna until at least 1892. Starting in 1894, the property was sold to a series of absentee landowners. From that time until the Navy's acquisition of the property in 1942, the farm appeared to have been managed by tenants producing a diversified selection of farm products.

This site includes the locations of two former dwellings. The first dates to the second half of the 18th century, and may have been abandoned several years before Susquehanna was built. Susquehanna was constructed ca. 1840 based on archeological and historical data, just south and east of the smaller 18th century house. By the late 19th century, the original house was probably gone, and the farmstead yard had been reconfigured, with a large outbuilding built east of the house. Susquehanna and the dairy/outbuilding were dismantled and moved to the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan when NAS acquired the property in 1942.

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, a Phase I archeological survey of the NAS was undertaken during the summers of 1981 and 1982. The goal of the survey was to produce a preliminary study of the archeological resources of NAS preparatory to launching a longer-term study which will fulfill the requirements of the Executive Order. In addition to archeological fieldwork, historical background research was also conducted. The goals of the research were to verify the location of various significant sites thought to be located at NAS and to devise a plan to most easily and efficiently examine a sample of the undisturbed portion of the facility.

Site 18ST399 was identified as a potentially significant archeological site during the initial documentary survey of the NAS property. It was located in Tract AP of the study area. A total of 45 shovel test pits (STPs) were dug at the site. The site is marked by above-ground structural remains, including a 3.048 m² (10') brick cellar and 2 fireplace bases. The STPs were excavated surrounding the foundation in order to locate evidence of an earlier occupation at the site. The structural remains were recorded. No artifacts dating early than the 20th century were identified and no artifacts were retained.

In 1986, the Susquehanna homelot was reconstructed from aerial photographs and site reconnaissance. The reconstruction focused on the early 20th century use of the site, and revealed little about the 19th century house and yard. Following this, the Henry Ford Museum funded a systematic archeological investigation at 18ST399 to test the proposed layout and recover additional information about the site's earlier occupation. To that end, in the summer of 1987 Phase II/III archeological investigations were undertaken in order to recover information regarding the layout and use of the yards associated with the Susquehanna house and complex of agricultural buildings, and to test the mid-19th century model of the homelot layout referenced on an 1848 USCGS map of Patuxent River.

The field investigations involved imposing a grid over the site. Parallel transects about 6.096 m apart were walked and features were marked. All of the above-ground features including fence posts and footings, oyster shell and artifact concentrations, changes in grade and ground depressions, and building foundations were mapped. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 3.048 m intervals along and between transects placed 30.48 m apart. A total of 175 STPs were excavated in the area around the house foundation. All soils were screened through ¼" mesh and all artifacts were retained except for brick, shell, and coal which were counted in the field and discarded. Ten 1.524 m² test squares were excavated in areas with intact subsurface remains. Test units were excavated in natural levels. All subsurface features were mapped and sampled where time permitted. Soil samples were collected from alternating STPs (every 6.096 m) and submitted for soil chemical analysis.

Ten above-ground features were located at the beginning of the field work. These included (1) the outline of the former structure consisting of rows of bricks



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Historic

Brief

Description:

mid-18th century house site, mid-19th century farmstead

Unknown

placed there by Boy Scouts in 1976, (2) a 3.048 m² brick-lined cellar located under the southern end of the house, (3) a walnut tree, (4) two surviving wooden fence posts, one a gate post with remaining pintle hinge, set in poured concrete footings along the east edge of the yard, (5) three poured concrete fence post footings, (6) seven bales of wire fencing, probably located along former fence lines, (7) two oyster shell concentrations, containing 19th and 20th century artifacts, located along the east side of the yard, (8) a scatter of brick and brick bats, (9) a shallow, rectangular depression measuring 3.048 m north-south, 3.35 m east-west, and 0.3048 m deep located about 45.72 m north of the house, and (10) a grade break along the northeast edge of the yard at the east fence line.

A total of 17 STP contained subsurface features. Adjacent STPs (1019-1219) located within a visible surface oyster shell concentration exposed a level containing oyster shell and charcoal fragments in the third stratum. At STP 1212, a post hole and mold feature was identified about 24 cmbs. This is the location of a 20th century fence as seen on a 1942 aerial photograph. At STP 1221, an intact brick foundation 2 courses thick was revealed below the topsoil. It was surmised that this was the foundation for the frame dairy outbuilding moved to Dearborn. A STP 1415, three large, fragmented stones were encountered. At STP 1416, a feature consisting of intact brick with mortar was encountered about 4.57 cm below the surface. The feature was interpreted as a possible walkway between the dwelling and a late 19th century building that was located about 1.524 m to the east of the dwelling. At STP 1419, two bricks laid on their sides and forming an L-shape were seated atop a feature of dark brown loam (later determined to be a post hole and mold). At STP 1815, a brick pier supporting the house's south side porch was identified. At STP 2119, an intact brick pier or foundation was exposed below the plowzone at about 22.8 cmbs. At adjacent STPs 2217-2220 and 2317-2318 a layer of dark yellowish loam with concentrations of brick and mortar fragments was encountered below the plowzone. Excavation within the STPs was halted and the area was later exposed by a test unit excavation. At STP 2712, an unusual dark brown loam stratum containing brick fragments, carbon pieces, 2 historic period sherds and 2 glass fragments, and charcoal fragments was exposed below the plowzone.

Eight of the 10 test squares were placed in areas where features were suggested by the STPs. The remaining 2 test squares were located in the north yard area in order to examine the shallow, rectangular depression and the slight rise in the yard identified during the above-ground investigation. Within Square 1213, a post hole and mold feature representing a late 19th/20th century fence was identified. A second earlier and larger post hole and mold feature was also encountered in the southeast corner of the square. The size of the feature suggested that some type of structure had been located in the area. Neither feature was excavated.

Square 1416 was located in the area of STPs 1415 and 1416 in order to examine the stone layer and mortared brick features. The stone fragments were revealed to be part of a grinding (or ground) stone that measured about 60.96 cm in diameter as was interpreted to have functioned as a type of rain gutter. The east corner of the porch was also uncovered about 46 cm from the grinding stone. The brick feature was determined to be a line of largely intact handmade brick. While its function could not be definitively determined, it was suggested that this was walkway between 2 structures. Artifacts recovered from Square 1416 were primarily late 19th/20th century in date with a few early 19th century items.

Square 1419 (located at STP 1419) a post hole and mold feature measuring approximately 22.8 cm in diameter was identified. Three bricks were apparently placed on their long ends in an effort to shore up a rotting post. Neither the hole nor mold was excavated. The feature was determined to be late 19th/20th century in date.

Square 1434 was located to test the shallow, rectangular depression located about 45 m from the dwelling. It was determined that the feature was most likely related to the network of early 20th century fencing at the site.

Square 1812 was placed in an area where artifacts recovered from STPs indicated the location of a possible structure and where the highest brick density was noted. While a large number of bricks fragments were noted, no brick feature was encountered. A rectangular soil stain was exposed but its purpose could not be determined.

Squares 2117, 2219, and 2319 were opened in an area containing a concentration of brick, mortar, and window glass fragments. At the base of the topsoil in Square 2117, 3 deposits of mortar were located. One of these was intruded by a post hole and mold related to the 20th century fencing. The mortar-filled features were excavated and were revealed to be thin lenses of mortar. The associated artifacts indicated that the features were related to the 1942 dismantling of the dwelling. Below these was a plowzone layer filled with 19th and 20th century material that was present in all 3 squares. At the base of the plowzone, a shallow u-shaped trench, determined to be a robber's trench, and a portion of an intact brick foundation were encountered. Only brick and mortar pieces were found in the trench fill. In Squares 2219 and 2319 the end of large rubble-filled cellar was found. When the evidence from the test squares was combined with the information generated from the STP excavations, it became apparent that the structure represented by the debris was probably the same that noted on a 1798 tax assessment list. The 1798 description was of a one story wood house in bad repair that measured 8.53 m X 9.75 m (28'X32'), dimensions that fit well into the estimated size of the structure as determined by the archeology. The artifacts support that hypothesis as they have been dated to the later part of the 18th century.

Square 2335 was located to examine a rise of earth that had been observed in the northwest portion of the front yard. The nature of the feature could not be determined. Only a small 18th century artifact assemblage was recovered.

Nearly 15,000 historic artifacts were recovered from Susquehanna during the 1987 investigations. Over 8,400 of those were recovered from the STPs. In the discussion of the spatial distribution of artifacts in the original report, emphasis was placed on the STPs because that assemblage was evenly collected from the entire site and constituted a more representative sample than the test square assemblage. Artifacts recovered from the test squares were only briefly addressed. Occupation at the site was divided into 3 main sub-periods.

Phase 1 dates from ca. 1760 to the early 19th century. Excavation revealed a structure located less than 3 m from the 1840's dwelling. The artifacts recovered from the cellar indicated that it was filled sometime during the last half of the 19th century. Analysis of 18th century domestic artifacts indicated 5 areas of concentration across the site, all located within approximately 6.096 m of the dwelling on both the north and south sides. One area of 18th century activity was identified in the south end of the study area where concentrations of brick, nails, some bone and shell were present. It was suggested that a kitchen or small quarters may have been situated there. Two other activity areas were identified, in the north yard and outside the southwest corner of the study area, but further excavation is required to determine their nature. Fence lines for Phase I were not discovered.

Phase 2 dates from ca. 1840 to 1890. A date of ca. 1840 was suggested for the construction of a dwelling, probably built by Henry James Carroll. There was evidence for 2 or 3 outbuildings associated with the farmstead, including a dairy. A cluster of early-mid 19th century artifacts, mainly utilitarian ceramics of the types expected in a dairy context, occurred east/southeast of the dairy. Late 19th and early 20th century materials were also located in this area, indicating the



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building was in use through the 20th century. The north, south, and west yards of the 1840's house were free of any positively identified late 19th/20th century material. A second outbuilding of frame construction may have served as a kitchen in the late 19th century. Large concentrations of phosphates in the soil indicate that it probably had a dirt floor. A third outbuilding was predicated within a cluster of early-mid 19th century materials, and where virtually no late 19th/20th century items were identified. Pedestrian survey in the site area encountered traces of a contemporary mid-19th century occupation associated with Susquehanna located about 121.9 m from the dwelling.

Phase 3 dates from ca. 1890 to 1942. This occupation at Susquehanna was an occupation by tenant farmers, who rented the land and house from absentee landlords. The archeological evidence suggested a rearranging of the use of space around the dwelling at this time. All available space is put into use for varying aspects of farm production. Agricultural fields were planted within 4.5 m of the dwelling's west side and both the dairy and the second outbuilding were converted for use as chicken houses. The second outbuilding was probably dismantled by 1930. High concentrations of phosphates suggested that a fenced yard area north of the dairy was used as an animal pen and concentrations of potash east of that suggested the location of a garden. By 1939, the main structure was no longer used as a dwelling but served as a barn for the tenant farmers until 1942.

A more detailed analysis of the structures identified at the site is available in Appendix I of the original report.

A total of 14,778 historic items were recovered from STPs and test squares. There were 102 activity related items (12 kerosene lantern globe fragments, 1 wick clamp of a kerosene lamp, 2 light bulb filament, 1 clay marble, 2 porcelain doll heads, 1 slate pencil fragment, 3 pencil ferrules, 1 small aluminum aircraft piece, 1 possible brass bridle boss, 1 lead fishing weight, 31 iron wire fence fragments, 5 metal rings, 15 pieces of barbed wire, 1 chain link piece, 12 iron staples, 1 iron bucket handle, 1 shovel blade fragment, 1 iron triangular file piece, 1 iron spring, 2 flower pot fragments, 7 auto-related objects). There were 9,187 architectural items (1,932 brick fragments, 1,712 shards of window glass, 114 wrought nails, 1,204 cut nails, 587 wire nails, 547 unidentified nails, 1 piece of painted plaster, 3,039 pieces of mortar, 12 roofing gaskets, 3 iron spikes, 4 wire tacks, 11 iron tacks, 1 C-clamp fragment, 4 iron washers, 3 iron bolts, 8 iron screws, 3 iron hinge pieces, 1 iron lock, 1 iron handle). There were 16 clothing items (1 vegetable ivory button, 4 white porcelain Prosser buttons, 2 black glass buttons, 1 bone button, 1 rivet button, 2 plastic buttons, 1 unidentified button, 2 clothing snap parts-one leather, 1 buckle fragment, 1 garter belt clasp). There were 4 furniture items (1 brass furniture ornament, 2 iron corner braces for a trunk, 1 brass tack).

There were 4,727 kitchen-related items (1,622 bottle glass fragments, 415 table glass fragments, 1 North Devon, 4 tin-glazed, 2 Staffordshire, 1 Manganese Mottled, 1 slipware (18th c.), 1 Buckley, 14 lead-glazed, 5 Rhenish, 2 English brown, 10 white salt-glazed, 1 Nottingham, 4 Whieldonware, 20 creamware, 16 Chinese porcelain, 4 cream-colored earthenware, 46 pearlware, 15 undetermined pearlware/whiteware, 8 whiteware, 1 Jackfield-like, 25 redware, 269 late whiteware, 6 Flow Blue, 10 semi-porcelain, 80 Late porcelain, 3 Japanese porcelain, 6 Bristol slipped, 4 blue salt-glazed, 3 refined earthenware, 1 coarse earthenware, 26 North American salt-glazed stoneware, 7 unidentified stoneware, 17 yellowware, 10 Rockingham, 1 Majolica, 1 piece of milk glass, 33 canning jar fragments, 23 glass lid liner fragments, 23 porcelain lid liner fragments, 1 metal jar lid, 2 jar rubber seal pieces, 1 token "Aragon Coffee", 4 crown caps, 1 can key, 1 iron pot handle, 1 bone utensil handle, 1 corn kernel, 1 crab claw, 1,461 oyster shells and shell fragments, 512 animal bone fragments).

There were 674 miscellaneous items (37 unidentified glass fragments, 166 unidentified metal objects, 1 large unidentified iron object, 390 pieces of coal, 1 unidentified rubber item, 1 unidentified object, 68 flat iron straps or strips, 1 copper wire fragment, 1 unidentified iron ornamental object, 1 piece of plastic, 4 slate pieces, 2 pieces of marble, 1 unidentified black cylindrical object). There were 22 personal items (1 blue wire-wound glass bead, 1 beveled glass bead, 1 earring, 1 horn or tortoise shell cufflink, 1 possible brass brooch, 1 brass religious "Miraculous Medal"/medallion, 1 brass safety pin, 8 key fragments, 1 plastic comb fragment, 3 harmonica fragments, 2 glass perfume bottles, 1 metal lid with "The Parrott Varnish Co."). There were 33 tobacco items (29 white clay pipe fragments, 2 Pamplin-style reed pipe bowl fragments, 1 terra cotta pipe stem fragment, 1 plastic cigar holder). There were 13 arms items (11 shell cartridges, 1 -.22 caliber shell, 1 bullet casing).

A small number (n=16) of prehistoric items were also collected from the site. This included 10 quartz flakes, 1 chert flake, 1 broken, undiagnostic point, and 4 Rappahannock sherds. This limited quantity of material suggests that the site was not extensively used during the prehistoric period.

The Susquehanna Site (18ST399) is significant for its potential for contributing to the understanding of life in rural Southern Maryland from the 17th through the early 20th centuries. Numerous features related to the various phases of occupation have been identified and incorporated into an overview of the homelot layout. Expanded excavations would serve to further elucidate the transitions that occurred at the site in relation to ownership changes, shifts in agricultural methods and types, and architectural variants through time. Although no structure related to the earliest, 17th century, occupation have been identified to date, this should be an important goal for future work. If the site cannot be avoided, then intensive Phase III mitigation is recommended for the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006419, 00006420, 00006447