



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST609

Site Name: BH-1 & BH-9

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Bachelor's Hope, MIHP# SM-6

Historic

Brief Description:

early 18th century house site, mid 18th century plantation, and prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.3342

Longitude -76.7845

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 30 m

Site slope 0

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) Burroughs Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 207 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

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component Misc. ceremonial

Village Rock art

Hamlet Shell midden

Base camp STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound Fish weir

Cairn Production area

Burial area Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

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 dendrochronology



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	5	Staffordshire	15	Stoneware	
Astbury	2	Jackfield	3	Tin Glazed	20	English Brown	18
Borderware		Mn Mottled	2	Whiteware	270	Eng Dry-bodied	
Buckley	22	North Devon	1	Porcelain	103	Nottingham	
Creamware	66	Pearlware	137			Rhenish	3
						Wt Salt-glazed	90

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	132	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone		Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls		Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	24	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds		Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input 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 checked="" 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)	1052	Tobacco related	70
Glass (all)	794	Activity item(s)	34
Architectural	1302	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	6	Misc. kitchen	563
Clothing	11	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	7	Misc.	97
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> kiln

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	kiln-Q	
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City Research Laboratory

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The BH1/BH9 site (18ST609) is an early 18th century house site, with a mid-18th century plantation component, and a small prehistoric lithic scatter. The site is located on the Bachelor's Hope Farm, a 303 acre property in St. Mary's County. It lies between the drainages of two creeks that empty into Chaptico Bay, a tributary of the Wicomico River. The site area has a nearly level to gently sloping landscape, with steeper slopes defining the 2 stream drainages at the eastern and western edges of the property. Two soil associations that make up the area are the Beltsville-Croom-Sassafras associated with portions of the property bordering a local road and the Othello-Mattapex association that occurs across most of the project area.

The Bachelor's Hope property was part of a large land parcel called Basford Manor that was awarded to Thomas Gerrard in 1650 by the Calvert family. In 1678, the Basford Manor grant was purchased from Gerrard by Thomas Notley, then governor of the province, for 6,500 pounds of tobacco. Notley subdivided the 300 acre parcel from Basford Manor tract and is credited with naming it Bachelor's Hope. Notley placed Bachelor's Hope in the possession of Col. Benjamin Rozer, and in his will Notley bequeathed the tract to Charles Calvert and Benjamin Rozer. On his death in 1679, Notley's estate included 9 slaves and 3 servants living at Bachelor's Hope. Other property included 52 hogsheads of tobacco and 8 head of cattle. When Rozer moved to Charles County in that same year, he sold his share of Bachelor's Hope to Calvert. In 1683, Calvert sold land including the 300-acre Bachelor's Hope tract to Joshua Doyne for 20,000 pounds of tobacco. Doyne's estate holdings as listed in 1698 included at least 5 buildings that stood on the Bachelor's Hope tract including a dwelling, a store, a cellar, a dairy, and a kitchen. The 17th century dwelling was probably a post-in-ground building with 2 rooms up and 3 rooms down. Doyne's son held the property until his death in 1743. The property was acquired by William Hammersley in 1753 and in his possession until 1774. Hammersley was most likely responsible for building the house that presently stands on the property, a two-story brick mansion house flanked by single-story wings. In 1798, when the land was sold to James Egerton by Hammersley's son, the dwelling and 7 outbuildings were located at Bachelor's Hope. The outbuildings included a kitchen, a slave quarter, a poultry house, a meat house, a corn house, a cow house, and a barn. The ownership of 8 slaves was also documented. Egerton focused on agricultural production (particularly wheat) and animal husbandry. The title to Bachelor's Hope was transferred to Phillip Turner in 1821 and held by his family for 125 years. Turner undertook substantial building construction at the estate's principal dwelling, including the construction in 1826 of a kitchen attached to the main house by a breezeway. By 1832, Bachelor's Hope had returned to tobacco production exclusively. From 1903-1937, the property was occupied by tenant farmers and the main house became utilized for grain storage. In 1937, the property was purchased by the Simpson's and the dwelling was converted back to use as a residence. Between ca. 1937 and ca. 1950 landscaping improvements and building alterations were undertaken and many of the outbuildings were removed or replaced.

Phase I and Phase II archeological testing was conducted at the property in 1990 by Goodwin & Associates as part of a comprehensive cultural resource management study undertaken by the architectural firm Archetype on behalf of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The goals of the study were (1) to identify and document historic and prehistoric resources within the project area, (2) to evaluate the potential significance of those resources applying the National Register criteria, and (3) to make management recommendations concerning any identified archeological sites. At the time of the investigations, the land use was agricultural and combined cultivated fields, wood lots, and residential areas. Several groups of standing structures are present within the project area. The historic main residence, a formal garden area, and two associated outbuildings are located in the southern portion of the property and form the primary area of domestic occupation. Two 20th century tenant residences with associated outbuildings occupy smaller areas in the northern and western sections of the property. The Bachelor's Hope survey area was divided into 13 areas (Areas A-H and J-N), corresponding roughly with the pattern of modern land use and cultivated fields on the property. A total of 9 archeological sites were recorded on the Bachelor's Hope property.

Site 18ST609 encompasses the Areas F, G, M, and N. It covers a total area of approximately 300 m by 215 m. The site is located in the south-central portion of the Bachelor's Hope tract. For purposes of clarity, the findings from each area are discussed separately below. The artifact counts in the table above are a combined total from the site. This is mainly done to reflect distinct activity areas that would be missed if included in an overall site total. Furthermore, differing artifact collection methods were employed for each area; Areas F and G were surface collected and subjected to shovel testing, Areas M and N were subjected to shovel testing but not surface collected, and test units were excavated only in Areas G and N. The artifact counts are derived from the inventories in Appendix II (STPs and units) and Appendix III (surface collection) as no counts were provided in the text.

Area F was comprised of a cultivated corn field located immediately northwest of the manor house. The perimeter of the area was bounded by farm roads. Two 20th century auxiliary buildings and a garden and lawn area located in the extreme northwest corner of the area were not investigated. The field was surface collected and the locations of all cultural materials were plotted and diagnostic artifacts were collected. One transect consisting of 5 shovel test pits (STPs) at 5 m intervals was excavated inside a 1930's tobacco barn located in the southeastern corner of the field. Diagnostic artifacts were collected. Two historic artifact scatter concentrations were identified within Area F. The smaller of the two was located in the northeast quadrant of the area. This cluster was designated BH2 and given the site number 18ST610. The larger of the two concentrations was located in the southeastern quadrant of the field and was determined to be temporally distinct from BH2. It was given the designation BH1 and the site number 18ST609. The ceramic data suggested an occupation span beginning in the middle third of the 18th century into the first quarter of the 19th century. Because the artifact scatter appeared to form a continuation of the similar concentration documented in adjacent Area G, these concentrations were both assigned the site number 18ST609.

Prehistoric materials were also recovered from Area F. The artifacts were scattered across the area with no identifiable concentrations. A total of 38 artifacts were recorded. Debitage included 17 quartz flakes, 1 unidentified flake, and 4 cores. There were 6 biface tools, 3 broken projectile points, and 1 endscraper. One biface was typed as a Buggs Island Stemmed Point dated to the Late Archaic period. Six fire-cracked rocks (FCR) were noted but not collected.

There were 501 historic artifacts recovered from Area F. There were 57 architectural items (47 brick fragments, 2 pieces of mortar, 4 wire nails, 2 shards of window glass, 1 wrought iron latch, and 1 asphalt shingle). There were 397 kitchen-related items (23 bottle glass fragments, 1 case bottle (blown in mold), 1 free blown bottle glass fragment, 1 piece of table glass, 10 pieces of undetermined glass (either bottle or table), 1 Manganese Mottled, 1 Buckley, 2 tin glazed earthenware, 1 imported brown stoneware, 3 Westerwald, 18 white salt glazed stoneware, 7 Buff-bodied earthenware, 12 creamware, 30 pearlware, 9 Early porcelain, 11 other porcelain, 4 early white stoneware (some with scratch blue, some slipped), 5 other stoneware, 49 whiteware, 1 yellow ware, 18 redware (with black, brown or clear glaze), 4 unidentified ceramics, 1 animal bone, and 184 oyster shells and shell fragments. There were 25 miscellaneous objects (2 unidentified iron/steel objects, 2 unidentified other metal objects, 1 piece of plastic, 1 waster, 11 pieces of coal, 1 bit of coal ash, 4 pieces of slag, 1 glazed stone, and 2 fragments of lead pipe). The only personal item was 1 chamber pot fragment. There were 21 tobacco items (20 clay pipe stem fragments and 1 clay pipe bowl fragment).



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Historic

Brief

Description:

early 18th century house site, mid 18th century plantation, and prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Area G was comprised of a cultivated corn field located immediately west of the manor house. The perimeter of the area was bounded by farm roads. There were no extant structures in this area. The field was surface collected and the locations of all cultural materials were plotted and diagnostic artifacts were collected. One transect consisting of 13 STPs at 20 m intervals was excavated along the grassy median separating the eastern edge of the cultivated area from a farm road adjacent to the main house lot. The report states that a further 11 STPs were excavated in grassy strip between Area G and the farm road that separates the agricultural fields from the manor house lot. Three 1 m² test units (TU8-10) were placed in areas where artifact concentrations were ascertained. While historic and prehistoric materials were scattered across the field, they appeared to be more heavily concentrated in the eastern portion of Area G (although small artifact concentrations were also identified in the western portion of the field). The 3 artifacts concentrations all consisted of kitchen and architectural debris and did not represent distinct activity areas. The collection of artifacts was related spatially and typologically to the larger sheet midden in Area F. The only features encountered in the test units were a number of plow scars at the plowzone/B horizon interface. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

A total of 104 prehistoric items recovered from Area G. These included flakes 4 quartzite flakes, 36 quartz flakes, 11 unidentified flakes, 3 pieces of chert debitage, 5 pieces of quartz debitage, 3 quartz cores, 1 quartzite core, and 2 unidentified cores. There were fragments of 12 projectile points, 2 quartzite bifaces (1 is amorphous and large, 1 is a base of a point or knife), 4 quartz bifaces (1 with a contracting stem), 1 unidentified biface, and 3 quartz preforms. One point was tentatively identified as a Rossville Stemmed point (Late Archaic-Middle Woodland), one was a MacPherson side-notched point (Late Archaic-Early Woodland), and one was a Piscataway point (Late Archaic-Middle Woodland). There were 17 FCR.

There were 1,028 historic artifacts recovered from Area G. There were 4 activity items (1 golf ball, 2 fragments of lamp glass, and 1 tractor part). There were 207 architectural items (173 brick fragments, 3 pieces of mortar, 1 wire nail, 6 rosehead nails, 1 wrought nail, 6 unidentified nails, 15 shards of window glass, 1 piece of plate glass, and 1 fragment of drain pipe). There were 763 kitchen-related items (66 bottle glass fragments, 1 case bottle (blown in mold), 5 blown in mold bottle fragments, 5 non-machine made bottle fragments, 1 piece of table glass, 12 pieces of undetermined glass (either bottle or table), 2 Astbury-type sherds, 10 Buckley, 7 Westerwald, 55 white salt glazed stoneware, 1 Buff-bodied earthenware, 34 creamware, 76 pearlware, 3 Jackfield, 4 ironstone, 27 Early porcelain, 2 Later porcelain, 27 unidentified porcelain, 6 early white stoneware (some with scratch blue, some slipped), 5 domestic gray stoneware, 4 domestic brown stoneware, 3 imported brown stoneware, 1 imported gray stoneware, 23 other stoneware, 89 whiteware, 48 redware (with black, brown or clear glaze), 1 Rhenish blue and gray, 5 American blue and gray, 2 cast iron kettle fragments, 2 animal bone fragments, and 224 oyster shells and shell fragments). There were 30 miscellaneous objects (1 unidentified iron/steel object, 22 pieces of coal, 2 pieces of concrete, and 5 glazed stones). There were 21 tobacco items (13 clay pipe stem fragments and 8 clay pipe bowl fragments). Three arms-related items were recovered (2 French gunflint and 1 gray/English gunflint).

Area M (designated BH9 originally) was comprised of a parcel surrounding the manor house but excluded the lawn and garden areas directly adjacent to the dwelling (this area was designated as Area N). Area M was bounded on the east by Burroughs Run, on the north and south by cultivated fields, and on the west by the main house lot area. A total of 82 STPs were dug at 20 m intervals along transects that were 20 m apart. An additional 31 radials were dug at 5 m intervals in the cardinal directions around positive STPs. Two small concentrations of historic material were identified in the northern portion of the area. The concentration in the southern portion of the area appeared to represent a small domestic occupation of late 18th/early 19th century origin. Areas east of the main house lot contained cultural remains related to activity but lacked vertical integrity. In the lawn area south of the manor house and in the level areas north of the lawn, no subsurface features were located; rather, a thin sheet scatter of historic artifacts was encountered.

Only 1 prehistoric artifact was collected from Area M, a quartz flake.

There were 89 historic artifacts recovered from Area M. There were 40 architectural items (18 brick fragments, 1 wrought L-head nail, 2 cut nails, 1 wire nail, 15 unidentified nails, 2 shards of window glass, and 1 rivet). One clothing item was collected (a metal button). There were 46 kitchen-related items (8 bottle glass fragments, 2 blown in mold bottle fragments, 1 non-machine made bottle fragments, 1 Rockingham/Bennington, 1 Manganese Mottled, 1 tin glazed earthenware, 1 white salt glazed stoneware, 3 creamware, 1 pearlware, 1 Staffordshire slipware, 1 unidentified porcelain, 5 domestic brown stoneware, 1 imported brown stoneware, 6 whiteware, 3 redware (with black, brown or clear glaze), 2 unidentified ceramics, 1 walnut shell, 1 animal bone, and 6 oyster shells and shell fragments). There were 2 miscellaneous objects (1 piece of coal, and 1 glazed stone). There were 2 tobacco items (2 clay pipe stem fragments).

Area N included the 1.2 acre portion of the lawns and gardens directly associated with the manor house as well as the house and its attached kitchen wing. The area is bounded on all sides by driveways and farm roads. A total of 194 STPs were dug at 5 m intervals, along 20 transects placed 5 m apart. Several STPs were augured to a depth of 1 m below the ground surface. The nature of the soil deposits at the surface reflect recent disturbances associated with filling episodes during the 20th century. More deeply buried disturbed contexts derived from buried electrical and sewer lines, buried fuel tanks, and, in one instance, a deep early 18th century deposit. Results of the shovel testing reflected the same thin sheet scatter noted in Area M. The sheet midden surrounding the house contained artifacts from all periods of the property's history.

At 3 locations within Area N, buried deposits up to 80 cm in depth were encountered. The first deposit was located along transect 1, about 60 m north of the house. This was a sealed early 18th century deposit containing primarily architectural and kitchen debris. Two test units (TU1 and TU7) were excavated at that location in order to explore a feature that had been found during shovel testing, which was designated as Feature 1 (F1). The second deposit was identified in transects 5 and 6, about 35 m northeast of the main house, in an area reportedly used as a stable/stable yard. The materials from this deposit all predated the Civil War and included pipe fragments, ceramics, and lamp glass. The third deposit was located between 5 and 20 m east of the kitchen wing of the house. It contained primarily 20th century material.

Seven 1 m² test units were placed within Area N (TU1-7). All units were excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. As noted above, TU1 and TU7 were placed in the northwestern corner of the area in the location where a feature (F1) had been identified during shovel testing. F1 consisted of a concentration of masonry rubble and architectural debris. TU1, which was terminated at 1 m below the surface, contained two strata of rubble, which continued to an undetermined depth. An abundance of butchered bone and kitchen-related materials strongly suggests this area served a domestic function. In TU7, placed 1 m east of TU1, a course of bricks formed a stairway that led westward. The steps continued until the west wall of the unit was reached, at a depth of 80 cm below surface. This was identified as a cellar. The assemblage suggests an occupation span of 1700-1775.

TU2 was placed in the yard area about 8 m east of the kitchen addition in order to identify evidence of activity areas or other outbuildings that may have been associated with the kitchen or manor house. Three strata that produced cultural material were identified. The uppermost stratum (top 57 cm) indicated 19th century domestic activity. The underlying midden layer represented activities dating to the 20th century. The reverse stratigraphy is most likely the result of



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modern disturbance deriving from the installation of a sub-surface fuel tank approximately 10 m north of the test unit.

TU5 was placed 10 m south of the southeast corner of the kitchen addition also in order to identify evidence of activity areas or other outbuildings that may have been associated with the kitchen or manor house. The upper layer contained material similar to the sheet middens found across the house lot. Below this, a brick rubble deposit was found in the western half of the unit, and extended to a depth of 28 cm below surface. The bricks were probably associated with the reconstruction of the kitchen during the early 20th century. No cultural remains were found below this feature.

TU3, TU4, and TU6 were placed in the lawns north and south of the building in order to determine the original orientation of the main façade of the structure. TU3, adjacent to the steps leading from the porch to the north side of the house, encountered a modern drain pipe trench. Three fill episodes, all containing 20th century architectural debris, represent the destruction and renovation of the house during the 20th century. The original gravel driveway to the house was visible in the stratigraphy of TU4. TU6 contained a variety of late 18th through 20th century material. No features were found in TU6.

A total of 13 prehistoric items were collected from Area N. This included 3 quartzite flakes, 8 quartz flakes, 1 quartz amorphous biface, and 1 jasper FCR.

There were 1,881 historic artifacts recovered from Area M. There were 30 activity-related items (15 fragments of metal storage containers, 1 copper metal storage container lid, 1 horseshoe, 9 fragments of lamp glass, 1 froe blade used for cleaving wood, 1 metal strap, 1 piece of chain link, 1 weight/disk with symbols). There were 998 architectural items (88 brick fragments, 3 handmade brick fragments, 13 pieces of mortar, 2 plaster fragments, 2 wrought L-head nails, 60 wire nails, 202 rosehead nails, 1 T-head nail, 118 unidentified nails, 369 shards of window glass, 2 pieces of plate glass, 1 screw, 1 rivet, 3 nuts/bolts, 1 piece of ceramic drain pipe, 2 ceramic tile fragments, 1 hinge, 2 asbestos shingle/tile fragments, 2 lead window comes, and 2 miscellaneous hardware items). There were 10 clothing items (2 porcelain buttons, 2 metal buttons, 1 glass button, 1 hook & eye, 1 piece of shoe leather with lacing holes, 1 rubber shoe sole, 1 buckle, and 1 unidentified ring fragment). There was 1 furniture item (a clock finial). There were 807 kitchen-related items (135 bottle glass fragments, 1 case bottle (blown in mold), 84 blown in mold bottle fragments, 15 non-machine made bottle fragments, 16 pieces of table glass, 10 pieces of undetermined glass (either bottle or table), 26 Delftware, 11 Buckley, 14 Staffordshire slipware, 1 ironstone, 17 tin glazed earthenware, 1 Westerwald, 16 white salt glazed stoneware, 6 Buff-bodied earthenware, 2 Rhenish brown, 17 creamware, 30 pearlware, 7 Early porcelain, 19 Later porcelain, 5 early white stoneware (some with scratch blue, some slipped), 8 domestic gray stoneware, 8 domestic brown stoneware, 13 imported brown stoneware, 3 imported gray stoneware, 126 whiteware, 17 yellow ware, 38 redware (with black, brown or clear glaze), 7 Lancashire ware, 1 North Devon sgraffito, 11 unidentified ceramics, 1 canning jar gasket, 4 fragments of milk glass lid liners, 1 fragment of a cast iron kettle, 13 animal teeth, 45 animal bone fragments, 43 butchered bone fragments, 1 fish scale, and 34 oyster shells and shell fragments). There were 40 miscellaneous objects (5 pieces of melted glass, 6 unidentified iron/steel objects, 2 unidentified pieces of sheet metal, 1 piece of slate, 21 pieces of coal, 1 piece of slag, 1 piece of bog iron, 1 piece of burnt wood, and 2 unidentified miscellaneous objects). There were 6 personal items (2 keys, 1 eyeglass lens, 1 Bakelite comb, 1 jewelry bead (jet), and an 1845 penny). There were 26 tobacco items (18 clay pipe stem fragments and 8 clay pipe bowl fragments, 1 pipe bowl has "B" in a circle). There were 3 arms-related items (1 French gunflint, 1 gray/English gunflint, and a piece of lead shot).

The BH1/BH9 site (18ST609) represents an early 18th century house site, with a mid-18th century plantation component. The main periods of occupation coincide with the Doyne and Hammersley ownership of the property, including construction of the present dwelling. A small prehistoric component is also suggestive of short-term or small scale use of the site in the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and/or Middle Woodland periods. The archeological resources identified at 18ST609 can contribute to the understanding of developments in home lots and plantations, particularly questions of evolution in layout, intra-site variability, status indications, and etc. The adoption of appropriate soil conservation measures to control erosion, and avoidance of the use of heavy agricultural machinery, could reduce serious impact to the archeological resources, although preservation and avoidance are recommended. If land moving activities are required, then more intensive Phase II and Phase III investigations are suggested.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005943