



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST747

Site Name: Harper's Creek Site #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Part of Susquehanna Point Plantation

Historic

Brief Description:

Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-20th century slave/tenant quarters

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code EwE2,MnA

Latitude 38.2960 Longitude -76.4057

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-25%

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) Harper's Creek

- | 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Minimum distance to water is 50 m | | | |

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

- Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American Y
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown Y
- Other

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

- 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, 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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10		5		1	Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 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"/>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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 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 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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST747, also known as Harper's Creek Site #1, 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, with the area closest to water includes some steep bluffs and ravines. Away from water the site is nearly flat, partly active agricultural fields and partly wooded. The site is across Cedar Point Road from the main house of Susquehanna Point Plantation. Soils in the area are Evesboro-Westphalia complex, 20 to 45 % slopes and 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.

Between June and December 1997, a team from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) tested a 460-acre area along Harper's Creek; this area was bounded by Cedar Point Road on the north and Bronson Road on the south and east. In total, 4,477 shovel tests were excavated within 200 feet of the creek along the entire length of the drainage. This distance was reckoned from the mean high water mark. The maximum distance of testing away from the creek was adjusted locally with consideration of the numbers of artifacts recovered and the field conditions encountered. In all, 21 sites were investigated; 14 of these were newly identified.

In the present project area Galke and Kell identified Site 18ST747. Although a few artifacts hinted at a seventeenth-century occupation of the area (two large-bore pipe stems and a sherd of North Devon earthenware), most of the assemblage spanned the late eighteenth through mid- to late nineteenth centuries. Of



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particular note is the recovery of 25 cut nails (circa 1820 to 1890) and only two pre-1820 hand-wrought nails. Galke and Kell also reported a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts across the site, with a slight concentration toward the southern end. Galke and Kell identified the northern concentration as a nineteenth-century slave quarter.

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 this site and 18ST393. 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. 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.

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. Historic features were identified in three locations: a brick concentration in site 18ST747 that turned out to be a building with brick foundations, the visible depression in site 18ST393 Locus 1, and a shell midden in Locus 2.

Six test units were excavated within 18ST747. These excavations were focused on the location of a structure with brick foundations, which may be shown on the coastal survey maps. Test Unit 2 was placed near a visible brick concentration thought to represent a chimney fall. An intact brick foundation wall was discovered along one edge of the test unit; Test Unit 4 was therefore excavated adjacent to Test Unit 2, to fully expose the wall. The wall consisted of two rows of brick both laid stretcher fashion. Some of the bricks may have been broken before they were placed into the wall, that is, they were originally used as half bricks. Two courses of brick were present, the lower course resting on subsoil but not in a visible trench. An attempt was made to define the size of the structure by probing, but this was difficult because of the amount of brick in the soil. The foundation measured at least 10 feet north-south and at least 6 feet east-west, likely longer in both dimensions. Based on the generalized scatter of brick, the structure may have measured about 16x12 feet. The bricks are handmade and the mortar contains visible shell fragments, which is typical of the 18th or early 19th century. Both hand-wrought and machine-cut nails were found in quantity around the structure. These units produced 353 pieces of window glass, showing that the structure had several glass windows.

Test Unit 17 was placed on the slope at the northern end of the tested area, adjacent to Shovel Test A-15, which produced a large amount of fire-cracked rock. Deep, very sandy soils were encountered. Artifacts were recovered from the top three strata, to a depth of 2.0 feet below the surface. The lowest stratum, mineral-stained sand, was sterile. A significant quantity of fire-cracked rock was recovered from Test Unit 17, 42 pieces with a combined weight of 800 grams (1.8 pounds). Other prehistoric artifacts include an early-stage quartz biface, 18 pieces of debitage, and two small potsherds, both of them sand-tempered, with smooth surfaces. However, most of this material was recovered from Stratum B, a sandy layer that also contained historic artifacts. The fire-cracked rock was scattered throughout the unit, with no sign of a clear concentration, and therefore no feature was defined. Test Units 18 and 19 were laid out to form a trench measuring 2x8 feet, spanning the edge of a visible depression. The depression was a rough semicircle measuring about 12 feet across. No evidence was found that this was a historic feature; it is most likely a tree throw.

The historic artifacts from site 18ST747 indicate a long period of occupation, from the 18th century into the 20th. Significant amounts of creamware (1762-1820) and pearlware (1775-1840) and 31 hand-wrought nails (before 1820) represent occupation into the 1870 to 1820 period. There were also a few artifacts suggesting an earlier occupation: single sherds of Midlands Mottled ware (1680-1750), English brown stoneware (1690-1775), and Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795). This matched the findings of the Phase I study. The Phase I produced a large number of artifacts from the whole span of the 19th century, but also a handful of earlier artifacts: single sherds of North Devon gravel-tempered ware (1650-1775), tin-glazed earthenware (1620-1800), English brown stoneware (1690-1775), and Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), along with two pipe stems that had very large bores (8 and 10 millimeters). Mapping of these early artifacts showed that they were found scattered across the entire site in a random manner.



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Taking the Phase I and II investigations together, it seems likely that the site was occupied in the mid-1700s, but this is not certain. One interesting item was nine fragments from a large iron cauldron. At the other end of the occupation, the site produced several fragments of machine-made bottle glass (after 1900), a 1908 penny, plastic buttons (after 1930), and a 1939 license plate. It is possible that a few of the latest items were discarded on the site after it had been abandoned, but the collection suggests occupation into the 1930s, and perhaps down to 1942 when the property was acquired by the military. A particularly interesting item is a bottle of Hoyt's Cologne. Hoyt's, introduced in 1868, was an inexpensive cologne that was widely used by African-Americans in the early 20th century. It came to have associations with "mojo" or luck magic; for example, gamblers used to wash their hands with it before rolling dice. The prehistoric artifacts represent occasional use of the site throughout the Woodland period. Both the Phase I and II investigations identified smoothed sherds that may date to the very Late Woodland or Contact periods. During the Phase I testing, sherds were found that were identified as Accokeek, an Early Woodland type, and Mockley, which dates to the later Middle Woodland. No projectile points were found.

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 feature likely of both sites were therefore recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002613, 18747 SF