



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST751

Site Name: Rousby (Site #5)

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Harper's Creek Site #5

Historic

Brief Description:

17th century house site; Late 18th-Mid 19th century occupation; Early & Late Woodland scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.3006

Longitude -76.4082

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -6 m

Site slope

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 type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |

Minimum distance to water is 6 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

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"/>	Levana	<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	15	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	1	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	11	Staffordshire	23	Stoneware	
Astbury	1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	102	English Brown	2
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	1	Whiteware	135	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	20	North Devon	176	Porcelain	22	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	60	Pearlware	193			Rhenish	7
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	91	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)	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	16	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

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1048	Activity item(s)	9
Glass (all)	792	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	9984	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	3	Misc. kitchen	27382
Arms	57	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	17	Misc.	237
Personal items	4	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" 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 Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Rousby (18ST751) is a 17th century house site, with a late 18th to mid-19th century occupation, and Early and Late Woodland artifact scatters. The site is situated west of Cedar Point in the northcentral portion of Naval Air Station Patuxent River (NASPAX) in St. Mary's County. This site is situated on a moderately high bluff along the western side of Harper Creek. Vegetation in the site area consists of a relatively young woodlot of evenly aged deciduous species. The understorey was predominantly composed of thorny and herbaceous vines intermixed with infrequent stands of dense sapling undergrowth. Soils in the site area were identified as a Matapeake silt loams. The irregularly shaped site area measured approximately 76 m north-south by 167 m east-west (250' x 550').

In the Chesapeake Bay region, the first human exploitation and occupation (albeit on a limited scale) began some time before 10,000 BC. The following period, the Archaic, has generally been characterized by a significant increase in population and in a diversification of settlement and subsistence strategies. By the Late Archaic period, settlement in southern Maryland was characterized by scattered campsites on major rivers and estuaries. Late Archaic populations relied on intensive foraging within relatively limited areas. Oyster shell middens first appeared along the Patuxent River during this period. The subsequent Woodland period is defined by the introduction of pottery and is characterized by the onset of cultivation practices and an increase in permanent and semi-permanent settlements, particularly in areas near the confluence of the Potomac and the Patuxent Rivers.

The first known European settlement in the Harper Creek area was the Jesuit mission of Mattapany, located at the mouth of the Patuxent River. It was established by 1637 on lands acquired from the local Patuxent Indians, and was in operation for less than 5 years. The mission extended across both shores of the river, and included most of the land that now makes up the NASPAX. The Harper Creek area was part of a property the Jesuits called 'Conception Manor'. By 1641, Lord Baltimore seized the property and this along with political upheaval, caused considerable depopulation along the Patuxent River during the 1640's. In 1648, William Eltonhead patented a 2,000 acre tract at Cedar Point known as Little Eltonhead Manor (the main house was located east of Harper Creek).

On the west side of Harper Creek, a 300 acre tract was patented to Joseph Edlow (or Edloe) on the northern half of the peninsula, and a 250 acre tract south of Edlow's was patented to John Halfehead, both ca. 1649. The Edlow and Halfehead families divided the ownership of nearly the entire peninsula from ca. 1649 to ca. 1684. Sources indicate that sometime between 1665 and 1668 one of the Edlows leased or sold to John Halfehead a 100 acre portion of the Susquehanna Point tract on the boundary between the Edlow and Halfehead patents. It is possible that the 100 acre portion of the tract included the section occupied by site 18ST751. By 1684, Christopher Rousby, the King's Collector for the Patuxent from 1676 to 1684, had purchased 200 acres of Edlow's property. Rousby had also purchased Halfehead's property and the 2 properties were combined as Susquehanna. During the last 40 years of the 17th century, the Cedar Point area became an important seat of power and of critical political events. The Mattapany-Sewall Manor, a large plantation originally owned by Henry Sewall, became the home of Charles Calvert, the colonial governor and third Lord Proprietor (Baltimore), at Sewall's death. Calvert remarried Sewall's widow, Jane. In exchange for Mattapany-Sewall, Calvert gave Jane the nearby Eltonhead Manor. Due to political unrest, the importance of the Cedar Point area waned at the close of the 17th century. For the next 240 years, the area remained a relatively quiet agricultural community.

The Navy took possession of Cedar Point in 1942 and construction continued until 1945. Many of the agricultural and residential buildings were destroyed while others were converted for use as storehouses or shops. The Mattapany-Sewall Manor became the Station Commander's house and the 1916 St. Nicholas Church, which was built by a descendant of Henry Sewall, was converted for use as the station chapel.

Phase I fieldwork was undertaken at the site from June to December 1997 as part of the Navy's compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The project was designed to expand the survey of the facility conducted previously and to identify all cultural resources that might be impacted by future activity within the area by NASPAX. The Phase I survey area encompassed approximately 460 acres and was located between the Patuxent River and Runways 14 and 24. A north-south baseline was established for the project and 2 iron reinforcement bars were given arbitrary grid coordinates of N5000/E5000 and N4900/E5000. The project area was divided into 18 arbitrary geographic sections designated A-R. Each section was then divided into east-west transects and shovel test pits (STPs) were placed at 25 m intervals along those transects. All excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh hardware cloth and all artifacts were retained. In all, 23 archeological sites were surveyed, including 14 previously unidentified sites.

The Rousby site was present in both Sections G and H, and 121 positive shovel test pits defined its boundaries. The artifact distribution indicated that the 17th century material was concentrated in the southwestern section of the site. Within that concentration, clusters of brick possibly indicated the locations of architectural features, and demonstrated some horizontal integrity to the site. The recovery of almost 9% (n=1,513) of the historic assemblage from a single STP (N3250/E5550) indicated the location of a possible trash pit or refuse midden. Late-18th through mid-19th century material was dispersed throughout the site, although there was a slight concentration in the southeastern portion of the site. An oyster shell deposit was identified in STP N3500/E5850.

A total of 16,854 historic artifacts were recovered. There were 3,706 architectural items (516 mortar fragments, 3,021 brick fragments, 73 window glass shards, 48 wrought nails, 47 cut nails, 1 wire nail). There were 13,086 kitchen related items (87 bottle glass fragments, 4 Rhenish brown stoneware, 1 North Italian slipware, 2 North Devon, 12 North Devon gravel-tempered, 3 North Devon sgraffito, 3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, 1 Manganese mottled, 2 English brown stoneware, 3 Staffordshire slipware, 1 Asbury ware, 11 creamware, 39 pearlware, 3 domestic stoneware, 2 ironstone, 47 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 1 Rockingham, 188 faunal bone fragments, 12,451 oyster shell fragments, and 224 clam shell fragments). There were 62 tobacco pipe fragments (6 terra cotta tobacco pipe fragments, 29 white clay stem fragments, and 27 white clay bowl fragments). One of the terra cotta bowl fragments was square-shaped and decorated with a roulette-impressed triangular design which was typical on indigenous tobacco pipes of the 17th century.

A total of 45 prehistoric artifacts were retained included 39 pieces of debitage, 1 modified flake, and 1 Accokeek and 4 Townsend sherds. The diagnostic ceramic sherds date to the Early and Late Woodland periods; however, the material was not clustered but rather scattered throughout the site.

The density and types of 17th century domestic material suggested a site of long-term occupation and some wealth. It was postulated that this may be the location of the home of Christopher Rousby. Based on the Phase I findings, it was recommended that if any further earth moving activities be unavoidable at the site, Phase II testing should be undertaken to determine the National Register eligibility of the site. Phase II investigations commenced in October 2001 at 18ST751. The goals of the study were to determine the age, nature, and function of the site, to determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site, and to assess the integrity and information potential of the site.



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Unknown

Prior to archeological investigation, site-specific archival research was conducted. Field work at the site consisted of the excavation of 3 STPs in the northwestern corner of the site area to fill in the existing Phase I survey grid and to provide additional delineation of the historic component in that area. Two of the STPs were positive for historic artifacts (n=5) and 1 was negative. The equivalent of 6.6 test units (TUs 1-9) measuring 1.524 m² (or 15.3 m² in all) was dug within the locus of 17th century activity. The equivalent of 3.2 test units, or 7.4 m², was excavated within the concentration of late 18th and early 19th century material. Three contiguous test units (TU 10-12) encompassing a total of 5.1 m² were excavated in order to investigate the oyster shell deposit located during Phase I. An additional test unit (TU 14) measuring 2.3 m² was placed to further examine a moderate concentration of debris that was located east of the shell concentration. One 1.5 m² test unit (TU 13) was excavated within the generalized 18th-19th century artifact scatter located between the 17th locus of activity and the late 18th-19th century locus of activity. All identified features were documented but not all features were excavated. A 1 liter soil sample was collected from each identified stratigraphic level in an excavated feature. All soils were screened through ¼" hardware cloth except in cultural horizons suspected of containing micro-artifacts. Those horizons, along with soils collected for flotation, were screened through 0.16 cm window mesh. All encountered artifacts were retained except for brick and mortar fragments and oyster and clam shell fragments which were counted, weighed, and discarded in the field.

As a result of the Phase II investigations, 13 cultural features were identified at the site. Twelve of the features were located within the 17th century locus identified in the southwestern portion of the site. Feature 1-01 was characterized as a large refuse-filled pit. A portion of the feature was excavated. The exposed portion of the pit measured about 6.04 m² and it was proposed that the pit would encompass approximately 28.8 m² in total. Six distinct depositional episodes were encountered within the fill matrix, probably originating from a singular source and deposited within a relatively short period of time within the 17th century. Architectural, domestic, and personal items were recovered from the fill along with over 1,000 faunal remains. Feature 3-01A was identified as a shallow trench. The feature measured 30.8 cm wide x 94.5 cm long x 15.2 cm deep with steeply sloping walls and a relatively flat base about 21.03 cm wide. The artifacts recovered from Feature 3-01A indicated that it was contemporary with Feature 1-01.

Feature 6-01 was a portion of the northern edge of a tile and brick foundation. The feature was composed of 2 rows of large terra cotta tile that were edged on the northern side with a single course of fragmentary brick. The feature extended beyond the limits of the excavation. The exposed portion measured 1.97 m long x 0.94 m wide. The tiles measured 21 cm in width and length and had a smooth upper surface. Feature 6-01A (not excavated) was defined as a rubble deposit within the brick foundation. Feature 6-02 was a builder's trench associated with the foundation. As exposed within the test units, the soil stain measured a maximum of 30.48 cm and a minimum of 6.1 cm in width and 2.2 m in length. In profile the feature was 15.2 cm in depth and was underlain by undisturbed subsoil. The small artifact assemblage that was recovered from the feature fill suggested that the feature was filled during a period roughly contemporary with Features 1-01 and 3-01A within the 17th century.

Feature 5-01/5-04 was a structural post hole (5-01) and associated postmold (5-04). An amorphous soil stain (Feature 5-03) was identified in association with the structural post hole Feature 5-01. Feature 5-02 was a roughly square shaped post hole that included a distinct circular postmold. Feature 6-03 was identified as a possible post hole. It was included within the matrix of Feature 3-03 and measured 16.8 cm² at the surface, but was not excavated. It was suggested that 6-03 may represent a postmold within a larger, indistinct post hole. Feature 3-02A, a linear soil stain, and two amorphous soil stains (Features 3-02B and 3-03) were not formally characterized but were distinct within the complex of features associated with the brick foundation.

Feature 10-01 dated from the early to mid-19th century. It was characterized as a refuse pit and was located in the Phase I locus of late 18th to 19th century activity identified in the northeastern portion of the site. Approximately 90% of the pit was exposed within the excavation block and an approximate 30% sample of the feature was obtained. The feature was roughly circular, and as exposed, measured 1.7 m x 2.3 m. It may have extended a further 30 cm to the west and 15 cm to the southeast. The feature profile suggested that the pit was filled in 2 separate episodes, likely occurring within a relatively short time period. A large shell deposit was identified in the upper stratum, which overlaid a much smaller shell deposit.

In total, 23,068 historic artifacts were recovered. Total counts were derived from the artifact inventory in Appendix I of the original report. There were 9 activity items including 1 lead bale seal fragment, 1 fragment of lamp glass, 1 pair of broken scissors, 1 straight pin, 1 tool/ pin, 1 wheel form with spokes, 1 hammer head, 1 oyster rake, and 1 fishing hook. There were 1,754 architectural items including 794 wrought nails, 3 L-head nails, 7 T-head nails, 96 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 660 unidentified nails, 2 copper brads, 1 iron tack, 1 spike, 1 screw, 1 iron washer, 6 plaster pieces, 169 window glass, and 11 window lead fragments. There were 17 clothing items including 15 buttons (1 shank, 1 shell, 2 brass, 1 milk glass, 2 glass, 2 metal, 6 porcelain), 1 belt buckle, and 1 shoe eye attached to leather. There were 3 furniture items including 1 metal drawer pull, 1 brass tack, and 1 brass finial.

There were 3,075 kitchen related items including 392 bottle glass fragments, 1 case bottle fragment, 45 tableware glass fragments, 912 ceramic sherds (154 pearlware, 102 tin-enamelled, 59 North Devon gravel tempered, 61 North Devon sgraffito, 39 North Devon plain, 107 red-bodied earthenware, 76 unidentified earthenware, 1 buff-bodied earthenware, 20 possible Staffordshire slipware, 38 domestic gray and brown stoneware, 20 Buckley, 22 Westerwald, 14 Frechen, 10 transitional pearlware/whiteware, 9 ironstone, 22 Chinese/Hard-Paste porcelain, 88 whiteware, 49 creamware, 2 yellowware, 6 Rockingham, 2 Pennsylvania Slipware, 11 unidentified ceramics), 1 spoon bowl, 1 metal utensil handle, 1 silver overlaid iron knife handle with an etched bird design, 1 bone handle, 1 bottle cap, 1 fragment of cast iron cooking pot, 1 tin can fragment, 1,496 animal bone fragments (including teeth and cut/butchered bones), 6 fish scales, and 216 nut/seed remains.

There were 237 miscellaneous items including 24 unidentified glass fragments, 144 unidentified metal objects, 1 piece of slate, 1 indeterminate hardware-engraved horse or clothing clasp, 59 pieces of burnt wood/charcoal, 1 cinder, 3 pieces of coal/ slag, 1 piece of iron pipe, 1 piece of wire, and 2 copper tacks (possibly furniture related). There were 4 personal items including 1 silver religious medallion of Pius IX dated 1854, 1 bone bead, 1 black glass bead, and 1 green glass bead. There were 594 tobacco items including 348 white clay tobacco pipe stems and 218 bowl fragments, 23 stem/bowl or heel/bowl fragments, some with makers marks "LE" and "WE", both 17th century manufacturers, 1 terra cotta pipe bowl fragment with the "running deer" motif decoration, 2 terra cotta pipe stem fragments and 1 terra cotta stem/bowl fragment, and 1 reed stemmed pipe bowl fragment with ribbed design. There were 57 arms-related items including 44 gray gunflints and fragments, 2 blond gunflints, 1 red chert gunflint, 8 pieces of lead shot, and 2 brass rimfire cartridges.

In addition, 4,524 brick and mortar fragments and 12,794 oyster and clam shell fragments were counted, weighed, and discarded in the field. These were included in the total count for the Phase I assemblage and will therefore be included in the Phase II total count in the table above for the sake of consistency.

In total, 65 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigations. There were 47 pieces of debitage, 2 modified flake tools, and 1 quartz biface tool and 1 chert point or knife fragment. The dominant raw material was quartz (76.6%) followed by quartzite, chert, jasper, and rhyolite. Other lithics included 2 quartzite hammerstones and 1 heated cobble. Eleven shell-tempered ceramic sherds, probably Townsend ware, were also recovered. In all, 23% of the prehistoric assemblage derived from B horizon deposits in TU14, suggesting the possible presence of intact prehistoric deposits. Overall, the lithic



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assemblage represents primary and secondary reduction and limited resource procurement activity.

The historic component of the Rousby site (18ST751) extended from the 17th century through the 20th century with the main period of occupation dated to the last quarter of the 17th century. The features identified during the archeological investigations likely represented the time of Halfehead's lease at the property until the death of Rousby, ca. 1675 (and possibly earlier) to 1685. The presence of intact cultural features from the 17th century suggests that 18ST751 contains important data on farmstead design, subsistence practices, and socio-economic status of its inhabitants during that time. A mid-19th century component is also represented at the site in the form of a large shell deposit. The recovery of 19th century artifacts from the Ap horizon across the site suggests that additional 19th century features may exist elsewhere at the site. Although intact prehistoric deposits have been postulated for the site, the majority of the prehistoric assemblage was mixed with historic deposits in the plowzone and therefore does not represent a significant component. The historic component contains the integrity and significance to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If future impacts are planned for the site, data recovery is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000633, 97001530