



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA427

Site Name: SH 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; 18th century possible house site, 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code HFB

Latitude 38.8241

Longitude -76.0793

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

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) Unnamed tributary of Golds

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" 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 200 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
 - 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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA427

Site Name: SH 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; 18th century possible house site, 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		1		1		English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	8	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	3	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	4	Rhenish	3
Creamware	101	Pearlware	216			Wt Salt-glazed	4

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	35	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	1	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	650	Activity item(s)	2
Glass (all)	84	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	568	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	14
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	293
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input 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 checked="" 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: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA427

Site Name: SH 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; 18th century possible house site, 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18TA427 (or SH 11) is a relatively large multi-component site consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter, a 19th century artifact scatter, and a possible 18th century dwelling site north of Easton in Talbot County. The site is situated on a terrace just west of the head of a small spring-fed streambed that formerly flowed towards nearby Goldsborough Creek. At the time of the site's discovery (in 2011) the site and surrounding landscape was mostly open cropland with a fringe of woods to the south. Soils at the site are Sassafras and Hambrook sandy loams and Woodstown sandy loams.

The land on which the site is situated was originally part of two large patents. The majority of the property (the eastern portion) was part of Jacob and Johns Pasture patented in 1687 by John Newnam and Jacob Abrahams. A small portion of the property to the west was part of Cottingham.

In 2008, Talbot County purchased the nearly 158 acres of land that includes the site from Carole Parris Young and Clarke L. Parris. Carole and Clarke inherited the land from their mother, Anne Austin Littleton. Anne became vested in the property through a series of wills and deeds all of which trace back to Sallie B. Austin. In 1888, Sallie B. Austin became the sole owner of approximately 147 acres of land that had been the home farm of Harrison Austin. Austin had assembled his farmland through several purchases.

In 1856, Austin bought four small tracts from George Messick. Most of these were on the east side of Route 662 (the historic Easton-Centerville road), but three acres, part of Jacob and Johns Pasture, were on the west side. This land was inherited by George Messick from his wife, who was the niece and heir of John Thomas Robinson. Another tract of 128 acres was bought by Austin from the executrix of Thomas Robinson. Part of this land was on the west side of "the road from Easton to Centerville".

In 1850, Harrison Austin acquired 385 acres that had been involved in a lawsuit between William Robinson and Thomas Robinson against George Thompson and John Robinson. Tract names for this land include Jacob and Johns Pasture, Clicket, Ratcliffe Lot, Weeden Lot, and Denny Lot. Another tract bought by Austin was Catrop's Security, this 102 acre parcel was on the public road from Easton to Kings Creek about three miles above Easton. This tract was formerly owned by Elizabeth Catrop, the widow of William Marsh Catrop. A daughter of William Marsh Catrop married Thomas Robinson. Through all of these various deeds, it seems that Harrison Austin collected a number of parcels that once belonged to Thomas Robinson.

Besides coming into the land of William Catrop through his wife, Thomas Robinson bought various other parcels. He purchased 19½ acres, part of Jacob and Johns Pasture from James and Elizabeth Ratcliffe in 1816. In 1820, he acquired a piece of Jacob and Johns Pasture from John Craw. In 1831, Daniel Weeden sold Thomas Robinson 15 acres, formerly part of Jacob and Johns Pasture and once the land of James Denny. Another 8 acres was on the west side of the main road and was bought of Howes Goldsborough in 1833.

It seems the land of William Marsh Catrop (Catrop) passed through inheritance after his death without deeds being recorded. His many purchases, however, are documented with deeds. In 1791, Catrop purchased 50 acres from James Ratcliffe. Three other deeds recorded in 1791 and 1792 seem to give title to this same land from other members of the Ratcliffe family, all of whom claimed an undivided interest. Also in 1792, Catrop purchased 12 acres from Thomas Harwood on the south side of Carter's Delight.

William Marsh Catrop owned 533 acres in 1783, based on the Federal Tax assessment. On Cottingham, he had one dwelling house, a tobacco house, a granary, old corn house, two smoke houses, two milk houses, an old log house, a hen house, and an old apple orchard. On his part of Jacob and Johns Pasture there were two frame dwellings (one not weatherboarded), 2 stables, a good granary, 2 smoke houses, one log shop, a tobacco house, two other old outhouses, and two apple orchards. In this same assessment, land of William Ratcliffe (deceased) is listed as 117 acres with a frame dwelling, a kitchen, tobacco house, granary, corn house, a quarter, smokehouse, milk house, and a stable. Another part of Jacob and Johns Pasture also owned by Ratcliffe is listed as 50 acres with an old framed dwelling, on old outhouse, and a small orchard. It is possible that this 50 acre parcel is the same that Catrop bought in 1791 from the Ratcliffe family members.

In 1791, a Richard Ratcliffe sold a piece of Jacob and Johns Pasture to Robert Harwood. This deed clearly states that Richard inherited this land from his grandfather, also Richard Ratcliffe. Richard, the grandfather, acquired this part of Jacob and Johns Pasture in 1715 from Samuel and Anne Cockayne. Anne was the heir of Richard Carter who purchased the property from John Neunam, one of the original patentees. Richard, the grandfather, died in 1721 leaving his estate to his sons. Sons James and John each got half of Jacob and Johns Pasture. James died in 1765 and in 1767 William, probably son of James, sold part of the land to William Catrop.

While tract boundaries cannot be accurately mapped, it seems that the land is part of Jacob and Johns Pasture, which was mostly east of Route 662, and part of Cottingham. Again, Route 662 is a very old road and served as the early route from Easton to the north. Based on the deed research, it appears that much of the area in the vicinity of the site was occupied by the Ratcliffe family through most of the 18th century.

Site 18TA427 was first identified during a Phase I survey in 2011 for a (then) proposed hospital near Easton in Talbot County. Various agencies were involved in the project, including the Maryland State Highway Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Because of required permitting, this project was subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Phase I testing consisted of a series of shovel test pits (STPs) at 15.24 m (50 foot) intervals, totaling 1,539 STPs over the entire 100 acre hospital project tract. All STPs were at least 45.72 cm (18 in) across. Soils were removed in stratigraphic layers and all soil was screened through hardware cloth. Soils were recorded on field forms and included depth, Munsell color, texture, and some interpretation. This resulted in the identification of 12 archeological sites, one of which was 18TA427.

Shovel testing at 18TA427 identified a site roughly 243.8 m (800 ft) north to south and 213.4 m (700 ft) east to west. Prehistoric artifacts were few and consisted of 18 pieces of debitage and a fire-cracked rock. However, there were artifacts from the late 18th century indicating an occupation of that period. The historic assemblage included some 248 artifacts including 97 bricks, 34 nails (some wrought), 12 pieces of window glass, 90 ceramic sherds (1 Buckley, 1 Staffordshire Slipware, 1 Scratch Blue Stoneware, 3 Rhenish Stoneware, 25 creamware, 19 pearlware, 2 whiteware, 1 ironstone, 1 yellowware, 1 Rockingham, 3 domestic gray stoneware, and 32 other sherds), and 15 other objects. In one shovel test a possible sub-plowzone soil horizon or disturbance



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA427

Site Name: SH 11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; 18th century possible house site, 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

was detected and 18th century materials seemed to cluster in this particular part of the site (the southeast portion) increasing the potential that the site could contain intact sub-surface deposits. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended at 18TA427.

Phase II work was carried out in the spring of 2012 and involved additional shovel testing and test unit excavation. Shovel testing was conducted at 7.62 m (25 ft) intervals over the site. The same excavation methods used in the previous Phase I shovel testing study were used during Phase II work. A total of 472 STPs were excavated during Phase II work and one feature was identified.

The findings of the shovel tests (both Phase I and II) were used to direct the placement of the equivalent of fifteen 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) excavation units. Some of these units were further subdivided into half-units or even quarter units for greater control over artifact provenience or to extend the area covered. Soils were removed in stratigraphic layers and all soil was screened through hardware cloth. Soils were recorded on field forms and included depth, munsell color, texture, and some interpretation. Profile drawings were also made for each test unit. Features were mapped and photographed. In some cases, features were sampled to assist in the interpretation of the feature or to help determine the age. In these cases, profile drawings of the tested features were drawn. Recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience (unit, level, feature, etc.) and removed to the lab for curation and analysis.

Phase II work revealed that nearly all of the artifacts on the site are to be found in the plowzone. The majority of the ceramics were pearlware and red-bodied earthenware, suggesting an early 19th century age for the site. One large feature was encountered and is believed to be a well. Five of the test units were devoted to defining and interpreting this feature. Limited testing of the feature itself recovered few artifacts. Besides the well, two small postholes were found. These are too small for architectural posts.

Artifacts recovered from the site during Phase II work included 2 activity items (both automotive spark plugs), 425 architectural artifacts (353 pieces of brick, 28 window glass fragments, 1 cut nail, 42 unidentified nails, and an iron bolt), 1 clothing item (a pewter button), 617 kitchen-related artifacts (560 ceramic sherds, 3 pieces of table glass, 40 vessel glass fragments, and 14 oyster shell fragments), a tobacco pipe bowl, 278 miscellaneous historic artifacts (26 iron/rust fragments, a piece of unidentified glass, and 251 unidentified objects), and 17 prehistoric lithic flakes. Ceramic sherds included 8 tin-glazed sherds, 12 buff-paste sherds, 76 creamware, 197 pearlware, 4 porcelain, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 2 Westerwald stoneware sherds, 11 miscellaneous stoneware sherds, 1 whiteware, 236 redware, and 10 other ceramic sherds.

In spite of the well and posthole features, it seems that 18TA427 has limited potential for providing important information about the past. Few artifacts were found in the well and no buildings or other large, artifact bearing features, were found. This site is too poor in material cultural and intact features to provide a reasonably sufficient picture of early 19th century life. It was determined that the site does not meet the standards for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and should not be considered a significant research asset.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001736, 95001882