

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

1997 Lilly, T.G., J.D. Gunn, H. Millis, J.L. Holland, T. Millis, P.A. Webb, and M.W. Jorgenson  
Phase Ib Archeological Identification Survey of US 113 from MD 394 (Snow Hill) to the Delaware Line, Worcester County, Maryland.  
Submitted to Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

Garrow & Associates, Inc.  
6340 Quadrangle Drive, Suite 200  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Library ID No: 00005093      Catalog/Shelving ID: WO 26

### Sites examined:

18WO181	18WO183	18WO185	18WO190	18WO191	18WO196
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N
<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>

### Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b>	<b>Project Objectives:</b>
Phase II		Proposed construction in a project area of 39.3 kilometers along the US 113 corridor in Worcester County, on the Delmarva Peninsula, was the stimulus for the survey.	-Determine if any archeologically sensitive areas existed within the proposed construction right-of-ways.
Phase III			

### Research Potential:

- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO181.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO183.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO185.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO190.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO191.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO196.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO204.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18WO212.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

2001 Gunn, J.D., W. Stanyard, J.L. Holland, H. Millis, P. Webb, B. Idol, and M. Kerr.  
Phase II Archeological Investigations at Twelve Sites Along the US 113 Corridor, Worcester County, Maryland.  
Submitted to Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.  
501 Washington Street, Suite F  
Durham, NC 27701

Library ID No: 00007274      Catalog/Shelving ID: WO 31

### Sites examined:

18WO181	18WO183	18WO185	18WO190	18WO191	18WO196	18WO204
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N
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18WO212  
NRHP Eligible:  N  
[Justification](#)

### Project Details:

Phase I		<b>Project Justification:</b>	<b>Project Objectives:</b>
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Proposed construction in a project area of 39.3 kilometers along the US 113 corridor in Worcester County, on the Delmarva Peninsula, was the stimulus for the survey. These sites were identified as having possible archeological significance during the Phase I study and required further investigation.	-Assess the integrity of the archeological deposits in the sites.
Phase III			-Ascertain spatial distributions of artifacts.
			-Obtain a larger sample of diagnostic artifacts.

Research Potential:

Results of the testing indicate that Site MD 3 (18WO181) is primarily a light scatter of secondary refuse. No cultural features could be discerned and no artifact concentrations were apparent. The low density of kitchen items is suggestive of the effects of agricultural-related activities or represents a secondary refuse disposal. The density of brick within a single STP (# 53) is an area where brick was discarded and subsequently plowed into the soil. The information potential of the site is minimal.

See below for remaining research questions at 18WO183.

At Site MD 8 (18WO185) prehistoric artifacts were found in 2 discrete locations at the site, one on the eastern portion and one on the western edge. Based on the available evidence the archeologists suggest that two brief occupations occurred at MD 8. In the eastern loci a ceramic sherd was found that dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. No diagnostics were found in the western loci. The historic component provides no evidence that a historic structure ever stood on the site. The Phase II data indicate that the prehistoric and historic components have very limited information potential to answer the research questions asked prior to the fieldwork.

Site MD 18 (18WO190) is a sparse historic scatter of secondary refuse. Artifact density is low and is limited to the surface and plow zone. There is no archeological or documentary evidence to suggest that a historic residence or other structure was located on the property. The Phase II data indicate that the site has very limited information potential to answer the research questions asked prior to the fieldwork.

The historic component of Site MD 19 (18WO191) is concentrated in the southwestern portion of the site. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone and there are no intact stratigraphic deposits. The mean ceramic date for the historic assemblage is AD 1849. The Phase II data indicate that the prehistoric component may have been destroyed by previous road construction. While the site has yielded important information on the historic development of the corridor and region (especially regarding the Agricultural-Industrial Transition from AD 1815-1870), there are no intact cultural features thus the site would not provide further research value.

The main period of use at Site MD 28 (18WO196) appears to have been during the late 19th-early 20th century. Results of the investigation did not reveal any structural features and the overall artifact density of the site is fairly low. The feature fill likely represents secondary deposits unassociated with the residential use of the property. Although these deposits are located mainly within the right-of-way, they are not intact. Site MD 28 does not represent a significant cultural resource.

Site MD 48 (18WO204) can best be defined by its eastern and western parts. The eastern part of the site is a low-density historic scatter with artifacts dating from the late 18th century to the present day. The artifacts are not likely to be associated with intact subsurface features or deposits. Deposits on the western part of the site contain the only cultural subsurface deposits. These features represent secondary mix fill rather than intact subsurface deposits. The archeological deposits within the proposed ROW represent low-density refuse disposal over a century-and-a-half, some associated with cultivation activities and materials that derive from the domestic structure that was on the site. Based on the available evidence the archeologists suggest that the site does not offer significant research value.

Material from Site MD 83 (18WO212) appears to derive from a single 20th century occupation that was associated with the extant structure remains. Most of the artifacts identified at the site date to the 20th century; however, there are pre-1900 artifacts scattered across the site. These may have been curated or heirloom items or they might represent a low-intensity refuse disposal prior to the latter occupation. A mean date for the window glass of 1854 suggests that the glass and possibly other materials were scavenged from elsewhere. Because the occupation was so late, the site does not offer significant research value.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2004 Markell, A.B., W. Lowther IV, and M.R. Williams  
Cultural Resource Investigations at St. Martin's Church, Worcester County, Maryland.  
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration  
Library ID No: 97001739 Catalog/Shelving ID: WO 40

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100  
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18WO229

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report describes the search for the presence/absence of burials associated with the St. Martin's Church graveyard that were thought to be potentially located within the impact area for proposed improvements to US Highway 113 in Dorchester County, MD. Proposed impacts to the property included construction of an entry road, a parking area/turnaround, walkways, fencing, landscaping, and the installation of utilities. Phase I shovel testing was utilized in the churchyard portion of the project ROW and remote sensing was used both within the churchyard and outside the church property. Remote sensing anomalies were detected outside the church property and, thus, testing was conducted to ground truth these.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

MAC Accession: 2005.001.001

Project Objectives: -Locate any unmarked graves within areas to be impacted by proposed construction on the west and south sides of the extant building. -Conduct limited systematic testing to determine if any other prehistoric or historic period resources were present in other portions of the project area. -Conduct archival investigations to provide additional data to supplement the field data. -Conducted limited ground-truthing/testing in areas where anomalies suggest the presence of potential burials.
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Research Potential:

The ground-truthing excavations at 18WO229 did not identify any archeologically significant features or burials. The work that was conducted within the project area of impact did little to reveal anything about the archeological potential of the remainder of the site. It should continue to be considered a potentially significant resource.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

2008 Millis, H. and H. Olson  
Data Recovery Excavation at 18WO183 for the US 113 Widening Project, Worcester County, Maryland.  
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration  
Library ID No: 95000620 Catalog/Shelving ID: WO 52

Research Firm/Institution:

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.  
50101 Governors Drive, Suite 250  
Chapel Hill, NC 27517

Sites examined:

18WO183  
NRHP Eligible:   
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<b>Project Justification:</b> This report describes data recovery excavations at 18WO183 for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (SHA). The site was first identified in 1997 during a Phase I survey of the area prior to planned dualization of US 113. More than half of the site (59%) is within the existing SHA right-of-way (ROW), and would be destroyed by the roadwork. Site 18WO183 was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on Phase II evaluation results, and a site treatment plan was designed and approved following the guidelines outlined in a 1998 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Federal Highway Administration and the Maryland State Historic Preservation Office.
Phase II	
Phase III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Project Objectives:</b>
-Determine if additional documentary or oral history data is available that indicates the age of construction or location(s) of former structures on the site.
-Determine the types of structures present, their layout, and how the landscape was changed over time.
-Compare the site plan and landscape to other similar farm plans in the region.
-Determine the primary occupation range of the site.
-Determine if there is differential material culture inventories based on locations associated with tenancy and locations associated with the property owners (provided there is documentary evidence of a tenant-landlord relationship at the site).
-Locate information regarding the socioeconomic status and food consumption habits of the various occupants at 18WO183.
-Determine whether the predominance of redware sherds in the ceramic assemblage (noted during Phase II work) is a regional preference, ethnic in origin, or reflective of socioeconomic status and/or market availability.
-Assess whether there is any relationship between 18WO183 and the Nelson Cemetery.

Research Potential:

The data recovery investigation at 18WO183 mitigated the adverse impact to this significant archeological resource. It also provided substantial new information regarding the lifeways of the local inhabitants during the second half of the 18th century through the early 19th century. The site has now largely been destroyed by the dualization of US 113.