SCM Office Supplies Group

Theme Book

70 Sheets College Marginal Ruled
CB1-253 11" x 8 1/2"

0 70630 31040

need profiles for

314/470

312 470

Also E wall 314 470

3/14/88

AREA IV

Have laid out 3 1x2s and have began excavations

Cleared out the 1x2 and the 1x2 excavated during the Survey of Aug. 1985.

In the 1x2 (S170/E) approx 30 cms removed to expose cobbles laid into subsoil. The 30 cms divides into 2 bands; a thin humic layer and a thick homogenous band of fill. The cobbles appear cultural and not part of the sub. The 1x1 is similar but cobbles are absent.

Today I have: Mark W., Lance E., Pat O'N., Homer T., Tom and Dana.

Tom works slightly north of the project area exposing bricks and cobbles exposed at the present ground surface.

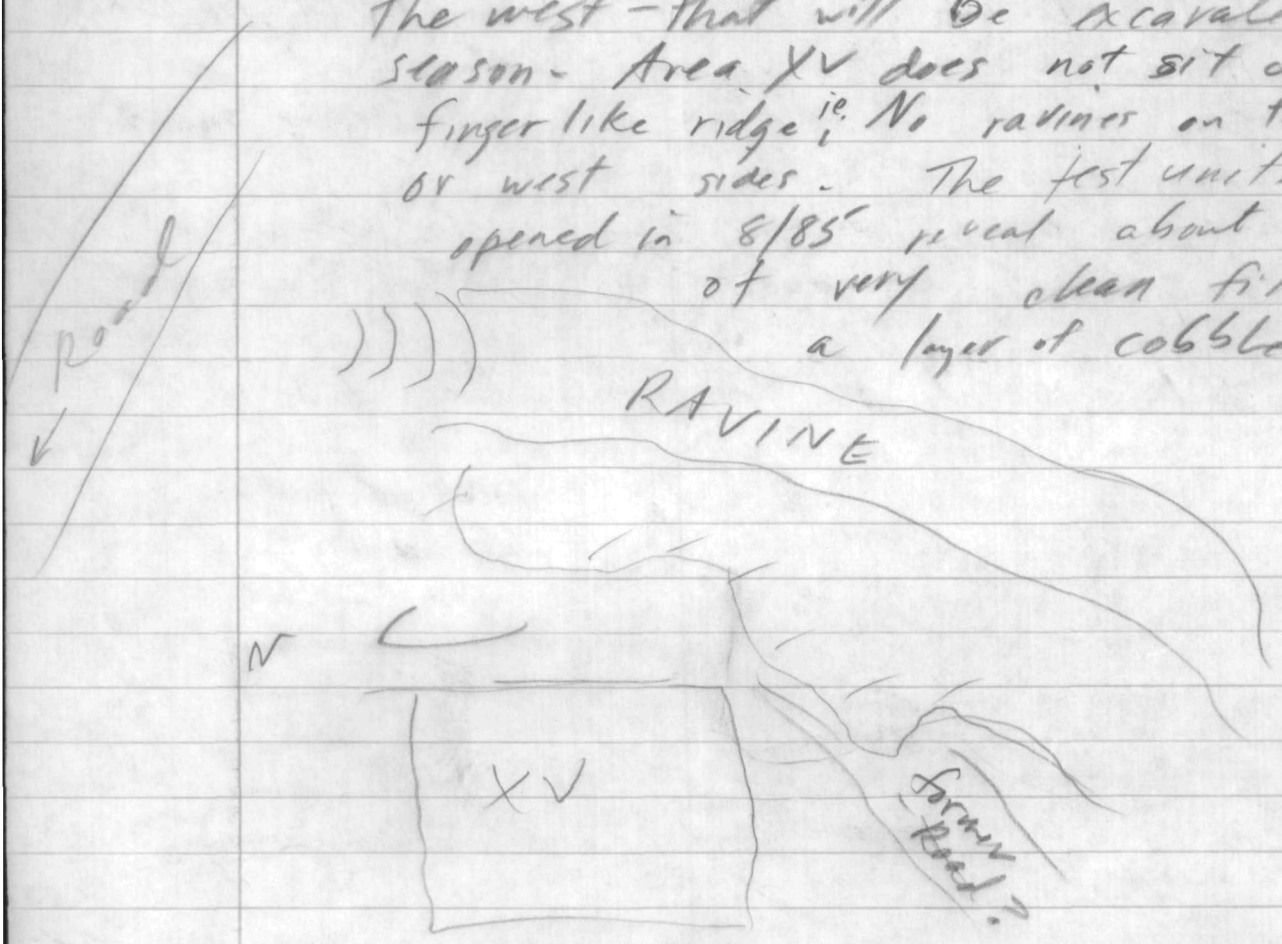
At day's end all three units have had the A layer pretty well removed.

3/15/88

Day begins very cold and ground is frozen - the units having had open all night.

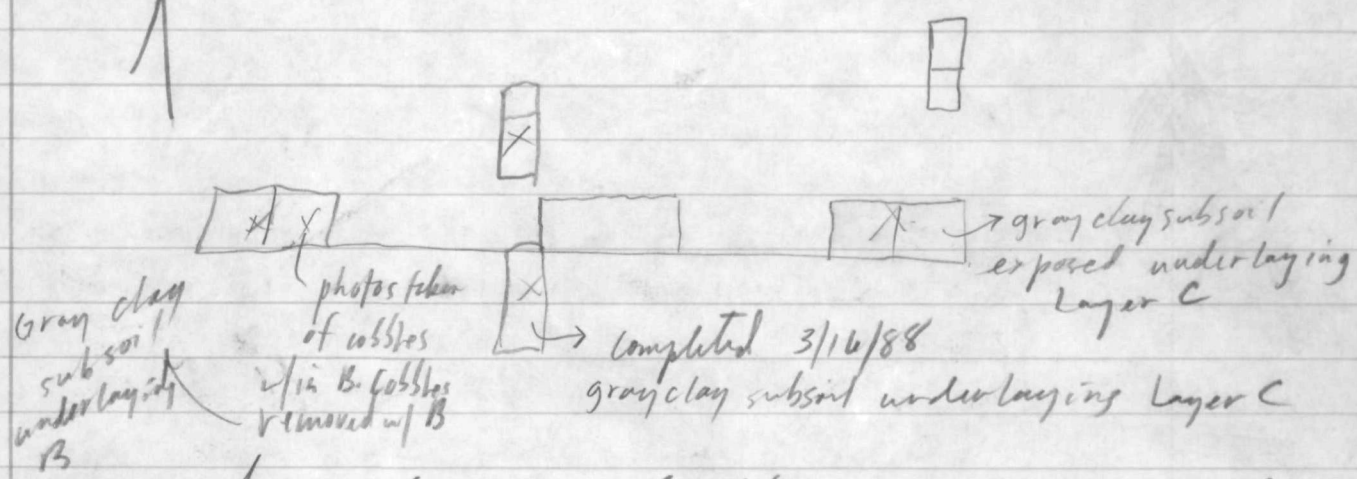
I begin day continuing the bank facing operation I started 3/14. The spot chosen for facing lies circa 8 meters east of the E525 line - which marks the east edge of Area XV and on the approx. 169 S line.

Area XV occupies a relatively level open spot near the edge of a large ravine. Unlike the other areas to the west - that will be excavated this season - Area XV does not sit on a finger like ridge i.e. No ravines on the North or west sides. The test units opened in 8/85 reveal about 30cms of very clean fill atop a layer of cobbles.

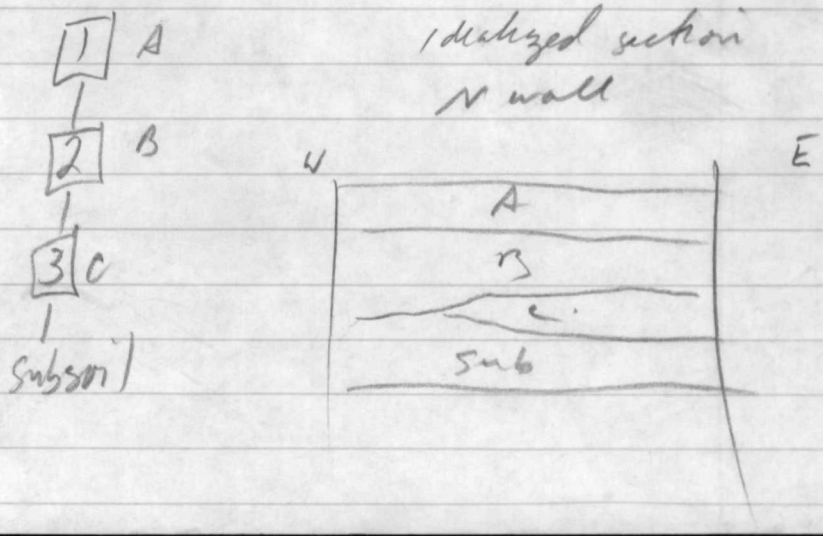


To the North in the area that Tom worked in yesterday the cobbles lay at and near the surface — perhaps pushed there by a large root that ran through the patch of stones and brick.

The strategy for testing Area XV is to excavate 1x2s E/W and N/S along a single grid line to expose a cross section across the entire area



As work proceeds it can be seen that the B layer varies E/W. In the west clayish w/ lots of mottling. In east sandy clay less mottling



232 cobbles exposed a/ in C in S 169/E519

HI = 1.43

3/16/88

HI = 1.47

1.63 (-16) cobble exposed C surface north of XV

1.82 (-35) same but exposed in ~~cut phase~~ profile cut

1.84 (-37) in earlier phase 1&2 Layer C

1.81 (-34) in Dave and Homer's cut Layer C

2.11 (-64) in the above — test probe

1.52 (-5) Mark and Ellen's 1x2 Layer B

2.06 (-59) In Pat and Tom's 1x2 Layer C

1.95 (-48) S end of site are edge of cobbles exposed near surface

2.35 (-91) same but bottom of cluster

2.35
1.47
91

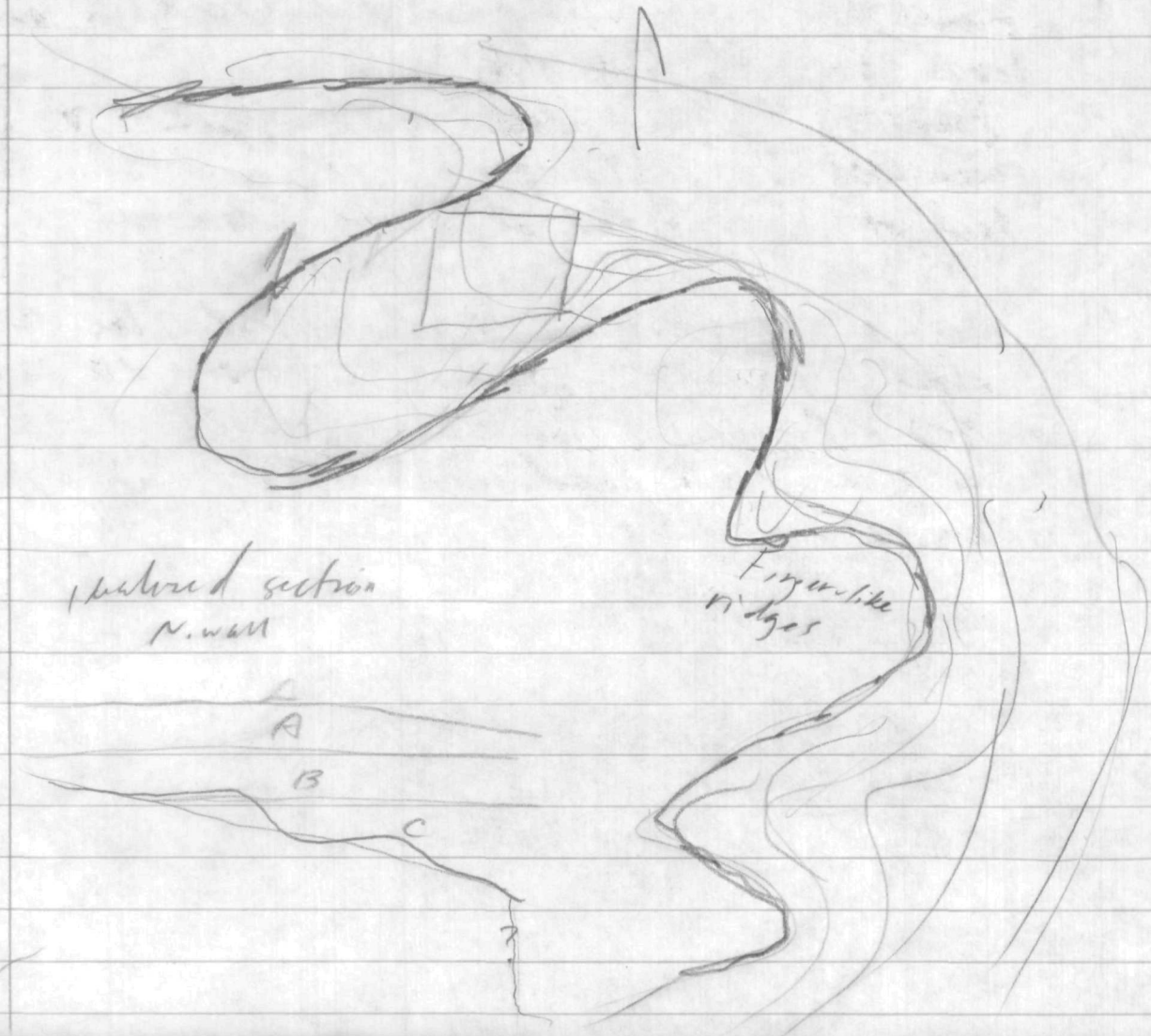
1.63
1.47
16

These transit shots taken to show horizontal relationship between areas of cobbles. The readings indicate that the cobbles are present in a c.30 cm thick layer and not on a level horizontal plane.

This evidence as well as the general, overall appearance of the cobbles suggests that the stones were part of a fill layer and not purposefully laid, as for a road, pad, etc.

The cobbles rest atop of a gray clayish subsoil.

The elevations at which this stratum is exposed in the various units indicates that the area had a modest slope W to E but that somewhere circa 6 to 8 meters east of the eastern boundary of the area the slope become severe and likely droped into the large ravine that wraps around from the southwest



It appears, then, that the area received fill material that contained cobbles. That this fill was dumped atop an eroded or otherwise deflated soil so that no buried organic zone (former ground surface / A horizon) is traceable, that the fill was pushed from the west to the east and that likely the area was originally a shallow erosional gully carrying runoff to the large ravine to the east. These gullies are situated so as to form finger like ridge projections (see drawing on previous page). The net result of the filling was to create a relatively level spot suitable for a variety of uses. However, the area does not appear to have been used for anything as evinced by the lack of domestic or other trash.

Also it should be noted that the trees about Area XV are all between 10 and 20 yrs old, while the trees on the ridges on the north and south sides of Area XV are much older.

very cold and windy

3/17/88

Ana has arrived and apparently Jeanie had her string up unit bordering the south boundary of the area. The so-called discretionary units, which I had assumed were to be at the crew chiefs' discretion were in reality at J and J's discretion. No Big deal in Area XV but the precedent concerns me. I feel it is impt to keep the immediate site area concerns in the hands of those most intimately involved in the day-to-day operations.

reality

At end of day yesterday Mark had laid out a 1x2 in the NE corner of the site area. This unit will give us a view of the stratification near the break of the slight slope that characterizes Area XV.

The units excavated thus far have produced no evidence to disconfirm my interpretation of the area.

Ana's unit will complete an E to W sectional view (minus 2 intermediate meters).

Dave Wineberg and Joe Balicki are shooting in a contour map of the area. They are not using tapes to measure distances and the comments passing back and forth between them cause me to wonder of their abilities.

3/18/88

Ana and Pat work on last 1x2. Should be done by lunch. Stratification similar to that in unit directly north.

Notes on Stratification

A: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay
On east (170 525) avg of 10 cms

10YR 3/2 very dk grayish brown silty loam
up slope in 172 519 avg 5 cms

3/2 silty loam in 170/512
avg 3 cms

3/1 very dk gray slt lm
avg 7 cms in 169/519

10
5
3
7
5
30

3/2 and 5 cms avg in 167/525

A forest top soil, lots of roots and burning matter very few artifacts
thicker to east (downslope)
and perhaps to north (slope lies N to S)
overall c 3 to 10 cms or 6 cms that
some dropped a little of the transitional
of A some w/ B

B

yellowish brown

1) 170 525 pred. 10 YR 6/6 pred. clay w/ silt & sand
depths some cobbles slopes to east
e.g. SE 22 NE 15 SW 25 NW 23
and N to S whiteware mottled

2) 172 519 pred 5/3 sandy clay 1 cobble
whiteware slope apparent
N to S w/ S being deepest
brown avg depth c. 25

60
50
24
36
23
6 36
12
16

3) 170 512 6/6 brownish yellow mottled w/
a cluster of cobbles w/ in layer
haphazard arrangement throughout
a 20-25 cms of layer B
B slopes to S. eg SE was 29 thick
NE only 6 cms thick
whiteware subsoil underlay B

edge

4) 169/519 5/3 brown sandy clay
cobbles no slope apparent
a. 12 cms thick ~~assorted~~ whiteware

5) 167/525 6/6 cobble cluster whiteware
subsoil underlay B no real
slope

6) 5/6 yellowish brownish clayey silt sand 17 cms

22

.235 per person per day

C

21, 19, 26

61
+1

170/525 6/6 brwn yllw w/ 10YR 5/2 and iron oxide staining compact clay/m w/ pocket of sand and some pebbles. Cobbles esp in ~~Central corner~~ south portion where subsoil dipped to S and C was 25 cms thick overall quite uneven ~~at~~ surface esp. ~~layer c~~ Layer also uneven varying between 13 and 25 cms

15
13
28
14
+15
29
N

172/519 6/4 lt yllwsh brwn sandy clay compact cobbles some ~~[illegible]~~ gravels Slopes to south sub at 61 in N @ 73 in S 36 thick in south 29 in N

12
11
11.5
+25
36.5
S

169/519 10YR 5/6 yllwish brwn very sand clay w/ iron oxide staining and gray variation cobbles Not much slope avg. c. 22 cms thick

---

yellowish brown - brown - brownish yellow
10YR 6/6 5/3 5/6

6/6 ~~at Hgrg~~ brwn yllw 6/4 yllw brwn 5/6 yllwsh brown

Volume 170 525

	SE	NE	SW	NW	ctr.
openings	19	20	0	3	9
closings	63	55	60	61	62
	44	35	60	58	53

50 cms avg throughout 1x7 =

1 cubic meter

2
44
35
60
58
53
250
50
5|250

closings	48	46	49	45	47
opening	3	5	2	0	3
	45	41	47	45	44

2
45
41
47
45
44
222
5|222
20

44
x 2
88

.88 cubic meter

closings	40	25	20	20	34
openings	8	13	0	4	5
	32	12	20	16	29

32
12
20
16
222
5|109

.44 cubic meter

closings					
opening	6	5	0	8	4
	45	36	45	35	48
	39	31	45	27	44

2
39
31
45
27
44
18
5|186
15
36

.74 cubic meter

	34	30	30	30	30
openings	12	6	8	0	8
	22	24	22	30	22

1
22
24
22
30
24
5/120

.48 cubic meter

2
1.00
.88
.44
.74
.48

3.54
1.17
4.71

3.54 cubic meters or

70.08 cms per unit (1×2) or
35 cms for each (4×1)

5/3.54
35
40

175 / 519

closings	41	80.0	40	83	90
openings	16	5.5	11	0	9
	25	75	29	83	81

2
25
75
29
83
81
293

58.6
5/293
26
43
40
3

58.6 throughout
1×2 or
58.6
58.6
1.172

~~1.117~~

1.17 m^3

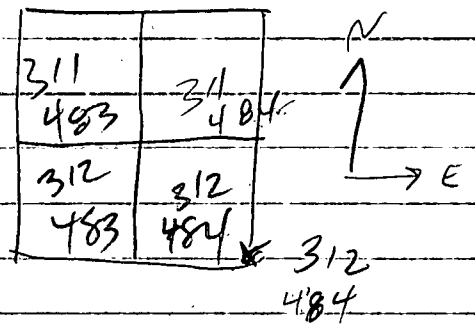
3/23/88

AREA XVI

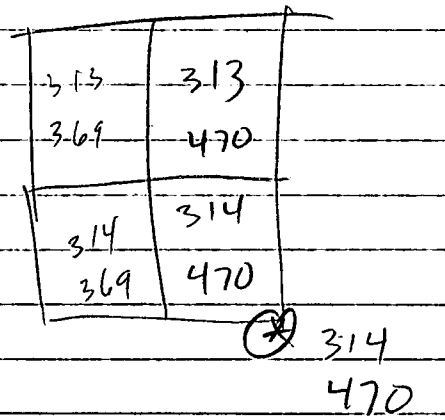
First 2 2x2s laid out

S 312 / E 484 John
S 314 / E 470 Pat / Hans

S 312 E 482 = 312 484
311 484
312 483
311 483

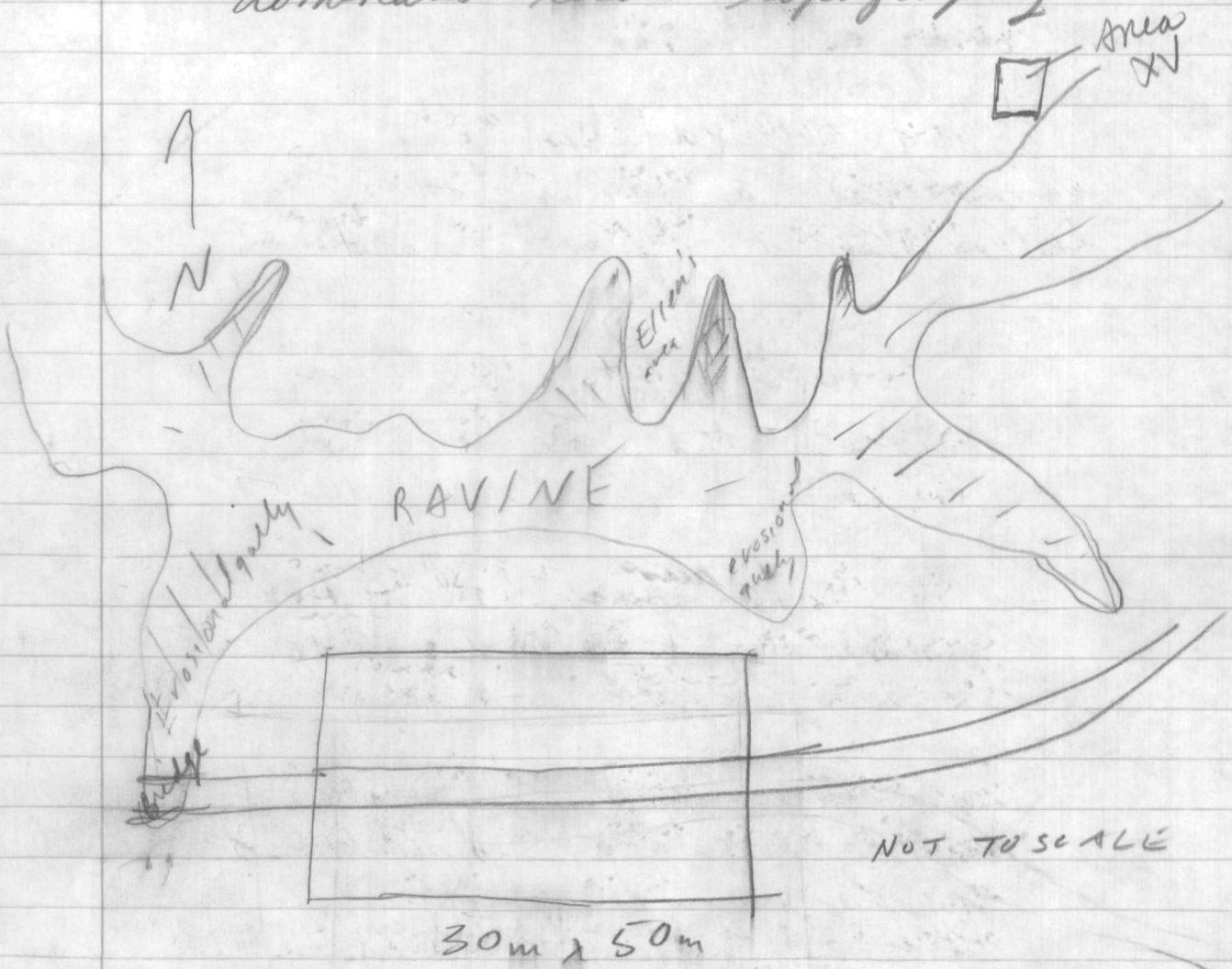


16004 - 16007
John / Ana



16000 - 16003
Pat / Hans

Begin morning transporting equipment to work area which is across the large ravine that dominates local topography



There are a number of finger like ridges that have been formed by the creation of erosional gullies (see above). The areas under investigated are situated on these ridges (except for Area XV which was situated within a filled-in erosional gully rather than a ridge)

whereas Cecile's and Ellen's areas occupy narrow projecting ridges Area XVI is broader and more "blunt" where it overlooks Theravine.

The general site area is level and encompasses a total area of 1500 sq m It is bounded by the coordinates

S. 310 E, 460 to 510
S. 340 E 460 to 510

thus is a 30 m x 50 meter rectangle with the long axis oriented E/W.

A road runs E/W through the approximate center of the area dividing it into north and south halves.

An historic post and plank fence is located near the southern boundary of the site area. This is likely associated w/ the Sumner Welles' Oxon Hill residence located west of area XVI. The road and a small bridge that spans an erosional gully (see drawing) also likely reflect use of the area by Sumner Welles and later occupants of the new Manor.

There is a slight berm on the north side of the road. This is likely due to road construction.

The road is approx. 2' higher in elevation than the general area XVI vicinity 190' compared to 188'

West of the site area is located a large mid to late 20th century dump.

The SE quarter of the area has been disturbed by recent trash dumping and heavy equipment. The latter creates track marks into the soft topsoil thoroughly destroying the stratification.

The area was heavily overgrown with trees mostly 5 to 20 years of age. Lots of vines. Toward the south end of the site area some older and larger trees are found. These include a holly tree, a cedar (?) tree and an as of yet unidentified deciduous tree. Also larger trees borders the edge of the ravine. The lack of established trees in the N½ of the site area may indicate some sort of more-or-less recent disturbance.

Rather heavy layer of forest litter.

No Summer Wells Trash on surface.

From survey report we know that whiteware and pearlware can be expected to be found in the units.

Further, we know from an 1863 map that structures once stood in the general vicinity. The same or similarly located structures were also shown on a 1903 map.

At present no evidence of these former structures is visible on the surface.

The survey report also notes that stratification can be expected to consist of two altered layers overlaying a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil.

A reexamination of the shovel test pits show a single layer of dark loamy soil atop the subsoil. I believe this layer was divided, during the survey stage, into the top/darkest zone and the slightly lighter deeper portions. I believe it artificial and arbitrary to continue w/ this division and will have excavators remove soil until a clear change occurs. (I'd est; better to contaminate up than down)

In eastern portion of site area distinct zones do occur. In west this is not the case.

Layer A in S314/E470 (Pat/Hans) has produced sparse artifacts. Ceramics are mostly whiteware w/ one possible pearlware or transitional pw/aa sherd. Also, a quartzite flake.

John working alone until Ann finishes helping Dave w/ the gridding in of the area - is not having any luck.

Later, check in w/ John and assist him a bit in screening. He is having no trouble picking out historic materials. His A Layer thus far (w/ the SE quad completed and NE quad half completed) has yielded whiteware (a variety) and one possible pearlware sherd.

In S314/E470 (Pat/Hans) a pocket of charcoal was exposed in the SW quad (S314E469). This was treated initially as a root or tree burn. It was decided to treat the pocket as a part of Layer A but the charcoal and surrounding matrix was examined separate from the other A sediments. As the charcoal was removed it was determined that the burned material and some fire altered soils occupied a shallow basin that

appeared purposefully excavated. As the charcoal matrix was screened aluminum foil and electrician's tape. The pocket of charcoal - some of which was only partially carbonized and appeared more rotten than burned wood, not apparent on the surface. This more than anything is an indication that there is a thin mantle of wind blown deposits mixed with recent humic accumulations. A possible explanation for the pocket is that it represents a small cooking fire or it may yet represent a tree or root burn into which fell garbage formerly on the surface.

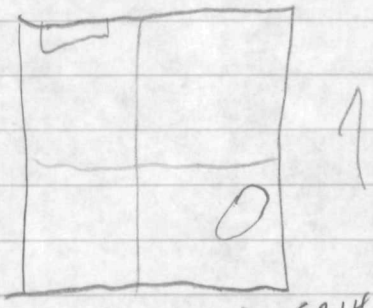
At days end Pat and Hans have completed, three and one-half quads and John has completed 1 and 1/2 quads.

3/24/88

Begin day with Ana still helping Dave with surveying, Our new and final excavator, Cathy has arrived.

Pat and Hans will finish their 2x2 this a.m. Cathy helps John.

John will have a hayer B. It appears as though more soil development has occurred in his area of the site (i.e. east). The B layer really is a transitional zone or a poorly developed B horizon. His unit has a higher % of gravels than Pat and Hans' unit to the west.



Not to scale S314 E470

A feature excavated into subsoil has been exposed in the SE quad of S314/E470. It is small, rather ovalish and filled with hayer B-like sediments. This fill contains brick flecks. The feature fill also contains a broken large pebble or small cobble. This may be debitage. This suggestion is founded on the recovery in the same unit of two pretty definite flakes. In any case fractured rocks are not an expected part of the clayey soils in the area, ~~and whether~~ ~~ab~~

Will wait for the entire unit to be excavated ~~to~~ before assigning F#.

A second, possibly feature has been exposed in the NW quad of S314/E470 This feature extends approx 10 cms into unit from N. wall. It consists of a number of small cobbles appearing in some purposefully laid order with fire altered soils and charcoal about them. At least one of the cobbles has a charcoal smear indicating that the cobbles have been in a fire. This feature also will be left along while we excavate a unit to the NW (kitty corner).

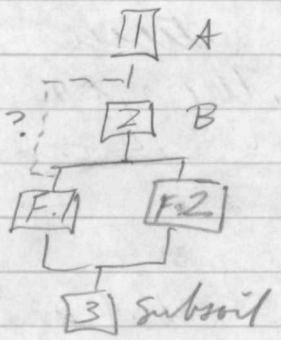
At days end have halted excavation in S314/E470 and begun excavation in S312/E468, (Hans, Pat).

John and Cathy finish layer A in their 2x2, Have begun layer B. Their layer B is different from layer B further west. It seems less a transitional zone and more a homogeneous but poorly developed B horizon

AT 8

Friday 3/25/88

Harris Matrix for S314/E470



should show layer A overlaying B, B removed exposing F1 a possible post hole and F2 a possible hearth like feature.

S312 E 468: Pat and Hans' new 2x2 Kitty Korner (to SW) from first 2x2.

Pond H have removed the A layer in the last 1/2 of the unit. In this unit the 5cms or so of transitional stuff is being removed with A thus A overlays subsoil.

In S312 E 484 Cathy and John have removed B layer exposing a C layer. This is transitional between the dark loamy soils forming A and B and the clay parent material.

Their C probably equates w/ layer B in S314 E470. All of this can be explained by a greater degree of soil development in the eastern unit or the piling of soils in the area of E312/484 during the grading of the road.

The road which I believe runs up to the new Oxon Hill Manor is 2 ft higher than the spot where S312/E484 is located. That difference in height creates a slope and the unit is situated on the slope face and toe of the slope. The 2' fall is realized over ≅ 15 to 20' horizontal distance.

On the west Pat and Hans (S312/E468) have recovered modern bottle glass and plastic. These materials combined with the recent materials in S314/E470 indicate a late 20th century disturbance in the western portion of the site area.

Will leave early today c. 2:30 to travel to Rehoboth Beach to attend the Mid-Atlantic Arch. Conferences, Jeanie will supervise crew for remainder of work day.

At days end: Sparse evidence of aboriginal use of the area is found in western portion of area. The greatest share (although still sparse) of domestic rubbish is being found in the eastern unit (especially Layer B). All in all the stuff we are finding dates to the mid 19th century as expected.

~~312/468 Void Lot #s for Layer B~~
~~None assigned~~

3/28/88

316/468

16026
027
028
029
Layer A

S318 We have laid out 2 more
E470 2x2s in the west to bring
the total # of units opened in
that area to 4

Coord. of 2 new units: S316/E468
(Hans and Ana) and S318/E470 (Pat)

318/470 Layer A = 16030-33

Work proceeds with nothing much to report.

Hans made the observation that in unit 312/468
a prehistoric flake was stratigraphically
higher in the A layer than historic artifacts.

We are aware of the historic disturbance
that occurred in the western part of site area
and the disturbance (of an unknown
nature) may have caused the expected
spatial relationship exhibited by the prehistoric
and historic materials to be reversed.

I think, though, that the recent disturbance
have occurred in discrete spatial contexts and
were not widespread. This situation would
require an alternative explanation for the in-

congruenty observed in the unit. Maybe worm activity, gravity or ?.

Should mention that it rained quite hard this weekend and units had to be bailed. ~~Our~~ Very messy

I put a test probe in the middle of the road. Found 20 cms worth of cobbles and gravels in a red sandy matrix

Below this was a 10cm thick ~~[illegible]~~ layer of silty clay 10YR 4/3 brown to 4/6 dark yellowish brown. At the interface between the road building layer and the layer of soil is a sparse band of charcoal. The brown/yellowish brown layer contains artifacts and brick flecks.

Below this and continuing to an undetermined depth was subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/6)

This profile indicates that the 'top soil layer' rather than buried by the road is absent. This may be taken as evidence supporting the notion that the path of road was graded and the material removed deposited on either side of the road by mostly on the north side.

The presence of charcoal was at first thought to perhaps be evidence of a burn sometime during the late 1920s when the road was likely built (i.e. at or about the time that the Sumner Welles place was built). However, if soil was removed prior to the deposition of the road bedding material the evidence of the burn may have been removed with it. The charcoal could be roots.

At end of day John and Cathy still not finished w/ their 2x2 and I am wondering about crew shifts to get a more aggressive work combination.

Hans and Ana seem to be doing well at least there is conversation between them. Pat has quieted down now that he is working alone.

Pat uncovered another small modern hearth feature that again we will treat as an intrusion rather than a feature. Artifacts will be separated from other layer & materials but given the same lot #. This should indicate the disturbed nature of layer & sediments.

Hans and Ana have completed one quad in their 2x2.

3/29/88

Crew chief meeting yesterday produced following policy and methodological changes:

1) increased flexibility on part of field team to decide where to locate and the number of units excavated to provide sectional views of investigation areas.

2) features may be fully exposed and excavated - this on a case-by-case basis with decision making criteria based upon whether or not feature is considered an isolate (excavate) or a compound (complex or member of a series such as an outlier of a structure - non excavation/exposure)

The stratification in this area is non-complex yet subtle with nuance that is largely missed by the excavators. In most units an A layer transforms via increased mottling into subsoil i.e. poorly defined B soils (A_1 B_1/B_2 ?)

I am uncertain whether or not to have excavators take out the thin transitional layer w/ A.

And John / Kathy scrape floor of unit down a few cms into subsoil. Oddly enough found a whiteware sherd and a quartzite, flade-like flake a few cms down into apparent sub. I will continue to scrape down the N½ of unit while they open a new 2x2 immediately SW coordinates:

S 314/E 482 : This unit is located fully on the slope of the road berm. I hope to confirm my idea of an artificial slope constructed of graded topsoil during road building

In Pats unit (SE quad) S 318/E 470 another small, modern, hearth feature has been uncovered. I mentioned previously that this would be treated as part of Layer A but now I think we will give it a feature number and excavate it.

I found a Boy Scout Slip Knot on the N bank of the ravine down slope from Area XVI proper. This is possible evidence of a use of the area by Boy Scouts. John McCarthy thinks - based on the brass content of the slip - that it is at least 20 yrs old. That fits in pretty good with what I was thinking based on the modern hearth features. Also, all of the trees in the north half of the site area have grown in the past 20 yrs Perhaps

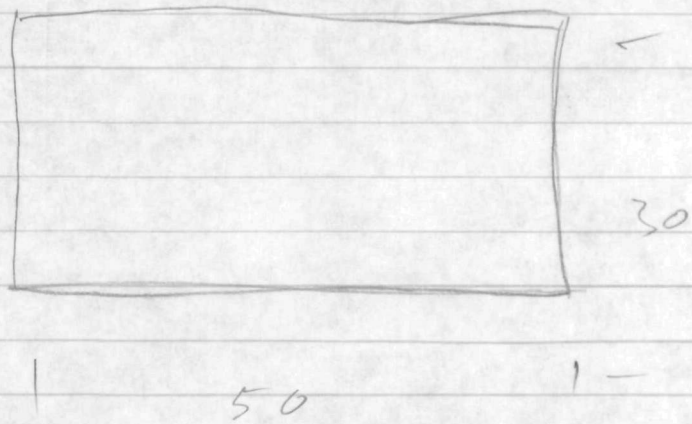
The NY2 of
A Area XVI was part of a lawn or field 20 years
ago

3/30/88

167
~~20~~
000
334
3340

N

N



at 307 460 5m. to ravine to west
c. ~~250°~~ 270°

due North from 307/460 20m ✓
to 3 trees on edge of ravine

@ 335° 9m from do. ✓

@ 225° 7 m from do. ✓

322/468

Bmt to bridge @ ~~215~~ 230° ✓

Fence

125° from S 334/480 @ 1.4m

~~S 326/492~~ E, cont of fence ---

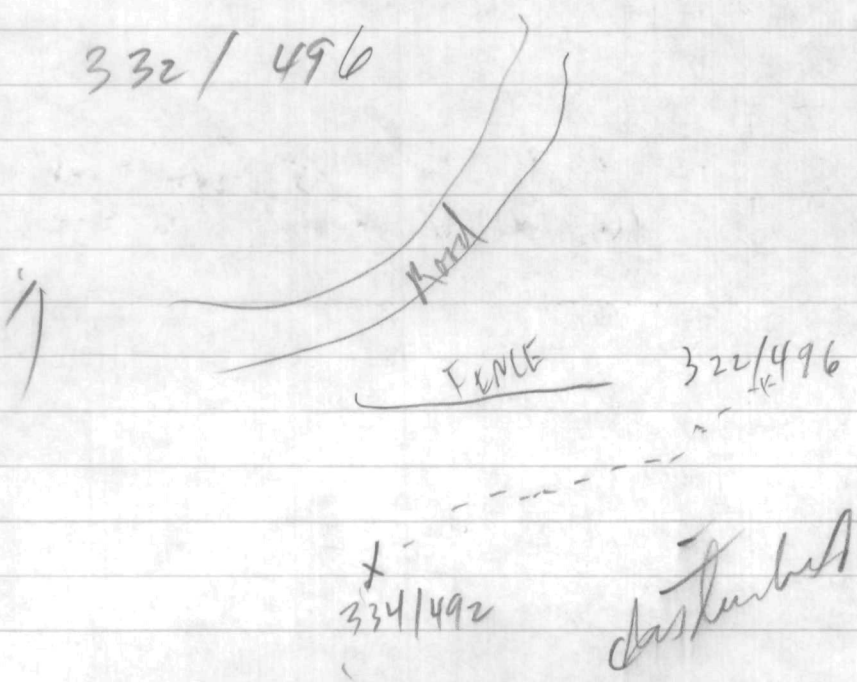
.5 N

330/448 fence conts to ...

area between S

334/492

332/496



19m from 307/480 @ 0° (due N.)

312/468

0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140

80 to
105

○ = 85 to 100
E/W from W/N walls

42 to 58 N/S

= 40 to 90 EW from W wall
0 to 15 from N wall

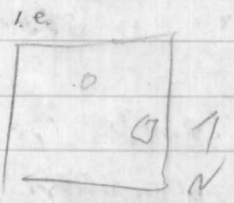
□ = 67 to 90 N/S from S wall
10 to 30 from E wall

3/30/88

Spent morning measuring - with tape and compass, the major physiographic and cultural landmarks about site.

Also spent time scraping down floors of units. Due to the dark mottling and the similarity of the fill w/in features to the mottles, features are undiscernible until contrasted against the clean sub-soil.

In unit S312E468 two small stains became discernible.



Neither is a solid feature but the best we have so far. We got a feature # for the larger of the two (#611). It is very similar to F# 610 in unit S314/E470 (kitty corner to SE). When Anna and Hans have completed their unit they will open a 2x2 to the SE to see whether or not a third post feature will be found that aligns with features 609 and 611

F. 609 is a possible hearth feature and I have Pat O'N. scheduled to operate on it later today or tomorrow.

Prior to opening the S½ of a 2x2 that will fully expose the feature, Pat will profile the east wall of S312/E468 and the N wall of S314/E470. Pat only has time to lay out the 1x2 before day's end

At day's end Hans and Anna have laid out a new 2x2 S316/E472. They have excavated the SE quad. They noted that there are many pieces of gneiss or some similar type mineral. These stones are present on the surface in the immediate vicinity of the unit but nowhere else.

Should note that spent good part of the day conducting off-site sampling and reconnoitering. There is a line of dead cherry trees N. of the site area. These may date to 1929 and the Sumner Welles use of the area (along w/ the formal entry way, the country style fence, brick bridge, the road and the shade trees lining the S. side of the road). It appears that this area formed part of a formal approach to the new Oxon Hill Manor

John and Cathy have similar strata in their 2x2 opened immediate SW of their first unit — similar compared to the first unit.

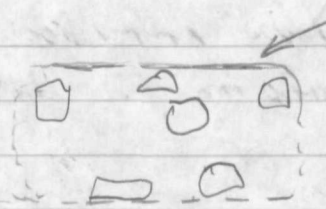
As noted previously they have an extra layer (or two) which I think is the result of dirt being pushed in the vicinity of their unit during road construction.

Other off-site efforts have included: survey of banks of roving; examination of all trees looking for carvings in bark; shovel testing a depression to the NE of the site area.

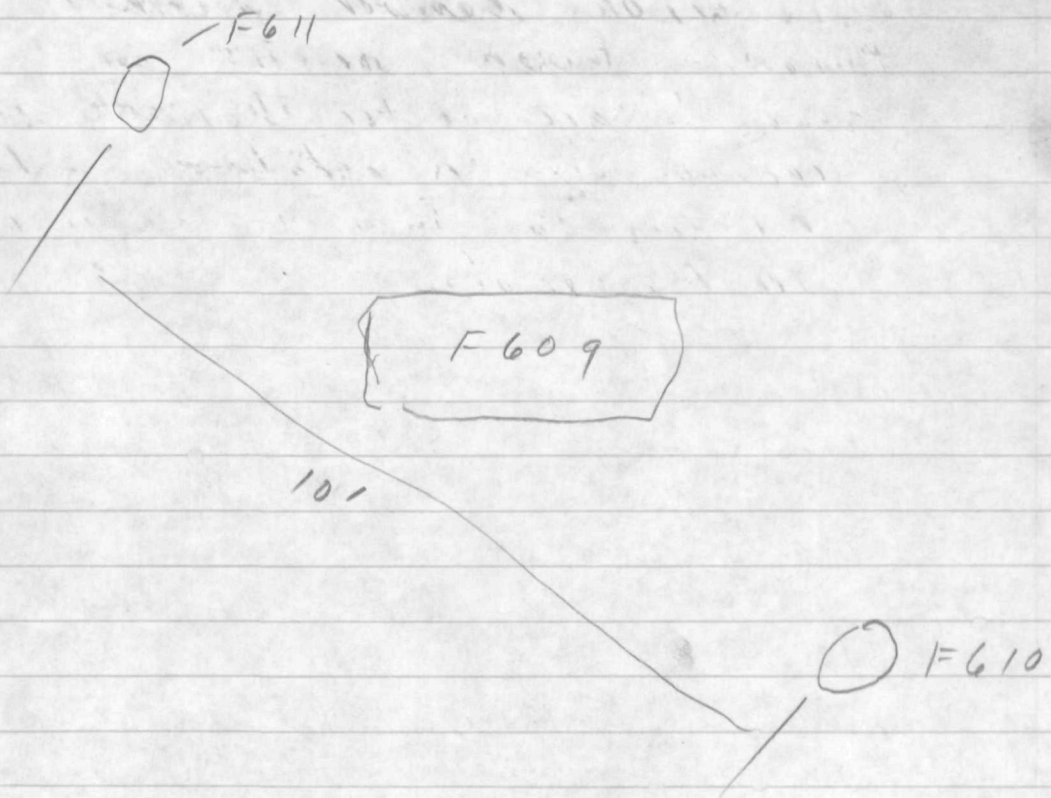
Some of this work was initiated by the finding of a Boy Scout Neckerchief (sp) slide. We had speculated on the nature of the modern hearth features that they were campers or boy scout fires. Since that I have conducted a pretty extensive reconnaissance for additional evidence. Little has been found to identify those who made the hearths.

3/31/88

Today has been a big day. Pat has opened-up F 309 and has found it to be a real hearth feature, Rock lined, basin shaped, still composed of a c. 2-5 cm thick lens of charcoal



Rocks lined both N and S sides but not the floor of the basin. The feature is rectangular and does not look like any hearth feature aboriginal or historical Euro-American.



S 314/E482

Cathy and John have excavated through their C layer and have exposed subsoil - this in the Eastern 1/2 of the unit. Visible in the subsoil are several plow scars running NW/SE paralleling rather closely the line that can be drawn between our two shitty little post features

Upon excavation the hearth feature produced a bit of aluminum foil. Hence we must add this formal hearth to the two less formal fire pits west and southwest of its location.

A behavior noted for Boy Scouts and possibly not shared by hunters (as a group) or campers is the habit of filling or topping hearths with soil. This could account for the lack of surface indications of these features.

During more of my off-site sampling I came across a large, widespread brick scatter. Included among the bricks, and visible on the surface, was a fair amount of 19th cent. trash. Also, as seen in STPs a black midden soil was present. These materials are located to the south and west of Area XVI. I was prompted to examine this are for two reasons:
(1) to complete my coverage of the areas surrounding Area XVI, I have troweled and cored and put in STPs as well as examined all fresh exposures, in

an effort to determine the particular history of the area in which Area XVI is located. As described previously, there is ample evidence of use of the immediate neighborhood visible on the surface. These include varieties of demestic Flora including Narcissus, daffodil and cherry trees, the formal gate, road and fence and specifically within the project, area the 10 to 20 year old trees.

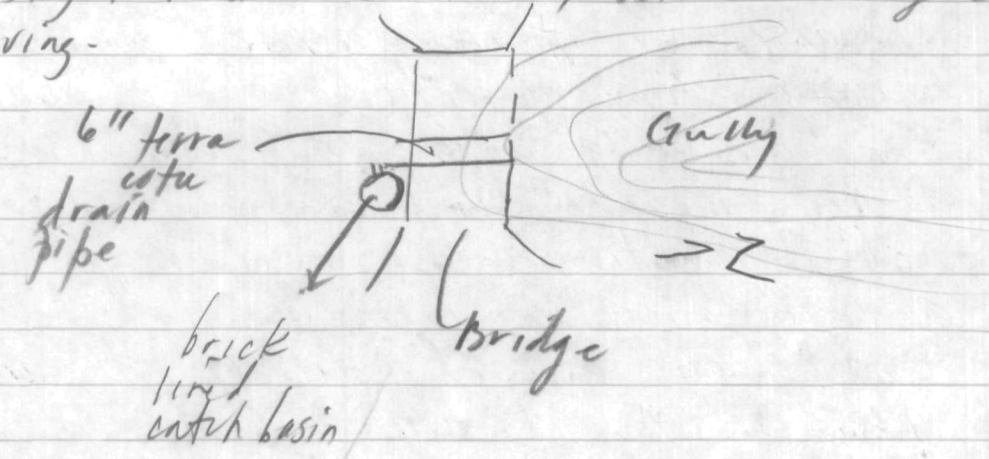
While the latter evidence most likely speaks to the Sumner Welles period, this period and the potential impact it may have had on earlier components is impt to note.

More importantly, my reconnaitering of the area SW of Area XVI was prompted by a look at the 1863 map of the region. This was the map that purportedly showed three structures in Area XVI. Upon examination the blunt promotory or ridge upon which Area XVI is situated was quite evident (to me anyway) and there was a single structure shown. To the SW, however, and on a lower terrace were shown two squares representing structures. I put in STPs looking for subsurface deposits and was rather amazed to find abundant evidence of these structures visible on the surface. Equally amazing was that these materials had been missed during the earlier testing phase. As it turns out the survey team (Dave and Joe) had, just minutes

before, stumbled upon the materials while traversing the set of ridges in an attempt to determine the accurateness and usefulness in using the 1863 map for site location.

Charles came out and looked at the brick and associated deposits and suggested it may just be a dump. However, the location of the deposits matches closely the location of the structures on the 1863 map.

Another interesting thing that happened was the discovery and exposing of a short brick lined catch basin. This was located immediately West of Area XVI in the area in which the construction trailers will be parked. It was partially destroyed by earth moving operations. It was located at what would have been the head of the erosional gully to the West/southwest of the project area. It was outside of the area of investigation and was totally obliterated by earth moving.

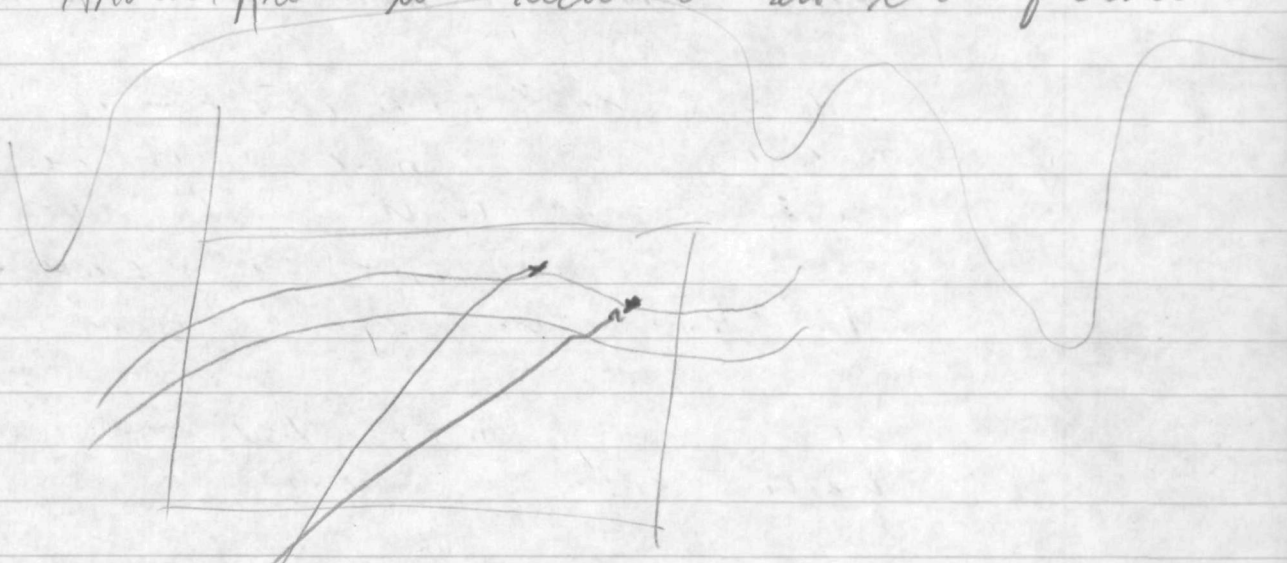


Pol's new unit S 324
E 484

4/1/88

Failed to mention that yesterday John and Cathy recovered what may be a Thumb-nail scraper made out of chert. It looks just like a gunflint but is too thin (?). The unit they are working in has yielded nearly a dozen flakes and the one finished tool. Also, the density of historic artifacts has increased dramatically. I think we are getting closer to the locus of activities that transpired w/in Area XVI.

Another lithic tool was recovered in the afternoon



S310 E496 > is on N. edge of road

S314 E488 > is on N edge of road

S322 E480 > on S edge of road

S322 E468 is ≈1m N of N edge of road

This was a broken biface made of quartzite. Exhibited pretty good craftsmanship considering the material from which it was manufactured.

At base of C the plow scars in S 314/E482 are quite obvious. There are 6 and perhaps 8 running NE/SW. There is equal distance between them. They are filled with Layer C-like sediments (the overlaying stratum. They were photographed and removed. The Lot#s used are those for Layer C in the respective quads.

4/4/88

Half day - rain in AM.

Finished excavation of the Plow Scars.
Hans had to leave - a terrible case of poison ivy.

Anna opens unit in southern portion of area S 324 E 510. This to get example of stratification over larger area.

Pat opens unit immediately south of road S 324 E 484.

Both Pat's and Anna's units are in areas disturbed by vehicular traffic. Deep ruts, from tires, are found in each of their units.

Short day not much to report.

4/5/88

Had Cathy/John profile South and east walls of S314/E482 and West wall of S312 E484. While profiling S314 E482 the plow zone was evident. This was their layer C. This layer likely represents the period ground surface.

After profiling Cathy/John open unit S340 E484 along southern boundary of Area. Unit encompasses two metal fence posts from a Sumner Welles period barbed wire fence.

340
484

Anna's unit looks like it will have a single cultural layer overlaying subsoil. This part of the site area seems to have been outside of any area of activities, or may have been stripped of cultural layers. There are no layers with organic staining. This likely speaks to the former and present ground cover as well (i.e. no turf, no meadow soil etc.

Units previously excavated finally dried out. I have scrapped floors but have not found any more features. Did several profiles yesterday, South wall unit S316/E468, South wall unit S316/E472, North wall unit S318/E470. These units each contained an A layer that is modern topsoil and a B layer that is mottled and appears to

be a transitional zone. The B zone in these units apparently equates with the C zone further east in units S314/E484, S312/E482

C 10YR 6/6 mottled w/ 5/3 or 5/3 mottled w/ 6/6) brownish yellow / brown

Anna had B 4/2 dk styish brown w/ yellowish brown

It is the B Layer in units S314/E482 and 312/484 that is w/o parallel further west.

Crew chief meeting in afternoon: Area to SW where brick rubble at surface scatter have located will be called Area XVI-A and will be tested w/ 2 1x2 meter units.

Cecile's area pretty well done and we get Andrea, put her with Pat.

Ellen's area has possible foundation remains and a trash pit.

More crew from Cecile's area expected.

Hans out.

4/6/88

This morning Hans still out. Cathy also out. We have Andria again and today Carl is here. He

only square profiled

Anna's unit is practically sterile. Had her remove the SE quad to confirm this. Her Layer B is the somewhat mottled variety of clay that when encountered has signalled subsoil. After approx 10 cms a bright orange clay is exposed.

John and Carl excavate B and C today to come down upon subsoil. Nothing of note in floor. Nothing much by way of artifacts. Will have them profile North and west walls.

Anna's new unit is S324/E504.

John and Carl's new unit will be S340/E468.

I will profile remaining walls from units in west before tomorrow's rain

S 324 E 484 ← Pat and Andria will profile South and west walls. The west wall profile will extend the N/S section (albeit discontinuous) so will west wall of John and Carls unit S 340/E 484

Monday, 4/11/88

Rained Thursday and friday. Lots of water in units. The entire SE portion of site has water atop it (Lowest part of site area?)

Hans is back. He and Anna continue excavation of S 324/E 504

Pat and Andrea begin excavation of S324/E 482.

Cathy is back and with John begins work on S 324/E 478

Carle is on this crew now. He has begun work in a 2x2 S330/E 482

The area to the SW of XVI will be designated XVI A, We are to place 15 randomly placed STPs and 2 1x2 m. units.

Also, north of the northern boundary we are to place stps in hopes of locating some evidence of the location of the structure that appears on the 1863 map.

I am going to try and catch up on my paper work and hopefully will get to some of this other work later

today.

Afternoon: Work progressing smoothly. Some specific observations:

Anna / Hans:

Their area is devoid of trees - except the individual large, mature trees - I should say devoid of the garbage trees that seem to grow like weeds in any spot left undisturbed for an adequate time. It is also largely devoid of ground plants and unlike the area immediately west (where Carl, Cathy, John, Pat, and Andrea are working) has no grass. All of these things suggest to me a recent stripping, grading or less specific ground disturbance (by heavy machinery). Tire tracks are visible as well as "bucket scars" from a backhoe. These disturbances give rise to some doubt as to the nature of a large, well-formed post feature exposed in their unit S324E504.

It may be some sort of scar from an earth moving machine or the location of a former light standard or telephone pole

We are also suspect of the feature because the mold is filled w/ an orangish sandy clay that is similar to the material used to construct the road. These sediments have not been found in the stratification of units excavated thus far.

However, it may be that the structure seen on the 1863 (and also I believe a 1903 map) was extant in the late 1920s/early 1930s when the Sumner Welles road was constructed. It may be that the (map) documented structure or an associated out building was razed at the time the area was graded for a road. This could account for road sediments in the mold. The feature is somewhat removed from the area in which we thought the historic structure was located (i.e. opposite end of site SE vs N central). We will bisect the feature and see what happens. Predictably the post hole fill will contain artifacts from the late 19th cent. and the post mold fill will be sterile.

Cole's unit: S330 E484

Modest A layer consisting of turf zone and assoc. soil. B defined by slight color change. In B thus far: a fragment of a molded pipe bowl and the tip of a quartzite proj. pnt.

3 flat
6 round } in trailer

To the northwest in Pat and Andrea's unit (2x2) S326/E482: Their A layer is much thicker than in unit ~~the~~ adjacent to the NE (S324 E484). Soil change quite obvious. Modern (post 1950) bottle glass in A layer. Perhaps the hard to separate A and B layers in S324 E484 are in S326 E482 unseparable. Layer A is noteworthy for its thickness and may have been added to during road construction?

To West Cathy and John continue work in S326/E478. This unit will ~~go~~ provide us with an extension of the E/W sectional line (N/S profiles). Their unit is immediately adjacent to the road and road gravels are appearing at the base of their A layer.

John and Cathy tell me that tire tracks were visible at the surface of the layer. The gravels underlay the tire tracks

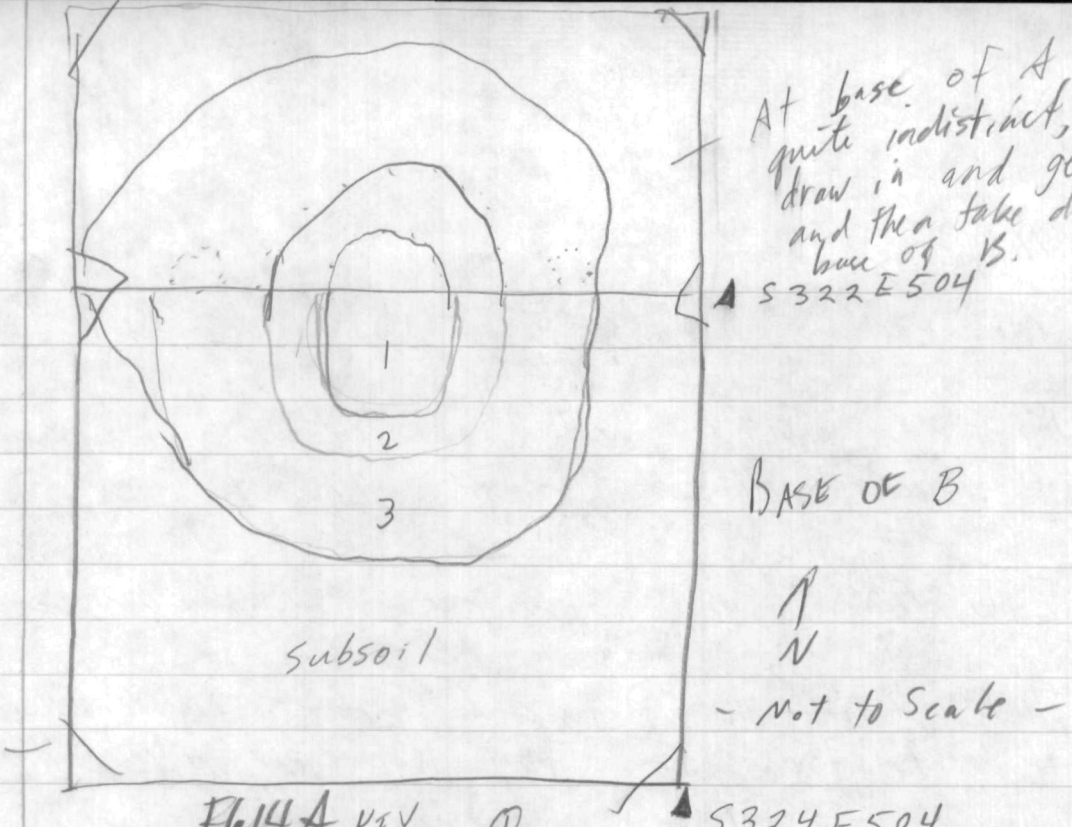
4/12/88

Day starts out cold. Give crew my comments on the shortcomings of level recording.

Anna and Hans clean up for pictures.

The B layer in Pat and Andrea's unit is unlike any stratum yet encountered. It is cinnamon(sp) colored and very clayey. The unit adjacent to the NE (S324 E484) has nothing like it nor does S326 E478 (to the SW). Pat has removed this layer in the SE quad and it peels off fairly cleanly. It must be assumed that this is a fill layer. It is also quite probable that it is associated with road building, circa 1928/9.

It has been decided (after too much thought) that F614 ought to be fully exposed before excavated. This is standard procedure for the excavation of features with integrity or "intactness" but seeing as how the feature is in an area that has been trashed by earth moving machinery (?) it was initially decided to cut the feature open and evaluate its integrity before spending the time excavating the adjoining [x]. The cautious approach is now forwarded because the feature may not be of modern origin.



F614A KEY ① mold? orangish sandy clay post mold

F614B ② dark mottled loamier mold? or possibly post hole?

F614 ③ orangish clay post hole fill.

In Carl's unit B has been removed down to C. The stratification while not identical to that exposed further north is similar in character to that exposed in S 324 E484.

In Cathy and John's unit they too will have a C layer.

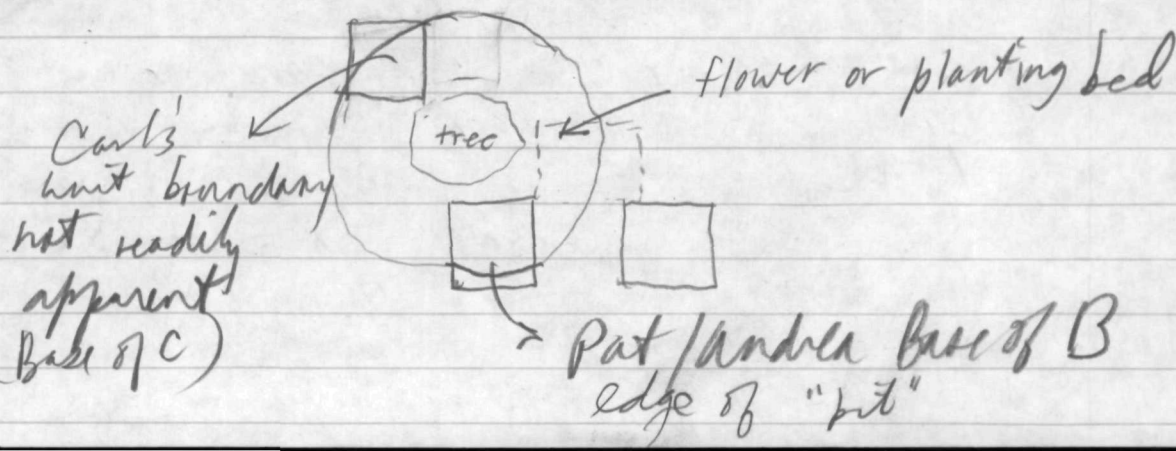
With the exception of S326/E504 and S324E504 eg. the SE portion of the site area the stratification south of the road is more complex and varied than that exposed in units on the north side of the road.

Day continues to be very cold. I attempted to line up F614 w/ the fence (attributed to S. Welles) but not much luck. Progress is generally hampered by the cold and wind.

We now have 15 units ongoing or completed. The volume of earth moved to date is over 8 or 9 cubic meters. The 10 units for which I have calculated volume total 7.01 cubic meters. Even allowing for a total of 10 cubic meters for the 15 units (which would be a liberal guess) we will be far from the estimated 56 cubic meters expected to be excavated (from 28 2x7s).

In Pat and Andrea's unit the fill layer excavated as layer B has come up and has exposed another fill layer. The second fill layer -C- apparently fills something, that is, is not an general, widespread damping event but a deposit within a depression with boundaries.

It may be a planting bed that surrounds a hobby tree.



4/13/88

Hans and Anna begin excavation of F614. It has been subdivided into F614 - the hole; F614A The mold and F614B the intermediate band between the hole fill and the mold fill. See drawing from 4/12.

Pat has begun the shovel test pit testing of Area XVIA, To the SW of XVI proper

Carl has begun the shovel test pit testing of Area XVIB to the north of XVI proper

Cathy and John have opened up a 1x2 immediately South of their 2x2 to fully expose a possible feature.

—

4/14/88

Continues to be cold.

Pat in Area XVI A has located a buried yard surface. It is beneath 20 to 40 cms of orangish clay that is most probably road grading spoils

Artifact density is high in the areas she has tested thus far.

The main artifact bearing zone – the buried soil horizon – is quite thick which might indicate a dumping area rather than a midden scatter. Materials examined date to mid to late 19th cent perhaps early 20th.

Carl is continuing his investigations of the area north of the northern boundary of Area XVI proper. His STP's so far clearly lack evidence for the structure known to have been in the general vicinity. He thinks he has identified a plow zone, highly mottled layer.

Carl has excavated eight STPs north of the S 310 grid line in an Area we have designated XVI B. There is no evidence of the structure shown on the 1863 map in the area tested. The best evidence for this structure has come from unit S312 E482

13
9
9
8
10
5|49 = 9.9

4 7
9 16.9
7
6 17
9 through
35 2
17
x 4
68m

7	
.68	1
.69	2
.98	3
.56	4
.77	5
.28	6
.87	7
.37	8
.68	9
1.13	10
7.01	

2
17
14
18
13
16 22
5|78 = 15.6
5/28 x 4
62.4
7
69.4

2
6
5
1
11|14 = 3.5

where the highest density of household rubbish has been found. Unfortunately it is very likely impossible that the house was situated in the space encompassing the unit as there are several plow scars in the unit x

The ~~unit~~ units south of the road seem to in areas disturbed by S. wells.

F614/A for instance appears to be a planting scar,

The weird, filled-in pit that is located in S324 E482 and S330 E484 (surrounds the holly tree) may be another planting pit or perhaps a planting bed for flowers and such. The fill in this pit is not local to the site area and contains aboriginal pot sherds.

stratification

S 340
E 484

Hub of pin

314/470: ≅ .68 cubic meter

A: 10YR 3/3 dk brown silty loam — 9.9 cm avg thickness
B: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown — 7 cm avg thickness
Subsoil: 10YR 5/8 clay

Harris Matrix

B = 3 because site wide
There are strata that
are intermediate between
topsoil and the transitional
zone

[2] A
[3] B
[4] sub

316/472 ≅

A: 10YR 4/2 dk grayish brown sand silty clay

314/468 ≅ .69 cubic meter

Insitu topsoil — A: 10YR 4/2 dk grayish brown loamy clay avg = 15.6 thick
B: 10YR 4/2 dk grayish brown w/ 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
loamy clay 3 to 5
Subsoil: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay

Harris =

[2]
[3]
[4]

12.6
5.4
6.0
240
× 4
.960

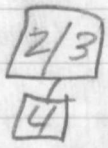
312/484 ≈ .96 cubic meter

21
11
14 ? redeposited topsoil
9
8
5|63 = 12.6
50
13
10

A: 10YR 3/3 dk brown loamy clay (pebbles) avg thick = 12.6 cm
B: 10YR 5/3 brown loamy clay 5.4
C: 10YR 6/6 brunish yellow w/ 10YR 5/3 brown mottles clay 6 cms
D: Subsoil 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay

B 7
6
6
1
7
5|27 5.4
4

312/468 ≈ .56 cubic meter



A: 10YR 3/3 dk brown silty clay mottled w/ 10YR 6/6 ≈ 14 cms
Subsoil: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay

C 4
7
14
3
3
5|31 6

318/470 .776 cubic meter

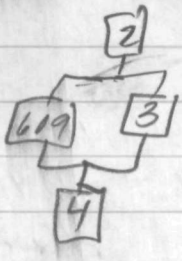
A: 3/3 dk brown w/ some 10YR 6/8 mottles ≈ 11.8
B: 5/3 brown sandy? clay 7.6
C: Subsoil 6/6 to 5/6

1
19 10
14 6
11 8
10 7
15 7
5|38
5|69 14
55 × 4
56

312/470 ≈ .28 cubic meter

A: 3/3 w/ 6/6 5.4
B: 3/3 heavily mottled w/ 6/6 transitional to sub 9.
C: Sub 10YR 6/6

5
5
7
6
4
5|27
25
20



14.4 15 11.8
10 7.6
12 19.4
11
11
5|39 11.8
5 3 19.4
09 × 4
5 77.6

8
7
12
8
10
5|45

4
.28
.78
.56
.96
.69
.68
3.91 3.9 cubic meters

5 people working
10 days = 50 people days
have moved 4.5 cubic meters
each person moves ____ cubic meters per day

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.09 \\ 50\overline{)4.50} \\ 45 \end{array}$$

.09 cubic meter per day?

≅ 10 cms ??
Can't be right.

Unit 314/482 .87 cubic meter

A: 3/3 clay loam avg thickness 6 cms
but ranged from 14 in SE to 1 in NW

B 4/3 clayloam avg thickness 5.6

C 5/3 w/ 6/6 avg 10.2 but thicker in
S c. 20cm than in north c≅ 4 avg.

plow scars in sub filled w/ c

S 324 E 510 .37 cubic meter

A: 5/3 to 5/4 clayey loam very sparse artifacts.
7.2 cms avg thickness

B: SE quad only 8.5 cms (x1) 10YR 5/4 to
5/6 for all intent and purpose
sterile

Sub: 10YR 5/8 clay

14
9
2
1
4
30
6
3
3
15
7
10
28
5.6
c
20
7
21
1
10
59
10.2

6
5.6
10.2
21 8
x 4
.872

13
10
5
8
2
5138

7.2
4
288
83
373

324 / 484

340 / 484 .68 cubic meter

C	B	A
7	9	2
12	3	3
9	9	2
4	8	11
9	7	2
7 41	36	20

A 3/3 4 cms
B 5/3 7.2
C 6/4 6

17.2
× 4
.688

324 / 484 1.13 cubic meter

C		A
8	4	11
10	4	1
9		
9	4	12
9	2	0
	3	5
17		5 127
15		
20		

A 3/3 tire tracks 5.4 cms thick range 2 to 0 — dk brown
B 4/3 brown to dk brown clay loam 3.4

combined in profile turf zone and immed. beneath turf

tire tracks on surface / A modern glass

C predominantly 5/3 w/ 4/6 4/6 clay loam 9cm
D pred. 4/4 w/ 5/6 clay loam 10.6

D
9
10
10
13
11
153
30.

10.6
9
3.4
5.4
28.4
4
1136

9
4.4
36.0
194
x 4
.764

7
6
4
5
7

A: 9
4.4
5
3
4
45/22
4

15
9
4
8
9
45

0

11
10
8
11
10

5
5
4
5
6

14
5
2
1
2
124

2
9
9
6
11
10
47
.928

.232
2
.464

1
48
10
12
6
10
10
5/46

1
4 = 9.2
10
7
15
10
9.6
9.4
282
x 4
1.128

5
5
10
20
3 x 40
.80

2
8 1.0 5.4
8 8 8.6
3 8 9.2
4 11
232
45/43
5/27
25 40

3 2
.97 57 m
54 kg/m
388
485
.5238
3 m

80
46
52
178

2 10
11
8
9
8
5/46

124
70
9
2/194
18
14

9.

1
10
5
11
10
9
5/45

6
12
3
1
7
5/27

1
1
5
5
11
23

8
14
4
3
5.8
5/34
30
40

3.6
5.0
8.6

5.8
4.6
10.4
2
208

5
2
8
8
5
5

86
4
344

6
2
4
3
3
5/18
15

3.6 x 4 .344
5.0 x 4
5.8 x 2 .116
9.0 x 1 .09
5.8 x 2 .208
4.6 x 2

1 1
344
116
090
208
.758

Area
Sitting
clay
clay

1
23
28
22
26
20
5|119

2
28
21
15
15
18
5|97

3
19
17
19
22
19
196

17
15
16
15
16

2 2
15.5
× 4
620

3
28
19
29
18
21
115

115
50
4|165
8
× 30

19.4 3 19.4 5
5|97
5
47
45

× 4
.776

24
5|119
10
19

23
5|115
10
15

1
24
× 4
96

2 37
37
34
44
37
5|189
15
39

1
40
32
43
33
47
5|195
39
5|195
15
45

39
× 4

3 38
× 4
152

1
150
22
58
37
50
317
63.4
5|317
30
17
15
2

1 1
63.4
4
2536

3
23.6
5|118
10
18
15
3

1
23
× 4
92

37
19
29
9
24
118

1 2
23.6
4
.944

3
17
18
16
14
19
5|84
5
34
2 34 3
16.8
4
.672

2 25
16
20
18
18
5|97
5
47
3 19.4
4
.786

2 13
12
19
14
14
5|72
5
22

1
14.4
2
.576
288

1
12
8
13
10
14
157
1
11.4
4
.456

what cross mend demonstrate → spatial relationships and presumed temporal association

what the Harris matrix can tell us

we were aware of two and perhaps as many as four episodes of construction / destruction

1) cellar / cellar house

2) F129 / 235 / 508 etc. that series of potentially related features in areas VA / VB

3) the post in ground structure that built over filled in trash pit

potential for confusion in attempting site occupation sequence.

Used Harris Matrix to get a grasp of basic physical relationships among strata and supplemented this with a cross-mend analysis

This paper presents a description of the results of our investigations and a [tentative ?] site occupation sequence.

[1685 to 1750]

FEATURES IN AREAS V A and V B

F. #	Area		
1	V B		
2	"		
3	V A		
4	"		
6	"		
30	V B		identified in August '86
31	"		
32	"		
33	"		
34	"		
35	"		
37	V B	67	V B
38	"	73	V A
39	"	74	V B
40	"		identified Nov/Dec '86
41	"		
45	"		
46	"		
47	"		
48	"		
49	"		
50	"		
51	"		
55	"		
56	"		
59	"		
60	"		
61	"		
62	"		

N = 29

29

27

94 V A	310 V A	445 V A
121 V B	315 V A	458 V B
145 V A	316 "	459 "
146 "	317 V B	479 V A
149 "	318 "	480 "
153 "	319 "	482 "
160 "	320 "	485 V B
163 "	326 V A	486 "
164 "	329 V A	487 "
175 "	330 "	508 "
176 "	331 "	509 "
177 "	332 "	510 "
199 "	342 "	517 "
200 "	343 "	526 "
201 "	344 "	527 "
211 "	345 "	528 "
212 "	346 "	529 "
216 "	350 "	530 "
223 "	351 "	531 "
230 "	352 "	532 "
235 V B	353 "	536 "
236 "	354 "	540 "
244 "	362 "	543 "
245 "	368 "	570 "
250 "	382 "	571 "
253 "	385 "	572 "
258 "	401 "	573 "
262 "	406 "	580 "
298 "	407 "	581 "
299 "	410 "	582 "
300 "	427 "	583 "
301 "	444 "	

N = 124

124 feature numbers assigned in areas IIA and IIB

what is break down of types of features

1 cellar pit
1 passageway
1 fire place base or pad
1 set of stairs
1 cobble driveway
1 brick wall

nearly 150

and over 120 pit features.

A confusing jumble of storage and architectural features representing repeated, if not continuous, reuse of the area. To help make sense of the myriad of features and to construct an occupation and/or use sequence we conducted an attribute analysis of the ~~post~~ pit features, a crossmend analysis of ~~recovered~~ ceramic artifacts recovered from the features and also did a Harris Matrix analysis of the stratification of the area.

Figs. : map w/ all features shown
: map of features representing various episodes (i.e. House w/ cellar, out buildings post dating destruction, 3rd episode structure F129 et al. etc).

: sectional view of line of features E/W through north part of site
N/S Through 179/160 250/253 etc.

Figs cont: Cross mend vessels
: cross mend map
: cellar
: F253

Parts:

Intro. w/ JMA and data recovery exc. etc.
Problem of continiously or repeated reuse of an area, 124 features over 90% of which were pit features either storage (e.g. 10%) or architectural (80%)

chronological analysis of other time sensitive artifacts to get chronological control. Can guess that not sensitive enough to ~~discrim~~ allow for a fine grain analysis of site useage. Crossmends are believed to allow ~~for analysis o~~ ~~sys~~ statements to be made regarding pits that were ~~filled at~~ open or being filled at the same time thus demonstrating contemporaneity between them

~~The~~ ~~development of a~~ A Harris Matrix for the site area was developed to serve as a physical framework within which the cross mends could be interpreted. It also served as a check of the cross mends analysis and kept formation processes in the forefront of our thinking.

A
F.6M
F.6N
F6 O and P

S ?T ?

must to matrices for F.6, F253

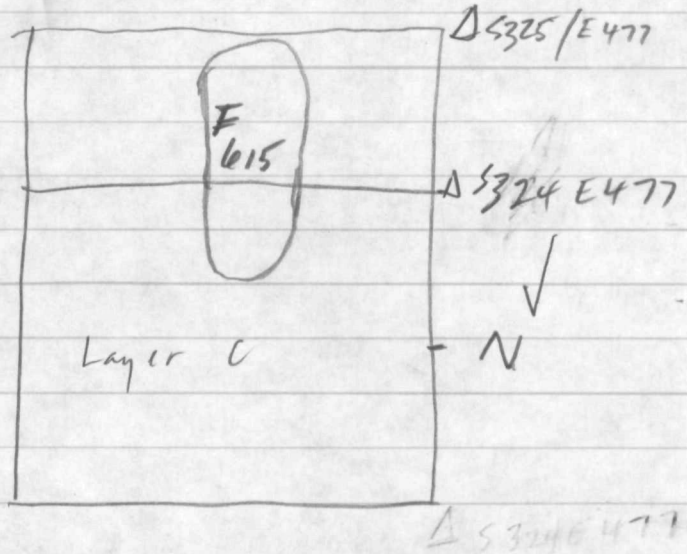
Finish matrix for E side yard → This will be very impt.

Work on sectional view of pits along N line of area,

Attribute analysis of the pits ?
Incl. depths, slope sides straight sides flat bottom stepped bottom etc. see South.

4/15/88

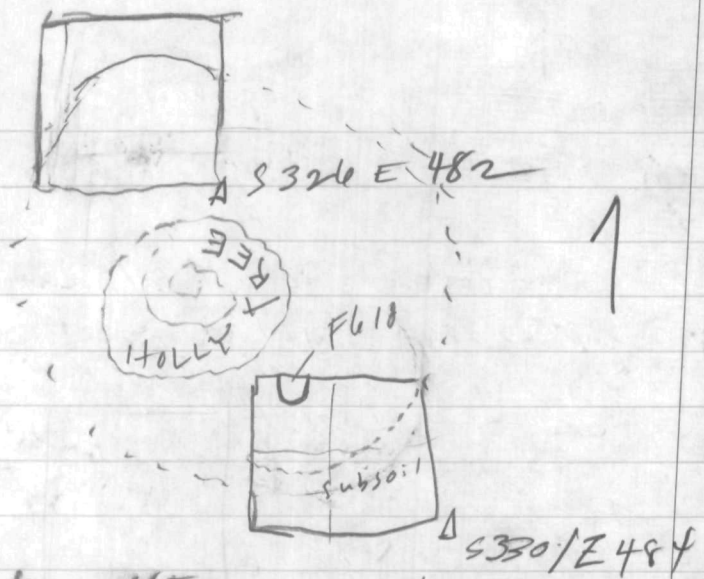
John continues excavation of F615 in units (2x2) S324 E477 and S325 E477 (1x2).



The surrounding matrix is a cultural layer that will probably date - as does rest of the area - to the mid to late 1800s. Hence F615 which cuts through layer C will post date that time period i.e. will probably be a Sumner Welles era feature.

Carl has found the back (south) side of the large pit that seems to surround the holly tree on the south side of the road. See drawing next page. This may be a flower bed or some other sort of planting bed.

In Carl's portion of the planting bed there is a discrete patch of orangish clay which extends S. into his unit from



the NE quad. This is given F# 618.

John's Feature, #615, is apparently recent and of unknown (or uncertain) function, affiliation, etc. He has nearly finished with the bisection. It is quite deep. It has yielded only a few rusty globs. Also, A piece of wood at the bottom of the feature was thought to be a root. It now appears to be a "something". No mold in the feature so must assume that hole was dug and a piece of wood was placed in it and the hole refilled.

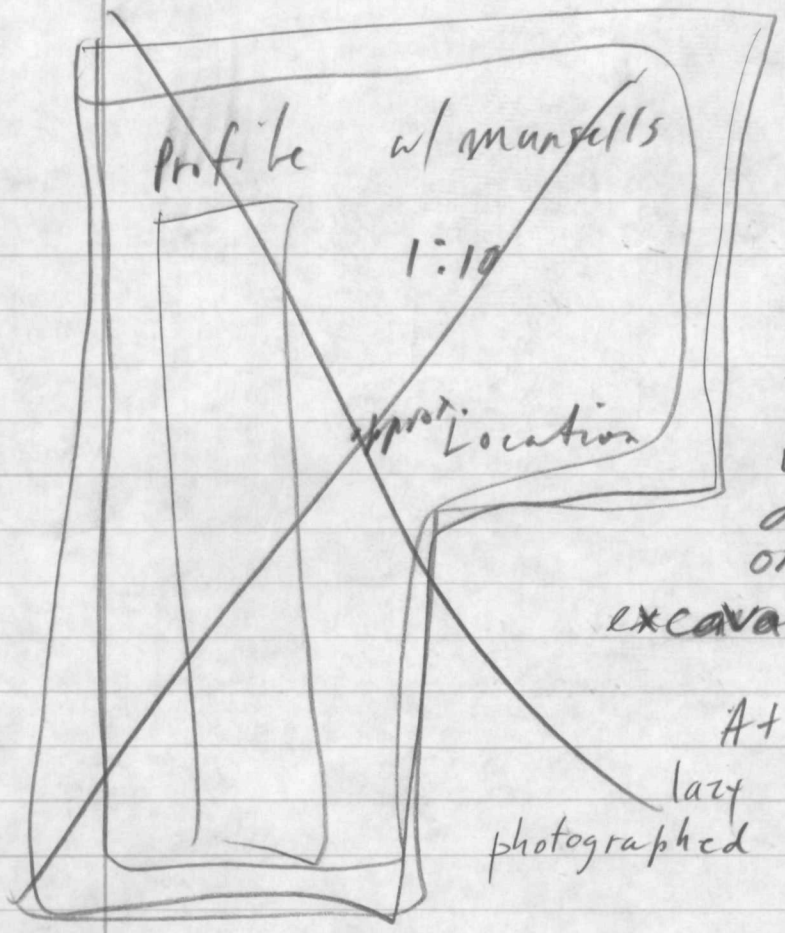
honey colored = French gun flint

gray colored = English flint

Ana and Hans continue excavation of F614. It has too many parts.

Carl has exposed the south side of the "pit".

Pat and Andrea have excavated layer C from within the "pit" and in doing so have defined the northern



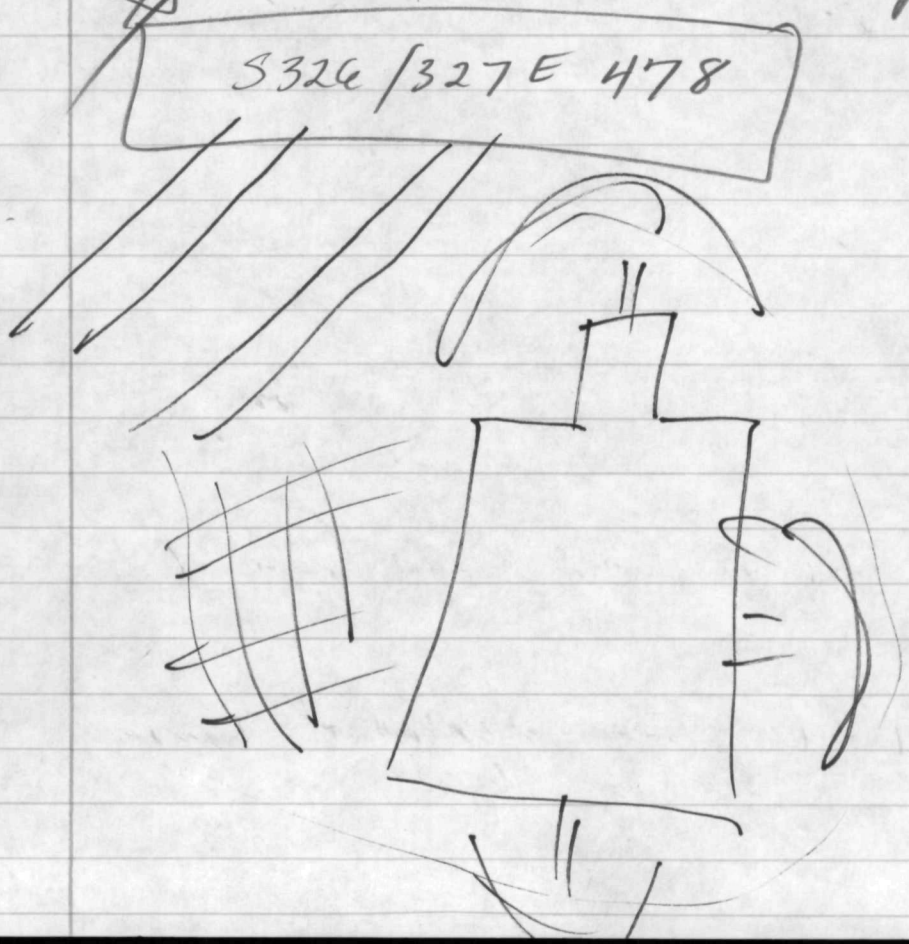
boundary of the "pit".

In the SE quad the underlaying D layer was largely removed due to overdigging on the part of the excavators.

At 3:00 Pat leaves. Very lazy pace. Andrea has photographed Fs 615, 618

need another profile

S326/327 E 478



6	5	324	504	A	3, 6 cms	4/2
2	2	Fs. exp.		B	5 cms	5/3 + 4/2
4	4			C		
3	5					
3	5					
5/18						
18/30						

4/27/88

In Andreas and Tom's 1x2 layers C and M should be lumped into layer C w/ Layer M designating the "orangish" clay "cap" change paperwork.

5/2/88

S312 E480 Roy and Karen's 2x2. Plow scars visible within C. run NW/SE same as those in S314 E482 (the former are a continuation of the latter). The scars in 312/480 end. Small patch of plowed but not all plowing leaves scars, or through scraping or grading scars may be removed.

CENHA 10#

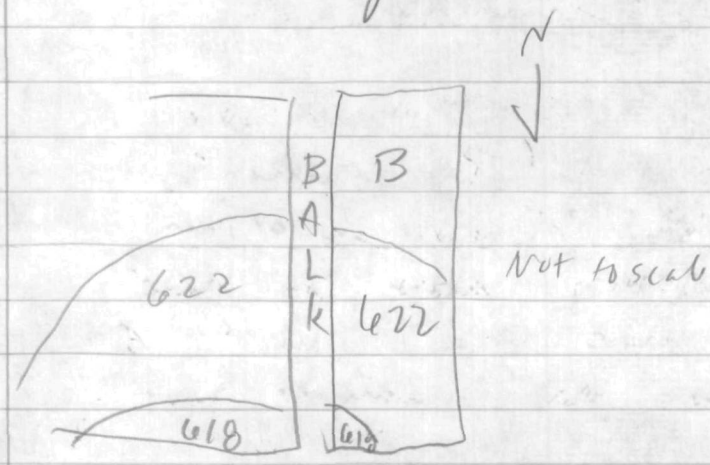
5/4/88

Tom works on a 70 cm wide x 2m long (S330E 481.7) unit positioned so as to expose edge of F622.

Beneath Layer A he found the back (South) boundary to the pit — where it cuts through B and exposed M1 (M prime) of F622

~~Now is the time for all great men~~

At least that is what it looked like. Was expecting something like the following:



It appears now that 622 caps 618 will wait until the west half of 618/622 is fully excavated until making any final ~~dec~~ interpretations

See The Forest from the Trees: Pit Features and Finding The Early Manor at the Addison Plantation Site, Oxon Hill, Maryland.

Over the course of the past three years John Milner Associates has conducted intensive archaeological investigations of the Addison Plantation Site, 18 PR 175, in Oxon Hill, Maryland.

One of the major finds of the 1987 field seasons was ~~the remains of an~~ a cellar hole and numerous post features representing an ~~early~~ earthfast structure. ~~That~~ [which may represent ~~may have been~~ the original Addison ~~family~~ manor house.] ~~The building was located in one of the main areas of activity and its outline b~~

This ~~structure~~ is believed to ~~be~~ have been ~~which may represent~~ the initial dwelling on the plantation site. The area in which the structure was located was in use continuously for perhaps as much as 200 years. ~~Over time~~ as a result of the intensive use the outline of the structure ~~has been~~ obscured. This paper details our efforts to resolve the 100+ pit features into a construction/occupation sequence

Use of a chronology based on artifact types, an attribute analysis of the pit features, the development of a Harris matrix and cross mend analysis of ceramic artifacts we have tried to "find" the early manor among the 100+ pit features.

At the same time describe the construction technique and present evidence suggestive of its repair and maintenance and eventual destruction by fire.

what we hope to do —

develop a picture of what we think the house looked like based on:

cellar (F6)
fireplace (F 73)
storage pits (F 145/146 and others)
large post features (149/160, 350, 354, 211, 345, 520, 368)
fence line? (all features in

develop a construction/occupation sequence perhaps as many as three (or more) structures or ~~substantial repairs~~ perhaps substantial repairs to a standing structure.

Continuous use or intensive reuse of an area ~~can~~ often produces palimpsest accumulations that, to understand, require "decoding".

This paper ~~presents~~ details efforts to develope a occupation / construction sequence for

To help resolve one hundred plus pit features into a sequence of occupation periods and construction events several analytical methods were employed. These included an analysis of ~~the~~ area ~~site~~ ~~pit~~ stratification and the development of a Harris Matrix, a crossmend analysis of ceramic artifacts, and an attribut analysis of pit feature all considered within a chronological framework ~~derived from~~ the ~~recovered artifacts~~ derived primarily from the recovered ceramic artifacts.

The analyses ~~[illegible]~~ r

Areas V, VA, VB and VC at ~~Patterns of~~ the addison Plantation site

will help us to understand the change in land use etc bs bs bs

Boy Scouts in vicinity circa 1960s
several times

Parking up to 1982 ~~in~~ at along road

revised and presented at CENHA

C.NEH.A
council for
Northeast
Historical
Archaeology

Laura is a name that writes itself,
as natural as dreaming.

314 480 W
314 478 E

Profiles

316/472 S, N
316/468 E, S, N

312 484 W ?
314 476 609 ?

314 482 S, E
324 484 S, W

326 510 S
340 484 N, W

312 468 E
326 478 S, E
327 478 S (1x2)

324 504 N, S, E
334 472 N, E

328 492 N, W
314 478 S, W

332 478 S, E, N
322 462 E, S

312 480 S, W
330 484 N, W

326 482 E, S
318 470 N

328 482 E, S
328 481 S

314 474 N, E
312 476 SE

326 485 S

check on 330/480
335/482

S wall of 312/468
S wall of 312/472

W wall of 330/480
~~E wall of 314/478~~

S wall of 312/484
N wall of 314 482
N wall of 314 478

Tom = S wall of
314/466

S wall 314 470

Hungerford listed as tenant of Thomas Berry's (who went insane) c. 1879

James Gregory landowner @ Oxon Hill after 1888
15 acres aka Lot 22

Cistern described as out of repair and useless in 1885

Lot 5 consisting of 45 acres sold to Dr. Bayne sometime before 1880

→ Waverley Report ←

Lots sold between 1879 and 1887

Harmony Hall formerly known as Battersea → rented by Walter Dulany addison / Elizabeth, John addison / Sarah in 1792

Dr. Bayne (John) leases part of Oxon Hill in 1798

& land leased by WD addison to Francis Kirby in 1801 near mouth of Susquehanah

Lower Notley on maps at least up to 1878

Mt. Salubria built c. 1817

Col. John acquired ~~via~~ through a variety of means nearly 6,500 acres between his arrival (1674) and death 1706, (i.e. ≈ 30 yrs).

These holdings had expanded to 14,281 acres by the time of the death of his son Col. Thomas in 1727

~~Anthony~~ 3 Addison brothers, Col. ~~son~~ sons of Thomas, ~~inherited~~ divided 2300 acres on the Monocacy Branch of the Pot^a

Were Kerbys or Hungerfords tenants of Berry's? ~~Were they~~ Did they buy land from Berry's or other owners eg Samuel Taylor Scott

SOM-CB1-253
1.89