need profiles for
314/470
312 470
AREA XV

3/14/88

Here laid out 3 1x2s and have begun excavations

Cleaned 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 divided 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.

Day begins very cold and ground is frozen - the units having lain 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 E325 line - which marks the east edge of Area XV and on the approach 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 first units opened in 8/85 reveal about 30 cm 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 1x2's 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 a clayish, sunken, clayey, soddy clay, and lots of mottling. In east...
2.32 cobble exposed a/r tu C in 5 169/E5/19
Ht = 1.43

3/16/88
Ht = 1.47

1.63
(-14)
cobble exposed C surface
north of XV

1.82
(-35)
same but exposed in earth profile

1.84
(-37)
in earlier phase 1x2
Layer C

1.81
(-34)
in Deed and Homer's unit
Layer C

2.11
in the above - test probe
L-4
(-4)

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

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

1.95
Seed of site are edge of
(-48)
cobble exposed near surface

2.35
same but bottom of cluster
(-49)

These transit shots taken to show horizontal relationship between areas of

cobble. 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, over-

all 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 a gray clayey subsoil.

The elevation 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 became severe and likely dropped 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.
3/17/88

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

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 base 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 Winberg and Joe Balski 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 at 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: 10"in 3/3 dark brown silt clay

On east (170/525) avg of 12 cm

10 yr 3/2: very dark greyish brown silt clay

up slope in 172 519 avg 5 cm

3/2 silt loam in 170/512

avg 3 cm

3/1: very dark grey silt loam

avg 7 cm in 169/519

10 5
3 7
5 4

3/2 and 5 cm avg in 169/525

A: grit top soil, lots of roots and humus another very fine alluvial

Mother to east (downslope)

and perhaps 8 more (hope less)

for all or 3 to 10 cm on 6 cm that

some chopped a little of the transition

of A row of B
1) 170 525  pred. 10 ft. clay, n/salt, some depths, some cobbles slopes to east
   SE 22, NE 15, SW 25, NW 22
   N to S, white marl, mottled

2) 172 519  pred 5/3 sandy clay, cobbles
   white marl, slope apparent
   N to S, S very gentle
   brown over depth c. 25

3) 170 512  4/6 brownish yellow mottled
   a Dale, 2 coves of cobbles
   Aphyric horizon throughout
   a 20-25 coves of cobbles
   B slopes to S. e.g. SE was 29. It had
   NE, py, 6 cm, that
   white marl, subsoil marl, clay 15

4) 169/519  5/3 brown sandy clay
   cobbles, no slope apparent
   c. 12 cm, thin, sterile white marl

5) 167 525  4/6 cobbles, white marl
   subsoil marl, clay 15

6) March

7) 164/517  clayey soil, 17 cm
170/525 6'6" brown 71/4, 11/4 5'2" and 1
iron oxide staining compact clay (an iron oxide staining compact clay (an
12 7/5 15 13 28
poorly sorted and some silt). Cobbley
7/5 15 13 28
esp w/ coarse stones where subsoil
7/5 15 13 28
deposited to 5 and C were 25 cm
7/5 15 13 28
with overall quartz rich stones
7/5 15 13 28
esp. Initial 2 layer also uniform
7/5 15 13 28
varying between 13 and 25 cm
7/5 15 13 28
172/574 6'4" 15'4" yellowish brown sandy clay
7/5 15 13 28
compact cobbley some gravel
7/5 15 13 28
stony to south, set at 61 in w
7/5 15 13 28
(7.3 cm 3'4" thick in south, 29 in w
7/5 15 13 28
167/579 10'10.5" yellowish brown very sandy clay of very coarse grained and gray vegetation, cobbley
7/5 15 13 28
Not much slope avg. 0.22 cm thick
7/5 15 13 28

yellowish brown - brown - brownish yellow
7/5 15 13 28
10'6" 6'6" 5'10.5" 5'6'
7/5 15 13 28
brown 7'11" 6'4" 9'10" brown 5'6" 11'6"
7/5 15 13 28
brown
Volume

opening 19  20  0  3  9
choice  63  35  60  61  62

50 cm^2 1 cm^3 throughout 10 x 7 =

1 cubic m

Closing  48  46  49  45  47
opening  3  5  2  0  3

44

x 2

.88 cubic m

Closing  40  25  20  20  34
opening  8  13  0  4  5

.44 cubic m

Closing

Opening 6  5  0  8  4

45  34  45  35  48

39  31  45  27  44

.74 cubic m
34 30 30 30 30 30
opening 12 6 8 0 8
22 24 22 30 22

4.8 cubic meters

3.54 cubic meters

70.08 cm³ per unit (1x2) or
5/3.54 35 cm³ for each (4x1) 40

175 / 519

closings 31 30.0 40 83 90
opening 16 5.5 11 0 9
25 7.5 27.83 81

225

58.6

58.6 throughout

11x2 or

58.6 11.7

58.4 11.7

293 40 1.17 m³
**Area XVI**

First 2 2x2s laid out

5.312 / E 484, John  
5.314 / E 470, Pat/Ann

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c}
5.312 & 482 & 312 \\
484 & 311 & 484 \\
311 & 484 & 312 \\
483 & 484 & \hline
311 & 483 & 484 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ E \quad 16004 - 16007 \]

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c}
3.15 & 3.13 \\
3.61 & 470 \\
3.14 & 314 \\
3.69 & 470 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ 314 \]

470
Begin morning transporting equipment to work area which is across the large ravine that dominates local topography.

Not to scale

30m x 50m

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 the ravine.

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 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 planked fence is located near the southern boundary of the site area. This is likely associated with the Summer Welles' Oyster 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 Summer 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 vicinity
190' compared to 188'

West of the site area is located a large mud lode late 20th century dump.

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

The area was heavily overgrown with trees mostly 3 to 20 years of age. Holes of mines toward the south end of the site area bore older and larger trees are found. These include a holly tree, a cedar (?) tree and an as of yet unidentified deciduous tree. Also large trees border the edge of the ravine. The lack of established trees in the N/S 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 white ware and peach ware 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 cultural layers overlying a yellowish brown siltly clay subsoil.

A examination of the soil 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 this artificial and arbitrary to continue. This division end will have excavators remove soil until a clear change occurs. (Old list better to contaminate up then down.)
In eastern portion of site area distinct zones to occur. In west this is not the case.

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

John working alone until Ann finishes helping. Need of the digging 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/NE quad completed & NE quad half completed) has yielded whiteware (a variety) and one possible pearlware shed.

On S314/E470 (Pat/Head) a packet of charcoal was exposed in the SW quad (S314/E469). This was treated initially as a root or tree burn. It was decided to treat the packet as a part of Layer A but the charcoal and surrounding matrix was examined separately from the other A sediments. As the charcoal was removed it was determined that the burned material and some fine altered soil occupied a shallow burn that
appeared purposely excavated. As the charcoal matrix was screened aluminum foil and dustman's tape, the pocket of charcoal—some of which was only partially carbonized and appeared more rotten than burned—was not apparent on the surface. This more than anything is an indication that there is a thin mantlet B wind blown deposits layered 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 grades and John has completed 1 and 1/2 grades.
3/24/88

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

Pot and Hans will finish these 2x2 this a.m. Cathy helps John.

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

A feature revealed into subsoil has been exposed in the SE quad. B 5314/1E 470. It is small, rather ovalish and filled with layer B-like sediments. The fill contains buck flake. The feature fill also contains a broken large pebble or small cobbles. This may be debitage.

This suggestion is founded on the recovery in the same unit of two pretty definite flakes. Among the fractured rocks are not an expected part of the clayey soils in the area, and whether...

Will wait for the entire unit to be excavated before assuming Flakes.
A second possible feature has been exposed in the NW quad of S314/E470. This feature extends approx 10 cm into court from N wall. It consists of a number of small cobbles appearing in somewhat regular order with fire altered oxide 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 alone 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, (Hava, Pat).

John and Cathy finished layer A in their 2x2, have begun layer B. Their layer B is different from layer C farther west. It seems has a transitional zone and more a homogeneity but poorly developed B horizon.
Friday 3/25/88

Harris Matry for S314/E470

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Shown above. A overlays B, removed. Supposing E1 a possible pond hole and E2 a possible roundish feature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Pond H2 have removed the A layer in the last 1/2 of the unit. An thin unit the 5cm or so F1 transitional stuff is being removed with A. Thus A overlays subsoil.

On 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 equals of layer B in S314 E 470. 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 21 ft higher than the spot where S312/1 E 484 is located. That difference in height creates a slope and the wind is situated on the slope face and toe of the slope. The 2' fall was realized over a 15 to 20' horizontal distance.

On the west Pat and Hans (S312/1 E 465) have recovered modern bottle glass and plastic. These materials combined with the raw materials in S314/E 470 indicate a late 20th century disturbance in the western portion of the site area.

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

At dusk end: Sparse evidence of aboriginal use of the area is found in western portion of area. The greatest presence (although still sparse) of domestic rubbish is being found in the eastern unit. Especially large is all in all the stuff we are finding dates to the mid 19th century.
3128/88

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(Pot)

318/E470 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 contacts and
were not widespread. This situation would
require an alternative explanation for the pi-
Consequently, observed in the unit. Maybe
worn activity, gravity or ?

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

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

Below this was a 10 cm thick gravel 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 Summer Wells 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 of their 2x2 and 4am wondering about crew shifts to get a more aggressive work continuation.

Hans and Ana seem to be doing well at least there is conversation between them. Pat has quoted from 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 hazen materials but given the same lot #. This should mitigate the disturbed nature of Hazen # sediment.

Hans and Ana have completed one quadrant in their 2x2.
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 (comply or member of a site such as an outline 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 into mixed soil meeting with subsoil i.e., poorly defined B soils (A1 B1 B2 ?). It is uncertain whether or not to have excavators take out the thin transitional layer of A.
Red John Chart escape from Tunit down a few cm into silty soil. Oddly enough found a white-cracked quartzite, flake-like schist a few cm deep into apparent soil. A well continues to escape down the NW of Tunit while they open a new 2×2 immediately SW coordinates:

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

In the unit (SE quadrant) S 318/E 470 another small modern, hearth type 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.

A found a Boy Scout's Slit 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 prairie content of the slip—that it is at least 3000 yrs old. This fits in pretty good with what I was thinking based on the modern midden features. Also, all of the trees in the northern half of the site area have grown in the past 20 yrs. Perhaps
7/11/28
Area XVI was part of a lawn or field 20 years ago.
3/30/88

A 307 460 S.M. to ravine to west
C. 250° 270°

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

@ 335° 9m from do.

@ 225° 7m from do.

322/468

230°

Back to bridge C 215°
Fence

25° from S 334° 480' @ 1.4m

532° 492' E, cont of fence

330° 448' fence cont to

area between 3

334° 492'

332° 496'

Fence 322° 496'

334° 492' disturbed
19 m from 307/480° (due N)

312/468

80 to 105

$0 = 85$ to $100$

E/W from W wall

42 to 58 N/S

40 to 90 E/W from W wall

2 to 15 from N wall

$9 = 67$ to $70$ 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 with features to the mottles, features are undiscernible until contrasted against the clean sub-soil.

In unit S312E468 two small stains became discernable. 

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 S314E470 (kittycorner to SE). When Anna and I 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 Pot O’N. scheduled to operate on it later today or tomorrow.
Prior to opening the 5 1/2 of a 2x2 that will fully expose the feature, Pat will profile the east wall of 5312/5463 and the N wall of 5314/6470. 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 S 316° E 472. They have excavated the SE quadrant. 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 Summer Wellness area of the area (along the formal entry way). The country style fence, brick bridge (the road and the shade tree lining the S side of the road). It appears that the 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-side efforts have included: survey of banks of ravine; 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 Nederchief (SP) slide. We had speculated on the nature of the modern heath 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.
Today has been a big day. Pat has opened up F309 and has found it to be a real hearth feature. Rock-lined basin shaped, still composed of a 0.2-0.5 cm thick lens of charcoal.

Fire altered earth

[Diagram of a basin with rocks lined both halves and not the floor of the basin. The feature is rectangular and does not look like any hearth feature, aboriginal or historical Euro-American.]
Cathy and John have excavated through their C layer and have exposed subsoil — this is the eastern 1/4 of the unit. Visible via The subsoil are several flow scars running NW/SE paralleling rather closely. The line that can be drawn between our two shifty 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 area for two reasons:

1) To complete my coverage of the areas surrounding Area XVI, I have traveled 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 domestic 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 Summer Welles period. This period and the potential impact it may have had on earlier components is ripe to note.

More importantly, my reconnoitering 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 blunted promontory 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 stumbling upon the materials while traversing the set of ridges in an attempt to determine the accuracy 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 deposit 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.

![Diagram of 6" terra cotta drain pipe with gully, bridge, and catch basin.]
4/1/83

Failed to mention that yesterday John and Cathy recovered what may be a Thun's nail scraper made out of chert. It looks just like a gun flint but is too thin (?). The unit they are working on 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 within Area XVI.

Another tool was recovered in the afternoon.

\[ S310 \rightarrow 1380 N. edge of road \]
\[ E 490 \]
\[ S314 \rightarrow 7 \text{ m on N. edge of road} \]
\[ E 488 \]
\[ S322 \rightarrow 7 \text{ m on S. edge of road} \]
\[ E 480 \]
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 31.4'E 48.3' are quite obvious. There are 6 and perhaps 8 running on E/SW. There is equal distance between them. They are filled with larger C-like sediments (the overlying 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 A.M.

Finished excavation of the clay scars. Hans had to leave - a terrible case of poisoning.

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 cuts from tires are found in each of their units.

Short day not much to report.
4/5/84

Had Cathy/John profile South and east wall of S 314 E 482 and west wall of S 312 E 484. While profiling S 314 E 482 the blow zone was evident. This was their layer C. This layer likely represents the period ground surface.

After profiling Cathy/John open unit S 340 E 484 along southern boundary of Area. Unit encompasses two metal fence posts from a summer sheep period barbed wire fence.

Anna’s unit looks like it will have a single cultural layer overlying 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 scraped floors but have not found any more features. Did several profiles yesterday, South wall unit S 316 E 469, South wall unit S 316 E 472, North wall unit S 318 E 470. 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 5314/E 484, 5312/E 482.

C10 YR 6/6 mottled w 5/3 or 5/3 mottled 6/6 brownish yellow brown

Anna had B 4/2 dk greyish brown w) yellowish brown

It is the B layer in units 5314/E 482 and 312/482 that is W/O parallel further west.

Crew chief meeting in afternoon. Area to SW where brick rubble at surface scatter l are 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, but her with fat.

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

More crew from Cecile's area expected.

Hans out.
This morning Hans still out, Cathy also out. We have Andria again and today Carl is here. He practically told Anna's unit is 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 apprx 10 cm 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/E405.

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

S324 E484

Pat and Andria will profile South and west walls. The west wall profile will extend the N/S section (almost discontinuous) to near west wall of John and Carl's unit S340/E484.
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 S 324/E 487.

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

Carl is on the crew now. He has begun work in a 2x2 S 330/E 482.

The area to the SW of XVI will be designated XVI A. We are to place 15 randomly placed S1B and 2 1x2 m. units.

Also, north of the northern boundary we are to place steps 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/Hank:

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 S324 E 50Y.

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 orangeish 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 summer Wilkes 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 century, and the post mold fill will be sterile.

Column: Unit: S330 E 481
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. pts.
To the northwest in Pat and Andrea's unit (C2-x2) S326/E482: Their A layer is much thicker than in unit 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 provide us with an extension of the E/W sectional line (NJS 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 underlying the tire tracks
4/12/85

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 Andrew's unit is unlike any stratum yet encountered. It is cinnamon (sp) colored and very clayey. The unit adjacent to the NE (S3E4 984) has nothing like it nor does S3E4 478 (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 1x2. The cautious approach is now forwarded because the feature may not be of modern origin.
At base of A quite indistinct, will draw in and get elev and then take down to box of \( \text{S-324 E04} \).

---

In Carls 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 S 326 E504 and S 324 E504 e.g. 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 FG14 of 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 28/75).

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 not a general spread, but a deposit within a depression with boundaries.

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

\[\text{Diagram:} \quad \text{tree} \quad \text{flower or planting bed} \]
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 XVI A to the SW of XVI proper.

Carl has begun the shovel test pit testing of Area XVI B 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.

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

Artifact density is high in the area that 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 random 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 STPs 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 XVIB. 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.
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 area as there are several blow scars in the unit.

The two units south of the road seem to be areas disturbed by S. Water.

For instance appears to be a planting scar.

The overgrown pit that is located in S324'E482 and S330'E484 (surrounds the lot 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 original pit sherds.
314/470 \approx 0.68 \text{ cubic meter}

A: 10\% 3/13 dark brown silty clay
B: 10\% 5/8 yellowish brown
Subsoil: 10\% 5/8 clay

\text{Harris Matrix}

\beta = 3 \text{ because site wide}

There are strata that are intermediate between topsoil and the transitional zone

316/472 \approx

A: 10\% 4/12 dark greyish brown sandy silty clay

\text{In situ topsoil -}

A: 10\% 4/12 dark greyish brown loamy clay avg. 15.6\%
B: 10\% 4/12 dark greyish brown of 10\% 5/4 yellowish brown loamy clay

Subsoil: 10\% 5/4 yellowish brown clay
312.444 = 0.36 cubic meter

A: 11YR 3/3 dark brown loamy clay (pebbles) avg. thick = 12.6 cm
B: 10YR 5/3 brown loamy clay 5.4 cm
C: 10YR 4/6 brownish yellow 10YR 5/3 brown mottles clay
D: Subsoil 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay

312.468 = 0.36 cubic meter

A: 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy silty clay moisture 10YR 5/4 = 14 cm
Subsoil 10YR 4/6 brownish yellow silty clay

318.470 = 0.776 cubic meter

A: 3/3 dark brown some 10YR 6/8 mottles = 11.8 cm
B: 5/3 brown sandy clay 7.6 cm
C: Subsoil 1/4 to 5/4

312.470 = 0.38 cubic meter

A: 3/3 w/ 6/6 5.4 cm
B: 3/3 heavily milled w/ transition to silt 6.9 cm
C: Sub 10YR 6/6

4.28

0.78

0.56

0.96

0.68

3.91 3.94

3.91
5 people working
10 days = 50 people days
have moved 4.5 cubic meters
each person mover — cubic meters per day

\[ \frac{4.5}{50} = 0.09 \] cubic meter per day?

\[ 45 \div 10 \text{ cm} = ? \]

\[ \text{can't be right.} \]

Unit 314 1982 — .87 cubic meter

A: 3/13 clay loam avg thickness 6 cm
but ranged from 14 in SE to 1 cm NW

B: 4/13 clay loam avg thickness 5.6

C: 5/13 of 6/10 avg 10.2 but thicker in
5 cm than in north c = 4 avg.

Plow scars in silt fielded u/c

S: 324 E 510 — .37 cubic meter

A: 5/13 to 5/14 A-1m very sparse artifacts.
7.2 cm avg thickness

B: SE quad only 6.5 cm (x 1) 10/12 5/4/10
5/6 for an intent and purpose

Severe
Silt - 10/12 5/8 clay

Sum: 10/12 5/8 clay
140 / 484 = 0.26 cubic meter

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

2 - 17.2

324 / 484 = 0.67 cubic meter

- dk brown
- 3/3 thin flakes 5, 4 cm thick range 2 to 0
- 4/3 brown / dk brown clay loam 3.4

combined in profile turf zone and unusual
mouth turf

fire tracks on surface / A Modern

C predominantly 5/3 w / 1/4 1/4 clay loam 6.6

D prof 4/4 w / 5/8 clay loam 10.6

10.6
9
3.4
5.4

3 / 28.4

113.6
What cross-mend demonstrates - spatial relationships and presumed temporal association.

What the Harris matrix can tell us.

We are aware of two and perhaps as many as four episodes of construction/destuction.

1) celler/celler house

2) F129 / 235 / 378 etc. That series of potentially related features in Areas VA/VS

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 VA and VB

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*Identified in August '86*

*Identified Nov/Dec '86*
124 feature numbers assigned in areas 5A and 5B

what is breakdown of types of features

- cellar pit
- passageway
- fireplace base or pad
- set of stairs
- cobble drive
- brick wall

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 cross-mand analysis of recovered ceramic artifacts recovered from the features and also did a Harris Matrix analysis of the stratification of the area.

Figs: map of all features shown

map of features representing various episodes (i.e. house, cellar, outbuilding, post dating destruction, 3rd episode structure E129, etc.).

Sectional view of line of features

E/W through north part of site
N/S through 149/160, 250/253 etc.
Exgs cont. Cross walled vessels
- Cross wall map
- Cellar
- F 253

Parts:
Intro w/ SMA and data recovery exx. etc.
Problem of continuously or repeated reuse
of an area, 124 features over 90% of
which were pit features either storage (90%)
or architectural (80%)

chronological analysis of other time
sensitive artifacts to get chronological
control. Can guess that not sensitive
tough to discriminate allow for a fine
grain analysis of site usage. Crosswalls
are believed to allow for 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 Harris Matrix for the site area was developed to serve as a physical framework within which the cross-marks could be interpreted. It also served as a check on the cross-marks analysis and kept formation processes in the forefront of our thinking.

A

K.G.M
F.G.N
F.G. and P
F.600 and P

Must be matrices for F.6, F.253

Finish matrix for E side yard. This will be very important.

Work on section view of pits along N line of area.

Attribute analysis of the pits?

Include depth, slope, sides, straight sides, flat bottom, stepped bottom, etc. See South.
4/15/88

John continues excavation of F 615 in units (2x2) S 324 E 477 and S 325 E 477 (K2).

The surrounding matrix is a cultural layer that will probably date as does rest of the area to the mid to late 1800s. Hence F 615 which cuts through layer C will post date that time period i.e. will probably be a Summer 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 orange clay which extends 5 cm 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 globes. 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 poll 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
van flint

gray colored =
English flint

Ama 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 underlying D layer was largely removed due to over digging on the part of the excavators.

At 3:00 Pat leaves. Very lazy pace. Andrea has photographed F5 615, 615.

I need another profile 8

S32E/327E 478
324 504 A 3.6 cm  4/2

F5 exp.  B  5 cm+  5 3/8 / 4 1/2
4/27/88

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

5/2/88

5312 E480 Ray and Karen's 2x2. Plow scars visible within C, run NW/SE same as those in 5314 E482 (the former are a continuation of the latter). The scars in 312/480 end, small patch of plowed but not all planting leaves scar, or through scoping or grading scars may be removed.
5/4/88

Tom works on a 70 cm wide x 2 m long (SB330E 481.7) unit positioned so as to expose edge of F622.

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

Now is the time for Y

At least that is what it looked like. I 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 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 Melvin Associates has conducted intensive archaeological investigations of the Addison Plantation Site, 18 PR175, in Oxon Hill, Maryland.

One of the major finds of the 1987 prehistoric field season was the remains of a structure which may represent an earthfast structure that may have been the original Addison family's manor house. The building was located in one of the main areas of activity and its outline is

This structure is believed to have been a single room that represented 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 intentional use. The structure was reconstructed. This paper details our efforts to resolve the 18th century 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-matrix analysis of ceramic artifacts we have tried to “find” the early stage 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.

...what we hope to do...

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

cellar (F 6)
fireplace (F 73)
storage pits (F 145, 146 and others)
large post features (149, 160, 350, 354, 211, 345, 520, 3 68)
fence line? (all features in 13)

...develop a construction/occupation sequence perhaps as many as three or more structures or at least several structures of substantial repair perhaps substantial repairs to a standing structure.
Continuing for extensive reuse of an area produces palimpsest accumulations that, to understand, require "decoding."

This paper presents details efforts to develop a sequence for occupation. To help resolve over hundred plus pit features into a sequence of occupation phases and construction events several analytical methods were employed. These included an analysis of artifact stratification and the development of a Harris Matrix, a cross-rend analysis of ceramic artifacts, an artifact analysis of pit features all considered within a chronological framework derived from artifacts recovered primarily from the recovered ceramic artifacts.

The analysis of Areas I, II, III and V, site...
Boy Scouts in vicinity circa 1960s
several times

Parking up to 1982 in along road

revised and presented at CENHA

C NEHA
conflict
National
Institution
Archaeology

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

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

314  484 W
314  476  607

314  482 S, E, W
324  484 S, W

326  510 S
340  484 N, W

312  468 E
324  478 S, E
327  478 S, (1x2)

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

325  492 N, W
314  478 S, W

332  478 S, E, N
322  442 E, S

312  480 S, W
330  484 N

326  482 E, S
318  470 N
Hungerford lived as tenant of Bens's
who went insane c. 1879

J. Gregory, landowner @ Oxon Hill of 15 acres, aka Lot 22

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

Waverley Repairs

Lots sold between 1879 and 1887

Harmony Hall formerly known as Battersby, rented by Walter Delany, Addison, Elizabeth, John Addison, Sarah in 1792

Dr. Bayner (John) leased part of Oxon Hill in 1798

G. H. 

Hand leased by WD Addison to Francis Kirby in 1801, near mouth of Susquehanna
Mt. Salubria built c. 1817

Col. John acquired 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 14,280 acres by the time of his death with a son, Col. Thomas, in 1727.

Col. John's only three sons, John, Thomas, and Samuel, divided 2,300 acres on the Monocracy Branch of the Potomac.

These lands included tracts of tenancy and were leased to Henry Ford's tenants.

Samuel Taylor Scott