POINT LOOKOUT SALVAGE AND SURVEY
PROJECT
MARYLAND PARKS SERVICE
by Jonathan D. Kent PART I
1974
CONTENTS

PART I

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION .......................................................... 1

BACKGROUND ....................................................................... 2 - 8

LOCATION OF STRUCTURES RELATING TO THE

CIVIL WAR CAMP AND EARLIER ........................................... 9 - 10

PROCEDURES, RESULTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS ...................... 11 - 36

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ............................... 37 - 41

REFERENCES CITED

PART II

APPENDICES (INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS)

PART III

MAPS AND FIGURES
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to many people for their enthusiasm, acuity, and cooperation. I would like to briefly extend thanks to some of them for their contributions:

To Mr. Tyler Bastian, Maryland State Archaeologist, thanks are due for continued consultation regarding the project and help in the compilation of this report.

To Mr. Edwin W. Beitzell, President of the St. Mary's County Historical Society and the definitive authority on Point Lookout's history, thanks are due for his freely given time and advice and assistance in guiding us into the past at Point Lookout.

To Mr. Cary Carson, Architectural Historian for the St. Mary's City Commission, for his analysis of the Photographic Studio.

To Messrs. Frank and Richard Hammond of Burke, West Virginia, who gave their time to conduct a metal detector survey of several key areas of the Park and who provided much in the way of information of other areas.

To Rangers Tom Haynie, and Jerry Denton, and Bill Jones, who assisted in providing lab facilities and in almost every phase of the fieldwork.

To Mr. Frederick McCoy of Scottland, Maryland, who has a storehouse of information regarding the history of the Point and who has assisted in the interpretation of and location of many features.

To Mr. Bob Miller, Laboratory Conservator for the St. Mary's City Commission, for his sharp eye which observed the need for
archaeological investigation and who gave freely of his time to assist in the laboratory set-up and ceramic identification.

To Mr. A. K. Morrison of the St. Mary's City Commission for his photographs and interest.

To Mrs. Pat Raley, former Park Attendant, thanks are due for her continued interest and generosity. Mrs. Raley has been accumulating a collection of artifacts from the Point with her own funds and has already turned much of the material over to the St. Mary's County Historical Society. She has allowed us to catalogue her collection. She has also made available several documents in her possession which have proven valuable to the interpretation of our work.

To Mr. Leon Ritowski, foreman in charge of utility installations, for his patience and cooperation during our salvage investigations.

Rummel-Klepper and Kahl and Martin G. Imbach, Inc. for their cooperation.

To Mr. George Siessel, a New Jersey salvage contractor, for freely giving his time to surface collection, metal detector survey and excavation.

To Mr. Garry W. Stone, Archaeologist for the St. Mary's City Commission, for his impetus and support both to me personally and for the project's initiation.

A special thanks is due to Wm. A. Farr, Director of the Maryland Parks Service for his enthusiasm and support of this project.

An acknowledgement of this kind is insufficient to express my appreciation to Ranger Gerald J. Sword. Mr. Sword has, since the
inception of the project, been of invaluable aid. He has conducted extensive documentary research at the National Archives as well as the State and Local Historical Societies. He has proven to be a sharp observer in the field and has recorded and excavated several features on his own. He made every facility at the park easily accessible to our project. In short, he has been a capable administrator and has shown an avid historical interest. Much of the credit for the final historic preservation of the Point will be due to his efforts.

To the members of the crew who made the fieldwork happen:

Clarke Bursley  Eric Leininger
Susan Deeny  Mike Nicolazzo
Travis de Grouchy  James Reilly
Gary Fessenden  Lyle Rostbootham
Jerry Formisano  John Sands
Adam Garson  Brian Bauer
Silas Hurry
Mahlon Hut-hinson

Finally, heartfelt thanks are due to my wife Janice for her unselfish assistance in the survey, the ceramic research and the final report preparation, and for her numerous suggestions and continued patience.
INTRODUCTION

The Point Lookout Salvage and Survey Project was undertaken with three objectives:

1. To conduct a salvage or rescue operation on those areas which were to be destroyed by activities related to expansion and/or maintenance of Point Lookout State Park;

2. To conduct a thorough archaeological survey of the area encompassed by the State Park with the objective of identifying as many culturally and historically significant areas as possible; and,

3. To compile a set of recommendations concerning future investigations, reconstructions, and interpretations of those areas deemed significant.

What follows is a report on the results of the project and recommendations based on these results.
BACKGROUND

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The area of investigation encompassed the boundaries of the Point Lookout State Park. This park is situated in lower St. Mary's County, Maryland at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay (see Map #2).

The park consists of approximately 513 acres of both land and water. A tidal lake, Lake Conoy, covers about 163 acres of the park, and almost cuts the park in half. Surrounding the shore of the lake are tidal marshes, and several marshy islands in the lake are reached only by boat.

The soils of the park are mostly Pleistocene sediments, and with the exception of a very few areas, are very poorly drained (see Map #1). Surrounding the park on both the Chesapeake and Potomac sides are stretches of coastal beaches, broken only by the recently dredged entrance to Lake Conoy (This was done in 1956).

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources has described the flora of the region as follows:

"Upland areas in the park support stands of loblolly pine in association with sweet gum, american holly, dogwood, sassafras, and scattered red cedar and persimmon. Typical understory species include bayberry (myrtle), winged sumac, greenbrier, and honeysuckle."

"Wetland types immediately adjacent to uplands and bordering
Lake Conoy are type 16 coastal salt meadow, vegetated by such species as Spartina petens, Panic, Baccharis, Iva, Myrtle, Phragmites, and Widgeongrass and type 17 irregularly flooded salt marsh, vegetated by dense stands of needlebrush bordered by Spartine alterniflora (saltmarsh cordgrass).

"The sandy beach areas on the west side of Point Lookout are backed by stands of American beach grass. Spreading carpets of prickly pear cactus (up to a meter across) are found on the island portion of the park, north of the inlet to Lake Conoy. This particular species of cactus, Opunuta humifussa, is found on dry sands and rocks from Massachusetts to South Carolina and in upland Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Oklahoma." (1973)

The faunal inventory includes:

- wintering diving ducks
- southern bald eagles
- quail
- raccoon
- oppossum
- muskrat
- striped bass
- spot
- blue crab
- osprey
- doves
- great blue herons
- fox
- skunk
- rabbit
- white perch
- soft-shelled clams
- fiddler crab

and, oysters. (Ibid.)

The park area, due to its location, is subjected to severe effects of storms and winds. The prevailing winds are from the west and north, the latter being much stronger on the whole. These winds, combined with wave action and the tides and currents, have resulted in severe erosion with the erosion rate sometimes reaching almost 11 feet/year along the Chesapeake shore in the last 125 years (Davis 1973). Based on information from the U.S.
Army Corps of Engineers and aerial photographs, we have been able to trace the shoreline changes which have occurred since 1849.

**EROSIONAL HISTORY AND HISTORY OF SHORELINE CHANGES**

The Point Lookout area has eroded a great deal as can be seen in Map #3. For the most part, both the Chesapeake and Potomac shores have both receded since 1849. As can be seen, the recession has been much greater along the Chesapeake side. In a 1967 report (U.S. Department of the Army), there is a summary of the erosional history of the point. The following generalizations are based largely on that study.

From 1849 to 1938, the Chesapeake shore has receded as much as 950 feet with a maximum rate of erosion of 10.5 feet/year. From 1938 to 1943, the erosion along the bay shore was as rapid as 16 feet/year. The continued erosion lasted until the present with the greatest loss being south of the Point Lookout Hotel, at a rate of about 10 feet/year. North of the hotel, the erosion rate on this side of the Point is only about 5 feet/year. The Potomac shore has exhibited little net loss, but fluctuations of 50 or more feet have occurred from 1952 to present, at various points along the shore south of the original entrance to Lake Conoy. The implication of this fluctuation is that although very little change has occurred in the shape of the land on the Potomac side, there have been periods where recession was probably great enough to wash away many structures standing during the Civil War.

**HISTORY OF LAND OWNERSHIP**

The burning of the St. Mary's County Courthouse in March
Note: Right of way across lands of Thomas (if other reserved to the United States.)

POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

SCALE
2 Chains to an inch
of 1831 made a detailed outline of unbroken land ownership at Pt. Lookout quite impossible. What information we do have exists primarily as a result of the transference of land to and from the U.S. government, and thus are recorded in the National Archives, or to the State of Maryland, and thus are recorded in the State Archives.

There is sufficient evidence to show that Point Lookout was occupied by the third quarter of the 17th century (Beitzell 1972: 1-2). This property was referred to as early as the arrival of Lord Baltimore's brother, Leonard Calvert, as St. Michael's manor and encompassed 1,500 acres (Ibid.).

There is not any reference to the land for almost the entire 18th century. This certainly forms the largest historic gap in our knowledge of the area. By 1794, this land is shown under the ownership of a Robert Armstrong, and by 1806, the land is mentioned in the records as Point Look Out (Ibid.).

By 1821, the ownership of the land was in the name of Richard Clarke and his heirs (Ibid.), and a navigation map of 1823 shows a house identified with the name Clarke in the vicinity of the later constructed Ft. Lincoln (National Archives 1823). By December of 1824, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland passed a resolution for the

"... cession of territorial jurisdiction at Cedar Point and at Point Look out (sic.) in St. Mary's County... for the erection of light houses (sic.) thereon ..." (National Archives 1826).

This cession was made by the land owner, a Jenifer Taylor in
1826 for

"... five hundred dollars Current money including in Said valuation a reasonable allowance for the use and priviledge of a road from the Lots aforesaid, by the most direct and nearest route through the adjoining land of the Said Jenifer Taylor the proprietor to the main road leading to Point Lookout..." (Ibid.).

A garden plot, intended "for use of the keeper of the light house" (Ibid.) was surveyed as follows:

"Beginning at a small Cedar now marked and Standing north four and a quarter degrees west forty four perches and a half perch from the beginning post of the Light house lot and south Southeastwardly about 150 perches from Mr. Taylor's dwelling house and running South twenty three degrees East fifteen perches and three tenths of a perch north forty four degrees East twenty two perches thence north twenty three degrees west fifteen perches and three tenths of a perch to a post and thence South forty four degrees west twenty two perches to the beginning Containing two acres and two square perches of Land more or less. Surveyed 4 August 1826 John Boulden " (Ibid.)(See map on next page).

The lighthouse station was established by 1830 following appropriations of $1,800 in 1825 for construction of a "small beacon light on Point Lookout." (National Archives 1886). The details of construction could be easily studied by an architectural historian using the list of changes and additions supplied in Appendix #1 and the contract supplied in Appendix #2.

There was apparently a dispute over the materials to be used in the construction of the light house lantern. A James W. Collins, commissioned to inspect the construction work on this structure and the keeper's dwelling (presumably on the garden plot) built by contractor John Donohoo wrote on July 23, 1830:

"The Lantern being made of Cast in place of Wrought Iron is objectionable. ... A Cast Iron frame ... although of much less Cost than Wrought Iron, yet is much less permanent, the former in case of accident cannot be repaired, the latter may be, the one will break, and the other bend." (National Archives 1830)
The contract was issued to Mr. Donohoo on July 22, 1830 and the work was to be completed by 1831.

The ownership of the entire Point was transferred from Mary Clarke via contract to Jenifer Taylor in July, 1832 (St. Mary's County Historical Society Records), and in December of 1832, Mr. Taylor's afore mentioned land was sold to the U.S. Government by him (Beitzell 1972:2). This land is shown in the map on the previous page. This garden plot is the same plot owned by the U.S. Coast Guard today (what's left of it – see base map), and is the same plot shown on the 1878 plat map (Map #4). The present plot boundaries are shown on the 1878 plat to provide a match-up reference. The Government also owns the entire Point south of the fence line shown on the base map.

In November 1837, one half of the Point was willed to Ann Taylor Ford and one half to William M. Taylor. It is not clear whether one half of the Point was jointly owned or whether the whole Point was split into two halves. (St. Mary's County Historical Society Records).

However, in a transaction of 1857 William M. Taylor and Rebecca Taylor, Wm. A. Smith (?), Robert and Ann Ford, and Richard H. Clarke sold 400 acres at the Point to Wm. Cost Johnson who "agreed to build a hotel, wharf, ... etc." to establish a seaside resort (Beitzell 1972:2). Perhaps the Fords were experiencing difficult times and had to sell their land interests to others (See section on The Residences, below). Since both Ann Taylor Ford and Wm. Taylor are mentioned here, it is reasonable to assume that the 1837 will was for jointly owned property.
Following this sale (Beitzell 1972:2) and again after the Civil War, the Point was purchased by numerous private interests as the attempt to develop the area into a resort continued. Numerous subdivisions took place from 1878 to 1925, when the present Point Lookout Hotel was built. During this time, the government retained the two plots sold by Jenifer Taylor. Additions and repairs were made on the light house (see Appendix #1), and a buoy shed was constructed which still stands to the south of the light house. In 1900, the Coast Guard built an ice house and/or smoke house on the garden plot north of the light house, and this building still stands as well (Gerald J. Sword, personal communication). Some have assigned this building to the Civil War, but I do not feel this to be correct for reasons elaborated below. (See section on The Photographic Gallery, below.)

During the war itself, the Point was rented to the government in 1862 for the purpose of building a hospital (Beitzell 1972:19). By 1863, a full-fledged prisoner-of-war depot was established (Ibid., :20), and various structures associated with the hospital and camp were erected covering most of the southern portion of the Point.
LOCATION OF STRUCTURES RELATING TO THE
PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP AND EARLIER

The Point has been victimized by severe erosion, sand
blows, and destructive storms over the years to the point that
the surface of the land reveals little of what existed during the
Civil War or prior to it. There are, however, several good de-
scriptions of structures, roads, etc. in the records (E.g see
Beitzell 1972: Chapter VII). Furthermore, aerial photographs
have revealed not only the changing shape of the land, but also
the vegetation resulting from the construction activities of
the Civil War and later, which differs from non-activity areas.

In addition there are two visual representations of the
POW camp and hospital with associated structures. The first is
a sketch made by Rev. A.B. Cross (Beitzell 1972: 105): This
sketch shows the relationship of the various structures to
each other and to land features. Only one dwelling house is
shown, near Ft. Lincoln and to the south of it, and also
shown is a second fort, similar in plan to Ft. Lincoln.
Unfortunately, there is no scale to the map and the water areas
(Lake Conoy and the tidal swamp near the southern end) are
poorly drawn, thus reducing confidence in its accuracy. The
possibility that the water coast lines have changed in shape is
ruled out when the present coast lines are compared with those
shown on the 1823 navigation map (Op. cit.) and these same features
shown on the shoreline change map (3). They are found to be almost
identical.
The second visual representation of the Civil War Camp is the lithograph of 1863-4 (Beitzell 1972: 21ff.). Although this lithograph appears more accurate, it is made from an unknown bearing and elevation, and hence the exact locations of the various structures cannot be plotted from it.

What had to be done, then, was to obtain and verify reference points, namely the exact position of several structures and/or features, which would allow for placement of Civil War structures in their proper positions relative to each other and to the Point as it exists today. Then the positions of the other structures relative to the existing Point could be plotted.
PROCEDURES, RESULTS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

Once the amount of land which had eroded away was determined, it was necessary to look for concrete evidence of Civil War structures, roads, landmarks, etc. which were originally part of the camp.

FORT LINCOLN

The most obvious place to begin was with the most obvious feature at the park, namely Fort Lincoln. It happened that even if this were not a logical starting point, the eroding away of the western wall of the fort and an event which took place our first week in the field forced us to begin here. During the work of the contractor installing a stone riprap revetment along the west wall of the fort, a section of this western wall was inadvertently bulldozed, exposing a long line of brickwork.

The brickwork showed definite evidences of burning and since the fill of the earthen redoubt wall lay above, dated to before the construction of the fort in 1863/4. This burned brick floor or hearth is thus a sealed time capsule predating the fort's construction (Rev. Cross's sketch, showing the fort, was made in March, 1864; while the lithograph, not showing the fort, was made in November 1863). This structure or hearth (it is possible that this is a brick-floored wooden structure) was apparently overlain by log supports or joists, as several burnt round posts, running east-west appear as round black areas in the profile above the brick and burnt clay levels (see Fig. 1). If, alternatively, this was a structure, then the logs might represent part of that

1. The contractor was the firm of Rummel-Klepper & Kahl.
structure rather than being supports for the redoubt walls. The facts that the levels show traces of burning and the logs are burnt as well supports this latter interpretation.

Since our purpose for being there did not allow time for any sort of excavation, we cleaned the wall, photographed (see Appendix 5), and drew the profile. The riprap installation was then completed and, at present, there are several tons of anchor stones, bedding stones, and polyurethane woven plastic leaning against the west wall of the fort to protect it from further erosion.

The fort itself is square in plan with earthen parapets forming a walkway around the perimeter. Three of the corners are rounded and extend beyond the square perimeter. The fourth corner has been eroded away. These are probably gun emplacements. The outer wall slopes down to a moat or ditch which surrounds the fort and which is about as wide as the top of the perimeter. The interior walls are somewhat straighter (i.e. vertical), and were possibly reinforced by wooden posts. A depression on the south wall marks the entrance. On the southwestern interior of the fort, a disturbed area of mounded dirt with a boarded-up tunnel entrance can be observed. Local tradition has it that this is a "hide-out" dug by local children.

After consultation with the state archaeologist, it was decided that the fort, as well as the areas to the north and east should be left as they are until full-scale excavations could be undertaken. However, in order to determine the northward extent of the bullet manufacturing site (see below), we did
excavate two 5' x 2' test pits (base map #33). The results were negative so it is assumed that the major portion of the site lies to the south of these pits.

BULLET MANUFACTURING SITE

To the immediate north of the fort, on the north side of the moat/ditch surrounding it, have been found numerous Minie balls, musket balls, poorly formed varieties of Minie balls, and lead sprews. These last two categories indicate that this area is somewhat unique (Minie balls are found all over the park) in that bullet making, not only bullet using was occurring here. All finds were made via metal detector survey with Frank and Richard Hammond (see Acknowledgements above), and all came from the topsoil and leached brown loam strata. (See also Beitzell 1972: 185). No other area, with the exception of the salvaged baking oven nearby (base map # 38) has artifacts indicative of bullet manufacture.

UNKNOWN WOODEN OBJECT UNDER WATER

In shallow water immediately west of Ft. Lincoln, a feature which was extruding from the grey clay is a linear wooden object with adjacent wooden pegs. Local tradition has it that this is part of a sunken ship, while others say that it may be the remains of a reinforced sod wall. Ranger Sword has communicated with a Mr. Cohen who has offered this interpretation (G.J. Sword, personal communication). This feature should also receive attention upon initiation of archaeological investigation of the fort.

ROADS AND SURFACE INDICATORS

It became rapidly apparent that the present Rte. 5 leading
to the light house was not the road in use during the Civil War. It was noticed that in several areas there were clear depressions which might indicate the area cleared for a road (e.g. #37 on base map). To verify this surface observation, we obtained aerial photographs for the Point, the earliest of which dated to 1938 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey). The photo reveals quite clearly the remains of the former road as well as several other features. Its position coincided with our surface observation. (See Fig. 2)

Appearing also as areas of differential vegetation are both Fort Lincoln and the area now believed to be the Cattle Yard, north of the marina complex. Any future archaeological work should take into account the aerial photo as well as infra-red photographs which do not yet exist.

Using the information obtained from the aerial photograph, we attempted to match up the former roads, structures, etc. with the present layout of the Point. This work was greatly aided by an 1878 plat map of the Point filed in the St. Mary's County Historical Society records (Map #4). Not only does this map show the old roads, but also the double neck of the swamp (providing one reference point) and the light house (providing another). The building on the bay side which is on the original plat (unshaded) is the commandant's quarters. Also depicted on this map is the outline of the original garden plot sold to the government by Jenifer Taylor, part of which has not been eroded away and a long ditch connecting the swamp with the Chesapeake, described by a visitor to the POW camp during the war (Beitzell 1972: 103).
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

One of the major problems with accepting the determination of the various road and structure positions relative to the present layout of the Point was the local tradition that held that the building located on the above-described garden plot is that same building referred to in the 1863-4 lithograph (Op. cit.) as Spaulding's Photographic Gallery (E.g. see Beitzell 1972: 184 for this interpretation). Ranger Sword has obtained information that this building was actually constructed in 1900 by the Coast Guard as an ice-house or smoke house (G.J. Sword, personal communication). The possibility still existed that the Coast Guard had rebuilt a structure originally intended as a photographic studio, and thus more information was needed.

In an attempt to locate construction trenches in which there might be datable artifacts with which to fix the time of construction of the building, a 6' x 4' test square was opened adjacent to the east wall of the building. The occupational levels of the unit were filled with only twentieth century debris down to the original foundations, indicating that the period of use of the building was primarily in the twentieth century. The foundations themselves were made of brick mortared together with Portland-type cement (i.e. the type utilized only in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries /Leverette Gregory, personal communication/).

Based on this evidence, it appeared that the building was indeed constructed in 1900, but some sort of independent evidence was needed to confirm our findings. I therefore asked Mr.
Cary Carson, a renowned architectural historian for the St. Mary's City Commission who has studied the vernacular architecture in Maryland quite extensively, to inspect the building with the following objectives:

1. Determine, if possible, the date of construction;
2. Determine the function or functions of the building; and,
3. Determine if the building had undergone any structural modifications whereby this building, if it were originally built as a photographic studio, was changed to function as either an ice-house or smoke house.

Mr. Carson was convinced that the building had undergone only one construction phase, the initial one, and that it has always appeared much as it does today (disregarding, of course, its degenerating condition). There were no additions nor structural modifications observable externally.

Stylistically, the oblique brick pediments are fashionable in southern Maryland any time after 1800 and are still used in places today, he reported. The recesses in the wall are probably stylistic, not functional in the utilitarian sense. There was probably no intention of placing windows there, nor had there ever been.

Based on the charred cross-beams and the charring near the inside of the eaves, as well as on the presence of hooks on the ceiling supports, Mr. Carson concluded that this building could well have been used as a smoke-house. He pointed out that subsequent to the initial construction of the building, a low ceiling of asbestos tile was nailed to the cross-beams using wire nails, which are just beginning to compete with cut nails in the last quarter of the nineteenth century (Hume 1969:254). This asbestos ceiling was destroyed by a
later fire. The hooks, of course, might have been used for hanging meat.

Thus, the house probably was built to function as a smoke-house as the Coast Guard records indicated. There are, however, some interesting problems raised by other features of the building:

1. There are vents about ten feet up on both the east and west walls which are round, about 4" in diameter, and lined with brass or copper. Most smoke-houses that Mr. Carson has seen have no need for such vents as the smoke escapes through the roof. Are they just additional smoke exhausts or do they serve some other function?

2. There is a very small oven built into the chimney. Most smoke-houses have fires built directly into the floor. Why is the oven, especially one so small present?

3. Along the interior east wall, traces of melted iron appear stuck to the brick. Perhaps an iron stove was here to heat the building after it ceased to function as a smoke-house.

These problems are still unsolved.

However, given the archaeological, stylistic, documentary, and the majority of the functional evidence, the argument must at this time weigh more heavily on the interpretation of this structure as having been constructed as a smoke-house in 1900, rather than as having been built by the Civil War as a photographic studio. This increases the probability that our reconstruction of the positions of the various Civil War structures is not incorrect. What remained was testing it.

2. Mr. Carson insisted that these were tentative conclusions based on a rapid examination. He suggested that I rely on documentary and archaeological evidence to support or refute the findings. This has been done here.
THE BURIAL GROUNDS

To the north of the present entrance to the primitive camping area, there was during the Civil War, a burial ground for Union soldiers.

E. Edw. Gilbert, Agent of the Quartermaster's Department writes:

"... the U.G. (Union Grave?) yard is situated close to the beach on the River side and the fence being open the sand drifts upon the shore during a blow, will settle on this place and has undoubtedly covered up a good many of the headboards or they may have been carried away". (parenthesis, mine) (Beitzell 1972:115)

Its position is roughly sketched on the next page (Ibid.), as lying near the Potomac shore and just south of Point Lookout Creek. Two possible locations were investigated as the sketch is only an approximation. One, north of the present channel entrance to Lake Conoy and south of the original channel had several likely-looking depressions but probing proved negative. The other, south of the present entrance and at right angles to the east of campsites #20 - 23 also contained promising depressions, but again, probing and trowel testing proved negative. In addition, Mr. Beitzell and the Hammond brothers tested this area with metal detectors and even their search yielded no soundings (Beitzell, personal communication).

There is, also noted on the sketch, the "Rebel Grave yard No. 1" located north of the "pen". I have noted shallow, aligned depressions to the immediate south of the present causeway, on the west side of Maryland Rte. 5, which may be the above-ground indications of this burial ground. This area should be thoroughly tested (#55 on base map).

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP AND RELATED BUILDINGS

Based on the way our reconstruction positions the various structures,
the blacksmith's shop should be located just to the north of the parking lot, very close to Rte 5. This building is shown on both the sketch made by Rev. Cross and as No. 44 on the lithograph (Op. cit.).

A mechanically excavated slit trench (Base map #19) unearthed some brick and glass fragments which were probably 19th century, but nothing to indicate a blacksmith's shop. However, to the north of this area and on the east side of Rte. 5, in a metal detector survey conducted with the Hammond brothers, there were found numerous iron objects including hand-wrought spikes, horseshoes, and an "eagle" Union button (Base map #28 & 29). Also, on the Chesapeake shore in this same general area is a burned area (Base map #20), and to the south, a mixed area of both 19th and early 20th century materials including horse fittings and tongs were discovered (Base map #45). Based on these artifact distributions, I concluded that this area marks the location of both the blacksmith's complex and the stable and contraband headquarter complex depicted in the sketch by Rev. Cross and on the lithograph. What is needed in this area is a systematic excavation to locate fence lines, road traces, posthole patterns, and other structural remains.

THE ENCAMPMENTS

Surprisingly, the most frequently encountered remains of the Civil War period are those from the least permanent facilities on the prison grounds—namely the encampments of the 2nd and 12th New Hampshire Volunteers depicted on the Potomac side of the Point in the vicinity of the Ft. Lincoln remains. The fort itself was probably erected on part of these camp grounds and the burned hearth or floor of the structure overlain by the redoubt walls of the fort may well be a large mess tent which burned down or was intentionally burned to clear the area
for the building of the fort. In fact, if it (the fort) were constructed in early 1864, when rumors of Johnson's impending attack to free the rebel prisoners were in the air, then it is easy to imagine the emergency priority status of the fort's construction and that anything of even a semi-permanent nature would have to be quickly cleared out of the way.

We have already discussed the bullet manufacturing site immediately to the north of the fort. Arms manufacture was of course a necessary function in a war-time situation, as was eating. Immediately to the north of the bullet-manufacturing site, we observed a U-shaped intrusion of burned soil and brick dust or rotted brick extending downwards some 8"-10" below the surface. This feature was eroding out of the bank marking the high-water line of the river. We immediately opened up the area above the feature to adequately record it in plan.

What we discovered was that we had observed the rounded corner of a rectangularly-shaped brick oven lined with badly rotted brick. (Fig. #3). This feature was bisected in an east-west direction by a line of brick which served to divide the oven into two chambers, the northern chamber being about 1.5 feet deep and the southern chamber being .5 feet deep. The lowest level of feature fill was also the largest and was found only in the northern chamber. (Level C). The brick which divided the oven did not appear at the top of the feature, hence it is not shown in the plan.

Level C was a soft, loosely packed humic loam containing ash, charcoal, burned shells, and burned bones. This evidence points to a cooking function for the deeper chamber of the oven. The function of the southern half is not known and may be different. A lead sprew was found in the fill of the southern half and it is
possible that the oven was also used for melting lead to make bullets. If true, it would mean that there is a possibility that each platoon or company (or some other such functional unit) of the New Hampshire Volunteers was responsible for its own bullet manufacture. To distinguish an area as the bullet manufacturing site may thus be a slight distortion of the actual way of life of the Union soldiers. However, since there was such a relatively greater quantity of diagnostic sprews and misshaped bullets in that area, we have decided to retain the distinction.

The preservation of organic remains such as bone is quite poor due to the acidic nature of the soil, and most bones could not be recovered for treatment. However, there were observed the bones of small birds, fish vertebrae, and some various types of shell (Family Ostreidae). This evidence indicates that the local environment provided much of the subsistence for these Union volunteers. On a day-to-day basis, one probably ate what one could catch or steal, supplemented occasionally by provisions shipped in by boats from both Washington and Baltimore (On shipping, see Beitzell 1972: Chapters III, IV, VI, & VII, passim). My hunch is that the beef and wine cuisines were reserved for officers. This heirarchical food chain is not complete until we try and picture the rebel prisoner at the bottom, and it is no wonder that there was a lot of complaining going on (E.g. see the diary of one rebel prisoner named Bartlett Yancey Malone 1960, and Beitzell 1972).

THE COOK SITE

A similar dietary picture is presented by excavations at the
partially disturbed "cook site" (base map #23, Fig. 4, and Photo. 4). The brick-laden fill and the kettle are indicative of a mess tent sort of set-up. Perhaps each unit had its own cooking facilities as well as bullet-making facilities. A hand-blown glass bottle with applied lip and an "eagle" Union button served to date the site to the Civil War. The gravel layer shown over the fill in Fig. 4 is somewhat puzzling, although it may imply that the fire was only used for a short period of time and then carefully extinguished after its final use. The faunal remains were similar to those of the salvaged two-chambered baking oven, although the state of preservation was also poor here.

THE PRISON CAMP

The location of this feature is revealed by the ditches shown in the 1938 aerial photograph (see Fig. 2). Most of it has eroded away. All that remains is the extreme western portion of the enclosed plot and areas of differential vegetation which mark the location of roads and gutters between buildings (not shown). Surface collections of the area revealed a mixture of 19th and 20th century artifactual remains. Among the 19th century remains are found ironstone soup-tureen fragments, wine bottle glass, and medicine bottle glass. This area is located immediately north of the present hotel, and extends westward to the present Rte. 5. Excavation of this area is believed to be of extreme importance.

THE CATTLE YARD

The cattle yard shows up as an area of different tree-growth patterns on all aerial photographs made by the U.S. C&G.S. including the years 1938, 1952, 1964, and 1972. A local informant believed this
to be the site of a second fort, probably that fort depicted in Cross's sketch near Lake Conoy. Since our reconstruction shows that this second fort, if it existed, is now definitely underwater, there is little chance that the informant is correct. This same informant has also postulated the existence of another fort near the old power station shown on the base map (#43). It is possible that this is the location of the other fort depicted in Cross's sketch.

More likely is the possibility that this square area is the cattle yard shown in the lithograph and in Cross's sketch. There has been extensive bulldozing in this area, as well as tree cutting for lumber companies and grading. These facts when combined with the dense matting of pine needles and other tree fallen debris have made the cattle yard almost non-visible from the surface. After walking the area several times, we encountered a very low rise to the north of a depressed area. At that time we interpreted this low rise to be accumulated dirt marking the boundaries of the cattle-yard, with the depression to the south being a moat or boundary ditch surrounding the plot and intentionally put there to separate the yard from other areas.

Our excavations, which consisted of two 17' x 1' slit-trenches cutting through both the depressed area and the rise, however, proved us to be wrong. Based on the study of the profiles recorded for each trench, I believe that we have excavated a natural deposit. The deposition in the depressed area (see Fig. 5) showed seasonal accretions of tree fallen debris (branches, mulch, limbs, leaves etc.) separated by weathered soil. In neither trench were any finds
encountered. Finally, the positions of these rises do not correspond to the edges of the cattle yard as revealed in the aerial photographs (which lie to the south and southeast). Thus, I do not believe the rises and associated depressions bear any relation to the cattle yard. There is the possibility that they are the result of the bulldozing activity.

THE HOSPITAL PLACEMENT

Although no definite traces of the hospital are left standing, it was possible to fix its position by making a scaled drawing of the hospital and its position relative to the Point from the plan shown in Beitzell's book (1972: 19f.), and then by employing the following rationale:

1. From the scaled reprint of the hospital complex, assumed to be drawn by an engineer (Ibid. note 2), it can be established that the maximum diameter of the building from the outer edges of the spoke-shaped wards is a little more than 690';

2. Inspection shows that the outer perimeter of the same circle occupies almost the entire land mass between the Potomac and Chesapeake. The distance to the water on each side is about 10' + about 5';

3. This means that the hospital should be placed at that point where the width of the Point was between 710' and 720';

4. The center of a circle with a diameter of 690+ in the position relative to the former land area of the Point is in the approximate vicinity of the northern corner of the garden plot. It is conceivable that since this was a known point to those constructing the hospital, it would make a logical starting place for the construction;

5. Using this corner as the center, the appropriate circle was
drawn with a diameter of 691', and the hospital drawn within this circle.

This positioning corresponds fairly well with the relationship which a visual inspection shows should obtain between it, the light house, and the swamp. Furthermore, since the completion of the field work, Ranger Sword has reportedly excavated and recorded a pair of post-holes and an alignment of nails (base map J). If this represents part of the hospital, as it indeed may, it is necessary to rotate the wards about 10° to the east so that the proposed position of the hospital coincides with these remains. The possible hearth or campfire (base map #18) may also be related to the hospital in a similar manner.

THE RESIDENCES

The small dwelling which is in the vicinity of Ft. Lincoln and to the south of it has appeared on every reference to the Point from 1823 when it appeared on the navigation map mentioned earlier (Op. cit.), identified by the name "Clarke", through 1878, when it appears on the plat map ( #4), identified as "farm house". It is called a "Dwelling Ho." on Cross's sketch, and "Murphy's farm house" on the lithograph.

In this area, designated ST60, we excavated six test pits in an endeavor to precisely fix the location of the house (see Map #6). The squares were placed 25' apart in the hopes that even if we did not actually hit upon the remains of the house, the artifact distribution would indicate in which direction the house would be. In only two pits were any anomalies noted (#6 and #3) and even here these were most
likely the result of tree roots or shrubs working material from the overlying plowzone down into the subsoil. In the other four pits, were only found levels of topsoil, plowzone, and subsoil. Several depressions in the subsoil surface were observed, but due to the great distance between pits, and the lack of time for complete excavation of the area, it was impossible to tell if these were patterned in any way. Perhaps they are natural gulleys or worn paths.'

Materially, the site is rich in artifacts, especially in temporally diagnostic ceramics.' Included in the assemblage are the following:

1. White salt-glazed stoneware—first made in the 3rd quarter of the 17th century and increasingly popular during the second quarter of the 18th century (Hume 1969 b: 14);

2. Ironstone (plain white-glazed stoneware with a buff or off-white paste) — also known as "Stone China", produced by Spode in 1805 (Hume 1969a : 131) and as "Ironstone China", by Mason in 1813 (Ibid.);

3. Pearlware (white glaze with bluish or greenish opaque cast to glaze) — introduced by Wedgewood in 1779, being mass-produced by 1787, it was a predominant tableware by 1810 (Hume 1973: 232-236). A variant, "annular wares" appear to have been popular from about 1795-1815 (Hume 1969a : 131);

4. Brown salt-glazed stoneware — imported throughout the 18th century, but limited after the American Revolution (Ibid. p.114);

5. Grey salt-glazed stoneware, some with cobalt-blue decoration — begins to be exported in the 2nd half of the 17th century (Ibid. pp. 112-3), and by the end of the 18th and into the 19th century, American
made blue and gray stoneware was popular (Hume 1969a : 100-1);

6. Black-glazed red earthenware - a common utility ware dating from the 17th to 19th centuries;

7. Blue and green shell-edged pearlware - as early as the last quarter of the 18th century (Hume 1969b : 25), it is commonly found on 19th century sites (Hume 1969a : 131);

8. Brown oxide combed yellow slipware - ranges through most of the first 75 years of the 18th century (Stone, et. al.' 1973: 130, Fig.4) and is most popular in the 3rd quarter of that century (Hume 1969 b :26-7);

9. Bluish porcelain with blue hand-painted floral motif - early 19th and late 18th centuries (Hume 1969a : 261); and,

10. Blue transfer printed wares - especially pearlware, common through 1835 among poorer classes (Ibid.: 129).

Also included in these remains were burned dog, pig, and deer bones and teeth, coal, and many burnt cut nails. Charcoal abounded in many of the pits and the great number of burnt nails, especially in pit #1 leads me to believe that the structure burned.

Furthermore, some aboriginal potsherds, mostly fabric-marked, were found in these same levels of topsoil and plowzone. All are grit-tempered with some mica. These pieces would confirm reports of at least Indian visits to the area (Beitzell 1972:1). The presence of brown salt-glazed stoneware is somewhat indicative of a late 17th or early 18th century component on the site.

The picture which emerges, then, is one of many different wares dating from the last part of the 18th to the middle of the 19th centuries. Some modern material shows up here and there. The
dating hints that the first owner whose name appears in the records was Robert Armstrong (Beitzell 1972: 2), then the Clarke family (National Archives 1823), followed by Jenifer Taylor. The photocopied document on the following page (National Archives 1826) shows the position of Mr. Taylors house, at a distance of 150 perches from the garden plot (see survey of garden plot as quoted above). A perch is equal to a chain which is equal to a rod (16.5').

The distance between our test pits makes it possible that either the house was missed, or that there is such poor preservation that no trace of it remains. Certainly our tested area encompasses at least a portion of the living debris from this structure, and it seems reasonable to conclude that the house is within a fifty foot radius of test pit #2 (see map 4 and base map).

Based primarily on the efforts of Ranger Sword, I believe a second residential site has been located (base map #47 and A), and is designated ST62. This is situated on the southeast shore of Lake Conoy, just south of the present marina complex (see Conclusions and Recommendations, below). The ceramics collected from this area are numerous (presently in the possession of the St. Mary's City Commission lab curator, George Miller), and represent the same sort of materials as was found at ST60. However, there seems to be a greater clustering of material dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century, and some of the earlier materials are missing. The size of these latter finds is much larger, there have been apparently no plowing in this area, and there is a strong possibility that the remains of a structure still exist. This is probably the building pictured on the lithograph northeast of the encampments of the 12th New Hampshire Volunteers.
The later materials suggest the possibility that this house belonged to the Fords (see History of Land Ownership, above). No household inventories for either of these residences could be located, meaning either that the records were lost, or, more likely, that the local residents were not that well off, at least to be included in probates and/or inventories. It is well known, but seldom printed, that biases toward the wealthy appear frequently in the probate records, and that the lower and lower-middle classes are often left out. If this were the case at Point Lookout, we would expect to find a situation such as obtained at Pope’s Freehold in St. Mary’s City, a site I worked at during the summer of 1972. There, ceramic tablewares are not found in sets, but rather are replaced as needed, and often as cheaply as possible. This situation was observed at the excavated site ST60, and appears to be the situation at ST62. The ceramics are currently being studied by the St. Mary’s City Commission staff, who have recently been studying these consumption patterns for the St. Mary’s City area, and they should be issuing a report on their findings soon.

THE SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Our immediate concern was for the southern portion of the park. This area was the scene of some of the heaviest traffic during the Civil War. As such, it was among the highest of priorities for preservation and information. This same area was also the scene of some of the most severe weathering in the past and present. In an effort to control the natural erosion of the area, the state had instituted a program of erosional control construction, involving riprap construction. Although such a process completely destroys archaeological data, it was probably essential to saving the park from becoming an island, or worse, from
complete destruction.

Furthermore, the southern portion of the point was also undergoing construction activity associated with its development as an attractive and functional recreation/park area. Again, the objectives are worthy of praise, but it meant that immediate salvage work was necessary to recover whatever pertinent archaeological data existed from the endangered areas.

Except for the features noted above associated with the encampments, very little can actually be said regarding both the areas receiving riprap revetments and those areas where utility installations were being completed. The greatest number of (and most varied) materials comes from ST59, near the bend in Rte. 5 at the southern half of the Point. In this area, a tremendous amount of 20th century trash had accumulated. Most of this trash has been in the form of sets of decorated white stoneware manufactured primarily by two companies: Shenango China, and Mayer China. These are both still major suppliers for restaurants and hotels in the Tidewater area. It is probable that this area, especially that part of it near the swamp, served as a dumping ground for the extant Pt. Lookout Hotel. Visitors and local residents had continued this tradition.

There is, however, a significant amount of 19th century debris. The reconstructed portion of the camp which is in this vicinity (see Map #4) includes:

1. The area behind (i.e.) to the west of the commandant's headquarter's;

2. The southern tip of the area associated with the contraband quarters; and,

3. It extends southward to the block just north of the Gazette office.
Before continuing, a word of caution should be expressed regarding our sample. Almost all artifacts from ST59 were collected from the surface by several persons, many of whom were not directly associated with our project and were thus not acquainted with our grid system. Very often, horizontal control was not even maintained, so that the best information we obtain is a brief description of the find's position relative to some geographical reference mark (but not precise). The worst information is nothing, and usually we got something like "bay side of point". Thus, it was often possible to only pin the location down to a vague zone (see Appendix #3). Furthermore, the collection method was undoubtedly biased, with only the "large", "attractive", "easily visible", or some other such subjective criterion employed in the collection. Obviously, this is in no way objective, statistically valid, or in any way analyzable. All we can say is we had a lot of artifacts from the beaches at the Point.

Many of the 19th century artifacts from ST59 were utilitarian in nature. Wine bottles, glass and ceramic varieties; large crock or cuspidor sherds; pharmaceutical bottles; transfer-printed and ironstone sherds from plates, cups, saucers and bowls all indicate subsistence activities, and omit the trappings of an aristocratic way of life (such as would be indicated by fine tablewares or figurines, etc.). My guess is that much of this material is directly related to the commandant's headquarters in this vicinity. Many of these artifacts are water worn, and probably have been moving up and down the shoreline for quite a while.
Numerous features have been recorded along the Bay shore, some with artifacts and some without. The matrix of many of these features was usually a grayish-brown humic clay/loam, with evidences of bog material still visible. Although these features are plotted on the base map and their contents described in the explanations accompanying the map, there are a few which deserve special mention.

#40 - By virtue of its position, is probably a support post-hole for a hospital ward. However, given the error factor in the placement of the hospital, this post may have even supported the circular, enclosed corridor connecting the wards (Beitzell 1972: 19).

J - Excavated and recorded by G. Sword, are quite possibly the remains of one of the wards, if we can rotate the hospital 10° east. The proximity to the possible fire-hearth is apparent (#18). There could have been, and this is in fact quite likely, fireplaces of an impermanent nature within the wards for heating purposes. No mention is made anywhere of how the wards were heated. The winters at Point Lookout are often very cold (Malone 1960: passim).

#15 & #39 - Number 15 is positioned directly over the guard quarters (E on map #4). The numerous bottle fragments may be a confirmation of this placement since most were wine bottles. #39, however is positioned in the middle of the road heading into the wooded area. This means that the area observed by Ranger Sword and for which there is no precise location, that "with aligned nails", is more likely #15 or J and not #39 as was formerly believed.

#6 & #8 are most likely related to the nearby quartermaster's office (now under water) or to the boarding house to the south based on the large quantity of shell.
#20 is an interesting feature and two alternatives are possible. The first, that it is a corduroy road not recorded anywhere, is unlikely but not impossible. The second, that it is ditch fill. The area observed showed traces of burning, and it is hard to imagine a corduroy road burning. The ditch referred to is that shown on Map #4 which extends from the swamp to the Bay. I have not found any record of its construction, but the remains are still visible today as a thin depression crossing Rte. 5. The position of #20 coincides with the ditch, but the problem of whether the feature referred to is actually the originally excavated ditch with subsequent deposition of burned material within, or the remains of a corduroy road is still unsolved.

#44 (see photographs 5, 6, & 7) is a foundation of brick and what are believed to be two collapsed walls. The bond is of a type known as American (Hume 1969a:84), common in the nineteenth century and after (Ibid.). Local tradition has this foundation identified as a "bake oven". Our match-up has this structure located in the center of one of the outer wards of the hospital. If it is correct, then the foundation's interpretation as a bake oven is suspect.

Judging from the lithograph, the hospital wards were constructed entirely of wood and placed on supports or "stilts" to keep it dry. Nothing of brick is visible here. Also, in examining this structure, there were no traces of burning found. A few of the bricks were glazed but these were scattered and no specific area of concentrated glazed
brick could be observed. If this were a bake oven, one might expect to find traces of soot (which could have washed away, admittedly) as well as some discoloration or glazing of the bricks close to the fired surface. Examination showed this not to be the case.

Furthermore, at a depth of 13 courses down from the top of the foundation footings (the bricks here were 2" thick with about 1/8" tooled mortar between courses) a corrugated metal drain pipe was observed below water line running south. To my knowledge, corrugated metal drain pipes were not used by the Union army for any of its installations during the Civil War, nor could I find evidence that such drain pipes were even used that early. Based on this evidence, I would guess that the structure bears little if any relationship to the Civil War POW Camp, and more likely is a cottage associated with land speculation and development at the Point.

The cottage interpretation is weak, however, due to one piece of evidence. Namely, the thickness of the wall as it shows in Photo. #7 is about four courses. Nowhere have I seen a cottage constructed with any walls four bricks thick. The alternatives to the above hypotheses are numerous. A possibility is that the structure functioned as an ice house or buttery and was constructed after the war. A second alternative leaves the function of the structure the same (A reasonable interpretation, I think, since the thick walls would have provided heat insulation) and places the center hub of the hospital in this position. The center of the hospital is not visible and may well have been of brick. However, moving the hospital this far south puts several of its wards well out into the water and violates the position of the hospital relative to the other buildings as shown...
in Beitzell (1972: p. 19f.). Thanks to the foresight of Ranger Sword, this building has been moved, I am told, to the adjacent high ground. I am also informed that although it did not come out in one piece, it has been moved out of the way of the riprap installations and most has been salvaged for further study.

Since so much of the Point had eroded away, I decided that it might be worth while to conduct some sort of underwater search using trained archaeological personnel. John Sands and Mahlon Hutchinson, amateur divers with archaeological training were hired to conduct a two-day search of the Point from both sides. I have reprinted their report in the next several pages.

Finally, since the completion of the field work, Ranger Sword has been continually searching the Point for additional archaeological evidence. In addition to ST 62 and J on the base map, he has located several other artifact concentrations (base map - B, C, D, E, F, G, & H). Also discovered was a line of round holes marked by the letter I on the base map. Mr. Sword's description is as follows (Sword, personal communication):

"The area marked "I" ... is a series of round holes perhaps ten feet in diameter, all in a row about twenty feet apart. The first one (is) on the east side of Maryland Route 5. The others then, at regular intervals, extend almost across the land to the edge of Lake Conoy. The holes are not deep and some are even difficult to see. At the west end of the line several holes are at right angles to each other and a few, though difficult to see, may be found southward from the western end of the line indicated ..."

The interpretation of this area is a difficult problem. Mr. Sword suggests:

"Mr. Frederick McCoy came to the park one day and we walked
over the area. He said that they were rifle pits, hastily thrown up when Johnson's forces were enroute to free the prisoners. This would seem reasonable. I do not know of any artifacts being taken from the holes. However, the rifle barrel and watch from your #42 is nearby." (Ibid.)

I have found nothing to refute this interpretation, and it would make good military sense. I feel it should stand.

UNDERWATER SURVEY (Following pages)
Report of Underwater Survey of Point Lookout Area, July 13, 14, 1973

The area immediately to the South of Fort Lincoln was surveyed on July 13, to confirm the reported sighting of brick foundations, laid in the clay bottom. It was said that the foundations were exposed at extreme low tides. Due to conditions of heavy surge resulting from the onshore wind and very low visibility, generally less than one foot, it proved impossible to undertake a systematic search pattern. However, the area in question was sufficiently small that reasonably complete coverage was achieved with the random method which was employed.

The survey revealed a clay bottom, occasionally covered with as much as six inches of silt, sand and oyster shell. The depth increased gradually, to about ten feet approximately 500 feet offshore. One brick was located in an apparently non-contextual situation, almost directly off the corner of the fortification in about four feet of water. It is conceivable that it was this brick which was the source of the report. Further, a group of pilings were located, as indicated on the attached sketch map; it should be noted that the diameter of the pilings does not seem great enough to support a structure of any size. There were a few scattered bricks and large stones among the pilings, though with no apparent pattern. The pilings were located approximately ten feet below the original level of the shore, which would suggest their use for a fish weir or a small wharf, rather than as a building foundation. No artifacts were recovered.

The area at the tip of the Point was surveyed on July 14, in the expectation of locating some evidence of the star-shaped hospital indicated in the lithograph of the area. Random artifact collection was performed on the sand bar extending out from the current U.S. Navy facility. An attempt was made to perform a systematic survey of the side facing the Chesapeake Bay, by using static points and lead lines, swimming a circular pattern. Once again, however, the visibility proved to be less than one foot, and often zero, as a result of the sediment stirred up by the wave surge. Moreover, the water was filled with sea nettles, which proved to be a major irritant, as we lacked full protective clothing. The systematic search had therefore to be abandoned in favor of another random survey.

The bottom was found to be generally silt and sand covered, thus concealing any features which might be present. The shallow zone of presumed erosion was found to continue out for a considerable distance, reaching a depth of ten feet at a distance of about 1500 feet from the shore. Virtually this entire area seems to be covered with more or less sand, thus making visual search of the bottom impossible without excavation to the clay stratum. There are small areas where the sand overburden has been washed away; one of these was located and was found to contain approximately a dozen bricks, scattered randomly and apparently not related to each other. Several short dives were made on the Potomac side of the point, where visibility was better, but the consistently sandy bottom, and the quick drop-off, made it seem unlikely that this area would prove productive. An area directly opposite the old lighthouse, on the Bay side, was checked to confirm reports of pilings; a relatively thorough search revealed no pilings or artifacts, but a consistently
sandy bottom. The search was completed by swimming towards the beach off the photographers building in a zig-zag pattern, attempting to cover as much of the bottom as possible. A small T-shaped foundation was discovered, apparently more or less in situ; approximately three feet in length, it appears to have been a support piling for a building. No other pilings were located in the area. Finally, the area directly off the foundation which has washed into the water was searched for artifacts, with negative results.

The possibilities for further study are severely hampered by the factors of low visibility, heavy wave and surge activity, and very large areas to be covered. Though careful choice of workdays could probably overcome to a large extent the problems of visibility and roughness, the fact that there are literally acres of ground involved makes the problem a difficult one. Moreover, the fact that most of the bottom is covered with sand compounds the problem. While it might be possible to remove the sand overburden within an area with a prop-wash device, it would be a slow task. Further, it would seem that the returns are liable to be marginal, in view of the loss of vertical elevation which all of the structures in the water have suffered, with the consequent destruction what might have been intact foundations at one time. One need only look at the foundation which is currently being washed away near the photography building for a graphic description of what must have happened to all of the structures in the submerged area. Unless the foundations were extremely deep, it seems unlikely that anything more than general structure location and random artifacts are likely to be recovered, even in the event of a concentrated search effort.

John O. Sands
Mahlon G. Hutchison
July 15, 1973
INTERPRETATION OF SKETCHES OF UNDERWATER SURVEY OF POINT LOOKOUT AREA

The sketch of the southern tip of Point Lookout, Section 1, gives approximate distances and depths of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay at 11:00 A.M. on July 14, 1973. Measurements were taken of the exposed beach area at this time, though much of the beach was submerged due to the fact that high tide was only one hour away. The greatest width of the exposed portion of the beach is approximately 200 feet, the length approximately 680 feet. An arbitrary point (about 20 feet from the southern sea wall and in the center of the beachwidthwise) was dug to check the depth of the sand. A hole was dug two feet without any change in the strata. Most of the sandbar forming the extension of the point was submerged, depth unknown, the total length being about 2400 feet. About 1500 feet offshore on the bay side, the depth of the water is about 10 feet, forming a shelving plateau from the beach, and presumably drops off rather quickly from this point. It is conceivable that this area could be the area where the major concentration of artifacts would be expected, though the destruction due to submergence makes the likelihood of locating intact foundations small. About 220 feet South of Point A and 165 feet offshore on the Bay side, an area of exposed clay was located, within which zone about a dozen bricks were located, without apparent context. They were loosely scattered throughout the area, and no interpretation may be given to them at the present time. Sample number 1 was recovered from this area. On the Potomac River side of the point, the dropoff was considerably closer to the sand bar; the depth was 10 feet within a zone between 150 and 300 feet offshore. A piling was located within this area, being 6 inches in diameter and about 12 inches in height, of wood. Glass and ceramic artifacts were recovered from the exposed area of the beach, in a random fashion.

Section 2 covers the area of the Chesapeake Bay which lies offshore from the metal seawall in the vicinity of the supposed Photo Gallery. The area considered includes a partially intact brick foundation, located at sea level and partially in the water. Though the date of the building is unknown, it is considered that it may be the remains of Building number 6 on the map of Pertinent Buildings, included herein. Sample number 3, a brick, and one green glass fragment were recovered from this site. Along the seawall, there is a heavy incidence of brick, many whole, but without any associated artifacts. Sample number 2 was taken from this area. Further, two cement pilings, possibly part of a building, were observed on the shore about 650 feet south of the Photo Gallery. About 70 feet north of the Photo Gallery and 110 feet offshore are four long blocks, of indeterminate material. About 80 feet south of the Photo Gallery and 220 feet offshore was a T-shaped brick pile was located. No other pilings of a similar nature could be located in the vicinity; it was probably laid in common bond, though this is not certain.

Mahlon G. Hutchison
John O. Sands
Point Lookout - Search for Arrows Camp Buildings  Section 1

CHESAPEAKE BAY

NAVAL STATION

BEACH

POTOMAC RIVER

11/14/73
1100 hrs.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES

SCALE: 1 in = 240 ft

Mark B. Hitchens
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on historical documentation, surface indicators, salvage operations and planned excavations, it has been possible to reconstruct the locations of the structures extant during the Civil War. Many of the structures have washed away on the Chesapeake side especially, yet many should still remain. These would include: At least 1/2 of the large, wheel-shaped Hammond General Hospital; the quartermaster's office; stables; various sutlers; possibly the wharf and warehouses close by; the original light house and buoy shed, of course; several hospital wards to the north of Hammond General Hospital; the extreme western portion of the Rebel Prison Camp; the cattle yard; a line of rifle pits; Fort Lincoln; and, the majority of the encampments located along the Potomac shore, to name a few.

In addition, the presence of two residences predating the Civil War are indicated, and there are likely to be Indian camps close at hand. (ST 60 & ST 62)

The sealed brick hearth beneath Fort Lincoln and the Fort itself are the most obvious and possibly the most spectacular remains of the prison camp area (ST 57). This site should be thoroughly and professionally excavated and reconstructed. There are ample plans in the National Archives to allow for an accurate reconstruction, and the accomplishment will be one of the largest tourist attractions in Southern Maryland. Until this project is undertaken, the riprap revetment will have to be left in place to prevent further erosional damage.
The light house, and possibly even the buoy shed, should be studied by an architectural historian and protected by the Maryland Antiquities or placed on the National Register. The details of construction should still be visible, and our own cursory examination revealed in the basement part of the original foundations behind the more modern repairs and additions.

The area of the blacksmith's shop, stables, and contraband headquarters should be thoroughly tested as quickly as possible. There are now plans being made to enlarge the current recreation facilities in this area by the addition of such features as tennis courts. If found, the blacksmith's shop would be nice to reconstruct. It would make a fine exhibit, especially if put into operation and manned by a craftsman making harness equipment, horseshoes, etc. Trenching should accomplish the task of locating the structure.

The encampments on the Potomac side of the Point are virtually intact. Untrained relic hunters and unsupervised metal-detector enthusiasts are rapidly destroying the context of a great number of artifacts. Thanks to Mr. Sword and his staff, this sort of thing has been greatly curtailed, but there are still occasional violations. Much information could definitely be obtained from the excavation of these encampments concerning the way of life of the Union soldier.

The cattle yard needs to be cleaned, well cleared (to provide visitor access), and marked in some way. Detailed
excavation or reconstruction does not seem to be economically warranted as the results would not justify (perhaps) the time and money needed to do the job right.

Both residential areas should be excavated, following location via trenching. There is some degree of alarm associated with ST 62. There are plans to dredge the Lake channel and/or create a new channel, and to enlarge the marina complex besides. This would completely destroy what in my estimation could be extremely important archaeological data. The material remains from a surface collection alone have provided enough information to speculate that the occupants had a middle to low income status.

There is virtually nothing known of the poorer people of Colonial and Victorian America, much less of 17th and 18th century Maryland poor. Most of the history, like most of the records are biased toward the wealthy, and perhaps the only means of filling in these broad gaps in our knowledge is through archaeology. These two sites represent excellent opportunities to conduct unique research into the "common man" of America's past.

The Lake Conoy residence should be totally undisturbed by activities such as plowing or construction activities later. In the process of studying these sites, the tax assessment records should be thoroughly researched (see Beitzell 1972: 2 and ibid, footnote 11).

The remainder of the hospital should be excavated and reconstructed. There is a deep sand overburden here and heavy
machinery might be used for its removal. The reconstruction, if well done, would greatly enhance the visitor's experience at the park.

Excavation of the Rebel Prison Camp is believed to be of extreme importance to the development of the park as a historic monument. The large obelisk in Scotland, Maryland would pave the way for the historically minded visitor to view where these men, apparently so ill-treated, were imprisoned, and eventually died. There is sufficient documentation to allow for accurate reconstruction, even though more than half of the structure has eroded away. Perhaps a rebuilt version of the camp nearby on high ground would serve the function of presenting the story with little loss to the true picture.

With a minimal expense the Camp could be turned into a "living prison" with guards walking the parapets, sutlers hawking their goods, and prisoners trying to talk their way into an extra day's rations.

The State of Maryland is in the unique position of having the resources and the opportunity to develop Southern Maryland into one of the country's most formidable historic areas, with sites ranging from the earliest Colonial times (e.g. St. Mary's City), up through the Civil War (e.g. Point Lookout). In view of the forthcoming bi-centennial celebration; the yearly increase in the number of visitor's to the area in general and the park specifically; and, the possibility of construction of a ferry system to connect the Point with the eastern shore and the historic Northern Neck of Virginia (Washington's Birthplace
and the Lee's home, Stratford Hall), the realization of the park's historic value, as well as its recreational value, would seem to be undeniably essential.
REFERENCES CITED

Camp, Helen

Davis, Rebecca A.

Gregory, Leverette
Mr. Gregory is Field Operations Director for the Southside Historic Sites Foundation of Williamsburg, Va.

Hume, Ivor Noel

Malone, Bartlett Yancey

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
1973 "Point Lookout State Park/ Proposed Development/ An Assessment of Impact". Program Planning and Evaluation Section.

National Archives
1823 Map record grp No. 77b/F27/ Lower half.
1826 Microfilm copy 598
1886 Light House contracts, Book E/ 1825-1834. 5th Auditor's Office, Bureau of Light Houses
1830 Record Grp. 26, Coast Guard Records, Contract Section.

Quimby, Ian M.G. (Ed.)

Stone, Garry Wheeler, J. Glenn Little, III, and Stephen Israel
1973 "Ceramics from the John Hicks Site, 1723 - 43: the Material Culture". In Ceramics in America, Ian M.G. Quimby, Ed. (q.v.), pp. 103-139.
REFERENCES CITED (CONT'D)

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
1938 Aerial photograph. Series AHX - 10, #121 & 122. April.

U.S. Department of the Army, U.S. Army Engineer District
APPENDIX # 1

\[ k \leq 1, \overline{J} \]
Cotised for first light house of Dwelly
7-22-1830, between Naval Base of Bath
and John Donato.

The dwelling house to be of hard bricks, thirty-four feet by twenty-five feet, to be built on a sufficient depth to make the foundation secure. One story, eight feet in the clear, divided into two rooms, with an entry seven feet in the clear between the stairs to the entry, and to lead into the chambers and to the cellar. A chimney with a fireplace in each room, with iron or masonry back and sides, a cellar under the walls of the house with walls eighteen inches thick and of sufficient height to admit six feet clear under the joists of the floor, to be paved with bricks, the partitions of the entry to be supported by pillars of brick work eighteen inches thick and six feet long. The walls of the house to be fourteen.
niches thick, the whole to be laid up in strong lime mortar and to be pointed. The roof to be rectangular. There are to be three windows in each room of sixteen lights of eight by ten, open and one of the two to be divided in each chamber set in strong frames. There must be attached to the house a Kitchen twenty four by twelve feet in the clear the walls of the same thickness as those of the dwelling house, one story of eight feet in the clear. The chim.- to have a fireplace for kitchen purposes. Also an out house or privy at a convenient distance from the dwelling house of brick four feet by four in the clear with a well at least eight feet deep and four feet in diameter wall.
up with bux -- if good fist
water can not be procured by sinking a
well, a round brick center must be
constructed under the kitchen, 14 feet
deep and four feet 8 inches in diameter
in the clear, the well to be fourteen
meters thick laid in bed lime mortar
-- on the center of the dwelling
house. To be an octagon tower, eighty
feet in diameter, sixteen feet high
above the wells of the house
--
-- stairs steps of the dwelling and
tower. To be three feet wide with a
niche, not exactly right middle and
brand of ten miles. -- all the
dwelling house, the tower and out
house to be finished in a substantial
plan next style & be well pruned
and painted over with two good
coats of best white lead except
the roof & the interior of the tower.
which must be painted with an equal number of coats, including priming, with good red or brown ochre. The interior walls, the partitions, and ceilings, including the tower, to be lathed with good quality lath and plastered with two coats of plaster and finished smooth and properly white-washed through throughout. — — — —

(long details of light)

Contract dated 7-22-1830 and to be completed by 8-1-1831.

DABNEY S. CARR

bound in name of JOHN DONOHOO

JAMES C. SELLMAN & JAMES FEPDERS

Hugh Campbell George Wilson

Cost to be $3050.

Lighthouse Contractors E 1825-1834

5th Auditor's Office Bureau of Lightv.
Appropriated by act of Congress, for
a sm. beacon lt. on Point Lookout,
mouth of Potomac River, Md., Mar. 3, 1825, $1,300.
" for a beacon lt. or sm. lt-ho.
on Point Lookout, - - - - May 23, 1828, 4,500.

Point Lookout, mouth of the Potomac River, Md.—The keeper's
dwelling at this station was thoroughly repaired in August, 1855.

A new lot fence is very much required here, the posts and rails of the
old fence are almost all decayed.

"In the fifth lt-ho. district, x x x new lanterns have
been placed at Back River, Point Lookout, and Ocracoke light-
houses. x x x The substitution of Franklin for valve lamps
is going on."

221. Point Lookout.—In good condition.

221. Point Lookout.—The dwelling requires repairs, and a fence to
inclose the garden is needed.

200. Point Lookout, on the north side of the entrance to River Potomac,
Maryland.—Under instructions from the Light-House Board, the engineer
of the district has commenced the work of establishing a large fog-bell
on the north side of the mouth of the river Potomac, under the general
appropriation for fog signals. This is a very desirable aid to navigation,
and will be equally valuable to vessels navigating the bay and river.

270. Point Lookout, north side of the entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—At the date of last annual report, the work of establishing a fog-
signal at this station was commenced under the general appropriation
for fog signals. The signal is a bell of large size, struck by machinery
at intervals of ten seconds. It was finished and in operation November
2, 1872.

319. Point Lookout, north side of entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—
The walls of the dwelling were refinished and plastered, new flooring was
put down in a portion of the dwelling, the fence around the premises thor-
oughly repaired, the walls were repaired and some minor work done.
The fog-bell tower and a portion of the dwelling were painted.

322. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—The old
roof was removed in May and the dwelling raised one story, for the
better accommodation of the keepers. A new tin roof was then put on,
and the three enclosed rooms were plastered. New porches were built
on the front and back of the dwelling, and various minor repairs were
made. The station is now in excellent order.
Point Lookout light-station, Md.

362. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—About 1,200 linear feet of picket fence with three gates were built, and the barbed-wire fence was repaired. The down spouts of the keeper's dwelling were renewed. Since the establishment of the buoy depot at this place complaints have been made that the fog-bell can not be heard, owing to the fact that the coal and buoy sheds which are higher than the fog-bell tower intercept the sound. As the bell-frame is partly decayed and must be replaced, the new one will be built in front of and attached to the coal shed. In November the water had encroached so far upon the river front of the lighthouse tract as to cover one end of the foundation of one of the buildings of the depot. Several hundred barrels of damaged cement at Fort Washington transferred from the Engineer Department upon request, were deposited along the bank as a temporary provision against further wash and have proved effective, but a more permanent breakwater of timber or stone should be constructed. This can be done at an estimated cost of $500.

373. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—The new fog-bell tower contemplated at the date of the last annual report, was erected at the end of the coal-shed, in October. At the same time a new summer-kitchen and a new stable were built, and repairs made to the keeper's dwelling. In November the store-house was reshingled, and the old fog-bell striking apparatus replaced by a new one. The work of building the breakwater will soon be undertaken.

404. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—An iron oil house, capable of storing about 1,000 gallons of mineral oil, was purchased and will be erected at the station at an early date.

474. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—An iron oil house was erected. Various repairs were made.

520. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—The oil house erected during June was thoroughly painted. On November 30 the red sector in the light was discontinued.

551. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—In February the garden fence was rebuilt, consisting of 52 posts, 34 rails, 1,100 feet of baseboards, 1,400 pickets, and 4 gates. Repairs were made.

565. Point Lookout, entrance to Potomac River, Maryland.—New model fourth-order lamps were supplied.
GRID SYSTEM

We have divided the entire area of the park into grid squares. Our largest division, designated as a zone is 600 feet on a side. Each zone is divided into 36 areas, each 100 feet on a side. Each area is then divided into 100 sectors, 10 feet on a side. Thus it is possible to pinpoint a feature or the location of an artifact lot within a 100 sq. foot area just by referring to its zone, area, and sector coordinates.

The grid is oriented to coincide with the center line of Md. Rte. 5 and is thus 18° west of magnetic north. The center point of the grid is marked on the base map as a circle with a cross in it, and is the intersection of zones 38, 39, 42, & 43. This is just west of #28 on the map.
CATALOGING SYSTEM

Artifacts were labeled with India ink and in the case of ceramics and light colored glass, they were coated over the number with clear nail polish. On most metal and the dark glass, a stripe of white enamel was placed on the artifact and then the catalog number was written on the enamel.

The artifacts bear individual letter designations and provenience descriptions recorded in the following manner:

1.) With the exception of the four utilized state site numbers (ST57, Fort Lincoln; ST59, Zones 46, 51 and 54; ST60, Clarke Farmhouse; and ST62, the residence on the southeast shore of Lake Canoy), all artifact designations were prefixed by the code STA.

2.) Artifacts with no known provenience were coded with the symbol "Φ".

3.) Artifacts from the Bay side were coded with the symbol "E" (east).

4.) Artifacts from the river side were coded with the symbol "W" (west).

5.) When imprecise provenience was recorded, or when a geographical reference point was used instead of our grid system, (q.v.) the grid system designations were narrowed down to as few as possible and prefixed by the number "9". For example, artifacts from the vicinity of the supposed photographic studio might be designated STA/57/909-910. In this case, the precise area is unknown. The same prefix would be used for imprecise zones or sectors.

Catalogue numbers are assigned starting with AA and proceed to AB, AC, etc., until AY is used at which time one begins BA. The following letters are never used; I, O, U, V, X, Z. On the artifact register form the number assigned to the artifact is copied and a brief description entered.
PHOTOGRAPHS
PHOTO #1

Fort Lincoln - W. Wall Looking East
Top Row (1. to r.)
Buff paste stoneware bottle basal fragment. Mid-nineteenth century (ST59/51/XC)
Buff paste stoneware bottle lip, neck and shoulder sherd w/yellow slip extending from lip to midsection. Mid-nineteenth century (ST59/51/CL)
Buff paste stoneware bottle sherd w/half buff and half yellow-slip glaze. Mid-nineteenth century (ST60/1A/AB)
Buff paste stoneware bottle sherd. Mid-nineteenth century (ST60/1/AGD)

Middle Row (1. to r.)
Gray paste, brown saltglaze stoneware vessel sherd. Eighteenth century, if British and nineteenth century, if American (ST60/1/AGA)
Gray paste, brown saltglaze stoneware vessel sherd. Eighteenth century, if British and nineteenth century, if American (ST60/1/AFR)
Buff paste, white-glazed stoneware, non-uniformly salt-pitted on interior and exterior surfaces w/blue band decoration. Possible crock sherd. End of eighteenth through nineteenth, if American (ST6/29-7/AA)

Bottom Row (1. to r.)
Gray saltglaze stoneware crock rim sherd w/cobalt blue decoration. Second half of eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century. (ST6/42-14/AP)
Gray saltglaze stoneware crock sherd w/brown slip on interior surface and top of rim. Second half of eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century (ST60/GU/AA)
Gray saltglaze stoneware rim sherd w/everted lip and cobalt blue decoration. Possible chamber pot fragment. Second half of eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century (ST60/4A/AA)
Gray paste, Rhenish stoneware w/incised, cobalt blue decoration. Late seventeenth century through eighteenth century (ST60/1/AMK)
White saltglaze rim fragment w/basket weave decoration. Mid-eighteenth century (ST60/4A/BE)
Top Row (1. to r.)
Blue shell-edge ironstone platter rim sherd. Nineteenth century (ST60/1/AGJ)
Blue shell edge ironstone rim sherd. Nineteenth century (ST60/1/AGN)
Blue shell edge ironstone hexagonal rim sherd. Nineteenth century (ST 60/1A/AJ)

Bottom Row (1. to r.)
Pearlware sherd w/hand painted blue and orange band and brown arch decoration; "annular ware". Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (ST60/4A/AY)
Pearlware sherd w/brown and light blue band decoration, (engine turned w/cut slip); "annular ware". Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (ST60/3A/EF)
Top Row (1. to r.)
Red earthenware rim sherd w/black glaze. Probably late eighteenth century (ST60/1/AEK)
Red earthenware w/yellow veins and black glaze, interior side only. Probably late eighteenth century (ST60/2A/AM)
Red earthenware w/black glaze; possibly engine turned. Probably late eighteenth century (ST60/4A/AG)

Second Row (1. to r.)
Red earthenware w/brown glaze on interior side only. Eighteenth or nineteenth century (STA/42-14/AN)
Redware rim w/manganese sprinkled on surface of lead glaze. Through eighteenth century (ST60/3/AD)

Third Row (1. to r.)
Sponge decorated yellow slipware base sherd. Eighteenth or nineteenth century (ST60/1/ST)
Combed slipware sherd. Eighteenth century (ST60/1A/AG)

Bottom Row (1. to r.)
Yellow ware sherd w/two brown trailed slip bands. Nineteenth century (ST60/1/AGG)
Yellow ware sherd w/two brown trailed slip bands. Nineteenth century (ST60/1A/AE)
Yellow ware sherd w/two brown trailed slip bands. Nineteenth century (ST60/1A/AF)
Top Row (l. to r.)
Ironstone rimsherd w/raised floral motif. Nineteenth century (ST6/42-14/A3)
Ironstone banded ware w/broad blue band decoration. Nineteenth century (ST60/5A/AB)

Middle Row (l. to r.)
Ironstone sherds w/blue transfer print - unmended fit. Nineteenth century (ST60/1/FH and ST60/1/FF)

Bottom Row (l. to r.)
Bluish porcelain sherd w/underglaze blue band decoration on interior and red leaf motif on exterior. Eighteenth century (ST60/1/FL)
Bluish porcelain w/underglaze blue and overglaze red decoration. Eighteenth century (ST60/1/AHA)
PHOTO # 12

Top Row (l. to r.)
Dark green bottle neck and lip. (ST59/47-32/A/AB) Hand blown
Dark green bottle shoulder, neck and lip frag. (STΔ/38-1/1C/CA)
Hand blown
Amber bottle neck and lip. (STΔ/51/913-919/AE) Hand blown
Dark brown bottle neck and lip. (STΔ/E/CN) Hand blown
Dark green bottle shoulder, neck and lip frag. (ST59/54-17/AC)
Hand blown

Bottom Row (l. to r.)
Dark green bottle shoulder, long neck and lip frag w/raised letters: "PATEN " (ST59/51/KN) Hand blown
Dark green bottle shoulder, neck and lip frag, w/mold marks and applied lip. (ST59/51/1C) Hand blown
Light bluish green bottle shoulder, short neck and lip frag. (ST59, 54-6/C/AB) Hand blown
Light bluish green bottle shoulder and lip frag, w/almost no neck. (STΔ/50-35/AG) Hand blown
Medium green bottle w/mold marks and applied lip and raised letters: "PATEN" (ST59/51/NE) Hand blown
PHOTO #12
Top Row (1. to r.)
Amber, water-worn bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (STΔ/E/FN)
Hand blown
Brown bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (STΔ/E/CK) Hand blown
Brown bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (ST59/51/HL) Hand blown
Thick, dark green bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (ST59/54-5/AC)
Hand blown

Middle Row (1. to r.)
Amber bottle bottom fragment w/nippled pontil (STΔ/0/KQ)
Hand blown
Dark green bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (ST59/51-14/B/AC)
Hand blown
Green bottle bottom w/nippled pontil (ST59/51/PT) Hand blown
Dark green bottle kick-up (distance from base to kick-up = 42 m.m.)
(ST59/51/JG) Hand blown

Bottom Row (1. to r.)
Green bottle kick-up (distance from base to kick-up = 22 m.m.)
(ST59/51-14/B/AD) Hand blown
Dark green bottle kick-up w/nippled pontil (distance from base
to kick-up = 31 m.m.) (ST59/51/PD) Hand blown
Blue bottle kick-up w/leaded pontil and raised letters: (two lines)"ERIOR", "WATER" (distance from base to kick-up = 27 m.m.)
(ST59/951-947/AA)
The following photographs are of selected artifacts from various areas of Point Lookout. The description of the artifacts of each picture is given following the picture. The numbers in parentheses are the catalogue numbers for each artifact (see Appendix #4).

The scale shown is 10 centimeters long.