



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA623

Site Name: Cassandor Hamilton

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Cassandra Bond

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-18th to mid-19th century farmstead site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code KeB,SaaB,Mha

Latitude 39.3459

Longitude -76.3670

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Dundee Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 160 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Y

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American Y

Unknown

Anglo-American Y

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin		0	
Clovis	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehana	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Palmer	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Vernon	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Piscataway	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Calvert	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Le Croy	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Guilford	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Brewerton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Otter Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Levanna	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shepard	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Keyser	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Townsend	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Watson	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mockley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Page	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text" value="0"/>	English Brown	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Borderware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Buckley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	North Devon	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="0"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text" value="0"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text" value="0"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Stone bowls	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Rimsherds	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		0	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="5"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="45"/>		
Arms	<input type="text" value="26"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	<input type="text" value="43"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Personal items	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

Description:

Mid-18th to mid-19th century farmstead site

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18BA623, the Cassandor Hamilton site, is located at Marshy Point Park and Nature Center in Chase, Maryland, situated along an established recreational trail system near the parking lot. The site consists of a mid-18th to mid-19th century farmstead site and an associated cemetery. Soils in the area consist of Keyport silt loam (2-5%), Sassafras sandy loam (0-5%), and Mattapex silt loam (0-2%).

During a walkover survey of the Marshy Point property by local volunteers, a single headstone was found, which is inscribed "In Memory of CASSANDOR HAMILTON Who Departed this Life October 1st 1794 Aged 42 Years". Subsequently, Daniel Dean (Research Chair – Marshy Point Nature Center Council) conducted a metal detector survey of Park property and recovered mid-18th to mid-19th century domestic artifacts approximately 75 meters to the southeast of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone. The artifacts recovered via the metal detecting survey include five 19th century ceramics, forty-three buttons, ten coins, twenty-three bullets, three gun parts, and forty-five household utensils. Based on the discovery of the headstone and the domestic material culture, site 18BA623 was recorded by the ASM Northern Chesapeake Chapter in August of 2020.

On March 23rd, 2021, MHT conducted a remote sensing survey at Marshy Point Park and Nature Center to investigate 18BA623. Methods of remote sensing employed included close-interval magnetic susceptibility and ground-penetrating radar (GPR). A close-interval (approximately 5 meter) magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out across a roughly .5 acre wooded landform with saturated soils where metal detecting had recovered domestic objects suggestive of a mid-18th to mid-19th century farmstead. The goal of the magnetic susceptibility survey was to identify hotspots perhaps associated with mid-18th to mid-19th century domestic structures. The ground-penetrating radar survey was carried out on a 20x30 meter portion of a wooded landform, which encompassed the location of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone. The goal of the GPR survey was to attempt to identify anomalies consistent with graveshafts located within the presumed cemetery. In addition to the GPR survey, GPS points were collected to document the location of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone and conspicuous fieldstones, which were suggested by researchers with the MPNCC to potentially be additional grave markers.

For the magnetic susceptibility survey, a total of eighty-four 5 meter grid cells was collected encompassing an area of roughly .5 acres where prior metal detecting had yielded mid-18th through mid-19th century domestic artifacts. The MagSusc readings for the survey area were consistently low. No hotspots suggestive of anthropogenic activity were identified based on the MagSusc survey. The concentration of artifacts recovered via metal detecting suggests that a domestication occupation occurred somewhere within the .5 acre MagSusc survey area. Accordingly, anomalous soils suggestive of anthropogenic activity were expected in the survey area. The consistently low MagSusc readings may be explained by the saturated soil conditions encountered during the survey, which may have affected the ability of the MagSusc to collect accurate readings. Or perhaps the material culture collected via the metal detecting survey is in a redeposited context resulting from the original domestic context being disturbed via earthmoving activities associated with developing the grounds for Marshy Point Nature Center.

For the GPR survey, The 350-MHz antenna achieved approximately 1.6 meters of depth penetration based on digital correction of the GPR data through migration processing. The ground-penetrating radar survey area comprised a 20x30 meter portion of a wooded landform encompassing the location of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone. GPR data was collected in southwest to northeast unidirectional transects spaced 25cm apart. The 25cm transect spacing and transect direction was employed to increase the data resolution and to assist in potentially discriminating historic grave shaft features, which typically are oriented East-West. Due to the presence of many obstacles like trees and large rocks in the survey area many of the transects included "add on" transect lines to collect data beyond the obstacles encountered in the normal transect line.

Three-dimensional time slices through the GPR data revealed horizontal and vertical relationships amongst radar anomalies including potential anthropogenic features, potential modern disturbances, and natural tree root systems. The near surface time slices (0-20cm below surface (bs), 20-40cmbs, 40-60cmbs) reveal dendritic radar anomalies suggestive of tree roots. The time slice from 60 to 80 cm below surface contains high-amplitude rectanguloid anomalies in the north central portion of the survey area. Additional high-amplitude rectanguloid anomalies appear in the 80 to 100 cmbs timeslice including a row of rectanguloid anomalies running North-South in the survey area. The high-amplitude rectanguloid anomalies persist in the 100-120cmbs timeslice. In the 120-140 cmbs timeslice, the rectanguloid anomalies in the eastern half of the survey area are no longer visible. In the 140-160 cmbs timeslice, all of the rectanguloid anomalies are no longer present and the data consists of diffuse reflections likely indicative of natural soil stratigraphy. There are 17 rectanguloid shaft anomalies strongly suggestive of grave shafts and 9 shaft anomalies moderately suggestive of grave shafts. The rectanguloid shaft anomalies strongly suggestive of grave shafts occur in at least two rows. GPS mapping of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone indicates that a rectanguloid shaft anomaly strongly suggestive of a grave shaft is directly associated with the headstone. The fieldstones mapped with the GPS do not consistently align with the rectanguloid shaft anomalies and therefore it cannot be definitively determined whether or not the fieldstones were used as grave markers.

The remote sensing survey in Marshy Point Park and Nature Center investigated the potential locations of domestic structures and an associated cemetery at 18BA623. The magnetic susceptibility survey did not yield hotspots suggestive of anthropogenic activity in the area where metal detecting has recovered mid-18th to mid-19th century artifacts. The ground-penetrating radar survey yielded signals clearly suggestive of historic graves in the area of the Cassandor Hamilton headstone. Ground-truthing will be necessary to confidently prove that the GPR evidence represents graveshafts; however, based on the geophysical results and the presence of an extant headstone in the survey area, the most parsimonious explanation is that the rectanguloid shaft features are graveshafts. Further investigations designed to document the locations of historic structures and graves at 18BA623 might include examination of historic maps, aeriels and other documents, shovel test pit surveys, and/or expanded remote sensing surveys on additional landforms.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95008482, 18BA623 SF