



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE15

Site Name: Rodgers Tavern

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Rogers Tavern, Stevenson's Tavern, CE-129

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-19th century tavern, 20th century commercial building and railyard, precontact camp

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code BeB2,BeC3

Latitude 39.5517

Longitude -76.0700

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) Susquehanna River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 74 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

#### Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

#### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

#### Bldg or foundation

Isolated burial

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

Tavern

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

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

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	268	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	35	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	16			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	13	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	404	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	585	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	165	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	11	Misc. kitchen	69
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	13	Misc.	43
Personal items	17	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> slag

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	deconstruction rubble; 4 buried features	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Town of Perryville

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Rodgers Tavern (18CE15) is located in Perryville, on Broad Street (Maryland route 7) on the first terrace above the Susquehanna River approximately 30 feet above mean sea level. It is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, Maryland Archeological Research Unit 6 (the Sassafras Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages). The grounds are covered with grass. Immediately to the west the property drops off to the Susquehanna River. A concrete sidewalk fronts the property, and the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad Line embankment dominates the south side of Broad Street, across from the tavern. Rodgers Tavern sits on Beltsville Silt loam, BeB2 and BeC3. The 1973 Cecil County Soil Survey describes the Beltsville Series as consisting of nearly level to moderately sloping, moderately well drained soils on the Coastal Plain, mostly in the central or north-central part of the county. These soils are dominantly yellowish-brown and loamy. They have a subsoil that is sticky in the upper part and is very firm to extremely firm and brittle in the lower part and does not permit the ready movement of moisture. A portion of Made Land (MaB) is adjacent to the property under the railroad embankments south of the tavern property.

The land that became Rodgers Tavern was first patented in 1659 by John Bateman. In 1674 it was sold to Richard Perry, for whom Perry Point is named. In 1729 the property that included the present Rodgers Tavern was sold by the heirs of Richard Perry to Philip Thomas, a Quaker merchant from Anne Arundel County. The property remained in the hands of the Thomas family until the early 19th century. The ferry and the Tavern were operated sometimes by tenants, sometimes by the owners of the property. The earliest reference for tavern and ferry at this location is Jacob Young, in 1695. The current building is thought to have been built c.1740. The tavern is listed in the Cecil County Court Judgements and Minute books, with various operators from 1759 to 1832. Historic maps consistently note the tavern on the east side of the Susquehanna. For example, Rochambeau pictures the tavern, its yard, and the post road proceeding from the ferry landing. One of the more prominent of the ferry and tavern operators was John Rogers, or Rodgers, who is listed as the tavern and sometimes the ferry operator, in 1779, 1780, and 1790-1794. In 1795 Elizabeth Rogers ran the tavern and ferry, and in 1796-1798 Mary Rogers, or Mrs. Rogers were listed as running the ferry and the tavern.

John Rodgers was born in Scotland in 1726, and served in the Revolutionary War as a captain of militia. He was later known as "Col. Rodgers". His family began a long tradition of serving in the Navy. George Washington mentions staying in Rogers [sic] tavern several times on his journal of his travels up and down the east coast. Since John Rodgers lived in Havre de Grace, and apparently maintained a facility on that side of the river at times, it is not always clear whether these refer to stays at the Perryville Rodgers tavern. However, Washington did stay at least several times in the Perryville facility. The Cecil County Court Judgements and Minute Books, list a tavern and ferry on the site up to 1833. The bridging of the river and the arrival of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad put the ferry and tavern out of business, and the building was purchased by the Railroad. In 1956 the building was bought from the railroad by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, who sold it to the town of Perryville in 1992.

In 2005, the Town of Perryville planned to work on restoration of the existing Tavern Building.

Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archeological investigations within the approximately 1-acre Rodgers Tavern Site in Cecil County, Maryland. Dr. Joseph Hopkins, Ann S. Persson M.A., and William McIntyre M.A. directed a volunteer crew from the Archeological Society of the Northern Chesapeake chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland. Field investigation consisted of excavation of eight Shovel Test Pits (STPs)

The Rodgers Tavern Site (18CE15) was defined to be a parcel 200 feet by 141 feet, with Rodgers Tavern at the southern end of the parcel, facing Broad Street. In order to sample this site, two lines of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) were laid out paralleling the two sides of the tavern, oriented S 30 degrees, 84' 8" E. These lines were 41 feet apart, and 50 feet from each of the outer boundaries of the parcel. Three STPs fit on each line. Two additional STPs were excavated on each side of the tavern 25 feet from the front boundary, and 25 feet from the side of the Tavern, making a total of 8 STPs. STPs measured 30 cm in diameter. Modern debris (plastic, Styrofoam) was kept, but large quantities of coal, mortar, and brick were sampled and recorded by percentages. All other artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis. Digital photography recorded each STP and west, east, and north elevations of the building. Backfilling occurred on the same day, restoring the property as closely as possible to pre-excavation conditions. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" hardware mesh. Soil profiles were recorded for each excavated STP.

The Rodgers Tavern site has been used as a tavern and ferry landing site since at least 1695. As could be expected, all the STPs were positive. Some modern material (plastic, styrofoam, and modern bottles) was recovered from the upper 10 cms of the STPs. However, evidence of apparently intact deposits appeared to be present on most of the site. Following completion of fieldwork on November 26, 2004, the recovered artifacts were processed and analyzed in the basement kitchen space of the tavern. All specimens were washed and catalogued. Six quartz lithics (none diagnostic) and one possible historic gun flint were also recovered. All artifacts recovered and acid-free copies of all field documentation are currently expected to be retained by the Town of Perryville.

The artifact yield for the Phase I investigations was quite high for 8 STPs, n=582. Most of the artifacts can be placed from the second quarter of the 19th-century through early 20th century. Several pieces of modern debris were encountered. There are a few ceramic sherds which possibly represent a late 18th century time period.

Most of the artifacts were either household (glass, ceramic) or architectural (brick, mortar, nails). Other categories represented included food-related (shell and bone), modern (plastic, styrofoam, beer glass), personal (pipe stems, marble), domestic (coal), prehistoric (flake), hardware (unidentified metal) and unidentified. Architectural items included sand-lime mortar, brick, and nails. One piece of brick was glazed. The majority of the nails were too corroded to permit accurate identification; the remaining examples were mostly cut. There was one clear example of a handwrought head. Shell, bone, and teeth are indicators of diet and foodways. In-depth analysis of these ecofacts was not justified at this initial stage of research. The shell recovered was oyster, which is expected of the food remains from a colonial tavern. Coal and slag were found across the site.

While the location of the tavern on the shore of Susquehanna made it a high potential location for prehistoric sites, the six quartz fragments from two separate STPs in no way suggested the presence of important prehistoric resources at the site. Due to the scattered nature of the finds and the known grading and disturbance of the property, it is believed that the lithic materials represent only isolated finds. The majority of artifacts recovered were categorized as household. The glass items range from early green bottle glass to modern brown beer bottle glass. Coarse and refined earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware were found during the Phase I. Analysis of the artifacts resulted in an early to late 19th-century occupation range for the property. There were also artifacts from the late 18th-century and modern debris.



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Brief

Description:

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Unknown

In summary, STPs 1 and 6, located immediately north of the building, both encountered structural features, possibly foundations associated with the addition that was removed from the north side, or from earlier walkways behind the building. STP 7, on the western side of the building, yielded ceramic, oyster shell, glass, and a kaolin pipe stem. A hard layer at 60 cms may represent an earlier yard surface. STP 8 and STPs 2 and 5 showed evidence of less activity, but appear to represent intact soil stratigraphy. STPs 3 and 4, in the very back of the yard, appear to be in a disturbed trash dump, which included at 19th and 20th century material.

The Phase II investigation in 2007 examined the area of a proposed addition to the northwest corner of Rodgers Tavern. This area extends 27 feet north of the building and roughly 25 feet along the western end of the north side of the tavern. Where the proposed 2006 addition would be constructed, an earlier addition once stood. This addition was the full height of the building, and went the whole length of the back (north) side of the building. The addition extended 18 feet north from the Rodgers Tavern. It was constructed in the late 19th century, and apparently was used among other things to house workers on the railroad, which passes in front of the Tavern. It was torn down after 1959 by the Society for Preservation of Maryland Antiquities, who owned the Tavern at that time. In a 1956 plat of the site this addition can be seen on the north side of tavern, which is 18 feet longer than the south side of the Tavern.

A total of five STPs were placed to determine additional information about three specific areas in the north yard: the corner of the proposed addition and porch (STPs 1 and 2); the northern wall of the 19th-century addition (STPs 3 and 4); and the possible interior living space of the 19th-century addition (STP 5). Concurrently three 5 foot (1-meter) square Test Units were excavated to get detailed information on stratigraphic and horizontal integrity of deposits in the portion of the site to be affected by the proposed addition. 973 artifacts were recovered in total, all artifacts recovered and acid-free copies of all field documentation are currently expected to be retained by the Town of Perryville. STPs were dug in accordance with Maryland state guidelines and measured a minimum of 40 cm in diameter. Excavation proceeded by natural layers. Excavation in test units proceeded by soil layers, with 10 or 20 cm. arbitrary levels where appropriate.

Test Unit 1 was placed directly in line with the west wall of the proposed addition, where this wall would cross the corner of the earlier 19th-century addition, 18' north of the tavern. The southwest corner of the test unit was placed at 15' north of the datum, and the northwest corner was 20' north. The eastern wall of the unit was placed five feet east of the west wall line. This test unit thus tested the presence of evidence of the 19th century addition, as well as part of the area that would have been under that addition. As the rubble was excavated, it became possible to tell that that an intact corner of the 19th-century addition foundation did remain intact below the rubble and extended into the subsoil. This foundation wall was recorded as Feature 1 and was excavated and mapped separately from the rest of the unit. When Feature 1 was identified the floor was scraped and cleaned up. An intact portion of a ceramic drainpipe was recorded at this level of the foundation.

The second test unit was also placed on the west wall line, 25' north of the datum and ended at 30' north of the datum at the northeast corner of the unit. Under the sod level, level 1 contained similar soil and rubble as TU 1 and was excavated as one layer (10YR3/4 silty loam) until an area of dark ash and coal clinkers (10YR4/2) was encountered, approximately 20cm below ground surface. This ash layer was not designated as a feature but was excavated separately. The ash level began to drop on the west side of the unit, toward the Susquehanna River. This heavy ash deposit clearly comes from the railroad that passes to the south of the property; the railroad apparently used the massive loads of ash produced by its trains to level the topography west of the Tavern. Test Unit 2 showed evidence of mixed ceramic including Whiteware, Stoneware, two pieces of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Yellowware, Pearl ware, Mocha ware, Ironstone, glass ranging from milk glass and clear screw top necks, to devitrified Olive Green Glass, and ceramic pipe fragments. A Spanish coin bearing the date "1783", marbles, and a plastic fence toy all came from the same level. The level included several large stones like those found in the other units, as well a brick fragments and nails. Other remains are consistent with the tearing down of the 19th century addition after 1959.

TU 3 began as an expansion of STP 2. Only the western half of the unit in Level 2 was excavated, in the interest of time and crew availability, as additional information would not be gained by the excavation of the entire unit down to sterile subsoil clay.

The Phase II investigations recovered 943 artifacts: 56 artifacts from the five STPs, and the remainder from the three 5' square Test Units. Like the material from the Phase I investigations, most of the artifacts can be placed from the second quarter of the 19th-century through early 20th century. Ceramic wares ranged from pearlware through whiteware. Similarly, the glass fragments include devitrified Olive Green fragments, clear glass screw top rims, and a complete Bromo Seltzer bottle. Several pieces of modern debris were encountered, including plastic, a light bulb base, and a spark plug. There are a few pieces which possibly represent a late 18th - century time period. These include two sherds of creamware from Test Unit 3, and a Spanish Coin dated 1783 from Test Unit 2.

In both the STPs and the Test Units, a number of large stones, not articulated, and architectural elements (including mortar, rubble fragments, drain pipe and brick fragments, window glass, and nails) occur. This is consistent with the demolition of the two story 19th century addition after 1959. The melted blobs of glass and the fused ceramic and metal finds from Test Units 1, 2 and 3 suggest burning associated with that demolition. The range of ceramics and personal material, including buttons and marbles, are consistent with material from the 19th and early 20th century occupation in that addition.

Analysis of the artifacts resulted in an early to late 19th-century and 20th century occupation range for the property. There were also artifacts from the late 18th-century. In general, the artifact assemblage reflects a diverse occupation range, mixed with architectural items largely describing the removal of the 19th century addition.

One jasper biface was recovered in STP3. One quartz flake was recovered from STP5. Test Unit 1 produced two quartz flakes, Test Unit 3 produced six, and Test Unit 3 produced three. All were found in contexts with historic material and did not represent any undisturbed prehistoric material.

It was determined that planned construction of the proposed addition to Rodgers Tavern would not have an adverse effect on archeological resources that would yield important information for our knowledge of Maryland history or prehistory. The Phase II investigations provide a complete sample of one piece of the history of Rodgers Tavern- the removal of the 19th century addition in the third quarter of the 20th century. The range of material recovered nicely hint at domestic use of the structure, but Test Units unfortunately show clearly that the artifacts are completely mixed in the context of this removal.

In 2009, additional survey work was conducted by members of the Archeology Society of the Northern Chesapeake (ASNC) and students from Harford Community College (HCC), as part of the curriculum for the advanced course, "The Archaeology of Maryland". The course and the excavations were supervised by Ann Persson. M.A. The STPs were situated in the side yard to the west of the main structure, and were laid out radially from STP 7, which had



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yielded interesting historic and prehistoric artifacts, with somewhat less disturbed deposits in the Phase I excavations conducted in 2004.

In October 2009 a utility trench was excavated, monitored by Ann S. Persson. Monitoring of excavation of 2-foot-wide trench in which to place four 3" wide electrical conduit lines, running from the southwest elevation of the structure to an existing light pole 80 feet NW of the building. The upgrade to the electrical system is one component of the restoration project at Rodgers Tavern, which will ultimately include stabilization of the structure, installation of new utility systems, and any required archeological excavations. A total of 218 artifacts were recovered, but no intact historic deposits or features were identified. Excluding the materials still manufactured today, the average begin date is 1820 and the average end date is 1860, consistent with the majority of artifacts recovered, i.e., late period edgeware and transfer-printed whiteware. Collected artifacts included purple glass, olive green glass, carnival glass, quartz debitage, light blue transfer-printed whiteware, Blue willow, dipped ware, two pipe stems, Flow Blue and dark blue transfer print; porcelain figurine feet, blue and green edgeware, brown transfer print, and polychrome.

In December 2010 another trench was excavated, also monitored by Ann S. Persson. Monitoring of 14-foot hand-dug utility trench by two contractors from Merit Mechanical. A total of 163 artifacts were recovered, but no intact historic deposits or features were identified. Artifacts recovered included whitewares (light and dark blue, black, and red transfer print, Flow Blue, Flow Black, and polychrome, blue and green edgeware in both scalloped and unscalloped and impressed and plain rims), 2 sherds of stoneware, 5 yellowware, 4 porcelain (including a cylindrical shaped piece), black and brown-glazed redwares, yellow slipware, window glass, brown beer bottle glass, clear bottle glass, blue bottle glass, glass handle fragment (doorknob?), a 1925 wheat penny, 2 clay pipe stems (1 incised Peter Dorn), cut nails, coal, metal hook, oyster shell, and animal bone, and one quartz flake.

Archeological monitoring of trenching for a new sanitary sewer at the Rodgers Tavern (18CE15) was conducted on April 28 and May 1, 2014. Preparation for this portion of the sanitary sewer trenching resulted in earlier excavation through the Tavern south wall [approved?] to lay in new PVC pipe from the building interior. Archeological monitoring covered hand excavation to re-expose the connection point of the recently emplaced PVC pipe, then, after cornering to the northeast, about 60 feet of straight new mechanically excavated trench. Field measurements were recorded with tape measures in relation to the north edge of a concrete sidewalk that extended along the north side of Broad Street between the street and the Tavern.

The recovered materials were consistent with previously excavated items from the site and recovered from disturbed deposits that represent a wide date range from the early 1800s through modern times. Items of interest and further research include the quartz lithic material and fountain pen. The remaining items are not likely to greatly increase the general knowledge of the material culture of the Rodgers Tavern site. These materials joined the rest of the assemblage and are currently in the process of being returned to the Town of Perryville for permanent curation and possible exhibit display.

In 2020-2021, a non-invasive survey was done of the Rodgers Tavern lot and adjacent Lower Ferry Park by Washington College. GPR revealed 4 anomalies, representing one buried structure and 3 rectangular areas of previous disturbance. These anomalies were seen at depths of 2-4 ft below surface. The larger project undertook additional historical research, a thorough analysis of historic maps, synthesized previous archaeological information, completed a 3-D GPR survey, and prepared a comprehensive GIS for site management and research. The GIS provides an important research and management tool for 18CE15.

A 3-D ground-penetrating radar of the tavern lot revealed buried utility lines and 4 anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Anomaly E, buried beneath a parking lot east of the tavern, is interpreted as a buried structure below the current parking lot. It measures 28.4 ft E-W x 11.5 ft N-S at a depth of 2.5 ft below surface. This corresponds to the location of a structure or structures shown on maps from 1781 on. Anomalies F, G & H are located in the rear yard, north of the tavern. All are interpreted as former excavations or disturbances. Anomaly F measures 12.4' E-W x 20.2' N-S at 4' in depth. Anomaly G measures 11.4' E-W x 23.2' N-S at a depth of 3 ft below surface, and roughly correlates with structures shown maps in 1782 and 1858.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002385, 95002385, 18CE15 SF