



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH336

Site Name: Old Collier Place

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

mid 19th through mid 20th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.5771

Longitude -76.8897

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 60 m

Site slope 0

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) Unnamed tributary of Piney

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- Minimum distance to water is 175 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 P
- ca. 1720 - 1780 P
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

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? 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
 - house site

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	
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

Earthenware		Ironstone	3	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	115	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	62			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

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	
Pottery (all)	216	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	71	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	175	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	3
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	3	Misc.	5
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Old Collier Place (18CH336) is a mid to late nineteenth century farmstead near the town of Waldorf in Charles County, Maryland. The site is situated on an upland terrace lobe, overlooking Piney Branch. The site is bounded on the east by a steep gully, and on the west side by a more gentle slope down to a shallow drainage. The area surrounding the site was primarily in mature white pine (with a few large deciduous trees also present) when examined by researchers in the late 1980s and early 1990s (see below). Soils at 18CH336 are primarily Beltsville silt loams.

The site was first encountered in 1988 during the course of a Phase I reconnaissance survey. The survey was undertaken in this area for the Charles County Sanitary Landfill No. 2. Plans for the landfill site involved the filling of a wetland area, therefore a permit was required from the US Army Corps of Engineers. As a prerequisite for the permitting, a Phase I survey was required to determine if any archeological resources would be impacted by the in-filling. The Phase I fieldwork began with an informal walkover survey of the entire study area to gain familiarity with the general field conditions, logistical access, project area boundaries, and extant survey control points. The site was recognized by a partially extant chimney and a well or privy hole. The chimney was made of mortared conglomerate rock and lined with bricks that appear to be machine-made. The privy/well hole is a quite noticeable depression located approximately 15.24 meters (50 ft) from the chimney. The site was identified as the "old Collier Place" by a local informant. This identification was verified by a 1951 Charles County plat map, which locates the Collier Farm in this area.

The Collier Family owned a 176-acre parcel here from 1938 to 1956. Archival research has indicated that the parcel containing 18CH336 was patented in the late 18th century and occupied since at least the 1830s. In 1840, the property was purchased by John H. Bean and was inhabited by members of his family until the early 20th century. Bean's youngest son, J.H. Bean mortgaged and lost the property in the 1880s, but remained on the property as a tenant until ca. 1916. The property was subsequently a portion of the Collier Farm during the mid 20th century. Examination of census records seems to indicate that all of the late 19th and early 20th century residents of the tract lived fairly modestly. In terms of material culture manifestations at site 18CH336, one would expect to find mostly utilitarian objects with few indications of extravagance. Furthermore, one might also expect that the architectural remains of this nineteenth century farmplot would be relatively insubstantial.

The initial field examination of 18CH336 included placement of a cruciform pattern of shovel tests (STPs) at 6.1 meter (20 foot) intervals across the site. Soils from each STP were excavated according to natural levels and screened through hardware cloth. The shovel testing indicated that the associated refuse deposits cover an area of at least 30.5m X 36.6m (100ft X 120ft). Also, a small amount of oyster shell and a pearlware sherd were recovered from the STPs placed to the west of the house, and this material appears to represent an extension of the refuse deposits. The typical stratigraphic profile consisted of an olive brown to light olive brown silt surface soil and a yellowish brown silt subsoil. Artifacts encountered during the Phase I shovel testing included 37 architectural artifacts (6 brick fragments, 12 pieces of window glass, 4 cut nail fragments, and 15 unidentified nails), 30 kitchen-related items (1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 ironstone sherd, 10 whiteware sherds, 2 yellowware sherds, 4 redware sherds, 1 piece of table glass, 8 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of oyster shell, and 1 unidentified shell), and 1 miscellaneous object (unidentifiable glass).

Based on the Phase I work, site 18CH336 was determined to represent an isolated farmstead, possibly occupied by a tenant. The identified site area appeared to represent the residential area of the farm, and it was deemed probable that associated farm buildings would also be present. The site was recommended for Phase II testing based on these findings prior to the landfill construction project, to determine the character and integrity of the site.

Researchers returned to the site in 1990 to undertake Phase II work and began with a second shovel testing program. STPs were excavated to 39.6cm (1.3 ft) or 9.1cm (3.6 in) into sterile subsoil, whichever came first. Soils were removed by natural strata and screened through hardware cloth. A total of 77 shovel tests was excavated at 9.14 meter (30 foot) intervals within the site boundaries defined during the Phase I survey. The grid was oriented on a north-south bearing and included the areas around the chimney, as well as a shallow drainage located west of the chimney area. A small collection of brick fragments (5), historic ceramics (7), glass (4), and a nail were recovered during the shovel testing. In addition, three fragments of shoe leather and one oyster shell were collected. The majority of these artifacts were located within 60m south and west of the chimney; virtually no artifacts were recovered from the east or north. A single fragment of glass and 2 brick pieces were recovered within the shallow drainage. The large depression (the possible privy or well), also was noted during the Phase II STP survey.

Nine 91.44 X 91.44cm (3 X 3ft) excavation units were located to test for features and artifact concentrations in the areas of the chimney and well/privy depression. Four of these units were located around the chimney to determine if other features associated with this structure were present and to sample the artifact-bearing deposit. These units were located immediately south and west of the chimney, because the chimney mortar had board impressions only on its west side, indicating that the structure was located on this side. Twenty-one historic ceramic sherds (including 9 whiteware and 6 pearlware), as well as brick fragments (8), nails (27) and window glass (22) were recovered from these four units. One unit contained nothing but small brick crumbs. No features were identified, nor were soil discolorations such as drip lines or trample areas noted.

Three units were excavated as a trench which bisected the depression mentioned above. These units revealed an unlined well that was approximately 1.22 meters (4 feet) in diameter. Although the well was unlined, a few bricks and large stones were found along its upper sloping sides, where the feature reached a maximum diameter of 2.13 meters (7 feet). These materials suggest that a wellhouse or associated feature may have been present in the past. The feature was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.68 meters (5.5 ft), at which depth the soil became too waterlogged to be excavated safely. Auguring of the well indicated it extends to a minimum depth of 2.74m (9ft) below surface. The well fill consisted primarily of soils identical to the Ap horizon found across the site. The upper portions of the well had filled with plowzone soils from nearby; a thin organic deposit below this plowzone fill indicates that the well stood partially filled for a period sufficient for it to fill with organic debris. The underlying fill deposit also appeared to have been washed into the feature. The fill generally was removed as a unit for the three excavation units, because of the need for haste in the waterlogged soils. The artifacts from this deposit were extremely fragmentary and consisted of domestic refuse and architectural debris. The historic ceramics included a mixed collection of pearlwares (55), whitewares (63), ironstone (2), yellowware (2), and domestic and imported stoneware (5). Architectural debris included numerous large brick fragments (estimated at 20), nails (48), and window glass (5). A total of 17 fragments of bottle glass also was recovered.

The final 2 units excavated at Site 18CH336 were located 3 to 6 meters east and south of the well. These were located to determine if any features or structures were directly associated with the feature and to locate any evidence of outbuildings. This also was in an area in which a number of artifacts had been recovered during the Phase I survey. Both of these units revealed a thin plowzone remnant, from which a scatter of historic artifacts were recovered. The



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collection from these two units contained a total of 42 ceramic sherds, of which the majority (33) are whiteware. A single nail and window glass fragment were also recovered. No features or indications of structures were identified.

The site produced a small collection of historic artifacts from the shovel testing and unit excavation programs. The artifacts primarily represent a temporally-mixed collection of domestic refuse and architectural debris related to the occupation of the structure indicated by the chimney. Temporal indicators place occupation of this site within the mid to late 19th century. The absence of creamware within the collection suggests that the occupation does not pre-date ca. 1820. Likewise, the absence of wire nails and machine-made bottle glass suggests that the occupation did not continue late into the 20th century. There does not appear to be any patterning to the horizontal or vertical distribution of artifacts within the site; no indicators of subsurface features, excluding the well, were identified through examination of patterning of architectural or domestic debris. Although the well represents an intact feature, it is filled with temporally mixed and washed-in plow zone deposits to below the water table. This feature gives no indication of containing significant data pertaining to questions about local and regional history. In addition, further excavation is likely to produce only redundant data with that already available from these excavations. No other features were identified in the areas of the well or the chimney. The shovel testing and unit excavations did not identify a midden or other primary refuse deposit associated with the use of the site. Conversely, the site area has been disturbed by plowing. It is not considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005350, 00005766