



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV316

Site Name: Point Patience

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid 18th - early 19th century plantation, Late Archaic and Middle & Late Woodland short-term camp

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code BbB,ZBA

Latitude 38.3284

Longitude -76.4749

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) Patuxent River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 23 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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? Rural

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

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 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="text"/> | Perkiomen | <input type="text"/> |
| Hardaway-Dalton | <input type="text"/> | Susquehana | <input type="text"/> |
| Palmer | <input type="text"/> | Vernon | <input type="text"/> |
| Kirk (notch) | <input type="text"/> 1 | Piscataway | <input type="text"/> 3 |
| Kirk (stem) | <input type="text"/> | Calvert | <input type="text"/> 1 |
| Le Croy | <input type="text"/> | Selby Bay | <input type="text"/> |
| Morrow Mntn | <input type="text"/> | Jacks Rf (notch) | <input type="text"/> |
| Guilford | <input type="text"/> | Jacks Rf (pent) | <input type="text"/> |
| Brewerton | <input type="text"/> | Madison/Potomac | <input type="text"/> |
| Otter Creek | <input type="text"/> | Levanna | <input type="text"/> |

Prehistoric Sherd Types

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Marcey Creek | <input type="text"/> | Popes Creek | <input type="text"/> 8 | Shepard | <input type="text"/> | Keyser | <input type="text"/> |
| Dames Qtr | <input type="text"/> | Coulbourn | <input type="text"/> | Townsend | <input type="text"/> 5 | Yeocomico | <input type="text"/> 6 |
| Selden Island | <input type="text"/> | Watson | <input type="text"/> | Minguannan | <input type="text"/> | Monongahela | <input type="text"/> |
| Accokeek | <input type="text"/> | Mockley | <input type="text"/> 11 | Sullivan Cove | <input type="text"/> | Susquehannock | <input type="text"/> |
| Wolfe Neck | <input type="text"/> | Clemson Island | <input type="text"/> | Shenks Ferry | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Vinette | <input type="text"/> | Page | <input type="text"/> | Moyaone | <input type="text"/> | | |
| | | | | Potomac Crk | <input type="text"/> | | |

Historic Sherd Types

| Earthenware | | Ironstone | | Staffordshire | | Stoneware | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Astbury | <input type="text"/> | Jackfield | <input type="text"/> | Tin Glazed | <input type="text"/> 15 | English Brown | <input type="text"/> 1 |
| Borderware | <input type="text"/> | Mn Mottled | <input type="text"/> | Whiteware | <input type="text"/> 1062 | Eng Dry-bodied | <input type="text"/> |
| Buckley | <input type="text"/> 3 | North Devon | <input type="text"/> | Porcelain | <input type="text"/> 143 | Nottingham | <input type="text"/> 1 |
| Creamware | <input type="text"/> 108 | Pearlware | <input type="text"/> 120 | | | Rhenish | <input type="text"/> 3 |
| | | | | | | Wt Salt-glazed | <input type="text"/> 15 |

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

| Prehistoric Artifacts | | Other fired clay | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Flaked stone | <input type="text"/> 356 | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ground stone | <input type="text"/> 1 | Modified faunal | <input type="text"/> |
| Stone bowls | <input type="text"/> | Unmod faunal | <input type="text"/> |
| Fire-cracked rock | <input type="text"/> 117 | Oyster shell | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other lithics (all) | <input type="text"/> 177 | Floral material | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ceramics (all) | <input type="text"/> 44 | Uncommon Obj. | <input type="text"/> |
| Rimsherds | <input type="text"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |

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 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 type="checkbox"/> | Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartzite | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Steatite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Dated features present at site

Potential 18th century midden

| Historic Artifacts | | Tobacco related | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pottery (all) | <input type="text"/> 1948 | Activity item(s) | <input type="text"/> 206 |
| Glass (all) | <input type="text"/> 4467 | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Architectural | <input type="text"/> 7102 | Faunal material | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Furniture | <input type="text"/> 3 | Misc. kitchen | <input type="text"/> 3458 |
| Arms | <input type="text"/> 14 | Floral material | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Clothing | <input type="text"/> 35 | Misc. | <input type="text"/> 4552 |
| Personal items | <input type="text"/> 17 | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Historic Features

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Const feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | Privy/outhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | Depression/mound | <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar hole/cellar | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> | Railroad bed | <input type="checkbox"/> | trash deposit, rubble | |
| 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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Quarters A site (18CV316), also known as "Point Patience" is a multi-component site on property managed by the Naval Air Station (NAS) - Patuxent River near the confluence of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay in southern Calvert County, Maryland. The primary site components relate to the late 18th and 19th century manifestations of the Point Patience plantation. Scattered finds of prehistoric occupation are also present at the site.

The site measures roughly 137 X 107 meters (450 X 350 ft). At its approximate center is the early 19th century plantation house, now referred to as "Quarters A" by the US Navy. It is a much remodeled brick house originally built ca. 1815 as a rural version of a Federal-style townhouse. To the northeast, an elliptical paved driveway abuts the house. Paved walkways surround the house on all sides. Beyond the pavements, the extensive yard areas are grassy lawns. The house and yards stand atop a terrace that rises in two stages that, although it has been artificially augmented and graded, is a natural feature at its core. The terrace has been depicted on maps of the locale since about 1823. To the southwest, the low-lying tip of Point Patience juts out into the Patuxent beyond the foot of the terrace.

The original Holocene deciduous forest of this region included diverse hardwoods such as white oak, chestnut, hickory, walnut, cherry, and ash. Native American horticulture after AD 1000 had limited effect on the forest, but massive deforestation occurred after 1640, as English colonists cleared land for cultivation of tobacco and other crops. Only lowlands and wetlands remained wooded. When once-cultivated lands were left fallow, the hardwood trees did not return. Instead, pine, sycamore, willow, sassafras, and gum took over the fields. The specific soil type at 18CV316 is a Matapeake silt loam.

According to local tradition, Quarters A is the reputed location of a house built in the mid 17th century somewhere on his 360-acre Point Patience plantation, by John Ashcomb. However, archeological research suggests that nearby Site 18CV362 is the actual location of the first Point Patience manor. Site 18CV316 dates to a later period, when the plantation was probably owned by members of the Parran and/or Somervell families. The Parrans were a wealthy landowning family of Calvert County. In 1692, Mary Ashcomb married an Alexander Parran, legitimizing the Parran claim to the property.

There seems to have been some complicated land dealings involving Point Patience between 1719 and 1723, which resulted in a legal dispute decades later. A 1719 county rent roll records the purchase of the estate by a James Somervell. It is thought that Nathaniel Ashcom (Mary Ashcom Parran's brother and presumed heir to Point Patience) might have sold the land to Somervell to relieve a financial crisis. By August of 1723, through some uncertain legal transaction, his cousin (or nephew?), Charles Ashcom, then owner (but not resident) of the adjacent Compton parcel, had acquired the Point Patience estate. In 1726, Charles willed the property to his son, Samuel. In 1748, James Somervell claimed in an ejectment case in the Provincial Court that Alexander Parran had "disseized" him of the estate at some time after 1718. Somervell appears to have won the case, and the sheriff delivered the lands to him on May 9, 1749.

Nevertheless, Calvert County debt books indicate that, from 1753 until his death in 1765, Alexander Parran was still regarded as the legal owner of the 360 acre Point Peninsula property. When he died, the estate was valued at over 1000 pounds. Parran owned 19 slaves: 7 men, 8 women, and 4 children. The probate inventory listed 137 barrels of corn, 56 bushels of wheat, and smaller amounts of buckwheat, beans, and peas. The livestock comprised 54 sheep, 19 cows and calves, many pigs, two boars, a yoke of large steers, 16 turkeys, 15 ducks, and 4 geese. Parran's will left all his lands to his young grandson, John, son of his son, Nathaniel. If his grandson had no heirs, the land would pass to his sister, Mary Ashcom Parran (II). The property was described as containing "several houses, orchards, and garden.

John Parran is reported to have occupied the house in 1780, when local lore relates that it was burned and looted in a British Naval raid on the American revolutionaries. John Parran died without heirs prior to 1783 (perhaps in the 1780 raid). His sister, Mary Ashcom Parran (II) and her husband, John Chesley, then took over the property. The Point Patience house was presumably rebuilt, only to be destroyed again in a second British attack during the War of 1812. Some accounts of this incident give the owner's name as Parran. The inconsistency of ownership details is difficult to clarify, because of the destruction of relevant records when British forces burned the Calvert County Courthouse (it burned down again in 1882 and more 19th century documents were lost). A map of the Patuxent drawn by a British naval officer in 1814 (published in 1837) does not show a house near the tip of Point Patience.

After the 1814 raid, the house was reconstructed on the present site of Quarters A. It was a rural version of a Federal-style townhouse, 2 ½ storeys high and 3 bays wide. The exterior was of brick, salvaged from the earlier house, according to local tradition. The kitchen was in a separate building, probably attached to the chimney end of the house and accessible from the parlors. Nineteenth century photographs depict a narrow 1 bay, 2 storey structure adjoining the chimney end, stepping down to a 1 ½ storey structure.

The 1850 Federal Census records show that 500 acres at Point Patience were farmed by Alexander Somervell (1806-1865). He owned another 600 acres of unimproved land. The farm produced wheat, corn, tobacco, potatoes, wool (from 35 sheep) and butter (from 7 milk cows). Somervell owned 57 slaves in 1850. The total cash worth of the farm was stated as \$20,000. An 1859 map shows the owner of the Point Patience area as "Summerville".

Alexander Somervell died in 1865. His widow, Cornelia, dies in 1874, leaving portions of the Point Patience estate to 3 of her 6 surviving children. The tip of the point, where Quarters A is located, was part of the 116 acres willed to Alexander Somervell, Jr. He and his wife were listed as residents of Calvert County in the 1880 population census, but the agricultural census of the same year contains no clear reference to his farming activities. He does not appear to have fared very well financially, as evidenced by his taking of five mortgages on the property and the claims of creditors against his estate when he died 1891. These debts were settled by sale of the 116 acres as auction in 1892. His sister, Rosa, and her husband, Somervell Sollers, acquired the Point Patience property in August of 1893, and quickly sold it off to John and Fannie Marburger of Baltimore on September 23.

The Marburgers moved to Point Patience with their four children. They operated a resort hotel there and built several outbuildings adjacent to the Quarters A structure. Two photographs from an 1896-7 brochure distributed by the Weems steamship line show a long wood-frame addition (barn?) extending eastward from the house. Its connection to the brick structure is not clearly shown in these views. One view seems to show a shed-sized structure standing on the north side of the addition, at a right angle to it. Another shed is visible to the west of the main structure. These photographs also clearly show that Victorian stylistic changes had been made to the main house, including a central porch with columns and a large front gable.

In 1899, John Marburger was killed by a hurricane. The storm also is reported to have wrecked the steamship wharf near the tip of the point and to have toppled the large chimneys at the house. The Marburger family retained the property until 1916, when it was purchased by Thomas Parran. Parran, with his



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son Benjamin, ran a real estate company called Point Patience, Inc. This company owned the 116 acre tract from 1916 to 1941. There is some disagreement about the use of the property during this period. A newspaper account implies that the house was unoccupied and its vicinity was in cultivation. However local residents state that the Parrans rented the house to visitors and later hired caretakers who ran a hotel on the property. The latter account is substantiated by a 1930s advertisement which mentions a hotel managed by T.W. Gardner, and offered docks, good fishing, excellent cuisine, a bathing beach, and a tennis court.

In 1941, the Parrans' land company sold 52 ½ acres including the Quarters A structures to Frederick and Beulah Tomlinson. Frederick Tomlinson, an architect, made major alterations to the property during their two years of residence. The first floor of the house was renovated. An addition, a porch, garages, and brick chimneys were constructed. In 1942, Tomlinson hired workers to fill a marsh and grade banks around the house, adding to the terrace in the yard. It is reported that 10,000 brick bats from the original house were not used in renovations, and were used instead to fill in the yard. When the Navy acquired the house in 1943, it was reportedly equipped with high-quality plumbing, heating, and electrical fixtures, although the date of their installation is unknown. The house had a slate roof, copper detailing, and brick work added by the Tomlinsons. The property was grass-covered with numerous shade trees, and was fenced with wire and board fencing. A 1938 aerial photograph indicates that the long eastern addition visible in the 1896-1897 views, had been demolished.

In May, 1943, the federal government acquired the Tomlinson property as part of a 285 acre taking on behalf of the Navy. The entire parcel was designated as the Naval Mine Warfare Proving Ground, later as the Naval Mine Warfare Test Station. Many new structures were created, and landscape alterations were effected, to accommodate the Navy's operations. Most of these changes were made in areas to the northeast of Quarters A. After the end of World War II, the test station was decommissioned in 1947, and was designated as the Naval Ordnance Laboratory Test Facility. The Naval Air Station – Patuxent River was created in 1968, with the old plantation house (Quarters A) serving as the residence for its commanding officer.

The site was first examined archeologically in 1990 during a Phase I survey conducted within the right-of-way (ROW) for a proposed gas pipeline. The 18.2 km (11.3 mi) long by 7.6 m (25 ft) wide pipeline corridor extends through Calvert and St. Mary's counties Maryland. The project was federally mandated under Section 106 of the NHPA and also under similar state laws. Although the pipeline traversed a long northeast-southwest corridor through the Naval Air Station, most of the affected area was judged to be so disturbed that archeological testing was unnecessary. Therefore, only a small portion of the ROW, located southeast of Quarters A, was actually surveyed, by means of the excavation of 6 shovel tests and surface collection in an area of good visibility.

The cultural material recovered from the shovel tests included both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Some of the historic artifacts were of 18th century age, including a 1775 George III Virginia halfpenny. The 1990 Phase I assemblage included 82 architectural artifacts (60 pieces of brick, 2 mortar fragments, 5 pieces of window glass, 12 cut nails, 1 wire nails, and 2 hinge fragments), 12 kitchen items (3 creamware sherds, a yellowware sherd, a redware sherd, and 7 animal bones), 1 personal object (1773 George III Virginia Half-penny), 2 tobacco-related artifacts (a pipe stems and a pipe bowl), 13 miscellaneous items (coal), and 3 prehistoric artifacts (1 rhyolite flake and 2 quartz flakes). The site was designated as 18CV316 and additional testing to determine its NRHP-eligibility was recommended.

The recommended evaluations were carried out between March and August of 1991. Ten 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units were excavated in the yard area east of Quarters A (within the gas pipeline ROW). These units were hand excavated, using shovels and trowels, in 10.16 cm (4 in) arbitrary levels within natural strata to the culturally sterile "B" soil horizon. The soil from each test unit was dry screened through hardware cloth, and each level was documented according to soil color and composition as well as the presence of absence of cultural materials. Plan view drawings were made of anomalies encountered within the excavated soil horizons. The bottoms of the units were carefully cleaned using flat-bladed shovels, garden hoes, and trowels. At the completion of each unit excavation, a floor plan was drawn, and at least one wall profile was drawn and photographed.

These Phase II test units produced 7,158 historic artifacts, ranging in age from the late 17th through 20th centuries, as well as a relatively small number of prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts. Artifact density was highest at the northern end of the tested area. Most artifacts were recovered from a stratum interpreted as a plowzone, between 10 and 41 cm below the ground surface. Most of the artifacts were ascribed to an early 19th century occupation. Below the ostensible plowzone lay a dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil.

Two anomalous concentrations interpreted as historic cultural features were identified in excavation units at the northern end of the tested area. Feature 1, about 12.2 m (40 ft) east of the wall of Quarters A, was a lens of dense oyster shell mixed with brick, coal, ceramic sherds, metal, glass, nails, and buttons, dating from the early to late 19th century. This lens was 7.62 cm (3 in) thick and lay 21.6 cm (8.5 in) below the ground surface. The surrounding soil contained a large amount of ash. The unit did not expose enough of the lens to determine its horizontal extent. About 6.1 m (20 ft) east of the exposed Feature 1, Feature 2 was discovered. Feature 2 was a dense concentration of large brick fragments mixed with ceramics, metal, and faunal remains dating from the early 19th to early 20th centuries. It was located at the interface of the presumed plowzone and subsoil, and was thought to extend beyond the right-of-way. The historic component was considered NRHP-eligible by MHT because of the presence of intact features.

The historic assemblage recovered during Phase II work in 1991 included 39 activity items, 3,076 architectural artifacts, 13 clothing remains (11 buttons, 1 buckle, and a suspender clip), 3,510 kitchen-related artifacts, a personal item (a key), 15 tobacco pipe fragments, 7 arms objects (4 cartridges and 3 gunflints), and 497 miscellaneous objects (49 unidentified metal objects, 204 pieces of unidentified glass, a piece of plastic, and 243 pieces of coal). The activity items were 1 toy, a lamp part, 3 farm implements, 3 stable items, and 31 pieces of miscellaneous hardware. Architectural items were 1,153 pieces of brick, 4 mortar fragments, 2 pieces of slate, 251 window glass shards, 1,636 nails (21 wrought, 1,400 cut, 100 wire, and 115 unidentified), and 30 spikes (1 wrought, 27 cut, and 2 wire). The kitchen assemblage consisted of 802 ceramic sherds (68 lead-glazed earthenware, 6 Staffordshire, 3 Buckley, 7 tin-glazed earthenware, 49 creamware, 76 pearlware, 45 porcelain, 14 unglazed earthenware, 13 ironstone, 451 whiteware, 3 Rockingham, 12 yellowware, 20 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 8 white salt-glazed stoneware, 3 Rhenish Brown stoneware, 1 Nottingham, 2 buffware, and 21 unidentified sherds), 675 pieces of glass (36 pieces of table glass and 639 pieces of container glass), 3 miscellaneous tableware items, 340 animal bones, and 1,690 pieces of oyster shell.

Eight of the 10 units contained prehistoric artifacts, amounting to 41 objects in all. The assemblage consisted of a Calvert point, 2 probable Piscataway points, a triangular preform, 2 retouched/worked cobbles, a core, 25 pieces of debitage, 8 Popes Creek body sherds, and the tooth of an extinct shark that was (arbitrarily) assigned to the prehistoric component. Most of the lithics were of quartz and quartzite, although one chert flake and one rhyolite flake were found. The prehistoric component of 18CV316 was deemed not to be significant within the area investigated, although the possibility of stratified deposits and features located beyond the confines of the tested ROW could not be precluded.

The next archeological project to impact 18CV316 was a 1995 Phase I survey of the Naval Recreation Center – Solomons (NRC Solomons) property which was an annex to the NAS – Patuxent River. All of the previous work suggested that the annex property had a high potential for containing cultural resources



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eligible for listing on the National Register. The survey of the annex property was executed because of the Navy's cultural resource responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA.

The site was examined through shovel test pitting (STPs). Shovel tests were placed in a grid pattern across the area on a 7.62 m (25 ft) interval grid oriented parallel to the western wall of Quarters A. The yard surrounding the building was tested with 213 STPs. Each STP measured approximately 30.5 cm (1 ft) in diameter and was excavated into culturally-sterile subsoil or until 91.4 cm (36 in) deep. Selected pits were deepened with a split spoon probe and/or bucket auger to assess stratigraphy and search for buried A soil horizons beyond the reach of hand excavation. All soils were screened through hardware cloth.

Shovel tests in the east yard may have encountered Feature 1 from the 1991 work. Stratigraphy in these STPs comprised 2.5-5.1 cm (1-2 in) of root mat, underlain by about 12.7-14.2 cm (5-6 in) of dark brown silt loam with scattered gravel, interpreted as redeposited topsoils. Below this was a 33-41 cm (13-16 in) thick, dark brown silt loam containing small amounts of gravel, charcoal, and brick flecks, but also large numbers of brick, shell, and bone fragments. This deposit was interpreted as a midden. Most of the diagnostic artifacts dated from the mid-late 19th century, although several prehistoric artifacts were also found in the area. Subsoil was encountered just below the "midden" deposit. A possible feature composed of brick and bog iron was found, which was posited as being connected to Feature 2 from the 1991 Phase II study. North of this was a large deposit of domestic debris, mainly 19th and 20th century ceramics and glass.

In the west yard, shovel tests at the base of the terrace encountered a layer of rubble between 25.4 and 50.8 cm (10-20 in) below surface. A dark brown silty loam contained a large amount of brick, shell, and 19th and 20th century artifacts. It was interpreted as a likely fill deposit. Other shovel tests on the same transect contained a deeper layer of black to very dark gray silty loam with small amounts of clay containing ceramic sherds and fragments of glass, shell, and brick. This deposit was interpreted as an in situ midden.

STPs in the south yard of Quarters A generally yielded fewer artifacts than those in other areas, and also revealed a relatively undisturbed, simple stratigraphy. No midden deposits were found in this area. The 1995 research team suggested that this was evidence that the south yard was originally the front yard of the house, prior to development of the local roads. Two STPs encountered a layer of mortar and plaster, mixed with about 25% dark brown silt loam at 20.3 cm (8 in) below the surface.

The north yard is the modern front yard of Quarters A. The northern edge of this area had been previously disturbed by a drainage culvert, and construction of the extant driveway had also caused disturbance. It was determined that the south and west edges contained truncated soils, while other sections had been filled. Nevertheless, testing identified several features in the north yard; a buried coal lens of indeterminate age and a black silt loam layer containing dense oyster shell deposits along with brick, glass, and ceramic sherds. The latter deposits resembled the midden identified in the east yard.

Excluding brick, shell, and modern building materials, the 1995 researchers recorded 4,528 historic artifacts. Only a handful are described in the body of the full site report. Those described include 162 architectural artifacts (9 wrought nails, 109 cut nails, 44 wire nails), 514 kitchen-related items (14 black-glazed earthenware sherds, 1 tin-glazed earthenware sherd, 7 pearlware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 148 whiteware sherds, 4 yellowware sherds, four 17th-18th century stoneware sherds, twenty-one 19th-20th century stoneware sherds, 30 unidentified sherds, and 284 pieces of container glass), and 5 tobacco-related objects (4 white clay stems and 1 bowl). The remainder had to be assigned to the "miscellaneous" category in the table above as unidentified objects.

Analysis of the distribution of temporally diagnostic historic artifacts from the 1995 survey suggests a possibly significant patterning of 18th century and early 19th century ceramic types. These were found only in an arc-shaped scatter near the edge of the eastern yard. Mapping showed that cut nails, indicative of early 19th century occupation, were relatively concentrated in shovel tests located east and southeast of the standing house.

The 1995 researchers also recovered 190 prehistoric artifacts from 18CV316 including a Kirk corner-notched point, an Orient Fishtail point, a biface tip, 16 flakes, 3 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 158 other lithics, and 10 shell or sand and shell-tempered ceramic sherds. Most of the lithic material was quartz and quartzite debitage, but there were some chert and jasper materials as well.

The final episode of fieldwork to be conducted at 18CV316 was a Phase II testing program carried out in November of 2000. The investigations were initiated in advance of planned alleviation of drainage problems affecting the standing house, Quarters A. The previous archaeological investigations had demonstrated the presence of 19th century features (e.g., sheet middens) in this area, as well as scattered finds of prehistoric artifacts. This evidence had been cited in previous recommendations that 18CV316 was eligible for the NRHP. The 2000 study was undertaken to clarify the distribution of artifacts and features at the site, in order to facilitate decisions regarding mitigation or avoidance of any sensitive areas. The work was required by Section 106 of the NHPA, because the site is situated on a US Naval facility.

In 2000, archeologists excavated ten 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units surrounding Quarters A. All soil was screened through hardware mesh. Strata were removed in natural levels, which were recognized on the basis of color, texture, and cultural contents. Units were mapped with a laser transit on a grid, created by re-establishing the grid used in the 1995 study. Excavation unit (EU) 1 was placed against the edge of the sidewalk bordering the west wall of Quarters A. EU 2 was located in the vicinity of the previously reported historic midden in the east yard. After this unit yielded a relatively large number of prehistoric artifacts, EU 10 was located adjacent to it. EU 3 was placed in the south yard, where a rubble layer had been recorded. EU 7 was located near a 1995 shovel test, near the northwest corner of the house, which had revealed numerous bricks. EU 4 and EU 8 were placed in the east yard, and EU 6 was located near the southeast corner of the house. EU 5 was placed near the southwest corner, and EU 9 was located just north of the driveway in the north yard.

The 2000 excavations confirmed that only a relatively low density of prehistoric material occurs at 18CV316. No intact living surfaces or features were recognizable. There is no stratigraphic or horizontal separation of temporally discrete assemblages. A small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, which suggests that the periods of most intensive occupation were Terminal Archaic and Middle-Late Woodland.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the 2000 excavations include 302 flaked stone objects (a Piscataway point, 2 Savannah River points, 7 preforms, 5 cores, 1 utilized flake, 2 rhyolite flakes, 24 chert flakes, 77 quartz flakes, 104 quartzite flakes, 21 chert shatter fragments, 34 pieces of quartz shatter, 12 pieces of quartzite shatter, and 12 tested cobbles/pebbles), 114 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 19 other lithics (a chert manuport, a quartz manuport, 14 unmodified quartzite cobbles, and 2 hammerstones), a grooved axe, 26 prehistoric sherds (11 Mockley, 5 Rappahannock, 6 possible Yeocomico, 4 unidentified), and 6 possible pieces of daub.

The historic artifacts recovered offer no indication of occupation prior to ca. 1750. A small number of 18th century sherds and pipe stems were found in mixed



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV316

Site Name: Point Patience

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid 18th - early 19th century plantation, Late Archaic and Middle & Late Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

stratigraphic contexts. They do not provide support for the local tradition of the 1780 destruction by British raiders of a mid 18th century house at this site. However, burn layers at the bottom of EU 8, in the remains of an apparent cellar hole, date prior to ca. 1820, and seem to substantiate the tradition of a later British attack in 1814. In other units, artifacts and structural materials ranging from mid 18th century through mid 20th century in age, with sporadic prehistoric inclusions, appear to be intermixed without discernable patterns in the strata that represent fill and construction episodes after ca. 1820.

The historic artifact assemblage recovered during Phase II work at 18CV316 in 2000 included some 8,255 artifacts. The assemblage consists of 167 activity items, 3,782 architectural artifacts, 22 clothing items, 3 furniture items (2 brass tacks and a brass drawer pull), 4,045 kitchen-related artifacts, 15 personal items, 19 tobacco-related artifacts (6 ball clay bowls, and 13 ball clay stems), 7 arms objects (5 shotgun shells, 1 .22 rimfire cartridge, and an English gunflint), and 195 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 10 toys (a rubber ball, 6 toy airplane parts, a porcelain doll part, a bicycle part, and a toy tea set part), 85 lamp/lighting glass fragments, a lightbulb fragment, 23 non-electric wire fragments, a print type, a hood ornament, a carbon battery part, 3 graphite battery parts, 2 horseshoes, 5 pencil/pen parts, a ball bearing, 3 metal straps, a knife from a mechanical scythe, a draw knife, a length of chain, a metal hook, 7 metal storage container pieces, a metal file, 4 clothespin springs, 2 springs, 3 fishhooks, 2 fishing weights, 3 barbed wire fragments, and 5 terra cotta flowerpot fragments. The architectural assemblage consisted of a piece of asbestos siding, 22 ceramic tile fragments, 1,331 window glass fragments (many burnt), a piece of electrical wire, 4 electrical parts, 2,347 nails (many of which were burnt – 126 rosehead wrought, 37 L-head wrought, 21 T-head wrought, 617 cut, 340 wire, 1,206 unidentified), 47 other hardware fragments (4 staples, 5 spikes, 1 hook & eye latch, 1 other latch, 1 hinge, 10 washers, 9 screws, 6 nuts/bolts, a cotter pin, and 9 miscellaneous hardware items), 28 ceramic drain pipe fragments, and a metal pipe. Clothing remains include 16 buttons (8 porcelain, 3 metal, 1 shell, 1 Bakelite, a celluloid, 1 hard rubber, and 1 plastic), 2 buckles, a garter snap, a grommet/eyelet, and 2 safety pins. Kitchen-related artifacts included 911 ceramic sherds (7 tin-glazed earthenware, 5 buff-bodied earthenware, 56 creamware, 37 pearlware, 7 Chinese export porcelain, 1 soft-paste porcelain, 89 hard-paste porcelain, 9 bone china, 22 ironstone, 463 whiteware, 32 yellowware, 82 redware, 2 miscellaneous earthenware, 7 domestic brown stoneware, 29 domestic gray stoneware, 1 English Brown stoneware, 7 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 miscellaneous stoneware, and 54 unidentified ceramics), 1,716 glass fragments (110 table glass, 1,462 bottle/container fragments, 2 turn-molded bottle fragments, 131 blown in mold bottle fragments, and 11 machine-made bottle shards), 11 crown caps, a bottle bail, 3 pull tabs, 6 zinc canning lid fragments, a table knife, 2 plastic bowl fragments, and 1,394 animal bones. Personal items included 7 coins (all 20th century), 4 comb fragments (2 celluloid teeth, 1 plastic comb, 1 Bakelite comb), 2 rings, a porcelain figurine fragment, and a watch fob. Miscellaneous objects were 140 unidentified metal fragments, 1 unidentified piece of glass, 5 lead objects, 46 pieces of plastic, and 3 pieces of rubber.

The 2000 Phase II test results indicate that the research potential of 18CV316 may have been overestimated in previous reports. The deposits previously characterized as historic "middens" and "features" probably result from the reported 1940s terracing or late 19th-early 20th century construction and do not represent significant in situ features. However, as shown by EU 8, it may be possible to discern the outlines of the foundation of a pre-1814 house, and perhaps identify associated deposits or features, in the east yard within ca. 12.2 m (40 ft) of the standing house. Additional investigations are recommended in the east yard if subsurface disturbance of this area ever takes place. However, subsurface disturbances in other areas adjacent to the house will have no effect on significant resources.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

0000288, 00005808, 97001141