



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV360

Site Name: E-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Woodland redeposited fill

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code MfA

Latitude 38.3314

Longitude -76.4826

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### 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 24 m

### 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

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

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 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

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

secondary deposit

### 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

refuse disposal?

## 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"/>	5	
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			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 checked="" 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 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 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

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 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 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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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Woodland redeposited fill

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18CV360, also known as Site E-1, is a Late Woodland redeposited fill located near the picnic grounds within the Naval Recreation Center. The site is bound by parking lots, a walking path, and a bluff overlooking the Patuxent River. The majority of the soil types at the site consists of Mattapex, Matapeake, and Othello silt loams. All three soils consist of a fine sand and silty material over coarser, older sandy sediments.

The site lies near the southwestern tip of a 360-acre parcel called Point Patience. It was originally patented by John Ashcom in 1651. John Ashcom came to Maryland with his family in 1651. By 1661 Ashcom had built a house on Point Patience, which was thought to be located near the Quarters A structure. Ashcom died before July 16, 1684, the date on which his will was probated. The will stipulated that the property containing Point Patience be allotted to his second oldest son, Nathaniel, and that other adjoining properties be given to his other sons, Charles and Samuel. The tenure of his ownership was fairly short as Nathaniel died only three years after his father, in 1687.

Nathaniel's widow, Mary, took ownership after her husband's death. Mary held the property until 1701, when ownership of the 360-acre tract was given to Nathaniel's nephew, Charles Ashcom. During Charles's tenure at Point Patience, the property was occupied by Nathaniel Ashcom's daughter, Mary Ashcom Parran, and her husband, Alexander Parran. In 1726 Charles Ashcom died, and his will, probated March 4, 1726, left Point Patience to his son, Samuel. Like his father before him, Samuel Ashcom allowed Alexander Parran and his family to remain at Point Patience. The rest of the Parran family left Point Patience for a time after the death of Alexander Parran in 1729. A resident of St. Mary's County, Samuel Ashcom likely leased Point Patience to tenants after the Parrans vacated the property.

John Parran owned Point Patience for nearly 20 years after his grandfather's death. It is unclear whether he leased the property to tenants during any point of his tenure; however, by the Revolutionary War John Parran was clearly a resident of Point Patience. On November 5, 1780, three British schooners arrived on the Patuxent to raid plantations along the river. After the burning of Point Patience, John Parran likely relocated to a house on one of the other properties he inherited from his grandfather. The house at Point Patience was eventually rebuilt but it is unclear whether John Parran was responsible for its construction. By 1783 John Parran had died without heirs, and Point Patience and the other lands formerly owned by Alexander Parran became the property of Mary Ashcom Parran. The chain of ownership after Mary Ashcom Parran and John Chesley acquired the property is difficult to ascertain as no land records or tax assessments survive for that period. The confusion is further complicated by the fact that the Parran and Somerville (Somervell) families were closely related by marriage and both families apparently occupied the land at different times during this period.

A map, published in 1837, shows a "Dr. Somerville" located in the vicinity of Point Patience in 1814. This "Dr. Somerville" was Dr. William Somervell. William Somervell was also the most likely person responsible for the construction of the current house that stands on the property. The house (Quarters A) that Somervell likely built was extensively remodeled by the property owners in the early twentieth century and likely bears little resemblance to its original early nineteenth-century appearance.

Dr. William Somervell died in 1816, at which time the estate was transferred to his wife, Elizabeth. Elizabeth Somervell does not appear in the 1820 census, but in 1830 she is listed as a resident of Calvert County. In addition to herself, her household included 28 other individuals of whom 19 were enslaved. After Elizabeth's death in 1835, ownership of the 360-acre Point Patience property was transferred to her son, Alexander Somervell.

Alexander Somervell had more substantial holdings besides the 360-acre Point Patience. He cultivated a diversified crop on his farm, including wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, and potatoes. The farm also produced wool from 35 sheep and butter from seven cows. Alexander Somervell's workforce included 57 enslaved men and women. Thirty-two of these individuals were men and 25 were women. More than half of Somervell's enslaved population was either below the age of 15 or over the age of 50; however, he did have 20 men and women between the ages of 15 and 35 enslaved on his plantation. With such a great number of enslaved laborers, Alexander Somervell was one of the largest slave owners in Calvert County during the nineteenth century. The composition of Somervell's Point Patience plantation remained relatively unchanged during the Agricultural Census of 1860 with one great exception: by 1860 Somervell began dividing his enslaved population among his two sons. Alexander retained 32 members of his enslaved workforce in 1860. His son, Alexander Somervell, Jr., received 22 and his other son, Charles, was listed as owning 16 enslaved men and women.

After Alexander Somervell's death in 1865, management of Point Patience was left to his wife, Cornelia Olivia Sewall Somervell. By the early 1870s Cornelia Olivia had begun to divide the property among her children, likely as a result of increased economic strain from maintaining such a large plantation. In 1873 she gave the western half of Point Patience, totaling 116 acres, to her son, Alexander Somervell, Jr. This site is located on the southern end of this 116-acre property. At the time of his death in 1891, Alexander was indebted to the Southern Maryland Commission Agency as well as to several other private parties. His debts were finally settled in 1892 with the public auction of his 116-acre Point Patience property.

The Marburger family inhabited the property from 1893 until 1916. During that time they operated a hotel out of the former Somervell house and made several improvements to the house and constructed numerous outbuildings around the structure. In 1899 John Marburger was killed in a hurricane that also destroyed a steamship wharf located near the tip of Point Patience. The family continued to operate the hotel at Point Patience for 17 more years after the death of Mr. Marburger.

In 1916 the family sold the hotel and surrounding property to Thomas Parran. Thomas and his son, Benjamin, were proprietors of Point Patience, Inc., a land holding and development company, under which title they acquired several adjacent parcels of the original 360-acre Point Patience patent. A 52.5-acre portion of the property that contains the three investigated sites was sold by Parran's Point Patience, Inc., to Frederick and Beulah Tomlinson in September 1941.

The couple held the property, which included the former Somervell house (Quarters A), until it was acquired by the Navy in 1943.

Soon after the property was acquired by the Navy in 1943, the entire Point Patience parcel was designated the Naval Mine Warfare Test Station. Following the acquisition an intensive program of construction was initiated on the property, which included substantial landform modification in the area immediately northeast of Third Cove. Additional cutting and filling was also undertaken between Second and Third Coves. Following the extensive program of land modification on the property, numerous buildings were constructed in those areas to house the facilities associated with building, storing, and testing the Navy's mines.

During World War II the facilities at Point Patience were involved in development of more efficient mines as well as other naval weaponry, including torpedoes. After the end of World War II, the Naval Mine Warfare Test Station was decommissioned and the facility at Point Patience became the Naval Ordnance Laboratory Test Facility (NOLTF). The Point Patience parcel remained part of NOLTF until 1968, when it became the Naval Recreation Center.

During a 1995 Phase I survey of NRC Solomons by Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, seven shovel tests were excavated at 15-meter (49-foot) intervals across the site. Soil stratigraphy in the vicinity of Site 18CV360 showed evidence of localized disturbance, most likely related to construction of the adjacent picnic ground. Six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Phase I survey of site, in addition to an abundance of modern trash and construction material. The modern material generally consisted of brick, plastic, modern bottle glass, cinder gravel, concrete, coal and aluminum can fragments. All the material was likely deposited during the Navy's use of the site as a recreation area. Prehistoric artifacts from Site 18CV360 consisted of three quartz flakes, two chert flakes, and one piece of quartzite fire-cracked rock.

During the Phase I survey it was observed that a portion of Site 18CV360 had been lost to erosion. In addition, at least a portion of the site was graded and filled. Artifacts recovered from the site indicated production and use of stone tools on the site. No diagnostic artifacts were present within the sample



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Woodland redeposited fill

Unknown

recovered during the 1995 Phase I investigation. As a result a temporal affiliation could not be assigned to Site 18CV360.

Phase II testing began with a shovel test survey, to re-identify and locate precisely the deposits from the original 1995 Phase I investigation. Twenty-four shovel tests were excavated across the site at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals. Findings from the Phase II shovel test survey reflected those of the original 1995 survey. Intact stratigraphy was generally encountered along Transect A, which extended along the bluff overlooking the beach and Patuxent River. Transect B was placed approximately 9 meters (30 feet) southeast of the Transect A and extended parallel with the parking lot and asphalt driveway/walking path. Shovel tests excavated along Transect B generally contained far more disturbed fill than those on Transect A.

A total of nine artifacts were recovered from Phase II shovel testing. Six of the artifacts date to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries: two machine-cut nails, a small piece of wire, a brick, and two pieces of modern bottle glass. Numerous pieces of modern trash, such as plastic, asphalt, beer bottle glass, and metal pull tabs, were also found in the majority of the shovel tests. The only three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a single shovel test (B-6) excavated in the northeast portion of the site: a quartz flake, a quartzite flake, and one small sand-tempered Moyaone sherd. Several pieces of possible fire-cracked rock and oyster shell were also observed in several of the other shovel tests excavated in the northeast portion of the site. The prehistoric, historic, and modern materials were all identified in fill deposits located in the northeast portion of the site.

Based on the results of the Phase I and Phase II shovel testing surveys, seven test units were excavated across the site. Six of the test units were excavated in the northeast section of the site where the majority of prehistoric material was encountered during the Phase II shovel test survey. The last unit was excavated on the southwestern end of the site, where a small quantity of oyster shell was also encountered.

TUs 1 and 2 were placed in the vicinity of Shovel Test B-6, the only shovel test to produce prehistoric material during the Phase II shovel test survey. Only two artifacts were recovered from TU 1. A 1980 Lincoln Penny was recovered from the topsoil, and a single small fragment of unidentified mammal bone was found in the fill deposit. A total of 37 artifacts were recovered from TU 2. Four historic and two prehistoric artifacts were identified in the topsoil: two machine-cut nails, a piece of sheet metal, a sherd of beer bottle glass, and two quartz flakes. The remaining 31 artifacts were all found in the underlying fill deposit. Twenty-six of the artifacts recovered from the fill are prehistoric, the highest quantity found during the Phase II survey of Site 18CV360. Six chert and seven quartz flakes are among the assemblage as well as eight pieces of daub, one crumb of prehistoric pottery, and four sherds of Moyaone pottery. Five historic artifacts were also recovered from the fill deposit: two pieces of bottle glass, one sherd of window glass, a machine-cut nail, and a small piece of sheet iron. Several pieces of brick and oyster shell were also found in the fill deposit.

TU 3 was placed 8 meters (26 feet) northeast of TU 2 to investigate the presence of several pieces of possible fire-cracked rock identified during the excavation of Shovel Test A-8. The stratigraphy encountered in TU 3 was similar to that observed during the excavation of TU 1 and 2; the only difference was the thickness of the fill deposit. In TU 3 Stratum B measured only 10 centimeters (0.3 foot) thick as opposed to the 21-centimeter (0.7-foot) deposits observed in the previous two units. Only four artifacts were recovered from TU 3. A single 1974 Lincoln Penny was recovered from the topsoil, and the remaining three artifacts were found in the underlying fill—a wire nail, a tested chert cobble, and a quartz scraper. Also observed in the fill were several small pieces of oyster shell, plastic, and metal pull tabs.

TU 4 was excavated in the southwest portion of the site, where a small oyster deposit was encountered during the excavation of Shovel Test A-2. The stratigraphy encountered in TU 4 consisted of 12 centimeters (0.4 foot) of dark grayish brown and yellowish brown silt loam fill (Stratum A) containing several metal pull tabs, a wire nail, brick and several oyster shell fragments. Stratum B consisted of 14 centimeters (0.5 foot) of gravel and dark grayish brown silt loam fill. Several additional pieces of oyster shell, brick and fire-cracked rock were removed from this stratum as well as the single chert flake. Underlying Stratum B was a 14-centimeter (0.5-foot) layer of brown silt loam fill with gravel (Stratum C) that contained more brick and oyster fragments. Sterile brownish yellow subsoil was observed approximately 34 centimeters (1.1 feet) bgs. Although several oyster shell was found in the fill deposit, no evidence of an intact oyster midden was identified.

TUs 5 and 6 were located at the northeast end of the site, adjacent to a series of concrete picnic table pads. The stratigraphy in TUs 5 and 6 was similar, consisting of 10 centimeters (0.3 foot) of brown silt loam topsoil overlying approximately 18 centimeters (0.6 foot) of a gravelly mix of brown, pale brown, and dark yellowish brown silt loam. Yellowish brown clay loam subsoil was located directly beneath the fill deposit. All the artifacts recovered from TUs 5 and 6 were found in fill contexts along with plastic, beer bottle glass, and metal pull tabs. Four artifacts were recovered from TU 5: a machine-cut nail, a sherd of olive wine bottle glass, and two quartz flakes. A single 1984 Mexican peso coin was the only artifact recovered from TU 6. TU 7 was placed 7 meters (23 feet) west of TU 2. The stratigraphy in this test unit was similar to that observed in the nearby TUs 1 and 2. It generally consisted of a thin layer of topsoil and gravelly mixed fill overlying sterile subsoil. Two machine-cut nails and a quartz flake were recovered from the fill deposit along with numerous pieces of modern trash and oyster shell fragments. As with the other six test units excavated within Site 18CV360, no intact soils or artifact deposits were encountered in TU 7.

Site 18CV360 consists of a scatter of prehistoric artifacts associated with the Late Woodland period. The few prehistoric artifacts recovered during the investigation were identified within fill deposits introduced to the site by the Navy during the 1940s, so the prehistoric assemblage associated with Site 18CV360 likely represents a secondary deposition. Given the paucity of prehistoric material present and the low integrity, Site 18CV360 is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002434, Site Files