



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV85

Site Name: Dry Lake

Prehistoric

Other name(s) King's Reach "Barn"

Historic

Brief Description:

mid-17th century outbuilding, prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code WdB

Latitude 38.3993

Longitude -76.5162

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Patux

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 30 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
- 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
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- 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

Military

Battlefield

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

outbuilding

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken U

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken U

Flotation samples taken U

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	10	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	1	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	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	1			Rhenish	2
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	61	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	24338
Fire-cracked rock	9	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	27	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	33	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

17th century postholes and postmolds associated w/ tobacco barn

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	8	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	43	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	192	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	13
Arms	14	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	853
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"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<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 type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input 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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Dry Lake Site (18CV85), or "Barn Site", is the location of a mid 17th century tobacco barn as well as a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site is located on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) property near St. Leonard in rural Calvert County, Maryland. The site is situated at the head of a lowland terrace in an agricultural field (now fallow) on the east bank of the Patuxent River near its confluence with St. Leonard's Creek. A dried-up pond to the south of the site gives it its name. The western edge of 18CV85 has partly been destroyed by a farm road constructed sometime after 1938. Soils at the site are Woodstown sandy loams.

The site was first identified during the course of a Phase I archeological survey in April of 1981. The survey was undertaken when the property was still under private ownership. However, the property owner had recently begun to recognize the historic significance of numerous archeological sites and historic resources located on the farm (at that time known as "Point Farm"). Not only had several prehistoric deposits been noted in the fields on the property (by local collectors), but the area played a prominent role during the War of 1812 and archival resources revealed that historic occupations relating to the 17th through 19th centuries should be present.

Site 18CV85 likely dates to one of the earliest periods of occupation on the property. The site was originally part of the 750 acre "St. Leonards" tract patented to Governor William Stone in 1650. Neither Governor Stone, nor his son Thomas who inherited it, do not appear to have lived on the tract, but likely leased it to tenants. In 1663, the tract was conveyed to Richard Smith, who did make the property his home. Documentary resources suggest that Smith was living on the property by 1665 when Thomas Wyde, a doctor and surgeon of Calvert County, was described as "lying and dying at Richard Smith's in St. Leonard Creek". A 1673 map of the Chesapeake Bay shows at least one house on the property. Nearby site 18CV83 may have been Richard Smith's residence, or more likely may have been that of his son (Richard Smith, Jr.) who inherited the property in 1689. Alternatively, 18CV83 could be a tenant property, and the Smiths resided elsewhere on the 750 acre tract. Either way, 18CV85 appears to be an outbuilding associated with these earliest of occupations of the St. Leonard area.

The April 1981 fieldwork entailed a variety of survey techniques employed based on the form of vegetation present in each area of the property and the visibility afforded by that vegetation. Site 18CV85 happened to be located in a freshly plowed field, which had been well rain-washed. The controlled surface collection method employed in this field consisted of spacing archeologists either 5 or 10 meters apart at one end of the field. The archeologists maintained this distance as they paced across the field. Every 30 meters, the artifacts observed by each investigator were recorded. The Dry Lake site was identified as a possible "historic outbuilding foundation" and a prehistoric campsite. Artifacts encountered included 2 handwrought rose head nails, shell, a quartz scraper, quartz flakes (at least 2) and a concentration of fire-cracked rock (8 pieces).

Following acquisition of the "Point Farm" by the State of Maryland in 1983, a considerable amount of development work began being undertaken to create what is today known as Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM). In 1991 improvements to the property called for the installation of a utility line that would pass right through 18CV85. A second Phase I project was undertaken in 1991 and 1992 entailing the excavation of shovel test pits throughout the site along the utility corridor. No report of this survey is available at MHT, but the 1991-1992 survey was unsuccessful in locating any substantial archeological remains or features.

In 1993 and 1994 additional work (this time at the Phase II and III level) was conducted to be certain that no intact archeological deposits were present. Work was only conducted within the utility corridor and not in other portions of the site lying outside the impact area. Phase II level work consisted of the excavation of fifteen 1.5 X 1.5 m test units spaced throughout the corridor at between 4 and 7 m intervals to recover a sample of plowzone artifacts and to plot their distribution. Excavation was undertaken with shovels and trowels. All soil was screened through hardware cloth and all cultural materials were saved.

No features and a relatively small number of artifacts were encountered during this Phase II work. Artifacts recovered from the plowzone at 18CV85 include 1 activity item (a European flint striker), 156 architectural artifacts, 52 kitchen-related items, 7 tobacco-related objects (3 white clay pipe stems, 4 white clay pipe bowls), 12 arms objects (probable gunflints), and 83 prehistoric artifacts. In addition, 5,977 pieces of oyster shell were recovered. These have been counted as prehistoric faunal remains, since subsequent Phase III work suggested that most of the oyster shell was likely related to prehistoric scatter. The architectural artifacts were 14 pieces of handmade brick, 1 piece of machine-made brick, a fragment of daub, 8 T-headed wrought nails, 61 wrought rose-head nails, 45 other wrought nails, and 26 unidentified/other nails. Kitchen-related artifacts were a Buckley earthenware sherd, 1 Staffordshire-like sherd, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, 1 Rhenish Brown sherd, 1 pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, a yellowware sherd, 2 light green bottle glass fragments, 40 modern bottle glass fragments, and 3 pieces of animal bone. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 38 flakes, 23 pieces of shatter, a heat-altered chert fragment, 1 quartz cobble, 9 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 10 Townsend sherds, 1 other prehistoric sherd, and the aforementioned shell. Based on these findings, the site did not appear to present a significant research opportunity.

As a final attempt to be certain that no substantial remains would be impacted by the utility work, all soil within the 7.62 m (25 ft) wide utility corridor was mechanically stripped. It was fortunate that this study was undertaken. Stripping of the remaining plowzone revealed that two of the test units had just missed the western wall of the barn remnants. Five very large postmolds and postholes were exposed, running from north to south. A few postmolds and holes that would have been on the interior of the building were also exposed, along with prehistoric feature and the posthole from a telephone pole. All of the exposed features were documented with scaled drawings and photographs, and were mapped and excavated. The postholes that made up the west wall of the building ranged from 40 to 49 cm in diameter, while the postholes were as wide as 1.22m (4 ft), suggesting an unusually large building for the time period. Intact cedar wood was found in some of the features.

Each of the wall postholes were stepped, or dug on an angle, along their west side. In addition, the postmolds were uniformly off-center within the postholes. This pattern indicates that the massive walls of the structure were likely constructed while lying flat on the ground and then raised into position. Based on the size of the building, and the lack of domestic materials, it was suggested that the building served as an outbuilding that supported plantation activities. Most of the materials recovered were consistent with activities that might be expected to occur around such an outbuilding. The overall footprint of the structure was estimated to be roughly 7.62 X 15.24 m (25 X 50 ft) long. It was likely a tobacco barn, used to cure leaves after harvest.

Artifacts recovered during the excavation of the features at 18CV85 included 36 architectural artifacts, 12 kitchen items, 1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 2 arms objects (presumed gunflint fragments), 853 miscellaneous historic artifacts, and 18,408 prehistoric artifacts (including 18,361 pieces of oyster shell).



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Unknown

The architectural artifacts were a piece of daub, 6 handmade bricks, 18 nails (15 wrought, 3 unidentified), 1 wrought spike, and 10 wood fragments. Kitchen items were a piece of Rhenish brown stoneware, a piece of light green bottle glass, 8 animal bones, and 2 clam shells. The miscellaneous historic objects were 8 pieces of unidentified metal, 444 fossil rocks (may have been used for architectural purposes), 133 ferric rocks, and 268 pieces of charcoal. Aside from the shell, prehistoric artifacts included 25 unidentified lithic objects and 22 unidentified ceramic sherds.

Most of the historic postholes and postmolds excavated at 18CV85 contained prehistoric artifacts. Co-occurring with these materials was large quantities of oyster shell. This pattern suggested to the 1993-1994 researchers that the oyster shell present at the site should be associated with its prehistoric component. Very little historic material was found in several of the features, suggesting that the site area had not already accumulated significant refuse at the time the structure was built (i.e. it was a relatively 'new' occupation at the time the barn was constructed). Thus, the "fill" used in colonial times to backfill the postholes contained primarily prehistoric refuse.

The Dry Lake Site (18CV85) revealed architectural and construction details about a 17th century outbuilding. But the site's primary value is that it helps in defining the organization of the St. Leonards landscape as constructed by the Smith family. It is almost certainly related to the nearby King's Reach site (18CV83) and associated quarter (18CV84). These sites together provide valuable information related to Maryland's early colonial history. The eastern portions of 18CV85 (and the eastern half of the tobacco barn) remain unexcavated. This portion of the site may retain some additional research potential, should development at JPPM threaten to again impact the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000232, 97003032, JPPM-NEH