



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV92

Site Name: Final

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Smith

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

17th-18th century artifact concentration, prehistoric shell features

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.4004

Longitude -76.5151

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 16 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Patux

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 200 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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 High terrace

Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat Hillslope

Upland flat Unknown

Ridgetop Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

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 Y ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context Y

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American Y

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

shell concentration

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

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

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 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"/>	Levana	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	shell-filled pits	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

17th-18th century burials; 2 Late Woodland shell pits C-14 dated

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	3	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2
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

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 690 +/- 60 years BP Reliability Sample 2: 1070 +/- 80 years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

B-54328: Small Late Woodland shell pit; No documented associations

B-54329: Large Late Woodland shell pit; No documented associations

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 Final Site (18CV92), or "Smith Site", is the location of a 17th-18th century artifact concentration, as well as several prehistoric shell features. 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 along the main park road and an agricultural field on the east bank of the Patuxent River near its confluence with St. Leonard's Creek. When first encountered, portions of the site were in the field, while other portions were in a yard area. Soils at the site are Mattapeake silt 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.

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. As mentioned above, Site 18CV92 was situated partially in an agricultural field and partially in an unplowed yard area. Along the edge of the field area (planted in winter wheat) exposure was around 30%, while in the interior of the field it was only about 2%. The yard area was on the opposite side of the farm road and as it was unplowed grass, exposure was nearly non-existent. Thus, the yard area was not investigated in 1981. Surface collection was conducted along the field edge, where exposure was best. Artifacts recovered included 1 wrought nail, 1 cut nail, 3 redware sherds, 4 kaolin pipe stems, and some large bones. Some concentrations of shell were mapped in the field as well.

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 1990-1991 a series of backhoe trenches and 1.5 m test units were excavated in the search for a possible dwelling and the Smith family cemetery.

Site 18CV92 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, appear to have lived on the tract, and likely leased it to tenants. In 1663, the tract was conveyed to a Richard Smith, who did make the property his home. Documentary resources suggest that Smith was living on the property by 1665 when Thomas Wylde, 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. Site 18CV92 is believed to have been the residence of Richard Smith at that time, while nearby site 18CV83 may have been the house built by his son Richard Smith, Jr., who inherited the property in 1689. Regardless of where on the property they actually lived, the Smith family would remain owners of the property until 1828.

The search for the Smith family cemetery and an associated dwelling began in the Maryland State Archives. An 18th century plat was located by archives staff, which encompassed most of the JPPM property. The plat had been drawn up during a 1773 court case between a Walter Smith (descendent of Richard) and Thomas Johnson. Johnson owned the property adjacent to the Smith family plantation and the two men were embroiled in a boundary dispute. The plat depicted the locations of the "old burying place" and the "old dwelling house".

These locations were directly in the path of planned construction for the Maryland Archeological Conservation lab (MAC lab), in the vicinity of 18CV92. Even though, numerous STPs had been excavated in the area during the 1980s surveys, little had been found. After consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archeologist, a decision was made to proceed with a data recovery project in the area of the planned improvements. It appeared that earlier studies failed to identify significant resources in the area, because extensive fill had been brought in to the area in the 20th century, effectively burying any significant deposits. Thus, the aforementioned backhoe trenches and 1.5 m test units were required to strip this fill and examine the 17th century deposits beneath. No full site report has ever been written regarding this data recovery operation, however, a short synthetic pamphlet on all of the work conducted at JPPM over the years provides some details regarding the 1990-1991 project. The cemetery was exposed in a series of backhoe trenches. The extent of the cemetery (actually three separate burial areas) was revealed, but the burials themselves were not excavated due to the sensitivity of such actions. Instead, construction plans were altered to allow the 9 exposed grave to be preserved in place. A dog burial was excavated, probably a family pet buried near the remains of its owners.

Other features were also revealed by the trenching. Several parallel ditches and paling fence lines were encountered in and around the cemetery. Some of these ran between the cemetery and two large artifact concentrations to the west. These artifact concentrations were thought to possibly represent the location of a dwelling and an outbuilding. A number of nails and brick fragments suggest the presence of at least one structure at the location of the large artifact concentration. A pit feature was located near the smaller concentration (the possible outbuilding). No catalog of artifacts is provided in the pamphlet, thus, the collection from the 1990-1991 work is not included in the tally of artifacts in the table above.

In addition to these historic features, at least two prehistoric shell pits were encountered in the backhoe trenches excavated at the site. These pits are described in the MHT site files as "Late Woodland shell features". Samples were collected from the features for radiocarbon dating. A small shell pit yielded an uncalibrated date of 690 years before present with an error range of ± 90 radiocarbon years. A larger shell feature was dated to 1070 ± 80 radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated these dates correspond to AD 1167-1424 and AD 776-1155 respectively. No other information regarding the prehistoric component at 18CV92 has been reported to MHT.

A Phase I and II archaeological survey of a portion of the existing roads system was undertaken in the fall and winter of 1994 and the spring of 1995 in order to locate and identify any archaeological sites that exist along the park's roads system. This survey was done as part of the design process for planned substantial road system upgrades. This work entailed shovel test pit excavation along the roadways and other areas of potential effect as well as Phase II work at 18CV92.

Shovel test pits (STPs) were placed at 8 meter intervals, and marked with pin flags. A transit was used to set the STPs, so that their locations could be tied into the park grid. The STPs were then excavated on the south side of each flag to undisturbed subsoil using round-nosed shovels and were approximately 30 cm in diameter. Stratigraphic levels, depth, and artifacts recovered from each were documented on standardized forms. All fill was screened through hardware mesh and all artifacts retrieved were kept (with the exception of asphalt from paved portions of roads). After having recorded the facts, the shovel



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test pits were immediately back filled. A total of 472 shovel test pits were excavated during the project. However, only 6 of these fell within the boundaries of 18CV92.

The second phase of the project consisted of test unit excavations located at 18CV92. At the time, the site was believed to be the most likely candidate for the 17th century occupation of Richard Smith. By 1994-1995 the field was plowed and planted in corn. It would be heavily impacted by the construction of upgraded roads for a Museum Services Center.

Unfortunately, no final site report has ever been written for the 1994-1994 work at 18CV92. A draft report on the work associated with the roads indicates that several 1.5 X 1.5 m test units were excavated and that colonial period artifacts were encountered as well as some prehistoric deposits. Test units were evidently excavated in quadrants to provide greater control of provenience. Again, no catalog of artifacts is provided, thus, the collection from the 1994-1995 work is not included in the tally of artifacts in the table above.

Excavation work at 18CV92 has clearly shown the presence of intact artifact deposits and features. Unfortunately, reporting to date has not been sufficient to obtain a really clear picture of past activities at the site. The 17th century deposits at 18CV92 appears to be related to the earliest European inhabitants of the site, Richard Smith, Sr. and his family. A prehistoric component was encountered as well, but very few details have been reported. Based on the fact that the historic cemetery component was preserved in place, the site likely has additional research potential. If the cemetery area should become threatened in the future, data recovery of the cemetery should most definitely be carried out. However, in the meantime, the collection and site notes associated with the already completed work at 18CV92 provide a tempting source for further study.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000232, JPPM-DRAFT, 97003032, Site Files