



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO129

Site Name: Marty I

Prehistoric

Other name(s) White Oak

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: mid-19th to mid-20th century house site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code Oh

Latitude 38.5874 Longitude -76.1293

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation -18 m Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted  
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Chopt

- | Saltwater   |   | Freshwater                            |                                 |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>                        | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/>              |   | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Minimum distance to water is <input type="text"/> 0 m |   |                                       |                                 |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

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

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production area
  - Unknown
  - Other context

- ### Historic
- Urban/Rural?  Rural
  - Domestic
  - Homestead
  - Farmstead
  - Mansion
  - Plantation
  - Row/townhome
  - Cellar
  - Privy
  - Industrial
  - Mining-related
  - Quarry-related
  - Mill
  - Black/metalsmith
  - Furnace/forge
  - Other
  - Transportation
  - Canal-related
  - Road/railroad
  - Wharf/landing
  - Maritime-related
  - Bridge
  - Ford
  - Educational
  - Commercial
  - Trading post
  - Store
  - Tavern/inn
  - Military
  - Battlefield
  - Fortification
  - Encampment
  - Townsite
  - Religious
  - Church/mtg house
  - Ch support bldg
  - Burial area
  - Cemetery
  - Sepulchre
  - Isolated burial
  - Bldg or foundation
  - Possible Structure
  - Post-in-ground
  - Frame-built
  - Masonry
  - Other structure
  - Slave related
  - Non-domestic agri
  - Recreational
  - Midden/dump
  - Artifact scatter
  - Spring or well
  - Unknown
  - Other context
  - tenant house

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken  N

Flotation samples taken  N Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	3
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
<b>Earthenware</b>		3				English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	181	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	7	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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	37	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	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	3	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	287	Activity item(s)	15
Glass (all)	169	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	402	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	139
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	13	Misc.	43
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Marty I Site (18DO129) (a.k.a White Oak Site) is a small domestic dwelling dated to the mid-19th and early 20th century. The site is located in the Horn Point area: the location of the University of Maryland Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies in Dorchester County. Although currently in a wooded area, locals recall the site area being a cleared field as early as 1920 and a 1944 map shows the area as a cleared field. The Choptank River is located about 1.2 km (3/4 of a mile) from the site. The study area is composed of poorly drained Othello silt loam and moderately drained Mattapax silt loam.

Previous investigations at Horn Point have been done by Leone and Dent in 1981 for the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Maryland, Judy Jull in 1980, and Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research in 1980 (Thomas and Hoffman 1980) for the U.S. Coast Guard. Leone and Dent's investigations and Thomas and Hoffman's investigations were conducted on and/or near the banks of the Choptank River. Numerous sites were recorded in that area. Jull's work has been limited to investigations at the site of the 17th century Horn Plantation. This site is approximately 0.914 km (3,000 ft) north of the Marty I site, on the opposite side of Horn Point Road.

In January 1983, Phase IB archeological investigations were conducted at the Horn Point facility. The purpose of that study was to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the area of the proposed right-of-way for the construction of a wastewater treatment facility and the associated proposed sewer lines. Specifically, the Marty I Site was located on a tract to be traversed by a pipeline and construction of a proposed berm infiltration pond. The 1877 Lake, Griffing, and Stevenson Atlas shows a dwelling or an outbuilding within the project area located on the southwest edge of Horn Point Road with the associated name J.M. Stelle. The site was divided into 8 segments (1, 1a, 2-7). A total of 59 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated during Phase I as well as one 50 X 100 cm test unit that was opened to expose a brick feature. Surface survey was also conducted. Other cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric were noted in the subsequent report of the Phase Ib study, but none are located within the 18DO129 site area.

A total of 206 historic artifacts related to 18DO129 were recovered from STPs and surface collection during Phase Ib. Three activity-related items include 2 square nuts cataloged as miscellaneous hardware, and 1 horseshoe. There were 70 architectural items (50 brick fragments, 1 wrought nail, 1 unidentified nail, 4 shards of window glass, 13 mortar fragments, and 1 piece of ceramic tile). There were 132 kitchen-related items (4 bottle glass shards, 1 porcelain, 10 stoneware, 25 whiteware, and 1 redware sherds, 1 milk glass lid liner, 1 shard of table glass, 3 animal bones, 2 walnut shells, and 84 oyster shell fragments). There was 1 personal item, a "witch's bottle" which is a green glass bottle neck with inserted glass stopper containing 17 nickel plated straight pins. Glass bottles like this one were often buried in front of 18th and 19th century houses to ward off evil spirits.

Prehistoric artifacts were collected only from the STPs and from the surface in segments 4 and 5 during Phase Ib. Five biface tools were identified (a small "tear drop" tool, a quartz triangular knife, 2 roughly-formed bifaces, and a fragment of a large rhyolite blade). There were 30 pieces of debitage (14 quartz flakes, 2 rhyolite flakes, 8 other flakes, and 6 cores). Ceramic finds consisted of 3 Late Woodland Rappahannock Fabric-impressed sherds. Large numbers of prehistoric artifacts were observed but not collected during the 1983 survey as well as during other surveys.

Phase II investigations at 18DO129 commenced in the spring of 1984. Archival research to more comprehensively determine early owners of the property, subsequent structures, and early use of the property within the project area was conducted. The goals of the Phase II were to define the nature of the brick feature found in 1983 and to gather data that would provide insight into the social and economic status of the tenant/ owner of the dwelling under investigation. During Phase II fieldwork a total of 142 STPs were excavated on a 3.05 m (10 ft) grid in the area around the foundation in order to further delineate the domestic area and to locate any outbuildings that might be associated with the structure. A further 33 STPs were excavated on a 30.48 m (100 ft) grid in the area of the proposed berm infiltration pond. In addition, four 1.524 X 1.524 m (5X5 ft) test units, one 1.219 X 1.219 m (4X4 ft) test unit, and two 60.96 cm (2 ft) wide trenches were excavated. Three of the units were placed to locate corners of the structure and 2 were placed to expose the chimney foundations. One of the trenches was dug through the approximate center of the structure in order to identify any interior walls and floors. The second trench was placed in an attempt to locate evidence of a south wall or a builder's trench.

During the Phase II study the remains of a chimney foundation and hearth (first identified during Phase Ib), and portions of the adjoining walls were exposed. The chimney foundation is 4 courses deep and measured 1.98 m (6.5 ft) long and 1.25 m (4.1 ft) wide and extended 1.07 m (3.5 ft) north of the north wall. The bricks represent a wide variety, some are molded, some are hand molded, and many are glazed. The variety of bricks suggests that they were "borrowed" from other structures. The foundations of the house walls abut the chimney foundation. Portions of the chimney had been destroyed by later installation for a sign post and by the installation of a roadside ditch. Most of the material recovered from the 2 units that exposed the chimney foundation and hearth were burned.

The hearth was excavated separately as a feature (Feature 1). It measured 91.44 cm (3 ft) long by 39.62 cm (1.3 ft) wide and was comprised of 3 distinct levels. The top level, a hard packed lens of orange clay, likely represents the floor level of the structure as it approximately corresponds with the top course of bricks. The second level is hard packed yellow-grey clay with small pieces of burnt brick and shell partially surrounding it and underlying level 2. The third feature level is the bottom level and is composed of whole bricks and brick fragments and lumps of mortar overlaying sterile subsoil. The bottom of this level corresponds to the bottom course of brick in the chimney foundation.

A third test unit was placed in order to expose the structures west wall, the northwest corner, and the builder's trench. The wall was 2 brick courses wide and 2 courses deep and like the chimney, was comprised of a variety of bricks. The builder's trench was only 6 cm wider than the wall and the wall was set against the exterior side of the trench. The base of the trench was filled with a thin layer of yellow sand mortar and the foundation was laid on top.

In order to identify the south wall a 6 m (20 ft) long by 0.46 m (1.5 ft) wide was excavated through the approximate center of the structure. No foundations for interior walls could be located and the only evidence of the south wall was yellow sand mortar mixed with various sized brick fragments. Root action in this area had badly disturbed the soil. Assuming that the rubble was the remains of the south wall, or an interior wall, a test unit was placed at the intersection of the probable south and west walls (running parallel with the north wall) to look for a corner of for intersecting walls. A layer of rubble sitting above the builder's trenches forming the southwest corner was uncovered. Using a similar method, the robbed builder's trench of the southeast corner was located.

A total of 788 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigations. Twelve activity-related items include 2 slate pencil fragments, 1 lamp glass fragment, 1 piece of barbwire, 1 fireplace poker, 4 metal strap fragments, and 3 pieces of miscellaneous hardware. There were 332 architectural items (25



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Description:

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Unknown

brick fragments, 240 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 1 T-head nail, 2 unidentified nails, 48 shards of window glass, 10 pieces of mortar, 2 spikes and 1 screw, and 1 glass door knob. The 13 clothing items were 8 glass buttons, 1 plastic button, 2 metal buttons, 1 shell button, and 1 rivet. There were 383 kitchen-related items (72 bottle glass shards, 11 table glass fragments, 3 earthenware, 2 hard paste porcelain and 4 other porcelain, 3 ironstone, 37 American Blue & Grey stoneware, 9 other stoneware, 13 redware, 21 yellow ware, 156 whiteware, and 2 unidentified ceramic sherds, 1 bone knife handle fragment, 2 fragments of knives, 12 animal bone fragments, and 35 oyster shell fragments). There were 43 miscellaneous items including 28 unidentified glass fragments (many melted), 14 unidentified metal fragments, and 1 unidentified decorative molded metal piece. There were 4 tobacco-related items (clay pipe stem fragments) and 1 arms-related item (a shell casing). Only 9 prehistoric items were recovered (2 flakes, 1 red clay pipe stem fragment, and 6 fire-cracked rocks).

The types of artifacts recovered indicate that the occupants of the domicile did not have access to more expensive ceramics or other furnishings. It is likely that they were lower middle class tenant farmers, an identification supported by historical document research conducted in association with the archaeological investigations. Although the 1877 atlas indicates that the property was owned at that time by James Stelle, it is unlikely that the Stelle family occupied the domicile. The Stelles were apparently wealthy landowners who were related to various well-to-do residents of Dorchester County and the Eastern Shore. James Stelle had a large family and was able to afford a much more comfortable residence than is indicated by the archaeological investigation at 18DO129. Since the tract of land upon which the domicile stood was never a separate landholding, it can be deduced that it was occupied by a tenant farmer, slave, or other member of the Stelle enterprise at Home.

The Marty I Site (18DO129) sits on property that has been deeply plowed and otherwise disturbed by activity post-dating the occupation of the dwelling. The low numbers and general nature of the artifact assemblage has a low potential for contributing further significant data regarding the history of the site or the region.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000190, 00000191