



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR6

Site Name: Mt. Calvert

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Mount Calvert, Part of T.D. Jones Field M

Historic

Brief Description:

17th c. townsite, 18th-20th c. plantation/farm, wharf/landing, Early Archaic - Late Woodland village/base camp

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code GdB, SwB, WD

Latitude 38.7880

Longitude -76.7065

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Western Branch

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 152 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

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 P ca. 1820 - 1860 Y

ca. 1630 - 1675 P ca. 1860 - 1900 Y

ca. 1675 - 1720 Y ca. 1900 - 1930 Y

ca. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930 Y

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

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

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

overseer's house or slave quarter

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Koens-Crispin		38
Clovis		
Perkiomen		3
Hardaway-Dalton		8
Susquehana		
Palmer	2	79
Vernon		
Kirk (notch)	6	85
Piscataway		
Kirk (stem)		116
Calvert		
Le Croy	20	341
Selby Bay		
Morrow Mntn	9	
Jacks Rf (notch)		
Guilford	31	42
Jacks Rf (pent)		
Brewerton	43	52
Madison/Potomac		
Otter Creek	5	24
Levanna		

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	32	Popes Creek	627	Shepard		Keyser	
Dames Qtr		Coulbourn		Townsend	1038	Yeocomico	21
Selden Island	18	Watson		Minguannan		Monongahela	
Accokeek	1064	Mockley	1737	Sullivan Cove		Susquehannock	
Wolfe Neck		Clemson Island		Shenks Ferry			
Vinette		Page		Moyaone	6		
				Potomac Crk	445		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire	4	Stoneware	
Astbury		Jackfield	2	Tin Glazed	1293	English Brown	149
Borderware		Mn Mottled	2	Whiteware	2071	Eng Dry-bodied	
Buckley	2	North Devon	85	Porcelain	117	Nottingham	
Creamware	1120	Pearlware	1926			Rhenish	332
						Wt Salt-glazed	23

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Other fired clay		4	
Flaked stone	30805	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	19	Modified faunal	9
Stone bowls	52	Unmod faunal	
Fire-cracked rock	21191	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	15005	Uncommon Obj.	
Rimsherds		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Numerous features containing diagnostic historic artifacts

Historic Artifacts			
Tobacco related		6106	
Pottery (all)	8011	Activity item(s)	228
Glass (all)	6496	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	10805	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	20	Misc. kitchen	4085
Arms	272	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	37	Misc.	523
Personal items	7	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"/>
Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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 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 MNCPPC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Mount Calvert (18PR6) is a major multi-component site southeast of Upper Marlboro in rural Prince George's County, Maryland. Historically, the property is the site of a late 17th century town (founded in 1684), and the first county seat of Prince George's County from 1696 to 1721. A plantation complex stood at Mt. Calvert during the late 18th through middle 19th century, which then became a prosperous farm. Mt. Calvert was also occupied by Native Americans for over 7,000 years prior to European settlement.

The site is situated on an elevated plateau overlooking the floodplain of the Patuxent River and the Jug Bay wetlands. The Western Branch drains into the Patuxent just to the north of the site. Today the site remains under agricultural lease and is administered by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) as part of the Patuxent River Park. The restored plantation-era house (built in the 1780s) houses exhibits for the interpretation of the site, which also serves as an historic park. Soils at the site are fine sandy loams of the Collington-Wist and Swedesboro-Galestown complexes, as well as Sassafras sandy loams.

The site has long been known to local avocational archeologists, primarily for the rich deposits of prehistoric artifacts that could be obtained for private collections. As early as 1890, a Mr. Talbot Dickson Jones was actively collecting in Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Prince George's Counties. Seven items from his collection are known to have come from 18PR6, but they are unidentified in the records MHT has of Mr. Jones' collection.

Many other amateur archeologists including Col. Dennis Webb, Richard Stearns, Howard MacCord, Robert Ogle, Charles Pettit, and David E. Brown (a previous owner of the property) also collected from the plowed fields at Mount Calvert during the 20th Century. The collections of Ogle, Stearns, and Webb were recorded in the early 1980s as part of a survey of the Lower Patuxent River funded by MHT. The Ogle collection included 1 Palmer point, 1 Kirk side-notched, 6 LeCroy points, 5 Vernon points, 2 Brewerton Eared-Notched points, 9 Holmes points, 2 Savannah River points, 17 Koens-Crispin points, 2 Susquehanna Broadspears, 2 Orient Fishtails, 6 Calvert points, 2 Rossville points, 24 Selby Bays, 3 Jack's Reef Pentagonal points, 5 Levannas, and 6 Madison/Potomac points. The Stearns collection included both lithics and pottery sherds. The lithic assemblage consisted of 1 LeCroy point, a Morrow Mountain II point, 8 Guilfords, 16 Piscataways, 2 Otter Creek Points, 12 Vernons, a Brewerton side-notched point, 65 Holmes, 4 Clagett points, 8 Savannah River points, 7 Koens-Crispin, 1 Susquehanna Broadsphear, 3 Orient Fishtails, 2 Dry Brook Fishtails, 8 Calvert points, 5 Rossville points, 84 Selby Bay points, 3 Jack's Reef Pentagonal points, 9 Madison/Potomac points, and 61 unidentified points. The ceramic assemblage consisted of a Marcey Creek Plain sherd, 4 Pope's Creek Net-Impressed sherds, 11 Accokeek Cord-marked sherds, 2 Mockley Net-Impressed sherds, 2 Mockley Cord-marked, 13 Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed, and 2 Potomac Creek Plain sherds.

Col. Dennis Webb subdivided the site into 4 separate loci which he referred to as C-I, C-II, C-III, and CIV. Locus C-I was situated roughly northwest of the extant manor house and corresponds to a field that would later be designated "Area A" by MNCPPC. The point assemblage from Locus C-I (Area A) included 4 Kirk side-notched points, 7 St. Albans points, 6 LeCroys, 1 Kanawha point, 5 Morrow Mountain I points, 9 Guilford points, 36 Piscataway points, 1 Otter Creek point, 30 Vernons, 3 Brewerton side-notched points, 2 Brewerton corner-notched points, 4 Brewerton Eared-notched points, 36 Holmes points, 6 Clagett points, 4 Savannah River points, 5 Koens-Crispin points, 1 Perkiomen, 2 Susquehanna Broadspears, 11 Orient Fishtails, 3 Dry Brook Fishtails, 58 Calvert points, 22 Rossville points, 132 Selby Bay points, 13 Jack's Reef Pentagonal points, 3 Levannas, and 17 Madison/Potomac points. The sherds from that area include 1 Marcey Creek Plain, 30 Pope's Creek Net-Impressed, 31 Accokeek Cord-Marked, 24 Mockley Net-Impressed, 13 Mockley Cord-Marked, 10 Mockley Plain, 18 Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed, 1 Rappahannock Incised, 1 Potomac Creek Cord-Impressed, and 11 Potomac Creek Plain. In his field notes, Webb mentions observing numerous signs of fire-pits/hearths in this area. Locus C-II was situated at the western edge of the site and corresponds to a field that would later be designated "Areas J, K, & L" by MNCPPC. The point assemblage from Locus C-II included 3 St. Albans, 3 LeCroy, 11 Guilford, 6 Piscataway, 1 Otter Creek, 26 Vernon, 9 Brewerton side-notched, 1 Brewerton eared triangle, 27 Holmes, 5 Clagett, 7 Koens-Crispin, 2 Perkiomen, 1 Susquehanna Broadsphear, 1 Orient Fishtail, 1 Dry Brook Fishtail, 13 Calvert, 2 Rossville, 55 Selby Bay, 7 Jack's Reef Pentagonal, 6 Madison/Potomac, and 17 unidentified points. The ceramic sherd assemblage from Locus C-II included 6 Accokeek Cord-Marked, 12 Pope's Creek Net-Impressed, 35 Mockley Net-Impressed, 1 Mockley Cord-Marked, 5 Mockley Plain, 3 Potomac Creek Cord-Impressed, 3 Potomac Creek Plain, and 1 Colonoware sherd. In addition, 9 pieces of charred deer bone were collected from a possible hearth in this area. Locus C-III was situated between Loci C-I and C-II and corresponds to an area later designated "Area F" by MNCPPC. The lithic collection from this area consisted of a Morrow Mountain II point, 4 Piscataway points, an Otter Creek point, 1 Vernon point, 6 Brewerton side-notched points, a Brewerton corner-notched point, a Brewerton eared-notched, 30 Holmes points, a Clagett, 2 Dry Brook Fishtails, 12 Calvert points, 30 Selby Bay points, 7 Jack's Reef pentagonal points, 2 Levanna points, and 5 Madison/Potomac points. Sherds include 1 Marcey Creek Plain, and 1 Accokeek Cord-Marked. This was another locus where Webb notes the presence of numerous fire-pits/hearths. Webb's Locus C-IV was situated south of Locus C-III and south of a farm road in what would later be designated "Area D". Artifacts recovered from this field include 1 Guilford point, 14 Piscataway points, 4 Vernons, 2 Brewerton side-notched, 3 Brewerton eared triangles, 5 Holmes points, 4 Calvert points, a Selby Bay point, 5 Madison/Potomac points, 4 unidentified points, 16 Accokeek Cord-Marked sherds, 1 Mockley Net-Impressed sherd, a Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed sherd, and a Potomac Creek Cord-Impressed sherd.

In 1955, one Carl Manson conducted a fairly substantial and systematic amateur excavation project at Mt. Calvert. In that year, Manson excavated a total of twenty 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units approximately 61 m west of the extant 18th century manor house. This area would later be designated "Area E" by MNCPPC and was just to the east of Webb's Locus C-I (Area A). The units were laid out on a grid and spaced at regular intervals (roughly 3.5-4.6 m or 10-15 ft) in a staggered fashion. Several units in the southern portion of the surveyed area were excavated in a large block of 12 adjacent units. He reported a roughly 30.5 cm (12 in) thick plowzone containing numerous points, flakes, and sherds. Beneath this was a roughly 69 cm thick stratum of dark, very loose, sandy soil followed by subsoil. The former was the primary culture-bearing zone encountered by Manson.

From these excavations, Manson constructed a pottery sequence as follows based on the frequency of sherds in the various stratigraphic levels: 1) Marcey Creek, 2) Accokeek, 3) Pope's Creek, and 4) Mockley. Potomac Creek and Riggins sherds were also recovered, but since these were all from the plowzone, Manson did not include them in his analysis. However, their presence in the plowzone is not unsurprising. Notes regarding Manson's collection as well as preliminary drafts of a manuscript at MHT reveal a site assemblage that included (at a minimum) 1 Marcey Creek sherd, 269 Accokeek sherds, 151 Mockley Net-Impressed sherds, 201 Mockley Cord-marked sherds, 56 Pope's Creek sherds, at least 2 Potomac Creek sherds, 52 Riggins sherds, 1 Potomac Creek elbow pipe, and 3 prehistoric tobacco pipe stems. Historic artifacts were also recovered and included 3 wrought iron nails, a wrought iron spike, a brass button, 113 glass bottle shards, 97 Colonial pipe stems, 2 lead fragments, 3 pieces of metal, and 2 pieces of stone.



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Unknown

Evidently some additional excavation was carried out in 1963 at 18PR6, although little is known about that work. Plowing uncovered a rich shell refuse pit at the edge of one of the cultivated fields. The pit is described as roughly 1.524 m square, and nearly 46 cm deep and filled with oyster shell and ashes. Local collectors visited the site and recovered deer bone, pottery sherds, a broken bannerstone, a bone projectile point, 2 bone awls, and a bone knife. Evidently, plans were made for the excavation of the feature the following year, but it is not known whether the planned work was ever undertaken.

The first professional excavation of the site occurred in 1996. It was in 1994 that the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) purchased Mount Calvert in order to preserve and protect the natural and historic resources preserved on the property as an addition to their 8,000 acre Patuxent River Park. During the following year, the MNCPPC, Natural and Historical Resources Division, Archeology Program began planning for a multi-year historical and archeological study of the property. The identification of cultural resources at 18PR6 would allow MNCPPC staff to manage construction and agricultural activities on the property more efficiently without causing unnecessary damage to the archeological record. Archeological investigations would also provide valuable information about the history of the site to be used in interpretive public programs and to promote heritage tourism. Thus, in 1996, the Archeology Program staff began conducting historical background research and initiated a Phase I survey of a significant portion of the property.

The historical background of the site is quite impressive. When Maryland was established in 1634, Lord Baltimore, Cecilus Calvert, envisioned a colony organized around feudal manors. Calvert saw the manorial system as a way of establishing and maintaining a stable hierarchical community headed by wealthy gentleman landlords managing a New World peasantry. To this end, Calvert recruited English gentlemen to govern the manors. However, the wide availability of land in the Chesapeake allowed even planters of limited means to acquire massive tracts, undermining this hierarchical system. Mount Calvert was patented as a 1,000 acre manor by Philip Calvert in 1658 and its role as a "manor" was short-lived. By 1667, the 1,000 acres bounded by Philip Calvert was sold to William Groome, who subsequently bequeathed two 500 acre parcels out of it to each of his sons, Richard and William.

The village of Charlestown was established at this location by 1683 by the "Act for the Advancement of Trade". By additional Acts of the Colonial Assembly in 1684 and 1686, commissioners were appointed to have 100 acres surveyed and laid out in streets and building lots. The village which grew up here was known variously as both Charlestown and Mount Calvert. In 1696, when Prince George's County was established, Charlestown was established as the seat of the new government, and the village church was ordered fitted out to serve also as a courthouse. By 1698, however, a new courthouse was built.

Six other port towns were created early in the eighteenth century by Act of the General Assembly, and by 1718, one of them, "Upper Marlborough" on the Western Branch, had begun to eclipse Mount Calvert in commercial and social importance. In 1721, at the request of the populace, the Courthouse and government center were moved from Charlestown to Upper Marlborough. Charlestown continued to function as a river port. As a population center, however, it quickly faded. A ferry was maintained there, but the village never really developed, the three acres of "Charlestown", including courthouse and jail were sold to a private buyer, and the land was cultivated as a plantation.

The Groome family occupied and worked the land for most of the eighteenth century, but by the end of the century, ca. 600 acres of Mount Calvert belonged to John Brown. It was during his ownership that the main block of the extant Mount Calvert mansion was built. The house that John Brown built at Mount Calvert was a model of Federal-style domestic architecture. It was side-gabled and roughly square (9.75 X 9.75 m or 32 X 32 ft), and had two tall exterior chimneys with a pent at one gable end. Each of the north and south facades was laid in Flemish bond. Although the exterior appearance suggests a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan, the interior featured an asymmetrical floor plan, typical of the early Federal period (the shallowness of the stair hall allowed for a third parlor behind it). All of the spaces were embellished with fine Federal-style trim, in particular the principal south parlor, its mantel, chair-rail and cornice exhibiting elegant incised work, dentilling and gougework.

John Brown died in 1809. Considerably in debt, his property (525 acres of Mount Calvert) was offered for sale, 17 July 1809, for the payment of his debts. It was described as "situated in the vicinity of Upper Marlboro and Nottingham, and distant about four miles from each of these places, ...bounded on one side by the river Patuxent for more than a mile where it is navigable...with the advantages of an excellent fishing landing. The land is well adapted to the production of tobacco, corn and all kinds of grain, ...a quantity of good meadowland... abounds with wood and timber. The improvements are a good brick Dwelling House, two stories high, nearly new, a good kitchen, several good Tobacco houses and Barns, with every other necessary building, all in good repair." The same property "upwards of 400 acres" was offered again by trustee Trueman Tyler in December of 1809. This over-400-acre parcel, including Brown's dwelling, remained in the possession of his daughter Eleanor, who, in 1809, had married William Bradley Beanes. The Beanes family, for over a century, had owned and occupied "Brookeridge", the land adjoining Mount Calvert on the west. Mount Calvert remained the home of the Beanes family into the 1820s. William Bradley Beanes died in 1818, and a commission was appointed to divide the real estate among his heirs. To his two daughters was allotted the land to the west, parts of both Mount Calvert and Brookeridge, which bounded on the Charles Branch, not on the Patuxent. Daughter Eliza Beanes Cross, wife of Trueman Cross, received the westerly section, while younger daughter Mary Bradley Beanes received the easterly section on the west side of the old Nottingham-Marlboro Road. To the widow, Eleanor Brown Beanes, was allotted the home property of her father, bounding on the Western Branch and the Patuxent River, and including the brick dwelling.

Eleanor Beanes and her younger daughter continued to reside at the Mount Calvert mansion into the 1820s. Confirmation of this can be found in an inscription scratched into the pane of one of the windows: "M B Beanes" and "W N Dorsett" above intertwined hearts. It is not certain what happened to this romance. William Newton Dorsett, who owned and lived on land adjoining Mount Calvert to the southwest, married another woman (Amelia Somervell) in 1827, and Mary Bradley Beanes married Frederick Tomas in 1831 and settled with him in the Territory of Arkansas.

After the death of Eleanor Brown Beanes, another set of trustees was appointed by the Chancery Court to sell Brown's real estate. In February of 1835, trustees John Johnson and Thomas S. Alexander sold 595 acres of Mount Calvert (including the mansion) to John Brookes, merchant of Upper Marlboro. John Brookes was one of Upper Marlboro's best known citizens. Born in 1788, he was commissioned a Captain during the War of 1812, and subsequently engaged in business in Upper Marlboro. For many years he owned and operated the old inn which stood on Lot 32 north of the market space. This hotel burned to the ground in December 1853, a major loss to the town. After Brookes purchased Mount Calvert he retired from business (leaving the operation of his hotel to Leonard Chew), and resided at Mount Calvert with his third wife and young sons until his death in 1858.

During John Brookes' residence at Mount Calvert, he undertook to build an addition to the house, probably incorporating the old kitchen and connecting it to the main block. This unusual addition was in two parts (both two storeys high but lower than the main block) and both with shed roofs of very shallow pitch. After Brookes' death in his 71st year (1858), his property was offered for sale, described as follows: "The improvements, all in good order, consist of a commodious Brick Dwelling house, which has been recently repaired and enlarged and is convenient and comfortable in all its arrangements, and all necessary outhouses, including a Stable and Carriage-house". There is no mention in this 1859 description of the separate kitchen which had been specifically noted 50 years earlier. It is clear, however, that the house had been recently repaired and enlarged. This is confirmed by the 1856 charge of \$650 against the Brookes estate by carpenter Charles Turner for "painting, graining, glazing, varnishing, etc., the Mount Calvert house and office, inside and outside, bricks, walls, roofs, etc."



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After the death of Captain John Brookes in 1858, trustees were appointed to sell all of his real estate, not only Mount Calvert, but also the adjoining Brooke Hill farm, and the "Burnt Hotel" lot in Upper Marlboro. In April 1859, the 605-acre Mount Calvert property was sold to Judge Samuel H. Berry, and it remained the Berry family home into the 1870s. At this time, the Mount Calvert plantation included not only the house and immediate outbuildings but "a large yard and garden well supplied with Ornamental and Shade trees, with two Springs of pure water in the enclosure; also, a Young Orchard of several hundred choice Fruit trees." The farm buildings consist of a new Overseer's House, ample quarters for servants, a large stable, two large corn houses, a two-storey granary, a threshing house, mill house, and large cow-house, centrally located and barns sufficient to cure seventy thousand pounds of tobacco.

Samuel H. Berry served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for 15 years. He lived with his family at Mount Calvert until his death in 1871, which was brought about by a fall when stepping off of a train. In 1864, Judge Berry had mortgaged Mount Calvert to Thomas Clagett of Weston, and after Berry's death, Clagett himself took over the property. By 1878, Clagett also had died, and his son, Charles Clagett of sold the 605-acre farm to one Harriet J. Marr. It remained the Marr family home until Alem K. Marr sold it in 1922 to David E. Brown of Mount Rainier. None of the outbuildings survive, and the dwelling stands alone near the water's edge, carefully repaired and maintained. It remained the home of the second and third generations of the Brown family until its sale to MNCPPC in 1994.

Fieldwork began in the fall of 1996 with a walkover survey of the property. At the time of the survey many of the agricultural fields at the site had been plowed providing excellent visibility, while the ground cover in other areas made surface reconnaissance impractical. Therefore, the entire site was not covered during the pedestrian survey. The field survey did, however, provide a general idea of the potential for archeological resources in several fields. The site was subdivided into 12 fields designated by letters (A-L) for all subsequent research by MNCPPC. The immediate environs of the manor house were designated "Area B" and moving westward, individual fields were named Area E, Area A, Area F, Area K, Area J, and Area H. Areas G and I were situated to the north of Areas F, K, and J. The southern portion of the site was divided up from east to west by Areas C, D, and L, south of the main farm road.

The greatest volume of artifacts was found in Area A. Thus, Area A was chosen as a starting point for field testing, because it was identified as the only plowed field containing multiple historic and prehistoric components. A grid aligned to the cardinal directions was established over Area. Surface collection units were aligned to the grid and were 3.05 by 3.05 meters (10 X 10 ft) in size. A total of 1,463 such units were surface collected during the survey of Area A.

Other areas of 18PR6 were chosen for shovel testing based on historical background research and ground cover. Shovel testing was chosen for areas C and H primarily because of dense ground cover, however, Area C was identified as a possible location for the former town structures fronting the Patuxent River and the main road coming into "Charlestown" (ordinaries, dwellings, or storehouses) and Area H was identified as a possible location of the church and courthouse. Shovel test pits (STPs) were spaced 7.62 m (25 ft) apart throughout the respective fields. STPs were 45.72 cm (18 in) in diameter and excavated at least 15.24 cm (6 in) into sterile subsoil. Some STPs were excavated deeper to record underlying strata. A total of 221 STPs were excavated in Area C, while 28 STPs were excavated in Area H.

Clear distribution patterns were evident as a result of the survey of Area A. Two distinct historic episodes were identified in the area. First, concentrations of late 17th to early 18th century ceramics and ball clay pipe fragments are evident near the northern end of the surface collection grid. This suggests a colonial dwelling and/or ordinary in the area. A second concentration of primarily 19th century material was located to the southwest of the colonial artifacts. A distinct concentration of brick is also evident near the 19th century artifacts. The predominance of domestic artifacts from the first half of the 19th century coupled with the volume of brick suggests one or several dwellings associated with the plantation. Slave quarter(s) or an overseer's house are the most likely candidates. Concentrations of prehistoric materials were also identified as a result of the surface collection. These concentrations were generally more widely distributed than the historic artifacts but some trends, such as a concentration of Rhyolite materials, were apparent. Phase II testing was recommended for Area A to define the horizontal and vertical limits of the archeological resources identified through surface collection.

Prehistoric artifacts encountered during the surface collection of Area A include 133 projectile points, 11 preforms, 1 drill, 99 bifaces, 9 scrapers, 5 unifaces, 60 utilized/retouched flakes, 91 cores, 5,627 flakes, 847 chunks, 4 stone bowls, 4 groundstone objects, and 2,313 prehistoric ceramic sherds. The diagnostic projectile points recovered include 2 St. Albans, 1 LeCroy, 1 unidentified bifurcate, 1 Guilford, 4 Brewerton, 2 Morrow Mountain II, 12 Bare Island, 1 Halifax, 2 Lamoka, 1 Lamoka or Poplar Island, 1 Orient Fishtail, 5 Savannah River, 2 Susquehanna Broadspers, 4 Piscataway points, 2 Rossvilles, 1 Piscataway or Rossville, 6 Calvert points, 7 Selby Bays, 4 unidentified triangular points, 3 Levannas, and 2 Madison/Potomac points. The groundstone objects were an axe, a mano, a pendant, and an unidentified groundstone object. Identifiable prehistoric sherds include 186 Accokeek, 16 Selden Island, 9 Marcey Creek, 151 Mockley, 80 Pope's Creek, 5 Moyaone, 155 Potomac Creek, 61 Riggins, 362 Townsend, and 15 Yeocomico examples.

The MHT copy of the full site report from the 1996-1997 Phase I project at 18PR6 is missing several pages dealing with the historic assemblage from Area A of the site. Fortunately, most of the artifact data relevant to the discussion of the colonial period deposits is not absent. The artifact tables above reflect the aforementioned deficiency. At a minimum, the Phase I study at 18PR6 uncovered 6 activity items, 53 architectural items, 8 clothing remains, 2,352 kitchen-related objects, 1 personal item, 187 tobacco-related artifacts, and 4 arms objects. The activity items were 5 pieces of unworked flint (possible ballast), and a whet stone. The 53 architectural objects were wrought iron nails, although brick and window glass were also present (but not enumerated). Clothing items were 7 metal buttons and a thimble. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 1,880 ceramic sherds (57 tin-glazed earthenware, 16 North Devon coarse gravel-tempered sherds, 7 Midlands Yellow Earthenware, 3 Whieldonware, 518 creamware, 721 pearlware, 35 hard paste porcelain, 3 bone China, 2 white granite, 92 whiteware, 112 unidentified earthenware, 6 English Brown stoneware, 8 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Rhenish Brown stoneware, 13 Rhenish gray stoneware, 73 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 25 brown-bodied stoneware, 38 buff-bodied stoneware, 136 redware, 3 yellowware, 1 Rockingham, and 10 unidentified ceramic sherds) and 472 glass fragments (2 milk glass container fragments, 333 olive green bottle glass fragments, and 137 other bottle glass pieces). The personal object is a tubular blue glass bead. The tobacco-related artifacts were 187 pipe stems and the arms objects were 4 gunflints.

Several discrete historic and prehistoric deposits were identified in Area C. Three possible areas of colonial occupation, one early 20th century artifact concentration, one possible Early Woodland midden area, and several concentrations of Woodland pottery were identified during the Phase I survey in the area. In general, the subsurface integrity of the area was good and several potential historic and prehistoric features were identified. The largest concentration of colonial material was found near an oyster filled historic feature uncovered in one STP. Artifacts recovered from this STP included wrought nails, midlands yellow earthenware, tin-glazed earthenwares, and numerous ball clay pipe fragments. Burned daub was also apparent on the surface of the feature. Phase II block excavations in 1998 would ultimately be focused on several of these features and artifact concentrations.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Area H during the Phase I shovel testing include 19 projectile points, 14 other bifaces, 17 cores, 1,219 flakes, 80 chunks, and 1,209 ceramic sherds. The projectile points include 4 stemmed points (possibly Late Archaic in age), 1 Piscataway point, 1 Rossville, 1 Calvert, and 12



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR6

Site Name: Mt. Calvert

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Mount Calvert, Part of T.D. Jones Field M

Historic

Brief Description:

17th c. townsite, 18th-20th c. plantation/farm, wharf/landing, Early Archaic - Late Woodland village/base camp

Unknown

unidentified points. Identifiable sherds include 91 Accokeek, 1 Selden Island, 1 Marcey Creek, 44 Mockley, 45 Pope's Creek, 1 Mayoane, 71 Potomac Creek, 4 Riggins, 70 Townsend, and 6 Yeocomico sherds.

Quantities are not provided for all historic artifact forms recovered during the Phase I work at Area C, but reported artifacts include architectural objects such as brick and wrought nails, 954 kitchen-related items, personal objects such as mirror glass, and 55 tobacco pipe stems. The kitchen assemblage from Area C included 243 sherds (34 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 North Devon coarse gravel tempered sherd, 3 Midlands yellow earthenware sherd, 7 creamware, 18 pearlware, 8 hard-paste porcelain, 133 whiteware, 5 unidentified earthenware, 3 Rhenish gray stoneware, 8 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 2 brown-bodied stoneware, 2 buff-bodied stoneware, 10 redware, 7 yellowware, and 2 Rockingham) and 711 pieces of kitchen glass (8 milk glass fragments, 82 olive green bottle shards, and 621 other container glass pieces).

No historic deposits or evidence of the purported church and courthouse were encountered during the shovel testing of Area H. Most of the soils in the area were found to be either heavily deflated or previously disturbed by the Chesapeake Beach Railway cut. Deeply buried prehistoric deposits were, however, identified along the top of a ridge. This deeply buried layer of silty clay was found to contain a LeCroy point, 16 flakes, and 4 pieces of fire-cracked rock. It may represent a small Early Archaic component of the site. These deposits are not currently threatened by erosion or agricultural activities.

Based on the findings of the Phase I survey in 1996 and 1997, researchers returned to the site in 1998 to conduct Phase I survey in Area D (which had not been previously examined) and Phase II testing in Area C (where historic features had previously been identified). The 1998 Phase I/II work was carried out, primarily by a team of volunteers from the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) working under MNCPPC guidance. The project was part of their annual ASM Field Session in Archeology.

Phase I testing in Area D was accomplished through a comprehensive shovel test survey. Shovel test pits were excavated to sterile subsoil in 7.62 m (25 ft) transects. A total of 226 STPs were excavated providing full coverage of Area D. The shovel test survey was a continuation of the survey completed Area C and thus more precise distribution data are available when information from these two contiguous areas are combined. The depth of soils was recorded for each shovel test pit on standardized forms. All soils were screened using hardware cloth. Each test pit was excavated following natural stratigraphy and artifacts were bagged according to their corresponding layers.

The results of the 1996-1997 Phase I STP survey in Area C confirmed basic assumptions about settlement in the area. Colonial artifacts and deposits were identified in abundance as a result of the survey. At least three distinct colonial artifact concentrations were identified through artifact distribution analyses. An unexpected result of the survey was finding the location of a 20th century tenant farm house in the southeastern corner of Area C indicated by concentrations of brick and early 20th century artifacts that were recovered from the area. The date and function of the structure was supported by oral history combined with census data. Areas for the excavation of large blocks were laid out based on the shovel test data, to examine areas where colonial artifact concentrations were found.

Block excavations consisted of contiguous 1.524 X 1.524 M (5 X 5 ft) units excavated in areas where subsurface historic resources were expected. Artifact concentrations and subsurface features located during Phase I testing were both considered in the placement of unit blocks. Topography and aerial photographs were also examined prior to laying out units for the ASM Field Session. Blocks A and B consisted of 20 units each and were set up based on the presence of colonial artifacts and possible subsurface features. A similar set of criteria were used to select units for Block C. A deep feature and colonial artifacts were discovered during the STP survey and excavation units were placed accordingly. A total of 17 units were excavated in Block C. Seventeen units were also excavated in Block E. The area around block E was selected due to a concentration of tobacco pipes, brick fragments, and wrought nails. The final area, Block D, was chosen for excavation primarily due to the presence of early 20th century artifacts. Nine units were excavated as part of Block D.

Excavations proceeded by removing the plowzone in search of features. All plowzone was screened through hardware cloth as a single unit. Excavations within each block began by opening units in a staggered checkerboard pattern. When features were located, contiguous units were opened to better define their limits. Features were subsequently mapped and recorded, and selected features were tested further to determine their date and possible function. Although historic artifact concentrations guided the selection of locations for units during Phase II, the resulting five blocks were fairly evenly distributed throughout Area C and prehistoric artifact concentrations can therefore be considered to be representative of the entire area.

Cultural materials encountered during the Area D STP survey were primarily found in the plowzone, but the underlying sandy loam often contained prehistoric materials as well. The survey did identify two possible features. An STP in the northern portion of the field contained a stratigraphic anomaly with a dark brown sandy loam extending down into the subsoil. Another STP to the southeast contained a deeply buried sandy layer below the surface that pr

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