



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-112

Site Name: Gallows Green

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Science Building

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses, 19th century cemetery

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.1863 Longitude -76.4234

Elevation m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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) St. Johns Pond; Town Spr

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 10 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/> | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Late archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> | | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- | | |
|---|--|
| Multi-component <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-112

Site Name: Gallows Green

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Science Building

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses, 19th century cemetery

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<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	36	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	8	Mockley	48	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	4		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	1	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	4	English Brown	3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	6	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	3	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	3			Rhenish	7
						Wt Salt-glazed	4

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	717	Other fired clay <input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal <input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	29	Unmod faunal <input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	Oyster shell <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	121	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	69	Tobacco related <input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	114	Activity item(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	109	Human remain(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen <input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. <input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-112

Site Name: Gallows Green

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Science Building

Historic

Brief

Description: Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses, 19th century cemetery

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Gallow's Green Site (18ST1-112) (also known "Science Building") is a multicomponent site with a Late Archaic camp, Early-Late Woodland hamlets, 17th and 18th century dwellings, and a 19th century cemetery. The site is located on the campus of St. Mary's College, within the bounds of St. Mary's City, a National Historic Landmark and Historic District in St. Mary's county, Maryland. The site area covers approximately 5 acres, in grass or under paved surfaces, and is 213 m from a major freshwater stream, Mill Creek. Even closer to the site was a springhead, called the "Town Spring" at one time, which is buried now but likely provided a good source of freshwater in the past. The project area was bordered by Route 5 on the west, by a construction area, St. John's Pond, and by Charles Hall to the east and north, and the southern portion was confined by Route 5 and the access road to Charles Hall. The entire survey area is within 152 m of tidal waters. Today, the project area is covered with Sassafras loam soils. The stratigraphy consisted of a sod layer, probably placed in 1965 when Charles Hall was built, above a plowzone (graded away in areas of previous construction activities), which in turn sits above the subsoil.

Previous investigation was conducted in 1977 across Gallow's Green prior to the digging of a television cable trench. At that time, a disarticulated brick foundation was encountered. This was likely the same foundation that was disturbed in the 1950's during widening of Route 5. In December of 1988, during the excavation of a utility trench along the asphalt path to the library, redeposited brick was encountered. This suggested that construction of the asphalt path may have disturbed part of a brick foundation.

Archival research conducted prior to archeological investigations revealed an interesting history within the survey area. The earliest reference to the property is in 1641 when Leonard Calvert, Esq. was granted a 100 acre parcel, called the "Governor's Field", which included the science building survey area. It is most likely that the portion of his land of concern here was used for agricultural purposes. Specific reference to "Gallowes Green" was made in documents dating to 1681. Gallow's Green was a parcel within the Governor's Field. The documents indicated that there was no domestic occupation in the area during the 1680's, but it was the site of the gallows for the colony. Gallow's Green occupied the entire area encompassed by the archeological survey. Throughout the early and mid-18th century the land changed hands a number of times. In 1774, an advertisement for the sale of the property indicated that there were at least 9 structures standing on the property. Some of the outbuildings or the slave quarters may have stood in the survey area. John Mackall purchased the property and the Mackall-Brome-Ashcom family cemetery, at one time encircled by a brick wall, is believed to have been situated on the Green overlooking St. John's pond. In 1824, the area was mapped and Gallow's Green is depicted as an agricultural field. From that time until 1934 the area remained in use for agricultural activity, and the small family cemetery. In 1934, the right-of-way for Route 5 was sold. The road cut through the west side of the former Gallow's Green area, obliterated the springhead, and likely impacted cultural resources. In 1963, 37.1 acres of land were sold to St. Mary's Seminary Junior College. In 1965-66 Charles Hall, a student union, and a cafeteria were constructed on an 8 acre tract that includes all of the study area as part of the newly designated St. Mary's College of Maryland.

Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations were conducted in 1989 in order to evaluate the significance of any cultural resources which may have been impacted by the proposed construction of a new science building on the campus. The goals of the project were (1) to locate and determine the nature of known sites within the project area, (2) to identify all previously unrecognized cultural resources, and (3) to assess the potential significance of these resources for providing data on the history of Maryland and their eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Within the survey area, there was a large paved parking lot, sidewalks, paths, and various trees and bushes that restricted investigation. Several sites were already known to exist at the time of the investigation and have overlapping components. Therefore, a single site designation (18ST1-112) was used for all archeological resources found during the project. The site number is more of a geographic designation for an area of multiple sites than an identifier of any specific cultural resources.

Prior to subsurface testing, a remote sensing survey was conducted in the project area using ground penetrating radar (GPR). This was done to provide data on features such as graves or cellar holes which could later be excavated, and to locate any features that might exist under the parking lot. Further Phase I testing included the excavation of 585 shovel test pits (STPs) in order to locate any possible features, to recover artifacts, and to provide information on the soil stratigraphy. During Phase I, a 3.04 m (10') grid was established across the site. GPR readings were taken at 3.04 m intervals with additional readings at 0.762 m (2.5') intervals taken over the presumed location of the cemetery in order to identify graves. The same grid system was used for the STPs, each given a north and an east coordinate following the Maryland State Grid System. In addition, 30.48 m (100') blocks were demarcated by a gutter spike, a metal disk, and a survey flag. The excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh. All artifacts were retained but no attempt was made to separate artifacts from different soil strata within the STPs. Excavation proceeded in a northerly direction, with each 3.04 m line within a 30.48 m block recorded separately so that 10 STPs would be grouped together on any one test pit description form.

A total of 285 prehistoric items were collected during Phase I. There were 214 pieces of debitage (156 quartz, 44 chert, 10 quartzite, and 4 rhyolite). There were 25 tools (2 rhyolite projectile points – 1 possibly a Vernon Corner Notched point dated to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland, 3 quartz and 1 quartzite bifaces, and 11 quartz, 2 chert and 1 quartzite utilized or modified flakes). The local raw material sources include cobble quartz and quartzite, and small pebbles of chert. Rhyolite is not a locally available material, and comes from northwestern Maryland. There were 46 ceramic sherds including 12 sand-tempered sherds (minimum estimate of 5 were Accokeek, 1 was a possible Potomac Creek Plain sherd, and 9 unidentified sherds), and 34 shell-tempered sherds (8 Mockley, 19 Townsend, 7 unidentifiable sherds).

The lithics appeared to cluster in two places at the site. One cluster was located south of the parking lot, from which 47 flakes derived from a shell filled feature below the plowzone. The original extent of this scatter has probably been much reduced by construction activities. This cluster may have been continuous with a cluster identified during the survey of the adjacent Mill Field. The second concentration was located to the north in the vicinity of the 19th century cemetery. The archeologists suggested that this smaller cluster may represent a single period deposition. The ceramic sherds were also primarily clustered around the southeast corner of the parking lot. Distribution of the Late Woodland Townsend type was larger than, and overlapping, the Middle Woodland Mockley type. This suggested that the Late Woodland period occupation was more extensive and/or covered a longer period of time than, the Middle Woodland occupation.

A total of 90 historic artifacts were collected during Phase I (not including artifacts dating to the 20th century). There were 48 architectural items (17 wrought nails, 3 cut nails, 11 wire nails, 16 unidentified square nails, and 1 unidentifiable nail). There were 37 kitchen-related items (1 red slipware, 4 black lead-glazed earthenware, 3 Rhenish brown, 1 chalky paste ware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Whieldon, 1 Jackfield, 2 Merida Micaceous, 2 Rhenish blue and gray, 1 Staffordshire, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 2 unglazed coarse earthenware, 1 yellow lead-glazed earthenware, 2 pearlware, 6 whiteware, 2 English brown stoneware, and 6 glass fragments not specified as bottle or table). There were 5 tobacco items (4 white clay pipe fragments, 1 terracotta pipe fragment). Coal



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-112

Site Name: Gallows Green

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Science Building

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses, 19th century cemetery

Unknown

was concentrated in an area adjacent to Mill Field where a blacksmith's shop had at one time been located. Coal, charcoal, brick, other masonry items, and bone were given as weight in grams rather than quantities.

The colonial period artifacts were found scattered across the site but appeared to form 2 clusters. The first concentration was south and west of the parking lot. This cluster appears to be the earlier of the two as determined by the find of Merida Micaceous ware. The second concentration was west of the forsythia bush. A number of wrought nails were found at the center of this artifact cluster that suggests a structure of some sort may have been located west of the forsythia bush. The relative scarcity of historic artifacts suggests a relatively short-term occupation or that this was not a domestic site. Post-colonial artifacts formed 2 low-density clusters, one south of the parking lot and one in the area around the cemetery. The low number of artifacts suggests that these represent activities such as field disposal of trash rather than occupation.

Phase II of the science building survey involved the excavation of twenty-nine 1.524 m² test units. The site was divided into 3.04 m² units following the grid established during Phase I. Each square was divided into 1.524 m² quadrants and each quadrant was excavated separately. Generally, only 1 quadrant was excavated in each square. The soil from the sod and plowzone were screened through 3/8" mesh while the soil from features was screened through 1/4" mesh. In most units, the excavation was completed once the plowzone had been removed and any features mapped. In most cases, the features were not excavated as this was beyond the scope of work called for in the project. All cultural materials were kept except for shell, for which a volumetric measurement (in cubic feet) was taken in the field and the shell was subsequently discarded. Amounts of coal, charcoal, brick, other masonry items, and bone were given as weight in grams rather than quantities.

A number of features were encountered in the test units. Plowscars, possible postholes, and pits of undetermined function made up the bulk of the features encountered; however, there were some other features of note. An unusual shell pit feature was encountered below the plowzone in unit #6644. Only a portion of the pit was evident in the southeast corner of the unit and other shell features were noted along the southern edge of the unit. The shell pit intrudes into a large feature and the artifacts suggest that both features are prehistoric, possibly dating to the Late Woodland period. Another shell pit feature, first identified in a shovel test that also contained 47 flakes, was examined in unit #5749. The feature is a small round pit and it appears that it was either undisturbed by plowing or that the upper portions of the pit contained little shell and debitage. Neither of the shell pits contained ceramics or other artifacts besides debitage. In unit #6446 a possible paling fence ditch was encountered. Further excavation would be required to determine the exact nature of the feature. A cluster of Mockley sherds, dated to the Middle Woodland period, were found in unit #6337. The stratum containing the ceramics appears to have never been subjected to plowing. This suggests a small Middle Woodland site may be extant in the area south of the parking lot where the unit was located. In unit #4022 an apparent footing trench for a building was identified. This is the same rubble footer that was first discovered in 1977. The bottom portion of the trench was probably filled with brick rubble from an abandoned brick kiln found in the adjacent Mill Field. Due to the lack of whole brick in the area, it was proposed that a frame structure rested on the brick foundation.

A number of features thought to be graves were located in the area of the cemetery. The grave shafts were all oriented east-west except for a possible grave in unit #4132, which was oriented slightly northeast-southwest. A further 4 probable graves were encountered below the plowzone in adjacent units #4130 and #4129, and 2 possible graves were noted in unit #4032, one of which may have been cut into by a later post hole. Unit #3830 was situated to explore an anomaly identified during the radar survey. A large amount of rubble associated with a brick wall that once surrounded the cemetery was identified. Also, a section of iron fence, probably a rail that sat on top of the cemetery wall, was found. A second set of rail was found through probing to the east of the unit. Three headstones and 4 footstones were seen on the ground surface or were located via probing in the cemetery area. The only unplowed portion of the cemetery was in the vicinity of the tombstones still extant on the surface.

Eight contiguous units were examined where radar anomalies were prevalent (quadrants in units #4338, #4337, #4238, #4237, #4138). The central feature of the units was an area of densely concentrated gravel that measured approximately 2.43 m². There were 3 parallel dark features that appeared similar to the floor joist molds that have been noticed at the 17th century Chapel site in St. Mary's City. If they were floor joists, then it was suggested that they represent part of a building that stood over the cellar. Other structural evidence includes the presence of post holes and post molds in the area around the anomaly. The paucity of artifacts collected from the 8 units indicated this may have been an outbuilding (or church with a vault), rather than a domestic dwelling. Several features identified as possible hoe or shovel scars along with 2 possible post holes were situated above the parallel features. This suggested to the archeologists that there may have been a fenced garden there after the structure was dismantled.

A total of 583 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II study. There were 465 pieces of debitage. A total of 13 chipped stone tools were identified (3 projectile points-1 a possible Late Woodland triangular point, 4 bifaces, and 6 modified or utilized flakes). The only item in the other lithic category was a hammerstone. There were 29 fire-cracked rocks. There were 75 ceramic sherds (17 Townsend, 40 Mockley, 3 Accokeek, 3 Potomac Creek, 8 unidentified shell-tempered, 4 unidentified sand-tempered).

A total of 206 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II study. There were 61 architectural items including 6 window glass shards, 37 wrought nails, 9 cut nails, 4 wire nails, and 5 unidentified nails. There were 140 kitchen-related items including 102 glass fragments (table and bottle glass were not specified), 3 tin-glazed, 1 Rhenish brown, 1 Rhenish blue and gray, 1 English brown stoneware, 4 white salt-glazed stoneware, 3 Buckley, 1 Whieldon, 1 Oriental porcelain, 1 semi-porcelain, 18 black lead-glazed, 1 unglazed coarse earthenware, 1 pearlware, and 2 unidentified earthenware sherds. There were 5 tobacco items (4 white clay pipe fragments and 1 terracotta pipe fragment). In addition, over 24,000 g of brick, 18,000 g of other masonry items, 60 g of coal, and 16 g of charcoal were noted. Animal bone amounted to <2.0 g, probably representing 2 fragments.

The Gallow's Green Site (18ST1-112) is a complex multicomponent site. There is a possible Late Archaic component represented by the presence of a small camp. During the Early Woodland period there appears to have been a small-scale and/or short-term camp in the site area. The Middle Woodland period is well-represented at the site by ceramic finds within a discrete area. The potential for this component of the site to be undisturbed is significant and has the potential to contribute to the somewhat limited understanding of this period in Maryland archeology. A Late Woodland period camp or hamlet is also represented at the site by artifacts and possible features. In addition to the prehistoric components, evidence for 17th and 18th century dwellings and/or outbuildings, and a 19th century cemetery are also present at the site. It should also be considered that at least a portion of the archeology found at the Gallow's Green site may be related to architectural and archeological features previously identified in the adjacent Mill Field. A large portion of the study area that comprises 18ST1-112 has been disturbed by previous construction. This site is unusually rich in cultural resources and the recommended approach was preservation. If this was not possible, then it was suggested that avoidance of some sites should be attempted and thorough mitigation should be conducted at sites that could not be avoided.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-112

Site Name: Gallows Green

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Science Building

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses,
19th century cemetery

Unknown

00006453