



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-13

Site Name: St. Mary's Town Center

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Governor's Field; Village Center, Calvert House

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic camps, Early & Late Woodland villages; 17th century town, 19th century farmstead

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.1798 Longitude -76.4268
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 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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) St. Mary's River

Saltwater **Freshwater**
Ocean Stream/river
Estuary/tidal river Swamp
Tidewater/marsh Lake or pond
Spring
Minimum distance to water is _____ 25 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860
ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900
ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930
ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930
ca. 1780 - 1820
Unknown historic 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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken U
Flotation samples taken U 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		
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"/>	19
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
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"/>	3

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>		Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	94	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"/>	16	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"/>	7		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	54	Stoneware			
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	518	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	1090	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	282	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	532	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	3				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	249
								Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	11

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	27344
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	36
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	953
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<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 type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	17272
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	26701
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	66785
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	1093
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	128
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	53
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	16118
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	254
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	62750
Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4283
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	borrow pit, cockfighting pit or small animal baiting pit	
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input checked="" 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



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

St. Mary's Town Center (18ST1-13) consists of a complex of sites from the Archaic and Woodland prehistoric periods, the 17th century European settlement, and a 19th century farmstead. The area of the town center sits on a high, flat peninsula next to St. Mary's river and near a major fresh water spring. In the original town center was the Leonard Calvert House (ST1-13A), Smith's Ordinary (ST1-13B), the Lawyer's Office (ST1-13C), and Cordea's Hope (ST1-13D). There were also the moat and palisade associated with Pope's Fort and other outbuildings. Stratigraphy across the site is variable, most of which is the direct result of the 19th century and later occupation of the town center. The site area measures approximately 180 m X 100 m.

The Yaocomico Indians inhabited the location that became St. Mary's City during the early part of the 1600's. In 1634, English colonists arrived in the Potomac River, and with their leader, Leonard Calvert (the first Governor of Maryland), they were taken to the Yaocomico village. Negotiations resulted in a portion of the Indians moving out of the village and the settlers moving in. For part of a year, the settlers and Indians lived beside each other until all the Indians eventually left the village. The settlers then fortified the village, constructing a moat and a palisade. Eventually, the fort structure fell into disrepair and was dismantled ca. 1642/3. The settlement was referred to as the town of St. Mary's and it became the 17th century capital of Maryland. Throughout the 17th century, tobacco was the mainstay of the economy. In 1641, the town center was divided into two adjacent tracts of land originally known as the Governor's Field and Chapel Land. The earliest reference to the property is in 1641 when Leonard Calvert, Esq. was granted a 100 acre parcel, called the "Governor's Field". Calvert's home was purchased by the Maryland government in 1661 or 1662 and it functioned as the first State House of Maryland. At that time it became known as the "Country's House" and the rest of the village grew up around it and the building became the focal point of St. Mary's County. By the early 1660's the community at St. Mary's had begun to expand. Innkeeping was an important part of the town's economy and developed to serve the needs of people travelling to the capital for personal or commercial business. The Country's House not only served as the State House, but it was also occupied by a series of innkeepers until the end of the century. Smith's Town Land was laid out in 1666. Smith was granted a 31 year lease with the provisions that he construct and operate a public inn, plant an orchard, and fence the property. A dwelling was built on the property in 1667, which burned down in 1678, as well as a number of other structures including Smith's Ordinary and the Lawyer's Office. Mark Cordea, a French Catholic immigrant, built a structure on the one acre lot ca. 1674. In 1674, Cordea became the first mayor of St. Mary's City. Records indicate that Cordea's Hope was an ordinary and/or office and store.

Religious tensions and a Protestant revolution resulted in the English Crown's takeover of the Maryland colony. The capital was moved to Annapolis in 1694. By 1708, when all government functions in the town ceased, many people had moved out of St. Mary's City and the land was converted into an agrarian landscape. In the 18th century, tobacco plantations occupied the area and the population stabilized to include 75-100 people. In the 18th and 19th centuries, grain production became an important part of the economy, with livestock as a secondary component. In the 1840's, Maryland established a Female Seminary in St. Mary's City. At about the same time, Dr. J. M. Brome built a large house and numerous outbuildings in the area which had been the center of the former settlement. Brome's agricultural operation eventually encompassed all of the land that had been St. Mary's City except for small parcels occupied by the female seminary and an Episcopal church. During the Civil War, the waters off St. Mary's City were regularly patrolled by Union naval vessels. After the Civil War, in the later part of the 19th century, seafood was becoming an important economic resource. Developments in dependable steamboat services made the shoreline of St. Mary's City the site of significant maritime activity. The area remained rural until the early 20th century when interior roadways and other infrastructure developed. In 1934, the right-of-way for Route 5 was sold. In 1963, 37.1 acres of land were sold to St. Mary's Seminary Junior College. In 1965-66, the Female Seminary became St. Mary's College of Maryland.

In the 1960's, Dr. L. G. Carr examined archival research, along with limited data collected during archeological investigations conducted in the late 1930's and early 1940's by Dr. H. C. Forman, in order to construct a layout of the St. Mary's community. According to the model, the center of the village consisted of Leonard Calvert's house (also called the "Country's House") which was built ca. 1635, a 1-acre lot to the east of the house called "Cordea's Hope", and a 3-acre tract on the west side of the house called "Smith's Townland" that consists of Smith's Ordinary and the Lawyer's Office.

In 1979 and 1980, St. Mary's City Commission initiated an intensive survey to test Carr's model and to locate Leonard Calvert's house. Archeological investigations included systematic shovel testing, soil sampling, and limited unit excavations. The study failed to locate the Calvert house but did re-identify a cellar that had been previously recorded by Forman. No evidence for extensive occupation or major structures of the 17th century was recovered in the area predicted by the historical model; however, it was indicated that archeological investigations should proceed in the vicinity of the 19th century Brome house where 17th century occupational debris was concentrated.

18ST1-13 represents the most developed part of the 17th century town site. A 4 year project, starting in 1981, was funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the State of Maryland. The purpose of the project was to study spatial patterning and the evolution of spatial behavior during the colonial period in the Chesapeake. The goals of the 1981-1984 excavations were (1) to locate the center of Maryland's first European settlement and 17th century capital, (2) to identify specific properties within it, and (3) link the historical documents to the archeological record. In 1981 a project area of approximately 3-acres that focused around the ca. 1840 Brome plantation house was selected for intensive sampling. That general area was designated as ST1-13. First, a strategy of stratified random sampling at 7% was used. This was accomplished by dividing the site into 15.24 m² (50X50') blocks and randomly selecting seven 1.524 m² (5X5') squares from each block for excavation using a random numbers table. In cases where 2 adjacent squares were drawn, or when a square was located under a fence, tree, or building, another square was drawn. Second, in addition to random sampling, more selective excavation units were placed to better understand the features identified during random sampling. Only in the area of Smith's Townland was mechanical stripping of a large area done. This was deemed necessary in order to grasp the nature of very complex remains. All soils were screened through 3/8" hardware cloth. Features were not always excavated to insure completion of the sampling design. They were mapped, described and reburied.

A total of 221 squares were excavated during the 1981 field season. Between 1982 and 1984 a further 494 units were excavated. The site stratigraphy proved to be quite variable. In the pasture and field subsoil was overlain only by plowzone. In the yard around the house, sterile topsoil that probably developed after the 1840's, overlaid the plowzone. About 60% of the yard squares had unplowed humus above subsoil. In the remaining squares the plowzone extended directly to subsoil or to the surface of undisturbed cultural strata. The squares along the riverbank had been altered by grading and only remnants of plowzone remained with no topsoil development. The artifacts from these squares were excluded from the distributional analysis of the site. In the garden and the grassy median within the loop of the driveway, sterile topsoil overlay plowzone above subsoil. The most complex stratigraphy was in the small field southeast of the house. In the northern half of the area, approximately 75% of the squares had 19th and 20th century artifacts overlying the plowzone. This is the result of continuous use in the area as a general work area, paddock, and poultry yard. Two strata within the topsoil were identified here whereas in the southern portion of the area the second stratum was absent.



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Quantities of brick fragments and oyster shell were recorded in cubic feet in the field, samples were taken, and the remaining fragments reburied in the units from which they derived. Over 80 cubic feet of oyster shell (over 50,000 fragments) and 70 cubic feet of brick were recorded from the Town Center site. Bone and pieces of corroded metal could not be associated with any specific phase of occupation, although it is assumed that most are post-contact in date. The final tally for bone collected is 81,047 fragments. Fire-cracked rock was associated with prehistoric and historic contexts therefore no detailed evaluation of them was completed.

A total of 28,303 prehistoric artifacts were collected from the site. The detailed artifact counts and type lists in the following two paragraphs derive primarily from the 1981 excavation report. Basic category counts for artifacts recovered during the subsequent excavations (1982-1984) are also included when available. In particular, artifacts from the pre-contact period, and the 18th century, and the 19th and 20th centuries, that were collected during the 1982-1984 seasons were not detailed in the final report that covered all years of excavation. This was due to the fact that the 17th century occupation was the main subject of the investigations.

No features were identified as belonging to the prehistoric period. A total of 8,624 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the 1981 excavations. There were 7,960 pieces of debitage (4,455 quartz, 3,163 quartzite, 146 jasper, 99 chert, 48 rhyolite, 49 other). There were 160 projectile points and point fragments including 101 quartz points (1 Kirk Stemmed, 14 Piscataway, 12 Vernon, 10 Holmes, 1 Savannah River, 1 Orient Fishtail, 10 Calvert, 2 Levanna, 1 Madison/Potomac Creek, 49 unidentified fragments), 46 quartzite points (3 Guilford, 1 Piscataway, 1 Vernon, 17 Holmes, 3 Savannah River, 4 Koens-Crispin Broadspire, 1 Orient Fishtail, 16 unidentified), 3 jasper points (2 Vernon, 1 unidentified), 4 chert points (2 Vernon, 1 Levanna, 1 Madison/Potomac Creek), 6 rhyolite points (1 St. Albans side-notched, 5 unidentified), and 1 Piscataway on unidentified material. The Holmes (Late Archaic) points tended to cluster in an area on the west side of the Brome house. There were 109 other tools collected from the site including 61 quartz bifaces, 42 quartzite bifaces, 1 jasper biface, 3 modified quartz and 1 modified quartzite flakes, and 1 jasper drill. Most of the bifaces are some type of scraper tool. Quartz and quartzite are locally available in the form of cobbles, as are jasper and chert but in more limited quantities and smaller sizes. Rhyolite is not local to the area and is found in Catoclin mountain range in western Maryland. A total of 240 ceramic sherds were collected from the site in 1981 (126 Accokeek, 3 Popes Creek Net Impressed, 16 Mockley- net impressed and plain, 45 Rappahannock Fabric Impressed, 49 Townsend). The Rappahannock and the Townsend are counted together in the "Townsend" category in the table above. One unusual rim sherd was found at the site. It appears to be a fragment of an Indian-made pot but in the style of English Surrey ware pipkins.

One other fired clay item recovered was a well-made tobacco pipe bowl fragment decorated with a human face, which faced the smoker. However, the context of the find was disturbed, and it is only tentatively placed within the Native American assemblage. Three fragments of soapstone, one clearly a wall sherd from a bowl or pot, were recovered. There was 1 groundstone object (an elbow pipe with a short stem and tapered hole). The only modified faunal object was a shark's vertebrae bead, the center of which was drilled out to make a hole for stringing.

In the final report on all seasons of excavations (1981-1984), a brief description of the prehistoric artifacts was given but no detailed cataloged was provided as was in the 1981 report. From 1982-1984 a further 19,431 prehistoric artifacts were recovered including 190 projectile points (minimum estimate), 491 tools, 18,040 pieces of debitage, and 710 pottery sherds. These totals are combined with the 1981 totals in the table above. However, the totals for specific types of objects (such as Accokeek pottery, Levanna points, etc.) are based only on the information provided for the 1981 excavations.

Three large concentrations of Early Woodland Accokeek pottery were identified in association with features. The first cluster was associated with a large circular feature found in Square 1785. It measured about 0.914 m in diameter and was shallow (10.6 cm into subsoil). At the base of the feature there were 4 dark brown intrusions, 2 of which appeared to be post molds. The central concentration occurred in the area of Squares 2197 and 2199. Square 2197 may have had 2 post mold intrusions and 2199 contained a circular feature which was tentatively identified as a hearth. The southernmost ceramic cluster was in Square 2497 where a large feature of undetermined origin or function was noted. There was also a smaller intrusion that contained a small quantity of charcoal. A secondary ceramic cluster located on the western edge of the study area was also associated with a feature. A hearth feature uncovered in Square 2065 was filled with oyster shell and some cobbles. Other clusters of features may also represent 3 possible house structures and/or hearth locations. The Mockley ceramics (Middle Woodland) tended to cluster in the vicinity of the house on the north and east sides. Late Woodland ceramics clustered in 3 areas around the house: one on the north side of the site, and two in the lower western portions of the study area. These clusters may represent the locations of Yaocomaco dwellings and/or the cooking fires associated with structures.

A large quantity of artifacts and many sub-surface features were identified with the 17th occupation of the site. Features included 2 apparent cellars (Squares 2130 and 2434), numerous post holes/molds, possible borrow pits, and ditch segments that may have derived from wattle or pale fences. The remains of 2 significant structures were also located – the Fort of 1634 and the Leonard Calvert house.

The village where the colonists settled when they first arrived was fortified soon after their arrival in 1634. Documents indicate that it was a 'palisade of 120 yards square with four flanks, one piece of ordinance, and 6 murder-holes'. By 1641, the fortification had apparently fallen into disrepair and ca. 1642/3 it is likely that Calvert demolished the fort after he had taken official ownership of the land. A portion of the fort was identified at the site in 1981. The feature was a wide ditch, greater than 2.4 m, dug into subsoil. The curve of the feature suggested that it was an outside part of a palisaded bastion of the Fort. It was suggested that the defender's height advantage may have been increased by using soil removed from the ditch as fill to build up the ground level within the palisade. Additional fill may have been obtained from nearby features that were thought to be borrow pits.

Within the Fort the first colonial dwellings in St. Mary's City were built. The Leonard Calvert house was identified during the 1981 study and further excavated during later field seasons. Several segments of a brick foundation of a large building were encountered in an area approximately 21.33 m from the Fort bastion. These segments conform well to segments identified by Forman in 1938 as a feature located near the Calvert house (as he put it) and that he tentatively suggested was Smith's house (which was built later). It would have been a large building by 17th century standards, measuring about 20.5 X 12.2 meters. The brickwork indicated that the building was 2 one-story single gabled buildings built side-by-side and separated by a central passage. Various room divisions through time were indicated by the presence of several generations of H-shaped brick chimney foundations. Several small root cellars were located adjacent to the chimney hearths, and 2 larger cellars from different time periods were located at the western end of the building. The archeology clearly indicates the evolution of the structure according to its changing functions. The assumption that this is Calvert's House is based on combination of archeological features and documentary evidence. In its current form, the structure can be reasonably linked with descriptions of the building as modified by the later occupants. A number of features that represent paling fence ditches and a thick midden located on the west side of the structure, demarcate the property boundaries as stated on property leases dated to 1666 and 1678. Also, the size of the Country's House lot was unique for property laid out in St. Mary's in that it measured 1.25 acres rather than 1-acre. Taken together, the archeological and documentary data strongly support the interpretation of this



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structure as the Calvert/Country's House. This building was the central structure in the village and was occupied throughout the entire period of 17th century occupation, thus it offers the greatest time depth of any structure in St. Mary's City.

The area around the foundation of the Calvert/Country's House contained a variety of archeological features. Outbuildings associated with the house included stables, tobacco houses, possibly servant's quarters, and other work buildings. The broad sheet midden located on the west side of the house suggested that the space was used as a dump or service yard for the building. A trash filled pit with artifacts dating to the mid-17th century was located to the north of the brick foundation. Further north, in the median of the extant Brome house driveway, two fence ditches were found. One was oriented east-west and the other was angled in a southeastern direction. That fence was cut into by another large pit feature, possibly a cellar. These features indicate that one time some activity occurred in the area and that possibly a building once stood there. An 18th century field ditch was also located in the same area.

South of the house, a large concentration of brick rubble and bone was encountered (Square 2130). It was interpreted as the last fill deposit in the top of an abandoned cellar hole. To the southwest of that feature, in Square 2607, the remains of a fallen plaster wall were revealed. Impressions of a stud mold and 3 lath segments were clear in the feature. The wall was comprised of a thick layer of undercoat plaster with a thick layer of fine finish-coat plaster. The character of the deposit indicates that the wall fell inward. The nails found with the wall are all wrought and no 19th or 20th century artifacts were found in the immediate vicinity. Other features probably associated with the plaster wall include a row of post holes, a possible robbed chimney foundation, and a concentration of brick rubble. All of the archeological evidence led the researchers to conclude that the building was Smith's Ordinary and that this was the general location of Smith's Townland.

The remains of at least 5 structures associated with Smith's Townland and 1 that predates it were also located. A long ditch was uncovered that ran south from the northeast corner of Smith's Ordinary and extended at least 24 m terminating in a ravine. This "gutter" feature was V-shaped with a flat bottom. At about 7.6 m east of the Ordinary and on the other side of the "gutter" the remains of an outbuilding/kitchen were identified. A component of this structure was a cellar hole that had been partially excavated by Forman in 1940 and tested in 1979. The cellar measured approximately 1.2 m X 2.7 m. A series of postholes surrounding the cellar suggest that a building 3.35 m X 6.4 m stood over the cellar. A complex of fence ditches was located just south of the cellar. The fenced area was probably associated with the cellar and structure, and possibly enclosed a garden.

East of the cellar, 5 post holes were discovered clustered in a 12 m X 12 m area suggesting that some type of structure probably once stood there. However, the size and precise nature of the structure could not be determined due to the presence and disturbance of 19th and 20th century structures there. Artifacts do suggest that a 17th century building once stood there, most probably the Lawyer's Office (or Message).

Southeast of the post holes that define the Lawyer's Office, several fence line segments were uncovered. North of the postholes, along the eastern edge of the project area, a large 58 cm X 82 cm rectangular structural post, and a large pit cut into by a paling fence ditch and by a feature containing 17th century Dutch brick were found. These features indicate that considerable activity took place there and that perhaps a structure stood there. It is probable that this represents the "stable" associated with Smith's Townland.

A variety of posthole features were located in the north part of the study area in 1981 and 1982. The postholes were in an area approximately 39.6 m east of the Calvert/Country's House. This is the most likely location for Cordea's Hope. In 1983, excavators uncovered additional postholes. The postholes suggest a structure that measured approximately 6.4 m wide X 12 m long constructed in 3 meter bay intervals. Brick concentrations indicate that fireplaces stood at each end. Evidence points to them being wattle and daub chimneys with brick lined fireboxes. No paling fences were mentioned in the historic documents and no palings were found archeologically. There is some evidence that an outbuilding also stood on the lot.

In the far northwest corner of the study area, in the area of the Brome House formal gardens, several small post holes may indicate that a structure once stood there. Activity in the area is further attested to by the discovery of a fence ditch segment and pits of some type. There are no documented references to a structure being located in this area. The artifact assemblage points to occupation at the site during the last quarter of the 17th century. The structure, built on Charles Calvert's lot, was given the designation 18ST1-13E.

During excavation in 1981, it became necessary for the septic tank at the Brome House to be replaced. Excavation was undertaken to recover as much data as possible and to provide the contractor with the dimensions of the original hole so it would not be exceeded by the installation of the new tank. It became clear that digging for the original tank in the 1950's had cut through and mixed together several strata and/or features. The majority of the artifacts recovered from the excavation are temporally related and appeared to have derived from the same strata in the disturbed pit. The evidence indicated that the pit fill can be dated to ca. 1650.

The artifact totals given below come from the 1981 field report unless otherwise stated. The final report on all seasons of excavation (1981-1984) lacked detailed artifact counts for most object types. For example, the 1981-1984 report mentions, without quantifying, artifacts that were quantified in the 1981 report. In all, a total of 63,787 artifacts related to the 17th century occupation at the site were recorded.

There were 19 activity-related items including 1 piece of lead printing type, 1 horse bit, 2 spurs, 1 pair of dividers, 1 pair of bone dice, 2 lead bale seals, and 10 (minimum estimate) of rolled sheets of lead that may be fishing weights. One brass candle snuffer was found during the 1982-1984 study and is included in the total. There were 27,543 architectural items. Artifacts collected during the 1981 study included 3,963 wrought nails, 305 window glass fragments, and 119 pieces of tile. A further 1,822 window glass fragments and 21,334 wrought nails were listed in the 1981-1984 report. These totals are combined with the 1981 report data and included in the totals in the table above. There were 46 clothing items including 36 buckles and 10 hook and eyes (both minimum estimates). There were 19 furniture items including 2 curtain rings and 2 upholstery tacks (minimum estimates), 1 ornate lock plate, 3 drawer pulls, 10 iron door lock fragments (minimum estimate), and 1 small pintle that may be from a cabinet. There were 19,006 kitchen-related items associated with the 17th century occupation at the site. A total of 3,557 kitchen-related items were collected during the 1981 study. There were 1,033 bottle glass fragments and 97 table glass fragments, 5 pieces of brass pots or kettles (minimum estimate), 20 knife fragments, 10 bone knife handle fragments (minimum estimate), 2 pewter bottle caps, 12,251 animal bone fragments, and 50,000 oyster shell fragments (minimum estimate), and 2,390 ceramics (14 porcelain, 110 Rhenish brown, 87 Rhenish blue and gray, 49 other Rhenish, 16 English brown stoneware, 94 lead backed tin-glazed earthenware, 420 other tin-glazed earthenware, 85 North Devon Sgraffito, 50 Staffordshire, 21 North Italian slipware, 7 Sgraffito-style, 9 brush and trail decorated slipware, 1 "Metropolitan" slipware, 243 Morgan Jones lead glazed earthenware, 423 other lead-glazed earthenware, 193 North Devon gravel tempered, 75 black glazed red earthenware, 55 Orange chalky pasted ware, 17 gray-bodied earthenware, 14 buff-bodied earthenware, 13 Manganese mottled, 12 Surrey type, 12 Flemish Coarse ware, 4 sandy pasted earthenware, 66 Merida Micaceous redware, 21 orange earthenware with mica, 3 Midlands Purple ware, 24 Iberian ware, 3 other slipware, and 235 unidentified sherds). The final report on all seasons of excavation lists the total ceramics recovered from the site at 8,773 sherds. This number is used in the



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-13

Site Name: St. Mary's Town Center

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Governor's Field; Village Center, Calvert House

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic camps, Early & Late Woodland villages; 17th century town, 19th century farmstead

Unknown

table above to provide a more complete overall picture of the site assemblage but it should be recognized that types of individual ceramics (for example Manganese Mottled, Rhenish, etc.) are only based on the 1981 data. Furthermore, the final report for the 1981-1984 seasons lists the total number of glass at 6,676 fragments but this is a combined total of bottle and table glass. This number is used in the table above in order to provide a more complete overall picture of the site assemblage. There were 11 personal items including 6 European glass beads, 1 possible book clasp, 1 possible Jew's harp, and 1 bone comb fragment. Two 17th century copper coins were found during the 1982-1984 excavations and are included in the totals. There were 3,871 tobacco items recorded in the 1981 field report (3,245 white clay tobacco pipe fragments and 626 terracotta pipe fragments). These included English and Dutch pipes and locally produced terracotta types. The terracotta types included Native-made pipes sold to Europeans and European, mold-made pipes using local material. A further 12,217 pipe fragments associated with the 17th century occupation were collected during the 1982-1984 seasons. The totals are combined and 16,088 tobacco items are included in the table above. The 219 arms-related items collected in 1981 included 1 iron cock, 1 iron cannon ball, one .60 caliber ammunition ball, one .67 caliber ammunition ball, 11 lead fragments possibly waste from shot casting activities, and 204 pieces of European gunflint. The canon ball was recovered from within 21 m of the Fort bastion and, as ammunition for the Fort's defenses, probably arrived with the first settlers. A further 836 arms-related items were collected from 1982-1984 including 831 pieces of flint, 3 iron tasset fragments, 1 iron sword hilt or hand guard, and 1 section of an iron cannon barrel. The totals are combined and 1,055 arms items are included in the table above.

There were very few artifacts from the site that related to 18th century occupation. This supports the documentary evidence that by the early 1700's, after the capital was moved to Annapolis, St. Mary's City was largely abandoned and the land converted for agricultural use. Artifacts from the 18th century, and the 19th and 20th centuries that were collected during the 1982-1984 seasons were not cataloged in detail in the final report on all 4 years of excavation. This was due to the fact that the 17th century occupation was the main subject of the investigations. A total of 164 objects relating to the 18th century period at the town center site were apparently collected from all years of excavation but there was no break down into categories/types. The 26 items recovered during the 1981 study were all kitchen-related (1 piece of bottle glass, 8 white salt glazed stoneware sherds, 4 Buckley ware, 2 English Brown stoneware, 2 Rhenish blue and gray, 1 Staffordshire, 1 creamware, and 1 "Baker" coarse earthenware). Only those items collected in 1981 are included in totals in the table above.

As the focal point of the project area was the 1840's Brome House, it is not surprising that a number of 19th and 20th century artifacts were collected from the site. A total of 26,003 artifacts related to the 19th and 20th century occupation at the site were collected during the 1981 field season. There were 235 activity-related items including 1 toy car (20th century), 9 horseshoes, 7 bridle bit sections, 2 harness trappings (minimum estimate), 68 earthenware flower pot fragments, 3 harmonica fragments, 1 clay and 7 glass marbles, 9 metal springs from wooden clothes pins and 2 plastic clothes pins, 61 fragments of phonograph records, 13 carbon rods from flashlight batteries, 6 automobile parts (minimum estimate), 1 axe head, 1 hammer head, 1 pair of pliers, 1 large wrench, 7 fragments of barbed wire, and 35 pieces of plain iron or copper wire. A total of 38,581 architecture-related items were recovered from the site. There were 15,937 objects collected in 1981 including 5,583 cut nails, 4,635 wire nails, 3,000 unidentified nail fragments (minimum estimate), 2,497 window glass fragments, 145 roofing shingles, 1 porcelain insulator, and 70 fragments of stoneware drainage pipe. There were also 2 hinge and lock fragments, 2 iron door hooks, and 2 pieces of electrical wiring (all minimum estimates). A further 4,862 window glass fragments and 17,782 unidentified nails were recovered during the 1982-1984 study seasons. The totals are combined with the 1981 data and are included in the table above. There were 82 clothing items including 41 buttons made of brass, shell, bone, or plastic, 1 metal zipper, 8 metal overall clasps, and 32 iron buckles, some of which may have been used on horse gear. Among these were a Civil War Union officer's brass button and a World War I or II US Army overcoat button. There were 21,370 kitchen-related artifacts. A total of 6,609 items were collected in 1981 including 3,698 fragments of bottle glass, 418 shards of table glass, 2,175 ceramic sherds (1,090 whiteware, 517 porcelain, 1 Chinese porcelain, 221 gray stoneware, 84 yellow ware, 69 lead-glazed earthenware, 60 semi-porcelain, 59 creamware, 38 Rockingham, 17 Bristol, 10 brown salt-glazed stoneware, 6 bisque porcelain, 3 pearlware), 3 spoons, 1 fork, 2 knives, 300 tin can fragments (minimum estimate), 12 opening keys for flat cans. A further 8,511 glass fragments (bottle and table were not distinguished) and 6,250 ceramic sherds (unidentified types) were recovered during the 1982-1984 study seasons. The totals are combined with the 1981 data and are included in the table above in order to provide a more accurate account of the 19th-20th century artifact assemblage from the site. The 3,044 miscellaneous items included 3,000 unidentifiable metal fragments, 2 unidentifiable plastic fragments, 2 unidentifiable rubber fragments, and 20 pieces of co

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006441, 00006459, 97000722, 97002839, Site Files