



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-206

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric short-term camps; Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling; Early 20th Slavonic Cem.

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code _____

Latitude 38.1875

Longitude -76.4111

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation _____ m Site slope _____

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) Mill Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- Minimum distance to water is 549 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

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

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-206

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric short-term camps; Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling; Early 20th Slavonic Cem.

Unknown

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	1
Le Croy	2	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	1	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	12	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	7	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	8	Pearlware	51			Rhenish	3
						Wt Salt-glazed	3

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	58	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	31	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	4	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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	116	Tobacco related	7
Glass (all)	154	Activity item(s)	29
Architectural	683	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	4	Misc. kitchen	132
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	1	Misc.	739
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input 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: 18ST1-206

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Prehistoric short-term camps; Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling; Early 20th Slavonic Cem.

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's Research Laboratory

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST1-206 represents a late 18th and early 19th century dwelling site (possibly slave related) and there is a small prehistoric component that likely represents one or more short-term camps possibly in the Middle Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The site is located in the Athletic Field area on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland, within the bounds of St. Mary's City, a National Historic Landmark and Historic District in Southern Maryland. The total project area encompassed approximately 47 acres. Site 18ST1-206 was located in the portion of the project area designated as 'Mattapany Field'. Mattapany Field was bordered to the south by Mattapany Road, to the west by a cemetery and the College Maintenance facility, and to the east and north by the proposed construction limits and the Athletic Department's need for practice fields. The area is relatively flat with a gentle rise to the north and east. Fisherman's Creek is located about 300 meters north of the site area. Mattapany Field measured about 182.88 m (600') east-west by 144.78 m (475') north-south. Three sites were identified in the Field. Site 18ST1-206 is situated in the southwestern portion of the field. It is roughly rectangular in shape and measures approximately 42 m by 68 m.

The purpose of the project was to evaluate the significance of any cultural resources that might have been impacted by the construction of new parking lots and by proposed realignments of the existing athletic fields. The goals of the study were (1) to locate and determine the condition of known sites within the project area, (2) to identify all previously unidentified cultural resources, and (3) to assess the potential archeological significance of those resources and their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prior to the Phase I field work an extensive archival search was conducted. It indicated that from the 17th century through the early 20th century, the land encompassed by the total project area was utilized for both domestic and agricultural activity. In the late 1640's, an 800 acre farm called St. John's Freehold encompassed all of the property evaluated during the archeological investigations. The property included the main dwelling and quarters adjacent to the house and the owner had at least 20 servants including a tailor, a leather worker, and possibly a blacksmith. The property was a major tobacco plantation and on the land, Lord Baltimore's cattle and sheep were kept. In 1661, Charles Calvert, the newly arrived governor purchased the property. Calvert expanded the number of structures on the property and delved into agricultural practices as well as let some his land to a leather tanner. In 1723 a house was built to the southeast of the old St. John's house. By the early 1800's the land within the project area was owned by a man known to have had 39 slaves. During the early 1900's a Slavonic community was formed at St. Mary's City. The National Slavonic Association divided an area that encompasses the archeological survey area and deeded the land to refugees. Between that time and the college's acquisition of the property, only a handful of small structures were built on land within the project area. In the 1960's a portion of the property was acquired by St. Mary's College and converted into athletic fields. By the 1970's the entire survey area was converted from domestic and agricultural use into the campus of St. Mary's College.

The Phase I field work consisted of surface collection in 3.048 m (10') squares within 30.48 m (100') blocks. Each 3.048 m square was collected individually. All artifacts with the exception of shell were saved and the shell was counted then redeposited in the collection block. A total of 2,633 blocks were collected in the Mattapany Field area. The total number of those specifically related to Site 18ST1-206 is not stated in the report and is difficult to determine from the maps. The artifact inventory for Phase I is combined with the totals from the Phase II study.

In areas where potential sites were identified during Phase I, and in areas where the College had proposed future development, a Phase II level investigation was undertaken. First, the site was divided into 3.048 m square units, following the State Grid. The units were numbered starting with #1 in the northwest corner of the site and continued sequentially from west to east and north to south. Then each 3.048 m square was divided into 1.524 m² (5'X5') quadrants that were excavated separately and the soil was screened through 3/8" mesh. All cultural material was collected except for shell, for which volume was recorded, and then the shell was counted and discarded. The project's work scope did not include feature excavation, therefore, in most cases work on a unit was finished after the plowzone was removed and the features were defined and mapped.

Due to the considerable development pressure that the College was under, and because of time and budgetary constraints and public concern, the decision was made to redesign the parking lot and associated facilities that could potentially affect the cultural resources at 18ST1-206. The College repositioned the parking lot and buried a portion of 18ST1-206, along with a portion of 18ST1-205, under soil filter cloth and a protective fill layer. The construction of a storm water control pond was relocated between sites 18ST1-205 and 18ST1-206 in an area that yielded very few artifacts. In that location, the topsoil was mechanically stripped off and the Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) archeology staff and field school students monitored the subsoil surface and tested several possible cultural features. Nothing of significance was identified in that location.

During the Phase II investigation at Site 18ST1-206, a total of 54 excavation units were dug. In the central portion of the study area several features were noted below the plowzone. Along the southwest edge of unit 4978B, there appeared to be a linear feature. The feature had regular, straight sides and was probably cultural in origin, but with only approximately 12 cm (0.4') exposed in the unit it was difficult to make a determination with any certainty. Just to the east, there was a possible post hole and mold feature. The hole is more than 60 cm square and the mold measures about 18 cm in diameter. The only other feature of note was a wide linear feature located in unit 5153B. It measured approximately 60 cm wide and was oriented east-west. It was suggested by the archeologists that the due to the shape of the feature and its proximity to the Slavonic cemetery (ca. 45 m to the west) it may be a grave shaft. There were approximately 11 other features located at the site that were likely cultural in origin, but this could not be determined definitively. A few of these features possibly represent postholes or pits of some type, but as they were not fully excavated their function was unclear.

A total of 1,848 historic artifacts were collected during the Phase I and II investigations. There were 29 activity items (16 barbed wire pieces, 12 non-electrical wire fragments, and 1 staple). There were 679 architectural items (539 handmade brick fragments, 26 wrought nails, 3 cut nails, 5 wire nails, 5 fragments of 19th-20th century window glass, 23 daub fragments, and 78 modern architectural remnants). There was one clothing item (a plastic button). There were 393 kitchen-related items (126 shards of 19th-20th century glass, 21 fragments of Colonial glass, 2 shards of table glass, 3 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 late Staffordshire slipware, 5 Buckley ware, 2 brown-glazed Buckley ware, 2 micaceous brown glazed ware, 8 Colonial brown glazed earthenware, 4 Colonial black glazed earthenware, 2 Colonial earthenware, 8 creamware, 50 pearlware, 12 whiteware, 11 domestic stoneware (2 brown, 9 gray), 1 unidentified stoneware, 2 knife blade fragments, 8 animal bone fragments, and 122 oyster and clam shells and shell fragments). It should be noted that at least 118 of the bottle glass fragments were collected from the part of the site closest to Mattapany Road and are of a more modern origin. One personal item was found (a blue glass bead). There were 734 miscellaneous items (110 unidentified iron/metal fragments, 58 pieces of coal and coal slag, 556 pieces of charcoal, 4 fossils, 1 unidentified piece of melted glass, and 5 glazed stones). Tobacco-related items included 7 white clay pipe fragments. There were 4 arms-related items (2 lead shot and 2 gunflints).



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-206

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric short-term camps; Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling; Early 20th Slavonic Cem.

Unknown

Prehistoric artifact counts from the surface collection are listed as general categories in a table within the text. Diagnostic types were pulled from a more detailed list of all artifacts surface collected from the Mattapany Field in the artifact inventory in Appendix XIII and from the text. Northings and eastings were used to determine which artifacts related to site 18ST1-206. In the report, the prehistoric artifacts from the excavated units in the Mattapany Field are discussed together rather than site by site. Therefore, the total number of artifacts recovered from the excavated units is taken from the appendix. This is combined with the number of artifacts surface collected to give the total number of prehistoric artifacts from 18ST1-206. There were a total of 93 prehistoric artifacts collected during the Phase I and II investigations. Four ceramic sherds were recovered (1 shell-tempered, 1 sand-tempered, 2 unknown temper). The temper indicates a possible Late Woodland period for deposition. There were 48 pieces of debitage and 10 tools. Two tools were quartz Lecroy projectile points dated to the Middle Archaic period, and 1 tool was a quartz Piscataway projectile point dated to the Early Woodland period. The remaining tool types were unspecified. There were 31 fire-cracked rocks. By far, quartz was the most abundant material at the site. This was followed by quartzite. The predominant lithic resources in the project area are sandstones, and cobble quartz and quartzite.

The College modified its plan for the parking lot and the storm water management pond that would have impacted the site, preserving a portion of the site. Therefore, unless further construction is planned that would impact the site, no further research was recommended for 18ST1-206.

Between July 2016 and February 2019 archaeologists from St. Mary's College of Maryland undertook Phases I, II, and III archaeological investigations at the proposed site of the Jamie L. Roberts Athletic Stadium Complex, located on the east side of Mattapany Road across from the main campus. The purpose of the Phase I and II investigations was to determine the presence of archaeological sites, assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and make recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects in the event avoidance was not possible.

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated within 18ST1-206 in the area of proposed road work and five yielded artifacts. The nine recovered artifacts include brick, iron fragments, and one undecorated pearlware ceramic fragment. The shovel tests revealed that much of the tested area for this project had been disturbed during the construction of College Drive and the installation of power lines along Mattapany Road, though plow zone was noted in some areas. No test units were excavated because of the extent of disturbance.

In summary, recovered artifacts from 18ST1-206 suggest the site's occupation ranged from ca. 1775 - 1830, and the spatial distributions imply that a portion of the site lies beyond the survey boundaries to the west, in the direction of a Slavonic cemetery. The archeologists suggest that based on the historical records and nature of the archeological remains, the site likely represents the dwellings of field slaves during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The prehistoric assemblage is too small to indicate any long-term occupation at the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007682, 95002773, 18ST1-206 SF