



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST234

Site Name: W-T, SM-O 7

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Wash

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle & Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camp, 19th-20th century agricultural bldg.

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.1552 Longitude -76.4435
Elevation 2 m Site slope 0-2%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code SaB2?, SaA?

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. Inigoes Creek
Saltwater **Freshwater**
Ocean Stream/river
Estuary/tidal river Swamp
Tidewater/marsh Lake or pond
Spring
Minimum distance to water is 60 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
agricultural building site

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



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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"/>	1
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"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>		Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	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"/>	6	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			Staffordshire			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	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>					Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	2329
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	252
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	60
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	248
Oyster shell	<input checked="" 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 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	slate, siltstone, li	

Dated features present at site

Midden: C14 dating done on charcoal samples recovered from various strata w/in shell midden (some erroded) contexts. Assoc. w/ ceramics and points.

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	43
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	95
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	50
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 1410 +/- 40 years BP Reliability

High

Sample 2: 910 +/- 40 years BP Reliability

High

Sample 3: 340 +/- 30 years BP Reliability

30

B-181015: charcoal sample from TU2, stratum B2, assoc. w/Pope's Creek and Mockley ceramic sherds and lithic items

B-181016: charcoal sample from TU3, stratum C, assoc. w/Late Woodland triangular point and other lithic items

B-181017: charcoal sample from TU10, stratum B, assoc. w/a Late Woodland Fox Creek point but in a Middle Woodland context

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The W-T, SM 07 Site (18ST234) (also called the Wash Site) is a multicomponent site with Middle to Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland resource procurement camps, and a small late 19th-early 20th century component. It is located in the western portion of the Webster Field Annex Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS WFA), at the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA). This site is located in a formerly plowed field on a level promontory between two ravines, on the south side of St. Inigoes Creek, a tributary of St. Mary's River, in an area known as 'Old Chapel Field'. Soils are primarily Sassafras sandy loam. In addition to agricultural fields, the site area contains a portion of sandy coastline that is significantly affected by erosion. The site measures (as determined by the 1996 survey) 205 m north-south by 129.5 m east-west.

The NESEA facility is located on the large land tract historically known as St. Inigoes Manor, although occupation at the site dates to the prehistoric period. The 2000-acre Manor had served as a plantation and as a mission operated by the Society of Jesus of the Catholic Church (Jesuits) for more than 300 years. The area known as the Old Chapel Field appears to have served as the main activity area of the Manor from as early as ca. 1638 until the mid-18th century. At least 10 archeological sites, dating from as early as the prehistoric period, have been identified in the Old Chapel Field. From ca. 1755 until the Navy's acquisition of the property in 1942, the area known as Priest's Point (located to the southwest) served as the main area of activity.

St. Inigoes Manor was patented in 1634, the same year that the Maryland colony was established, to Richard Gerard. In 1637, Gerard sold his property to Father Thomas Copley of the Society of Jesus. By 1638, the manor had a main residence known as St. Inigoes House, a storehouse, a tobacco barn, and other structures. Throughout the rest of the 17th century, the manor consisted of a semi-autonomous plantation with gardens, orchards, stables, barns, a store, a grist mill, and a blacksmith shop, with hundreds of acres of cultivated land producing tobacco and grain. It is maintained that in 1705 the Catholic Church located in St. Mary's City was dismantled and the brick was reused to build a new Priest's house at St. Inigoes. Another, possibly third, St. Inigoes Manor house appears to have been built at Priest's Point ca. 1755. That the Old Chapel Field Manor house was dismantled and moved to Priest's Point in the middle of the 18th century is supported by archeological and historical evidence.

Beginning in 1806, new structures were built on the manor property including a brick barn, a weaver's house, a windmill, a miller's house, cow and hen houses, workshops, and slave quarters. A destructive raid was carried by the British in 1814; the dwellings were looted, foodstuffs were confiscated, and the chapel was desecrated but the Priest's House and all the other structures were spared from being burned, allowing the mission to recover and continue to prosper. In 1872, a fire gutted the brick Priest's House. The east wing was rebuilt into a smaller dwelling. In 1876, a 4-story "Villa House" was built nearby to house mission students. In 1919, the priest's residence was transferred from St. Inigoes to nearby St. Michael's Hundred. Operations continued on a smaller scale with tenants continuing to occupy various farms located on the property. In 1942, when the US Navy acquired the north 773 acres of manor land, the Villa house and all the Jesuit buildings were removed.

The site was first discovered in 1981 but no formal report of the archeological investigation was ever produced.

Archeological investigations were undertaken in the winter of 1984 ahead of the installation of utility lines and of an "EVM Test Facility" at NESEA. Intensive survey was conducted in two separate areas at the facility, the Old Chapel Field and Langley Hollow, in order to assess the possible impact on cultural resources as a consequence of that construction. 18ST234 is located within the Old Chapel Field portion of the project area; therefore, the results of investigation at Langley Hollow are not discussed here.

In the Old Chapel Field, a total of 207 shovel test pits (STPs) located within 7 transects were excavated in 1984. The transects were placed parallel to and on both sides of Villa Road. On the south side of the road, STPs were dug at 6.09 m intervals 152.4 m (500') long. On the north side of the road, STPs were dug at 3.048 m or 6.09 m intervals 67 m (220') or 164.5 m (540') long. These transects encompass the northern boundary of the nearby site 18ST330. Two additional transects (H and I) were excavated at 9.14 m and 15.24 m north of and parallel to Villa Road, between the road and Tract 75 (further west up the road) at the location of 18ST234.

In 1984, the excavators realized that the Tract 75 portion of the survey area had already been exhaustively collected for projectile points and other objects by a group of archeology-interested NESEA employees. It was decided that a survey would not be conducted at the site as most of the diagnostic material had already been removed. Instead, the 8 collectors were contacted and their artifacts were borrowed for analysis. There was a total absence of pottery from the site, none having been identified during an inspection of the site in 1984, during earlier surveys, or by NESEA staff. This suggests that the location was used for a purpose other than long-term or domestic occupation. It was more likely to have been as a short-term, seasonal procurement camp. A variety of 19th and 20th century artifacts were also collected which support the documentary evidence of there having been an agricultural building associated with Trossbach farm somewhere near this location.

A total of 310 prehistoric artifacts were recorded in 1984. There were 63 pieces of debitage. There were 149 lithic tools (145 projectile points including 1 Morrow Mountain (Middle Archaic), 48 Holmes, 1 Lamoka, and 1 Clagett (all Late Archaic), 8 Piscataway and 3 Rossville (Late Archaic/Early Woodland), 1 Selby Bay (Middle Woodland), 1 Vernon (Late Woodland), 6 Calvert (Early Woodland), 6 Madison/Potomac (Late Woodland), 69 unidentified points, and 4 bifaces). The only ground stone object from the site was a ¼ grooved ax. A total of 97 oyster shells and shell fragments were collected (unmodified faunal).

A total of 33 historic artifacts were recorded in 1984. These were mostly architectural items including 12 unidentified nails, and 11 cut and wire nails. The only kitchen-related items were 3 lead-glazed earthenware sherds and 2 animal bones. Miscellaneous items included 5 unidentified glass shards.

In 1996, intensive Phase I archeological investigation was undertaken at NAS WFA. The project was undertaken to identify and define archeological sites in areas not previously subjected to systematic Phase I survey and to identify and spatially define archeological resources at NAS WFA, building upon previous investigations. The total project area covered approximately 700 acres. The areas to be tested were ranked as 'high', 'medium', or 'low'. Lands adjacent to St. Mary's River or within 60-120 m of a creek or spring were defined as high potential areas. Those areas were tested at 7.62 m intervals. Medium and low potential areas were tested at 15.24 m intervals. The project area was divided into smaller, arbitrary survey areas designated 1-29, and 5 non-systematically tested areas were designated as fields W, X, Y, Z, and 80M. When a field was too large to be easily recorded it was subdivided and designated by the field number and with 'a', 'b', 'c', etc. All artifacts were collected, no attempt was made to separate the artifacts by stratum within the STPs. 18ST234 was located within Field 7, in the northwest portion of the study area. A total of 352 STPs were excavated within the site. A large prehistoric component, defined by 314



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STPs, and 3 smaller historic components were identified.

A total of 539 prehistoric artifacts were collected in 1996. There were 410 pieces of debitage (252 quartz flakes and cores, 147 quartzite flakes and cores, 9 chert flakes, and 2 rhyolite flakes). A total of 35 tools were found including 1 quartz worked core, 1 quartz endscraper, 16 bifaces (8 quartz, 7 quartzite, 1 argillite), 11 utilized flakes (7 quartz, 4 quartzite), and 6 projectile points (3 Early Woodland Calvert points, 1 possible Middle Woodland Selby Bay point, 1 Late Woodland Potomac/Madison point, 1 unidentified contracting stem point). There were 70 fire-cracked rocks (FCR) (3 quartz, 60 quartzite, 2 chert, 5 sandstone, and 2 rhyolite). There were 24 ceramic sherds including 17 Late Woodland Townsend sherds (1 rim), 1 Middle Woodland Mockley sherd, and 6 unidentified shell-tempered sherds.

A total of 154 historic artifacts were retrieved in 1996 (counts are from the artifact catalog in Appendix D). There was 1 activity-related item (fragment of a pitch fork). There were 71 architectural items (26 brick fragments, 17 window glass shards, 4 other flat glass fragments, 9 wire nails, 1 cut nail, 1 rose head nail, and 13 unidentified nails). There were 47 kitchen-related items (7 whiteware sherds, 1 Buckley sherd, 1 Buckley-like sherd, 14 bottle glass fragments, 9 animal bone fragments, 13 snail shells, and 2 clam shells). There were 33 miscellaneous items (12 coal pieces, 1 coal slag fragment, 10 charcoal fragments, 7 unidentifiable iron objects, 1 unidentified piece of iron wire, 1 plastic cigar tip, and 1 piece of plastic). One white clay pipe bowl fragment was recovered. There was 1 arms-related item (a .22 caliber shell from the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.).

Over 36,000 oyster shells and shell fragments were noted and weighed. The bulk of these appear to have been associated with the prehistoric component. However, at least a small percentage may have related to the historic component.

In 2003, archeological investigations were conducted in advance of a shoreline protection project at the Naval Air Station. The shoreline project was aimed at controlling erosion and stabilizing the banks of St. Inigoes Creek in the Chapel Cove area of Webster Annex Field. The area of potential effect (APE) is an approximate 180 m length of the St. Inigoes Creek shoreline that extends landward to a maximum distance of 10 m onto adjacent landforms. Site 18ST234 is one of 2 contiguous sites (18ST328 being the other) that are within the project area. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine if any intact cultural features existed within the APE. Large areas of the site were not investigated during the 2003 study because the APE consisted of only a portion of the total area of the site.

A total of 13 shovel tests, 35 cm in diameter, were excavated according to natural stratigraphy and positioned at 10 m intervals along a predetermined transect that extended the length of the shoreline. A series of eleven 1x1 meter test units were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy. Seven of the units (Test Units 1-5, 10, 11) were placed along the shoreline and the remaining 4 units (Test Units 12-15) were placed on the terrace landform away from the shoreline to assess the subsurface deposits for integrity and research potential in that area. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4" mesh and all artifacts were retained except for oyster shell and FCR which were counted and weighed in the field. Samples of the oyster shell and FCR were collected. Soil samples from selected proveniences were screened through fine mesh window screen in order to recover small artifacts that may have been lost through 1/4" screening.

Shovel tests in the site near the shoreline identified three strata: an upper plowzone deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, generally 25-30 cm thick, overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam, representing an unplowed 10-12 cm thick A horizon; this typically overlay a deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt clay loam. Soils away from the shoreline in the agricultural field typically consisted of a 30 cm thick, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam plowzone, overlying a 10-12 cm thick yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam or loamy sand; the substratum consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam or clay loam.

Near the northeastern corner of the site, a large oyster shell midden was observed in the upper portion of the bank profile. The densest portion of the midden measured about 2 m in length and had a maximum thickness of about 20 cm. Several Pope's Creek and Mockley ware ceramic sherds, dating to the Middle Woodland period, were collected from the eroding midden on the creek shoreline. Test units 1 and 2 were placed in order to fully sample the shell midden. A second concentration of shell was found at test unit 4 in the northcentral part of the site. Sherds assumed to be either Pope's Creek or Accokeek were recovered from the unit. A third area of high shell density was found in the area of test unit 10. One possible Mockley ceramic and a Fox Creek point recovered from stratum B suggest a Middle Woodland date for the deposit. A fourth high concentration area of oyster shell was observed in shovel tests on the terrace landform away from the shoreline. Test unit 12 was placed to examine the shell concentration. As with the shoreline midden, the presence of Mockley sherds also suggests a Middle Woodland period for the interior midden. Test unit 11, strata B-3 and C-5, produced materials suggestive of an early Late Archaic occupation of the site. These included Lamoka points, a Bare Island variant, and a Broadspear point found in slumped material along the creek bank.

During the test unit excavations, charcoal samples were collected and 3 of those samples were submitted for radiocarbon analysis. One analyzed sample was taken from test unit 2, Stratum B-2, which represents an unplowed, A horizon. The sample taken from pieces of charcoal produced an AMS date of AD 610-690 calibrated to 2 sigma. This date is consistent with the Pope's Creek and Mockley sherds found in the unit. The second radiocarbon sample was taken from test unit 3, stratum C. It produced a date range with a 2 sigma calibration of AD 1040-1260. This date conforms to a Late Woodland occupation, which is consistent with the triangular point found in stratum B/C-4. The third sample was taken from test unit 10, stratum B. It produced a date range with a 2 sigma calibration of AD 1470-1650. This is a rather late date given the Middle Woodland period context from which it was retrieved. The sample, a small piece of charcoal, may have been contaminated by later period disturbances or it may have intruded into the earlier deposits via root channels or burrows. However, a Fox Creek point dated to the Late Woodland period was recovered from stratum B-4.

A total of 2,045 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 2003 study. There were 1,634 pieces of debitage, including 10 cores (1,035 quartz, 423 quartzite, 74 jasper, 71 chert, 16 sandstone, and 15 siltstone). There were 38 chipped stone tools including 2 utilized flakes, 1 drill fragment, 18 staged bifaces, and 17 projectile points or fragments of points (1 Broadspear, 1 Bare Island variant, 1 Fox Creek, 2 Lamoka, 1 Piscataway, 11 unidentifiable). Other lithic objects included 4 cobble tools (2 choppers, a pitted stone, and a hammerstone). The most common lithic raw material represented is quartz, which was probably collected from the local streambeds and terraces. Other raw materials represented are quartzite, chert, jasper, sandstone, and siltstone. It is somewhat unusual that no rhyolite was recovered as it is fairly common in Middle and Late Woodland assemblages in the region. A total of 1,567 FCR was counted (182 were sampled), and a total of 80,079 oyster shell were counted (151 were sampled). A total of 36 ceramic sherds were collected, including 4 rim sherds (6 Pope's Creek, 5 possible Mockley, and 25 unidentified sherds).

A total of 29 historic period artifacts were recovered during the 2003 study. There were 12 architectural items (6 brick fragments, 2 cut nails, and 4 unidentified nails). There were 4 kitchen-related items (1 piece of bottle glass, 2 glazed red earthenware sherds, and 1 fork tine). There were 12 miscellaneous items (2



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Unknown

fragments of corroded iron, 2 unidentified glass fragments, and 8 coal pieces). One of the glass fragments had been retouched for use as a cutting tool. There was 1 tobacco item (a white clay pipe bowl fragment).

The W-T, SM 07 Site (18ST234) is representative of prehistoric occupation in Maryland. In particular, the Middle and Late Woodland periods are well-represented at the site. The area was most probably occupied and reused as a resource procurement site on a seasonal basis. The small number of historic artifacts appears to be incidental and is not associated with any primary historic-period activities on the site. The assemblage is most likely related to the Trossbach occupation on the land in the 19th and 20th centuries. Site 18ST234 has yielded, and would continue to yield, information important for understanding the prehistory of southern Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region. It also has the potential to yield information regarding the structure of the 19th-20th century tenant farm. If ground moving activities at the site cannot be avoided, then a Phase III investigation is warranted.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006413, 97000288, 97001829