



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST271

Site Name: M-17 (22) Area 3

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Middle Woodland sparse lithic scatter, Mid 18th- early 19th-century farmstead

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code SaC2,SaA

Latitude 38.2674 Longitude -76.6681

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-10%

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) Unnamed tributary of Cherr

- | 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 0 m         |  |  |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

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

### 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

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

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	13	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	7	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	35	Pearlware	79			Rhenish	1
						Wt Salt-glazed	6

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	56	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	15	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	11	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 checked="" 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)	331	Tobacco related	3
Glass (all)	88	Activity item(s)	3
Architectural	805	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1	Misc. kitchen	651
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	9
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at St. Mary's City Commission

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The M-17 (22) Area 3 Site (18ST271) is a multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter and the remains of a late 18th-early 19th century farmstead. This site is located on a high terrace adjacent to and west of a small spring-fed tributary flowing towards a cove of Breton Bay in St. Mary's County. Several springs located to the south would have made an ideal location for prehistoric and historic period activities. Soils in the area are Mattapex sandy loam. The soils here are sandier and lighter in color than soils noted at nearby sites. The sandy soil overlies a laminated subsoil of Pleistocene sands and gravels. The site is in a sewage plant spray area, and has been disturbed by this and by plowing. The site measures approximately 120 m long by 115 m wide.

Phase I archeological reconnaissance was conducted at the site in the spring of 1980 ahead of proposed construction activities at the St. Clement Shores Wastewater Treatment Facility. The goals of the work were to identify cultural resources, to assess the nature of those resources, and to determine the horizontal boundaries of those resources. The project area consisted of a large agricultural field with small wooded areas around the periphery of the field. The project area was divided into fields called Area A through J that were established using natural or cultural (such as roads) boundaries. Fieldwalking transects were approximately 6.096 m (20') apart. While walking transects, observations were noted and numbered wooden stakes were placed in the center of areas where artifact concentrations were observed. One or more stake clusters formed a "Debris Area" where future investigation was deemed necessary. Ten "Investigative Units" were defined within the project area and designated "I" through "X". Each investigative unit contained anywhere from 1-10 'possible sites' as identified by "Debris Areas". Shovel test pits and cuts were excavated in areas with low ground visibility and along stream banks.

Artifacts were referenced to a nearby stake before being collected. All historic period artifacts from the surface collection were retained with the exception of brick, which was sampled. Only a sample of prehistoric artifacts was retained from the surface collection in order to identify the variety of raw materials used and object types. No more than several specimens from a staked concentration of material were collected and not all staked areas were sampled if similarities of type were encountered. One complete surface collection (all artifacts seen were collected) was made within a 4.57 m (15') radius of stake 24 in order to determine the ratio of historic:prehistoric objects as well as to test the accuracy of field methods. Isolated samples, defined as artifacts either 30.48 m (100') from the nearest staked concentration or in no significant context (such as an artifact concentration), were collected.

Archival research and information from local informants indicated that the area of potential effect was located on a land tract known as Belview, part of Society Hill, as early as the start of the 20th century. Although records are scarce, a local informant indicated that her father and grandfather had worked the land since at least the latter half of the 19th century. Her family's dwelling had been built to the northeast of the site area in the later part of the 19th century and had burnt down. A new, extant, structure was built in its place. A wooden shack had been built on the tract in the 1940's and torn down in the 1960's. A tobacco barn may have once been located in the eastern portion of the study area and a cattle barn was once located in the southeastern portion of the study area. Both structures were apparently razed sometime in the 1950's. Extant barns were built in the 20th century.

Additional archival research was conducted ahead of the Phase III investigations. It was learned that the project area is situated in an area once known as the Newton Hundred, which was established in the first half of the 17th century. From the 17th century to the late 18th century there are no records indicating that the land was developed. In the early 18th century, the land was apparently subdivided into smaller tracts. The site is located on a 19-acre tract of land known as "Roundabout" that was patented to Philip Ford in 1792 (originally surveyed in 1783 for Ford). Ford served as County Sheriff in 1788, was a member of the House of Delegates from 1792-1796, Justice of the Peace in 1795, Trustee of the Poor in 1803, and Judge of Orphans and Circuit Courts in 1804. It is unlikely that Ford resided on the property, but he may have rented it to a tenant. A 1793 County Tax Assessment indicated that Joshua Graves owned the land. In the 1824 County Tax Assessment, the land was recorded as belonging to the then Sheriff, Thomas Morgan.

Site 18ST271 was identified in Investigation Unit V, at stakes 21, 26, 54, 56, 63, 68, and 69, in the southeastern section of the study area. A light scatter of cobbles was noted in the area of stake 21 and a few quartzite cores were noted around stake 68. Both stakes were located in the northern portion of the site and small amounts of shell were also observed in the area. A thin band of shell was noted between stakes 54 and 56 in the central western portion of the site. The area around stake 69, at the southern end of the site, had a scatter of brick fragments. The artifact assemblage from the southeastern portion of the site (the area around stakes 69 and 63) indicated a possible 18th century occupation zone.

A total of 4 prehistoric period artifacts were collected during the Phase I study. There were 3 pieces of debitage, and 1 other lithic (a cobble).

A total of 17 historic period artifacts were collected during the Phase I study. There were 2 activity items (iron band fragments). There were 7 architectural items (5 brick fragments, 1 glazed brick fragment, and 1 unidentified nail). There were 7 kitchen related items (2 lead-glazed earthenware, 1 other earthenware, 1 Buckley ware, 1 pearlware, and 2 unidentified sherds). There was 1 miscellaneous item (a piece of coal).

The Phase I survey delineated a number of areas which were recommended for further research. Those recommendations were based on the discovery of both prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the proposed construction area. Phase II investigation at the site was conducted in the fall of 1980. The goals of the Phase II survey were to delineate the limits of the site boundaries and to determine the significance of those sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The same identification scheme employed during the Phase I survey was used in order to prevent any unnecessary confusion. During the pedestrian survey portion of the study, a transit point location method of recordation was utilized. The technique involved walking an area and placing all artifacts in bags. Artifacts were grouped in a single bag when 2 or more were found within a 1.524 m (5') area. Each bag was then numbered and located by transit from a previously established datum point. Site datums were tied into engineering base line stations. Subsurface testing consisted of shovel pit excavation and/or trench test excavation. When features were encountered during subsurface testing they were excavated. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth.

No additional work was done at stakes 54, 56, 21, or 26 in Phase II. The area between and around stakes 63 and 69 was subjected to surface and subsurface testing, and the area around stake 68 was surface collected. A total of 31 shovel test pits were excavated along with five 1.524 m<sup>2</sup> test units. The prehistoric materials appeared to be fairly evenly distributed across the site although a slight increase in density was noted in the central portion of the site. The material assemblage was characteristic of lithic reduction activities.

The historic component was more extensive than the prehistoric component at the site. There was a dense concentration of a wide range of artifacts in the south central portion of the site. The material recovered was characteristic of the late 18th-early 19th century (a mean for the ceramics was 1799) and was



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Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

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Unknown

suggestive of a small farmstead. Four features were identified during the subsurface excavations. Feature 1 was a posthole that measured 30.48 cm in diameter and had been badly truncated by plowing. The feature fill, which contained small pieces of charcoal and a few bits of brick, was retained for soil analysis. Feature 2 was a smaller posthole and was not excavated. Feature 3 was an old ditch line with small brick fragments, oyster shell, and charcoal contained in the fill. Feature 4 was a small disturbance into the ditch marked only by soil discoloration.

A total of 47 prehistoric artifacts were retained during the Phase II study. There were 25 pieces of debitage (22 flakes and 3 cores). There were 10 tools (1 modified flake, 2 utilized flakes, 1 biface fragment, 4 preforms, 1 Piscataway-like point, and 1 Kittating-like point). There were 2 fire-cracked rocks. There were 10 other lithics (7 cobble fragments and 3 siltstone fragments). The presence of the Piscataway point indicates possible limited occupation in the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. It is not clear to what period the "Kittating-like" point dates.

A total of 297 historic artifacts were retained during the Phase II study. There was 1 activity item (1 piece of iron strip). There were 162 architectural items (144 brick fragments, 14 window glass shards, and 4 rose head nails). There were 132 kitchen-related items (9 bottle glass fragments, 29 pearlware, 42 redware, 4 porcelain, 7 whiteware, 16 stoneware, 2 Delft ware, 14 creamware, 3 buff-bodied earthenware, 4 iron pot fragments, 1 knife blade, and 1 animal bone fragment). There were 7 miscellaneous items (4 slate pieces and 3 unidentified iron pieces). There was 1 tobacco item (a pipe stem fragment). There was 1 arms-related item (a French gunflint).

The site area (Investigative Unit V) was to be impacted by a series of spray line trenches and a data recovery program was recommended. A Phase III investigation was conducted at the site in the spring of 1981. The purpose of the project was to mitigate the impact on site 18ST271 by the proposed construction at the St. Clement Shores Wastewater Treatment Facility. The work consisted of the systematic collection of all artifacts from the plowed field, excavation of the proposed spray line trenches through the sensitive area, and the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of subsurface features. Data was then analyzed using the Systems Mapping Package (SYMAP) to generate distribution maps. The main goal was to recover data that would assist in the reconstruction of lifeways and socioeconomic patterns during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in southern Maryland.

Prior to the surface collection, a 9.14 m (30') grid was set up across the site. The 9.14 m squares were then divided into a total of ninety-nine 3.048 m (10') collection units in the areas of the highest artifact densities. All of the 9.14 m squares and the 3.048 m squares were subjected to a 100% surface collection. Three trenches about 0.609 m (2') wide were excavated where the proposed spray line trenches intersected with the site. In the central trench, 11 cultural features were identified. The other 2 trenches did not reveal any features. Upon finding such a large number of features, it was decided that the exposed surface area was to be increased by plow zone removal of an approximate 24.38 m X 45.72 m (80'X150') area. Following this, all features to be impacted by the proposed spray line trenches were excavated.

A total of 67 cultural features were identified during Phase III operations. Of those, only 16 were excavated. Feature 1 was the feature complex first identified during the Phase II investigations. Three pits were uncovered. Feature 3 was 1.11 m (44") in diameter and 10.16 cm (4") deep and contained historic material in its fill. Feature 4 was 0.914 m (36") in diameter and 20.32 cm (8") deep and contained historic and prehistoric material in its fill. Feature 8 was a 0.609X0.457 m (24"X18") rectangular-shaped pit that contained historic material in its fill. Their function was undetermined. Two paling ditch features (F14 and F37) were located. Feature 14 was oriented southwest and extended for approximately 75 m (247'). The ditch contained 2 postholes. F37 had a variable width and contained large amounts of brick and shell.

A variety of post holes and molds were uncovered. Features 22, 32, 34, 47, 56, were square postholes measuring 20.32 cm-30.48 cm (8"-12") in size. F34 contained a 15.24 cm (6") post mold. Features 43 and 44 were small rectangular postholes measuring 10.16 cm X 15.24 cm and 10.16 cm X 30.48 cm (4"X6" and 4"X8") respectively. F44 has a 5 cm (2") post mold. Several circular post holes were located that measured 20.32 cm (8") in diameter (F5, F8, F10, F31, F49, F57); 25.4 cm (10") in diameter (F46, F66); 27.94 cm (11") in diameter (F30); 30.48 cm (12") in diameter (F64); 45.72 cm (18") in diameter (F6 with an 20.32 cm post mold, F11, F20, F24, F25, F27, F63). There were a few larger, oval-shaped postholes that measured from 20.32 cm X 25.4 cm-40.64 cm X 30.48 cm (8X10"-16X12") (F2, F23 with a 13.97 cm post mold, F28 with a 20.32 cm post mold). Three rectangular post holes measured 20.32 cm X 25.4 cm (F29, F36, F45), 1 measured 20.32 cm X 33 cm (F19), 2 measured 20.32 cm X 35.56 cm (F13 and F16), 1 measured 20.32 cm X 38.1 cm (F15), and 1 measured 20.32 cm X 27.94 cm (F42) and had a 15.24 cm post mold. Several irregularly shaped rectangular postholes (F33, F35, F39, F40, F51, F54, F58, and F62) were located. These ranged in size from 30.48 cm X 40.64 cm to 71.1 cm X 50.8 cm. F35, 40, and F51 contained 20.32 cm post molds and F58 had a 25.4 cm post mold. All excavated posthole features contained historic artifacts only in their fill with the exception of F4, F6, and F11, which also had prehistoric material.

There were a number of irregularly-shaped/ anomalous features of unknown function. Features 50 and 53 were irregularly-shaped soil discolorations that had fire-cracked rock on their surfaces. Features 18 and 52 were large refilled soil depressions (tree fall?). Both had 15.24 cm circular postholes on each side. It was suggested that the postholes on either side of the depressions represented a tree that was possibly supported in its younger years by stakes. Feature 55 had an irregular oval shape 35.5 cm X 40.64 cm with a 15.24 cm circular posthole found in it; historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the fill. Feature 59 was a large, shallow brick scatter 2.43 m (8') across; historic materials were recovered from the fill. The proximity of F59 to the proposed house structure suggested that this may have represented the remains of a brick fireplace. Feature 60 was an 81.28 cm X 50.8 cm irregularly-shaped discoloration with rectangular postholes set on its west and east sides that measured 30.48 cm X 40.64 cm and 20.32 cm X 25.4 cm respectively. Feature 67 was also a brick scatter 1.524 m-1.82 m (5'-6') across; the fill contained brick and large stones. Feature 61 was a rectangular shape measuring 7.62 cm X 25.4 cm. Feature 65 was a 76.2 cm (30") circular configuration. Features 7, 9, 12, 17, 21, 38, 41, and 48 were variously sized soil discolorations of an undetermined nature.

Soil analysis was also conducted at the site as part of the Phase III investigations. Soil samples were taken at each grid point within both the grid of 9.14 m squares and that of the 3.048 m squares. The samples were tested for potash, phosphate, calcium, and acidity levels. The soil analysis, when related to the artifactual material, pointed to certain patterns. The occurrence of high concentrations of phosphate, pH, shell, ceramics, and other artifacts on the north side of the main structure (in the south central portion of the site) suggested that this was the area with the dwelling. The high concentration of ceramic tableware indicated that food consumption centered on that structure, and that it was possibly the back yard area to the dwelling. Concentrations of brick and architectural materials in the area of the possible outbuilding supported the notion of a small structure at that location. The density of ceramic utility wares suggested a function of food preparation or storage. Possible midden areas were suggested by the concentration of artifacts near the east end of the northern paling ditch and to the west end of the western paling ditch. The concentration of phosphate in the area enclosed by the paling ditches near N45/W25 was thought to be indicative of an animal enclosure. The limited number of artifacts and the high concentration of phosphate and shell on the south side of the dwelling were thought to be indicative of a front yard area that was used to stable or tie up horses.



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The dimensions for a structure at the site were determined by the orientation of the paling ditch and the location of postholes. Two dimensions were postulated. The first was 4.87 m<sup>2</sup> (16'X16'), which are common dimensions for a tenant house in 19th century St. Mary's County. The second dimension was 4.87 m X 7.31 m (16'X24'), also observable in posthole patterns. These are common dimensions for landowner housing during the early 19th century. In addition to the possible main building, at least one, and possibly two, outbuildings was located as well as an animal pen. It appeared that the house and outbuilding(s) were surrounded by a fence. The farmstead would have encompassed approximately 1-acre. The earliest residence may have been occupied by Joshua Graves, who at some point may have enlarged the dwelling.

A total of 31 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase III analysis. There were 14 pieces of debitage, 3 quartz biface tools, and 1 quartzite biface tip fragment. There were 13 fire-cracked rocks.

A total of 1,811 historic artifacts were collected during the Phase III analysis. Artifact totals were taken from Appendix D in the original report. There were 798 architectural items (31 fragments of flat glass, 712 brick fragments, 5 brick bats, 5 pieces of mortar, 12 wrought nails, 17 cut nails, 5 rose head nails, 1 T-head nail, 2 brad nails, 3 unidentified nails, 1 metal door latch, 2 iron tacks, 1 riveted flange/ strip, and 1 iron rod). There was 1 clothing item, a metal buckle. There were 1,009 kitchen-related items (26 bottle glass fragments, 7 table glass fragments, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 white-bodied earthenware, 21 creamware, 49 pearlware, 3 porcelain, 1 Rhenish stoneware, 7 brown stoneware, 3 gray stoneware, 6 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 other stoneware, 6 whiteware, 232 redware, 9 iron pot fragments, 1 iron knife blade fragment, 2 animal bone fragments (1 burnt), and 633 oyster shells and shell fragments). There was 1 miscellaneous item (an unidentified glass fragment). There were 2 tobacco pipe stem fragments.

At M-17 (22) Area 3 (18ST271), a limited prehistoric presence is recorded but a more significant late 18th-early 19th century farmstead component has been identified. Archeological investigations have left a number of answered questions. These questions concern the function of several features, their integration into the activities of a house lot, the contemporality of the various features exposed, and the nature of the house construction. Modern construction activities have had limited impact on 75% of the intact features, which represent a significant cultural resource. It is recommended that if any further earth moving activities occur at the site that mitigative measures are taken to protect or record the remaining features.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006394, 00006396, 00006397