



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST795

Site Name: Cammack Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Possibly Early Woodland short-term camp

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code SaB2

Latitude 38.2262

Longitude -76.6243

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

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 Flood

- | 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 46 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

- 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?
  - 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 N

Flotation samples taken N 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"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		9	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<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	151	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	2
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	1	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"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	10	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	3	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	36	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	7
		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 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



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Description:

Possibly Early Woodland short-term camp

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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Cammack Site 1 (18ST795) represents a possible Early Woodland short-term camp. The site is located at Medley's Neck, on a knoll above an inlet from the Potomac River, in St. Mary's County. The Potomac River and an unnamed tributary of Flood Creek lie to the south of the site. The site has portions both in a plowed field and in a grassy area between the field and the inlet. Soils at the site consist of Sassafras sandy loams. The site area encompasses approximately 100 m<sup>2</sup>.

Numerous prehistoric sites have been identified along the Potomac shoreline and associated with nearby tributary streams. Several Woodland period sites have been noted within a 2 mile radius of 18ST795 although habitation of the region began in the Paleo-Indian period (ca. 10,500 BC). In the historic period, the site area was part of a tract called Revell's Backside, which was patented in 1663. In 1651, the property was part of the 1,250-acres of land acquired by John Medley. Medley served in the Maryland Assembly and the Lower House. Medley had 1,800 acres at his death in ca. 1662. The property on which the site is located was recorded as "Medley's Neck", 444 acres in 1720, in 1726 as 420 acres, and in 1738 as 315.5 acres. The oldest portion of the house now occupied by Mr. Cammack (MIHP SM-61 Hampton) has a 1748 date displayed on one eave, making it the earliest dated building in St. Mary's County. The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 indicated that Monica Greenwell owned the land, that there were no structures on the property worth more than \$100, that 28 slaves were owned, and that William Medley was the superintendent. A main house was valued at \$250 and presumably was located somewhere on the property. It appears that the property has always been used for agricultural purposes.

Phase I investigations were conducted ahead of a proposed quarry development including construction of a water line to carry the material being quarried from the area. The proposed plans required a COE wetlands permit and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The main goal of the Phase I investigation was to identify any archeological resources present within the project area. Basic archival research was done in 2002 prior to field work conducted in the spring of 2003. The project area was divided into 3 sections (Areas A-C) by service roads. Field investigations consisted of controlled surface collection. Collection transects were placed roughly 18.288 m (60') apart and were 3.048-3.657 m (10'-12') wide. Collection units consisted of 3.048 m collection squares measured along the transect center line. Collection transects were designated with numbers and collection units were described with the distance along the transect (for example, Transect 1, 10 to 20'). In areas where testing extended into the wooded sections around the edges of the field and where high concentrations of artifacts were noted in the plowed field, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated. STPs averaged 40 cm in diameter and were dug according to natural stratigraphy. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4" hardware mesh and all artifacts were retained.

Cammack Site 1 was located on a knoll in the southern portion of Area A. At least 3 extant structures (a house and barns) were located in the area. Area A included 7 field collected transects, and 15 STPs which were placed on the knoll. Two additional STPs were placed in a grassy area to the southeast of the plowed field. One transect and 1 STP were placed to the west of an isolated barn. The STPs excavated on the edge of the grassy field were negative but artifacts were noted on the surface between STPs.

A total of 62 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during Phase I from the site. There were 55 pieces of debitage and 2 cores. There were 4 tools including 1 modified flake, 1 biface, 1 broken stemmed point similar to a Piscataway or Rossville, and 1 unfinished point. Quartz was the most common raw material represented at 83.87% of the lithic assemblage, followed by quartzite (8.06%), chert (3.23%), and jasper (3.23%). There was 1 ceramic sherd, a large unidentified cord marked and crushed rock-tempered rim sherd. The tentatively diagnostic artifacts attach a date range from the Late Archaic period to the Woodland period to the site. Based on these findings, the site was determined potentially significant and Phase II work was recommended.

Phase II archeological evaluation of Cammack Site 1 was conducted in March of 2006. Prior to the fieldwork, more detailed archival research was done. The main objectives of the Phase II fieldwork were to assess the significance of the site, to determine if prehistoric archeological materials were present in intact stratigraphic contexts, and to recover information on any features that might indicate the types of activities that took place at the site. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of five 1m<sup>2</sup> test units (TUs) within the site limits as determined by the Phase I study. The TUs were excavated in 20 cm arbitrary levels within the plowzone, and then 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. No cultural features other than plowscars were located in any of the units.

A total of 92 prehistoric artifacts were collected. There were 82 pieces of debitage and 1 core. There were 7 utilized flakes and 1 unidentified point fragment, possibly either a Rossville or Piscataway point. An Early Woodland period date seems plausible given that a ceramic sherd was recovered during the Phase I study. Two oyster shells were recorded with the prehistoric assemblage. 80% of the lithics were made on quartz, almost 9% on quartzite, and one piece each of rhyolite, jasper and chert.

A total of 59 historic artifacts were also collected. There were 36 architectural items (31 brick fragments, 1 cut nail, 2 unidentified nails, 2 architectural rocks). There was 1 clothing item (1 button). There were 15 kitchen-related items (3 fragments of bottle glass, 9 whiteware sherds, 1 stoneware sherd, 2 oyster shell fragments). There was 7 miscellaneous item (1 piece of plastic, 1 piece of flagging tape, 6 unidentified metal objects).

Cammack Site 1 (18ST795) represents a possible Late Archaic or Early Woodland short-term camp and has a small historic artifact scatter component. Unfortunately, the site has been mixed by plowing for about 300 years and the original context of the artifacts has been lost. All of the cultural deposits encountered were recovered from the plow zone and no subsurface features were located. It was determined that further excavation was unlikely to recover any important information, and no further investigation was deemed warranted for the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000544, 97002835