



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST798

Site Name: Cammack Site 4

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Woodland possible short-term camp; Late 17th to Early 18th century post-in-ground tenant house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code SaA

Latitude 38.2232

Longitude -76.6411

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Medley's Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 183 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

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
- 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 N

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST798

Site Name: Cammack Site 4

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Woodland possible short-term camp; Late 17th to Early 18th century post-in-ground tenant house site

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Stoneware
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	English Brown
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Eng Dry-bodied
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Porcelain	Nottingham
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish
							Wt Salt-glazed
							6

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Human remain(s)
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>		Modified faunal
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>		Unmod faunal
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>		Oyster shell
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Floral material
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Uncommon Obj.
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other

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

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	130	Activity item(s)
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	Human remain(s)
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	174	Faunal material
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc. kitchen
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Floral material
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc.
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>		2
			Other

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<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: +/- 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: 18ST798

Site Name: Cammack Site 4

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland possible short-term camp; Late 17th to Early 18th century post-in-ground tenant house site

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Cammack Site 4 (18ST798) represents a late 17th to early 18th century tenant house and a possible Woodland period short-term camp. This site is located at Medley's Neck, east of Medley's Creek, in St. Mary's County. The site is situated in a plowed agricultural field south of the Potomac River. Soils at the site consist of Sassafras sandy loams. Intact stratigraphy below the plowzone had a typical soil profile of dark yellowish brown sandy loam over yellowish brown sandy clay. The site area encompasses approximately 60.96 m².

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 18ST798 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 was postulated that the house that constituted 18ST798 was still present at that time, or it may have been replaced by the new building in 1748. 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 ¼" hardware mesh and all artifacts were retained except for oyster shell.

Cammack Site 4 was identified as a concentration of historic artifacts in the west central portion of Area C. The concentration was also marked by a sharp increase in oyster shell. Six STPs were placed in the area of concentration, two rows of 3 STPs on either side of Transect 53. STPs appeared to show the presence of intact artifact-bearing layers beneath the plowzone. A total of 49 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase I investigations. There were 12 architectural items (10 brick fragments, 1 wrought nail, 1 unidentified nail). There were 34 kitchen-related items (5 bottle glass fragments, 18 glazed redware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 whiteware, 1 buff-bodied stoneware, 3 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 2 yellowware, 2 Rockingham, 1 Staffordshire). There were 3 tobacco items (1 white clay bowl and stem fragment, 2 bowl fragment). The majority of the ceramic assemblage suggested a date in the 18th century for the deposition of the concentration. Based on these findings, the site was determined potentially significant and Phase II work was recommended.

The Phase II evaluation of the site was conducted in the spring of 2005. The goal was to determine the nature of the archeological resources identified through the Phase I survey. Fieldwork consisted of controlled surface collection, shovel testing, and test unit excavation. During the surface collection, shell was only recorded, not collected. Twenty collection transects were designated by letters, with collection units marked in 3.048 m intervals. A total of 34 STPs were dug at 12.192 m (40') intervals. Six 0.914 m² (3') test units (TUs) were placed within the project area at locations of artifact concentrations from both the surface collection and the STPs. No subsurface cultural features except for plow scars were encountered and no artifacts were found below the plowzone.

A total of 355 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II investigation. There were 162 architectural items (73 brick fragments, 82 wrought nails, 4 rosehead nail, 2 T-head nail, 1 unidentified nails). There were 129 kitchen-related items (11 bottle glass fragments, possibly from case bottles, 1 piece of table glass, 3 unidentified glass fragments, 9 Buckley, 16 Manganese Mottled, 47 other coarse earthenware, 1 tin-enameled earthenware, 12 North Midlands, 2 North Devon, 5 white salt-glazed stoneware, 7 gray stoneware, 2 brown stoneware, 2 parts of a cooking pot, 11 animal bone fragments). There were 2 miscellaneous items (1 piece of burnt wood, 1 unidentified metal object). There were 52 tobacco items (29 pipe stem pieces, 23 bowl fragments). Only one of the pipe fragments was decorated; a stem fragment had an impressed triangle design. There was 1 arms-related item (an English gunflint).

A total of 9 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Phase II investigation. There were 8 pieces of debitage (3 chert, 4 quartz, 1 quartzite). There was 1 unidentified ceramic sherd.

Cammack Site 4 (18ST798) represents a late 17th to early 18th century tenant house and a possible Woodland period short-term camp. An age for the prehistoric component is assumed to be sometime during the Woodland period based on the presence of a single ceramic sherd. Based on the artifact assemblage, it was suggested that the historic occupation range would be close to the period 1675-1725. The lack of window glass and the small amount of locally manufactured brick indicated impermanent architecture, probably a post-in-ground tenant dwelling of modest means. All of the cultural deposits encountered were recovered from the plowzone, and due to agricultural activities over the last 300 years, the original context of the surface artifacts has been lost. It was suggested that some as yet undiscovered features, such as post holes or subfloor storage cellars, may extend into the subsoil beneath the plowzone at the site. It was recommended that further Phase II investigation be conducted in order to ensure that any further important information from the site will be recovered.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000544, 97002572