



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST829

Site Name: RCGA Area 1, Locus 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Rose Hill Area 1; Great Lawn

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-20th century artifact scatter within Early 20th century educational/ecclesial site (SM-422)

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code BIB2,SmC2

Latitude 38.2956

Longitude -76.6368

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-12%

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 Town

- | 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 60 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. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

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

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST829

Site Name: RCGA Area 1, Locus 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Rose Hill Area 1; Great Lawn

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-20th century artifact scatter within Early 20th century educational/ecclesial site (SM-422)

Unknown

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		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	15	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	10	Pearlware	13			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	65	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	211	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	49	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	4
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	32
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> modern plastic	

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: 0 +/- 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: 18ST829

Site Name: RCGA Area 1, Locus 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Rose Hill Area 1; Great Lawn

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th-20th century artifact scatter within Early 20th century educational/ecclesial site (SM-422)

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST829, variously known as RCGA Area 1, Locus 1, Rose Hill Area 1, or Great Lawn, is primarily a diffuse scatter of 18th-20th century artifacts at the north end of Leonardtown in St. Mary's County. The site is situated on an interior flat. Specifically, it is in an area known as the "Great Lawn" at St. Mary's Academy, a former ecclesial site for the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, a Catholic order of nuns. The area is a broad grass field bounded on the west by a state highway and abandoned access roads on the north and south. The surrounding landscape is a college campus. Soils at the site are Beltsville silt loams.

Site 18ST829 historically was known as the "Great Lawn". It was part of a 255 acre parcel that first was patented in 1747 by John Ford and was called "Ford's Inclosure". The property later transferred to a Gerard Causin, and eventually to Ann Blakistone and her husband. They held the property until her death in 1884. Shortly after that, the property was sold to Colonel Richard Miles who donated it to the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky. St. Mary's Academy was opened in 1885, probably in the former Blakistone house, Rose Hill. A second school structure (MHP# SM-422) was constructed in 1935, just to the east of the site.

The site was first identified in 1995 during a Phase I cultural resources survey for the planned expansion of the Leonardtown campus of the College of southern Maryland. The site was originally designated as "Area 1" of Site 18ST641 and was part of a larger survey area that encompassed approximately 15 acres of developed and undeveloped land within the campus. This larger area included 10 areas of historic cultural activity that spanned the early 19th through 20th centuries. The site was not designated as 18ST829 until July of 2009.

Phase I work at the site entailed the excavation of 12 shovel test pits (STPs). Seven of these produced artifacts, while 5 were negative. Domestic artifacts recovered included Buckley sherds and whiteware. Most of the other artifacts were architectural. Some bottle glass was also recovered from the site, but was generally too fragmentary to be diagnostic. Based on the architectural debris (consisting of brick, daub, and square nails), as well as the presence of Buckley and whiteware (1 sherd each) the area was tentatively interpreted as originating with an eighteenth century farm building that was used into the nineteenth century. It could have been a dairy, since Buckley was frequently used for cream pans, pitchers, and storage jars. It is also possible that a domestic structure was here, as daub suggests that a chimney was present. If this area was a domestic site, it could have been a slave quarter, as evidenced by the lack of window glass and more expensive ceramics. The Buckley sherd, an eighteenth-century utilitarian ware, could have been handed down to slaves as a better quality, more decorative ware came into fashion. This kind of occupation could also account for the whiteware and the more recent bottle glass, as slavery persisted into the 1860s. It was difficult to assign a date to the site as there were only two diagnostics, but even the non-diagnostic materials seem to suggest an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation at the latest. In addition, the presence of a stratigraphic occupation layer suggests the existence of a significant archeological deposit in the area.

The full 1995 Phase I assemblage included 8 pieces of brick, 2 pieces of daub, 2 square nail fragments (that mend), 1 Buckley sherd, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 olive bottle glass fragment, and an aqua bottle lip.

The site was not examined again until the fall of 2008. The project was a combined Phase I/Phase II cultural resources study for portions of MD 5 between MD 245 and MD 243. Improvements (then) planned for the MD 5 corridor included potential widening of both sides of the road, changes to intersection configurations, the construction of center lane median strips, the installation of traffic control devices, and construction of bicycle lanes and sidewalks. The cultural resources study was designed to facilitate compliance with applicable Federal, State, and County regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, and applicable portions of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Phase II portion of the study was carried out at 18ST829, which would be heavily impacted by the proposed highway improvements.

The Phase II archeological study of 18ST829 included pedestrian survey, and the excavation of 52 systematic shovel tests, and ten 1 X 1 m test units. Shovel tests were excavated at 4.6 m (15 ft), 9.1 m (30 ft), and 18.2 m (60 ft) intervals as required to complete the Phase I testing grid, which was designed using an 18.2 m interval non-coordinate based grid. All shovel tests measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into Pleistocene sediments or until ground conditions prevented further excavation. Soil was removed in natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware mesh. Test unit excavation preceded in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy to a minimum depth of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All excavated soil in test units was also screened and the units were documented using digital and black and white photography. All pertinent data was recorded on standardized forms using common methods and nomenclature.

Historic artifacts were recovered from 20 shovel tests, or 38.5 per cent of the 52 shovel tests excavated during the Phase II investigation. A prehistoric quartz primary flake recovered from one shovel test was regarded as an isolated find and does not contribute to the overall definition of the site. Historic artifacts recovered consist primarily of domestic artifacts but also include a low number of architectural materials. Of the 335 historic artifacts recovered during the project, 207 artifacts (61.8 %) were recovered during shovel test excavation. Artifacts included 62 pieces of ceramic (10 creamware, 13 pearlware, 14 whiteware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Staffordshire slipware, 2 Westerwald), 208 fragments of glass (109 machine-made), 24 pieces of metal (including 5 cut nails), 4 oyster shells, 28 pieces of brick, a piece of asphalt, and 8 synthetic or plastic items. Distributed across the study area, these artifacts re-defined Area 1 as a diffuse scatter of late eighteenth to modern period artifacts that are associated only broadly with generalized trends in the historical development of the former St. Mary's Academy campus.

In addition, the Phase II evaluation of the site revealed that extensive sub-surface disturbances had occurred across most portions of the site. All shovel tests recorded disturbed soils or imported fill materials overlying the natural subsoil. Most fill materials dated from the mid-twentieth century, as did areas of disturbance adjacent to MD 245. Two historic plow zones underlying the fill material contained mid-eighteenth to twentieth century material, while a remnant of a third historic plow zone contained mid-late eighteenth century material. Overlying subsoil, these soil horizons represented at least four periods in the historic development of the current campus of the College of Southern Maryland, each of which included cultivation and later landscaping within the site.

The horizontal distribution of materials shows no distinct concentrations that would indicate potential locations of outbuildings, specific areas of refuse discard, or other activity areas. Not including fragments of brick, shovel tests generally yielded an average of 11 artifacts. Distributions of shovel tests and test units that yielded higher artifact amounts were isolated and suggested a random pattern of discard, such as would be typical within an agricultural setting and adjacent to a heavily traveled roadway such as MD 5 and MD 245. The overall low number of artifacts related to the early development of the property suggests that no buildings were located within the site during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and that historically the area has always been undeveloped wooded or agricultural land. Historic documents also indicate that buildings associated with the nearby Rose Hill site during the late nineteenth



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Unknown

and twentieth century were not located within 18ST829.

In April of 2014 a second Phase I project was carried out at 18ST829, in associations with a major stormwater treatment project in Leonardtown. In the areas that would be impacted by stormwater improvements, shovel test pits were initially excavated at 20 m intervals, with 10 m interval radials around positive STPs. All soils were screened through hardware mesh.

Seven of the STPs outside of the previously defined boundaries of 18ST829 produced 23 historic artifacts, leading to an expansion of the site boundaries to the south. The finds occurred as two linear clusters located approximately 10-m south of, and parallel to, a tree-lined, raised historic roadbed leading from MD 245, east to the former St. Mary's Academy building. Recovered artifacts included a plastic cola bottle, various plastic scraps, cut nails, redware ceramic, plastic fragments, a ball-clay tobacco pipe stem, a possible wrought nail, and an Anheuser-Busch bottle fragment. Historic and modern artifacts recovered from positive STPs were largely commingled within the uppermost stratum. No more than three artifacts were recovered from each STP.

Based on the findings of both the 2008 and 20014 studies at 18ST829, it would appear that the site does not have any research potential. It should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):