Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV363  
Site Name: TS Site  
Other name(s) F-2  
Prehistoric ✓  
Historic ✓  
Unknown  

Brief Description: Late 18th to early 19th century rural domestic site; prehistoric lithic scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:
| Latitude | 38.3435 |
| Longitude | -76.4777 |
| Elevation | m |
| Site slope | 0-2% |

- 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

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 9
SCS soil & sediment code MIA
Terrestrial site ✓  
Underwater site  

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal
Ethnobotany profile available  
Maritime site  

Topography
- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace

Ownership
- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Ownership
- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Minimum distance to water is 191 m

Nearest Surface Water
- Name (if any) Patuxent River
- Saltwater Freshwater
  - Ocean
  - Estuary/tidal river
  - Tidewater/marsh
  - Swamp
  - Lake or pond
  - Spring

Ethnographic province
- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:
- Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- Prehistoric ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900 Y
- Archaic ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930
- Early archaic ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930
- Middle archaic ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context Y
- Unknown historic context

Paleoindian site Woodland site
Archaeic site MD Adena
Early archaeic Early woodland
Middle archaeic Mid. woodland
Late archaeic Late woodland

Ethnic Associations (historic only)
- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic

Historic
- Urban/Rural? Rural
- Domestic
- Transportation
- Educational
- Industrial
- Other industrial
- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other
- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Bridge
- Church/mtg house
- Cemetery
- Burial area
- Other burial
- Other historic

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- Urban/Rural? Rural
- Domestic
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- Educational
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- Furnace/forge
- Other
- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Bridge
- Church/mtg house
- Cemetery
- Burial area
- Other burial
- Other historic

Interpretive Sampling Data:
| Prehistoric context samples | Soil samples taken | N |
| Flotation samples taken | N |

| Historic context samples | Soil samples taken | N |
| Flotation samples taken | N |
## Site Name: TS Site
### Brief Description:
Late 18th to early 19th century rural domestic site; prehistoric lithic scatter

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projectile Point Types</th>
<th>Koens-Crispin</th>
<th>Perkiomen</th>
<th>Hardaway-Dalton</th>
<th>Susquehana</th>
<th>Palmer</th>
<th>Vernon</th>
<th>Kirk (notch)</th>
<th>Piscataway</th>
<th>Kirk (stem)</th>
<th>Calvert</th>
<th>Le Croy</th>
<th>Selby Bay</th>
<th>Morrow Mtn</th>
<th>Jacks Rf (notch)</th>
<th>Guiford</th>
<th>Jacks Rf (pent)</th>
<th>Brewerton</th>
<th>Madison/Potomac</th>
<th>Otter Creek</th>
<th>Levanna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She pard</th>
<th>Keyser</th>
<th>Marcey Creek</th>
<th>Popes Creek</th>
<th>Townsend</th>
<th>Yeocomico</th>
<th>Dames Qtr</th>
<th>Coulbourn</th>
<th>Minguanan</th>
<th>Monongahela</th>
<th>Selden Island</th>
<th>Watson</th>
<th>Sullivan Cove</th>
<th>Accokeek</th>
<th>Mockley</th>
<th>Shenks Ferry</th>
<th>Wolfe Neck</th>
<th>Clemson Island</th>
<th>Moyaone</th>
<th>Vinette</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Potomac Cr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Historic Sherd Types
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ironstone</th>
<th>Staffordshire</th>
<th>Tin Glazed</th>
<th>Whiteware</th>
<th>Porcelain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earthware</td>
<td>Astbury</td>
<td>Jackfield</td>
<td>Mn Mottled</td>
<td>Whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderware</td>
<td>North Devon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Porcelain</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Artifacts</th>
<th>Other fired clay</th>
<th>Human remain(s)</th>
<th>Mound(s)</th>
<th>Storage/trash pit</th>
<th>Midden</th>
<th>Burial(s)</th>
<th>Shell midden</th>
<th>Ossuary</th>
<th>Postholes/molds</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>House pattern(s)</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Palisade(s)</th>
<th>Heath(s)</th>
<th>Lithic reduc area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flaked stone</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ground stone</td>
<td>Modified faunal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone bowls</td>
<td>Unmod faunal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire-cracked rock</td>
<td>Oyster shell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other lithics (all)</td>
<td>Floral material</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceramics (all)</td>
<td>Uncommon Obj.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rimsherds</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Artifacts</th>
<th>Tobacco related</th>
<th>Activity item(s)</th>
<th>Pottery (all)</th>
<th>139</th>
<th>Glass (all)</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>Architectural</th>
<th>Faunal material</th>
<th>325</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
<th>Misc. kitchen</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>Arms</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
<th>Personal items</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Prehistoric Features
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privy/outhouse</th>
<th>Depression/mound</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Const feature</td>
<td>Well/cistern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Trash pit/dump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellar hole/ceellar</td>
<td>Sheet midden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearth/chimney</td>
<td>Planting feature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postholes/molds</td>
<td>Road/walkway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paling ditch/fence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithic Material</th>
<th>Fer quartzite</th>
<th>Sil sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jasper</td>
<td>Chalcedony</td>
<td>European flint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert</td>
<td>Ironstone</td>
<td>Basalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyolite</td>
<td>Argilite</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>Steatite</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartize</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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
The area of the site has been intensively occupied since the 17th century and alterations to the landscape have been extensive. Clearing of native vegetation, repeated plowing, and erosion associated with over 3 centuries of agriculture have mixed the upper soil layers in many areas and truncated them in others. Further disturbances resulted from a “summer” subdivision (vacation cabins) developed by local realtors in the 1920s and the subsequent acquisition and development as a training facility by the US Navy in 1942 and also have contributed to mixed soil profiles. The property has been used in modern times as a recreation center (known as the Naval Recreation Center – Solomons) and contains housing facilities, camping sites, parking lots, a pavilion, clubhouses, swimming pool complex, a fishing pier, rest rooms, laundry rooms, maintenance buildings, and both paved and gravel roads.

The site was first identified in 1995 during the course of a Phase I survey of the Naval Recreation Center – Solomons (NRC Solomons) property which was an annex to the NAS – Patuxent River. Previous historical work had suggested that the annex property had a high potential for containing cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register. The survey of the annex property was executed because of the Navy’s cultural resource responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. The site was identified in a yard to the south of a recreational cottage.

The site was identified through shovel test pitting (STPs). Shovel test were placed in a grid pattern across the area at a 30.5 m (100 ft) interval, which was later reduced to a 7.62 m (25 ft) interval when artifacts were encountered. A total of 18 STPs were excavated in the area, defining a site area approximately 39.6 X 45.7 M (130 X 150 ft) in size. These site boundaries more-or-less conforms to an area defined by a series of roads. A small area in the southwest corner of the site had been disturbed by installation of a concrete pad. The STPs yielded a profile consisting of a mixed A/B horizon (a remnant plowzone) to a depth of about 25 – 40 cm, overlying subsoil.

Artifacts encountered during the Phase I survey at 18CV363 included several late 18th and 19th century artifacts indicative of a domestic function. The full assemblage consisted of 1 prehistoric item (a fire-cracked rock fragment), 141 building material fragments (41 asbestos tile fragments, brick, concrete, etc.), 12 nails (10 wire, 2 cut), 21 ceramic sherds (4 pearlware, 1 19th/20th C. Stoneware, 8 miscellaneous earthenware, 8 whiteware), shell, and 333 miscellaneous items (some modern).

Based on Phase I work, Site 18CV363 appeared to be a heavily impacted late 18th to mid-19th century domestic site. The combination of artifacts found at this site indicates an early-to-late 19th century occupation. The majority of the building materials and domestic artifacts were concentrated in the center of the site, indicating the possibility of a small dwelling, possibly a tenant house or other domestic occupation. Given its proximity to Point Patience plantation (just to the south), this site may be the location of a tenant or slave quarter associated with the Parran/Somervell occupation. The integrity of the deposits, the spatial patterning of the artifacts, and the domestic nature of the material suggested that this site might be eligible for the National Register. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended if the site could not be avoided during any future modifications to the NRC Solomons.

Phase II testing was ultimately conducted in late 2006, when the US Navy was planning to stabilize the Patuxent River bank in the vicinity of 18CV363. The Phase II testing entailed the excavation of ten 1 X 1 m units as well as archival research. Archival research reveals that around the year 1651, John Ashcom, an English immigrant, received the 360 acre “Point Patience” property, which appears to include Site 18CV363. There he constructed a residence and cleared lands for cultivation. Upon his death in 1684, Ashcom passed the tract to his son Nathaniel who continued the operation. The property remained in the possession of his descendants, although the record of ownership is cloudy until the 1750s when Alexander Parran, Jr. (related by marriage) acquired title to the property.

The region’s many rivers and Chesapeake Bay connected planters such as Ashcom with distant markets. As early as 1694, a ferry was in operation between the Calvert County side of the Patuxent and the St. Mary’s County side to the south. This region quickly became the preeminent tobacco-growing section of the colony but at the price of soil exhaustion (the result of poor cultivation practices). The market value of tobacco slowly declined in the early 18th century and some planters moved to the frontier areas of Kentucky and elsewhere in search of arable land. Yet those who remained began to see increased demand for tobacco in Europe between 1750 and the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Tobacco was part of the growing prosperity of the American colonial economy, a factor that contributed to their separation from the mother country.

Both during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, the British used the harbor along Solomons Island to block the Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of the Patuxent River. The plantations of the Chesapeake, including those in southern Maryland, were subject to raids by the British military during the War of 1812. Manor houses and outbuildings were destroyed and fields were set ablaze. The British also encouraged slaves to abandon their masters, promising the refugees freedom in return. Among the ransacked plantations was that of the Parrans on Point Patience, which was reportedly destroyed in 1814. As a countermeasure to British aggressions, the American army planned numerous forts along the Patuxent River. Point Patience was among the proposed sites, thought the fort never materialized.

After the conclusion of the war, the plantation system in southern Maryland recovered. Clavert County and nearby St. Mary’s County were notable in that they experienced relatively little urbanization or industrialization in the early 19th century. The exact ownership of 18CV363 in unclear, but the Somervell family (again, related to the Parrans through marriage) appears to have been the prominent landowner in the vicinity in the mid 19th century. In 1850, planter Alexander Somervell possessed approximately 1,000 acres on which tobacco was cultivated along with food crops including corn, oats, potatoes, and wheat. Livestock included cattle, sheep, and pigs which were exported to urban markets. In this same year, 57 slaves lived on the Somervell plantation. Ten year later, the plantation was in much the same state. Map data from this period does not provide specific information as to the location of buildings or other developments associated with the Somervell plantation. The Point Patience acreage appears on one map from 1859 as occupied by “Tucker”, who may have been a tenant of the Somervells.

In the years following the Civil War, the local economy showed signs of diversification. An Isaac Solomon, a war veteran from Philadelphia, settled on an...
Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

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**Brief Description:** Late 18th to early 19th century rural domestic site; prehistoric lithic scatter

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1 - Researchers were able to determine that 18CV363 contains artifacts representing domestic occupation during the late 18th and early 19th centuries as well as again during the late 19th through 20th centuries. The earlier component may be related to tenant occupations during the Alexander Parran or Alexander Somervell ownerships of the property. The later component is probably related to the use of a recreational cabin during the 20th century. Evidence of an ephemeral prehistoric occupation also was recovered. Three strata were identified. Stratum I consisted of disturbed layers, fill episodes, and intrusions such as pipe trenches. Artifacts contained within this stratum represent all periods of occupation in a mixed context. Stratum II also contains evidence of all periods of occupation but is dominated by artifacts assignable to the time frame of 1779-1825. However, portions of this stratum are still clearly discerned as evidenced by the presence of 20th century artifacts in association with earlier materials. This disturbance is probably due to several factors including plowing, clearing of earlier structures by later occupants, and recent improvements by the Navy. Stratum III is the clay subsoil. It contained a mix of early and late historic artifacts and has therefore experienced at least localized disturbance.

No features of structural remains were encountered during the test excavations. The highly fragmented condition of the 18th-19th century artifacts suggests that they represent the remains of a domestic structure that was demolished and removed prior to the construction of the aforementioned recreational cabin (Cabin 14). Exactly when this occurred is not known and the land may have been used for agriculture both during and after the 18th-19th century occupation. Most of the 20th-century artifacts are probably related to the use of Cabin 14, which was constructed as part of an early 20th-century subdivision. Modern artifacts are related to the property’s present use as a recreation facility.

Historic artifacts encountered during the Phase II work include 5 activity items (a glass marble, a plastic toy marble, a plastic toy Dachshund, a plastic clothespin, a zip tie), 172 architectural artifacts (approximately 10 brick fragments, an estimated 10 pieces of mortar, 51 pieces of asbestos siding, a piece of roofing slate, 44 window glass fragments, a wrought nail, 35 wire nails, 17 unidentified nails, and 3 miscellaneous hardware fragments), 168 kitchen-related artifacts (118 ceramic sherds, 22 pieces of kitchen glass, a piece of metal foil, 2 plastic bottle cap seals, and an estimated 5 pieces of cow bone and 20 oyster shell fragments), 1 personal item (a 1977 dime), 1 tobacco-related item (a kaolin pipe stem) and 58 miscellaneous objects (45 unidentified metal items, 4 pieces of plastic, a styrofoam object, at least 2 wood fragments, an estimated 2 stone fragments, approximately 2 pieces of coal, and possibly 2 unidentified items). Among the ceramic sherds encountered were 96 pieces of pearlware, 2 whiteware sherds, 5 refined earthenware sherds, a piece of coarse earthenware, 6 miscellaneous stoneware sherds, and 8 redware sherds. The kitchen glass included 9 tableware fragments, 5 dark olive bottle fragments, and 8 pieces of miscellaneous bottle glass.

The prehistoric component consisted of only a few waste flakes from the manufacture or repair of stone tools and one crude biface preform fragment. No temporally diagnostic artifacts (pottery, projectile points) were recovered that could date this component and no associated features were identified. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of 13 flakes and flake fragments, 2 possible cores, and one crude biface fragment. Chert and quartz are the primary lithic raw materials.
Based on the results of this Phase II investigation, it did not appear that 18CV363 meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion on the NRHP. The principal historic component dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries consists of a small assemblage of highly fragmented ceramics, primarily pearlware, small bits of construction debris (i.e. brick fragments), and a small amount of oyster shell. These occur in a sedimentary context of dubious integrity. The presence of later, 19th and 20th century artifacts in stratigraphic association with these earlier materials indicates localized disturbance at a minimum and it is possible that the entire Stratum II has been mixed as a result of plowing. A major goal of the Phase II researchers was to determine if intact colonial features exist at the site and none were encountered. The prehistoric occupation is sparse and unexceptional with no temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts present. The site appears to have no research potential and should not be considered a significant archeological resource.