What our web site says:

Abstracts for HSMC Archaeology Month

Recent Research and Future Plans at the Leonard Calvert House Site

Travis G Parno

Historic St. Mary's City, United States of America

In 1981, the archaeological staff of Historic St. Mary’s City began a period of intensive survey designed to uncover portions of the 17th-century city. Ultimately their efforts revealed the city’s historic core, an intersection at the beating heart of early Maryland governance. One of the anchors of the town’s center was the Leonard Calvert House. Home to the colony’s first (and later third) governor, the Calvert House was one of the largest wooden structures in colonial Maryland that at varying times also functioned as a statehouse, an ordinary, and the fortified center of a short-lived rebellion. This paper summarizes the history of the Calvert House site, reviews the results of 36 years of archaeology at the site, and examines some of HSMC’s recent research into the property’s rich history. It concludes by sharing future plans for integrating the Calvert House site more fully into the museum’s visitor experience.

My rewrite:

This symposium celebrates 50 years of archaeology conducted at Historic St. Mary’s City (HSMC). Presentations include Recent Research and Future Plans at the Leonard Calvert House Site, by Travis G Parno, A Retrospective Look At The Material Culture Of The Leonard Calvert Site, by Silas D. Hurry and Donald L. Winter, Exploring “Clocker’s Acre”: The Architecture of a Colonial Period Building by Ruth M Mitchell and From Bore to Bowl: An Analysis of White Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Anne Arundel Hall Replacement Project by Jessica E Edwards, Erin N Crawford. These lectures honor this rich legacy of work done over the last 50 years while also sharing recent research conducted by the staff of HSMC’s Department of Research and Collections

A Retrospective Look At The Material Culture Of The Leonard Calvert Site

Silas D. Hurry, Donald L. Winter

Historic St. Mary's City, United States of America

Since Historic St. Mary’s City began its investigations at the Leonard Calvert site in 1980, a remarkable suite of material culture has emerged from this premier colonial site. This presentation looks back over some of the artifacts recovered and provides some context for a number of the more remarkable objects. Ceramics, tobacco pipes, small finds, and glassware are all represented. Ceramics include Dutch tin glazed earthenware, Rhenish stoneware, and tiles, while glass includes façon de Venise tableware and bottle seals. Pipes range from elaborately molded stems and bowls through red clay pipes made in the Chesapeake. Small finds are represented by objects of copper, lead, bone, and silver. All of these contribute to our perspective on this unique occupation

Exploring “Clocker’s Acre”: The Architecture of a Colonial Period Building

Ruth M Mitchell

Historic St. Mary's City, United States of America

In 2013, archaeologists at Historic St. Mary’s City excavated a newly discovered building within the Governor's Field. The remnants of this colonial period structure survived below Anne Arundel Hall on the campus of St. Mary’s College of Maryland. The large 1950’s period classroom building had been demolished in preparation for new construction. Likely dating to the late 17th century, this structure underwent numerous repairs and analysis of the post holes will aid in the understanding of the architecture. Two unusual cellars were found, possibly dating to different time periods of the buildings' existence. A 1675 survey for Daniel Clocker describes “one acre on which he has already built”, and it is likely that this building was one that Clocker originally constructed. This project adds to our understanding of St. Mary’s City at the end of the 17th century through the beginning of the 18th century.

From Bore to Bowl: An Analysis of White Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Anne Arundel Hall Replacement Project

Jessica E Edwards, Erin N Crawford

Historic St Mary's City, United States of America

From 2009 to 2014, archaeologists at Historic St Mary’s City performed excavations around and beneath the 1950’s academic building known as Anne Arundel Hall at St Mary’s College of Maryland in preparation for the building’s demolition and replacement. During the survey, a variety of features and artifacts were uncovered, including a large collection of white clay pipe fragments, a number of which are decorated or marked. Our analysis of the white clay pipe fragments found at the Anne Arundel site focuses primarily on these identifiable decorations, features, and markings, with pipe stem bore diameters also being evaluated. We use the results of this analysis to clarify the site’s occupational history, comparing the archaeological data with the written record associated with the site. We then contrast this history with trends in the pipes’ manufacturing origins and demonstrate what this data can tell us about the Anne Arundel site’s history.