



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1255

Site Name: Williams Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Williams Property, Area D, Locus 1

Historic

Brief Description:

Early 18th to mid 19th century house site. Prehistoric isolated point.

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code CoC2

Latitude 39.0318 Longitude -76.6673

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

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) North River

- | 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 131 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/> | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/> |

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- | | |
|---|---|
| Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Historic | Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/> | Military | Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urban/Rural? Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/> | Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic | Homestead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Fortification <input type="checkbox"/> | Masonry <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> | Plantation <input type="checkbox"/> | Encampment <input type="checkbox"/> | Other structure <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mansion <input type="checkbox"/> | Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/> | Townsite | Slave related <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar <input type="checkbox"/> | Privy <input type="checkbox"/> | Religious | Non-domestic agri <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Industrial | Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreational <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Mill <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/> | Midden/dump <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/> | Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial area | Artifact scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring or well <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Trading post <input type="checkbox"/> | Other context <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Store <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Bldg or foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Possible Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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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"/>	Levana	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	2	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	20	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	12	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	1	Porcelain	17	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	76	Pearlware	51			Wt Salt-glazed	21

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	4	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"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

17th and 18th century cellars and associated features

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	370	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	161	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	673	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	2	Misc. kitchen	642
Arms	4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	6	Misc.	32
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<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 checked="" 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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County - Londontowne

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Williams Site 1 (18AN1255), also known as Williams Property Area D - Locus 1, is the archeological remains of a series of Late 17th, and early 18th to mid 19th century houses in the Crofton area of Anne Arundel County. The site is situated near the eastern edge of a relatively level high terrace landform above the North River. At the time of the site's discovery (2004), ninety percent of the site was situated in a fallow agricultural field, with the remainder in mature hardwood forest. The portion within the wood lot appears to have never been plowed, but is an area of low artifact density. Soils at the site are primarily Collington and Wist sandy loams.

The modern-day property, known as the "Otho Williams Property", on which Site 18AN1255 is situated is a combination of two previously separate farmstead, one encompassing 131 ¼ acres and one containing 62 acres. The 131 ¼ acre parcel includes land from various historical tracts: 130 acres of Jerome White's "White's Hall" and "Wilson's Grove", and 1 ¼ acres of Cool Spring Hill, which derived from a larger combined parcel of White's Hall and What You Will. Archival research suggests that Site 18AN1255 is located within the Wilson's Grove tract.

Robert Wilson of Anne Arundel County was granted 671 acres of land on 17 June, 1671. Wilson received a certificate for 200 acres of this land on 18 July 1671. The 200 acre parcel, named Wilson's Grove, bounded the Abington tract and the land of Jerome White, called White's Hall. A patent for Wilson's Grove was issued on 1 May, 1672.

John and James Powell, planters of Anne Arundel County, purchased Wilsons Grove on 8 October, 1672. Two years later, the Powells sold Wilson's Grove to William Jones, planter of Anne Arundel County, for a just sum of tobacco. William Jones transferred Wilson's Grove to his daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Captain John Duvall, on 17 August, 1689.

Wilson's Grove remained in the Duvall family for nearly 50 years. Lewis Duvall, a planter and the son of John and Elizabeth, inherited Wilson's Grove from his parents. In 1734, Lewis Duvall leased Wilson's Grove to Londontowne merchant William Peele. On 17 October, 1737, Lewis Duvall sold the property to Peele for £130. The deed described Wilson's Grove as, "...the said 200 acres of land is near all cut down, the buildings thereon old and decaying and not more than about 30 or 40 acres of woodland ground belonging to the said tract and but a small part of the timber thereon fit for clapboards." The deed further related that Duvall had several small children and desired to move to fresh woodland so that he could support his family. The property description is consistent with the observations of numerous travelers throughout Anne Arundel County in the 1700s. The unattractive region features untidy fields and small, crude houses. Planters were not concerned with maintaining and aesthetically pleasing landscape, and farms often appeared unkempt and abandoned.

On 27 October, 1739, William Peele sold Wilson's Grove to Zachariah Maccubbin, described in the deed as a "Gentleman" from Anne Arundel County. Maccubbin paid £232 for the property, and he and his descendants owned the land and lived there for the next 89 years. Zachariah Maccubbin was the son of John and Elinor Maccubbin. John came to America from Scotland and claimed to be a descendant of Kenneth II, the first King of Scotland. John's son, Zachariah, married Susannah Nicholson, who's father was Sir John Nicholson of Scotland. In 1742, Zachariah Maccubbin was recorded as a member of the South River Club, a social organization for the early settlers of Southern Maryland.

During the same year as his purchase of Wilson's Grove, Zachariah Maccubbin bought livestock and tools from William Rawles, an Anne Arundel County carpenter. Livestock included one bay "spade" mare, one dark bay horse, one gray horse, one bay mare and a mare colt (about a year old), twenty head of hogs, and 19 goats. Tools included a ship carpentry broad axe, a hand saw, a hand saw file and set, a pair of pocket compasses, an adze, and two "mortesen chizells". The woodworking tools that Maccubbin purchased suggest that he may have replaced the old, decayed buildings at Wilson's Grove.

Upon his death, Zachariah Maccubbin bequeathed Wilson's Grove to his daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of William Hood. The Assessment of 1783 listed Elizabeth Hood as owner of the 200 acre Wilson's Grove in the South River Hundred, and the land was valued at £360. Elizabeth owned numerous slaves: 12 males and females under age 8, 3 males and females between the ages of 8 and 14, 4 males between the ages of 14 and 45, and 7 females between the ages of 14 and 36. Elizabeth possessed 20 ounces of silver plate. Her livestock included five horses and ten black cattle (defined as meat cattle of any color, including oxen, bulls, and cows). The total value of Elizabeth's property amounted to £1,435.

The assessment record also indicated that six white females lived on the Wilson's Grove property, but that no white males were present. These data suggest that Elizabeth's husband had died by 1783, and that she lived on the property with five of her daughters. Elizabeth Hood's will, which was probated in 1784, listed her daughters as Anne, Eleanor, Hester, Elizabeth, and Mary. Her eldest daughter, Susannah Worthington, already was married.

Following Elizabeth Hood's death, Wilson's Grove passed to her bachelor son, Zachariah Hood, who had served as a stamp agent prior to the American Revolution. Since Zachariah was a British sympathizer, Wilson's Grove was confiscated by the Maryland government, as was all property of British Loyalists. Although Wilson's Grove was under government ownership, four of Zachariah's sisters Anne, Hester, Elizabeth, and Mary remained on the property following their mother's death. On 7 March, 1786, the Maryland General Assembly enacted a private act for the benefit of the four sisters, who had suffered losses from a fire. The act stated that since their dwelling house, kitchen, and all their furniture had been consumed by fire, the General Assembly would give Wilson's Grove to Anne, Hester, Elizabeth, and Mary Hood as tenants in common. The act also gave the sisters 50 acres of the Abingdon tract, which also had been previously owned by Zachariah Hood. The burnt house was likely representative of most early 18th century dwellings in Anne Arundel County, which were small and constructed of wood.

Two of the Hood sisters, Hester and Elizabeth, retained ownership of Wilson's Grove until 1 October, 1822, at which time they sold the property to Philip Hammond, Sr., of Anne Arundel County for \$2,000. The property was granted to Hammond in trust, with Hester and Elizabeth Hood retaining "sole use and benefit" of Wilson's Grove for the remainder of their natural lives. This wording suggests that Hester and Elizabeth had rebuilt a home at Wilson's Grove following the fire of 1786 and continued to live there. Hester and Elizabeth's house was probably constructed of wood, since 93% of Anne Arundel County dwellings in 1798, with the exception of those in Annapolis, were of frame construction. On 17 October, 1822, Philip Hammond transacted a bond of conveyance for Wilson's Grove to his son John Hammond. This conveyance was not finalized until after the deaths of Hester and Elizabeth Hood.

Elizabeth Hood died in June of 1828, at which time she freed her many slaves, whom she listed by name in her will. Male slaves included Andrew, Sam, Billy, Sam, and little Billy. Female slaves included Fanny, Easter, Elisa, Darkey, Sockey, Jenny, Nelly, and Louisa. Hester died in October of 1828, four months



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after her sister's death. Hester also freed her slaves, which included seven males and five females. Among these were Basil, John, George, Nanny, Dinah, Norra, and Sarah. Hester and Elizabeth equally divided their Abingdon tract among all their slaves.

The sale of Hester Hood's personal property was recorded by inventory on 9 January, 1829. Hester's estate sold for a total of \$308. The inventory conveys an image of a primarily domestic rather than an agricultural complex. The types of livestock suggest that the property may have functioned as a grazing enterprise, and the corn and hay may have been used primarily for feed purposes.

The items listed in the inventory confirm that the household was female-oriented. Kitchenware served more than a utilitarian function: the presence of a tureen, a sugar trunk, a brass candlestick, silver spoons, and silver-plated items such as a coffee pot and candlesticks suggest a female influence. The bandbox, used to store clothing accessories, also is largely a female concept. Hester's clothing was apparently of high enough quality to be sold to neighbors. Furthermore, she owned a looking glass and clothes brush for grooming purposes. A spinning wheel, linen wheel, hackle, and reels indicate thread, yarn, fabric, and clothing manufacture. These items also suggest that Hester and her sister may have raised flax on the property at one time.

The inventory records Joseph J. Hopkins (a Quaker) as administrator of Hester's estate. Hopkins also served as a witness for both Hester's and Elizabeth's wills. Archival evidence of the lives of the Hood sisters suggest that they also may have been Quakers, a religious group which gained a stronghold in the Crofton area as early as the mid 1700s. Quakers valued education, and Hester's inventory lists books and a slate, indicating the ability to read and write. Furthermore, the fact that upon their deaths the sisters freed their slaves and gave them land reflects Quaker beliefs about the institution of slavery. Quakers often freed their slaves, and this practice resulted in a high percentage of free blacks in the Crofton area.

Following the end of the Hood sister's tenancy at Wilson's Grove, the tract became part of John Hammond's estate when he died in 1841. The Wilson's Grove parcel passed to Margaret D. Hammond, who sold 149 acres of the tract to Basil D. Hall on 24 November, 1856. A 130 acre parcel, including parts of Wilson's Grove and White's Hall, was conveyed to Thomas W. Hall, son of Basil, on 24 May, 1868 for \$3,250. This same part of Wilson's Grove passed through the hands of several owners in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and remains a portion of today's "Otho Williams Property".

Site 18AN1255 was first identified in August of 2004 during the course of a Phase I survey carried out prior to the subdivision of the Otho Williams Property. A (then) proposed construction project entailed the construction of a residential subdivision within approximately 64 acres of the roughly 200 acre property. These investigations were undertaken in compliance with requirements provided by the Anne Arundel County Office of Environmental and Cultural Resources, pursuant to Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision regulations.

The site was identified through shovel test pit (STP) excavation in the site vicinity (a fallow and overgrown agricultural field). Phase I shovel tests were excavated 40 to 65 cm deep and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. Initially, STPs were placed on a 20 m intervals. Of the original 49 Phase I STPs placed in the field, 28 positive shovel tests defined the site boundary. Retests were then placed at 10 m intervals. Of these 72 additional STPs, 35 contained additional historic material. A total of 307 historic artifacts and 1 prehistoric artifact (a rhyolite biface) were recovered.

The full phase I assemblage consisted of the rhyolite biface, along with 35 architectural artifacts (3 possible window glass fragments, 2 handwrought nails, 3 other nails, and 27 brick fragments), 1 furniture item (a tack), 1 clothing item (a brass button), 41 ceramic sherds (5 creamware, 6 pearlware, 3 indeterminate white-bodied earthenware, 7 whiteware, 10 redware, 3 porcelain, 5 British white salt-glazed stoneware, and 2 other stoneware), 19 container glass fragments, 192 faunal remains (1 mammal bone, 189 oyster shell fragments, 2 other shell fragments), 1 arms item (a gunflint fragment), 3 tobacco pipe fragments (1 ball clay bowl and 2 ball clay stems), and 13 miscellaneous objects (11 unidentified iron fragments, 1 piece of wood, and 1 piece of charcoal).

In addition, two possibly intact historic features were identified during the Phase I work. A possible midden was identified in one shovel test in the northeastern portion of the site. The midden was defined by two distinct stacked A or Ap horizons. A possible pit feature was identified in a shovel test excavated in the west-central portion of the site. The pit was defined by dark soils extending up to 50 cm below ground surface and a subsoil that sloped contrary to the surface topography. Both features contained artifacts and charcoal flecking, while the midden also contained a dense concentration of shell. Based on these findings, the site was interpreted as a domestic site dating from the mid 18th to early 19th century and Phase II testing was recommended.

Phase II work was carried out at 18AN1255 in the fall of 2004, prior to approvals for the new subdivision. Phase II work entailed close-interval shovel testing, the excavation of controlled test units and the mechanical stripping of the plowzone with a backhoe. Only very limited intrusive sampling was conducted of the features identified to provide preliminary characterization.

Shovel tests were placed at 5 m intervals within the previously established grid of 10 and 20 m STPs. Shovel tests measured 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm below surface or 10 cm into culturally sterile soil. The soil was removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons, and screened through hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test, the depths of the stratigraphic horizons, and the presence or absence of cultural materials was recorded in the field on standardized forms. Soil characteristics, including color and texture, were recorded following standard soil nomenclature. Recovered cultural materials were placed in bags labeled with horizontal and vertical provenience data. Of the additional 383 shovel test excavated at 18AN1255, 181 produced artifacts.

Following the excavation of shovel tests, and analysis of the data gathered, it was determined that the proposed hand excavation of test units would be limited to the wooded portion of the site (its eastern edge). More intensive testing in the field portion would be carried out using a backhoe to excavated strip trenches and blocks. When cultural features were identified, limited intrusive testing was conducted to more accurately define the limits and character of the features.

Within the wooded eastern area of the site, test units measured 50 X 200 cm in extent. A total of 5 such units were excavated. STP data suggested that this area might not have a plowzone, thus, excavation proceeded from the ground surface in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural strata. Excavation for the purposes of sampling features was carried out in 1 X 1 m units employing 10 cm arbitrary levels beginning at the exposed subsoil surface. Excavation continued through cultural deposits until sterile subsoil was reached. All measurements within each unit were taken from a level datum established relative to the site grid. Soil color charts and standard soils nomenclature were used to describe the site matrix, and pedological attributes such as color and texture were recorded. All archeological features were photographed, and mapped as were the stratigraphic sequences observed in the profiles of the test units.

Mechanical excavation was conducted once shovel test sampling had been completed and resulting data analyzed. Mechanical excavation took the form of strip trenches and a strip block area. The procedure consisted of removing the plowzone, shovel shaving and cleaning the exposed subsoil surface and examining it for anomalous soil stains. Areas slated for stripping were organized following the grid, demarcated at the corners and along the edges with pin



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flags and excavated by a backhoe employing a 91 cm (3 ft) wide cleanup blade. A total of 295 m² of soil in 12 strip trenches was mechanically excavated. Where stains were observed after shovel shaving and cleanup, scaled field drawings were made and photographs were taken to document the features at the exposed surface. Limited intrusive sampling was conducted, in certain cases, to more accurately define the limits and character of the features. All excavated artifacts were placed in bags labeled with horizontal and vertical provenience data.

Another 857 artifacts were collected during the Phase II test unit and mechanical excavations. Broadly speaking, two plowzone layers were encountered at the site, the total thickness of which varied from 30 to 50 cm. The artifacts recovered suggested a date range of occupation of the site from the first quarter of the 18th century to the mid 19th century. Excavations in the eastern portion of the site identified 1 feature, while trench excavation identified another 10. The features identified appear to include a diverse set of feature types. With limited exception, features were defined once exposed and not sampled, as this was deemed unnecessary, based upon the amount of information gathered towards determining the potential eligibility of the site.

Feature 01-01 was identified in a 50 X 200 cm test unit placed in the northeast portion of the site. It was later identified in a mechanical trench that began about a meter to the south. The feature appeared a large soil stain with heavy concentrations of charcoal and daub. A core taken through the feature indicated a total depth of the feature between 90 and 100 cm below ground surface. The portions of the stain that were exposed extended for some 4.6 m (around 15 ft). Feature 01-01 was interpreted as a possible cellar associated with a late 17th or early 18th century structure (based on artifact recoveries in the vicinity). Furthermore, it is likely that the structure related to this feature was destroyed by fire, as exhibited by the concentrations of ash, charcoal, and daub. Three additional features were identified near the presumed center of the cellar feature. Features T09-01, T09-02, and T09-03 consisted of a postmold, post hole, and post repair hole respectively. These features likely represent a support post for the structure atop the Feature 01-01 cellar and a repair made to that support post sometime after initial construction. Due to the life expectancy of the superstructures of post-in-ground structures, it is likely that this type of repair or maintenance happened routinely.

Feature T01-01 was another possible cellar in the northeast portion of the site. It likely relates to a post-in-ground structure, though no posts were identified with the feature. Feature T01-02 was interpreted as a possible storage pit, likely related to the structure immediately adjacent to it (the T01-01 cellar). It was common practice in the 17th and 18th centuries to have a subterranean storage pit near the dwelling structure. Feature T03-01 appeared to be a portion of a rectangular stain that may be another pit feature. The feature fill was flecked with charcoal and daub. The pits function is uncertain and it is possible that it may actually be related to plowing.

Features T06-01 and T11-01 may be portions of yet another cellar. The two features' relation to each other is uncertain, but they are of similar depth (based on split-spoon augering) and soil character and appear to align. Feature T11-01 had concentrations of charcoal and burnt earth or daub in its northeastern portion. Diagnostic materials recovered in a nearby test unit suggest a late 18th century date. The charcoal and daub concentration may represent a cooking area.

Feature T06-02 was a linear stain composed of a light brown sand. The sand feature did not contain any cultural material and was interpreted to represent a landscape drainage feature. It likely relates to a structure located north of the T06-02.

An additional 1,669 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II testing for a total of 1,977 artifacts during both Phases of research. The phase II assemblage included 1 activity item (a piece of brass decorative hardware), 1 furniture item (a tack), 5 clothing-related items (2 copper alloy buttons, 2 composite metal buttons, and a copper thimble), 638 architectural artifacts (2 handmade brick fragments, 9 other brick fragments, 2 pieces of mortar, 1 tin-enameled ceramic tile, 23 window glass fragments, 5 possible window glass fragments, 62 handwrought nails, 30 cut/wrought nails, 77 unidentified nails, and 427 pieces of daub), 329 ceramic sherds (2 indeterminate buff-bodied earthenware, 37 indeterminate white-bodied earthenware, 2 unidentified earthenware, 2 British slipware, 1 Astbury, 1 North Devon gravel-tempered, 20 tin-enameled earthenware, 71 creamware, 45 pearlware, 80 redware, 5 whiteware, 14 porcelain, 16 white salt-glazed stoneware, 3 Westerwald stoneware, 29 other stoneware, and 1 unidentified ceramic), 111 container glass fragments, 450 miscellaneous kitchen items (17 pig bone/tooth fragments, 60 mammal bone/tooth fragments, 9 other animal bones, 211 oyster shell fragments, 151 other shell fragments, and 2 other faunal remains), 115 ball clay tobacco pipe fragments (63 stems, 40 bowls, and 12 miscellaneous pipe fragments), 2 arms objects (gunflints), 19 miscellaneous historic objects (3 unidentified pieces of copper alloy metal, 15 pieces of iron, and 1 mollusk shell fragment), and 3 prehistoric flakes (2 possible chert, 1 rhyolite).

Originally patented in 1672, Wilson's Grove exists today as the Otho Williams Property in much the same configuration as it did originally. It appears that the first Europeans to occupy the property were the Duvall family, beginning in 1689 with John and Elizabeth Duvall. It is believed that this family occupied the property and lived in structures set within 18AN1255, specifically the extreme northeast portion of the site. These structures might have been constructed as early as the 1690s. Features T01-01, T03-01, and T03-02 appear to be large pit features, any of which could represent the cellar of the Duvall home.

Furthermore, Feature T01-02 might represent a food storage feature used by the Duvall family, as it is in close proximity to the possible cellar feature, T01-01. Structures dating from this period generally were built using post-in-ground technology. The superstructure of these buildings had an average use life of approximately 25-30 years before the posts would rot and decay, causing the structure to collapse. According to the deed research, the Duvall family occupied the property until 1734, when Lewis Duvall, son of John and Elizabeth leased the property to Mr. William Peele, to whom Lewis later sold the property in 1737. The property was described as being in a state of decay and disrepair and was being sold so the owners could seek new land with fresh opportunity for farming. It is likely, due to the condition of the property, that Mr. Peele did not occupy the property. This is further suggested by his quick turnover of the property. Mr. Peele sold the property to Zachariah Maccubbin in 1739, only two years after purchasing it. The Maccubbin family, and heirs, were the next long-term occupants of the property.

It is likely that, after purchasing the property in 1739, that the Maccubbin family would have built a new home, as the condition of the structures was likely beyond acceptable standard. It is thought that Zachariah Maccubbin built a post-in-ground house in the vicinity of Feature 01-01, in the northeastern portion of 18AN1255. The Maccubbin family, and its heirs, occupied the property until 1828. It is likely that, during this time, the superstructure of the house constructed by Zachariah Maccubbin would have needed maintenance and repair. Features T09-01, T09-02, and T09-03 suggest such a sequence of events. Features T03-01 and/or T03-02 could represent the out-kitchen that would have accompanied the home. Furthermore, archival research revealed that the children of Elizabeth Hood, daughter of Zachariah Maccubbin, occupied the structure in the early and mid 1780s. This group included Zachariah (Hood), who apparently was listed as owner, and his sister Elizabeth, Anne, Eleanor, Hester, and Mary. A fire, in 1786, resulted in the total destruction of the home, kitchen, and furniture. Evidence of this fire might be seen in Feature 01-01 as the extensive flecking of charcoal and presence of ash deposits in the feature fill.

Hester and Elizabeth Hood remained on the property and were given ownership of the property by the state after it had been confiscated in the Revolution. The sisters likely build a new home in which to live, as records indicate that they occupied the property until their deaths in 1828. It is expected that the cellar of the new, post-1786 home is evident in Feature T06-01, T06-02, and T11-01.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1255

Site Name: Williams Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Williams Property, Area D, Locus 1

Historic Brief
Description:

Early 18th to mid 19th century house site. Prehistoric isolated point.

Unknown

Though sold to John Hammond in 1822, the property did not become part of his estate until the death of Elizabeth and Hester Hood, in 1828. The property was passed through the Hammond family until, in 1856, it was sold to Basil Hall. An 1878 map of Anne Arundel County shows T. Hall as waning the property. This map depicts a structure in the location of the modern-day Otho Williams main house. It is unclear what became of the post01786 Hood home.

Site 18AN1255 represents a late 17th through mid 19th century farmstead. The site appears to relate to the occupation of the site by Captain John Duvall and the Zachariah Maccubbin families, whose occupation extended from 1689 to 1734 and from 1739 to 1828, respectively. The site maintains substantial integrity. Furthermore, the site has the potential to provide additional information about the history of the site, Anne Arundel County, and the broader Western Shore region of Maryland for the 18th and early 19th century. Site 18AN1255 was proposed to be impacted by a housing development. The plans included the construction of a road, ending in a cul-de-sac, and as many as 8 new house lots. Impacts were expected to include grading, filling, and deep excavation, all of which would adversely impact the site. Based on these findings, avoidance was recommended. The impacts of the ongoing development on the site are not currently known.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002413, Site Files