



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN160

Site Name: Golf Course

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Wright # S/CA-1

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Woodland artifact scatter and 18th-19th century domestic occupation

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code CxA,AoB,CSE,

Latitude 38.9890

Longitude -76.4579

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) Carr's Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

artifact scatter

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 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			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<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	14	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	11	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	1	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	26	Pearlware	62			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	7	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	198	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	31	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	123	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	2	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	294
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	20th century telephone pole posthole	
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Golf Course Site (18AN160) is the location of an 18th-19th Century domestic occupation, as well as a prehistoric artifact scatter on US Naval Academy (USNA) property on Greenbury Point north of Annapolis in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a relatively flat-topped high terrace above Carr Creek, a tidal tributary of the Severn River. The surrounding landscape is gently rolling to hilly and moderately dissected by broad, shallow valleys a few meters above sea level. Vegetation at the site consists of reintroduced natural grasses and small trees and briar. Soils at the site are primarily Cumberstone and Mattapex silt loams.

Much of the US Naval Academy property at Greenbury Point was consolidated in 1737 by Colonel Charles Hammond into a single tract known as "Hammond's Inheritance". The tract remained undivided and relatively unchanged in nature through the mid 19th century. In the late 19th Century, Colonel Theodore Comer purchased the southern portion of Hammond's Inheritance and in turn sold the 180 acre parcel to the Navy in 1910. The northern portion of the parcel was converted for use as the Navy's radio transmission facility, while the southern 100 acres were used to house the Naval Academy's hog farm.

An 1846 map of the Annapolis harbor includes a detailed recordation of "Greensberry's Neck", which illustrates a single road leading down the spine of the landform. That map depicts two small sets of structures located on the road and relatively close to the location of Site 18AN160 (one to the north and one just to the south). The site appears to be associated with the same land holding as the northern-most and larger of the two structures. An 1860 map of Maryland depicts only a single residence close to the site area and labeled as the home of James Iglehart. The map still illustrates the single road running the length of the point, but also records a lighthouse on the landform's tip. Little else is detailed in the immediate vicinity of the site. Two structures are again depicted on an 1878 map which records the northern residence as being that of a Thaddeus Davids. The southern tract also has a residential structure on it, but it is located much farther south than the one depicted in the 1846 map. This residence belongs to Captain Theodore Comer and likely represents new construction. The main road is also depicted farther to the west than on the earlier maps.

The 15-Minute USGS Quadrangle maps available for the site area illustrate a number of the changes that have occurred on the Greenbury Point peninsula from the end of the 19th century through to the mid 1930s. The earliest, 1892, depicts the Davids/Iglehart farm north of the site, but does not show any structures associated with the Comer Residence. The 1903 quad map illustrates a cluster of buildings in the general location of the Comer residence, but appears to show a reduction in the size of the Davids/Iglehart farmstead. The lighthouse is no longer illustrated on the tip of the point.

Beginning in 1917, the Navy's radio transmission facility served to provide a secure communications link between the United States, France, and England. The station included four 182.9 m (600 ft) radio towers, a pentagonal fenced transmission site, and operator's dwelling, a Marine barracks, the officer in charge (OIC) and chief petty officer's (CPO) quarters, a wharf, and a water-supply system. By the end of the war, the transmission facility provided the highest powered transmitters in the United States and was capable of communicating with the Navy fleet anywhere in the world.

The facility continued to grow and included two additional towers, married enlisted men's quarters, artesian wells, septic systems, and a technical support building. In addition, the wharves were expanded and several barns were constructed. In the 1930s, three new 182.9 m "Eifel"-style steel towers were erected and the existing towers modified. The 1936 USGS quad map depicts the escalation of the Navy's presence on the southern portion of the peninsula with the expansion of the road system and the construction of a multitude of structures. Up until that time, the area surrounding the site does not appear to have been particularly affected by the events of the 20th century.

This all changed with the Navy's purchase of the northern portion of the peninsula in the 1930s and in 1941 the Navy constructed a set of antenna close to the site that were known as the "Marconi Triatic Array". With the Advent of World War II the facility's mission expanded, necessitating changes in land use and the acquisition of the land to the north of the Navy's holdings at the time. The Marconi Triatic Array antennas reached 91 m (300 ft) in height and provided a reliable radio connection between Washington, DC and the forces in Europe during World War II. These antennas utilized a grounding mat of copper wires that spread out from the base of each tower and apparently reached a distance equal to the height of the antenna. It is understood that at the time the antennas were constructed the topsoil was pulled back with heavy machinery, the copper grounding wires were laid, and the topsoil was redeposited over the top of the wire. In addition to the new towers, a bachelor's officers' quarters and a golf course were constructed. The northernmost portion of the former hog farm was developed for additional residential housing and some wharf facilities were dismantled.

Between 1940 and 1960, 17 new buildings or structures were constructed at the (then) National Radio Transmission Station, reflecting the increased hostilities in Soviet-American relations. Other buildings were modified or removed and the modifications to the station's physical plant and its transmission equipment have continued. In 1969, six of the oldest towers were removed. The Naval Radio Transmitter Facility was decommissioned in the latter half of the 1990s and the property was transferred to the Naval Academy with the aim to demolish or remove the majority of the buildings associated with the facility.

In 1996 an environmental assessment was undertaken to determine the potential effects of the removal of the antennas at the facility. During the assessment it was discovered that the area surrounding many of the towers was contaminated with lead due to the towers having been repeatedly painted using lead paint and then cleaning and maintaining them through the process of sandblasting. By 2005 seven tall "stick" towers had been removed along with four "Eifel" towers, leaving only three antennas on the property. Once the radio antennas had been demolished, the area was maintained as a wildlife reserve by the Naval Academy. Natural grasses were reintroduced to the area and it is believed that additional fill soil may have been deposited.

The site was first identified ca. 1969 by Henry Wright and recorded in 1970 by Tyler Bastian (Maryland State Archeologist). It was described by Wright as a campsite producing quartz flakes, chert flakes, and hammerstones, as well as fragments of brick that might be associated with the early English settlement known as "Providence".

The first serious professional archeological attention paid to the site came in 1995 when a Phase I survey was carried out across the USNA "North Severn" property which was being developed from the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility into a recreational facility for use by the Naval Academy (see above). As a federally-owned and managed facility, the USNA property is subject to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 which mandate that federally-funded, licensed, or approved undertakings must assess their effects on significant resources.



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Phase I work in 1995 entailed the excavation of 145 shovel test pits (STPs) situated on a 20 meter interval grid across the site. The survey work re-identified the boundaries of the site and characterized it as a fairly large multicomponent site. It appeared primarily as a wide, evenly dispersed scatter of 17th and 18th century materials. Historic material, when present, was consistently recovered from the plowzone and was frequently present beneath the plowzone. Olive-colored container glass, pearlwares (both plain and transfer-printed), plain whitewares, transfer-printed whitewares, kaolin pipe fragments, small brick fragments, and nails with square cross-sections were ubiquitous throughout the distribution. The assemblage showed the potential to yield a wide array of artifact types and styles. Besides the ubiquitous materials already noted, this distribution also contained North Devon redware, lead shot, tin-glazed "Delft" earthenware, Rockingham ware, terra cotta smoking pipe fragments, Whieldon ware, and Chinese export porcelain. Subplowzone contexts yielded olive-green container glass, plain whiteware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, salt-glazed stoneware, glazed redware, tin-glazed "Delft" earthenware, and a waste flake possibly associated with gunflint manufacture.

Shovel tests contacted two possible features. One STP penetrated the edge of a layer of mottled silts containing charcoal flecks and small pieces of daub. Another STP contacted what appeared to be the remains of a sandstone pavement. A scatter of fire-cracked rock and flakes, as well as one grit-tempered ceramic sherd were found mixed with the historic items in the plowzone. These prehistoric items suggest the presence of a Woodland occupation, perhaps a short-term resource procurement camp.

The historic assemblage recovered from 18AN160 in 1995 included a North Devon utilitarian sherd, a Whieldon ware sherd, a plain slipware sherd, 7 transfer printed pearlware sherds, 5 annular/banded pearlware sherds, 4 edged pearlware sherds, 11 transfer printed whiteware sherds, 1 Rockingham sherd, 2 Yellowware sherds, 14 plain ironstone sherds, 1 embossed mold blown glass fragment, 1 cut nail with a wrought head, and the possible gunflint waste flake. Based on these findings, avoidance of the site area was recommended.

A small portion of the site was subjected to Phase II testing in February of 2012. The Navy was (then) planning to upgrade and modernize the fire protection water source that serviced USNA buildings located on Greenbury Point. The project also included grading of an athletic field, installation of a new fire protection line from a residential area, construction of a new pump house and its utilities, tree and landscape clearing, and sidewalk installation. Again, as a federally-owned and managed facility, the USNA property is subject to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 which mandate that federally-funded, licensed, or approved undertakings must assess their effects on significant resources.

Phase II work entailed close-interval shovel testing as well as the excavation of a limited number of formal test units within only those portions of the site that would be impacted by the fire protection infrastructure improvements (essentially the northeast margin of the site).

A total of 211 STPs were excavated at 5 m intervals across the impacted portion of 18AN160 during the 2012 testing. STPs generally extended into natural subsoil or to the limit of practical excavation, whichever was shallower. Excavation units were then placed in accordance with the results of the close-interval shovel testing. Formal test units were 1 X 1 m in size, but were, in some cases, excavated in blocks to expose larger areas. Seven m² of test units were fully excavated, while another 3 m² were partially excavated. Units were excavated by natural stratigraphy (layers) and where strata were thick, by 10 cm arbitrary levels. Written records were kept detailing the excavation of each unit and units were photographed and drawn in profile and plan as appropriate. Manually excavated soil were passed through hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. All excavation units were recorded on a map of the site area and the soil profile of each unit was recorded. Narrative field notes and photographs were produced to document the results of the field investigation.

A total of 79 of the Phase II STPs were found to contain a total of 258 artifacts. The excavation of the test units resulted in the recovery of 367 additional artifacts. The assemblage recovered from the northeastern portion of 18AN160 during the 2012 excavations indicated that the general area was once the site of an 18th and 19th century domestic occupation. However, based on stratigraphic evidence the techniques used in the construction of one of the Marconi Triatic radio towers and its associated copper wire grounding elements (see above) led to the mixing and redistribution of the artifact assemblage within this portion of the site. With additional deposition of fill soil in the 21st century, further muddling of the archeological record occurred.

The full Phase II report for 18AN160 does not provide a detailed description of the artifact assemblage in the body of the report. However, the report does state that 598 historic artifacts and 7 prehistoric flakes made up the assemblage. In addition, the historic assemblage appears to have contained 113 pieces of handmade brick, 9 pieces of machine-made brick, 151 ceramic sherds (including 25 creamware and 46 pearlware), 30 pieces of bottle glass, and 1 English gunflint. The remaining portions of the assemblage are cataloged in the table above as 294 miscellaneous historic objects.

Based on the disturbed nature of the deposits within the northeast margin of 18AN160 and the absence of artifacts from intact proveniences, it was determined that this portion of the Golf Course Site (18AN160) did not retain sufficient integrity to provide significant information about the lifeways of the previous occupants of the area and it was recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Approvals were given for the fire suppression infrastructure project to proceed with no further archeological investigations in this area. It should be noted, however, that the 2012 investigation was not designed to evaluate the significance of the Golf Course Site (18AN160) as a whole as only a small portion of the site was considered. Should disturbance be proposed for the surrounding area, additional archeological investigation is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002111, Site Files