



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN774

Site Name: Franklin Point

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Archaic-Woodland lithic scatters, 18th-20th century artifact concentrations

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.8197 Longitude -76.5065

Elevation 2 m Site slope 0

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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) Deep Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 200 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Archaic site

Early archaic

Middle archaic

Late archaic

Unknown prehistoric context

Woodland site

MD Adena

Early woodland

Mid. woodland

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic 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

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

Post-in-ground

Battlefield Frame-built

Fortification Masonry

Encampment Other structure

Townsite Slave related

Religious Non-domestic agri

Church/mtg house Recreational

Ch support bldg Midden/dump

Burial area Artifact scatter

Cemetery Spring or well

Sepulchre Unknown

Isolated burial Other context

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

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"/> 1
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 63	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"/> 57	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 889
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input 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"/>	unidentified deep feature, fire-reddened soil	
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input 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 Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning?

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Franklin Point site (18AN774) is a group of discrete artifacts scatters encountered on a 477 acre development parcel near the mouth of the West River in central Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on a low-lying piece of cleared land east of Deep Creek, with extensive salt marshes to the south. The surrounding landscape is tidal and non-tidal wetlands, including emergent and shrub marshes, as well as palustrine and forested habitats. There is minimal variation in the topography of the site. The natural dominant vegetation in the area would have been hydrophilic hardwoods, including oaks, gums, swamp and red maples, and holly. Clearing of forest has resulted in an extremely dense secondary growth of greenbriar, blackberry, and poison ivy. Soils at the site are predominantly Shadyoak and Elkton silt loams.

The site was first identified in 1994 during the course of a Phase I survey of the 477 acre parcel on which 18AN774 is situated. The property was to become the site of the Franklin Point Residential Development. The work was conducted in accordance with Anne Arundel County legislation. Title 3, Section 109 of the county Subdivision Regulations ("Preservation of Existing Features") stipulates that historic places, architecturally significant buildings, archeological sites and similar irreplaceable cultural resources, shall be preserved wherever possible. Archeological assessments are required for development projects in areas judged by the County Archeologist within the Department of Planning and Zoning to have a high probability of prehistoric and historic materials within their boundaries.

Phase I work at Franklin Point entailed both surface collection and shovel test pit (STP) excavation. A total of 199 shovel test pits were excavated and 124 surface collection transects were examined. STPs were placed 20 meters apart and were excavated stratigraphically. Each shovel test was 50 cm in diameter and extended to a depth of 1 meter below surface or to a layer of sterile clay soil judged to contain no artifacts. All soils were screened through hardware cloth and soil texture and color were recorded using standardized forms and methods. Surface collection transects were laid out 10 meters apart in areas that had recently been plowed. Transects varied in length (depending on the size and shape of the field) and were subdivided into 15 m sections. After rain washing, the transects were walked and pin flags were placed near artifacts. These were then mapped and the artifacts were collected.

The Phase I survey resulted in the recovery of 895 artifacts, of which 775 were historic and 120 were prehistoric lithics. The portion of the residential development area containing the greatest concentrations of historic and prehistoric materials was assigned MHT site number 18AN774. The most productive area of the site, was a western sub-area referred to as "Area B". This field produced 158 historic artifacts and 35 prehistoric lithic objects.

Historic occupation of Area B was indicated by the presence of bricks and diagnostic ceramics of the late 17th through 20th centuries. A concentration of this material was found in Area B by a line of STPs placed across the field prior to plowing, and during surface collection of the (later) plowed field. The main items of interest were four pieces of fine Westerwald grey stoneware. All four pieces had exteriors finished in incised blue floral patterns with a smooth finish on a gray salt-glazed background and their interior surfaces are salt-glazed. The sherds all differ significantly in decoration and do not appear to have come from the same vessel. The pieces appear to be too finely-made to have been common bottles and too thin for use as chamberpots. They may have been storage jars, porringers, or small jugs. Towards the middle of the field, a Jackfield sherd was found, dating from 1745-1790. Other early diagnostic finds include a North Devon Sgraffito sherd and a pipe stem with a bore diameter suggesting a date around 1710-1750.

These items indicate that Area B was occupied in the late 17th to mid 18th centuries. Although the sample is too small to be certain, the artifact assemblage would indicate the residents were people of some means, able to afford fine imported stonewares and earthenwares. However, they were likely not truly wealthy, because they only owned a few pieces.

Although a few pieces of early imported ceramics were found in other parts of the site (aside from Area B), the dates of the majority of the materials recovered were clearly later. Some areas were exclusively 20th century in age. To the east and slightly south of Area B, was an early to mid-19th century artifact concentration, known as Area D was encountered. This deposit may be associated with one Joseph Jenifer, who is known to have lived on or near the site. He died in 1810 and could have owned many artifacts of the dates and types recovered in Area D. The Jenifer family cemetery is located not far from the site. The next most likely locations for historic dwellings were two brick scatters (Areas I and J) a few hundred meters east of Area B. Most of the ceramics recovered in these two areas dated to the later 19th century. While the concentrations of brick in Areas B, I, and J were not found in sufficient quantities to indicate the presence of brick houses, they may represent brick chimneys associated with wooden houses. Such a house would also fit well the suggested middle income range of the inhabitants of Area B.

Aside from the handful of early diagnostics mentioned above, all of the historic items recovered during the 1994 Phase I survey have been cataloged simply as miscellaneous historic objects in the artifact tables above.

All 120 prehistoric artifacts identified during the Phase I survey were confined to plowzone deposits. This was not surprising as the site area generally has a very high water table, with silt clay present at shallow depths of 30-40 cm. The prehistoric evidence suggests that a diffuse prehistoric lithic scatter is present at the site. Lithic debitage is present, but not at quantities sufficient to indicate that stone tool manufacture took place here on any but the smallest scale. In 199 STPs throughout the study area, only 38 flakes were recovered and 9 more were found during surface collection. A total of 13 projectile points or point fragments were found during surface collection. Seven are diagnostic and can be assigned to type categories. Diagnostic points include 2 Holmes/Bare Island points, 1 Selby Bay stemmed point, 1 Piscataway point, 1 Rossville, 1 Calvert, and 1 Lamoka point. Three bifaces were also collected from the surface. Lithic materials consisted of quartz (40%), quartzite (22.5%), rhyolite (11%), chert (10%), argillite (3%) and unidentified materials (7%).

In view of the presence of a possible 17th Century dwelling site located in Area B, the county archeologist requested that Phase II testing be carried out at 18AN774 before housing construction could proceed. Archeologists conducted Phase II testing at the site in 1995. To place the findings from the Phase II project on historical context, some background archival research was conducted on the site.

Archival research reveals that the site lies within the bounds of two early land patents: "Baldwin's Addition" (1663) to the south and "Crouchley's Choice" (1675) to the north. The two tracts may have been occupied as early as the mid 1670s, but little archival evidence has been uncovered to support this.

Baldwin's Addition, containing 70 acres, was first patented in 1663 for John Baldwin and the western portion was resurveyed to form a 75 acre parcel which was patented to John Medcalf in 1706. The dwelling plantation of John Baldwin was located on "Baldwin's Neck", a large parcel immediately to the south of



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Baldwin's Addition. The poorly drained soils of Baldwin's Addition were likely unsuitable for tobacco culture and likely would have been used only for pasturage in the 17th century. No evidence has been uncovered to suggest that Baldwin's Addition was occupied by the property owners, tenants, or others. Baldwin's Addition and Crouchley's Choice eventually were owned by the same family: the Mayos and then the Jenifer family.

Crouchley's Choice, containing 200 acres and forming the bulk of the development property, was first patented to Thomas Crouchley in 1675. He and his family probably occupied it until his death in 1710. A John Medcalf married Crouchley's daughter, Lydia, in 1701 and Crouchley gave "life privilege" of the tract (excepting part of an orchard which he reserved to himself). When he died in 1710, he was living in a household other than his own, but presumably on his own land. His estate included horses, livestock, a cider mill, tools, and a few items of plantation and household equipment, but no beds or domestic goods.

Baldwin's Addition, a neighboring tract, as well as Crouchley's Choice were all eventually owned by John Medcalf. When he died in 1728, his sons John Jr. and Thomas inherited all of the property except Crouchley's Choice. John Jr. sold his undivided one-half interest in these properties to John Chocke in 1760, and Thomas sold his share to John Mayo in 1763. Mayo purchased Chocke's interest in the property in 1763. Crouchley's Choice remained in the Crouchley family until John Mayo purchased the tract in 1760. This gave ownership of all four tracts to John Mayo and by 1783 to Joseph Mayo. Joseph's relationship to John is unknown. In 1783 Joseph was assessed for 639 acres including all of the tracts, but no personal property on the premises. One white male between the ages of 15 and 50 is mentioned as being in residence.

When Joseph Mayo died (about 1785) the property passed to his son Joseph Mayo (Jr), who lived only until 1789. Crouchley's Choice was inherited by his nephew, Joseph Jenifer who was to live on the property for the remainder of his life. Jenifer's grave is still to be found on the property (but outside of 18AN774). Three "tenements" were present when the younger Mayo's Estate was assessed in 1790. Eight years later, the 1798 Federal Direct Tax shows Joseph Jenifer owning Crouchley's Choice of 200 acres with two valued dwelling houses. His residence is a 1 1/2 storey wooden dwelling measuring 24 X 16 ft, with four outbuildings. William Lerby (or Lusby) also may have been living on the tract at that time in a 1 storey dwelling measuring 24 X 16 ft with three outbuildings. Also on the tract were a Jacob Gillum and John Cutler with similar-sized homesteads. Joseph Jenifer died in 1810, willing the property to his mother and then to his cousin.

The Phase II testing entailed the excavation of an additional 532 STPs and twelve 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units in high-potential areas of the site (such as Area B). STPs were 40 cm in diameter and were dug at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Soil colors, textures, and any anomalies were recorded on standardized forms. Soils were excavated stratigraphically and screened through hardware mesh. The artifact distribution maps generated through shovel testing were then used to assist in the placement of the formal test units. These units were excavated in the same manner as the shovel tests, but did not extend into the subsoil. The shovel tests had, by then, already demonstrated a lack of cultural materials in the subsoil.

Close interval testing yielded evidence of short-term, low intensity land use during the Late Archaic, and probably Late Woodland periods, and during the late 18th or early 19th centuries in most areas of the site that were investigated. Site limits could not be determined due to the general lack of sufficiently well-defined artifact concentrations. Artifact recovery rates throughout most of the site (including Area B) were very low with no evidence of subplowzone features or stratified cultural deposits. Close interval testing in Area J (to the east of Area B, see description above) and the subsequent excavation of the test units suggested to the excavators that a well-defined site may be present. Potential subsurface features were encountered in two of the 91 cm square test units, but the excavators chose not to extend the units or pursue the features further. They state in their report that they believed enough evidence was uncovered to suggest that a well-defined late 18th/early 19th century dwelling site, with intact features was present. Ultimately, MHT disagreed with this conclusion, stating that insufficient data was obtained to make a determination. Avoidance of Area J was recommended.

A concise tally of all of the artifacts recovered during Phase II work at 18AN774 is not provided in the full site report. Since no such tally is readily available and the site has been determined by MHT to lack evidence of integrity anyway, these items are omitted from the table above.

The Franklin Point site (18AN774) is probably best characterized as a group of discrete artifacts loci cataloged together due to the circumstances of their recovery rather than geographic proximity or interpretive considerations. The loci are actually quite widespread spatially and represent diverse chronological periods. None of the loci appears to possess sufficient integrity to warrant additional research. Site 18AN774 should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000754, 00000772