



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN881

Site Name: Peuleche

Prehistoric

Other name(s) River Farm

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Archaic-Late Woodland base camp, 18th-19th century domestic site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code PFB,CSE,AdB,

Latitude 38.7723

Longitude -76.7005

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-25%

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) Jug Bay, Patuxent River

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input 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 0 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 type="checkbox"/> | Y <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Early archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Late archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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 Y

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"/> 1	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
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"/> 2
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 47	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/> 187	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/> 113	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/> 37	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"/> 2		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 14	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 11			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 2674	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 2107
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1720	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2071	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock clusters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Radiocarbon dated roasting pit or hearths

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 103	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 85	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 175	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 113
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" 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:	<input type="checkbox"/> 940 +/- <input type="checkbox"/> 30 years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="checkbox"/> 570 +/- <input type="checkbox"/> 30 years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability
	Cal AD 1020 to 1165			Cal AD 1305-1365				
Sample 4:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="checkbox"/> +/- <input type="checkbox"/> years BP	Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Archaeological Laboratory

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN881, also known as the River Farm Site or Peuleche site, is an Archaic-Woodland period base camp; 18th-19th century domestic site situated along the Patuxent River on Jug Bay, Anne Arundel County. The site encompasses a large area including a 1300ft long by 130ft wide floodplain as well the adjacent slightly sloping bluff. The bluff is largely cleared and contains an old farm complex including several barns and outbuildings, a twentieth century house, and an enclosed community garden. The floodplain is wooded with trees that were planted in 1992 and the forest is a mix of hardwood and some patches of conifers. There is light undergrowth across the landform. Soils on site consist of Patapsco-Fort Mott complex (0 to 5 percent slopes), Adelphia-Holmdel complex (2 to 5 percent slopes), Galestown loamy sand (0 to 5 percent slopes), and Collington, Wist, and Westphalia soils (15 to 25 percent slopes).

Recent excavations at the nearby Pig Point site have proven that humans have inhabited the Jug Bay area of the Patuxent River for at least 10,000 years. Despite environmental changes throughout the Holocene, the area remained a constant hub of human occupation.

The property known as River Farm was originally part of Wrighton, a tract of 225 acres patented in 1659 to Ishmael Wright, due for transporting himself, wife Ann, and son Ishmael to the New World. Afterwards Wright sold the land to Thomas Hillary who then sold it to Nicholas Terratt. In 1684 Terratt obtained a warrant to resurvey the land. This survey increased the size of the parcel to 716 acres, encompassing the original tract and an additional 490 acres. The patent process was not completed until 1697, a year after the death of Terratt. The land bordered the Patuxent River, and much of it is now part of the Jug Bay Wildlife Sanctuary.

Nicholas Terratt died in 1696, and bequeathed the northern half of Wrighton to his minor son Nicholas and the southern half to his wife Jane for her life and, after her death, to his son. If his son died without issue, the entire tract was devised to St. James Protestant Episcopal Parish after the death of Jane Terratt. By April 1697 she had married William Liddell. In 1719 the will was recorded in the vestry minutes, thus showing acquisition of title to the land, Jane Liddell having died by 1707 and Nicholas Terratt sometime after that, while still a minor.

Except for land taken for the town of Pig Point in 1707, St. James Parish held title to Wrighton for the next century. Yet enough questions arose about its ownership that the vestry contracted with Major Thomas Tillard, who was leasing the glebe land, to conduct a title search in 1795. Despite this research and a subsequent deed to clear title, 200 acres, including what is now River Farm, remained alienated from the parcel.

The first mention of the 200 acre parcel occurred in 1702 when John Deaver and wife Hannah conveyed the land to Zachariah Brown. According to one theory Hannah Deaver inherited the land from her father Ninian Beall who had patented 300 acres along the Patuxent River. However, that land, Batchelors Choice, was actually located south of River Farm, and is now part of Jug Bay Farm. To make the story even more complicated John Deaver and Hannah Beall were not married until 1707. Whatever the actual sequence of events, Brown sold 150 acres of his part of Wrighton to Jeremiah Chapman in 1705 who then conveyed the land to Robert Brown in 1719. Apparently the two Brown men were not related.

Robert Brown held the land as a dwelling plantation until his death in 1728. His heirs continued to farm the land for the next 80 years. Brown bequeathed the plantation to his wife Mary for her life, and then to his five sons – John, Robert, Joseph, Abel, and Benjamin Brown. Anyone wanting to sell his share had to do so to another brother. In 1751 Joseph Brown conveyed his 1/3 share to John Brown, thus indicating that only three brothers were still alive, the other two having died without children. In 1772 Jacob Carr and his wife Elizabeth, the only child and heir of Benjamin Brown, sold her share to John Brown. The deed described her share as 1/5. It seems more likely that her share was actually 1/3, since John Brown subsequently claimed the entire parcel.

John Brown died in 1781, having written a will in 1777 in which he bequeathed his dwelling plantation, part of Wrighton, to his son Richard Brown for life and then to his grandson John Brown, son of Richard. John Brown also devised land in Prince George's County to his son John and personal property to his daughter Rachel Lane. Several grandchildren were also named in the will, including John Lane, son of Rachel. At the time of his death, John Brown owned three slaves, as noted in the inventory of his personal estate.

Transactions involving the Brown part of Wrighton remain unclear for the next twenty-seven years. Apparently the Brown and Lane families retained title, although the sequence cannot be readily determined without compiling a genealogy of the two families and their multiple branches. At some point the 150 acres must have been divided, and the Lane family acquired 72.5 acres, the parcel that became known as River Farm. In February 1808 John Lane sold his interest in the parcel to his son Samuel M. Lane. One month later John Lane of Samuel, his wife Rachel, and Samuel M. Lane conveyed the land to Philip Darnall, a member of a large landowning family in the southern part of the county. The metes and bounds description mentioned a stream as a boundary between that part of Wrighton and the glebe land.

In 1825 Darnall conveyed the land to Fielder B. Smith who, after moving to Calvert County, sold it in 1842 to Samuel Johnson for \$502. Ten years later Harriet Johnson, mother of Samuel, paid \$1200 for the land. In 1853 she and her husband Silas conveyed the parcel to John W. Armiger and wife Henrietta at a price of \$1800. Henrietta Armiger was the daughter of Benjamin C. Neff. The Johnson, Armiger, and Neff families all lived and farmed in the neighborhood of Pindell, Bristol, and Pig Point. Henrietta Armiger died in 1855 and her husband remarried by 1860. Armiger retained possession of part of Wrighton until 1879 when he, his wife Sarah A., and the four surviving children from his first marriage sold it to William E. Sunderland for \$1000.

William E. Sunderland was a prosperous merchant and farmer who owned three farms along the Patuxent River and Two Run Branch, totaling 563.5 acres, and lots and business operations at Pig Point that included a steamboat wharf, two warehouses/stores, cannery, and fishery. He died in 1888, leaving a widow Arrie E. and children William B. Sunderland, James L. Sunderland, Isabella Welch, Richard Henry Clay Sunderland, Lillian Owens, and Edward Ashby Sunderland. The latter son died in 1896, leaving a widow Susie P. Sunderland and minor children Marie E. and Josephine P. Sunderland. In 1898 the heirs instituted an equity suit in order to partition the real estate. The case file provided the first documentation of the name River Farm. Perhaps William E. Sunderland used the designation during his lifetime in order to differentiate it from other land holdings. The other two farms were called Home Place and Gary or Creek Farm. The commission appointed by the court surveyed the lands and divided them among the heirs. River Farm was found to contain 63.75 acres and include a dwelling and barn, although the plat itself showed three structures. The plat also referenced the Chesapeake Beach Railroad in the northern end of the farm, being 1.9 acres conveyed as an easement by the Sunderland heirs in 1898. Richard H. C. Sunderland was allotted all of River Farm.

Sunderland increased his land holdings by purchasing adjoining farms. In 1907 he acquired another part of Wrighton, 179 acres north of River Farm, which he



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then sold to Robert L. Fleet in 1920. Four years later he purchased part of Patuxent Fishery (acreage not specified) from Stevie P. Brown and her husband DeWitt C. During this same time period Sunderland was selling and rebuying River Farm. In 1907 he and his wife Virginia sold the land to the Maryland Rod & Gun Club for \$1500. Presumably the club members used the land for fishing and hunting, and may well have continued the farm activities on a lease basis. In 1916 the club conveyed the land back to Sunderland for a \$100 profit. Seven years later Sunderland and his second wife Margaret E. sold the parcel to Samuel A. Drury, a resident of Washington DC for \$1600. The Sunderlands also conveyed part of Patuxent Fishery to Drury in 1928. Shortly thereafter Drury reconveyed to the Sunderlands that tract of land along with River Farm. After that Sunderland continued to hold and farm the two parcels, assisted by his son Ralph E. Sunderland, until his death in 1940. Margaret E. Sunderland had died in 1932.

Richard H.C. Sunderland left ten children as heirs to his estate, his wife Margaret E. having died in 1932. Ralph E. Sunderland continued to live on the land and operate the farm after his father's death. The inventory of the estate listed both parcels together and valued them at \$2300. Improvements included a house, barn, and outbuildings. In 1951 the heirs sold both farms to W. Dudley Spicknall and wife Lillian P., residents of Washington, DC. The size of River Farm was recorded as 65.519 acres and part of Patuxent Fishery as 73.18 acres. After the death of her husband in 1958, Lillian P. Spicknall moved to River Farm and lived there the remainder of her life. She died in 1990, and bequeathed the land on the Patuxent River to her niece Lillian S. Hall who lived on Bay Front Road. The real estate was appraised at \$950,000. In 1992 the county purchased the two farms for \$990,000 for inclusion in the Jug Bay Sanctuary.

River Farm was certainly used for agricultural purposes until the late 20th century. The usual crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn were grown, along with watermelons in the 1930s. According to one story, the Sunderlands harvested watermelons from a boat after a hurricane in 1933. In addition, Richard H.C. Sunderland, his son Ralph E. Sunderland, and his grandson Ralph E. "Buddy" Sunderland ran boats for sora rail hunting, a sport popular among wealthy men from urban areas. 12 Now River Farm is used for scientific studies, hiking and biking, community gardening, and natural and cultural research. The River Farm site was originally recorded in July 1992 by Dr. Al Luckenbach, then Anne Arundel County Cultural Resources Division Chief. Luckenbach identified the site in a garden located on the bluff and stated it consisted of a Middle-Late Woodland artifact scatter, along with an eighteenth century artifact concentration. A crumbling eighteenth or nineteenth century house was located in the vicinity, and Luckenbach and his team apparently excavated two test units nearby. A collection of historic and prehistoric artifacts from this dig is stored in the Anne Arundel County Archaeology Lab in Edgewater, Maryland. However, no report was written and the field notes are missing. The house was torn down in the early 2000s by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks.

In 2015, in response to the tremendous damage caused by Hurricane Sandy, the National Park Service (NPS) directed grant funding to the affected East Coast states to "...preserve the historic and archaeological resources impacted by Hurricane Sandy... [and]...funding shall be used for the preservation, stabilization, rehabilitation and repair of historic properties damaged by Hurricane Sandy in federally declared disaster relief locations..." The Lost Towns Project, Inc. was awarded \$100,000 of this grant funding to conduct emergency excavation and documentation of five storm-damaged sites located throughout Anne Arundel County. River Farm Site was one of the five sites surveyed.

Several non-systematic surface collections were conducted on the shores of Jug Bay. These walkover surveys were only conducted in the early summer, as the vegetation grew dense and thick by mid-to-late summer and visibility was drastically reduced. A total of 285 artifacts were recovered from these surface collections and included both historic and prehistoric materials.

In order to assess the impact of coastal storms and determine the extent of potential subsurface archaeological deposits at the River Farm site, a shovel test pit (STP) survey was first conducted across the entire 1300ft long floodplain. All STPs were excavated within (to the west of) the 6ft topographic contour, considering this was the area impacted by Hurricane Sandy, as well as most threatened by future storms. Given that over 98% of the STPs produced cultural materials, the team decided to dig a series of 13 excavation test units (EU), across the length of the floodplain to obtain a cross-site profile. A total of 131 STPs and 13 EUs were excavated at River Farm. All but two of the STPs were positive and all of the units produced a wealth of cultural materials.

Area 1 represents the southern portion of the floodplain and encompasses an open, grassy yard and a small portion of the forest which had a great deal of undergrowth and young trees. A total of 12 STPs and two units were dug in Area 1. STPs dug in the yard showed a fair degree of disturbance, and most contained gravel and mixed fill. The yard STPs hit the water table around 2ft BGS, which was much shallower than seen elsewhere along the floodplain. Many of these STPs also had iron-rich soils near the base, suggesting persistent groundwater inundation in this area. The nearby tenants report that this part of the landform floods with increasing frequency, and archaeologists observed tidal flooding in this area several times throughout the course of this project.

The most prominent feature of Area 1 was a thick, rich, black Woodland period midden (F1) first encountered in STP 59 (N625/E500) and STP16 (N600/E500), and was partially excavated in EU1 (N605/E495). The portion of F1 in EU1 was approximately 0.7ft thick and was underlain by a 0.4ft cultural layer (called "Stratum D") consisting of sand and moderate gravel. The gravel increased dramatically underneath this horizon, suggesting that the large fires that created the midden around 1,000 years ago were burned right on the beach. Archaeologists observed significant rising and falling of tidal groundwater under the midden, which has undoubtedly compromised its preservation and integrity. Despite this, the excavations demonstrated that the midden still retains a high degree of integrity and extends at least 40ft in diameter. STPs dug along the river suggest that it does not extend to the river edge.

Nearly all of the FCR (60%) in Area 1 STPs came from the midden or within the vicinity, suggesting it was an epicenter of activity. Most of the tools and points found in Area 1 also originated from the feature, including a jasper triangle and jasper "killed blade". Interestingly, the killed blade fragment is evocative of those found in the ca. 200 B.C. - A.D. 200 Adena burial pits at Pig Point. Other notable tools included a Piscataway point and a Bare Island point, both of which could suggest an Early Woodland component of this portion of the floodplain. Seven bone tools were also found in and just above the midden. Most of the debitage fragments recovered from Area 1 (67% by count) were secondary and tertiary flakes demonstrating more advanced stage reduction took place here. The prehistoric pottery assemblage also demonstrates the extensive use of the midden. The highest number of sherds found in Area 1 STPs were found in the midden and just to the north. Most of the STP sherds (56%, or n=52) were shell tempered wares, suggesting the midden was primarily used in the Middle or Late Woodland time periods; however, a fair number (22%, or n=21) were sand/gravel tempered, as well. This could suggest an earlier occupation or simply a different type of pottery utilized during the later Woodland periods. Interestingly, pottery surface treatments within Area 1 were predominately cord-marked in some way on both shell tempered wares (30%) and sand/gravel tempered wares (91%), although there was a greater variety in types of surface treatment on shell tempered fragments. Interestingly, all five of the incised sherds recovered from Area 1, regardless of temper, were found within or just above the midden in EU1.

Nearly 95% of the Area 1 faunal and floral assemblage came from the midden. While most of the recovered bones were from mammals, specimens of various birds, finfish, shellfish, and reptiles were all found in the midden. It is hard to say if this is an accurate representation of what was originally in there or if the mammal bones simply preserve better. Seven of the bones found in the midden appeared to have been utilized for tools and one had butcher marks on it.



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The yard area also had the most historic artifacts in Area 1. Of the 15 historic ceramics found in Area 1 STPs, all but one came from the southern yard, and over 60% of the architectural materials were found in this area.

Area 2 encompasses the south-central portion of the wooded floodplain. A total of 47 STPs and five 2ft x 5ft "mini-units" (EUs 2-6) were excavated. Several prehistoric features were identified within Area 2, although the most prominent feature was a buried living surface (Ab) found just beneath the plowzones. This Ab was identified across the entire extent of Area 2, although it was more prominent closer to the river and less so further east, near the upslope. This could be a result of landform development or a difference in the way the site was utilized during prehistory. The overwhelming majority of artifacts found in Area 2 units came from Stratum 3 (usually the Ab) and Stratum 4 (the horizon just under the Ab). A high number of artifacts were also recovered from Stratum 2, which was an Abp, suggesting early historic plowing clipped the top of the prehistoric living surface.

Additional features in Area 2 included two, and possibly three, hearths and a large post. The hearths (F2 and F5) were found in both the southern and northern ends of the area. The southern hearth feature (F2) was located in EU2 less than 100ft north of the Area 1 midden (F1) and produced a 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon date of AD 1020 to 1165 (Cal BP 930 to 785). A lot of secondary flakes and FCR were also recovered from this area, demonstrating the fires and tool manufacture that took place just outside the midden area. The location of the feature just below the Ab provides a temporal bracket for the initial development of the midden during the Late Woodland period. The northern hearth (F5) found in EU6 did not have many artifacts associated with it, but the huge chunks of charcoal found within it suggest there was once a very large fire here. It was noted emanating from the Ab, suggesting it dates to the Late Woodland. Another possible hearth, consisting of light FCR and a few faint post stains, was found in EU5 Stratum 5. If this was truly a feature, it very likely dated to the Early Woodland period. The last Area 2 feature, F3, was a large post and mold that had FCR and pottery near its base perhaps to support the post below surface. This post was initially observed in the Ab horizon in EU3 and potentially indicates the presence of a substantial Late Woodland period structure. Additionally, many smaller, driven post holes were found across Area 2 but were not designated with feature numbers; rather, they were bisected, photographed, and recorded with the stratum in which they were found.

In terms of pottery that could be typed, Late Woodland wares account for 41% of the assemblage, Middle Woodland wares account for 32%, and Early Woodland wares make up about 27%. Based on this, it would appear that the River Farm floodplain was occupied throughout the entire Woodland time period. A total of 15 projectile points were recovered from Area 2. Interestingly over half (n=8) of these clustered in the EU4/EU5 area including three triangle varieties, a Jacks Reef pentagonal, and various other broken point fragments. The Late Woodland triangles from these units were found in the plowzones while the earlier Jacks Reef was found in Stratum 4. A second chert Jacks Reef pentagonal and a Vernon were found in STPs south of this cluster and a Bare Island was recovered from about 2.1ft BGS in EU6. Clearly, the entire floodplain was heavily utilized through the Woodland period and the stratigraphic placement of the points further suggests intact prehistoric layers under the plowzones.

The historic component of the site is well represented in this area. While no features were encountered that dated to the historic period, dozens of historic period artifacts (e.g. Staffordshire slipware, Rhenish and English stoneware, whiteware) suggest a domestic occupation from the mid-eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. Included in the assemblage were refined and coarse earthenwares which indicate that the historic residents of the site required both tablewares and utilitarian vessels.

Clusters of cultivars and remnants of brick walls eroding into the river at three separate portions of Area 2 further suggests that historic occupation was domestic in nature. This generally corresponds to the distribution of historic artifacts found in units, where EU4 had the greatest variability in types of historic materials. EU5, located on the N1000 line, had the greatest number of brick fragments, although no nails were found. Window glass was not found anywhere in Area 2. Interestingly, a honey colored gun flint was found near EU5 in STP70 (N1025/E475).

Further insight into this component can be gleaned from the historic record. Considering that this land has been in intensive agriculture since Europeans first arrived on the banks of Jug Bay and that the "big house" was on top of the bluff, the historic component on the floodplain could have been left by enslaved Africans. Marginal land like this was often occupied by tenants or slaves. Robert Brown acquired the property in 1719 and his family owned the land for the next 80 years. In 1781, the inventory of his heir John Brown lists several slaves among his assets. No firm documentation of slaves was found in the records of the owners subsequent to John Brown, including his daughter Rachel Lane (owned until 1808), Philip Darnall (owned until 1825), or Fielder Smith (owned until 1842), but they very well may have continued the slave-holding traditions entrenched in this part of Maryland until the Civil War.

Area 3 encompasses the northern extent of the floodplain. There were 73 STPs and six 2ft x 5ft "testing windows" (EUs 7-12) excavated in Area 3. A total of five features were discovered, numbered, and excavated, although several driven post holes and rock clusters were found across this portion of the floodplain. Some of the post stains were bisected and recorded but none were designated with feature numbers.

The only historic feature from Area 3 (F9) was a modern tree planting hole, dug ca. 1992. There were three prehistoric hearth features identified in the area. The F7/8 complex in EU 9 did not have any diagnostic artifacts associated with it; however, they were found within a horizon dominated by Early Woodland sherds. The northernmost feature, F10 in EU10, contained Early Woodland steatite tempered sherds but produced a Late Woodland date (conventional - 570 +/- 30 BP; 2-sigma calibrated - Cal AD 1305 to 1365 (Cal BP 645 to 585) and Cal AD 1385 to 1420 (Cal BP 565 to 530)), demonstrating a fair degree of temporal mixing in this area.

Several rock clusters were found in intact prehistoric horizons in Area 3 and one was designated with a feature number. F6 was found in EU8 Stratum 3 and consisted of dozens of FCR fragments, but was surrounded by loads of pottery and debitage, including a cluster of large quartzite flakes possibly representing a chipping cluster. These rocks were sitting on top of a shallow, dark stain, but very little charcoal was recovered around or beneath the stones suggesting it may not have been used for cooking purposes. It is not certain what time period this cluster dates to, considering the pottery both later Woodland shell tempered and earlier Woodland Accokeek-like. But given that there were a high number of pot sherds, F6 could have been the bottom of a storage pit. Similar rock layers and clusters were found in three STPs and in three units. These rock horizons may pinpoint epicenters of cooking and working activities and future excavations could shed more light on this interesting phenomenon. The Late Woodland period buried A horizon found across Area 2 was not as apparent in Area 3, although it appeared sporadically.

The prehistoric component of Area 3 was much more substantial, but fewer artifacts were recovered on this portion of the floodplain than was found to the south. This includes the ceramic assemblage, which was not as abundant or diverse as recovered from the southern areas of the floodplain. Only 376 prehistoric pot sherds were recovered and 48% of those (n=181) were shell tempered. In terms of pottery that could be typed, nearly half of the assemblage was Accokeek-like. A large percentage was also Townsend/Rappahannock-like, but far less was identified as Popes Creek or Mockley. About 10% was either Dames Quarter or Marcey Creek. By this metric, nearly all of the Area 3 pottery assemblage was made in either the Early or Late Woodland and almost none



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Unknown

was made in the Middle Woodland. There were also fewer projectile points found in Area 3 relative to Area 2. Only seven whole and partial points were found across the large area and all but one was found within 100ft of each other in the northern end of the floodplain.

The historic component of Area 3 is very insubstantial compared to Areas 1 and 2. No features from the historic period were encountered, aside from the ca. 1992 tree planting hole found in EU10, and there were few artifacts. Many of those that were found were modern, including bottle glass, random pieces of metal, and a brown plastic lip balm cap. A few architectural materials were recovered from across the area, including some brick and cut and/or square nails, but they were not clustered in any meaningful way. Several coal and slag fragments were found and many of these were around the EU7 area. No historic pottery was recovered, save one white clay pipe stem with a 4/64" bore diameter.

The historic component in Area 3 represents only passing use of this portion of the River Farm floodplain, although it was plowed from one side to another. Like Areas 1 and 2, all of the modern and historic materials were confined to the plowzones leaving the Native American horizons underneath intact and stratified.

River Farm (18AN881), located on the eastern bank of Jug Bay in southern Anne Arundel County, is a highly significant archaeological site with intact components spanning the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland time periods. There is also a Historic period component that dates to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, but no features related to this occupation were discovered. It remains protected as owned by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks and managed by Jug Bay Wetland Sanctuary, however, all of the above noted archaeological components were damaged during Hurricane Sandy and rising sea levels, coastal floods, and erosion are a perpetual problem.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):