



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN982

Site Name: D-1 Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid 19th-Early 20th century house site and stone-lined well

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1181

Longitude -76.7352

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

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) Unnamed tributary of Sever

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 168 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

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

Y

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

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

stone lined well

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	18	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<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	1	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)	<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 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 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

Mid 19th century house foundation and well

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	42	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	241	Activity item(s)	24
Architectural	3339	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	8	Misc. kitchen	22
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	104
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" 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 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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Brief

Description:

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

D-1 Site 1, or 18AN982 is the archeological remains of a mid 19th-Early 20th century house site and stone-lined well on the Fort George G. Meade property near Odenton in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is roughly 40 X 40 m in extent and is situated on a wooded, level upland with sideslopes and drainages. Soils at the site are of the Beltsville series and Sassafras series.

The site was first identified in 1993 during a Phase I survey of the Fort Meade property, conducted as part of an official "Cultural Resources Management Plan" (CRMP) for the base. The CRMP for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was prepared to comply with Army Regulation 420-40 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The work was prepared on behalf of the Baltimore District of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Phase I work in the vicinity of 18AN982 entailed the excavation of 221 shovel test pits (STPs) in 37 transects at 20 m intervals. STPs measured approximately 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm below surface, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil (unless ground conditions prevented). Soils were removed by natural strata and screened through hardware cloth. Appropriate data were recorded on standardized forms in the field.

Two concentrations of historic artifacts were identified through the shovel testing, the southwestern-most of which was 18AN982. The site produced a small assemblage of architectural and kitchen-related artifacts and also contained a fieldstone-lined well. The Phase I assemblage consisted of a clay marble, 1 wire nail, 1 machine-cut nail, 1 unidentified nail, 1 animal bone, a non-machine made glass lip, 4 pieces of machine-made bottle glass, 3 pieces of glass tableware, and a tin can fragment.

The functional character of the artifacts indicated the domestic nature of the site, while the low artifact density was more suggestive of an outbuilding than a house site. The dates of the materials suggested that the site was occupied from the late 19th into the 20th century. The artifacts were recovered from the topsoil. Although this is not indicative of a great deal of site integrity, the well appeared to be intact and might contain cultural deposits. Thus, Phase II testing was recommended if the site became threatened by development.

Archival research reveals that the tract of land where Site 18AN982 is located was originally part of a larger 3,050 acres called "Trusty Friend". In 1753, this tract was patented by Charles Carroll, one of the first land agents for the Maryland Land Office and a major figurehead in Maryland history. Trusty Friend was subdivided into three parcels in 1759. John Watts and Joshua Watts, Basil Dorsey and Edward Dorsey, and Alexander Lawton bought the subdivided acreage.

During the period of 1759 to 1783 Deed Indexes for this tract bear little evidence of exchanging hands. However, in 1783, two parcels called "Trusty Friend" appear in Anne Arundel County assessment records. Both properties are described as being part of Huntington Hundred. Captain Charles Worthington owned one of these parcels, which measured 286 acres, while the other tract, 100 acres in size, was owned by Thomas Spurrier. Unaccounted for, though, is the remaining 2,664 acres of the original "Trusty Friend" tract of land patented in 1753.

After 1783 there again remains little recorded information on Trusty Friend, but in December 1813 John Chew Thomas acquired the property from General Hopkins Snowden. The Thomas', Hopkins', and Snowdens were well-established Quaker families in Anne Arundel County, and the Chews were well-known Pennsylvania family. John Chew Thomas and Mary Snowden married in 1788. Mary Snowden was most likely the daughter of Gerard Hopkins Snowden, and the "Trusty Friend" parcel owned by Gerard Hopkins Snowden may have been a dowry.

John Chew Thomas, prior to his moving back to Pennsylvania, sold a 48-acre part of a tract or parcel known as "Trusty Friend" along with the buildings located on the property to Abraham Gardner in June 1816. This is the first indication of any buildings located on the property. Gardner doesn't retain the property very long, for the property is sold to Richard J. Jenkins in March 1850. The deed states that Trusty Friend was purchased "together with all houses, building, improvements, and advantages of every nature and kind". This is the second mention of buildings on this property.

Richard Jenkins died between 1850 and 1860 (the historic records are unclear as to an exact date) and his widow Julia inherited the property. Two maps from 1860 indicate a house on the property with Julia Jenkins' name inscribed as the property owner. In the 1870 Maryland Census Index for Anne Arundel County, Julia Jenkins is listed along with her occupation as a farmer. Julia's 3 sons, Jon aged 23, Mordecai aged 22, and William aged 27, are listed as well.

An 1878 map shows a house at the location of the Jenkins' property but does not indicate the owner. Apparently, the Jenkins family defaulted on the mortgage and the land was sold to John J. Elliot at auction. By the end of the 19th century John J. Elliot had already begun to amass a large amount of land, including the auctioned 48 acre Jenkins' property. John J. Elliot is listed in the 1880 Maryland Census Index as a farmer, aged 39, and married to Sarah Elliot, also aged 39. Their son, William Elliot, aged 5, is also recorded in the census. By the time of his death in 1907, John J. Elliot had acquired 82 acres of land, which were transferred to his wife Sarah V. and son W.N. (Noah) Elliot. Noah Elliot continued his father's land acquisitions, acquiring another 75 acres during the first quarter of the 20th century.

During and after World War I, the US Government began purchasing private properties for an army post, Camp Annapolis Junction. In 1919, the Army acquired 48 acres from Noah Elliot. According to a military map completed in 1938, the area around site 18AN982 was known as "Paris Woods". An area of covered vegetation on this map is most likely the location of Site 18AN982. The house, as of 1940, appears to be still standing. The house and an adjacent structure, most likely the stone-lined well found during the 1993 archeological survey, are shown on a 1940 USGS map.

In late 2002 and early 2003, a Phase II testing program was carried out at 18AN982. At the request of the US Army's Environmental Management Office (EMO) at Fort Meade, Phase II archeological evaluations were carried out at six sites (including 18AN982) on the Fort Meade property. These evaluations were intended to provide Fort Meade with the information it needed to protect these potentially significant cultural resources and to aid in the evaluation of potential impacts that planned (either currently or in the future) building or activities at the Garrison might have on these resources. As required under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, it is possible that these future actions might constitute an undertaking that is subject to the provisions set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.

Initial site reconnaissance during the Phase II excavation of 18AN982 uncovered the outline of a house foundation, which measured 10.60 meters long, north to south, and 4.40 meters long, east to west. The foundation was built from mortared sandstone blocks. The larger stones appear finished, while smaller



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Unknown

stones are unfinished. The stone-lined well lay 4.60 meters east of the foundation. No other visible signs of structures or features were found in association with the house and well.

Twenty-five shovel test pits were excavated to define the limits of site 18AN982 and to identify artifact concentrations. STPs were spaced 10 m apart and all soils removed were screened through hardware mesh. The STP survey indicated that artifacts were concentrated primarily around the house foundation. One of the STPs, which fell within the foundation outline, contained the most artifacts. This STP provided evidence that the house had no basement and that very little cultural horizon soils remained above subsoil. Ten other STPs around the house foundation and well contained artifacts, but in limited quantities and with no apparent concentrations or patterns. Window glass, in particular, was found evenly distributed across the site.

After completing the shovel test survey, archeologists excavated 12 test units to further identify structural remains, soil integrity, and activity areas. Eleven units were placed around the foundation of the house, and one unit was placed adjacent to the well. Soils in the test units were excavated in 10 cm increments within natural soil strata. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. Photographs of archeological features, soil layers, and general site conditions were taken. All soils were screened through hardware mesh.

The soil profiles observed at 18AN982 generally revealed a shallow 15 cm topsoil, which was also the primary artifact-bearing strata at the site. Directly below this was subsoil. Soils in the vicinity of the house foundations were slightly deeper, and included an upper demolition/burn layer.

Artifacts recovered during Phase II work at the site include 23 activity items, 3,336 architectural artifacts, 295 kitchen-related items, 8 arms objects, 104 miscellaneous historic/modern artifacts, and 1 prehistoric object. The activity items were a doll part, a hook, 15 miscellaneous household items, an agricultural tool handle, and 5 iron springs. The architectural items were 1,232 cut nails, 1,137 wire nails, 76 unidentified nails, a porcelain electrical insulator, and 890 miscellaneous architectural artifacts. Kitchen items included 18 pieces of whiteware, 4 sherds of ironstone, 10 Albany slip stoneware sherds, 10 lead-glazed stoneware sherds, 233 bottle and vessel glass fragments, a spoon handle, a mammal bone, 15 oyster shell fragments, and 3 peach pits. The arms objects were all brass rifle cartridges. Miscellaneous objects included coal, slag, clinkers, unidentified metal objects, melted glass, and other unidentified historic/modern objects. The only prehistoric find was a quartz Cresap point.

The deed research, historic maps, and artifact analysis for site 18AN982 together provide a relatively well established Terminus Ante Quem and Post Quem dates. The first definitive evidence for the construction date comes from an 1860 map, although deed research indicates a house may have been constructed on the property earlier. The artifact evidence suggests that the house may also have been built between the period of 1820 and 1860 at about the time Abraham Gardner acquired the property.

The house foundations were constructed of sandstone blocks, and there is no evidence of a basement. The house probably had a porch located off the east side. The dimensions of the porch, whether it extended the length of the house or was just part of the portico, are not known. Other than the well, no associated structures (e.g. barns or outbuildings) were identified. The well was made of the same type of sandstone that was used in the house foundation construction.

The historic and archeological research also indicates that the house was occupied throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, during the period of occupation by the Jenkins family, and into the twentieth century, when the Elliots owned the property. Based on the presence of near equal numbers of cut and wire nails, it appears the house was renovated over the years. A 1940 USGS map shows that a house and associated structure, possibly the well, were still extant.

After 1919, when the military purchased the land for its new military base, many buildings were razed. The house at 18AN982 appears to have escaped demolition. However, after 1940 the house burned down. The physical evidence for this was found in melted and deformed window and bottle glass, burned ceramics, and the high preservation of nails. The low number of domestic materials found in relation to architectural materials confirms that the house was abandoned long before it burned down. Most items apparently had been removed.

Based on the relatively low number of domestic artifacts and lack of horizontal or vertical artifact patterning, Site 18AN982 is not likely to yield additional significant information about the 19th century inhabitants of the area. Soils in the area are eroded, and no evidence of a yard scatter or midden was found. Therefore the foundation itself provides the only information regarding activities at the site. The foundation was adequately tested during the Phase II evaluation. The site has little to no additional information to reveal.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000748, 97001835