



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN983

Site Name: D-1 Site 2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early-Middle Archaic short-term camp, Early 19th-Mid 19th century possible tenant house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1193

Longitude -76.7186

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Sever

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 3 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic P

Early woodland

Middle archaic P

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860 Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown Y

Anglo-American Y

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

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		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware
Earthenware		13	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown <input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied <input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham <input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish <input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	97	Wt Salt-glazed <input type="checkbox"/>
		Tin Glazed	608	
		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Porcelain	7	

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	35	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	1	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Early 20th Century military trench

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related
Pottery (all)	898	5
Glass (all)	557	Activity item(s) 77
Architectural	434	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	3	Misc. kitchen 41
Clothing	5	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	9	Misc. 508
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse	Depression/mound	Unknown
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	military training trench
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Paling ditch/fence	<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:

D-1 Site 2, or 18AN983 is the archeological remains of both an Early-Middle Archaic short-term use camp, and an early to mid 19th century residential structure (possibly a tenant house) on the Fort George G. Meade property near Odenton in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site extends over an area of approximately 120 X 100 meters and is located on a ridge between two unnamed tributaries of the Severn River. At the time of the site's discovery, it was wooded. Soils at the site are silt loams (and in some areas sand) of the Loamy and Clayey Land 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 18AN983 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 northeastern-most of which was 18AN983. The site produced a small assemblage of architectural and kitchen-related artifacts. No foundations or other features were noted, although artifacts were recovered below the plowzone suggesting that the site might have some vertical integrity. The Phase I assemblage consisted of a chain fragment, 2 pieces of window glass, an unidentified nail, 2 pieces of brick, 1 pearlware sherd, an ironstone sherd, 11 whiteware sherds, 1 redware sherd, a domestic gray stoneware sherd, an industrialized stoneware sherd, 8 bottle glass fragments, 2 possible tin can fragments, a .22 caliber rimfire cartridge, and 2 unidentified pieces of flat iron.

The functional character of the materials was indicative of a domestic site. The dates of the artifacts suggested a range from the early to mid 19th century through the early 20th century. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended if the site became threatened by development.

Archival research reveals that the tract of land where Site 18AN983 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.

There is no documentary evidence for a structure at 18AN983. The site is on a portion of the larger 48 acre Elliot property. In 1919 the US government purchased the property from the Elliot family for the construction of the Army post Camp Annapolis Junction. According to a military map from 1938, the area of Site 18AN983 was devoid of forest cover. The area appears to have been a cultivated field prior to the military purchase of the land.

In late 2002 and early 2003, a Phase II testing program was carried out at 18AN983. 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 18AN983) 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.

Fifty-five shovel test pits were excavated to define the limits of site 18AN983 and to identify artifact concentrations. STPs were spaced 10 m apart and all soils removed were screened through hardware mesh. Thirty-four of these STPs yielded historic artifacts. Artifacts were evenly distributed across the site, although a concentration of architectural artifacts was identified on a small rise on the broadest portion of the ridge. The presence of both architectural and kitchen



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materials suggested that a structure may have stood on this ridge.

Seventeen formal 1 X 1 m test units were then placed on the small rise to further define the spatial pattern of the artifacts and in an attempt to locate historic features. 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 features, soil layers, and general site conditions were taken. All soils were screened through hardware mesh.

The soil profiles observed at 18AN983 generally revealed a shallow 15 cm topsoil, which was also the primary artifact-bearing strata at the site. Directly below this was 20 cm thick clayey sand layer, which sat atop a sandy clay subsoil.

One historic feature was identified. Feature 1 was a pit first identified on the southern edge of a test unit. Eight of the 17 formal test units were excavated adjacent to this unit in order to determine the size, shape, date, and nature of the feature. The pit fill was stratified into three layers and the soils yielded artifacts dating from the early 19th through the early 20th century, including early machine-made bottle forms. In total it measured 4 meters by 48 cm, and was 75 cm deep. Once all seven test units had been excavated, the feature, originally presumed to be a storage pit or cellar, appeared more likely to be a trench. The presence of early 20th century artifacts in the trench suggests that it may be associated with World War I training exercises. No features associated with the earlier domestic structure were found.

Historic artifacts recovered during Phase II work at the site include 76 activity items, 429 architectural artifacts, 5 clothing objects, 1,468 kitchen-related artifacts, 9 personal objects, 5 tobacco-related artifacts, 2 arms objects, and 506 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were a porcelain doll fragment, 43 pieces of lamp chimney glass, 4 writing slate fragments, 3 pieces of horse tackle, an axe head, 3 tools, and 21 miscellaneous activity items. The architectural artifact assemblage included 57 brick fragments, 165 cut nails, 35 wire nails, 35 unidentified nails, and 137 miscellaneous architectural artifacts. Clothing items included a brass thimble, a brass button, a Prosser button, a brass belt finial, and a leather shoe fragment. Kitchen-related artifacts were 882 ceramic sherds, 547 glass fragments, a soda can tab, an iron utensil handle with a bone overlay, 3 mammal bones (2 burned), 32 oyster shell fragments, and 2 pieces of charcoal. The ceramic sherds were 96 pearlware sherds, 7 porcelain, 109 redware, 12 yellowware, 1 Rockingham, 596 whiteware, 11 ironstone, 29 domestic gray stoneware, 4 miscellaneous stoneware sherds, and 17 unidentified sherds. The personal items were an ironstone chamber pot sherd, a whiteware chamber pot sherd, and 7 brass leaves (likely from a piece of jewelry). The tobacco-related artifacts were a kaolin pipe stem, and 4 kaolin pipe bowl fragments. The 2 arms objects were shotgun shells. Miscellaneous artifacts were 291 pieces of metal and 215 unidentified items.

Thirty-six prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of 18AN983, and included 1 projectile point base, 1 uniface (end scraper), 30 flakes, 3 pieces of shatter, and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock. The projectile point was provisionally typed as an Early to Middle Archaic variety, similar to a Buggs Island or Neville point. These artifacts were recovered from all soil horizon contexts. The low number of debitage, fire-cracked rock, and tools suggest that the site may have functioned as a short-term resource procurement camp during the Early to Middle Archaic Period.

The integrity of the prehistoric component was compromised by later historic occupations of the site. There is no vertical, stratigraphic integrity within the prehistoric component and no horizontal artifact patterning was evident. The lack of integrity and artifact patterning, and the ephemeral nature of the occupation severely limit the research value of the prehistoric component of 18AN983.

Again, there is no documentary evidence for any historic structure existing in the vicinity of 18AN983, and all available maps show the area as an open field. Although no structural features were uncovered, artifacts suggest that a frame dwelling was present on the site from the early to mid 19th century. The lack of documentary evidence for such a structure may indicate that the site occupants were tenant farmers. Tenant farm dwellings were often ephemeral, built with wood posts or sills and no foundation. Tenant farm sites from the early to mid 19th century are common in the Mid-Atlantic region. Most such sites, including 18AN983, were abandoned after the collapse of the tobacco market in the mid 19th century.

It appears that the military may have used the former structure location for training exercises prior to or during WWI. Feature I was most likely a trench excavated during the early years of military activity in the area.

Many early to mid 19th century tenant houses have been excavated in this region. Site 18AN983 is not a good example because its integrity has been compromised by later military activities. In addition, no more information can be gained from the WWI trench feature and associated military activities at the site. Such features are common on the Fort Meade property. The site has little to no additional information to reveal.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000748, 97001835