



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU968

Site Name: Gibson's Grant 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, Late 17th to early 18th century house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9838

Longitude -76.2698

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 5 m

Site slope

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) Macum Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 15 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

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

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

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"/>	Levana	<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"/>	2	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Stoneware			
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	147	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	33	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	93	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	5				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	33

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	570	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	253	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	5331	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	3903
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	203
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<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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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, Late 17th to early 18th century house site

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Gibson's Grant 1 (18QU968) represents a temporally unknown prehistoric lithic scatter and a late 17th to 19th century historic period of occupation. The site is located at the north end of Kent Island, east of Stevensville, in Queen Anne's County. It is situated at the base of a large knoll on a large, relatively flat area above Macum Creek. A typical soil profile for the site consists of a shallow 10 YR 4/4 sandy loam plowzone above 10 YR 4/6 sandy loam subsoil. The total site area encompasses 1,000 square meters.

Archival research indicated that the colonial history of the general site location began in 1656 when 150 acres was first patented to John Gibson and Henry Stoop. The parcel was then called Stoopley-Gibson. An additional 250 acres were added to the tract in 1657, and in 1658, 125 acres were sold to Andrew Elinor. The chain of title is unclear between 1674 and 1730 but in 1732 Francis Bright purchased Stoopley-Gibson. By 1798, Bright's household and property (then 176 acres) included 2 free blacks and 11 slaves, a house, a barn, and a corn house. The primary feature of the property is the 18th century manor house called White's Heritage (MIHP # QU-222). The dwelling was most likely built by Bright between 1760 and 1780. The Bright family maintained ownership of the property until 1865. In 1868, Marmaduke White purchased the land tract and it remained in the White family until 1934. At that time, the land was purchased by Gertrude McGuckin, during whose family's ownership the house was renovated, restored, and added to. From 1955 to 1971, the property was owned by John Sause who re-titled the property under the name of White's Heritage. In 1971, the property was sold to Luther Gregory who then sold it in 2002 to the White's Heritage Development Partnership, LLC. At the north center of the property, east of the main dwelling, an extant barn complex remains from an early 20th century tenant farm operation. The tenant farm house was demolished sometime after 2002.

Phase I archeological survey was conducted in 2002 prior to construction of the proposed Gibson's Grant subdivision. The developers were planning to subdivide a 148 acre parcel for the construction of a residential development. The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of areas scheduled for development. Site 18QU968 was identified in the northern portion of the project area as Site 1. It was defined as a shell and brick scatter measuring 100 x 100 m. A non-extant structure was visible in or near the site location on a 1975 map.

In all, 32 historic artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase I survey. There were 6 architectural items (brick fragments), 24 kitchen-related items (6 bottle glass shards, 1 milk glass fragment, 15 ceramic sherds: 1 Rockingham, 5 pearlware, 1 late porcelain, 1 Buckley, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 ironstone, 1 creamware, 2 other salt-glazed stoneware, and 2 shell fragments), and 2 miscellaneous items (1 unidentified metal piece and 1 piece of coal). The ceramic and glass indicated a date range of as early as 1775 but the majority of the artifacts suggested a date range of the mid-19th century to present. In addition to the historic materials, 7 prehistoric artifacts were also found (6 pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage and 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock fragment).

Five of the sites recorded during the Phase I survey, 18QU968, 18QU970, 18QU971, 18QU972, and 18QU973, were identified as possessing the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history, and were therefore recommended for Phase II evaluation in order to assess the eligibility of the sites for listing on the National Register. Between January and April 2006, Phase II testing was undertaken at Site 18QU968. Archeological investigations consisted of excavating 101 shovel test pits (STPs) laid out at 10 m intervals, 23 test units measuring 1x1 m, and approximately 5,000 square feet of mechanical stripping. During the course of the archeological evaluation, 10,489 artifacts were recovered, including 10,133 from a single feature (Feature 1). A total of 38 subsurface cultural features were identified as a result of the Phase II testing including a cellar (Feature 1), brick chimney fall (Feature 35), a paling fence ditch (Feature 28), and structural and fence posts including a possible paling ditch feature. Only Feature 1 was excavated.

Feature 1 was defined as an interface layer (Feature 1, Level 1) below the plowzone that had noticeably higher numbers of artifacts. It was interpreted to be the remains of a late 17th to early 18th century cellar, probably resulting from a single destruction episode. Level 2 was a thick, dense layer of brick and shell rubble. The brick and shell were too dense to recover and were therefore weighed and discarded in the field, with only a sample retained for analysis. A total of 52 pounds of brick (none whole) and 30 pounds of shell were recorded. The most prevalent artifact after shell and brick was bone (n=88). Standard domestic and personal items were also recovered from the feature fill. Level 3 was a shallow layer below the primary destruction layer that possibly represented an intact portion of the cellar fill. Subsoil was encountered at the base of Feature 1. The majority of the test units (19 of the 23) were excavated in order to characterize and delineate Feature 1. Four units (1-3 and 7) were excavated to the base of the feature; the remaining units were only excavated to the base of the plowzone in order to delineate the feature. The cellar measured about 6.096 x 9.144 m (20x30 ft). The artifacts from Feature 1 consisted of early colonial materials dated from the time period of 1675-1730. The feature likely represented an early colonial dwelling that was inhabited directly prior to the construction of the extant manor house (White's Heritage), during a period of undetermined ownership.

In all, 10,428 historic artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase II survey. A number (n=9) of activity items were collected (2 lamp glass fragments, 1 hoe blade, 1 writing slate fragment, 1 gimlet/boring tool, 1 possible fish hook, and 3 lengths of non-electrical wire). There were 5,325 architectural items (4,794 brick fragments, 10 window glass shards, 2 shards of flat glass, 8 window lead pieces, 157 wrought nails, 87 unidentifiable nails, 1 brad, 1 spike, 241 pieces of mortar, 6 pieces of daub, 1 length of electrical wire, 9 stone tile fragments, and 2 possible dressed sandstone fragments). One piece of the window lead was stamped with the inscription "E...M...1720". Small furniture tacks and brass tack caps were noted in the text and included in the 'nail' category; it was not possible to determine how many of each tack there were in the assemblage (they were not differentiated in the artifact inventory). A total of 10 clothing items were found including 3 metal clothing buckles and 2 shoe buckles, 1 buckle tine, 1 thimble, and 3 straight pins. There were 2 furniture items (decorative handles). There were 4,679 kitchen-related items (212 bottle glass shards, 11 table glass fragments, 555 ceramic sherds: 93 North Devon, 14 Staffordshire, 147 tin-glazed, 50 Astbury, 15 Manganese Mottled, 15 Rhenish, 1 Westerland, 4 Jackfield-like, 109 redware, 2 Borderware, 12 unidentified earthenware, 8 English brown stoneware, 1 Agateware, 1 Iberian, 1 pearlware/early whiteware, 10 porcelain (7 Chinese export), 32 Buckley and Buckley-like, 30 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 semi-porcelain, 1 ironstone, 3 creamware, 2 whiteware, 1 unidentified stoneware, and 2 unidentified terracotta, 6 possible bone handle pieces 2 of which were carved, 3 metal knife blade fragments, 1,182 animal bone fragments (9 burnt), and 2,710 shell fragments, primarily oyster. There were 201 miscellaneous items (11 unidentified glass fragments, 124 unidentified metal pieces, 5 pieces of coal and pieces of clinker, 32 charcoal fragments, 23 unidentified stone objects, 1 possibly with a squared edge, 2 chunks of sulfur, 1 piece of plastic, and 1 unidentified miscellaneous object). Personal items included 1 bone comb. Tobacco-related artifacts (n=196) consisted of 46 kaolin pipe stem and bowl combination fragments, 82 stem fragments and 65 bowl fragments, and 3 mouthpiece fragments. A date range for the pipe fragments is between the period 1728 and 1766. With the exception of roulette design on a pipe bowl, there were no decorations or makers marks on any of the pipe fragments. There were 6 arms-related items (1 honey-colored gunflint, 4 gray gunflints and debitage, and 1 unidentified gunflint).



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic Brief
Description:

prehistoric lithic scatter, Late 17th to early 18th century house site

Unknown

A total of 61 prehistoric artifacts were also found including 24 pieces of debitage (16 quartz, 4 chert, 1 quartzite, 2 rhyolite, and 1 jasper) and 2 modified chert flakes and 4 utilized flakes (2 chert and 2 quartz), and 1 broken notched jasper point. A total of 19 FCR and possible FCR fragments were recorded (quartzite and sandstone). Other lithic objects included 1 possible hammerstone, 1 possible anvil/pitted stone, and 1 possible grinding stone. A single prehistoric ceramic was also found and tentatively identified as a Townsend sherd.

Gibson's Grant 1 (18QU968) provides an opportunity to examine the development of the property from a 17th century subsistence economy farmstead to the 18th and 19th century wealthier plantation-style economy illustrated by the extant White's Heritage manor house. Archeological evaluations at the site identified an intact cellar feature filled with domestic and architectural material dating from approximately 1675-1730. To date, no other sites on Kent Island are known to contain intact subsurface features from the late 17th/early 18th century. A Phase III archaeological investigation was conducted in the summer of 2007 and paid for by the developer even though it was not a requirement of the State Historic Preservation Office. No report of those investigations is currently available in the Maryland Historical Trust library (the work was done by the Ottery Group).

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001674, 97002909