



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18TA78

Site Name: Long Point Farm 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) W-T, TX 6

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric unknown, Early through Late 18th century plantation/farmstead

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code EmA, MtcA, Mtc

Latitude 38.6836

Longitude -76.1513

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Flatty Cove/Tred Avon River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 22 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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"/>	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"/> 2	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/> 117	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 7			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	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"/>	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"/>	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"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	granite	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 682	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 122	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 1590	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 28154
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 294
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Long Point Farm 1 (18TA78) site was a colonial farmstead, inhabited from the early to late 18th century. The site is located on a floodplain and low terrace south-southwest of Flatty Cove, a small branch of the Tred Avon River, which in turn drains to the Choptank River on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The site stretches across two agricultural fields of Long Point Farm, near the town of Oxford, north of Oxford Road / Peachblossom Road. These agricultural fields are currently still in cultivation and are occasionally plowed. The topography of the area shows a slope of 0-5% and an elevation of approximately 1.5 meters above mean sea level (amsl).

The area surrounding the site has been occupied or visited by people since at least the Early Archaic Period, 11,500 - 9,000 years before present. This is known from diagnostic artifacts recovered from a shell midden site 100 yards north of the Long Point Farm 1 site. Dating of projectile points and ceramics from the midden site revealed that it was used as a short term camp during the Early and Middle Archaic periods (11,500 - 5,750 years before present) and used as a shell midden during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (2,050 - 400 years before present).

The land upon which the site is located was first patented in 1659. It was part of a property owned by Henry Morgan called "Plimhimmon". After Morgan's death in 1663, his daughter, Barbara Morgan, inherited Plimhimmon. She left the property to her first born son, John Rousby, after her death sometime prior to 1669. In 1718, Rousby sold the 600 acres of Plimhimmon and the 50-acre tract that adjoined Plimhimmon to the north known as "Morgan's Point" to Richard Coward, a merchant, for 470 points sterling.

Richard Coward was a sea captain and merchant originally from Bristol, England, who emigrated from England to Virginia in approximately 1680. After he purchased Plimhimmon in 1718, he and his wife Sybilla lived there with their children John, Mary, and Anna until Richard died in 1722, leaving "the home plantation" of Plimhimmon to his son, John Coward. John inherited 250 acres of Plimhimmon and Morgan's Point along with a mill and half of the orchard, with the remainder of the property to be divided between Sybilla and Richard's daughters Mary and Ann. An inventory prepared after Coward's death shows an estate of 521 pounds, 5 shillings, and 9 1/2 pence, with a number of expensive and rare items befitting the status of "gentleman" that he was credited with on the inventory.

Captain John Coward was also a ship's captain and a merchant like his father, a justice of the peace for Talbot County, and a vestryman of White Marsh Church. He and his wife Bridget had eight children, including the oldest son, Thomas, who ultimately inherited Plimhimmon in 1778. Thomas was required by his father's will to pay the other three sons 1,000 pounds sterling each. The Cowards intermarried with other prominent Talbot County families such as the Goldsboroughs and the Bromwells.

Upon John's death, Bridget Coward, widow, possessed a one-third dower right to the larger plantation and her son, Thomas Coward, possessed the remaining two thirds. In the 1783 Tax Assessment Thomas' house is described as a frame dwelling with numerous outbuildings and in poor repair, while Bridget's house is described as a log cabin. Thomas Coward was born in 1750 in Maryland to Richard and Bridget Coward. In 1776, Thomas served as master of the frigate Choptank, which traded between Oxford and London. On October 24, 1774, Thomas sailed on his final voyage as master of the Choptank, which would end its relationship with Britain before the American Revolution. In 1778, he was captured by a British ship and held prisoner.

In 1787, Thomas Coward sold Plimhimmon to Matthew Tilghman. Tilghman purchased the 600-acre Plimhimmon plantation and 50 acres of Morgan Point from Thomas Coward for £4000. The purchase was for his daughter, Anna Maria Tilghman, after the death of her husband in 1786. It is believed that Anna Maria or Matthew Tilghman likely razed the buildings constructed by the Cowards and constructed the current structure when they purchased the property in 1787. The site of the Cowards' buildings, believed to be the archaeological site 18TA78 based on diagnostic artifacts, was not inhabited after this time. It was eventually incorporated into the other agricultural fields on the farm and began to be plowed and cultivated for the next two centuries to come.

Part of the Long Point Farm 1 site was discovered in 1976, when a shoreline survey by Steve Wilke and Gail Thompson discovered a concentration of shells on the surface of an agricultural field in Long Point Farm, south-southwest of Flatty Cove. The site was not excavated until March of 2016, when Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., was contracted for a Phase I archaeological survey of the Long Point Farm in preparation for ground disturbing construction. Jason L. Tyler served as Principal Investigator for the project and directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Zachary Andrews and Anja Zander. Jeanne A. Ward served as Project Manager. Shovel Test Pits were excavated at 20 meter intervals throughout the entire area that construction was planned. Additional Shovel Test Pits were excavated at 5 and 10 meter intervals around Shovel Test Pits in which artifacts were found.

The results of the Phase I investigation showed a concentration of historic artifacts in the agricultural field south-southwest of Flatty Cove. A total of 169 artifacts were recovered from the field, including 50 items of handmade brick (w = 607.65g), two cut nails, one handwrought rosehead nail, and five pieces of window glass. The recovery of these architectural materials indicated that a structure was once present. The domestic assemblage recovered was very diverse, containing a total of 85 sherds of historic ceramics spread between 24 different ware types. Most of the sherds are from ceramics made in the 18th century, with only four sherds identified as being manufactured in the 19th century and eight identified as beginning to be manufactured in the 17th century. In addition, eight fragments of dark olive green, free-blown bottle glass were also recovered from the site, as were three pipe stem fragments, a pipe bowl fragment and an English gun flint. While the majority of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone stratum, a possible cultural feature was identified in one of the Shovel Test Pits.

The area was declared as the Long Point Farm 1 (18TA78) site by the Maryland Historical Trust. The boundaries of the newly created site included the area in which Phase I investigation showed a concentration of historic artifacts as well as the adjacent area in which the shell concentration was discovered in 1976.

In 2017, EAC Archaeology, Inc., was contracted to conduct a Phase II investigation of the Long Point Farm 1 site. The purpose of the Phase II evaluation was to assess the potential effects of proposed construction activities on the archaeological site and determine the site's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Phase II effort was designed to: a) identify the vertical and horizontal boundaries of the site; b) interpret the cultural affiliations, functions, and significance of the site; c) evaluate the integrity of the site; d) conclusively determine the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places; and e) define the need for further archaeological work.



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Fieldwork took place in April and May of 2017. Phase II excavation comprised 132 shovel test pits and eight 1m x 1m test units. A total of 31,434 artifacts were recovered, of which 27,773 were oyster shells. High concentrations of historic artifacts were recovered, primarily domestic, architectural, and personal items, including 581 ceramic sherds spanning 47 ware types; 124 bottle glass fragments, including 24 free-blown medicine bottle fragments and 85 fragments of free-blown dark olive glass, several of which were bases and finishes from English wine bottles; 399 bone fragments; 7 pipe bowl and 33 pipe stem fragments; 1,908 brick fragments, 122 fragments of low-fired daub, and 11 window glass fragments; 93 wrought nails, 1 wire nail, and 4 cut nails; 220 charcoal and 67 coal fragments; 2 buttons, 2 glass pendant fragments, 1 English and 1 French gunflint, 1 shoe buckle fragment, and 1 glass inkwell. The subsurface excavations also revealed three intact features: two pits and one post mold. The pits were interpreted as possible middens associated with the occupation and demolition of the historic 18th-century structure on the site, the presence of which was first detected during the Phase I survey. A large number of artifacts, including diagnostic ceramics and bottle glass, were recovered from these intact features. The post mold was interpreted as a possible remnant from a fencepost demarcating the 18th to early 19th century property boundary.

Many of the artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations of the site are consistent with the Phase I interpretation of a farmstead dating to the 18th century. Based on an analysis of the diagnostic artifacts recovered from the intact features and archival documents uncovered during the Phase II study, it was surmised that the initial occupation of the site dates to the first quarter of the 18th century, closer to the 1718 purchase of the property by Richard Coward. For both the Phase I and II projects, the density of artifacts was highest in the western portion of the site. Given this distribution, and the presence of intact features within this area, it appears that the historic occupation was concentrated in this portion of the site.

A prehistoric component was identified during the Phase II survey. A small scattering of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from four STPs and three TUs: one quartz biface, four quartz and chert flakes, one fragment of angular quartz shatter, and four fragments of a granite tool, possibly a grinding stone. Although this evidence of prehistoric occupation was primarily confined to the northeastern sector of the site, next to Flatty Cove in the area closest to the shell concentration observed during the 1976 shoreline survey, the angular shatter and grinding stone fragments were recovered from TUs 2 and 5, in the center of the site. No prehistoric features were uncovered; all prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plowzone stratum.

The Phase II excavation expanded the boundaries of the Long Point Farm 1 site from 120 meters by 80 meters to 152 by 180 meters, covering 4.09 acres (16,571.56 square meters). The archaeological resources at 18TA78 are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D. Based on this evaluation, the site is being preserved in place.

The results of excavation and archival research have shown that the Long Point Farm 1 site (18TA78) was the 18th century farmstead of the Coward family. While a number of sites with 18th-century components have been identified in Talbot County, there has been a lack of rigorous investigation beyond the Phase I level of sites with components contemporaneous with the occupation of 18TA78. The presence of intact features at the site suggests the possibility of further intact 18th-century features being preserved elsewhere on site. The integrity of the site points to a high research potential for the undisturbed portions of the site, increasing its future ability to yield further information important in history or prehistory.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002767, 95003039