

5.4 Archaeological Investigations: Terrestrial Sites

Twenty-six archaeological sites have been documented in the portion of the Bodkin Creek estuary defined as the study area for this investigation (Table 5-2, Figure 5-35). The following portion of the report describes the sites in such detail as is currently available. Most of the site data summarized in the pages that follow has been excerpted from MHT Archeological Site Survey forms and relevant archaeological reports. The forms consulted for these summaries include the *Basic Data Report* form and the associated *Prehistoric Data*, *Historic Data*, and *Shipwreck Data* forms.

The site descriptions are presented in numerical order based on site number. Following the site number, the site name is listed, as well as information about the type of site, its size, the known chronological periods represented, artifacts recorded at the site, investigations conducted, National Register of Historic Places status, and relevant bibliographic references. Unless otherwise noted, the information in the entries labeled Description is quoted directly from the *Basic Data Report* form. Measurements are presented in metric units unless reported in site forms or cultural resource management reports in English units. Satellite images depict approximate site locations; precise locations available from MHT.

All of the sites occur in Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number 7, and the Western Shore Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The sites are located on either the Sparrows Point or Gibson Island USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles.

Site No.	Temporal Period	Type	Primary Reference
18AN169	historical: 18 th century	house	Gadsby et al. 2001
18AN244	prehistoric: Late Woodland	shell midden	Stearns 1943
18AN265	prehistoric: Woodland	shell midden	Stearns 1943
18AN266	prehistoric: Woodland	shell midden	Stearns 1943
18AN426	prehistoric: undetermined	shell midden	Wilkie and Thompson 1977
18AN427	prehistoric: undetermined	shell midden	Wilkie and Thompson 1977
18AN654	prehistoric: Late Archaic-Late Woodland historical: 18 th -20 th centuries	prehistoric: base camp/resource procurement station historic: field scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN655	prehistoric: Late Archaic-Early Woodland historical: 18 th -20 th centuries	prehistoric: base camp/resource procurement station historic: field scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN656	prehistoric: Middle-Late Woodland	prehistoric: base camp/resource procurement station	Goodman 1989
18AN657	prehistoric: undetermined	lithic scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN658	prehistoric: undetermined	lithic scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN659	prehistoric: undetermined	lithic scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN660	prehistoric: undetermined	lithic scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN661	historical: 20 th century	foundation	Goodman 1989
18AN662	prehistoric: undetermined	lithic scatter	Goodman 1989
18AN843	historical: 20 th century	farmstead	Williams 1991

Site No.	Temporal Period	Type	Primary Reference
18AN844	prehistoric: Woodland historical: 19 th -20 th century	prehistoric: artifact scatter historical: farmstead	Williams 1991
18AN949	prehistoric: undetermined historical: late-18 th century	prehistoric: artifact collection historical: canal	Luckenbach 1991
18AN1005	prehistoric: Early-Middle Woodland historical: 18 th -19 th century	prehistoric: camp, shell midden historical: structure, wharf	Hammill et al. 1997; Gadsby et al. 2001; Sharpe 2006
18AN1072	historical: 18 th -19 th century	maritime site, possible structure	Walker 1998
18AN1177	prehistoric: undetermined historical: 17 th -19 th century	prehistoric: lithic scatter historical: artifact scatter	Gadsby et al. 2001
18AN1183	historical: 19 th -20 th century	historical: artifact scatter	Ward 2000
18AN1184	historical: 19 th century	historical: house site	Ward 2000
18AN1185	historical: 19 th century	historical: house site	Ward 2000
18AN1224	historical: 19 th -20 th century	historical: barge shipwreck	Bilicki 2005
18AN1354	historical: 19 th -20 th century	historical: wharf/pier	Bilicki 2007

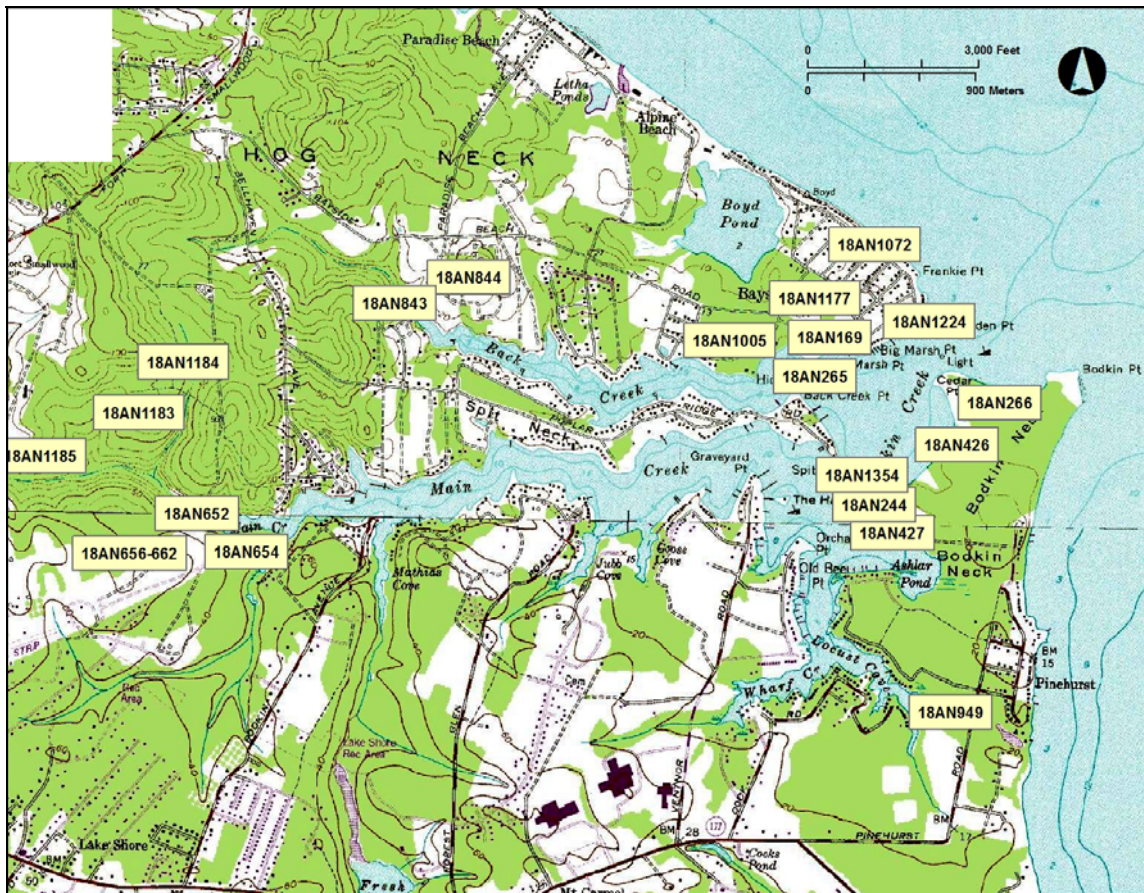


Figure 5-35. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area
(USGS Topographic Quad Sheets: Sparrows Point and Gibson Island;
precise locations available from MHT).

18AN169 Hancock's Resolution

Type: 18th century plantation, standing house (AA129), occupied through the 20th century

Location: on north shore of Back Creek at its confluence with Bodkin Creek

Landform: low terrace, 0-5% slope

Nearest Surface Water: 150 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: EoB

Condition: wooded, disturbed, plowed, excavations

Description: "Site is at Old House Cove on Bodkin Creek near Bayside Beach.

Site consists of standing structures. The Hancock house is a 1 1/2 story, gambrel roofed structure built of ferrous sandstone blocks, with a 1 1/2 story wooden addition attached to it by a 1 story wooden hyphen. There is a stone outbuilding, a corncrib, and a collapsed wooden structure."

Stratified deposits are described from the west side of the house:

"A: 10YR4/2 loamy sand,

B: 10YR4/3 to 10YR5/3 loamy sand,

C: 10YR7/4 sand.

There are features extending into Layer C."

Size: 150-by-150 meters

Artifacts: the general list includes ceramics, bottle/table glass, other kitchen artifacts, furniture, clothing, personal items, tobacco pipes, activity items, arms, faunal and floral remains, human skeletal remains, other organic remains

Diagnostics: pearlware, whiteware, brown transfer-printed whiteware, yellow ware, domestic brown stoneware, wrought and cut nails, and a Lincoln penny dated 1956; dendrochronological results implied a construction date post-1783

Features: listed features include construction features, foundations, a hearth/chimney base, postholes/postmolds, and a charcoal concentration

Archaeological Investigations: Phase III/Excavation (Research, Compliance, Renovation); Non-Systematic Surface Search; Systematic Shovel Test Pits; Excavation Units

The site form notes that in 1971, H. Wright conducted excavations in 6 areas: a 4-by-2 foot block in the cellar, a 26-by-2 foot trench along the east wall of the building, a 32-by-2 foot trench along the south wall; a 8-by-2 foot block along the west wall; 4-by-2 foot block along the east wall of an out building; and 90 square feet of excavation of a stone feature.

The site form further notes that in 1986, B. Roulette excavated 31 units ranging in size from full 5-by-5-foot units to partial units as small as 1.5-by-5 foot.

The updated (2001) site form summarizes the archaeological investigations of Hancock's Resolution from 1980 to 2000, and updates the original site form completed in 1970. The information on the wharf or pier site on Back Creek, once included with 18AN169 but well outside of the site's boundaries, can be found in 18AN1005, Bobby's Site, a multi-component prehistoric and historic site adjoining the creek.

Fieldwork in 2000 included testing and subsequent mitigation of a 6-by-9-foot area for a cistern and a 4-by-4-foot area for a new well; monitoring a utility trench that will provide power to the new cistern and well pump; and mapping a series of ironstone blocks located in the garden.

NRHP Eligibility: Listed

References (chronologically ordered):

Stearns, Richard E.

1943 Some Indian Village Sites of Tidewater Maryland. *The Natural History Society of Maryland Proceeding*, No. 9. Baltimore.

Wright, Henry T.

1972 *Exploratory Excavations at Hancock's Resolution, 1971: A Field Report*. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Wright, Russell

1980 *Hancock's Resolution: A Historical Structure Report of the Hancock Family Farm*. Submitted to Historic Annapolis, Inc. On file Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, Annapolis.

Roulette, Billy Ray

1986 *Archaeological Excavation of Hancock's Resolution Site 18AN169, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Archaeology in Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Walker, Mark

1998 *Archaeological Investigations at Hancock's Resolution and Bayside Beach, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Submitted to Friends of Hancock's Resolution by The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel, Annapolis. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville

McKnight, Justine Woodward

1999 *Hancock's Resolution: Historic Landscape Analysis, Vol. 1*. Submitted to the Friends of Hancock's Resolution. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Gadsby, David, Sherri M. Marsh, Paul Mintz, and Jason Moser

2001 *A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169)*. Anne Arundel Lost Towns Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Lee, John G., and Charles A. Phillips

2002 *Hancock's Resolution, A Preliminary Survey: Conservation Assessment Historical Evaluation*. Conducted for the Friends of Hancock's Resolution. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Moser, Jason D.

2002 Executive summary. Archaeological fieldwork conducted at Hancock's Resolution on June 12, 13, and 18, 2002. Anne Arundel County Office of Planning & Zoning, Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sharpe, Shawn

2006 *Phase III Archaeological Excavations at 18AN1005 Hancock's Resolution Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Lost Towns Archaeology Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: At present the site is a historical park open to the public part of the year. The stone farm house has been restored and is maintained in good condition, as are several small, frame or masonry outbuildings (Figure 5-36). A grassy lawn area is likewise maintained around the main structure and the entrance to the property from Bayside Beach Road. The remaining grounds are wooded, with small trees and saplings growing throughout, along with a dense understory of vines and briars. The family cemetery, west of the house, has also been restored and is maintained (Figure 5-37, 5-38).

The site boundaries appear to be incorrectly mapped in MHT files, which show the site to be approximately 100 meters west of the actual location (Figure 5-39). The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that little degradation has occurred since the 1970s, while the mid-19th-century shoreline appears poorly correlated with modern landmarks.

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Figure 5-36. Hancock's Resolution Stone Farm House.



Figure 5-37. Hancock Family Cemetery.



Figure 5-38. Hancock Family Cemetery with a View toward the New Wharf.



Figure 5-39. Location of 18AN169 in MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines (arrow indicates location of Hancock's Resolution farmhouse).

18AN244 Bodkin East Shell Heap

Type: prehistoric shell midden (Late Woodland)

Location: south shore of Bodkin Creek, on Bodkin Neck north of Ashlar Pond

Landform: low terrace, 6-10% slope

Nearest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: 10) LOC

Condition: wooded, disturbed, eroded

Description: “Site is located on a small rise 10 feet above the water, the site is north of a filled in cove of Bodkin Creek and south of a small stream. Site now wooded, erosion along the shoreline. Site extends 120 feet along the shoreline with the concentration of shells in the middle 60 feet and at this area the shells are apx. 1 1/4 to 2 feet thick. Deposit decreases to scattered amounts from the middle. Soil is sandy with a clay base.”

Size: 35 meters long, width unspecified

Artifacts: oyster shell, ceramics

Diagnostics: an avocational investigation reported 1 shell-tempered, incised sherd “similar to Ware II, type III as reported in the Elkridge site report, 1970, vol. 6, no. 2.” The reference is to a report by Wayne Clark in *Maryland Archeology* 6(2):38 describing a shell-tempered, fabric impressed early Late Woodland ceramic with incised and punctuated decoration that “resembles the Rappahannock series” (Clark 1970:41).

Features: shell midden

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Avocational Investigation) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search, conducted by Wayne E. Clark, Lou Phellps in 1972

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Stearns, Richard E.

1943 Some Indian Village Sites of Tidewater Maryland. *The Natural History Society of Maryland Proceeding*, No. 9. Baltimore.

Current Assessment: Terrestrial access to this site was not obtained. Commercially available satellite imagery and shoreline reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that a small pier and rip-rap are present along the shoreline in the vicinity of the site as mapped in MHT files (Figure 5-40). Southward along the shoreline are marsh grasses and Site 18AN427. The precise location and condition of Site 18AN244 were not determined. The MHT location places the site in the creek, yet the DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that 15-45 meters of fast land may have been lost to erosion since the 19th century (Figure 5-41).



Figure 5-40. Approximate Location of 18AN244.



Figure 5-41. Location of 18AN244 in MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

18AN265 Bodkin Creek

Type: prehistoric shell midden (Woodland)

Location: at the confluence of Back Creek and Bodkin Creek, on the west side of Little Marsh Point

Landform: shoreline, 0-5% slope

Condition: wooded, disturbed, eroded

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: RuB2

Description: the site is described merely as “thin shell deposits on Bodkin Creek.”

Size: unspecified

Artifacts: projectile points, ceramic sherds

Diagnostics: unspecified ceramics

Features: shell midden

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Avocational Investigation) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search.

The location is based on a site lead in Stearns (1943), which notes that the site lay between Little Marsh Point and Hickory Point on Back Creek. The site was “about a quarter mile from the entrance to the creek and contains some thin shell deposits. The only artifacts which we have been able to find consist of a few stemmed arrow points of quartz and rhyolite and some sherds bearing the impressions of cords and fabrics, and tempered with crushed quartz or shell” (Stearns 1943:18). Gadsby (et al. 2001:75) note that Stearns donated an artifact collection from two sites on Bodkin Creek, 18AN265 and 18AN266, to the Smithsonian Institution. The collection contained 14 projectile points (mostly rhyolite), three gorget fragments, a grooved ax fragment, and 20 ceramic sherds, yet records do not indicate which artifacts were from which site. The Maryland Archeological Site Survey Prehistoric Data Form indicates that the ground stone was from 18AN266. Stearns does not mention ground stone in association with either site in his report. The midden is not reported on the site form as a feature (in contrast to 18AN244), nor is an occupation site reported in association with the midden.

The site was re-visited in 2001 by archaeologists from the Lost Towns Project as part of a shoreline survey associated with a study of Hancock’s Resolution (Gadsby et al. 2001). The archaeologists observed oyster shell eroding from the banks of Back Creek “west of the tidal marsh” and noted that “though less dense than the midden east of the tidal marsh these may also be associated with either 18AN265 or Bobby’s Site (18AN1005)” (Gadsby et al. 2001:112). The reference to “the midden east of the marsh” is not clear. Site 18AN1005 is a larger shell midden located northwest of 18AN265.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Stearns, Richard E.

1943 Some Indian Village Sites of Tidewater Maryland. *The Natural History Society of Maryland Proceeding*, No. 9. Baltimore.

Gadsby, David, Sherri M. Marsh, Paul Mintz, and Jason Moser

2001 *A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169)*. Anne Arundel Lost Towns Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: As mapped in MHT files, a portion of the site consists of a maintained grassy lawn with a low, rip-rap bulkhead and two small wharves. Marsh grasses and scrub brush lie to the west in the area identified as 18AN1005 (Figure 5-42). The midden was not observed. The MHT location places most of the site in the creek. The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that the shoreline has not changed appreciably since the 1970s (Figure 5-43).



Figure 5-42. Waterfront along 18AN265 (showing bulkhead, modern piers, and maintained lawn).





Figure 5-43. Location of 18AN265 in MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

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18AN266 Bodkin Point

Type: prehistoric (Woodland)

Location: at the north end of Bodkin Neck in a wide cove between Cedar Point and Bodkin Point

Landform: shoreline, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: ErB

Condition: disturbed, eroding

Description: the site is described merely as “shell deposit extends 200 feet along Bodkin Point. There has been considerable erosion.”

Size: unspecified

Artifacts: projectile points, ceramic sherds

Diagnostics: unspecified ceramics

Features: shell midden

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Avocational Investigation) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search.

The location is based on a site lead in Stearns (1943:18), who reported recovering “about one hundred sherds that had been washed out of the shell bank by storms. These were cord and fabric marked, tempered with crushed quartz, beach sand, or shell, and bore no decorations.” Artifacts noted on the Maryland Archeological Site Survey Prehistoric Data Form include ground stone, oyster shell, and ceramic sherds, although Stearns mentions only ceramics. The midden is not reported as a feature (in contrast to 18AN244).

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References: Stearns, Richard E.

1943 Some Indian Village Sites of Tidewater Maryland. *The Natural History Society of Maryland Proceeding*, No. 9. Baltimore.

Gadsby, David, Sherri M. Marsh, Paul Mintz, and Jason Moser

2001 *A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169)*. Anne Arundel Lost Towns Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Terrestrial access to this site was not obtained. Commercially available satellite imagery and shoreline reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that houses, lawns, and bulkheads are present in this part of the shoreline (Figure 5-44). As mapped in MHT files, the site lies partially in the mouth of the creek. The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that in the 1970s, when

Wilkie and Thompson surveyed the area, fast land extended north of its current location, placing the site at the shoreline (Figure 5-45). The DNR study also suggests that in the 19th century the shoreline was considerably farther north, placing the site as much as 150 meters from water's edge. The midden described as the main feature of the site was not observed during the current reconnaissance, and the condition of the site was not determined.



Figure 5-44. Approximate Location of 18AN266
(showing shoreline development including houses,
bulkheads, and maintained lawns).



Figure 5-45. Location of 18AN266 in MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

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18AN426 W-T, AA-Y 6

Type: unspecified prehistoric

Location: on the south shore of Bodkin Creek near its confluence with the Chesapeake Bay, in a wide cove south of Cedar Point

Landform: shoreline, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: LoB

Condition: disturbed, eroding

Description: the site is described only as “shell eroding out of bank.”

Size: unspecified

Artifacts: unspecified

Diagnostics: unspecified

Features: unspecified

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Research) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search.

The location is based on a site lead in Wilke and Thompson (1977). The report does not include details about the site other than a statement that the general conditions were “all woods with [an] understory full of vines – extremely poor visibility” (Wilke and Thompson 1977:25).

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Wilke, Steve, and Gail Thompson

1977 *Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in the Maryland Coastal Zone: A Management Overview*. Prepared for the Energy and Coastal Zone Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Terrestrial access to this site was not obtained. Commercially available satellite imagery and shoreline reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that a house, lawn, and piers are present in this part of the shoreline (Figure 5-46). The exact location of the site and its condition were not determined. MHT files place a large part of the site in the creek. The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that up to 15 meters of shoreline may have been lost to erosion since the 1970s (Figure 5-47).



Figure 5-46. Approximate Location of 18AN426
(center, showing shoreline development).



Figure 5-47. Location of 18AN426 in MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

18AN427 W-T, AA-Y $\frac{3}{4}$

Type: unspecified prehistoric

Location: on the south shore of Bodkin Creek along Bodkin Neck north of Ashlar Pond

Landform: shoreline, 6-10% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: TmLoc

Condition: unspecified

Description: the site is described only as “two oyster shell areas. Quartz flake tool found in one shell area.”

Size: unspecified

Artifacts: flake tool

Diagnostics: unspecified

Features: unspecified

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Research) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search.

The location is based on a site lead in Wilke and Thompson (1977). The report does not include details about the site other than a statement that the general conditions were “all woods with [an] understory full of vines – extremely poor visibility” (Wilke and Thompson 1977:25).

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Wilke, Steve, and Gail Thompson

1977 *Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in the Maryland Coastal Zone: A Management Overview*. Prepared for the Energy and Coastal Zone Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Terrestrial access to this site was not obtained. Commercially available satellite imagery and shoreline reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that a house and lawn are present in this location, with marsh grasses along the shoreline itself (Figure 5-48). MHT files place a large part of the site in the creek. The DNR shoreline reconstruction does not suggest extensive shoreline erosion (Figure 5-49). The exact location of the site and its condition were not determined.



Figure 5-48. Approximate Location of 18AN427.

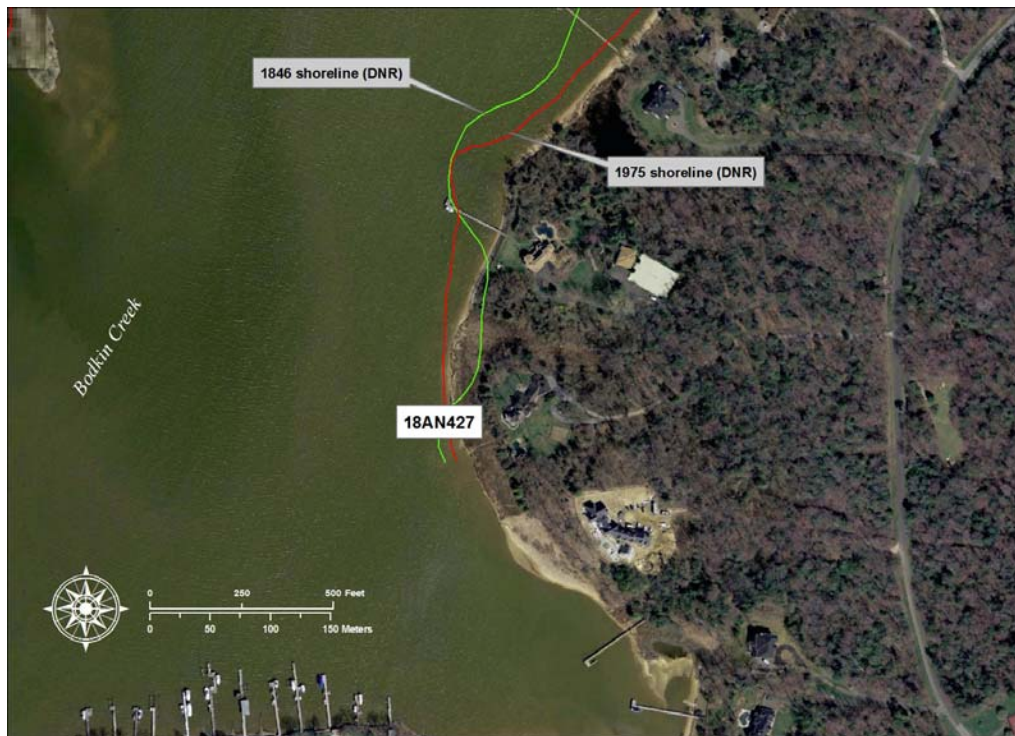


Figure 5-49. Location of 18AN427 in MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

18AN654 Green Spring #1

Type: multi-component: Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland base camp/short-term resource procurement camps; historical components from late-18th through 20th centuries.

Location: on the south side of Main Creek between the confluences with two unnamed tributaries flowing from the southwest

Landform: ridgetop, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: <30 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: the site is described as: “located on top of ridge, elevated level ground. Site is in old farm land, now fallow. Erosion evident on slopes and paths, little or no ground cover. Some lumbering and many old farm roads cut through site. Site likely continued to south to north bank of Main Creek before housing was constructed in 1979 to early 1980s. Sandy soils, with silt; artifacts occur in stratum B below plowzone to about 40 to 50 cm below surface, as well as in plowzone. Three features encountered, one interpreted as shallow prehistoric pit.”

The site report notes a considerable amount of undisturbed, sub-plowzone deposition, with almost 50 percent of the prehistoric artifacts being recovered from beneath the plowzone (Goodman 1989:23). Historical artifacts were also clustered, occurring in two areas, referred to as “preferred refuse areas,” that were separated by at least 600 feet. The artifacts were described as occurring in mixed early and late contexts.

Size: 122 meters by 46 meters

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: flaked stone and ceramics. A wide variety of lithic types was reported, including quartz, quartzite, chert, jasper, rhyolite, and ironstone.

Historical: a variety of ceramics, bottle glass, nails, and coal.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: 5 projectile points (1 Bare Island, 1 Savannah River, 1 Dry Brook fishtail, 3 Piscataway), and 26 sherds ceramic sherds (although not quantified they included Accokeek, Mockley, Nomini, Popes Creek, Bushnell, Potomac Creek, and Townsend).

Historical: white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, Chinese and European porcelain, pearlware, milk bottle glass, cut nails.

Features: 2 unspecified, one “shallow prehistoric pit”

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey; Phase II/Site Testing; Phase III/Excavation (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The ground has returned to forest (Figure 5-50, 5-51).



Figure 5-50. Typical Landscape in the Vicinity of 18AN654.

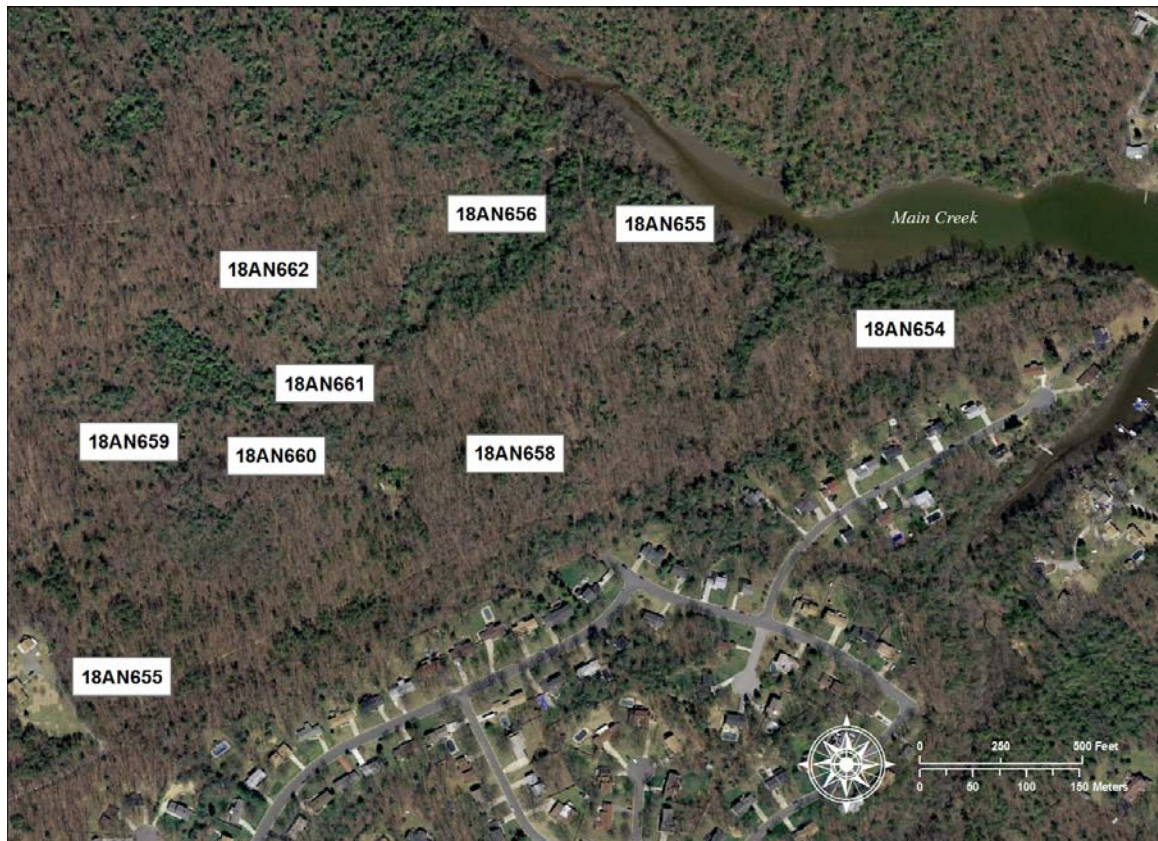


Figure 5-51. Locations of 18AN654-18AN662 in MHT GIS.

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18AN655 Green Spring #2

Type: multi-component, Late Archaic or Early Woodland base camp and unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek at its confluence with a small, unnamed tributary flowing from the southwest

Landform: ridgetop, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 50 m from Main Creek, 30 m from the embayment of the small tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: prehistoric component described as Late Archaic base camp located along Main Creek “with several areas of higher concentration” (Goodman 1989:24); the site report text also notes historical artifacts in several clusters (Goodman 1989:25). A site form in the report notes that 372 artifacts were recovered from the site in plowzone and sub-plowzone proveniences, the latter to depths of up to 50 cm. The proportions of prehistoric and historical artifacts are not given, but the report suggests that both prehistoric and historical artifacts were recovered from all proveniences. The report text indicates 135 prehistoric artifacts from Phase II testing; the number from Phase I survey is not detailed.

Size: report text indicates 700 ft along Main Creek, more than 600 feet back from the ridge edge “yet the concentrations of artifacts remain within 300 feet from the ridge’s edge” (Goodman 1989:24).

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: flaked stone; a variety of lithic types dominated by quartz, along with quartzite, chert, and rhyolite.

Historical: ceramics, bottle glass, nails, other miscellaneous construction material, and coal.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: two rhyolite points, one typed as Buffalo (wide, notched base) and one described as an untyped triangle or a point tip. Both were considered Late Archaic in the site report, although the Maryland Archeological Site Survey Form lists the site as Early Woodland in date. The Buffalo point is not a familiar type in Maryland.

Historical: creamware, pearlware, European porcelain, imitation Jackfield, yellowware, whiteware.

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey; Phase II/Site Testing (Compliance), in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Potentially Eligible.

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The ground has returned to forest (Figure 5-52).



Figure 5-52. Typical Landscape in the Vicinity of 18AN655.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

18AN656 Green Spring #3

Type: prehistoric occupation site containing Middle Woodland and possibly Late Woodland components; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek approximately 30 m west of the confluence with a small, unnamed tributary flowing into the creek from the southwest

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: <30 m (Main Creek)

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: prehistoric components described as “periodically intensive.” The artifacts were recovered from 10 of 55 shovel tests, in plowzone and sub-plowzone deposits to 50 cm.

Size: approximately 40 m in diameter

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: flaked stone including five quartz flakes, five chert flakes, one rhyolite late stage biface, and one rhyolite point tip; ceramic sherds.

Historical: bottle glass, brick fragments.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: 2 Popes Creek sherds; site form notes four additional sand tempered sherds and one shell tempered sherd, all untyped

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey; Phase II/Site Testing (Compliance), in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Potentially Eligible.

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The site lies in the woods adjacent to 18AN655. No photograph was taken of the site area.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

18AN657 Green Spring #4

Type: prehistoric lithic scatter; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek beyond the head of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 700 m to Main Creek; 250 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: small lithic scatter. Prehistoric artifacts noted on the site form in the site report were from surface and subsurface proveniences, the latter from two of 26 shovel tests. One flake was recovered below the plowzone, the remainder from the plowzone. The report text also notes “several refuse piles” (historical) within the site area.

Size: approximately 25 m in diameter

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: seven quartz flakes or flake fragments and two quartzite flakes.

Historical: “several refuse piles” noted, although only two fragments of window glass are listed in the artifact inventory.

Diagnostics: none

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey, Phase II/Site Testing (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The site lies in an open area along a vehicle trail. No photograph was taken of the site area.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

18AN658 Green Spring #6

Type: prehistoric lithic scatter; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek on a side slope east of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 300 m to Main Creek; 180 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: small lithic scatter. The report text indicates artifacts occurred as surface finds as well as from four of 42 shovel tests in plowzone deposits. One flake was reported from a sub-plowzone provenience. Although a historical component is not noted, historical artifacts are listed in the artifact inventory.

Size: approximately 25-by-45 m

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: 10 quartz flakes or flake fragments, one jasper flake, and one rhyolite flake.

Historical: ceramics, bottle glass, brick, coal and coal slag, a porcelain button and a cut nail.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: creamware, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware.

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey, Phase II/Site Testing (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The site lies in an open field. No photograph was taken of the site area.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

18AN659 Green Spring #11

Type: prehistoric lithic scatter; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek at the head of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 600 m to Main Creek; 120 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: small lithic scatter. The report text indicates artifacts occurred as surface finds as well as from four of 19 shovel tests, in a deep plowzone to depths of 35 cm. Although a historical component is not noted, historical artifacts are listed in the artifact inventory from shovel tests in association with the prehistoric artifacts.

Size: approximately 40-by-45 m

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: 26 quartz flakes or flake fragments, three quartzite flake fragments, one chert flake, and one quartz core.

Historical: ceramics, bottle glass, brick, window glass, coal, oyster shell, and a door hinge.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: stoneware, porcelain, whiteware.

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey, Phase II/Site Testing (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The site lies adjacent to a vehicle trail, and the ground in the area has returned to forest (Figure 5-53).



Figure 5-53. Typical Landscape in the Vicinity of 18AN659.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

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18AN660 Green Spring #12

Type: prehistoric lithic scatter; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek at the head of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 500 m to Main Creek; 100 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: prehistoric component described as “a small localized site.” The report text indicates that the prehistoric artifacts were from five of nine shovel tests. Some artifacts occurred in sub-plowzone deposits (to 35 cm below grade), but all were reported in association with historical artifacts. A historical component is not noted, but historical artifacts are listed in the artifact inventory.

Size: approximately 25 m in diameter

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: nine quartz flakes and one quartz core.

Historical: ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, brick, coal, oyster shell.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: ironstone, whiteware.

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The ground has returned to forest. No photograph was taken of the site area.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

18AN661 Green Spring #15

Type: historical foundation

Location: on the south side of Main Creek, near the head of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 400 m to Main Creek; 30 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: 20th-century foundation and artifact scatter associated with an existing house built in 1925. Report text indicates widespread surface scatter of artifacts, while a site form in the report indicates artifacts were recovered from two shovel tests to a depth of 55 cm.

Size: report text indicates 11-by-20 ft; site form indicates only one dimension: 91 m

Artifacts:

noted in the site report simply as “recent historic refuse [that] covers much of the surrounding area...” (Goodman 1989:27). No artifacts noted in the published artifact inventory.

Diagnostics: none

Features: site form in report indicates no features; report text notes that the site consists of a single feature, a foundation described as “uncut local stone” raising approximately one foot above ground surface with remains of wood and tarpaper walls “...it appeared to have contained a free-standing wood or coal burning stove that was hardly recognizable after exposure” (Goodman 1989:38).

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The ground has returned to forest (Figure 5-54).



Figure 5-54. Typical Landscape in the Vicinity of 18AN661.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

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18AN662 Green Spring #16/17

Type: prehistoric lithic scatter; unspecified historical component

Location: on the south side of Main Creek, and the west side of a large gully carrying an intermittent tributary stream southwestward to the creek

Landform: ridgetop, 0-5% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 300 m to Main Creek; 30 m to tributary

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Evesboro-Rumford-Sassafras (Muirkirk loamy sand)

Condition: logged, plowed, eroded

Description: small lithic scatter. The report text indicates that the prehistoric artifacts were from 11 shovel tests. Some artifacts occurred below the plowzone at depths to 75 cm. A historical component is not noted, but historical artifacts are listed in the artifact inventory.

Size: map in report indicates 30 m-by-60 m, bisected by “a very minor drainage” (Goodman 1989:36)

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: five quartz flake fragments and one quartz core.

Historical: ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, brick, oyster shell.

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: porcelain, whiteware.

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance) in advance of proposed property development.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible (site form indicates not evaluated).

References:

Goodman, Eugene R.

1989 *Phase I, II, and III Investigations at Green Spring, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Engineering Science, Inc, for Michael T. Rose Company. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The property was not developed. The ground has returned to forest (Figure 5-55).



Figure 5-55. Typical Landscape in the Vicinity of 18AN662.

See 18AN654 for Location (Figure 5-51).

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18AN843 George Washington Calvert Farm

Type: 20th-century farmstead

Location: on the north shore of Back Creek at the northwest end of the estuary

Landform: high terrace, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 20 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded, undisturbed

Description: “Main residence and some outbuildings still occupied and maintained. Four buildings in disuse and deteriorating with a wooded or overgrown environment.”

Site class: domestic, rural, standing structure and visible ruins

Site type: frame structure, farmstead, blacksmith shop

Size: 200-by-100 m

Artifacts: none specified

Diagnostics: none specified

Features: unspecified construction feature

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search; Preliminary architectural survey.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Williams, Martha R.

1991 *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Degrange Project Area, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: The house currently standing on the property was built by Henry A. Schmidt’s uncle in the 1920s (Schmidt, personal communication 2009), and was undergoing renovation during the present reconnaissance visit. The original three-story house was located approximately 200 feet to the northeast. The ruins of earlier structures mentioned in the site description were located to the southwest, including a standing blacksmith’s shop (Figure 5-56), the foundation of a barn (Figure 5-57), and scattered machinery parts. A corn house originally at the site was moved to Hancock’s Resolution Park in the early 1990s. The only historical shoreline reconstruction for this part of the estuary is from 1975, showing little evidence of shoreline degradation since that time (Figure 5-58, 5-59).



Figure 5-56. 18AN843, Blacksmith's Shop.



Figure 5-57. 18AN843, Barn Foundation.



Figure 5-58. Back Creek, view Southeast from 18AN843.



Figure 5-59. Locations of 18AN843 and 18AN844 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

18AN844 William Calvert Farm

Type: Woodland period artifact scatter; late 19th-20th-century farmstead

Location: on terrace above the north shore of Back Creek at the northwest end of the estuary

Landform: ridgetop, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 300 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: overgrown/underbrush, plowed, major disturbance (60-99%)

Description: “Site is confined to plowzone. Site does not possess subsurface integrity...This site represents remains of a farm complex that was destroyed during the 1980s.”

Site class: domestic, rural, no standing structure or visible ruins

Site type: artifact concentration, farmstead

Size: 620-by-280 meters

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: lithic scatter, flaked stone and ceramics; lithic types – chert, quartz, quartzite

Historical: ceramics bottle/table glass tobacco pipes personal items, activity items

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: grit tempered ceramic sherd

Historical: whiteware, yellowware (Rockingham glaze), ironstone

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance) consisting of Systematic Shovel Tests – regular STPs at 20-meter intervals; “retests” at 10-meter intervals.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Williams, Martha R.

1991 *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Degrange Project Area, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: As mapped, the site boundaries include wooded ground on the Calvert property as well as adjacent property to the east owned by Phillip Cook. According to life-long area resident and family member Henry A. Schmidt, the site as mapped in the MHT GIS was until recently an agricultural field and has never had a structure directly associated with it. The artifacts documented in the field are likely incidental debris brought to the site with refuse from Baltimore that was used to fertilize the fields in the early-20th century (Schmidt, personal communication 2010). No photograph was taken of the site area. The only historical shoreline

reconstruction for this part of the estuary is from 1975, showing little evidence of shoreline degradation since that time (Figure 5-60).



Figure 5-60. Locations of 18AN843 and 18AN844 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

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18AN949 Pinehurst Canal (aka Indian Canal)

Type: late-18th-century canal

Location: between Locust Cove on Bodkin Creek and the Chesapeake Bay

Landform: floodplain, 0% slope

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded/forested, minor disturbance from erosion (estimated <10%)

Description: “The canal appears to be intact except for filling at point where Pinehurst Road crosses it. Some natural erosion may have filled the canal to above sea level. Natural reforestation of the canal bed and banks has occurred. Otherwise, the canal appears to be largely intact.

“Catherine Truitt Winter, who lived in Pinehurst from the 1920s until 1993, told the site recorder that as a girl, she and her father used to walk along the canal and find prehistoric artifacts – an axe and points... No prehistoric [data] form – prehistoric points & axe indicated by informants but the canal is historic.”

Site class: transportation, rural, visible ruins

Site type: canal

Size: 500-by-15 meters

Artifacts: none specified

Diagnostics: none specified

Features: depressions, earthworks

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Avocational investigation) consisting of a Non-Systematic Surface Search.

The site form also notes the following:

1994: The canal is immediately north of the northern property boundary of Downs Park. The canal is on wooded property owned by a residential real estate developer. Development of the property, possibly jeopardizing the canal, is planned.

1997: The canal site was deeded to Anne Arundel County as part of the agreement between developer W. Dennis Gilligan and the County.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

As referenced on the Maryland site form, numerous articles in the *Maryland Gazette* by Jack Mellin "Arundel Vignettes."

Also referenced on the site form: Kiessling, Trevor A., Jr. (19__) "Bodkin Neck - The Gateway to the Patapsco" undated historical research paper for Loyola College of Baltimore.

Luckenbach, Al

1991 *Canal at Bodkin Point (Pinehurst)*. Letter report, Anne Arundel County, Annapolis.

Current Assessment: The canal can be followed from its opening on Locust Cove to a pond along the bay side (Figure 5-61, 5-62). Except for the right-of-way associated with Pinehurst Road, which bisects the canal, the entire area is currently wooded. West of Pinehurst Road the feature is approximately 2.5-3.5 meters (8-12 feet) deep, 1.8-2.5 meters (6-8 feet) wide at the base, and up to 9 meters (30 feet) wide at the top. Moderate erosion was noted, and small trees with a thick understory of briars and vines grow within and atop the canal walls. Standing water occurred in the base of the canal in some places. The canal is currently within Pinehurst State Park; it is thus nominally protected from development and serious vandalism, although in terms of the latter there is complete and open public access to the feature. Houses have been constructed along the northern edge of the canal. The end of the canal on Locust Cove is heavily overgrown, while the bay side end terminates at a natural pond that is currently surrounded by tall marsh grass.



Figure 5-61. Pinehurst Canal 18AN949
(left, looking east from Pinehurst Road;
below, looking east from Locust Cove).





Figure 5-62. Location of 18AN949 in the MHT GIS.

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18AN1005 Bobby's Site

Type: Early Woodland camp; Middle Woodland shell midden; 18th-century structure; 19th-century wharf

Location: shallow cove between Hickory Point and Little Marsh Point on the north shore of Back Creek

Landform: low terrace/beach, slope unspecified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded/forested, overgrown/underbrush, moderate disturbance from erosion, (estimated <60%)

Description: "Site is covered with underbrush and briars. The remains of a garden also extend across the site. Site is eroding out of terrace overlooking a cove at the confluence of Back and Bodkin Creeks. Artifacts on beach are submerged at high tide...Post WW II summer cottage ruin & remains of garden originally recorded. Currently, 18th-century domestic site and 19th - century wharf also lie in site area.

"Stratigraphy described in 2006 based on six units: loamy sand, lighter and sandier with depth; "cultural layers found between from 1.1 and 1.6 feet in depth."

Site class:

Prehistoric: short-term resource procurement, shell midden

Historical: domestic, rural, transportation, visible ruins, no standing structure

Site type: artifact concentration, possible masonry structure, wharf

Size: 305-by-183 meters

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: flaked stone, projectile points, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, oyster shell; lithic types – jasper, quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, ironstone, serpentine

Historical: ceramics, bottle/table glass, architecture, clothing, activity items

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: Calvert point; Accokeek, Popes Creek ceramics

Historical: glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, domestic gray stoneware, domestic brown stoneware, cut nails, plastic buttons

Features:

Prehistoric: shell midden, charcoal lens

Historical: cottage ruin and garden, foundation, well/cistern, wharf pilings

Archaeological Investigations: Field Visit (Site Inventory/Update); Non-Systematic Surface Search.

1995 – recorded by Esther Doyle Read, named for her son. No artifacts were collected from the beach. Artifacts observed eroding out of terrace and on the beach included fire-cracked rock and oyster shell.

1997 – Phase I survey of Hancock's Resolution property by Lost Towns

1998 – County acquisition of the parcel on which 18AN1005 lies

2000 – Phase I of Bobby's Site by Lost Towns

2006 – Phase II/III excavations prior to construction of a proposed visitor's center for Hancock's Resolution Historical Park

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Hammill, Tom, Ray Hayes, Jaime Henderson, Brenda Howard, David Kerr, and Tom Berkey

1997 *Investigation of Pier Remains Believed Associated with Hancock's Resolution.*

Prepared for Friends of Hancock's Resolution Advisory Committee, Anne Arundel County, by the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society, Washington, D.C.

On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Gadsby, David, Sherri M. Marsh, Paul Mintz, and Jason Moser

2001 *A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169).* Anne Arundel Lost Towns Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Sharpe, Shawn

2006 *Phase III Archaeological Excavations at 18AN1005 Hancock's Resolution Park, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.* Lost Towns Archaeology Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: At present the site is heavily overgrown, with relatively few surface features visible. Features that were observed included the foundations and cellar hole of the main structure (Figure 5-63), two wells (Figure 5-64), and shell in the bank along the current shoreline (Figure 5-65). Some erosion was observed downslope toward the creek and along the shoreline itself.

The boundary as mapped in the MHT GIS was previously determined archaeologically, and since no invasive work was conducted during the current project, the actual limits of the site could not be verified. In spite of erosion observed on the ground, the DNR shoreline reconstruction study suggests little evidence of appreciable shoreline loss since the 1970s (Figure 5-66). The 19th-century shoreline did not correlate well enough with modern landmarks for georeferencing to be reliable, and so it is not included in the figure.



Figure 5-63. Wall of Cellar Hole at 18AN1005.



Figure 5-64. Well Lined with Concrete Blocks at 18AN1005.



Figure 5-65. Shell Eroding from Bank at 18AN1005.





Figure 5-66. Location of 18AN1005 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

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18AN1072 Doss Site

Type: 18th-19th-century maritime site, possible structure

Location: urbanized area along Lake Drive in Bayside Beach

Landform: hilltop/bluff, slope unspecified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 150 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: developed, residential, moderate disturbance from construction
(estimated <60%)

Description: “Site is developed, but disturbance is localized around each house. The yards where we dug stps were not disturbed...Site has subsurface integrity. Site is not confined to plowzone...Site is probably related to maritime activities or water transportation given its location.”

Site class: unspecified

Site type: artifact concentration, possible structure

Size: 60-by-60 meters

Artifacts: ceramics, bottle/table glass, other kitchen artifacts, clothing, tobacco pipes, architectural debris

Diagnostics: Delft, creamware, pearlware, American stoneware, whiteware, olive green bottle glass, wrought nails, kaolin pipe fragment (4/64th bore diameter)

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance); Systematic Surface Collection; Systematic Shovel Test Pits.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Walker, Mark

1998 *Archaeological Investigations at Hancock’s Resolution and Bayside Beach, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Submitted to Friends of Hancock’s Resolution by The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel, Annapolis. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: At present the site consists of modern houses and maintained lawns (Figure 5-67). No evidence of the archaeological site was apparent. The DNR shoreline reconstruction study suggests a degree of shoreline loss along the Bay shore since the 1970s (Figure 5-68). The 19th-century shoreline did not correlate well enough with modern landmarks for georeferencing to be reliable, and so it is not included in the figure.



Figure 5-67. Approximate Location of 18AN1072 (left, site is in mid-ground of photo; below view across the Patapsco River from house site).





Figure 5-68. Location of 18AN1072 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

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18AN1177 Old House Cove

Type: unspecified prehistoric, 17th-19th-century occupation (farmhouse)

Location: northeast of the main house at Hancock's Resolution (18AN169)

Landform: low terrace

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 100 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded, overgrown, plowed

Description: "The Old House Cove site was identified during a Phase I survey of properties surrounding the stone house [Hancock's Resolution] in 2000. A new site designation was recommended instead of enlarging 18AN169 for two reasons. First, the Phase I survey, continuous between the two areas, revealed a discontinuous artifact distribution (i.e. shovel tests located between the two sites yielded little or no artifacts). Moreover, the terra cotta pipes and Rhenish brown stoneware, especially, might indicate an earlier, 17th-century occupation on the tip of Hog Neck peninsula predating the arrival of the Hancocks."

The site was identified in a series of 80 shovel tests excavated on a 25-ft grid.

Size: 100-by-60 m

Artifacts:

Prehistoric: flaked stone, fire-cracked rock, oyster shell

Historical: ceramics, bottle/table glass, architectural debris, tobacco pipes, faunal remains

Diagnostics:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: ceramic sherds including 2 Rhenish blue & gray stoneware, 1 Rhenish brown stoneware, 1 Manganese mottled sherd, 1 creamware, and 8 whiteware; 4 white clay pipe fragments; 2 terra cotta pipe fragments; and 4 wrought nails

Features:

Prehistoric: none

Historical: undetermined

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance); Systematic Shovel Test Pits.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Gadsby, David, Sherri M. Marsh, Paul Mintz, and Jason Moser
2001 *A Plantation in Suburbia: An Integrated Approach to the Archeological and Historical Study of Hancock's Resolution (18AN169)*. Anne Arundel Lost Towns Project. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Currently the site is wooded, with small trees and saplings growing throughout, along with a dense understory of vines and briars (Figure 5-69). A walking path leads through the site area from the cove. A pit feature or depression was noted in the western part of the site near the path. The depression was shallow and eroded, estimated to measure 1.8-2.5 meters (6-8 feet) wide, 4.5-6 meters (15-20 feet) long, and less than 1 meter (3 feet) deep. Its function was unclear—it may have been a small cellar hole or even a borrow pit. Further work would be needed to more fully determine the nature of the site and its various occupations.

The DNR shoreline reconstruction study suggests little evidence of shoreline change in the vicinity of the site since the 1970s (Figure 5-70). The 19th-century shoreline did not correlate well enough with modern landmarks for georeferencing to be reliable, and so it is not included in the figure.



Figure 5-69. General Views of 18AN1177
(left, site overview;
below, depression or pit
feature).

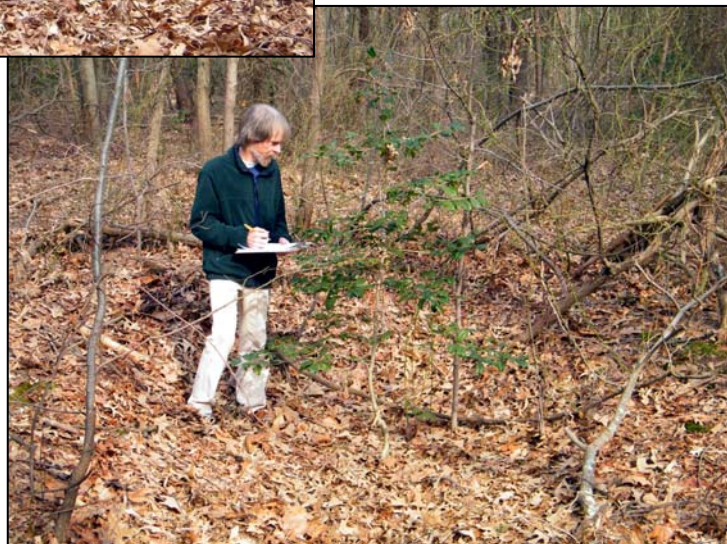




Figure 5-70. Location of 18AN117 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shoreline.

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18AN1183 Greensprings #1

Type: late-19th-early-20th-century artifact scatter

Location: on a knoll between tributaries of Main Creek at the northwest end of the estuary

Landform: terrace, slope not specified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 450 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded, plowed, eroded, moderate disturbance (10-60%)

Description: The site is described merely as “A widely spread surface scatter of late 19th-early 20th-century artifacts.”

Site class: domestic, rural, with no standing structure or visible ruins

Site type: artifact concentration

Size: 120-by-120 m

Artifacts: ceramics, bottle/table glass, architecture, personal items

Diagnostics: 20 whiteware sherds, 1 blue-edged pearlware sherd, 1 porcelain doll arm

Features: none

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance); Systematic Shovel Test Pits.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Ward, Jeanne A.

2000 *Phase I Survey of the Proposed Greensprings Development, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Prepared by Applied Archaeology & History Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Note that the site report could not be located in the MHT files.

Current Assessment: The site lies on private property south of Carnoustie Drive, between recently constructed houses and the fairways of the Compass Pointe golf course. Satellite imagery from 2007 suggests that a narrow portion of the site area may have remained in similar condition to that described in the site survey form (Figure 5-71). Without maps from the site report, the location of the site in MHT files could not be verified. Part of the apparent site area was accessible from the golf course and was subjected to a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. No evidence of an artifact scatter was observed, although ground surface was partially obscured by leaf litter (Figure 5-72).



Figure 5-71. Locations of 18AN1183, 18AN1184, and 18AN1185 in the MHT GIS.



Figure 5-72. Typical Wooded Area at 18AN1183 (view northwest).

18AN1184 Greensprings #2

Type: late 19th-century house site

Location: on a terrace west of a tributary of Main Creek at the northwest end of the estuary

Landform: terrace, slope not specified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 15 m (spring)

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded, plowed, eroded, major disturbance (60-99%)

Description: “An unmortared stone foundation remnant was observed, with a concentration of late 19th century artifacts. The G.M. Hopkins Atlas of 1878 depicts a structure in this area owned by Ed Hines. No structure appears in this location on the 1904 15' quadrangle...The site is confined to plowzone and has no subsurface integrity.”

Site class: domestic, rural, visible ruins

Site type: artifact concentration, possible structure

Size: 75-by-75 m

Artifacts: ceramics, bottle/table glass, architecture, personal items

Diagnostics: ceramic sherds including 15 whiteware, 5 stoneware, and 1 transfer-printed porcelain; 3 dark green bottle glass sherds

Features: foundation

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance); Systematic Surface Collection.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Ward, Jeanne A.

2000 *Phase I Survey of the Proposed Greensprings Development, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Prepared by Applied Archaeology & History Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Note that the site report could not be located in the MHT files.

Current Assessment: The site lies on private property north of Carnoustie Drive, between recently constructed houses and the fairways of the Compass Pointe golf course. Satellite imagery from 2007 suggested that the site area remained in similar condition to that described in the site survey form (Figure 5-66). Without maps from the site report, the location of the site in MHT files could not be verified. Part of the apparent site area was accessible from the golf course and was subjected to a non-systematic pedestrian reconnaissance. No evidence of an artifact scatter was observed, although ground surface was partially obscured by leaf litter (Figure 5-73).



Figure 5-73. Typical Wooded Area at 18AN1184 (view northeast).

See 18AN1183 for Location (Figure 5-71).

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18AN1185 Mrs. Stauf's House

Type: late 19th-early-20th-century house site

Location: on a terrace north of a tributary of Main Creek at the northwest end of the estuary

Landform: terrace, slope not specified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 15 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: n/a

Condition: wooded, eroded, moderate disturbance (10-60%)

Description: “A house is depicted in this location on the 1878 G.M. Hopkins Atlas, attributed to Mrs. Stauf. A structure is still depicted in this location on the USGS 15' quad North Point, from 1904. However, by the 1947 version of this map, no structure stands.”

Site class: domestic, rural, no standing structure, no visible ruins

Site type: artifact concentration, possible structure

Size: 15-by-15 m

Artifacts: ceramics, bottle/table glass, other kitchen artifacts, architecture, furniture, arms

Diagnostics: none specified

Features: unknown

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Compliance); Non-Systematic Surface Search.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Ward, Jeanne A.

2000 *Phase I Survey of the Proposed Greensprings Development, Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Prepared by Applied Archaeology & History Associates. On file, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Note that the site report could not be located in the MHT files.

Current Assessment: The site lies in a fairway on the Compass Pointe golf course, south east of the Old Nike Missile site. Without maps from the site report, the location of the site in MHT files could not be verified. The property was not accessible, and no photograph was taken of the site area. Satellite imagery from 2007 suggests that the site has no further archaeological integrity.

See 18AN1183 for Location (Figure 5-71).

18AN1224 Old Landen Point Barge Wreck

Type: late-19th to early-20th-century barge shipwreck

Location: adjacent to shore off Old Landen Point at the mouth of Bodkin Creek (NOAA Chart No.: 12278)

Landform: shoreline, submerged, slope unspecified

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: sand

Condition: developed, disturbed by erosion (percentage unspecified)

Description: “This site is located along the shoreline with debris and sand covering one side. There are docks on either side of the structure, but these do not disturb it.

“This site consists of a wrecked barge of probable late 19th-early 20th century date. Observed were planking, iron drift rods and iron nails. Site was a flat-bottomed vessel predating 1930. A single test probe into the wreckage uncovered evidence of burning. Floor/bottom feature remain intact with approx. 0.50 m or 17-18" of side features present. Site was reported by the landowners at the site. Vessel is 24.7m by 5.25m. Reportedly exposed in 1932.”

Depth reported as 0 m, visibility characterized as excellent.

Site class: transportation, rural

Site type: shipwreck, vessel

Size: 25-by-5 meters

Artifacts: architecture – iron drifts and nails

Diagnostics: none

Features: vessel

Archaeological Investigations: Phase II/Site Testing (Regional Survey); Non-Systematic Surface Search; Non-Systematic Shovel Test Pits – one test unit inside vessel to vessel's floor (bottom); one test unit outside vessel.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Bilicki, Stephen R., and Lauren Franz

2005 *Phase I Underwater Survey in the Bodkin Creek Waterway of Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Maryland Maritime Archeology Program, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Satellite imagery from 2007 and reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that bulkheads are in place along the shoreline near the reported location of the site and that modern piers extend into the river (Figure 5-74). The precise location of the site was not verified and a detailed examination of the site was

not conducted. Although the site is described as being adjacent to the shoreline, it is mapped in MHT files well inland, as much as 70 meters from the present shoreline. The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that there may have been some shoreline accretion since the mid-19th century, but none since the 1970s (Figure 5-75).



Figure 5-74. View of Approximate Location of 18AN1224 from Bodkin Creek.



Figure 5-75. Location of 18AN1224 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

18AN1354 Bodkin Neck Wharf (aka Robinson's Wharf, formerly Sparrows Point Quad File 21)

Type: late-19th to early-20th-century wharf/pier

Location: on south shore of Bodkin Creek, along Bodkin Neck north of Ashlar Pond

Landform: river, submerged

Distance From Closest Surface Water: 0 m

SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: sand and mud

Condition: submerged, disturbed by heavy marine traffic and erosion (percentage unspecified)

Description: “Site is located underwater on the western side of Bodkin Neck in Anne Arundel County. The site was identified by diver investigations which observed a large rock pile of unknown disturbance. The site is scattered over a large area with limited artifacts observed. At present the site is acting as a living reef with native flora and fauna species attaching to the debris field. This site is in approximately 0.5 to 4.0 feet of water (depending on tidal conditions). Visibility characterized as 1-3 feet.

“The site lies within the six-foot contour and toward the beach (to the east). Bottom features are sand with mud associations. It appears that the sand moves within the Bodkin Creek and thus covers over the site or at least portions.

“This site was identified by Stephen R. Bilicki of BRS in July 2005 during a diver training exercise. The site is located underwater on the western side of Bodkin Neck in Anne Arundel County. The site was identified by diver investigations which observed a large rock pile of unknown disturbance. The site is scattered over a large area with limited artifacts observed. At present the site is acting as a living reef with native flora and fauna species attaching to the debris field. This site is in approximately 0.5 to 4.0 feet of water (depending on tidal conditions). The site lies within the six-foot contour and toward the beach (to the east). Bottom features are sand with mud associations. It appears that the sand moves within the Bodkin Creek and thus covers over the site or at least portions. The Bodkin Neck Wharf site had previously been assigned a "Quad File" number, and was specifically SPARRO-QF21, "Approximate location of Robinsons Wharf, per information gathered during Phase I Underwater Archeological Project (AU).”

Site class: unspecified

Site type: artifact concentration, possible structure

Size: 90-by-60 meters

Artifacts: ceramics, architecture

Diagnostics: blue/gray stoneware

Features: wharf structural members

Archaeological Investigations: Phase I/Reconnaissance Survey (Research and educational training); Non-Systematic Surface Search. Diver investigation and hand fanning of site and student training. No artifact collecting.

NRHP Eligibility: Unevaluated.

References:

Bilicki, Stephen R.

2007 *Phase I Underwater Survey Magnetometer and Site Testing in the Bodkin Creek Waterway of Anne Arundel County, Maryland*. Maryland Maritime Archeology Program, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville.

Current Assessment: Terrestrial access to this site was not obtained. Commercially available satellite imagery and shoreline reconnaissance conducted from a survey boat indicated that a small pier and rip-rap are present along the shoreline in the vicinity of the site as mapped in MHT files (Figure 5-76). The precise location and condition of Site 18AN1354 were not determined. The MHT boundary places the site in the creek. The DNR shoreline reconstruction suggests that as much as 40 meters of fast land may have been lost to erosion since the 1970s (Figure 5-77).



Figure 5-76. Approximate Location of 18AN1354.

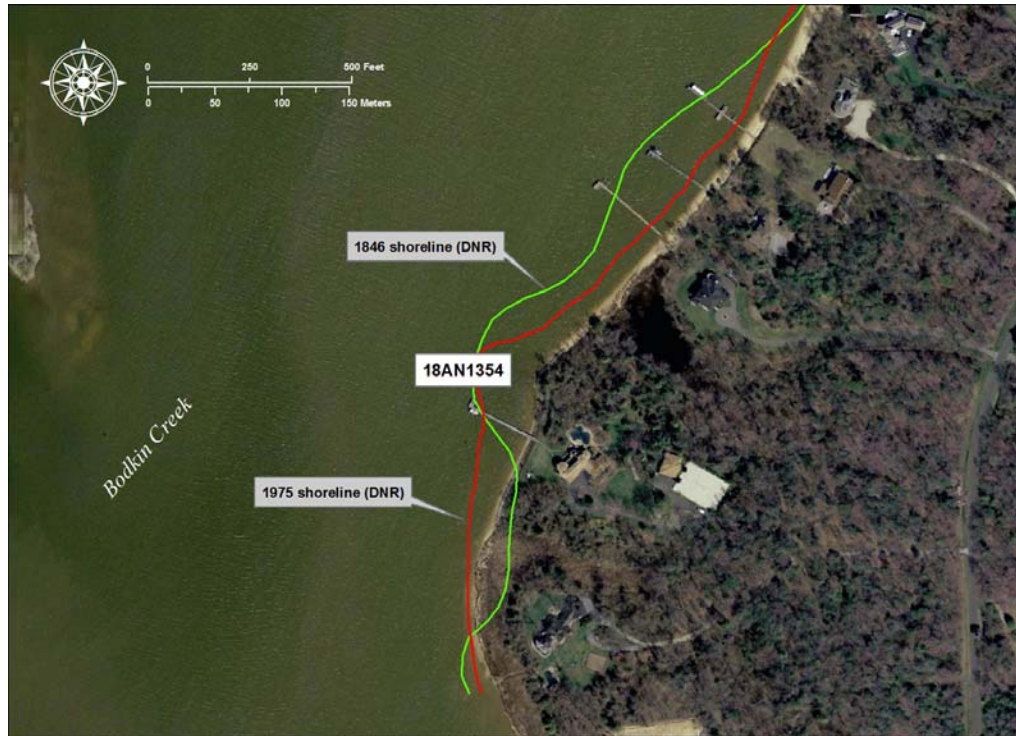


Figure 5-77. Location of 18AN1354 in the MHT GIS with Historical Shorelines.

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5.5 Archaeological Investigations: Underwater Survey and Site Investigations

Underwater investigations conducted for this project provided two data sets: the results of a remote sensing survey that was undertaken by Geomar, LLC, a maritime archaeological consultant; and the results of diver inspections conducted by Geomar and MAHS volunteers.

Remote Sensing Survey

The remote sensing survey was conducted between August 25 and September 4, 2008. The complete report of the survey submitted by the consultant, Geomar, LLC, is included in Appendix C. The following is a summary of the findings.

The survey covered approximately 2,082 acres of previously unexamined bottom in the approaches to Bodkin Creek, the current and historical navigation channels, and the entrance to the creek. Survey lanes totaling approximately 314 nautical miles were examined in 334 individual survey lines spaced 50 feet (15m) apart and generally oriented parallel to bathymetric contours. As detailed earlier in this report, acoustic data were collected with a Klein 595 Digital side-scan sonar and magnetic data with a Marine Magnetics Explorer magnetometer. Positioning data were collected with a Raymarine C80 GPS system. All of the information was managed using customized versions of Hy-Pack and Echovision 20-20 software. Survey data were collected using the Universal Transverse Mercator Projection (UTM), based on the World Geodetic System 1984 datum (WGS84). The data were converted to Maryland State Plane Coordinates based on the 1983 North American Datum (NAD83) to correlate with the GIS maintained by MHT.

Targets of Interest and Diver Inspections

The underwater remote sensing survey identified a total 92 magnetic anomalies and 252 acoustic contacts. Eight of the targets were of particular interest due to their appearance or their location (Table 5-3; Figure 5-78). Four of the magnetic anomalies consisted of distinct areas of magnetic disturbance. At least four acoustic targets displayed characteristics consistent with submerged cultural resources and were later confirmed as shipwrecks through diver investigation.

Table 5-3. Results of Remote Sensing Survey: Targets of Interest.

Target	Type of Return	Preliminary Interpretation
Anomaly M1	magnetic	large ferrous metal objects
Anomaly M2	magnetic	small group of metal objects
Anomaly M3	magnetic	small group of metal objects
Anomaly M4	magnetic	cluster of large metal objects
Contact #23	acoustic	small boat
Contact #208	acoustic	plank-on-frame vessel
Contact #216	acoustic	possible log canoe
Contact #249	acoustic	rectangular vessel

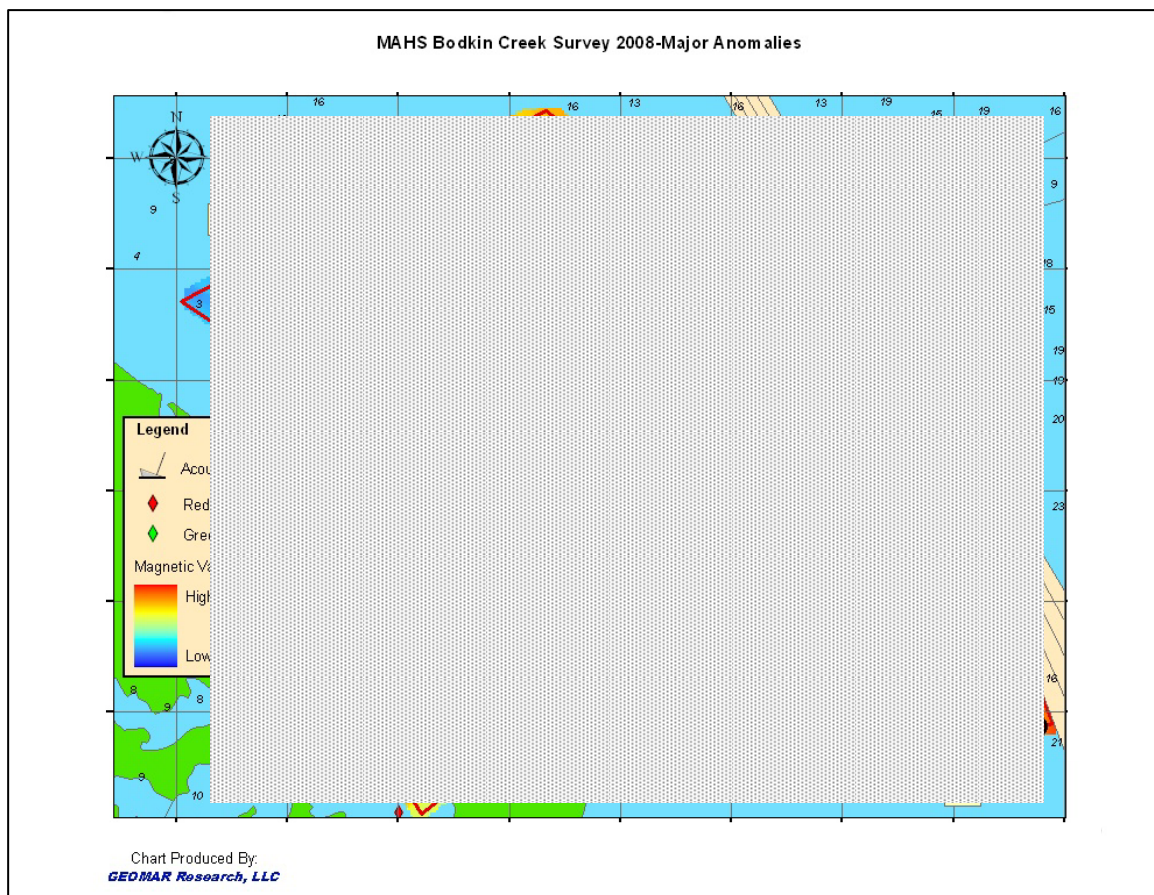


Figure 5-78. Major Remote Sensing Anomalies, Bodkin Creek Survey
(map details available from MHT).

Magnetic Anomaly M1

This anomaly consisted of a complex of large ferrous materials clustered together inside the mouth of Bodkin Creek, southwest of a modern marina. The anomaly was large enough to be detected over 22 survey lines. No acoustic contacts were associated with the anomaly.

Magnetic Anomaly M2

Anomaly M2 consisted of a cluster of small ferrous materials detected over three survey lines. The target lay close to the dredged Craighill Channel Upper Range. A mound was identified in the acoustic imagery from this location, although its association with the magnetic anomaly was unclear.

Magnetic Anomaly M3

Like Magnetic Anomaly M2, this anomaly consisted of a cluster of small ferrous materials detected over four survey lines close to the dredged Craighill Channel Upper Range. A mound was identified in the acoustic imagery from this location, although its association with the magnetic anomaly was unclear.

Magnetic Anomaly M4

This anomaly consisted of a cluster of large ferrous objects located near the dredged Craighill Channel Upper Range and the range boards associated with that channel. The anomaly was sufficiently large to have been detected over 11 survey lines. No acoustic contacts were observed in proximity to this magnetic anomaly.

Acoustic Contact 23

The target designated Acoustic Contact 23 consisted of a boat-shaped acoustic return measuring 2.3 meters long and 2.1 meters wide (Figure 5-79). Based on the acoustic signature, the target was provisionally interpreted as a modern vessel. A large magnetic signature was associated with the target. Investigation by MAHS divers revealed what were believed to be modern marine fixtures on the wreck, suggesting the target was the remains of a modern wooden vessel. The magnetic signature was consistent with a single large ferrous object, such as an engine block or anchor. The site was confirmed as a modern boat by



Figure 5-79. Acoustic Contact 23.

Abe Roth, who surveyed the wreck and described it as a cabin cruiser. Plexiglass windows and metal railings were noted on the vessel. A bottle dated 1970 was also observed on the wreck. Given the amount of overhead traffic in this part of the creek, it is not possible to associate the artifact directly with the vessel, but it is likely that the wreck dates to generally to the time period represented by the bottle. Roth, a long-time resident of the area, did not remember a boat lost in that location.

Acoustic Contact 208

This target consisted of a complex, boat-shaped acoustic signature at the north end of the survey area off Paradise Beach in the approaches to the mouth of Bodkin Creek (Figure 5-80). Based on the acoustic return, the target measured 18 meters long and 5.3 meters wide. It is unclear whether the target has an associated magnetic signature. Investigation of the anomaly using an ROV determined that it is the remains of a vessel with plank-on-frame construction, possibly copper sheathing, and a portion of the

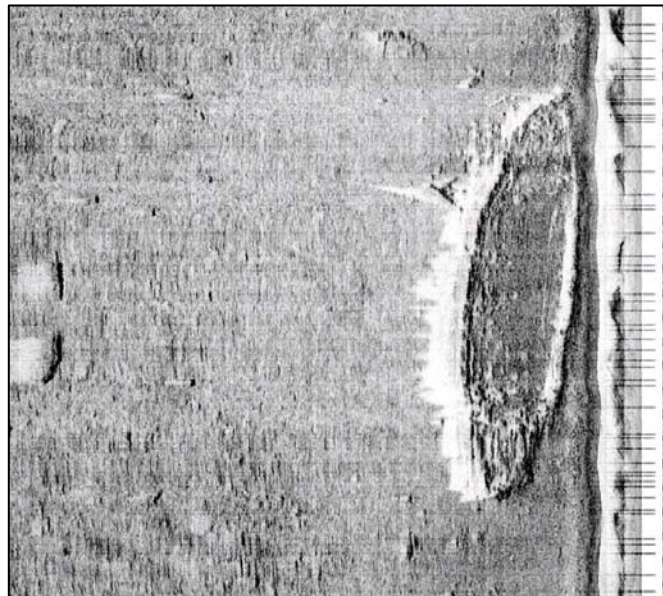


Figure 5-80. Acoustic Contact 208.

stern post rising at least 2 meters above the bottom sediments. Video footage of the shipwreck showed intact ceiling planks and coarse earthenware ceramic sherds inside the hull.

Acoustic Contact 216

This target consisted of a linear acoustic anomaly measuring 17.3 meters long, 3.4 meters wide, with a vertical post protruding from one end (Figure 5-81). A magnetic signature was also detected in association with the acoustic contact. Examination of the target via ROV and subsequent investigations by divers from MAHS, Geomar, and MHT determined that Contact 216 was indeed the remains of a vessel with the starboard side buried in the bottom sediments and a portion of the port side of the hull exposed. The post protruding from the end of the anomaly was identified as the sternpost, rising into the water column 2.5 meters. Construction characteristics suggested that the vessel was of log canoe construction, although a hard chine was also detected. Log canoes typically have a rounded cross section from gunwale to keel, while a hard chine describes an angular break as the sides of the vessel turn more sharply toward the keel. The implications of the inconsistency observed on Contact 216 remain unclear. Other features noted on the vessel included features consistent with the remains of machinery located along what may have been the centerline of the vessel; a possible saddle mast step immediately aft of the machinery; and a through-hull fitting that appeared to run from the port side of the vessel.

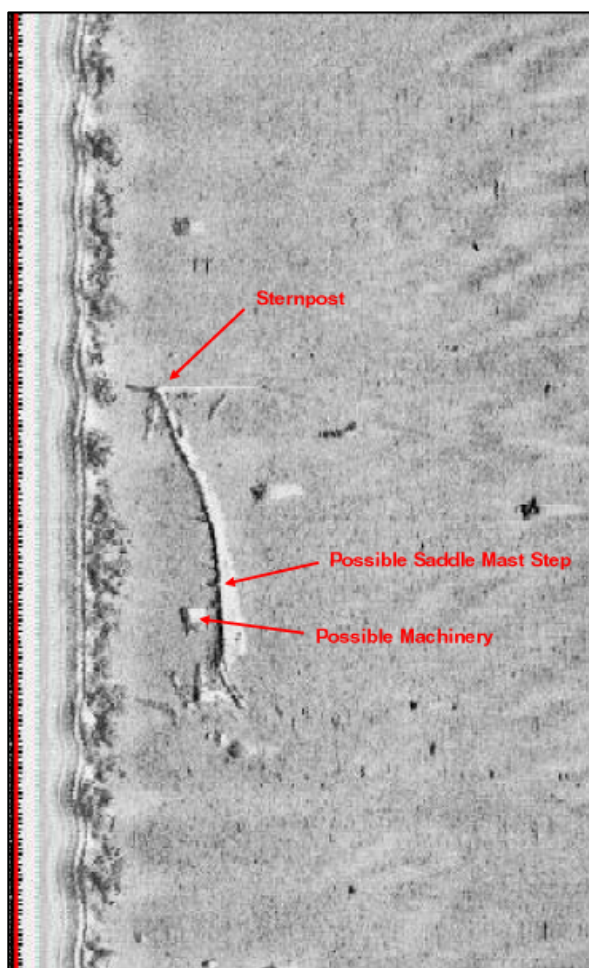


Figure 5-81. Acoustic Contact 216.

Acoustic Contact 249

This target consisted of a complex acoustic signature that included a large rectangular section and several outlying objects that may have been associated (Figure 5-82). The rectangular portion of the target measured 17.1 meters long and 5.4 meters wide. No related magnetic signature was detected. Diver investigation of the anomaly determined it to have been consistent with the remains of a vessel, although additional attributes were not recorded and a more precise interpretation was not practical.

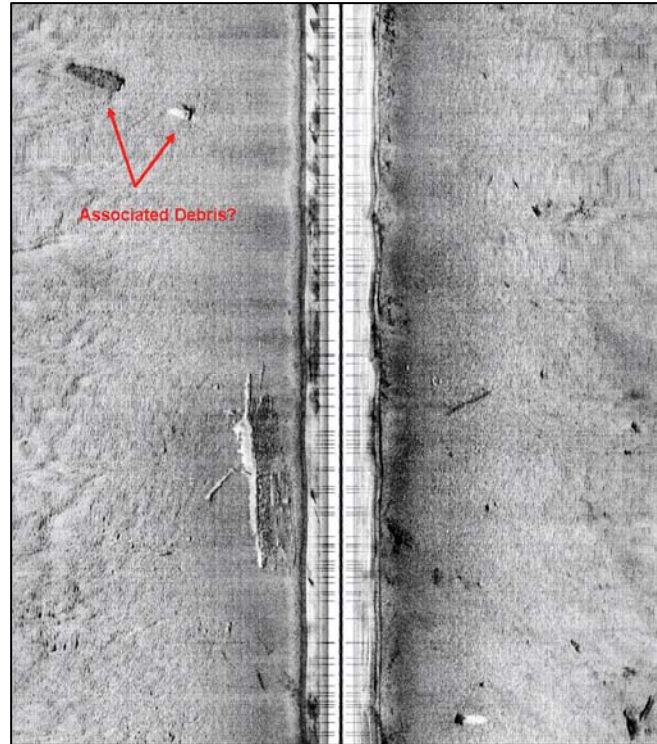


Figure 5-82. Acoustic Contact 249.

To help identify vessel remains found during the remote sensing survey, a search of various sources of shipwreck data was conducted. A list of documented wrecks in the vicinity of Bodkin Creek was compiled and is shown in Table 5-4. Although detailed information about many of the vessels was found, related locational data was typically non-specific and thus could not be used to narrow the list of wrecks potentially associated with individual remote sensing targets. In addition, several wrecks were identified differently by different authors, rendering identification uncertain in some instances. Many of the vessels in the list were reported lost on or near Bodkin Point. Several others were noted near Seven-Foot Knoll, opposite the mouth of Bodkin Creek at the main shipping channel. The wrecks near Seven-Foot Knoll have been included in the list since precise locations are unclear and the remote sensing survey extended to the western edge of the nearby channel.

Only two of the vessels in the list were potentially associated with vessels documented in research undertaken by MAHS thus far. One, the *Harriet P. Ely*, was a wooden schooner built in 1862 and stranded in a storm south of Bodkin Point. The wreck was reported by local informants during seasonally low tides, when a number of the surviving hull frames were visible. The site has been investigated by MAHS and MHT in the recent past and preliminary recording had been initiated (Shaw 2008:4). The second vessel was the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which burned and sank off Seven-Foot Knoll in 1937 on its way from Baltimore to Norfolk. Further discussion of the wreck and its aftermath are included in Chapter 6 of this report.

Table 5-4. Shipwrecks Documented in the Vicinity of Bodkin Creek.

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Chart	Rig	LOA	Beam	DOH	Material	GRT	NRT	Built	Home Port	Cause	Year	Source	Notes		
Bodkin Creek																		
INDUSTRY	Details available from MHT			schooner	49.2'	19.3'	4.7'	wood	26	25	1871	Baltimore	foundered	>1899	MVUS ¹ 1908			
J.P. ARMITAGE				schooner											foundered	1870	Charles ² page 55, 157	Schooner foundered off Bodkin Point during gale
WICOMICO				schooner						wood							1846	Charles 42, 157
Bodkin Point																		
ALBERT SYDNEY	Details available from MHT			schooner	78.6'	17'	6.5'	wood	65.2	61.9	1879		stranded	1888	MVUS 1885, DGS page 260	Schooner stranded off Bodkin Point		
AUGUSTA C. QUINN				gas screw	53.1'	14.6'	5.2'	wood	25	17	1922	Crisfield	burned	1937	MVUS 1925, DGS page 276	Gas screw vessel burned at Bodkin Point		
Unidentified				schooner				wood							stranded	1806	DGS ³ page 83, 250	Driven aground and lost on Bodkin Point
Unidentified				schooner				wood							stranded	1746	DGS page 242	Schooner Ferry stranded off Bodkin Point
HARRIET P. ELY				schooner	70.6'	23.5'	5.9'	wood	62	58	1862	Baltimore	stranded	1933	DGS page 275			Schooner stranded south of Bodkin Point
Unidentified																	NOAA AWOIS ⁴ 1278	40-FT L CRUISER SUNK 8/26/62.
Unidentified				gas screw	25												NOAA AWOIS 9742	25-FOOT CABIN CRUISER
7-Foot Knoll																		
Unidentified															NOAA AWOIS 9750	UNKNOWN SOURCE-- FIRST CHARTED IN 1954. (ENT 4/24/96, SJV)		
CITY OF BALTIMORE				steam screw	297.5'	46.5'	16'	steel	2379	1617	1911		burned	1937	Berman ⁵ , DGS page 276	Steam screw vessel burned near Seven Foot Knoll		
J. E. WATKINS				bugeye	52.8'	14.5'	3.8'	wood			1879		collision	1908	Brewington ⁶ , DGS	hit by SS ALABAMA		
POINT BREEZE				steam tug									stranded	1933	DGS page 275	Tug stranded near Seven Foot Knoll		
RALEIGH													ice	1886	DGS page 259			
BOYNE				brigantine				wood			1766		wrecked	1770	DGS page 20	Inexplicitly lost near Baltimore probably in the Patapsco River		

Abbreviations:
 LOA: length overall
 DOH: depth of hull
 GRT: gross registered tons
 NRT: net registered tons

¹ List of Merchant Vessels of the United States
² Charles 2004
³ Shomette 1982
⁴ Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System
⁵ Berman 1972
⁶ Brewington 1963

