



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN591

Site Name: Chestnut Hill Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Jacobs House

Historic

Brief Description:

18th - 20th century farmstead

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code SME,PeB

Latitude 39.1667 Longitude -76.5521

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hilltop/bluff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Interior flat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Upland flat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ridgetop	<input type="checkbox"/>
Terrace	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low terrace	<input type="checkbox"/>
High terrace	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rockshelter/cave	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ownership	
Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>
State of MD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional/county/city	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

Nearest Surface Water	
Name (if any)	Nabbs Creek
<b>Saltwater</b>	
Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Freshwater</b>	
Stream/river	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estuary/tidal river	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Swamp	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tidewater/marsh	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lake or pond	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spring	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minimum distance to water is	610 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Archaic site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Early archaic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle archaic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Late archaic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodland site	<input type="checkbox"/>
MD Adena	<input type="checkbox"/>
Early woodland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mid. woodland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Late woodland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown prehistoric context	<input type="checkbox"/>

Contact period site	<input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1820 - 1860	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1860 - 1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1900 - 1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post 1930	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Unknown historic context	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Unknown context	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Ethnic Associations (historic only)			
Native American	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asian American	<input type="checkbox"/>
African American	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anglo-American	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Y=Confirmed, P=Possible**

## Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric	
Multi-component	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Village	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hamlet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Base camp	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rockshelter/cave	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthen mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cairn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Misc. ceremonial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rock art	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
STU/lithic scatter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quarry/extraction	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish weir	<input type="checkbox"/>
Production area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other context	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Furnace/forge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-in-ground	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban/Rural?	Rural	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	Battlefield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frame-built	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fortification	<input type="checkbox"/>	Masonry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homestead	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canal-related	<input type="checkbox"/>	Encampment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmstead	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/railroad	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slave related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mansion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wharf/landing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-domestic agri	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plantation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maritime-related	<input type="checkbox"/>	Church/mtg house	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/>
Row/townhome	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ch support bldg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Midden/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Artifact scatter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Privy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Educational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cemetery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Spring or well	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sepulchre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining-related	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trading post	<input type="checkbox"/>	Isolated burial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other context	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quarry-related	<input type="checkbox"/>	Store	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bldg or foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Mill	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tavern/inn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Possible Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Black/metalsmith	<input type="checkbox"/>						

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples	Soil samples taken	N
Flotation samples taken	Other samples taken	

Historic context samples	Soil samples taken	N
Flotation samples taken	Other samples taken	



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	274	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 62	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 35	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 43	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 62			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
						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"/> 8	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"/> 1	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

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

### Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 644	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 96
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1903	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 1478	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 85
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 238
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

plastic, Styrofoam, rubber, coal, slag

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Chestnut Hill Farm Site (18AN591) was originally defined as approximately 2.6 acres (10,500 m<sup>2</sup>) of land located east of Solley Road, approximately 270 meters to the south of Solley Elementary School, on the Marley Neck Peninsula in Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is located within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, a region characterized by gently rolling hills moderately dissected by broad, shallow valleys. It is located in Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 7, the Gunpowder – Middle Branch – Patapsco – Magothy – Severn – South Rhode West Drainages.

The site was once a farmstead and, at the time of the Phase II survey, presented as an overgrown knoll which appeared to have been substantially impacted by grading activity. Prior to the demolition of the farmstead, the farmhouse was registered as the Jacobs House (AA-872) on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. A large berm, enclosing an industrial park that was constructed during the 21st century, is evident approximately 150 feet (46 meters) northeast of the nucleus of the Chestnut Hill Farm Site. The area surrounding the knoll comprises a mixture of young and mature tree growth, with the youngest growth closest to the center of the knoll. The old farmhouse is believed to have once stood on the highest part of the knoll with the outbuildings scattered to the south and west. Located to the northeast of the site of the former farmhouse is another small, overgrown knoll, where the Robinson Family Cemetery is located.

The larger plantation, of which the Chestnut Hill Farm is believed to have served as the main dwelling house, appears to have been assembled by Richard Jacob, Sr. in the 18th century on the 1303-acre tract called "Jacob's Resurvey Contrived". In his last will and testament, in 1779, Richard Jacob, Sr., left his dwelling plantation to his son, Zachariah Jacob, with the provision that his daughter, Ann Jacob, should have house and ground sufficient to support herself and family. Zachariah Jacob's will was made in 1797 and he is recorded deceased by January 31, 1798. This will leaves all land and the dwelling plantation, containing 592 acres, to his daughter Sarah Jacobs with the provision that if she dies all of the land should transfer to his wife Margaret. The will also records the ownership of eight slaves passing to Margaret: Nace, Cate, George, Harry, Walts, Dick, Jan, and Easter. The 1798 Rent Rolls that were recorded at this time indicate Margaret Jacobs as the plantation owner with a dwelling on two acres with one wooden dwelling house that measured 30 x 30 feet and seven wooden outhouses. She is also recorded as owning 13 slaves of which seven were between the ages of seven and 50 years old.

Zachariah's estate was valued in 1801 as part of the division of the inheritance. This valuation recorded that Joshua Powell, who went on to marry Margaret Jacobs, served as guardian of Sarah Jacobs. The estate is shown to comprise 400 acres of, mostly, pine woods, together with two paled gardens, an apple orchard containing 60 trees, a young orchard containing 200 trees and a young peach and cherry orchard containing 200 trees. The dwelling house is recorded as measuring 32 x 29 feet and in bad repair. Similarly, the estate is recorded as including the following associated structures that are also recorded as being in bad repair: a small kitchen building, a small barn and several other small outhouses. The "negro" quarter and stable are recorded as being in good repair. Also associated with the plantation is a Tan Yard, where the dwelling house, measuring 18 x 20 feet, is recorded as being in good repair. The associated kitchen, tan house, currying house and tan vats are all recorded as being in bad repair. Six slaves are recorded as part of the estate: Jock, Peter, Phile, Hager and her two children. Hager is also recorded as "big with the third".

In 1811, the administrator of Zachariah Jacob's estate petitioned to sell portions of the estate and it is after this time that Benjamin Robinson is believed to have begun to acquire the various parcels. The background research does not clearly indicate how the parcels passed to Benjamin Robinson and it is possible that some may have passed to him from his father. In 1816 his father, Thomas Robinson, died intestate. The Chancery Record records the division of his estate was based on a case brought by Elizabeth and Benjamin Robinson vs Richard Linthicum et al. that was finalized in December 1825. The division records the estate as totaling 900 acres, but provides different parcel names to various portions of the estate rather than the single "Jacob's Survey Contrived" that was applied to the Richard Jacobs, Sr., property in 1765 and so it would appear that these may represent tracts other than the lands held by Jacobs and it may be that Benjamin Robinson acquired the Jacobs properties separately from those he inherited from his father. The parcels listed in the division of Thomas Robinson's estate include "Wheeler's Lot", part of "Combination defeated", part of "Grays Increase", "Muskrat Harbour", part of "Robinsons Range", "Necessity" and "Martin's Nest".

According to the Cultural Resource Division's research, Benjamin and his wife Harriet moved to Baltimore City somewhere between 1825 and 1835. It appears that they experienced some financial trouble as in 1845 a trustee was appointed to sell some of the Robinson's land after Robinson defaulted on loan for \$7005.82 in 1842 from Charles Waters. As collateral for the loan he had mortgaged several plots of land as well as eight slaves and two schooners. It is unclear where the slaves were forced to live and work, but their names are recorded as Edmund, Lydia, Ned, Bob, Henry, Mary, Rachel, and Rezin.

Apparently the sale did not proceed according to plan and the property was sold again at auction in 1859 to John W. Wentz, Jr., and John B. Wentz, Sr., both of Anne Arundel County, and George Presstman of Baltimore County. The property is recorded as being sold for \$5130.50 and comprising 622 acres excepting the ¼ acre enclosed as a graveyard. This appears to be the first record of the Robinson Family Cemetery in the records. Interest in the property was subsequently conveyed from John W. Wentz, Sr. and George Presstman to John B. Wentz, Jr. in 1865.

John B. Wentz, Jr. held the property until his death and in 1903 the property was sold by his heirs to a bachelor by the name of George H. Solley. The deed records the property as comprising "Jacob's Addition", "part of Carz's Retirement", "Marshes Seat", Part of Benjamin's Hope" and "part of Eleventh Hour" and totaling 622 acres except the ¼ acres now enclosed as a graveyard. Both "Jacob's Addition" and "part of Eleventh Hour" are known to have been part of Zachariah Jacob's holdings from the 18th century and may constitute the parcel on which his dwelling place was located. George Solley was deceased by 1915 and two of his debtors brought a case against his estate for the payment of the debts. Ray S. Williams and Bruner R. Anderson were appointed trustees in the case and sold Solley's properties to Elmer S. Stallings on June 2, 1915, for \$7,286.00.

The transfer records that the property is now called "Chestnut Hill Farm" and contains 622 acres, except the ¼ plot now enclosed as a graveyard. Stallings immediately sold a slightly smaller, 507 1/5 acre, property to Thomas W. Pumphrey of Baltimore City. Equity Case #7714 and #7725 record that Thomas W. Pumphrey died in 1930's while in possession of four tracts of land, of which Tract 2 was "Chestnut Hill Farm". Pumphrey is recorded as owning property in both Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County and that "Chestnut Hill Farm" was rented to tenants at the time of his death. The property appears to have been held as investment by members of the Pumphrey family through the mid-20th century and was likely rented during this time. By the time that the farmhouse was demolished it had been vacant for many years, was extremely dilapidated and the surrounding area was strewn with trash. A lawn mower can be seen on top of the chimney in photographs taken at this time.

A Phase I survey was completed in June 1988 by Engineering-Science Inc., Cultural Resources Division. The property was slated for development as a business and residential community by Constellation Properties, Inc., of Baltimore. The objectives of the Preliminary Archaeological Study were to inventory previously recorded archaeological sites, develop predictions of the locations of other historic or prehistoric sites, locate and describe significant or potentially significant sites which do exist on the property, provide, if possible, a preliminary assessment of the significance of any recorded site in terms of National Register criteria (36 CRF 60.6), and evaluate the effects of proposed development to the property and provide recommendations as to the disposition of existing archaeological resources.

Because of the large surface area represented by the Chestnut Hill Farm parcel and the limited time frame within which the project was to be completed, intensive systematic survey of the entire area was not feasible. During the Phase I 1988 survey, almost the whole of the study area was wooded. Except for a house clearing, a pair of long road cuts, and a number of erosional features associated with run-off drainages, surface visibility was severely restricted by



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ground cover composed of rotting leaves and matted vines. Thus, rapid survey by means of surface inspection was impossible. The alternative, subsurface testing in the form of test pit sampling is a relatively time-consuming procedure. Therefore it was necessary to predict relative site potential for the several sections of the study area, and to develop an appropriate sampling strategy to provide for adequate testing. A sampling procedure consisting of walkover survey of the few open areas available for surface inspection and shovel test pit sampling of selected wooded areas was decided upon.

A walk over survey and a total of 249 shovel tests were employed in the investigation of the study area. Testing was focused on seven main areas: two probably related historic sites, and five ravines displaying potential for prehistoric sites. For the area of the historic site, a systematic sampling procedure was employed. It was known that the structures at the Jacobs house site had been razed in 1986. Surface inspection of the site revealed that no structural traces remained above ground. To test for buried features, a 25 by 25 foot grid was laid out. Shovel tests were excavated at selected points on the grid. A walkover survey of areas adjacent to the house was carried out concurrently with the test pitting procedure. After careful review of topographic maps of the area, five small but prominent creek ravines were chosen for testing for prehistoric activity. According to the predictive model adopted for the area, all five ravines displayed at least moderate site potential.

In total, 28 shovel tests were excavated in the house and backyard area, nine in an area to the east across a driveway, and six to the south and west down a slope behind the yard, in an area used for recent trash disposal. In conjunction with shovel test pit sampling of the house site, intensive walkover survey of adjacent area was carried out. A small cemetery plot had previously been reported north of the house. It was found situated on a small knoll northeast of the yard, approximately 100 feet northeast of STP 28. The hilltop was heavily overgrown. No excavation was undertaken, but close scrutiny of visible ground surfaces and testing with a metal probe disclosed a total of 6 stone markers, probably representing 5 graves. The markers likely dated to the late 18th through early 19th century, but the boundaries of the cemetery were unclear and no additional work was conducted related to the cemetery.

Based on the results and recommendations of both the 1988 and 1990 studies, the Cultural Resources Division had determined that, with the exception of 18AN591, none of the other eight sites require any further archaeological investigation but that a Phase II evaluation of the Chestnut Hill Farm Site (18AN591) and a delineation of the cemetery, which is to be preserved in place, was necessary.

A walkover of the site and its surroundings was conducted prior to the initiation of these Phase II excavations with the goal of identifying any unidentified surface indications of previous habitation. An excavation grid was implemented at 25-foot intervals for the Phase II investigation. The systematic excavation of close-interval STPs was conducted to define the vertical and horizontal limits of the site and to determine if subsurface integrity exists. This led to a total of 172 STPs being excavated. Such STPs generally extended into natural subsoil or to the limit of practical excavation, whichever was shallower. A total of eight 1 x 1 m units were excavated as part of the investigation. The placement of the units was based on the results of close-interval shovel testing completed as part of this investigation. Units were excavated by natural stratigraphy (layers) and where strata were thick, by 10-cm arbitrary levels. The area surrounding the cemetery was hand-cleared of vegetation, visible headstones were recorded, and the area was manually probed for subsurface anomalies such as buried headstones. The area was also inspected for the presence of informal headstones, visible depressions, and the existence of boundary fence lines.

To the east of the location of the former farmhouse, just beyond the northeast corner of the modern fence line, is a brick-lined well that measures approximately 3 feet in diameter. The well was recorded in the report of the 1988 investigation, but was initially difficult to identify during this survey as it had been overwhelmed by dense succession undergrowth. Large amounts of modern debris including glass jars, automotive tires, and brick were present at surface around the well. A second well was also mentioned in the Phase I report as being located an additional 100 feet (approximately 30 meters) to the northeast of the current well, but it appears to have been covered by the construction of the large berm associated with the industrial park to the north. Two large reinforced-concrete slabs, approximately 20 foot by 20 foot across, were found on the surface approximately 60 feet (18 meters) east of the existing well and approximately 75 feet (23 meters) south of the berm. The two slabs, together with the concrete pipes found on the top of the knoll are believed to be debris from the modern construction activity associated with the construction of the berm and industrial park. Based on a comparison of the historical aerial photographs and the results of the pedestrian reconnaissance it seems likely that the Chestnut Hill Farm house site was used as a staging area during the construction of the industrial berm and industrial park to the north, around the turn of the 21st century, and that this has resulted in the substantial ground disturbance.

The pedestrian reconnaissance consisted of a 25-foot, close-interval grid implemented across the Study Area. STPs not excavated were written off primarily due to their location on push piles. Of the 172 shovel test excavated across the Chestnut Hill Farm Site, 124 were positive for cultural material with diagnostic artifacts ranging from the 17th to the 21st century. In total, 1,278 artifacts (w = 5,675.75g) were recovered from the site and consisted of 604 architectural items (w = 2,826.54g), 548 kitchen items (w = 1,758.06g), 84 miscellaneous items (w = 598.53g), 34 activity-related items (w = 434.34g), three personal items (w = 10.34g), three clothing elements (w = 4.63), and one quartz crystal (w = 2.74). Diagnostic artifacts found across the site consist primarily of kitchen related ceramics including 37 ironstone sherds (w = 95.81g), 18 19th century whiteware sherds (w = 27.91g), 15 various redware sherds (w = 22.97g), 15 pearlware sherds (w = 19.49), 14 porcelain sherds (w = 40.39g), seven creamware sherds (w = 4.85g), five yellowware sherds (w = 14.54g), one tin-enameled earthenware sherd (w = 0.59g) and one slipware sherd (w = 0.3g). Other diagnostics recovered on site include 146 handmade brick fragments (w = 909.46), 15 cut nails (w = 76.71g) among 34 wire nails (w = 186.19) and six free blown olive glass shards (w = 10.83g).

The Study Area can be divided into two representative stratigraphy types: Type A – heavily disturbed/graded stratigraphy and modern fill deposits, and Type B – relatively intact stratigraphy that appears to have escaped much of the recent, heavy disturbance. Type A stratigraphy represents heavily disturbed soils created by a combination of modern grading activity associated with the house's demolition in 1986, and the use of the site for the storage of construction materials during the development of the industrial park to the north during the early 2000's. Of the 88 STPs excavated with Type A stratigraphy, 60 were positive for historic material. The heaviest concentrations of artifacts were recovered from the deeper fill deposits located near the intersection of the farmstead and the old farm road to the north of the site, as well as just inside the silt fence along the east and southwest edges of the top of the knoll. Type B stratigraphy is located in the area just off the top of the knoll, on the moderate slopes outside the silt fence to the east, south, and west of the former location of the main house. The stratigraphy here is represented by two strata over a coarse sandy subsoil with the uppermost stratum consisting of a dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand primarily containing 20th century/modern material with a small amount of older material and the second stratum consisting of a brown (10YR4/3) sand that primarily contained material dating to the 19th century and earlier, but with some 20th-century material mixed in. Of the 84 STPs excavated in Type B soils, 64 were recorded positive for historic artifacts. Distributions of diagnostic artifacts such as handmade brick, olive green bottle glass, cut nails, and 20th-century, 19th-century, and earlier ceramics, provide further insight into the horizontal distribution of artifacts across the site.



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Considering all results of the survey, it is evident that the Chestnut Hill Farm Site has been occupied since the 18th century, and possibly earlier, although the majority of the diagnostic artifacts date to the 19th and 20th centuries. A large portion of the site has been compromised by modern activity. The top of the knoll, presumed location of the main farmhouse, has been heavily affected by grading, which may have occurred when the knoll was used as a construction staging area during the production of the large berm and industrial park to the northeast of the site. According to historical aerial photographs this appears to have occurred somewhere between 1994 and 2002. Shovel tests excavated in the presumed location of the main farmhouse revealed subsoil directly at the surface, yet it is known that the farmhouse stood here because it is present in historic aerial photography from 1957 and 1966. This further supports the conclusion that this area was substantially graded, removing all subsurface foundations and features association with the farmhouse on top of the knoll. Large fill deposits, containing both historic and 21st-century material, were identified just north of the knoll and just inside the silt fence line, likely created by pushing graded material off the top of the knoll. Push piles were also discovered to the south of the knoll, but appear to be associated with the demolition of the farmstead that occurred in 1986 due to their location in mature woodland of approximately 30-40 years of age. Although there is a considerable amount of disturbance across the site, the loci containing potentially intact stratigraphy were primarily concentrated in the areas to the east and south of the top of the knoll as well as a small area to the northwest of the top of the knoll.

The close-interval shovel testing indicated that the areas to the south and east of the top of the knoll, together with a small area to the northwest of the top of the knoll appear to possess the potential to retain intact archaeological data associated with the earlier occupation of the Jacobs House Site. These areas were targeted for additional investigation using excavation units.

Test Unit 1 was located in the northeastern portion of the site, at N955 E1197, near the open well where shovel testing had produced a number of early artifacts and had indicated the possibility of intact stratigraphy. A total of 318 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 1. The majority of the assemblage dated to the historic period and predominantly comprised architectural and kitchen related items. These artifacts were a mix of 18th through 20th century items with even the humus layer producing nails, earthenware, and prehistoric cobble shatter. There was little temporal differentiation between Layer 1 and Layer 2 with the same ceramic types, ranging from the late 18th century to the late 20th century, generously intermixed.

Test Unit 2 was placed to investigate a concentration of historic artifacts and had indicated the presence of potentially intact stratigraphy 64 meters south of Test Unit 1. TU2 included four stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as four separate levels. A total of 104 artifacts was recovered from the four layers of Test Unit 2. Prehistoric artifacts included fire-cracked rock and a quartz flake fragment. It would appear that Layers 2 and 3 may represent relatively intact strata as there were no inclusions of exclusively late 20th-century items such as plastic which was prevalent elsewhere on the site.

Test Unit 3 (TU3) was placed at N846 E1153 to investigate the area to the south of STP N850 E1150. This, and surrounding STPs, had yielded dark olive green, freeblown bottle glass, 19th-century whiteware and cut nails. TU3 included four stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as five separate levels. A total of 131 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 3. All layers included small quantities of window glass, handmade and machine-made brick fragments, oyster shell, and coal and/or slag. The mixture of artifacts recovered from the uppermost stratum may be the result of the erosional forces redepositing them from the top of the landform.

Test Unit 4 (TU4) was placed near STP N800 E1200 and approximately 50 feet east and downslope from Test Unit 3, making it the most southeasterly of all of the units. TU4 included four stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as five separate levels. The stratigraphy of Test Unit 4 was similar to that of TU 3, with two relatively shallow layers above what appears to be a buried plowzone with a diffuse transition to subsoil. A total of 165 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 4. All layers produced small quantities of window glass, nails, brick fragments (some handmade and some machine-made), oyster and/or clam, and coal/slag.

Test Unit 5 (TU5) was excavated at N770 E1153, near STP N775 E1150, in a location downslope and to the southeast of the location of the main house. It contained a slight variation on the four-stratum pattern observed in earlier units. TU5 included three stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as three separate levels. A total of only 39 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 5. A number of pushpiles were noted on the surface in the vicinity of the test unit. The presence of plastic in the third stratum further indicates disturbance, likely upwards from intersection with subsoil.

Test Unit 6 (TU6) was located a little over 175 meters to the east of Test Unit 5, in a relatively flat area to the south of the top of the landform where the main house had once stood. A total of 392 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 6, which was at least double the number of artifacts recovered from the majority of the test units with the exception of TU1 and TU7. All layers contained brick and mortar rubble, along with historic artifacts, scattered throughout. The rubble was noted as densest toward the top of the unit, including a whole brick, and gradually lessening in density with depth. All layers also produced small quantities of window glass, nails, and coal/slag, but this unit also included fragments of linoleum and plumbing ceramics. Kitchen ceramics included pearlware, redware, 19th-century whiteware and ironstone, 20th-century porcelain, and buff-bodied earthenware. Relatively large quantities of machine-made bottle glass in a range of colors was also recovered along with a fragment of free-blown olive green bottle glass. Additional items included buttons, a foot from a piece of furniture, and a spark plug. The mixed temporal context indicates that everything above the subsoil has been extensively disturbed, while the larger number of artifacts in the assemblage can likely be attributed to its proximity to the site of main farm house.

Test Unit 7 (TU7) was located at N1028 E1025 north of the former location of the main house, south of the main farm track and east of the Robinson Family Cemetery. TU7 included four stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as five separate levels. The stratigraphy within TU7 appears to indicate that the ground surface had been stripped to the subsoil at which point asphalt was laid. Later this asphalt was covered with a thin layer of topsoil. This topsoil is likely to have been deposited during the demolition of the main house or the area's subsequent utilization in the 21st century. A total of 349 artifacts was recovered from TU7, all of which were recovered from disturbed contexts. TU7 contained the second largest quantity of artifacts recovered from any of the units excavated during the investigation. This included large quantities of window glass as well as nails, screws, a bolt, safety glass, and a window sash weight. Ceramic wares included redware, 19th-century whiteware and ironstone, and 20th-century porcelain. Large quantities of machine-made bottle glass were recovered along with a Pepsi bottle top from Layer 1 and a whole Pepsi can from Layer 2. Miscellaneous hardware included a railroad spike, bolts, washers, nuts, chain, hose fragments, and non-electrical wire. Automobile parts recovered from the unit included a muffler clamp, a rubber gasket, and a plastic light casing. Finally, five buttons, a phonograph record fragment, and two green plastic Monopoly houses were also recovered from the unit. There was no temporal distinction evident in the artifact assemblage between the various layers. This confirms the interpretation



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN591

Site Name: Chestnut Hill Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Jacobs House

Historic

Brief Description: 18th - 20th century farmstead

Unknown

rendered from the stratigraphic record that the unit has been substantially disturbed.

Test Unit 8 (TU8) was placed at N967 E1187, a location not far from TU1 and to the southeast of the open well in the northeast part of the site. TU8 included five stratigraphic layers, which were excavated as five separate levels. A total of 171 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 8. There was little temporal distinction in the artifact assemblages from the various layers of TU8 and, unlike the stratigraphic record, they appear to suggest significant disturbance.

The excavation of the eight test units provided valuable information regarding the preservation of intact archaeological data outside of the core area of the Chestnut Hill Farm Site. The assemblage recovered from the test units further demonstrated the presence of a continued occupation from the late-18th century through to the mid-20th century. While the periphery of the site had mainly escaped the substantial disturbance evident on the top of the knoll where the main farmhouse once stood, the results from these test units indicate that majority of the site had been affected by disturbances of one type or another. The units on the southwestern and northern side of the site appear to have been affected by the grading and redistribution of soil associated with the demolition of the main farmhouse and the area's reutilization around the turn of the 21st century. The units located to the east and southeast of the knoll all appear to have been plowed which has led to the redistribution of the artifacts within the soil matrix.

Subsequent erosion and deposition of soil from the area above, despite the addition of a silt fence, has also further complicated the stratigraphy in this area. Two units, TU1 and TU8, were placed near, but not adjacent to, the open well. The area to the west of the well was irregular and STPs indicated that fill had been deposited in this area, while a shallow swale extended north from the well. The units were placed to the east and southeast of the well, but neither yielded any additional information regarding the age of the well or any associated activities.

This closer examination provided by the excavation of these units indicates that there is little chance of identifying areas of intact stratigraphy containing undisturbed archaeological proveniences.

In total 2,966 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation of the Chestnut Hill Farm Site (18AN591). Of these, 1,278 were recovered from the close-interval STPs and 1,688 were recovered from the eight test units. Of the 2,966 artifacts, 539 pieces of flat window glass were identified within the assemblage, together with 259 pieces of handmade brick and 208 items of machine-made bottle glass. In general, the artifact assemblage indicates a domestic occupation that spanned several centuries and which appears to have been terminated in the late-20th century. Some more recent artifacts were noted, but appear to be associated with the reutilization of the area for storage around the turn of the 21st century at time when the original structures had already been demolished. However, parts of the assemblage may prove useful in providing some insight as to when the occupation of the site first began. The ceramic assemblage comprised 354 items that spanned the period from the 17th through 20th centuries. Horizontal distribution of the various wares is covered in the discussion of the STP survey, while the vertical distribution of the wares has been so thoroughly disturbed by the demolition of the original structures and subsequent grading for use as storage that such discussion provides little insight into the site's occupation.

It is the temporal distribution of the various wares that can continue to inform us to when people lived at Chestnut Hill Farm. A number of likely older, but temporally undiagnostic, wares were identified within the assemblage. These included fine, black glazed redware ( $n = 11$ ,  $w = 41.04g$ ) as well as a redware with a clouded Whieldon-like glaze ( $n = 2$ ,  $w = 1.38g$ ) and an unidentified piece of tin-enameled earthenware ( $w = 0.59g$ ). A small number of wares that were solely manufactured during the 18th century were also recovered, including a piece of plain white, tin-enameled earthenware ( $w = 0.59g$ ), a sherd of possible Rhenish, gray/blue incised, gray stoneware ( $w = 1.52g$ ), a sherd of slipware ( $w = 0.3g$ ), a sherd of Astbury earthenware ( $w = 3.71g$ ), two sherds of Whieldon/Clouded, buff-bodied, earthenware ( $w = 1.13g$ ), and five sherds of dark yellow creamware ( $w = 1.67g$ ).

The temporally diagnostic portion of the ceramic assemblage that was identified as being manufactured on either side of the turn of the 19th century ( $n = 46$ ) was far greater in size than that solely manufactured in the 18th century. This portion of the assemblage comprised transfer printed ( $n = 4$ ,  $w = 2.44g$ ), light yellow ( $n = 14$ ,  $w = 10.06g$ ) and molded ( $n = 1$ ,  $w = 0.36g$ ) creamware, all of which began manufacture around the 1760's and which continued to be manufactured until around 1820. Similarly, the assemblage contained a number of sherds ( $n = 27$ ,  $w = 19.63g$ ) of pearlware, including banded, plain, polychrome underglazed and blue transfer-printed, all of which began manufacture from 1780 onwards and continued to be made during the first quarter of the 19th century. The portion of the assemblage that was manufactured solely during the 19th century accounted for more than half of the ceramic assemblage ( $n = 190$ ,  $w = 269.09g$ ) and included various types of 19th century whiteware ( $n = 33$ ) and ironstone ( $n = 141$ ), as well as a smaller number of pieces of pearlware ( $n = 5$ ), yellowware ( $n = 7$ ) and porcelain ( $n = 6$ ). The remaining 92 items were either identif

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

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