



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA241

Site Name: Treuth

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Lee Farmstead, Joshua Clements

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 19th to 20th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.2623 Longitude -76.7757
Elevation 119 m Site slope 0

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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 High terrace
Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave
Interior flat Hillslope
Upland flat Unknown
Ridgetop Other
Terrace
Low terrace

Ownership

Private
Federal
State of MD
Regional/county/city
Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spring

Saltwater **Freshwater**
Ocean Stream/river
Estuary/tidal river Swamp
Tidewater/marsh Lake or pond
Spring
Minimum distance to water is m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site Woodland site
Archaic site MD Adena
Early archaic Early woodland
Middle archaic Mid. woodland
Late archaic Late woodland
Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900 Y
ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930 Y
ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930 Y
ca. 1780 - 1820
Unknown historic context
Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American Asian American
African American Unknown
Anglo-American Other
Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead
Farmstead
Mansion
Plantation
Row/townhome
Cellar
Privy

Industrial

Mining-related
Quarry-related
Mill
Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related
Road/railroad
Wharf/landing
Maritime-related
Bridge
Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post
Store
Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house
Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery
Sepulchre
Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

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

Historic context samples Soil samples taken
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"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	5	Staffordshire	Stoneware
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	English Brown <input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	15 Eng Dry-bodied <input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	2 Nottingham <input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		Rhenish <input type="checkbox"/>
					Wt Salt-glazed <input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	82 <input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	45 <input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	298 <input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	563 <input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	53 <input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Treuth/Lee Farmstead Site (18BA241) represents a mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead. In addition to the main dwelling, the remains of several outbuildings are within the site boundaries including a barn with stables, a creamery and ice house, and a garage that was converted for use as a dwelling when the main house burned down. It is located in Oella, in Baltimore County. The site is situated on a hill that slopes slightly toward the west overlooking the Patapsco River Valley. It is just north of a local road within the southern portion of the Benjamin Banneker Homestead site (MIHP #BA-1141) and within the boundaries of the B. Banneker Historical Park. A freshwater stream-fed spring is located west of the site. Soils in the site area are predominately Glenelg loam (3-15% slope). These are deep, well-drained soils suitable for farming.

Occupation of the site area really began in the mid-18th century when the Banneker family moved to the locale. Benjamin Banneker was born a free black in 1731 to Mary (a freed half black/half white slave) and Robert (a freed black slave) Baneky. Robert adopted his wife's surname upon their marriage and the name was eventually fixed as Banneker. Benjamin, who had 4 sisters, was taught to read and write and attended school for a short time. The Baneky's were tobacco farmers and by 1737 Robert had accumulated enough capital to purchase part of a tract of land in the Upper Patapsco Hundred known as "Stout". Robert Baneky built a log cabin on the 100-acre tract and started his farm. When Robert died in 1759, Benjamin inherited the property. By the early 1770s, Benjamin had become a successful farmer. In addition to his tobacco crops, he reportedly kept a vegetable garden, had an assortment of fruit trees, and kept bees. He also had two horses and several cows. When the Ellicott brothers moved into the area in 1771 to start their flour mill, they made a deal with Banneker to supply the mill workmen with food and other provisions. When the Ellicotts established a store where local residence could purchase staples and manufactures goods, Benjamin and his then aged mother were among the first clients.

Benjamin Banneker became acquainted with George Ellicott who shared many of his interests including machinery, mathematics, and astronomy and who lent Banneker books and equipment. By the age of 22 Benjamin had built his first wooden striking clock. It has been postulated that Banneker stopped cultivating tobacco as a cash crop sometime before 1790 in order to devote more time to his scientific endeavors. As early as 1785, Banneker began selling parcels of his family land to relatives and neighbors. He sold 20 acres to his nephew in 1785 and 10 acres to his neighbor John Barton in 1792. Several smaller parcels were sold in the 1790s. Around 1790, he arranged to sell his farm to the Ellicotts, with terms that provided him with an annuity of 12 pounds sterling or its equivalent in goods from the Ellicott store, and life tenancy on the then 72-acre farm. In 1791, Banneker was commissioned by Maj. A. Ellicott to assist in calculating the astronomical projections necessary to survey the Federal Territory. Banneker created a table of the positions of the heavenly bodies which he incorporated into an almanac published in 1792. He produced almanacs in succeeding years, with the last one published in 1797. Little is known about the last years of Banneker's life leading up to his death in 1806. Few of his possessions survive, the majority thought to have been destroyed in the fire that consumed his cabin on the day of his funeral.

Benjamin Banneker was buried in an unmarked grave in his family's cemetery. The cemetery was described as being located a few yards to the southeast of the house. A description of the house was provided in a volume of manuscripts compiled in 1836 by the daughter of Susanna Mason who had visited Banneker's home in 1796. She described Banneker sitting under a large pear tree next to the dwelling which was a very modest one-story log building surrounded by an orchard. When Mason's daughter tried to revisit the spot in 1836, she learned that the house had burned down and all that remained was the pear tree and orchard. A later account indicated that the cabin was one room with a loft, in the corner of which was hung Banneker's wooden striking clock. When Banneker's grave site was visited in 1845, it was reported that the nearby house was marked only by a shallow cavity, at the southeastern end of which stood a tall Poplar tree that was said have overshadowed the gable end of his house. After the 1845 visit, there was no longer any documentation of the location of Banneker's home. It was not until 1976 that, through exhaustive research, the boundaries of the Baneky/Banneker parcel were determined. The locations of a few parcels of land that Banneker sold from his 100-acre tract after 1785 were also identified.

Site 18BA241 was part of a 52-acre tract purchased by Joshua Clements from George Ellicott in 1851. Shortly after obtaining the land, Clements sold the 21-acre northwest portion of his holding to Joshua Hynes. Clements improved the remaining 27-acre tract, building a dwelling for his wife and 7 children. In addition to a productive farm, Clements had 2 horses, 2 milk cows, and 12 swine. The property stayed in the Clements family until it was sold to Jarrett Lee in 1875. On a map from 1877, an L-shaped dwelling was located at "Ilchester Farm" near Old Frederick road and referred to as the J. Lee house. The 1877 map also showed an outbuilding situated to the northwest of the house and a later map depicted a driveway running past the house and ending at the outbuilding. Lee retained the land until 1894. Between 1894 and 1972 the tract was subdivided and resold several times. The former Lee House was part of a 17-acre tract that was continuously occupied by the Smith family from 1894-1913. Between 1913 and 1971 there were 5 consecutive owners at that 17-acre property. At some point after 1917 the brick garage was built on the property. Sometime between 1923 and 1928 the L-shaped house apparently burned down and ca. 1944 the garage was converted for use as a dwelling. A 1940 tax assessment indicated that the farm consisted of a barn, a dairy, a garage, a corn house, and 2 sheds. By the 1968 tax assessment, the property contained only the converted house, a barn, and storage shed. In 1972, the 17-acre parcel on which the site is located was purchased by J. William and Betty Lee Treuth. The Treuth family had purchased the adjoining property to the north in 1969 which consisted of an extant mid-19th century stone house (see Site 18BA283). Essentially, this placed the location of Benjamin Banneker's house site (18BA282) between sites 18BA283 and 18BA241. Betty Lee Treuth sold the combined 42.8-acre parcel to Baltimore County in 1985 with the stipulation that the property be utilized for outdoor recreation or open space purposes.

In 1979, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Historical Trust got a group of largely amateur archeologists interested in locating the Banneker home site. During that survey, the most likely location for the site was determined to be on a ridge that paralleled Oella Avenue near its intersection with Old Frederick Road. A 2.4 m² (8 ft) test unit was excavated not far from a 19th century farm complex. Unfortunately, the search was abandoned in early 1980 for personal reasons. No record of the results of the test unit excavation was available.

The Treuth/Lee Farmstead site was first recorded during a one-day survey of the Benjamin Banneker property by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1982. The purpose of the survey was to investigate 3 archeological sites (18BA240, 18BA241, and 18BA242). Each of the 3 sites were reported to have been the location of Banneker's house but results of the survey determined that none were the location of the 18th century house site. The survey was in part a response to news that a portion of the Banneker original tract was up for sale and possibly subject to development. Based on the results of the survey, the Trust outlined a program for further archeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site. During the survey, the archeologists recorded a house foundation and its cellar, noting they were very visible. This was given site number 18BA241. The foundation was covered with second growth forest. The archeologists noted that two melted Rumford bottles (pre-1900) were located next to the foundation, indicating that the house may have burned down. Construction of the L-shaped foundation suggested that there had been three building stages. The observed cement mortar between the stones, cut stones, and well made



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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief

Description: 19th to 20th century farmstead

Unknown

Description:

fireplace bricks all pointed to a 19th century date for the foundation. The house was thought to be the same L-shaped structure shown on an 1877 atlas called the Lee House that was adjacent to Old Frederick Road. An outbuilding also shown on the atlas was neither sought out nor discovered in 1982. No artifacts were collected at the time of the 1982 survey.

Archeologists from the Maryland Historical Trust received a request from the Baltimore County Recreation and Parks Department to locate and define the limits of the Benjamin Banneker house site known to be somewhere within the boundaries of his former 72-acre farm. Accordingly, a Phase I survey was conducted in the summer of 1983. Areas excluded from testing included low-lying soils adjacent to streams and drainages that may have been subject to periodic flooding. For purposes of field testing, the study area was divided into 4 zones (Survey Areas 1-4) based on natural topographic features. Survey Areas 1 and 2 (SA 1 and SA 2) were then subdivided into smaller survey areas (SA 1, SA 1A, SA 1B, SA 2, SA 2A, SA 2B). This resulted in seven study areas. Field methods included minimal surface reconnaissance and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals. Additional 3.048 m (10 ft) interval testing was done in areas where high artifact densities were observed in order to define site boundaries. Surface reconnaissance involved measuring and plotting surface scatters and collecting a representative sample of datable artifacts from those scatters. All excavated soils were screened through 0.635 cm (¼") mesh and all artifacts were recorded but only datable materials were retained.

Site 18BA241 was re-identified in SA 1 through the excavation of 18 STPs. However, after consulting the 1976 map showing the Banneker farm borders, it was determined that the house foundation was just outside the study area/Banneker 72-acre property boundary. Therefore, additional testing around the foundation was not undertaken. It is unclear why the house lies outside the Banneker home site boundary; it was not partitioned from the 72-acres on which Banneker lived until several years after his death. Some clarification of the 1976 boundary survey (briefly discussed above) is perhaps required. However, three deteriorated structures located to the north of the house ruins and thought to be associated with the occupation of the house were detected within the study area. The first was the remains of a stone and frame barn with stables, the second was a two-story stone structure with a frame addition that had allegedly been a combination springhouse, creamery and icehouse, and the third structure was a brick garage that had been converted for use as a dwelling.

During the 1983 site investigation around the outbuilding ruins, a total of 87 historic artifacts were found. All artifacts were recorded but only a single sherd of decorated whiteware was retained. The remaining artifacts were left in the field. All of the artifacts were listed in the data table above. In all, 27 architectural items were noted (10 brick fragments, 7 pieces of window glass, and 10 nails). A total of 52 kitchen-related artifacts were observed (34 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of milk glass, 11 ceramic sherds (7 plain whiteware, 1 blue transfer printed whiteware, 1 yellowware, 2 unglazed redware), 5 animal bone fragments, and 1 oyster shell). The only miscellaneous items recorded were 8 chunks of coal.

No further work was recommended at site 18BA241 unless it became threatened by development. During the 1983 archeological investigations, Site 18BA241 (the Treuth/Lee Farmstead) and Site 18BA282 (Benjamin Banneker's Home site) were also located south of 18BA283 within the project area. As a result of the identification of the Banneker house site, Baltimore County Department of Parks and Recreation purchased the 17.3 ha (42.8-acres) property owned by the Treuth family to create the Benjamin Banneker Historical Park (eventually Baltimore County purchased a total of 142 acres for the park). Further archeological investigations were required ahead of proposed development at the park. Site development plans included construction of a caretaker's residence and nearby maintenance area, a visitor's center and picnic and parking areas, and improvements to the Treuth Residence (Site 18BA283) located just north of the 18BA241. Other plans included the reconstruction of a home lot with associated dwellings, outbuildings, and fields, and the stabilization of the Treuth/Lee Farmstead ruins.

In 1992, Phase I/III archeological testing was conducted at the park ahead of proposed development. The project area encompassed approximately 3.42 ha (8.47 acres) and consisted of sites 18BA241 and 18BA283, as well as non-site areas where the proposed home lot reconstruction and Visitor's Center were planned. Goals of the investigations were 1) to identify and document historic and prehistoric resources within the project area; 2) to evaluate the potential significance of those resources applying National Register criteria; and 3) to make management recommendations regarding future treatment and interpretation of those resources. Testing within Site 18BA241 involved the excavation of 35 STPs. A soil sample was collected from each STP for chemical analysis. Calcium concentrations were identified in the northwest corner of the site but did not coincide with any artifact clusters. In order to test both the soil concentrations and artifact clusters identified during the shovel testing, six 1.524 m² (5 ft) test units were excavated. It appeared from the site testing plan that no STPs or test units were excavated immediately adjacent to the house ruins but were focused to the northwest of the house where associated farm structures were located (especially the garage, the barn ruins, and the locations of a brick wall and a berm).

Artifacts clustered in the south-central portion of the site, adjacent to the farm building ruins. A scatter of materials was found throughout the remainder of the site. Architectural artifacts dominated the assemblage which suggested that debris was not cleaned up following demolition of the buildings in this area. Test Unit 23, which was placed approximately 6.096 m (20 ft) southeast of the barn ruins in the area of the former springhouse, yielded the highest number of artifacts (n=439). Architectural debris accounted for almost 85% of the TU 23 assemblage. Likewise, almost 80% of the assemblage from Test Unit 24 (n=245), which was placed to the northwest of the barn ruin, consisted of architectural debris. No cultural features were encountered during the subsurface testing at Site 18BA241. Excavations in the adjacent non-site areas recovered late 19th to 20th century artifacts. No significant deposits or cultural features were identified in those areas.

A total of 787 historic artifacts were recovered during the 1992 STP and test unit excavations. There was no detailed artifact inventory provided in the original site report (the Appendix was missing from the report). The counts in the table above and described here were found in the body of the text and in tables within the text. Not all artifact types were quantified. All artifact types were grouped here according to the excavator's categorization. There were 45 activity items (including 3 metal rods and other miscellaneous hardware objects, and 2 pieces of non-electrical wire). A total of 536 architectural items were recovered (brick fragments, 176+ window glass shards, 95 unidentified, wire and cut nails, 1 fragment of mortar, 1 screw, and 1 staple). The 24 furniture-related items were recorded as flower pot fragments. There were 136 kitchen-related artifacts (59 bottle and container glass fragments, 18 of which were blown glass fragments, 4 pieces of table glass, 71 ceramic sherds (31 redware, 10 gray stoneware, 7 whiteware, 5 ironstone, 5 yellowware, 4 creamware, 2 pearlware, 2 late stoneware, 2 late porcelain, 4 unidentified), 1 animal bone with cut marks, and 1 oyster shell), 45 miscellaneous items (1+ pieces of coal, cinders, and unidentified metal objects, and 1 metal washer), and 1 arms-related item (a .22 caliber cartridge). These artifacts reflect the mid-19th to early 20th century occupation of the site.

The Treuth/Lee Farmstead Site (18BA241) represents a mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead. In addition to the main dwelling (built ca. 1850), the remains of several outbuildings are within the site boundaries including a barn with stables, a creamery and ice house, and a garage that was converted for use as a dwelling when the main house burned down. Testing within the farmstead yielded a temporally mixed assemblage of late 19th and 20th century materials. Most of the artifacts were architectural which reflected the destruction of the main house and the eventual abandonment of the farmstead. Post-occupational refuse disposal and recreation activities were evident in the assemblage. The 19th and 20th century materials derived from temporally mixed deposits,



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disturbed by the abandonment and later activities. There was no evidence of activities related to the 18th century Banneker occupation of the property and no trace of the Banneker graveyard. It was determined that the proposed construction would not impede on any significant cultural remains. However, isolated significant deposits may yet be located in untested portions of the site. Therefore, it was recommended that an archeological monitor should be present during clearing and grading activities in the area. The proposed construction has since been completed at the historical park.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007683, 00005502, Site Files