



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA390

Site Name: Sulphur Springs Hotel

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th century house; Early 19th to late 19th century hotel/spa; Late Archaic lithic scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code RsD

Latitude 39.2408 Longitude -76.7156

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 10-15%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Springs, Unnamed tributary

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

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

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

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American Asian American

African American Unknown

Anglo-American Y Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component Misc. ceremonial

Village Rock art

Hamlet Shell midden

Base camp STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound Fish weir

Cairn Production area

Burial area Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	56	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	26	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	35	Pearlware	69			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	21	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	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th century foundations and well/cistern features

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	236	Activity item(s)	3
Glass (all)	1293	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1540	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	51
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	11	Misc.	47
Personal items	5	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	dam walls	<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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18BA390 is the archeological remains the Sulphur Springs Hotel, a 19th century hotel and medicinal spa retreat near the Arbutus area of Baltimore County. A Late Archaic component is also present. The site occupies a high gradually sloping terrace remnant above an unnamed tributary of Herbert Run. The site was once part of the Owings family plantation and the later Wartman-Lurman farm property. Soils at the site are primarily Russet fine sandy loams.

Archival research and pedestrian reconnaissance by a Charles Kucera in 1989 first identified the site and documented the presence of a number of architectural remnants. His research provided general documentation of the history of the site and a sketch map showing 2 springs, a stone foundation ruin, a stone and brick foundation ruin, and a dam wall/ruin in the stream below the site. The layout matches, in many respects, descriptions and maps of the Sulphur Springs Hotel from the 19th century.

Detailed archival research reveals that in 1761, a John Owings acquired 130 acres of the "Taylors Forest" tract owned by the Dorsey family which included the location of the present site. By 1783, his son, Caleb Owings, had assumed control of the property. A 1798 tax assessment records several structures on the property, including a one storey frame dwelling house, a one storey smoke house, a frame barn, a frame stable, and a log house.

Caleb Owings' primary occupation was "farmer", a description he included in his will dated 29 August, 1810. When Caleb Owings died in 1816, he left "all the plantation and land on which I now reside" (130 acres) to his daughter Milcah. This property is the site of the current investigations. He bequeathed 102 acres situated in a different location to a grandson. Aside from a few other special bequests, Caleb Owings divided his remaining estate among his three daughters: Aschah Stevens, Milcah Owings, and Susannah Stewart.

Owings' personal estate inventory provides a measure of the person and an insight into his activities. Caleb Owings' personal property estate was valued at approximately \$3,513. Agriculture is well-represented in Owings' estate inventory. Slaves accounted for 43% (approximately \$1,500) of the estate value. Owings owned a total of 11 slaves, including 2 men, 4 boys, 4 women, and 1 girl. The value of the farm animals totaled approximately \$717 or 20% of the estate value, and included 8 horses, milk cows, steers, heifers, bull, yearlings, sheep, pigs, and fowl. Crops listed in the inventory included corn, wheat, oats, flaxseed, and rye, totaling approximately \$89. Other farm implements included plows, harrows, hoes, wagons, axes, mattocks, and carts. The total value of agricultural equipment and products, excluding slaves, totaled approximately \$933 or 26% of the estate's total value.

Household furniture included 16 bedsteads, 3 dozen Windsor chairs, 6 mahogany chairs and one armchair, one chest of drawers/desk, two chests and schranks, one large armchair, 4 mahogany tables, two walnut tables, 7 dressing tables, 3 dressing glasses, a pier glass, one cupboard and chinaware, one pine table and cupboard, a long pine table, and a joined checker box table. Textiles included 11 feather beds, 19 pillows and bolsters, 6 mattresses, 3 cotton counterpanes, 7 calico quilts, 5 spreads, 12 blankets, 4 yarn counterpanes, 28 pairs of sheets, 14 pairs of pillow cases, 21 towels, 8 tablecloths, and 5 tea cloths. Utensils included 3 dozen knives and forks, a half-dozen old silver spoons, a half-dozen dessert spoons, two dozen teaspoons, and 7 silver ladles. A lot of "queensware" ceramics, a lot of glassware, and two old cases of bottles are also enumerated. The value of these household items totaled approximately \$865 or 25% of the total estate value. The remaining 6% of the estate was composed of kitchenware, miscellaneous textiles, textile making and repair equipment, and miscellaneous items. Fireplace equipment included 4 pairs of old andirons. Other building materials were a barrel of shingles.

While farming and related property items composed a substantial share of Caleb Owings' estate, the number of bedsteads, textiles, and furniture suggest other undertakings. In 1813, Mrs. Stewart (Owings' daughter Susannah) advertised a boarding house in the American. The advertisement mentions the curative properties of iron, sulphur, and sulfuric acids contained in the spring waters. Illnesses purportedly cured by the springs included debility, bad digestion, dropsy, rheumatic biliousness, and the ague. Stage coaches operated every day during the season to transport patrons from Baltimore to the springs, Mrs. Stewart's advertisement implied that the boarding house at the springs had already been operational for a number of years.

The property stayed in the Owings' family until 1842. In December 1842, Wilson Worthington, Trustee, and Francis D. and Milcah Owings McHenry transferred 135 acres, part of "Taylor's Choice", to Charles Hoffman in Trust for Dorothy Wartman. The property, intended for the sole use of Dorothy Wartman, included all buildings and improvements and the stock of cattle, horses, mules, hay corn, oats, straw, fodder, poultry farming, utensils, and implements located on the property. This property remained in the Wartman family until 1890.

Dorothy's husband Michael Wartman (age 50 and born in Pennsylvania) was recorded in the 1850 census as a farmer. Wife Dorothy, age 48 and born in Maryland, had no occupation listed. The census recorded six children ranging in age from 11 to 29. Also included in the census were two Irish girls, aged 18, and two black laborers. The value of their real estate was listed as \$20,000. In 1860, Michael Wartman again was listed as a farmer with three black farm laborers and one black servant. Abraham Wartman, a son, apparently lived nearby (he also was listed as a farmer). In the 1870 census, Dorothy Wartman, age 72, was listed as a housekeeper, but Michael does not appear. Dorothy Wartman died in 1874.

Dorothy Wartman also operated a recreational boarding house/hotel at the Sulphur Springs. In 1844, Wartman advertised in the Sun that the house located at the springs had been thoroughly repaired, expanded with a large addition, and painted. The advertisement highlighted the medicinal properties of the springs. The proprietors offered warm and cold baths. Before the official opening, Wartman advertised for the services of a cook, waiter, a chambermaid, and a laundress. Maintaining a staff of four to operate the springs implies that it was a modest establishment. The hotel probably attracted its clientele from Baltimore for summer recreation or medicinal purposes. The establishment was not located on the major Baltimore-Washington Turnpike or on a major railroad line, so it most likely did not attract through travelers. Its major attractions were the countryside and the spring.

Baltimore County had numerous springs, primarily located near the Fall Line. Celebrated springs included the Chattalane Spring in Green Spring Valley, Royal Springs in Ruxton Heights, and Caton, Powhatan, and Rock Crystal Springs west of Baltimore. In general, the county's springs were characterized as clear, with little inorganic matter. Springs at Chase contained iron, while the spring at 18BA390 contained sulphur.

The Sulphur Springs Hotel was included in a guide book on Baltimore published in 1852 as part of a day excursion. The entire excursion included the Relay House hotel on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Elk Ridge Landing, and Wartman's Sulphur Spring. The one-page tour noted the hotel and the magnificent views of the city of Baltimore. The guide book commented that the neighborhood in the vicinity of the springs possessed several boarding houses where



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families spent summer months. The book also provided information on another excursion up the valley of Jones' Falls. Local attractions included the countryside and the Green Springs Hotel, described as, "large and exceedingly well kept".

A detailed section of an 1877 Atlas of Baltimore showed the general vicinity of the site, including the hotel and the Wartman-Lurman residence under the ownership of J. Wartman. The Sulphur Springs Hotel complex contained two buildings and a small pool at the head of a stream that drained to the north. An unimproved road in the vicinity ended in a complex of 5 structures on the property. The complex of 5 buildings was likely the location of the family's farmstead (see synopsis for 18BA445)

The Sulphur Springs hotel/boarding house probably was active until the Civil War or, at the latest, until ca. 1870. In 1875, a railroad station opened along Sulphur Springs Road. During the 1890s, the station was moved and renamed Halethorpe. However, advertisements for the Sulphur Springs Hotel did not appear in 1879 of 1887 gazetteers for Baltimore County. By contrast, a prominently advertised resort was located at Relay, MD, when the Viaduct Hotel opened in 1872 and four hotels are advertised in the Catonsville area during that period. An 1881 history of Baltimore County makes no mention of Sulphur Springs. This all suggests that the complex had ceased to function by the mid 1870s.

Increased transportation between Catonsville and along the railroad lines allowed Baltimore residents to construct summer homes away from the noisome city. Since more residents owned their own summer homes, local resorts such as Sulphur Springs languished. Resorts located further away in the mountains of western Maryland became popular vacation areas.

In the 1870 census, Dorothy Wartman, 72 years old, was listed as a housekeeper. At that time, only four children remained at home. Dorothy died in 1874 after being in frail health, according to her will. Her personal property consisted primarily of household furniture and was valued at \$108.00. The estate was settled in 1890, when the property was sold and proceeds divided among her children. Between 1879 and 1889, the farm property (18BA445) was rented by Joshua Proctor. Additional rents were obtained from the spring property (18BA390) and from a "shanty". The spring property was rented for one and three month intervals. The last rent received for the spring property was recorded in 1883 for a one-year rent to Charles Wartman, Jr.

In 1890, John Wartman, the estate executor, sold the entire 105 acre property to Theodor Lurman for \$10,581.00. The Lurmans were a wealthy Catonsville family. Their primary home was "Farmlands", now the site of a local school. Gustav Lurman was listed in the 1860 census as a merchant. The value of his real estate was \$225,000. He had 7 children, including Gustav (15) and Theodore (11). The father died in 1866. Although the owner of record of the former Wartman property after 1890 was Theodor Lurman, maps of the period depicted that other family members resided on the property. Mrs. F.L. Lurman lived on the southern portion and Gustav Lurman (the son) resided on the farm property. Gustav was an active board member of the Baltimore Manual Labor School during his lifetime.

In 1895, the Baltimore American reported that a portion of the Sulphur Springs Hotel had fallen into ruin. The local newspapers reminisced that the hotel flourished 40 years before. The property appeared on an 1898 atlas of the county, which showed a single structure located near Sulphur Springs Road, at the head of a small stream draining to the north. The northern portion of the property remained part of the Manual Labor School. The unimproved road depicted in the aforementioned 1877 atlas was still depicted in the new map, but only a single house and barn are shown, rather than the 5 structures previously recorded.

In 1908, Theodor Lurman sold the 105 acre property to Frank Primrose. Primrose continued to farm the property until he sold it to John Lohmuller in 1926. In 1929, Lohmuller et. al. deeded 108 acres (including the farm) to the Board of Managers of the Spring Grove State Hospital, who owned the property until transferring it in 1965 to the University of Maryland for its Baltimore Campus. John W. Lohmuller, Salvatore Demarco, and Augustine Palmisano, Jr. retained approximately 19 acres, including the spring property. In 1951, Samuel R. and Rose Zetzer, and Joseph L. and Mabel T. Leitzer transferred the 19 acre property to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland as well.

In 1995, the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) was beginning to undertake the construction of the UMBC Research Park and Playfields on the former Wartman-Lurman property. The area would be impacted by the construction of 4 new buildings, access roads, parking facilities, and two stormwater management ponds, as well as grading for the construction of new sports fields. A combined Phase I/II project was carried out, leading to the identification and testing of 18BA390. The work was undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and in accordance with Article 83B, Section 5-617 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The project also was undertaken in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) reached between the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the US Dept. of Commerce, UMBC, and Baltimore County.

Phase I work at the site entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in a systematic 15 m grid pattern, along with pedestrian survey. Additional testing was carried out around select positive STPs at 7.5 m intervals when site boundaries were unclear. Shovel tests measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 10 cm into the B2 horizon, or to a minimum depth of 50 cm below the ground surface. Soil was removed to natural stratigraphy and screened through hardware cloth. The location of each test, the depth of the stratigraphic levels, and the presence or absence of cultural materials was recorded in the field. All soil characteristics, including color and texture, were recorded utilizing standard soil nomenclature and color identification conventions. Eighteen of the 29 STPs placed on the site during Phase I work produced cultural materials.

The Phase I research confirmed the presence of the architectural features documented in 1989 and identified one additional spring/cistern feature and several landscape features. The artifact assemblage of 156 artifacts was comprised primarily of architectural (80 objects) and kitchen-related (73 objects) materials. The full assemblage included 48 pieces of window glass, 20 cut nails, 12 other architectural items, 41 ceramic sherds (11 creamware, 4 pearlware, 1 whiteware, 4 porcelain, 4 redware, 1 domestic gray stoneware, 1 ironstone, and 15 other sherds), 23 pieces of kitchen glass, 8 mammal bones, a piece of clam shell, and 3 miscellaneous objects.

Based on the Phase I findings, Phase II testing was carried out at 18BA390. Testing entailed the clearing of minor vegetation and the systematic recording of identified features, as well as the excavation of seven 1 X 1 m test units oriented to the same grid utilized during the Phase I survey work. The units were placed in and adjacent to the various architectural features to assess their integrity and that of the cultural deposits associated with them. Six of the test units were placed as 1 X 2 m blocks bridging wall features near the corners of buildings. Test units were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware cloth. Soil characteristics were recorded using standard nomenclature and methods on standardized forms. A representative stratigraphic profile for each test unit was drawn and photographed.

A total of four rectangular foundations, an isolated stone foundation wall, two cistern/well features, one well, and a variety of landscape features were identified during Phase II investigations at 18BA390. The foundations most often were constructed of dry or mud laid stone approximately 50 cm wide and



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placed tightly in a shallow trench or against an undisturbed earthen wall. Three of the rectangular foundations are joined together and were probably portions of a single T-shaped structure. Historic map data appear to confirm such an interpretation. It is likely that the original structure at the site grew by accretion, each portion representing a distinct phase of construction at the site. The placement and orientation of the smaller of the two cellar foundations probably dates from the initial occupation of the site. It is likely that the long eastern cellar foundation is a new large addition advertised by Dorothy Wartman in 1844. The cistern/well features are moderately to heavily eroded. There was no evidence for a stone lining in the largest cistern feature. Slumped rock rubble in the second cistern may be the remnants of a retaining wall. The small "well" feature in the northern portion of the site was stone-lined and was probably a well for drinking water. Most of the foundation walls had slumped in, inhibiting accurate delineation of the walls in some portions and in the cistern/wells.

East of the main complex of foundations, the gradual slope of the site is terraced, apparently the result of historic activities. At least one of these terraces probably represents the traces of an access road to the hotel property from the corner of a still extant local road, although the road trace cannot be identified along its entire route. In addition to landscape features, introduced garden species have been identified on the site. English Ivy grows on the trunks of several of the canopy trees within the site area.

A total of 2,076 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II excavations at the site. These artifacts were concentrated in test units placed in and adjacent to the exterior of the stone foundations remnants. The artifacts assemblage dates overwhelmingly to the 19th century, with about 28.5% dating to the late 18th and early 19th century period. The full assemblage consisted of 3 activity items (an iron tool, a slate pencil and a horseshoe), 1,460 architectural artifacts (908 pieces of window glass, 2 pieces of brick, 22 pieces of hardware, 9 handwrought rosehead nails, 150 machine cut nails, 288 other cut nails, 77 fragments of mortar and plaster, and 4 other architectural elements), 11 clothing items (buttons), 551 kitchen-related artifacts (195 ceramic sherds, 52 table glass fragments, 258 bottle glass fragments, 4 other glass pieces, an iron/steel container, 41 faunal remains), 5 personal items (3 mirror fragments, a metal compact lid, and a watch part), 1 tobacco pipe stem, 1 arms object (a .22 caliber shell casing), and 44 miscellaneous objects (24 unidentifiable metal fragments, 10 pieces of sheet metal, and 10 pieces of coal). The ceramic assemblage consisted of 1 early refined earthenware, 24 creamware, 65 pearlware, 21 early porcelain, 1 later porcelain, 1 ironstone, 55 whiteware, 13 redware, 1 yellowware, 1 miscellaneous stoneware, and 12 other sherds.

In addition to the above historic remains, a total of 22 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 18BA390 during the Phase II project in 1989. This sub-assemblage included 20 unmodified flakes, 1 piece of fire-cracked rock, and one projectile point. The point morphology is similar to that of a Dry Brook (or Orient) fishtail type: points which typically date from the very Late archaic to Transitional Archaic-Woodland period. No discernible concentration of prehistoric material was identified at the site. The wide distribution of prehistoric materials across the site indicates that the prehistoric component probably represents the remains of dispersed lithic reduction activity. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from contexts mixed with historic materials. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from beneath the disturbed A horizon at the site.

Site 18BA390, the Sulphur Springs Hotel site, included 3 well-preserved foundations, two cistern/wells, a probable well, and landscape features. The size and layout of these foundations corresponds to illustrations of the site on late 19th century maps. Archeological deposits associated with these foundations indicate that the construction sequence and functional areas can likely be defined through further research. Some features and archeological deposits correspond to a large addition advertised in 1844. The high degree of integrity, relatively short occupation span, and the character of the hotel/boarding house indicate that the site has the potential to yield significant information regarding the development of the emerging hotel-resort economy and an emergent theme of spa recreation. Therefore, the site should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005536