



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA437

Site Name: Chatsworth Barn and Chimney

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 19th century barn & 20th century chimney

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4648

Longitude -76.8257

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 219 m

Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

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

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Tributary of Norris Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 60 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

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

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

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		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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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"/>

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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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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Brief

Description:

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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Records at MAC Lab, Artifacts returned to landowner

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Chatsworth Barn and Chimney Site (18BA437) consists of a late 19th century barn and a 20th century standing chimney and is located in Reisterstown, Baltimore County, Maryland. The barn and chimney are part of the Chatsworth house complex that is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP# BA-972) and which is a contributing component of the Reisterstown Historic District (BA-2212). The site is associated with the Chatsworth house but is located just outside of the Historic District boundary. It consists of a very large barn foundation and a large stone chimney located west of the foundation. The main house (built ca. 1830) and an outbuilding, which served as a smoke house and dairy room, are still standing and located nearby but not within the parcel containing site 18BA437. Soils in the site area are dominated by Glenelg loam which is deep, well-drained soil. The most significant nearby water source is located south of the site. It is a large spring commonly referred to as Banks Spring and local (late 19th century) histories report that Native Americans at one time inhabited the area around the spring.

The Chatsworth Barn and Chimney Site was located within the proposed Reisterstown Village Subdivision, land slated for residential development. Phase II work was undertaken at the site in June 1994. It included detailed archival research and subsurface testing. At the time of the archeological testing, the 4 acre project area had been cleared for cultivation. Initially the project was designed to focus only on the activities associated with the barn foundation. Once the archeologists were informed about the remains of the stone chimney, the field methods were adjusted to include a study of the chimney. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) on a 15.24 meter (50 ft) grid pattern outside of the barn foundation to determine if any intact archeological deposits existed within the proposed development area. STPs were dug across a 3.048 meter (10 ft) grid inside the foundation in an attempt to assess the function of the structure, to evaluate its integrity, and to determine its period of use. Artifacts were also recovered from the barn's exterior and interior surface. Lastly, shovel testing at 7.62 meter (25 ft) intervals was conducted around the chimney located near the barn in order to determine the site boundaries, to establish its cultural affiliation and function, to determine its integrity, and to determine its significance and eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Following the shovel testing, a single 1.524 m² test unit was excavated near the chimney.

Archival research indicated that no structures were built on the property until after 1767 when the Spring Garden-Chase tract, first patented in 1732, was conveyed to Benjamin Swope. Swope subdivided the tract laying out lots along both sides of the Conewago Road and calling the development New German Town. According to accounts, Swope built a stone house on a 55 acre parcel of the land just north of present day Cockeys Mill Road. Daniel Bower reportedly bought that parcel including the stone house from Swope in 1768. After the Revolutionary War, Bower subdivided his land and was then finally forced to dispose of most of his holdings. Numerous owners followed Bower until 1797 when Bower redeemed part of his original lands, including the tract that contained the house, and deeded lots to his son-in-law Andrew Banks who was married to his daughter Catherine. Their child, Daniel Bower Banks, established a summer estate on the Bower property and renamed it Chatsworth; it is unclear if Banks built a new house or if he remodeled the existing structure built by Swope. Records suggest that Daniel Banks' son remodeled the home and built the barn in 1878. An image from 1881 shows the barn to be two-stories and of a grand design with a central steeple. An 1888 map depicted 3 structures on the property: the house, barn, and a third unknown structure. An article from 1897 described the barn structure as a magnificent stable suggesting that the barn was still in use at that time and being utilized as a stable. The Banks maintained ownership of the property until 1906 when the Chatsworth Realty Company became the new owner. The 1918 tax ledger noted that a tenant house existed on the property. It was postulated that the chimney feature may have represented the remains of that tenant house. A sale in 1921 appeared to have divided the property, and the main house was sold to J.G. Harvey. It is unclear, however, if Harvey owned the property where the barn is situated. The Harvey's maintained possession of the property until 1967. There are records that indicated the barn burned down ca. 1930.

Subsurface testing across the project area revealed a varied soil stratigraphy representative of discrete activities associated with the use of the property throughout its history. In the fields north and east of the barn foundation, nearly all of the historic period artifacts were recovered from a 9 cm thick sandy clay plowzone that contained quartz pieces. Within the wooded area northeast, east, and south of the barn foundation, the soil stratigraphy was marked by a topsoil that varied greatly in depth. It was clear that the area east of the barn had been utilized as a dumping ground by local residents.

During excavations around the barn foundation, no artifacts were recovered that indicated the period and function of the barn. Therefore, a series of STPs were dug inside the foundation to examine the soil stratigraphy and techniques used in constructing the building. The building measured 18.29 x 27.43 meters (60x90 ft) from the interior walls and had 0.609 meter (2 ft) thick mortared stone and boulder walls. A 2.44 meter (8 ft) high portion of the north wall was the only standing wall. A trough was located along the north wall of the barn suggested that livestock was kept in that section of the building. All that remained of the east, west and south elevation walls were their bases which consisted of several layers of stones. Very little building debris was found around the foundation remains suggesting that the material may have been carried away from the site (cleared and dumped or reused). Extension walls were built off the east and west walls at the same time as the barn. The west extension appeared to have been built to create a small open addition measuring 3.66 x 4.88 meters (12x16 ft) to the main barn and was built into the natural ground slope (the addition was an L-shaped wall that consisted of the north wall and a short west wall). The east addition appeared to have been constructed without a south wall. The north wall of the barn was built into the existing slope; the other walls would have been above ground. The corners of the foundation were laid with large dressed blocks upon which the smaller stones were laid. The corner stones appeared to have been laid on leveled land rather than into trenches.

Six window sills were identified in the south wall and a 3.66 meter wide space between 2 of the sills may have been the doorway into the front of the building. A second doorway leading into the barn from the east, and a third doorway leading into the barn from the west, was also identified. The remains of 5 brick walls were found within the foundation along its northern wall. These walls created separate rooms that measured approximately 4.88 x 2.44 meters each that were covered by 15.24 cm thin concrete flooring. A layer of slate mixed with charcoal was observed to overlay the concrete and was thought to have derived from the roof's structure. Impressions of bricks noted along the eastern edge of the concrete slab indicated that other brick rooms may have existed inside the barn. However, extensive root disturbance had broken much of the floor and it could not be ascertained how many rooms existed or what their function might have been. It appeared that a significant amount of the brick had been removed from the structure at some point during its history.

A total of 398 historic period artifacts were recovered from the excavations of the barn ruins. Three activity-related artifacts were collected. These included a portion of a tractor steering wheel assembly, a metal file, and an eroded buckle possibly associated with a horse bridle. The majority of artifacts were associated with architectural group (n=341) and included 5 pieces of window glass, 283 cut nails, 12 wire nails, 9 cut spikes, 6 wood screws, 4 bolts, 19 roofing slate fragments, 1 pipe clamp, and 2 door hinges. The 2 door hinges were found on the surface along the south elevation wall near what was postulated to be the doorway. Kitchen-related items consisted of 36 pieces of bottle glass and 1 piece of milk glass, 2 porcelain sherds, 1 whiteware sherd, and 9 gray salt-glazed stoneware sherds. Eight of the stoneware sherds were pieces from the same object. Only 5 miscellaneous items were retained (1



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Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

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Unknown

Description:

unidentifiable glass blob and 4 pieces of unidentified metal).

The chimney ruins were located just northwest of the barn foundation in an area where historic maps showed the presence of a structure. The chimney was constructed of the same type of brick and stone used for the barn construction and it contained a firewall of yellow brick inscribed with the word "Strasburg". A piece of terra cotta tile was noted immediately above the fireplace opening and a metal insert extended up the interior of the chimney. The presence of the tile and the metal insert suggested a 20th century date to this architectural feature. The remains of metal flashing embedded in the stones midway in the chimney further suggested a flat-roofed structure. Approximately 24 STPs were excavated in the area of the chimney. The presence of 8 concrete pilings measuring 60.96 cm² suggested that the structure had no foundation. The majority of the artifacts collected from the chimney area STPs were primarily mid-20th century materials. The single 1.524 m² test unit placed 1.524 meters from the base of the chimney failed to identify cultural material representative of a domestic occupation. A local informant told the excavators that the chimney was actually a "golf shack" or picnic pavilion and the artifacts appeared to confirm this.

A total of 1,206 historic period artifacts were collected during the chimney area excavations. Of those, 1,012 artifacts were recovered from the test unit, mostly consisting of mid to late 20th material, especially bottle glass. The only activity items found were 4 ceramic flower pot fragments. The architectural material (n=163) consisted of 10 brick fragments, 1 cut nail, 46 wire nails, 20 unidentified nails, 1 piece of window glass, 1 piece of mortar, 1 wood screw, 2 ceramic tile fragments, 1 piece of plastic PVC pipe, and 80 asphalt shingle fragments. There were 1,003 items in the kitchen group including 955 bottle glass fragments, 1 whiteware sherd, 25 bottle caps (6 twist top, 17 crown caps), 17 pull tabs, 2 metal can fragments, and 3 animal bone fragments. The 30 miscellaneous items included 19 pieces of unidentified metal, 9 pieces of plastic, and a single piece of tar. The only personal item retained was a 1976 penny and the 5 arms-related items found included 4 bullet casings and 1 piece of shotgun shell packing.

Several STPs (about 62) were dug in the fields around the barn and chimney foundations. A total of 475 historic period artifacts were retained during those excavations. The only activity-related item found was a metal roller assembly. The majority of the artifacts (n=352) were from the architecture group and consisted of 18 brick fragments, 98 pieces of window glass, 179 cut nails, 1 wire nail, 4 unidentified nails, 1 piece of mortar, 3 bolts, 37 pieces of roofing slate, a 7 lb. bag of roofing slate with a minimum estimate of 10 pieces, and 1 metal washer. The 116 kitchen-related artifacts included 97 bottle glass fragments, 2 sherds of Albany-slipped buffware, 2 sherds of late porcelain, 2 whiteware sherds, 6 redware sherds, 3 ironstone sherds, 1 crown cap, 1 animal bone fragment, and 2 oyster shell fragments. The 6 miscellaneous items were 1 unidentified metal fragment and 5 pieces of coal.

Three worked quartz pebbles were also found at the site. These were recorded as prehistoric artifacts in the table above. Although quartz shatter appears to have been part of the soil matrix, the archeologists felt that these specimens were significantly different and considered them to be cultural rather than natural. Also, local (late 19th century) histories reported that Native Americans at one time inhabited the area, accessing the resources of a nearby spring.

Research suggested that the barn was built as early as 1878. At that time the main house was no longer just used as a summer residence but was being used as a primary residence. A structure noted on an 1877 map could have been the barn but most likely represented an unknown structure noted on later and more detailed maps. The archeological evidence also generally supports the destruction of the barn by fire ca. 1930. Unfortunately, it could not be established when the barn was abandoned, which of its owners had used it, and how exactly the barn functioned throughout its existence. Excavations in the location of the chimney supported the information that this was the remains of a post-1920 picnic pavilion and not part of the ruins of a late 19th century tenant house.

The Chatsworth Barn and Chimney Site (18BA437) consists of a late 19th century barn and a 20th century standing chimney. While portions of the barn remained intact, the majority of the structure had been destroyed by invasive tree roots. It was postulated that the buildings materials (stone and brick) were removed from the site after it went into disuse. It was further postulated that the nearby chimney may have been constructed from the barn foundation stones. The artifacts necessary for dating and describing the functions of the barn through time were not recovered during the archeological investigations. Therefore, activities which may have taken place in the structure and an association with various owners was not possible. While the spatial limits within the proposed project locus were established, Site 18BA437 did not meet the eligibility criteria for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. No additional study was recommended for this site. However, the tenant house mentioned on the 1918 tax ledger may actually be located outside the area archeologically examined thus far, somewhere to the east of the barn. A Phase I archeological investigation is recommended in this area ahead of any proposed future construction.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005523