



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA566

Site Name: Buckley House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Area 29

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 19th-20th century domestic site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code MbD2,GnB

Latitude 39.4701

Longitude -76.6148

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 5-15%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Gunp

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

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

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	13	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	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	4	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

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 type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	18	Activity item(s)	2
Glass (all)	90	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	536	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	6
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	3	Misc.	28
Personal items	1	Other	<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 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: 0 +/- 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Buckley House site (18BA566) is the archeological remains of a late 19th-20th century dwelling in Cockeysville, Baltimore County. The site is situated south of Bosley Road and east of the intersection of Bosley Road with Warren Road. A house was built here ca. 1873-1877 and was razed around 1970. The southern portion of the site has been disturbed by a residence and associated garage and driveway that were built in the late 1970s. This site is situated on a north-facing slope with an unnamed stream running the length of the lot, flowing northwest towards its confluence with an unnamed tributary to Loch Raven Reservoir. The northern portion of the site is currently in grass lawn, with the buried foundations of the historic home just below the surface. Soils at the site are Glenville silt loams.

The Buckley House Site is situated within modern Tax Parcel 29. This parcel was at the eastern edge of large landholdings from 1741 to 1871. From at least 1808 to 1870, the site was within a large farm owned by Frances T.D.O. Taylor and managed by tenants from a farmhouse west of 18BA566. Parcel 29 appears to have been a peripheral portion of Taylor's farm that was not improved with structures. Taylor's 1870 death led to a public auction of her lands in 1871, in which the estate was divided into 13 lots, with Parcel 29 situated in "Lot 12". A newspaper advertisement for the sale described the lots, with no buildings listed on Lot 12. The auction resulted in the sale of Lot 12 to adjoining landowner Benjamin Rush Ridgely, and other lots to two other adjoining landowners (Thomas Todd and Zephaniah Poteet). Almost immediately, Ridgely, Todd, and Poteet each subdivided their new lands and sold lots along the roads for residential and commercial development. By 1877, a neighborhood of new homes was depicted in an Atlas of Baltimore County. This neighborhood is now encompassed by the Warren Village Historic District (MHIP# BA-3220).

On August 18th, 1873, Henry (Harry) W. Green paid Benjamin Rush Ridgely \$93.75 for a 1.25 acre lot which included the site. Henry and his wife (Alice Sarah Green) were newly-weds at the time of this purchase, having been married on July 16th, 1873, at the Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church in Cockeysville. Henry was 21 years old and one of ten children who were at least the 3rd generation of the Green family born in Maryland. Alice was 19 years old and the oldest of 6 children of immigrant parents. Census records indicate that Alice's father (Emanuel Buckley) was an immigrant from England who worked as a weaver in the Warren Cotton Factory, and that her mother (Maria) was born in England to Irish parents. Maria immigrated to the United States as a young child in 1835, but information on when Emanuel arrived has not been found. Emanuel Buckley signed the 1873 deed as witness.

On August 27th, 1873, Henry and Alice Green used this lot as collateral to obtain a mortgage loan of \$728 from the Cockeysville Perpetual Building & Savings Association. The substantial difference between the lot price and the loan amount indicates that the Greens took on this mortgage in order to finance residential construction on the lot. This loan was paid in full and the association provided the Greens with a release of the mortgage on July 14th, 1880, which was (again) witnessed by Emanuel Buckley.

The 1873 mortgage loan was apparently put to full use, as the Green and Buckley families built two adjacent residences on this 1.25 acre lot between 1873 and 1877. An 1877 atlas of Baltimore County shows the adjacent residences of the Green and Buckley families along Bosley Road. In 1878 the Greens sold the eastern 0.54 acre part of their 1.25 acre lot to Emanuel Buckley and the 1878 deed notes this as "the property now occupied by the said Buckley". This lot is archeological Site 18BA566, while the remaining 0.71 acres make up Site 18BA565 (see synopsis report).

Although the Buckley house is no longer standing, a 1918 tax assessment and a 1938 aerial photograph document that it was the same size and shape as the Green' adjacent house (still extant): approximately 8.5 X 4.9 meters (28 by 16 feet), with a rear L wing. The 1918 tax assessment notes slightly different sizes for the L wings at the two sites.

When Emanuel and Maria Buckley moved into their new house at 18BA566 in the mid 1870s, four of the children were at home, ranging from about 8 to about 16 years old. The children had all moved away from Warren by the time of the 1900 census. The Buckley's oldest daughter (Alice Green) lived next door with her family, until her death in 1900. Census records indicate that Emanuel and Maria had a 6th child who died before 1870, and thus this child never lived at 18BA566.

The 1870 census listed the Buckley household living in the company town of Warren, with Emanuel and the two oldest daughters working at the cotton mill. The 1880 census listed the Buckley household living next door to the Greens and with both Emanuel and Victor Buckley (a son) working in the cotton mill.

Both Emanuel and Maria are buried in the cemetery at the Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church in Cockeysville and their headstones provide dates of death: Nov. 28, 1892, for Emanuel and June 2, 1915, for Maria. The years following Emanuel's 1892 death appear to have been difficult for Maria Buckley. Alice's husband died four years later and by the time of the 1900 census, Maria was living in a household with Alice and four of Alice's children. It thus appears that at some time between 1892 and 1900 Maria moved out of the house at 18BA566, and at this time she may have started renting the house in 18BA566 to non-family members. It is also possible that one or more of her children (by this time adults) may have lived in the house at 18BA566 during this period, although all had moved away from Warren by the time of the 1900 census. Complicating this picture is the June 1900 death of Alice Green and the foreclosure sale of the house at 18BA565 in September 1900 to the Rinehart family. Alice's death left Maria with the care of two minor grandchildren. The two older grandchildren married soon after Alice's death and moved away from Warren. By 1910, Maria had moved away from Warren and was living with one of her grandchildren (Bertha) in another part of Baltimore County. At the time of her death in 1915, Maria was living in Tennessee at the home of one of her daughters, Mollie. So, during the period from 1892 to 1915 a variety of households may have occupied 18BA566: various parts of the Buckley/Green family and/or tenants.

Emanuel Buckley left a will that was probated and recorded in the Office of the Register of Wills for Baltimore County and which devised all his real-estate to his widow for her life, and at her death he directed that it should be sold and the proceeds divided among their children and grandchildren. This led, after Maria's 1915 death, to a court proceeding in which most of the heirs requested that the court allow a sale of the house and lot. Some family members had moved far away from Warren and could not be found to offer consent for this sale. The dwelling is described in the court proceedings as having a cellar under the main building and a total of 7 rooms. The proceedings also happen to note that the property was rented out at the time of Maria's death and according to her daughter, Susanna Martin, "Mother got \$6.00 [a month] for it" and that Katie Frantz at the store across Bosley Road collected the rent from the tenants for Maria Buckley. The court ultimately agreed to a sale of this property and appointed a trustee to accomplish this. A public sale was held on December 14, 1915, and the property was deeded on May 31, 1916, to Maurice and Elise Tracey for \$800.



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Description:

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Unknown

On October 18, 1916, Maurice and Elise Tracey transferred the 0.54 acre lot to Maurice's father, Samuel S. Tracey, for \$800. Samuel Tracey then created the present Parcel 29 by purchasing an adjoining lot of 0.72 acres from Benjamin T. and Elizabeth Ridgely in 1920.

The Tracey family was closely connected with the town of Warren. Samuel and his wife Anna M. A. Tracey had a large family. At the time of the 1920 census, Samuel S. Tracey's household included 13 people, presumably all living in the house at 18BA566. The 1930 census lists a much smaller household, consisting only of Samuel Tracey (a general laborer) and Anna M. A. Tracey. Samuel died in 1936, while Anna Mary Tracey died in 1950.

It is not clear how long the house was occupied by Anne Mary Tracey or others in the years after Samuel's 1936 death, but it is clear that Parcel 29 stayed in the ownership of the Tracey family for many years after Anna Mary Tracey's 1950 death. In 1969, several of her surviving children and grandchildren petitioned the county court to allow sale of this property. The records of this court case describe the property as, "improved by an antiquated frame dwelling with no modern conveniences". Mr. Elliott B. Wier (who lived directly across the road) agreed with this description, stating that the old house had no plumbing, was in "rundown" condition, and was not occupied by 1964, when his family moved into the neighborhood.

The court agreed in 1969 to a sale of the Tracey family property and appointed a trustee to accomplish this. A public sale was held that led to the transfer of Parcel 29 to Edward and Ruth Covahey. In 1972 the Covaheys sold Parcel 29 to Robert and Mary Moore, who in 1973 sold Parcel 29 to Joseph and Mae Dutton. Interviews with Mr. Wier (the neighbor who still lives directly across the road from the site) reveal that the old Buckley/Tracey house was dismantled a bit at a time during the 1970s, while the modern house on Parcel 29 was being built. It was apparently the Duttons who dismantled the old house and built the new house on Parcel 29. No further information about the dismantling of the house could be acquired because the Duttons are no longer alive. In 1986, Joseph and Mae Dutton sold Parcel 29 to Richard and Dorothy Coulson, and the Coulsons owned the property at the time of the first archeological work conducted at 18BA566 in 2010.

In 2010 a Phase I survey was carried out on a (then) proposed construction area for improvements to Warren Road and two intersecting county roads. Site 18BA566 was identified through this survey work. These investigations were conducted as the Baltimore County Bureau of Highway design was applying for a joint federal/state nontidal wetland and waterway permit for the project. This federal/state permit authorization requires review of the project for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992, and with state historic preservation legislation. In the case of 18BA566, this work eventually proceeded to Phase II in June of 2010.

Phase I archeological work at the site entailed the excavation of 8 shovel test pits (STPs). The STPs measured 40 cm diameter and were excavated up to 90 cm in depth. All soil from STPs was screened through hardware cloth. Artifacts recovered during Phase I work included 25 pieces of brick, 23 pieces of mortar, 3 cut nails, 8 whiteware sherds, 5 pieces of coal, and 5 pieces of slag.

The Phase II field investigations at 18BA566 combined the mapping of surface features with excavation of 1 m square controlled test units. The site vicinity was not suitable for surface inspection due to grass lawn and underbrush. Site boundaries were established based on historical research to define the boundaries of the original 1878 lot sold to the Buckleys by the Greens. This, combined with the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the road project, limited the area of the Phase II excavations to the northern lawn of the former Buckley Family dwelling.

Additional factors constraining the placement of units were the landowner's concern for not damaging landscape plantings and underground utilities. The need to leave landscape plantings undamaged eliminated choices for locations to place test units in the eastern portion of the buried foundations. Underground utilities cutting across the APE at 18BA566 include a water supply line running from a distribution line under Bosley Road to the extant 1970s era residence on the property and an electrical supply line parallel to the driveway and a timber retaining wall. These utilities were well-mapped and easily avoided.

Three test units were excavated during the Phase II project. All work was conducted on a grid aligned to the angles of the Green House walls (next door) and established by transit, compass, and tape. Excavation was carried out with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units. Strata over 10 cm thick were excavated by arbitrary 10 cm levels. Excavation continued to at least 10 cm below the lowest level containing artifacts. Photographs were taken and plan views drawn as new stratigraphic contexts were exposed. After completion of each test unit, at least one wall of the unit was trowelled clean and photographed. Measured drawings with soil descriptions were done of at least one wall in each test unit and soils in these profiles were described using standard terminology for textures and colors. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth and any artifacts found were retained for identification. All excavations were then backfilled.

Extant architectural features were also mapped within the site. While masonry features were not visible at or above the ground surface, significant variation in surface elevations were present that appeared to correspond to the building location. Topographic information was recorded on a 1 meter grid (the same used to place test units) using a transit, stadia rod, and tape. This elevation data was used to assist in estimating the extent of the buried foundations.

The Phase II excavations at 18BA566 indicate that in the early 1970s the demolition of the old house and construction of the new house uphill from it had the following impacts on the Buckley House site. 1) The Buckley House was dismantled rather than demolished according to a neighbor. This resulted in most of the wood frame elements (and associated metal hardware and glass windows) being removed from the site. 2) The cellar may have been mechanically excavated deeper and the above-ground portions of the stone foundation were pushed into the deepened cellar and into the front yard. A possible builder's trench was located during excavation, which may be related to the original 1873 construction of the Buckley House foundation. Some small modern objects were recovered from the feature fill, but these may have been moved in by rodent activity. 3) The front yard surface was probably mechanically removed and stockpiled for use as topsoil during creation of the new landscape following construction of the new house. This resulted in the appearance of redeposited subsoils in one of the test units. 4) The former Buckley House site was probably used for stockpiling and possibly processing materials for construction of the concrete foundation and brick superstructure of the existing house on Parcel 29. This resulted in the importation of sand and gravel materials noted in most excavated areas of the site. 5) When construction of the new house was completed, the remaining stockpiled materials on the Buckley House site were probably pushed around mechanically to create a level lawn surface, causing further redistribution of sand and gravel. There was not enough material to fill the cellar hole, so a depression was left and was still visible at the time of the 2010 research.

Phase II artifacts recovered from 18BA566 included 2 activity items (a redware flowerpot sherd and a toy marble), 485 architectural items (including 73 pieces of window glass, 145 cut nails, 47 wire nails, 3 unidentified nails, and various other construction items), 3 clothing items (2 thimbles and a button), 1 furniture item (a porcelain knob), 32 kitchen-related artifacts (1 porcelain and 5 whiteware sherds, 4 redware crock pieces, 16 pieces of bottle glass, a butter knife, 2 pieces of aluminum foil, 2 animal bones and a piece of shell), 1 personal item (a ring with "B" etched on it), 2 arms objects (bullet casings), 18 miscellaneous objects (5 pieces of corroded iron, 1 other piece of metal, 1 unidentified glass fragment, and 11 pieces of plastic), and 4 prehistoric artifacts (1 jasper flake, 1



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rhyolite flake, and 2 quartz flakes).

Based on the Phase I and II research, construction activities in the 1970s severely compromised the integrity of the northern portion of 18BA566 (the front yard of the Buckley House) to the extent that it was recommended as ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, excavations also found that significant archeological resources (intact foundations of the Buckley House and Possibly also associated subsurface deposits) were present within the southern portion of the site. Thus the southern portion of 18BA566 was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under both Criteria A and D, and should be added as a contributing resource within the Warren Village Historic District (MHIP# BA-3220). Phase III data recovery was recommended by the Phase I/II researchers if the site could not be avoided during road construction. As of early 2015, Baltimore County was making modifications to the proposed road work to avoid the site and preserve it in place.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001552, Site Files