



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA582

Site Name: Ward Farmstead

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid 19th-late 20th century farmstead with small prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code LfE

Latitude 39.2978

Longitude -76.7224

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-20%

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) Dead Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 506 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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
- 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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken Faunal remains analyzed by Ed Otter



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin		0	
Clovis	0	Perkiomen	0		
Hardaway-Dalton	0	Susquehana	0		
Palmer	0	Vernon	0		
Kirk (notch)	0	Piscataway	1		
Kirk (stem)	0	Calvert	0		
Le Croy	0	Selby Bay	0		
Morrow Mntn	0	Jacks Rf (notch)	0		
Guilford	0	Jacks Rf (pent)	0		
Brewerton	0	Madison/Potomac	0		
Otter Creek	0	Levanna	0		

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	0	Popes Creek	0	Shepard	0	Keyser	0
Dames Qtr	0	Coulbourn	0	Townsend	0	Yeocomico	0
Selden Island	0	Watson	0	Minguannan	0	Monongahela	0
Accokeek	0	Mockley	0	Sullivan Cove	0	Susquehannock	0
Wolfe Neck	0	Clemson Island	0	Shenks Ferry	0		
Vinette	0	Page	0	Moyaone	0		
				Potomac Crk	0		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	6	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware	
Astbury	0	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	0
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	38	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	0	North Devon	0	Porcelain	3	Nottingham	0
Creamware	0	Pearlware	2			Rhenish	0
						Wt Salt-glazed	0

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	216	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	0	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	0	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other lithics (all)	0	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ceramics (all)	39	Uncommon Obj.	0		
Rimsherds	0	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	0	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		5	
Pottery (all)	0	Activity item(s)	2345		
Glass (all)	7392	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	7815	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	95	Misc. kitchen	5124		
Arms	18	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	347	Misc.	1649		
Personal items	81	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" 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 MAC Lab: 2015.001.001

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Ward Farmstead site (18BA582) is a multi-component historic and prehistoric site near Woodlawn in Baltimore County. The Ward Farmstead Site (18BA582) is located in Baltimore County within a wooded parcel bounded on the north by Parallel Drive, on the south by I-70, on the east by Ingleside Avenue, and on the west by a gas pipeline. The historic component consists of a rural landscape within which are situated the remains of five mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century structures. The buildings include a main dwelling, bank barn, well, dairy, and an outbuilding, all with intact stone foundations. In addition, the site exhibits landscape features, such as ornamental plantings, fence lines, and a shell-paved roadway associated with the historic use of the property. Although the farmstead itself originates in the first part of the nineteenth century, dumping and disturbance in the mid- to late twentieth century has strongly affected the material signature of the earlier phases of the farmstead.

The prehistoric component is represented by lithic reduction areas that yielded one Piscataway Point, one unifacial micro-disk, two scrapers, and numerous quartz flakes distributed throughout the site in both primary and secondary deposits.

18BA582 is situated in the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 14, the Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages. Site 18BA582 is located within the major soils group Legore-Aldino-Neshaminy Association, found in the Piedmont on gently to steep sloping areas. These soils are well drained and have subsoils of silty clay loam or clay loam. The main part of the site is situated on Legore silt loam, with Legore-Montalto-Urban land complex comprising its western side. Legore silt loam is a fine, deep, well-drained soil. The subsoil is filled with gravel and cobble-sized stones.

The Ward Farmstead site was first identified in 2007 as part of a Phase IA Archeological Assessment prepared by the Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) for the Red Line Corridor Transit Study in support of the 2008 Alternatives Analysis/Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Red Line is a proposed 22.7-kilometer east-west transit line connecting the areas of Woodlawn, Edmondson Village, West Baltimore, downtown Baltimore, Inner Harbor East, Fells Point, Canton, and the Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center Campus. The Red Line Light Rail Transit (LRT) project is jointly funded by grants from the Federal Transit Administration and revenues from the Maryland Transportation Trust Fund, so archaeological investigations were performed in accordance with federal and state laws that protect cultural resources.

The Phase IA Archeological Survey provided a comprehensive overview of the archeological context and sensitivity of the Red Line LRT project corridor. The Phase IB archaeological investigation was carried out from July to August 2012 and involved the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 15-m intervals along east-west transects, selective surface collection, and the identification and mapping of the remains of stone foundations.

During the Phase IB archaeological investigation, a single site was identified at the west end of the Red Line Project within sensitivity area BA-4. Ward Farmstead (18BA582) was defined by the horizontal and vertical distribution of standing stone foundations and artifacts of prehistoric and nineteenth- and twentieth-century date.

As the site falls within the proposed area for the I-70 park-and-ride lot, it was anticipated that the project would have an impact on archeological resources represented by Site 18BA582. Therefore, a Phase II archaeological evaluation was warranted to determine the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Phase II archaeological evaluation of Ward Farmstead (18BA582) was conducted between April and June 2013.

The largest, most intact archaeological component of the Ward Farmstead site (18BA582) is the nineteenth- and twentieth-century deposition. The prehistoric component was significantly disturbed and very loosely scattered over the area investigated. Therefore, the context developed for this site focused on the local area between the eighteenth century through the late twentieth century, with special attention to land patents and land ownership, the development of the farms and milling in the Dead Run stream valley, and subsequent events affecting the lives of the Ward Farmstead occupants.

18BA582 is currently situated on two parcels of land, a western one and an eastern one. Following a series of exchanges in the late nineteenth century, the eastern parcel fell under the ownership of the Eberhart family during the period 1883 to 1963. Eberhart filed a subdivision plat for "Floral Park" in 1915 for his property east of Eberhart Avenue, but retained the property west of the road. Based on archaeology, maps, and aerial photographs, no buildings appear to have been built in this area of the current site. The parcel was sold to Strawberry Hill Apartments in 1963. Five years later, as the federal government began buying up land around the new Social Security Administration, the remaining portion of the site was transferred to the Federal Government of the United States for Social Security Administration.

The historic structures documented at 18BA582 are located on the western parcel of the property. The land use history of the Western parcel is presented below:

In the late seventeenth century, three interior tracts of land that surround the current Ward Farmstead archaeological site were surveyed and patented in 1695. These tracts were Maiden's Dairy, a 248-acre (100-hectare) tract patented by Thomas Hooker; Cordwainer's Hall, a 300-acre (121-hectare) tract patented by Nicholas FitzSimmons; and Cromwell's Range, a 200-acre (81-hectare) tract patented by Richard Cromwell.

When Richard Cromwell died in 1717, he held the title to all three tracts. Cromwell purchased Cordwainer's Hall in 1699 from Nicholas FitzSimmons. He may have purchased Maiden's Dairy from John Yoakley who had previously purchased Maiden's Dairy from Hooker in 1701. When Richard Cromwell died in 1717, all three tracts passed to his widow Elizabeth and son John. The land then passed to John's son, another John Cromwell, who held the properties until 1757. Given that the Cromwells lived in Anne Arundel County, it is probable that the tracts were investments and that there were tenants living somewhere on the combined 748 acres (302 hectares).

In April 1757, John and Elizabeth Cromwell sold Maiden's Dairy, Cordwainer's Hall, and Cromwell's Range to Charles Croxall of Baltimore County. The deed for the sale to Charles Croxall states that the three tracts were on Hunting Ridge and that they were contiguous to one another. In 1762, Croxall patented 98 acres of land known as Croxall's Addition. The tract contained 42 acres of vacant land, 43 acres of Ashmore's Hope and Cordwainer's Hall, and part of a 30-acre tract that had originally been assigned to Richard Dixon, but had since passed to Croxall.

Croxall's Addition was located along Dead Run, a tributary creek of the Gwynns Falls. The two streams became the focal point of increased mill development



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by the end of the eighteenth century. William Tschudi erected a paper mill in 1762 near the current village of Dickeyville. The mill and its associated village were located less than three kilometers (two miles) northeast of the Ward Farmstead archaeological site.

Charles Croxall died in 1782. His son James (1751-1809) inherited Cordwainer's Hall, Maiden's Dairy, Cromwell's Range, and Croxall's Addition. In 1787, James sold parts of the four tracts totaling 100 acres to John Baxley of Baltimore County. Baxley sold the property to John Peck by the end of 1787. Neither Cordwainer's Hall, Maiden's Dairy, Cromwell's Range, nor Croxall's Addition appears to have been owner-occupied during the eighteenth century. Instead, they were probably investment properties that were occupied by tenants. The Peck family does not appear to have occupied the properties either. John Peck's grandson, John Ward, who took possession of Croxall's Addition in 1844, was probably the first owner-occupant of the property.

John Peck's heirs owned Croxall's Addition until 1860. Peck's heirs divided their inherited land into tracts. In 1825, his son, also named John, received the tract that currently contains the eastern parcel of the site and his daughter, Elizabeth Ward, received the tract that currently contains the western parcel of the site. While John Peck sold his parcel immediately, Elizabeth Peck Ward kept hers. Her tract was further sub-divided upon her death in 1844 among her heirs, including her son John Ward. John Ward is the first documented member of the family to live at Croxall's Addition. He and his family resided on the Ward Farmstead archaeological site.

The Ward occupation of the property was of relatively brief duration -- no more than 15 years.

The census taken for the 1860 census noted that the Spilman family likely occupied that home that was investigated at the Ward Farmstead Archaeological site.

In 1860, Paul Rush, the executor of the estate of John P. Ward, sold Croxall's Addition to George E. Bowers. It is probable that George and Sarah Bowers did not reside at Croxall's Addition during the nine-year period that they owned the property. The Bowers sold the property in 1869 to John Cramblitt. He held the property for a short time, selling it to Marietta Carter in September of 1869. The Carters defaulted on their mortgage and the property was put up for auction. The property records indicate that the sale to Miles White was finalized in 1873. At the death of Miles White, Croxall's Addition passed to his son Francis.

In 1890, Francis White sold the property to Thomas Weaver. Between 1906 and 1910, the Weavers moved to Croxall's Addition. Thomas Weaver died in 1927 and ownership of the property was transferred to his wife Elizabeth Weaver and their daughter Ruth. Between 1930 and 1935, Ruth Weaver married Webster Green. By 1935, the family had left Baltimore County and settled in Los Angeles County, California. In 1964, Webster and Ruth sold the Maryland property to the State Highway Commission. Construction work on Interstate 70 in this area took place from 1964 to 1969.

A Phase IB archaeological investigation was carried out at 18BA582 from July to August 2012. The Phase IB involved the systematic excavation of 62 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15-m intervals along east-west transects, 10 radial STPs, selective surface collection, and the identification and mapping of the remains of stone foundations.

Six structures were identified, three of which were interpreted, during the Phase IB investigation. Structure 2 consisted of bank barn foundation; Structure 3 included a foundation attributed to a springhouse/dairy; and Structure 4 was interpreted as the main dwelling. The material signature of Structure 1 indicated that it was utilized for storage at some point. Structure 6 was originally postulated to be an icehouse, but that was disproved in the Phase II work.

The quantity of artifacts extracted from the Phase IB STPs and surface collection increased dramatically toward the ruins of the structures associated with the farmstead. Much of the material culture was brick and glass. In general, makers' marks on the glass indicated an assemblage ranging from circa 1910 into the 1960s. Refined earthenware, coarse earthenware, yellow ware, porcelain, oyster shell, plastic toys, and iron were also found scattered over the surface of this area.

The primary purpose of the Phase II survey was to determine the National Register eligibility of Site 18BA582. Phase II work utilized a combined strategy of refined shovel-testing and a small number of targeted test units. Field investigations consisted of 68 STPs and 12 1x1m stratigraphic test units (TUs). These excavations targeted specific architectural features and artifact concentrations identified during the Phase IB investigations.

Six structures including a main dwelling, bank barn, well, dairy, and an outbuilding, all with intact stone foundations were investigated by means of STPs at 5-m intervals along the exteriors and test units within the structures. TUs were placed within Structures 1, 2, 4 and 6. Structure 3 and the eastern section of Structure 4 (formally Structure 5) were deemed too unstable to place test units within, and thus STPs were substituted instead. Three additional areas of interest (Loci 1, 2, and 3) within the site were identified based on surface collection and subsurface excavations during the Phase IB survey. Locus 1 included a dispersed prehistoric lithic scatter located along the eastern boundary of the property on the edge of a terrace slope. Locus 2 was recorded east of the main dwelling in an area suggest to be a garden based on several Phase IB STPs yielding flower pots and historic aerial photographs showing an orchard or garden in this vicinity. Locus 3 was located at the west end of the site, where the survey recorded a loose concentration of artifacts, including fragments of container glass, whiteware, window glass, and one prehistoric lithic. The large quantity of window glass suggested that a temporary structure may have stood here.

Due to the large quantity of twentieth-century debris from recent dumping episodes that was scattered over the surface of the site, a refined artifact collection strategy was developed for the Phase II fieldwork. During the Phase II fieldwork, paper, plastic fragments, Styrofoam, and foil were noted in the paperwork and then discarded. Leather and cloth from twentieth-century contexts, were documented and discarded. For bulk building materials in most contexts, including brick, mortar, and plaster, volume was measured, a sample was retained from each context, and the remainder was discarded. Building materials with burning, paint, imprints, attached materials, or other remarkable features were kept. One feature, originally designated "Structure 6," contained several gallons of corroded iron sheet metal and bottle glass. The volume of the metal was measured for each context and discarded. For bottle glass in this feature, only diagnostic pieces were retained.

Structure 1 was investigated with four STPs around its exterior and one test unit on its interior. Structure 1 consisted of a long, rectangular stone foundation, measuring 10.2 m by 4.4 m, with 0.4 m- thick foundation walls. Excavation and observation revealed the methods of construction for Structure 1. Interlocking stones were set into a trench as the foundation. Along the southern wall, a small amount of mortar was found with large oyster shell inclusions. The test unit in the interior of the structure revealed no evidence of internal compartmentalization, but indicated that the structure had a floor of hard-packed earth. Phase II investigations recovered twentieth century materials from stratified sequences in the interior all the way down to subsoil. Although large quantities of window glass, bottle glass, and ceramics were found throughout the cultural layers within the interior test unit, a relatively large proportion of architectural hardware was found in the earlier cultural layers, suggesting that this structure also served as a space for agricultural and industrial work.



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Diagnostic materials recovered from the interior of the Structure 1 building date from the 1900s to the 1980s, though the latest artifacts from the "occupation contexts" are from the 1970s. Artifacts such as a fragment of a plow, a horseshoe, flower pot fragments, cut nails, and a clamp were all recovered from the interior of Structure 1. A small number of animal bones (n=5) indicated cow and pig consumption in both the occupation and dumping contexts. Given the material assemblage, it appears most likely that this structure was constructed for storage during the Weaver-Green occupancy in the early twentieth century.

Structure 2 was investigated with thirteen STPS around its exterior, one test unit on its interior (TU2), and a small extension to that test unit. The interior of Structure 2 measured 10 x 7.3 m with a surface area of 80.3 m-sq. The construction method used for Structure 2 set a thick foundation of blue fieldstone into a shallow trench. The stone foundation was held together by an interlocking system of stones supporting the upper structure, but not tying into it. Structure 2 was interpreted as a bank barn. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the interior of the bank barn date from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1980s, although the latest diagnostic materials in the occupation contexts date to the 1940s.

TU2 in Structure 2 contained large quantities of kitchen (n=340), structural (n=261), and alcohol (n=351) artifacts, which comprises 83 percent of the total assemblage for this context. Faunal remains (n=42), furnishings (n=39), heating/lighting (n=39), and indefinite (n=39) artifacts were also present in relatively large numbers. The relative proportions of kitchen and alcohol artifacts were consistent with the dumping seen in Structure 1. One fragment of buff-colored Rockingham ware (1845-1900) was recovered from this context, as well as fragments of bottle glass manufactured as late as the 1980s. Below the topsoil were two consecutive cultural layers that represented the usage of the building. These strata contained very few artifacts (n=15 in TU2 and n=27 in TU2 Extension), including window glass, bottle glass, nails, coal, oyster shell, and one possible prehistoric flake. The southern extension of the test unit contained a Carcano 6.5mm rifle cartridge (manufactured in Italy in 1939), which dates this deposition to after 1945. Thus, the shallow sunken rainwater drip-line behind the wall was filled in after the Greens, the last owner-occupants of the farmstead, left for California.

Structure 3 was investigated with five STPs, four on the exterior and one on the interior. The structure was too unstable to justify placing a test unit inside. Structure 3 is located northwest of Structure 2 and was interpreted as a dairy, based on architectural similarities to other contemporaneous dairies and mention of the structure in an 1872 announcement concerning the sale of the property.

The floor of Structure 3, situated approximately 1 m below the present ground surface, was paved with a thick layer of concrete. Structure 3 was divided into two rooms, one that included an entrance on the north near to the well, and one larger chamber on the south. The interior dimensions of the entrance measured 1.9 x 0.9 m, giving it a surface area of 1.7 m-sq. The interior dimensions of the main chamber measured slightly larger, 2.1 x 2.8 m, with a surface area of 5.9 m-sq. STPS in and around Structure 3 yielded 20th century materials including a plastic coffee lid from the 1960s that was noted directly on top of the concrete surface, suggesting that it was an area of recent fill.

A stone-lined well with a diameter of 1.1 m was located 1.1 m due north of Structure 3 in the Phase IB investigations. The well may have been filled with debris, but brush obscured a visual confirmation. Initial measurement revealed a depth of 4.5 m below surface, but this possibly represented the top of fill, with the actual bottom of the well continuing deeper.

Structure 4 was interpreted as the main dwelling. This structure is clearly visible in a 1938 aerial photograph and also coincides with the location of the primary dwelling shown on the Hopkins (1877) and Bromley and Bromley Atlas maps (1898, 1915).

Structure 4 comprised two units (Sections A [east] and B [west]) of a single stone and mortar structure and an earlier stone and mortar antecedent (Section C). Section A consisted of a subterranean cellar hole with a surface approximately 1.2 m lower in elevation than Section B. Seven test units and fifteen shovel test pits were used to understand the chronology and construction of the structure.

Excavation and rubble clearance revealed that Section C was built first; Section B was built later; and Section A was built last, by which time Section C had been demolished. The interior of Section B measured 4.4 by 4.9 m, with an interior area of 21.6 m-sq. Section A measured slightly smaller at 4.7 by 3.5 m, with an interior surface area of 16.5 m-sq, excluding the stairway. The interior of Section C measured 3.1 m by 6.4 m, with an interior surface was 20.2 m-sq.

STPs excavated within the interior of Section C and the five test units revealed the chronology of the Structure 4 building. A few nineteenth century ceramics were recovered from Section C, including fragments of flow blue transfer print ware (1828-1929), Rockingham ware (1830-1936), and white granite tableware (1840-1900). Although a number of twentieth-century artifacts were recovered from the occupation layers of Section C, these artifacts were associated with rodent disturbance. The undisturbed contexts indicate a mid- to late-nineteenth-century occupation. Analysis of nineteenth-century maps suggests that Section C was demolished and the newer sections built sometime in the 1870s.

Investigation of Section B, which contained a fireplace constructed on the interior, indicated that the historic floor was at the level of the present ground surface. Bottles recovered from this area were dated to the early to middle of the twentieth century. Structural artifacts included approximately 50 pieces of wallpaper, window glass, roofing nails and shingles, mortar, and drywall, indicating a phase of significant remodeling or repairs corresponding to the latest surface of the fireplace interior. Most importantly, a quartz Piscataway Point dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period was recovered from in this area, but it was recovered in the same context as a plastic clothes hanger and a key tag which post-dates 1957, indicating disturbed deposits.

Section A (cellar) was constructed primarily with dry stone masonry, except where its wall intersected with Section C. The present ground surface of the cellar was approximately 0.9 m lower in elevation than the exterior present ground surface.

Structure 4 produced the most extensive data for animal consumption. The remains of cow, pig, chicken, turkey, rabbit, sheep/goat, fish, deer, squirrel, duck, opossum, and raccoon were all represented in the structure's artifact assemblage, as well as other birds and rodents. The evidence suggests the consumption of the larger domestic mammals, which may or may not have been raised on the premises, and game animals that were hunted. Many bones showed evidence of gnawing by rodents or other carnivores, characteristics of post-depositional activities. Flickers, rats, and woodpeckers in stratified deposits indicate an extended period of disrepair and neglect for Structure 4. Rodent activity was particularly extensive in the Section C area.

Structure 6 was tentatively identified in the Phase IB survey as a standing structure, based on a line of boulders delineating its southern edge and the sunken, circular shape. Upon further excavation, the structure was found to be a very large feature cut into subsoil. The feature measured approximately 3.8 m from north to south, and 4.9 m from east to west, and its bottom was recorded 4 m below the farm lane that extended through the property. The designation Structure 6 was retained to avoid confusion in the paperwork from Phase I. Structure 6 was investigated during the Phase II through the excavation of one test unit and ten STPs.



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Unknown

Heavy concentrations of bottle glass dating from the second half of the twentieth century and corroded iron sheets were recovered from all of the fill strata in TU6. Although artifacts were separated according to the stratigraphy, the homogeneity of the assemblage indicated that the feature represents a single fill event that occurred within the early 1960s. Diagnostic artifacts included beer bottles manufactured in the 1960s, one bottle manufactured after 1940, four 0.30-06 blank cartridges manufactured in the early 1950s, and one 1956 penny. Sherds of a stoneware crock recovered throughout TU6 cross-mended reflecting communal mixing of artifacts within the various strata.

Artifacts from every category were represented in this feature except for automotive artifacts. However, the majority of the artifacts conform to recent dumping. High proportions of kitchen (n=1803) and alcohol (n=640) classes of artifacts accounted for almost half (46 percent) of the total assemblage. Structural artifacts (n=1534) were also found in a great quantity, followed by indefinite artifacts (n=453), mostly corroded metal. Animal bones were recovered from the fill of Structure 6, including cow, pig, sheep, fish, and chicken, some of which were butchered. No rodent bones were recovered, suggesting that the open pit was not left abandoned for an extended period.

Several interpretations were considered for the function of this pit. One possibility was that it functioned as a cistern, another possibility is that it was holding tank for a watering trough for livestock, and another possibility is that the structure was a garbage pit. Another interpretation that was considered was a subterranean still, or a "submarine still," which employed sheet metal and wood and was fueled by gas or oil boilers. The artifact assemblage recovered from the fill of Structure 6 contains a number of items associated with distilling, including canning jars, kettles, pipes, mesh, galvanized buckets, sheet metal, and barrel hoops. Although this interpretation cannot be clearly demonstrated, it could not be ruled out.

Locus 1 consisted of a concentration of prehistoric artifacts identified in Phase IB along the eastern boundary of the property and on the edge of a terrace slope. Five additional radial STPs and one test unit (TU4) were used to investigate this area. One STP generated an additional prehistoric artifact, but no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the additional testing. The assemblage for TU4 primarily comprised slag (n=33), but structural and kitchen artifacts were also recovered, including window glass, one nail, two fragments of brick, and ceramic tableware. One fragment of a soft paste porcelain ware was recovered from this layer, which indicated deposition after 1820. The lack of twentieth century diagnostic artifacts and rodent disturbance present in a number of other test units suggests relatively intact deposition at this end of the site.

Locus 2 was identified during Phase IB testing as a concentration of flower pot sherds east of the main dwelling. A 1938 aerial photograph contained regularly-spaced vegetation in rows in this area, indicating a possible garden or orchard. This locus was investigated with eight additional radial STPs and one test unit (TU10). No additional artifacts associated with planting or gardening, or evidence of features, was found in Locus 2. However, it was noted that like TU4, TU10 contained relatively undisturbed late nineteenth century layers. The material assemblage from TU10 suggests that the area represented recent, post-1930s deposition on the former late nineteenth century living surface.

Locus 3 was identified during Phase IB testing at the west end of the site, where STPs and surface collection recovered a loose concentration of artifacts, including fragments of container glass, whiteware, window glass, and one prehistoric lithic. The large quantity of window glass recovered from these STPs suggested that a temporary structure may have stood here. Eight additional radial STPs were used to investigate this area. No subsurface features or other evidence of a structure was revealed through the excavations. The window glass may be interpreted as waste from general dumping after the 1960s, when I-70 was built.

In sum, a total of 24,367 artifacts were recovered during the archaeological excavations at Ward Farmstead. Finds included large amounts of metal and glass as well as artifacts made from ceramic, leather, fabric, rubber, plastic, stone, bone, and shell.

A total of 992 ceramics were found at the Ward Farmstead site during Phase I and Phase II excavations. Ceramics from the occupation contexts were analyzed to determine the minimum number of vessels (MNV) discarded on the site. A minimum of 95 vessels was determined to be present in the occupation contexts, including a large number of tablewares and teawares that were datable based on their style of decoration. The ware types represented by this assemblage included underglaze painted earthenware, shell-edged ware, dipped (banded or annular) refined earthenware, luster ware, sponge-decorated ware, transfer-printed ware, Rockingham ware, salt-glazed whiteware, white granite ware, sprig-molded ware, decal ware, and porcelain. Redware and stoneware utilitarian vessels, although usually only broadly dateable, were also recovered from the site.

Several complicating factors made analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Ward Farmstead challenging. The most pervasive problem was the presence of modern trash dumping and heavy rodent disturbance throughout large sections of the site, especially in the test units situated in and around the historic structures. A large spike in ceramics produced from the 1820s to the 1850s is apparent, with smaller concentrations occurring in the 1870s/1880s and the 1940s/1950s. The presence of ceramics from the middle of the twentieth century is contrasted with a drop-off in window glass during this time period. Taken together, the two strands of evidence could indicate ceased habitation at the site, leading to use of the area as a dumping ground by local residents before its purchase by SHA in 1964.

The site assemblage included 6,940 pieces of bottle glass with 181 pieces representing whole bottles and the remaining 6,749 were fragments of bottles. Vessel types included bottles that contained beer, bleach, cleaning products, hair tonic, ink, ketchup, liquor, medicine, milk, nail polish, perfume, shoe polish, soda, spice or extract, syrup, turpentine, Vaseline, and wine, as well as bottles of indeterminate function; jars for baby food, canning, condiments, and others of indeterminate function; and glass vials.

The assemblage was largely composed of whole beer bottles (n=30) and beer bottle fragments (n=3,002), a majority of which were found on or near the surface. Over half of the bottle glass assemblage by count consisted of whole or fragmentary beer bottles. Bottles recovered from the dumping contexts totaled 4,307 pieces. Bottles from occupation contexts totaled 2,633 pieces. A majority of the beer glass post-dated the last owner occupation of the Ward Farmstead, which ended between 1930 and 1935 and were assigned to the dumping context.

There are two prominent spikes of beer bottle use and deposition in the mid-1950s and then again from the late 1950s into the early 1960s. Since there was a considerable gap between 1935 and the first major spike in bottle deposition in 1953, it seems appropriate to attribute these spikes in beer glass not to vagrants but to suburban migrants who lived in the new communities that sprang up in Baltimore County during the 1940s to the 1960s. Much of the glass from the occupation contexts also dated to this period.

Liquor bottles followed the same pattern as beer glass, with every piece except one being recovered in the dumping context. Identifiable date codes on the liquor bottles clustered in the late 1950s and early 1960s, suggesting a similar trend to the beer glass.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid 19th-late 20th century farmstead with small prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Besides alcohol bottles, another category of glass bottles that offers some insight into the broader cultural shift between Ward Farmstead as a private farmstead to a common place of dumping, drinking, and possibly distilling in a suburban community is milk bottles. The occupational context produced only two pieces of milk bottle glass suggesting re-use of individual milk bottles through an institutionalized collection system. In the dumping phase, an abundance of whole milk bottles (n=5) and bottle fragments (n=71) suggests the weakening, or perhaps the demise of, this system, as milk bottles became mass produced and widely distributed in grocery stores.

Identifiable condiment containers included ketchup bottles, mayonnaise jars, mustard jars, and peanut butter jars. No artifacts in the condime

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18BA582 SF, 95002371