



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA612

Site Name: Raphel Site A

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-19th century standing farmstead; Prehistoric lithic scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code EgB,BeB,WaB

Latitude 39.4253

Longitude -76.4128

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-8%

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) Unnamed tributary of Gunp

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 23 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

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

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

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
 - 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
 - Early use of property as a church

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 Y
Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

F1 (20th century concrete well), F6 (20th century sheet midden)

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	0
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Architectural	<input type="text"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/>	Misc.	<input type="text"/>
Personal items	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		coal	<input type="text"/>

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18BA612, also known as Raphael Site A, is a historic period site associated with the Raphael/Rutkowski farm. It is situated in the northwestern portion of the Raphael Road Property. The property is a 60-acre farm located on Raphael Road near its intersection with Interstate 95 in White Marsh, Baltimore County, Maryland. A wood-lined stream dissects the property along a narrow southeastern section. Across the stream to the east is a wooded hillside followed by an open ridgetop supporting an electrical utility line. A complex of farming-related structures occupies the northwestern portion of the property. The broad soil association overlying the Raphael Road Property is referred to as the Legore-Aldino-Nashaminy association. This association is characterized in the following manner: "as gently sloping to steep, deep, well-drained soils that have a subsoil of silty clay loam and level to moderately sloping, moderately well-drained soils that have a subsoil of silty clay loam and fragipan; underlain by basic rock."

For the majority of its history, Site 18BA612 was part of 250 acres of land consisting of portions of "Annapolis" and "James Park." The first use of the associated property other than for farming was sometime in the late eighteenth century when a structure was listed on the 1798 Tax Record. The structures currently standing within site area were built after the 1836 purchase of the property by the Raphael family. SDAT tax records list the current house on the property as being built in 1915, although this date may actually coincide with a renovation of dwelling or the construction of a second house such as the large tenant house well to the east.

Several families owned, occupied, and utilized the land referred to as the Raphael Road/Rutkowski property between 1841, if not earlier, and 2009. They included the Raphael, Rayme, Taylor, and Rutkowski families. During this extended time period, the property served as a family farm, land for the rearing of cattle, a tenant farm, and a possible inn. The land containing the Raphael Road/Rutkowski property was owned by Elizabeth Raphael by 1841. By 1850, her son and daughter, Stephen and Stephanie, had inherited the farm and resided there (Hill 2019:4-1). The family farm apparently did not employ slave labor at the time. The siblings were part of St. Stephen's Church and held mass in the family house as late as 1864.

The first time the Raphaels were listed in the census records was in 1850. Their household included Stephen Raphael and Mary Raphael, his wife, their six children, and two Irish males who were probably farm hands. The main house, referred to as "Le Fontenai," was likely built in ca. 1850. This early period of construction on the property included a spring house and English barn, both built between the mid and late nineteenth century. A historic corn crib was also constructed on the property, but perhaps slightly later in ca. 1900.

By 1860, the estate of the Raphael family included 225 acres of farmland worth \$7,000. They also maintained a sizeable number of livestock valued at \$800. Interestingly, the family dropped off the census records for a period of time until 1900 when the corn crib may have been built. Prior to the Raphael family appearing in the census records, the family farm may have been tenant-farmed. In 1874, at the death of Mary Raphael, Eugene Raphael, her son, and Jeanette Raphael, his wife, inherited the farm. (Note: Recent oral history and minor historical data exist to suggest that the main house may have served as an inn during the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. This interpretation is also supported architecturally by the overall size, floor plan, small room size, and numerous exterior doors to the main house.)

Eugene and Jeanette Raphael lived on the farm and cultivated the land by 1900. Their household included six children. The largest of the several tenant houses built on the farm was constructed around this time. This may have included the construction of a second, smaller tenant house as well. Eugene and Jeanette died between 1907 and 1914. None of children took up farming as an occupation following their parents' deaths.

In 1917, offspring Alexis Raphael sold the family farm to the Rayme family. The property, consisting of 236 acres of farmland, was purchased for \$14,500. During the Great Depression, in 1932, the Raymes lost the property to foreclosure. A 186-acre portion of the old farm was acquired by Henry and Mertice Taylor at that time. Apparently, some of the buildings on the farm were destroyed by fire during a short vacancy period. This may have included the main farmhouse. The Taylors used a portion of the mortgage funds to reconstruct some of the lost buildings which may have included the farmhouse or a portion thereof.

In 1940, Edward Rutkowski and Pauline Rutkowski, his wife, and relative Anna Rutkowski acquired 180.9 acres of the old farm from the Taylor family. Upon purchasing the property, they added a few sheds, a silo, and a garage. The further development of the property may have included at least one new tenant house. The Rutkowski family continued to own the farm until 2009. By the time of the sale, the original farm had been subdivided and reduced in size to 66 acres. That portion of the property contained the complex of historic and modern structures.

The Phase I archeological survey of the Raphael Road Property consisted of documentary research and fieldwork. The fieldwork was initiated with a pedestrian survey or walk-over. The walk-over had the goal of identifying above-ground and exposed cultural resources, including standing structures, intact cultural features, and artifact scatters. Fourteen buildings were identified during the pedestrian survey. Several of these structures were in poor or ruinous condition. Encountered in two complexes of buildings, the structure inventory included two main houses, four tenant houses, a spring house, bank barn, silo, corn crib, livestock stable, animal shelter and pen, miscellaneous shed, and well house. The list of identified cultural features included an allee leading to the oldest dwelling on the property, a concrete-capped well, and the ruins of a block outbuilding. All of the other features were landscape-oriented and consisted of fence lines, unimproved roads, and field drainage trenches.

The subsurface investigation involved shovel testing using a 50-foot grid followed by judgmental radial testing within the grid at 25-foot increments. The overall subsurface investigation included 729 shovel test locations and 60 radial tests. One hundred and sixty-three shovel tests were left unexcavated because of poor drainage and swale-like terrain, observable ground disturbances, inaccessibility, and, to a lesser extent, excessive slope. Seventy-seven shovel and radial tests produced positive artifact recoveries.

Several forms of ground disturbance were observed within the study area during the field work session. The pedestrian survey found several in the form of twentieth and twenty-first-century developments such as unimproved roads, related parking areas, drainage trenches, and possible perc tests. Land use resulted in additional disturbances to the soils, including vehicular soil compaction and tire rutting in portions with poor drainage. A final ground disturbance was encountered during the subsurface investigation. This disturbance took the form of a ubiquitous upper plowzone layer overlying subsoil. The artifact recovery was commonly confined to these plowzone soils.

Upon completing the subsurface investigation, a total of seventy-seven shovel and radial tests yielded artifacts. The material assemblage accounted for 166 items retained for analysis. By broad temporal affiliation and associated count, the assemblage consisted of the following: prehistoric (n=18), historic (n=120), and modern (n=28). The prehistoric collection contained quartz debitage, such as primary waste chunks and flakes, secondary waste thinning flakes, and shatter, a quartz unifacial scraping tool, and a sandstone hammerstone fragment. The prehistoric collection lacked diagnostic artifacts needed for a temporal assessment. The overall collection supported the presence of at least three prehistoric occupations. The activities reflected in the lithic artifact collection included local quartz quarrying, early and late-stage lithic reduction, stone tool manufacture, and the minor processing of organic material.

The historic collection contained the following functional artifact groups and associated counts: Architecture (n=43), Domestic (n=39), Fauna (n=11), Flora (n=2), Fuel (n=15), Hardware (n=3), and Miscellaneous (n=7). The various artifact types included brick, slate, large pebble aggregate concrete, aqua-tinted and clear window pane glass, machine-cut and wire nails, undecorated and black transfer print whiteware, undecorated yellowware, unglazed redware, graybodied brown salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated porcelain, olive, aqua-tinted, and clear embossed bottle glass, manganese-tinted and clear container glass, clam and oyster shell, large mammal long bone, wood, conjoined and unattached rod, screw, nut, and bolt hardware, and miscellaneous glass, iron,



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Unknown

and copper fragments. The modern collection of materials included miscellaneous plastic, aluminum beverage container items, green soda and brown beer bottle glass, and machine-sawed cow rib bone fragments. The historic and modern materials were thought to be compatible with a nineteenth through twentieth-century domestic occupation of the property. This occupation period extended from the ownership by the Raphel to Rutkowski families.

After examining the distribution of artifacts, cultural features, and standing structures, the study area was thought to contain five archeological sites; the only site of those five to require further testing due to potential significance was 18BA612.

The Phase II work consisted of further shovel test pit survey and test unit excavation. The grid locations were initially spaced apart using a 50-foot spacing interval. This grid was then narrowed with 25-foot increments. Field judgment was used to isolate locations thought to need even narrower testing with 12-1/2-foot increments. In total, the new grid consisted of 392 locations. This total included 66 locations left unexcavated because of observable ground disturbances and inaccessibility due to the presence of standing structures. Since a maximum number of shovel test locations was set at 700, this unexpected shortage was substituted with the excavation of six additional 1-1/2-foot excavation units designated as Test Units 10C (TU10C) through TU10H. (Note: Test Units 10A and 10B served as one of the 3-foot contingency test unit equivalents.)

Three hundred and two shovel tests lacked artifact recoveries. The number of excavated shovel tests which yielded artifact, whether modern, historic, or prehistoric, were eighty-nine which included three of the four units associated with 12-1/2-spacing increments. The results of the shovel testing task dictated the strategic positioning of the test units. The test unit inventory included eight proposed 3-foot squares or equivalent and two additional contingency units of equal square footage to be used based on field judgement. The two contingency test units proved to be necessary after identifying intact cultural features.

As noted previously, upon completing the shovel test task, a total of eighty-nine shovel tests produced positive artifact recoveries. In terms of broad cultural affiliation, the collection consisted of prehistoric, historic, and modern materials at 15, 3359, and 233. The prehistoric artifact finds appear to be confined to shovel tests in the western half of the property and all of the excavated test units other than Test Units 2 (TU2) and 10A through 10H (TU10A-TU10H). The debitage includes the following with associated counts: quartz primary waste (n=6), quartz secondary waste (n=5), quartz shatter (n=1), and chert shatter (n=2). The types of lithic waste relegated to the primary waste functional group include angular flake, angular chunk, cortical flake, and cortical chunk. Both thinning and shaping flakes define those elements classified as secondary waste. The chert shatter includes both black and gray colors. If these very small lithic artifacts are not prehistoric, then there is a good chance they represent the waste associated with the manufacture and/or maintenance of historic gun flints or spalls. The sole non-debitage artifact is an unfinished quartz biface fragment. Modern materials are encountered throughout Site 18BA612, yet with the greatest concentrations in Clusters B and C which involve the yards of the two tenant houses.

As expected, the historic component overwhelmingly dominates the overall artifact assemblage and vertical and horizontal limits of Site 18BA612. Although these artifacts mix with modern materials in the upper depths of the organic soil horizons, they are exclusively found in numerous areas of the site below these disturbed layers. As with the modern component, the historic collection is composed of a wide array of functional artifact groups. By functional type and associated count, the collection includes the following: Activity (n=2), Architecture (n=1,204), Arms (n=4), Clothing (n=7), Domestic (n=1,212), Fauna (n=472), Flora (n=7), Fuel (n=271), Hardware (n=17), Miscellaneous (n=142), and Personal (n=19). The overall assemblage of historic artifacts is quite compatible with a nineteenth-through twentieth-century domestic occupation. This conclusion is supported by several of the artifact types recovered, as well as by the broad array of functional artifact groups represented in the assemblage. Both are directly connected with the numerous domestic and farming-related activities typically conducted at a farmstead. The plethora of domestic materials and architectural remains in the assemblage is a very typical finding associated with domestic sites, particularly when a complex of structures is present.

Six intact cultural features are present within Site 18BA612. Two of these features are visible from the surface and are previous archeological survey identifications. They include a twentieth-century concrete well (Feature 1 or F1) in the front yard of the main house and a block foundation to a ruinous modern garage (Feature 2 or F2) in the east side yard of the dwelling. The well feature is currently capped with a moveable circular concrete lid. The modern garage feature contains intact walls on three sides with a collapsed roof. The garage appears to have been an open structure along the fourth front for ease of vehicle access.

The remaining four cultural features are buried in the various yards of the three dwellings standing within the site area, i.e., the main house, smaller tenant house, and larger tenant house. Hints of their presence in these yards were uncovered during shovel testing associated with the earlier archeological survey of the subject property. Feature 3 is an anomalous shaped, stone rubble layer with buried organic artifact laden soils located in the rear yard of the main house. Feature 4 is a dry-laid stone floor of a carriage house with associated artifact-laden soils. Feature 5 is a shell midden with an artifact concentration located on the rear side yard of the smaller tenant house. Feature 6 is a twentieth-century domestic sheet midden or trash heap on the east side yard of the larger tenant house.

Two important elements are examined in the assessment of the historic component of Site 18BA612. They include research value and archeological significance or significance of the material record. More specifically, the following elements are examined: resource antiquity, the potential for yielding important information, and historic context for the former element, and stratigraphic integrity, buried artifact deposits, intact cultural features, and historic preservation for the latter. Upon examining the historical research results, Site 18BA612 is thought to have research value. The archeological resource is domestic-related and pre-dates the Civil War Period and, therefore, offers important information on the lifeways of early farming-related households. This includes households composed of some mix of property owners, tenant farmers, farmhands, domestic servants, and slaves. The site also has historic context with two main ownership families, i.e., the Raphels and Rutkowskis, which spans a significantly long period of time between 1836 and 1914 and 1940 to 2009. This ownership period essentially documents the historical change of a working farm throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The history of the farm also contains a few interesting yet anomalous land uses, including temporarily holding mass in the main house prior to the end of the Civil War, operating a short-term truck farming business on the property after Raphel family ownership ends in 1914, and lodging boarders during the second quarter of the twentieth century with its overlap with The Great Depression.

According to the Phase II archeological evaluation results, Site 18BA612 is thought to be a significant historic archeological resource for the White Marsh area and greater Baltimore County. Based on the historical research results, the site offers future research value for those seeking to better understand the lifeways of a few rural property owners and their farming-related households as they transitioned from a plantation-like agricultural concern, to a farmstead, truck farm operation, lodge with boarders, and tenant farm. The archeological results indicate that both nineteenth and twentieth-century domestic occupations are fossilized in the material record in the form of certain well-preserved artifact groups, artifact-laden soils with good stratigraphic integrity, several intact cultural features, and a well-preserved historic landscape with context to several identified, well researched families. In consideration of these conclusions and in accordance with Criterion [d], Site 18BA612 is thought to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The most significant portions of the site are located in the vicinity of the main house which includes the east side and rear yards of the dwelling. It is recommended that these portions of Site 18BA612 be preserved and recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If, however, proposed development of the Raphel Road Property threatens these particular parts of the site, then a mitigation plan should be devised to address such future adverse impacts. The Maryland Historical Trust, in its assessment of Site 18BA612 on the Maryland Transportation Authority's Raphel Road Property, concluded that those potentially significant portions of the historic resource were not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003500, 95003228