



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH965

Site Name: Walters Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th to early 19th-century dwelling, mid-20th century frame barn

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code RsB

Latitude 38.5155

Longitude -76.8338

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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
- knoll

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Gilber

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 46 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

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

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

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shepard	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Keyser	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Townsend	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Watson	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mockley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Page	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text" value="0"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text" value="0"/>	English Brown	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Borderware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Buckley	<input type="text" value="0"/>	North Devon	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="6"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="18"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text" value="0"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text" value="1"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text" value="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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="43"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="29"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="5"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="321"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="6"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="3"/>
		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: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Description:

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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CH965, also known as Walters Farm, is an 18th to early 19th-century dwelling, mid-20th century frame barn site located on Olivers Shop Road in Burnt Store, Maryland. The site is located on a parcel that consists of cultivated fields that largely encompass a small farm pond. While the distribution of soil types around the area are varied, soils around the site are Reybold silt loam 0-5% slopes.

The study area is a small part of a much larger tract, which has been divided and cobbled together from sundry other parcels over the past 200 years. It is part of the 1827 Three Brothers resurvey patented by the State of Maryland to Thomas G. Waters who bequeathed it to his son of the same name between 1827 and 1839. Thomas G. Waters fils resided in Missouri when he sold the 532-acre tract to Thomas Carrico. It remained within the family until 1903, when Lot 10 of the tract, surveyed for 341 acres, was sold by Sirvillo Carrico in 1903. Between 1903 and 1914, the 341-acre tract was conveyed three times before the Walter family acquired it and it has remained in their hands for more than a century.

USGS topographic maps covering the subject parcel are of some value in interpreting results of fieldwork. Those of the Hughesville and Brandywine quadrangles for 1985 and for 1974, 1956, 1944, and 1911 depict few structures in the area and open fields corresponding to the study area beginning with the 1994 map. The 1956 through 1985 maps depict a barn on a knoll about 1000 ft north-northwest of the pond, and the two latest maps (1985 and 1974) document outbuildings at the base of the knoll and on the north side of the pond, both areas apparently having been mined for sand and gravel in recent years. Two buildings, one possibly a tenant house, appear in the approximate location of the tenanted trailer, appear on all of the post-1911 maps.

The subject parcels appear to have been valued throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and probably in the 18th century. Several deeds mention tobacco barns in the metes and bounds descriptions, suggesting that tobacco was a principal crop. Most of the soils are well-suited to tobacco cultivation. The prospect for finding plantation/farm houselets, and the houselets of slave and tenant households from the 18th through mid-20th centuries is high, and of farm outbuildings from the last half of the 20th century very high. The likelihood of finding intact aboriginal sites of any period is much lower because of the apparent deflation caused by centuries of intensive cultivation.

In 2019, Chaney Enterprises, in consultation with Soltesz, engineers of Waldorf, Maryland, proposed a sand and gravel mine on a portion of the Walter Family farm on the south side of Burnt Store Road (MD Route 231), about 4000 ft east of its intersection with Olivers Shop Road in Burnt Store. The proposed mining area will consist of two areas, PR Area 1 (63.48 acres) and PR Area 2 (20.30 acres) totaling 83.78 acres of cultivated field. At the time of the survey, soybeans from PR Area 1 and beans and pumpkins/gourds had been harvested from PR Area 2. Both areas were tilled and planted with a cover crop.

Field work was undertaken in conformance with the Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and the guidelines issued by Charles County. The intent of this project is to closely examine the property for cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places, rather than by any formulated research questions. Because of the setting and history of the immediate area, few resource types can be excluded from consideration, although upland aboriginal sites dating to the Late Archaic and Transitional periods, and 18th through early 19th-century slave quarters and farmsteads are the archaeological site types most likely to be encountered.

Archival research into the environmental, historical, and archaeological background of the project area was reported in a Phase IA archaeological assessment report prepared by TRC Environmental.

For the Phase I survey, the survey team conducted a controlled surface collection of the tilled fields with personnel walking transects 10 ft to 15 ft apart, pin-flagging all finds, and then instrument surveying clustered finds, relating those finds to existing land marks or traverse points. All material from the one identified site and three isolated finds (a Piscataway projectile point and two early to mid-19th-century ceramic sherds) were collected. None of the isolated finds were mapped, nor was a diffuse scatter of early to mid-20th-century domestic refuse.

The County's Department of Planning & Growth Management requested Phase II site examination of 18CH965. Per approved plan, the field team conducted a metal detector survey of the site, flagging positive returns and clusters of returns. Surveyors reoccupied the off-site datum points, mapped the finds, and the excavated 12 units measuring 3 ft by 3 ft, screening the soil, collecting artifacts, describing the soils, and then backfilling. Artifacts were processed and prepared for permanent curation per the guidelines issued by the Maryland Historical Trust. Property owners will donate significant collections.

Excavation units encountered largely loamy sands that were either nearly gravel-free or had a large component of well-sorted gravel. There is no pattern in the distribution of gravels. Four units (#s 4, 6, 8, and 9)—one-third of the total—encountered a gravelly loamy sand Ap horizon over a nearly gravel-free 2BC horizon. As the gravelly Ap horizon could not develop naturally from a nearly gravel-free subsoil, we have to conclude that some disturbance of the soil column, including redeposition of gravel, occurred on site. The approximately 2-acre field on the west side of the rise occupied by the site is level and the surface is densely covered with gravel (obscured by a crop of rye grass in July 2020), similar to other fields north of the pond. I think these are former surface gravel mines, probably providing gravel and sand to local clients on demand. The site appears to have been impacted by such an operation.

Architectural materials dominate by a considerable margin (86% by count, 98% by weight), with vessel sherds (ceramic and glass) the next most common at only 12% by count and less than 2% by weight. Spatial analysis of these materials is difficult because of the small numbers of artifacts recovered: only 400 for 12 units, and 208 of those are brick fragments. Another 92 are wire nails, mostly from Unit 1 (n=77). Distribution suggests a structure in the south locus extending northward onto the saddle between the two loci. That distribution is heavily weighted by the wire nails recovered from Unit 1. Moreover, the brick fragments, where they can be identified to type, are handstruck, soft mud common red bricks. A number of fragments have glazed surfaces, suggesting a date from the mid-19th century or earlier, considerably earlier than the development of wire nails in the last quarter of the 19th century. Units 4, 11, and 12 show as a concentration of brick; i.e., the northern part of the south locus and the saddle.

In regards to the vessel sherds, Units 2, 5, 3, and especially 11, in ascending order of weight, do not define a cluster of material. Unit 11 yielded several sherds of case bottle glass, accounting for 17.4 g of its total 18.9 g of vessel sherds. The numbers of vessel sherds are small for the 12 units and the spatial distribution is diffuse, any apparent clustering resulting from sampling error.

In terms of ceramic types, Pearlware is most common (n=18), followed in frequency by Whiteware/Pearlware. With Westerwald (n=2), and single sherds of Tin-glazed Earthenware, Creamware and White Salt-glazed Stoneware, the initial occupation probably dates to the last quarter of the 18th century, extending into the first quarter of the 19th century. Ball clay tobacco pipes are wholly lacking and would not help in dating the component given the relatively late date range for which pipestem bore dating is useless. Only two nails are sufficiently intact to identify as handwrought and another 13 cannot be classified. Even the wire nails from units other than Unit 1 are highly corroded. Those from Unit 1 likely represent a 20th-century structure, possibly a hunter's blind. There is no clear evidence of a 20th-century habitation.

The combined soils and artifact data suggest a degraded late-18th/early 19th-century domestic site, damaged by an eroding loamy sand matrix (a product of intensive, protracted, motorized cultivation), partly reoccupied by one or more mid-20th-century barns, and damaged in the mid-20th century by gravel mining of the adjacent 2-acre field.

The diffuse early 20th-century material along the northern edges of the north field does not meet criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 18CH965 lacks integrity and can provide no non-trivial information on local and state history and archaeology and, thereby, does not meet any of the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



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External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):