



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CR172

Site Name: Buttercup Cottage

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MHT # CARR-1259

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Site of mid-late 19th century farm house, used as part of hospital complex late 19th-early 20th century

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3800

Longitude -76.9645

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Piney

Saltwater

Freshwater

Ocean

Stream/river

Estuary/tidal river

Swamp

Tidewater/marsh

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 218 m

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

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

Transportation

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

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Late 19th century foundation

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	107
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	150	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	149
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	9	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Buttercup Cottage Site (18CR172) is the site of a mid-late 19th century farmhouse which served as one of the original buildings housing patients at the Springfield State Hospital in Sykesville, Carroll County. Buttercup Cottage was a two and a half storey, frame building. The vernacular dwelling displayed a gabled roof with several cross gables supported by a rubblestone foundation". Original to the Springfield Farm, Buttercup Cottage received the first hospital patients in 1896. The site is situated on a hilltop south of Piney Run. Two tributary streams drain towards Piney Run to the east and west of the site. Soils at the site are Glenelg loams.

In 1894 John Hubner, State Senator for Baltimore County, along with leading medical authorities and the Lunacy Commission, was concerned about the more than 1,000 mentally ill persons in the jails and alms-houses throughout the State of Maryland. The Senator introduced a bill in the 1894 legislature to establish a second hospital for the insane. The bill was passed and the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the acquisition of at least 250 acres of land and the construction of buildings. A special commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate the various sites offered for sale.

The special commission reported to the Board of Managers of the Hospital after a search of a year stipulating that the site should be at least 500 acres, have an abundant supply of water, have free drainage, be accessible by rail, within a 25 mile radius of Baltimore City and in pleasant and agreeable surroundings. After visiting many sites on the B&O and Western Maryland Railroads, the Commission recommended the purchase of "Springfield" near Sykesville, the country estate of the Honorable Frank Brown, Governor. The Springfield Farm belonged to Governor Brown through a maternal link to the William Patterson family. Well-established in Carroll County, the history of the Patterson family dates back to the 18th century when the family settled in the region. Early in 1896 the Board purchased the Brown estate consisting of 728 acres for \$50,000. The sale included the existing farm buildings, the family mansion and its furniture. The 1790s Patterson home was initially used as a residence for the superintendent. This frame structure was destroyed by fire in 1912 and was replaced by a classically-featured two storey, Flemish bond brick structure that measures nine bays long and three bays deep.

The hospital was authorized by legislation which stipulated that it was to be designed according to the cottage or colony plan advocating the construction of individual patient buildings in close proximity to one another. A colony was designated for each gender. Springfield implemented this concept to its fullest interpretation and the historic buildings still embody the fundamentals of this design type. The patient colony includes a complex for men, one for women, and one for epileptics. Each building group varies from the others in composition, architecture, and location. Architectural influences range from Beaux Arts to Neo-Colonial to Georgian Revival.

Following purchase of the property in 1896 and the completion of the first group structures in 1898, several existing tenants' houses on the property were converted to patient and employee housing. One of the structures, the Buttercup Cottage, was the only one of the five tenant cottages converted and used by the hospital in the area that came to be known as the "southern tract": south of Piney Run. In 1898 the patients who had occupied the Buttercup Cottage since the opening of the hospital in 1896 were removed to the Martin Group (or colony) north of Piney Run. The Buttercup cottage was then converted to the care of epileptics and occupied by 'this class of unfortunates' on July 12, 1898, and construction of a second group of cottages (intended for female patients) was begun on September 28, 1898. Buttercup Cottage continued in use, and was plumbed in 1900, and electrified in 1901. An extensive remodeling of the Buttercup Cottage was also performed in 1901 to make more spacious dormitories, and the Cottage was occupied by women epileptics in 1903. The Buttercup Cottage location was mapped relative to the nascent Warfield Group (the hospital structures that would come to replace it) in the 1902 USGS Quadrangle, and its appearance can be appreciated in a photograph found in the 1898 Superintendent's Report.

According to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) form for Buttercup Cottage (MIHP# CARR-1259) was located just south of Warfield "G" Cottage. The two-storey frame structure housed the first patients transferred to Springfield in 1896. The building has not stood on the grounds since at least the mid 20th century. It is believed to have burned down in the 1940s or 1950s. The women's group of buildings (the Warfield Group) was primarily completed by 1915 and exhibited elements of the Neo-Colonial style. The buildings favor Flemish bond brick, two storeys, modillioned cornices, and hipped, slate roofs. The Warfield Cottage, built in 1905, is the most ostentatious building with its asymmetrical design, stone crests, gambrel and hipped roof, and semi-circular portico. The Warfield Group is clearly shown on the 1902 USGS Quadrangle to the south of Piney Run.

The site was first recorded in the MHT archeological site files in 1986. Its recordation does not appear to have been related to any archeological work, but to review of existing architectural records with the state. The first documented archeological fieldwork at the site occurred in 2004. Phase I and Phase II archeological work was carried out by MHT personnel on the "southern tract" of the Springfield State Hospital property, specifically in the vicinity of the Warfield Complex. Phase I survey was carried out on the entire 97 acre property, while Phase II assessments were undertaken for all 3 archeological resources that were identified during Phase I, including at 18CR172. The Town of Sykesville received ownership of this formerly State-owned property conditioned upon the full consideration of historic and archeological resources, in compliance with Article 83B §5-618(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Town of Sykesville entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Maryland Historical Trust to accomplish an inventory and assessment of archeological resources that might be affected by planned re-development of the property.

Locating the former Buttercup Cottage proved to be difficult. Initial efforts focused on areas south and west of Building G of the Warfield complex. MIHP site forms from 1986 had recorded this as the likely former location of Buttercup Cottage. Pedestrian reconnaissance of this area revealed that the area south and west of Building G could not have been the location of the cottage: the area was sloped and 19th century farm/tenant structures are generally placed on hilltops, not slopes. This prompted further background and archival research to determine the location of the cottage. In particular, the Hospital Superintendents' reports to the Governor were examined, and other maps or plans which might depict the location in detail. These sources revealed the approximate location of Buttercup Cottage, just north of Building G of the Warfield complex.

Testing was carried out in this area in May of 2004. Seven formal test units and 7 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to investigate a line of stones seen on the ground surface and to sample an area of lawn north of the stone line. STPs were spaced at 10 m intervals to sample the lawn area. Each was a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and was hand-excavated to subsoil. All removed soils were screened through hardware cloth. Records for each STP included, at a minimum, notes with locational information, stratigraphic/profile information, depth, and material recovered. The formal test units were placed in the vicinity of the aforementioned stone line. Each test unit was 1 X 1 m in extent and was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels, subdivided by natural stratigraphy when it was observable. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth.



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Unknown

Historic artifacts were recovered during excavation of the test units, in association with a shallow linear ditch/depression that did contain stone. However, the stone was un-mortared, in a single discontinuous layer, and the feature had no great depth. The artifacts were a mix of 19th century (primarily architectural artifacts) and modern trash. It was concluded that the surface stone and shallow linear feature were almost certainly associated with recent utility trenching and might represent a tire rut that was filled with stone.

Additional investigations were carried out in June of 2004, again focusing on the same general area, but this time to the southeast of the previously examined locale, much closer to Building G. A strategy of excavating linear trenches on a north-south axis was adopted as the most expedient manner of detecting foundation remnants, should they exist. A series of trenches was established at irregular intervals (3-5 meters depending primarily on tree positions), each trench being 50 cm wide (east-west). Excavation was by shovel, with removal of turf followed by shovel skimming and troweling. No screening of recovered soil, and no collection of artifacts was anticipated, but in fact, some few artifacts were collected as a 'grab sample' from some trenches.

Beginning at the northern end of the western-most trench, de-turfing and skimming resulted in the discovery of a clear line of stones mortared in place. Distinct northern and southern edges were clearly evident on the mortared stone feature that measured 50 cm in width. A total of 6 additional trenches were excavated, all of which revealed additional foundation remnants. These trenches ultimately revealed the position and orientation of Buttercup Cottage's south foundation wall, one corner of the structure, and a support pier for an addition to the structure.

Artifacts recovered from the site during the 2004 excavations included 107 activity items, 150 architectural artifacts, 9 clothing objects, and 149 kitchen items (including 67 animal bones).

The 2004 excavations clearly revealed that intact features remain at the Buttercup Cottage Site (18CR172). The site has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP due to its association with the development and modernization of the treatment of mental health and its ability to contribute knowledge regarding State hospital practices, and patient care in Maryland. It was recommended that the Town of Sykesville avoid the site in future undertakings on the property.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002421