



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CR231

Site Name: Shipley

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th - early 20th century farmstead (possible cemetery)

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3922

Longitude -76.9470

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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 Piney

- | 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
- Minimum distance to water is 30 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

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

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- 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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<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			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<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

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)	13	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	8	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	3	Misc.	1000
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input 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 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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Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Shipley Site (18CR231) is the archeological remains of an early 19th to early 20th century on the Springfield State Hospital property near Sykesville in Carroll County. Potentially older domestic deposits and a family cemetery may also be components of the site. The site encompasses approximately .3 acres and consists of a dressed stone foundation, a composite stone and brick chimney, and a grass-covered "yard" area. It is situated on a hilltop between two tributaries of Piney Run. The surrounding landscape is characterized by gently rolling uplands which are deeply dissected by streams which flow through narrow valleys. Soils at the site are primarily Glenelg loams.

Background research on the site area suggests that 18CR231 may be the location of Adam Shipley's ca. 1760 homestead. An 1877 map of the area shows a structure at the approximate location of the Shipley Site and identifies it as the residence of Samuel Shipley. An 1862 map also has a structure at the approximate location identified as the residence of an F. Shipley. Shipley family genealogies state that the family continuously owned this farmstead from 1754 until around 1920. These same genealogical records state that an undated structure at the site burned in 1906 and another house was built on this stone foundation. These data suggest that the structure was a Shipley family residence occupied more or less continually from at least 1862 to 1920, and likely longer.

Adam Shipley came to Maryland in 1668 and patented rights to 500 acres in Anne Arundel County in 1687. In 1754 he obtained rights to 1,212 acres which he named Adams Garden in what would become Carroll County. Adam Shipley died sometime about 1767 to 1778, after dividing 751 acres of Adams Garden patent among his niece and three daughters. He willed his original homestead (and probably the remaining acreage) to his grandson Robert Shipley (born 1753, died 1832). Robert Shipley willed the property to Robert Tevis Shipley (born 1806, died 1875). Robert Tevis Shipley willed the property to Samuel David Shipley who sold it to the State of Maryland in 1920.

Little is recorded of the livelihood of Adam Shipley or his descendants, but the Maryland assembly did assess him for payment of 1,050 pounds of tobacco. Like most of his contemporaries, Adam was very likely a planter. Robert Shipley was involved with the beginnings of Methodism in Carroll County, from which the American Methodist movement originated. Robert Shipley was a member of a second of two Methodist "classes" who met at his home from ca. 1803 until about 1815.

Records indicate that Adam Shipley's original homestead was a two-storey, log and stone structure with a low, sloping roof. Robert Shipley built on an addition, covered the whole structure with clapboard, and added a two-storey porch on the home's south side. It is believed that this is the residence depicted on the 1862 and 1877 maps of the region, a structure which family lore state's burned down in 1906. A second structure was built on the original foundation and was documented to be a one-storey, four bay, side-gabled home with a one room addition. The second structure was burned ca. 1950.

The site was first documented in 1996 during the course of a Phase I archeological survey prior to construction of a new Law Enforcement Driver Training Facility on the state-owned Springfield Hospital property. The site was identified through non-systematic surface reconnaissance. The remnants of a stone (schist) foundation and a brick chimney were observed above grade, as well as several episodes of historic and modern dumping and what appeared to be a brick well.

In August of 1996, the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) was made aware of unauthorized backhoe excavations conducted at the site by personnel from Springfield Hospital Center in a search for artifacts to display in the Hospital's museum. The Springfield staff had excavated three trenches adjacent to the stone foundation. The trench on the west side of the foundation was partially back-filled while trenches on the south and east sides had not been refilled. A letter was sent to the Superintendent of the hospital by the Maryland SHPO to cease all excavation activities and consult with the MHT on a plan for mitigating the damage done to the site. In accordance with Article 83B, §§ 5-618, 5-625, and 5-630 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, salvage work was carried out in April of 1997 to examine all artifacts collected during the unauthorized excavations, as well as recover and study artifacts discarded in the extant spoils piles.

Site conditions extant when the 1997 fieldwork began were documented with photographs, a plan-view map of the foundation, and soil profile maps of exposed trench walls. In order to prevent the erosion of exposed trench walls, straw and netting had been placed on all exposed soils on spoil piles and in trenches. A significant portion of the subsurface foundation wall was found to be exposed. Thus, shoring was used to stabilize the foundation and prevent loss of structural integrity. Erosion control and stabilization measures taken by Springfield Hospital Center personnel were more than adequate to prevent the erosion of archeological soils and degradation of the stone foundation.

Documentation of the site conditions was followed by artifact recovery. Artifacts were recovered from the matrix removed from the trenches on the east and south sides of the foundation. After consultation with MHT, the trench on the west side of the foundation, which had been partially backfilled, was filled without screening the back dirt which remained on the surface. The portion of the site in which the trench on the west side of the foundation was excavated was considered significantly disturbed with no archeological integrity prior to excavation of the trench. Springfield staff described this trench as containing construction debris, including portions of a poured concrete foundation and bricks to a depth of about 13 feet.

The entire spoil pile from the trench on the east side of the foundation was screened through hardware cloth and all cultural material which remained in the screens was collected. The spoil pile was not sampled as a single unit, but was sub-divided into 91 cm sections and every other section was screened as a separate provenience. After one-half of the matrix from the east trench was screened, recovered artifacts were sorted by material type, the number of artifacts per material type was estimated or counted, and ages of some artifacts were estimated. MHT was, again, consulted and MHT staff recommended that the entire east trench spoils pile be screened. Once this screening was complete, the trench was filled with the screened back dirt.

The entire spoil pile from the south side of the foundation was screened as one provenience. The soil was passed through hardware mesh and all cultural material which remained in the screens was collected. The south trench was then filled with the screened back dirt.

In order to encourage re-vegetation and ensure that the site remained stable, exposed soil in back-filled trenches was covered with the straw and netting which had been used previously to prevent erosion. The shoring which had been installed to prevent degradation of the south side foundation was also left in place. Although the archeological integrity of the site appeared to have been partially compromised by the unauthorized excavations, the site appeared to largely retain its integrity.



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Site Number:

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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief
Description:

Unknown

Artifacts recovered during the course of the 1997 mitigation included at least 13 ceramic sherds, 8 pieces of glass, 3 coins, and over 1,000 other artifacts. Diagnostic materials point largely to an early 19th – early 20th century occupation of the site, though some earlier 18th century materials were also identified.

The Shipley site (18CR231) was recommended for consideration for inclusion on the NRHP. The site appears to be largely intact and to have been associated with one of Carroll County's earliest settler's, Adam Shipley, as well as with the origins of American Methodism. The artifact assemblage recovered from the site as a result of the 1997 investigation suggests that additional artifacts, in undisturbed portions of the site, may yield additional information important to history.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):