



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV431

Site Name: Linden

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 19th century standing house

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.5408

Longitude -76.5891

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 46 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) Mill Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 300 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

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

#### 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV431

Site Name: Linden

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 19th century standing house

## 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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<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

19th-early 20th century cistern/dry well

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	11	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	203	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	105	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Misc. kitchen	90
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	2	Misc.	253
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	piers, cistern	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV431

Site Name: Linden

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

late 19th century standing house

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Linden Site (18CV431) is a late 19th century standing structure (MIHP# CT-811) and the archeological deposits associated with it in Prince Frederick, Calvert County. The site is situated on a relatively high, interior flat near the head of a drainage of Parker Creek. A park across the street from the site is comprised of fill, which masks the original topography of the site, which appears to have originally been a ravine. Linden lies just east of the head of Mill Creek. Linden's landscape consists of an expansive front and side lawns with a number of cedars, oaks, lindens, and hollies. The rear yard contains 10 outbuildings, mostly in dilapidated condition, and a variety of mature deciduous trees and young colonizers (the latter marking the locations of visible ruins and extant structures). The soils at Linden are of two types: the highly varied Rumford-Evesboro gravelly sandy loams in the front yard, and the somewhat less varied Matapeake silt loams in the rear yard. Steeper slopes in the front yard account for the variability, erosion having exposed related soil strata.

Due to the destruction of most early county legal records in two large fires in 1882, the earliest surviving post-Colonial deed for the Linden property dates to 1889. It reveals some details of the lot's history, stating that the property passed from a Thomas F. Moore to Henry Williams, from Henry Williams to Henry F. Stickney, from Stickney to Daniel R. Magruder, and from Magruder to John B. Gray in the June 11th, 1888 transaction. The tract included 68 acres and was sold for a total of \$2,500. At the time, a John P. Briscoe was residing on the lot as tenant. Based on architectural analysis and examination of the Italianate house's original locking mechanisms, it is believed to have been built in the third quarter of the 19th century. Henry Williams is known to have left the Prince Frederick area ca. 1874 and it is thought that his sale of the property would have occurred around that time. He may have purchased the lot and built the extant structure at about the time of his marriage in 1868.

The agricultural schedule of the 1870 Federal Census for Calvert's second election district lists Henry Williams (attorney) with 55 acres of improved land and 10 acres of woodland. He paid \$500 in wages and used \$30 in machinery to produce 60 bushels of maize, 20 of oats, and 150 of Irish white potatoes. His stock consisted of two horses, a cow, and a pig (and probably poultry, which are not listed). Assuming much of his grain yield fed horses, cow, and pig, Williams' principal crop appears to have been potatoes and it is unlikely that this yielded much income. The 1870 census returns suggest that Williams used hired help to raise maize, oats, and potatoes largely for household consumption and relatively little for sale. His farm production was valued at \$165, well below the district median value of \$2,500. By comparison with other farms in the second district, his was quite small. His household subsisted largely on what he earned as an attorney.

Williams moved his family to Baltimore from Prince Frederick in 1874 to manage his wife's family's business: the Weems Steamboat Company. The 1889 deed notes that Daniel R. Magruder (also an attorney) acquired the parcel from Henry F. Stickney who had, in turn, received it from Henry Williams. Whether Stickney owned or occupied the parcel, or simply served as agent to Williams, has not been determined. Magruder suffered significant financial losses with the burning of Prince Frederick in 1882, including the loss of his law office and his "Brentford Hotel", although the latter may have been insured. Magruder also owned farm land: 50 acres of tilled land that may have been the Williams' land and 140 acres of woodland, according to the 1880 census. Returns for that year provide values comparable to those recorded for Williams' agricultural activities ten years previously. Magruder had 5 horses, 1 cow, and no swine, oxen, or other cattle. He raised 60 bushels of maize on 15 acres, ten bushels of peaches from 300 trees on 4 acres, and 12 dozen fowl and as many dozens of eggs in 1879. He valued his farm productivity at a paltry \$25, however, farm sizes and productivity generally dropped in the county in 1879/1880.

Attorney John B. Gray, who also lost his law office in the fire, purchased the 68 acre tract on June 11th, 1888 from Magruder through a court appointed trustee, Michael Bannon. Unfortunately, little survives of the 1890 census due to a fire in the District of Columbia in the 1920s and subsequent censuses did not report farm-specific agricultural data. Hence, agricultural production figures for the Gray occupation are not readily available and may not survive. John and his second wife Mary "Mamie" Gray subdivided their land and sold a 4.5 acre lot to John B. Gray, Jr. and his wife, Aimee Atlee Gray in 1919. The elder John Gray is thought to have expanded the house at Linden, raising a rear kitchen addition from 1½ to two full storeys sometime between 1907 and 1937.

The elder John Gray died in 1937 and his two daughters Marguerite and Sadie remained the principal occupants until their deaths in 1987 and 1988 respectively. The sisters purportedly provided room and board to the young women who taught in area schools and were socially prominent. Sadie Gray worked as a secretary for her father and brother's law firm, and later for attorney Benjamin Hance. She also served as secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the local mutual fire insurance company until about 1975. Marguerite Gray apparently did not work outside the home, at least in part due to a hearing impairment.

The Gray sisters raised livestock and vegetables on their homelot. Their niece, Margaret Prouty, recalls as many as 20 sheep for meat (the wool shorn and shipped to North Carolina for weaving), chickens, turkeys, and milk cows. She also recalled, along with Brooke Gray, several fences on the property and a milkhouse built off the rear porch, in which the household separated cream and stored skim milk to be fed to the swine and poultry. The Gray sisters' nephew, Frank B. Gray, recalled a pig sty and pen in a sketch map that he drew in 1998. He depicted 17 buildings, a large vegetable garden, a road leading to an "ice pond", several fences, and a tennis court.

The only documented archeological work at 18CV431 occurred in 2000. It was a Phase I survey of the entire site and Phase III data recovery of a cistern or dry well identified within the site. At the time, the Calvert County Historical Society was proposing a program of building restoration, improvement and construction at Linden. Proposed improvements included construction of an addition, path, service lane, parking lot, and driveway, and the installation of a waterline and drainage facilities. Owned by the Board of Commissioners of Calvert County by 2000 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Linden was to serve as the new headquarters for the Society. Under the terms of a historical easement on the entire 4.3 acre property granted by the owners to the Maryland Historical Trust, and the provisions of Calvert County's Prince Frederick Zoning Ordinance (III, B.1), the Society commissioned a Phase I archeological survey of those portions of the site slated for improvements (approximately 1 acre). The Society subsequently authorized a change in the scope of work, in consultation with MHT, to fully expose and partially excavate a cistern or dry well located directly behind the dwelling and squarely within the footprint of a proposed library addition.

Phase I work entailed surface inspection of exposed (recently mowed) areas of the site and the excavation of 104 shovel test pits (STPs) within the areas of proposed improvement. All shovel tests were excavated to subsoil, with soils screened through hardware cloth. Excavated soils were recorded in terms of color, texture, inclusions, and depths. Most cultural material was retained: the smaller bits of coal, oyster shell, and brick passed over when large quantities were recovered from any one stratum. All STPs measured approximately 35 cm in diameter and all were backfilled upon completion of recording.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CV431

Site Name: Linden

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

late 19th century standing house

Unknown

Description:

Surface examination behind the dwelling at Linden revealed a pronounced circular depression approximately 1.524 m (5 ft) in diameter and 15-20 cm (6-8 in) in depth. A shovel test, tile probing, and tube augering indicated an archeological feature extending at least 1 meter below modern grade with a lens of coal ash at the deepest portion of the feature subject to probing. The shovel test extended, without screening, to form a south-trending trench 2.13 m (3.5 ft) long by nearly 61 cm (2 ft) wide. Removal of the sod and some residual topsoil revealed a feature at least 1.524 m wide and two possible associated features.

Following discussion with MHT and other stakeholders, the field crew manually stripped the sod and topsoil from an area on grid measuring 2.13 X 3.66 m (7 X 12 ft) atop the feature. The exposed surface was mapped and the feature sectioned. Ash and soil deposits from the feature, in general, were far too wet to admit screening, but were trowel sorted and the artifacts retained for analysis. No coal was saved from the coal and ash deposits.

Surface reconnaissance led to the mapping of traces of a tennis court, garage, a collapsed well, a sheepfold, and a circular depression subsequently investigated by controlled excavation. Interviews with two informants and referral to a sketch map prepared by a third assisted in the location and interpretation of the features.

Shovel testing along the location of a proposed waterline confirmed surface observations: the front yard once consisted almost entirely of a ravine that drained into a branch of Parker Creek. The front yard experienced considerable erosion until stabilization of the ground surface with sod, probably sometime in the early 20th century. Units also exposed a portion of the current water service in the west yard, its date of installation undetermined.

Shovel testing of the driveway loop uncovered possible evidence of oyster shell paving, but failed to find any indication of an earlier configuration. It was suspected that the modern surfacing, and possibly the raised driveway dated to the introduction of the automobile during the first quarter of the 20th century. There was evidence within the driveway loop, in the form of re-deposited soils, of a past unstable surface, now largely stabilized by sod.

Surface reconnaissance and testing of the lane that connects the driveway to the rear yard also revealed redeposited soil and buried utilities including: two heating oil fill standpipes (suggesting two underground storage tanks), a sanitary tile line that may have transported stormwater or sewage away from the dwelling, and a buried oil line of uncertain source and destination. The hypothesis that a terra cotta drain tile carried stormwater from the northeast and southeast corners of the dwelling could not be confirmed. Shovel tests at both corners demonstrated that the soils had eroded away, leaving little but clayey loam subsoil and the remains of brick and fieldstone splash blocks.

The location for a proposed parking lot proved the most extensive of the testing areas. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing did not uncover evidence of any buildings that weren't already visible on the surface. Distributional analysis, however did reveal evidence of recycling of kitchen garbage as food for yard fowl. Similar distributions of kitchenwares and oyster shell likely would be encountered behind the extant barn on an adjoining property, the purported site of a pig sty.

An icehouse depression, previously identified by an informant and an architectural historian, was noted and mapped along a short path area extending between the proposed parking lot and the immediate rear yard of the dwelling. Shovel testing uncovered some sheet midden and past eroded surfaces now stabilized.

Surface reconnaissance of the proposed addition area revealed a ruined shed addition to a storehouse and a 1.524 m (5 ft) diameter depression. Shovel testing confirmed that the depression was an archeological feature and not a tree throw. Shovel testing also uncovered a waterline leading from the purported location of a milkhouse to a tool shed/hen roost. A 0.09 m<sup>2</sup> (1 ft<sup>2</sup>) concrete form lying on the surface nearby appears to have been part of this water system. Distributional analyses supported the reported location of the milkhouse and revealed a kitchen garbage recycling pattern comparable to that noted for the parking area.

An expanded scope of work for the project led to the exposure of most of a cistern or dry well that had been excavated up to 2.44 m (8 ft) deep, possibly more, through a deposit of consolidated sand. The structure had been purposefully filled with coal ash, some household refuse, and sand and clay. The waterline identified through shovel testing cut across the feature and at this point separated. A trench had been dug to install this line and the builders had to dig through a thick deposit of coal ash in the feature. The trench was easily distinguishable from the surrounding ash deposits by the looser, more fragmentary character of the ash in the immediate vicinity of the pipe. Artifacts in the trash layer, about 1.524 m below current grade, clearly place the abandonment of the feature in the first quarter of the 20th century. Among numerous fragments of deteriorated metal cans, excavators recovered two light bulbs, at least one of which was sufficiently preserved to date to 1911-ca 1930. A clear Owens-made beverage bottle (largely mended) bears the date 1910, and several cups and plates (again largely mended) bear decal decorations and makers' marks placing them in the early 20th century.

No detailed description of the artifact assemblage recovered during the 2000 project is provided in the full site report. Some information can be gleaned from a number of artifact tables in the body of the report and appendices. The assemblage included 1 activity item (a pencil), 105 architectural artifacts (a piece of window glass, 39 nails, 1 piece of hardware, and 64 other items), 258 kitchen-related artifacts (11 ceramic sherds, 156 pieces of vessel glass, a bottle glass fragment, 5 animal bones, and 85 miscellaneous kitchen items), 1 personal item, 2 ammunition objects (bullets/shells), and 253 miscellaneous objects (7 pieces of metal, 45 unidentified glass objects, 2 pieces of stone, 1 piece of plastic, and 198 other objects).

All of the field and laboratory findings, combined with some limited documentary material and oral history, suggest that Linden (18CV431) was an "urban farmstead". The evidence points to a transition from a household that produced perishable goods and many services for its own consumption to one that relied increasingly on purchased goods and services provided largely by government and commercial enterprises beginning in the 1920s or 1930s. The unusual nature of the household (two unmarried women providing room and board to unmarried female school teachers) may have prolonged this transition through the 1930s and 1940s, but comparative material from other forms of households in the area are not currently available. The proposed construction of the new Calvert County Historical Society facilities would not significantly diminish the research potential of 18CV431 and the improvements were carried out. The site should be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000496