



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR683

Site Name: Stonewall Jackson Beall

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing farmstead

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4403

Longitude -77.4361

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 96 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 Mono

- | 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 600 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

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

<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"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	244	Activity item(s)	5
Glass (all)	170	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	252	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Misc. kitchen	18
Arms		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	3	Misc.	199
Personal items	2	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal, slag, rubber

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" 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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Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing farmstead

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Stonewall Jackson Beall Site (18FR683) consists of the archeological remains associated with a standing Late 18th to 20th century farmstead at Fort Detrick in Frederick County. The site is situated on a hillslope and interior flat near the head of an unnamed tributary of the Monocacy River. The surrounding topography is gently rolling uplands. The site lies within the boundaries of the US Army installation at Fort Detrick and much of the surrounding landscape has been heavily altered during the 20th century. Today, the site and most of the surrounding landscape is maintained as lawn. A single red cedar is the only remnant of the 19th century landscape remaining visible. Soils at the site are Duffield-Ryder silt loams.

The still-standing Stonewall Jackson Beall House is located on a portion of "Tasker's Chance", a parcel of more than 7,000 acres patented in 1727 by Benjamin Tasker, a businessman and former mayor of Annapolis. This parcel extended two to four miles west of the Monocacy River and four miles north of the mouth of Carroll Creek. Portions were included in the City of Frederick, which was incorporated in 1745.

Tasker sold the land to Daniel Dulaney in 1746, and as a provision of the sale, it was subdivided in order to offer existing settlers the chance to purchase their parcels. Conrad Kemp purchased 190 acres, and conveyed this tract and additional land totaling 237.5 acres to his son Peter Kemp in 1765. Peter Kemp sold the land to George Murdoch in 1778. Murdoch owned several tracts which together were named "Murdoch's Fancy". The name "Murdoch" is depicted on an 1808 map of Frederick and Washington Counties, and indicated a parcel that extended along 7th Street to the approximate location of the site.

When Murdoch's property was subdivided among his heirs in 1816, his son, George Murdoch, Jr., received Lot 4, totaling 49 acres and bounded on one side by "The Road from Frederick town to Schaffers's mill". George Murdoch, Jr. sold the lot in 1817 to Elias Brunner, Jr. Brunner's 1830 will granted Lot 4 of "Murdoch's Fancy" to his son, Isaac Brunner, who sold it to Valentine A. Albaugh in 1838. Instructions in the will suggested there were no buildings on Lot 4. Brunner instructed his wife to build a one storey, 22 by 17 foot log house and an 18 by 16 foot frame barn before Isaac turned 21 years old.

Confirmation that Albaugh constructed the Stonewall Jackson Beall House is documented in the diary of Frederick resident Jacob Engelbrecht. On April 23, 1838, during "a walk in the country", Engelbrecht observed "Mr. Val. A. Albaugh is about erecting a dwelling house (the farm he bought from Mr. Isaac Brunner)...the cellar wall is just up". Engelbrecht also observed that the house was located near the farm of George Schultz. An 1858 map of Frederick County depicts the Schultz farm across the road.

The 1850 and 1860 Federal Censuses provide background on the Albaugh family and the farm's agricultural production. In 1850, Valentine and Rebecca Albaugh, who married in 1826, lived on the farm with their 7 children. Records do not indicate that the household included live-in free or slave labor. Five children were still at home in 1860. Typical of Frederick County's family farms during the mid 19th century, the Albaugh farm raised grains and livestock. According to the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses, the farm produced wheat, corn, and potatoes, supplemented by oats, orchard products, and market produce. Livestock included swine, milk cows, and horses. The milk cows produced 500 pounds of butter during this period. In 1854, Albaugh was an officer of the Agricultural Club of Frederick County.

Assessment records do not provide a clear picture of the number of buildings that were built on the property. The 1852 assessment, the earliest available for this section of Frederick County during Albaugh's ownership, refers only to "improvements", and to a total real property value of \$4,270. In 1866, Albaugh was assessed for a brick house and a frame barn, and his property's total value was \$6,682, indicating construction had occurred between 1852 and 1866.

Rebecca Albaugh died in 1864 at the age of 58, and Valentine Albaugh died in 1867 at the age of 65. Daniel Engle bought the 49 acre Lot 4 of Murdoch's Fancy from Albaugh's estate for \$12,500. He appears to have been an absentee landlord during part of his ownership as an 1873 map of the county depicts "J.B. Breneman" as the resident of the house at 18FR683. He, not Engle, is listed in the 1870 and 1880 agricultural censuses. The 1880 census indicates that Breneman "rents for shares of production". The deed describing Engle's sale of the land in 1884 indicated that he lived in Lancaster County, PA. According to the 1870 population census, the household included Breneman, his wife Fanny, the couple's 9 children, and one white laborer: 36 year-old William Hunter. The family had arrived in Maryland from Pennsylvania one to three years earlier. Most of the family was born in PA, including the youngest daughter, 3 year old Mira, while the youngest son, 1 year old Harry, was born in Maryland.

According to the 1870 and 1880 agricultural censuses, Breneman farmed 49 to 50 acres, but the farm's cash value dropped from \$11,000 to \$10,000. The farm continued to produce wheat, corn, and potatoes, supplemented by orchard products and market produce. While Breneman rented the property, he was assessed for his own livestock. The farm raised horses, milk cows, and swine. The 1880 agricultural census also indicated there were barnyard poultry and other poultry. Livestock and poultry production included butter and eggs.

Engle sold the property to Jacob Huffer for \$9,500 in 1884. Huffer was described as a "well-to-do retired agriculturalist, who resides a mile and a half north of Frederick City on the Hamburg Pike, where he owns a fine well-improved limestone farm of about 100 acres". According to the property tax assessment records of 1896-1910, the 98.5 acre farm was valued at \$4,432, and improvements were valued at \$1,200. Livestock was valued at \$501. During the 1910-1917 assessment period, the assessed value of Huffer's land rose to \$6,000, and the value of the improvements increased to \$2,000. However, the livestock value dropped to \$75. In 1910, the household included Jacob and his wife, Margaret, who married in 1874, their widowed 31 year old son Harrie, his six year old daughter Naomi, and their 8 year old grandson Roscoe (the son of the Huffer's deceased daughter Angie).

The Huffers sold the farm to Stonewall Jackson Beall and Katie Mae Beall in 1919. The 1930 census reported that the Beall family consisted of the Bealls, who married in 1905, and their four children. Following little increase in value during the 1920s, the value of the land grew during the 1930s to \$9,000. The house was valued at \$1,500 and the barn was valued at \$1,100. Assessment records indicated that the acreage and value of the property remained static during the 1930s and 1940s, but that the Bealls built a brick rambler for their youngest son, Irving, on their property between 1948 and 1951.

The Chemical War Service bought the adjacent Detrick Field for the pathogenic warfare research facility in 1943, but the Bealls remained on their land and continued to farm until 1952, when they and several other landowners sold their property to the Federal government for Fort Detrick's expansion. The farmhouse was altered to serve as military headquarters, and the agricultural buildings were demolished.

The house served as field-grade officer quarters until 1996. It was then occupied by a USAMRIID colonel, followed by two Garrison commanders from 1998 to



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late 18th-20th century standing farmstead

Unknown

2004. As of 2006, it was the office for GMH Military Housing, which operates and maintains family housing at Fort Detrick.

This site was initially recorded in 1993 during a Phase I survey of the Fort Detrick property geared towards developing a cultural resources management plan for the facility. The archeological component of the Beall House was discovered while excavating a series of shovel test pits (STPs) across the lawn within an area measuring approximately 40 X 40 m. The STPs were placed at 20 m intervals along transects placed 20 m apart. A total of 20 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase I, all from a disturbed A-Ap horizon. With the exception of one piece of pearlware (1780-1830), the majority of the diagnostic artifacts date from the 19th century.

The full Phase I assemblage consisted of 1 activity item (a flowerpot fragment), 7 architectural artifacts (2 ceramic tiles, 2 slate fragments, 1 square nails, 2 wire nails), 8 kitchen-related artifacts (1 blue shell-edged pearlware sherd, 1 undecorated whiteware sherd, 1 red hand-painted whiteware sherd, 2 brown-glazed redware sherd, and 3 machine-made bottle glass fragments), and 4 miscellaneous objects.

Subsurface testing failed to reveal any cultural features, intact artifact-bearing strata, or spatially discrete artifact concentrations. The surface and subsurface examination of the site area confirmed that the archeological component of the Beall House is spatially bounded by modern disturbances and construction. Although no features were identified, it was thought that the yard immediately adjacent to the Beall House might contain primary refuse deposits. Therefore, further archeological investigations were deemed warranted at the site if it was to be impacted in the future.

The Cultural Resource Management Plan prepared in 1993 for Fort Detrick indicated that the Stonewall Jackson Beall House was not eligible for listing on the NRHP, but it did recommend evaluation of the archeological component that surrounds the standing structure. Due to the potential for the US Army to develop the site in future, Phase II testing was carried out in 2006.

Phase II archeological evaluations of Site 18FR683 consisted of the excavation of 104 shovel tests and four 1 X 1 m test units. In each portion of the site, STPs continued until modern disturbances that precluded additional testing were encountered (i.e. the roads surrounding the site). Shovel tests were excavated at 5 m intervals along transects spaced 5 m apart. All soils were removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware mesh. Shovel test results, including presence or absence of cultural materials, stratigraphic sequence, and location in the testing pattern were recorded on standardized recordation forms. All cultural materials recovered during the investigation were placed in paper bags labeled with the appropriate horizontal and vertical provenience information.

Test units were then placed to more closely examine stratigraphic sequences and potential sub-surface cultural deposits encountered during shovel testing. All test units were 1 X 1 m in size. One test unit was placed north of the house in an area of apparent artifact concentration, one unit was placed south of the house to examine a sub-surface deposit of brick, and two units were placed in the side yards (one east and one west) to document the stratigraphic sequences in those areas. During test unit excavation, soils were removed in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy and screened through hardware mesh. Standardized recordation forms were used to record test unit results, including the depths of excavation levels, stratigraphic sequences, the presence or absence of cultural materials, and interpretation of the excavated level. Stratigraphic data were documented using standard methods and nomenclature. All cultural material recovered during the investigation were placed in paper bags labeled with the appropriate horizontal and vertical provenience information.

Numerous subsurface disturbances were revealed during shovel testing, including evidence of past grading and landscaping, and areas of deep soil excavation. Based upon cultural materials present within fill and disturbed soil horizons, most of these disturbances appear to date from the mid to late 20th century. Most distinct of these disturbances is the presence of a sod or topsoil layer in the yard areas around the house. Likely laid down during the 1960s-1970s, this layer contained modern materials as well as materials that were manufactured during the late 18th to 19th centuries. Asphalt, rubber, plastic, and coins (1942 and 1961) were present as were fragments of creamware (1762-1820), pearlware (1779-1830), and yellowware (1830-1930). Northeast of the house, the sod layer overlay fill soils that contained modern materials such as asphalt, rubber, and aluminum can fragments.

To the south of the house, the presence of a possible plowzone suggested that at least a portion of the modern yard area had been cultivated historically. Cultural materials within the plowzone dated primarily from the 19th to early 20th centuries. These artifacts included a mixture of domestic and architectural materials that likely related to the occupation of the Beall house prior to the purchase of the property by the Federal Government in 1952. The earliest artifacts within the plowzone were fragments of creamware and pearlware, while the most recent artifacts were wire nails (post 1890), machine-made bottle glass (post 1898), and a piece of Decalcomania-decorated whiteware (post 1880). Modern materials present in fill and disturbance horizons were not recovered from the possible plowzone, which in some areas was overlain by later fill materials.

The horizontal distribution of materials showed no distinct concentrations that would indicate the potential locations of outbuildings, specific areas of refuse discard, or other activity areas. Not including fragments of brick, coal, slag, or modern items, shovel tests generally yielded fewer than ten artifacts. Distributions of shovel tests that yielded higher artifact amounts were isolated and suggested a random pattern of discard, such as would be typical within an agricultural setting. No intact cultural deposits related to the 19th century occupation of the Beall house were present. Most artifacts that dated from that period of occupation were found in disturbed or fill contexts that contained 20th century materials.

Similarly, the distribution of diagnostic artifact types showed no specific clustering by ceramic subtype: something that is used as a general indicator for identifying changes in domestic land use. Creamware, which exhibited the earliest period of manufacture of ceramics recovered at 18FR683, was found in low quantities in each yard area: front, rear, and sides. Pearlware was present mainly in the west side yard, while whiteware was present in the front, rear, and west side yards. As all artifacts were recovered from fill or disturbed contexts, these 3 ceramic subtypes were frequently recovered together and showed only that the pattern of refuse discard did not alter significantly over the occupation period of the Beall House.

No intact subsurface features were identified during Phase II excavations at 18FR683.

A total of 779 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II testing. The assemblage consisted of 4 activity items (a rubber ball and 3 pieces of hardware), 245 architectural artifacts (6 pieces of asphalt, 1 lead finial, 5 roofing slate fragments, 89 brick fragments, 65 nails, and 79 window glass fragments), 3 clothing items (1 metal button, 1 metal fastener, and a pin), 329 kitchen-related artifacts (239 ceramic sherds, 1 glass dish fragment, 69 container glass fragments, 2 glass lid liners, 1 bird bone, 8 mammal bone fragments, 8 shell fragments, and 1 aluminum can fragment), 2 personal items (coins), and 195 miscellaneous objects (40 pieces of slag, 90 pieces of coal, 16 unidentified glass fragments, 47 pieces of metal, 1 pieces of plastic, and 1 piece of rubber). The ceramic assemblage included 2 buff-bodied earthenware, 25 creamware, 15 pearlware, 3 ironstone, 95 redware, 9 transitional pearl/whiteware, 8 refined white-bodied earthenware, 62 whiteware, 7 yellowware, 3 porcelain, and 10 miscellaneous stoneware sherds.



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Historic

**Brief  
Description:**

Late 18th-20th century standing farmstead

Unknown

Phase II work at 18FR683 revealed no intact features and artifacts in heavily disturbed contexts. The archeological deposits lack sufficient integrity and research potential to be considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. No additional archeological work at the site is recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97003074, Site Files