



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR729

Site Name: UR2-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Dudderar Farm

Historic

Brief Description:

early-mid-19th century artifact concentration, possible house site, mid-19th-late 20th century farmstead

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3292 Longitude -77.3483

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation 130 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) North Branch of Bennett Cr

- | 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 490 m

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

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	13	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	2	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	2
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	156	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	13	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	19	Pearlware	50			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	6	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)	1	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

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		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	461	Activity item(s)	16
Glass (all)	551	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	864	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	59
Arms	4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	2	Misc.	19
Personal items	6	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The UR2-1, or Dudderar Farm Site (18FR729) is situated on an approximately 20-acre tract located in the vicinity of Urbana, in eastern Frederick County, Maryland. The surrounding topography is defined by moderately sloping terrain with agricultural fields. The property served as a 19th century agricultural complex with a two-story brick farmhouse, a hand-hewn log shed, a concrete block shed, three small wood-frame barns, a wood-frame bank barn, a terra cotta silo, a dairy barn, and a creamery. The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical principal block and rear wing. The design and ornamentation of the main dwelling exhibits the influence of the Early Classical Revival style. The principal dwelling is in fair condition while the majority of the outbuildings are in poor to deteriorated condition. Architectural investigations were conducted on the complex in 1995 which resulted in an NRHP determination of eligibility for the principal dwelling. Soils surrounding the house appear to be Glenelg and Chester silt loams.

Planned housing development and infrastructure installations (the Urbana New Town project) in the Urbana area necessitated Phase I survey work at the site and surrounding areas. This was carried out in 1998 and approximately 5.5 acres around the farm complex were subjected to intensive shovel testing. The area around the primary dwelling was shovel tested at 5 m intervals. A total of 144 shovel tests were excavated, completely delineating the site. Seventy-eight additional planned shovel tests were not excavated due to the presence of historic structures and disturbances. Of the 31 positive shovel tests, 14 contained apparently unmixed early-mid 19th century artifacts, associated with the earliest period of occupation of the Dudderar house. The shovel tests containing unmixed artifacts from this period primarily were located directly adjacent to the east side of the house or were in the outer yard area to the west of the house. Based on the distribution of these materials, the determination was made that undisturbed artifact deposits, dating from the earliest period of occupation, are present only in the area immediately surrounding the farmhouse. The area surrounding the outbuildings was characterized as disturbed due to construction and demolition. This area also contained no intact deposits related to the early occupation of the farmstead.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase I study include 6 activity related objects. Four are metal (2 are fragments of barbed wire and one is transportation-related) and the other two are synthetic materials (plastic). Sixteen architectural items were encountered, including a handwrought Rosehead nail, 2 machine cut nails, 2 wire nails, 3 miscellaneous metal items, 7 fragments of window glass, and an architectural ceramic fragment. The kitchen assemblage was, by far, the largest in the Phase I collection. The assemblage included 4 animal bones/teeth, 37 ceramic sherds, and 30 fragments of kitchen glass. The diagnostic ceramics were 2 fragments of creamware, 11 pearlware sherds, 2 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 1 ironstone, and 6 are whitewares. The glass assemblage includes 1 cup bottom mold fragment, 1 piece of milk glass lid liner, and 11 machine-made bottle/container fragments. The two personal objects recovered from the site were both glass beads.

Phase II testing was recommended at the site, as it would be directly impacted by the development project. The project plans included emplacement of infrastructure and housing units; including both single family homes and town houses, the construction of which could alter the archeological deposits. Phase II work was carried out in 1998 in order to verify the size, integrity, and research potential of the archeological deposits and to ascertain whether the National Register nomination of the farmhouse should also include the surrounding archeological deposits. Research included both archival and archeological work.

The earliest extant land records related to the property, indicate that Casper Mantz, Peter Derange, and Henry Nixdorff acquired the Dudderar Farm property from William Hillbush on August 30th, 1823. The deed for the land was conveyed to settle Hillbush's debts, which included \$1050.18 owed to Casper Mantz, \$700 owed to Peter Degrange, and \$115 owed to Henry Nixdorff. The deed specified that a one-room dwelling, table, corner cupboard, and farm properties were part of the settlement to Casper Mantz et al. The farm was further defined as a 162-acre property located along the north side of Georgetown Road, adjoining the property of Otho Sprigg and Nicholas Worthington. While the area surrounding the Monocacy River experienced settlement and development during the first decades of the 18th century, the southeastern region of present-day Frederick County (including the Urbana area) remained sparsely populated due to the lack of quality roads. This situation only began to change in the mid 18th century. The old road from Frederick to Georgetown was first constructed when General Braddock's troops forged it during the French and Indian War. It was poorly maintained prior to the 1830s, but nevertheless, the location of the Dudderar Farm (as described in 1823) directly on Georgetown Road (Braddock's old road), would seem to indicate that the creation of the road did attract some early settlers to the area southeast of Frederick. By the turn of the 19th century, the road had been improved from Georgetown to Clarksburg, and in 1815 this was extended all the way to Frederick. It is likely that the farm was first occupied sometime during this period between 1790 and 1823. A detailed description of land transactions and improvements is available in the full site report. One important improvement to note is the recordation of a brick dwelling at the property in the deed registered upon Henry Nixdorff's death. The brick dwelling referenced is almost certainly the existing main dwelling at Dudderar farm, which dates architecturally from that period.

Seven 1 X 1 m test units and four 50 X 50 cm test units, totaling eight square meters of testing, were excavated in areas expected to contain buried intact archeological deposits relating to the mid 19th century occupation of the farmstead. The location of these units was predicated on the results of Phase I work. The test units were planned to define more clearly the horizontal and vertical integrity of the yard deposits, and on clarifying the cultural and temporal associations of materials within these yard deposits. All of the test units were excavated manually, in 10 cm levels within natural strata, to a minimum of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. No substantial deposits or intact features were present. The archeological deposits comprised a generalized sheet midden that reflects domestic occupation of the dwelling.

The artifact assemblage from the Phase II work comprised mainly architectural and kitchen-related artifacts, but ten activity-related objects were recovered. Three of these were toys (1 glass marble and 2 doll parts) and the remaining objects were 4 pieces of non-electrical wire, a screwdriver, and 2 pieces of a ceramic flower pot. The 848 architectural objects encountered during testing were 258 brick fragments, 10 pieces of mortar, 17 fragments of roofing slate, 282 glass window shards, 276 nail fragments (114 cut, 120 wire, 3 Rosehead, 2 L headed, and 37 unidentified), 3 spikes, 1 construction staple, and an electrical insulator. Two clothing items were found; a metal belt buckle and a metal snap. The large kitchen assemblage (711 objects) included 2 Jackfield sherds, 17 creamware sherds, 39 pearlware sherds, 13 later porcelain types, 12 ironstone fragments, 22 domestic brown stoneware sherds, 16 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 2 English Brown stoneware sherds, 150 whiteware, 3 yellowware, 138 redware, 7 miscellaneous sherds (mostly slipware), and 3 unidentified ceramics. Other kitchen items were 6 jar/glass lid liners, 7 fragments of table glass, and embossed panel bottle fragments, 4 blown-in-mold bottle shards, 204 machine-made bottle pieces, 10 other bottle glass shards, 3 metal crown caps, 34 pieces of animal bone/teeth, 16 Oyster shell pieces, a bone utensil handle, and 1 other kitchen utensil. Four personal items were recovered; 2 fragments of mirror, part of a bisque figurine, and a copper alloy ring. The only tobacco-related item encountered was a ball clay pipe stem. Four arms-related items were found at the site; a shotgun shell and three .22 rimfire cartridges. And finally, 19 miscellaneous objects were excavated. These were 6 unidentifiable metal fragments, 2 pieces of plastic, and 11 pieces of coal.



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In addition to the historic objects described above, 7 prehistoric objects were encountered at the site. There is a discrepancy between the description provided in the text of the full site report (which lists 6 rhyolite flakes) and the report appendices. The tally used here is from the appendix which reports the recovery of 1 chert biface, 5 rhyolite flakes, and a schist abrader. These prehistoric materials have been interpreted as an incidental scatter with no concentration. No prehistoric features or deposits were present within the tested area.

Testing at Dudderar Farm verified the Phase I site boundaries and also verified that only the yard areas surrounding the primary dwelling contain intact archeological deposits, relating to the early-mid 19th century occupation of the dwelling. The remaining areas appear to be disturbed from the construction and destruction of outbuildings. A metal fence constructed to protect the primary dwelling appears to encompass the area of archeological deposits in the eastern and western yards. Although intact, these archeological deposits do not appear to retain the potential to contribute valuable information concerning significant regional research issues. The yard scatter reflects incidental deposition of household and construction materials throughout the period of occupation of the dwelling. No intact features or discrete deposits were identified that would offer the potential to gain useful understanding of site use, layout, lifeways, foodways, or disposal patterns in the local or regional context.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006864, 00007571