



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR756 Site Name: Burkittsville I

Prehistoric

Other name(s) 2 West Main Street

Historic

Brief Description: early 19th century brick store and sidewalk area

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 18 SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3870 Longitude -77.6239

Physiographic province Blue Ridge Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation 171 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 Burkit

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                            |                                |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/>     | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>       |                                |
| Minimum distance to water is 100 m       |  |                                       |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- |  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/>            | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/>  | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/>      | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/>                | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/>       | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/>          | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/>               | Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/>          | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/>              | Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/>  | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/>          | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/>       |   |
| Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/>                | Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/>  | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/>          |  |   |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> |  |   |
|  |   | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/>          |  |   |

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/>           | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/>          | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| Anglo-American <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>                  | German <input type="checkbox"/>           |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/>  | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/>          | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/>           | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/>        | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/>    | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/>            | Production area <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>      | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/>    |   |

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

### 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

carriage stand, drains, curbs

## 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		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehanna	<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	1	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	9			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 and early 20th century streetscape.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	16	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	6	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	58	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	13
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	1
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 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 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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Brief Description:

early 19th century brick store and sidewalk area

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Burkittsville I Site, 18FR756, consists of the archeological remnants of a 19th century streetscape in rural Frederick County. The site is situated at the intersection of Main Street and MD 17 in the crossroads community of Burkittsville. The surrounding landscape consists of several historic buildings, brick sidewalks, a mix of cobblestone and asphalt road surfaces, grass and shrubs. Soils at the site are Meyersville and Burkittsville loams.

According to historical sources, the area that became Burkittsville was located at the intersection of two Indian trails: the Conococheague- Seneca Trail and the Valley Indian Trail. Archeological evidence points to a prehistoric archeological site near the western edge of Burkittsville. After the arrival of Europeans, what came to be known as the Old Monocacy Road entered Burkittsville from the north along the route of the Valley Indian Trails and continued to the west along the Conococheague- Seneca Trail. In 1731, the intersection of the trails became the location of a French and Indian trading post built by John Colvin. In 1736, Colvin sold the trading post to the Cartledge Brothers of Pennsylvania. The brothers worked a series of trading posts in the Potomac Valley, including posts at Brunswick, Sharpsburg, Williamsport, Hancock, and Cumberland.

The first "public roads" in present-day Frederick County were identified in Prince George's County in November 1733 when John Nelson was appointed overseer of the road from the "mouth of the Monocacy to the first Mountain". Burkittsville's Main Street was part of the first principal east-west road on the west side of the Monocacy River designated a public road. This Monocacy-Antietam Road was established in the years from 1738 to 1750. On a 1794 map, the Burkittsville area is depicted along the Monocacy-Antietam Road, but no town is shown. The Monocacy-Antietam Road crossed the South Mountain Range at what is known as Crampton's Gap, the southernmost pass over the South Mountain Range in Frederick County. The nearest settlement was located east of Catocin Creek and was known as Trap Town (now Jefferson). The road soon lost its importance with the initiation of the Potomac Navigation Canal in the 1790s, and later with the completion of turnpikes that passed north of Burkittsville.

In 1801, Henry Burkitt bought the old trading post. He enlarged and rebuilt it into a tavern in 1807. Burkitt, a member of the Broad Run Congregation of the Brethren, was barred from taking communion because of his ownership of the tavern. An 1808 map depicts the location of Henry Burkitt's farm and tavern near the foot of Crampton's Gap along the Antietam-Monocacy Road. Remains of the tavern's chimney, which was dismantled about 1901, are located in a nearby town lot. In 1810, Henry Burkitt (also spelled Burkett) purchased a tract of the grant called "Friends Goodwill", part of the original Merryland tract patented in 1730.

Joshua Harley, a Revolutionary War veteran, settled on a tract of land next to Henry Burkitt's farm in June 1781 and built a log cabin. This cabin eventually served as the local post office and stage coach stop. "Harley's Post Office" appeared on the US Roster of Post Offices in 1823, and on December 18th, 1824 Major Joshua Harley was named the town's first postmaster for the US Postal Service. The cabin also served as a stop for the Stokes and Stockton Stage Coach Company which had a route running between Baltimore and Staunton, Virginia.

Three of the corner structures at the intersection of Main Street and MD17 today have architectural characteristics suggesting that they date from the 1820s or 1830s. The Emanuel Slifer House at 1 East Main Street is a 2½ storey, 3 bay brick residence. Emanuel Slifer acquired the property in 1832, apparently with the house already standing on the lot. In 1830, the property changed hands twice. Henry Burkitt sold the property to Jacob Smith in 1830 for \$106.66. The same year, Smith sold the property to Sarah and Israel Smith for \$1,000. Two years later, Emanuel Slifer purchased the property from Sarah, Israel and Elizabeth Smith for \$1,650. It seems likely that the jump in price from \$106.66 to \$1,000 in 1830 represents the addition of a structure. This property remained in the Slifer Family until 1965. Amanda Biser, Emanuel Slifer's wife, was the sister of the town's medical doctor, Dr. Tilghman Biser. Emanuel Slifer was a tailor by trade and he built the adjacent tailor shop in 1845. In 1847, Emanuel was elected to the ministry in the Church of the Brethren, and was ordained an Elder on October 14, 1873.

The house at 1 West Main also has architectural characteristics suggesting a construction date in the 1820s or 1830s. It is a 2½ storey brick building featuring a symmetrical 5 bay front elevation and a classically inspired doorway surround with transom and sidelights. In addition, a one storey stone building, reported as a blacksmith shop, is located on the property. The chain of title for this lot indicates that it was purchased in 1828 by Jacob J. Ohr from Henry Burkitt for \$107.68. In 1829, Jacob Ohr sold the property to Tilgman Biser for \$725.00. Perhaps this jump in price indicates the construction of the house. Tilgman Biser was the town doctor. His sister Amanda was married to Emanuel Slifer. It may have been Biser who constructed the house on this lot. An 1858 map of Frederick County identifies this structure as a store owned by "Willard". This corresponds with the chain of title, which indicates that Ezra and Laura Willard owned the property from 1839 to 1864. In 1873, an atlas of the area identifies the structure as "Store & PO". No owner is identified on this particular map, however, the chain of title indicates that the Hightman family owned the property from 1864, when it was purchased by John and Mary Hightman, until 1892. The 1873 atlas shows J. Hightman associated with the house at 3 West Main, next door to the corner house. It is possible that John Hightman lived in one house and ran his store in the other. In 1892, the property was purchased by George S. and Charles S. Huffer. George S. Huffer is identified as a "gen'l merchant" in the 1906 Frederick City and County Directory. In 1937, the house at 1 West Main Street was purchased by Garland S. and Mary C. Guyton. According to Garland Guyton's written reminiscences, they did not live in the house at 1 West Main, but operated it as a general store, possibly following the practice of the Huffers.

Another building that exhibits some architectural detailing that is likely to date from the 1820s or 1830s is the 2½ storey brick house at 2 West Main Street. The detailing includes the 5 bay symmetrical front and the doorway surround. The front gable with its scrollwork and the polygonal projecting bay along the east elevation are later additions in an effort to update the building using Victorian decorative elements. Mahlon K. Biser purchased the property in 1849 and owned it until 1852. The 1849 and 1852 deeds define the property line as running "along said Main street, so as to include the pavement in front of the Mansion House". An 1858 map shows this structure as "M.J. Grove Store & PO". The chain of title for the property indicates that Manasses J. Grove purchased it in 1852 from Mahion K. Biser and owned it until 1863 when it was purchased by Andrew J. Burns. In 1860, Manasses and Susan Grove took out a mortgage from George W. Grove. An 1873 map shows the structure as a residence for the Reverend W.C. Wire, a Lutheran pastor who established the Female Seminary at 4 West Main Street. From 1890 to 1941, the property was owned by Martin L. Horine. Horine is identified as a grocer in the 1895 Frederick City and County Directory. He is identified as a "gen'l merchant" in the 1906 directory.

In 1829, Henry Burkitt initiated a survey of his land, which produced a plat of what became the town of Burkittsville in 1839. The aforementioned map of 1858 depict Burkittsville as a linear town stretching along the "Jefferson to Boonsboro Road" (now Main Street), that crossed the South Mountain Range at Crampton's Gap. Two nodes of development were depicted on this map, one located at the intersection of MD Route 17 and Main Street and the other located



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Unknown

Description:

along Main Street southeast of the intersection. The town included residences, commercial activity, and industry. Its thriving commerce included a tannery, laundry, distillery, general store, blacksmith, and a carpenter shop. The majority of buildings were located directly on the main road through town and defined the width of the road (i.e. they were not set back from the road on individual lots). Site 18FR756 is situated directly within this commercial "core". The buildings at 1 and 2 West Main Street and 1 East Main Street are depicted on the 1858 map, as well as one produced in 1873. The southeast corner of this intersection, 2 East Main, is depicted as undeveloped. However, chain of title information indicates that a structure existed on the lot in 1861.

In 1890, the Hightman family installed a water system for Burkittsville, utilizing auger-drilled cedar wood pipes placed below the street and connected to each residence. The water supply came from a large spring at Brownsville Pass, not far from the village. The water system, or money for its operation may have proved inadequate since the Burkittsville Water Company was incorporated May 14th, 1913 with the intention of building a water and electrical system. It is likely that the corporation bought the existing water system. The Brownsville Pass spring water supply was lost when an attempt was made to increase the water supply by dynamiting the spring in 1918. In 1918-19, water was brought into the town from a reservoir on Gaplands Road. This system was abandoned in the 1930s.

The town of Burkittsville was first incorporated in 1896, but this failed after only one year. In 1917, an additional attempt at incorporation also failed after a year. In 1939, a J. Christian Skidmore aided efforts to reincorporate Burkittsville and it remains an incorporated town to this day.

In the 20th century, Burkittsville had four gas stations, two of which were located at the main intersection in the town. Several gas tanks are buried near the intersection of MD 17 and Main Street. Some reportedly have been filled with sand.

Maryland designated MD Route 17 as MD Route 33 ca. 1920. By 1927, the road through Burkittsville and north to Meyersville, MD was composed of asphalt while the road south of Burkittsville to Knoxville was macadam. The route was redesignated as MD 17 ca. 1950.

Main Street was coated with a "tar and chip" layer in the 1940s. According to interviews with a former resident of Burkittsville, additional improvements to Main Street were undertaken in the early 1950s. These changes included modifying some of the sidewalks by replacing bricks with concrete. Curbs and gutters were also replaced at this time. As a part of this process, large trees were removed in front of 2 and 4 East Main Street to enable the curbing to be placed. In addition, the "tar and chip" road surface was replaced in the early 1950s with the current asphalt surface.

In 1975, a National Register nomination form was completed for the town. In 1976, the entire village of Burkittsville was zoned as an historic district through an ordinance of the municipal government, making it the only incorporated town in Maryland located entirely within the boundaries of a National Register Historic District. This local ordinance was rescinded in 1988.

The site was first examined archeologically in 1999 during the course of a Phase I survey related to highway improvements for the MD 17/Main Street intersection in Burkittsville. The project involved roadway and sidewalk reconstruction, utility relocation, lighting installation, and drainage improvements. Since the roadwork involved public monies, all work was carried out in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and similar state laws.

The 1999 Phase I work entailed archival and excavation work to provide preliminary evaluations for any archeological resources present in the sidewalk areas adjacent to six properties at the intersection. The only archeological site identified was 18FR756 and it was investigated with two 1x1m test units placed in front of 2 West Main Street (see description above). In one unit, modern artifacts (1 piece of non-electrical wire, 1 machine-made bottle glass fragment, and 56 brick fragments) were found in a fill layer. Beneath this, a buried A horizon contained 19 artifacts, including 12 bone fragments, 1 sherd of domestic gray stoneware, 2 undecorated pearlware sherds, and 4 redware sherds. These are suggestive of an early-mid 19th century date for the horizon, which fits with the 1820s construction date for the building. In the other unit, the fill layers contained 2 window glass fragments, 1 undecorated porcelain sherd, 3 machine-made bottle glass fragments, and 1 sheet metal fragment. The buried A horizon in this unit contained 9 artifacts, including 1 bone fragment, 7 pearlware sherds, and 1 whiteware sherd, which also fits with an early-mid 19th century date for the horizon.

Since no cultural features were identified during the Phase I work and the potentially significant A horizon was buried under approximately 61 cm (2 ft) of unrelated fill, no additional archeological investigation was recommended. Based on the results of the excavations and the archival research, areas of the road project area of potential effect (APE) were defined as having high or low potential to contain intact archeological resources. Monitoring was recommended for areas of the APE that were considered to have a high potential to contain intact archeological resources.

Archeological monitoring of the construction activities in these high potential areas was carried out in 2000. Several features were identified when the modern asphalt road surface was removed at the beginning of the monitoring project. These features included long cobble paving stretches on Main Street and other portions of the APA, a wooden and metal water pipe under the road, and some disturbed features at the northwest and southwest corners of Main and MD 17. Because of the potential importance, location, and quantity of these archeological features/deposits, the SHA liaison halted construction temporarily so that archeological data recovery could take place. Based on the extent of the encountered features, the site boundaries for 18FR756 were expanded beyond the area in front of 2 West Main Street to the entire intersection.

Twenty test units (generally 1 X 1 m) and 22 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated during the Phase III data recovery. Test units were excavated in stratigraphic levels. The depth of the unit depended on its purpose. An excavation level form, including recordation of the datum location and elevation, depth of the stratum, excavation methods, artifact context and density, the presence or absence of features, and appropriate soil descriptions, was completed for each level. All units and features were mapped, photographed, and recorded. Representative plans and profiles depicting stratigraphic sequences within the unit were drawn. Soil characteristics were described using standard soil nomenclature, color chart designations and methods. All excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. Samples of brick were saved. All other artifacts were collected.

The Town of Burkittsville and the Maryland State Highway Administration agreed that the stones from Features 1 and 2 would be removed and stored for possible use in a reconstructed roadway (a cobblestone roadway was eventually installed). After the features were mapped, drawn, and photographed, a full size map of the cobbles and curbstones was made on clear plastic. Individual stones and their mapped counterparts were numbered and then the stones were removed for storage by the town. Monitoring continued after the data recovery was completed.

Data recovery at 18FR756 defined 10 cultural features, archeological deposits, and historic road surfaces related to the development of the Burkittsville streetscape. Features 1 and 2 were remnants of cobble paving with stone slab edging. Feature 3 consisted of two rows of slab stone set on edge adjacent to a modern drainpipe and asphalt drain. Feature 4 consisted of a number of large stones set adjacent to the curb, possibly serving as a ramp. Features 5 and 7



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were sections of the wooden water pipe system described in archival records (see above). These wooden pipes were wrapped with steel bands and coated with asphalt and in one case articulated with a fragment of metal piping. Feature 8 is a row of stone slabs set on edge adjacent to an asphalt drain. And Features 6, 9, and 10 were post remnants, post holes, and postmolds. Feature 6 may be a remnant of a light pole.

Feature 1, one of the stretches of cobblestone road surface, and a series of three test units excavated in a row perpendicular to it exhibited the most intact stratigraphy identified on the site and, thus, offered the best opportunity for understanding and dating the evolution of the Burkittsville streetscape. It appears that within a decade of the construction of the buildings at 1 and 2 West Main Street (around 1830), the road was cobbled and Feature 1 was constructed. This supposition was based on the stratigraphy and mean ceramic dates exhibited in fill deposits related to the road surface. A soil and artifact accumulation formed atop the cobbled surface dates from the mid 19th century to the early 20th century.

Beginning in the early 20th century, several things happened: 1) Feature 1 was covered over and artifact depositions ceased, 2) an angular cobble and macadam road was installed, and 3) a door may have been added or altered in the structure at 1 West Main Street. Fill was placed in some areas to support the installation of the macadam road. This filling appears to have happened prior to 1919 and after 1898. It appears to also be related to the installation of brick sidewalks. Thus, there is evidence that major road/sidewalk construction took place in the first two decades of the 20th century.

The excavations did not reveal an artifact-based date for Feature 2 (the other large section of cobblestone road). However, because of the similarity of construction techniques and materials between this feature and Feature 1, they are assumed to date from the same period. Features 3 and 8, the stone slabs lining the drains running down MD 17, appear to represent reuse of what likely were earlier curbstones. This is supported by a remnant cobble paving noted in a conduit trench that crossed the Feature 8 stone slabs. It seems probable that these remnant curbstones date from the same period as Feature 1. Archival research indicated that the wooden pipe water system dated initially from around 1890 when the Highman family installed a system fed by a spring at Brownsville Pass. This system was eventually abandoned around 1930.

A total of 1,586 artifacts (counted as miscellaneous finds) were recovered during the course of the Burkittsville Streetscape data recovery project.

Archeological fieldwork in 1999 and 2000 at 18FR756 revealed features and artifact deposits related to the development of the Burkittsville streetscape during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Since these features were related to sidewalk and road construction, their extent likely extends beyond the current boundaries of the intersection and the site as currently defined. Most of these materials appear to be preserved under historic fill deposits. The current practice of requiring archeological monitoring during improvement projects in the public right-of-way seems adequate and appropriate.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002022, Site Files