



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR765

Site Name: Routzahn Home Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Sanner

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: mid-19th century standing house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4402

Longitude -77.3529

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 99 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 Addis

- | 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 366 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
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- Y
- Y
- Y

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other
- German-American
- Y

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
 - Village
 - Hamlet
 - Base camp
 - Rockshelter/cave
 - Earthen mound
 - Cairn
 - Burial area
 - Misc. ceremonial
 - Rock art
 - Shell midden
 - STU/lithic scatter
 - Quarry/extraction
 - Fish weir
 - Production area
 - Unknown
 - Other context

- ### Historic
- Urban/Rural? Rural
 - Domestic
 - Homestead
 - Farmstead
 - Mansion
 - Plantation
 - Row/townhome
 - Cellar
 - Privy
 - Industrial
 - Mining-related
 - Quarry-related
 - Mill
 - Black/metalsmith
 - Furnace/forge
 - Other
 - Transportation
 - Canal-related
 - Road/railroad
 - Wharf/landing
 - Maritime-related
 - Bridge
 - Ford
 - Educational
 - Commercial
 - Trading post
 - Store
 - Tavern/inn
 - Military
 - Battlefield
 - Fortification
 - Encampment
 - Townsite
 - Religious
 - Church/mtg house
 - Ch support bldg
 - Burial area
 - Cemetery
 - Sepulchre
 - Isolated burial
 - Bldg or foundation
 - Possible Structure
 - Post-in-ground
 - Frame-built
 - Masonry
 - Other structure
 - Slave related
 - Non-domestic agri
 - Recreational
 - Midden/dump
 - Artifact scatter
 - Spring or well
 - Unknown
 - Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

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	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 54	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 6			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"/> 3	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)	<input type="checkbox"/> 158	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 322	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 306	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 847
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 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 checked="" 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Routzahn Home Farm (18FR765), also known as the Sanner Farmstead, consists of the archeological remains associated with a mid 19th century house northeast of Frederick. The site is situated on a terrace above the Monocacy River floodplain amidst pastures and agricultural fields. The Routzahn dwelling (MIHP# F-8-30) was still standing on the terrace in 2007, but has since been demolished. The historic landscape associated with the farmstead included a domestic yard area immediately surrounding the dwelling, along with orchard and garden areas, and an agricultural complex adjoining the domestic site area to the northwest. Vegetation in the site area consists of grasses and domestic landscape elements including various bushes and shrubs. Several older deciduous trees mark the former location of the dwelling, and three small quince trees indicate the former location of the orchard. Soils at the site are Duffield and Frankstown silt loams.

The Routzahn Farm historically comprised 180 acres and the farm complex included 12 structures that dated from the mid 19th and mid 20th centuries. The main dwelling was constructed approximately 1855, the time period in which Joseph L. Routzahn owned the property. Overall dimensions of the house were approximately 66 ft north/south by approximately 40 ft east/west. It consisted of two sections built in an L-shape on a stone foundation. The two and one half storey brick dwelling had four interior chimneys. The main entrance to the dwelling initially was on the southern side of the main house, facing Gas House Pike. Later, the main entrance was through the western side of the rear ell. There was a two-storey porch on the eastern side of the rear ell that provided access to the rear yard. This rear porch was made from poured concrete, and provided access to three informal entrances to the house.

In 1850, Joseph Routzahn purchased 350 acres out of the estate of Grafton Hammond. This land included Site 18FR765. The area of the site itself had not been improved, other than clearing for agricultural purposes, but an 1847 Equity case does mention dwellings on the Hammond land, likely to the northeast of the site. John Noonan, who owned land west of the site bought the rest (52 acres) of the Hammond estate.

Joseph Routzahn was born in Middletown in 1808 and was farming a tract near Middletown in 1840, and had a wife, two sons, and 3 daughters. By 1850, the family had moved to Fredericktown. Assessment records indicate that Routzahn had not yet occupied the site area by 1852 (despite owning it). However, the 1850 Population Census and Agricultural Census appear to list Henry Leighter as a tenant on the Routzahn tract. Although Leighter may have been farming the tract, it is likely that he was living in one of the dwellings mentioned in the 1847 equity case. It is possible that these dwellings and/or other dependencies were located northeast of the site near Addison's Run. No structures are depicted in the site area on historic maps.

"J. Routzahn" was depicted on an 1858 map of the area as the owner of two dwellings south of Addison's Run on the former Hammond land. The westernmost house appears to be in the location of 18FR765, while the easternmost house seems to be near a tributary of Addison's Run. The 1858 map is the first evidence of any structure in the site location. It is unclear when Routzahn first moved into the house at the site, and whether tenants may have been the initial occupants.

By 1860, Joseph Routzahn appears to have been residing on this 350 acre tract. The land was valued at \$17,000 and livestock on the farm were worth over \$2,000. After 1860, Routzahn apparently divided his land in half for his two sons, Daniel H. and Joseph L. No legal document has been found to prove this, although the 1870 Census lists the Joseph Routzahn farm as having 175 acres. An 1873 atlas depicts two Routzahn houses. Joseph L. Routzahn apparently was the owner of the farmhouse at 18FR765, while "H. Routzahn" (thought to be his brother, Daniel H. Routzahn) owned the home to the east. Perhaps the latter house was the former tenant home once occupied by Henry Leightner.

Joseph L. Routzahn sold his half of the family farm (ca. 180 acres) to his brother, Daniel in 1883. Daniel apparently operated both farms until his death in 1883. In 1899, his wife, Margaret, and son, Charles, sold their interest in the 180 acre farm to Rosa May, Joseph F., and Edward Routzahn. Edward Routzahn and his wife, Sophia, initially inhabited the farm after Daniel's death, but later rented the property to tenant farmers. In 1935, the Routzahns sold the family farm to Lenna Sanner, who continued to rent the land to tenants.

The period of the Sanner family's ownership of 18FR765 reflects the increasing dominance of the dairy industry in Frederick County during the mid 1940s. Between 1943 and 1948, a dairy and a silo were constructed and 20 acres formerly assessed as cultivated land were used for pasture. In the year 2000, Stanley Sanner's widow, Ruby S. Sanner, sold the farm property to Riverside Properties, LLC.

After 2000, the house and farm complex remained uninhabited, and within a few years, vandals and transients had severely damaged the remaining structures including a few fires set in the main house. In April of 2006, Riverside Investments applied for a demolition permit to remove the abandoned and deteriorated farm structures from the property. A year later, a request was made to demolish the house because the extent of the damage to the house created, "serious public safety issues, liability issues, and other issues that made the stabilization of the house impractical". By May of 2008, all above ground structures within the site boundary had been removed.

The site was first examined archeologically in 2000 during the course of a Phase I survey. The Phase I work included the excavation of systematic shovel test pits (STPs) placed on a 5 m grid. A total of 270 STPs were excavated covering a 5 acre portion of the larger property, near the main house and farm outbuildings (still standing at that time). A surface collection was also conducted in a garden area west of the house that had been recently plowed.

Those excavations verified that archeological deposits existed on the property which reflected domestic activities from the early 19th through the 20th centuries. The archeological deposits comprised a generalized sheet midden surrounding the house and reflecting long-term domestic occupation of the dwelling. In addition, 6 archeological features were encountered in the STPs and one feature was noted on the ground surface. A site boundary encompassing 1.36 acres was drawn to encompass the sheet scatter and potential features. Five of the features appeared to be paving stones, all within 15 m of the house. One feature near the southeastern corner of the house was described as a possible stone-lined pit, composed of two possible walls of dry-laid limestone adjacent to a deep fill deposit. The northernmost feature was described as a possible stone foundation located in the quince orchard north of the garage. The remaining features were interpreted as possibly representative of former walkways or patios.

Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the course of the Phase I included 1 wrought nail, 4 cut nails, 21 square (cut or wrought) nails, 2 creamware, 22 whiteware, 2 ironstone, 3 yellowware, 1 domestic gray stoneware with cobalt blue decoration, and 5 Albany slip stoneware sherds, as well as 1 glass canning jar lid liner. These artifacts point to a mid 19th- early 20th century date for the site. An additional 303 historic artifacts were recovered during the Phase I



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(counted here as miscellaneous finds).

Phase II testing was carried out at the site in 2008. Construction plans at that time called for development of the site area to accommodate the National Cancer Institute's Advanced Technology Research Facility at Riverside Park. This would entail the construction of infrastructure, including roads and utilities, as well as a building complex. The plans did not include any direct impacts to the site itself. These investigations were undertaken in compliance with the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, as amended, State Finance and Procurement Article, Subsections 5A-325 and 5A-326, of the Annotated Code of Maryland, and with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Phase II work included the investigation of the 6 premodern features, the sheet midden deposits, and artifact concentrations that were identified during the Phase I survey. A total of nine 1 X 1 m test units were excavated. Testing was not conducted within the razed footprint of the house or garage. The original grid from the 2000 survey was re-established for unit placement.

Two of the previously recorded features were relocated during the Phase II, but closer examination revealed that these features did not offer sufficient research potential to be considered significant. Additional features or deposits were not identified. A total of 947 historic artifacts and 3 prehistoric artifacts (lithic debitage) were recovered during the Phase II testing. The historic assemblage consisted of 280 nails, 123 ceramic sherds (6 pearlware, 32 whiteware, 4 yellowware), 322 pieces of glass, and 222 other objects.

In general, the Phase II testing revealed moderate disturbance throughout the site, including evidence of past grading and landscaping, and areas of possible excavation. Some isolated areas exhibited a soil profile that appeared to retain the historic period plowzone and depositional sequence. However, these were isolated in the northwestern portion of the yard area and in the extreme eastern area. In most of the yard area, the presence of a possible plowzone suggests that at least a portion of modern yard area had been cultivated historically. Cultural materials in all soil strata (including the possible plowzone) date from throughout the 19th to middle 20th centuries. These artifacts included a mixture of domestic and architectural materials that likely related to the occupation and maintenance of the farm house.

The site boundaries recorded in 2000 were not changed as a result of Phase II testing. Although a generalized sheet midden was recorded during the Phase I, closer examination indicated that the horizontal distribution of materials showed no distinct concentrations that would indicate the potential locations of outbuildings, specific areas or refuse discard, or other activity areas. Similarly, the distribution of diagnostic artifact types showed no specific clustering by ceramic subtype (which is used as a general indicator for identifying changes in domestic land use). All artifacts were recovered in contexts that included modern materials.

Ultimately, the Phase II evaluation of 18FR765 determined that although portions of the site area associated with the former domestic/agricultural complex retains some integrity, there were no intact features or deposits, and none exhibited research potential sufficient to warrant National Register listing. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000708, Site Files