



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR785

Site Name: G Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) F. Michael House; F-1-150

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; Late 18th-20th century farmstead

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2800 Longitude -77.5046

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation 104 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 Tusc

- | 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 122 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  Misc. ceremonial

Village  Rock art

Hamlet  Shell midden

Base camp  STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave  Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound  Fish weir

Cairn  Production area

Burial area  Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? 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

Post-in-ground

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

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 N

Flotation samples taken N 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"/>	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"/> 2	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"/> 51	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"/> 33			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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th century residence and outbuilding

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 518	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 590	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 686	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 69
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

G Site 1 (18FR785), or the F. Michael House, is the archeological remains of a 19th century farmstead and a small prehistoric lithic scatter southwest of Adamstown in rural Frederick County. The site is situated on an upland flat near the head of a drainage that feed Tuscarora Creek. The surrounding landscape is a rolling upland topography. At the time of the site's examination, it was an agricultural field, with secondary growth along the field margins and the aforementioned drainage. Soils at the site are Penn loams.

The site is situated on a 217 acre that was created in 1866 as the result of the probaton of Otho Thomas' last will and testament (recorded on 9 December 1865). In that will, Otho Thomas devised 700 acres to be divided among three of his sons: Charles E., Otho (Junior), and Jacob N. This division subsequently was accomplished by commissioners appointed by the Frederick County Orphans Court. The subject property totaling 217 acres was assigned to Charles E. Thomas, the eldest son of Otho (Senior), and comprised parts of historic tracts "Resurvey of Hazzard" and "Madwife".

Notley Thomas originally patented a tract of land named "Hazzard" in 1743. The tract contained 150 acres. In 1754, Notley Thomas patented "Resurvey of Hazzard" containing 585 acres. In 1758, William Thomas, Sr., bought 262 acres of "Hazzard" or "Resurvey of Hazzard". The relationship between William Thomas, Sr. and Notley Thomas remains undocumented. William Thomas had a dwelling plantation house and grew tobacco on the land during his ownership. During 1758, William Thomas transferred parts of this acreage to his (presumed) sons William, Jr. and Edward. However, by the late 1760s, William Thomas, Sr. was forced to sell his house to settle debts. In 1767, William Thomas, Sr., sold 182 acres of "Hazzard" to Robert Peter, a lawyer living in Washington, D.C. In the same year, Robert Peter purchased 70 acres of land from William Thomas, Jr.

The Peter family owned the property between 1767 and 1812. No documentation has been located to determine land use or occupancy during this period. It is presumed that the land was leased. The land was inherited by Thomas Peter from his father. In the subsequent deed of sale, the residence of Thomas Peter was listed in Washington County and Washington, D.C.

In September 1812, Thomas Peter sold 269 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres of "Hazzard" or "Resurvey of Hazzard" to Benjamin Thomas. Benjamin Thomas (b. 1741- d. 1816) was a son of Mark and Elizabeth (Wimsatt) Thomas of St. Mary's County. Benjamin and his wife Eleanor Well moved to Frederick County in 1776 and he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the 34th Battalion of the Continental Army. During his life, Benjamin Thomas was a farmer. Initially, he rented lots on Carrollton Manor. In 1812, Benjamin Thomas made two land purchases. In July 1812, he purchased 80 acres from Samuel S. Thomas. The 80 acres comprised parts of "Resurvey on Hazzard", "Thomas' Profit", and "Madwife". But the larger of his two purchases was the 269 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres purchased from Thomas Peter in September 1812 (see above).

When Benjamin died in 1817, he was buried within the family burying ground located on the southern portion of the Vernon-Hines property. Benjamin Thomas did not leave a last will and testament. Three of his younger sons, Archibald, Otho, and Notley, were appointed administrators of Benjamin's land and estate. The lands purchased by Benjamin Thomas were divided between his sons Samuel H. Thomas and Notley Thomas. Each son purchased 173 acres from the tracts "Resurvey of Hazzard", "Thomas' Profit", and "Madwife". It is believed that each brother lived on his property and farmed it.

In October 1822, Otho Thomas purchased the property and goods from Samuel H. Thomas. In 1835, Notley Thomas sold his 173 acres to Otho Thomas. Otho also acquired additional property from his oldest brother Richard W. through inheritance. By these actions, Otho had consolidated the family property under one ownership. It is thought that Otho lived on the southern portion of the consolidated property.

The 1850 Agricultural Census of Frederick County shows Charles E. Thomas was renting 200 acres from his father Otho. Charles E. Thomas (age 24) was married to Eliza (age 21) and had one child, a boy named David. Otho Thomas' farm comprised 270 acres of improved land and the value of his property was estimated at \$30,000. Otho Thomas (age 61) was married to Harriet (age 49) with 5 children: Sarah A. (age 19), Jacob N. (age 13), Otho, Jr. (age 11), Levin (age 9) and Edmund (age 7). Charles E. Thomas' farm produced 800 bushels of wheat, 935 bushels of corn, and 40 bushels of oats. Otho Thomas' farm produced 1,300 bushels of wheat, 1,250 bushels of corn, and 420 pounds of butter. The site location is depicted on an 1858 map of the area with a structure labeled "Otho Thomas". So, while the property containing Site 18FR785 was only owned by Charles E. Thomas after 1866, it appears that he occupied the property by at least 1850 when he was renting it from his father, Otho Thomas. In addition, it was occupied by other members of the Thomas family prior to that time. As described above, Otho Thomas acquired this property from his brother Notley in 1835. Notley Thomas owned the parcel from 1817 to 1835.

By 1873, the land was sold out of the Thomas family to Ezra Michael, who bequeathed the property to his son Harvey Michael in 1886. A house is shown on and 1873 atlas of Frederick County in the vicinity of the site and is labeled "F. Michael" (possibly a typographical error for "E. Michael"). The structure at 18FR785 is depicted on USGS quadrangle maps from 1910 and 1955 as well. The house was still standing in 1982 when first recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP# F-1-150), but was in dilapidated condition. The "F. Michael House" (as it is called in the MIHP) was two stories high, gable roofed, and of frame construction. The house was described as "vacant and in very deteriorating condition, with window sash and doors missing and some of its framing exposed".

The site was first examined archeologically in November of 2001 during the course of a Phase I survey related to the (then) proposed construction of the Duke Energy facility in Frederick County. As a result of the public monies that would be dedicated to this energy infrastructure project, investigations were required by MHT in compliance with the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 5-618, and in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

During the Phase I survey, the site was identified through surface collection. Surface collection was conducted along lines spaced 3 m apart across the field where the Duke Energy facility would be built. Two 50 X 50 m collection blocks were also divided into 10 X 10 m squares at the site and subjected to timed surface collection, resulting in the identification of 18FR785, which produced both prehistoric and historic artifacts.

Prehistoric artifacts included a scatter of rhyolite and quartz debitage. Historic artifacts in this area, probably associated with the Michael House (see above), included 1 yellow ware sherd, 22 domestic stoneware sherds, 2 ironstone sherds, 16 pearlware, 51 whiteware, 17 transitional pearlware sherds, 6 mold-blown glass fragments, 6 milk glass shards, 11 solarized bottle glass fragments, and 1 cut nail. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended and was carried out 1 month later in December of 2001.



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Unknown

Phase II testing entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and mechanical strip trenching. A total of 282 STPs were excavated at 5 m intervals across the site. All shovel tests measured a minimum of 35 cm in diameter and were excavated 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil. Soils were removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware cloth. The location of each STP within the sampling pattern, the depth of the stratigraphic zones, and the presence or absence of cultural materials were recorded in the field on standardized forms. Soil characteristics, including color and texture were recorded following standard soil nomenclature and recordation procedures. A total of 172 STPs produced cultural material.

The results of systematic shovel testing were then used to guide the placement of 12 approximately 1 X 10 m mechanically excavated strip trenches at 18FR785. The trenches were excavated using a rubber-tired backhoe with a clean-out bucket. Disturbed plowzone soils were mechanically removed until the surface of subsoil was exposed. Upon removal of the plowzone soils, the Ap/B horizon interface was shovel scraped, hoed, and troweled clean (hen necessary) to examine any soil anomalies (i.e. possible features). All freshly cleaned trenches were photographed. The location of each trench within the sampling pattern, the depths of the plowzone soils, and the presence or absence of cultural materials were recorded in the field with standard documentary forms. Soil characteristics, including color and texture, were recorded following standard soil nomenclature and recordation procedures. When soil anomalies/features were identified, a detailed trench profile was drawn. Each anomaly was recorded in the field, drawn to scale, and photographed.

Some of these anomalies were bisected in an effort to define their nature. The excavated half of the feature was lined with plastic and backfilled. Five archeological test units, of varying size (depending on the size of the feature) were hand excavated to investigate sub-surface features. All such test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within cultural strata with the exception of disturbed plowzone soil which was excavated as a single level. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. Artifacts collected during such excavations were placed into bags and labeled with horizontal and vertical provenience information. Upon completion of archeological documentation, all trenches were backfilled and leveled to the surrounding ground surface in the agricultural field.

Fifteen historic features were identified during Phase II archeological investigations at 18FR785. All of the features were located during strip trench excavation. Seven of the identified features were mapped in plan view and photographed, but were not excavated. One soil stain, originally designated as a feature, was determined to be of natural origin (a rodent burrow). Five of these features represented foundation walls associated with the site dwelling that was demolished in 1988. Four features represented foundation walls associated with an outbuilding. Three features were possible pit features, and two were posthole/postmold features. One feature was a foundation wall of uncertain association. At least two of the pit features appear to have been filled by the middle of the 19th century. No prehistoric features were encountered.

A total of 1,450 historic artifacts were recovered from the site during Phase II work. Only 1 prehistoric artifact was recovered (a quartz flake). The historic assemblage included 1 activity (transportation-related), 685 architectural (including 141 cut nails, 90 wire nails, 132 other nails and 310 pieces of window glass), 2 clothing-related, 654 kitchen-related (including 409 ceramic sherds and 257 container glass fragments), 10 personal, 3 arms-related, and 69 miscellaneous artifacts. Within the ceramic assemblage were 2 creamware, 27 pearlware, 61 transitional pearlware/whiteware sherds, 163 whiteware, 7 ironstone, 9 yellowware, and 41 domestic stoneware sherds. The absence of handwrought nails, the extremely low amount of creamware, and the limited amount of pearlware, combined with the much higher amount of transitional pearlware/whiteware, suggest that the site was first occupied during the second quarter of the 19th century. The significant number of wire nails attest to an occupation during the 20th century.

The historic component at 18FR785 contained some evidence for intact deposits and horizontal patterns. However, the impact of demolition and plowing on these deposits appear to have reduced significantly the potential for these features and patterns to provide important data concerning farmstead layout, activity distribution, and farmstead development, which already have been extensively studied at 19th to 20th century farmsteads elsewhere in Frederick County.

Based on the findings of the Phase II work, neither the prehistoric nor the historic components at 18FR785 appear to retain research potential or the quality of significance necessary for listing on the NRHP. No further work appears warranted for 18FR785, nor is any recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001191, Site Files