



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR787

Site Name: Federated Charities

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: early 19th century privy feature

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4164

Longitude -77.4158

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 90 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) Carroll Creek

- | 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 50 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

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

### Historic

Urban/Rural? 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

privy

## 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 Faunal analysis



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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		Staffordshire		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	33	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	190	Pearlware	159			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

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

Diagnostic artifacts within the privy indicate that it was filled by the end of the 1830s. Ceramic sherds from the privy range from 1790-1838.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	501	Activity item(s)	5
Glass (all)	1366	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	834	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	120
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	21
Personal items	135	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" 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"/>		
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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Prehistoric

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Unknown

Brief

early 19th century privy feature

Description:

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

In August 2001, archeological monitoring of demolition and excavation activities was conducted at the Federated Charities offices located on South Market Street in downtown Frederick, Maryland. Monitoring was requested by the Maryland Historical Trust, which holds a Historic Preservation Easement on the Federated Charities property. During monitoring, deep fill deposits were encountered as well as a heavily disturbed A horizon. No significant cultural features were noted, and no artifacts were recovered during monitoring. Soon after completion of monitoring in the specified construction area, the contractor was notified that a brick feature, possibly a privy, had been impacted during deep excavation for footer installation in an adjacent area. This adjacent area had not been slated for deep excavation and had not been included in the plans for monitoring. MHT's Easement Committee informed Federated Charities of the need to conduct limited data recovery on the impacted feature and the privy was assigned site number 18FR787.

The privy feature was a deep, brick-lined shaft that extended to a depth of approximately 4.12 m below surface. After initial impact of the feature, the construction crew apparently removed approximately 75% of the fill soils within the feature using a backhoe. Controlled excavation methods were decided based on consultation with the MHT, and on the unique requirements of this already seriously impacted feature. It was decided to quarter the remaining feature fill, and to excavate each quadrant in approximate 15 cm levels. To this end, a primary datum was established at the corner of the foundation for the Federated Charities building and a secondary datum was established on the interior of the feature. Elevations were taken in each of the interior corners and in the center of the feature. The overburden capping the feature was removed with a backhoe, to approximately 10 cm above the intact privy deposit.

As manual excavation began, it became apparent that these methods were unrealistic, given the extremely wet conditions within the feature. Soils were extremely saturated, making well-controlled excavation of the dense privy fill virtually impossible. A 60 X 60 cm test was excavated in the northeastern quadrant of the feature to investigate the stratigraphy of the feature matrix. Fill was water screened to process the deposit. The fill appeared to consist of a single, relatively homogenous deposit, with no obvious stratigraphic divisions. Based on these results, it was determined that the feature fill could be removed as a single entity without the loss of any stratigraphic or temporal data. A sample totaling approximately 3 percent of the feature fill was separated for flotation.

Artifacts recovered from the privy include 5 activity items, 834 architectural objects, 1300 kitchen-related artifacts, 135 personal items, 5 tobacco-related objects, and 21 miscellaneous items.

The activity items from the site include a metal spring, 2 pieces of iron hardware, a tin container, and a mica stone lid. A total of 834 architectural objects were encountered, including 687 window glass fragments, 89 wooden post fragments, 7 pieces of asbestos tile, 6 cut rhyolite fragments with mortar adhering, and 19 nail fragments (6 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 11 unidentified). Four clothing items were encountered; an iron buckle and 3 buttons (1 bone, 1 tortoise-shell, 1 leather). The kitchen assemblage was the largest and included some 1300 items (mostly ceramic sherds and fragments of glass). The kitchen ceramics were 116 creamware sherds, 155 pearlware sherds, 1 lustreware sherd, 47 redware sherds, 1 sherd of slipware, 21 transitional pearl/whitewares, 12 whiteware sherds, 1 piece of porcelain, 2 domestic brown stoneware sherds and 7 gray stoneware sherds. The kitchen glass objects were 2 pieces of milk glass, 361 fragments of table glass, 6 indeterminate glass fragments, and 310 bottle/container glass fragments. Other kitchen items were 2 pieces of bottle cork and 124 animal bones (5 chicken, 27 unidentified bird, 17 cattle, 2 white-tailed deer, 1 squirrel, 17 pig, 48 unidentified mammal bones, and 1 fish bone). A total of 135 personal objects such as 74 creamware chamberpot sherds (at least 5 vessels), 4 pearlware chamberpot sherds, 55 redware chamberpot sherds (3 vessels), a pocketknife, and a silver coin. The five tobacco-related objects from the privy were ball clay pipe fragments. The 21 miscellaneous items recovered during excavations were 5 pieces of iron, a piece of wood, 9 pieces of a conglomerate (mix of woods, seeds, glass, lime, and other unidentified materials), and 6 rat bones.

In addition to the items listed above, samples of the feature fill were retained for flotation. The botanical remains from the flotation sample include non-carbonized nut and nut shell fragments, 1 carbonized common bean, thousands of non-carbonized seeds, and wood charcoal. Full details regarding the botanical sample are provided in the ethnobotany profile for 18FR787.

The privy feature at 18FR787 was a deep, brick-lined shaft that extended to a depth of approximately 4.12 m below surface. The cultural deposits within the feature comprised a dense, single stratum of organic material, ceramics, glass, and other miscellaneous material. Ceramics and glass were the most abundant artifacts recovered from the privy, and may have been used as percolation fill in the feature. Analysis of the artifacts produced a mean ceramic date of 1814, with a ceramic date range of 1790 -1838. A recovered silver coin had a date of 1828, and two identified ceramic patterns had possible production dates in the 1830s. Glass bottle types were consistent with this date range. The privy feature appears no longer to have been in use and to have been filled by the end of the 1830s. Archival research in combination with the archeology reveals that a stable was constructed over the privy location, probably as early as 1856; the stable was improved as a carriage house just prior to 1868. Fill deposits present beneath the former stable/carriage house suggest that it was constructed of significant amounts of fill soil. While the upper fill levels within the privy feature had been removed prior to examination, the adjacent soil stratigraphy suggests that the privy itself had been filled and abandoned by the time the fill soils beneath the stable were deposited. Although the occupants of the early 19th century house lot associated with the privy remain unknown, it is likely that they were tenants, and that they ran a stonecutting business in this location. An 1866 insurance document for Dr. Lloyd MacGill indicates that a frame stonecutter's shop stood immediately west of the privy location. While the privy was apparently abandoned by that date, it is possible that the stonecutter's shop was present earlier in the 19th century at this same location. The presence of large amounts of cut stone in close proximity to the privy, and the incorporation of cut stone into the upper levels of the privy construction suggest strongly a correlation between the privy and a stonecutter.

Because of the general level of both historic and modern disturbance evident in the vicinity of 18FR787, it is unlikely that any additional features related to the early 19th century occupation at the site have survived. It is apparent from the archival record that numerous building and filling episodes have taken place in this area. It is likely that the lower levels of the privy feature survived not only because of the depth of the feature, but also because it was covered with fill soils and a stable was constructed above it.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001718