



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR836

Site Name: Log House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-19th century industrial workers' housing

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code HbB2

Latitude 39.4792

Longitude -77.3588

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope <5%

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) Fountain Rock Spring

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 61 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  lime kiln co

#### 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

<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	70	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	9	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			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	2	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

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	130	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	355	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	556	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	50
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	5	Misc.	557
Personal items	1	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	utility trench	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Log House (18FR836) consists of the archeological remains associated with early 20th century industrial workers' housing in the Walkersville area of rural Frederick County. The site is situated at the base of a low hill and an adjacent swale along a tributary of Glade Creek. It is sited in the Fountain Rock Park and is an example of an early 20th century tenant dwelling. The surrounding landscape is mostly lawn as the area is maintained as a public park. Soils at the site are Hagerstown silt loams.

The history of the extant "Log House" and its relation to the Fountain Rock Limestone Quarry (MIHP# F-8-126) is described below. Constructed on a raised stone foundation comprised of local limestone, the two storey dwelling is covered with wood German (lap) siding. Located in the eastern end of the house is an interior chimney constructed of brick. Evidence suggests that the hand-hewn logs used to construct the cabin were originally part of an earlier structure. Original tenons and notching can be seen on the walls from the interior.

On the south side of the house there is an open porch. On the north side of the house, a shed addition was attached but was removed in 2006. Winder stairs located in the northeast quadrant of the cabin lead to the second floor hall, bedrooms, and bathroom. Another set of winder stairs leads from the second storey hall into the attic. The cellar can be accessed via a set of steep stairs in the southwest quadrant of the house. Ground water has penetrated the cellar along the east foundation wall.

The 22.5 acre Fountain Rock Park contains a defunct limestone quarry (now a 1.5 acre pond filled with water) and the remains of a historic lime kiln complex comprising a large stone kiln with six open ovens. Lime is an alkaline inorganic compound of calcium. It is derived from limestone, a sedimentary rock composed mostly of calcium carbonate. Lime was historically used in plaster, stucco, cement, and as fertilizer. By 1870, there were 6 establishments in Frederick County that produced lime, employing 36 people with produce valued at \$31,300. The location of these 6 facilities is unknown and it is not clear if the Fountain Rock area was one of them, but it is a very plausible possibility.

By the early 1850s, the Fountain Rock area was occupied by the Diehl Family. In 1870, the Diehl household at Fountain Rock consisted of Adam and Sarah Diehl, their seven children and an adult brother George. Census records note that the youngest Diehl child was 15 in 1870 and that he was born in Maryland. The next child, 18 in 1870, was born in Pennsylvania, as were all the other Diehl children. Therefore, the Diehl family moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland sometime between 1852 and 1855. "A. Diehl" is noted on an 1858 map of Frederick County as occupying the Fountain Rock property.

During the 19th century, the area immediately surrounding rock began to grow. The towns of Georgetown and Walkersville were combined and incorporated as Walkersville in 1892. Walkersville is less than a mile from the Fountain Rock quarry property. In March of 1867, the Maryland General Assembly appointed a group of Frederick County men to be the commissioners of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line railroad. Adam Diehl was one of these commissioners and the railroad tracts were laid through his property. A year later, the citizens of Frederick approached the General Assembly, "praying authority for the city corporation to subscribe a sum of money" for the construction of the railroad line. This branch opened in 1872. An 1873 Atlas of Frederick County shows the "A. Diehl" as it was on the 1858 map and the addition of two other Diehls (also along Fountain Rock Road) as well as the new railroad line.

The introduction of the railroad line opened new markets for Frederick County farmers and other manufacturers. The years 1873-1893 were a period of significant growth for railroads throughout the eastern United States with the addition of 129,000 miles of new track. The availability of service capacity had outgrown the demand and a price war ensued making shipment by rail attractive.

This likely affected the value of the Fountain Rock property. It is unclear when the limestone mining began or when the kiln was established at Fountain Rock, but in 1890, the Fountain Rock property conveyed from Adam Sr. to Adam, Jr. An 1891 deed notes that Adam Diehl, Jr. had the use of "the private road leading from the lime kiln". As Adam Diehl, Sr. was from Pennsylvania where lime burning was an established practice by the mid 19th century, it is likely that the lime kiln was established, in some form, on the Fountain Rock property by the 1850s. The 1850 Census recorded nine "Limeburners" employed in Frederick County. Four of those (more than any other part of the county) were located in the "Woodsboro District", the location of the Fountain Rock property. In 1897, Adam Diehl, Jr. sold the Fountain Rock property to John Stimmel. The property was recorded as "Part of Campbell's Camp and Dulaney's Lot known as Lime Kiln Property". It was sold for \$20,000.

The Fountain Rock property changed hands eight times between 1897 and 1982. The kiln and quarry operations were known by three different names representing three different periods of ownership. The Stimmels occupied the property for nearly a decade before they sold it to Leonard C. Barrick in 1907. In that same year, Barrick and his partner William B. Outshall established the Fountain Rock Lime Company on the site, the first time the name "Fountain Rock" was actually used. The period of 1907 until 1928 seems to have been a profitable and prolific time for the quarry and kiln complex. "Fountain Rock Lime Company" appears in the Maryland State Tax Reports from 1908 until 1921. In 1908 (and many times after), the company advertised in The Daily News of Frederick, Maryland for "Old Reliable Ground Burnt Lime Delivered and Spread, FOUNTAIN ROCK LIME AND BRICK COMPANY, Phone 2115 Walkersville and Frederick 2082". This advertisement indicated that the kiln was also used to fire bricks.

The 1920 United States Census provided some information on the number and ethnicity of individuals working at the Fountain Rock Lime Company. Lewis C. Reeney is listed as the Manager of Fountain Rock Lime Co. He, his wife, and 9 children lived in the Walkersville District in 1920, most likely on the Fountain Rock property. The 1920 Census shows 21 other individuals and their families living in the same district and as working for the "Lime Company". Some of these individuals were African-American.

In 1928, Outshall and Barrick sold the company to James Stoner and William Powell, who occupied the property until 1946. The deed listed all of the improvements on the property, including the quarry, 8 lime kilns, lime sheds, a large water pump, a lime grinder, and engine house and steam boiler room, a horse stable, 7 dwelling houses, a large stone crusher, and other associated facilities. Stoner and Powell also advertised their products and services, using nearly identical text as the previous company. No company records have been recovered, but a snapshot of the operation can be found in census records.

The 1930 US Census is organized differently from the 1920 Census, and indicates that all of the individuals listed lived on Fountain Rock Road. This census shows seven households on Fountain Rock Road with quarry employees. These are likely the "7 dwelling houses" mentioned in the 1928 deed.



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Unknown

Brief

Description:

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One of these dwelling houses is the LogHouse (18FR836). There is little historic documentation available on the Log House at Fountain Rock and its date of construction is not known. The main purpose of the Log House was most likely to provide housing to workers employed at the quarry and lime kiln facility. The 1910 Census data indicates that 5 of the 12 family households on Fountain Rock Road were kiln employees who rented their dwellings. Regrettably, the records do not indicate in which house each family lived.

Many of the same employees listed in the 1920 Census are listed in 1930, but some had retired. For example, the Census lists 79 year old Winfield Pettingal who owned a home worth \$7,500.00 when many of the other residents rented. Harry C. Green lived on Fountain Rock Road, but worked at a flourmill instead of the Fountain Rock Lime Company. He also owned a home worth \$2,000.00. William E. Carmack is listed as owning a home worth \$2,000.00, though at age 58 is not shown having an occupation. From this record, it appears the operation had become smaller, employing fewer individuals than in the previous decade. This situation may be explained by the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. However, others may have worked for the company but not lived in the immediate community.

In 1946, "The Stoner and Powell lime plant and quarry at Fountain Rock, near Walkersville" was sold to a new corporation known as the Fountain Rock Lime and Brick Company. Very little is known of this period. Frederick newspapers reveal that a Samuel F. Lehman was president of the company and John T. Quynn was vice president. In 1948, they advertised for a "reliable quarryman", offering a furnished house for their hire.

In 1957, advertisements began to be placed concerning fishing at the Fountain Rock property. By 1958, the "Fountain Rock Trout Farm" offered a pay-as-you-catch program, charging \$1.65 per pound of fish. Anecdotal fishing stories concerning a trout farm near the site continue to appear in local newspapers until the 1980s. Although quarry production was halted sometime in the 1950s, the Log House was refurbished and inhabited again during the 1970s, providing housing to an employee working at the fish hatchery.

In 1963, the Fountain Rock Park property was purchased by a company then called the Fountain Rock Corporation owned by McKendree Fulks of Gaithersburg, Maryland. The Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation in Baltimore only has record that McKendree Fulks owned the company, but does not provide other information concerning the property in their files. The company is classified as a dissolved corporation. A past resident of Fountain Rock, Robert Handley, whose father was the Forman during the late 1930s and early 1940s has said that the Depression and World War II took a large toll on the lime production, as much of the labor force went off to war. Apparently, by 1950, there was very little mining or lime burning activity at the property. Mr. Fulks removed the property from corporate ownership to his personal ownership in 1982. Mr. Fulks initiated many infrastructure changes to the property: he capped the spring head and "cleaned up" the buildings and properties. According to Robert Handley the area of the spring head was underwater during his tenure as a child from 1936 until 1950. In 1983, the property was sold to the Board of County Commissioners of Frederick County for \$10.00. This price is interpreted as ceremonial or as a gift to the county.

The site was first examined archeologically in August and September of 2005 during the course of a Phase I survey prior to planned improvements to Fountain Rock Park. At that time, Frederick County was making preparations to restore a log house on the property with assistance from the National Park Service and other improvements related to the park master plan (developed in the 1990s) were also planned for the years that followed. As significant public monies would be devoted to the project, archeological survey was required.

Phase I work in 2005 entailed the excavation of 66 shovel test pits (STPS) placed at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals across the park. The portion of 18FR836 encountered during the survey was located north of the extant structure, on a gentle slope which previously led down to a now extinct tributary of Glade Creek. Site stratigraphy appeared to represent at base yard deposits in the natural A Horizon, with underlying shallow subsoils. Portions of the adjacent house foundation rest directly on limestone bedrock. Stratigraphy off the northwest house corner included several historic lenses. Diagnostic artifacts recovered included 3 wire nails and decal-decorated whiteware (counted as 2 pieces).

The site was determined to represent yard deposits associated with the early twentieth century residences used by employees of the Fountain Rock Lime Company: a potentially significant resource for the study of cultural resources in Frederick County and Western Maryland. Largely agricultural, the early industrial context of such sites can also provide information on the history of resource mining in Maryland, technology and material utilized, and the living conditions and material culture of the laboring class of individuals who lived on the property.

Archeologists returned to the site in 2006 to conduct Phase II testing. The Phase II work was performed at the request of, and under contract to, the Frederick County Public Works Division. Frederick County's 1991 Master Plan for Fountain Rock Park called for improvements to the entrance, park roadways, the parking area, and access for disabled visitors. The Phase II survey was undertaken as a result of the prior Phase I survey conducted in preparation for the implementation of the Master Plan. This work was required by Maryland Law and satisfied State Finance and Procurement regulations §§ 5A-325 and 5A-326.

Phase II testing entailed close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation. Twelve STPs were excavated in the yard area of the Log House. These STPs were placed at 4.57 m (15 ft) and in some cases 3.05 m (10 ft) intervals in the areas that would be directly affected by (then) proposed infrastructure improvements. The smaller 3.05 m interval was used when natural or other barriers made it necessary to alter the grid. STPs were a standard 40 cm in diameter. STPs were excavated to subsoil, except when natural or artificial barriers made it impossible to excavate deeper. The STPs averaged 47.85 cm in depth with variation due to disturbed soils, evidence of fill, modern trenching, and/or large rocks.

The shovel testing was followed up with two 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units. One test unit was placed on the north side of the house, just outside of the footprint of the shed addition that was previously torn down (see above). This unit revealed a modern utility trench, which was not excavated. The soils on either side of the trench were, instead removed and a varied (i.e. badly mixed) collection of artifacts was recovered. The other test unit was placed in a concentration of very productive STPs. According to interviews with the former tenant of a nearby house, this was the refuse dump for some of the dwelling houses. All STPs and test units were excavated and recorded by natural stratigraphy and all soils were passed through hardware mesh to ensure artifact recovery. The recovered contents of each STP and test unit were washed, sorted, classified, and cataloged.

The assemblage recovered during Phase II testing consisted of 1,532 artifacts, most of which were 20th century in origin. The artifacts include 11 activity items (8 paper fragments and 3 lamp chimney fragments), 553 architectural artifacts (89 brick pieces, 9 mortar fragments, 1 piece of daub, 10 mortar/plaster pieces, 129 window glass fragments, 25 cut nails, 127 wire nails, and 163 other nails), 5 possible clothing items (1 piece of textile, 3 woven fibers, and a piece of worked shell), 403 kitchen-related items (37 refined earthenware sherds, 9 porcelain sherds, 68 whiteware sherds, 13 redware sherds, 1 miscellaneous stoneware sherd, 225 vessel glass fragments, 3 shell fragments, and 47 bone pieces), 1 personal item (a glass bead), 557 miscellaneous items (42 charcoal fragments, 5 pieces of wood, 1 other glass fragment, 13 pieces of slag, 237 metal items, 1 piece of limestone, 226 synthetic objects, 32 indeterminate

MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL



TRUST

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objects) and 2 prehistoric lithics (1 chert and 1 quartzite flake).

Based on the results of Phase II testing, it was determined that any late 19th or early 20th century artifacts associated with the use of the site by historic lime kiln workers were likely deeply buried beneath later 20th century deposits in the vicinity of the "refuse dump". Planned construction would not impact these deposits if they existed. Phase III excavation were recommended if plans were altered and these deposits could no be preserved in place. The site should still be considered a potentially significant archeological resource.

### External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000487, Site Files