



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA318

Site Name: Yoder Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) FS 1; MIHP # G-I-A-141, Fenton H. Platter House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth domestic site, Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 24

SCS soil & sediment code CoB,GnB2

Latitude 39.6892

Longitude -79.1098

Physiographic province Allegheny Plateau

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-8%

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) Schoolhouse Run

- | 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 100 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. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

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? 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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA318

Site Name: Yoder Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) FS 1; MIHP # G-I-A-141, Fenton H. Platter House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth domestic site, Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

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	49	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	366	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	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	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"/>
		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)	547	Activity item(s)	20
Glass (all)	457	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	647	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	131
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	7	Misc.	23
Personal items	1	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Slag, Coal, Charcoal	<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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA318

Site Name: Yoder Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) FS 1; MIHP # G-I-A-141, Fenton H. Platter House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth domestic site, Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Yoder Farm site (18GA318) is an archeological site near High Point in Garrett County, consisting of archeological deposits associated with a mid- to late 19th century domestic homestead, a low density 20th century artifact scatter surrounding an extant house, and a very low density prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation. The archeological site is situated within a horse pasture on Fosters Inn Road. The site includes the Fenton H. Platter house standing on the property (MIHP no. G-I-A-141). The site is bounded by the Fenton H. Platter house on the southeast corner and sterile STPs on the remaining sides. The surrounding landscape consists of a mix of forested, residential, and agricultural land with some light commercial development. Soils at the site are Cavode silt loam and Gilpin channery silt loam.

The Yoder Farm site was first identified in 2015 during a Phase I archeological survey within the proposed limits of disturbance for improvements to US 219 from I-68 to north of Old Salisbury Road in Garrett County. The Phase I survey of 18GA318 included archival research and the excavation of 65 shovel test pits (STPs) at 10-meter intervals. Fourteen STPs contained historic cultural material and one STP contained a single black chert flake fragment that appeared to be in a secondary deposit. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the A horizon (n=66; 56.9%), with a slightly lesser quantity recovered from the B horizon (n=50; 43.1%). The historic assemblage consisted of 116 artifacts that are primarily associated with domestic activities. The largest percentage of artifacts was associated with the kitchen (n=62; 53.4%) and architectural (n=34; 29.3%) groups. Smaller quantities of artifacts were associated with activities (n=11), miscellaneous (n=8), and clothing (n=1) group items.

At the completion of Phase I investigations, site 18GA318 was defined as a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic site and a prehistoric isolated find of unidentified cultural affiliation. Cultural material recovered from the site included mostly mid- to late nineteenth kitchen and architectural artifacts including refined earthenwares (Undecorated whiteware, black transfer printed whiteware, green transfer printed whiteware) and nails (machine cut and wire). Examination of the distribution of artifacts recovered in the STPs revealed two distinct concentrations of cultural materials 25m apart, which were designated Locus A and Locus B. Locus A of 18GA318 was defined as encompassing 5 positive STPs in the western portion of the site that yielded a higher concentration of nineteenth century materials, including four machine cut nails, light blue and green transfer printed whiteware, and hand painted polychrome whiteware with a chrome color palette. Locus B was defined by 10 positive STPs surrounding the extant house in the eastern portion of the site. Locus B appeared to contain a higher concentration of twentieth century materials including yellowware, Styrofoam, plastics, an unidentified rubber object, salt and pepper shaker lids, and a wire nail.

Based on the Phase I results, the site was considered potentially eligible for the NRHP because the site produced a moderate density of artifacts with a moderately diverse assemblage and contained above-ground structural remains. The site was also considered to have the potential for intact artifact deposits that could provide substantive and new information regarding specific research issues related to the early historic period settlement in the region.

Phase II work conducted in 2016 entailed more detailed archival research for the property and fieldwork consisting of the excavation of 11 1x1 meter test units.

The property containing the Yoder Farm site is believed to be originally contained within the borders of Military Lots 2050, 2051, and 2052, three of several tracts deeded from the State of Maryland to Joshua Johnson and Thomas Hammond in 1833 after the death of Johnson's father, Thomas Johnson. In 1834, Johnson and Hammond sold the three military lots to William Woodin, who reportedly kept an inn and small store on his property known as Smooth Valley. Shortly after this land transaction, Woodin died and bequeath the lands, along with other tracts, to his daughters Sarah Wooden Yeast, Nancy Wooden Yeast, and Elizabeth Wooden Blocher.

In 1873, Elizabeth Wooden Blocher, the widow of Jacob Blocher, sold the properties to their son John W. Blocher. In 1877, as a result of Garrett County Circuit Court case number 6, the trustees for Jacob Blocher, Jacob Brown, and John M. Read, granted unto John W. Blocher a tract of land called Grassy Cabbins and an additional 37.5 acres that Jacob Blocher received from Peter Yeast. In 1887, John W. Blocher transferred the property to his wife, Ellen R. Blocher. At the time of the 1887 transfer, the property is described as containing a sugar camp, farm, and dwelling house. The exact locations of these structures are not known.

In 1896, John W. Blocher and Ellen R. Blocher sold Military Lots 2050, 2051, and 2052 to Michael Nathan and Virginia L. Nathan. On the same day, the Nathans immediately transferred the same 138-acre parcel to U.M. Stanton. It appears that lands in the immediate area were further divided and recombined in a 1900 deed in which U.M. Stanton sold a 71-acre parcel to Elijah Livengood.

In 1915, Elijah Livengood and his wife Carolina sold the 71-acre property to U.O. Blocher and V.L. Blocher. Five years later, the Blochers sold the 71-acre property, in addition to an adjacent 90-95-acre parcel, to Uriah M. Stanton. In 1934, Uriah M. Stanton died, leaving the property to The Province of St. Augustine of the Capuchin Order. In his will, Stanton also left additional property and his personal effects to Ruther Stanton, who is believed to be his niece that was living with Uriah in 1930. In 1936, The Province of St. Augustine of the Capuchin Order transferred the property back to Ruth Stanton so that she could contribute to the payment of her uncle's debts without having a creditor's bill against the estate. In 1939, Ruther Stanton sold the property now containing 117.82 acres to Fenton H. Platter and Mabel Elizabeth Platter, most likely with the intent to use the proceeds to help pay of Stanton's debts. In 1977, a 6.08-acre tract of this larger 117.82-acre parcel was sold by the Platters to Raymond N. and Mary A. Yoder, the current landowners in 2015.

Phase II archeological fieldwork at 18GA318 involved the stratigraphic excavation of 11 1x1 m test units. Based on the Phase I work, ten of the units were associated with Locus A to explore the possibly older historic occupation of the site and one test unit was placed in Locus B near the extant house. The test units were excavated with shovel and trowel by natural and/or cultural stratigraphic units, and by arbitrary 10 cm levels within thicker natural/cultural levels. Test Units were excavated to at least the base of the artifact bearing stratum, although most were excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Selected test units were excavated deeper to document stratigraphic information. No cultural features were encountered during the excavation. All excavated soil was screened through mesh hardware cloth and any artifacts found were retained for identification. Soils were described using standard terminology and color descriptions. Photographs were taken and plan views and profiles were drawn as determined appropriate during excavation. All excavations were backfilled upon completion.

The Phase II excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,370 artifacts from the eleven test units. 1,368 artifacts are historic artifacts and 2 are prehistoric



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA318

Site Name: Yoder Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) FS 1; MIHP # G-I-A-141, Fenton H. Platter House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-nineteenth to early twentieth domestic site, Prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

artifacts of unknown cultural affiliation. The bulk of historic artifacts recovered were kitchen (n=718) or architectural (n=613). Tobacco pipe (n=6), activities (n=9), clothing (n=6), personal (n=1), and miscellaneous (n=15) groups are also represented. Almost 950g of slag, coal, and charcoal were also recovered.

The kitchen group assemblage contains a large variety of temporally diagnostic artifacts, including container and bottle glass and a variety of refined earthenwares with nineteenth century production dates. The most ubiquitous kitchen group artifact is undecorated whiteware (n=211), followed by redware (n=132), decorated whiteware (n=117), unidentified container glass (n=84), undecorated ironstone (n=48), faunal material (n=41), gray salt glazed stoneware (n=14), bottle glass (n=8), and pearlware (n=6). The mean ceramic date for the site is 1844. Additional historic artifacts include an undecorated porcelain marble, the base of a colorless glass stemware, a metal utensil handle (marked "PARKER & S"), and two pieces of a lead glass decanter.

The majority of the architectural group artifacts are pieces of window glass (n=323), followed by brick fragments (n=152), nails and nail fragments (n=135), staples (n=2), and a single piece of a chimney flue liner. Temporally diagnostic architectural artifacts include machine cut nails and nail fragments (n=92), non-wire nails and nail fragments (n=40), wire nail fragments (n=2), and a single wrought nail fragment. The architectural artifacts recovered from Locus A suggest that the assemblage is associated with a structure constructed sometime between 1820 and 1885. Background research, along with the artifact assemblage, suggests that the structure may have been constructed during the Sarah/Nancy Wooden Yeast and Elizabeth Wooden Blocher ownership period (1834-1873).

Tobacco pipe group artifacts include four ball clay pipe bowl fragments and two pipe stems. The tobacco pipe fragments appear to be nineteenth century variants, with one stem exhibiting a rouletted dot decoration and one bowl fragment exhibiting a dendritic pattern over the mold seam. Nine activities group artifacts were found, including a washer, a nut, a saw blade fragment, a staple, a rake tooth, a carriage bolt, a possible ceramic marble fragment, an unidentified iron alloy strapping, and an iron alloy bar stock. Clothing group artifacts consist of a copper alloy flat disk button with an omega shank and plain face, a vulcanized rubber button made by the Novelty Rubber Company (1853-1886), a possible Prosser button, a bone four-hole button, and two pieces of a modern rubber boot heel. A single personal group artifact was recovered, a possible mirror fragment. Fifteen artifacts were assigned to the miscellaneous group including melted glass and plastic fragments.

Historic artifact densities were highest in the southwestern portion of Locus A. Most of the historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum I (n=973; 71.1%), and 378 artifacts (27.6%) were recovered from Stratum II, an AB horizon. Stratum II may represent an older plowzone/A horizon, however, the same types of artifacts were found in Strata I and II, and there is no indication that they represent temporally distinct occupations.

The two prehistoric artifacts found during the Phase II excavations, one gray chert broken flake and one gray chert flake fragment, were recovered from Locus A in Stratum I.

In summary, site 18GA318 contained two distinct loci, Locus A and Locus B. Locus A yielded archaeological deposits associated with a mid- to late nineteenth century domestic structure and a very low-density lithic scatter of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation. Although a moderate quantity and diversity of historic period artifacts were present in Locus A, the absence of any above-ground or subsurface features, coupled with the fragmentary condition of the recovered brick suggested that the historic deposit may have been substantially disturbed by plowing or other agricultural activities or that the cultural material may have been in a secondary context, away from the original location of the structure. Locus B was determined to be a low density, twentieth century artifact scatter surrounding the extant home. Locus B lacked subsurface features and exhibited low artifact quantities and diversity.

Site 18GA318 did not appear to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits and features that would contribute new or significant information regarding the historic or prehistoric occupations in the area. Site 18GA318 was considered not eligible for the NRHP, and it was determined that no further investigations were warranted at this site for this project.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002727