



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA275

Site Name: Monmouth Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Arthur's Woods Residential Community; MIHP HA-703-71

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: Late 18th-19th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.4828 Longitude -76.3338
Elevation m Site slope 0-15%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code NeBz

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater 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 High terrace
Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave
Interior flat Hillslope
Upland flat Unknown
Ridgetop Other
Terrace
Low terrace

Ownership

Private
Federal
State of MD
Regional/county/city
Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Winte

Saltwater Freshwater
Ocean Stream/river
Estuary/tidal river Swamp
Tidewater/marsh Lake or pond
Spring
Minimum distance to water is 300 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
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 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

Earthenware		Ironstone	15	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	175	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	3	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	5	Pearlware	4			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

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)	272	Activity item(s)	69
Glass (all)	1926	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1716	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	53
Arms	15	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	9	Misc.	223
Personal items	10	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" 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 Monmouth Farm site (18HA275) consists of archeological remains associated with a late 18th-19th century farmstead southeast of Bel Air in Harford County. The site is situated northwest of a small, unnamed tributary of Winters Run. The surrounding landscape is rolling hills and upland flats. Intermittent streams and deeply incised drainages separate the higher landforms. Hilltops and adjacent slopes near the site are wooded, while the area of the Monmouth Farm complex is relatively open. Vegetation includes large beech, cedar, holly, and oak trees at higher elevations and primarily locust, black walnut, and cedar trees near the farm complex. Soils at the site are primarily Legore and Neshaminy silt loams.

The Monmouth Farm reflects over two centuries of Harford County's agricultural history. The tract of land that comprises the site was carved out of a much larger original estate, and has increased and decreased over the centuries as various parcels were bought and sold. These parcels included Gibson's Park, Gresham's College, Paca's Search, and Claggett's Forest. The general area of the site was most likely comprised of Paca's Search and Gibson's Park.

In 1683, Miles Gibson patented several large tracts of land, of which Gibson's Park comprised 800 acres. Upon Gibson's death, his son Robert inherited the property and sold it to his grandfather, George Wells. The Rent Rolls of Maryland indicate that George Wells sold the property to Aquilla Paca in 1709 for 16,000 pounds of tobacco.

Aquilla Paca was the patriarch of a very prominent Maryland family. John Paca, his son, also acquired several tracts of land in and around Harford County, one of which was called Paca's Search. John Paca lived as a wealthy planter in Baltimore (later Harford) County. In his later years, Paca became a delegate to the lower house of the Maryland Assembly. Paca's brother, William, later became Governor of Maryland.

John Paca, who owned the property until the 1780s, most likely constructed the original dwelling and other early structures on Monmouth Farm in the mid-late 18th century. A large stone mansion was located east of Winter's Run and was the center of a large farmstead. The dwelling originally had a gambrel roof and was one and a half stories in height. Shed roof dormers changed the appearance of the gambrel roof in later years. Twentieth century photographs indicate there were later additions to the original house, and a recessed front porch was added on the central section. The main dwelling was demolished after the structure caught fire in the late 20th century.

The property in the early and mid 18th century was most likely used for the growing of tobacco as a cash crop. The production of tobacco was labor intensive and supported the use of slaves in the county. When the fertility of the land diminished from extensive farming, slaves were oftentimes sold, as they became expensive commodities.

Many farmers in 19th century Harford County grew staple grain crops such as flax, wheat, corn, spelt, rye, barley and oats to sustain their families in addition to vegetable crops such as squash, beans, potatoes, and other root vegetables. Many farmsteads also contained cows and hogs, although they were encouraged to forage for their own food, which made the meat rather tough. Fish and passenger pigeons also supplemented many family diets. Many established farmsteads also possessed fruit orchards, which were especially useful in the making of cider or wine.

John Paca's will, written in September 1781, devised unto his son Aquilla several tracts of land including Paca's Search. Aquilla Paca also received a clock and a looking glass, according to his father's will, with the remaining estate being divided among John's daughters Martha, Frances, and Susannah. Paca's will also distributed his other worldly possessions among his own children, including six slaves and their children. Aquilla Paca's will, written November 8th, 1783, manumitted his slaves upon his death and provided them at least 40 acres of land in which to set up a farmstead along Swan Creek.

Francis Billingsley (or Billingslea) became the next owner of the property in the late 18th century. Little is known about Billingsley, but it is assumed that he acquired the land from the Paca family based on later deed information. Billingsley sold two different tracts of land to Henry Ruff in 1789, which included the 33 acre Paca's Search parcel and 200 acres of Gibson's Park.

Henry Ruff was a tanner by profession who possessed 10 slaves, according to the 1790 US Federal Census. Tanneries extracted tannic acid from bark stripped from logged trees to process hides into durable leather, which had a variety of uses, from clothing to shoe leather. It is not known if Henry Ruff practiced his trade on this 233 acre property, or if he possessed an offsite location from which he ran his operation.

Just before selling his land holdings in 1794, Ruff manumitted several of his slaves including, "one Negro boy named NED supposedly 12 years old...to be free on October 1, 1807", and one "mulatto boy Thomas, supposed to be 18 years old, to be free 1801, March 31". Ruff most likely made several improvements to the property. Five years later, he sold the property for twice as much as he paid for it.

Two French brothers living in Baltimore, Augustine Ballazar Simmonett and Joachim Simonet (also spelled Simonet), purchased the 200 acre Gibson's Park parcel and 33 acre Paca's Search parcel from Henry Ruff on December 12, 1794. Four years later, the Simmonett brothers were forced to sell the property to Jean Rene Compagnon according to a bill of complaint. The Simmonett brothers again may have improved upon the property as they sold the property to Compagnon for almost five times what they paid for it. It seems likely that two tenant houses, and perhaps an addition on the main house, were constructed during this time period, as part of improvements to the property made by either Ruff or the Simmonetts.

Jean Rene Compagnon was a resident of the City of Baltimore and may have served as an absentee landlord to the farmstead. In 1802, Compagnon sold the farmstead, at a loss of \$2,500 to Isaac Kennard. In addition to the land, Compagnon sold Kennard, "one mare, six cows, two heifers, two oxen, one bull, fifteen sheep, ten hogs, one wagon, one windmill, three ploughs, one cutting knife, four traces for the wagon, twenty-five barrels of corn, eight bushels of oats, one ton of hay, and sundry other farming utensils".

Kennard began his ascent into local politics by becoming the Collector of the First District of Harford County. In doing so, Isaac Kennard, Mathew Kennard, and Thomas William Bond indentured themselves and their heirs to the State of Maryland for the sum of £5,000 if Isaac Kennard did not faithfully execute his responsibility in collecting fees and submitting the money to the court. On April 5th, 1810, Isaac Kennard became the constable of Gunpowder Hundred, for which he, Ebenezer Allen, and George Bradford paid the State of Maryland \$800. According to the 1810 US Federal Census, Isaac Kennard and his family (of 7) possessed 7 slaves. Ten years later, Kennard was engaged in agriculture and possessed for male slaves under the age of 14 and 5 female slaves under



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Brief

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Unknown

Description:

the age of 26. In 1820, Isaac Kennard took an oath to become a Justice of the Peace, which consisted of a declaration of his belief in Christianity as well as his affirmation of the Oath of Office.

Isaac Kennard fell upon hard times and was forced to sell his property as an insolvent debtor to Ebenezer Allen, who sued Kennard in the Harford County Court of Chancery. In 1828, Mathew Kennard, son of Isaac, purchased the 233 acre parcel of land from Ebenezer Allen for \$1,500. It appears that Isaac Kennard may have passed away or moved from Harford County during this time, as he is not on the 1830 US Federal Census. Mathew Kennard, however, is listed on the census with his household of 7 white persons, 4 slaves (3 male and 1 female slave) and one free black male between the ages of 10 and 24. Kennard actively pursued an agrarian lifestyle with four persons of his family engaged in agriculture. Ten years later, Kennard had increased his slave holdings, possessing six slaves. Mathew Kennard sold the farmstead in May of 1840 to Sophia McHenry, the widow of Daniel McHenry, a prominent Marylander and a descendent of James McHenry, President George Washington's Secretary of War. McHenry purchased 3 tracts of land from Kennard, including Paca's Search, Gibson's Park, and a 7 acre parcel of Claggett's Forest for \$7,000.

By the middle of the 19th century, the farmstead had taken on its current layout. A large stone barn, most likely used to house dairy cows, is located southwest of the primary dwelling. Later structures, such as a wood-sided barn, granary, and a smokehouse indicate the agricultural heritage of the property. Sophia McHenry continued to operate the property as a farmstead throughout the mid 19th century.

McHenry, her son Ramsey, two black workers and four houseguests were listed as living in the same household according to the 1850 US Federal Census. The main dwelling house was most likely altered during the McHenrys' tenure. An 1858 map of Harford County illustrate Ramsey McHenry as the owner of the property.

On August 25th 1862, Ramsey McHenry sold his mother, "all the horses, mules, horned cattle, and other livestock, together with all the vehicles, farming implements, and machinery with their appurtenances used and employed or now owned by me on the farm in Harford County now in my occupancy as owner and tenant, together with my library, furniture, and silver plate in or about the dwelling house now occupied by said Sophia McHenry".

By 1870, 75 year old Sophia McHenry was still living at Monmouth Farm with 57 year old son Ramsey and four black servants. The McHenry family had most likely increased their farming operation to include more dairy cows. The McHenrys appear to have raised Ayrshire cows, which were known to have been outstanding dairy cows for producing milk and cheese. The first Ayrshire cow was imported to the United States from Scotland in 1822. Ayrshire cows are noted for their rich milk and hearty nature. The importance and good breeding of McHenry's cows is noted in a letter to Ramsey McHenry dated June 12, 1878, asking for the pedigree of his Ayrshire cows.

Over the years, Sophia and her son Ramsey amassed a farmstead consisting of approximately 460 acres. Sophia McHenry died in 1874, leaving her farm to her only son Ramsey, who is again listed as the owner of the property on an 1878 map of the county. At his death in 1878, Ramsey McHenry's estate inventory revealed signs of the material success amassed by the family farm operation at Monmouth Farm. The inventory included marble-topped furniture, a library with "Large leather-cushioned chairs", a smoking room, glass decanters, and bronze mantle ornament. Stevenson Archer, a trustee of the property, sold Monmouth Farm on February 14, 1879 to Margaret Bell and husband Alexander S. Bell.

The farmstead remained in the Bell family until March 1933 when it was sold to Percy Ballantine for \$50,000. The farmstead passed into James and Violet McLean's ownership in 1940 for \$5.00. The farmstead became home to tenant farmers who worked the land throughout the mid 20th century.

Subsequent frame dwellings were constructed and demolished as portions of the farmstead were sold off and subdivided, with only a small, 33 acre parcel remaining. James McLean sold the current property (on which the site is situated) to Arthur Wood in 1986, who transferred the property to his company, Arthur Woods, LLC in 2003.

The surrounding countryside is now littered with residential development and little of the agrarian landscape remains. The main dwelling house was damaged by fire and subsequently demolished due to the fire damage. Many other outbuildings were also demolished in recent years. Two stone tenant dwellings and a springhouse are the only original late 18th-early 19th century structures remaining on the farmstead.

The site was first examined archeologically in 2004, during the course of a Phase I survey of the Monmouth Farm property prior to construction of a large planned residential community. Archeological investigations were requested by the Maryland Historical Trust prior to the granting of a US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permit. MHT had determined that the project area had a high probability of having historic archeological resources that were potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The residential development project entailed plans to demolish several (then) standing modern and historic structures and significant grading activities associated with the construction of new homes, roadways, and sidewalks, and the installation of utilities.

During the Phase I survey at Site 18HA275, a total of 62 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the Monmouth Farms property. The STPs were 35 cm in diameter and were dug at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. Soil profiles were drawn of representative units, with soil descriptions using standard soil type and color designations. All STPs were mapped. The shovel tests were excavated at 20 m intervals, with 4 additional STPs placed at 10 m intervals in cardinal directions around positive shovel tests. The testing interval was shortened to 10 m around standing historic structures.

Twenty of the 62 STPs yielded historic period artifacts. The Phase I survey did not identify any cultural features. Artifacts recovered during Phase I work included 27 activity items (2 pieces of lantern glass, a clay pigeon, a non-electrical wire fragment, 12 unidentified hardware items, and 11 sherds of flower pot), 94 architectural objects (a piece of brick, 2 fragments of plaster, 18 pieces of window glass, a door latch, 27 cut nails, 7 wire nails, 36 unidentified nails, and 2 spikes), 61 kitchen-related artifacts (26 ceramic sherds, a glass lid liner, 26 container glass fragments, and 8 animal bones), 2 personal items (a display item and a 1974 Nickel), 1 tobacco-related artifact (kaolin pipe), 4 arms objects (bullet casings), and 22 miscellaneous objects (2 pieces of metal, 19 unidentified pieces of glass, and a piece of slag). The ceramic assemblage included 1 pearlware, 2 ironstone, 2 stoneware, 14 whiteware, 2 yellowware, and 5 redware sherds.

Although no features or concentrations of artifacts were identified during the Phase I survey, there is a high probability that such features and concentrations exist, and if so, that they would be considered significant in terms of National Register eligibility. Phase II work was recommended for 18HA275.

Phase II work at 18HA275 was carried out immediately following the Phase I survey (i.e. also in 2004). Based on the results of the Phase I survey and



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widespread disturbance noted throughout most of the site, the study area for the Phase II evaluation was limited to the area surrounding the remains of a burned out octagonal smokehouse ruin and 2 two-storey stone tenant houses. Phase II work entailed the excavation of additional 83 STPs at 4.5 meter intervals in the vicinity of the aforementioned structures. Shovel tests were excavated using the same methods as in the Phase I survey. Eleven larger test units were then excavated in areas that produced higher numbers of artifacts and unusual or distinct artifact concentrations that would possibly indicate a specific activity area. Vertical excavation was by natural soil horizons. Excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. The test units extended at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through hardware cloth and recovered artifacts were bagged and labeled by provenience and soil horizon. Soil profiles were drawn of representative STPs and of all units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology and color descriptions. All test locations were mapped.

Six shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the smokehouse: one inside the structural remains and the others placed around the perimeter. The STP inside the structure revealed modern fill and debris to a depth of nearly 61 cm (2 ft). Artifacts were collected from the fill soil, but the excavations were halted within the structure due to the amount of unmovable debris present, and consequently, no intact historic surface was reached. Outside the smokehouse structure soil horizons yielded a mixture of historic and modern artifacts overlying subsoil. A single 152.4 X 61 cm (5 X 2 ft) unit was excavated on the exterior west side of the structure, partially encompassing the foundation. The soil profile included a fill horizon over a fill/plowzone and a B horizon subsoil. Very few artifacts were recovered.

Forty-one STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the northern-most of the two tenant houses. This included one STP in the cellar, which revealed a stone floor beneath several cm of silt that had accumulated over time. The STPs were concentrated primarily on the west and south side of the house. Three were also excavated on the north side, between the house and an elevated driveway. The east side was not tested due to disturbance and the limits of the planned development in this area. The shovel tests revealed a single plowzone (Ap) horizon over a B horizon subsoil. While most of the STPs yielded numerous artifacts, there was a concentration of artifacts on the west side of the house, outside the frame addition. Another concentration was located in the front (south side) of the house. Excavation of one STP in the front yard of the house was halted by the presence of a large stone at approximately 15.24 cm (6 in) below the surface. The stone was flat and covered the entire bottom of the STP. Two shovel tests on the south side of the house also revealed a disturbed profile from trench excavation (likely for a drain pipe).

Seven test units, of varying size, were excavated around the exterior of the structure and adjacent to the foundations. Phase II excavations in this area revealed Feature 1, a small wall running perpendicular to the foundation of the structure and extending across two test units. The feature consists of several vertical courses of stone. Its function and age are uncertain, but it did not appear to be tied to the foundation wall and appeared to post-date the house construction. No clear builder's trench was observed here that related to the original house construction. The soils on the south side of the structure seemed to be disturbed by the construction of Feature 1. It may represent the foundation for an earlier porch configuration that was later removed or shortened.

Feature 2 was a stone floor/patio surface measuring approximately 4.57 X 10.67 m (15 X 35 ft) in the front (south) lawn of the tenant house. It extends from the front porch southward for 4.57 m and spans the length of the porch. The feature is covered by a relatively shallow organic soil horizon that contains a mix of historic and modern artifacts. The date of construction and function of this feature are uncertain.

Feature 3 was a portion of what appeared to be a pit feature in the front (south) lawn of the house. It was located just to the south of the south edge of Feature 2. It was nearly 91 cm (3 ft) deep from the surface and was filled with a mix of loamy soil and large stones. The feature fill yielded a low density of historic artifacts. However, the absence of modern materials suggests it dates to the 19th century. The feature's function is unclear.

Features 4a and 4b were two builder's trenches present along the north wall of the tenant house. The trench along the older portion of the house was represented by a narrow dark soil matrix, while the trench along the newer portion of the house (a frame addition) was wider but similar in color and texture. Neither trench produced artifacts related to the construction period of the structures.

The test units yielded a mix of historic and modern artifacts. The artifacts include ceramic sherds, bottle and window glass fragments, cut and wire nails, animal bone, and various other items typical of an historic domestic site.

Thirty-six shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the southern-most tenant dwelling. These STPs were placed to the north, east, and south of the house. No shovel tests were excavated on the west side of the house due to previous grading activities. Only 1 STP did not yield cultural material. All of the other STPs produced a mix of historic and modern artifacts. No cultural features were observed or recorded during the shovel testing in this area.

Three test units, of varying size, were excavated around the exterior of the structure and adjacent to the foundations. Phase II excavations in this area revealed Feature 5, an oval-shaped mix of rocks and soil at the northeast corner of the house. This feature yielded a mix of modern and historic artifacts. The function of this feature remains unclear as well. However, its presence at the corner of the structure suggests it may have served a drainage-related function.

The test units yielded a mix of historic and modern artifacts. The artifacts include ceramic sherds, bottle and window glass fragments, cut and wire nails, animal bone, and various other items typical of an historic domestic site.

The Phase II assemblage from site 18HA275 included 42 activity items, 1,622 architectural artifacts, 9 clothing items (7 plastic buttons and 2 metal buttons), 1 furniture object (an aluminum antenna), kitchen-related artifacts (246 ceramic sherds, 22 table glass fragments, 709 container glass shards, 4 metal container lids, a plastic screw top, a crown cap, a utensil handle, 34 animal bones, and 4 shells), 8 personal items (a glass ornament, a glass bead, a 1909 penny, a 1979 penny, a 1946 nickel, a dropper, a wooden toothbrush and a piece of mirror glass), a tobacco pipe, 11 arms objects (bullet casings), and 201 miscellaneous objects (184 unidentified metal objects, 15 pieces of plastic, and 2 pieces of rubber). The activity items were a modern metal toy, 2 marbles, 16 pieces of lamp glass, 2 unidentified hardware objects, 10 pieces of auto safety glass, an iron hook, 3 metal washers, a brass gear, a fishing spinner, an iron plow part, and 4 flowerpot sherds. Architectural artifacts were 7 pieces of brick, 2 mortar fragments, 3 pieces of plaster, 1,131 pieces of window glass, 475 nails (33 cut, 41 wire, 401 unidentified), 1 screw, 2 spikes, and 1 door lock. Identified kitchen ceramics were 3 buff-bodied earthenware sherds, 5 creamware sherds, 3 pearlware, 22 white-bodied earthenware, 3 porcelain, 3 semi-porcelain, 13 ironstone, 161 whiteware, 3 yellowware, 2 Rockingham, 14 redware, and 14 miscellaneous stoneware sherds.

Several features were identified during the Phase II investigations at Monmouth Farm. These include builder's trenches at two of the structures, an unidentified pit feature, and a stone floor/patio surface in the front lawn of one of the historic houses on the property. However, by and large, the Phase II



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA275

Site Name: Monmouth Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Arthur's Woods Residential Community; MIHP HA-703-71

Historic

Unknown

**Brief
Description:**

Late 18th-19th century farmstead

testing at 18HA275 revealed a great deal of disturbance throughout the site. All of the test units and several of the features yielded a mix of historic and modern artifacts. Although documentary evidence indicates that Monmouth Farm was occupied as early as the late eighteenth century, the Phase II investigations revealed very little archeological evidence of this early occupation. It appears, in fact, that much of the evidence relating to the eighteenth century occupation that may have once existed has been largely destroyed by late nineteenth and twentieth century activities relating to the operation of the farm as well as recent grading and demolition activities. After careful review of a draft Phase II report and observing the condition of the site during a field visit, MHT staff determined that the site does not meet the criteria for eligibility in the NRHP given its loss of integrity and inability to yield any additional information. Further investigation of site 18HA275 is not warranted.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002179, 97002180