



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA303

Site Name: APG 35 Acres Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Two house sites, Late 18th to Early 20th century and Early 19th to Early 20th century

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.4869 Longitude 39.4869

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Elevation m Site slope 0-10%

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

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

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Romn

- | 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 30 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. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- 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? 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



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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	136	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	5	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	220	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	83	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	291	Pearlware	455			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	3

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

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1728	Activity item(s)	10
Glass (all)	1764	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	9236	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	666
Arms	14	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	15	Misc.	1202
Personal items	7	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal, slag, plastic

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<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: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Aberdeen Proving Grounds

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

APG 35 Acres Site 1 (18HA303) is a late 18th to early 20th century farmstead site. It is located in the northwestern corner of the Aberdeen Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, near Boothby Hill, in Harford County, Maryland. The site topography consists of relatively flat terrain, and it is bordered by Maryland Boulevard to the north and Boothby Hill Road to the south. An unnamed tributary of Romney Creek is located ca. 30 m east of the eastern extent of the site. Historic plowing and demolition of structures by the Army after 1942 has caused some disturbance on the site. A typical profile in the western portion of the site consisted of 29 cm (11.4 in) of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam underlain by at least 10 cm (3.9 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam. This profile fits well with the Mattapex soil series. A typical profile in the central site area consisted of 20 cm (7.9 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam underlain by 10 cm (3.9 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam above ca. 10 cm (3.9 in) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam. These strata correspond to the Romney soil series. A typical profile in the eastern portion of the site consisted of 30 cm (11.8 in) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam underlain by at least 10 cm (3.9 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam. This profile fits well within the parameters for the Nassawango soil series.

Detailed archival research revealed a history of the site vicinity that dated back to the mid-late 17th century (of course, there is also ample evidence for prehistoric occupation/utilization of the area). The area is located on Bush Neck, where several individuals were granted patents between 1658 and 1695. Site 18HA303 is located within a 361.38 ha (893 ac) tract of land that was originally surveyed for Edward Boothby in 1695 and was known as 'Fanny's Inheritance' (named after Boothby's daughter, Frances). A map from 1799 indicated that the small settlement named Booth Hill Village (later Boothby Hill) comprised 5 houses and was surrounded by agricultural fields, orchards, and woodlots, which were all linked by country roads. By 1895, Boothby Hill was listed as a village with 143 residents, who were concentrated along the county road, and a post office. By 1900, Boothby Hill residences were dispersed along the county roads and in the middle of acreage, which suggested the placement of farmsteads. The post office was not identified on the 1900 map.

Site 18HA303 comprised two tracts of land, both originally part Fanny's Inheritance, with different ownership histories. Tract 42 encompasses the eastern portion of the site. William Murphy first purchased a small acreage of land from Josias Dallam (a Boothby descendant) in 1792. Between 1792 and 1851, William and then his son John Murphy, amassed large tracts of land. Some of the landholdings were elsewhere in Maryland, but larger acres of Fanny's Inheritance and adjoining lots were also purchased. At the end of his life (d. 1854), John Murphy sold 2 small lots under one acre in Boothby Hill to a blacksmith and a wheelwright; the lots were said to be south of Boothby Hill Road. He bequeathed his daughter Amanda 22 acres of Fanny's Inheritance, which was described as situated on the south side of Boothby Hill Road, and his son William inherited his homestead and dwelling which was located on the north side of Boothby Hill Road, in the site area. A family cemetery was said to be on the land of William's inheritance but none was located during archeological testing. In 1865, the Hyde's purchased 7 acres from Amanda and 7.5 acres from William. In 1886, Elizabeth Mitchell purchased the land from the Hyde's. In 1942, the Federal government purchased the ca. 15 acres from Elizabeth Mitchell.

Tract 44 encompasses the western portion of the site. The land, 208 acres originally part of Fanny's Inheritance, was sold to George Bartol in 1829 by Francis Dallam, son of Josias Dallam. George Bartol was a merchant from Havre de Grace and his son James, who would inherit the land on his father's death, became a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the 1870s. Neither Bartol occupied the Boothby Hill property but leased the farm to a tenant. From at least 1858 to 1878 maps indicated that the property was occupied by a farmer named Benjamin Silver, but Dallam estate accounts showed that B. Silver was paying rent on the property from at least 1825. Thomas P. Mitchell, who was listed as a laborer amongst the B. Silver household and was the Silver's grandson, then purchased the land from James Bartol in 1883. When Thomas Mitchell passed, he left a sole heir named B. Silver Mitchell. Then in 1942, the Federal government acquired the 166 acres that encompassed the Mitchell land.

Phase I survey was undertaken in January 2008 as part of a proposed project for a road extension, 4 borrow pits, and reforestation on a portion of Aberdeen Proving Ground. A total of 14.2 ha (35 ac) constituted the project area. The main goals of the Phase I investigations were to determine the potential significance of any identified prehistoric or historic sites within the project area, to assess the impact of the proposed activities on those resources, and to formulate recommendations for those resources. The project area was divided into 3 survey areas (Areas A-C). Site 18HA303 was identified in Area A. During this Phase I survey, nearby sites consisting of 19th and 20th century artifact scatters (18HA304 and 18HA305) were identified within 100 m to the south of Site 18HA303. During previous investigations in the vicinity of the site, remains of a late 19th-20th century outbuilding (18HA 237), an early 19th to early 20th artifact scatter (18HA235) were also identified some 100-120 m north of Site 18HA303. It is unclear how or if these artifact concentrations are related to Site 18HA303.

A total of 191 shovel test pits (STPs) were dug at 15 m and 7.5 m intervals in Area A during the Phase I survey. Approximately 117 STPs dug at 15 m intervals and 33 STPs dug at 7.5 m intervals were located within the defined boundaries of Site 18HA303. Two cultural features, a brick wall and a dense concentration of mortar, were encountered in 2 neighboring STPs within an area of artifact concentration on the eastern side of the site. Significant quantities of brick fragments were found in nearby STPs.

A total of 303 artifacts were retained from 53 STPs across the site. A further 21 STPs yielded 667 artifacts, including brick, mortar, coal, oyster shell, and a few modern materials, that were discarded in the field. However, the artifacts were quantified in the field and are therefore included in the totals in the table above. The only activity item recovered was a glass marble. A total of 554 architectural items were found including 391 brick fragments, 101 mortar pieces, 23 window glass shards, 22 cut nails, 6 cut/wrought nails, 7 indeterminate nails, 3 lengths of wire, and 1 brad. The only clothing items recovered were 2 porcelain buttons. There were 255 kitchen-related items including 45 bottle glass fragments (4 machine-made, 1 molded), 4 modern bottle glass shards, 148 ceramic sherds (73 whiteware, 23 red-bodied earthenware, 21 pearlware, 17 refined earthenware, 3 creamware, 3 hard-paste porcelain, 2 ironstone, 2 unidentified 'blue' earthenware, 2 gray stoneware, 1 buff-bodied stoneware, 1 scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware), 2 aluminum cans, 2 metal lid fragments, 1 metal canister, and 53 oyster shell fragments. Miscellaneous materials (n=156) included 3 indeterminate glass fragments, 97 coal fragments, 28 pieces of slag, and 28 unidentified metal fragment. The only personal item in the assemblage was a perfume bottle and the only tobacco item was a pipe stem with a 5/64 bore diameter. Two bullet casings comprised the arms-related objects.

The majority of the artifacts fit well within a late 18th to mid-late 19th century occupation at the site. The presence of creamware, pearlware, and scratch blue stoneware suggested that site occupation may have begun during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. The only artifact that post-dates 1880 is the machine-made bottle glass. The artifacts and features were interpreted to possibly represent 2 or 3 structures at the site associated with domestic occupations. This suggested that Site 18HA303 may have been associated with the late 18th-19th century settlement of Boothby Hill. The excavators suggested that the structure represented by the brick feature on the east side of the site may have been related to the Silver occupation. However, the project area as overlaid on



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the 1858 map indicated that a structure related to the Murphy occupation was located on the east side of the project area, rather than the Silver dwelling which is located on the west side of the area. Since the east edge of Site 18HA303 is essentially (or nearly) the eastern edge of the project area, then it would follow that the brick feature represented the Murphy occupation. During the Phase II study (see below), all features were identified with Tract 42 on the eastern side of the site; therefore, the feature was probably related to the Murphy occupation. Based on the Phase I survey, it was determined that the site retains integrity and thus might provide insight into the late 18th and 19th century occupations associated with town of Boothby Hill. The southern and western portions of the site were to be impacted by the proposed placement of a borrow pit and a portion of the roadway alignment. Therefore, site avoidance or Phase II site evaluation was recommended.

Phase II evaluation of Site 18HA303 was conducted in March 2008. Phase II investigative goals were to determine the nature, age, and function of the site, to determine the horizontal and vertical site boundaries, and to determine the integrity of the site, in order to evaluate the significance of 18HA303 for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The eastern side of the site (Tract 42) was examined through the excavation of nineteen 1x1 m test units (TUs 1-13 and 18-23) and 0.5x1 m expansions of TUs 2, 6, 7, and 10 in order to explore cultural features in those units. Four 1x1 m test units (TUs 14-17) were excavated on the western side of the site (Tract 44). Probing was also done in an attempt to trace walls or paved areas. Numerous artifacts were noted within feature fills and from the test units that were not retained. The total artifact numbers were noted in the site report, therefore, they were included in the table above. In this way, a complete profile of the site assemblage was attained.

Fourteen cultural features or disturbances were encountered during the Phase II archeological testing. All of these were found within Tract 42 on the east side of the site. Feature 1-01 was identified as a section of a brick foundation wall. It extended 40 cm into TU1 from the western wall and measured at least 38 cm in height and 40 cm in thickness. This was likely a continuation of the wall identified during Phase I in an STP located on the west side of the unit (between TUs 1 and 6). No builder's trenches were located. Army demolition of the structure was the likely cause of the abrupt end of the wall. Feature 1-02 was encountered to the east of Feature 1-01 and probably represented a rivulet. Mortar, brick, and charcoal were recovered from Feature 1-02 but were not retained; 3 cut nails were retained from the feature.

Feature 2-01 was identified in TU 2 as a soil stain that measured 40x40 cm. It abutted the western side of a mortared area that was mostly revealed in TU 7 to the southeast. A total of 55 pieces of charcoal and 94 brick fragments were counted but discarded in the field. One cut nail and 5 animal bone fragments were retained. A possible old A-horizon was identified in TUs 2/2A. That deposit yielded a few post-1820 artifacts, but otherwise only artifacts from the earliest periods of site occupation were collected.

Feature 6-01 was identified as a portion of a brick foundation wall in TU 6, which was located on the west side of TU 1. The feature extended for 70 cm from the eastern unit wall into TU 6. The wall segment came to an abrupt end about 30 cm from the western unit wall (probably a result of Army demolition) and measured approximately 40 cm in thickness. No feature height was noted but from the profile drawing the remnant wall segment appears to have been between 35 and 40 cm in height (or 4 courses). This is likely a continuation of the wall identified during Phase I in an STP located on the east side of the unit (between TUs 1 and 6). No builder's trench was identified along the wall. Feature 6A-01 was located in the southern extension of TU 6. It consisted of a metal pipe embedded in a sandy mortar matrix in the western unit wall. Window glass, a piece of metal, and cut nails were recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 7-01 consisted of a large wall of mortared fieldstones that was abutted at its north end by a rectilinear mortared area. The feature, as fully exposed to the north and south by TUs 7 and 7A, measured approximately 80 cm, was 50 cm thick, and ranged from 20 to 50 cm in height. STPs dug on the east and west sides of the units were used to determine that the width of the wall was between 1.4 and 1.6 meters. The mortared area, which consisted of up to 80% mortar, measured 1.2x1.4 meters. Discarded fill materials included 825 brick fragments and 22 piece of charcoal. Several architectural and domestic materials were retained. A possible old A-horizon was identified in TU 7A. It was similar to the old A-horizon identified in TUs 2/2A but was more mixed. The majority of the artifacts collected from the feature and the old A-horizon dated from the early 19th century but later 19th century items were also recovered.

Three postmold features were identified in TU 9 (Features 9-01, 9-02, 9-03). All 3 features were encountered at the base of the A-horizon at between 24 and 29 cm below ground surface. Features 9-01 and 9-02 were situated in a line approximately 1 m from each other. Feature 9-03 was located west of the other 2 features; it had a larger diameter (20 cm compared to 10 cm) and was almost twice as deep as the other postmolds and contained a different feature matrix. Only Feature 9-02 yielded artifacts – a single pearlware sherd. Feature 12-01 consisted of another postmold, which was located 85 cm north of, and in line with, Feature 9-01. No artifacts were recovered from the feature fill.

A brick paved T-shaped walkway feature (Feature 10-01/11-01) was identified in TUs 10/10A and 11 (TU 11 was placed on the west side of TU 10A). The bricks were laid horizontally along the interior of the walkway and vertically along its edges. Two courses of bricks were laid horizontally above a prepared dark yellowish brown sandy loam layer. The extents of the walkway were determined through probing: it extended north-south for at least 8.2 m and westward for at least 3.7 meters. Two ceramic sherds and 109 oyster shell fragments were recovered from beneath a portion of the walkway.

Feature 13-01 was exposed in the western portion of TU 13 under 31 cm of rubble (brick and mortar) and debris. It consisted of the remains of a brick cellar wall and the filled cellar to its west. The brick wall extended the entire 1 m north-south length of the test unit approximately 20 cm in from the west unit wall. The feature wall measured 25 cm in thickness and was documented to a depth of 90 cmbs. The cellar fill on the west side of the brick wall was a dark grayish-brown silt loam and contained mostly metal can fragments with some architectural materials, including cut and wire nails, window glass, a few bottle glass fragments, and an animal bone. Feature 13-01 was located approximately 4-5 m south of the Feature 1-01/6-01 foundation wall.

Feature 20-01 occupied almost all of TU 20. It was identified as a portion of a large, filled pit feature of uncertain original function. The feature fill matrix contained darker and more clayey soils than that of the surrounding area. Over 800 artifacts were recovered from the fill with 41 % of the assemblage comprised of cut nails and 32% of the assemblage comprised of bottle glass fragments. The remainder of the artifacts included ceramic sherds (11%) and other kitchen-related items, architectural materials, and a few animal bone fragments. The vertical distribution of the diagnostic materials recovered from the fill indicated that the late 18th-early 19th century artifacts were mixed with later 19th and early 20th century items. It appeared, then, that the feature was filled over perhaps a relatively short period of time in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, utilizing soil from elsewhere on the site.

Feature 22-01 was interpreted to be an intrusive lens of disturbance that extended from the southeastern corner of TU 22 from 31-60 cmbs into subsoil, into an otherwise undisturbed soil sequence. A variety of materials dating from the late 18th to the mid-20th centuries were recovered from the mixed layer. This suggested that the feature was a result of Army activity at the site.

Results of the historical research indicated that in the Tract 42 portion of Site 18HA303, the Murphy family was recorded as living on the property by the



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1780s. The main period of occupation was from ca. 1798-1854, a time associated with John Murphy, although there were earlier and later tenancies. The period of occupation by Elizabeth Mitchell beginning in 1886 was also well represented at the site. A total of 12,126 artifacts were retained or recorded from Tract 42 contexts during the Phase II archeological investigations. Of those, 6,022 fragments of brick and mortar (recorded with the architectural items), 783 pieces of coal/charcoal and slag (recorded with the miscellaneous group), and 123 oyster shell fragments (recorded as miscellaneous kitchen) were observed and counted at the site, but not retained. They are included in the totals in the table above.

The 9 activity-related items included 1 whole clay marble, 2 flower pot fragments, 4 pieces of chain link, and 2 spark plug fragments. In all, 8,513 architectural items were retained or counted including 2,612 brick fragments, 532 window glass fragments, 6 other flat glass pieces, 1,782 cut nails, 63 wire nails, 16 unidentified nails, 1 roofing tack, 3,429 pieces of mortar, 4 hinge fragments, 1 metal knob, 8 screws, 6 spikes, 1 copper and 14 iron wire lengths, 1 porcelain hardware fragment, 34 drainage/sewer pipe fragments, and 3 miscellaneous metal hardware items. The recovered clothing items (n=13) included 2 porcelain (Prosser) buttons, 7 metal buttons, and 2 whole and 2 broken buckles. A total of 2,537 kitchen-related items were recorded including 804 bottle glass pieces, 5 table glass fragments, 58 indeterminate form glass fragments (either bottle/container or table), 1,075 ceramic sherds (30 refined earthenware, 160 creamware, 132 ironstone, 339 pearlware, 86 red-bodied earthenware, 93 red-bodied wheel thrown, 8 Rockingham/Bennington type, 5 tin-enameled, 113 whiteware, 5 yellowware, 63 hard-paste porcelain, 11 buff-bodied stoneware, 27 gray stoneware, 1 Virginia gray stoneware, 1 Scratch blue, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware), 1 glass bottle stopper, 8 whole and broken milk glass lid liners, 62 canning/preserve metal can fragments, 124 other can fragments, 5 metal lid fragments, 158 animal bone and tooth fragments, and 237 oyster shell fragments. Miscellaneous items (n=1,029) included 45 unidentified 'other' glass fragments, 85 unidentified flat iron pieces, 98 lead, aluminum, brass, and iron unidentified objects, 780 pieces of charcoal/coal, 9 pieces of slate, 5 pieces of slag, 2 rocks, 2 pieces of plastic, and 3 indeterminate miscellaneous objects. Personal items (n=6) recovered from the site consisted of 2 mirror fragments, 3 glass lens fragments, and 1 penny. There were 8 tobacco-related items (1 ball clay pipe bowl and 7 pipe stem fragments). The 11 arms-related items included 5 cartridge fragments, 4 centerfire cartridges and fragments, and 2 shotgun shells.

The majority of the post-1840 temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from TUs 13 and 20; Feature 13-01 consisted of the remains of the brick cellar wall and the filled cellar to its west and Feature 20-01 was the large, filled pit feature of uncertain original function with a mixed assemblage located about 35 m north of Feature 13-01. The other six units associated with the brick foundation and walkway yielded 22 post-1840 artifacts and over 300 non-diagnostic but likely post-1840 clear glass fragments. This data indicated that the area in the vicinity of the brick foundation wall, walkway, cellar, and pit represented the latest phase of historic occupation at the site.

The highest volume of the pre-1840 temporally diagnostic artifacts was recovered from TUs 2, 3, 7/7A, 18, 21, and 23 which were clustered together in the area of the mortared stone wall (Feature 7-01), southeast of the brick foundation, walkway, cellar, and pit features. These units yielded almost 47% of all the creamware and pearlware collected from Tract 42 contexts. Much lower quantities of 19th century materials were recovered from these 6 TUs than from those associated with the brick foundation. Therefore, it was suggested that the vicinity of the stone foundation represented the main focus of the late 18th to early 19th century activity at the site.

The archival data indicated that structures were present on Tract 44, on the western side of the site, by the 1820s when Benjamin Silver was recorded as a tenant there. The period from the 1820s until the 1860s appeared to be the main period of occupation there. The temporally diagnostic materials recovered from the site were predominately associated with the late 18th-early 19th centuries, with some artifacts that post-date 1840 (9 wire nails and 39 colorless bottle glass fragments). The relatively large amount of window glass in the assemblage suggested that a structure may have at one time stood nearby. Later occupation by Thomas Mitchell and his descendants extended into the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but it is not well represented archeologically.

A total of 725 artifacts were retained from the 4 test units excavated in the Tract 44 site area. In addition, 79 fragments of brick, oyster shell, coal/charcoal, and cinders were counted but not retained (they are included in the totals in the table above). There were 169 architectural materials: 46 brick fragments, 89 window glass shards, 24 cut nails, 9 wire nails, and 1 spike. Kitchen-related items (n=611) included 84 bottle glass fragments, 505 ceramic sherds (1 buff-bodied earthenware, 128 creamware, 2 ironstone, 95 pearlware, 161 red-bodied earthenware, 54 red-bodied wheel thrown earthenware, 12 refined white earthenware, 34 whiteware, 17 hard-paste porcelain, 1 gray stoneware), 3 animal bones, and 19 oyster shell fragments. Seventeen miscellaneous items were identified (13 coal/charcoal pieces and 4 cinders). Six tobacco items were recovered including 3 whole ball clay pipe bowls and 3 stem fragments. A single arms-related artifact was found, a gun flint fragment.

APG 35 Acres Site 1 (18HA303) is a farmstead that was occupied from the late 18th century through the second quarter of the 20th century. Cultural features were identified on the eastern side of the site that related to an earlier (late 18th to early-mid 19th century) period of occupation and a later (late 19th to early 20th century) period of occupation. The early dates correspond to the period of occupation of William, then John, Murphy (ca. 1783-1854). On the western half of the site, no features were encountered, but artifactual evidence indicated an association with the tenancy of Benjamin Silver (ca. 1820s-1860s). Therefore, the site's periods of significance are the Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815) and the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870). Later 19th and early 20th habitation at the site was represented in the artifactual materials but it was not considered to be a significant period of occupation.

The site's late 18th and early 19th century component retains the integrity to address important research questions about site structure, intrasite activity patterns, and temporally discrete artifact assemblages and farmstead arrangements. Therefore, Site 18HA303 was determined to possess significance, as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, under Criterion D. The excavators recommended that determination of eligibility should be undertaken, and if determined eligible, then the site should be avoided by the proposed construction activities or Phase III data recovery should be undertaken. Subsequent to the Phase II site evaluation, the location of the proposed construction activities was relocated and no disturbance to Site 18HA303 was anticipated. If future ground disturbing activities cannot be avoided in the site area, then data recovery is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001307