



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA312

Site Name: Dallam

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Fanny's Inheritance

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-Mid 20th century house site; Late Archaic isolated discard

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4935

Longitude -76.1524

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Romn

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 550 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

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

isolated finds

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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken Faunal



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levana	<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	2550	Staffordshire	2	Stoneware	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	2	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	52	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	1740	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	651	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	157	Pearlware	1377			Wt Salt-glazed	26

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	2	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<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 checked="" 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

Numerous historic features containing diagnostic historic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	9767	Tobacco related	177
Glass (all)	9909	Activity item(s)	2289
Architectural	12701	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	5	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	124	Misc. kitchen	3409
Clothing	158	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	266	Misc.	998
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	buried A	
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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Dallam (18HA312) is a late 18th to mid-20th century house site. It is located on the property of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Harford County, Maryland. The site is situated in a woodlot of young to moderately aged deciduous trees with a dense understory of briars and vines. The southern site boundary is approximately 100 m northeast of the Dallam family cemetery. The topography consists of relatively flat terrain and the closest water source is an unnamed tributary of Romney Creek located ca. 550 m west of the western extent of the site. The typical soil profile at the site consisted of ca. 20 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam underlain by ca. 10 cm of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam. These strata fit well within the parameters for A/Ap and Bt1 horizons of the Mattapex silt loam series mapped for the area. The site is irregularly shaped, with maximum dimensions of 115 x 230 m.

Archival research indicated that Site 18HA312 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). In 1755, the property was bequeathed to Fanny's great-nephew, Josias W. Dallam. According to the 1783 tax assessment, Dallam owned three tracts of land (including Fanny's Inheritance) totaling 1,368 acres and possessed 22 slaves. The 1798 tax assessment indicated that J. Dallam owned a dwelling and 12 outbuildings. In addition, two other dwellings with two outhouses were occupied by Amos Loney and Negro Stephen. A 1799 map depicts the residence of "Jos. Dallam" and several outbuildings in the vicinity of Site 18HA312. In 1797, Josias' first wife, Sarah Dallam, died and was the first to be interred in the Dallam family cemetery. Today, the cemetery contains as many as seventeen burials dating from 1797 to 1874. Josias Dallam son, Francis J. Dallam, inherited a portion of Fanny's Inheritance that was also known as 'the Cranberry'. Throughout the 1820s Francis allowed tenant farmers to live on Fanny's Inheritance.

After F. J. Dallam's death in 1855, the Cranberry was acquired by his two sons, and they, in turn, sold the property via public auction to William B. Baker in 1878. The deed of sale mandated that the Dallam family cemetery was to always be accessible to members of the Dallam family and their descendants. The 1880 U.S. Census lists Baker, who lived on the property, as being a farmer. By 1900, his occupation status had changed to "Packer of Canned Goods." In 1881, Baker was elected to the House of Delegates and he was later elected to Congress for three consecutive terms beginning in 1894. By 1900, Baker and his family were no longer listed as living on the property in Harford County, but as residing in Aberdeen Town. At some point, Jennie M. Hopkins (nee Mitchell) and her son took ownership of the property. The U. S. Army acquired the property in 1942 and ca. 1944 the Fanny's Inheritance Cranberry residence was demolished. Two other structures were shown on a 1952 map in the site area but have since been demolished. In summary, there were 4 phase of occupation at Site 18HA312: J. W. Dallam from ca. 1755-1826 when the farmstead represented the plantation of a wealthy landowner and contained at least three dwellings and fourteen outbuildings; F. J. Dallam ca. 1826-1878 when the property was lent out to tenants of unknown economic status; W. B. Baker ca. 1878 until perhaps ca. 1900 that represented a second period of economic prosperity, although not connected to plantation life; and J. M. Hopkins ca. 1900-1942 whose economic and family status is unclear in the historical records.

Archeological sensitivity models outlined in the Cultural Resource Management Plan for APG indicated that the site vicinity exhibited high potential for containing archeological resources. Phase I work was undertaken in August 2009 in a 31.64 ha (78.18 ac) project area encompassing the G.A.T.E. Enhanced Use Leasing (EUL) Area. The EUL Area was to be provided for office and Research and Development space to contracts that would support the new C4ISR complex, which is part of the Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) program. The project was to include mixed use construction. The objectives of the Phase I investigations were to locate, identify, and delineate all prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area, to make preliminary assessments of the potential significance of those resources, to assess the impact of the proposed development on those resources located within the project boundaries, and to formulate management recommendations regarding identified resources. In addition to field work, archival research that focused on identifying previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the project area was also conducted. The graves associated with the Dallam family cemetery were located outside of the proposed limits of disturbance and were not impacted by the proposed undertaking. The Phase I project area was divided into five study areas (Areas 1-5). Site 18HA312 was identified in Area 1. In all, 572 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 15 m intervals and 97 STPs were dug at 7.5 m intervals in Area 1. Of those, there were 50 culturally positive STPs that were clustered in an area of 115 x 230 m that defined the Dallam Site.

A total of 451 historic artifacts were recovered as a result of the Phase I survey. Activity items (n=31) were comprised of 22 fragments of lamp glass, 2 pieces of iron wire, and 6 ceramic flower pot fragments. There were 194 architectural items including 1 brick fragment, 97 fragments of window glass, 91 nails (1 wrought, 63 cut, 22 wire, 5 unidentified), 1 porcelain complete doorknob and 1 fragment of a doorknob, 1 porcelain fixture fragment, a spark plug, and a screw. In all, 198 kitchen-related items were retained including 127 bottle and 5 table glass fragments, 1 milk glass fragment, 48 ceramic sherds (1 creamware, 4 ironstone, 2 pearlware, 1 red-bodied earthenware, 5 refined earthenware, 1 unidentified earthenware, 19 whiteware, 10 hard paste porcelain, 1 buff-bodied stoneware, 4 gray stoneware), 5 can fragments, 4 animal bone fragments, and 8 oyster shells and shell fragments. The 21 miscellaneous artifacts consisted of 6 unidentified glass fragments (possibly either table or lamp glass), 2 unidentified brass objects, and 13 unidentified metal objects. Only 3 personal items were found including 2 porcelain figurine fragments and 1 mirror fragment. A single tobacco pipe bowl fragment was found. The 3 arms-related items were all brass cartridges that likely came from 20th century military activity at the site.

Three of the four artifacts that represented the late 18th/very early 19th century were all found on the eastern edge of the site. The rest of the artifacts dated from the early 19th to the early 20th century and were found scattered across the site. All artifacts were collected from the A-horizon. Although no cultural features were encountered during the STP excavations, a small square depression was noted within the site boundaries, near the central portion of the site. The depression was interpreted to represent a remnant historic feature left intact despite mid-20th century Army activity in the area.

Due to the possible existence of intact subsurface features and the potential integrity of large portions of the site, and the recovery of artifacts related to the Fanny's Inheritance period of occupation, Phase II evaluation of Site 18HA312 was recommended. The Phase II investigations at the Dallam Site were done in September 2009. Specifically, the work focused on determining the nature, age, and function of the site, defining the horizontal and vertically boundaries of the site, determining the integrity of the resource. Archival research that was also conducted as part of the Phase II site evaluation focused on collecting primary source materials related to the immediate site area. Field work consisted of the excavation of twenty 1x1 m test units, one 5 m long by 0.5 m wide trench (TU 14), and one 4 m long by 0.5 m wide trench (TU 15). One test unit (TU 17) was dug outside of the site boundaries established during the Phase I study in order to examine the area of a culturally positive STP located in a flat area that possibly represented ground that had been prepared for a barn. Only 3 artifacts were recovered from that unit. Probing was also done to trace walls or paved areas. The test units were excavated in 10 cm levels following natural or cultural strata, and 10 cm into subsoil. All soils were screened through 0.635 (1/4") mesh.

During the Phase II investigations, it was observed that in some areas of the site Army demolition of structures that had stood until the 1940s and 1950s



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created a disturbed demolition horizon that overlaid earlier A/Ap horizons and cultural features. This was especially noted in the (south) eastern, central, and north-central portions of the site. TU 14, located in the eastern site area, consisted of a modern Ao horizon that was underlain by the demolition layer and older A horizon. The western portion of the unit had been impacted by a modern utility trench and the eastern end of the unit had been disturbed by the installation of a ceramic sewer pipe. The soil profile and associated artifact assemblage in the low part of the site (TU 5), between the eastern and central site areas, indicated that the horizon above the subsoil represented fill that was pushed into the area from somewhere nearby during the Army tenure and after 1963.

Several features were encountered in the course of the excavations. In the eastern section of the site, the cellar of the Fanny's Inheritance house was identified in TU 15. The demolition horizon was underlain by the cellar rubble fill that extended to approximately 1 m below the ground surface. A total of 490 artifacts were collected from the fill, 402 of which were architectural debris such as brick, mortar, plaster, window glass, and cut nails. Recovered artifacts dated from 1720-1805 (white salt-glazed stoneware) to 1870-1920 (solarized bottle glass), with the latest item being a 1944 penny.

In the central area of the site, a mortared stone foundation feature (Feature 6-01) was identified in TU 6. The visible section of the stone foundation was situated in the northeast corner of the unit; it extended 60 cm in from the eastern unit wall and 70 cm in from the northern unit wall. The foundation measured 21 cm in height. A possible builder's trench (Feature 6-02) was located on the west side of the stone feature. A cut nail recovered from Feature 6-02 fill tentatively dated the feature from 1815-1890. Further probing was unable to determine if Feature 6-01 represented part of a footer or the corner of two walls. Just west of Feature 6-01, Feature 8-01 was encountered in TU 8. The feature was identified as a possible base of a posthole. It measured 27 x 29 cm, and was 6 cm deep. In all, 70 artifacts were recovered from the feature fill which represented all manner of architectural and domestic materials. The diagnostic artifacts indicated that the feature was filled after 1917, but more generally represented late 19th to early 20th century activity in the area. There was no further mention of the small square depression originally noted during the Phase I survey, but it would have most likely been in the general location of TU 7, which was just north of TU 8. No features were identified in TU 7.

In the north-central portion of the site, Feature 19-01 was identified as a series of 4 feature fill strata in TU 19. The fill was first noted at the base of the demolition horizon (at 21 cmbs) and was 70 cm deep (reaching 91 cmbs). The strata possibly represented a portion of a filled historic pit or cellar. A total of 450 artifacts were recovered from the feature fill and included several iron fragments (n=160) and domestic materials. Some architectural items were also recovered (n=97) but not quite as many as were recovered from the overlying demolition horizon (n=102). It was inferred from the diagnostic artifacts that the feature was filled no earlier than the 1890s. Feature 19-01 may have been associated with Feature 20-01 which was located 7 m to the north. Feature 20-01 was identified as a portion of a historic pit or possible cellar within TU 20 and adjacent TU 22. The base of the feature sloped gently downward to the south and was 32-52 cm deep. The feature was identified at the base of the demolition horizon, where it cut through the old Ap horizon and into the subsoil. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the low fill levels indicated that Feature 20-01 was filled no earlier than the 1890s. The overall size of the feature could not be determined although its possible association with Feature 19-01 suggested that the center of the feature may have been situated to the south and east on what appeared to be a slight artificial rise within a small clearing. Another possibly associated feature was Feature 22-01 which was identified on the eastern lip of Feature 20-01 within TU 22. The feature measured approximately 17 cm in diameter and was bisected by the eastern wall of TU 22. The feature was interpreted to be a posthole or postmold that may have represented the supports of a structure associated with pit Feature 20-01; the base of Feature 20-01 sloped downward near the location of Feature 22-01. Almost all of the 31 artifacts collected from the fill of Feature 22-01 were kitchen-related. The diagnostic materials suggested that the feature was filled after 1875.

In the (north) westernmost section of the site, TU 12 revealed a 13 cm thick burn feature (Feature 12-01). The feature fill contained burned and unburned wood, coal, some domestic items, and a few architectural items. The materials dated from the early 19th to the early 20th century. However, the soft, unburned wood suggested a date in the second half of the 20th century for the feature.

The Phase II investigations at Site 18HA312 yielded a total of 7,432 artifacts. Items included in the activity category (n=260) were 228 pieces of lamp glass, 5 glass marbles, 1 metal toy, 2 ceramic flower pot fragments, 1 gear piece, 1 staple, 12 pieces of barbed wire, 6 chain link fragments, 1 file fragment, 1 broken hammer, 1 battery fragment, and 1 pencil fragment. The 3,526 architectural materials included 173 brick fragments, 1,131 window glass shards, 3 pieces of other flat glass, 18 pieces of plaster, 4 fragments of mortar, 13 wrought nails, 1,833 cut nails, 40 cut/wrought nails, 163 wire nails (including roofing nails), 85 unidentified nails, 5 spikes, 12 screws, 3 bolts, 5 hinges and fragments, 3 miscellaneous hardware items, 2 iron rivets, 1 metal pipe length, 11 ceramic plumbing pipe fragments, 1 piece of brass hardware, 1 copper knob, 18 lengths of wire and 1 piece of rubber wire insulator, and 1 copper ring. The 33 clothing items consisted of 5 porcelain buttons, 3 metal buttons, 3 shell buttons, 5 grommets, 1 whole buckle and 9 buckle fragments, 3 eyelets, 1 brass zipper, 2 grommets, and 1 broken safety pin. Kitchen-related materials (n=2,884) included 1,579 bottle and container glass fragments, 162 table glass fragments, 920 ceramic sherds (1 buff-bodied earthenware, 155 creamware, 61 ironstone, 108 pearlware, 62 redware, 13 refined earthenware, 11 Rockingham/Bennington, 1 tin-enameled, 2 transitional pearl/whiteware, 1 Whieldon-type, 352 whiteware, 19 yellowware, 1 Chinese porcelain, 67 hard-paste porcelain, 9 soft-paste porcelain, 3 brown stoneware, 5 buff-bodied stoneware, 43 domestic gray stoneware, 5 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 unidentified ceramic), 13 milk glass lid liners, 2 pull tabs, 2 crown caps, 7 metal lid fragments, 193 bird and mammal bones and teeth, and 6 oyster shells. In all, 670 miscellaneous objects were found including 1 piece of leather, 437 unidentified iron, lead, steel, copper alloy, and pewter metal objects, 212 pieces of flat iron, 4 unidentified composite items, 3 pieces of slag, 1 unidentified 'cap' fragment, 2 vinyl fragments, 2 pieces of rubber, 7 pieces of modern plastic (including a lid and a pin), and 1 unidentified miscellaneous object. A total of 16 personal items were recovered including 3 porcelain figurine fragments, 1 Bakelite comb fragment, 1 broken slate pin, 7 coins, 2 harmonica fragments, 1 piece of jewelry (a metal ring), and 1 lead bead. The 22 tobacco-related items included 13 ball clay pipe bowl fragments and 9 stem fragments. Arms-related items (n=21) consisted of 11 shotgun shells and fragments, 3 rimfire cartridges, and 7 centerfire cartridges.

An analysis of the horizontal distribution of artifacts revealed possible evidence for 3 former structures within the site bounds. More than 50% of the assemblages from the eastern and central site areas (53.8% and 51.1% respectively), and 42% of the material from the north-central site area, were comprised of architectural materials. Conversely, the assemblage from the upper (western) part of the site was dominated by kitchen-related and miscellaneous materials, while architectural materials comprised only 21.2% of the assemblage. Already by 1858, 2 buildings were recorded on the property. Aerial photos from 1952 showed a structure in the central site area, a second structure just west of the north-central area, and the signature of a former structure in the eastern area. Presumably, these buildings were domestic in nature, as was evidenced by the large amount of window glass collected from the eastern (n=752), central (n=195), and north-central (n=173) areas. Window glass is generally less well represented in agricultural outbuildings.

Mean dates calculated for the 3 areas were based on diagnostic materials with manufacturing date ranges. The Army's 1942 acquisition of the property was used as the latest date for items that are still manufactured. The eastern area appeared to have been the focus of the earliest activity at the site, and it yielded a total mean date of 1845.9 and a mean ceramic date of 1836.5. Almost 93% of the site's earliest artifacts, and 96% of the site's artifacts with a terminal manufacturing date of 1820 or earlier, yielded from the eastern area. Thus, the main periods of occupation at this non-extant dwelling corresponded to the



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tenure of Josias Dallam and the first half of the tenancy period of Francis Dallam. Therefore, the eastern area of the site was associated with the Fanny's Inheritance initial residence which was known by the 1820s as the Cranberry.

The north-central site area yielded a total mean date of 1859.9 and a ceramic mean date of 1873.1. Features in this area were estimated to have been infilled after 1875, and in the case of Feature 20-01, no earlier than the 1890s. It appeared, then, that the main periods of activity in this portion of the site were in the third quarter of the 19th century. The low number of wire nails in the assemblage suggested that the structure(s) in the area were not significantly maintained beyond the late 19th century. Using the mean dates, it was postulated that the primary focus of activity in this portion of the site was from 1850 to 1875. This corresponds to the last half of Francis Dallam's tenancy and his sons. The structure here may be the structure represented on an 1858 map as that of "T.J. Dallam".

The central portion of the site yielded a total mean date of 1865.1 and a ceramic mean date of 1879.2. The presence of wire nails in this area (n=81) suggested that the structure in this area was maintained into the 20th century. If Feature 8-01 was filled in after 1917, then this supports the idea that the central portion of the site continued to have significant activity into the first quarter of the 20th century. It is likely that the main periods of activity in the area were in the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. This period was associated with the residential tenure of William Baker and extended into the time when Baker moved to Aberdeen Town.

In the eastern, central, and north-central areas, the site appears to have both vertical and horizontal integrity. Outside of those areas, the archeological investigations revealed less evidence for either vertical or horizontal integrity. It was determined that deposits in those outlying areas were the result of secondary deposition. In the westernmost portion of the site, post-1942 disturbance was noted and there was a predominance of later 20th century materials. A surface scatter of rock, mortar, and slag was noted in the area. These materials were also observed in the test unit excavation but were discarded.

Based on the Phase I and II investigations, the Dallam Site (18HA312) possessed significant integrity to potentially yield data related to site development from ca. 1755-1900, and to compare temporally discrete assemblages from the 3 major historical occupational periods at the site (late 18th-early 19th, mid-19th, and late 19th centuries), thereby providing information on the changing patterns of spatial organization and the impact of socio-economic status on the related material culture. Therefore, it was determined that the site possessed significance under Criterion D for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. However, as the slated proposed project would have unavoidable adverse affects on the site, data recovery was recommended.

From November to December 2009, Phase III data recovery fieldwork was conducted. That work focused on the 3 residential areas that were identified during the Phase I/II investigations: the eastern area, the north-central area, and the central area. This encompassed an area of approximately 8,000 m2.

Phase III data recovery began with re-establishment of the excavation grid used in the previous studies. Geophysical survey was then carried out in the three previously identified residential areas. A magnetometer was used to survey some 2,698 m2. Then in the areas where the ground conditions permitted, ground penetrating radar (GPR) was used over 2,516 m2 of the site. A higher resolution GPR survey of 800 m2 also was conducted in areas where structural signatures initially were apparent.

Two instruments were used to locate archeological features during the Site 18HA312 surveys: a Geoscan Research FM256 fluxgate gradiometer (a type of magnetometer) and a Sensors and Software Noggin 500 ground-penetrating radar system (500 MHz). The FM256 was used to collect eight readings per meter while walking along transects spaced 50 cm apart. It simultaneously detected remnant magnetism and magnetic susceptibility. GPR survey was undertaken at 50 cm intervals and also, in some areas, at a higher density 25 cm interval.

The geophysical remote sensing survey identified 45 anomalies. Seven of these were linear utility lines that merited no further attention. One anomaly was a modern layer of gravel overburden, another anomaly was considered as a moist or dry area, and yet another anomaly was considered to be a probable root. The remaining 35 anomalies were investigated further through mechanical stripping and/or test unit excavation. Four anomalies turned out to be similar to and part of a series with one another, and for this reason were not examined further once the initial anomaly was ground truthed.

Guided by the results of the remote sensing survey and those of the previous Phase II investigations, a total area of 900.93 m2 of demolition debris horizons (11.3 % of the site) was mechanically stripped to expose intact yard midden areas and known or potential archeological features. Hand excavations also were undertaken, as necessary, in selected areas of the site in which stripping was not undertaken or was not possible, as well as to sample the midden areas and features exposed through mechanical stripping. The total area of hand excavation comprised 101.25 m2. This area consisted of a total of 105 formal test units. These were generally 1 X 1 m in extent (though a few were some fraction of that size) and one unit was not excavated as the feature located therein was ultimately determined to be modern in age and function.

All units were hand-excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil, except where soil conditions prevented full excavation. When unplowed, soil was removed in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural/cultural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware cloth. Plowed soils were removed as a single level. The overburden of demolition debris removed by mechanical means or hand-excavation were not screened. Locations, excavation depths, the presence/absence of cultural materials, and soils data were all recorded in the field on standardized forms using standard nomenclature and methods.

Each potential feature was photographed and mapped, then sampled in cross-section to determine if it was cultural in nature. Feature cross-sections were drawn. If the feature was determined to be cultural or potentially cultural, the feature was completely excavated or sampled at a scientifically valid level, using 1 X 1 m test units. In order to obtain data for research issues related to diet and social status, a minimum of two liters of feature fill, when feasible, was retained for flotation.

The mechanical strip trenches resulted in the identification of 29 cultural features. A total of 4 additional cultural features were identified by test unit excavation outside of the stripping areas. Phase III work also identified some 28,000 historic and 2 prehistoric artifacts. The excavated features in the eastern residential area included the main house foundation wall, builder's trenches, a brick drain at the southwestern corner of the house, sections of brick-lined floors, a filled-in cellar, several associated floor support post holes/molds, a shallow charcoal-stained pit, utility trenches, an oyster shell scatter, a midden containing mostly kitchen refuse, a linear pit and associated post hole/mold, several pits containing 20th century debris (some military-related), and buried soils horizons and living surfaces. Data recovery in the central residential area revealed the presence of features such as a late 19th-early 20th century L-shaped stone foundation, a filled cellar, an interior wall to the L-shaped structure, soil stains containing charcoal, and a large oval shaped stain containing 19th and 20th century materials with 3 associated cedar posts or postmolds. In the north-central residential area features included a rectangular filled cellar, a stone wall



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA312

Site Name: Dallam

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Fanny's Inheritance

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-Mid 20th century house site; Late Archaic isolated discard

Unknown

bounding the eastern side of the cellar, and a loose scatter of stones on the western side of the cellar.

Two prehistoric artifacts were identified and retained during the data recovery work. Both were stemmed quartz bifaces: a possible Savannah River and possible Bare Island. Since these are the only prehistoric artifacts recovered from 18HA312, it is likely that they reflect either isolated discard of broken tools during hunting forays, or curation by the historic inhabitants of the site who found them elsewhere.

The historic assemblage consisted of 1,998 activity items (including a glass marble, 1,863 pieces of lamp glass, 1 transportation item, 5 industrial activity items, and 128 other activity items), 8,981 architectural artifacts (including 2,517 pieces of window glass), 125 clothing items, 5 furniture objects, 16,252 kitchen-related artifacts (8,799 ceramic sherds, 4,271 piece of container glass, 2,958 animal bone/tooth fragments, and 224 pieces of oyster shell), 401 personal objects (including 28 mirror fragments, 5 glass beads, and 214 other items), 154 ball clay tobacco pipe fragments, 100 arms objects, and 998 miscellaneous items. Within the assemblage of ceramic sherds were 2 Astbury, 2 Staffordshire slipware, 51 tin-enamelled earthenware, 1 creamware, 1,267 pearlware, 96 miscellaneous earthenware, 14 Chinese export porcelain, 2 Japanese porcelain, 548 other porcelain, 2,485 ironstone, 1,369 whiteware, 183 yellowware, 195 Rockingham, 706 redware, 21 white salt-glazed stoneware, 433 other stoneware, and 1,424 unidentified ceramic sherds.

Flotation sampling produced additional organic materials from feature contexts. Analysis of these materials is forthcoming and should eventually be available via the linked ethnobotany profile (see below).

The data recovery plan for 18HA312 identified three specific research questions which it was thought that the site could make contributions. The first specific question related to the site's spatially discrete activity areas, types of refuse disposal patterns, and whether these changed over time. Differences in patterns of activity were noted between the three residential areas. Among these differences were a predominance of glass in the north-central residential area, which was thought to stem from the primacy of later 19th to early 20th century activities in the area, in which glass bottles and jars had largely replaced ceramic vessels for storage and other utilitarian functions. Also more evidence of food storage activities was noted in the chronologically later eastern and north-central residential areas. Evidence of on-site butchering was most prominent in the earlier eastern residential area. During the occupation of the two later areas, off-site butchered items were likely purchased and brought to the site.

There also were activity patterns discernible within the three residential areas. Within the eastern residential area (thought to represent the remains of a detached kitchen), a filled-in cellar provided the earliest evidence of refuse disposal activity, with activity mainly dating to the late 18th and early 19th century. The main period of activity in the other two areas dated later, to the middle of the 19th century. As the refuse around the detached kitchen began to fill its cellar during rains and some modifications were made to the kitchen, with some additional filling, an effort was made to broadcast more refuse further away from the kitchen. Within the eastern residential area, it appeared that the residential structure there was contemporaneously associated with a more exclusively kitchen-related activity area in or near an outbuilding to the northwest. Within the north-eastern residential area, it appeared that the residential structure there was contemporaneous with a more exclusively kitchen refuse disposal activity area to the west.

The second specific research question related to the types of subsistence strategies that were employed by site inhabitants. Since only very small numbers of botanical remains were recovered from unmixed or largely unmixed feature deposits that dated from the period of significance (1755-1900), no species identification was attempted (at this stage) for botanical materials from the site. Detailed faunal analyses were undertaken for materials from the unmixed portions of the filled-in cellar features and revealed a reliance in all three areas on large domesticated mammals, but (again) on-site butchering in the earlier residential area versus the likely purchasing of butchered off-site foods in the later two areas. The data also suggested an almost equal preference for stews and pottages and roasted meats in the cellar features of the eastern and eastern residential areas, but a marked preference for roasted meats over stews and pottages in the north-central area.

The third question related to the socio-economic status of site occupants. Assemblages from dated contexts met with mixed results in reproducing (and augmenting) the archival data on this point. The earlier deposits were more useful, while the later deposits did not prove to be of great use in providing material support concerning the economic status of the site occupants of that time.

Excavations at 18HA312 have clearly shown that the site is a remarkable archeological resource, capable of answering important research questions related to Maryland history. Developments at Aberdeen have almost certainly impacted many of the deposits at the site. There is the potential that outbuildings and other features related to the historic occupation at Dallam are preserved in the general vicinity. Care should continue be taken to consider the impact of future development on these resources, so that they can be documented as thoroughly as the areas excavated in 2009.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001237, 95001507