



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO125

Site Name: Barse III

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Benjamin Shipley House

Historic

Brief Description: mid-19th century house & prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3263

Longitude -76.9229

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 165 m

Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

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

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Little Patuxent River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 120 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

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 prehistoric 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
- 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

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

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	18	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	Pearlware	2			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	81	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	hornfels	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	28	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	46	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	797	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	97
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input 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:  +/-  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 Barse III Site (18HO125) is located west of Columbia in northern Howard County, Maryland. The surrounding topography is characterized by low north to south running ridges that are divided by shallow swales. The swales, which present evidence of carrying seasonal runoff, descend southwards towards the Little Patuxent River situated just to the south of the site. The site contains the ruins of a nineteenth/twentieth century farmstead. This historic farmstead was centered around a structure that burned down during the 1950s. The foundations of numerous outbuildings associated with this structure are also present, spread out over approximately 2.5 acres. Soils at the site are Manor and Glenelg soils.

The archeological site was first identified in 1985 during a Phase I archeological survey prior to the creation of the Alpha Ridge Park; a project of the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks. Site 18HO125 is located almost entirely within the bounds of the Howard County Landfill. Portions of the landfill property were graded for construction of the entrance road. The parkland improvements also included construction of roads and a parking area, grading for playing fields, construction of storm-water catchment ponds, and creation of wetlands mitigation areas in areas adjacent to the site (in the park proper). The survey of the entire park project area included surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing, and archival research. The farmstead foundations were located during surface reconnaissance and during archival work, it was discovered that historic maps from the mid-late 19th century identified the property as that of a Joshua Shipley and later a Benjamin Shipley. A single, small excavation trench and 4 shovel test units were excavated at the site; the results of which confirmed that 19th century deposits were present and that the site warranted Phase II testing to assess the impacts to the site.

Phase II testing was conducted in 1992 and began with archival research. The site was originally part of an eighteenth century land grant known as "Woodford". John Tailor obtained the original 3,440 acre grant from Benedict Leonard, son of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, in December, 1727. Following John Tailor's death, the executor of his estate, Margaret Higgenon, sold 2,907 acres of Woodford to Philip Hammond in 1744. Hammond, a wealthy merchant who traded in the Newtown section of Annapolis, lived at "Howard's Adventure" at the head of the Severn River. Hammond held several positions in local and colonial government, including the posts of commissioner for the layout of the port of Elkridge, member of the House of Delegates, Speaker of the House, and Treasurer of the Western Shore. Hammond's property was divided amongst the members of his family in 1760, however no direct mention is made in the extant records as to who inherited Woodford. Regardless, it eventually came to be owned by Colonel Charles Hammond. At his death in 1777, Charles bequeathed 1,500 acres of Woodford, including improvements, slaves, livestock, £100, and personal items to his son (also named Charles). Archival research does not indicate that any of the buildings included in this transfer were located at Site 18HO125. The property remained in the Hammond family for at least another generation, but after that, there is a break in the record of ownership.

On November 23rd, 1835, a Charles Hipsley conveyed to Joshua Shipley that portion of Woodford that encompasses Site 18HO125. The deed mentioned that the land had been improved, but it gave no indication that those improvements included a house. Joshua Shipley was listed in the 3rd district of Anne Arundel County on the 1840 US Census. The occupants of his household were one male under 15 years of age, 2 females under 5 years, one female under 30, one female under 60, and 12 slaves. The Agricultural Section of the 1850 census indicated that Joshua Shipley owned 70 acres of improved and 30 acres of unimproved land. He raised livestock including horses, milk cows, sheep, and pigs, and he also grew wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. His farm was valued at \$600. The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows a structure in the area of 18HO125, indicating that the present structure had been built by the mid 19th century. The home remained in the ownership of Shipley's descendants until the 1940s. During that time, the most historically significant owner, Joshua's son Benjamin, served as the only local doctor during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He is known to have made several improvements to the property prior to his death in 1913. The owners of the farm in the 1940s and 50s leased it to tenants, who allowed the farmhouse to deteriorate. In the mid to late 1950s, the abandoned dwelling burned (the local fire company may have burned the house as a fire-fighting drill). In 1977 the property was sold to Howard County and is currently a part of the Howard County Landfill property.

Field investigations at 18HO125 involved surface reconnaissance including significant brush clearing, shovel testing at 10 meter intervals, and excavation of test units. A total of 87 shovel tests and seven 1 X 1 meter units were excavated. Subsurface testing was concentrated in those portions of the site subject to disturbance by construction of the park's access road. Initial reconnaissance revealed that the site is considerably more extensive than previously reported; the remains of up to 11 structures were located. A baseline established along a north-south running fence line served as reference control for the shovel test pattern, which was oriented so that the entire access road corridor through the site would be tested intensively. In general, shovel testing revealed no significant patterns of historic artifacts. Sixteen of the 87 shovel tests contained historic artifacts, including window glass, nails, bottle glass, wire, whiteware, and gray salt-glazed stoneware. All artifacts were recovered from the A0 or A2 soil horizon. Prehistoric lithic material was recovered from three shovel tests. One primary rhyolite flake was recovered from Transect 2, Shovel Test 7, well outside of the limits of disturbance. This shovel test was located in a shallow drainage swale at the western end of the test area. In addition, two primary rhyolite flakes and one primary chert flake were recovered from the edge of the same swale at Transect 7, Shovel Test 7, within the limits of the disturbance. Two of the eleven identified buildings and out-building sites are located inside of the proposed limit of disturbance; these were designated as Structures 2 and 3. Structure 2 is represented by two brick piers, while Structure 3 is represented by 5 piers.

Structures 2 and 3 were investigated with the excavation of a single unit placed adjacent to each of the two pier clusters. Two units were placed against the foundation wall of Structure 1 (the old farmhouse foundations), and a third was placed west of the foundation, within the yard area of the structure. And finally, two units were placed adjacent to Transect 7, Shovel Test 7, to test the nature of the prehistoric deposits located there. A total of 968 historic artifacts were recovered during Phase II testing of Site 18HO125. The historic assemblage was dominated overwhelmingly by architectural debris associated with the former Shipley house and its associated outbuildings. The domestic debris, and other diagnostic artifacts indicate a primary occupation during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The architectural debris from the site included 577 nails and nail fragments, of which 478 are clearly wire nails. Many of these nails were recovered in association with the remains of Structure 2 and 3, and in the cellar fill of the main house (Structure 1). A total of 214 window glass fragments also were recovered, 29 of which were melted. Additional architectural debris included miscellaneous hardware, flat metal gutter fragments, and plumbing fixture fragments. The 28 ceramic fragments recovered included 18 whiteware and ironstone sherds, 2 pearlware, 1 creamware, and nondiagnostic earthenware and stoneware. This collection supports a primary occupation after the middle of the 19th century. The 46 bottle glass fragments recovered reflect a similar period of occupation; 35 fragments clearly showing evidence of being machine-made. A some of the architectural items are not quantified, the quantity in the table above is approximate and many items have been catalogued as "miscellaneous" to reach the reported historic artifact total of 968 objects.

The archeological remains surrounding Structures 2 and 3 consisted primarily of architectural debris; only a limited number of pieces of domestic and activities refuse were noted. The archeological remains from these structures do not contain significant research potential. Historic artifacts recovered from



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Historic Brief  
Description:

mid-19th century house &amp; prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown 

the test units around the house foundation included a range of architectural and domestic debris. The latter included materials that extended from the late 19th through the mid 20th centuries. The earliest artifacts recovered from the site were one creamware and two pearlware sherds; one sherd of each was recovered in the unit situated in the yardlot of the main house. This area would not have been disturbed by park development. Due to the unexpectedly large extent of the site as a whole, and the relatively limited portion which was to be impacted by construction of the access road, much of the remaining area could not be assessed to a degree sufficient to test for archeological significance. Should future project plans call for development in the eastern portions of the site, additional Phase II investigations should be undertaken.

A total of 77 pieces of flakeage were identified in the prehistoric lithic assemblage from the test units. Seventy-four flakes were unmodified, and 3 had been utilized. With the exception of one secondary quartzite flake, all of the flakes lacked cortex. One non-cortical quartz piece of debitage may be a core. Rhyolite was the most common raw material. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the upper three horizons of two test units. The A0 horizon yielded prehistoric rhyolite flakes, historic window glass, and coal slag. The A1 horizon yielded rhyolite flakes, window glass, whiteware, and nails. The remnant A2 yielded prehistoric material (rhyolite and quartz flakes), but no historic materials. Although a small number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the remnant A2 horizon, the limited depth of this horizon makes it unlikely that any substantive research questions could be answered through further investigation.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005865