



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO126

Site Name: Barse IV

Prehistoric

Other name(s) J. Shipley House

Historic

Brief Description: 19th century house & prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3250

Longitude -76.9211

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 160 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Little Patuxent River

Saltwater

Freshwater

Ocean

Stream/river

Estuary/tidal river

Swamp

Tidewater/marsh

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 105 m

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

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860 Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900 Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930 Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930 Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	35	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	3			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	25	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		gabbro, trachyte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	97	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	48	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	154	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	46
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	31
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 checked="" 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 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 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 IV Site (18HO126) 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 towards the Little Patuxent River situated just to the south of the site. The site surrounds a historic standing structure, the J. Shipley House. It encompasses the dooryard of the original two-story log house and its later additions, a log shed and its frame additions, a frame shed associated with a filled rock-lined well, a cinderblock shed, the ruins of additional outbuildings, and a standing frame bank barn. The house was abandoned around 1985, the yard was littered with trash, and the lawn and landscaped vegetation have suffered neglect. Soils at the site consist of Elliok silt loams at the crests of ridges and Chester silt loam on the sides of ridges. Glenville silt loams have been mapped at the toeslopes of those ridges and at the edges of the Little Patuxent floodplain. And the floodplain itself is defined by the presence of Baile and Hatsboro silt loams.

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. The parkland improvements included construction of roads and a parking area, grading for playing fields, construction of storm-water catchment ponds, and creation of wetlands mitigation facilities in adjacent areas. The survey of the entire park project area included surface reconnaissance and limited subsurface testing, and archival research. The site was noted and recommended for Phase II testing, but no subsurface investigations were undertaken at the site during the Phase I project.

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 18HO126. 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 18HO126. 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 close proximity to the location of 18HO126 labeled "J. Shipley", but this is believed to be the house at nearby 18HO125. What is more certain is that Joshua and Mary Ann Shipley sold the portion of their tract including 18HO126 to their son Albert in 1866. In the 1878 Hopkins Atlas, this structure is labeled A.E. Shipley. According to the 1870 Agricultural Census, the Albert Shipley farm contained 100 improved and 30 unimproved acres, and it was valued at \$4,000. Albert Shipley owned livestock such as horses, milk cows, cattle, and pigs, and grew Irish potatoes, hay, winter wheat, and Indian corn. In 1884, Shipley added a barn valued at \$500 to his property. The high value of this building suggests that it is the large barn located in the southern portion of 18HO126.

In 1885, Albert Shipley died intestate. His property was divided among his four children. Shipley's wife Mary eventually received all of the land back from her children in 1917. In 1927, 72.4 acres of the tract (including the site) were conveyed to Robert L. Tabler by the executor of Mary Shipley Hale's estate. During the early 20th century, the farm primarily produced crops such as wheat, barley, and rye. The main house and the barn were included in Robert Tabler's 1927 tax assessment. Robert Tabler and his wife Ella sold their 72.4 acre tract to William and Florence McDonald, who in turn deeded it to John and Mary O'Mara. During this period, additional outbuildings were constructed, producing the current configuration of structures at the site. The main structure also may have been modified at this time, as suggested by an increase of \$1,200 in the McDonald's tax assessment. General farming of the land continued during this period. In 1979, the O'Maras sold the parcel to Howard County for the Alpha Ridge Park.

Phase II field investigations at 18HO126 involved the testing of an approximately 100 X 100 meter area with the excavation of 90 shovel tests placed at ten meter intervals along ten transects. In addition, five 1 X 1 m test units were excavated. The well feature also was tested, using a 10.16 cm (4 in) diameter Dutch auger. A total of 28 of 90 shovel tests yielded historic material. Artifacts from the shovel tests included various items of architectural debris and hardware, and a limited number of specimens of domestic kitchen debris. Three shovel tests also yielded prehistoric artifacts. All of the historic material was recovered from the Ao and A2 horizon. Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the subsoil. One shovel test, exposed a stone feature (Feature 1). The rock-lined well was tested with a Dutch auger. The well was filled with clean sand to a depth of approximately 3.66 m. At the base of the fill, the auger encountered rock, which may have resulted from collapse of the well lining. The auger failed to penetrate this rock material.

Five 1 X 1 m test units were excavated on the site. Test Unit 1 was placed to explore the nature of the stone feature noted above. This feature was found to be a rock-paved path leading to the log shed. Artifacts recovered from the path surface included nails, window glass, redware, whiteware, yellowware, and stoneware. Although these artifacts do not serve to date the construction of the path, they suggest that it remained exposed well into the 20th century. This view is supported particularly by the presence of machine-made bottle glass recovered at the level of the paving. Unit 2 was placed against the east wall of the house, in order to look for deposits left during the earliest occupation of the house or during its construction. Unit 3 was placed immediately south of the house adjacent to an STP transect, which had yielded a relatively high number of artifacts. Unit 4 was placed adjacent to an STP that had yielded a flake and a projectile point from the subsoil. The unit yielded additional prehistoric flakes, a projectile point, and a projectile point base. It was later determined that this deposit was a separate locus of Site 18HO129, and the boundaries of 18HO129 were expanded to encompass this unit and the adjacent shovel tests that contained prehistoric material. Unit 5 was excavated in the front yard of the house. Test Unit 5 contained evidence of two historic features. The first feature in this unit (Feature 2) was a large post hole and post mold. Judging from its size, this post may have been related to a structure or to a large scaffold. The only artifacts recovered from the feature included an unidentified cut or hand-forged nail and a redware sherd. These artifacts were not sufficiently diagnostic to date this feature. The second feature (Feature 3), which was located adjacent to Feature 2, appeared to be a smaller post hole. It may represent an attempt to



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repair the first post.

A total of 352 historic artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests and test units around the house at 18HO126, including architectural debris (24 pieces of window glass, 114 nails and nail fragments, and 16 miscellaneous hardware pieces), 167 kitchen-related artifacts (97 ceramic fragments, 24 bottle glass shards, and 46 bone fragments), and 31 miscellaneous objects of a domestic nature. The diagnostic artifacts from the site suggest a primary occupation between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Fifty-eight of the nails recovered from the site were wrought or machine cut, while 22 were wire nails. Thirty-five of the ceramic sherds were whitewares and ironstones, while only 3 were of earlier refined earthenwares (pearlware). The assemblage also contained a relatively large number of redware sherds (34) and domestic stoneware fragments (15). Although not diagnostic, such a ceramic assemblage is in keeping with a mid to late 19th century agriculturally oriented domestic occupation.

Site 18HO126 produced a range of historic artifacts that were scattered in the vicinity of the house and its outbuildings. With the exception of three sherds of pearlware recovered from areas in front of the house, the historic artifact collection dates from the mid-nineteenth and early 20th centuries. The majority of these artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts, which included surface contexts around the house and in former field or garden plots. Three features associated with the historic complex were identified. The first of these was a stone path extending from the house to a log outbuilding. Since the feature does not represent a single activity or functional context, it is unlikely to produce data significant for understanding the historic occupation of this portion of Howard County. The two posts in front of the house may represent a former outbuilding or a possible fence line. These features had been truncated by plowing or tilling. Artifacts recovered from the front lot did not suggest an earlier domestic structure in this location. Site 18HO126 is a common 19th-20th century agricultural complex. Similar representative examples of this site type may be seen throughout the Maryland Piedmont. Furthermore, nearby Site 18HO125 is a second example of this site type located within the same mitigation project area. Only very limited archeological data would be generated by additional excavation at 18HO126 and the site should be considered to have low research potential.

A total of 25 prehistoric lithic flakes, 1 quartzite core, and 3 small bifaces were encountered during testing at 18HO126. Twenty-two of these prehistoric artifacts were recovered from shovel tests south of the house and from Unit 4. The 25 pieces of flakeage included 24 unmodified flakes and 1 rhyolite utilized/retouched flake. Quartzite (14) was the most common raw material present in the assemblage. Twenty-two of the flakes were non-cortical and one contained secondary cortex. This distribution is indicative of a location where minimal primary lithic reduction took place. The evidence of this light prehistoric occupation was recovered in mixed stratigraphic context in areas above the floodplain of the Little Patuxent River. A majority of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered at the southern edge of the site, in the immediate vicinity of the reported boundaries of Site 18HO129. The recovered material here included lithic debitage and three projectile point fragments. Given that these artifacts were recovered less than 20 meters from a concentration of prehistoric artifacts in Site 18HO129, the boundaries of the latter site were extended to encompass this southern portion of Site 18HO126. The age, function, and significance of this prehistoric component are addressed in the synopsis report for 18HO129.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005865