



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO202

Site Name: Clover Hill Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century farmhouse

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2139

Longitude -76.7654

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 126 m

Site slope 0

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) Rockburn Branch

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 339 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## 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

Y

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Y

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
- 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

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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	49	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	6	English Brown	3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	460	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	286	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	155	Pearlware	192			Rhenish	3
						Wt Salt-glazed	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	29	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	1	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	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

Trench for a wooden plumbing pipe that can be relatively dated based on the deposits above and below.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1587	Activity item(s)	168
Glass (all)	2326	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2508	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	5	Misc. kitchen	295
Arms	8	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	31	Misc.	365
Personal items	9	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

Description:

18th century farmhouse

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at  MAC? - Report mentions certain objects being curated

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Clover Hill Farm (18HO202) is a late 18th through 20th century farmstead located in eastern Howard County, Maryland between Rockburn Creek and an unnamed stream. It is situated on a long ridge falling away to gradual, moderately to severely eroded slopes increasing to steeper slopes on the northern edge. Soils in this area are a mixture of Beltsville Silt Loam, Chillum Silt Loam, and Chillum Gravelly Loam. The property is a small parcel within the Current Rockburn Branch Park, owned and managed by the Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks. At the center of the parcel is Clover Hill Farmhouse, a 2 1/2 story, brick 18th century dwelling with a 19th century frame addition. The house itself is listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites as HO-149. In addition to the brick and frame farmhouse, the site also contains a tenant house foundation, a stable foundation, a hay barn foundation, a stone springhouse ruin, a 1950s steel equipment shed, and a 1960s era bomb shelter just southeast of the farmhouse.

A Phase I survey was conducted of the site and surrounding properties in 1992. This work was prompted by proposed development of the main farmhouse and ground immediately surrounding it as a possible farm museum by Howard County. The objectives of the Phase I survey were to determine the construction date of the farmhouse, identify the existing stone foundations in the nearby vicinity, and determine the location of any other associated outbuildings within the historical settlement pattern. In addition, the property exhibited high prehistoric potential and, in fact, included an unconfirmed site listed in Maryland Historic Trust site files. In addition to fieldwork, the Phase I survey consisted of an intense archival search, as well as informant interviews.

The archival and interview research reveals that the site was originally part of a 750 acre tract of land patented as "Dorsey's Inheritance" in 1732. The tract was the result of a 1724 resurvey of several tracts either inherited or purchased by Edward Dorsey in the early 18th century. Edward Dorsey lived on the plantation with his wife, Sarah Todd, and his 6 sons and 3 daughters. Sometime during or before 1764, Edward Dorsey gave his oldest son, Edward Dorsey Jr., 219 acres in the eastern part of Dorsey's Inheritance which includes Site 18HO202. Sometime after Edward Sr. gave his oldest son this property, Edward Jr. sold it to Michael Scott, a tanner and planter in Elkridge, for 100 pounds sterling. However, Edward Sr. maintained in his will (also dated 1764, probated 1767) that he had never formally deeded the property to his son, therefore, the conveyance from Edward Jr. to Michael Scott was not valid and he (Edward Sr.) still owned the land. The historical record gets even more complicated at this point because, according to the will, Michael Scott had borrowed the 100 pounds for the purchase from one John Brice, and Edward Dorsey Sr. had posted security for the loan. Obviously, Edward Sr. knew of the irregular transaction between his son and Scott (who at this time was living on the property). Shortly before he died, Edward Sr. joined with Edward Jr. in formally conveying the 219 acres to Michael Scott for 100 pounds sterling plus the alienation tax of 8 shillings, 9 pence.

There is very little information available on Michael Scott. His name appears on several advertisements in the Maryland Gazette regarding a stray horse, some of which make reference to his "plantation". However, there is no record of Michael Scott owning any property in the area prior to the 1767 deed for 219 acres of Dorsey's Inheritance. Michael Scott and his wife Mary lived on the property with their five children: George, Jane, Nancy, David, and Mary (called Polly). He successfully farmed the land with the assistance of a black slave, Ceaser, and three white "servants" (probably indentured): John Turner, William Taylor, and Robert Hooper. Scott did not enjoy his prosperity for very long. He fell ill and in October 1769 drew up a new will, which left the third of his property which contained the house and its outbuildings to his wife, and the other 2/3 of his property divided up amongst his children. An inventory of his personal estate done on January 18th, 1771 lists, among other things, several horses, cows, bulls, sheep, pigs, two spinning wheels and "32 lbs. of old battered pewter; some earthenware and pewter tea things; one old tea kittle [kettle]". The total value of his personal property came to 165 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence.

Mrs. Scott continued to reside in the "Dwelling House" with her son David until her death sometime between 1801 and 1804. On the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, David Scott is listed as living in a one story frame dwelling, 7.93 meters by 6.1 meters (26 X 20 ft) in size with one frame outbuilding. Presumably the former is the "Dwelling House" built by Michael Scott. The Tax also indicates that David Scott owned 6 slaves at this point in time, so the outbuilding was most likely a slave quarter. George Scott (David's brother) assumed control of his portion of his father's property and built a brick farmhouse on it; the brick portion of what is now Clover Hill Farmhouse. George was a successful farmer, tanner, and miller (possibly owning more than one milling operation). He also owned several slaves and added additional parcels to his landholdings during his tenure at the site. George died intestate in 1788 and an inventory of his personal estate lists among other things: 13 slaves, cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, 1800 pounds of tobacco, a pair of mill stones, tanning tools, "some china and earthenware, pewter & butter pots", and one "old tea kittle". His personal estate (before debts and credits were paid) amounted to 704 pounds, 3 shillings, and 3 pence. Even though George had died intestate, by law Helen Scott was entitled to 1/3 of her husband's property during her lifetime. Her children inherited the other 2/3 and would inherit their mother's portion upon her death. In addition, the children would eventually inherit the 73 acres occupied by their grandmother, Mary Scott, who was still living in the old Michael Scott house.

After George Scott's death, his wife Helen continued to live in the farmhouse with some of her children. The 1798 Federal Tax describes the house as two story brick, 9.75 meters by 6.1 meters (32 X 20 ft) with three wood outbuildings. Given the sizes of the two wooden structures as indicated in the tax records and Helen's ownership of nine slaves, the outbuildings can be interpreted as two identical slave quarters and a smaller out-kitchen. Helen disappears from the historical record between 1799 and 1800, and likely died around that time. In 1807, a legal proceeding was undertaken to formalize George Scott Jr's claim to a part of the inheritance from George Sr. and Helen. George Jr. was apparently their son, born shortly before or just after George Sr's death and not included in his will. The decision of the court was that the property be sold and the proceeds divided amongst all of the heirs, including George. By this time, the inheritance also included the 73 acres from Mrs. Mary Scott (Michael Scott's widow), who had finally died sometime between 1801 and 1804 and passed to the heirs of George Sr. and Helen. Frederick Scott (one of George Sr's sons) was appointed trustee for the sale of the estate, which was advertised in the August 21st, 1807 American and Commercial Daily Advertiser. It was subsequently sold to one Thomas Lee.

Thomas Lee was the son of Thomas Sim Lee (Governor of Maryland during the American Revolution) and his wife, Mary Digges. In October, 1797, he married Eleanor Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell of Anne Arundel County. The Lees lived the life of country gentry and were the ones who first named the property "Clover Hill". They resided in the brick structure (the Michael Scott house disappears from the historical record a few years prior) built by George Scott. Probably looking to modernize their home, it was most likely the Lees who demolished the original out-kitchen and added the first 1 1/2 story frame wing, with a basement kitchen, onto the brick house. After Thomas' death, Clover Hill passed to his wife, who later sold it to her son Colonel Thomas Lee. After passing out of the Lee's hands, it was sold and resold several times until 1852, when it was purchased by Henry Wilkins Nabb and his wife, Elizabeth. It was during the Nabbs' ownership that the property was broken up. It was also the Nabbs who were apparently responsible for many changes in the interior of the house. The house and grounds immediately surrounding it remained in the Nabb family until the early 20th century.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO202

Site Name: Clover Hill Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th century farmhouse

Unknown

As noted previously, the goals of the Phase I survey included the dating of the brick farmhouse and the location of missing elements of the historical settlement pattern. Because the project area was within a park, a policy of minimum physical disturbance was observed throughout the project. With that end in mind, it was decided to use only shovel testing in the Phase I survey. Thus, the Phase I fieldwork consisted of shovel test pits (STPs) placed at distances varying from 3.05 to 19.81 meters (10 to 65 ft) across the site. Areas of high potential were tested at closer intervals. In the area surrounding the brick house and immediately adjacent to it a total of 109 STPs were excavated. These were at fairly close intervals, between 3.05 m and 7.62 meters (25 ft), because this area was considered "high potential". The 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicates the existence of three wood structures within a two acre radius of the brick house (George Scott Sr's two slave cabins and an out-kitchen). In addition to the STPs, 1.83 meter (6 ft) wide areas were shovel scraped on both sides of the front porch and the south side of the back porch to search for signs of earlier porches. Northeast of the farmhouse and grounds, a stone foundation which was interpreted (based on archival and informant evidence) as a former tenant house, was examined. During Phase I, 15 STPs were excavated around the "Tenant House" foundation. In the vicinity of the stone foundation of a former stable/barn (previously demolished by Howard Co. Parks and Rec.), a total of 9 STPs were excavated. The stone foundation pilings from a hay barrack/barn located slightly northeast of the farmhouse was not excavated. The barrack was a frame structure with hay storage areas on either side and an open area in the center for wagons. It was intentionally destroyed in the 1970s. It was deemed to have no historical significance or archeological potential. In the area surrounding an existing log barn, 10 STPs were placed and excavated at 3.05 meter intervals. And finally, 30 STPs were excavated around the ruin of a stone springhouse approximately 190 meters east of the farmhouse.

Fieldwork conducted during the Phase I survey did identify artifacts in one area near the farmhouse, which possibly was related to the original 18th century out-kitchen, as well as building stones in another area thought tentatively to be associated with slave quarters. A decision was made to proceed directly to Phase II testing for the 1993 field season in these areas as well as at the site of the stone foundation identified as the "Tenant House". Other areas investigated during Phase I were deemed non-significant and were not investigated further.

Phase II excavations were conducted from April to May of 1993. During the Phase I survey, extensive shovel testing was undertaken immediately surrounding the farmhouse foundation to locate the builder's trench in an attempt to date the construction of the house. These shovel tests revealed no signs of a builder's trench and it appears that the cellar was dug out and then the stone foundation laid from the inside out. A building sequence for the house was instead determined by archival, architectural and/or paint analyses. The brick portion of the house was most likely constructed circa 1770-1775 and stood without an addition until at least 1798. In that year, the owner was taxed on the brick house and a 3.05 X 3.05 meter (10 X 10 ft) frame building that has been interpreted as an out-kitchen. Sometime later, most likely circa 1807-1810, the out-kitchen was demolished to make room for a 1 1/2 story frame addition. The present frame addition was built, possibly as a result of a fire in the original addition, circa 1850.

During the Phase I survey, 18th century artifacts were found in STPs concentrated in the north eastern portion of the yard. This is the general area in which the kitchen out-building is thought to have been located. During Phase II, four 1.524 X 1.524 meter (5 X 5 ft) controlled excavation units were placed in this area. In addition, a 1.524 X 1.829 meter (5 X 6 ft) trench was excavated with a pick and shovel 91 cm (3 ft) southeast of the square units. These units revealed no structural evidence of the out-kitchen, so it has been assumed that all such evidence was removed from the area in the first decade of the 19th century when the kitchen was demolished. Generally, these units revealed a very shallow topsoil overlaying a fill layer of highly compact, gravelly, sandy ferrous fill containing 18th through 20th century artifacts. These may represent separate dumping incidents. Some of the units were extended slightly to follow what were thought to be historic features. These turned out to be natural in origin. A 61 cm (2 ft) wide pipe trench with an iron pipe running from the east wall of the house runs through two of the units. A course of six bricks laid in a zig-zag formation lay near the pipe with an area of dark sandy loam between it and the pipe. This dark soil contained a mix of 18th-20th century artifacts. Below the fill layers is a very thin (approx 5 cm) buried A horizon. Under this is what appears to be the late 18th-19th century occupation layer, present at approximately 61 cm below the modern surface grade. It is a compact clay loam speckled with brick, mortar and charcoal fragments. Ceramics from tin-enameled earthenware to ironstone are represented, with the majority falling into a late 18th-early 19th century time frame. Free blown bottle glass, buttons, kaolin pipestems and handwrought and cut nails were found in and immediately above this layer. This compact occupation layer does not date later than 1850. A large concentration of oyster shell was also found in the trench unit. Below this layer is a hard clay sub-soil.

Further northeast of the main farmhouse yard, a local informant identified an area where the two slave cabins built by George Scott Sr. were supposedly located. A large quantity of building rubble was strewn across the area, and Phase I excavation also located 18th-19th century artifacts there. Phase II testing proceeded by opening up linear trenches in areas where stone and brick rubble were encountered. Two of the linear trenches were approximately 76 cm wide, while the third was eventually expanded out to become square in area (4.572 X 4.572 meters or 15 X 15 ft). Both manual excavation and mechanical excavation with a backhoe were used to perform the trenching. Although the area still seems the likely place for the two out-buildings listed in the 1798 Federal Tax, and despite the large amount of building debris present, no intact foundations or floors were located. The only intact 18th-19th century layer present in this area was found under a collapsed brick wall, which appears to have protected it. Immediately below the brick, was a 2.5 cm (1 in) layer of dark loam containing 18th-20th century artifacts including tin enamel earthenware and a copper radio coil. Below this was a 46 cm thick layer of gravel fill. This fill contained Canton and Nanking porcelains, creamware, pearlware, lead-glazed redware and several sherds of early transfer printed whiteware. There were no artifacts present that dated later than circa 1825. Below this fill layer was a compact clay loam identical to those found in the test units and trench next to the farmhouse. It was speckled with brick, mortar, and charcoal fragments, and contained a large concentration of mid-18th to early 19th century materials. Also present was a quartz biface. A linear feature, a pipe trench, was also cut into this intact deposit. The trench was filled with a gravelly, sandy loam and 19th century artifacts including Canton porcelain, lead-glazed redware, and flow blue whiteware. Horizontally at the bottom of the trench, surrounded by sand, was a decayed wooden "pipe" ending in an iron coupling about 11.4 cm in diameter. The feature (and the intact deposit in general) extended beneath a modern parking pad towards the farmhouse, but due to time constraints the excavation was not extended. Further excavation below the occupation layer and below the wooden pipe revealed a sterile, hard clay subsoil. In addition to the trenching in search of the "slave cabins", 30 additional STPs were excavated in a small field nearby (but still east of the house) in an attempt to identify further intact deposits. None were identified.

In general the area is highly disturbed and contains a mix of late 18th-20th century materials. Excavations in the large square "trench", do seem to suggest that a substantial building or buildings were located here, but no conclusive evidence as to their age or function was encountered. And the possibility that the architectural debris came from elsewhere cannot be discounted. It appears that the area was used as an extensive dumping ground throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which have obliterated most of the original stratigraphy. Two areas for further inquiry are an examination beneath the parking pad to see if the intact occupation level preserved beneath the collapsed brick wall also extends beneath the parking pad, and also examination beneath a decayed metal shed. According to an elderly informant, familiar with the farm in the 1910s-1930s, the area beneath this shed was the location of an old outhouse or privy. No testing was conducted beneath the shed, but a privy would be a very important archeological find.

Finally, Phase II testing was also conducted in the area surrounding the foundations of what was thought to be a late 19th century tenant house. When excavators first visited the location, only a small, three-sided portion of it was visible above the ground. The foundation was built of rubble stone and measured



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Description:

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.91 meters (3 ft) in height. According to the owners of Clover Hill in the late 20th century (the Roswells), their African-American hired hand, Willie Sparrow, was raised in the house, living with his grandmother. Mr. Sparrow, who was one of 11 children, was in his eighties when he passed away in the 1970s. The structure was unoccupied for several years before the Roswells intentionally burned later in the decade. The site was then used as a dump for domestic goods and farm equipment. During Phase I, 15 STPs were excavated around the outside of the visible portion of the foundation. No evidence of a builder's trench was found and artifacts included quartz flakes, 19th and 20th century ceramics, cut and wire nails, and asbestos siding. Prior to the Phase II testing, mid-20th century photographs of the tenant house were located. These indicated that the house had been frame, L-shaped with two chimneys: one in the center of the western portion (the visible ruins) and a second on the southeast wall. During Phase II, eight linear trenches were excavated around the foundation: two criss-crossing the interior of the visible foundation east-west and north-south, 2 along the western wall (1 inside and 1 outside), three trenches along the exterior of the eastern portion of the structure, and one along the interior of this eastern portion. Twenty-eight additional STPs were dug in an area adjacent to the foundations, but most of the artifacts in these were found in the plowzone or were similar to those found in the trenches. Several STPs northeast of the foundation were flooded by a buried spring. These excavations resulted in the recovery of a large quantity of late 19th-20th century artifacts. Based on this evidence, it is concluded that the tenant house was constructed in the last quarter of the 19th century. It is known that the house was occupied by African Americans well into the first half of the 20th century, however, the artifacts recovered are similar to those found throughout the site and show no ethnic influences. The great amount of dumping that has occurred there through the years, both before and after the fire in the 1970s, combined with destruction caused by the apparent grading of the eastern portion of the site makes further interpretation impossible.

No evidence of the Michael Scott House, which predates Clover Hill Farmhouse, was found within the site. Establishing and examining the site of this house would significantly contribute to the understanding of the evolution of Clover Hill tract and the socio-economic development of the surrounding area. Based on archival research, it is known that the Michael Scott house was located a short distance from Clover Hill farmhouse. An examination of the topography in the immediate area of the farmhouse reveals several flat areas just east of the site that may have been the location of the house.

Historic artifacts encountered during both Phase I and Phase II examinations at 18HO202 include 168 activity items, 2,508 architectural objects, 31 clothing objects, 5 furniture items, 3,143 kitchen-related artifacts, 9 personal objects, 9 tobacco-related objects, 8 arms objects, and 365 miscellaneous items. The activity items include 10 toys (a blue porcelain marble, 5 metal toy horses, a plastic toy part, 1 toy wagon part, and 2 pieces of a bisque doll), 44 lighting objects (38 pieces of lamp glass, part of an oil lamp, and 5 light bulb pieces), 69 pieces of miscellaneous hardware (5 pieces of non-electrical wire, a nautical cleat, 2 pieces of iron chain, 10 rivets, a screw with lock washer, and eye bolt, 3 metal rings, 12 iron staples, 5 iron hooks, and 29 other pieces of hardware), 19 tool parts (5 tiller blades, a garden fork, 2 measuring tape clip ends, a hammerhead, 4 axe/hatchet blades, a wrench, 3 iron punches, a pair of scissor handles, and a saw blade), 6 stable items (3 harness parts, 2 horseshoes, and 1 hitch hook), 7 auto parts (2 spark plugs, 1 auto window handle, a headlight frame, and 3 car license plates), 5 battery parts, 3 container objects (2 bushel basket handles and a container for pool chemicals), and 5 writing objects (a slate pencil, 2 plastic pen parts, and 2 pieces of writing slate). The architectural assemblage included 3 pieces of burned brick, 2 pieces of brick with stucco adhering, 489 other brick fragments, 5 pieces of architectural stone, 160 mortar fragments, 9 mortar with shell fragments, 5 fragments of concrete, 3 pieces of cement, 3 pieces of painted plaster, 6 fragments of Portland cement, 1,051 pieces of window glass, 3 porcelain tile pieces, 656 nails (9 handwrought, 3 rosehead, 401 cut, 1 cut L-head, 206 wire, 36 unidentified), 5 spikes, 26 screws, 27 iron nuts/bolts, 11 iron washers, 1 door hook, 2 copper escutcheons, 1 cup hook, 2 pieces of asbestos siding, 13 asbestos shingles, 10 pieces of tar paper, 4 door hinges, 2 door locks, a 19th century padlock, 3 electrical insulators, 4 pieces of ceramic sewer pipe, and a wooden pipe with an iron coupling. Clothing artifacts include 17 buttons (1 Bakelite, 1 ivory, 3 bone, 6 copper/brass, 4 porcelain, and 2 iron), a brass zipper, 12 leather shoe parts, and an 18th century shoe buckle. Furniture-related artifacts include 2 brass/copper drawer pulls, an iron drawer pull, 2 brass tacks, a cast iron stove leg, copper wire from a radio set, and a clock gear. Kitchen-related objects include 1,587 ceramic sherds, 1,261 glass container fragments, 8 crown bottle caps, 8 metal jar lid pieces, a "food chopper", a teaspoon, a metal utensil handle, a bone utensil handle, 2 knife handles, a plastic fork, 3 pull tabs, 7 pieces of aluminum foil, 2 sardine can keys, 99 animal bones (11 bird), 155 pieces of oyster shell, 3 clam shells, 2 peach pits and a nut. Among the ceramic sherds are 6 tin-enameled earthenware, 155 creamware, 192 pearlware, 286 porcelain (113 early, 28 Chinese export, 44 later, and 101 other), 49 ironstone, 86 stoneware (1 white salt-glazed, 3 English Brown, 3 Rhenish, 79 miscellaneous), 460 whiteware, 34 yellowware, 307 redware, and 12 unidentified ceramic sherds. The glass fragments include 57 table glass objects, 130 free blown container fragments, 92 blown-in-mold container fragments, 634 machine-made bottle pieces, 5 jar pieces, 340 other container fragments, and 3 glass stoppers. Personal objects include a 1964 nickel, a modern brass key, an 18th/19th century iron key, part of a plastic razor, a plastic hairpin, an eyeglass lens, and 3 jewelry parts (a glass bead on a wire, a melted glass pendant with wire infused, and a porcelain bead). The tobacco-related objects were a stoneware pipe bowl, 5 kaolin pipe stems, and 3 kaolin pipe bowl fragments. Arms objects were four .22 caliber rimfire cartridges, 1 other rimfire cartridge, a .32 center-fire cartridge, a .38 center-fire cartridge, and a shotgun shell base. And the miscellaneous objects encountered at the site include 14 unidentified glass fragments, 48 unidentified iron pieces, a piece of tin, a piece of cuprous metal, 3 unidentified lead objects, 4 unidentified Bakelite objects, a piece of slate, 20 plastic objects, 2 pieces of rubber, 2 miscellaneous modern objects, 16 charcoal objects, 248 pieces of coal, and 5 slag pieces (mostly glass slag).

In addition to the historic objects, 31 prehistoric artifacts were encountered throughout the site. The prehistoric assemblage includes 1 quartz biface, 6 quartz chunks, 11 quartz decortication flakes, 1 quartz primary flake, 8 quartz secondary flakes, 1 other quartz flake, a chert flake (or possibly a strike-a-light), 1 quartzite hammerstone, and a piece of fire-cracked rock. No interpretation was offered in the full site report for this diffuse occupational evidence, but several local informants have collections of projectile points and bifaces from the area.

Phase I and II examinations at 18HO202 revealed a deeply buried intact late 18th century deposit with overlying fill from the 18th through 20th centuries over much of the site. While intact features that would help in interpreting the activities and history of the site were not encountered, the extent of the excavations was limited by time and surface structural features (such as the parking pad and the steel shed). Certain areas of the site have some potential for additional research. While there may be additional potential in the house yard (on its northeast side), the greatest potential for further research is in the area further to the northeast of the yard, in the vicinity of the 20th century parking pad. Removal of the pad would allow further examination of the trench for the wooden pipe (an unusual feature in Maryland) and the intact 18th century surface thought to be buried beneath it. These deposits may provide clues regarding the function of the buildings historically documented here (the possible slave cabins). A privy may also be preserved beneath the nearby steel shed. In addition, the noted areas of flat topography east of the farmhouse should be more intensively surveyed in an effort to locate the Michael Scott House. Deposits surrounding the tenant house do not appear to have significant research potential.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005877