



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO385

Site Name: Bogulea Fm Hist.Art. Scatter#2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

historic artifact concentration

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1780

Longitude -77.4514

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 123 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) Unnamed tributary of Poto

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 152 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## 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
- 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

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	<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	248	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	7	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	6			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	11	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Prehistoric Features

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

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Foundation trenches and foundations dating to the mid-late 19th century.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	351	Activity item(s)	89
Glass (all)	515	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	709	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	44
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	11	Misc.	21
Personal items	2	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18MO385 consists of a buried masonry foundation and associated artifact deposit that dates to the time period around the establishment of the John A. Jones Farm around 1865. The site is located in a pasture near the community of Poolesville in Montgomery County, Maryland. The Potomac River is situated to the west. Soils at the site are grouped under the Penn-Lewisberry soil association.

The site was first identified during a Phase I survey for the planned Montgomery County Site 2 Landfill. This study was conducted in 1991 as part of the county's transition from a traditional landfill-centered waste disposal system to a waste-to-energy based program. Currently, Montgomery County disposes of their waste by burning it at extremely high temperatures, and then using the heat to generate energy as either electricity or steam. This reduces the volume of the trash by nearly 90% leaving only ash and metals. The metals are then removed via a magnet and recycled reducing waste further. Currently the ash waste is shipped by rail out-of-county for disposal in landfills. However, in 1991, as the county's extant Oaks landfill built in 1982 was nearing the end of its use-life, plans for the disposal of the ash that would be generated in the new plant led to the purchase of a large tract (including Site 18MO385) for the construction of a new landfill. While this landfill has still not been constructed, the Montgomery County governments purchased the needed property for the landfill's eventual construction and currently lease it for tenant farming. All archeological research was conducted in anticipation of state permitting and possible Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permitting that will eventually be required whenever the construction project is realized.

Following its initial discovery, Site 18MO385 was investigated by non-systematic surface inspection and four non-systematic shovel test pits (STPs) at intervals of about 20 meters. STPs were no less than 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to the depth of natural subsoil by natural/cultural levels. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. The terrain found to contain cultural material during the surface inspection was about 20 meters by 20 meters in area. Two of the STPs produced cultural material, one of which revealed a concentration of mortar at a depth of 15 cm. In addition, 3 window glass fragments and 1 bottle glass fragment were collected from the site. At the time of the Phase I survey, the mortar concentration was considered to be anomalous and the site was initially determined to be archeologically insignificant. When 18MO385 was originally discovered, its location was a pasture with thick cover of grass. However, later agricultural plowing exposed a dense concentration of middle 19th century artifacts. Phase II testing was conducted in 1993 once researchers realized the potential significance of the site.

As part of that Phase II research project, extensive archival study was conducted to place the site in its proper historical context. Archival research revealed that in 1855 the site was purchased by John Augustus Jones for the sum of \$2,000.00 from Henry W. and Sarah Talbott. The Talbotts owned large tracts of land and resided at the property that would come to be known as the Edward J. Chiswell Farm Complex (see synopsis report for 18MO379). A total of 175 7/8 acres was purchased by Jones. John A. Jones was born in 1822 and was 33 years old at the time. The land transaction records that he already owned three tracts of land, the largest and most highly valued of which was a 233 acre parcel of "Eleven Brothers" valued at \$4,660.00. The tract he purchased from Talbott (part of "Resurvey on Allison's Adventure") was the least valuable of his properties. In the 1860 Census, Jones was listed as the head of a household consisting of him and his sister, Elizabeth. At that time he was the owner of 10 African-American slaves.

An 1863 tax assessment reveals that the value of his "Resurvey on Allison's Adventure" was essentially the same as it had been in 1855 when he purchased it. Thus, no substantial improvement could have been made. An early 1860's map of Montgomery County also does not indicate a residence on the parcel or in the vicinity of 18MO385. However, an 1869 assessment records a doubling in the assessed value per acre for the property. Since the Civil War ended in 1865, it is likely that the improvements reflected in the 1869 tax assessment took place between 1865 and 1869. Census records from the period indicate that several African-American farm workers and domestic servants were residing on the property. These were likely the former slaves of John A. Jones. Land and tax assessments in 1876 reflect modest increases in value. It is apparent that during the 1865-1876 time period Jones engaged in a significant amount of development of his property. A bank barn on the property has been dated architecturally to around this time period.

John A. Jones died around 1895 and the property passed to his son, George D. Jones. Tax records indicate that additional buildings were built between 1892 and 1897. As late as the 1900 census, African-American farm laborers (actually 2 farmers and a cook) are still residing on the property. George D. Jones died in 1922 at the age of 56. He willed his real estate property to his son, Lee A. Jones who eventually sold it out of the family in 1943. After the property changed hands several times, it was purchased by the Montgomery County governments in 1995. At the present time the property is leased for farming.

During the Phase II study, Site 18MO385 was examined through a systematic surface inspection and collection survey. Visibility was good because of the recent plowing. This was followed by the excavation of 18 STPs spaced systematically on a grid using a 15 meter sampling interval and 6 supplementary STPs. STPs were no less than 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to the depth of natural subsoil by natural/cultural levels. The surface survey and STPs revealed the presence of a buried stone foundation. Probing was conducted to delineate its perimeter and two 2 X 2 meter excavation units and an exploration trench were excavated. These units were dug by natural/cultural levels. All soils (both STPs and the excavation units) were screened through hardware cloth.

Test Unit 1 was positioned near the northwestern corner of the stone foundation. The goal of testing that location was to recover chronologically diagnostic material from the foundation builder's trench. The dating of that material was used in interpreting the age of the structure. The artifacts recovered included a substantial percentage of domestic items. The masonry foundation was found to rest on bedrock and consisted of cut sandstone bound with mortar. No cement was used, indicating that it predated the circa 1890-1910 structure foundations that had been encountered at 18MO380 and 18MO383 (see synopsis reports). Test Unit 2 was excavated 15 meters south of Test Unit 1. While no foundation was encountered at that location, the unit produced 204 artifacts that were almost evenly divided between domestic and architectural materials. This portion also contained material dating to the late 19th century. The excavation trench was an exploration unit next to Test Unit 1. Its purpose was to identify the northwestern corner of the buried masonry foundation and investigate a visible concentration of brick debris at that location. It produced the fewest artifacts (35 total), but contained two examples of the utilitarian tools used by the site's former inhabitants. A concentration of bricks in the trench seemed to indicate the presence of a one-time chimney. To the south of the trench there was a dark carbonized soil stain 6 meter wide east-west by 15 meters long north-south. A similar patch was noted 18 meters to the east. Both soil stains appeared to be evidence of burning, possibly indicating that the former structure at this site had been destroyed by fire.

Historic artifacts encountered at 18MO385 included 89 activity items (5 domestic utensils, 1 toy, 1 terracotta pot sherd, 3 tool and equipment parts, and 79 fragments of iron wire and strap), 704 architectural artifacts (101 pieces of brick, 95 pieces of mortar and plaster, 17 sandstone fragments, 22 pieces of slate, 329 window glass shards, 90 cut nails, 37 wire nails, 2 spikes, 5 hardware pieces, and 6 porcelain tiles), 11 clothing remains (1 Civil War Union infantry officer's button, 8 other buttons, 1 buckle/fastener, and 1 sewing pin), 2 personal items (mirror glass), 578 kitchen-related artifacts (6 pearlware sherds, 7



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Unknown

porcelain sherd, 248 whiteware sherds, 63 redware sherds, 10 yellowware sherds, 1 Rockingham ware sherd, 16 gray stoneware sherds, 85 pre-1870 bottle fragments, 92 post-18970 bottle fragments, 6 pieces of table glass, 22 fragments of bone, and 22 pieces of shell), and 21 miscellaneous objects (6 non-ferrous metal items, 7 pieces of coal, 6 burnt fragments, and 2 other objects). Prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from 18MO385 during the Phase II investigation. A total of 11 lithic artifacts were found in widely scattered locations during the surface inspection survey of the plowed agricultural field where the site is located. That material consisted of 2 biface fragments, 6 debitage fragments, and three pieces of shatter. These finds do not indicate the presence of a significant prehistoric cultural deposit.

The cultural deposit at 18MO385 appears to be contemporaneous with the historically documented establishment and occupation of the John A. Jones Farm following the end of the Civil War (circa 1865). The nature of the artifacts encountered and the foundation's construction materials appear to be older than the material at the location known as the "Jones House" (Site 18MO383). That site appears to be a later tenant house or new construction occupied by John's son George D. Jones primarily in the early 20th century. The artifacts recovered indicate that 18MO385 was occupied from circa 1865 to around 1890-1900. The absence of material dating later than 1900 indicates that the site ceased to be occupied around that time. The site contains intact archeological remains that can yield information important to documenting and interpreting the cultural characteristics of the late 19th century inhabitants of the John A. Jones Farm. It is certainly considered a historically significant resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006233, 00006290