



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO410

Site Name: William Shaw House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2160

Longitude -77.2939

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 145 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 Cabin

- | Saltwater                                             |                                              | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>                        | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/>              | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |
| Minimum distance to water is <input type="text"/> 0 m |                                              |                                                  |                                |

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- Y
- Y
- Y

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

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
  - 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
  - Flotation samples taken
  - 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			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		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	10	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	60	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

### Prehistoric Features

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

### Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input 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

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	79	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	352	Activity item(s)	31
Architectural	152	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	2	Misc. kitchen	19
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	51
		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 type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	water trough footer	<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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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief

Description:

mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The William Shaw House (18MO410) is the archeological remains of a 19th century farmstead near Clarksburg in Montgomery County. The site is situated on a hillslope surrounded by agricultural fields and modern residential homes. Cabin Branch runs through the site. The local landscape is characterized by upland ridges covered with a mix of mature hardwood and coniferous forest, as well as fallow agricultural fields. Soils at the site are primarily Glenville silt loams.

Site 18MO410 is situated on the original Montgomery County land grant called "Garnkirk". In 1796, Robert Peter patented 1,803 acres in the Clarksburg District of Montgomery County. Sometime in the forty years to follow, a 210 acre portion of that property was acquired by John and Martha Griffith. In 1842, William Shaw received the 210 acre farm by the Griffith family. William Shaw retained ownership of the property until 1869. The 1860 United States Census of Maryland lists William Shaw as a farmer living with his wife, three daughters, and son. His son, William A. Shaw was listed with his wife with the occupation of "farm hand".

In 1869, William Shaw sold the family farm to Robert S. Suddith. The deed stipulated that the farm would be transferred to Suddith, but the family cemetery would be retained by the Shaw family. It is likely that the Shaw family remained at the farm as tenants after 1869. An 1878 Atlas of Montgomery County lists William Shaw as the occupant of the property.

The next recorded owner of the farm was Charles Linthicum. In 1895, Charles Linthicum acquired the Shaw Farm (Site 18MO410) from a Charles Day. The property was later inherited by his wife Lillie and her children, who sold the farm in 1943 to Herman and Pesis Luebbing. Eleven years later, in 1954, the Luebbings resold the estate to James and Louis Hatton. They retained the farm until 1962 when it was sold to Thedor and Maria Benzinger. The Benzingers were the owners when the property was first surveyed for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP# M: 13-21) in 1974. At that time, the farmhouse retained its front porch and a frame bank barn was located northeast of the house. In 1987 the Benzingers sold the 208 acre property to the Clarksburg Property Limited Partnership. By 2005 site 18MO410 consisted of several deteriorating structures including a farmhouse, a detached garage, a corncrib, a stable, animal pens, and two sheds. The house's front porch and the bank barn were no longer standing.

The site was first examined archeologically in 1994 during the course of a Phase I survey of what was, by then, called the "Clarksburg Triangle" property. The survey was conducted at the request of the Maryland Historical Trust in order to determine whether cultural resources would be potentially impacted by the planned development of a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) campus by the federal government's General Services Administration (GSA). At the time, GSA was considering purchase of the property.

Subsurface testing was conducted in portions of the property that had moderate to high potential for containing prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Walkover reconnaissance of one of the areas of moderate to high potential documented the presence of a 19th century farmhouse and several 20th century agricultural structures. The foundations of a bank barn were located nearby. A total of 18 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in the vicinity of the farmhouse, 11 of which produced artifacts. STPs were 35-40 cm diameter, were excavated at 20 m intervals, and were excavated 25-52 cm deep. The STPs produced historic and/or modern artifacts, including ceramics, glass, architectural remains, and animal bone. Other than obviously modern objects, whiteware ceramics (6 specimens) were the most common temporal diagnostic. In general, the artifacts recovered (minimally estimated at 10 objects) are non-diagnostic beyond a broad mid-19th to 20th century temporal range, which fits with historical documentation.

Ultimately, the GSA did not purchase the property containing 18MO410 and it would not be until 2005 that archeologists would return to the site. In 2005, Phase II testing would be carried out at the site prior to construction of a (then) planned residential development. The archeological evaluation of the site was connected with the application for a wetlands permit through the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of Environment. Thus, this evaluation study was required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Site 18MO410 was determined to be threatened by the proposed development of the property.

Phase II work entailed the excavation of additional shovel test pits as well as five 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units at the site. In addition, two exploratory trenches were excavated in the western portion of the site. A grid composed of 77 STP locations, spaced at 15.24, 7.62, and 3.8 m (50, 25, and 12.5 ft) intervals was placed over the approximate location of 18MO410 as recorded during the Phase I study. Of that total, 39 produced positive artifact recoveries. The site dimension was estimated to be 152 m (500 ft) east to west by 76 m (250 feet) north to south. Based on the nature and density of the artifact recovered, the locations for the five test units were chosen. Four were excavated to the northeast of the William Shaw house. The other was placed along the southwest exterior of the dwelling. The two aforementioned exploratory trenches (30.5 X 152 and 30.5 X 305 cm in extent) were placed in the western portion of the site in an attempt to locate a wooden beam reported to have been impacted by one of the Phase I STPs. Ultimately, no beam was encountered, but a cinderblock was exposed.

All shovel test locations were excavated manually, using spade shovels and trowels. The shovel tests were also excavated stratigraphically in order to maintain vertical control over the artifacts recovered. The soils removed from each excavated shovel test were dry-screened in the field using hardware cloth. Cultural materials recovered during the screening process were retained for analysis and bagged according to provenience, i.e., by site number, STP coordinate, and stratigraphic or feature designation. The resulting material recovery was plotted on a field map in order to display the distribution of artifacts. A soil profile was prepared for each STP which documented soil characteristics and artifacts recovered per stratum. Soils were described by texture and color using standardized methods and nomenclature.

Test units were excavated manually, using flat shovels and trowels. The formal test units were also excavated stratigraphically in order to maintain control over the vertical provenience of artifacts recovered. Selected strata in excess of 7.62 cm (3 in) were further excavated by arbitrary levels, which generally ranged in thickness from 5-10 cm (2-4 in). All excavated, non-feature soils were dry-screened in the field using hardware cloth. The artifacts recovered during the screening process were bagged according to provenience. In the case of deeply excavated test units, exploratory windows were initiated in validating the presence of subsoil due to time and safety constraints. A standard report form was completed for each excavated stratum or arbitrary level within a stratum. As with shovel testing, soil characteristics, stratum depths, and recovered cultural materials were documented on these forms. Included on these forms was a hand-drawn soil profile of the unit wall with the clearest and most representative stratigraphy. The wall selected for profiling in each unit was also documented using black and white photography. When possible cultural features were encountered, an attempt was made to expose as much of the feature's aerial extent as possible prior to bisection. The excavation of the potential feature was thoroughly documented with hand-drawn sketches followed by photographs.



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Other name(s)

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Brief Description:

mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead

Unknown

A total of 715 artifacts were recovered and one intact cultural feature was identified during the Phase II excavations at 18MO410. The cultural feature appeared to be a concrete footer for a water or food trough. No sealed artifact deposits were discovered during excavation. According to the nature of the material recovery, the site was thought to have been occupied from the early-mid 19th century into the 20th century. The temporal assessment was supported by the recovery of whiteware, Albany Slip stoneware, manganese-tinted glass, and machine-cut nails. The artifacts suggest the occupants were farmers of moderate economic means. However, little else could be said about the site. Continuous habitation of the general area has dramatically impacted the yard connected with this early residence, with the soils exhibiting extensive evidence of disturbance by modern materials and artifacts.

The Phase II assemblage from 18MO410 consisted of 31 activity items (hardware), 152 architectural artifacts (including 2 pieces of brick, 1 piece of mortar, 79 window glass fragments, 12 machine cut nails, 44 wire nails, 13 other nails, and an earthenware floor tile), 363 kitchen-related artifacts (including 73 ceramic sherds, 55 pieces of bottle glass, 216 other pieces of container glass, and 19 animal bones), 2 arms objects (both .22 rimfire cartridges), and 47 miscellaneous objects (including iron wire, iron fragments, 15 pieces of coal, 8 charcoal specimens, and slate). Among the ceramic sherds were 54 whiteware, 10 ironstone, 4 redware, 1 American porcelain, 2 Albany slip stoneware, and 2 brown lead-glazed stoneware sherds.

Though archeological evidence of the Shaw family's occupation of the site was encountered during the Phase II excavations at 18MO410, the research potential of the site was found to be dramatically reduced by a lack of soils with good stratigraphic integrity and displaced artifact recovery. Apparently, the continuous habitation of this area dramatically impacted the yards connected with this early residence, leaving the soils completely disturbed by modern materials. Thus, conducting future excavations at Site 18MO410 was thought to provide little additional research value beyond that already obtained through the evaluation process. The site is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002597, Site Files