



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO460

Site Name: Site 4

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th to early 20th century African American tenant house site(s)

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1684

Longitude -77.0595

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 146 m

Site slope 3-8%

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 Redd

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 91 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

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

farm worker housing

## 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 Y

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	977	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	93	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	2	Pearlware	48			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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1423	Activity item(s)	116
Glass (all)	7243	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	5329	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	12	Misc. kitchen	446
Arms	9	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	64	Misc.	1286
Personal items	26	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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input 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 18MO460, also known as Brookeville Bypass Site 4, is the remains of an apparent 19th century African American tenant house or houses. The site is located in the Brookeville area of Montgomery County, Maryland. It is situated on a level upland in the landscaped yard of a 20th century house and a grassy field to the south. The area is drained by an intermittent channel that enters the headwaters of Reddy Branch east of the site. Soils at the site are Gaila silt loams.

The site was first identified in 1997 during shovel testing of two alternates for the construction of MD Route 97 as a bypass around Brookeville in Montgomery County. This Phase I project consisted of shovel testing at 10 m intervals throughout the proposed highway alternate to define the site area and nature. The site was characterized by a concentration of 19th and 20th century domestic remains located on a roughly level upland. An 1879 map of the area shows a row of structures in the approximate location of the site. Phase I investigations indicated that the site measured approximately 70 X 120 m. The site was defined by 33 shovel tests that contained historic period cultural materials. Artifacts were retained from 27 shovel tests; the other positive shovel tests represented modern materials or brick fragments that were discarded in the field. A total of 270 artifacts were retained from the shovel tests. The Phase I assemblage included 14 activity items (2 doll parts, 4 pieces of lamp glass, the base of a lightbulb, 3 metal nuts, 1 other piece of miscellaneous hardware, 2 parts of a metal storage container, and a horseshoe), 122 architectural objects (2 brick fragments, 1 piece of mortar, 49 window glass fragments, a ceramic electrical insulator, 10 pieces of miscellaneous construction hardware, 38 cut nails, 14 wire nails, and 7 unidentified nails), 1 clothing item (a safety pin), an unidentified furniture item, 116 kitchen related artifacts (52 ceramic sherds, 56 pieces of kitchen glass, 3 fragments of a metal pot, and 5 pieces of animal bone), 1 personal item (a perfume bottle), and 15 miscellaneous objects (10 unidentified pieces of metal, 3 pieces of melted glass, and 2 pieces of coal/coal slag). Among the kitchen ceramics were 1 creamware sherd, 11 pearlware sherds, 1 piece of domestic brown stoneware sherds, 3 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 1 piece of industrial stoneware, 9 redware sherds, 24 whiteware sherds, and 2 yellowware sherds. Kitchen glass included 6 blown-in-mold glass fragments, a fragment of Corning cookware, 1 milk glass lid liner, 34 machine made container glass fragments, 3 non-machine made container glass fragments, 2 table glass fragments, and 9 other unidentified container glass fragments.

The mean ceramic date for the assemblage was 1868.53. This date was skewed toward the modern age by the predominance of whiteware in the collection. The horizontal distribution of artifacts suggested two clusters of architectural materials, one near the existing 20th century structure and one at the southern edge of the site. There appeared to be some horizontal clustering by chronology as well, with the earliest materials clustered near the center of the site. Site 18MO460 appeared to represent the location of a 19th century domestic structure. The Phase I shovel testing suggested artifact patterning and soil integrity and therefore, Phase II evaluation was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

Researchers returned to the site in 2002 to conduct the Phase II work necessary to complete the highway bypass project. As a component of this Phase II testing, archival work was conducted to provide cultural and historical background for the research. Richard Thomas established the town of Brookeville in 1794 on a tract of land that was inherited by his wife Deborah Brooke. Deborah Brooke's grandfather, James Brooke II, was one of the largest landowners in Montgomery County during the first half of the 18th century. In 1728 Brooke acquired a patent to the land grant "Brooke Grove", which had increased by 1742 to include the "Addition to Brooke Grove", consisting of 7,906 acres of land. Roger Brooke IV, James Brooke's son, died in 1790, leaving 15,000 acres of land to be divided among his 8 children. Deborah Brooke Thomas received the nearly 175 acres that would later become Brookeville. Deborah's sister Mary and her husband Thomas Moore owned the adjacent parcel of land to the south and west of the platted town.

Thomas Moore (1760-1822) was a prominent member of the Brookeville community, as well as throughout the region. Born in Loudoun County, Virginia, Moore originally worked as a cabinet-maker, before entering the milling and merchandising business with his brother-in-law James McCormick. In 1794, he moved to Montgomery County after marrying Mary Brooke. Moving to this large tract of land to the south and west of the town of Brookeville, Moore became a farmer. Noted as an inventor and agriculturalist, Moore quickly made several improvements to the property and developed a reputation as a successful farmer. Initially, he and his wife lived in a six-room log house known as "The Retreat". In 1817, Thomas Moore had a large house, known as "Longwood", constructed for him. The imposing 2½ story brick house was designed by his nephew Thomas McCormick, who was trained in Baltimore as a carpenter. Moore was the inventor of an early refrigerator (for which he received a patent in 1803) that was used to deliver cold butter and ice from the countryside to Georgetown in DC. Other notable accomplishments of Thomas Moore include the construction of the causeway from Mason's Island to the Virginia Shore in 1805, laying out the great national road to the west for the US Government, acting as chief manager of the Union Manufacturing Works during the War of 1812, owning and operating the Triadelphia cotton mill, and acting as chief engineer for the James River Canal and C&O Canal. From 1818 until his death in 1822, he served as principal chief engineer for the State of Virginia.

Following his death, his wife continued to live at Longwood until 1829, at which time, she sold 128 acres to Thomas M. McCormick (the nephew who built the house) for \$4,000. McCormick had recently begun working as a minister and Reverend McCormick would eventually go on to found the Methodist Protestant Church congregation at Brookeville, which seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church circa 1830. Additionally, he was a founding member of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, which he founded in 1842 and chartered in 1847. Fifteen years after purchasing Longwood, McCormick and his wife Lilitia sold the property to Sophia R. Hammond, a widow, for \$8,000. Shortly thereafter, Hammond remarried Caleb B. Moore, the son of Thomas and Mary Moore. In 1848, they sold the property to Elisha J. and Mary Brooke Hall. Mary Brooke Hall was Caleb Moore's cousin, thereby keeping the Longwood estate in the Brooke family. Elisha J. Hall was a prominent resident of the Brookeville community and played an early role in the administration of the well-known Brookeville Academy. He also played a prominent role in local politics. In 1860, Hall appears in the census where he is listed as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$28,000 and whose personal property was valued at \$18,500. During Hall's ownership of Longwood (and several large adjoining parcels), two maps were drawn recording his property. An 1865 map shows the location of Longwood south of the town of Brookeville. An 1879 atlas map, however, shows Hall's property more thoroughly. His residence is recorded, along with five additional structures situated just to the north along the Washington-Brookeville Turnpike (today's Georgia Avenue) in the probable vicinity of 18MO460. According to the map, Elisha J. Hall was the owner of the buildings, as indicated by a bracket leading to his name. The three southernmost buildings have no descriptor, but the building just north of these is denoted as a blacksmith shop. The farthest to the north is described as a wheelwright shop.

In the house listed following Longwood in the 1880 census the residents were listed as an African-American farm hand named Charles Addison (age 42), his wife Maria (age 40), and their 6 children. The residents of the next house listed were an African-American farm hand named George Atkins (age 55), his wife Ann (age 33), and their children. A cabinetmaker and his family lived in the next house and the following structure lists a carriage painter, 2 wheelwrights, 2 blacksmiths, and their families. It seems likely that the census records correspond to the census taker's path north along Georgia Avenue as each house was



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Brief

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19th to early 20th century African American tenant house site(s)

Unknown

visited in turn. This would seem to indicate that African-American tenant farmers were residing in the southern structures most likely to be represented by 18MO460. This pattern is not uncommon. The pattern of a large landowner/farmer having a cluster of houses/shops located away from the main farm residence and along a road is attested to elsewhere in the 19th century record of Montgomery County. The Isaac Hartshorn farm and the Jos. J.W. Hutton farm are two examples of similar complexes from the Brookeville area alone. It is unclear if the craftsmen that occupied the northern structures worked for Hall or were tenants with businesses focused on the larger community.

Following Elisha Hall's death in 1893, his 277 acre property was inherited by his only children and heirs, Catharine Janney and Louisa P. Nesbitt. In 1894, Catharine Janney deeded her share of one-half of the property, known as Longwood, to her sister, Louisa Nesbitt for \$5,000. Louisa and her husband George moved to Delaware shortly after 1900 and sold the property (now described as containing 225 acres of land) to Lawrason B. Riggs for \$13,761 in December of 1903. Topographical maps of the Brookeville area indicate that by 1908, all but one of the five buildings along Georgia Avenue that were associated with Longwood had been demolished, possibly under Riggs' Ownership. By 1945, topographical maps indicate that the remaining tenant house had been demolished.

Phase II testing in 2002 began with a remote sensing survey which was used in conjunction with data obtained during shovel testing to guide the placement of test units. A temporary survey datum and baseline were established at the site. And earth conductivity and magnetic susceptibility meter was used to survey a large block encompassing the cleared site area north of a baseball field (off site) and south of the extant house. Lanes were spaced off of the baseline and traversed east-west across the grid. Along these lanes, conductivity and susceptibility readings were taken every .5 m. The conductivity and magnetic susceptibility meter was tuned and operated in a way to maximize the identification of buried historic features. All data was mapped and examined for anomalies or patterns of anomalies suggestive of historic activity. The results identified dense concentrations of anomalies along the northern and southern edges of the survey area. Isolated anomalies were also identified between these denser clusters. Based on the preliminary examination of remote sensing data, several anomalies were identified as possible features and recommended for ground-truthing.

Ground-truthing began with the excavation of systematic shovel tests at 5 m intervals across Site 18MO460. Shovel tests (STPs) measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated a minimum of 10 cm into culturally sterile soil horizons or until ground conditions, such as large rocks or dense tree roots, prevented further excavation. In shovel tests where cultural deposits exceeded 100 cm in depth, shovel tests were augured to determine the underlying stratigraphic sequence and the depth of cultural deposits. All soil was screened through hardware cloth. A total of 178 shovel tests was excavated across Site 18MO460, 139 of which contained historic artifacts. Mapping the artifacts recovered revealed that a concentration of artifacts in the southern STPs corresponded with earth conductivity and magnetic susceptibility anomalies noted in the remote sensing data. A possible stone foundation was identified in one STP. A second artifact concentration corresponded to the northern area of remote sensing anomalies. And finally, a third artifact concentration was located between the extant house and Georgia Avenue. No remote sensing had been conducted in this area because of the presence of extensive modern landscaping and construction.

Test units were placed across the site, primarily to explore the artifact concentrations and/or remote sensing sensitivity areas. Ten 1 X 1 m excavation units were placed in the southern portion of the site where the densest concentration of artifacts, anomalies, and the potential feature were noted. Two 1 X 1 m units were placed in the northern concentration identified in both the STPs and the remote sensing data. A single test unit was placed in the area between the house and road. And finally, two additional 1 X 1 m units were placed atop isolated remote sensing anomalies nearer the center of the site. The units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. Test units were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into culturally sterile soil horizons. Suspected cultural features extending beyond the limits of test unit excavation were sampled only within the area of excavation. Each suspected cultural feature was bisected and one-half was removed to obtain a stratigraphic profile and assist in the characterization of the feature. All feature soil was removed in natural stratigraphic levels and a one liter soil sample was retained from select features for flotation analysis. Again, all soils were screened through hardware cloth.

Historic Artifacts encountered during the Phase II work at 18MO460 included 102 activity items, 5,207 architectural objects, 63 clothing artifacts, 11 furniture items, 7,296 kitchen-related artifacts, 25 personal items, 15 tobacco-related objects, 9 arms items, and 1,271 miscellaneous objects. Activity items encountered at the site included 9 toys (a clay marble, 7 porcelain doll parts, 1 rubber ball), 9 lighting objects (7 pieces of lamp glass, and 2 lightbulb pieces), 68 miscellaneous hardware objects (8 gaskets, 4 bracket pieces, 3 washers, 19 iron hardware pieces, 3 pieces of iron strap, 15 piece of non-electrical wire, 7 staples, 7 rivets, and 2 chain links), 2 pipes, 2 cap/lid pieces, 6 container fragments, 2 metal tools, a file, a pencil fragment, and 2 horseshoes. Architectural objects included 67 pieces of brick, 28 mortar fragments, 11 plaster fragments, 1,523 window fragments, 5 roofing nails, 3,556 unidentified nails, 5 spikes, 10 screws, 1 washer, and a ceramic sewer pipe. The sixty-three clothing items were 45 buttons (7 Bakelite, 2 bone, 8 porcelain, 2 glass, 18 shell, 1 wooden, 2 iron, and 5 metal), a shoe buckle, 8 pieces of leather, 3 zipper pieces, 2 pins, and 4 miscellaneous clothing objects. The 11 furniture items were all stove parts. Kitchen-related artifacts included 1,371 ceramic sherds (9 buff-bodied, 1 creamware, 37 pearlware, 93 porcelain, 9 ironstone, 48 brown stoneware, 40 gray stoneware, 1 Rockingham, 953 whiteware, 36 transitional whiteware/pearlware, 4 yellowware, 48 redware, and 92 unidentified ceramics), 5,487 pieces of glass (59 lid liner pieces, 635 fragments from table glass, 4,789 container glass fragments, 4 glass stoppers) 3 bottle caps, 34 tin can fragments, 1 silver spoon, 1 aluminum can, 395 faunal remains (55 bird bones, 256 mammal bones, 2 fish bones, 50 unidentified vertebrate bones, 2 unidentified bones, and 30 pieces of shell), 2 burnt wood fragments, and 2 seed/nut pieces. Personal items were 3 coins, 4 comb fragments (1 Bakelite, 1 metal, 2 celluloid), 1 hygiene item, a pocket watch, 14 beads (1 coral, 1 clay, 6 glass, 2 porcelain, 1 shell, 3 Bakelite), 1 plastic hairclip, and 1 miscellaneous item. The 15 tobacco-related artifacts were ball clay pipe fragments. Arms objects were 3 centerfire rifle cartridges, 5 rimfire cartridges, and a shotgun shell. And finally, miscellaneous objects encountered at the site were 125 unidentified glass fragments, 5 pieces of lead, 9 unidentified aluminum objects, 1,009 unidentified iron objects, 56 other pieces of metal, 2 wood fragments, 18 ceramic objects, 15 stone items, 8 fragments of coal, 1 piece of coal slag, 8 pieces of slag, 1 piece of Bakelite, a piece of nylon, 10 pieces of plastic, 1 piece of rubber, 1 piece of Vulcanite, and an unidentified object. In addition to the historic items, 11 prehistoric objects (1 quartz core, 8 quartz flakes, and 2 rhyolite flakes) were recovered.

Site 18MO460 represents the location of at least one and possibly two 19th century structures that appear to be part of an historical pattern of farm layout in this part of Montgomery County. Map research suggests that there was a pattern of a large landowner/farmer having a cluster of houses/shops located away from the main house and along a road. These structures may have been used for housing farm laborers and/or craftsmen that may have worked for the farm or may have simply been tenants. In the case of 18MO460, the structural remains in the southern part of the site are believed to represent the southernmost in a cluster of 5 structures associated with the Elisha Hall Farm. This structure appears to have been occupied by an African-American farm laborer by 1880. The 19th century artifacts found adjacent to the modern house at the site may be evidence of a second structure in the cluster. However, archeological investigations indicated that the site lacked sufficient integrity to address ongoing research questions in Montgomery County. The primary artifact deposit in the most intact portion of the site appears to represent a relatively short-term dumping episode not related to the 19th century occupation of the structure. The artifacts, although abundant, cannot be definitively related to the 19th century occupation, and, in fact, do not appear to represent the remains of a single



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household. The investigations indicated that the historic component at Site 18MO460 no longer retains the archeological integrity to provide either spatial or temporal context for site interpretation.

The prehistoric component at Site 18MO460 represents a light scatter of redeposited lithic artifacts. Given the low density of materials and the apparent historic disturbances to the site, additional excavation is unlikely to reveal significant information about the prehistoric occupation within the project area.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006174, 97000747, 97001522