



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO561

Site Name: Arrowood

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Nash Property

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric short-term camp; Mid-18th to Mid-19th century domestic site

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code 2B,2C

Latitude 39.1832

Longitude -77.0562

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 3-15%

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) Reddy Branch

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 40 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

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	1	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	10	Jackfield	11	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	4
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	24	Whiteware	104	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	15	Nottingham	1
Creamware	145	Pearlware	324			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	19	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)	1100	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	506	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	675	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	160
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	22
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input 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 checked="" 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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18MO561, also known as the Arrowood Site or the Nash Property site, is a prehistoric short-term camp and mid-18th to mid-19th century domestic site. The site is located in Brookeville, Montgomery County, Maryland, northwest of the intersection of MD 97 and Brookeville Road. The site is located within an agricultural field. Soils on site are majority Glenelg silt loam with a small amount of Hatboro silt loam.

The site is located within what was once part of Bordley's Choice, which current land records still cite as the property's alternate name. Bordley's Choice was a 1,000-ac tract originally granted to Thomas Bordley of Anne Arundel County on April 8, 1725. The estate then passed to Beale Bordley, from whom John Riggs purchased the undivided property on September 11, 1751 for £200. Both men were residents of Anne Arundel County at the time, and it is unclear to what extent, if any, the 1,000-ac tract was occupied or improved prior to the Riggs family's ownership.

John Riggs owned the property until his death in 1762. The Bordley's Choice estate was subdivided among five of his sons pursuant to his death in 1762. The site was on part of the land that descended to either John Riggs, Jr., Elisha Riggs, or Thomas Riggs. John Hammond Riggs received John Riggs, Jr.'s 200 ac directly upon the latter's death in 1808. He received Elisha Riggs' 200 ac presumably upon reaching adulthood in the late eighteenth century, before which the property could have been held by a trustee on his behalf; the 1783 Supply Tax suggests John and/or Jacob Holland may have fulfilled the roll of trustee. Lastly, he purchased 76 ac of Thomas Riggs' part of Bordley's Choice from Stephen Anderson in 1807, after it briefly descended through the Plummer family to whom Thomas left the land in his will.

In 1810, John Hammond Riggs conveyed 30 ac, likely containing the site area, to David Newlin. Perhaps as early as 1835 but as late as 1852, David Newlin likely conveyed an unspecified amount of property containing the site area to his son, Artemus Newlin. Upon the latter's death in 1872, the site area descended to Artemus' daughter Helen A. Newlin as part of 61.75 contiguous acres representing the sum of Artemus' real estate.

During Artemus Newlin's ownership, the earliest available map detailing the local built environment was published. The 1865 Martenet and Bond map of Montgomery County shows numerous occupations within the vicinity of the site, the closest of which were the Brice W. Howard Farmstead and Artemus Newlin's mill. Brice Howard's home represents the extant Locust Grove estate, which he expanded from John Hammond Riggs' 1810 design. No built improvements are evident within the site, which by this time may have been agricultural land. When Brice W. Howard purchased the 46.75 ac containing the LOD from Helen Newlin in 1874, he added it to a sizeable estate he began building in 1856 with the purchase of 282+ ac from William and Harriet Matthews. It was during the early period of Brice W. Howard's ownership that G.M. Hopkins' 1879 atlas of Montgomery County was issued, providing the only other detailed nineteenth century map of the LOD and vicinity.

Howard's residence is clearly visible at the end of a private drive, with no other improvements shown in the vicinity. Given that the site was almost certainly not occupied by this point, it is likely that the area was used for agricultural purposes by this time.

Brice W. Howard purchased additional acreage from Thomas W. Gattrell and others in 1885 adding to what was already a substantial landholding. At last amounting to just over 337 ac and anchored on the 1810 Locust Grove manor that John Hammond Riggs had constructed; this farmstead descended through the Howard family for nearly a century before it was sold. The principal residence appeared on a 1908 United States Geological Survey (USGS) map, shown one-third of the way north along an unimproved drive branching north from Brookeville Road. To the east and in the vicinity of the site, no improvements are evident. This is the case for all subsequent USGS maps up to the present. Aerial photography, available from 1957 onward, was also examined for any potentially meaningful changes to the site's built environment or land uses. All images depict the site as an agricultural field devoid of any buildings or structures.

On July 31, 1970, Margaret E. Howard and others sold to Donald S. Nash and others the entirety of the 337-ac farm. During the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s, various members of the Nash family who held an interest in the property gradually relinquished their interests such that it ultimately descended to Jane C. (Nash) Maller, Trustee of the Jane C. Nash Trust. On December 7, 2018, Jane C. Maller transferred the site area as part of a 6.69-ac parcel, still attributed to Bordley's Choice, to MDOT SHA.

This site was initially recorded in August of 2001 by James D. Sorensen of M-NCPPC. At the time, it was recorded as a 60x60-foot lithic scatter, comprised of quartz flakes. An informal surface survey was conducted but no report exists of this work.

In September and October of 2019, AECOM conducted a Phase I survey of the Nash Property, and Phase II testing of 18MO561. In total, 163 STPs, three 5-x-5-ft TUs, and three 3-x-3-ft TUs were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 19 prehistoric and 1,926 historic artifacts within 18MO561 and an additional four isolated finds outside of the site boundaries (these include two quartz flakes and two fragments of creamware).

Four cultural features were identified below the plowzone within the site, representing two large post holes connected by a trench and two smaller post holes. In total, 52 artifacts were recovered from Feature 2 (large post hole). Prehistoric artifacts consisted of two quartz flake fragments. Architectural artifacts made up 40 percent of the feature assemblage and consisted of seven brick fragments, 11 shards of window glass, and three nails. Two of the nails were of machine-cut manufacture, dating them to the nineteenth century. Kitchen/ domestic artifacts made up approximately 54 percent of the assemblage. Kitchen artifacts included 20 ceramic sherds, one vessel glass fragment, six mammal bones, and an unidentified seed. Ceramics included coarse and refined wares dating primarily to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. One small fragment of hard-paste porcelain was of indeterminate function.

Feature 5 is a large corner post and structural trench that was identified at the base of the Ap2 horizon below Features 3 and 4 in TU 3 at a depth of 1.1 ft bgs. This feature likely represents a backfilling of a large and deep post hole after the post had been removed for historic plowing activity. Narrow trench-like linear features extend from the post feature at 90-degree angles to the northwest and northeast. The northwest line leads towards the Feature 2 post mold. Feature 5 was not excavated to preserve the integrity of the potentially eligible site.

Feature 6 is a possible post mold to the southwest of the corner of Feature 5. The post is rectangular in shape and 0.55 ft wide by 1.8 ft long. A quartzite cobble is present in the posthole at the transition from the Ap2 to the Bt horizon, and a single pearlware sherd was observed in the feature fill. The Feature 6 soil matrix consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam. Feature 7 is a second posthole present 1 ft southeast of Feature 5. The full shape and size



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of the feature is unknown as it extends out of TU 3 to the south and the east. The Feature 7 soil matrix consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam. Features 6 and 7 were left in situ to preserve the integrity of a possible contributing element of the site.

In total, 19 prehistoric and 1,926 historic artifacts were recovered from 18MO561 during the Phase I and II investigations. Most artifacts (n=1,629) were found in the modern plowzone. An additional 241 artifacts were recovered from the historic plowzone, and 75 artifacts were found in feature contexts.

The prehistoric component of 18MO561 consists of 17 flakes and two projectile points, one dating to the Late Archaic (Brewerton Site Notched) and one to the Middle Woodland (Adena). All the prehistoric artifacts were found within the plowzone or historic features and in association with historic artifacts. No prehistoric features were identified, and no significant spatial artifact patterning was noted. The small number of prehistoric artifacts and the lack of integrity suggest the prehistoric component does not have potential to yield significant information. The prehistoric component of 18MO561 does not contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the site.

The historic component of site 18MO561 consists of the remains of historic domestic occupation dating primarily to the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Architectural artifacts make up approximately 35 percent of the site assemblage. Small window glass fragments represent the majority of the architectural materials (n=434). Of the 155 nails, 50 are of hand wrought manufacture, likely dating to the eighteenth century, and 47 are machine cut, likely dating to the nineteenth century. An additional 58 nails were too rusted to identify the method of manufacture. These results suggest that the building(s) on the site were built in the eighteenth century and expanded or modified in the nineteenth century. In total, the 82 brick fragments weighed 289.2 grams, which represents less than the equivalent of one whole brick. This suggests the brick fragments came from a hearth or other small feature and not a foundation. Kitchen artifacts make up 63 percent of the site assemblage. These materials primarily consist of ceramic fragments (90 percent, n=1,100). Other materials include glass shards (6 percent, n=72), faunal and floral remains (3 percent, n=43), and metal items (less than 1 percent, n=2). Of particular note, two sherds of possible colonoware were found, a ware traditionally made by enslaved African Americans. Most diagnostic ceramic sherds date to the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries (73 percent, n=511).

The presence of early to mid-eighteenth century artifacts suggests that the site may predate the establishment of Brookeville in 1795. The site was occupied during a period that saw cultural shifts related to the economy of Brookeville that would have affected the local population and attendant material culture. Upon the founding of Brookeville, several local cottages and small-scale industries were practiced by the newly found towns residents; presumably other residents would have been involved in the local economy. At least during part of the site occupation, the site appears to have been on the same property as Newlin's Mill, which has been determined eligible for the NRHP.

Historic artifacts and features from 18MO561 suggest the occupants were of lower socio-economic status. The residents appeared to rely on a combination of refined and redware ceramic sherds as table wares. Structural features suggest the building was an earthfast dwelling, long after such dwellings were in common use. Low amounts of brick fragments indicate the building was not of masonry construction and may not have had a brick foundation. The presence of two possible colonoware sherds suggests it is possible the site was occupied by enslaved African Americans.

Site 18MO561 appears to retain integrity, including horizontal spatial artifact patterning and sub-plowzone features. The historic component of 18MO561 has potential to yield significant information about area history (Criterion D); 18MO561 was recommended eligible for the NRHP based on the contribution of the historic component. On January 22, 2020, the Maryland Historical Trust concurred with the determination that 18MO561 is eligible. Site 18MO561 was to be preserved in place and transferred to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC).

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003627, 18MO561 SF