



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO568

Site Name: Montrose Chimney

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th-early 20th century farm and associated dwelling ruin

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code GhB2 or 2B

Latitude 39.0469

Longitude -77.1190

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 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 Old F

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 110 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860  Y

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900  Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930  Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context  Y

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown  Y

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

#### 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

tenant house/farm-associated



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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	63	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	41	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	10	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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	316	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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

late 19th century dwelling

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	560	Activity item(s)	30
Glass (all)	1443	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	649	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	115
Arms	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	48	Misc.	1373
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 type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" 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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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Montrose Chimney (18MO568) is the remains of a late 19th-20th century domestic site, as well as a small prehistoric lithic scatter near Rockville in Montgomery County. The site is situated on a wooded hilltop above an unnamed tributary of Old Farm Creek. The unnamed stream is fed by a spring situated to the northwest of the site and the landscape on the western margin of the site slopes steeply down to this drainage. Most of the surrounding area is gently sloping. While the site itself was covered by a young forest of mixed hardwoods and evergreens, residential townhomes and the backyards of several single-family houses surround much of the site. Soils at the site are Glenelg silt loams.

The site is situated within a patent initially patented in 1730 as part of a 522-acre tract named "Addition to the Remains". This was adjacent to an earlier 78 acre patent named "The Remains". The land speculators who patented these two tracts were so anxious to sell that the deed of sale for the combined 600 acre tract was recorded in 1729, before the final patent was issued. Richard Lanham, a Prince George's County tobacco planter, purchased the 600 acre parcel in 1729. There is no evidence that Lanham or any of several landowners who shortly followed him ever established a residence on the property. However, in 1767, a James Ray purchased 129 acres of the parcel (including the site) and it is certain that he established a residence somewhere on the property during his 40 years of ownership.

From 1767 until his death in 1807, James Ray added to his landholdings to establish a 370 acre plantation. Contemporary land and tax records leave no doubt that Ray built a residence on this plantation, which he named "Mount Pleasant". In 1783, the State of Maryland assessed a property tax to help pay the debts of the just-ended revolution. This assessment and later deeds show that Ray had built a home on the tract and it was in many ways similar to the plantations and farmsteads surrounding him.

Little is known about James Ray. Land records, censuses, and his 1807 will provide a sketch of his life. He and his wife Mary had one child, Anne, who married a neighboring farmer named Camden Riley. After consolidating his plantation, Ray purchased a lot in the new county courthouse town, Rockville, in 1800 and built a house there shortly thereafter. An inventory of his possessions taken after his death includes a variety of livestock, grains, and agricultural tools attesting to his occupation as a farmer. His will grants freedom to an elderly enslaved man, while passing possession of 11 other enslaved people to his heirs.

James Ray's will left his property to his wife Mary, his daughter Anne Riley, and his granddaughter Mary Ray Riley. The area that includes Site 18MO568 was part of "Mount Pleasant", which Ray left to his wife Mary until her death or remarriage, then to his daughter, Anne. Tax records show the "Mount Pleasant" lands in Mary Ray's ownership until 1815 and then by 1820 in Camden Riley's ownership. Ray left his house and lot in Rockville to his granddaughter Mary Ray Riley.

James Ray's daughter Anne married Camden Riley before inheriting the site area from her father. By the laws of the time, Anne's land was under the control of her husband. Camden Riley was a native of Montgomery County who owned many slaves and significant acreage. In 1806, Camden inherited, from his father, Hugh, 450 acres of a tract called "Dann" situated approximately 1 mile east of 18MO568. It is not clear on which tract Camden and Anne Riley lived. The couple had two children, Mary Ray Riley and James Ray Riley, who reached their adulthood by the 1820s. Camden came into full possession of "Mount Pleasant" after Anne Ray Riley's death in 1822. Early in 1825, Camden Riley deeded land as a gift to Mary Ray Riley and James Ray Riley which included Site 18MO568. Mary Ray Riley married James J. Windham on March 2nd, 1826.

Camden Riley lost considerable personal property and real estate through a series of unpaid debts that he owed to a number of people. From 1815-1823, Camden Riley suffered repeated adverse judgements from the Montgomery County Court due to his failure to pay these debts. In 1824-1825 the county sheriff seized most of Camden Riley's property for settlement of these judgements, including 18MO568. This land was sold to a Mr. Leach. However, as this land had been deeded as a gift from Camden to his two adult children earlier in 1825, the sale to Leach does not appear to have been valid.

An 1831 real estate assessment lists James Windham & James Riley as owning a 370 acre tract including "Mount Pleasant". James Windham was listed in 1831 with personal property in the Fourth District valued at \$932, including 13 slaves. James R. Riley was also listed in the Fourth District, living "at C. Rileys", in possession of personal property valued at \$145, including one male slave. From this information, it is assumed that James Windham and wife, Mary Ray Riley, lived on and worked the "Mount Pleasant" property.

The Windhams sold their half-interest (moiety) in the 370 acre tract to George Perry Atwood in 1832. They moved westward within the county, as the 1840 to 1860 censuses show James and Mary Windham living in the Fifth District of Montgomery County. James R. Riley ran into financial troubles. In July 1830, John O. Riley took him to court seeking payment of debts. On February 28th, 1831, the sheriff held a public sale of James' "undivided moiety" in the 370 acre tract, and John O. Riley gained deed by bidding \$400 for the 185 acres of land.

In 1832, George Perry Atwood purchased 185 acres, including the location of 18MO568, which was James and Mary Ray Riley Windham's "undivided moiety" of the 370 acre parcel deeded to her as a gift from her father in 1825. John O. Riley had acquired the other half of the undivided moiety in 1831. No record has been found of how the undivided moieties of the 370 acre tract were partitioned. However, it is clear from later deeds that Site 18MO568 is located on the portion that was acquired by Atwood.

George Perry Atwood was a 40-year old farmer when he purchased the property in 1832. He was a native of Montgomery County who does not appear to have owned property before this. He was a widower with three children aged 7 to 17. Property tax records from the 1830s do not list George P. Atwood, nor do they list any owner for "Mount Pleasant". However, in 1839 a mortgage on the farm was recorded. George P. Atwood had borrowed \$350 from John H. King of Georgetown, and expected to borrow more. To secure these loans, King had Atwood sign this mortgage on the farm and some personal property: a 26-year old slave named Frank. Atwood was to repay King the principal with interest within one year or forfeit the farm and slave to King. Apparently, Atwood paid King as the property did not transfer and Atwood was listed as the property owner in tax records in 1841 and 1842. Later property tax records shed little light on developments at 18MO568. Apparently, the Montgomery County tax assessors did not list all landowners in each year, and even then most personal property was lumped under "other".

Both census and property tax records show that George P. Atwood held one or two slaves on his farm. The 1840 Census enumerated one enslaved black



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Unknown

male aged 24-35 and one enslaved black female aged 36-55. Property tax records from 1841 to 1844 listed two male slaves (one 14-44 and one over 45), while in 1847 he was listed with one male slave (over 45, \$150). The 1850 Census enumerated one 75-year old black male slave and one 65-year old black female slave. The 1860 Census lists only the same two slaves.

George's oldest daughter, Mary, appears to have married prior to the 1840 Census and left the farm, but his two younger children, William and Ann, remained on the farm for many years. The 1850 Census was the first to list names of residents other than the head of household. George P. Atwood was listed in 1850 as a 58-year old farmer with \$1,200 of real estate. Other members of his household were 67-year old Ann Atwood (a sister?), 25-year old Ann L. Atwood (daughter), his 32-year old son William Atwood (farmer), and 18-year old John Long (laborer). William Atwood married Ariana Greenfield in the mid-1850s. They continued to live on the family farm and had 10 children between 1856 and 1880.

By the 1860 Census, George and his son William had established separate dwellings on the farm. George was enumerated in Dwelling 691 with no real estate or personal property values listed. Dwelling 691 included two households. William, his wife, their three children, and a hired farm laborer were listed in Household 703. Louisa Carroll and her two children were listed in Household 702. She was a free mulatto woman who worked as a house servant. George was listed with \$2,500 worth of real estate and \$1,000 of personal property. The 1860 Census was the first and only census to specifically list the number of slave dwellings for each owner. George P. Atwood was listed with one slave dwelling. Thus, the 1860 Census documents the presence of three separate dwelling structures on the Atwood farm.

Records at the Montgomery County Historical Society library list William Atwood as a member of Maryland's Third Infantry Regiment, Company A, from February 1st, 1862 to July 1st, 1865. The Third Infantry Regiment was organized in June 1861 and served at Antietam and Gettysburg. By the time of the 1870 Census, George P. Atwood and his father, William, were recorded as living in the same household. George Perry Atwood died without a will and was buried in an unmarked grave in the old St. Mary's Catholic Church Cemetery on January 7th, 1871. William and Arianna Atwood continued to live on the farm after George's death. William's sisters, Mary and Ann, sold their interests in the land to William in 1871. After this, William and Arianna sold some peripheral portions of the farm, but retained ownership of the portion of the property that contains Site 18MO568.

The first maps to show the site area in any detail were produced in 1865 and 1879. The Atwood farm is shown on both maps and the main house appears to be located to the south of the site.

The 1880 Census lists one Atwood household, with William, Arianna and their 10 children present. William died on October 2nd, 1889 and was buried in the Old St. Mary's Catholic Church Cemetery. He had prepared a will on July 20th, 1880, which was filed for probate on October 15th, 1889. His will left all of his estate to his wife, Arianna, as long as she lived and did not remarry. After Arianna's remarriage or death, William's will directed that the estate be divided among his children "share and share alike". Arianna (Airy) lived for 31 years after William's death and never remarried. Census data shows her remaining on the land as a farmer, with various children and grandchildren.

The 1900 Census lists Airy Atwood as a widowed farmer, living with three of her grown children: Ida (born May 1857), George (born April 1856), and James (born January 1867). By 1900 her other children had moved to other parts of Montgomery County: William M. (born June 1859) was a merchant in the 14th District, while Edward P. was a farmer in partnership with his father-in-law in the Potomac District. Ida C. Atwood died March 10th, 1913.

The 1920 Census lists Arianna E. Atwood as the head of household in Dwelling 274 off of Old Georgetown Road. She was an 81-year old widowed farmer who owned her home free of mortgage. Living with her was George T. Atwood (her 66-year old single son, a farm laborer), Bernard Atwood (her 28-year old single grandson, a farm laborer), and Louis H. Atwood (her 18-year old single grandson, a farm laborer).

Arianna E. Atwood died on September 20th, 1920 of "weakness of old age and paralysis" and was buried in the old St. Mary's Catholic Church Cemetery on September 22nd, 1920. She had prepared a will in 1916. Her will left various sums to her children and grandchildren. The land was not mentioned in her will as it reverted to stipulations of her husband's will and was divided among their children, "share and share alike".

The 1923 USGS Rockville 15 minute quadrangle, which was surveyed between 1913 and 1915, shows a structure at Site 18MO568 and the road running through the area. This map also shows "Old Georgetown Road" leading to the Atwood farm listed in the 1920 Census. In 1925, the 151.63 acres that remained of the Atwood farm was sold by the surviving children of William and Arianna. In preparation for this sale, a survey was made of the property. This map puts earlier information into perspective. Three structures are shown on the surveyor's plat. The northernmost structure is site 18MO568. The other two structures, located 549 m (1,800 ft) southwest of the site, represent the main Atwood farm.

After 1925, the site area was part of landholdings that were involved in a series of consolidations and subdivisions indicative of heavy land speculation in the area. Most of the Atwood farm was subdivided into the Old Georgetown Estates housing development, to the south of the site. Some of the farm was incorporated into holdings now developed with townhouses north of the site. However, Site 18MO568 appears to have remained relatively untouched over 78 years from 1925 to 2002 when the site was first examined archeologically.

In 2000, a preliminary reconnaissance survey prior to construction of the (then) proposed Montrose Parkway identified a stone chimney base and ruin at the site and additional investigation was recommended prior to construction of the new road. A Phase I archeological investigation was carried out within the entire 1.7 mile (91 meter wide) corridor for the Montrose Parkway's construction in 2002.

Phase I investigations at 18MO568 entailed archival research and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in a controlled grid pattern. The grid was based on magnetic north. Shovel tests were dug at a 10 m interval and supplemented with 5 m radial tests when deemed necessary. In total, 68 STPs were dug at the 10 m interval and 13 radial STPs supplemented them. The 81 STPs excavated within the site yielded 696 historic artifacts and 56 prehistoric artifacts. An additional 93 historic artifacts were recovered in a general surface collection. The historic component centered around the partially standing stone chimney and rubble scatter identified in 2000. Most of the historic artifacts date to the late 19th century through the early 20th century, although some could date to as early as the mid 19th century.

In addition to the chimney base and stone rubble, three possibly historic landscape features were identified during the Phase I investigation. An old road trace running NE-SW is located to the east of the house site. The old road is visible as a pair of ruts through the woods. A driveway spur off this road leads to the north side of the house. Ten meters west of the house is a line of mature trees which run parallel to the structural remains along a terrace-like scarp. Finally, irregular depressions northeast of the house remains may be related to outbuildings or a well.



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The prehistoric component was centered southeast of the historic site, although there is some overlap between these two components. The prehistoric artifacts included tools, flakes, debris, and cores, indicating that tool production from local quartz cobbles took place here. None of the recovered prehistoric artifacts were diagnostic. A possible stone feature was encountered at the base of one STP.

At the conclusion of the Phase I investigations, it was determined that the historic component possessed the potential for intact features and deposits and further work, in the form of a Phase II evaluation, was recommended. In addition, it was suggested that additional shovel testing be carried out to better define the distribution of prehistoric materials and test units be excavated to determine the nature of the possible rock concentration.

Phase II testing was carried out at 18MO568 in 2003. This Phase II evaluation was conducted to satisfy the requirements set forth by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) which require federal agencies to take into account effects of their projects on cultural resources. A Corps of Engineers permit was required for the construction of Montrose Parkway due to its impact on existing wetlands.

Phase II work entailed the excavation of both shovel test pits and formal test units. STPs were placed on the survey grid established during Phase I investigations. Discretionary shovel tests, placed at irregular intervals, were also dug when necessary. A total of 16 additional STPs were excavated during the Phase II evaluation. All STPs were excavated in natural stratigraphic layers and were excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth and artifacts were retained for processing and identification. Measured drawings were made of the profiles of all STPs and soils were described using standard terminology for textures and colors.

Five formal 1 X 1 m test units were excavated during the Phase II project. Two units were placed within the area of densest prehistoric artifact concentration to explore the potential for buried cultural features. The remaining three units were placed within and around the remains of the structure to determine construction technique, internal division of space, and the age of the structure based on recovered artifacts. The test units were excavated in natural and cultural levels, depending on the depositional history of the specific location, and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. All artifacts were retained, by unit and level, for processing and identification. Photographs were taken and measured plan drawings were made at the base of each level and of at least one soil profile of each unit. Soils were described using standard terminology for textures and colors.

The location of all STPs and test units was drawn to scale on a site plan. Scaled drawings were also made of all aboveground features including the chimney base, rubble scatter, historic road trace, and tree line. General site photographs were taken.

Phase II work at 18MO568 revealed that the prehistoric component of the site is a lithic scatter of unknown age centered on the crest of the hill, 30 m southwest of the house location. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, the absence of ceramics at the site suggests an Archaic occupation. This component may represent a single, though temporary, occupation by a highly mobile band. However, it is just as likely that this site was created over thousands of years by successive occupations. Test units placed in the area of densest prehistoric artifact concentration at the crest of the hill did not identify any intact cultural features suggested by earlier investigations at the site. It appears that plowing of the area has destroyed the subsurface integrity of the site.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during Phase II work at the site consisted of 260 lithic objects. The assemblage included 3 early-stage flaked tools, 7 cores, flakes and shatter. All of the artifacts were made from locally available quartz with the exception of two low-quality quartzite flakes.

The historic component at 18MO568 represents the remains of a late 19th to early 20th century domestic site. Visible cultural features included the historic roadbed and driveway, the treeline and escarpment running parallel to the structural remains, a secondary refuse dump, and the chimney base with associated structural remains. No additional associated structural or cultural features were identified during Phase II testing.

The house remains include remnants of the foundation and chimney. The foundation is represented by a rectangular scatter of stone rubble. Excavations determined that the foundation was not built within a trench, but rather was constructed on or just below the historical ground surface. There is evidence that the foundation was once affixed with traditional sand and lime mortar, which, after its collapse, eroded into the underlying soil. The fireplace was constructed of fieldstones mortared with Portland cements. The firebox and flue were lined with unglazed earthenware tiling.

Based on the dimensions of the foundation scatter, it was estimated that the structure at Site 18MO568 measured 7.32 X 9.14 m (24 X 30 ft). The evidence from the excavations suggests a slightly smaller structure measuring 4.9 m (16 ft), not 7.32 m, across. The moderately high number of nails recovered during the Phase II work suggests the structure was of frame construction. There is no evidence that it had a floor beyond a prepared clay surface. The presence of slate and tin sheeting suggests a mix of roofing materials.

The Phase II historic artifact assemblage of 2,837 objects strongly supports a late 19th century origin for the site. The assemblage consisted of 30 activity items (10 clay marbles, a blown glass doll's eye, 2 piece of pencil lead, 10 lighting objects, and 7 rubber and metal gaskets), 649 architectural artifacts (2 bricks, 44 mortar fragments, 2 pieces of slate, 2 wrought nails, 195 cut nails, 102 wire nails, 64 unidentified nails, 14 cut tacks, 137 window glass fragments, 16 screws, 12 wire hooks, 9 corrugated tin sheeting fragments, 19 miscellaneous hardware pieces, 27 stoneware drainage pipe fragments, 4 flue tiles), 48 clothing items (32 buttons and 16 assorted fasteners and ornaments), 1,512 kitchen-related artifacts (560 ceramic sherds, 837 glass container fragments, a utensil handle, 41 crown caps, 5 can fragments, a frying pan, 1 piece of shell, and 66 animal bone fragments), 9 personal items (3 perfume or medicinal containers, a comb fragment, 1 watch part, 1 brooch, 1 key, 1 coin, and a dog license), 2 kaolin tobacco pipe fragments, 3 arms objects (a piece of canister shot and 2 small caliber cartridges), and 584 miscellaneous finds (23 pieces of charcoal, 1 piece of coal, 469 pieces of melted glass, a piece of melted plastic, and 90 pieces of unidentifiable metal). Within the ceramic assemblage were 10 porcelain, 63 ironstone, 41 whiteware, 2 redware, 4 yellowware, 6 Rockingham, and 434 stoneware sherds.

Although the date ranges for some of the recovered artifacts span an earlier time, the overwhelming majority suggest that the house was built after 1880. If an earlier occupation is present at the site, it is ephemeral and overshadowed by the later material. The question remains as to who built the house and lived in it during the 40 or so years it was occupied. Certainly the Atwoods owned the property during the period of occupation and there is archival evidence suggesting at least 3 dwellings on the property, but neither archival research nor archeology attests to who actually lived at 18MO568. The most likely options are that one of the adult males listed in the 1900 Census (George Atwood – age 44 or James Atwood – age 33) had established his own residence on the property separate from that of William and Ariana Atwood, or the Atwoods were leasing to a tenant that is simply not documented.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO568

Site Name: Montrose Chimney

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

**Brief**

**Description:**

19th-early 20th century farm and associated dwelling ruin

Phase II excavation of the prehistoric component of 18MO568 revealed severe disturbance and a lack of intact features or diagnostic artifacts. This component of the site is unlikely to contribute useful information to our understanding of prehistory on the area. Excavation of the historic occupation at the site demonstrated that the archeological remains of the house lack substantial intact architectural elements. Further, no evidence of outbuildings or additional cultural features, beyond those recorded above ground during Phase I work, was found. Likewise, the historic component of 18MO568 appears unlikely to contribute significant information to the historical record of Maryland. The site is not a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002017, Site Files