



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO742 Site Name: Neighborhood

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description: Mid-19th to mid-20th century residences and Methodist chapel; isolated prehistoric artifact

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12 SCS soil & sediment code 9B

Latitude 39.2386 Longitude -77.2868

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 Tenm

- | 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 64 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/> | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- #### Prehistoric
- | | |
|---|---|
| Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Other context
isolated find

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Historic | Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/> | Military | Post-in-ground <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Urban/Rural? Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/> | Frame-built <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Domestic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Transportation | Fortification <input type="checkbox"/> | Masonry <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Homestead <input type="checkbox"/> | Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Encampment <input type="checkbox"/> | Other structure <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> | Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/> | Townsite | Slave related |
| Mansion <input type="checkbox"/> | Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/> | Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Non-domestic agri |
| Plantation <input type="checkbox"/> | Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreational |
| Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/> | Bridge <input type="checkbox"/> | Ch support bldg <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Midden/dump |
| Cellar <input type="checkbox"/> | Ford <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial area | Artifact scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Privy <input type="checkbox"/> | Educational | Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring or well |
| Industrial | Commercial | Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown |
| Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Trading post <input type="checkbox"/> | Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/> | Other context |
| Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/> | Store <input type="checkbox"/> | Bldg or foundation | |
| Mill <input type="checkbox"/> | Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/> | Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples	Soil samples taken N	Historic context samples	Soil samples taken N
Flotation samples taken N	Other samples taken	Flotation samples taken N	Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Clovis	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Perkiomen <input type="text" value="0"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehana <input type="text" value="0"/>
Palmer	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Vernon <input type="text" value="0"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Piscataway <input type="text" value="0"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Calvert <input type="text" value="0"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Selby Bay <input type="text" value="0"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (notch) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Guilford	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Jacks Rf (pent) <input type="text" value="0"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Madison/Potomac <input type="text" value="0"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Levanna <input type="text" value="0"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Popes Creek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Shepard <input type="text" value="0"/>	Keyser <input type="text" value="0"/>
Dames Qtr <input type="text" value="0"/>	Coulbourn <input type="text" value="0"/>	Townsend <input type="text" value="0"/>	Yeocomico <input type="text" value="0"/>
Selden Island <input type="text" value="0"/>	Watson <input type="text" value="0"/>	Minguannan <input type="text" value="0"/>	Monongahela <input type="text" value="0"/>
Accokeek <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mockley <input type="text" value="0"/>	Sullivan Cove <input type="text" value="0"/>	Susquehannock <input type="text" value="0"/>
Wolfe Neck <input type="text" value="0"/>	Clemson Island <input type="text" value="0"/>	Shenks Ferry <input type="text" value="0"/>	
Vinette <input type="text" value="0"/>	Page <input type="text" value="0"/>	Moyaone <input type="text" value="0"/>	
		Potomac Crk <input type="text" value="0"/>	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware	Ironstone <input type="text" value="10"/>	Staffordshire <input type="text" value="0"/>	Stoneware
Astbury <input type="text" value="0"/>	Jackfield <input type="text" value="0"/>	Tin Glazed <input type="text" value="0"/>	English Brown <input type="text" value="0"/>
Borderware <input type="text" value="0"/>	Mn Mottled <input type="text" value="0"/>	Whiteware <input type="text" value="21"/>	Eng Dry-bodied <input type="text" value="0"/>
Buckley <input type="text" value="0"/>	North Devon <input type="text" value="0"/>	Porcelain <input type="text" value="1"/>	Nottingham <input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware <input type="text" value="2"/>	Pearlware <input type="text" value="15"/>		Rhenish <input type="text" value="0"/>
			Wt Salt-glazed <input type="text" value="0"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Other fired clay	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Modified faunal <input type="text" value="0"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Unmod faunal <input type="text" value="0"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Oyster shell <input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Uncommon Obj. <input type="text" value="0"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s) <input type="text" value="0"/>	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 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

Historic Artifacts		
Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="54"/>	Activity item(s) <input type="text" value="8"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="42"/>	Human remain(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="244"/>	Faunal material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen <input type="text" value="40"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material <input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Misc. <input type="text" value="7"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="0"/>	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"/>	Well/cistern <input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation <input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden <input type="checkbox"/>	concrete steps
Hearth/chimney <input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature <input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks <input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds <input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway <input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway <input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence <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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Historic

Brief

Description:

Mid-19th to mid-20th century residences and Methodist chapel; isolated prehistoric artifact

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18MO742, also known as the Neighborhood Site, is comprised of a mid-19th to mid-20th century residences and Methodist chapel and an isolated prehistoric artifact. The site is located on a gently sloping grassy hillslope on the northeast side of MD 335 and northwest of Spire Street in Clarksburg, Maryland. An asphalt M-NCPPC parking lot brackets the northeast side of the site.

The Neighborhood Site includes Parcels 1 and 2 of the Clarksburg Triangle, the property formerly occupied by the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) South and an adjacent parsonage. Since 2007, they have been part of the Clarksburg Triangle Park owned by Montgomery County. Both parcels were originally part of tracts called Money's Worth and Barrick Lot. Money's Worth was patented by John Belt in 1783. Plat references to Barrick Lot could not be located in the Prince George's or Montgomery County records.

The chain-of-title from the modern property can be traced to an 1870 deed granting the property to William C. Willson, the son of prominent landowner William Willson of John. William Willson of John was the son-in-law of John Clark, after whom Clarksburg was named. In addition to lots that Willson of John purchased in Clarksburg in the early 19th century, the lots owned by John Clark passed to him upon Clark's death, meaning Willson of John owned the majority of the lots in Clarksburg at that time. Willson of John appears in the 1840 and 1850 federal censuses. In 1840, Willson of John had a household of 19 people engaged in various economic pursuits, including 11 agricultural workers, one person employed in commerce, and one engineer. The household consisted of six free white people and 13 enslaved African Americans. In 1850, Willson of John, now 74 years old, is listed as a farmer living with his wife, his son Leonidas, and a clerk named Thomas Griffith. Willson of John did not occupy the portion of his property that falls within the Study Area and there is no evidence that a structure existed on the lot during his ownership. Willson of John died in 1851, dividing his property among three surviving heirs, his sons Leonidas and William C. Willson and his daughter, Mary Willson Waters.

In 1870, William C. Willson bought out Leonidas' and Mary's shares of four of his father's former parcels for \$2,392. The third of these parcels is described as a three-cornered lot at the intersection of the main street through Clarksburg and the road to the Methodist Church. During the joint ownership, it is possible that the lot was rented to tenants, but there is no evidence for a building existing within the Neighborhood Site boundary at this time. William C. Willson died later in 1870, and Mary Willson Waters purchased the "three-cornered lot lying on the north side of [Frederick Road] and...also on the westerly side of [Spire Street] leading from said main street or roads to the brick Methodist Church" from representatives of Willson's estate for \$887.

Mary Willson Waters was married to William A. Waters, one of Clarksburg's practicing physicians whose house is shown across Spire Street from the Study Area in the 1865 Martenet and Bond map and in the 1878 Hopkins Atlas. In 1875, William and Mary Waters granted a 0.25-acre portion of this property to Edward Lewis, John S. Belt, William B. Windsor, John A. Lewis, W. W. Welsh, John William Tayler, and C. Richard Murphy, trustees of the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) South. A schism had occurred in the MEC over the issue of slavery in 1844, with the main Clarksburg MEC congregation remaining in the northern (anti-slavery) conference. The Waters' grant was intended for congregants who wanted to join the southern conference, with the land to be "used, kept, maintained and disposed of as a place of divine worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." The church appears within the Study Area on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas. A photograph thought to be from the late 1950s shows the church as a rectangular frame building on a stone foundation with white siding. A second grant by the Waters in 1885 provided an additional 0.75 acres that "shall be held kept and maintained and disposed of as a place of residence for the use and occupancy of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who may from time to time be appointed in said place". This parsonage can be observed on mid-20th-century aerial photographs and appears in the 1950s photograph next to the church.

The split between the northern and southern conferences of the MEC was mended in 1939 and the two MEC congregations in Clarksburg reunited the following year. The former MEC South church building was used to host events and community functions, while the congregation met in the old brick church up the hill. In 1959, the trustees of the Clarksburg MEC deeded the two lots occupied by the MEC South church building and parsonage to Harry and Irene Smith for a nominal consideration. It is during the Smiths' ownership that the church and parsonage buildings can last be seen in aerial photographs. In 1965, Phillip J. Dillon and Joyce M. Dillon transferred the property to P.K. Properties. It is unclear how ownership transferred from the Smiths to the Dillons.

In 1982, P.K. Properties and Phillip and Sherry Kasten of Silver Spring transferred ownership of this and one other property to Sol Rudden, a resident of Clarksburg. By this time, the church and parsonage had been demolished. This deed lists the properties as part of Money's Worth and Barrick Lot. Rudden placed the property in trust in 1993. Rudden's successor trustees, Edward P. Rudden, Aric L. Rudden, and Jerry N. Rudden, sold the property to Montgomery County in 2007 for use in the Clarksburg Triangle Park Project

This site was identified in April of 2018 by Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. during a Phase I survey in advance of sidewalk and walkway improvements on MD 355 in Clarksville. The Phase IB Archeological Survey identified the Neighborhood Site (18MO742), a collection of early 19th through 20th century domestic, architectural, and other classes of artifacts associated with the Methodist Episcopal Chapel South and two adjacent structures, as well as a single piece of quartz cobble shatter, recovered from fill and the A-horizon. While no discernible foundations, post holes, or other structural remains were observed, the rocky rubble identified in STPs 1-4 and 1-5 corresponds to the location of the chapel foundation. The presence of an intact A- and B-horizon below fill across the site suggests that foundation remains of the chapel may be present within the site. Furthermore, intact subsurface deposits and features associated with the adjacent structures may also be present within the site.

In April of 2019 Phase II testing was conducted by Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. Fieldwork included pedestrian reconnaissance and seven 1x1m excavation units. The Phase IB excavational grid was reestablished for the purposes of Phase II investigation. A total of seven 1x1m test units were excavated throughout the Study Area. A total of 396 artifacts were recovered from the test units. The investigation identified extensive surface-level disturbance related to the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage, and over 90 percent of the artifacts came from modern fill contexts, placing limitations on their usefulness for drawing inferences about the site. No articulated structural remains were identified within the Neighborhood Site. Several small areas were identified where intact archaeological proveniences that predate the church appear to have survived the disturbances caused by the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage. These areas, especially TU1, indicate the likely presence of a domestic occupation dating to around the turn of the 19th century, which would predate the church by more than half a century. This makes some sense given the location of the site close to one of the town's early, major intersections and other early structures. Soils in the Neighborhood Site, especially the fill layers overlying the intact archaeological deposits, are highly compacted, gravelly, and extremely difficult to hand dig. Any further archaeological excavation of the Neighborhood Site should be



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undertaken with the use of mechanical excavators to strip back the surface fill deposits.

The artifact assemblage from the Neighborhood Site skews heavily toward Architecture-group material, which occurred approximately twice as frequently as Kitchen group material. Very small amounts of the assemblage were made up of Activities (n=8), Miscellaneous (n=7), and Clothing (n=1) artifacts. This is roughly consistent with the primary use of the site as a church, which would not utilize as many Kitchen-related objects over its occupation history. It should be noted that the focus of the TUs was the church building and not the parsonage, which may have returned a higher proportion of Kitchen materials. Over 90 percent of the artifacts come from modern fill contexts, placing limitations on their usefulness for drawing inferences about the site. However, the very large proportion of nails within the fill suggest they can corroborate the recorded construction of the church building, and the buried soil contexts provide significant information about the use of the site prior to the church's construction.

The architectural assemblage consisted primarily of nails (n=182), which can be used to make general inferences about the date of a building's original construction. Nails predating the early 19th-century were hand-wrought by a blacksmith. Beginning in 1805, machine-cut nails began to be mass produced and were widely utilized in construction throughout the 19th century. Wire nails were introduced in the mid-19th century, but only saw widespread adoption for structural applications after 1890. The vast majority of the nails at the Neighborhood Site are machine-cut nails (n=142), which make up 35.86 percent of the total assemblage. Only 18 of the nails recovered from the site were wire nails, with the remaining 22 being unidentifiable. This indicates that the site's primary building dated to the 19th century, with the wire nails probably used for 20th-century repairs.

Ceramics from the site mostly span the 19th century. Wares from the site are generally serving rather than utilitarian wares, with only four pieces of redware and no stoneware present. This is consistent with the site's primary use as a small community church, which would potentially possess a small collection of serving dishes but likely would not have extensive need for ceramics used for food storage or preparation. Also noteworthy is that 20 of the ceramics (37.04 percent) were found in buried soil contexts that probably predate the church.

Overall, the site's material culture does not provide substantial data on the structure's residents or their relationship to the church building. Historic background research indicates that the residential structure was meant to be occupied by the church's minister. Many of the artifacts from the Neighborhood Site were recovered from fill contexts that may not originate at the site and do not provide meaningful information about the parsonage's inhabitants or the use of the MEC South church. Intact contexts predating the church include domestic artifacts, but not in sufficient quantities to draw meaningful conclusions about the possible 18th- or 19th-century occupation of the site.

The Neighborhood Site possesses an intact surface that predates the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church South on the property buried beneath 20th-century fill. The fill appears to be related to the demolition of the structures on this parcel as well as, possibly, the construction of the church in the late 19th century. Artifacts within the surface date to the early 19th century, suggesting they relate to a former domestic occupation of the site unrelated to the 1870s church or the 1880s parsonage. While cultural features relating to this intact surface were not identified, it is possible that such features exist and, if they did, they would have the potential to reveal significant information about the early 19th century development of Clarksburg. Because the site has the potential to provide information on the development of the project prior to its acquisition for the church, it is recommended that this site is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and should be preserved in place. However, the portion of the site located between the top of the embankment/top of the concrete steps and the current grade of Frederick Road is not believed to contain any intact archaeological deposits. This area is not included in the recommendation of eligibility and no further archaeological investigation of this area is recommended.

Site 18MO742 retains intact, early 19th-century deposits below a dense fill on the bank above a set of concrete stairs. The fill appears to be related to 19th-century construction or late 20th-century demolition of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and associated parsonage. Based on the recovered cultural material, the early 19th-century deposits appear to predate both the church and parsonage. The dense fill constrains access to these intact proveniences. However, the capped and sealed deposits underlying the fill may contain additional information about life in Montgomery County and the early development of Clarksburg. Because the portions of the site on the level grade at the top of the existing concrete stairs have the potential to provide information on the development of the property prior to its acquisition for the church, AAHA recommended this site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D as well as preservation in place. However, it was determined that site 18MO742 did not meet the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places; the extent of disturbances had extensively impacted the integrity and information potential of the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003032, 95003646