



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO746

Site Name: Wims

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP M: 13-10-9, Columbus Woodward House

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-19th to late-20th century African American frame house site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code 16B

Latitude 39.2357

Longitude -77.2827

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 Sene

- | 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 190 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

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

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production area
  - Unknown
  - Other context

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

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken 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    |   | 0 |  |
|------------------------|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Clovis                 | 0 | Perkiomen        | 0 |   |  |
| Hardaway-Dalton        | 0 | Susquehana       | 0 |   |  |
| Palmer                 | 0 | Vernon           | 0 |   |  |
| Kirk (notch)           | 0 | Piscataway       | 0 |   |  |
| Kirk (stem)            | 0 | Calvert          | 0 |   |  |
| Le Croy                | 0 | Selby Bay        | 0 |   |  |
| Morrow Mntn            | 0 | Jacks Rf (notch) | 0 |   |  |
| Guilford               | 0 | Jacks Rf (pent)  | 0 |   |  |
| Brewerton              | 0 | Madison/Potomac  | 0 |   |  |
| Otter Creek            | 0 | Levanna          | 0 |   |  |

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

|               |   |                |   |               |   |               |   |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| Marcey Creek  | 0 | Popes Creek    | 0 | Shepard       | 0 | Keyser        | 0 |
| Dames Qtr     | 0 | Coulbourn      | 0 | Townsend      | 0 | Yeocomico     | 0 |
| Selden Island | 0 | Watson         | 0 | Minguannan    | 0 | Monongahela   | 0 |
| Accokeek      | 0 | Mockley        | 0 | Sullivan Cove | 0 | Susquehannock | 0 |
| Wolfe Neck    | 0 | Clemson Island | 0 | Shenks Ferry  | 0 |               |   |
| Vinette       | 0 | Page           | 0 | Moyaone       | 0 |               |   |
|               |   |                |   | Potomac Crk   | 0 |               |   |

### Historic Sherd Types

|                    |    |             |    |                  |    |                  |   |
|--------------------|----|-------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|---|
| <b>Earthenware</b> |    | Ironstone   | 56 | Staffordshire    | 0  | <b>Stoneware</b> |   |
| Astbury            | 0  | Jackfield   | 0  | Tin Glazed       | 0  | English Brown    | 0 |
| Borderware         | 0  | Mn Mottled  | 0  | Whiteware        | 65 | Eng Dry-bodied   | 0 |
| Buckley            | 0  | North Devon | 0  | <b>Porcelain</b> | 0  | Nottingham       | 0 |
| Creamware          | 12 | Pearlware   | 33 |                  |    | Rhenish          | 0 |
|                    |    |             |    |                  |    | Wt Salt-glazed   | 0 |

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

| Prehistoric Artifacts |   | Other fired clay |   | 0 |  |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|---|--|
| Flaked stone          | 2 | Human remain(s)  |   |   |  |
| Ground stone          | 0 | Modified faunal  | 0 |   |  |
| Stone bowls           | 0 | Unmod faunal     | 0 |   |  |
| Fire-cracked rock     | 0 | Oyster shell     |   |   |  |
| Other lithics (all)   | 0 | Floral material  |   |   |  |
| Ceramics (all)        | 1 | Uncommon Obj.    | 0 |   |  |
| Rimsherds             | 0 | Other            |   |   |  |

### Prehistoric Features

|                   |   |                   |  |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Mound(s)          | 0 | Storage/trash pit |  |
| Midden            |   | Burial(s)         |  |
| Shell midden      |   | Ossuary           |  |
| Postholes/molds   |   | Unknown           |  |
| House pattern(s)  |   | Other             |  |
| Palisade(s)       |   |                   |  |
| Hearth(s)         |   |                   |  |
| Lithic reduc area |   |                   |  |

### 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"/> |

Dated features present at site

Building A feature - foundation fill determined construction date of early 19th century

| Historic Artifacts |     | Tobacco related  |     | 3 |  |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----|---|--|
| Pottery (all)      | 485 | Activity item(s) | 73  |   |  |
| Glass (all)        | 526 | Human remain(s)  |     |   |  |
| Architectural      | 986 | Faunal material  |     |   |  |
| Furniture          | 2   | Misc. kitchen    | 133 |   |  |
| Arms               | 0   | Floral material  |     |   |  |
| Clothing           | 53  | Misc.            | 170 |   |  |
| Personal items     | 1   | Other            |     |   |  |

### Historic Features

|                    |                                     |                  |                          |                  |                          |                                  |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Const feature      | <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar hole/cellar | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Trash pit/dump   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Railroad bed     | <input type="checkbox"/> | cemented stone wall, brick piers |                                     |
| Hearth/chimney     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Sheet midden     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Earthworks       | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                  |                                     |
| Postholes/molds    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Planting feature | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mill raceway     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                  |                                     |
| Paling ditch/fence | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Road/walkway     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wheel pit        | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                  |                                     |

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  0 +/-  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 late-20th century African American frame house site

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18MO746, also known as the Wims Site or the Columbus Woodward House site, is a mid-19th to late-20th century African American frame house site. The site is located in the Town of Clarksburg in northern Montgomery County, approximately 65 m north of the intersection of Frederick and Stringtown Roads. The area is relatively flat, wooded, and overgrown. It is poorly drained and parts of this area are sometimes covered with standing water.

The Wims site property can be traced to an 1804 deed that conveyed a one-half acre lot on the northeast side of an unspecified road (probably Frederick Road) from Thomas Browning to James Hawkins for 13 pounds, 2 shillings, 6 pence. Hawkins had purchased a neighboring parcel in 1802, which contained the Sibley site. In 1814, Hawkins sold a lot totaling 16,500 square feet to Mary Griffith for \$100.00. The boundaries of the modern property containing the Wims site largely correspond with the boundaries described in the current deed.

By 1830, Elisha and Mary P. Jones owned the lot and sold it to William W. Benton for \$100.00. An index search was attempted and reference to a deed transferring the property from Mary Griffith to the Joneses could not be found; it is possible Mary Griffith married Elisha Jones. A deed from 1835 indicates that Rebecca (sic.) Griffith sold the same property to Benton for \$90, but it is unclear why the lot would be transferred to him again by a different member of the Griffith family. Benton appears in the 1840 census with a household of 10 people, eight of whom were slaves. By 1860, when Benton next appears, he is listed as a 60-year-old living with his wife, Catharine, working as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,200. The nearest post office to his residence is Damascus, suggesting he did not occupy the Clarksburg property he owned and that he likely leased it to a tenant. In 1863, Benton and his wife sold the lot to Mary Crandle for \$200.00. Here, the property is described as located on the north side of the road from Rockville to Frederick.

In 1865, Mary Crandle and her husband, James A. Crandle sold the lot to Charles R. Murphy for \$225.00. Charles R. Murphy also owned neighboring property, containing the Sibley site, at around the same time. Murphy and his wife, E. Rebecca Murphy conveyed this lot to Obadiah Layton for \$275.00 in 1867 while retaining the neighboring lot. In 1871, Obadiah Layton and his wife, Sarah Layton sold the lot to George W. Hilton for \$200.00. The 1878 Hopkins map indicates that Hilton was living across the street in that year, while Columbus O. Woodward is shown occupying the residence within the Study Area. Woodward is listed living in Clarksburg during the 1870 census and it is reasonable to presume that Woodward rented the premises from Hilton. Thomas H. S. Boyd's treatise on the history of Montgomery County records that the Honorable George W. Hilton moved to Clarksburg in 1859 and in the 1870's purchased four tracts of land that he improved to become profitable agriculturally. Boyd also notes that Hilton erected several "handsome dwellings in Clarksburg, that have added materially to promoting the attractions of the village".

In 1889, George Hilton and his wife, Frances Hilton, sold the lot to Singleton Davis for \$300.00. On the same day, Davis mortgaged the property to Columbus O. Woodward (then living in Washington, D.C.) for half the sum used to purchase this "improved lot" from the Hiltons. Immediately following the mortgage, Davis purchased all of Columbus Woodward's interest in the property, however the mortgage was not fully repaid until 1892. Singleton Davis appears in the 1880 census, before he acquired the land containing the Study Area. Davis, 17 at the time of the census, is listed as an African American farm laborer in the household of Mary Bowie, his mother. This would make him 26 years of age when he purchased the property from the Hiltons in 1889. Also appearing in this household in 1880 is his half-brother Matthew Gassaway (26), who also worked as a farm laborer. Joseph Sibley is shown to be his neighbor in this census, suggesting that Joseph occupied the Sibley site after Jonathan Sibley's death. Singleton Davis may or may not be related to a 55-year-old Singleton Davis recorded in Montgomery County District 1 in 1870.

In 1891, Davis transferred the lot to Jane A. Davis, who, based on the consideration of "love and affection," is likely one of Davis' close relatives. The deed does not provide acreage or metes and bounds. One year later, in October of 1892, Davis conveyed the lot to John H. Wims. John H. Wims was born in 1847 and appears in the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses. The 1880 census lists him as an African American male who worked as a farm laborer. His wife, Emma Wims (35), two children, Clifton Wims (6) and Eliza S. Wims (3), and two stepchildren, Ida Lee (13), and Gertrude Lee (8), were members of his household. Wims is shown living two residences away from George Hilton, who owned the property at the time the census was taken, indicating that he lived within the village of Clarksburg prior to his acquisition of the property. In 1900, Wims is listed as a day laborer who was not employed for four months of the preceding year. At this time, he is recorded as living with his wife Emma, children John W. (19) and Freddie (12), stepdaughter Gertie Hawkins (28), and grandchildren Lucy E. (12) and Roy S. Hawkins (9). The census confirms John H. Wims owned his own home in 1900. In 1920, John H. Wims was widowed and living with his son-in-law Charles Mason (48), daughter Sedonia Mason (42), and grandson Howard Mason (18). Wims is never listed as a mail carrier, but his son, John W. Wims, served as a mail carrier in 1900 at the age of 19. John W. Wims died in 1909 and is buried at the Clarksburg United Methodist Church cemetery.

In 1979, the Wims property was recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as the Columbus Woodward House based on Woodward's listing on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas. The MIHP form presents two different narratives for the construction sequence of the house, but the one presented on the front page of the form appears most credible and is detailed here. The form details the house as a 2.5-story frame house that is L-shaped and composed of two sections. The principal section, potentially constructed in the late 19th century, is described as fronting onto the main road, while the smaller rear block, potentially constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century, sits perpendicular to the road and is attached to the rear western portion of the principal block. A shed porch is described as sheltering the front of the principal block. A number of photos are included with the form and provide excellent insight into the appearance of the house at this time. The photo of the principal section indicates that the ground surface to the right of the structure when facing it, is roughly level, but appears to drop away behind the house and requires a walkway to access a concrete block lean-to attached to the rear of the house. Meanwhile, the photo of the rear L indicates that the natural topography slopes relatively sharply downwards from Frederick Road. In this photograph, the ground floor is shown to be several feet above grade and that steps, actually missing at the time of the photograph, were required to reach the door. The photo also provides evidence for the likely presence of some kind of cellar in this portion of the house. The MIHP form also includes a number of interior photos, as well as photos of Mrs. Emily Wims and Mr. Delaware Wims, wife and son of John H. Wims.

Ownership of the property stayed within the Wims family into the late 20th century, after the death of John H. Wims' heir Joseph Wims on July 26, 1988. In 1991, the heirs of Joseph Wims' estate sold the lot to members of the Kostaris family for \$114,120.00. Foris and Eleftheria Kostaris hold one-half interest as tenants by entirety, and Evangelos Kostaris holds one-half interest of the property. In 2006, Fotis Kostaris, Eleftheria Kostaris and Evangelos Kostaris sold the property to Montgomery County for \$375,000.00.

The Wims Site (18MO746) was identified during a Phase IB survey conducted by AAHA in August 2018. A total of 18 STPs was excavated at 10-m intervals, 14 of which were positive for cultural material. In addition, a number of structural features were noted on the surface, including a brick pier and a fieldstone



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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief

Description:

Mid-19th to late-20th century African American frame house site

Unknown

retaining wall. The site was interpreted as the remains of a 19th-century house belonging to Columbus O. Woodward on historic maps and later owned by John H. Wims, one of the burgeoning class of African American property owners in post-Civil War Clarksburg. Artifacts at this site suggested an occupation that ran from the 19th century into the mid-20th century. It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D and a Phase II investigation was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

A Phase II investigation was conducted by AAHA in 2019, including a pedestrian survey, shovel test pits, and excavation units. The area was partially overgrown and strewn with litter at the start of the survey and clearing the vegetation and modern refuse revealed structural remains in the portion of the site closest to Frederick Road. These included a concrete cap over a probable well, the remains of a concrete porch foundation fronting Frederick Road, the base of a brick chimney, a fieldstone retaining wall patched with concrete, and evidence for two separate foundations, designated Building A and Building B. Building A is an L-shaped house documented in 1979 as the Columbus Woodward/John Henry Wims House that has since been demolished. Seven TUs at the Wims Site were placed to investigate Building A.

The artifacts recovered from Building A squarely place the building's demolition in the late 20th century, corroborating records that it was still standing in the late 1970s. The structure's demolition evidently involved burning, evidenced by the heavily concentrated charcoal in TU7 and TU8 and the charcoal-rich fill layers encountered elsewhere in Building A. The demolition resulted in the truncation of the house's original foundation, infilling of the house's cellar hole, and grading to cover most of the structural remains with a gentle slope. In most cases, the demolition debris on the interior of the structure was placed directly on top of a thin living surface that had formed over subsoil during the house's occupation. Potential intact interior living surfaces within Building A were observed in TU7 and TU8.

The 1878 Hopkins Atlas suggests the house was originally oriented with its short wall fronting Frederick Road, suggesting that the rear "L" is the original house and the front of the house was added later. The exterior of Building A uniformly exhibited 20th-century modification along the foundation walls, especially associated with the rear portion of the structure. TU4 and TU5, located in the house's rear "L," both contained concrete reinforcement along the walls' exteriors that was underpinned with fill soils bearing 20th-century artifacts. An intact builders' trench was identified in TU4 that contained two pieces of ironstone probably dating it to the mid-19th century, although a piece of creamware recovered from this feature suggests a possible occupation for the site that potentially predates the presumed early-19th century construction of Building A. Further credence for an earlier occupation is provided by TU6. Located to the eastern exterior of the front section of the structure indicated that the ground surface had been artificially raised in this area to match the front of the structure. This roughly level ground surface can be seen in the photographs taken in 1979 for the MIHP form. However, artifacts recovered from below these fill layers consistently date to the late 18th/early 19th centuries, and this matches those found within the interior of TU7. Located along the front wall, close to the western end of the front section of the structure, TU7 contained a handful of pearlware (n=7) and creamware (n=1) sherds below the demolition fill. Combined, these potentially intact archaeological deposits may indicate that the structure's front section, or at least the foundation of the front section, was built earlier than originally believed.

Building B is located west of Building A. Probing and the extent of surface rubble suggests that this building measures roughly 4.5 m by 9.5 m (14' 9" by 31' 2"). It was oriented with its short wall fronting Frederick Road, much like the rear section of Building A. This building was investigated with three TUs, and a fieldstone foundation belonging to Building B was uncovered in TU9. The fieldstone foundation is more substantial than would be expected for an outbuilding and this, along with the building's dimensions, suggests that it is another house structure. The stratigraphy of TU11 suggests that the house was demolished, and the interior was filled with demolition debris, and then fill was brought into grade over the entire structure. Artifacts from the building's interior point to the building's demolition in the 20th century, and it probably predated 1957 as the building is not visible in aerial photography from that year. Feature 6 may be Building B's original builders' trench, but no artifacts were observed in this feature, making it difficult to assess the building's original date. However, as with Building B, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition fill associated with structure contains both creamware and pearlware and may indicate an occupation of the structure as early as the turn of the 19th century or before.

STPs and TUs excavated to the north of the two buildings demonstrate the presence of a sheet midden that likely encompassed part of Building A's rear yard, with cultural material appearing in shovel tests as much as 30 m north of Building A. The artifact density dropped in the STPs furthest from the house. Part of the artifact distribution behind the house can be attributed to slopewash, as water drains from the house area toward a low-lying wetland. The deposits in the sheet midden do not appear to be stratified, with modern artifacts in TU2 and TU3 being observed in mixed throughout the entire assemblage. The demolition and grading of the area surrounding Building A may have led to the movement of a greater number of artifacts than otherwise would have been generated through erosional processes alone. The investigation of the Wims Site revealed the presence of two sets of building foundations. The first related to the L-shaped Wims structure, which was labeled as Building A for the purposes of the investigation. The second fieldstone foundation was identified farther to the west of Building A and was designated Building B. STPs and TUs excavated to the north of Building A demonstrate the presence of a sheet midden that likely encompassed part of Building A's rear yard, with cultural material appearing in shovel tests as much as 30 m north of the structure. The deposits in the sheet midden do not appear to be stratified, with modern artifacts mixed with those from the 19th century. Both the deposits in the yard and the deposits within Building A mostly relate to the property's ownership by the Wim's family, which owned the property from 1891 to the early 1990s. Prior to this, the property had a succession of owners dating back to the early 19th century. Based on the artifact assemblage, it seems likely the house was constructed during the ownership of William Benton or Mary Crandle, with the house certainly in place by 1865, when it was occupied by a tenant named Obadiah Layton.

The foundation for Building B was identified to the west of that of Building A. The fieldstone foundation is more substantial than would be expected for an outbuilding and this, along with the building's dimensions, suggests that it is another house structure. The interior of the foundation appears to indicate it was filled with demolition debris. Artifacts from the building's interior point to the building's demolition in the 20th century, and it is not visible in aerial photograph from 1957. However, as with Building A, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition fill associated with structure contains both creamware and pearlware and may indicate an occupation of the structure as early as the turn of the 19th century or before. Due to the identification of the foundation late in the investigation, only two square meters of excavation were conducted in respect to Building B.

The total artifact assemblage from the Wims Site consisted of 1909 artifacts. Architecture-group artifacts were most attested (n=986 or 51.65 percent), followed by Kitchen (n=618 or 32.37 percent), Miscellaneous (n=170 or 8.91 percent), Activities (n=73 or 3.82 percent), Clothing (n=53 or 2.78 percent), and very small assemblages of Tobacco, Furniture, and Personal items. Diagnostic artifacts included diagnostic ceramics (n=172) recovered from the site that mainly reflect a 19th-century occupation of the Wims Site; this primarily consisted of 19th-century whiteware (n=65 or 37.79 percent) and 19th-century ironstone (n=56 or 32.56 percent). The majority of the identifiable nails (n=271) were wire nails, while only 86 were identifiable machine-cut. This likely indicates that the original structure was built in the 19th century and was repaired and added to over time. A large amount of kitchen glass was recovered from the site, mostly represented by 20th-century machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=122 or 46.56 percent of the kitchen glass assemblage) and three whole machine-made bottles (Figure 88). Earlier bottle forms are also present, including blown-in-mold fragments (n=11 or 4.20 percent) and free-blown fragments



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(n=2 or 0.76 percent), but in much smaller numbers than machine-made.

Three possible lithic artifacts were also recovered from this site, but they were recovered from demolition fill contexts and do not reflect a meaningful precontact component to the site.

Archaeological evaluation investigations at the Wims Site resulted in the identification of the expected dwelling foundation that was recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties listing from 1979 (Building A). The fill within this foundation had been heavily manipulated and consisted of substantial quantities of demolition debris. Believed to comprise two separate construction phases, the excavations were unable to determine a clear chronological construction sequence of the front or rear sections of the structure but did provide a construction date for the overall structure in the first half of the 19th century. The structure's demolition has destroyed the majority of archaeological proveniences associated with the Wim's family's 20th-century occupation. Most of the archaeological deposits that could provide information regarding the occupation of the structure by members of Clarksburg's burgeoning African American middle class, the Wims family, has been disturbed by the demolition of the structure. Building A does not possess potential to provide additional information on 19th- and 20th-century domestic life in Clarksburg. Due to the lack of further significant information potential, AAHA recommended that the portion of the Wims Site comprising Building A is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Outside the excavations associated with Building A, investigations also resulted in the identification of a second fieldstone foundation (Building B). Beyond the foundation itself, no intact features were identified in association with Building B, so the date for this building's construction is unknown. Artifacts recovered from the foundation's interior suggest it was demolished in the 20th century, prior to 1957, as it does not appear on a historic aerial photograph from that year. Building B was identified late in the investigations and significant questions remain about its construction and occupants. The historic consumption patterns of the African American family who occupied this house for nearly a century have largely been masked by the 20th-century demolition of the property. The 20th century artifacts recovered from the site came primarily from demolition contexts and were heavily disturbed. As such it was not possible to draw meaningful conclusions regarding the consumption patterns or living standards of the Wim's family compared to others within Clarksburg.

However, it was determined that site 18MO746 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):

95003035, 95003646, 18MO746 SF