



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR377

Site Name: Barnes Farmstead

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

late 19th-20th century farmstead, Late Archaic & Early Woodland short-term resource procurement

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code GaB

Latitude 39.0556

Longitude -76.8496

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 73 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Patux

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 518 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

### 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  High terrace

Hilltop/bluff  Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat  Hillslope

Upland flat  Unknown

Ridgetop  Other

Terrace  knoll

Low terrace

### Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

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

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken U

Flotation samples taken U

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>			49	Nottingham
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish
							Wt Salt-glazed

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	216
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

19th-20th century foundations

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	86
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	23
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	737
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	277
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	197
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Barnes Farmstead Site, 18PR377, encompasses the remains of a 19th century farmstead and a Late Archaic to Early Woodland period prehistoric lithic scatter. The roughly 2 acre site is located in an upland setting near Laurel, in Prince George's County. The surrounding landscape is gently rolling uplands, moderately cut by drainages which flow toward an unnamed tributary of Beaver Creek some 3.6 km to the south and thence, to the Potomac River. The site is situated in a heavily overgrown clearing with vegetation consisting mostly of hardwoods including oak, maple, and Virginia pine. Dense oatbriar, raspberry, wild rose, and cultivated species, such as Vinca Minor and Tiger lilies are also present. Galestown gravelly loamy sand predominates at the site.

The site was first identified in 1980 during the course of a Phase I survey. The survey was conducted in order to locate cultural resources prior to the development of the site by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Phase I work combined predictive modeling with pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface testing. The first phase of work consisted of superficial pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area to familiarize the field researchers with the terrain and boundaries of the project area. The second phase consisted of an intensive reconnaissance and subsurface testing in areas deemed likely to exhibit significant archeological resources (i.e. based on the predictive modeling) and areas of planned impact. The intensive reconnaissance consisted of examination of exposed ground surfaces and examination of topography for anomalies related to archeological features. Subsurface tests consisted of shovel test pits (STPs) 25 – 30 cm in diameter, dug down to subsoil. The soil was carefully examined by trowelling.

Three areas were chosen for intensive survey based on the predictive modeling, historical data, and initial pedestrian survey. Area I, near the northeast corner of the survey area, was identified as the farmstead of one J. Alonzo Barnes on an 1878 map of the area and the same structure was also shown on a 1914 Maryland Geological Survey Map. Intensive survey of this area led to the discovery of 18PR377. A total of 36 STPs were excavated in this area, 7 of which yielded historic artifacts. STPs were either placed at varying intervals in two transects situated approximately 152.4 m (500 ft) apart from one another or were judgmentally placed around two structural ruins noted in Area I.

The first structure was a cement foundation with a raised floor, 18.29 x 4.57 m (60 X 15 ft). The cement was poured over local stone indicating that the modern cement may be the result of a rebuilding of an earlier structure. The second structure could not be completely defined because of heavy overgrowth and time limitations. It was a stone foundation and one STP excavated adjacent to the foundation revealed a possible builder's trench. A total of 38 artifacts were found, including fragments of mortar, tile pieces, brick pieces, a wire nail, 2 cut nails, a sherd of gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 of yellowware, 22 fragments of amber bottle glass, 1 shard of light aqua bottle glass, 2 fragments of bone, and miscellaneous metal objects. The artifacts suggest a date of occupation to the latter half of the 19th century and the 20th century. Based on these findings, Phase II work was recommended should the FDA wish to undertake construction at the site.

Researchers returned to Site 18PR377 in June and July of 1991 to conduct Phase II testing prior to the construction of new National Guard facilities. The US Army National Guard was proposing the construction of a new facility containing a building complex with an armory, a storage building, ancillary structures and a parking area. As part of the background work for the Phase II testing, archival research was conducted.

Archival work reveals that the site lies within a 200 acre 18th century land grant entitled "Tyler's Range". The locally prominent Snowden family had acquired the property by the 19th century, though they made no improvements to the site area. In 1873, Henry and Sophia Snowden sold the property to Jame M. Lewis, who resold it two years later to John W. Jenkins of Baltimore. An 1878 Atlas of Prince George's County (the map mentioned above) depicts a Lewis W. Jenkins living in a structure north of the site and a structure designated J. Alonzo Barnes. However, deed research has shown that Barnes did not own the property. He probably served as a tenant farmer for John W. Jenkins. Late 19th century assessment records indicate that the improvements on the Jenkins tract were valued at \$400 and may refer to the Barnes residence.

Examination of county census records, deeds, wills, tax assessments, cemetery records, and marriage licenses turned up no reference to the name J. Alonzo Barnes. However, the cemetery of Pleasant Grove Methodist-Episcopal Meeting House, located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the farmstead on Springfield Road, contains the gravestone of a Georgiann Barnes (1884-1952). During the Civil War, Pleasant Grove became a primarily black church when white Methodists broke away in 1860 to establish nearby Perkins Chapel. Whether Georgiann Barnes was related to J. Alonzo is not clear, but no other Barnes was identified in the region.

William D. Pyles acquired the property in 1893, and promptly resold it to Edward Perkins and Richard E. Marlow. Marlow, a farmer, probably occupied the Barnes farmstead and cultivated the property. The 1900 Federal Census listed Perkins as a government clerk. Marlow lived on the property with his wife Martha, two children, and a hired farm laborer. The 1907 USGS Laurel 15 minute quad map depicts a single structure at the site. Perkins and Marlow utilized the land for agricultural and residential purposes until 1919, when John L. and Margaret Maffett purchased the tract. The Maffetts, along with Russell and Violet Markle, sold the property to the United States government in 1937.

Phase II excavations began with the excavation of 102 shovel tests within a 10 meter grid. An additional 59 retests were made at 5 meter intervals around STPs from which cultural materials were recovered. Shovel tests measuring 30 cm in diameter were excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. Soils were removed by natural strata and were sifted through hardware mesh. Based on the STP results, twelve 1 X 1 m test units were placed to test extant features and areas of artifact concentration. These units were excavated by natural strata where possible, or in arbitrary 10 cm levels. Test units were also excavated 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All soils were screened through hardware cloth.

The Phase II work revealed that Site 18PR377 is characterized primarily by 3 structural features: a cement foundation/pad, an amorphous pile of fieldstones and cobbles, and a fieldstone and mortar foundation. Seven additional features were also identified. These included two postholes (Features 1 & 3), one brick concentration (Feature 2), two shovel test pits from Phase I investigations (Features 4 & 6), a possible builder's trench (Feature 5 – the associations of which could not be determined), and a pipe trench containing two cast iron pipes (Feature 8).

Artifacts recovered during the course of Phase II investigations include both prehistoric and historic remains. The historic assemblage is likely related to the aforementioned Barnes farmstead identified on historic maps. The materials range in date from 1790 to present, with the majority being from after 1890 and consisting of machine cut nails, wire nails, and bottle glass fragments. The historic assemblage consisted of 13 activity items, 728 architectural artifacts, 9 clothing objects, 4 personal items, 359 kitchen remains, and 195 miscellaneous objects. Ceramic sherds described in the full site report include 2 creamware



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sherds, 5 pearlware, 49 whiteware, 2 ironstone, 6 redware, 3 yellowware, and 17 stoneware sherds. The full kitchen assemblage is not described in details, but much of it is described as being bottle glass. The prehistoric artifact assemblage consisted of 5 projectile points (and fragments), 16 cores, 15 utilized flakes, 180 unmodified flakes, 2 anvil stones, 2 hammerstones, 1 unidentified groundstone object, and 4 other lithics. Identifiable point types include a Merom/Potts point, a Susquehanna Broadspear, and a Savannah River point. The prehistoric component appears to be a lithic scatter or short-term campsite of Late Archaic-Early Woodland age.

In general, the high frequency of architectural debris (nails), and low numbers of temporally and behavioral diagnostic artifacts from the site, reveal little about its former occupants. In addition, there was widespread evidence of disturbance throughout the site. Disturbances include deep plowing and the burning of the building with the fieldstone foundation with subsequent displacement of the associated rubble pile. The prehistoric component was likewise subjected to plowing and no prehistoric features were encountered. Based on these findings, the site does not appear to possess significant research potential. It should not be considered a significant resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006620, 00006692