



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18SO371

Site Name: Sidney Miller Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s) MIHP # S-343; Webley

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter; Early 19th to 20th century farmstead, 18th century artifact scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 3

SCS soil & sediment code Qea,QeB,lkC,

Latitude 38.1764

Longitude -75.6956

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-10%

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
- High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff
- Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat
- Hillslope
- Upland flat
- Unknown
- Ridgetop
- Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Jones Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 61 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860 Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900 Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930 Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930 Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context Y

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American P

Unknown

Anglo-American Y

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin		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="0"/>	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="0"/>	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="0"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="0"/>			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		0	
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="7"/>	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		0	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="45"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="5"/>		
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="374"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	<input type="text" value="84"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="1014"/>		
Arms	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="42"/>		
Personal items	<input type="text" value="2"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	brick wall (garden wall?)	
Hearth/chimney	<input 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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab (Not Yet Accessioned)

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

18SO371, also known as the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead site, is located on the western side of the Delmarva Peninsula in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The site is in the Town of Princess Anne, to the west of U.S. Highway 13 and immediately south of Jones Creek. Previous ground disturbance within the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site is for the most part limited to previous agricultural activities. The Manokin River is immediately adjacent to the Great Bay Solar Project Site and is the nearest major water feature. Six soil units are present within the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site. In general, soils within the site consist of silty to sandy loams with some sandy loams. Soil drainage ranges from poorly drained to well drained, and most soils occur on depressions, flats, fluvio-marine terraces, terraces, and knolls.

Pre-contact Native American settlement patterns on the Eastern Shore can be broadly characterized as emphasizing elevated, well-drained landforms adjacent to freshwater sources and/or ecologically rich tidal areas. For pre-contact Native American resources, the key assumption is that pre-contact Native American populations located their settlements in areas that maximized their access to key subsistence resources (e.g., water, wild plant foods, and domesticated plants for Woodland period groups). As soil productivity and distance to water are identified as key variables, fewer sites are found farther away from water sources. The Phase II archaeological investigation area is located on relatively flat ground, immediately adjacent to (south of) Jones Creek. Additionally, the potential to encounter intact, buried deposits and archaeological sites is higher in areas that have historically seen little to no development or ground disturbing activities. Eighteen non-diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered during the previous Phase I survey conducted by Grubb within Solar Site #1. Site types likely to be encountered include (but are not limited to) features, isolated artifacts, and burials. Based on topography, setting, soil, and proximity to water sources, the Phase II study area is considered sensitive for Native American archaeological resources, and there is a high potential for encountering additional Native American sites.

The historic context of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farm site starts in the 17th century. The name "Webley" refers to a large tract of land that covers both sides of modern U.S. Highway 13 in the vicinity of Site 18SO371. The Webley tract was the site of the original Somerset County Courthouse which was built there in 1675. The precise location of the original courthouse is unknown though, and a new courthouse was built in 1694 at a different location. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, this land tract was owned by the Miller and King families. The site is of pre-Civil War origin and formerly included a house and agricultural buildings that were demolished in 2005. A house and granary, the first structures comprising the Sidney Miller Farm, were constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century, with a corn crib following in the mid-19th century, and additional outbuildings, including metal implement sheds, in the modern era. The extant farm complex was recorded on a Maryland State Historic Sites Inventory Form in 1986. All standing buildings were demolished in 2005. The farmstead also includes an associated family plot cemetery, with a minimum of 7 interments dating to the early and mid-19th century.

In 2009, Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc. recorded a multicomponent pre-contact Native American/historic archaeological site at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site (designated 18SO371) during shovel testing and surface inspection as part of a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Somerset County Detention Center Project. As recorded by Grubb (2009), the historic component of the site consisted of a small graveyard, two historic post-mold features, and 835 artifacts dating to the 18th through 20th centuries. The pre-contact Native American component of the site consisted of 18 non-diagnostic lithic artifacts. The historic-period artifacts were largely clustered near the locations of the former buildings associated with the 19th century farmstead. However, a small number of diagnostic artifacts dating to the 19th century may indicate an earlier phase of historic habitation of the site, prior to the construction of the Sidney Miller Farmstead. The majority of pre-contact Native American artifacts are clustered in the northeastern portion of the parcel, with isolated pre-contact Native American artifacts encountered in very low densities throughout the rest of the site.

During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Great Bay Solar Project, EDR revisited the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead site and associated cemetery, and identified a small surface scatter of approximately 50 highly fragmented pieces of red brick, white earthenware, window glass, and bottle glass that may represent the former location of the house. EDR did not note any pre-contact Native American artifacts on the ground surface at the site.

Given the extent of previous shovel testing at the site and ground visibility at the time of survey, EDR did not excavate any additional shovel tests, but conducted pedestrian survey of Great Bay Solar Site #1 and the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site, and mapped and photographed the historic-period debris scatter and cemetery. As a result of these Phase I archaeological surveys, EDR recommended the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site as potentially eligible for NRHP-inclusion.

The graveyard consists of family plot located in a small cluster of trees within a fallow agricultural field approximately 300 ft. (91 m) west of the previously documented farmstead complex area. Grubb identified six headstones and one footstone at the graveyard. Four of the headstones contained legible inscriptions at the time of the previous survey.

During the Phase II archaeological investigation, the current condition of the site cemetery was evaluated and documented, and compared to conditions documented during previous Phase I surveys at the site. In addition to the seven markers noted during the initial Phase I survey, the Phase II investigation identified an additional footer and a brick within the cemetery boundaries, as well as a depression/possible grave shaft within the cemetery.

EDR's Phase II archaeological investigation included an assessment of current site conditions and the excavation of test units, as described below. The placement of test units was determined based on the over-all assessment of the condition of Site 18SO371, as well as the results of previously completed Phase I archaeological investigations. Upon initiating Phase II archaeological fieldwork, EDR conducted a thorough walk-over survey of the site to assess the site's over-all conditions and the extent of ground disturbance visible from construction activities, and to determine appropriate placement of test units.

During the previous Phase I archaeological investigations at the site by Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. horizontal boundaries of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site were identified through systematic shovel testing on a 50-ft. (15-m) interval grid. These boundaries were confirmed during EDR's subsequent Phase I survey at the site. As such, EDR did not excavate additional shovel tests during the Phase II archaeological investigation. The principal archaeological field method utilized for the Phase II archaeological investigation included the excavation of nine 3-ft. by 3-ft. (1-m by 1-m) test units to more precisely document the stratigraphic integrity of the site, investigate artifact concentrations, and/or investigate potential features.

The locations of test units excavated were determined based on the preliminary visual assessment, as well as the results of the previously conducted Phase I



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archaeological surveys. Following the determination of site stratigraphy based on the initial control units, the plowzone was excavated as a single stratum/level within the seven remaining test units. All soils excavated from test units were screened through 0.25-in. (0.64-cm) hardware cloth. Test units were terminated after the excavation of two culturally sterile 4-in. (10-cm) levels. Soil profiles were hand-drawn and photo-documented, and notes for each test unit were recorded on pre-printed standardized field record sheets.

Area 1: Area 1 is located in the southwestern portion of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site. This area is approximately 0.3 ac. (0.12 ha) in size, and approximately 117 ft. (36 m) north-south and 132 ft. (40 m) east-west. Test Units excavated within Area 1 included Test Units 1 and 2. In total, 13 historic-period artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Test Unit 1. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 include ferrous metal fragments (n=6), whiteware sherds (n=2), colorless bottle glass fragments (n=2), a green bottle glass fragment (n=1), a creamware sherd (n=1), and an iron hinge (n=1). Additionally, 25+/- brick fragments were noted, but were not collected. All of the artifacts in Test Unit 1 were recovered from Stratum I. In total, 11 historic-period artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Test Unit 2. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2 include colorless bottle glass fragments (n=2), creamware sherds (n=2), whiteware sherds (n=2), a colorless flat glass fragment (n=1), an olive bottle glass fragment (n=1), a redware sherd (n=1), a pearlware sherd (n=1), and a semivitreous porcelain sherd (n=1). Additionally, 14 brick fragments were noted, but were not collected. All of the artifacts in Test Unit 2 were recovered from Stratum I, and no cultural material or features were recovered or noted below this stratum. No archaeological features were observed within these two test units. No cultural materials were recovered or noted below Stratum I, and no pre-contact Native American artifacts or features were noted or recovered from Test Unit 1. Historic-period artifacts were mixed throughout the plowzone with no apparent vertical patterning.

Area 2: Area 2 is located to the east of a north-south running drainage ditch, in the approximate location of the former house associated with the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site. Area 2 is approximately 0.4 ac. (0.16 ha) in size, and approximately 143 ft. (44 m) north-south and 114 ft. (35 m) east-west. Test Units excavated in Area 2 included Units 3 and 4. During the excavation of Test Units 3 and 4, a total of 82 historic-period artifacts was recovered. Artifacts recovered from Test Units 3 and 4 include colorless bottle glass fragments (n=48), iron nails (n=8), light green bottle glass fragments (n=7), milk glass fragments (n=5), aluminum pull tabs (n=4), amethyst bottle glass fragments (n=2), an iron slab (n=1), an iron strap (n=1), a .22 caliber shell casing (n=1), an iron ring (n=1), an amber bottle glass fragment (n=1), a pearlware sherd (n=1), an iron bolt (n=1), and an iron hinge (n=1). Additionally, 25+/- brick fragments, 1,000+/- coal fragments, 2 flat glass fragments, one wire cut nail, and a bivalve shell were noted, but were not collected. The majority of the artifacts in Test Units 3 and 4 were recovered from Stratum I, with eight of the artifacts recovered from the Stratum I/Stratum II interface. No cultural material or features were recovered or noted below this stratum and no pre-contact Native American artifacts or features were noted or recovered from Test Units 3 and 4.

Area 3: Area 3 is located in the central portion of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site, and includes part of the crushed-stone laydown yard. This area is approximately 0.9 ac. (0.36 ha) in size, and approximately 170 ft. (52 m) north-south and 255 ft. (78 m) east-west. Within the laydown yard, surface gravel was mechanically and hand-removed within two small areas, where the previously conducted Grubb Phase I survey identified a concentration of artifacts. The northern stripping location was approximately 20 ft. (6 m), north-south, by 12 ft. (4 m), east-west. The area of gravel mechanically and hand-removed from the southern stripping location was approximately 7 ft. (2 m), north-south, by 12 ft. (4 m), east-west. Test Units excavated within Area 3 included Test Units 5, 6, 7, and 8.

In total, 57 historic-period artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Test Unit 5. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 5 include ferrous metal fragments (n=18), light green flat glass fragments (n=10), light green bottle glass fragments (n=7), colorless bottle glass fragments (n=5), amethyst bottle glass fragments (n=3), whiteware sherds (n=3), redware sherds (n=2), milk glass fragments (n=2), an iron hook (n=1), an iron nail (n=1), an iron buckle (n=1), a plastic fragment (n=1), a rubber grommet (n=1), a cobalt bottle glass fragment (n=1), and a brick fragment (n=1). Additionally, 18 brick fragments were noted, but were not collected. All of the artifacts in Test Unit 5 were recovered from Stratum I (plowzone), and the Stratum I/Stratum II interface.

In total, 87 historic-period artifacts were recovered from Test Units 6 and 7. Historic-period artifacts recovered include light green bottle glass fragments (n=29), colorless bottle glass fragments (n=18), redware sherds (n=8), plastic fragments (n=7), whiteware sherds (n=4), iron nails (n=3), creamware sherds (n=2), iron fragments (n=2), milk glass fragments (n=2), amethyst bottle glass fragments (n=2), stoneware sherds (n=2), amber bottle glass fragments (n=2), a green bottle glass fragment (n=1), an aqua bottle glass fragment (n=1), an annular sherd (n=1), an olive glass fragment (n=1), a bone china sherd (n=1), and a melted light green bottle glass fragment (n=1). In total, 27 brick fragments were noted in Test Units 6 and 7, but were not collected. Additionally, 5 pre-contact Native American artifacts were recovered during excavation of these test units. In Test Unit 6, two yellow jasper flakes (n=2) were recovered from Stratum I, one of which has been retouched and upon lab analysis appears to be a possible scraper tool. In Test Unit 7, two yellow jasper flakes (n=2), and one light gray jasper cortex flake (n=1) were recovered from Stratum I. All of the artifacts in Test Units 6 and 7 were recovered from the Stratum I (plowzone). No cultural material or features were recovered or noted below Stratum I, and the pre-contact Native American artifacts and historic-period artifacts were mixed throughout the plowzone with no apparent vertical patterning.

During the excavation of Test Unit 8, a total of 251 historic-period artifacts was recovered. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 8 include colorless bottle glass fragments (n=154), amber bottle glass fragments (n=39), light green bottle glass fragments (n=16), iron chain sections (n=6), whiteware sherds (n=4), leaded bottle glass fragments (n=4), clam shell fragments (n=4), amethyst bottle glass fragments (n=3), iron fragments (n=3), plastic fragments (n=2), iron straps (n=2), aluminum fragments/crumbs (n=2), an aluminum safety razor (n=1), a Coca-cola bottle base fragment (n=1), a plastic bottle cap (n=1), straw bottle glass fragment (n=1), slag (n=1), an aluminum concretion (n=1), a creamware sherd (n=1), a clothes rivet (n=1), a textile fragment (n=1), a lead pin (n=1), and a hand-wrought spoon (n=1). The majority of the artifacts in Test Unit 8 were recovered from Strata I through III (0-5.75 in. [0-14.6 cm]), with the density of artifacts recovered decreasing at the Stratum III/Stratum IV interface. Based on location/proximity to the documented location of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead house, the stratigraphy, soil compaction, artifact type and density, and the high density and diversity of historic-period debris, it is likely that Strata I through III represent an historic-period refuse feature or area associated with the former house at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead and that Stratum IV represents subsoil.

Area 4: Area 4 is located in the northeastern portion of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site, entirely within the crushed-stone laydown yard. This area is approximately 0.56 ac. (0.23 ha) in size, and approximately 180 ft. (55 m) north-south and 163 ft. (50 m) east to west. Surface gravel was mechanically and hand-removed. The area of gravel removed from the stripping location was approximately 8 ft. (2.4 m), north-south, by 7 ft. (2 m), east-west. Test Units excavated within Area 4 included Test Unit 9.

In total, 11 historic-period artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Test Unit 9. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 9 include clam shell fragments (n=2), brick fragments (n=2), colorless glass fragments (n=2), a pearlware sherd (n=1), a creamware sherd (n=1), a stoneware sherd (n=1), and a whiteware



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sherds (n=1). Additionally, 1 pre-contact Native American artifact were recovered during excavation of Test Unit 9. This light gray cortex flake1 (n=1) was recovered from Stratum I (Appendix B, Photograph 24; Appendix C). All of the artifacts in Test Unit 9 were recovered from Stratum I (plowzone). No cultural material or features were recovered or noted below Stratum I, and the pre-contact Native American artifact and historic-period artifacts were mixed throughout the plowzone with no apparent vertical patterning.

During the course of the Phase II archaeological investigations at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site, a potential well feature was identified, and a wall feature recorded during the initial Grubb Phase I survey (2009) was relocated. The well feature is located approximately 70 ft. (21 m) to the east of Area 2, and is characterized by a circular depression with soil that is darker (10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown) and less compact than the surrounding area (10YR 5/2, grayish brown). The depression measures approximately 3 ft. (1 m) in diameter, and is approximately 10 in. (25 cm) below the surrounding ground surface. No stone or other material associated with well construction was noted during recordation of the feature. No test units were excavated within or adjacent to this feature, and it was left in situ during the Phase II archaeological investigations for potential future research.

A wall feature is located approximately 10 ft. (3 m) to the north of the crushed-stone laydown area. Constructed of brick and mortar, it is approximately 90 ft. (27 m) in length, running east to west, and consists of two parallel brick walls terminating in a right angle at the western end. The northern construction is approximately 14 in. (36 cm) in height, while the southern construction is approximately 3 in. (8 cm) in height and approximately 5 ft. (1.5 m) to the south. No test units were excavated within or adjacent to this feature, and it was left in situ during the Phase II archaeological investigations for potential future research.

Overall, the historic-period artifacts recovered during Phase II archaeological investigations at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site (18SO371) represent a broad range of historical occupation of the site, and are consistent with the type and temporal affiliation of artifacts recovered during the initial Grubb Phase I survey. In summary, the artifact assemblage from the site includes two artifacts that definitively date to the 18th century, based on the recovery of artifacts which have terminal production dates prior to 1800. These include a white embossed salt glazed stoneware sherd and the hand wrought spoon. However, the most common materials recovered from excavation indicate a 19th century occupation which extended into the early to middle 20th century. The inclusion of modern materials and mid-20th century items such as the safety razor, and colorless glass fragments are consistent with the more recent occupation of the site during the 20th century. The pre-contact Native American artifacts recovered during Phase II archaeological investigations at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site (18SO371) consist of six lithic flakes. The Native American artifacts recovered at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site likely represent a small field scatter of dropped or discarded stone tools made of jasper. Jasper is often a heat-treated material used for stone tools, and can vary in color between yellow and red. Yellow jasper is untreated, whereas reddish jasper is heat treated to be processed more effectively. The presence of a small amount of cortex could indicate light tool manufacture at this site, but due to the amount of material recovered it should be assumed that this was possibly a temporary processing site for a single individual, on a single occasion.

In summary, the historic-period component of the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site is of pre-Civil war origin, with an associated cemetery. Although the former structures have been demolished and removed, Phase II archaeological investigations at the site have concluded that there may be the potential for intact buried cultural material. The site may contain additional historic-period archaeological remains associated with former structures and/or dating to the entire period of occupation for the site, from the early 19th century to the late 20th century. The Phase II investigation identified two potential historic period features (the possible well and the wall feature), which remain in situ for potential future research. The pre-contact Native American component of the site could not be assigned a specific cultural or temporal affiliation; however, it appears to be limited to a small lithic scatter, with no features and diagnostic artifacts noted or recovered during the Phase II archaeological investigation.

Based on the results of these investigations, the cemetery associated with the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site appears to be in an overall similar condition as previously documented. However, the markers within the western and northern portion have been partially covered, if not moved by, the piling of tree branches and previously cleared overgrowth. Additionally, Marker 6 ("Samuel J. Porter"), is currently tilted at an extreme southern-leaning angle. This resettlement is visible via the difference in weathering patterns on the western side of Marker 6.

The extent of possible disturbance and compaction that may have occurred within the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site was examined during the Phase II archaeological investigations. Excavations within the gravel laydown area indicated that no disturbance and/or compaction to the portions of the site that underlay the crushed-stone staging area was visible or apparent. Soils encountered in the 4 test units excavated within the laydown area (Test Units 5, 6, 7, and 9) were less compact than those within the test units in the surrounding area. The soil stratigraphy of the test units in the laydown area was fairly consistent with that of the control units (Test Units 1 and 2), with no evidence of recent disturbance. Additionally, artifacts recovered from test units within the laydown area did not appear more fragmentary or broken than those recovered in other areas, and the density and distribution was similar to that of the remaining test units excavated.

Two features encountered (possible well feature and wall feature) were left in situ and soil stratigraphy within the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site (18SO371) appears to be intact. The artifact assemblage dates from the early 19th century to the late 20th century, with a late 18th century artifact that may indicate an early historic period occupation of the site, and has the potential to answer research questions regarding late 18th and early 19th century domestic and agricultural activities/development in Somerset County and land use/settlement patterns.

Additionally, the Native American component of the site has the potential to yield further information regarding tool manufacture, habitation, trade, and pre-contact land use. An updated MHT site form reflecting the results of the Phase II archaeological investigation at the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead and detailing further site information is included in this report as Appendix D. Given the high density and diversity of the historic-period artifact assemblage, the pre-contact Native American component, and the potential for additional buried, intact cultural features or deposits, the Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site contains, or appears likely to provide, substantive or theoretical information that can address research questions regarding local and regional topics (such as chronology, subsistence, lithic studies, or settlement studies) and is considered potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D. Therefore, therefore EDR recommends that no further construction or potential ground disturbing activities occur with the boundaries of Webley/Sidney Miller Farmstead Site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18SO371 SF, 95003394, 95003410