



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST878

Site Name: Hayden Farm Site 5

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Hayden House, MIHP # SM-177

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early 19th - 20th century farmstead and possible family burial plot

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code KeC2,SaB2,Sa

Latitude 38.3165 Longitude -76.6400

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 2-15%

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 McInt

- | 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 90 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. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

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

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken 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

Earthenware		Ironstone	0	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware	
Astbury	0	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	0
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	94	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	0	North Devon	0	Porcelain	37	Nottingham	0
Creamware	10	Pearlware	188			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	0	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	0	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	0	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other lithics (all)	0	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ceramics (all)	0	Uncommon Obj.	0		
Rimsherds	0	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	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 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		5	
Pottery (all)	459	Activity item(s)	30		
Glass (all)	2023	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	1290	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	0	Misc. kitchen	263		
Arms	4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	11	Misc.	28		
Personal items	20	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST878, also known as the Hayden Farm Site 5, is a 18th-20th century farmstead and possible family burial plot located on the Leonardtown Educational and Recreational Site. Located around the intersection of a number of farm tracks, Site 5 really comprises the nexus of the Hayden Farm and likely did so prior to the Hayden family's ownership of it. The location is central within the farm, provides commanding views to the north and south and is situated between two separate water sources. Undisturbed soils are derived from fluvial and alluvial sediments and include the Alluvial land, Sassafras, and Kempsville series.

Background research indicated that the property was formerly comprised of two land parcels that were joined in the first quarter of the twentieth century by Joseph Ignatius "Nace" Hayden. The southern parcel, and the location of site 18ST878, was the residence of E. Leo Spalding who may have lived in the Hayden House in the mid-nineteenth century. Nace Hayden and Bertha Hayden purchased an 89.63-acre parcel of land, which was once part of larger parcel called Woodbury, from Ruth E. Waters and William Waters in 1918. The Waters had purchased the property from Blanche Wood Edmunds, née Garner, and Stewart Edmunds in 1903. Blanche Wood Edmunds had received the property in trust in 1887 from a relative related to Richard H. Miles. In 1869 the property had changed hands from E. Leo Spalding's to Richard H. Miles. Due to a fire, County records on the property prior to the 1820s are sparse. However, it is believed that the property was once part of Clarkes Rest/Clark's Rest, which was originally patented by Edward Clarke in 1674.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) records the Hayden House (SM-177) as having stood within the area before its destruction around 2000. The house is believed to have been destroyed by a controlled burn. The MIHP record for the structure is brief and notes only that the house is thought to have been constructed circa 1872, in a style more popular during the first half of the 19th century.

The house is recorded as having two stories with an end hall parlor floor plan, three bays long by two rooms deep, with two exterior chimneys at one end. Additionally, the house is recorded as having been built on the same location as at least one previous structure. Based upon the recorded construction date, the structure may have been built after Spalding lost possession of the property in 1869. A 1938 aerial photograph reveals a small farm complex, with one barn. A 1952 aerial image depicts a number of differences between how the farm appeared in 2013 and 60 years ago.

There is no pond in the 1952 aerial. The pond was constructed using dynamite in the early 1960s. Another significant change to the property in recent history is the orientation of the main group of barns from east to west rather than north to south as they are today. A fire is said to have destroyed the barns in the early 1980s and the majority of these barns were destroyed and rebuilt. The 1952 photograph was also taken prior to the construction of the ranch-style residences. The old Hayden House (SM-177) is visible in the center of the Study Area and occupies a space that is now empty. The southern fields appear to have been cultivated, while the areas to the north appear wooded. This photograph illustrates the presence of some type of roughly rectangular enclosure in the field immediately east of the old Hayden House. This area appears to have been partitioned off from the main field and it is possible that this enclosure reflects the location of a family burial plot.

The Hayden family ceased tobacco farming around 1986 and shifted to raising cattle. The old Hayden House was destroyed in a controlled burn by the fire department in the early 1980s. In 2009, the property was purchased by the Board of County Commissioners for St. Mary's County and included four parcels owned by the Hayden family. Two of the parcels are smaller and comprised the area immediately surrounding two mid-twentieth century residential structures, located on the west side of Hayden Farm Lane.

In 2013, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Hayden Farm Property (155 acres) in Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland for Soltesz, Inc. under a contract with the county. As a result of this survey, six archaeological sites were identified, one of which was 18ST878. A total of 41 positive STPs were recorded within the portion of Site 5 in Area F. The majority of the STPs were excavated at 20-meter intervals, although a number of radials were employed in the area surrounding the old house site. The assemblage for the site included a total of 334 artifacts, of which approximately a third were brick fragments (n = 113). The brick fragments were, in turn, roughly split between machine-made (n = 52, w = 162.46g) and older handmade. The assemblage recovered from the site also included other architectural items such as lime mortar (n = 6, w = 15.79g), flat window glass (n = 14, w = 7.62g), and cut nails (n = 12, w = 36.31g). The majority of the kitchen artifacts were also primarily recovered from area surrounding the location of the old Hayden House. A total of 69 sherds were recovered from this portion of Site 5. The date range presented by the ceramic assemblage is interesting in that it indicates that the site was likely inhabited up to 100 years earlier than the presumed construction date of the old Hayden House. Other artifacts recovered from the site also point to an occupation of the area prior to the 1873 construction. These include free-blown bottle glass, both olive green and dark olive green (n = 9, w = 14.10g), and two pipe stem fragments (n = 2, w = 1.22g). The site of the old Hayden House and the potential burial plot to the east yielded the most artifacts and most intriguing stratigraphy. Shovel testing appears to have identified a possible foundation as well as a buried yard surface.

Through Phase I archaeological survey, site 18ST878 was identified as an artifact scatter in the center of the farm. Artifacts recovered from the site date from the late-18th century to the modern period, indicating the site may have been occupied historically as much as a century prior to construction of the Hayden House. Phase I interpretation suggested the old Hayden House may have been constructed on the same site as an earlier residence. A number of potential archaeological features were identified and consisted of structural features including a portion of the domestic foundation, as well as soil stains of unknown affiliation. Lastly, discarded gravestones were reportedly identified in the site vicinity. Examination of aerial photography indicated that a small burial plot may be located to the northwest of the former house, within site 18ST878. It was determined that the Hayden Farm Site 5 (18ST878) could not be avoided by proposed impact, and Phase II archaeological investigations of the site were recommended.

The overall research goal of Phase II testing of site 18ST878 was to recover and analyze a sample of site deposits to determine if sufficient qualitative data is present that can be studied and ultimately answer research questions on historic occupation of St. Mary's County. Research issues concerning historic occupation of the region include agriculture, architecture, economics (commercial and industrial), government/law, military, religion, social/education/cultural themes, and transportation.

Prior to initiation of Phase II fieldwork, the results of previous Phase I investigations were carefully reviewed and the distribution of artifacts from those investigations examined. A series of systematically placed shovel tests were then excavated at the site in order to ascertain the location of cultural deposits and guide the subsequent placement of a series of test units. A series of 1-x-1-m and 1-x-1.5-m test units were excavated within areas of high artifact



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concentration and potential subsurface features. In total, 18.5 square meters were excavated at site 18ST878. A geophysical investigation consisting of magnetometer and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) surveys was conducted within the possible cemetery location (approx. 0.5 acres) in order to confirm the presence or absence of burials.

During the Phase II investigations, 61 shovel tests and 18.5 square meters of test units were excavated. In total, four subsurface features were identified and sampled. The features include a brick foundation, cellar fill and two builder's trenches, all located in the central yard area in association with the former Hayden House location. In total, 3,904 historic artifacts, 291 organic items (ninety percent faunal), and 68 modern items were recovered.

Through archaeological survey and excavation, site 18ST878 was identified as an artifact scatter associated with the farm complex. Artifacts recovered from the site date from the late eighteenth century to the modern period, indicating the site may have been occupied historically as much as a century prior to construction of the Hayden House. According to the MIHP, the Hayden House was noted as having been built on the same location as a least one previous structure. Due to a fire, County records on the property prior to the 1820s are sparse. However, it is believed that the property was once part of Clarkes Rest/Clark's Rest, which was originally patented by Edward Clarke in 1674.

In total, 55 percent of the collected artifacts were classified under the Domestic Functional Group. Seventy-eight (78) percent of these artifacts were catalogued as machine-made container glass dating to the early to mid-twentieth century. An adjusted mean ceramic date of 1869.53 was calculated for site 18ST878 suggesting the site is associated with Richard H. Miles' ownership of the property.

Thirty-four (34) percent of the overall artifacts were classified under the Architectural Functional Group. 591 nails were recovered with a high frequency of wire and cut nails (particularly wire) and a low frequency of hand-wrought nails suggesting the site to be primarily associated with twentieth century and possible early nineteenth century.

Examination of the historical artifacts by Functional Group revealed that the vast majority of the assemblage is Domestic and Architectural in function. In addition, 291 organic artifacts were recovered with a majority of the faunal remain with evidence of exposure to fire and other cultural modification. The predominance of Domestic artifacts indicates the site served as a refuse disposal area for a former domestic structure. The high frequency of architectural artifacts supports a history of construction and demolition of the main domestic structure and associated barns in its proximity.

Feature 1 consisted of a fill deposit with historic and modern context. The feature took the shape of a formerly built cellar holding a high frequency of late-twentieth century artifacts and various samples of burned and damaged building materials suggesting an event of demolition around the same time.

In addition to Phase II archaeological investigations at the site, a geophysical survey using a combination of magnetometry and GPR was employed over an approximately one-acre area on the eastern side of the site in order to investigate the suggested location of a possible burial plot. The geophysical survey revealed an infilled natural gully that ran roughly NW-SE across the northern portion of the survey area. The data indicate that the lower half of the gully was likely filled with natural sediments, and the upper half was filled with historic fill soils with many inclusions, including metallic debris, suggesting deposits dating to the historic occupation of the site. The in-filling of the gully artificially produced the more gently sloping landscape visible today.

Subsurface plow scars were also detected as a result of the survey, suggesting the area was historically used primarily as an agricultural field. The course of a several farm tracks running from south to north through the possible cemetery area was also detected during the survey. One track cuts into the low rise as it ascends the slope towards to the old Hayden House that was demolished in the 1980s. Since this track does not appear on any historic aerial photographs, it was likely in use and backfilled prior to 1938. The geophysical detection of the buried and in-filled farm tracks correlate the findings of the deep deposit containing a significant quantity of historic material in TU 6 of the Phase II archaeological investigations.

No recognizable geophysical signature was detected in the area of the rectangular enclosure identified in the 1952 aerial photograph. The possible enclosure postdates the filling of the gully and appears to have been completely removed by recent agricultural activities. No evidence has been recorded for a perimeter iron fence or wall, and no grave shafts or characteristic reflections due to buried voids were identified in the GPR data in this area or elsewhere in the survey.

No conclusive evidence for any burials or the remains of an enclosure in the area were detected during either the TU excavation or the geophysical survey of the possible cemetery. Given the expected age of the potential graveyard, the degree of recent and historic disturbance, and the relatively high concentration of soil inclusions in the form of rocks and metallic debris, it is possible that the often subtle reflections due to burials are not identifiable in the Project area using geophysical methods. However, the apparent extent of landscape modification, including at least one definitive historic track running through this area, tends to suggest either a burial ground was never present in this area, or any surface indication of it was removed from the landscape prior to these tracks being established.

The findings of the geophysical survey are further evidenced by the hand-excavation of TUs in the possible cemetery area. The TUs showed buried fill horizons to a depth of 70 cm bgs with dense deposits of both historic and modern refuse. The fill is likely the result of historic backfilling of the sunken track and natural depression recorded during the geophysical survey. The presence of subsurface plowscars further indicates the area was likely used for historic agricultural purposes, rather than a burial plot. The reported discovery of gravestones at the site by St. Mary's County personnel could be the result of unrelated deposition by unknown occupants/visitors of the site.

In summary, the historic artifacts and subsurface remains recorded from site 18ST878 are interpreted as the remains of known nineteenth and twentieth-century occupation of the Project area, primarily associated with the Spalding, Miles, and Hayden families. While subsurface features associated with a domestic structure were identified, much of the cultural material from site 18ST878 was recovered intermixed deposits with modern items. site 18ST878 is representative of a vernacular domestic site dating to the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth century. Further archaeological investigation of site 18ST878 is unlikely to provide additional information that would enhance our understanding of site function and the general history of this area. The site was considered to have limited research value and is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further archaeological investigation of the site was therefore recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002500, 18ST878 SF