



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18WA450

Site Name: Mumma Farmstead and Cemetery

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 18th-20th century standing house, cemetery, Late Archaic lithic scatter

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 19

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4841

Longitude -77.7341

Physiographic province Great Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 143 m

Site slope

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 spring

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 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

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

German-American

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 Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	186	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	52	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	240	Pearlware	287		<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	47	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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

Jasper	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" 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

Numerous features containing diagnostic historic artifacts

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	2432	Tobacco related	13
Glass (all)	554	Activity item(s)	48
Architectural	1116	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	7	Misc. kitchen	2933
Clothing	18	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	9	Misc.	52
		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	fire pit, cistern, stone rubble	
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 NPS (MARS)

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Mumma Farmstead and Cemetery (18WA450) is centrally located within the Antietam National Battlefield. The farm site is one of several properties which became a field of battle on September 17th, 1862 during the American Civil War. The battle between George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac and Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia resulted in a tactical draw and over 23,000 killed or wounded Confederate and Union soldiers; the bloodiest day in American history. The original farmhouse and many outbuildings were burned by Confederate forces during the battle. The site includes the family cemetery, farmyard, house, barns, outbuildings, and a portion of a farm lane.

A patent for the tract of land on which the Mumma farmstead is situated was first submitted in 1791 by George Orendorff. George Orendorff and family were the first known settlers of this plot of land, apparently building a house, a barn and stables, and a spring house. They may actually have begun building at the farmstead previous to the 1791 patent date. Jacob Mumma, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, moved from his home near Lancaster County Pennsylvania late in the 18th century. In 1796 he purchased a three-tract farm totaling 324 ¼ acres, from Christopher Orendorff for a sum of 5,500 pounds and over the next 12 years he added more land to his holdings. In 1831 he turned the farm over to his youngest son, Samuel Mumma Sr. (born 1801). Samuel Mumma Sr. was the head of the household at the time of the Civil War battle. Prior to the battle, the Mumma family was able to flee to the safety of a friend's house. On the evening of September 16th, 1862, the Mumma farmstead was occupied by troops from Georgia, New Orleans, and Alabama. Gunfire could be heard by 3:00 AM as skirmishers in a nearby cornfield began to fire rounds at each other. With the coming of daybreak on the 17th, the troops at Mumma farm prepared for the coming battles as Union forces advanced northward from the East Woods. The battle began in earnest at daybreak as Hooker's First Corps advanced southward through the North Woods and into the cornfield. The outnumbered Confederate forces were caught under heavy fire and began to be pushed back. Assessing the situation, Confederate Brigadier General Roswell Ripley ordered the Mumma House and barn to be torched to deny their use by enemy forces. In essence, he denied Union forces the tactical advantage of using the buildings as cover for their sharpshooters. Under increasing rifle fire which ricocheted off the structures around them, Sergeant Major J. Clarke and six volunteers labored to torch the buildings. As the farm buildings burned, the volunteers headed toward the barn to find their regiment, and the sergeant (who had been wounded with a gunshot to the arm) remained.

In 1992, archeological excavations were conducted at the Mumma house under contract with the National Parks Service. Seven test units were opened up in the basement of the extant Mumma farmhouse (a new frame structure was built atop the original limestone foundation). The resulting archeological assemblage did not readily indicate the physical trauma that was inflicted on the site during the battle. The excavators noted that the only evidence of the structure's burning was burnt ceramics and glass. Forty-seven burned sherds of redware, 20 burned sherds of refined earthenware, and 29 fragments of melted glass were recovered. There was not a thick layer of charcoal or construction debris suggesting that this was removed prior to rebuilding, leaving only a paucity of remains as evidence of the burning episode.

In 1997 archeological test excavations were carried out in the Mumma yard as part of the SAIP work by the NPS. This work involved the systematic placement of twenty-six 46 cm (1.5 foot) square test units on a 10 meter grid as well as 6 larger .91443 meter (3 foot) square units in areas of higher artifact density, and over identified construction and landscape features. In addition, a 4 meter X 50 cm trench was placed in the area where the Mumma Smokehouse was believed to be located (based on photoarcheological studies). Soil auger testing was conducted elsewhere at the site. In general, a light scatter of domestic refuse, including 18th and 19th century ceramics and glass, and architectural remains such as nails, window, and brick fragments were recovered from the systematic test unit survey of the house yard. However, five previously unidentified historic features were identified at the farmstead. These features include a mid-to-late 18th century stone foundation (Feature 2), possibly the burned remnants of a summer kitchen, a mid 19th century post hole (Feature 5), an 18th century fire pit (Feature 1) with associated overlying stone rubble surface or fill (Feature 3), and a 19th century brick-lined cistern adjacent to the bank barn (Feature 6).

The excavations in 1997 yielded a total of 4,024 artifacts. Forty-two activity items were excavated, mostly hardware items. The activity items included a barrel hoop, 2 barrel staves, 3 bolts, a non-clothing buckle, a chain link, a cylinder, 4 hinges, a single tree hinge, 2 nuts, 1 piece of pipe, 4 metal rings, 2 screws, 1 sping (typo?), 1 spring, 1 washer, 3 pieces of metal wire, 7 lighting-related items (2 lamp chimney fragments, 4 light bulb pieces, 1 candlestick), a metal ferrule, a metal grommet, and 4 stable-related items (a bit, a buckle, and 2 horseshoe nails). Architectural objects recovered from the site include 205 fragments of window glass, a shutter hinge, 380 cut nail fragments, 23 wire nail fragments, 45 wrought nail fragments, a screw, 2 spikes, 5 staples, 250 fragments of brick, and 69 pieces of mortar. The site yielded 16 clothing articles; 3 bone buttons, 2 glass buttons, 6 metal buttons, 1 other button, 2 metal buckles, a metal clasp and a metal hook. The kitchen assemblage included a number of ceramics (see below), 251 fragments of bottle/container glass, 16 glass lid liner pieces, 6 fragments of glass tableware, a bone knife handle, a metal can fragment, a crown cap, a metal fork, a metal knife, a metal spoon, 2 metal lids, 516 animal bone fragments, a fish scale, 159 pieces of shell, a nut husk, and a fruit pit. The ceramics recovered include 2 pieces of bone china, 1 clouded ware sherd, 225 sherds of creamware, 241 of pearlware, 10 miscellaneous earthenware sherds, 49 fragments of porcelain, 1163 redware sherds, a Rockingham sherd, a piece of stone china, 41 fragments of stoneware, 8 tin-glazed fragments, 75 fragments of white granite, 80 whiteware sherds, and 14 yellowware pieces. Nine personal objects were excavated including 3 mirror fragments, a Parian figurine, a bone bead, a glass bead, a glass lens, and 2 coins. Eight tobacco-related items were found. Five are pipe bowl fragments and 3 are stems. The site yielded 7 arms-related items; 2 Minie balls, 2 round balls, a shotgun shell, and 2 metal artillery-piece primers. An finally, the remaining historic artifacts are categorized as "miscellaneous" and include an unidentified glass fragment, a ceramic clay cone, 3 pieces of slag, 19 unidentified metal fragments, 15 pieces of wood, and 1 other unidentified item.

In addition to the historic objects described above, a Late Archaic occupation was encountered near the spring and spring house. A light scatter of prehistoric chert, quartz, and rhyolite flakes and a weathered rhyolite Late Archaic Lamoka projectile point were recovered during the systematic excavation of test units in the Mumma yard. The complete prehistoric assemblage includes 2 projectile points, 2 bifaces, 5 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 42 flakes. The prehistoric material was rather diffuse and intermixed with historic deposits. Historic activities, including clearing and landscaping, may have contributed to the disturbance of the prehistoric component of this site.

The most recent project carried out at the Mumma House was testing in the spring of 2001 related to the installation of a waterline from the park geothermal wells to the Mumma House. Additional archeological monitoring was conducted following the discovery by NPS archeologists that a construction crew inside the Mumma House was hand-excavating a trench for the installation of ductwork, impacting cultural resources, and uncovering numerous historic artifacts.

Testing in the waterline utility corridor between the house and the mid-late 18th century (presumed) summer kitchen foundation involved a total of 4 shovel test pits. These were set at 3.05 meter (10 foot) intervals along the corridor centerline, and were dug to an average depth of .61 meters (2 feet) below ground



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surface. In general, shovel test profiles revealed fill deposits overlying a sterile, yellowish brown, silty clay B horizon. The testing in this area resulted in the recovery of 127 historic artifacts and one prehistoric projectile point tip. No cultural features were encountered in this area. Following the inadvertent discovery of the uncontrolled excavation of intact deposits (for ductwork installation) inside the Mumma House basement, all work was halted and a trench unit was established along the interior west wall. This work resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric pitted hammerstone and 127 historic artifacts that date from the late 18th century to the first two decades of the 19th century.

The historic objects recovered from the site during the 2001 project are as follows. Six activity items were encountered. Two of these are lighting-related (1 piece of lamp glass and a probable metal lamp base), 2 scissors or shears, a metal screw, and a piece of writing slate. One-hundred and thirty-five architectural objects were excavated; 96 nails (17 handwrought, 55 machine-cut, 3 wire, and 21 unidentified), a hinge assembly with melted glass & screws, 3 pieces of burned wood, 15 fragments of window glass, 10 fragments of architectural stone, 2 pieces of plaster, and 8 fragments of historic daub. Two pieces of clothing, a button with threads/fabric attached and a piece of cloth, were also recovered. The kitchen assemblage was quite large, with 454 of the objects in the assemblage being ceramics. Approximately 90 of the sherds are rimsherds and several of the sherds are burned. Fifteen of the sherds are creamware, 46 are pearlware, 3 are porcelain, 104 are whiteware, 1 is a complete whiteware saucer, 1 is Whieldonware, 283 are redware, and 1 is a whiteware object with glass incorporated. Other items from the kitchen assemblage include 21 pieces of glass (1 glass jar/lid liner, 1 piece of table glass, and 19 fragments of container/bottle glass), a bread knife, a spoon, 39 animal bones, 24 oyster shells, and 3 seeds/pits. The animal bones seemed to include 10 pig bones, 27 unidentified mammal bones, and 2 bird bones. Five tobacco-related objects were excavated. All were Kaolin pipe parts; 4 stems and a bowl. Twelve miscellaneous items were recovered. Six are unidentified glass, 1 is a plastic bag, 2 are unidentified metal objects, 1 is a styrafoam container, 1 is stone, and 1 is a piece of carbon paper.

Based upon analysis of the recovered artifacts, the original Mumma House (the one burned by Confederate troops) may date 20-30 years earlier than originally thought, ca. 1810-1820. Additional evidence of the burning episode was found during this basement excavation to go with that from the earlier basement work in 1992. The date and abundance of artifacts recovered from the builder's trench implies a long standing occupation of the property which allowed time for yard middens containing discarded artifacts to develop. This suggests that researchers working at the site have only scratched the surface and numerous research question can still be answered by future work at the Mumma House (see cover sheet).

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000504, 97000505, 97001310