



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18WA618

Site Name: TO110001

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late 19th to early 20th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 3

SCS soil & sediment code HcC,HbC,SuA

Latitude 39.6020

Longitude -77.7273

Physiographic province Great Valley

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-15%

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 Antietam

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic 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

Post-in-ground

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	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<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"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 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	
Pottery (all)	52	Activity item(s)	30
Glass (all)	513	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	81	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	25
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	103
Personal items	4	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 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 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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Description:

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18WA618 represents a late 19th to early 20th century farmstead in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland.

18WA618 is situated within the Charles Town District of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. The Charles Town District is characterized by a broad, open, gently rolling plain forming part of the Great Valley. The project area is located nearby two unnamed tributaries of Antietam Creek. The project area included mixed deciduous woodlands, horse pasture, and agricultural fields, and manicured lawns. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service mapped a complex mix of Duffield, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Melvin, and Swanpond-Funkstown-Urban land complex soil types in the project area.

Site 18WA618 was first recorded as an archaeological site during the Phase I survey conducted in January 2018 prior to the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration's planned interchange improvements along Interstate 70 at MD 65, in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. A subsequent Phase II evaluation was conducted in February 2018 to assess site 18WA618's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The primary objectives of the Phase I investigation were to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the project area. The primary goal of the Phase II investigation was to determine if site 18WA618 was eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to further define the site boundaries.

The Phase I survey consisted of background historic map and deed research on properties within the project area and the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 50-foot intervals in each of the survey areas. STPs measured 18 inches in diameter. STPs were excavated to 0.3 ft into sterile B horizon soils. Radial STPs were excavated as needed to determine if artifacts represented archaeological sites or isolated finds, and to define site boundaries.

The Phase II evaluation included focused metal detection, close-interval shovel testing, probing and surface inspection, and test unit excavation. Metal detection was employed to help refine the site boundaries given that few artifacts were recovered from STPs across the site. Metal detection was not systematic, but focused on suspected building locations based on available maps. Test units (TUs) were excavated to better characterize the nature of the archaeological deposits. TU locations were chosen based on the locations of features and/or artifact concentrations. TUs were excavated in arbitrary 0.3 ft thick layers within natural stratigraphy. TU dimensions varied, and included 2.5-x-2.5 ft, 5-x-2.5 ft, and 10-x-2.5 ft excavations. Features were fully excavated within the confines of the specific TU in which they were found.

All soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh in order to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Field data were recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. The forms included Munsell soil color, soil texture, profiles, features present, artifacts recovered, excavator's initials and the date of excavation.

Phase I survey in the northwest portion of the proposed cloverleaf resulted in identification of site 18WA618, the remains of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead that had been present on a low ridge when the original intersection of MD 65 and I-70 was built.

The historical context research including the analysis of historic maps and deeds for 18WA618 indicated that the property could be traced through the second-quarter of the nineteenth century. In the second-quarter of the nineteenth century, Jacob and William H. Fiery owned portions of larger tracts that encompassed the property, which were sometimes referred to as "Mont Serado" and "Trouble Enough". In 1847, Jacob Fiery sold his property to John W. Stouffer. Stouffer's property was eventually conveyed to his son Cornelius J. Stouffer and daughter Barbara Stouffer. Cornelius, his wife Catherine, and Barbara later purchased the remaining property from Benjamin Fiery, nephew and heir to William H. Fiery in 1884. In 1899, Barbara Stouffer sold her property to Cornelius Stouffer. Cornelius Stouffer conveyed his property to his son, Frank Avey in 1906. Following the death of Frank Stouffer in 1920, his widow, Lizzie, and children maintained the property. They sold the property to Howard and Velvie Wood in 1943. The Woods sold the property to the State of Maryland, State Roads Commission in 1966.

Phase I shovel test pits (n= 96) were excavated at 50-ft intervals across the Northwest Cloverleaf area. These STPs resulted in the recovery of 188 artifacts from five positive STPs. While many of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey appeared to date to the mid-twentieth century, blown- in-mold bottle fragments, solarized glass, and white granite ceramic sherds suggested the historic occupation could date as early as the late nineteenth century. Additional evidence for the historic site was noted as a large debris push-pile containing large concrete foundation fragments, mid-twentieth century bottles, plastic, and barbed wire fragments. The location of the artifacts and push-pile corresponded with the location of a house mapped on the 1960s engineering plans for I-70 improvements.

Based on Phase I survey results, site 18WA618 was expected to contain the remains of a nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead, including a residence, barn, and several sheds that are known to have been standing during the early 1960s based on the 1960s engineering plans for I-70 improvements. Based on historic map data, the domestic residence is believed to have been in the same location, near the northeast corner of the site, since at least 1909. Artifacts recovered from the northwestern portion of the site during the Phase I survey suggested occupation extending back to at least the late nineteenth century. Accordingly, Phase II evaluation was recommended to evaluate the NHRP eligibility and integrity of site 18WA618.

The Phase II included a combination of focused metal detection, shovel testing, probing, and TU excavation to refine the site boundaries, attempt to locate building remains, and evaluate the significance and integrity of the site. The Phase II evaluation included the excavation of 36 STPs and six test units totaling 75 square feet in area. During the Phase II survey, 620 historic artifacts were recovered and four features were documented.

Metal detection was conducted within the vicinity of each outbuilding as shown on MDOT's 1960 as-built plan drawings. Ferrous metal hits were flagged, with close clusters represented with single flags. The flag clusters somewhat corresponded with the expected building locations of the north half of the large frame barn (Building 3) and wagon shed (Building 4). No significant clusters of metallic hits were encountered for the house (Building 6) or frame shed (Building 5). The vicinity of the second wagon shed (Building 2) included a large pile of debris including concrete slabs, bricks, and large metal items.

A sample of the metal hits was excavated. In the vicinity of the Building 3 barn, items included a 3-inch segment of iron wire, an L-shaped bracket, and a T-



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shaped pipe section 1.5 inches in diameter. In the center of the barn area was a large cylindrical metal item with threaded holes that appeared to be a boiler or large piece of farm equipment. Items found in the vicinity of the Building 4 wagon shed included a license plate and various machinery parts. All artifacts were found within the shallow A horizon. No nails were found, although this does not preclude nails being among the items not excavated. Based on metal detection, it appeared that the site was situated on a low ridge with the north and east boundaries defined by existing roads and a concrete drain, and the western boundary defined by topography.

Phase II STPs were excavated at 12.5-ft intervals in an L-shape along two transects and in the vicinity of the suspected building locations. The transect placements were chosen to traverse the metal detection clusters. In total, 36 STPs were excavated during the Phase II evaluation, supplementing the 96 STPs excavated at 50-ft intervals across the Northwest Cloverleaf area during the Phase I survey.

Thirteen of the Phase II STPs yielded artifacts. Most of the STPs contained between one and eight artifacts. Even within the center of the metal detection clusters, few artifacts were found. In total, 226 artifacts were recovered from the positive Phase I and II STPs (total positive STPs= 18); in addition, brick fragments were noted in the vicinity of the former house.

Following metal detection and shovel testing, probing was used to determine if masonry features were present. No stone or brick foundations were found, although large metallic debris and natural bedrock outcrops complicated the probing in many locations. One cement pad (Feature 4) was found that likely represents the Building 5 shed based on the overlay with the 1960 engineering map. The edges of the feature were uncovered in order to determine the size, which was found to be 10-x-20-ft. A poured concrete foundation outlined the cement pad. The only artifacts found while uncovering the Feature 4 were two railroad spikes.

Six TUs were excavated in order to determine if subsurface features were present in association with metal detection clusters, to explore artifact clusters, and to look for evidence of the structural remains. In order to maximize the area investigated and increase the likelihood of encountering structural features. In total, the area of the TU excavations totaled 75 square feet.

In total, four features and 808 artifacts were recovered during the Phase I and II investigation (188 artifacts during the Phase I and 620 artifacts during the Phase II). In addition, brick rubble in the vicinity of the demolished 2-story brick house was noted, but not collected. Four features were identified, including two possible historic post holes, a concrete and metal post hole likely post-dating the historic occupation, and a cement and concrete foundation likely representing a shed. Artifacts date from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century, which is consistent with the history of the site.

Foodways artifacts, particularly bottle and jar glass, were found in the highest quantities, representing approximately half of the assemblage (n= 418). Foodways artifacts consisted of bottle/jar glass (n= 70), aluminum and glass jar lid liners (n= 9), table glass (n= 14), decorative glass (n= 3), glass fragments of unknown form (n= 258), ceramic fragments (n= 52), mammal bones (n= 11), and a tin alloy bottle top. Foodways artifacts were concentrated in the northwest portion of the site (n= 303, 72 percent). Foodways artifacts date from the late nineteenth through twentieth century, consistent with the known history of the farmstead based on map evidence.

In total, 269 artifacts representing structural materials or pieces of items that would have been used in a house were recovered, representing 33 percent of the assemblage. In addition, 27 brick fragments were noted during excavations in the vicinity of the demolished brick house. Recovered artifacts included 168 window glass shards, 26 lighting glass fragments, 32 wire nails (1890-present), four unidentifiable nails, three cut nails (1790-1900), five brick fragments, three mortar fragments, a piece of plaster, four possible asbestos tile fragments, a flower pot sherd, and 22 other metal items. Window glass was concentrated in the northwest portion of the site. Other materials were widely scattered across the site.

The artifacts included in the labor category included items that would have been used in activities on site, such as farming. Thirteen artifacts were found, representing two percent of the assemblage. The artifacts included two machine parts, two sewer pipe sherds, a horseshoe, and two spikes. The artifacts were scattered across the site with no clear concentration.

The miscellaneous category includes artifacts without a clear function. In total, 103 artifacts were included in this category, representing 13 percent of the site assemblage. Miscellaneous artifacts included charcoal, wood, coal, slag, and miscellaneous fragments of iron, lead, copper, rubber, and glass. Miscellaneous artifacts were concentrated in the vicinity of the Building 4 wagon shed.

Five personal artifacts were found, consisting of a glass marble, a bisque doll part, two medicine bottle fragments, and a Noxzema bottle.

Based on the Phase II survey, Site 18WA618 was determined to contain the remains of a farmstead that was built in the late nineteenth century and demolished in the late 1960s or early 1970s. Based on historic maps and deed research, John W. Stouffer acquired the land in 1847 and built several residences by the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

During the Phase II, Metal detection indicated concentrations in the vicinity of the outbuildings noted on the 1960 as-built engineering map. However, excavations within these areas did not result in identification of features or significant artifact deposits. In general, artifacts across the site were not found in high density, and patterning did not provide significant information about nineteenth or early twentieth century use of the property.

Evidence of disturbance likely related to construction of the MD 65 and I-70 interchange was documented across the site. A large concrete drain ran through the former location of the two-and- one-half story brick residence. Soils across the site were shallow with most artifacts recovered from the upper 0.7 ft of soil. One large and several smaller push piles were present, along with deposits of poured concrete and gravel related to construction of the concrete drainage channel. In the vicinity of the former house, soils appeared mixed. A large concrete post and recently planted trees likely represented later disturbance after the interchange was built. While one concrete foundation and possible post holes were found intact, these resources do not have potential to yield significant information about life on the property, particularly as it relates to the earlier occupation period.

Due to the limited research potential and the disturbed contexts, site 18WA618 was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work was recommended in advance of the construction project.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003148