

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1975 Handsman, R.G.
An Archeological Reconnaissance of the Ballenger Creek Site (18FR22), Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Frederick County Metropolitan Commission
Library ID No: 00005950 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 6

Research Firm/Institution:

Russell Gene Handsman
Univeristy of Maryland, Anthropology Department
College Park, MD 20742

Sites examined:

18FR22 18FR30 18FR61 Others

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
Phase II Phase I survey work was carried out in the vicinity of the proposed Ballenger Creek Sewage Treatment Facility.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Undertake limited archeological activity to establish the culture resource potential of the locality selected for the proposed construction of the Ballenger Creek Sewage Treatment Plant.
-Locate and assess the significance of findings that a statement on the potential of the locality can be made, including suggestions for further research if deemed advisable.
-Prepare a detailed map(s) and interpretive report based on our field investigations.

MAC Accession: 1993.094

Research Potential:

A prehistoric lithic scatter is present at site 18FR22, but subsequent researchers have been unable to locate the site. No synopsis report has been prepared for this site.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

No historic, or battlefield related artifacts were recovered at 18FR61, despite the fact that it was rumored to be the location where the 8th Georgia Battery (a unit that apparently never even existed) was stationed during the battle.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1990 T.W. Neumann, and M.T. Moran
Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Monocacy Interceptor Sewer Line Project Corridor, Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Frederick County Division of Public Works
Library ID No: 00006016 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 58

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
636A Solarex Court
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18FR30 Others

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
Phase II Phase I survey and Phase II testing were conducted along the proposed impact area for the 10.19 km long Monocacy Interceptor Sewer Line in Frederick County, MD.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Identify and document historic and prehistoric resources within the project area.
-Evaluate the potential significance of those identified resources by applying the National Register criteria.
-Make management recommendations concerning any identified resources.

MAC Accession: 1991.011

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on the cover sheet relating to the Monocacy Water & Sewer Connection project. This cover sheet deals with historic period structures/sites that may be related to the Battle of Monocacy, while the other cover sheet deals primarily with prehistoric sites.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1991 J.L. Hernigle
Monocacy Battlefield: Archeological Clearance of Proposed Septic Field and Parking Lot Areas.
Submitted to the Monocacy National Battlefield
Library ID No: 00006022 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 64

Research Firm/Institution:

National Capital Team, National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington DC 20242

Sites examined:

18FR30

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I **Project Justification:**
Phase II A survey was conducted in a portion of the Monocacy National Battlefield which was the proposed site for relocated parking lots and a septic field for the battlefield visitor's center.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Locate any historic domestic or industrial artifacts from the Gambrill family occupation.

-Locate any artifacts related to Civil War skirmishes near the Gambrill Mill.

-Use metal detector survey and shovel testing to achieve these goals.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1992 Hoffman, R.F. and K. Baumgardt
A Phase I Archeological Survey and Visual Impact Assessment for the Proposed Expansion of the Existing Ballenger Creek WWTP, Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the City of Frederick Department of Public Works
Library ID No: 00006027 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 70

Research Firm/Institution:

MAAR Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 655, 9 Liberty Plaza
Newark, DE 19711

Sites examined:

18FR30 18FR62 Others
NRHP Eligible:

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I **Project Justification:**
Phase II Phase I investigations and a site-lines/viewshed study were performed to assess the physical impact to archeological resources in the vicinity of proposed expansion to an existing waste-water treatment facility, and to determine how that proposed construction would impact views from the historic battlefield (18FR30).
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Relocate Site 18FR62.

-Locate any additional archeological sites in the impact area.

-Determine if the floodplain portions of the impact area contained, or had potential for containing, deeply buried archeological components.

-Assess the visual impact of the proposed construction on the historic character of the landscape as viewed by visitors to the Monocacy National Battlefield.

MAC Accession: 2002.017

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

A prehistoric lithic scatter and historic trash scatter are located at Site 18FR62, but neither retains sufficient integrity or research potential to warrant further work. No synopsis report has been prepared for this site.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1993 EDAW, Inc. et al.
Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Evaluation and Archeological Evaluation.

Research Firm/Institution:

EDAW, Inc., Land & Community Associates,
& John Milner Associates, Inc.

Sites examined:

18FR30

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		A cultural landscape survey and summary evaluation of archeological resources was conducted within a 194 acre tract of land recently obtained by the National Park Service for incorporation into the Monocacy National Battlefield.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Survey and provide preliminary evaluations of historic resources on the landscape of the 194 acre Bush Creek tract.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1996 Child, C.A., G.E. Melhuish, H.B. McAloon, and S.L. Sanders
 Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Urbana Sewer and Water Connector,
 Frederick County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Monocacy Land Company, L.L.C.

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 337 East Third Street
 Frederick, Maryland 21701

Library ID No: 00006058 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 100

Sites examined:

18FR698

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		This survey work was undertaken in order to locate and document archeological resources within the proposed path of a new water and sewer connector.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Ascertain whether cultural resources, were present within the proposed corridor.
-Evaluate the potential significance of those resources applying National Register of Historic Places criteria.
-Determine the extent to which construction of the proposed utility lines will impact potential resources.
-Make recommendations concerning the mitigation of any adverse effects that construction of the new utility lines may have on those resources.

Research Potential:

See above for remaining research questions at 18FR698.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2005 Beasley, J., B. Bies, M. Gallagher, T. Gwaltney, H.A.E. Hembrey, D. Monsees, S. Rivers
 Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best
 Farm.
 Submitted to the Monocacy National Battlefield

Research Firm/Institution:

National Capital Team, National Park Service
 1100 Ohio Drive, SW
 Washington DC 20242

Library ID No: 97002586 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 210

Sites examined:

18FR30 18FR30-1 18FR30-2 18FR792

NRHP Listed:

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: Beginning in fiscal year 1999, the Best Farm became the focus of development activities at Monocacy National Battlefield near Frederick, MD. The farm became the site for a new, relocated battlefield visitor's center. In order to provide the National Park Service with information regarding the property's cultural resources, Phase I survey was conducted at Best Farm and its surrounding environs, followed by limited Phase II testing in areas that were deemed to warrant further exploration.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Synthesize and evaluate known historical and archeological information relevant to the Best Farm. -Survey and inventory the Best Farm property for the presence of both known AND unknown archeological resources. -Determine the level of archeological integrity of archeological resources at Best Farm.
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30-1.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30-2.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR792.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on the cover sheet relating to the Monocacy Water & Sewer Connection project. This cover sheet deals with historic period structures/sites that may be related to the Battle of Monocacy, while the other cover sheet deals primarily with prehistoric sites.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2004 Beasley, J.
 Compliance Archeological Investigations at the Best Farm.
 Submitted to the Monocacy National Battlefield

 Library ID No: 97002326 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 194

Research Firm/Institution:

National Capital Team, National Park Service
 1100 Ohio Drive, SW
 Washington DC 20242

Sites examined:

18FR30 18FR30-1 18FR30-2 18FR792

NRHP Listed:

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: These archeological investigations were undertaken in advance of proposed ground disturbing activities associated with a number of development activities in the Best Farm area of the Monocacy National Battlefield. Proposed ground disturbing activities at the Best Farm include emergency stabilization of a log outbuilding located to the rear of the main house, burial of the farm's electrical and telephone utilities adjacent to the CSX railroad bed, and construction of a new primary park visitor center on the Best Farm.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Explore the archeological resource impact potential of the various planned improvements.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR30.

A systematic metal-detector surveys identified site 18FR30-1 and 18FR30-2 as discrete artifact clusters and yielded undeniably valuable information for the interpretation of the Monocacy National Battlefield. However, due to the ephemeral nature of the sites, their very brief period of occupation, and the results of an associated STP survey, it is not likely that significant subsurface features exist in association with 18FR30-1 or 18FR30-2. As a result, it was determined to move forward with construction of the battlefield park visitor's center in this location and any remaining archeological deposits in the vicinity would be severely impacted at this point.

A lot of potential questions remain to be answered at 18FR792. The areas of most promising research at the site seem to be those related to the potential blacksmith shop, and the slave village associated with the Vincendière family. These deposits have essentially been identified and delineated to some degree, however, very little work has been conducted to thoroughly investigate them. In particular, Phase III examination of the slave village seems warranted should any future project impact it, especially given the very unusual character of the plantation that was established at this site.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2010 Beasley, J.
 Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the Thomas Farm.
 Submitted to the National Park Service, National Capital Region

 Library ID No: 95001413 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 263

Research Firm/Institution:

Monocacy National Battlefield
 5201 Urbana Pike
 Frederick, MD 21704

Sites examined:

18FR30 18FR819 18FR820 18FR821 18FR822 18FR871 others
 NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report describes Phase I and II archeological investigations carried out from 2003 to 2008 at the Thomas Farm locale of the Monocacy National Battlefield. The Thomas Farm was acquired by the National Park Services (NPS) and added to the National Battlefield holdings in 2001 and shortly thereafter became the focus of park development activities for interpretive purposes. The general management plan for the National Battlefield called for the Thomas House to be adaptively reused as the park's administrative headquarters and further flung resources on the Thomas property warranted investigation to further the interpretation of the historic landscape. The archeological work was carried out to assist the NPS in its responsibilities regarding the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other related federal legislation.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Identify, document, and evaluate previously unknown archeological resources on the Thomas Farm property. -Determine the property's level of archeological integrity.
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Research Potential:

Many areas of the Monocacy Battlefield (18FR30) are still largely an untapped archeological resource. Much of the archeological work that has been performed within the historical park has been confined to narrow sewer-line corridors or is in areas of the park which were not the site of significant historic occupation or scenes of fighting during the battle. Future research should focus on such historically significant resources.

Excavations at 18FR819 indicate that the site is intact and retains a high level of archeological integrity. Future archeological and historic research at the site is warranted, particularly to determine the locations of outbuildings and support structures associated with the tavern and ferry that are noted in historic references. The site should be considered a significant archeological resource.

The Phase I/II project carried out at the Thomas Farm Complex (18FR820) by the NPS revealed generally that the site has suffered from extensive disturbance due to garden, utility, and road installation prior to the property's acquisition by the Park Service. The only moderately intact archeological deposits are confined to a relatively small area of the west yard. Features 12 and 18 are thought to be the archeological footprint of two outbuildings visible in an 1882 depiction of the farm. However, the archeological record appears to have been highly compromised by the demolition and removal of the buildings, as well as by the aforementioned modern activities. A likely sheet midden (Feature 17) was also identified, but its extent could not be determined due to the high level of ground disturbance in the area. NPS recommended avoidance of the west yard area during any development of the Thomas Farm complex to protect the resources there from further impact. The other yard areas do not appear to have intact soils.

Despite a moderate amount of rodent disturbance and erosion, the archeological deposits at the Thomas Farm Blacksmith Shop are intact and retain integrity. The 2007 investigations at 18FR871 established the footprint of the structure for stabilization of the extant ruins and confirmed the likely timeline for its use. Several features, including the forge and workbench area, were identified. Information from the excavations was then used in the preservation and stabilization of the ruin, which was completed in the summer of 2008. The blacksmith shop is identified as a contributing site in the 2008 National Register update, and must be taken into consideration should future planning or development activities be proposed.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2014 Birmingham, K., J. Beasley, M. Bailey, T. Gwaltney, and M. Hait
 Archeological Investigation of the L'Hermitage slave village, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland
 Submitted to Cultural Resource Preservation Program of the National Park Service

Library ID No: 95002499 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 294

Research Firm/Institution:

Monocacy National Battlefield
 5201 Urbana Pike
 Frederick, MD 21704

Sites examined:

18FR792

NRHP Listed:

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification: This report describes a research archeology project undertaken at the Best Farm Site 18FR792. The purpose of this project was to confirm the initial interpretation of a site recorded in 2003 as the location of the slave village associated with L'Hermitage. The L'Hermitage slave village was archaeological investigated to evaluate the archeological site to determine its research potential, significance and integrity, as well as to use the recovered data to provide more information about the daily lives of the people who lived there and to design interpretive materials to illustrate slavery as a cause of the Civil War. Ultimately, this information will be used as an educational tool to enhance the understanding of the region as a "cross- roads community," and will serve to highlight African American experiences within Monocacy National Battlefield. This project was conducted from 2010 through 2012 with funding
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: Project Objectives: 1. Synthesize Phase I archeological data collected during the Archeological Overview and Assessment and Identification and Evaluation Study of the Best Farm (the Best Farm Study). 2. Conduct extensive primary and secondary historic and genealogical research. 3. Remote sensing and close-interval shovel test pit (STP) survey of the previously identified 18FR792 site area. 4. Phase II Unit Excavation in areas of high potential that warranted further investigation., and a geographic information system was created to aid in the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the recovered data.
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provided by the National Park Service (NPS) Cultural Resource Preservation Program (CRPP), Monocacy National Battle field, and the Youth Intern Program (YIP). In addition to NPS staff, a total of seven graduate and undergraduate interns participated in the project, representing American University, Hood College, Howard University, the University of Maryland at College Park, and the University of Maryland's University College.

Research Potential:

Excavations at the L'Hermitage slave village indicated that the site is intact and retains a high level of archeological integrity and substantial research potential. Because of their high level of integrity, the archeological resources associated with L'Hermitage must be protected and preserved. Archeological resources at the Best Farm, including the resources identified during the initial Best Farm Study, must be taken into consideration during the planning stages of any proposed development activity so that the appropriate avoidance or treatment measures may be enacted.

Future archeological and historic research at the site is warranted, in order to:

1. Continue excavation and examination of identified features associated with the slave village with associated artifact analysis;
 2. Confirm the dimensions and character of the other identified structures;
 3. Determine the locations of other outbuildings and support structures noted in primary historic references (likely best accomplished through a combination of GPR survey and traditional excavation methods);
 4. Conduct in-depth artifact (faunal and oral) analysis;
 5. Perform soil analysis within yard areas in order to determine evidence of activity areas, pathways, gardens, animal pens, wells, evidence of yard sweeping, or privies;
 6. Excavate and conduct further analysis of the lime kiln identified to the north of the slave village site;
 7. Continue genealogical and historical research associated with the Vincendière family and the enslaved laborers of L'Hermitage.
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