

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:

1970 Snyder, J.J.
John Jacob Snyder Collection, Frederick and Vicinity, Catalog and Notes.

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Library ID No: 00007031 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 21

Sites examined:

18FR21 18FR22 18FR110 Others

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		The report is a collection of J.J. Snyder's field notes and interpretations concerning his own collecting activity in Frederick County, MD, as well as his knowledge of the local archeology.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Provide contextual information relating to the collections in the possession of D. Murphy and originally collected by J.J. Snyder from 1908-the 1960s.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR21.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR110.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1979 Peck, D.W.
Archeological Resources Assessment of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland: Phases I and II.
Submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Frederick & Carroll Co. Planning Commissions

Research Firm/Institution:

Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

Library ID No: 00005981 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 28B

Sites examined:

18FR64 18FR205 Others

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This work was conducted in order to develop a typology of ceramics and projectile points for the Monocacy region. The typology was devised from examination of the major archeological collections from the study area, coupled with Phase I survey (mostly surface collection) and some Phase II testing.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Obtain access to enough representative pottery and point types throughout the region, to create a broad typology and chronology of the Monocacy.

MAC Accession: 1980.019

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR64.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR205.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on other cover sheets. Peck's extensive survey provides details for numerous archeological sites and CRM projects.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1990 T.W. Neumann, and M.T. Moran

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Library ID No: 00006016 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 58

Sites examined:

18FR21 18FR55 18FR64 18FR110 18FR205 18FR652 18FR653
NRHP Eligible: [Justification](#)

Others

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 18FR21.

The integrity of site 18FR64, as well as its potential for answering outstanding research questions, is not currently known. The 1990 Phase I/II project appears to have passed between 18FR64 (located 150m from the river) and the Monocacy River, based on project maps.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR110.

The Pinecliff I site (18FR205) in Frederick County is a probable Late Woodland village site with Archaic and Woodland short-term and/or base camps occupations. The site was greatly disturbed by construction of a baseball diamond atop the site and, thus, the potential for future research is quite limited.

Site 18FR652 yielded a limited suit of artifacts and no cultural features. It should, however, be noted that the site is located at the base of a slope on an old alluvial terrace. It is possible that a prehistoric site exists upslope from the current site boundaries; it is also possible that the artifacts are the remnants of a site that has been destroyed by the river.

No cultural materials were recovered either from the shovel tests or from the excavation units at 18FR653. Subsurface testing also revealed no evidence of intact cultural deposits. While the surface collection did yield a limited suite of artifacts, this site is unlikely to yield additional information concerning Maryland prehistory.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1992 Neumann, T.W., C.R. Polglase, and R.C. Goodwin
Phase III Archeological Data Recovery of Site 18FR55, Frederick County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Frederick County Division of Public Works
Library ID No: 00006025 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 67

Research Firm/Institution:

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

Sites examined:

18FR55
NRHP Eligible: [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
Phase II The planned Monocacy Interceptor Sewer Line consists of a 90 cm diameter gravity-fed pipe extending between two sanitation plants. Data recovery was undertaken as mitigation of anticipated sewer line project impacts to the cultural resources at the site. Previous Phase II archeological investigations on this site had identified intact prehistoric cultural deposits in the vicinity of the center line of the planned interceptor sewer line.
Phase III

Project Objectives:
-Mitigate anticipated project impacts to cultural resources at Site 18FR55.
-Obtain data (to the extent possible) regarding Early Woodland subsistence in the Monocacy Valley.
-Obtain data (to the extent possible) that will permit verification, expansion, and refinement of the cultural chronology of the Monocacy Valley; Radiocarbon dates if possible.

MAC Accession: 1991.012

Research Potential:

The Phase III investigations at 18FR55 revealed the site to contain both intact features and chronologically diagnostic artifacts. What's more, only the portion of the site which was within the sewer line corridor (the eastern edge of the site) was subject to data recovery. There is a strong probability that intact deposits remain at the site, which could answer crucial research questions regarding the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transition. As well as the ceramic issues reported in the Monocacy River Valley.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2000 S.J. Fiedel, K. Culhane, S. Smith, C. Goode, C.D. Cheek
 Phase IB Archeological Survey for the I-270/US 15 Multi-Modal Corridor Study, Montgomery
 and Frederick Counties, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 97000163 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 178

Research Firm/Institution:

John Milner Associates, Inc.
 5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
 Alexandria, VA 22312

Sites examined:

18FR110 18FR134 Others
 NRHP Eligible: **Y**
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		Phase I survey was undertaken to locate and document known and unknown archeological sites within the potential impact area of the proposed I-270/US 15 Multi-Modal Corridor in Frederick and Montgomery County. The project entailed highway widening, construction of five new interchanges, a new roadway alignment and construction of the Corridor Cities Interchange and associated parking areas and stations.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Document the presence or absence of potentially significant archeological resources that might be affected by the proposed highway improvements.
-Determine, to the extent possible, approximate size and boundaries of identified sites, their integrity, age, function, cultural affiliations, and potential National Register eligibility.

MAC Accession: 2001.020 (possible)

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR110.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR134.

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

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

Research Firm/Institution:

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

Sites examined:

18FR21 18FR110

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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 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.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR21.

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR110.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on the cover sheet relating to the Monocacy Battlefield. This cover sheet deals with sites encountered during the Monocacy Water/Sewer connector project (primarily prehistoric), which passed through the battlefield. The other cover sheet deals with historic era properties, likely to be related to the actual Battle of Monocacy.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2004 Polglase, C.R., C.A. Child, B.K. Burkholder, C. Heidenrich, and J. Kranch
 Phase I Archival and Archeological Investigations, Including Additional Phase I and Phase II
 Excavations within the Monocacy National Battlefield, for the Proposed New Design Water
 Main, Frederick County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Whitman, Requardt and Associates

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18FR21 18FR110 Others

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
 Phase II Phase I survey and Phase II testing were conducted along the proposed impact area for the New Design Water Main in Frederick County, MD.
 Phase III

Project Objectives:
 -Sample the proposed project corridor sufficiently to allow the identification of previously unrecorded historical and archeological sites.
 -Determine the National Register eligibility of the portions of two sites within the project corridor (18FR21 & 18FR110).

Research Potential:

Disturbances within site 18FR21 from erosional scouring and trench excavations for the existing sewer interceptor trench have left few intact soils that might contain cultural features. Limited mechanical stripping of portions of the project corridor on the higher terrace landforms nearby failed to find any prehistoric features. The quantities and nature of the prehistoric assemblage within the project corridor, even in a primary context, are not sufficient to address important research questions.

Excavations have repeatedly revealed that site 18FR110 is heavily disturbed. The site's integrity has been compromised by high velocity flooding, sheet erosion after the start of historic plowing, and the excavation of the existing sewer interceptor trench. Limited mechanical stripping of portions of the project corridor on the higher terrace landform failed to find any prehistoric features. The quantities and nature of the prehistoric assemblage within the project corridor, even in a primary context, are not sufficient to address important research questions. Thus, the site can only be characterized as a heavily disturbed and very diffuse lithic scatter of Late Archaic-Late Woodland age.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2016 Keline, B.
 Phase II archaeological evaluation of 18FR21 and 18FR1025 for the MD 355 over CSXT Bridge 1008400 replacement project, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Maryland State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

TRC Environmental Corporation
 50101 Governors Drive, Suite 250
 Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27517

Library ID No: 95002549 Catalog/Shelving ID: FR 298

Sites examined:

18FR21 18FR1025
 NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#)

Additional sites as listed above:

18FR22, 18FR55, 18FR64, 18FR110, 18FR134, 18FR205, 18FR652, 18FR653

Project Details:

Phase I Project Justification:
 Phase II This report describes a Phase II archaeological evaluation of sites 18FR21 and 18FR1025 located within the Monocacy National Battlefield. Phase II field investigations were conducted from mid-January to early February 2015. The work was undertaken to evaluate both sites for eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places, since both sites were located within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for the planned replacement of Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration Bridge 1008400 on MD 355 over the CSXT railroad and both sites were considered potentially eligible for the NRHP based on survey work conducted in 2013. All work was performed in accordance with Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Permit 15-MONO-001.
 Phase III

Project Objectives:
 18FR1025 Phase II
 1.Refine site size and boundaries
 2.Determine subsurface integrity
 3.Determine the extent and function of a limestone rock concentration that NPS staff suggested may be the remains of the 14th New Jersey blockhouse that was burned during the 1864 Battle of Monocacy.
 4.Evaluate the eligibility of site 18FR1025 for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places
 18FR21 Phase II
 1.Refine site size and boundaries
 2.Determine subsurface integrity
 3.Evaluate the eligibility of site 18FR21 for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Research Potential:

Site 18FR21, known as the New Jersey Monument site (AKA the Wiles I site), is a prehistoric site with Paleoindian, Middle and Late Archaic, and Early, Middle and Late Woodland components. The Phase II evaluation of the portion of 18FR21 in the LOD included the excavation of five 5 × 5 ft test units. Results of the Phase II fieldwork at 18FR21 suggest that no substantial archaeological deposits or features were located within the LOD at 18FR21. Archaeological investigations of the portion of site 18FR21 in the LOD indicated that this portion of the Wiles I site is not likely to provide sufficient data to address substantive research issues. The portion of the site in the LOD does not contain archaeological deposits or features that would contribute new or significant information regarding the prehistoric and historic occupations in the area. Therefore, it was recommended that the portion of 18FR21 within the LOD should be considered not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work was recommended at the site.

Site 18FR1025 represents the remains of a late 19th to late 20th century domestic tenant house located within Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick

County, MD. The Phase II evaluation of 18FR1025 included a combination of trenching and the excavation of ten 5 × 5 ft test units. Results of the Phase II fieldwork at 18FR1025 suggest that the archaeological resources associated with one or more tenancies dating from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries were irreparably damaged in the twentieth century as a result of multiple disturbance events, including the realignment of MD 355, the construction of the water treatment plant, and the demolition of the tenant house. No evidence of the Civil War blockhouse was observed within the LOD. Archaeological investigations of site 18FR1025 indicated that the site is not likely to provide sufficient data to address substantive research issues. The site does not contain archaeological deposits or features that would contribute new or significant information regarding the prehistoric and historic occupations in the area. Therefore, it was recommended that 18FR1025 should be considered not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work was recommended at the site.
