

YEARBOOK OF ARCHEOLOGY

1998

NUMBER 8



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
PROJECT PLANNING DIVISION

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Cover Photo: Investigators from Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., evaluating the extent of the Geiman House Site (18CR244).

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION**

**YEARBOOK OF
ARCHEOLOGY
1998**

Number 8

Mary F. Barse, E. Bradley Beacham, and Loetta M. Vann
Editors

Office of Planning and Preliminary Engineering
Project Planning Division
Environmental Planning Section
Archeology Group

2002

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This yearbook is the result of a team effort. Without the diligent and competent assistance of numerous individuals, this project could not have been brought to fruition.

We are principally indebted to our colleagues in the Archeology Group – Carol Ebright and Richard Ervin – who personally carried out several of the investigations reported herein, and worked directly with the consultants who undertook the other projects. Their professionalism has resulted in archeological investigations of the highest caliber. Roosevelt Beale, SHA Print Shop Supervisor, facilitated the printing of this document. Charlie Hall served as Archeology Group Leader during this period and he is now with the Maryland Historical Trust.

Seventeen of the 22 studies presented in this volume were completed on behalf of the State Highway Administration by consultants. We appreciate the assistance of Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc., John Milner Associates, Inc., R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Robert Wall & Associates, Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc., TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., and URS Greiner, Inc. (now URS Corporation).

Finally, the Yearbook would not exist without the commitment and support afforded it by SHA managers Neil J. Pedersen, Douglas H. Simmons, Cynthia D. Simpson, Bruce M. Grey, and Donald H. Sparklin.

FOREWORD

The publication of our eighth annual Yearbook of Archeology offers an excellent opportunity to highlight the State Highway Administration's (SHA) commitment to quality and service. Federal and State laws require us to look for archeological sites before we begin construction on any project. Identification efforts comprise the bulk of archeological investigations conducted by SHA. By considering cultural resources during the planning process, we are able to design our projects to avoid and minimize harm to archeological sites whenever possible. If we are unable to avoid damaging a site, we may conduct data recovery excavations at the site to satisfy our legal obligations, as well as our responsibilities as environmental stewards.

Maryland's archeological sites are a kind of "history bank" containing an invaluable resource: important information about our past. Every time we excavate a site, we make a withdrawal from this bank. SHA provides the best service to our customers, the people of Maryland, when we work to preserve archeological sites. Not only do we save money, we also save a piece of our past for the future. However, when archeological sites cannot be avoided, we are committed to ensuring that any necessary excavation is of the highest possible quality. In this way, we can provide the best return on our "withdrawal" by contributing something of importance to our knowledge of the past. Our archeology program is a part of SHA for these very reasons.

SHA is justifiably proud of its archeology program. Through their diligence and professionalism, the members of the Archeology Group-Environmental Planning Team in the Project Planning Division, help us meet not only the letter of the law but also the higher standards of quality and service. Archeologists Mary Barse, Carol Ebright, Richard Ervin, E. Bradley Beacham, and Loetta Vann are all valued members of our team. By making the enclosed results of our archeological endeavors available to our customers, they continue to exemplify our quality and service values – they are "driven to excel."

We owe a debt of gratitude to our colleagues at the Maryland Historical Trust. The atmosphere of mutual respect that exists between our agencies has allowed us to forge a working partnership that benefits not only our respective agencies, but also the irreplaceable historical and archeological resources of Maryland.

Parker F. Williams, Administrator
State Highway Administration

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INTRODUCTION

This eighth annual yearbook of archeology presents in abbreviated format the results of 22 archeological studies completed during the calendar year 1998 by and for the State Highway Administration, within the Maryland Department of Transportation. In this introduction, a brief discussion of field methods and report conventions precedes a summary of the results of all 22 studies.

The first Yearbook of Archeology (Beckerman 1993) contains an extensive discussion of the legislative mandate that forms the impetus for public archeology. That volume also included an informative introduction to our knowledge of the prehistoric past (before European exploration and colonization). Those readers who desire a more thorough grounding in these topics than that briefly provided below are referred to Yearbook of Archeology Number 1.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

Federal law (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 4(f) of Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended) and State law (Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, as amended) require that agencies such as the State Highway Administration consider the effects of their undertakings on historic and archeological resources. In addition, these laws provide for a process of consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to ensure that the best interests of the citizens of the State and nation are a part of this consideration. These laws reflect the public's appreciation of the non-renewable nature of the remains of our past, and the value of preserving important parts of the archeological record.

The State Highway Administration maintains a staff of professional archeologists who ensure that archeological resources are considered during the planning process for proposed highway projects. If fieldwork is required it is conducted by the in-house staff, or by outside consultants who work closely with the staff. During 1998, the Archeology Group of the Environmental Planning Section of the Project Planning Division consisted of Dr. Charles L. Hall, Ms. Mary F. Barse, Ms. Carol A. Ebright, and Mr. Richard G. Ervin, Archeologists; Ms. Emma J. Scott, Secretary; and Kelly J. Derwert and Sarah G. Minnemeyer, Archeological Technicians. Ms. Barse, Ms. Ebright, and Mr. Ervin all completed archeological studies in 1998, which are presented herein. Outside consultants completing field studies in 1998 were Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc., KCI Technologies, Inc., John Milner Associates, Inc.,

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Robert Wall & Associates, Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc., TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., and URS Greiner, Inc. (now URS Corporation).

FIELD METHODS

The State Highway Administration's Archeology Group utilizes a four-part division of the full archeological process. Detailed descriptions of the methods, requirements, and products of each part of this process are contained in the Consultant Specifications for Archeological Services prepared by the Archeology Group (SHA 1992). These specifications, rigorously adhered to by both in-house staff and our consultants, are designed to exceed the standards established by the Maryland State Historic Preservation Office in their Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

The initial component of the State Highway Administration archeological process is an assessment of potential. A professional archeologist reviews all proposed highway projects to determine whether there is the likelihood that archeological resources are located within in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). This judgement is based on a variety of factors including the size and setting of the project area, the results of previous archeological research in the project area or similar areas, and the condition of the project area (e.g. degree of previous modification through development, construction, mining, etc.). For those project areas determined sensitive for archeological resources, a Phase I survey may be necessary. The majority of the studies represented in this volume are Phase I surveys. The methods presented below are for terrestrial sites. The State Highway Administration occasionally has projects that could affect submerged archeological resources. Underwater methods of investigation are presented in the text of the single submerged survey reported herein.

The first step in a Phase I survey is to make an on-the-ground inspection of the project area. This inspection has three primary aims: to identify areas of ground disturbance (e.g. no potential for

archeological sites), to stratify areas into high and low potential for sites, and to identify any above-ground indications of archeological resources. In the absence of structural ruins or other obvious remains of past human activity, archeological sites are generally identified through the presence of artifacts. If the ground surface is relatively free of vegetation, a systematic inspection of the surface may be sufficient to identify artifacts and sites. If vegetation obscures the ground surface it may be necessary to excavate "windows" into the soil matrix. These "windows", called shovel test pits, are generally excavated on a 20 meter (65.6 foot) interval across the entire high potential portion of the project area. A representative sample of the low potential portion of the project area will also be tested with either shovel test pits or surface inspection. Shovel tests are generally 40 centimeters (15.75 inches) in diameter and are excavated to a depth that penetrates sediments of Pleistocene age. To enhance the recovery of any artifacts that might be present, all soil from the shovel test is passed through .635 centimeter (.25 inch) screen.

If a shovel test pit contains artifacts, it is necessary to determine if they are isolated or part of a larger site. Adequate additional testing will be made to determine the boundaries of the resource, and its stratigraphic position. If a site is identified and defined through surface inspection, sufficient excavation will be conducted to determine stratigraphic context.

A secondary goal of the Phase I survey is a preliminary determination of any identified site's significance. In general, archeological resources are only afforded legal protection if they have the ability to contribute important information to our understanding of the past. It is often possible to determine at the Phase I level that a site has limited or no potential to make such a contribution. Alternatively, a Phase II evaluation may be necessary.

The purpose of a Phase II evaluation is to definitively determine the research significance of sites identified during a Phase I survey. The methods used to evaluate significance will involve extensive background research. If the site is historic, this background investigation will involve primary documents (deed and title, wills and inventories, etc.) and secondary documents (scholarly historical works). For prehistoric sites the research will focus

on gathering information that is currently known about sites of similar kind and age. The aim of the background research is to discover what is already known about the period of the past represented by the site under study. In this way it should be possible to specify the kinds of research contributions that would be considered important. Clearly, the design of the fieldwork will vary from site to site. Typically involved will be controlled surface collections or close interval shovel testing to refine site boundaries or identify intrasite structure, and 1 x 1 meter (3.28 x 3.28 foot) test units excavated by natural stratigraphy or 10 centimeter (3.94 inch) arbitrary levels to recover artifacts in context. Test units may be larger, depending upon the nature of the site. All soil is screened through 0.635 centimeter (0.25 inch) mesh to enhance artifact recovery. Other field methods may be appropriate. The particular methods used during the conduct of the Phase II evaluations presented in this volume are discussed in the text of each project's description.

If a site can contribute important information to our knowledge of the past, and it is not feasible or prudent to avoid the site, Phase III mitigation of the construction impact is generally necessary. Phase III studies are oriented to the recovery of the important information the site contains, and are therefore highly individualistic.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 22 reports completed in 1998 represent 16 Phase I surveys, two combined Phase I and Phase II studies, and two Phase II evaluations. Additionally, two of these 22 reports represent background studies designed to inform monitoring and archeological treatment plans for streetscape projects within the Greensboro and Lonaconing Historic Districts. Of the 22 projects reported herein, three also incorporated standing structures identification and evaluation. With a single exception, all of the archeological surveys were land studies. The sole Phase I survey that included an underwater component utilized remote sensing and investigations of targets by divers. Together, these studies cover every physiographic region in Maryland (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Table 1 summarizes information regarding the environmental setting of each project (including topography, soils, and nearest permanent water source). Ten (59 percent) of the 17 project areas assessed as having a high potential for historic sites

contained historic archeological resources. Seven (54 percent) of the 13 project areas thought to have a high potential for prehistoric resources contained prehistoric sites.

The 22 studies resulted in the identification of 33 archeological sites and 6 recorded isolated artifact find spots. Eleven of the identified sites were prehistoric, 21 were historic, and 1 contained both prehistoric and historic components.

Of these 33 sites identified, 26 were found to be not significant at the Phase I level. Phase II evaluations determined that four of the 33 identified resources were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One site was determined not eligible following a Phase II evaluation. Two sites were recommended for further evaluation to determine eligibility but had not been evaluated at the time this report was completed.

ORGANIZATION AND CONVENTIONS

The 22 studies included in this volume are presented in abbreviated format, including the abstract, introductory material, and a summary of results. The studies are grouped by physiographic province. References cited are pooled in a common bibliography at the end of the volume. A map locating the project area accompanies each report included in this volume. The maps are either taken from an appropriate USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle or the county highway map. In either case they are presented full scale (e.g. not enlarged or reduced from the original), and all – unless indicated otherwise - are oriented with north up.

All artifacts for which the State Highway Administration either has or can obtain clear title are curated with the Maryland Historical Trust. Originals and archive-stable copies of all field notes and records are permanently curated with the Maryland Historical Trust.

Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

- A. MD 4, Interstate 95/Interstate 495 to MD 22
- B. US 301/MD 291 Service Road,
- C. Bridge 16063 on MD 382 over Rock Creek and Small Structure 16021X0 on MD 382
- D. MD 331 Dover Bridge Across the Choptank River
- E. MD 314 and MD 480 in Greensboro
- F. MD 235 from MD 4 to MD 246
- U. MD 33 (St. Michael's Parkway)
- V. US 113 from US 50 to MD 589

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

- G. Interstate 695 York Road Interchange
- H. MD 140 Westminster Bypass
- I. Bridge No. 13038 on MD 97 over the Patuxent River
- J. Reed-Stitely House
- K. MD 28 Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site
- L. US 29/MD 216 Interchange
- M. MD 216 between US Route 29 and Interstate 95
- N. MD 32 from MD 108 to Interstate 70
- O. MD 97 near Kalten Road

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

- P. MD 36 in Lonaconing
- Q. I-81 at Halfway Boulevard Interchange
- R. US Alternate 40 from Bowery Street to MD 36
- S. Flintstone Community Park and Ride Lot
- T. Town Creek Road Bridge No. 3

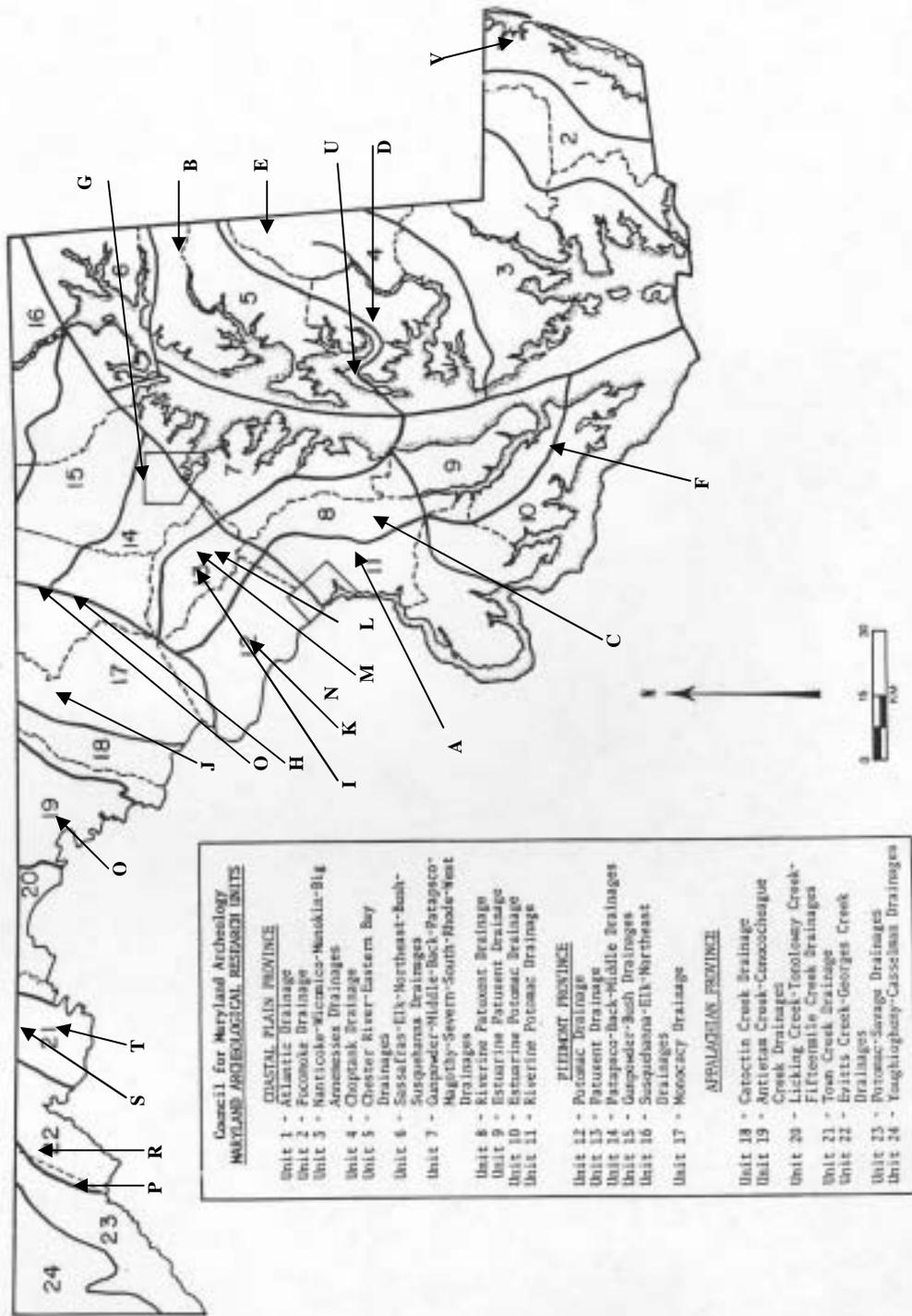


Figure 1. Location of archeological studies presented in this volume.

Table 1. Environmental Characteristics for Presented Studies.

Archeological Report Number	Physiographic Province	MD Archeological Research Unit	Topographic Setting	Adjacent Water Source	Primary Soil	Identified Sites
179	Appalachian	22	High terrace and hill slope	Koontz Run and Georges Creek	Mostly fill but mapped as Buchanan very stony loam	18AG215
183	Appalachian	19	Upland setting	Conococheague Creek	Hagerstown-Duffield-Frankstown	18WA472, 18WA473
186	Appalachian	22	Upland slope	Georges Creek	Gilpin-Urban and Cavode Silt	None
191	Appalachian	21	Floodplain	Flintstone Creek	Ernest Silt Loam	None
206	Appalachian	21	Floodplain and base of valley wall	Town Creek	Weikert-Gilpin Association	None
168	Coastal Plain	4/5	Upland flat	San Domingo Creek, Chester and Choptank River Drainages	Tidal Marsh, Othello, Elkton and Barclay silt, Keyport and Mattapex silt loam	18TA311, 18TA312, 18TAX9
170	Coastal Plain	11	Upland flats, benches, hills, and high and low terraces	Headwaters of Cabin Branch	Eroded soils (sands, clays, and gravels)	18PRX50
171S	Coastal Plain	1	Interior flat	Crippen Branch and Church Branch	Fallsington-Woodstown-Mattapex-Matapeake-Othello, Othello-Fallsington-Portsmouth, and Pocomoke-Rutlege-Plummer.	18WO208, 18WOX3
175	Coastal Plain	5	Uplands and stream terraces	Mills Branch	Mattapex fine sandy loam, Woodstown sandy loam, and Bibb silt loam	None
187	Coastal Plain	8	Floodplain and low ridge	Rock Creek, Spice Creek, and Full Mill Branch	Bibb silt loam	18PR559
193	Coastal Plain	4	High terrace	Choptank River	Sassafras sandy loam	18CA202, 18TA319, 18TA317, 18TA318, 18TA320, 18TA315, 18TA316,
194	Coastal Plain	4	Floodplain and bluff	Choptank River	Galestown loamy sand	None

Table 1. (continued)

Archeological Report Number	Physiographic Province	MD Archeological Research Unit	Topographic Setting	Adjacent Water Source	Primary Soil	Identified Sites
199	Coastal Plain	9/10	Upland Flats and Terraces	Potomac River and Patuxent River-Chesapeake Bay drainage systems	Beltsville-Caroline Association	18STX42
110	Piedmont	14	Part of a relatively broad, flat valley	Unnamed stream	Captina silt loam	None
150	Piedmont	14/17	Low rounded hills, and narrow, steep stream valleys	Patapsco drainage and Monocacy drainage low-order streams	Variable, the bedrock is composed of mica schist	18CR224, 18CR226
181	Piedmont	13	Upland, and flood plains	Patuxent River	Manor loam and Codorus silt loam	18HO225
182	Piedmont	17	Upland flat	Unnamed spring	Edgemont-Chandler channery loams and Augusta very stony loam	18FR735
190	Piedmont	12	Flat or gently sloping upland	Tributary of Muddy Branch	Glenelg-Gaila-Occoquan soil Association (loamy)	18MO468
192	Piedmont	13	High interfluvial ridge	Patuxent River, and Hammond Branch	Chester silt loam, Glenelg loam, Manor loam, Glenville silt loam, Elioak silt loam, Baile silt loam,	None
198	Piedmont	13	Hill slope	Hammond Branch and Drainages of the Patuxent and Middle River	Manor loam and Glenelg loam	18HO226, 18HO227, 18HO228, 18HO229, 18HOX32
200	Piedmont	13	Gently rolling terrain	Middle Patuxent River, and its tributaries: Benson Branch, Clydes Branch and others not named	Glenelg-Chester-Manor and Glenelg-Manor-Chester	18HO232, 18HO233, 18HO234, 18HO230, 18HO231, 18HO235, 18HO236, 18HOX33, 18HO139,
202	Piedmont	17	Gently rolling interfluvial upland	Headwaters leading to the Patapsco, Big Pipe Creek and Bear Branch	Metamorphosed rocks of sedimentary origin	18CR244, 18CR245

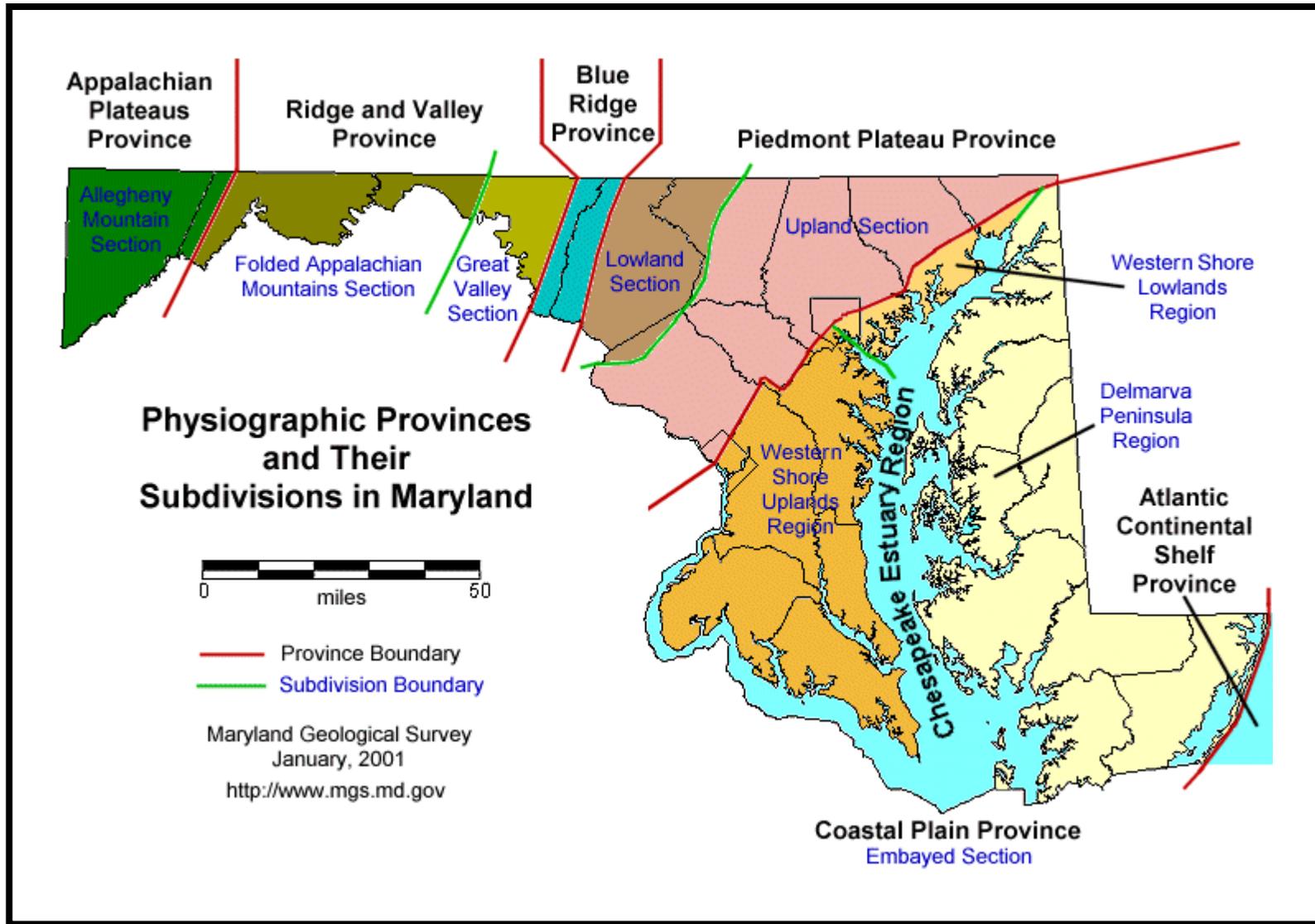


Figure 2. Location of Physiographic Provinces and their subdivisions in Maryland.

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

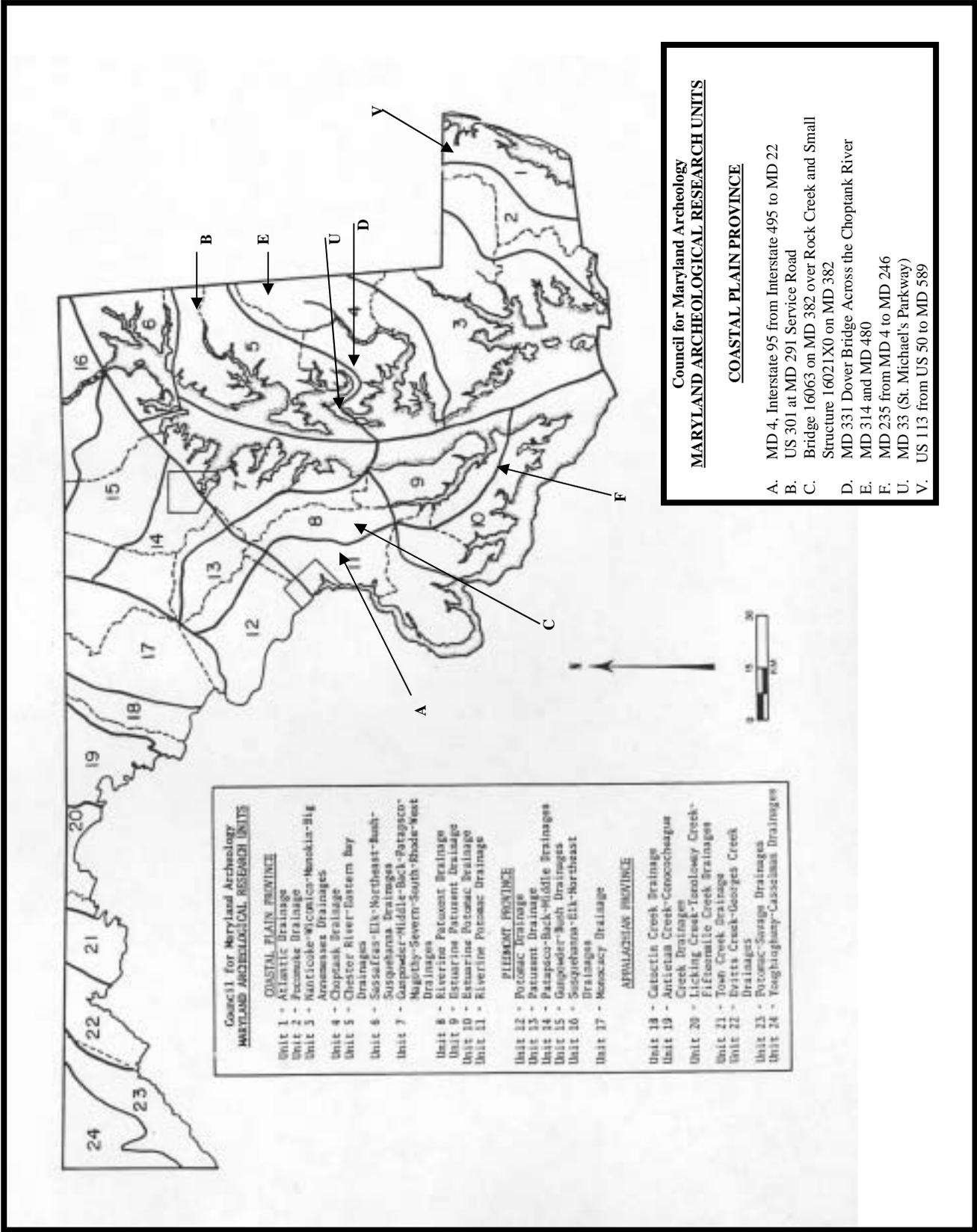


Figure 3. Location of archeological studies presented in the Coastal Plain Province.

**Additional Phase I Archeological Investigations for the MD 33,
St. Michael's Parkway, Talbot County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 168

by

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ABSTRACT

State Highway Administration archeologists performed additional Phase I archeological survey for the MD 33 St. Michael's Bypass, Talbot County, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Units 4 and 5). The project involved investigating areas of design modifications at the intersection with Rolles Range Road (.4 ha, .99 acre) and several stormwater management pond sites totaling 2.2 ha (5.43 acres) not included in Curry's (1990) Phase I study of the project. A proposed site for tidal wetland mitigation measuring .25 ha (.62 acre) was also tested. The survey recorded two late nineteenth/twentieth century residential sites (18TA311 and 18TA312) and one isolated prehistoric pottery sherd (18TAX9). The survey results indicate that no significant archeological resources will be impacted by the proposed construction, and no further archeological work is warranted.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed federally funded project would involve construction of a two-lane bypass around St. Michael's, previously surveyed by Curry (1990). This additional survey was carried out to include areas of design modifications. New project elements include proposed reconstruction of the interchange of MD 33 and Rolles Range Road, and several stormwater management ponds. A compensatory wetland mitigation site, which was to have covered an area of about .25 ha (.6 acres), was dropped from consideration after the archeological survey was performed.

The project is within the Coastal Plain physiographic province, on the divide between the Chester and Choptank River drainages in Council for Maryland Archeology Research Units 4 and 5. Mapped soils in the project area include areas of *Tidal Marsh*; poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained *Othello*, *Elkton*, and *Barclay* silt loams; moderately well drained *Keyport* and *Mattapex* silt loams; and well drained *Matapeake* silt loam (Reybold 1970).

Principal Investigator Richard Ervin directed the project, assisted by Spencer Geasey, Jason Moser, and Andrew Watts. Fieldwork was conducted between September 19 and October 4, 1996. Testing involved excavation of 120 shovel test pits (40 cm diameter),

dug by natural strata, spaced at 20 m intervals. Supplemental units were excavated at 10 m intervals.

**CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

Rolles Range Road:

The proposed construction at Rolles Range Road would affect a triangular shaped area measuring 40 m by 90 m by 100 m. The USGS (1904) *St. Michaels, MD* topographic quadrangle shows that the property was the site of an historic structure from the turn of the century. Property owner, Mr. Colin Walsh (personal communication 1996), reported that the structure was demolished by burning around 1990.

The Rolles Range Site (18TA312) was tested by 17 shovel test pits and produced material dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Testing produced mostly architectural debris and features related to structure demolition. Dense concentrations of brick, asbestos shingles, and nails were recovered from a burned soil within the footprint of the structure. Excavations also revealed concentrations of cinders and oyster shell corresponding to driveways. A single quartz flake was recovered. Other than architectural debris, the historic assemblage contained few scattered artifacts. Diagnostic ceramics were indicative of late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century occupation.



Figure 4. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1942, photorevised 1986) *St. Michaels, MD* topographic quadrangle.

The site represents a low density sheet midden deposited during occupation of the structure, with concentrations of architectural debris from its demolition. The site is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Stormwater Management Ponds:

Three stormwater pond loci were examined. Pond 1 (45 m by 60 m), near the southern terminus of the parkway, was tested by 12 shovel test pits confined to the margins of an active agricultural field. Only scattered historic artifacts (ceramics, bottle and window glass,

and brick fragments) were recovered, predominantly from the plowzone. The material is not considered to represent an archeological site.

Pond 2 (18 m by 50 m) was located in a pasture near the headwaters of Broad Creek. The property is adjacent to Crooked Intention (TA48), constructed in 1717. The project area was once the site of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century frame structure located along the no longer extant Bradford Road (Mr. George Krantz, personal communication 1996). Initial testing by 13 shovel test pits produced a scatter of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts designated the Krantz Site (18TA311). Diagnostic materials included ceramics, fragments of flowerpots, bottle and lamp glass, and hardware. Testing revealed no artifact concentrations. The recovered artifacts represents a low density sheet midden, probably associated both with occupation of the structure and with more recent use of the property as a pasture. The site is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Pond 3 (60 m by 300 m) is at Railroad Avenue. Forty four shovel test pits produced a small scatter of brick fragments, bottle and lamp glass, and a few whiteware ceramics. Most of these were recovered from the plowzone and likely represent roadside debris and field scatter. It is not considered to represent an archeological site.

Tidal Wetland Mitigation

An approximately .25 ha (.6 acre) site located on the south shore of Edge Creek was to have been used for compensatory wetland mitigation. The Bolling Site is located along the shoreline, in an area of active erosion. The tested area is well drained; to the west, the terrain drops into a low, poorly drained depression bordering a marsh. Construction would have involved excavation of the bluff to the level of the existing marsh to create an area flooded by tidal action. It was tested by a grid of ten shovel tests. A single cordmarked, crushed quartz and sand tempered potsherd was found in the plowzone and designated 18TAX9. The initial testing and four supplemental units recovered no additional artifacts. The isolated sherd, probably an example of Early Woodland Wolfe Neck ware, is not considered to represent an archeological site.

The investigation recorded one isolated prehistoric artifact and two nineteenth/twentieth century residential sites. None of the resources is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further archeological work is warranted in conjunction with the proposed project.

**Phase IB Archeological Identification Survey of
Maryland Route 4 from East of Interstate 95/Interstate 495
to West of Maryland Route 223,
Prince George's County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 170

by

Stuart J. Fiedel
John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive Phase I archeological survey of the area to be affected by the proposed construction of improvements to MD 4, from MD 223 (Woodyard Road) to I-95/495 (Capital Beltway), in Prince George's County, Maryland. Three separate areas may be affected by the proposed project: (1) the intersection of MD 4 and Westphalia Road/Old Marlboro Pike (Alternate 2); (2) the intersection of MD 4 and Suitland Parkway (Alternate 3); and (3) the intersection of MD 4 and Dower House Road (Alternate 4). Archeological testing was restricted to Alternates 3 and 4, because extensive previous disturbance of the Alternate 2 area precluded intact cultural remains there. Shovel tests were excavated at 20 m intervals in areas of high probability. A total of 223 shovel tests were excavated. Even in apparently undisturbed locations, testing produced no evidence of prehistoric occupation. Late nineteenth or twentieth century artifacts and oyster and clam shell fragments (18PRX50) were found near the surface, and seem to represent low-intensity dumping or secondary deposition and are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional investigation in the project area is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted an intensive Phase I archeological survey of the area to be affected by the proposed construction of improvements to MD 4, from MD 223 (Woodyard Road) to I-95/495 (Capital Beltway), in Prince George's County, Maryland. Three separate areas may be affected by the project: (1) the intersection of MD 4 and Westphalia Road/Old Marlboro Pike (Alternate 2); (2) the intersection of MD 4 and Suitland Parkway (Alternate 3); and (3) the intersection of MD 4 and Dower House Road (Alternate 4). Extensive previous disturbance of the Alternate 2 area precluded intact cultural remains. Archeological testing was restricted to Alternates 3 and 4. Stuart J. Fiedel, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator for this project. Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D., functioned as project manager. Fieldwork was undertaken by assistant archeologist Dana Heck and three field assistants, all under Dr. Fiedel's supervision.

The project area lies within the Coastal Plain physiographic province in Maryland Archeological Research Unit 8, Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The headwaters of Cabin Branch, a tributary of the Patuxent, and Henson Creek, a tributary of the Potomac, are located within the project's area of potential effects (APE). The local topography includes upland flats, benches, hills, and high and low terraces. The soils of the area are comprised of sands, clays, and gravels, overlying a bedrock of schists and gneiss with quartz veins and outcrops. The soils are generally well drained and agriculturally productive. The predominance of eroded soils suggested that prehistoric sites are unlikely to be well preserved in this area, except in locations where they may have been buried by colluvium.



Figure 5. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1965, photorevised 1993) *Upper Marlboro, MD* topographic quadrangle.

Testing was conducted in February and April of 1997. The field survey included pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface testing of the project area. Subsurface testing entailed the manual excavation of shovel tests. The entire project area was subjected to pedestrian reconnaissance, and all undisturbed areas with high archeological potential were tested. Shovel tests were excavated at 20 m intervals in areas of high probability. At locations where archeological materials were recovered, additional shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals surrounding the find in cardinal directions. A total of 223 shovel tests was

excavated. Most of the tests excavated were culturally sterile. The area near the Suitland Parkway-Pennsylvania Avenue intersection (Alternate 3) initially appeared promising, but testing showed that the soils had been heavily disturbed. No artifacts (apart from a few discarded pieces of modern brown beer bottle glass) were recovered.

Although tests initially excavated near a feeder stream of Cabin Branch did not yield artifacts (and proved disturbed) additional shovel tests yielded an oyster shell, one sherd of brown slipped stoneware, and one piece of clear bottle glass, embossed with the word "Washington." Two natural strata were recognized. Radial tests yielded additional historic ceramic sherds (one transfer-printed hard-paste porcelain sherd, one ironstone ["hotel ware"] sherd decorated with red and green bands, and one blue transfer print whiteware sherd) as well as two pieces of glass and a knife handle (made of an unidentified material, possibly plastic), a piece of fencing wire and an oyster shell. Typological analysis suggests that all of this material dates from the end of the nineteenth through first half of the twentieth century. This locus has been assigned an isolate number (18PRX150).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary assessment of the areas that may be affected by Alternates 3 and 4 suggested that some locations might have some likelihood of containing prehistoric sites. In-field examination indicated that much of the area suffered previous disturbance caused by road construction and other landscape modification. Even in apparently undisturbed locations, testing produced no evidence of prehistoric occupation. The paucity of nineteenth century residences in this area, as shown in historic maps, suggested that the potential for historic archeological sites was minimal. Late nineteenth or twentieth century artifacts and oyster and clamshell (18PRX150) were found in a cluster of tests and radials. These artifacts, which lay near the surface, seem to represent low-intensity dumping or secondary deposition by stream action or down-slope erosion. They are not unambiguously associated with residences on the opposite side of the stream, and appear to exist in insufficient density to warrant further examination. The locus is not considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no additional investigation in the project area is recommended.

Additional Phase I Archeological Survey and Historic Structures Survey Along US 113 from North of US 50 to South of MD 589, Worcester County, Maryland

Archeological Report Number 171S

by

Todd Cleveland, Paul A. Webb, Mark Chancellor, and Jeffrey Holland
TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., performed additional Phase IB archeological survey and historic structures survey of areas to be affected by the proposed dualization of US 113, from north of US 50 (near the town of Berlin) to south of Racetrack Road (MD 589). The project is located in Maryland Archeological Research Unit 1 (Atlantic Drainage), in Worcester County on the Eastern Shore. The project was occasioned by design changes that added from 12 to 45.75 m (40 to 150 ft.) of additional proposed right-of-way acquisition on one or both sides of the corridor. The survey identified artifacts associated with previously recorded Site 18WO208, and four isolated finds (18WOX3). The material is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Consequently, no further work is recommended at this site or the isolated find locations.

The historic structures survey involved identification within the additional right-of-way areas and re-definition of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the entire segment. Twenty-eight structures at least fifty years old were identified. Seven had been previously identified and coordinated with the Maryland Historical Trust, and it is recommended that their eligibility determinations remain unchanged. None of 21 newly identified structures satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. No further cultural resource investigation was deemed necessary.

INTRODUCTION

Additional Phase IB archeological survey and historic structures survey were done along a 4.66 km (2.9 mile) section of US 113 in Worcester County, Maryland. These studies were a follow-up to previous US 113 corridor studies (Cleveland and Holland 1998; Idol et al. 2001; Lilly et al. 1997; Wall 1986). Fieldwork was conducted between 31 August and 4 September 1998, under the direction of Paul A. Webb (Archeology) and Todd Cleveland (Historic Structures).

This portion of the corridor is drained by the upper reaches of Crippen Branch, a tributary of Turville Creek, and by tributaries of Church Branch of the St. Martin's River. Much of the area is poorly drained. Portions have been ditched and are used as agricultural fields; other areas are in fallow fields or low lying hardwood forests.

The fieldwork utilized subsurface shovel testing at 20 m intervals in one or more transects depending on corridor width. Each shovel test was 40 cm in diameter and was excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil. When appropriate, supplemental shovel tests were excavated at 10 m intervals to determine find boundaries and to search for additional artifacts.

The initial task of the historic structures fieldwork involved the definition of the APE. Because no structures lie within the proposed segment right-of-way, the potential effects to any historic structure was considered visual, audible, atmospheric, or perhaps brought on by a change in land use. All structures that were 50 years old or older and that had not been previously evaluated were identified. Previously inventoried structures were reassessed.

Archeological Sites and Finds

The right-of-way additions total about 8.4 ha (21 acres). The archeological survey examined 9 of the

10 new high probability segments of right-of-way, totaling about 2 ha (5.1 acres). Access to the remaining parcel was not possible. The survey also examined 9 of the 19 low probability segments in the project area, totaling 2.6 ha (6.5 acres). The Phase IB survey discovered three new isolated finds (18WOX-3 IF98-1, 18WOX-3 IF98-2, and 18WOX-3 IF98-3) and recovered additional artifacts related to one previously recorded site (18WO208) and one previously recorded isolated find (18WOX-3 IF23).



Figure 6. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1967, photorevised 1981) Berlin, MD topographic quadrangle.

Site 18WO208 is an eighteenth to twentieth century historic period artifact scatter. The recovered artifacts represent construction materials and domestic refuse. There are no indications that intact deposits are present at Site 18WO208, and it appears unable to yield important information concerning the history of the project corridor or region. The isolated finds (18WOX-3, IF23, and IF98-1 to 3) are low density historic artifact scatters that are unable to yield important information concerning the history of the region. No further work is recommended at these locations.

Historic Structures Survey

Following a literature search and a review of historical background materials, 28 structures were identified within the APE. Seven of the structures had been previously surveyed and had been determined eligible or ineligible for the NRHP. Based on a field review of these structures their eligibility determinations remain unchanged. The remaining 21 structures were newly surveyed. These structures ranged from a middle nineteenth century family-cemetery to several middle twentieth century bungalows. None of the structures satisfies the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP, due to compromised integrity, lack of architectural significance, and lack of significant historical associations. Thus, all 21 are recommended ineligible for the NRHP and no further cultural resource investigation of the structures is deemed necessary.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present and previous archeological investigations along this segment of the US 113 corridor have failed to locate significant archeological resources. Consequently, no additional archeological investigations are recommended within the presently defined US 113 corridor in this area.

Of the structures previously surveyed, St. Martin's Church (WO-23), and the Hales Farm/Edward Mariner Farm (WO-283), were already determined eligible for the NRHP. The preferred alternative was previously known not to impact the Hales Farm/Edward Mariner Farm, but would adversely impact St. Martin's Church. Because the current project proposes only minor additional right-of-way acquisitions, it does not appear that the impact of the project on the two resources will change.

Phase I Intensive Archeological Investigations of the Proposed US 301/ MD 291 Service Road, Kent County, Maryland

Archeological Report Number 175

by

Robert D. Wall

Robert Wall & Associates

ABSTRACT

Intensive Phase I archeological investigation of an approximately .85 km (.52 miles) long service road right-of-way in Kent County was completed. The project involves the construction of a service road near the junction of MD 291 and US 301. No National Register eligible sites or historic standing structures are located within or adjacent to the project area. The results of shovel testing produced no evidence of archeological sites. Due to the lack of cultural materials found on the survey, no further archeological investigation is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

This Phase I intensive archeological investigation for a proposed service road near the junction of US 301 and MD 291, is located approximately 2 km (1.24 miles) west of the town of Millington in Kent County. Previous work for this project was conducted within the proposed interchange area at the junction of MD 291 and US 301 (Wall 1995). This proposed service road corridor extended the previously surveyed section of the proposed roadway further north, crossing two drainage heads leading directly to Mills Branch, a tributary to the Chester River. These areas were expected to contain archeological resources. The results of Wall's 1995 investigation produced two isolated finds, designated as isolated find number 18KEX9.

Historic period sites were predicted for areas closer to road networks running through the region, including the late eighteenth century road paralleling the Chester River and running between New Market to the west and Bridgetown (Millington). This roadway was maintained throughout the nineteenth century and is today in the general path of MD 291.

A mill site (No. 289) was recorded adjacent to Mills Branch west of the project area. The only other historic site in the vicinity of the project area is the Coleman-Thompson Farm, a circa 1860 structure exhibiting a vernacular Greek Revival Italianate style. Based on the review of maps, no other historic structures are present within or adjacent to the project area.



Figure 7. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1973) *Millington, MD* topographic quadrangle.

Historic sites that could be expected in such locations would include principally 1) early settlement sites, those that were occupied prior to any detailed mapping or documentation of initial settlement, 2)

short-term residential structures of all time periods, or 3) short-lived commercial establishments, perhaps associated with nearby road networks that were being utilized as avenues for local commerce.

Dr. Robert Wall served as Principal Investigator and Dana Kollmann as field technician. The fieldwork was conducted in April 1997. The size of the area surveyed for this project is approximately 2.5 ha (6.2 acres). The project area is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic province, Maryland Archeological Research Unit 5. The project area is comprised of uplands and stream terrace deposits ranging in elevation from 7.6 to 12.2 m (25 to 40 ft.) above sea level. Soil types within the project area consist of the Mattapex fine sandy loam, Woodstown sandy loam, and the poorly drained Bibb silt loam along stream channels.

Archeological survey methods were limited to shovel testing within the proposed project boundaries supplemented by surface collection in cultivated portions of the alignment. Due to less than ideal surface visibility, surface collection was not substituted for shovel testing in any locations. Shovel tests were placed at 20 m intervals with the exception of a few disturbed localities.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the field investigation produced no artifacts or archeological sites. The only material of note includes a number of unmodified jasper cobbles observed throughout the survey area. Some of this material appeared to be of knapping quality. The lack of artifacts from this investigation probably has more to do with the narrow survey corridor rather than the lack of site associations with these types of landforms. There was no shortage of stream associations with well-drained landforms in the project area and these landforms were well covered by sub-surface testing. However, further survey along this drainage would likely encounter prehistoric sites, particularly closer to Mills Branch. As a supplement to this investigation, a walkover of adjacent plowed lands was conducted and no artifacts were observed on the surface in spite of greater than 75 percent surface visibility in some areas. Some of these cultivated areas were also relatively close to stream settings. This may indicate a relatively low density of sites in the general vicinity of the project area, at least in areas further away from Chester River and Mills

Branch. Severe surface disturbance in a few other areas, particularly near the southern terminus of the alignment, may at least partially account for the lack of finds there. This information combined with the cartographic and historic site information shows that no significant archeological remains are present within the project area. Due to negative findings, no further archeological work is considered necessary.



Figure 8. South end of disturbed utility line right-of-way.

Phase IB Archeological Identification Survey for the Replacement of Bridge 16063 on MD 382 Over Rock Creek and Small Structure 16021X0 on MD 382 Over Full Mill Branch, Prince George's County, Maryland

Archeological Report Number 187

by

William M. Gardner and Joan M. Walker

Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase IB archeological identification survey was carried out during July 1998 in three areas: Rock Creek/Spice Creek, Full Mill Branch, and adjacent to Full Mill Branch along MD 382, Prince George's County, Maryland. The survey methodology included background and archival work in addition to shovel testing at 20 m intervals within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). A small Early Woodland Accokeek Phase site, 18PR559, dating circa 800-500 B.C., was found on a small finger ridge overlooking the junction of Rock Creek and Spice Creek. Because of the narrowness of the ridge, it was felt that further work would not likely yield any significant information beyond that already known. The site was not recommended for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work was recommended.

INTRODUCTION

A Phase IB Archeological Identification Survey was carried out for the Maryland Department of Transportation by the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., during July 1998, in three areas to be affected by the proposed replacement of Bridge 16063 over Rock Creek/Spice Creek and Small Structure 16021X0, over Full Mill Branch, and by a wetland mitigation area adjacent to Full Mill Branch along MD 382, Prince George's County, Maryland.



Figure 9. Vegetation at Rock Creek/Spice Creek.

The survey methodology included background and archival work in addition to shovel testing at 20 m intervals within the APE, consisting of approximately 1.03 ha (2.55 acres). The project lies in the Western Shore Division of the Coastal Plain physiographic province, within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 8, Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The Wetlands Mitigation Area was well drained land currently in lawn. Much of the other two areas were low-lying marshy floodplains. The APE at Bridge 16063 had a small ridge rising above the marshy area adjacent to MD 382, and it was here that a small (10 x 15 m) site, 18PR559, was encountered. The artifacts from 18PR559 were recovered from a poorly developed C2 horizon which appears to have been rather rapidly deposited and lay under an Ao horizon and a thin C1 horizon. It is possible the artifacts were washed in either as a result of flooding and overbank deposition or slope wash. Because of the coarseness of some of the deposits in this C horizon, colluvial movement may have been responsible for the presence of these cultural materials.



Figure 10. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1979) *Lower Marlboro, MD* topographic quadrangle.

Twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from the C2 horizon of three shovel test pits adjacent to the road. Of the five sand and grit tempered ceramic sherds recovered, three were Accokeek, dating to the Early Woodland. Lithic debitage consisted of 13 quartz flakes and lesser numbers of chert and jasper, most of which contained pebble cortex. One flake, a small retouched rhyolite flake, was the only non-local piece of lithic raw material. No cultural materials were located within the APE of Small Structure 16021X0 or the wetland mitigation area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IB archeological identification survey gathered information about Site 18PR559 which enabled temporal placement (Early Woodland) of the site and an indication of activities carried out in terms of lithic use patterns. These activities included the reduction of local cobbles. There is also evidence for a tool, made of rhyolite, having been brought into and re-sharpened at the site. The site, however, appears to lie in redeposited soils (the C2 horizon) and a portion of the site may have been destroyed by earlier road construction activities. Because additional work is unlikely to yield significant new interpretive data important in prehistory at either the local, state, or regional level under Criterion D (36CFR60.4), the site is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

**Phase I Terrestrial and Underwater Archeological Survey, Maryland 331, Dover Bridge
Across the Choptank River, Talbot and Caroline Counties, Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 193

by

William P. Barse, Marvin A. Brown, Daniel Eichinger, and George L. Miller

URS Greiner, Inc.

and

Gordon Watts and Ray Tubby

Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Phase I investigations were conducted for the proposed MD 331, Dover Bridge, replacement project. The project area is located within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 4, the Choptank Drainage, in Talbot and Caroline counties. Terrestrial field investigations, involving both shovel testing and surface inspection, were conducted along the four proposed alternative approaches for the bridge. This work identified two archeological sites, 18TA315 and 18TA316. Site 18TA315 is an early colonial occupation dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Two large pit features were identified within the site area, one a possible cellar hole. The other site, 18TA316, is a low-density artifact scatter situated on the north side of MD 331, close to the bank of the Choptank River. Cultural materials recovered include limited quantities of debitage and scattered historic materials, the latter related to a house that formerly stood north and outside of the project's proposed alignments. Phase I investigations did not reveal any intact deposits or features associated with Site 18TA316. Site 18TA315 was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Site 18TA316 does not have the potential to yield any additional information beyond what has already been collected during the Phase I survey. This site was determined not to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc., under contract with URS Greiner, Inc., performed an underwater archeological survey of the project area. Six underwater targets were identified. Three of these consisted of modern and/or natural debris. The remaining three were fragmentary remains of 1) the post-1860s Dover Bridge (18CA202); 2) a late nineteenth to early twentieth century wharf (18TA317); and 3) a twentieth century deadrise workboat (18TA319). Remains of two additional deadrise workboats were located on the banks of the Choptank River (18TA318, and 18TA320). None of these submerged archeological resources were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

INTRODUCTION

Phase I terrestrial and underwater archeological investigations were conducted by URS Greiner, Inc., along the four proposed approaches for the MD 331 Dover Bridge replacement project. The area is within the Eastern Shore Coastal Plain physiographic province along the Choptank River. Terrestrial

archeological investigations were restricted to the Talbot County side; the area of potential effects (APE) on the Caroline County side consisted of historically formed marshland. The project area on the Talbot County side is described as a high terrace bordering the Choptank River. It is composed of Pleistocene age sediments (Kent Island Formation) derived from both riverine and estuarine sources.

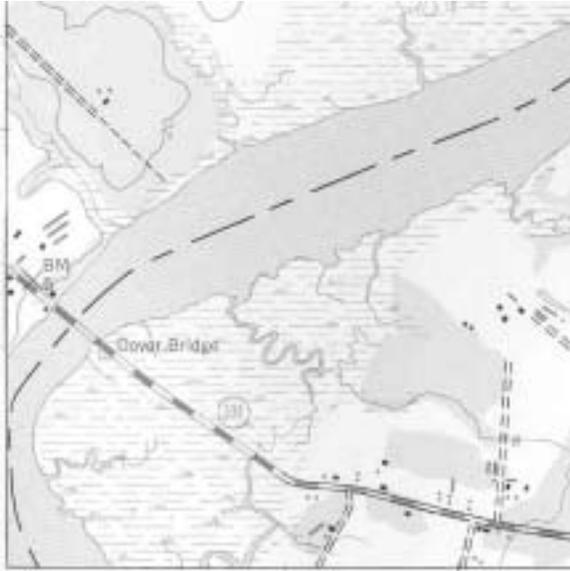


Figure 11. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1944, photorevised 1974) *Fowling Creek, MD* topographic quadrangle.

The soils within the project area are mapped as Sassafras sandy loams. This terrace is not an active surface of deposition; no buried prehistoric archeological horizons were documented during the

Phase I. Relief within the project area is minimal, though a moderately high bluff marks the banks of the Choptank River on the Talbot County side. The project area encompasses approximately 5 ha (12.5 acres) on the Talbot County side, where the terrestrial archeological investigations were conducted. The area subjected to underwater archeological investigations is approximately 12 ha (30 acres). Phase I terrestrial archeological investigations were conducted between January 12 and January 17, 1998; underwater archeological investigations were conducted between January 23 and January 26, 1998.

Phase I terrestrial investigations involved both shovel testing along the four alternatives (all of which merge with the existing right-of-way for MD 331 towards the west) and examination of all available surface exposures. In total, 78 shovel tests were excavated along all four alternatives combined. Shovel testing defined two separate sites within the project area, 18TA315 and 18TA316. Site 18TA315 is an historic domestic occupation dating to the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries. Chronologically diagnostic ceramics from the site include tin-glazed earthenware and white salt-glazed stoneware. Other ceramics include Staffordshire combed slipware, German salt-glazed stoneware, Buckley redware, and English salt-glazed stoneware.



Figure 12. Photograph of Dover Bridge circa 1933.

Other artifacts include wine bottles fragments, wrought nails, and a number of European flint spalls, nodules and gunflints. Most of the above noted artifacts were associated with two large pit features, one of which was partially exposed in a block unit. This block unit documented a corner on one side of the feature, suggesting that it may be a cellar hole. Excavation of 12 additional shovel tests within the site defined a second pit feature. Both features were characterized at their surface by fill containing dense charcoal, ash, brick fragments and pipe stems, as well as other cultural materials. The horizontal extent of the second feature (Feature 2) was about 2 m, as determined from the shovel tests.

The second site, 18TA316, is situated on the north side of MD 331 close to the high bluff overlooking the Choptank River. A light scatter of prehistoric lithic flaking debris, brick, and historic ceramics defined this site. The latter included a sherd of German salt-glazed stoneware, two creamware sherds, and several sherds of whiteware, redware, and bone china. The historic materials relate to a house that formerly stood immediately to the north, and beyond the limits of the project alternates. The only identifiable prehistoric artifact was a Late Woodland Potomac Creek body sherd.

Underwater archeological investigations were conducted within the Choptank River using both a side-scan sonar and a proton procession magnetometer. These remote sensing techniques identified six targets, all of which were examined by divers. Three of the targets proved to be locations of modern and natural debris. Three other targets were identified as underwater archeological sites. One target represents the remains of the post-1860s Dover bridge

(18CA202), the second refers to a late nineteenth to early twentieth century wharf situated on the Talbot County shoreline (18TA317), while the third marks the presence of a portion of a twentieth century deadrise workboat (18TA319). Fragments of two small twentieth century deadrise workboats (18TA318 and 18TA320) were also documented along the Talbot County side of the Choptank.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I terrestrial archeological investigations conducted by URS Greiner, Inc. for the MD 331 Dover bridge project identified two archeological sites, 18TA315 and 18TA316. The latter site, 18TA316, is characterized as a lithic and historic artifact scatter. Phase I investigations did not reveal any intact artifact-bearing deposits. This site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Phase I investigations at Site 18TA315 identified an historic domestic occupation dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Two intact pit features, one tentatively identified as a cellar, were documented at the base of the plowzone horizon. Given the presence of intact artifact-containing features and the rarity of early colonial sites of this period on the Eastern Shore, 18TA315 was determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Both of the southern approach alternatives (S1 and S2) would, if selected, have an adverse impact on Site 18TA315. None of the underwater archeological sites were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

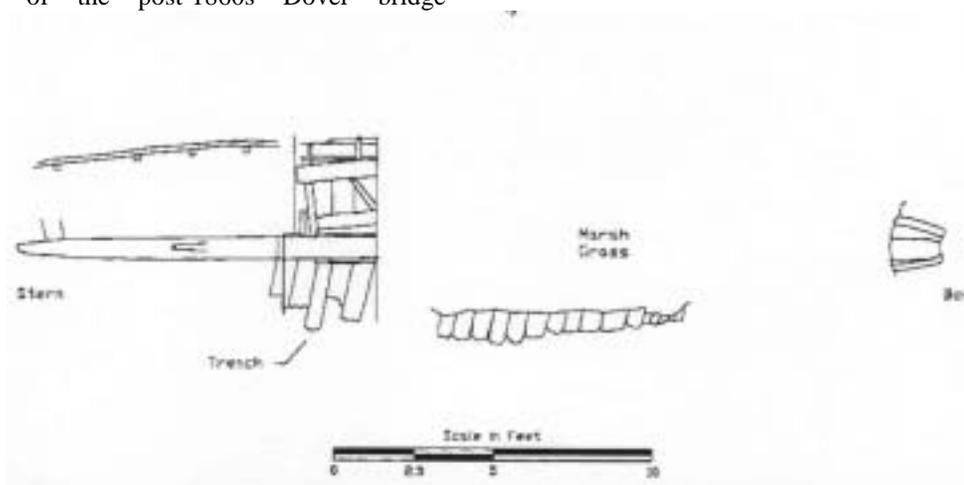


Figure 13. Sketch map of the remains of the small workboat (18TA318).

**Archeological Field Reconnaissance and Archival Investigation for the
Greensboro Streetscape Project, Maryland Route 314 (Sunset Avenue)
and Maryland Route 480 (Main Street),
Caroline County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 194

by

Richard G. Ervin
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Project Planning Division, Archeology Group*

ABSTRACT

Maryland State Highway Administration archeologists conducted archival research and limited pedestrian survey along MD 314 and MD 480 in Greensboro, Caroline County, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 4). The proposed project involves road reconstruction through the Greensboro Historic District. No right-of-way acquisition is required, although final plans showing all construction easements were not available at the time of investigation. The town of Greensboro is also doing a sidewalk reconstruction project within the town. The archeological investigation involved background research and field inspection to identify archeological resources and areas of high archeological potential within the project area; and to determine appropriate actions prior to construction, including the need for further work. Because the project is in a built environment, and will be confined to existing right-of-way, subsurface testing was not practical. However, the investigation documented existing conditions, compiled the results of intensive archival research, and included field inspection of the project area to identify historic or archeological streetside features that might be present. The survey revealed several localities where subsurface archeological resources might be expected when large-scale pavement removal was conducted. As a consequence of this investigation, special provisions were added to the project's construction contract that specify treatment for discoveries made during construction.

INTRODUCTION

The State Highway Administration (SHA) proposed reconstruction of parts of MD 314 (Sunset Avenue) and MD 480 (Main Street) in Greensboro, Caroline County, Maryland. This state-funded construction would affect areas of existing right-of-way totaling about 2.4 ha (6.0 acres).

Background research and pedestrian survey were conducted to determine whether potentially significant archeological resources were present within the project area. Background research was carried out from October to December of 1997. Connie Capozzola carried out Field reconnaissance in December of 1997; Richard Ervin acted as Principal Investigator.

The project is located within the historic town of Greensboro, in the Coastal Plain physiographic province. Greensboro is on the west bank of the upper Choptank River, at the head of navigation, and was the location of early river fords and bridges. The area is mapped as deep, somewhat excessively drained Galestown loamy sand, found on old terraces of major streams (Matthews 1964).

The project affected parts of the Greensboro Historic District (CAR-264; Freese 1991) considered significant as a rural crossroads town providing goods and services to the surrounding region, and for the architectural character of its buildings, which include examples of traditional, regional construction types.

The Phase I field reconnaissance involved pedestrian inspection of the entire length of the project area,

referencing project design plans. No subsurface testing was performed. Information recorded included the presence of historical/archeological features such as mile markers, hitching posts, or period fences; the age of existing structures; previous structures known to have existed on the property; existing conditions (presence of sidewalks, lawns, gardens, etc.); potential sources of disturbance to subsurface strata (utilities, signposts, etc.); and any surface indications suggestive of buried cultural resources (surface depressions, etc.). Interviews were conducted with the owners of properties considered to have a high potential for buried archeological resources.



Figure 14. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1944, photorevised 1973) *Denton, MD* topographic quadrangle.

The field survey also evaluated the ability of traditional Phase I survey methods to identify archeological deposits. Design plans were compared to existing conditions to determine if areas of high archeological potential were free of asphalt or concrete cover. Most of the project is fronted by existing sidewalks, and for obvious reasons, subsurface testing would be impractical. The field survey revealed no terrain that warranted subsurface testing.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the reconnaissance showed that while parts of Greensboro have been impacted by middle to late twentieth century development, other areas have retained their historic integrity.

Structures along Main Street include a mix of early nineteenth century through turn of the twentieth century structures, interspersed with a few more recent twentieth century buildings. Most function as residences, although those closest to the intersection with Sunset Avenue are more commercial in nature. The surviving business district encompasses the blocks surrounding the intersection of MD 480 and MD 314.

For the most part, surviving residential structures in Greensboro are set back 3 to 5 m (15 to 35 ft.) from the existing street, separated by a small front yard area, and often, decorative porches. A few earlier structures tend to be built slightly closer to the street. At least one of Greensboro's historic tavern buildings has survived to the present (The Riverside), but several former tavern locations were examined during the reconnaissance. Up to nine taverns, inns, restaurants, and ordinaries have been located within Greensboro over the years. The Riverside Hotel, constructed in 1912, has been in continuous use as a hotel since that time. The Goldsboro House, another extant restaurant in town, dates to the nineteenth century, but functioned as a dwelling before 1988. One of the first inns in the region was established in Greensboro by Peter Rich as early as 1732.



Figure 15. The Riverside's overhanging porch extends to the edge of the SHA right-of-way.

Although Greensboro was laid out in the middle to late eighteenth century, few structures predating the nineteenth century remain. The town was heavily redeveloped during the periods of prosperity associated with the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century, and the canning boom that predated World War I. A mix of predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures, with a few early and middle nineteenth century structures characterizes areas close to the intersection of Sunset Avenue and Main Street.



Figure 16. Property once owned by innkeeper, Nehemiah Townsend.

With the exception of the commercial structures near the main intersection, almost all of the extant structures are set back from the street, separated by a grassy front yard. This seems to be true even of the few structures that predate the Civil War. It is likely, however, that no longer extant eighteenth century structures fit the earlier pattern of development, in which houses were constructed close to the road.

The survey suggested that several areas of town might contain subsurface archeological features. The minor scope of the project indicates there is little likelihood that construction will impact those resources, but

large-scale pavement removal could reveal archeological features immediately below construction areas. Therefore, special provisions were added to the project advertisement in case of a late discovery of archeological resources.

Special Provisions were provided for archeological monitoring at the start of all pavement removal in three areas defined as having high archeological potential. Archeological monitoring was conducted in 1998. No significant archeological resources were encountered during construction.

**Supplemental Phase I Archeological Survey and Historic Structures Survey:
MD 235 from MD 4 to MD 246, St. Mary's County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 199

by

Richard A. Geidel and Margaret B. Parker
KCI Technologies, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Cultural resource studies were conducted for the widening of MD 235 from MD 4 to MD 246 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. These studies included an inventory and National Register evaluation of standing structures and a Phase I archeological survey. The archeological investigation supplemented a Phase I survey previously conducted for the project (Beauregard and Hinds 1996) as a result of design changes subsequent to the previous survey.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the standing structures study encompassed approximately 121 ha (298 acres). Thirty-seven properties fifty years old or older were identified within the APE. One of the properties, the former Patuxent Naval Air Station (PNAS) Recreation Building currently used for the Patuxent River Naval Air Museum, appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase I archeological investigations were conducted at four storm water management ponds and a portion of the PNAS, where a perimeter fence and Patrol Road will be relocated for the highway widening. These five locations contain a total of 7.3 ha (18 acres) and were examined via systematic shovel testing. No archeological sites were encountered at any of the surveyed locations. A Middle to Late Woodland Piscataway projectile point was recovered as an isolated find at the PNAS.

It is recommended that impacts resulting from the widening of MD 235 on the PNAS Recreation Building be evaluated, and that appropriate minimization and mitigation measures be considered as necessary. The project will not impact significant archeological resources.

INTRODUCTION

KCI Technologies, Inc., conducted cultural resources studies for the proposed widening of MD 235 from MD 4 to MD 246 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The studies included a supplemental Phase I archeological survey and an historic structures inventory and National Register eligibility evaluation. The study area straddles the boundary between Maryland Archeological Research Unit 9: Estuarine Patuxent Drainage, and Unit 10: Estuarine Potomac Drainage.

The APE for the standing structures survey consisted of all properties adjacent to either side of MD 235 within the limits of construction and contains approximately 121 ha (298 acres). This narrowly defined APE reflects extensive commercial and residential development within the MD 235 corridor during the second half of the twentieth century. Design changes for the proposed widening, subsequent to the previous survey, resulted in the need for additional archeological survey of four storm water management ponds and a portion of the Patuxent Naval Air Station adjacent to MD 235.

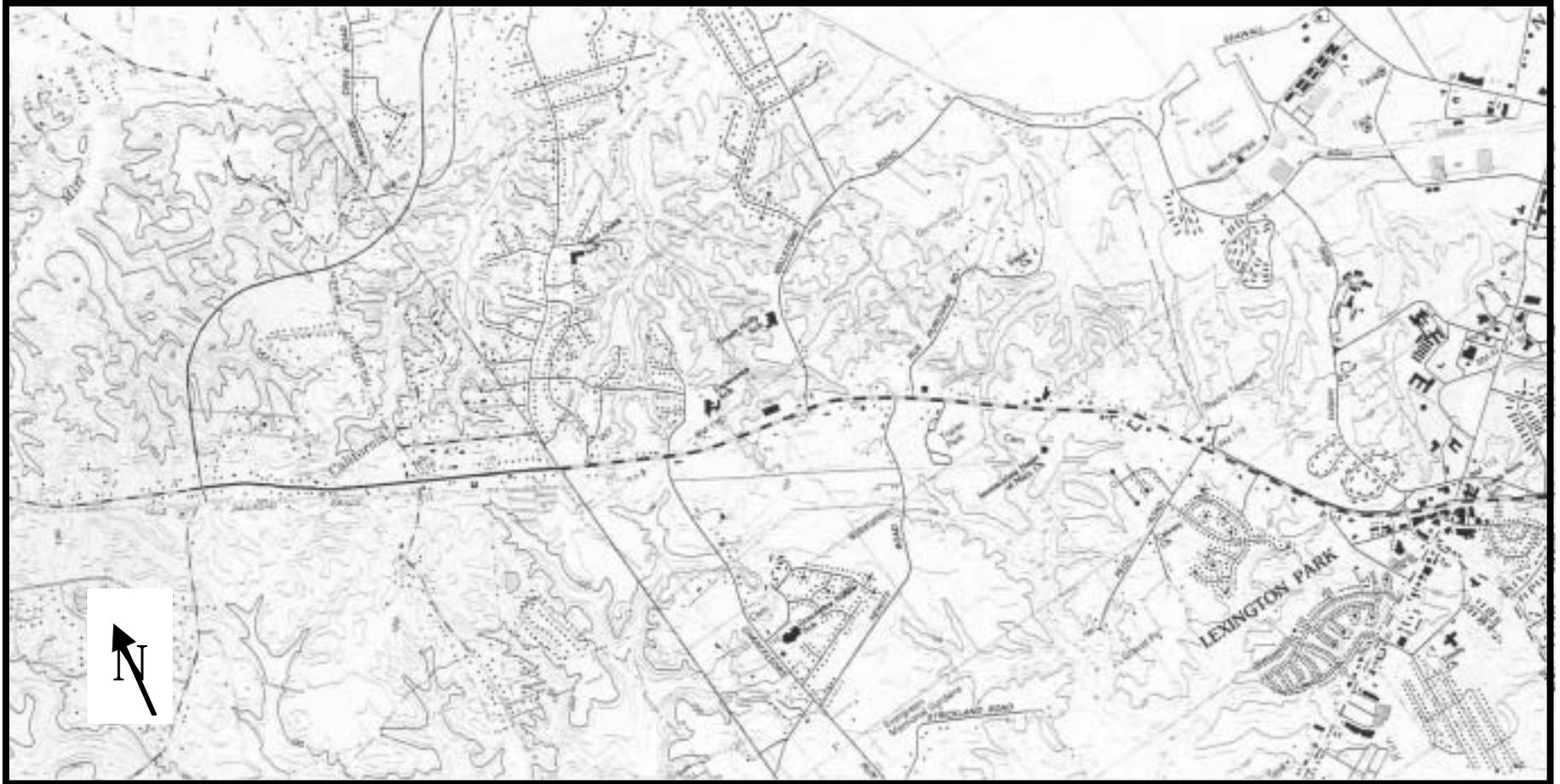


Figure 17. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1963, photorevised 1984) *Hollywood, MD* and (1987) *Solomon's Island, MD*, topographic quadrangle (not at full scale).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

These five areas included a total area of approximately 7.3 ha (18 acres). Fieldwork for the cultural resources studies was conducted during June and July 1998. Principal Investigators for the studies were Margaret B. Parker (architecture) and Richard A. Geidel (archeology).

The APE for historic structures was delineated following a field visit of the area. Because modern commercial development dominates the MD 235 corridor, it was not anticipated that the proposed road widening would have notable visual or noise effects on historic resources. As a result, the APE was limited to resources adjacent to the highway that might be affected by acquisition of property or structures. Archival research was conducted to develop a historic context, against which to evaluate the architectural and historical significance of potential resources. Field work consisted of documentation of the architectural features, condition and integrity of each property fifty years old or older via a written description, photographs and completion of a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. Each potential historic resource was evaluated against the four National Register Eligibility Criteria.

Beauregard and Hinds (1996) had examined much of the MD 235 corridor for archeological sites. Their research indicated that while the corridor probably supported prehistoric and historic occupations, late twentieth century development and construction within the corridor has resulted in widespread disturbance of any archeological evidence for these occupations. They concluded that undisturbed locations within the corridor have a medium to high probability for prehistoric resources and that the corridor generally has a medium to low probability for historic archeological resources. It was anticipated that potential prehistoric sites within the supplementary survey areas would most likely represent small camps or resource procurement sites with Archaic and/or Woodland components. Historic archeological sites were considered unlikely, but if encountered would most probably represent domestic or agricultural uses.

Ground cover within the supplemental survey areas precluded a surface reconnaissance survey. Each of the survey areas was examined via systematic shovel testing. The standard shovel testing interval was 20 m (66 ft.), but two of the areas were tested using a 10 m (33 ft.) interval because of their small size.

The architectural survey identified 37 properties at least fifty years old within the APE. One of these properties, the former PNAS Recreation Building currently used for the Patuxent River Naval Air Museum, appears to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. It is recommended that the impacts widening of MD 235 may have on the PNAS Recreation Building be evaluated, and that appropriate minimization and mitigation measures be considered as necessary. No additional research is recommended for the remaining 36 properties identified in the survey.

The supplemental Phase I archeological survey encountered no evidence of archeological sites at any of the survey areas. A Middle to Late Woodland Piscataway projectile point was recovered from the ground surface of a cut bank adjacent to an abandoned railroad bed at the PNAS. Shovel tests around this location encountered no additional artifacts. The projectile point was identified as an isolated find and assigned number 18STX42.

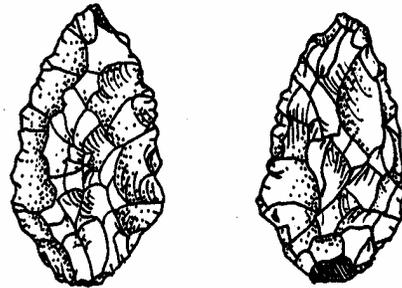


Figure 18. Piscataway projectile point isolated find 18STX42.

The widening of MD 235 will have no impact on archeological resources, and no additional archeological investigations are warranted for the project as currently designed.

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

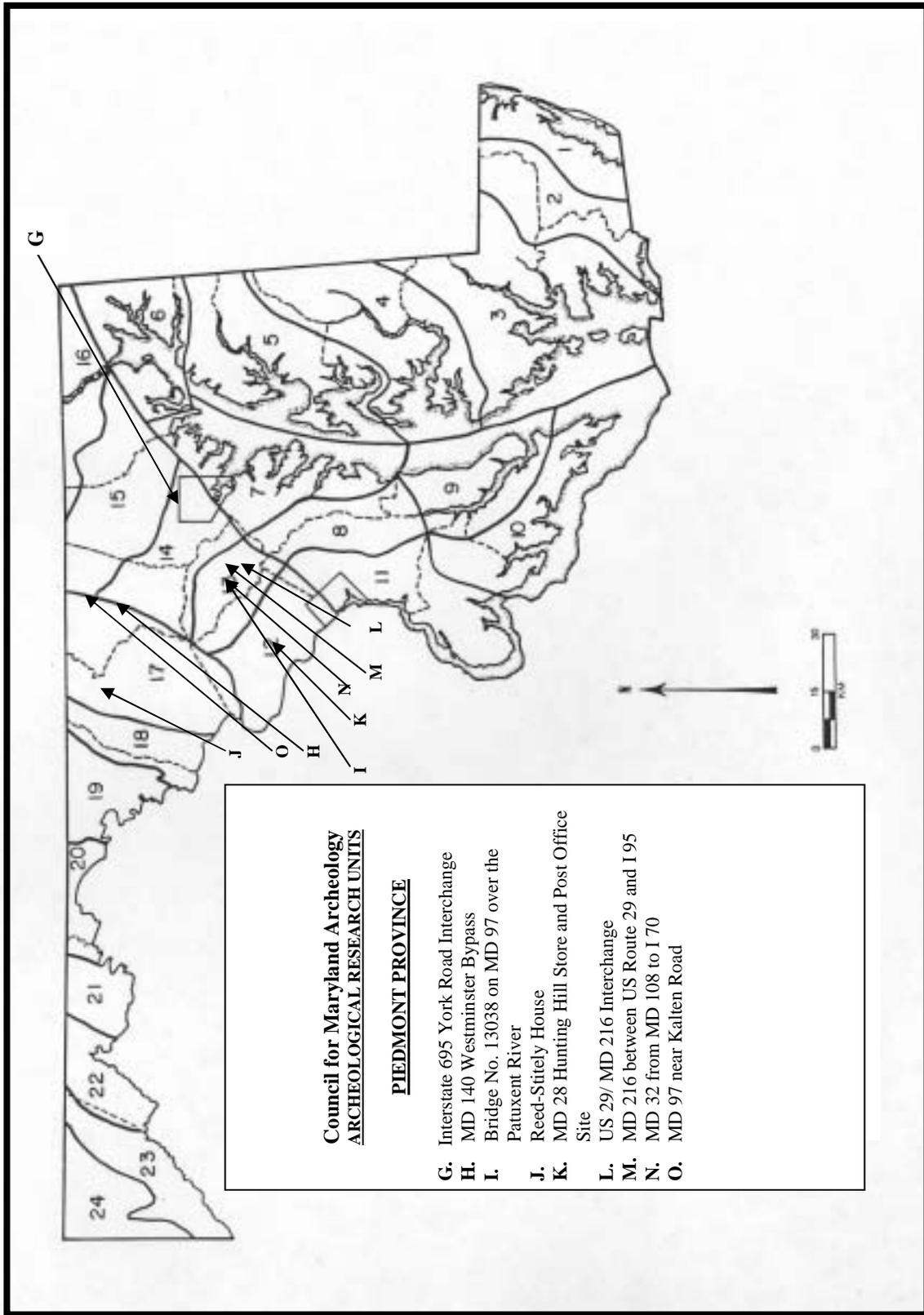


Figure 19. Location of archeological studies presented in the Piedmont Province.

Phase I Archeological Survey of a Stormwater Management Pond at the I-695 York Road Interchange, Baltimore County, Maryland

Archeological Short Report

by

Richard G. Ervin

*Maryland State Highway Administration
Project Planning Division, Archeology Group*

ABSTRACT

Maryland State Highway Administration archeologists undertook a Phase I archeological survey of a proposed stormwater management pond at the I-695/York Road interchange, located within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 14 in Baltimore County, Maryland. The project area is a small (.14 ha, .35 acre) wooded parcel located just south of I-695. Testing revealed no significant archeological resources, and no further archeological investigation is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Principal Investigator Richard Ervin and Conservation Associate Sarah Minnemeyer carried out fieldwork on February 19, 1998. The survey area (triangular, 30 x 45 m parcel) lies north of the city of Baltimore, a short distance west of Towson, adjacent to an unnamed stream that flows south into Roland Run. Situated within the Council for Maryland Archeology's Research Unit 14, (Piedmont portion of the Patapsco River Drainage) it is part of the Eastern Piedmont physiographic province and lies at an elevation of about 110 m (360 ft.) above sea level. Most of the Baltimore metropolitan area has been subjected to heavy development.

The project area is part of a relatively broad, flat valley bounded about .5 km (.31 mile) to the south by a steep, east-west running ridge composed of micaceous schist and gneiss. The terrain is level and slopes gently to moderately to the south. The stream bed is incised to a depth of about 1.5 m below the landform. Soils in the project area are mapped as Captina silt loam (Reybold and Matthews 1976). These soils are typically found on stream terraces in the limestone and marble valleys of the Phoenix Dome region.

The project area was tested by four 50 cm diameter shovel test units located at 20 m intervals. Shovel test pits were excavated by stratigraphic layer to depths of between 75 and 100 cm, depending on soil hydrology.

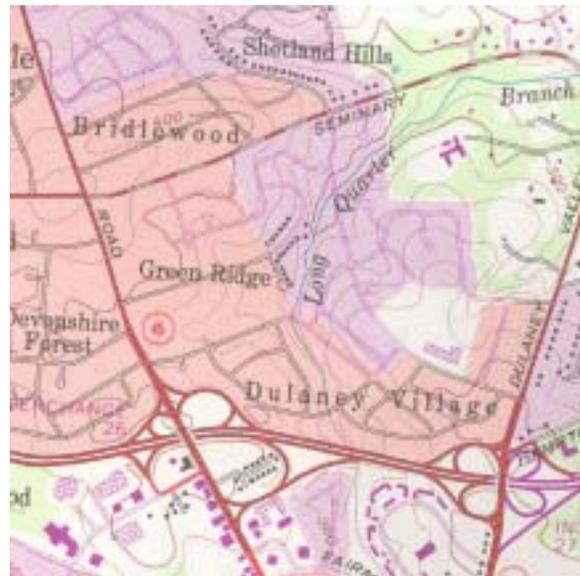


Figure 20. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1957, photorevised 1974) Towson, MD topographic quadrangle.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The units revealed a moderately well developed soil profile formed within silty sediments. No artifacts were recovered other than modern bottle glass and a single porcelain sherd. The material represents low level incidental refuse, and no further archeological work is warranted for the project.

**Phase II Archeological Investigations of the
Drechsler (18CR224) and Elizabeth Lowry (18CR226) Sites,
MD 140, Westminster Bypass, Carroll County, Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 150

by

Wade P. Catts, Joseph Balicki, and Elizabeth O'Brien

John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Phase II archeological investigations were conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc., in November 1995 at the Drechsler Site (18CR224) and the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), two historical archeological sites in the proposed MD 140 Westminster Bypass project area. For both sites, Phase II evaluations consisted of background research, shovel test pit and test unit excavations, and artifact analysis. The Drechsler Site contains the archeological remains of a small Piedmont farm occupied by the members of the Lockard family from circa 1840 until the early years of the twentieth century. The farmhouse burned circa 1940. Artifacts recovered from the site date from the middle of the nineteenth century to the second quarter of the twentieth century. Above ground remains consist of stone and concrete foundations, a frame springhouse and frame shed. Nineteenth and early twentieth century farm equipment was discarded across the site. Due to poor site integrity, the Drechsler Site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further archeological excavations are necessary at the site.

The Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226) consists of a log house, initially constructed circa 1839-41, with frame and brick additions on the small house lot. The site was owned initially by Elizabeth Lowry, a free African American woman. The property passed to J.D. Roop, a white landholder circa 1868, and was occupied by unknown tenants throughout the nineteenth century. Phase II archeological investigations identified the subsurface remains of a stone-lined privy/shaft feature, a brick foundation for a well house, a fieldstone path, and an artifact-bearing cellar hole from a second log structure dating circa 1866 to 1900. Archeological evidence reveals that the second log house, represented by the infilled cellar, burned circa 1900. Due to intact artifact-bearing features with excellent context, the Elizabeth Lowry Site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Phase III data recovery is recommended if the site cannot be avoided.

INTRODUCTION

Phase II evaluation was conducted during November 1995 by John Milner Associates, Inc. The Westminster Bypass project area is situated in the Piedmont physiographic province of north-central Maryland. The landscape is characterized by low rounded hills, and narrow, steep stream valleys and is

a mix of agricultural fields, pasture, woodlots, and rocky outcrops. The Patapsco-Monocacy divide corresponds to the boundary between Maryland Archeological Research Units 14 and 17. Thus, the Drechsler Site (18CR224) is located in the Patapsco Drainage, which includes Little Morgan Run, Middle and Beaver Runs, and the West Branch of the Patapsco (Unit 14), while the Elizabeth Lowry Site

(18CR226) is situated west of Westminster in the Monocacy Drainage that includes Little and Big Pipe (or Meadow Branch) Creeks (Unit 17). Watercourses in the project area are all low-order streams that are “superimposed” on the landscape; i.e., they cut across geological formations instead of following their natural boundaries. Stream valleys, are generally narrow and steep (Walker et al. 1994:5).

In 1993, the Maryland State Highway Administration sponsored a Phase Ib archeological survey of proposed alternates for a bypass around the town of Westminster in Carroll County, Maryland. The Phase Ib survey was conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc. (Walker et al. 1994). Phase II evaluation was recommended for two historic sites, the Drechsler Site (18CR224) and the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226).



Figure 21. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1979) Westminster, MD topographic quadrangle.

Located to the east of Westminster, 18CR224 consists of the ruins and remains of a nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead considered potentially significant for the information it may contain on the lives of immigrant farmers. The other site, 18CR226, is located to the west of Westminster, and was considered potentially significant for the information it may contain on the lives of pre-Civil War free blacks in Maryland. Both sites likely contain information concerning the agricultural and rural history of Maryland. Both sites contain structural

elements, such as foundations, and archeological features, such as wells, at the ground surface. It was anticipated that additional intact features were present at both sites.

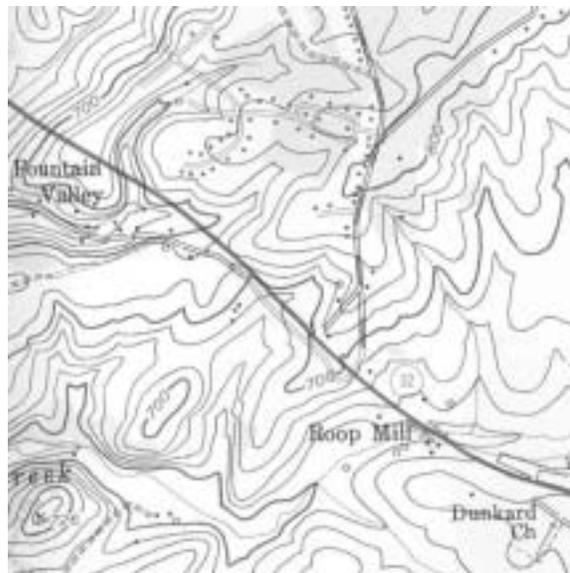


Figure 22. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1971) New Windsor, MD topographic quadrangle.

Phase II testing was conducted in two stages. Stage 1 consisted of shovel test pits (50 cm diameter) systematically excavated at 10 m intervals across the surface of both sites. Based on information retrieved from the shovel testing and from the Phase Ib report (Walker et al. 1994), Test units were distributed across each site, constituting stage 2 of the investigation. Overall, 9,705 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation survey of the Drechsler Site (18CR224) and the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226). Few comparisons or contrasts can be drawn between these two historic sites. Although both were initially occupied at approximately the same point in time, their occupants, uses, and histories are divergent. In addition, the primary archeological deposits at each site are from slightly different periods of time, making comparisons in large measure a meaningless exercise. However, an interesting contrast between the Elizabeth Lowry and Drechsler Sites can be drawn in a study of the artifact assemblage collected by the shovel testing at each site.



Figure 23. Digging a shovel test pit near the Elizabeth Lowry Site.

At the Drechsler Site, only 170 artifacts of all types were recovered from the shovel tests, while at the Elizabeth Lowry Site over 2,300 artifacts were retrieved. Artifact distributions at the Elizabeth Lowry Site seem to reflect a traditional discard behavior, described by South (1977:47) as the Brunswick Pattern of refuse disposal, where debris is scattered in the yard, primarily at the rear door. The occupants of the Elizabeth Lowry house discarded more domestic debris, including whiteware, redware, and architectural items, to the north and east of the house. In contrast, at the Drechsler Site, domestic debris was not readily apparent in any particular pattern within the shovel tests, but was instead encountered in buried deposits.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thirty-six shovel test pits and nine 1 x 1 m test units were excavated at the Drechsler Site (18CR224) during

the Phase II investigations. Above ground features at the site include a nineteenth century stone-lined cellar hole and concrete addition, constructed circa 1910. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century farm machinery is scattered around the site, and several frame sheds and shed foundations are present. A frame springhouse with an active spring is located in the northeast corner of the site. Overall, 2,977 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II investigations.

Historical research indicates that the site was initially occupied by members of the Lockard family, circa 1839, and generally remained with that family into the early years of the twentieth century, when it was purchased by the Drechsler family. Phase II testing identified several deeply buried in situ artifact-bearing deposits dating from the middle years of the nineteenth century that contain ceramics, glass, faunal remains, and household items. These buried deposits may represent infilled cellars or other structural features.

The Drechsler Site (18CR224) was determined by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT 1996) to be ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. While the site was found to contain intact artifact-bearing features and deposits, architectural features such as stone and concrete foundations, and extant structures directly related to the agricultural functions of the site, it was determined that the archeological deposits were not of sufficient integrity. The archeological deposits do not possess sufficient integrity to address research questions related to the changes in the domestic economy of the Lockard family during the nineteenth century.



Figure 24. Selected artifacts from the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226).

Phase II testing at the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226) included the excavation of 60 shovel test pits and ten 1 x 1 m test units. Overall, 6,728 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigations. Shovel tests recovered artifacts from yard strata dating from the initial occupation of the property, circa 1840, to the present. Based on the presence of pearlware and the evidence for the mid nineteenth century addition, it is believed that the original Elizabeth Lowry cabin has survived as the core of the extant residence. It was determined that all foundations were constructed in excavated cellar holes, and thus, no builder's trenches were present. A single planting feature was encountered, but could not be dated. Several features were identified in the yard, including a cellar hole (approximately 8 x 5 m), stone-lined privy, brick and cement foundation for a well house, and fieldstone path. All but the cellar hole appears to have been in use until the recent past. It is possible that the privy is an old well shaft associated with the original Elizabeth Lowry occupation. The

cellar hole represents a second cabin built on the site, circa 1863 to 1866, which subsequently burned in the early 1900s. As such, the filled cellar represents a tightly dated artifact-bearing context that dates, at most, over a 40 year time span when tenants occupied the property. Phase II level historic research was not sufficient to identify the tenants.

Archeological remains that are present are data sources that can provide a perspective on the daily lives of the Elizabeth Lowry Site tenants. The archeological deposits can make significant contributions to the study of broad patterns of Carroll County's rural agrarian economy during a period when mechanization was gaining importance and altering aspects of the farm labor force that was composed of agricultural laborers, many of whom were African American (Lee 1982:57-77). The documented occupation of the site by African American women and their households could provide an archeological perspective on two areas of historical study that are current avenues of inquiry by archeologists and agricultural historians (Ryder 1991; Sharpless 1993). The deposits are likely to yield important information on participation in markets, housing, and the cultural landscape of a rural tenant farmer/laborer house site in the Maryland Piedmont during the second half of the nineteenth century. Thus, the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226) contains several elements considered to be necessary to investigate the landscape ensemble of rural Carroll County, focusing on African Americans of the region during the second half of the nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:280-281).

It is recommended that a Phase III data recovery consisting of the excavation of the cellar and privy, as well as mechanical stripping of the yard adjacent to the cellar be undertaken. The architectural and archeological components of the site also make the Elizabeth Lowry Site a contributing resource of the Roop Rural Historic District (MHT 1996).

**Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Proposed Replacement of
Bridge No. 13038 on MD 97 over the Patuxent River, in
Howard County, Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 181

by

Robert D. Wall and Dana D. Kollmann

Robert Wall & Associates

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a Phase IB intensive archeological investigation of areas affected by a proposed bridge replacement and changes to approaching roadways along MD 97. The project area is located where the existing MD 97 bridge crosses the Patuxent River at the boundary between Montgomery and Howard Counties and encompasses approximately 2.6 ha (6.5 acres). The investigation focused primarily on level upland surfaces within the right-of-way and in the vicinity of two previously identified late nineteenth century structure foundations on the north side of the Patuxent River. One of the structures appears to be a small dwelling foundation and the other appears to be the ruins of a small outbuilding. The Patuxent River floodplain in the project area is comprised of recent, shallow deposits on a narrow valley floor. The existing floodplain has developed as a result of active channel erosion between steep slopes on both sides of the river; consequently, the river/floodplain environs offered no potential for intact buried archeological resources. Testing in the area surrounding the dwelling's stone foundation revealed no features and limited numbers of artifacts; however, a small prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of rhyolite and quartz flakes was identified (18HO225). Since all prehistoric and historic artifacts are confined to the plow zone, and no features were identified in any areas surrounding the foundations, no further work is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed alignment crosses the Patuxent River and upland landscapes on both sides of the river. Although much of the terrain is steep and of low archeological potential, there were several locations in near-floodplain and upland settings that were expected to contain prehistoric and historic archeological resources. The presence of the Patuxent River in the center of the project area increased the overall potential of the project area for prehistoric sites. Two stone foundations were recorded during a preliminary reconnaissance of the site. These foundations were estimated to date to the late nineteenth century.

The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province (Council for Maryland Archeology Research Unit 13, Patuxent Drainage).

The project area lies principally within an upland landscape, crosscut by deeply incised, low-order stream channels flowing into the Patuxent River system. The Patuxent floodplain in this location is entrenched between moderate to steeply sloping valley walls marked by outcrops on the slopes as well as close to the river's edge. Floodplain sediments are a result of recent and active channel modification. The major soil types defined for the vicinity of the project area include well drained Manor loam, usually associated with upland locations, and Codorus silt loam along the Patuxent River (Matthews and Hershberger 1968). Soils observed in stream channel locations of the project area show significant erosion and re-deposition as a result of channel changes and slope wash.

Shovel tests pits measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. In general, testing

coverage was dictated by presence/absence of slope, proximity to streams, and proximity to previously recorded historic sites. It was originally estimated, assuming minimal surface visibility and limited ground disturbance, that approximately 30 shovel tests would be placed within the survey area outside of the area immediately surrounding the two stone foundations. An additional 12 to 20 shovel tests were planned for the foundation area. Slope and disturbance factors dictated less coverage than originally anticipated in some areas.



Figure 25. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1945, photorevised 1979) *Sandy Spring, MD* topographic quadrangle.

No intact (moderate to well-developed accretion) stratigraphy was found in any of these areas. In all streambed and active floodplain areas, soils showed stratigraphy typical of recent channel deposits i.e. gravel lenses and lamellae with no evidence of soil development.

Shovel test pits placed around the previously recorded structure foundations were the most productive. Surface inspection of the area near the structures revealed scatters of relatively recent (mid twentieth century) household refuse. The structures consist of a small approximately 7.65 square m (25 square ft.) dwelling foundation of fieldstone with a cellar entrance at the south end. There is also a smaller foundation ruin (exact size undetermined) consisting of a single corner with adjacent wall sections (4.3 m and 4.0 m) at the very edge of the

slope overlooking the Patuxent River. The largest collection of surface refuse consisted primarily of household items of mid twentieth century age including pots and pans, a kettle, light bulb fragments, a bucket, screw-cap bottle tops, "no deposit" bottle glass sherds, and glass milk bottle fragments from Bethesda Farms Dairy and Chestnut Farms Dairy.

The shovel tests excavated around the structures contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Site number 18HO225 was assigned to the site. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plow zone and no features were recorded. The prehistoric component consists of a small lithic scatter. The historic artifacts include primarily bottle glass, unidentified metal fragments, anthracite coal fragments, sherds of whiteware, and a few pieces of window glass. The historical material appears to fit the expected occupation period indicated by background research; the late nineteenth to mid twentieth century with perhaps most of the material dating to a mid twentieth century time frame. The historic artifact assemblage is relatively small and contributes little to the interpretation of the site, although it does confirm the period of occupation.

Other than an isolated sherd of whiteware found in a shovel test pit excavated on the slope overlooking the Patuxent, all other tests were negative.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Only one archeological site was identified during the course of the survey. The multi-component prehistoric/historic site was confined to the area immediately surrounding a late nineteenth century structure. The prehistoric component consists of a small collection of quartz shatter and rhyolite flakes. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered and all material was confined to the plow zone.

The historic component relates to occupation of the site by Rebecca Anderson some time during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The duration of this occupation and subsequent occupations by the Anderson (Brown) heirs is unclear. It is likely that the structure was unoccupied for extensive periods of time as evidenced by the very limited amount of household debris found in areas surrounding the structure.

Although sufficient numbers of artifacts were

recovered to warrant the identification of the locality surrounding the stone foundation ruins as an archeological site (18HO225), no archeological features were recorded. Furthermore, the site's components do not extend beneath the plow-disturbed surface horizon. Any further information obtained via additional shovel tests or test units would simply replicate the type of information already obtained during this investigation. The site, therefore, lacks the

kind of information and the good archeological context necessary to make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Due to the lack of any substantial cultural materials or any associated features with the mapped structural foundations, no further archeological investigation is recommended.



Figure 26. South view of NW corner of structure 18HO225.

**Phase II Archeological and Architectural
Assessment of the Reed-Stitely House Property,
Frederick County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 182

by

Randy Lichtenberger and David Rue
Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase II archeological evaluation and an architectural investigation were performed at the Reed-Stitely House property, a contributing element of the Catoctin Furnace Historic District. Collectively, the investigations were designed to aid the State Highway Administration in determining what impacts proposed demolition of the Reed-Stitely House may have on the Reed-Stitely House property and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible Catoctin Furnace Historic District. The project area was located in northwestern Maryland near the transition of the Western Division of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge physiographic provinces (Vokes and Edwards 1974), in the Monocacy Drainage (Council for Maryland Archeology, Archeological Research Unit 17).

The architectural investigation led to the conclusion that the log main block of the house dates to circa 1840-1860. Site 18FR735 is the archeological component of the Reed-Stitely House property dating to the company town period (circa 1840-60 to 1923). It is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The site is significant since further research may yield specific information concerning life in the iron furnace company town and general information concerning typical company housing sites of the period. Demolition of the Reed-Stitely House will have an adverse effect on 18FR735. Data recovery is recommended for that portion of the archeological component of the Reed-Stitely House property that would be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

INTRODUCTION

The project area was in a mountainous rural village setting and encompassed approximately .55 ha (1.35 acres) located on Catoctin Furnace Road in Frederick County, Maryland. It is within the Catoctin Furnace Historic District. The proposed undertaking involves demolition of the Reed-Stitely House, a two and one-half story structure consisting of a (circa 1840-1860) log main block with a smaller frame kitchen ell. The building is covered with wooden clapboards and has a metal roof. The frame addition was probably constructed circa 1920-1930. An earlier springhouse appears to have been replaced on its old foundation during the same period. The property also includes the ruins of a summer kitchen/wash house, a privy and a shed probably constructed during the 1920s. A detached garage north of the house dates to circa

1925-1940. The house was part of the Catoctin Furnace company town from the time of its construction until 1923, when the company ceased to exist.

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., conducted field investigations for the project during October and November of 1997. Archeological fieldwork was accomplished with a crew of six, including the Principal Investigator (Randy Lichtenberger), two crew chiefs (David George and Scott Decker), and three field technicians (Elliot Fox, Patricia Schneider, and Jodi Seng). The project's architectural historian (Nancy Van Dolsen) performed architectural fieldwork with the assistance of a staff historian (Wendy Zug-Gilbert).



Figure 27. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1985) *Catactin Furnace, MD* topographic quadrangle.

The entire .55 ha (1.35 acres) Reed-Stitely House property was subjected to systematic archeological investigation. Walkover reconnaissance and 10 m (33 ft.) interval shovel testing were used to delineate site boundaries and artifact concentrations. Non-systematic shovel tests at intervals from 1 to 7 m (3 to 23 ft.) and excavation units were then used to locate and investigate features and artifact deposits within the project area. A total of 69 shovel test pits (40 cm diameter) and six 1 x 1 m test units were excavated.

A log structure and associated builder's trench were identified. The feature consisted of two approximately 15 cm (6 in.) diameter logs parallel to one another and spaced 20 cm (8 in.) apart. The logs were aligned roughly north to south. Several smaller logs lay perpendicularly across the large logs spaced about 7.6 to 10.2 cm (3 to 4 in.) apart in some places and touching one another in other places. The small logs were approximately 7.6 cm (3 in.) in diameter and 53.3 cm (21 in.) long. They were flattened on their bottom surface and sawed off on both ends.

The function of the log structure could not be determined from the archeological and historical evidence. The presence of 13 wire nails in the builder's trench suggests in filling post 1877, the date when wire nails were first commonly used. The size of the feature (at least 11 m [36 ft.] long) suggests it was part of a large nineteenth century building

foundation, perhaps a barn. However, the construction method is not typical of such structures. The vicinity of the furnace suggests that the feature could be industrial, perhaps a sluiceway or walkway of some kind; however, the feature does not appear to extend further than 11 m (36 ft.). Further investigation of the area surrounding the feature might reveal its function. Other features identified included the Reed-Stitely House builder's trench, a pipe trench and iron water pipe, and a post hole and mold.



Figure 28. Plan view of log structure originally discovered during shovel test pit excavation.

SURFER for Windows Version 6 was used to create 3-dimensional plots of artifact densities across the entire project area. The purpose of generating the plots was to gain an understanding of the distribution of the artifact assemblage across the entire project area. The highest density of architectural artifacts was found along the front half of the house. The highest density of domestic artifacts was in the area immediately surrounding the summer kitchen/wash house.

Archeological field investigations resulted in the identification of the vertical and horizontal boundaries of Site 18FR735. The site contained a relatively heavy concentration of nineteenth and early twentieth century company town period artifacts. In all, 3,388 artifacts were recovered. Among the artifact classes were architectural, domestic, personal items, and faunal remains. A sufficient number of chronologically diagnostic artifacts were recovered to identify a company town (circa 1840-1860 to 1923) component. A post company town (1923+) component was not identified.

The Reed-Stitely House is historically and architecturally significant for its use as workers' housing in the company town associated with Catoctin Iron Works. The ironworks, established in 1774, was one of the earliest iron industrial sites in inland Maryland. During its operation from 1774 to 1903, the iron works at Catoctin produced a variety of products including hollow ware, plate stoves, shells for the military, and plates for warships, as well as pig iron.

While the most common form of early workers' housing is a small one and one-half story stone dwelling, the log-constructed Reed-Stitely House has proportions and form representative of dwellings of the managerial class. The log structure, which still retains the form and appearance of mid nineteenth century company housing, also embodies the distinctive characteristics of its early twentieth century ownership following the shutdown of the iron furnace. Additions to the property and alterations to the interior of the house indicate the property's transformation from company-owned to privately owned. The property features elements from all eras of its existence, including the mid nineteenth century main block of the residence, the early twentieth century summer kitchen, and the mid twentieth century garage. Finally, the building is also significant since further research of the structure may yield specific information concerning the workings of the iron furnace and/or general information concerning typical company housing of the period.

The archeological component (18FR735) is significant since further research may yield specific information concerning life in the iron furnace company town and general information concerning typical company housing sites of the period and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archeological component of the Reed-Stitely House property, Site 18FR735, is important chiefly for the information it contains. Data recovery is recommended for that portion of the archeological component of the Reed-Stitely House property that would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. No further work is recommended for the twentieth century privy in the back (west) yard or a cold cellar under the main block of the house. Since there is a chance that significant archeological deposits are located under the concrete slab that forms the footing for the front porch of the house, sensitive removal of

the slab during demolition, followed by archeological testing, and if warranted data recovery, is recommended. If possible, the proposed undertaking should avoid the unidentified log structure and builder's trench.



Figure 29. Capudine for headache. Advertised in the 1890s by the Capudine Chemical Co., Raleigh, NC (Fike 1987:157).

**Phase IB Identification Study of a Portion of
the MD 28 Project Area and Phase II Evaluation of the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office
Site (18MO468), Montgomery County, Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 190

by

April L. Fehr, Martha R. Williams, Andrew D. Madsen, and Jane Armstrong

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

with contributions by

Mary F. Barse

*Maryland State Highway Administration
Project Planning Division, Archeology Group*

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of the Phase IB identification study of a portion of the MD 28 (Darnestown Road) project area from Muddy Branch Road to, and including, a portion of Key West Avenue, and the archeological evaluation of the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site (18MO468) in Montgomery County, Maryland. The project area involves a change in scope for a portion of MD 28 including the acquisition of right-of-way or easements from the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible Belward Farm. These investigations revealed that the change of scope area had been heavily impacted by development along MD 28. Both the archival evidence and a disturbance study indicated that the larger project area had a very low potential to contain significant archeological sites. No additional archeological investigation is recommended for the change of scope project area.

Excavations at the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site (18MO468) located at Belward Farm demonstrated that the only intact cultural feature identified at the site was an early to mid twentieth century trash midden. The investigations indicated that this site no longer has the archeological integrity necessary to provide the temporal and spatial context for site interpretation. No additional archeological investigation is recommended for Site 18MO468.

INTRODUCTION

More than one year prior to this study, Berger Berkavage, Inc., (LeeDecker and Friedlander 1986) undertook an archeological identification study for the MD 28 project as previously designed. No potentially significant archeological resources were identified during that study. The area of the currently proposed change of scope was not surveyed because of previous disturbance from existing construction and/or because it was not considered to have a high potential to contain archeological resources.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., carried

out the Phase IB investigations during December of 1997. The project area is located in the Piedmont physiographic province in Maryland Archeological Research Unit 12, the Potomac Drainage. A review of previous archeological investigations in the area and of predictive models for the Piedmont suggested that, while the project area had some of the environmental characteristics associated with prehistoric sites, it generally could be seen as an unremarkable, interfluvial side slope that was unlikely to contain significant prehistoric resources. A review of historic maps of the area indicated that only the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site (18MO468) had the potential to contain significant

historic period archeological resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the change of scope area.

The project area north and south of MD 28 (Darnestown Road), from Muddy Branch Road to Key West Avenue, was walked over in order to assess the degree of disturbance. The visual reconnaissance included a systematic check for surface features, remnant foundations, walls or other elements of possible intact cultural resources. The evaluation of the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site (18MO468) included a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance, systematic shovel testing (40 cm diameter), and test unit excavation. The area around the former structure, approximately 1.01 ha (2.5 acres), was shovel tested at a 10 m interval. In addition to the shovel tests, the field investigations included the hand excavation of eight 1 x 1 m test units.



Figure 30a. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1965, photorevised 1984) *Rockville, MD* topographic quadrangle .

Shovel tests revealed extensive areas of cut and fill across the property. Of the 108 excavated shovel tests, 50 contained historic period artifacts clustered primarily near the former house location. There was no clear indication from the shovel testing of chronologically discrete artifact deposits or of clustered functional groups. The 425 artifacts recovered were a fairly typical domestic assemblage, with a higher percentage of architectural material, undoubtedly due to the destruction of the house.



Figure 30b. South side of MD 28 at Muddy Branch Road showing artificial berm.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Development along MD 28 has heavily impacted the change of scope area. The archival and archeological studies indicate a low potential for the larger project area to contain significant archeological sites. No additional archeological investigation is recommended for the change of scope project area.

Excavations at the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site demonstrated that historic grading and filling had severely disturbed the area near the former store. The only intact cultural feature identified at the site was an early to mid twentieth century trash midden. This isolated feature is unlikely to reveal significant information about the twentieth century domestic period of site occupation, and it has no association with the period of commercial use of the store. These investigations have indicated that the Hunting Hill Store and Post Office Site no longer has the archeological integrity necessary to provide the temporal and spatial context for site interpretation. Because of the extensive disturbance, Site 18MO468 lacks the information potential to be significant for the NRHP. No additional archeological investigation is recommended for Site 18MO468.

**Phase IB Archeological Survey of the US 29/MD 216 Interchange,
Howard County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 192

by

Stuart J. Fiedel
John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), conducted a Phase IB archeological survey of an area encompassing approximately 12.14 ha (30 acres) to be affected by proposed reconstruction of the US 29/MD 216 interchange in Howard County, Maryland. The project area is situated near the eastern edge of the Eastern Division of the Piedmont physiographic province, within the Patuxent Drainage (Council for Maryland Archeology Research Unit 13). The interchange was surveyed by means of 78 shovel tests and surface inspection. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were found. Testing showed that the ostensibly high probability area in the northeast quadrant had been massively disturbed and contains no original soil deposits. Some undisturbed areas were tested in the southwest quadrant, but there was no evidence of past occupations in either the high or low probability sections. Surface inspection and subsurface testing in the vicinity of the Warfield house, shown on historic maps in the northeast quadrant, indicated that modern disturbance has eradicated all traces of the nineteenth century occupation. In view of the negative results of Phase IB testing, JMA recommends no additional investigations.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed project entails reconstruction of the existing MD 216/US 29 intersection into a partial cloverleaf interchange with roundabouts east and west of US 29. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), approximately 12.14 ha (30 acres) in extent, is defined as all areas within proposed or existing right-of-way, as well as the limits of cut and fill extending beyond the right-of-way. Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D., served as project manager and Stuart J. Fiedel, Ph. D., was the Principal Investigator for this project. Fieldwork was conducted in January 1998, by a team of assistants under Fiedel's supervision. Historic documentary research was conducted by Elizabeth O'Brien.

Portions of the project area (2.4 ha, 5.90 acres) were initially considered to have a high probability of containing prehistoric or historic archeological sites. The project area is situated mainly on a high interfluvial ridge that forms a drainage divide between the Patuxent River to the south and its tributary, Hammond Branch, to the north.

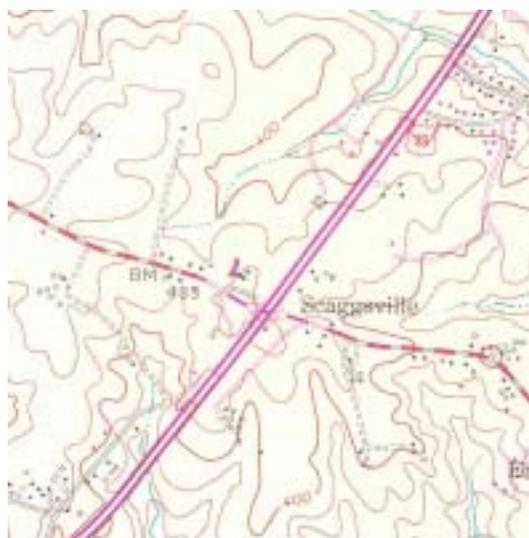


Figure 31. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1957, photorevised 1971) *Clarksville, MD* topographic quadrangle.

Soil types represented within the area include Chester silt loam, Glenelg loam, Manor loam, Glenville silt loam, Elioak silt loam, Baile silt loam, and mixed alluvial land (Matthews and Hershberger 1968).

No previously recorded archeological sites within the project area are listed in the Maryland Archeological Site Survey Files, but seven prehistoric sites and one historic site were previously identified within 3.22 km (2 miles) of the project area.

Previously Reported Sites Located Within 3.22
km (2 miles) of Project Area.

18HO36	Prehistoric, Late Archaic and Late Woodland
18HO62	Prehistoric
18HO63	Prehistoric, Late Archaic
18HO120	Prehistoric
18HO121	Prehistoric
18HO188	Prehistoric, Woodland
18HO189	Prehistoric, Early Woodland
Cherry Tree Cabin	Historic, age undetermined

Pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire area was undertaken initially, to identify any visible surface indications (e.g., exposed quartz quarries, historic foundations, etc.). All areas defined as possessing high probability, and a 10 percent sample of low probability areas, were tested. No testing was undertaken in areas that were clearly disturbed or too wet or steeply sloped to plausibly contain evidence of previous occupation.

In areas where shovel testing was undertaken, approximately 50 cm diameter shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals. When disturbance was clearly indicated by initial tests, subsequent confirmatory tests were placed at wider intervals, e.g., 50 or 100 m. In undisturbed areas, tests were excavated 10 cm into subsoils recognizable as Pleistocene, or early Holocene-age deposits (i.e., to depths of 50 cm in most cases [see Matthews and Hershberger 1968:22-24 for typical depths of subsoils]).

The research design envisioned 115 tests in high probability areas, 70 tests in low probability areas, and 20 radials, for a total of 205 shovel tests. However, the actual number proved to be much lower (78) reflecting the wide extent of previous disturbance.

Initial inspection and cartographic analysis of the APE suggested that three areas had a relatively high probability of containing archeological sites. (1) In the northeast quadrant, a flat, terrace-like raised landform that lies near a low-lying wetland. (2) A landform where the ground was higher also seemed to have some likelihood to contain prehistoric sites. At the top of this rise, there are a few apple trees that correspond to the location of a residence identified and mapped since 1860. (3) A mostly high ground portion of the southwest quadrant including an area of ostensibly intact surface. This was the only part of the southwest quadrant that seemed to have any archeological potential, because the remainder was low-lying and poorly drained or too steeply sloped for occupation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The US 29/MD 216 interchange was surveyed by means of 78 shovel tests and surface inspection. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were found. Testing showed that the ostensibly high-probability area in the northeast quadrant had been massively disturbed and contains no original soil deposits. Some undisturbed areas were tested in the southwest quadrant, but there was no evidence of past occupations in either the high or low-probability sections. Surface inspection and subsurface testing in the vicinity of the Warfield house, shown on historic maps of the northeast quadrant, indicated that modern disturbance has eradicated all traces of the nineteenth century occupation. In view of the negative results of Phase IB testing, JMA recommends no additional investigations.

Phase I Archeological Identification Survey for the Relocation of Maryland Route 216 Between US Route 29 and Interstate 95, Howard County, Maryland

Archeological Report Number 198

by

Stuart J. Fiedel

John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I archeological survey of areas to be affected by the proposed relocation of MD 216 on a new alignment between US 29 and I-95, east of Scaggsville in Howard County, Maryland. The project area is situated near the eastern edge of the Eastern Division of the Piedmont physiographic province, within the Patuxent Drainage (Council for Maryland Archeology Research Unit 13). A total of 254 shovel tests, comprising four transects at 15 m intervals, were excavated within the approximate 17 ha (43 acres) Area of Potential Effects (APE). Testing was concentrated in 10 high probability areas, defined mainly on the basis of soil drainage and slope (comprising about 7.2 ha [18 acres]), with limited testing of intervening low probability segments. Four prehistoric sites were identified and designated 18HO226, 18HO227, 18HO228, and 18HO229. An isolated prehistoric artifact, possible debitage (in a disturbed context), and two isolated historic artifacts (interpreted as nineteenth century field scatter) were found. These isolated finds were collectively designated as 18HOX32. None of these resources was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further archeological investigations were recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Charles D. Cheek, Ph.D., served as project manager and Stuart J. Fiedel, Ph.D., was the Principal Investigator for this project. Fieldwork was conducted in June 1998, by a team of four assistants and crew chief, Paula Saunders, under Fiedel's supervision. Portions of the project area were initially considered to have a high probability of containing prehistoric archeological sites. The project area is situated in the Hammond Branch stream valley, north of the Patuxent River, which lies between the drainages of the Patuxent and Middle River. Most soils in this area are well drained (Matthews and Hershberger 1968).

Several previous surveys (Curry 1977; Dinnel and Collier 1990; Hopkins and Dinnel 1991 and Fiedel 1998) have included portions of the APE. The 1991 survey identified a prehistoric archeological site (18HO188) that appeared to lie within or adjacent to the present project. A 1984 survey (Rule and Evans 1984) identified a few sites along Hammond Branch,

north of the present APE. Previous archeological investigations in the Hammond Branch drainage have yielded a minimal record of prehistoric activity in the area. Small, undated lithic scatters such as 18HO120, 18HO121, and 18HO187 show that quartz and rhyolite were worked at small camps, typically located on summits of knolls, benches, or slight rises near stream confluences. Few temporally diagnostic artifacts have been found in the area: at 18HO36, a fully-grooved axe, Late Archaic side-notched points, a Late Woodland triangle and a few Woodland sherds; a rhyolite Late Archaic stemmed point at 18HO63; an Early Woodland Calvert point at 18HO189; and a Late Woodland sherd at 18HO188. Initial inspection and cartographic analysis of the APE suggested that 10 areas had a relatively high probability of containing archeological sites.

Pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire area was undertaken initially, to identify visible surface indications (exposed quartz quarries and historic foundations). All areas defined as possessing high probability, and a 10 percent sample of low probability areas, were examined by surface survey and/or shovel test pits.

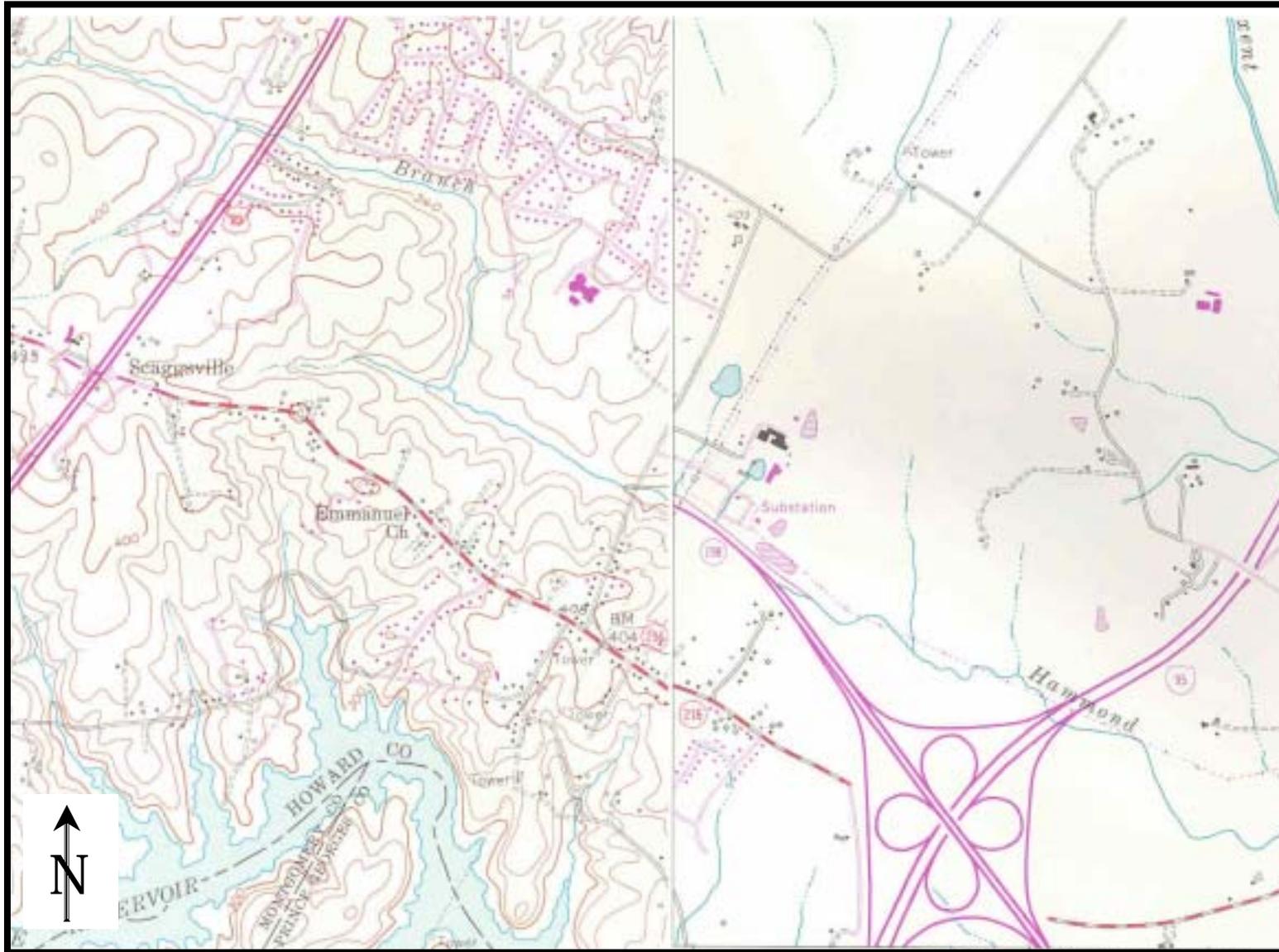


Figure 32. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1957, photorevised 1971) *Clarksville, MD* and (1957, photorevised 1966 and 1974) *Savage, MD* topographic quadrangles.

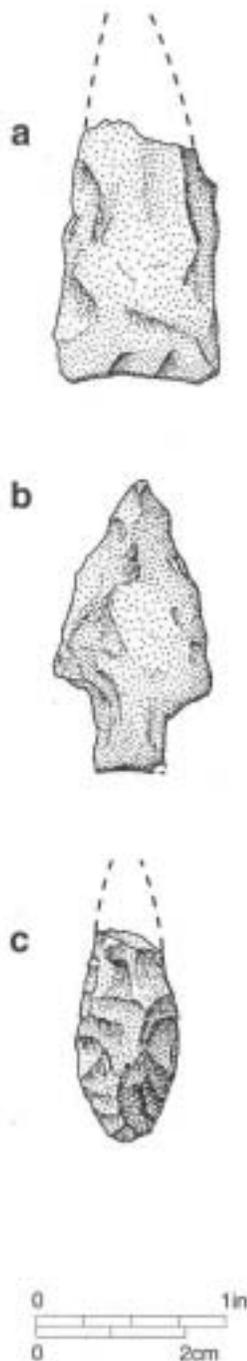


Figure 33. Bifaces from 18HO229: (a) quartz paratriangular preform; (b) rhyolite Neville point; (c) chert Piscataway point or perforator.

No testing was undertaken in areas that were clearly disturbed, too wet or too steeply sloped to plausibly contain evidence of previous occupation. In areas where shovel testing was undertaken, 40-50 cm diameter shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals. The preliminary plan envisioned 300 tests in high probability areas, 40 tests in low probability areas, and 20 radials, for a total of 360 shovel tests. However, the actual number excavated was 255, reflecting the wide extent of previous disturbance and the prevalence of slopes.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sensitivity model proved to have predictive value, as traces of prehistoric occupation were found in five of the 10 high probability areas. Prehistoric sites identified were designated 18HO226, 18HO227, 18HO228, and 18HO229. An isolated prehistoric artifact, possible debitage (found in a disturbed context) and two isolated historic artifacts (interpreted as nineteenth century field scatter) were also found. These isolated finds were collectively designated as 18HOX32.

As anticipated, the sites identified in this survey were situated on high ground, on well drained soils, overlooking the stream. The sites are relatively small, encompassing several debitage clusters that may represent temporally and spatially discrete, ephemeral encampments on these landforms by hunting or lithic prospecting parties or family-sized microbands in the dispersal phase (probably fall-winter) of their seasonal round. JMA's recovery of a probable Neville point at 18HO229 is the first indication of occupation of this drainage during the Middle Archaic.

The eligibility of the four identified sites for NRHP was considered. Sites 18HO226, 18HO227, and 18HO228 yielded only small quantities of debitage in plowzone contexts. No temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and there was no clear indication of intact deposits below the plowzone. In contrast, temporally diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Archaic and Early Woodland periods were recovered from 18HO229. However, the low artifact density, and evidence of erosion, suggested it is not likely that additional excavation would yield information beyond that already obtained from the site. Therefore, none of the identified sites is NRHP eligible, and no additional work is recommended at any of them.

**Phase I Archeological Identification Survey for the Proposed Dualization of
Maryland Route 32 from Maryland Route 108 to Interstate 70, Howard County,
Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 200

by

David J. Rue

Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase I Archeological Identification Survey was completed for a 14.5 km (9 miles) segment of MD 32 in Howard County, Maryland. The project is located in Maryland Archeological Research Unit 13. The Phase I archeological survey resulted in discovery of seven archeological resources. Sites 18HO230, 18HO231, 18HO232, and 18HO236 were prehistoric sites. Sites 18HO233, 18HO234, and 18HO235 were historic. The location of a previously recorded ephemeral prehistoric site, 18HO139, was confirmed. Sites 18HO139, 18HO230, 18HO231, 18HO233, 18HO234, 18HO235, 18HO236, and isolates suffixed under 18HOX33 are unlikely to yield further information. They are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further work is recommended for them.

Site 18HO232 is a multi component site, with diagnostic artifacts indicative of a Late Archaic occupation. Artifact densities are moderate to high, and the site is well preserved. The site exhibits a preponderance of finished rhyolite tools in contrast with the dominance of quartz/quartzite in the debitage assemblage. The site may contain significant information on prehistory, and is potentially eligible for the NRHP. Phase II testing is recommended if the site cannot be avoided.

INTRODUCTION

The archeological fieldwork for this project was conducted from June 22 to July 11, 1998, with an additional field visit from September 21-24, 1998 under the supervision of Mr. Gary Coppock and Dr. David J. Rue of Archaeological & Historical Consultants, Inc. Phase I field survey techniques varied with probability zonation. High probability areas were examined using 40 cm diameter shovel test pits at 20 m intervals. Cultivated areas with surface visibility of 80 percent or greater were examined using pedestrian surface survey at 5 m intervals. Low probability areas were walked over, but were not systematically tested. Instead, a 10 percent sample of these areas was examined using shovel test pits, as described below. No probability areas were walked to confirm disturbance, steep slopes, pavement, or saturated conditions. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project included approximately 169.59 ha (418.73 acres). This was

subdivided into 31.55 ha (77.91 acres) of high probability area, 14.12 ha (34.87 acres) of low probability area, and 123.91 ha (305.95 acres) of no probability area (disturbed, steep, or wet areas).

The project area is located in the Eastern Division of the Piedmont physiographic province (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 13), an area characterized by a rolling surface incised by deep and narrow stream valleys. In general, the eastern Piedmont is rugged and marked by low order stream dissection. Floodplains along most of the streams are narrow within V-shaped valleys. The North Branch and South Branch Patapsco Rivers, the Middle Patuxent River, and the Little Patuxent River are the principal drainages in the region. Numerous first through third order tributaries of these drainages pass through the project area. Surface sediments consist of deep, well-drained Glenelg-Chester-Manor and Glenelg-Manor-Chester associations on level to steeply sloping uplands, terraces, and benches.

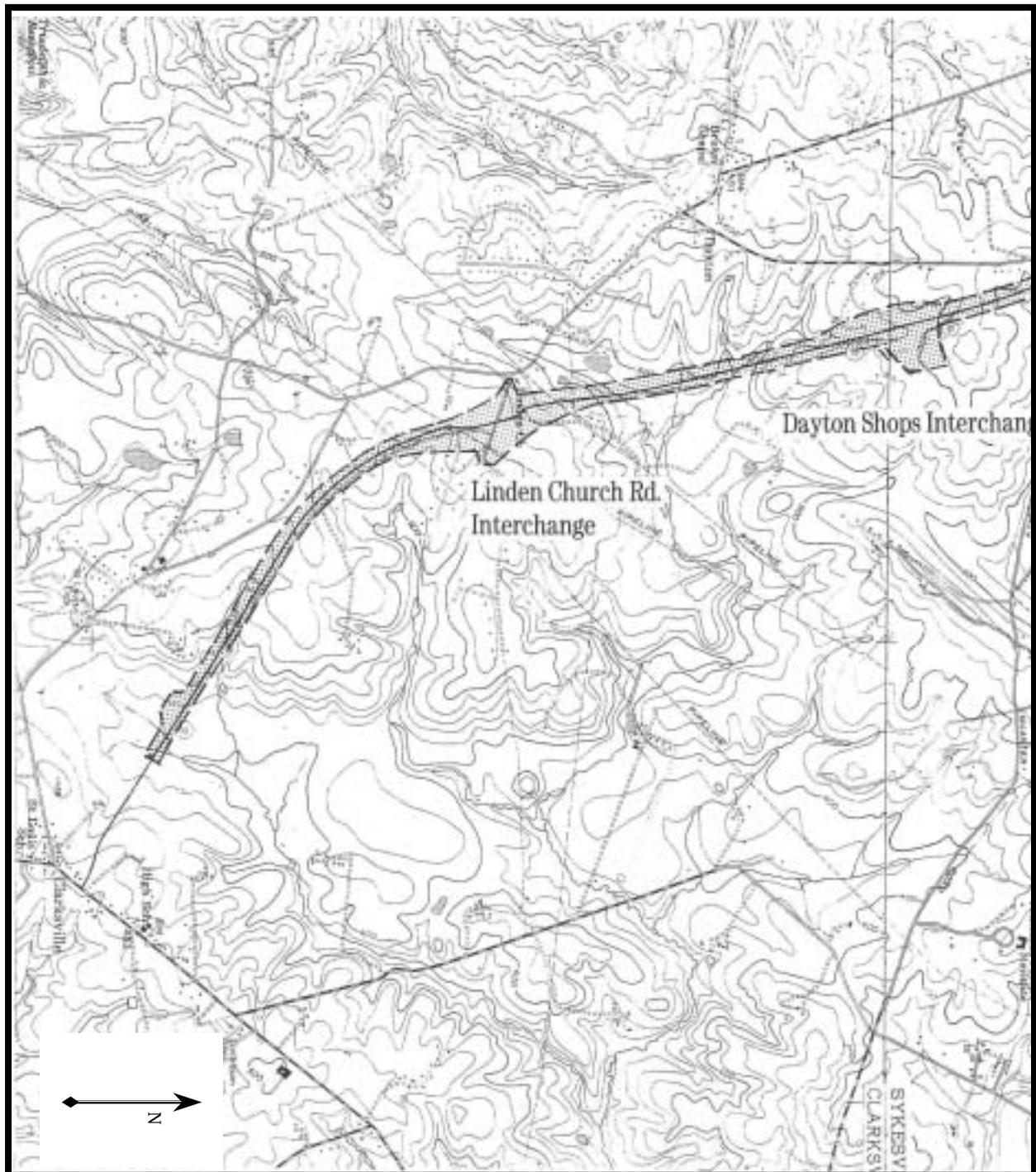


Figure 34. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1979) *Sykesville, MD*, and (1957, photorevised 1971) *Clarksville, MD* topographic quadrangles.

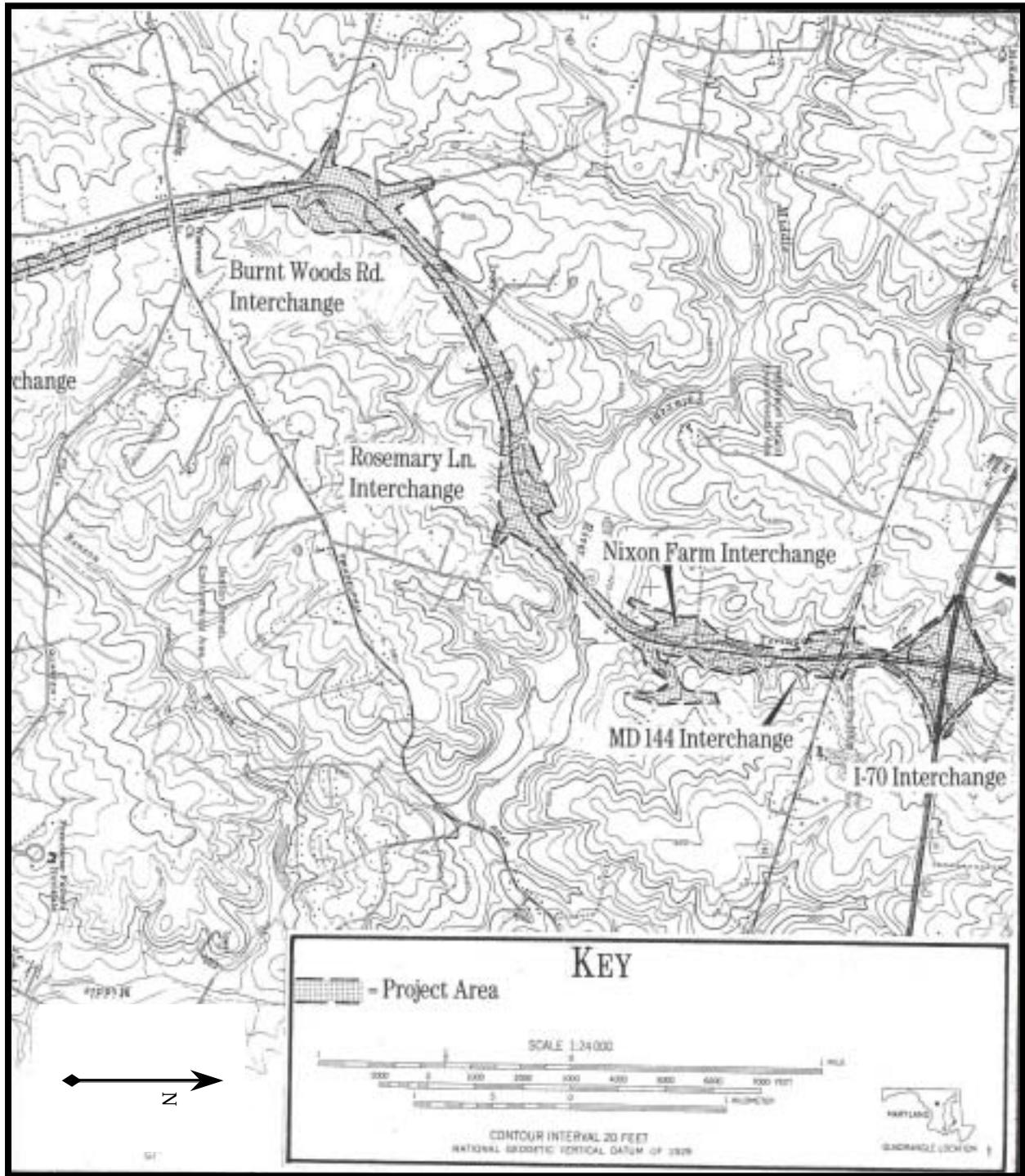


Figure 35. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1979) *Sykesville, MD*, and (1957, photorevised 1971) *Clarksville, MD* topographic quadrangles.

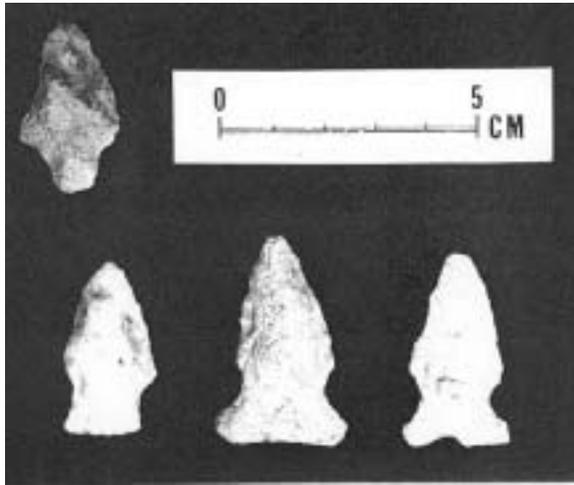


Figure 36. Top: Lamoka point from 18HO231; Bottom (left to right): Bare Island point, Sylvan Side Notched points from 18HO232.

Locally, the project area and its immediate vicinity are characterized by gently rolling terrain. Grassy or brushy undergrowth and secondary hardwood forest characterize much of the area west of existing MD 32. Historically, the area was probably characterized by a combination of pasture and grain cultivation. Today, there are limited areas of cultivated grain fields, and residential yards are located primarily at the interchange areas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I archeological survey of the 14.5 km (9 miles) dualization corridor for MD 32 resulted in discovery of seven archeological sites. Sites 18HO230, 18HO231, 18HO236, and 18HO232 were prehistoric sites. Sites 18HO233, 18HO234, and 18HO235 were historic. Site 18HO230 was an ephemeral lithic scatter found by surface survey in a cultivated field. Site 18HO231 was a lithic scatter consisting of a quartzite Lamoka-like (Late Archaic) projectile point and four flakes. Site 18HO236 consisted of four quartz flakes. Twenty isolated finds were made, and the location of the previously recorded ephemeral scatter 18HO139 was verified north of Clarksville.

Sites 18HO233, 18HO234, and 18HO235 were historic sites generally related to structure locations mapped on nineteenth century atlases. Site 18HO233 included a small stone outbuilding foundation near

Triadelphia Road with a sparse historic artifact assemblage from one shovel test. Site 18HO234 was comprised of a displaced frame shed moved from its original foundation, with an associated artifact scatter. It was most likely associated with a farmstead located north of Clarksville. Site 18HO235 was a scatter of historic artifacts from extensively disturbed contexts near MD 144, an area where several residences were mapped on the atlases. All three historic sites had assemblages suggestive of late nineteenth through early twentieth century occupation. The location of the prehistoric resources verified the research model in that all were found on rises near low order streams. Long stretches of rolling and level terrain further than 50 m from water were devoid of prehistoric sites. Low terraces and flood plains were often poorly drained and not attractive for sites, including the alluvium of the Middle Patuxent River. Collectively, these results suggest that in the general vicinity of the project area, high probability zones for prehistoric sites can be tightly defined as level, well drained upland rises less than 50 m from water sources. Although the historic resources recovered conformed to general expectations on age and functional type, their lack of integrity precludes contributions to potential research issues.

Site 18HO232 is a lithic scatter measuring 40 m x 140 m, with diagnostic artifacts indicative of the Late Archaic. A total of 52 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered. The preponderance of finished tools, and the lower proportion of rhyolite to quartz/quartzite in the debitage assemblage, is not unusual for the Piedmont. The data involved play into a set of research questions on raw material preference and curated versus expedient tool systems. The site has the potential to yield significant information on prehistory, and is potentially eligible for the NRHP. Phase II testing is recommended if avoidance is infeasible. Sites 18HO139, 18HO230, 18HO231, 18HO233, 18HO234, 18HO235, 18HO236, and isolates 18HOX33 are unlikely to yield further information. They are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended for them.

**Phase I Archeological Identification Survey for the Widening of Maryland Route 97,
600 Feet (NB/SB) of Kalten Road, and Phase II Evaluation of Site 18CR244,
Carroll County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 202

by

William M. Gardner, Joan M. Walker, and Gwen Hurst
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological identification survey was carried out by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., in July of 1998 for the widening of MD 97 north and south of Kalten Road, followed by a Phase II Evaluation of Site 18CR244. The proposed alternatives would impact nineteenth century houses; the Bixler Tenant House (part of CARR-1561) on the east side, and the Geiman House (CARR-1562) on the west side of MD 97. The artifacts found in the Phase I testing of the yard around the Bixler Tenant House (18CR245) dated mostly to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; all came from the plow zone/fill horizon. No features were found; and no further work was recommended. Domestic artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century, and later, were recovered from the yard area (18CR244) around the Geiman House. A partially intact structural stone feature yielding domestic artifacts was found in the south yard. Pre-1864 windowpane and early to mid-nineteenth century ceramics and nails indicated a pre-Civil War structure.

A Phase II evaluation of the feature and south yard was carried out. A shift from a dominance of redware, coming from below the stone foundation to a balance of refined wares and coarsewares and personal items, on and above the stone foundation, suggested that the structure had shifted in function from its earliest use. It seems likely that it was originally a summer kitchen, but later shifted to function as a generalized residential outbuilding. As the residents who owned the property until 1857 owned slaves, it is possible that a slave or slaves lived there. While 18CR244 may be a potentially significant resource, no determination of eligibility was rendered by the Maryland Historical Trust and no additional investigations are required under the selected alternative which avoids impacts to the site.

INTRODUCTION

A Phase I archeological identification survey for the widening of MD 97 north and south of Kalten Road and a Phase II Evaluation of Site 18CR244, Carroll County, Maryland, was carried out by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., in July of 1998. The project area is located at the interface of the Eastern and Western Piedmonts and at the drainage divided between the Monocacy and Patapsco Rivers in Maryland Archeological Research Unit 17. The proposed widening involved two alternatives, either of which would have impacted nineteenth century houses, the Bixler Tenant House (CARR-1561) on

the east side and the Geiman House (CARR-1562) on the west side of MD 97.

The fieldwork included a surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The Phase I field investigation extended beyond the APE, as much as 18 to 24 m (60 to 80 ft.) beyond the backyards of the houses. Previous archeological work conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., has demonstrated that this is generally the maximum limit for such house associated features as middens, refuse pits, detached kitchens, privies and wells.



Figure 37. The Geiman House circa 1898.

The Phase I testing resulted in the identification of two archeological sites, the Bixler Tenant House Site (18CR245), and the Geiman House Site (18CR244). Both of these sites yielded historic materials from the yards surrounding the houses.



Figure 38. Exposing the stone foundation feature at 18CR244.

A feature was revealed in the southern half of 18CR244, apparently a structural remnant of loosely articulated stones, measured 2.7 x 1.2 m (9 x 4 ft.). The south yard portion of 18CR244 was further investigated with excavation units and more intensive archival study. The Phase II field work included 34 shovel tests at 3 m intervals and the excavation of three 1 m squares and several trenches.

The feature, its function unknown, consisted of an uneven but relatively flat pattern of stones, one stone thick, made predominantly of local sandstone and limestone, but also including broken brick. The

feature was constructed after the area had been the site of some activity.



Figure 39. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1979) *Westminister, MD* topographic quadrangle.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

If not at the beginning of use of the area, the feature, and presumably a related structure, became a residential locus. This is based on the appearance of a number of personal items above the feature. A change in function is also indicated by abrupt shifts in the percentage of coarsewares above and below the feature--that is, a significant drop in the frequency of

coarsewares and a concomitant rise in refined wares is evident. If the coarseware, which is almost exclusively redware, is signaling bulk food processing, then the locus was initially a detached kitchen or used for kitchen disposal. It appears as if it may have served as a residence as well. At some point after the period from 1830-1840 to 1850, the residential function was abandoned, perhaps as a result of the Civil War. The presence of windowpane glass, not widely available until after the Civil War, indicates the building remained standing. At some juncture the building was demolished, or otherwise removed, and the feature was covered over with fill. Subsequently, the locus was farmed, with the plow biting into the ground just above but not into the rocks.

Feature 1 and the surrounding area appear to represent a residential locus contemporaneous with and within 12.2 m (40 ft.) of the Geiman House. The Mean Ceramic Date for the artifacts from Feature 1 and the immediately contiguous area is around 1842, more or less the same time the house appears to have been constructed.

This residential locus may represent a slave dwelling or a detached kitchen in which a slave lived; the owners of the property owned slaves until 1857. The estimated size of the feature falls within the range of single cell slave units, many of which are approximately 4.6 x 3.1 m (15 x 10 ft.), or 3.7 x 3.7 m (12 x 12 ft.), or 3.1 x 3.1 m (10 x 10 ft.) in size. The proximity of Feature 1 to the house (within 13.11 m [40 ft.]) suggests the cabin/domicile of a house slave. The apparent wealth represented by some of the items recovered, such as glass tableware, supports a hypothesis of house slaves or favored slaves (often the same thing). They tended to have material goods, passed down from owners for their personal use, suggesting a relatively high socio-economic status.

While the Geiman House Site (18CR244) may be a potentially significant resource, no determination of eligibility was rendered by the Maryland Historical Trust, and no additional investigations are required under the selected alternative which avoids impacts to the site. As the Bixler Tenant House Site (18CR245) lacks integrity, it is not likely to yield any significant new information that can add to our knowledge of history at either the local or national level; it is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Those portions of the APE north and south of the two house sites failed to produce any significant cultural materials. The area near Kalten Road has been severely disturbed by grading and fill activities.



Figure 40. Whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed, multi-sided hollow vessel from 18CR244.

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

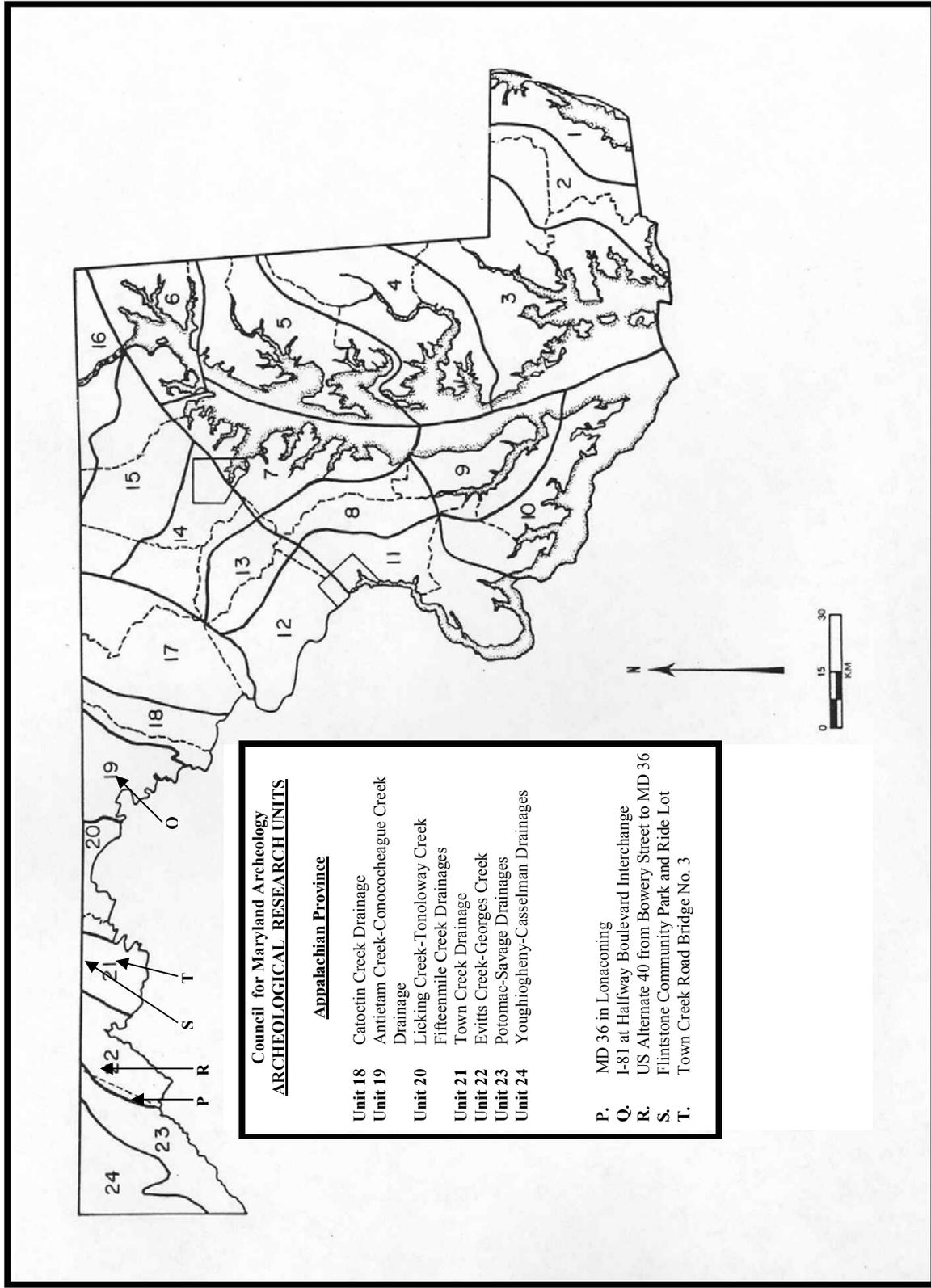


Figure 41. Location of archeological studies presented in the Appalachian Province.

**Detailed Background Research and Phase I Archeological Survey,
Maryland Route 36 in Lonaconing, Streetscape Improvements
Allegany County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 179

by

Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien, Joseph Balicki, Dana B. Heck, and Donna J. Seifert
John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), conducted detailed archival background research and Phase I archeological investigations of the area to be affected by streetscape improvements to Main Street (MD 36) in Lonaconing, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 22, Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages). The investigations included archival research, addressing the history of the town's development, a field view to select locations for subsurface testing, and excavation of test units. The project area includes the Lonaconing Historic District and the Lonaconing Iron Furnace (18AG41), that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The central business district of the town burned in 1881, but maps showing the pre-fire town plan could not be located. Archeological resources identified in subsurface excavations included surfaces and deposits as well as architectural features that pre-date the fire (Site 18AG215). These archeological resources have the potential to contribute to the significance of the Lonaconing Historic District by providing information on the pre-fire town, the results of the fire, and the aftermath of the fire. The proposed undertaking may disturb or destroy some of the contributing resources. A treatment plan for known and anticipated significant archeological resources in the Lonaconing Historic District was prepared and submitted as Appendix VI of the subject report.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Phase I investigations was to identify archeological resources that may be eligible for the NRHP in the area to be affected by streetscape improvements to Main Street (MD 36) in Lonaconing, Maryland. The archeological investigations included detailed background research and Phase I archeological survey for the proposed streetscape improvements to Main Street.

The background research was conducted during June and July of 1997, and the field view was conducted from June 30 to July 2, 1997. Subsurface testing was conducted from September 15 to 20, 1997. The project area is approximately 2.89 ha (7.15 acres). Donna J. Seifert served as project manager and Principal Archeologist, while Joseph Balicki served as project archeologist, Dana B. Heck as assistant archeologist,

and Melissa Bealafeld as field assistant. Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien conducted the background research.

To identify the portions of the project area most likely to include preserved resources, the team researched the history of the town's development and conducted a field view. The visual inspection of the exterior and interior of buildings coupled with background research guided the development of a subsurface testing strategy. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Lonaconing (1892, 1897, 1906, and 1921) aided the field view. No historic maps pre-dating 1892 were located.

Based on the background research and the field view, the project area was divided into three sections (north residential district, Lonaconing business district, and south residential district). Subsurface testing occurred in only two of the three sections. The south residential district was not tested because it was determined that this section had little or no potential to contain

archeological resources. Fifteen locations were selected for subsurface testing. At each of these locations, a 1 x 1 m square test unit was excavated. Prior to excavation, the surface, sod, brick sidewalk or concrete sidewalk was removed.



Figure 42. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1950, photorevised 1981) Lonaconing, MD topographic quadrangle.

Summary of Investigations for the North Residential District:

Except for the portion of the project area crossing Lonaconing Furnace Park (18AG41), the archeological potential is considered low. The buildings in this section did not burn in 1881; it is unlikely that the buildings facing Main Street would have features that would have extended to the extant sidewalk.

Lonaconing Furnace Park (18AG41) encompasses the remains of an iron furnace and a portion of the work area immediately east of the furnace. The area between the furnace and MD 36 is the location of a former school building. Excavation of one test unit encountered a stratigraphic sequence reflecting the late nineteenth century use of the area as a school. One buried surface may pre-date the late nineteenth century school construction.

Summary of Investigations for the Lonaconing Business District:

The Lonaconing business district includes the area burned in 1881. Excavations encountered architectural features associated with the pre-fire

buildings and streetscape, fill used after the fire in preparation for reconstruction, and in one location, a stratified sequence of deposits. With the possible exception of the stratified sequence of deposits identified in a single test unit, no extensive deposits reflecting 1881 fire debris were encountered.

The layout of the pre-fire business district and its streetscape is unknown. Post-fire construction of buildings and the roadway did not follow the layout of the pre-fire streetscape. On the west side of the road the post-fire streetscape closely follows the pre-fire location. However, on the east side of the street, the road was widened after the fire. As a result, the front remains of pre-fire buildings are beneath the modern street, with side-wall foundations and interior spaces beneath the street and sidewalk.

An area that is the front yard of a residence, at the northwest end of the Lonaconing business district, is the only location within the project area where an extensive deposit of fire debris was encountered. No architectural features were identified. The pre-fire occupation of this location is unknown.

Summary of Investigations for the South Residential District:

The background research and the field view indicated that this section of the project area has a low probability for preserved archeological remains. Consequently, no subsurface testing was conducted along this section.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lonaconing's preserved archeological resources (18AG215) with the potential to contribute important information on the past were identified in 11 of the 15 locations tested, all located within the Lonaconing Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP.

An artifact deposit or buried surface was identified in four locations, and foundations or other architectural features were identified in three locations. Four locations included either a deposit or surface and architectural remains. Resources in these 11 test locations are recommended as eligible for the NRHP for their potential to contribute to the significance of the Lonaconing Historic District. A core group of the contributing architectural resources includes 40 late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings in the center of town, built after the 1881 fire.

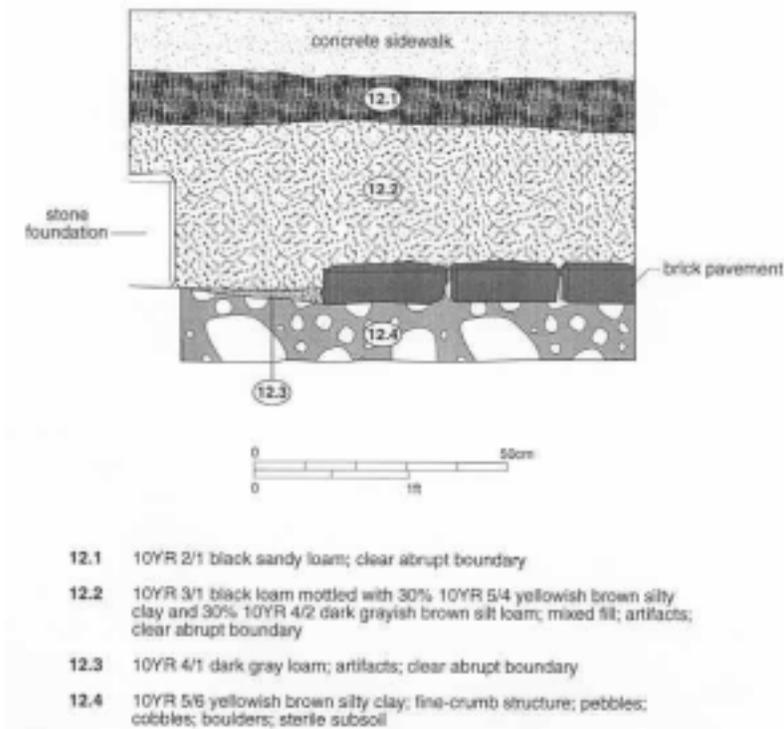


Figure 43a. Profile of a test unit showing the stone foundation of a historic building.

However, the District includes two important resources from the early years of the town's history: the ca. 1840 brick office building of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company; and the company's Furnace No. 1 (Site 18AG41). Thus, the NRHP documentation recognizes both the early period of the town's history (ca. 1840-1881) as well as the post-fire history (1881-1946, including the last expansion of the Klots silk throwing mill) (Edwards and Coxe 1983).

The Lonaconing Historic District is significant for its well-preserved nineteenth and twentieth century architecture, and for its association with the development of Maryland's iron and coal industry. The relevant historic contexts from the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Maryland Historical Trust 1986) are the Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870), Industrial-Urban Dominance (1870-1930), and Modern Periods (1930-present).

Archeological resources identified in the test excavations include resources from both the early and late periods of the town's history. Artifact deposits and surfaces associated with the 1881 fire and its aftermath



Figure 43b. Exposed cobblestone pavement.

may provide information on the post-fire treatment of specific locations. The deposits, surfaces, and architectural features that pre-date the fire, however, have the potential to contribute information on the early-period history of the town that is unavailable in documentary sources.

Lonaconing became a commercial hub for the mining towns along George's Creek, especially during the 1860s and 1870s, when several buildings were erected in the town. Information on the plan of the town recovered through archeological excavation can be compared with such information from other industrial and mining towns in the region.

The archeological resources are likely to contribute important information associated with three historic contexts: domestic life in a company town before the Civil War; commercial development during the transition from company to independent control over the town immediately after the Civil War; and the commercial development and town planning after the 1881 fire during the period of greatest regional prosperity. How the physical development of the Lonaconing commercial district may differ from that of other company and independent towns in the vicinity, and the reasons for any differences is an additional issue to address.

Lacoste and Wall (1989) have identified several types of resources which could be located in the project area, and are of particular importance due to their rarity in the region. The most significant of these types are domestic sites associated with early nineteenth century industries (coal, iron, and mills), for potential comparative study with non-industrial domestic sites. The project area may contain two locations with such domestic resources. While the latter area was characterized by commercial development since the 1870s, initially it probably served as a residential area for employees of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company.

Archeological information would enable a reconstruction of the extent of the commercial district. Information on the original design of the commercial district was preserved when Main Street was widened after the fire. The proposed undertaking may disturb or destroy some of the contributing resources. A treatment plan (Ebright 1998) for known and anticipated significant archeological resources in the Lonaconing Historic District was prepared and submitted as Appendix VI of the subject report.



Figure 44. Excavations on Main Street (MD 36) in Lonaconing.

**Phase I Archeological Survey for the I-81 at Halfway Boulevard Interchange Reconstruction,
Washington County, Maryland**

Archeological Report Number 183

by

Joseph Balicki, Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien and Donna J. Seifert

John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the Phase I archeological project was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archeological resources within the area to be disturbed by the reconstruction of the interchange at I-81 and Halfway Boulevard in Washington County, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 19, Antietam Creek-Conococheague Drainages). John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted the investigations. The project area consists of approximately 31.6 ha (79 acres). Background investigations indicated that no previous archeological sites were reported in the project area. Further, this research indicated that the project vicinity was not occupied until the end of the nineteenth century at the earliest. Field investigations resulted in the identification of two historic sites (18WA472 and 18WA473). Site 18WA472 is a twentieth century farmstead containing the ruins of buildings and a scatter of artifacts. Site 18WA473 contains architectural components of a building or buildings and a small scatter of artifacts. The function of this site is interpreted as an agricultural structure, possibly a barn. Two segments of stone wall were also encountered. These walls appear to correspond to the boundaries of a 1950s agricultural field, but the wall's positions did not correlate with earlier property divisions. The archeological deposits at Sites 18WA472 and 18WA473 are unlikely to contribute important information on the past. Therefore, they are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further work is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted detailed archival and background research, a field inspection, and subsurface testing. The archival research was conducted between October 8 and November 7, 1997; the field testing was conducted between November 3 and 13, 1997. The field testing included a field inspection of the entire 32 ha (79 acres) project area and subsurface testing of approximately 11 ha (28 acres).

Donna J. Seifert, Ph.D., principal archeologist and senior project manager directed the investigations. She was assisted by Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien, project architectural historian, who conducted the archival and background research, and Joseph Balicki, project archeologist, who conducted the field

testing. The field team was comprised of Joseph Balicki, Bryan Corale, Charles Walker, and Zack Zorich. Mr. Balicki and Ms. O'Brien wrote the report, which was reviewed by Dr. Seifert. Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics and Julie Cruz prepared the document.

The project area is located about 1.61 km (1 mile) west of the Hagerstown city limits near the center of the Great Valley of Maryland. The immediate terrain is that of an upland setting, with no permanent source of running water. The Great Valley is part of the Ridge and Valley section of the Appalachian province, just west of the Blue Ridge. The Great Valley, in Maryland, is a broad lowland with gently rolling terrain underlain by a thick series of limestones and shales (Vokes and Edwards 1974:69).

Ground cover within the project area is predominately secondary growth in abandoned fields and pasture, with a small amount of forest. The vegetation hampered field investigations. Visibility in the forest portions of the project area was poor and even architectural features were entirely covered by the dense vegetation.

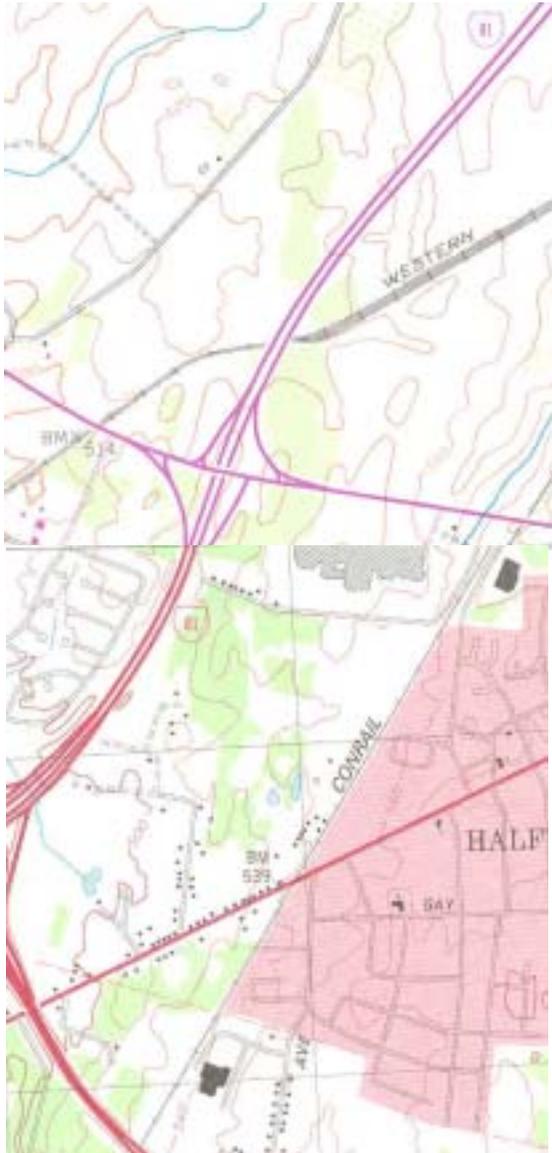


Figure 45. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1953, photorevised 1971) *Mason-Dixon, MD-PA* and (1979) *Williamsport, MD-W.VA* topographic quadrangles.

The archival investigation included a review of previously recorded archeological sites in the project area and vicinity.

Archeological Sites Previously Recorded Within 3.218 km (2 miles) of the Project Area.

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period
18WA166	lithic scatter	Middle Archaic
18WA197	camp	Late Archaic
18WA289	camp	Prehistoric
18WA290	lithic scatter	Prehistoric
18WA432	farm	Late 19th Century
18WA440	lithic scatter	Woodland
18WA462	transitory camp	Middle and Late Archaic
18WA463	family cemetery	Historic (destroyed)
18WA464	artifact scatter	19th to early 20th Century
18WA465	artifact scatter	18th to early 20th Century

The most efficient method of exploring for subsurface remains was through the excavation of shovel tests. Shovel tests (40 cm diameter) were excavated at 20 m intervals on parallel transects 20 m apart. Shovel tests on adjacent transects were staggered to increase the probability of finding archeological remains. At locations where archeological materials were recovered by shovel testing, additional shovel tests were excavated in cardinal directions at 10 m intervals surrounding adjacent positive shovel tests.



Figure 46. Detail of brickwork exposed in shovel test 18WA473.

Shovel testing was continued until positive tests extended 40 m beyond the project boundaries, thus establishing the preliminary limits of the archeological deposits encountered. Two hundred fourteen shovel tests were excavated in undisturbed locations within the project area. The portions of the APE not subject to subsurface testing were determined during visual inspection to be so highly disturbed or steep that they lacked archeological potential. The amount of undisturbed land was less than anticipated. Two-hundred and fourteen shovel tests were excavated in undisturbed locations within the project area, and stone walls identified on the project maps were located.



Figure 47. Disturbed portion of stone wall.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two archeological sites (18WA472 and 18WA473) were identified by the Phase I investigations. Site 18WA472 is a twentieth century farmstead containing the ruins of buildings and a scatter of artifacts. Site 18WA473 contains architectural features for a building or buildings and a small scatter of artifacts.

The function of this site is interpreted as agricultural, possibly a barn. Two segments of stone wall were also encountered. Although these walls appear to correspond to the boundaries of a 1950s agricultural field, their placement did not correspond to prior property divisions.



Figure 48. Architectural Feature at 18WA472.

Artifact diversity was low at both sites. The project area had already been deemed to possess a low potential for prehistoric archeological resources especially since no sites were previously recorded. The depiction of buildings on historic maps, an indication of occupation of the area, does not occur until the early twentieth century. The deposits that do remain at Sites 18WA472 and 18WA473 are likely to possess little potential to contribute important information about the rural occupation of the Great Valley of Maryland and the Hagerstown vicinity. Therefore, these sites are not recommended eligible for the NRHP and no further archeological investigations are recommended.

**Intensive Phase I Archeological Survey of US Alternate 40 from Bowery Street to MD 36,
Allegany County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 186

by

Joseph Balicki, Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien, and Donna J. Seifert
John Milner Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological project was completed within the area to be disturbed by reconstruction of US Alternate 40 (Main Street) from Bowery Street to MD 36 in the City of Frostburg, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 22, Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages). The investigations, conducted by John Milner Associates, Inc., included archival and background research, field investigations, and report preparation. The archival research and field testing was conducted in October and November 1997. The project area is approximately 9 ha (23 acres). Although the western portion of the project area lies within the Frostburg Historic District and the vicinity was occupied since 1858, no archeological sites were previously recorded. Most of the properties were not developed until the twentieth century. Development began in the west and intensified with the passage of time.

Field investigations included the testing of six front yards. The majority of deposits encountered were modern or historic fill associated with landscaping to create a level space between the street and front of residences. Several buried surfaces and possible surfaces were identified, but these strata contained few artifacts. No archeological sites were defined. The deposits encountered are unlikely to contribute important information on the past, and are not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, no further work is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

The improvements planned within the project area include sidewalk replacement and curb reconstruction along the south side of US 40. The entire project area is within the city of Frostburg and its structures are predominately residential, although several businesses are located towards the east end. The western half of the project area, between Bowery and Sleeman Streets, is within the boundaries of the Frostburg Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP.

Located about 24 km (15 miles) west of Cumberland in western Allegany County, the town is near the transition between the eastern edge of the Allegheny Plateau and the Ridge and Valley province. Streams are well entrenched within deep, steep-sided valleys, and stream gradients are steep. The town's land is drained by

George's Creek. John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted field investigations that included subsurface testing. Donna J. Seifert, Ph.D., principal archeologist and senior project manager, directed the investigations assisted by Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien, Joseph Balicki, Bryan Corale, Charles Walker, and Zack Zorich.

A predictive model for prehistoric site locations in the western Maryland coal region (Wall 1981) identifies several topographic settings that are likely locations of prehistoric occupation. Although the project is near some of these settings (floodplains, headwater areas, and upland ridges), no prehistoric resources were expected. In general, the sloping topography and the distance from water of the project area indicate that the project area has low potential for containing prehistoric sites.

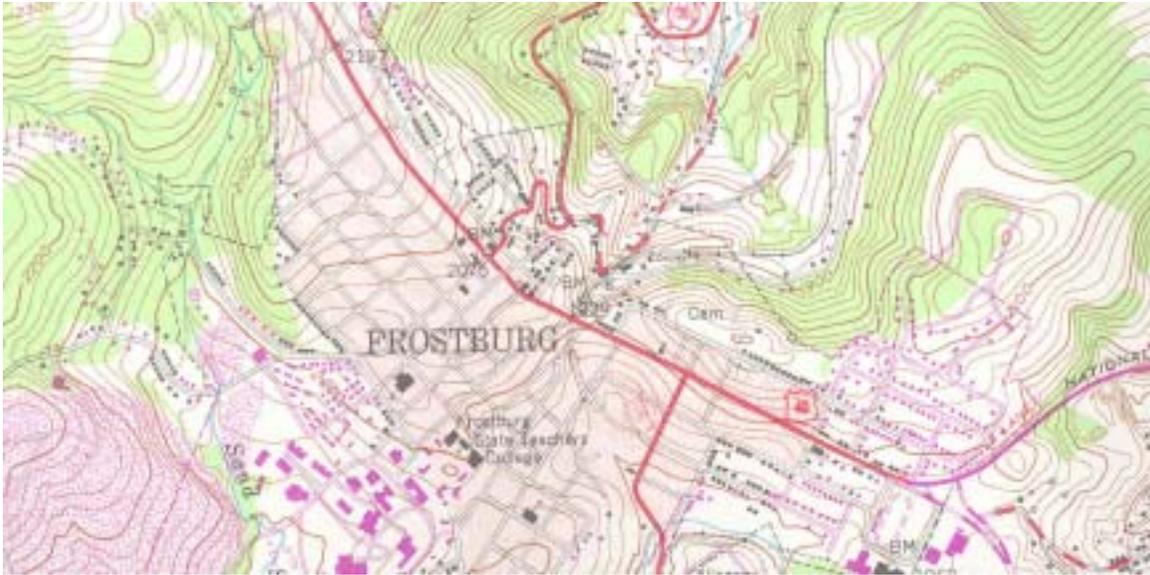


Figure 49. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1949, photorevised 1981) *Frostburg, MD* topographic quadrangle.



Figure 50. Excavations in the Frostburg Historic District.

Several cultural resources surveys (Myers 1981; Stewart 1980; Lacoste and Wall 1989, Stathakis et al. 1995) were undertaken in the vicinity, but no archeological resources were previously recorded in the project area. However, within 3.22 km (2 miles) of the project area, five sites have been recorded; two prehistoric lithic sites and three historic sites.

The discovery of historic resources within the project area was possible. Although the site of Braddock's

second Civil War encampment was not located, researchers thought it might be within the project area. Later historic resources were expected to be more likely.

All test excavations were within the Frostburg Historic District boundaries. The portion of the project area not within the historic district has been developed within the past 50 years and has little potential for archeological resources. Field investigations involved the excavation of six 1 x 1 m square test units adjacent to the sidewalk. Although researchers initially worked in 10 cm levels within the natural soil strata, this procedure was modified during the course of the field investigations after it was determined that thick deposits of fill were present. Subsequently, excavations were either by natural strata or in 20 cm levels.

A useful conceptual approach for examining yard space in urban lots was developed by the City of Alexandria, Virginia Public Archeology Program. Their approach examined yard space by dividing it into three zones and examining refuse disposal in each zone. Zone 1 is the area from the street to the rear of the house; Zone 2 is the area immediately behind the house to the beginning of Zone 3; and Zone 3 is the area within 6 m of the rear property line (Cressey and Stephens 1982; Cressey et al. 1984). Researchers found differences between status and ethnic groups in the use of the yards (Cressey et al. 1984).



Figure 51. Excavations along US 40 Alternate.

The majority of the refuse was found in Zone 3, owing to the presence of wells and privies in these areas that were used as trash receptacles (Cressey et al. 1982; Cressey et al. 1984). Similar concentrations of trash in the rear of nineteenth century urban house lots have been documented in Washington, D.C. (Cheek et al. 1983; Cheek et al. 1991). Alexandria Archaeology's model, confirmed by other data recovery investigations, suggests that it was not likely that the front yards of the dwellings along East Main Street were the focus of intense refuse disposal.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Test unit excavations identified three types of archeological strata: modern fill, historic fill, and buried ground surfaces. Fill deposits, whether modern or historic, are generally of limited archeological value. The artifacts contained within fill deposits cannot be used to provide information on the occupation of a given location. Generally, the origin of the fill is not known, rendering the artifacts contained within it of little analytical value. This is the case with the fill deposits encountered within the project area. The fill deposits show that the area has been raised but otherwise are not useful. Although the buried ground surfaces were intact, and reflected the pre-construction surface of each property, they contained few artifacts.

The stratigraphic sequence for each test unit was different, but the depositional processes were similar. The front of each yard tested received fill to raise the yard to street level and create a level transition from street to dwelling. Most of the fill deposits date to the twentieth century. The rest represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century fill. These historic fill deposits have no potential to address questions regarding occupation. Several buried surfaces were also encountered. These buried ground surfaces reflect the ground surface at the time of construction or, in the case of one buried surface, the pre-construction land form. Artifact density is low in these surfaces and research has shown that front yard deposits are unlikely to contain substantive information. None of the deposits encountered has the potential to contribute important information about the occupation of each property or the development of Frostburg. Therefore, these deposits are not recommended eligible for the NRHP, and no further archeological investigations are recommended.

Phase IB Archeological Testing of the Proposed Flintstone Community Park and Ride Lot, Flintstone, Allegany County, Maryland

Archeological Report Number 191

by

Tery D. Harris and Joseph W. Hopkins III

Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc.

ABSTRACT

Phase IB intensive survey was conducted on the proposed site of the Flintstone Community Park and Ride lot, north of Interstate 68 and Flintstone, in Allegany County, Maryland. The project area is located within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 21 (the Town Creek Drainage), in the Appalachian physiographic province. Subsurface testing of the .28 ha (.69 acre) project area documented the presence of small amounts of modern fill and subsurface disturbance. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. No further archeological work is recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc., was contracted to conduct Phase IB intensive archeological survey of the project area. Anticipated impact to the project area included minor grading activities and application of an asphalt surface parking lot to the majority of the project area.

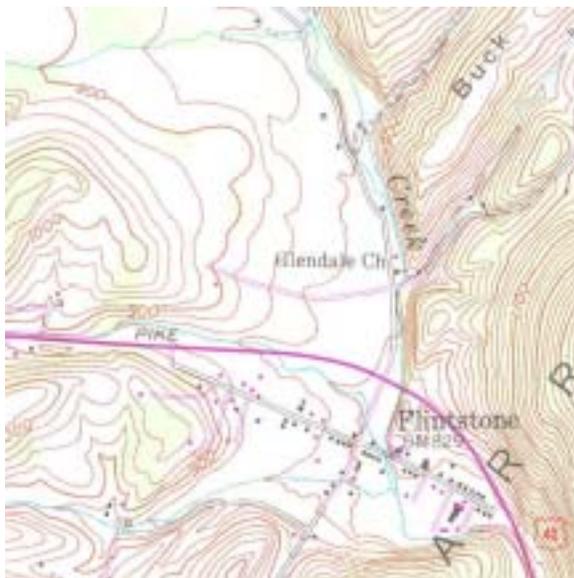


Figure 52. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1950, photorevised 1974) *Flintstone, MD* topographic quadrangle.

The project area (.28 ha, .69 acre) is situated on the broad floodplain of Flintstone Creek, a fourth order stream which cuts through the Warrior Ridge-Warrior Mountain complex at Flintstone Gap, and joins Town Creek approximately 1.61 km (1 mile) southeast of the project area. A small tributary unnamed on the USGS *Flintstone 7.5* minute Quadrangle passes south of the project area; this tributary was previously altered by the construction of Interstate 68.

Fieldwork was conducted on December 8, 1997. Archival research was conducted intermittently from December 4, 1997 to January 2, 1998. Joseph W. Hopkins III, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Tery Harris, MA, was project archeologist, laboratory manager, and principle author of the report. Mr. Spencer Geasey served as field technician.

The possibility of Archaic and Woodland period resources was anticipated within the project area. Current research suggests that prehistoric use of the Flintstone Creek floodplain may have been associated with prehistoric travel patterns (i.e. "the Warriors Path") rather than resource exploitation. In such a situation, a series of small, short term camp or extraction sites may reasonably be expected. Such a use pattern may produce a series of low density sites of small size. Contact period sites were also considered a possibility, and historic settlement of the Flintstone area was documented in the mid eighteenth century. Sixteen prehistoric sites have been recorded within a mile of the project area.

Archeological Sites Recorded Within a 3.22 km (2 miles) Radius of the Project Area.

Site Number	Type of Site
18AG14	Rock Shelter, documented Late Woodland, with other disturbed components possible
18AG44	Late Woodland Village site with Archaic component
18AG60	Early Archaic to Late Woodland base camp
18AG62	Late Archaic
18AG63	Unidentified Prehistoric
18AG64	Historic Cemetery ranging from 1820-1860
18AG65	19th century rural domestic and industrial, with standing structure, ruins, and mill
18AG83	Unidentified Prehistoric
18AG148	Late Archaic
18AG151	Late Archaic
18AG152	Unidentified Prehistoric
18AG154	Late Woodland Late 19th century rural domestic
18AG159	Unidentified Prehistoric
18AG160	Prehistoric lithic workshop
18AG162	Unidentified Prehistoric
18AG177	Late Archaic
18AG183	Short term plant processing station
18AG185	Historic Industrial
18AG194	Unidentified Prehistoric short term campsite

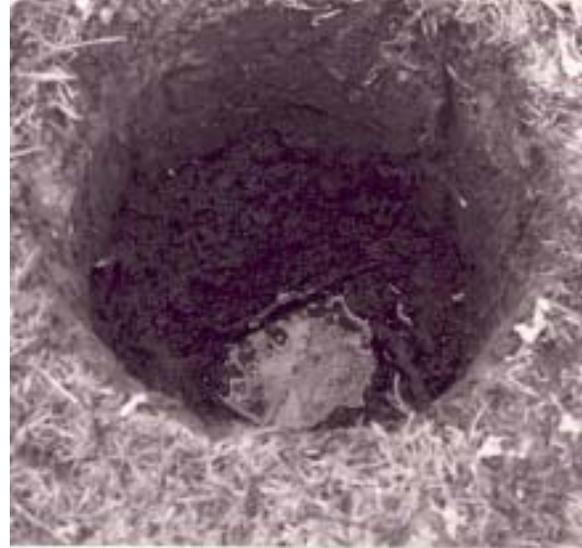


Figure 53. Groundwater floods a shovel test pit while in progress.

Field investigations consisted of ten shovel test pits laid in along three testing transects. Testing transects were placed 10 m apart, and shovel test pits were excavated along these transects at 20 m intervals. One shovel test pit could not be excavated due to frozen surface water.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although archeological resources have been reported in similar settings along the Flintstone Creek and Town Creek floodplain, only modern materials were recovered during this investigation. All artifacts recovered appear to represent the normal use of the community park as a ball field and picnic-recreation area.

No cultural resources from either prehistoric or historic periods were identified. No further investigations are warranted.

**Phase I Archeological Survey for the Replacement of Town Creek Road
Bridge No. 3, Allegany County, Maryland**
Archeological Report Number 206

by

Richard A. Geidel
KCI Technologies, Inc.

ABSTRACT

A Phase IB archeological survey was conducted in Allegany County, Maryland by KCI Technologies, Inc. (Maryland Archeological Research Unit 21- Town Creek Drainage). The survey examined the proposed location for construction of new bridge and roadway approaches to carry Town Creek Road over Town Creek. The archeological survey examined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) of .49 ha (1.22 acres). Portions of the APE containing slopes with gradients of greater than 15 percent were examined visually. The remainder of the APE, relatively level floodplain, was examined via systematic shovel testing at 20 m intervals.

No prehistoric artifacts were encountered within the APE. Road gravel was encountered in one shovel test pit, but no historic artifacts indicative of an intact archeological deposit were recovered. Since no archeological resources are present within the APE, it is recommended that no additional archeological investigations are warranted for this project.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed location for the construction of the Town Creek replacement bridge and roadway approaches will tie into the existing roadway, but part of the project alignment is on previously undisturbed locations. The proposed construction was expected to disturb much, if not all, of the current soil profile of the Town Creek floodplain within the APE. Any portions of the soil profile that are not disturbed by the project will be overlain by the new construction and will not be available for examination in the future.

The APE is located in the Appalachian Mountain section of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province. The section consists of a series of long ridges oriented northeast-southwest and capped by quartzite and sandstone. Valleys formed in less resistant shales and limestones separate the ridges. Prehistorically utilized rock shelters and chert outcrops are found in the Flinstone area (Wall 1981; Ebright 1990). Bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the APE consists of shale.

The Principal Investigator for the project was Richard A. Geidel, assisted by Paul G. Menihan. Preliminary background research for the Phase IB survey was initiated April 24, 1998; fieldwork was conducted April 29, 1998. Additional archival research was conducted between May 1 and May 12, 1998.



Figure 54. General view of APE.

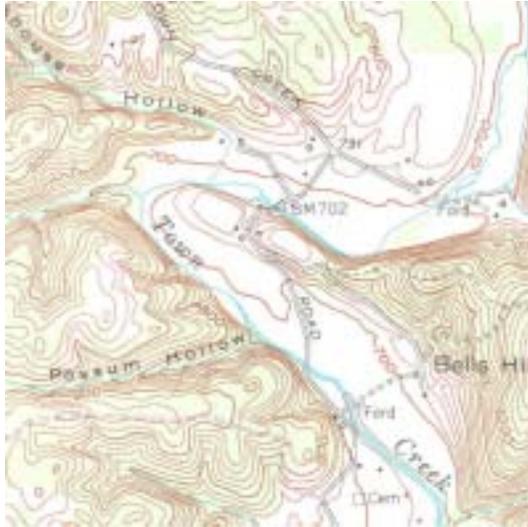


Figure 55. Project vicinity on 7.5' USGS (1950, photorevised 1974) *Flintstone, MD* topographic quadrangle.

Floodplains are generally considered to have a high probability for prehistoric occupation, and previous research (Curry 1986; and Ebright 1990) has discovered numerous sites in similar settings within the Town Creek Valley. Five archeological sites are located in the Town Creek Valley within 3.2 km (2 miles) of the APE. These include four prehistoric sites and one historic site. No systematic investigations have been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the APE. Potential prehistoric sites within the APE would most likely contain Archaic and/or Woodland campsites or hamlets. Potential historic sites would most likely be associated with agriculture.

Previously disturbed portions of the APE (existing roadway and fill) were not tested during the survey. The steep slopes on the south side of Town Creek were examined visually. No indications of potential rock shelters or other features were present on the relatively limited number of slopes within the APE.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thirteen shovel test pits (40 cm diameter) were excavated at intervals of 20 m. Soil was removed following horizons defined by observed changes in soil color, texture, consolidation and/or composition. No prehistoric artifacts were encountered. The only historic material encountered was road gravel.



Figure 56. General view of APE.

While prehistoric sites have been found in floodplain settings within the watershed, more sites have been identified on knolls, terraces, or bluffs overlooking streams. No tributary streams flow into Town Creek within the APE, and such confluences appear to have been attractive site locations for prehistoric populations in the Northeast. The only historic archeological site in the vicinity of the APE was located on a knoll overlooking the floodplain. Present use of the watershed also suggests that substantial features (houses, barns, and other structures) tend to be located on higher ground at the periphery of the floodplain, with lower areas used as fields or pastures.

No archeological resources were identified during Phase IB survey for the proposed replacement of Town Creek Road Bridge No. 3. No additional archeological investigations are recommended for this project.

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