

**DRAFT REPORT**

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE PINEY RUN  
WATERSHED STUDY, PINEY RUN DAM  
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND**

PREPARED FOR:  
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APRIL 2020



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## ABSTRACT

Under contract to the Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management (BRM), AECOM conducted a Phase I archaeological survey in support of the Piney Run Watershed Study at Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland. The BRM initiated this study to develop a Watershed Project Plan as the initial phase of work ultimately intended to mitigate design deficiencies identified at the Piney Run Dam. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the current archaeological study comprises approximately 20.47 hectares (50.58 acres) generally east, west, and south of the dam. This study was initiated to assist the BRM in meeting regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The goals of this study were to identify the presence, extent, nature, and potential significance of archaeological deposits, if any, within the APE.

The survey consisted of surface inspection and the excavation of 217 shovel test pits (STPs) and resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric artifact and 242 historic artifacts and the identification of four historic archaeological sites. Site 18CR292, located in the uplands west of the dam, represents an isolated refuse disposal pit dating to the early twentieth century. The site lacks a clear affiliation with any individual historic occupation, and while it can provide generic insights into some local consumer practices, it lacks the associative values and data potential to yield significant information. Therefore, AECOM recommends 18CR292 not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended.

Site 18CR293, located immediately southeast of the dam's emergency spillway, represents a small nineteenth century farmstead. Features include a possible capped well, two barn/outbuilding foundations, a spring box, and a dwelling foundation, arranged into two discrete activity loci segregating agricultural from domestic site uses. Artifacts were recovered from intact contexts and exhibited spatial patterns that reflect the separate agricultural/domestic site uses. While numerous nineteenth century farmsteads have been excavated in Carroll County, none appear to have been investigated within the Piney Run valley. Site 18CR293 exhibits intact archaeological features, deposits, and discrete activity areas representative of a site type that has not been addressed in the local archaeological record. Given these considerations, AECOM recommends 18CR293 potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and that the site be avoided during potential future ground disturbing episodes. If the site cannot be avoided, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine its NRHP eligibility.

Site 18CR294, located at the eastern edge of the APE, consists of a large stone spring box that may date to the nineteenth century. No artifacts were recovered from 18CR294, which lacks a clear affiliation with any known, nearby historic occupation. Given the absence of potentially meaningful historical and archaeological contexts, 18CR294 possesses very limited data potential. For these reasons, AECOM recommends the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 18CR295 is an unidentified historic occupation represented by a single positive STP and a nearby stone foundation west of the APE. Low density archaeological deposits within the APE represent the site periphery, while the core is likely located beyond the APE near the foundation. Because the site core could not be more closely investigated, the site's overall nature, age, extent, cultural affiliation, integrity, and potential NRHP eligibility could not be assessed. AECOM recommends additional work only in the event that site avoidance is not possible.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1.0 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
<b>2.0 Project Location and Description .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Project Location.....	2-1
2.2 Geology and Physiography .....	2-1
2.3 Hydrology and Topography .....	2-1
2.4 Project Area Soils .....	2-1
2.5 Current Land Use.....	2-4
<b>3.0 Cultural Context .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Prehistoric Context .....	3-1
3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000–7,500 B.C.).....	3-1
3.1.2 Archaic Period (7,500–2,000 B.C.).....	3-2
3.1.3 Woodland Period (2,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600) .....	3-3
3.1.4 European Contact (ca. A.D. 1600).....	3-4
3.2 Euroamerican Historic Context .....	3-5
3.2.1 Euro-American Contact and Settlement (1570–1725).....	3-5
3.2.2 Rural Agrarian Intensification Period (1725–1815).....	3-5
3.2.3 Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815–1870) .....	3-6
3.2.4 Industrial Dominance (1870–1930) .....	3-7
3.2.5 Modern (1930–Present).....	3-7
3.3 Project Area History .....	3-7
<b>4.0 Previous Investigations .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations .....	4-1
4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites .....	4-3
4.3 Previously Recorded Above-Ground Resources .....	4-3
<b>5.0 Research Design .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 Objective .....	5-1
5.2 Methods.....	5-1
5.2.1 Research.....	5-1
5.2.2 Field Methods .....	5-1
5.2.3 Laboratory Analysis .....	5-2
5.3 Expected Results.....	5-3
<b>6.0 Results .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1 Field Conditions .....	6-1
6.2 Shovel Testing .....	6-1
6.3 Artifacts.....	6-8
6.4 Archaeological Sites .....	6-11
6.4.1 18CR292 .....	6-11
6.4.2 18CR293 .....	6-16
6.4.3 18CR294 .....	6-37
6.4.4 18CR295 .....	6-40
<b>7.0 Summary and Recommendations.....</b>	<b>7-1</b>

**8.0 References Cited..... 8-1**

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Qualifications of Investigators  
 Appendix B: Artifact Catalog  
 Appendix C: Archaeological Site Forms

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 2-1. Project Area Soils Summary..... 2-3  
 Table 2-2. Brinklow Channery Loam Typical Pedon..... 2-3  
 Table 2-3. Codorus Silt Loam Typical Pedon..... 2-3  
 Table 2-4. Glenelg Loam and Silt Loam Typical Pedon..... 2-3  
 Table 2-5. Glenville Silt Loam Typical Pedon..... 2-4  
 Table 2-6. Manor Loam Typical Pedon..... 2-4  
 Table 4-1. Archaeological Sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE..... 4-3  
 Table 5-1. Functional Typology (Modified from Orser 1988)..... 5-3  
 Table 6-1. Artifact Summary..... 6-10  
 Table 6-2. 18CR292 Artifact Summary..... 6-11  
 Table 6-3. 18CR293 Feature Summary..... 6-20  
 Table 6-4. 18CR293, Feature 2 Interior Artifact Summary..... 6-24  
 Table 6-5. 18CR293, Feature 5 Interior Artifact Summary..... 6-30  
 Table 6-6. 18CR293 Artifact Summary..... 6-30  
 Table 6-7. 18CR293 Diagnostic Artifacts..... 6-31  
 Table 6-8. 18CR293 Artifact Summary by Locus..... 6-32  
 Table 6-9. 18CR293, Locus A Artifact Summary..... 6-34  
 Table 6-10. 18CR293, Locus B Artifact Summary..... 6-34  
 Table 6-11. 18CR293, Locus B Diagnostic Artifacts..... 6-36

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1-1. Project Location..... 1-2  
 Figure 1-2. Area of Potential Effects..... 1-3  
 Figure 1-3. Maryland Archaeological Research Units..... 1-4  
 Figure 2-1. Project Area Soils..... 2-2  
 Figure 3-1. 1862 Martenet Map..... 3-8  
 Figure 3-2. 1862 Macomb Map..... 3-9  
 Figure 3-3. 1863 Shearer Map..... 3-11  
 Figure 3-4. 1892 USGS Map..... 3-12  
 Figure 3-5. 1906 USGS Map..... 3-13  
 Figure 3-6. 1911 USPOD Map..... 3-14  
 Figure 3-7. 1943 Aerial Photograph..... 3-15  
 Figure 3-8. 1944 USGS Map..... 3-17  
 Figure 3-9. 1953 USGS Map..... 3-18  
 Figure 3-10. 1958 Aerial Photograph..... 3-19  
 Figure 3-11. 1963 Aerial Photograph..... 3-20

Figure 3-12. 1970 Aerial Photograph.....	3-22
Figure 3-13. 1972 Piney Run Dam and Reservoir Site Plan .....	3-23
Figure 3-14. 1976 MGS Map .....	3-24
Figure 4-1. American University Partial Excavation Plan .....	4-2
Figure 4-2. Archaeological Sites within 1 Mile of APE .....	4-4
Figure 6-1. Survey Results .....	6-2
Figure 6-2. Sloping Forested Uplands West of Piney Run, Facing Northeast .....	6-3
Figure 6-3. Road Trace 1, Facing South .....	6-3
Figure 6-4 Unnamed Stream Valley West of Piney Run, Facing South.....	6-4
Figure 6-5. Piney Run Floodplain, Facing Southeast .....	6-4
Figure 6-6. Wetlands on Piney Run Floodplain, Facing Southeast .....	6-5
Figure 6-7. Road Trace 2, Facing Southeast .....	6-5
Figure 6-8. Piney Run Dam, Facing East.....	6-6
Figure 6-9. Emergency Spillway, Facing South.....	6-6
Figure 6-10. Impact Basin, Facing Southeast.....	6-7
Figure 6-11. Access Road West of Dam, Facing Southwest.....	6-7
Figure 6-12. Representative STP Profiles .....	6-9
Figure 6-13. 18CR292 Site Plan.....	6-12
Figure 6-14. 18CR292 Terrain Overview, Facing West.....	6-13
Figure 6-15. Modern Surficial Refuse near 18CR292, Facing East .....	6-13
Figure 6-16. 18CR292, Feature 1, Facing East .....	6-14
Figure 6-17. 18CR292, Feature 1, Facing South.....	6-14
Figure 6-18. 18CR292 Representative Artifacts.....	6-15
Figure 6-19. 18CR293 Site Plan.....	6-17
Figure 6-20. 18CR293, Locus A Plan.....	6-18
Figure 6-21. 18CR293, Locus B Plan.....	6-19
Figure 6-22. 18CR293 Representative STP Profiles .....	6-21
Figure 6-23. 18CR293, Feature 1, Facing South .....	6-22
Figure 6-24. 18CR293, Feature 1, Facing North.....	6-22
Figure 6-25. 18CR293, Feature 2, Facing West .....	6-23
Figure 6-26. 18CR293, Feature 2, Facing Southeast.....	6-23
Figure 6-27. 18CR293, Feature 2 Quoins, Facing Southwest.....	6-25
Figure 6-28. 18CR293, Feature 2 Stonework and Timber Sill Plate Detail, Facing South .....	6-25
Figure 6-29. 18CR293, Feature 3, Facing Southwest.....	6-26
Figure 6-30. 18CR293, Feature 3 Detail, Facing South.....	6-26
Figure 6-31. 18CR293, Feature 4, Facing Northwest.....	6-28
Figure 6-32. 18CR293, Feature 4 Stone Pier Detail, Facing Southwest.....	6-28
Figure 6-33. 18CR293, Feature 5, Facing North .....	6-29
Figure 6-34. 18CR293, Feature 5 South Wall, Facing East .....	6-29
Figure 6-35. 18CR293, Locus A Representative Artifacts .....	6-33
Figure 6-36. 18CR293, Locus B Representative Artifacts.....	6-33
Figure 6-37. 18CR294 Site Plan.....	6-38
Figure 6-38. 18CR294, Feature 1, Facing East .....	6-39
Figure 6-39. 18CR294, Feature 1, Facing Southeast .....	6-39
Figure 6-40. 18CR295 Site Plan.....	6-41
Figure 6-41. 18CR295, Feature 1, Facing West .....	6-42

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management (BRM) contracted AECOM to conduct an archaeological Phase I survey in support of the Piney Run Watershed Study, located at Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland (Figure 1-1). This investigation was undertaken as part of a broader initiative to mitigate design deficiencies that have become apparent in the dam. The current study's project area is coterminous with the Area of Potential Effects (APE), encompassing approximately 20.47 hectares (50.58 acres) generally east, west, and south of Piney Run Dam (Figure 1-2). The APE is located within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 14, Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages (Figure 1-3).


The goal of the Phase I investigation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the APE that may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The undertaking is federally funded and requires federal permits, making it subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. All work was conducted in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust's (MHT) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland, Technical Update #1* (Morehouse et al. 2018), and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Curation (36 CFR 79).

Archaeological field investigations were conducted from December 3 to 6, 2019. Scott Seibel served as the Principal Investigator, and Pete Regan was the Field Director. Benjamin Stewart served as Crew Chief, while Kayla Marciszyn and Barbara Helton served as field technicians. Kayla Marciszyn served as Laboratory Director. Nina Shinn served as the geographic information systems (GIS) specialist.

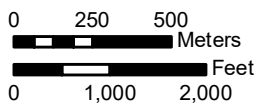
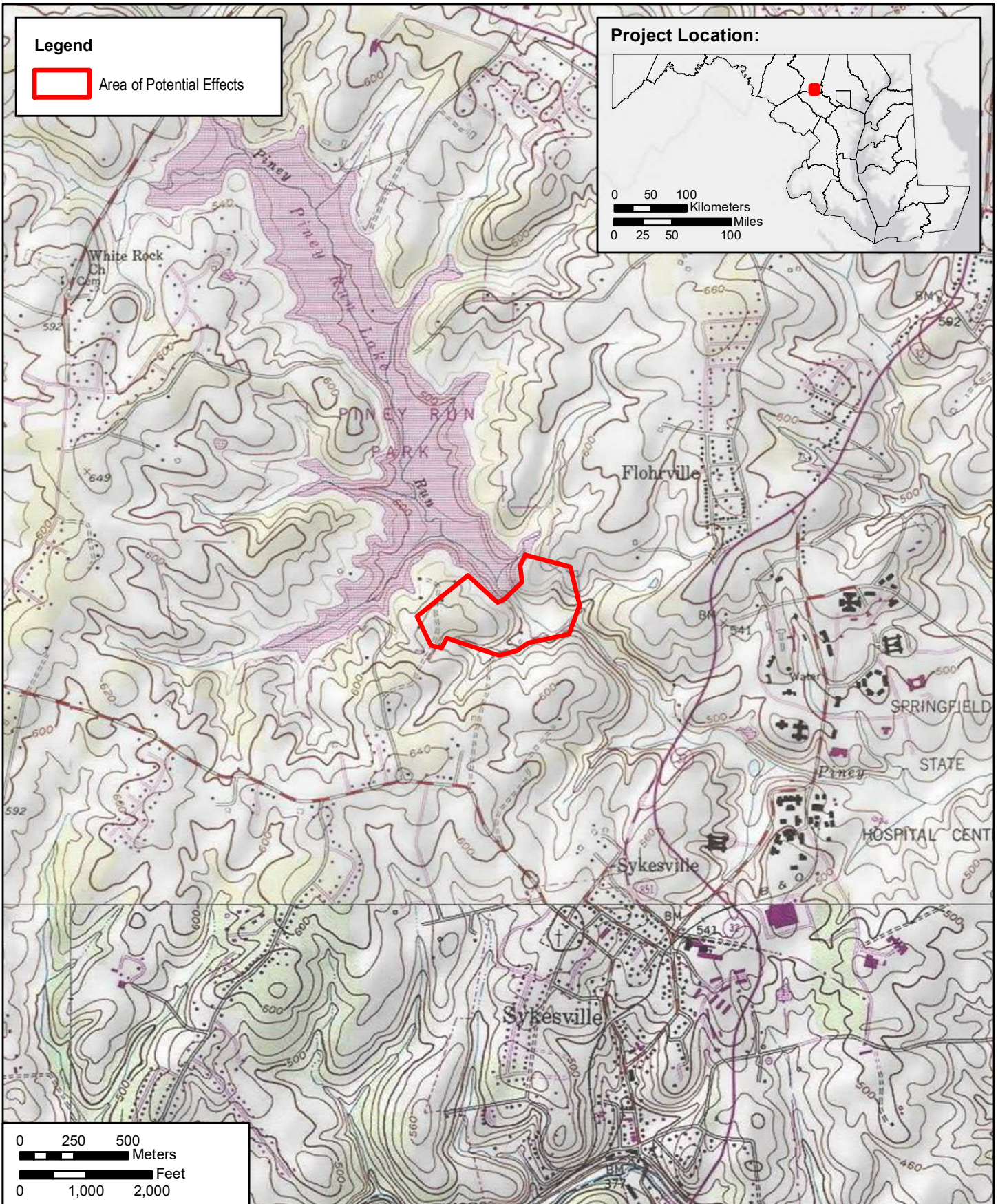
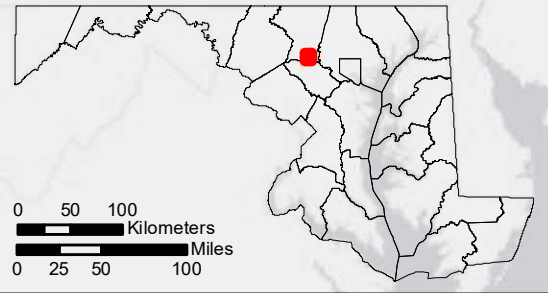
Following this Introduction, the report includes seven sections of text: Project Location and Description, Cultural Context, Previous Investigations, Research Design, Results, Summary and Recommendations, and References Cited. Appendix A contains the Qualifications of the Investigators, Appendix B contains the Artifact Catalog, and Appendix C contains the Archaeological Site Forms.



**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects

**Project Location:**



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:24,000

SOURCE: ESRI 2019

U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun\_PL\_20191220



TITLE

Project Location



12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

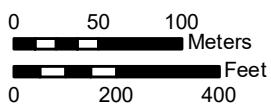
PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 1-1



**Legend**

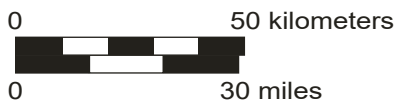
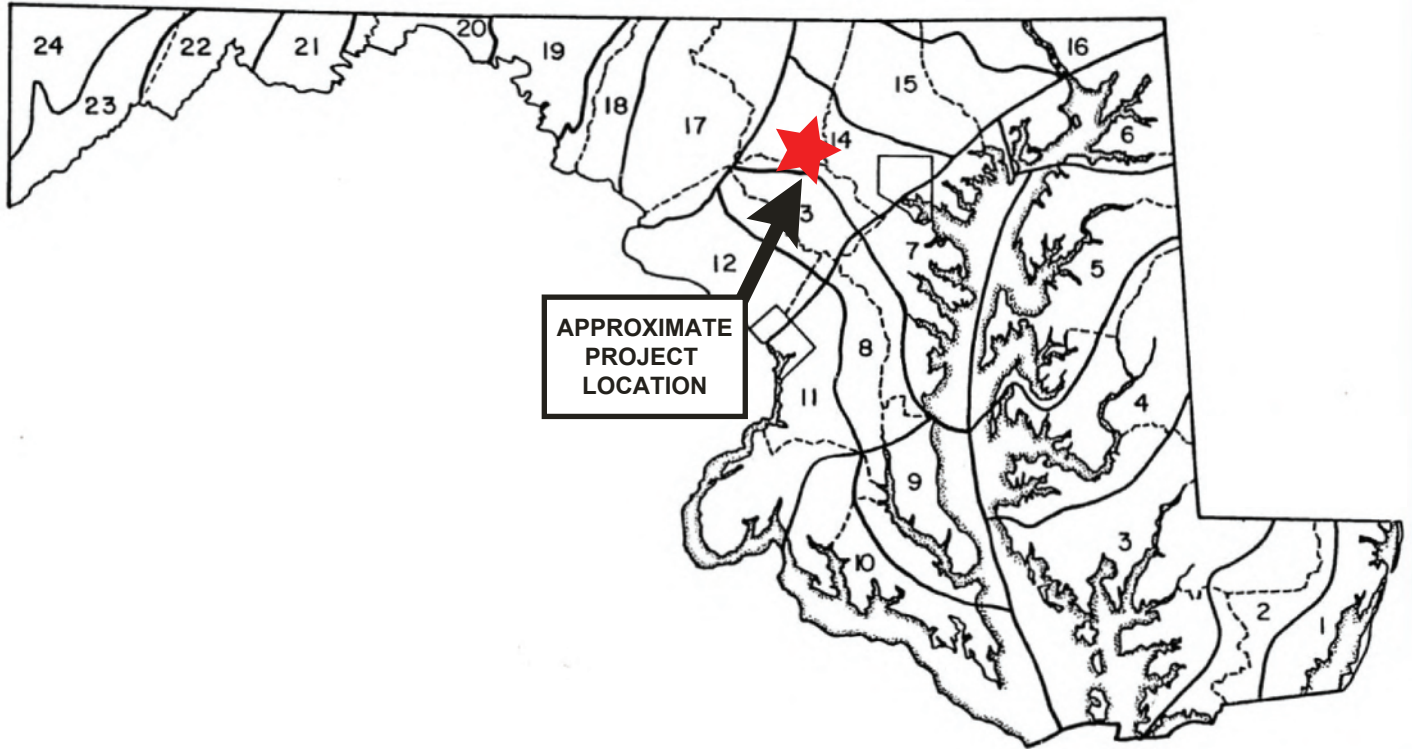
 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:4,500
SOURCE:	ESRI 2019
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TITLE	
Area of Potential Effects	
<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
PROJ NO	60614688
FIGURE	1-2



CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	TITLE	Maryland Archaeological Research Units
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		
SCALE	As Shown		
SOURCE	N/A		
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics		<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
		PROJ NO	60614688
		FIGURE	1-3



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## 2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The APE is located generally east, west, and south of Piney Run Dam along Piney Run less than 1 kilometer (km) (0.6 mile [mi]) north of the Sykesville corporate limits in Carroll County, Maryland. The APE extends up to 300 meters (m) (984 feet [ft]) east, 460 m (1,509 ft) west, and 205 m (673 ft) south of the center of the Piney Run Dam crest. Portions of the APE boundary correspond to the Piney Run Reservoir shoreline and the property lines of parcel 0714002626; elsewhere the APE has no physical or legal boundaries.

### 2.2 GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

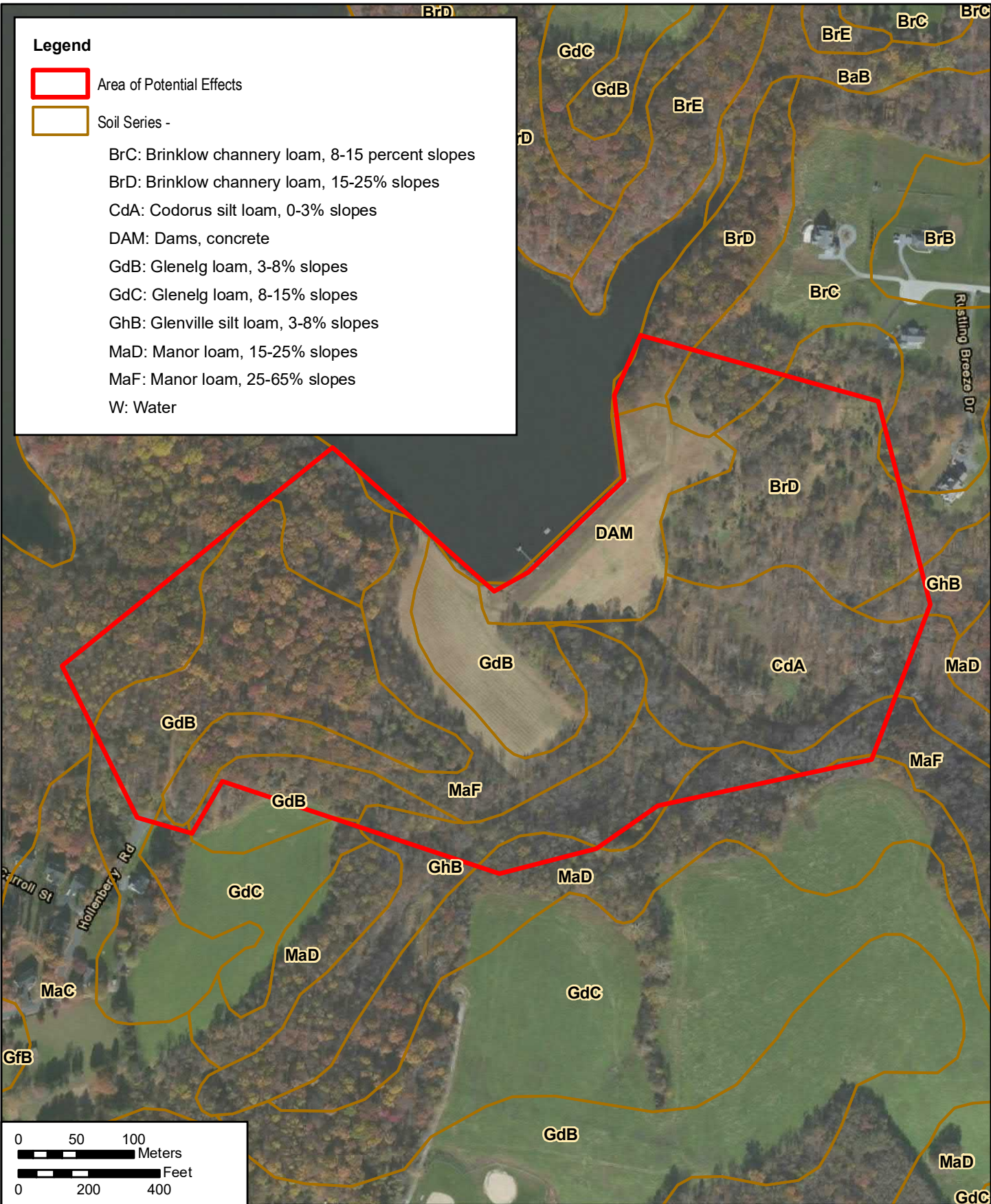
The APE is located in the Hampstead Upland District of the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province's Harford Plateaus and Gorges Region (Reger and Cleaves 2008). Spanning from the Coastal Plain west to Catoclin Mountain, the Piedmont Plateau exhibits a highly variable geologic profile (Maryland Geological Survey [MGS] 2012). The eastern portion of the province, in which the APE is located, is comprised of igneous and metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rocks with pegmatite and granitic pluton intrusions (MGS 2012). The western portion is largely comprised of metamorphosed volcanic rocks. The Hampstead Upland District features rolling to steep terrain, often dissected by steep-walled gorges (Reger and Cleaves 2008). The APE is within the Morgan Run Formation, which primarily consists of "fine- to medium-grained, lustrous, silver-gray to greenish-gray, garnetiferous mica schist and quartz-mica schist" containing discontinuous layers and lenses of quartzite (Muller 1994:n.p.). Areas of Alluvium occur in floodplains of streams and consist of interbedded "light gray to brown gravel, sand, silt, and gray-blue to gray-brown clay" (Muller 1994:n.p.). The gravel is dominantly quartz, and the sand and silt are dominantly quartz-mica mixtures.

### 2.3 HYDROLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Piney Run is the major waterbody within the immediate vicinity of the APE, bisecting it as the stream flows southeast from its impoundment in Piney Run Reservoir. Piney Run, a third-order stream, flows from its headwaters near the rural village of Winfield to its discharge into the Patapsco River approximately 10 km (6.2 mi) southeast of the APE. Topography within the APE is defined by rolling uplands interrupted by incised stream valleys. Side slopes are often very steep, though toe and summit slopes are typically gentle. The largest expanse of level terrain occurs on the Piney Run floodplain, southeast of the dam. In many places, the natural topography has been significantly impacted by the dam embankment/abutments, the emergency spillway, and large borrow/spoil wasting areas created during the dam's construction. Elevations within the APE range between 142 and 177 m (465 and 580 ft) above mean sea level.

### 2.4 PROJECT AREA SOILS

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped five soil units within the APE (USDA NRCS 2019a; Figure 2-1). These include Brinklow channery loam (map symbols BrC and BrD), Codorus silt loam (CdA), Glenelg loam (GdB and GdC), Glenville silt loam (GhB), and Manor loam (MaD and MaF). Additionally, the USDA NRCS has mapped dams/concrete (DAM) and water (W) for small portions of the APE. Relevant APE soils data, including drainage class, parent material, slope, and typical pedon, are presented in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 (USDA NRCS 2019a, 2019b).

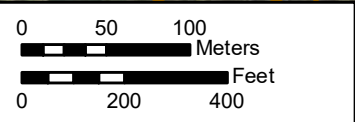


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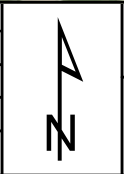
Area of Potential Effects

Soil Series -

- BrC: Brinklow channery loam, 8-15 percent slopes
- BrD: Brinklow channery loam, 15-25% slopes
- CdA: Codorus silt loam, 0-3% slopes
- DAM: Dams, concrete
- GdB: Glenelg loam, 3-8% slopes
- GdC: Glenelg loam, 8-15% slopes
- GhB: Glenville silt loam, 3-8% slopes
- MaD: Manor loam, 15-25% slopes
- MaF: Manor loam, 25-65% slopes
- W: Water



CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:4,500
SOURCE:	ESRI 2019 and USDA NRCS 2019a
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TITLE		Project Area Soils	
<b>AECOM</b>		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
		PROJ NO	60614688
		FIGURE	2-1

**Table 2-1. Project Area Soils Summary**

Soil	Map Unit(s)	Drainage Class	Parent Material	Slope (%)
Brinklow Channery Loam	BrC, BrD	Well-Drained	Weathered Schist/Phyllite Residuum	8-25
Codorus Silt Loam	CdA	Moderately Well-Drained	Phyllite/Schist/Diabase/Greenstone Loamy Alluvium	0-3
Glenelg Loam	GdB, GdC	Well-Drained	Weathered Mica Schist Residuum	3-15
Glenville Silt Loam	GhB	Moderately Well-Drained	Metamorphic Rock Colluvium or Phyllite Residuum	3-8
Manor Loam	MaD, MaF	Well-Drained	Weathered Mica Schist Residuum	3-8

**Table 2-2. Brinklow Channery Loam Typical Pedon**

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Color	Texture
Ap	0-25	Brown (7.5YR 5/4)	Channery Silt Loam
Bt	25-48	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Channery Silt Loam
BC	48-63	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/8), Reddish Yellow (7.5YR 7/6), and Yellowish Red (5YR 5/6)	Channery Loam
Cr	63-89	Reddish Yellow (5YR 7/6)	Very Channery Loam
R	89+	N/A	Hard Phyllite Bedrock

**Table 2-3. Codorus Silt Loam Typical Pedon**

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Color	Texture
Ap	0-23	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Silt Loam
Bw1	23-46	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4)	Silt Loam
Bw2	46-76	Brown (10YR 5/3)	Loam
C1	76-137	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Loam
C2	137-165	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Loam

**Table 2-4. Glenelg Loam and Silt Loam Typical Pedon**

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Color	Texture
Ap1	0-15	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Loam
Ap2	15-25	Brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Clay Loam
Bt1	25-46	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Clay Loam
Bt2	46-64	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Clay Loam
Bt3	64-76	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Clay Loam
BCt	76-107	Yellowish Red (5YR 5/6) and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Loam
CBt	107-137	Yellowish Red (5YR 5/6) and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Loam
C	137-193	Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/8), Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8), and Yellow (10YR 7/6)	Extremely Channery Sandy Loam

**Table 2-5. Glenville Silt Loam Typical Pedon**

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Color	Texture
Ap	0-23	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4)	Silt Loam
Bt2	23-41	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt Loam
Bt2	41-48	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt Loam
Btx	48-63	Brown (10YR 5/3)	Silt Loam
Btgx	63-84	Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2) and Brown (10YR 5/3)	Silt Loam
BC	84-99	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt Loam
C	99-208	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Channery Loam

**Table 2-6. Manor Loam Typical Pedon**

Horizon	Depth (cm)	Color	Texture
A1	0-5	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2)	Loam
A2	5-15	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4)	Sandy Loam
Bw1	15-33	Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sandy Loam
Bw2	33-56	Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sandy Loam
C1	56-76	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4), Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/8), Yellowish Red (5YR 4/6)	Sandy Loam
C2	76-112	Olive Brown (2.5Y 4/4), Strong Brown (7.5YR 5/6), and Pink (7.5YR 7/4)	Very Channery Sand
C3	112-135	Olive Brown (2.5Y 4/4), Light Brown (7.5YR 6/3), and Yellowish Red (5YR 5/8)	Channery Loamy Sand
C4	135-183	Olive Brown (2.5Y 4/4), Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4), and Reddish Yellow (7.5YR 6/8)	Channery Loamy Sand

## 2.5 CURRENT LAND USE

The APE currently consists of rolling upland forests and lightly wooded floodplains within a publicly accessible recreation area that is part of Piney Run Park. Modern disturbances include the dam embankment/abutments, the emergency spillway, borrow/spoil wasting areas created during the dam's construction, dam and reservoir infrastructure, and modern access roads. These disturbances comprise a significant portion of the APE.

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### 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The MHT has developed cultural contexts that provide a necessary framework for the description and analysis of known and anticipated cultural resources (Weissman 1986). These contexts are the basis for evaluating the significance of resources within the APE. The contexts are organized by geographic region, time/developmental period, and theme. The time periods listed in the following prehistoric and historic contexts are those identified by the MHT as important historic contexts for the state (Weissman 1986). Where necessary, dates and terminology have been updated to incorporate new information.

#### 3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Regional prehistory is traditionally divided into three major periods: the Paleoindian (10,000–7500 B.C.), Archaic (7,500–2,000 B.C.), and Woodland (2000 B.C.–A.D. 1600) periods. Taken together, the major eras of Mid-Atlantic prehistory represent a timescale beginning with the earliest regional occupations and concluding with the watershed period of contact with European and African cultures. While there may be evidence of human occupation in western North America and South America before 10,000–12,000 B.C., there is no conclusive evidence in the Mid-Atlantic region for human occupation before the Paleoindian period. There is, however, a great deal of debate over the issue, and archaeological sites such as Cactus Hill in Virginia (e.g., McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania (e.g., Adovasio et al. 1978), and the Topper Site in South Carolina (e.g., Parfit 2000; Rose 1999) have provided tantalizing yet controversial and inconclusive evidence for human occupations predating the Paleoindian period.

Major alterations to Native American lifeways help characterize each period, as trends in settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, exchange networks, and material culture-experienced diachronic change. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods, which are characterized by changes in material culture, environmental adaptation, subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, technology, and socio-political configurations. Since no potentially significant prehistoric resources were found during the current investigation, the following prehistoric context is a brief discussion of the defining qualities of each period as expressed by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Mid-Atlantic in general.

##### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000–7,500 B.C.)

The end of the Pleistocene epoch (ca. 12,000–10,000 years ago) represents the terminus of the Ice Age or at least the beginning of a long interglacial episode. The environment during this time was quite different from modern conditions. Moisture that was locked up in the glacial ice sheets resulted in lower sea levels, and more exposure of land area along coastal areas. Areas that were exposed during this time were subsequently inundated by the global rise in sea level that began at the end of Pleistocene when climatic amelioration resulted in melting continental ice sheets. During this period of post-glacial warming, the climate was probably 3 to 8 degrees Celsius colder than at present and the vegetation consisted of an open spruce parkland forest composed of spruce, pine, fir and alder (Brush 1986; Owens et al. 1974; Sirkin et al. 1977). While the dates for the Paleoindian period are continuously debated, it is generally accepted that human populations had become established in spatially discrete areas of North America by 10,000 B.C.

The Paleoindian toolkit included fluted projectile points, which were typically manufactured from high-quality lithic materials chosen for their predictable and consistent flaking properties.

Projectile point types included Clovis, Cumberland/Barnes, Crowfield, Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-Notched. Other tools in the Paleoindian toolkit included knives, endscrapers, sidescrapers, graters, burins, denticulates, *pieces esquillées*, wedges, perforators, and generalized unifaces and bifaces (Dent 1995).

Preferred lithic materials for these projectile points were high-quality cryptocrystalline rock such as jasper and chert (Dent 1995; McCary 1984), though tools made from locally available quartz and quartzite cobbles have been documented at sites in the Mid-Atlantic region (e.g., Ebright 1992; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Archaeologists have postulated that Paleoindian hunter-gatherers traveled long distances to obtain raw materials for tool production, as has been shown by studies of lithic procurement systems centered on the Thunderbird site and other Mid-Atlantic sites (e.g., Custer 1984; Gardner 1977).

Paleoindian period settlements consisted of seasonally-occupied camps, from which forays were made to obtain specialized resources, such as stone for tool manufacture (Custer 1984; Dent 1995; Gardner 1977). Site types postulated for the Paleoindian period include base camps, quarry sites, quarry reduction stations, quarry-related base camps, base camp maintenance stations, outlying hunting stations, and isolated projectile point finds (Gardner 1977). These site types are considered part of the “seasonal round” of Paleoindian settlement. The primary means of subsistence was the hunting of large game such as moose, elk, and deer, although plants, fish, and other wild game were also important food resources (Dent 1995; Kavanagh 1982; McNett 1985).

Much of what archaeologists know about Paleoindians comes from isolated finds of fluted projectile points, the majority of which are found in Coastal Plain settings (Dent 1995). Ebright (1992) postulated that in the Piedmont province, settlement may have been focused on riverine settings. Kavanagh (1982) reported two fluted point finds west of the APE: one at site 18FR17, located at the confluence of Tuscarora Creek and the Monocacy River; and the second, an isolated find, on a terrace of the Monocacy River. A single projectile point dating to the mid-Paleoindian period was reported on a terrace of the Potomac River in Frederick County, and eight Hardaway-Dalton points have been documented in the Monocacy River Valley (Kavanagh 1982).

### 3.1.2 Archaic Period (7,500–2,000 B.C.)

The Archaic period is conventionally sub-divided into the Early (7,500–6,000 B.C.), Middle (6,000–4,000 B.C.), and Late (4,000–2,000 B.C.) subperiods. In the Mid-Atlantic area, Archaic sites are much more numerous, larger, and richer in artifacts than the earlier Paleoindian sites. They represent a series of adaptations that were increasingly sedentary and focused on the resources available along large rivers and major tributaries. Other, often smaller, sites of this period located away from the main streams probably represent seasonal or other specialized activities. Increasing territoriality and regional diversity are reflected in the varieties of artifacts, especially projectile points, throughout the Archaic Period.

Evidence from Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites suggest that the transition from the Paleoindian way of life was not a sharp break, but rather a gradual transition (Custer 1990). This transition was associated with a major climatic change that marks the end of the Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene. The cool and moist climate of the late Ice Age shifted to a warmer and drier climate that approximates that of today. Rising sea levels inundated the lower Susquehanna River Valley and began forming the Chesapeake Bay estuary and its large salt and brackish water marshes, habitats that provided a rich and diverse subsistence base (Kraft 1976). As temperatures increased during the early Holocene, vegetation in the region shifted from coniferous forests of spruce to



mixed deciduous/coniferous forests of hemlock, birch, hickory, and oak (Brush 1986; Custer 1990; Owens et al. 1974; Sirkin et al. 1977). After 7,000 B.C. the spread of deciduous woodlands into upland areas, which previously had been predominantly spruce, hemlock, and pine forests, opened up new habitats to be exploited by animals and humans (Custer 1990).

The Archaic period represents a regional lifestyle shift driven in part by changes in climatic, biotic, and environmental conditions that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene. While the Paleoindian foraging system continued through the Early and Middle Archaic subperiods, settlement strategies eventually shifted in focus to macro-group base camps with outlying resource procurement sites. Newly emerging ecosystems enabled Mid-Atlantic populations to expand into regions with productive freshwater environments, shifting early base camp sites from lithic to biotic resources (Custer 1990).

By the end of the Archaic period, numerous technomic innovations had been developed throughout the Mid-Atlantic: broadspear points, steatite bowls and net weights, bannerstones, and ground stone celts are all represented in the material assemblage toward the close of the Archaic period (Mouer et al. 1981; Barse et al. 2006; Dent 1995).

### 3.1.3 Woodland Period (2,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period is conventionally divided into the Early (2,000–500 B.C.), Middle (500 B.C.–A.D. 900), and Late (A.D. 900–1600) subperiods based on changes in ceramic types, lithic technologies, subsistence patterns, and social development. The climate during the Woodland period is characterized by a return to cool, moist conditions and establishment of vegetation that is characteristic of the region today. The Woodland period is marked by the introduction of ceramics, significant population growth, and an increasingly sedentary way of life. Hunting and gathering of wild floral and faunal resources remained important, but incipient horticulture, based on maize cultivation, eventually formed an important part of the subsistence base.

It was previously thought that the transition between the Archaic and Woodland periods, between 2,000–1000 B.C., represented the introduction of horticulture (e.g., Fritz 1993; Smith 1992, 1995). Although Early Woodland groups in the South and Midwest used cultivated plants, there is presently no evidence that cultivated foods played a role in the diet of Early Woodland people in the area. Very efficient hunting and gathering systems (Caldwell 1958), including riverine and marine species exploitation, may have made the acceptance of cultigens slow at first. Only after A.D. 800–900, when varieties of tropical cultigens adapted to local conditions arrived in the Mid-Atlantic area, did cultivated foods begin to assume an important role (Smith 1995). These tropical cultigens complemented cultigens of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (erect knotweed, goosefoot, little barley, maygrass, squash, sunflower, and sumpweed) that had been part of the prehistoric diet for centuries.

Early Woodland settlement patterns were still riverine-based, with larger settlements, like that at the Marcey Creek site in Arlington County, Virginia (Manson 1948), often at the junction of fresh water and brackish water streams. Smaller camps, like those discovered near Mattawoman Creek in Charles County (Child et al. 1995) were established seasonally in areas where there was high potential for other resources.

The earliest ceramic types from the area are the steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, which were replaced by the sand or crushed quartz-tempered Accokeek wares. Stone tools characteristic of the Early Woodland period include a variety of projectile point styles, drills,

perforators, flake tools, scrapers, bifaces, anvil stones, net sinkers, mortars, pestles, manos, metates, groundstone tools (e.g., axes, adzes, celts), ground slate, gorgets, and tools made from animal bone and teeth (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. –A.D. 900) generally is not well-defined, and researchers disagree about the exact boundaries of the period. Dent (1995:235) has referred to this period of “technological homogenization” where “ceramic and projectile point variability becomes limited to fewer types.” Despite the presence of fewer ceramic and projectile point styles, the Middle Woodland period represents a continuation and further development of cultural complexity that culminates in the Late Woodland period. In addition, intensification in trade networks over a large region is one of the notable trends evident by the onset of the Middle Woodland period. It is thought that warmer and drier conditions may have prevailed during this period (Kellogg and Custer 1994).

#### 3.1.4 European Contact (ca. A.D. 1600)

Native American culture at the time of contact with Europeans was a continuation of the Woodland lifeways. However, at this time, materials of European manufacture, acquired via trade, were also being incorporated into the indigenous tool kit. Subsistence was largely based on agriculture, though wild plants and game continued to be important. Settlements in the Mid-Atlantic region were typically nucleated villages of dome shaped wigwams and semi-rectangular long-house structures constructed of sapling poles and covered by grass, reeds, or tree-bark panels. Sometimes villages were fortified with wooden palisade walls. Societies were stratified and organized into chiefdoms that at times became confederated paramount chiefdoms (Dent 1995). Captain John Smith’s explorations of the Chesapeake Bay area during the years 1608–1610 marked the first well-documented contact between European explorers and Native Americans in the region. Captain Smith’s journal (Sultana Projects 2019) describes his travels and maps Indian villages along the extensive estuaries of the Potomac River. Captain Smith noted six tribes living on the northern side of the Potomac River, with the largest population found at the community of Moyaone, possibly near the modern town of Accokeek, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963).

Sixteenth and seventeenth century societies living in the Potomac River valley and along Maryland’s western shore belonged largely to the Potomac and Piscataway chiefdoms, many of which were allied into loose confederacies (Grumet 1992). Further upriver lived the more independent Portobagos, Doegs, and Nacotchtankes, of whom little is known. European exploration and settlement in the area continued through the 1600s, with relations between the Native Americans and Europeans marked by periods of peaceful coexistence interrupted by times of tension and hostility (Potter 2006). As more land was granted to colonists and local tribes were encroached upon, relations further deteriorated. Natives of the Maryland coastal plain probably first felt the impact of European contact through contagious diseases and the movements of other native groups. By the 1650s, the Europeans had taken an aggressive role in claiming lands and driving out the Native Americans. Disease and warfare virtually exterminated the extant Native American cultures, and those that survived eventually were forced out of their homelands. By 1697, surviving peoples of the Potomac Valley began to move west of the Fall Line and into the depopulated Susquehanna Valley (Grumet 1992). At the start of the eighteenth century, most surviving local Native Americans had left the area. However, descendants of survivors continue to live in Maryland today, and some have become organized as the Piscataway Indian Nation, and the Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland. The groups have not been granted Federal recognition but are recognized by the State of Maryland (MHT 2019).



### 3.2 EUROAMERICAN HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion divides the historic period of Maryland and Carroll County into five subperiods following those identified by the MHT as important historic contexts for the state. These include Euro-American Contact and Settlement (1570–1725); Rural Agrarian Intensification (1725–1815); Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815–1870); Industrial Dominance (1870–1930); and Modern (1930–Present).

#### 3.2.1 Euro-American Contact and Settlement (1570–1725)

In 1634, Europeans established St. Mary’s City, the first permanent settlement in Maryland. St. Mary’s City was the capital of the Colony of Maryland and remained so until the capital was moved to Anne Arundel County in 1694. The first historical record of the name Baltimore County did not appear until 1659 in a writ issued to the county sheriff; formal boundaries were first mentioned in 1674, when Cecil County was created from the eastern portion of the county (Brooks and Rockel 1979; Lanman 2009). Baltimore County originally included parts of what are now Cecil, Harford, Carroll, Anne Arundel, Howard, and Kent counties, as well as Baltimore City. The county was named after the second Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, who took his title from his barony estates in Longford County, Ireland (Brugger 1988).

The charter from King Charles I gave Cecil Calvert ownership over the approximately seven million ac of land of the Maryland colony. From 1634 through 1680, the Calverts promoted the settlement of the colony through the headright system in which small tracts of land were granted to those who funded their own or others’ passage to the colony, usually 50 ac per “head”. Over 34,000 land patents are known to have been recorded under the headright system, a figure that is thought to account for 80 percent of the settlers entering Maryland prior to 1684 (Maryland State Archives 2018). During the early settlement period, settlements focused on the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, and Maryland quickly became an important tobacco-producing colony. The landscape remained sparsely populated, however, with few resident landlords.

#### 3.2.2 Rural Agrarian Intensification Period (1725–1815)

Agriculture, specifically tobacco cultivation, remained the primary occupation of settlers and residents in the Baltimore County area throughout most of the eighteenth century, though the county was largely uninhabited at the beginning of the century. In the early part of the eighteenth century there were fewer than 500 families living within the county boundaries, and most of those were concentrated along the coastline (Brooks and Rockel 1979). Initially the inhabited landholdings in the county consisted of small clearings with simple one or two room houses. The small clearings eventually grew, giving way to large farms with a number of outbuildings and workers.

The widespread cultivation of tobacco, a highly land- and labor-intensive cash crop, contributed towards the persistence of larger land holdings and the rise of slave ownership in the region. The falling value of tobacco also led to increased dependence on enslaved labor in the eighteenth century, and by 1737, slaves made up 38.5 percent of the total taxable population of Baltimore County (Brooks and Rockel 1979). In 1747, in an effort to regulate the quality and quantity of tobacco produced in the colony, the colonial legislature instituted tobacco inspections, a system already in place in Virginia. Tobacco inspection points were established throughout the colony, each with warehouses and inspectors (Brugger 1988). Tobacco remained the principle cash crop throughout the colonial period in the Baltimore County area; however, the rapid depletion of the

soil from intensive tobacco cultivation led to early crop diversification, and staples such as wheat and corn supplemented tobacco as major cash crops. Towns began to develop throughout the colony around major land routes, ports, and mills (Brugger 1988).

Meanwhile, further west in the county, the area that would become Carroll County would remain sparsely occupied until well into the nineteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981; Bunting and D’Amario 1999). Few navigable waterways and a landscape bisected by deep gullies discouraged settlement by wealthy landowners interested in high yield crops like tobacco. The land was settled by German immigrants from Pennsylvania, who established small grain farms, and built mills on the many rushing streams in the area. Settlements consisted of small hamlets connected by road networks to mills and harbors on the Patapsco River (D’Amario 1976). The primary industry was grain milling.

### 3.2.3 Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815–1870)

The continued exhaustion of the soil from tobacco cultivation and the subsequent decline in quality and price of tobacco resulted in economic and demographic changes throughout the Chesapeake region. Societies were formed to experiment with and disseminate alternative agricultural practices such as crop rotation and diversification (Brugger 1988). One method to improve soils was through the introduction of organic and mineral materials, such as lime. German chemist Justus Freiherr von Liebig is often considered the father of modern “agricultural chemistry” for demonstrating the importance of nitrogen and noting that plants require inorganic nutrients to grow (e.g., Justus 1847). This type of scientific treatment of soils and promotion of these farming practices began to appear in popular publications in the 1840s and 1850s. For example, Samuel Sands’ publication, *The American Farmer*, ran monthly in Baltimore starting in 1845. The first issue was chiefly concerned with advice on different types of manure, including the use of lime, to “resuscitate worn-out lands” (*American Farmer* 1845:19). Similarly, the 1849 British publication *On the Use of Lime in Agriculture* is a 300-page step-by-step manual on the proper preparation and use of lime to improve soils, covering different types of limestone, procurement, burning, stacking, and field application (Johnston 1849). Books and journals that explained the benefits and proper use of mineral and organic materials to improve farm produce found a ready market in Maryland. In the limestone-rich Piedmont areas of Baltimore and Carroll counties, lime kilns for private use were a common element of farms during this period (Chapman Publishing Company 1897).

In addition to attempts to improve soil quality, large land holdings were divided into smaller tracts for small-scale, family-owned diversified farms that produced a variety of crops. Commerce and industry became increasingly important, influencing the development of new transportation systems. In 1828 the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began at Mt. Clare in what is now Baltimore City (O’Donnell 1968). It was hoped the railroad would open up access to the port at Baltimore to farms and industries farther west. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad was completed in 1832, with a track running north from Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania, and by 1838 a train was making the round-trip journey between the two cities once a day (Clemens 1983).

In 1830, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built a stop at a small hamlet of Sykesville. The town grew around the rail stop, and nearby farmers were able to diversify crops and grow more perishable foods that could now be rapidly shipped to markets by rail (Tyler et al. 2015). Carroll County became a distinct jurisdictional entity in 1837 (Wesler et al. 1981).

The late Antebellum period and Civil War brought much friction into Carroll County. The German farmers with small plots tended to be against slavery, while the English farmers with larger

plantations favored slavery but not secession (Hall 2005). The split sympathies put Carroll County residents against each other. During the war, Sykesville was raided by J.E.B. Stuart and his cavalry.

#### 3.2.4 Industrial Dominance (1870–1930)

Farming continued to be the prime economic engine of Carroll County in the early twentieth century. There was little growth outside of the burgeoning mill towns along the Patapsco, like Daniels and Ellicott City in neighboring Howard, County.

In 1868 much of Sykesville was destroyed by flooding (Hall 2005). The town was originally centered on the Howard County side of the Patapsco River, but following the flood, the city was rebuilt on higher ground, on the Carroll County side of the river. Most of the Victorian buildings extant in downtown Sykesville were built by architect J.H. Fowble during the 1890s. The town was incorporated in 1904 (Wimmer 1985).

#### 3.2.5 Modern (1930–Present)

The county remained largely rural into the 1930s. During the Depression many of the small farm plots were foreclosed. Large sections of Sykesville’s business district were destroyed by fire in 1937 (Downtown Sykesville Connection 2018). Following the Second World War, Sykesville and surrounding environs began to grow rapidly as part of the post-war suburban expansion. Today Carroll County and its population centers of Sykesville, Eldersburg, and Mt. Airy are closely intertwined economically and culturally with Baltimore and Frederick.

### 3.3 PROJECT AREA HISTORY



Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to develop a preliminary history of the APE, characterizing historic land use patterns and the built environment to the extent possible. Historic images from the Library of Congress, United States Geological Survey (USGS), Johns Hopkins University, and other repositories were examined as appropriate.

While historic maps from the seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries were available for review, none provided sufficient detail to determine land use practices and occupancy status within the APE. It is expected that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the APE likely was unoccupied, given the generally dispersed nature of Carroll County’s rural population at the time. While the population density remained relatively low during the early nineteenth century, it is possible that rural domestic, agricultural, and/or industrial (e.g., mining, milling) occupations may have been extant within or adjacent to the APE.

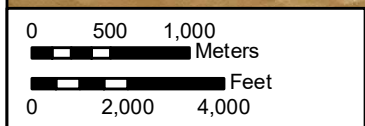
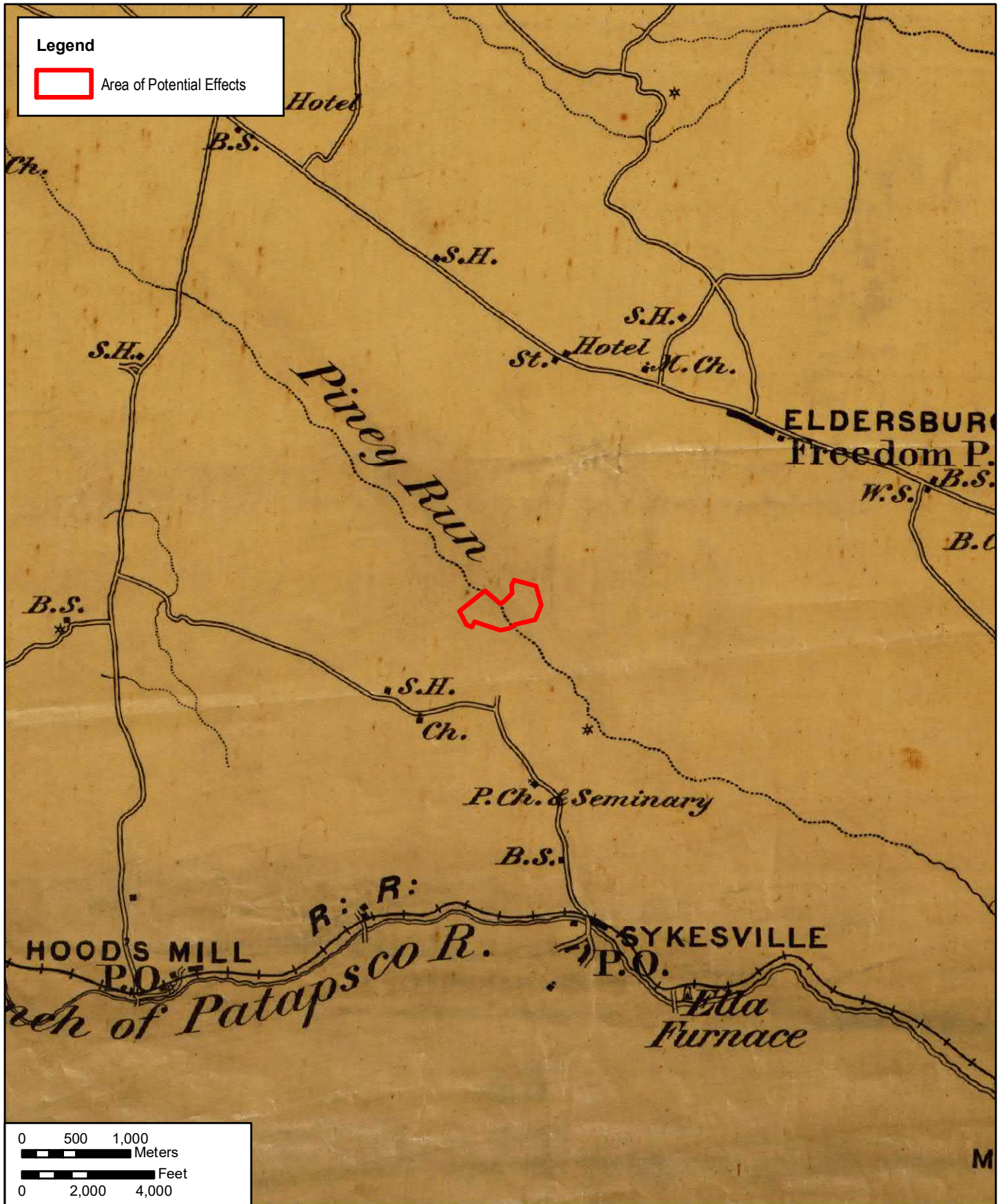
The earliest available maps detailing developments within the vicinity of the APE were separately produced in 1862 by Simon J. Martenet and J.N. Macomb (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). The Martenet map includes significantly more detail than the Macomb map, the latter being a simplified version that used the former as a basis. Both maps show no development within or adjacent to the APE, though several residences are shown to the northwest and various industries are shown downstream to the southeast. The APE was isolated from the principal road networks, perhaps contributing to its underdevelopment and/or exclusion from mapping. It is interesting to note that the Macomb map shows a small, incompletely drawn road spur leading north from a bend in what is now Obrecht Road and on a trajectory that may have led north into the APE. Several unmapped historic road traces were observed during this project, and it is possible that the incomplete road Macomb illustrated would have connected to one of these. Neither the Martenet nor Macomb maps depicted tertiary rural roads, so it is possible that minor routes had been established within the APE by this time. Theoretically, unmapped historic occupations could have existed along these routes.



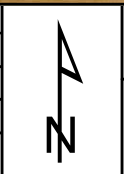
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PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:24,000
SOURCE:	Martenet 1862
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	TITLE	1862 Martenet Map
		
	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO 60614688 FIGURE 3-1





CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:48,000
SOURCE:	Macomb 1862
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TITLE	
1862 Macomb Map	
<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
	PROJ NO 60614688 FIGURE 3-2

In 1863, William Shearer produced a more rudimentary map of Carroll County that somewhat crudely depicts the principal roads and waterways in the vicinity of the APE (Figure 3-3). Useful only as a schematic, Shearer's map does not illustrate road alignments, stream courses, and historic occupations with the spatial accuracy evident in the 1862 maps above. It correctly shows how principal features of the cultural landscape were arranged relative to one another, but their distances and orientations appear to be general approximations. Fewer residential and industrial occupations are shown compared to the 1862 Martenet map, though Shearer depicted some dwellings absent from earlier maps. Despite the inaccuracies, Shearer's map generally concurs with the 1862 maps insofar as no improvements were shown within the APE.

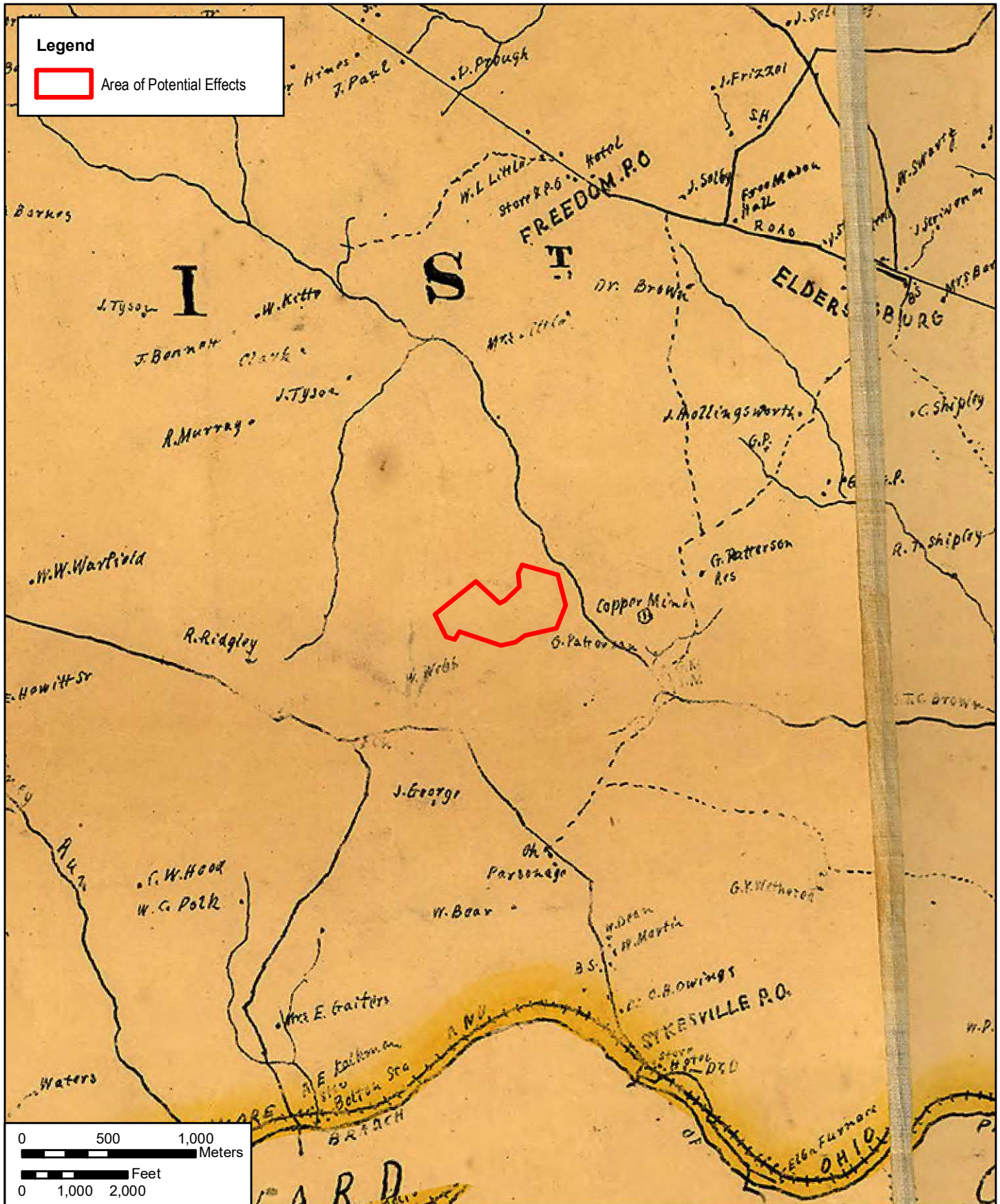
The 1892 United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Ellicott quadrangle provided some additional details regarding the rural road network within the APE (Figure 3-4). A nonextant road is shown branching northwest from what is now Maryland Route 32 (MD 32), following the footslopes and floodplain on the south side of "Winter Run" (now Piney Run). Shortly after entering the APE, this road abruptly turns northeast to cross an unnamed stream as well as Piney Run before continuing northwest to intersect what is now a portion of Martz Road submerged beneath Piney Run Reservoir. The map only selectively illustrated local buildings, giving preference to those associated with towns/villages; more dispersed buildings (e.g., farmsteads) typically were not shown, with the exception of those serving industrial or institutional purposes (e.g., mills, churches, schoolhouses). Therefore, while no buildings are depicted within the APE or vicinity, this does not indicate that none existed.

The 1906 USGS Ellicott quadrangle shows significantly more detail than its 1892 predecessor (Figure 3-5). The unnamed road shown in 1892 connecting what is now MD 32 and Martz Road was only partially extant by 1906, the northwestern two-thirds of it having fallen into disuse. However, the segment linking MD 32 to the APE still survived as an unimproved route following Piney Run to an unidentified occupation located south/southwest of the existing Piney Run Dam. Located on the north side of the road and built into the footslopes of the Piney Run valley, it appears likely that this occupation was domestic/agricultural in nature. While it is possible that it could have served an industrial purpose, such as milling or mining, this seems unlikely. The absence of a millrace (illustrated for mills elsewhere) and its distance upslope from Piney Run suggest it was not a mill, while its distance from any improved roads or other means of transport suggests it was not a mining operation. Its general isolation would have made hauling raw and/or finished materials more than a kilometer over an unimproved road impractical, whereas a farmstead would have been more self-sufficient and probably less reliant on regular travel.

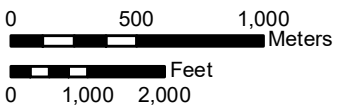
In 1911, the United States Post Office Department (USPOD) issued a rural delivery service map of Carroll County, showing residences, delivery points, and the road network (Figure 3-6). No occupations are depicted within or adjacent to the APE, though several dwellings appear in the broader vicinity. The unimproved road depicted on the 1906 USGS map is still shown, though the building at its northwestern terminus is not. Whether the building was unoccupied, or whether its isolation precluded its illustration, is not clear.

A 1943 aerial photograph provides the earliest available true representation of improvements and land uses within the APE (Figure 3-7). In general, agricultural fields and forest stands characterize contemporaneous land uses, along with what appear to be at least three farmsteads within/adjacent to the APE. In the southcentral portion of the APE, a farmstead is clearly visible and corresponds to the historic occupation first illustrated on the 1906 USGS map. The small complex was accessed via a dirt road leading north-northeast from what is now Obrecht Road. Two barns/outbuildings

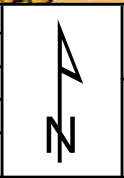





**Legend**  
 Area of Potential Effects




CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:30,000
SOURCE:	Shearer 1863
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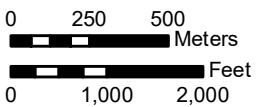
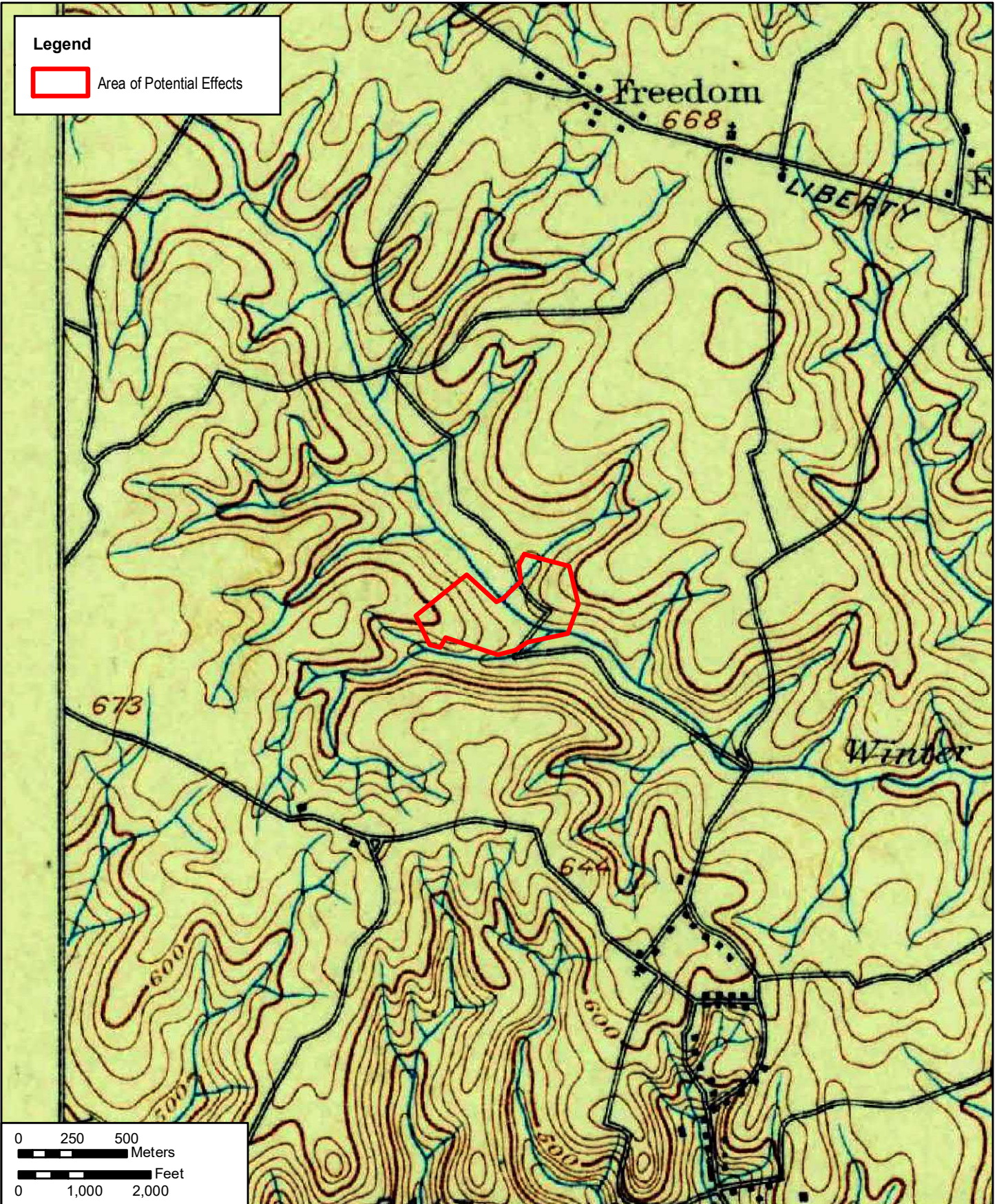


TITLE	1863 Shearer Map	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60614688
	Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE 3-3



**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:24,000

SOURCE: USGS 1892

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TITLE  
1892 USGS Map

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Germantown, MD 20876

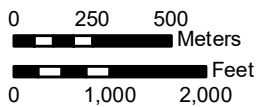
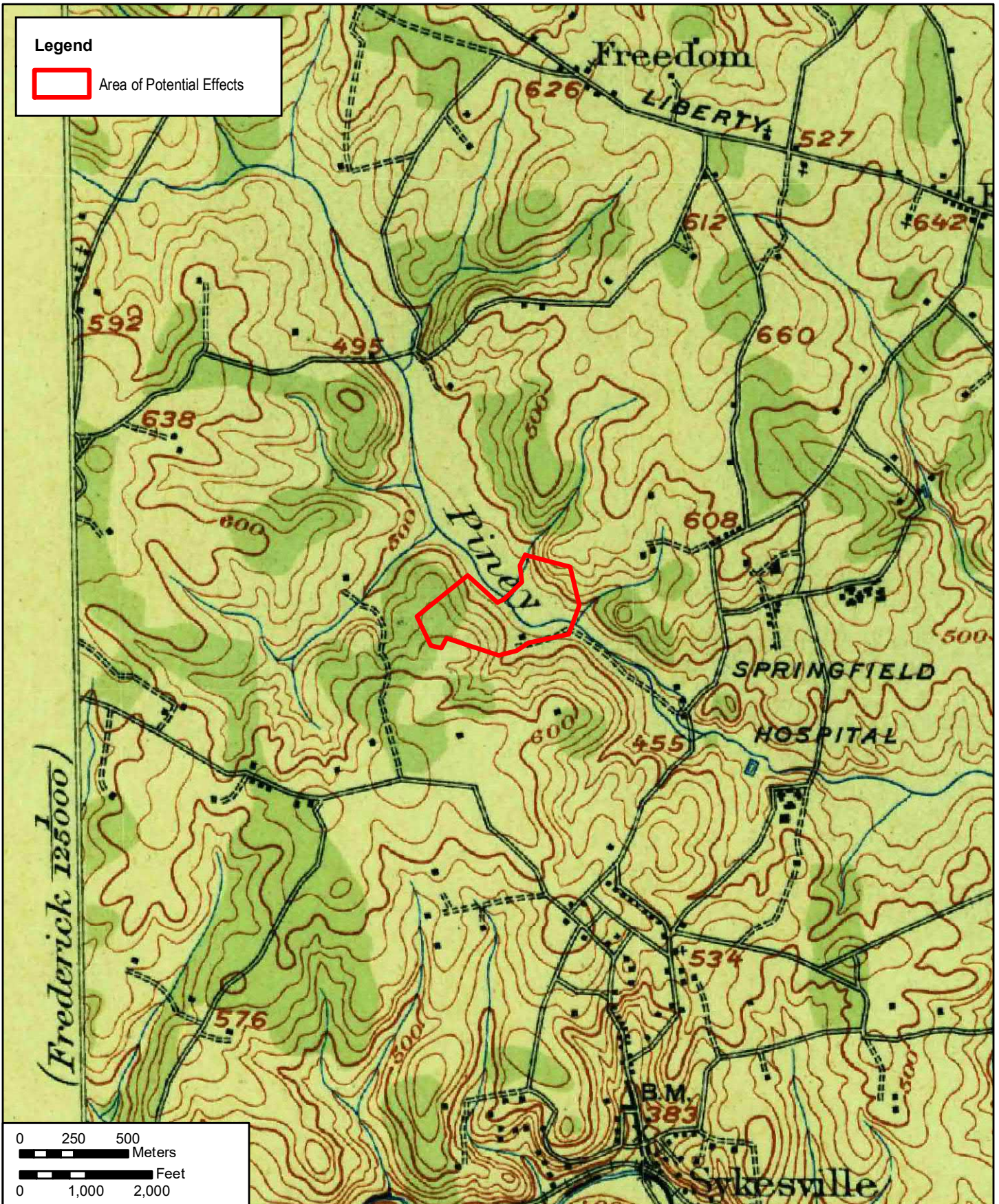
PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 3-4



Legend

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:24,000

SOURCE: USGS 1906

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TITLE  
1906 USGS Map

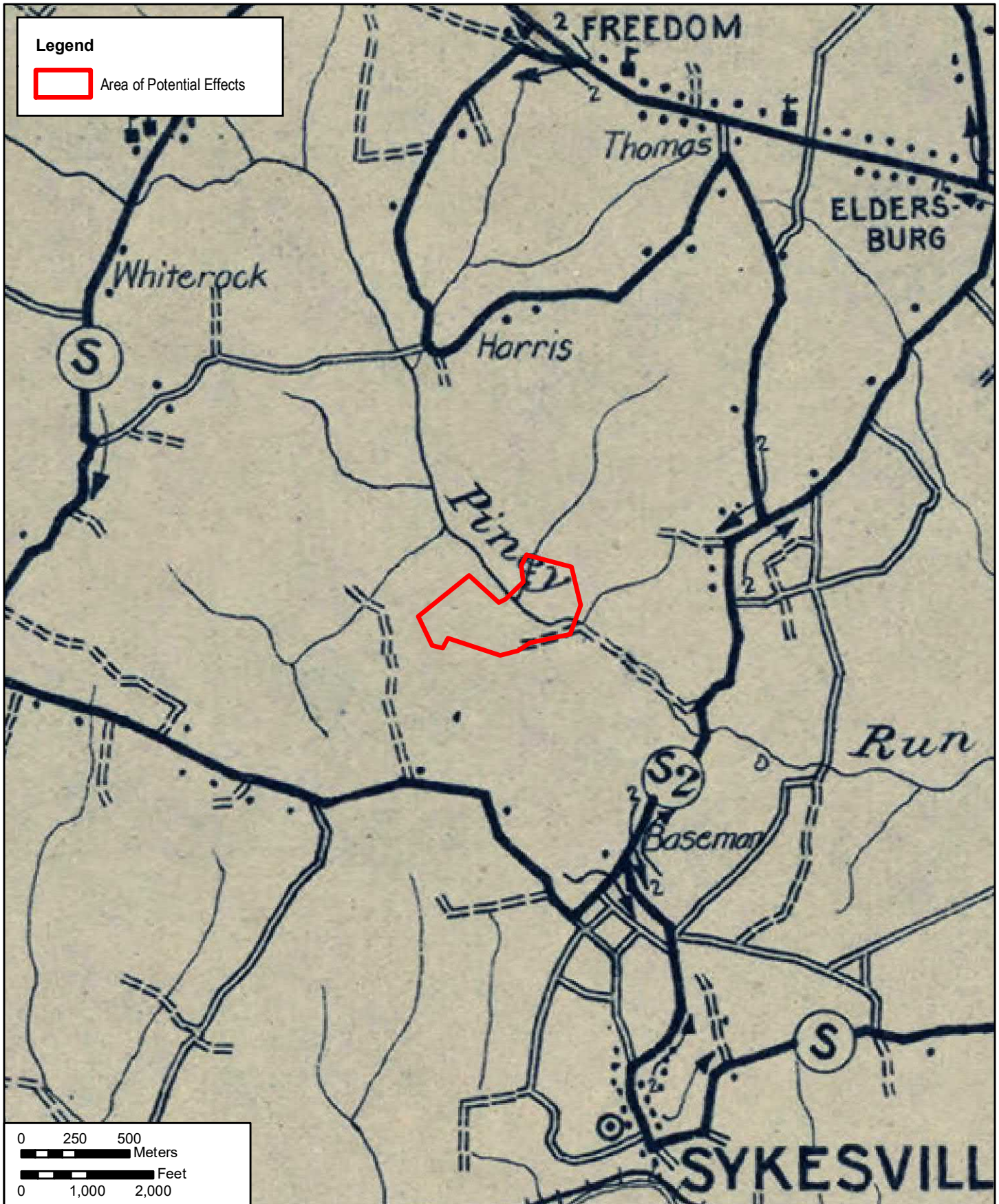


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Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60614688

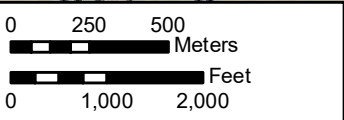
FIGURE 3-5



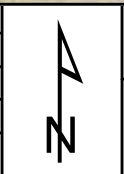



**Legend**

Area of Potential Effects




CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:24,000
SOURCE:	USPOD 1911
U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun_1911_20191226	

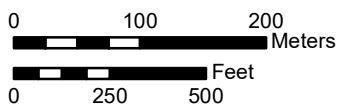
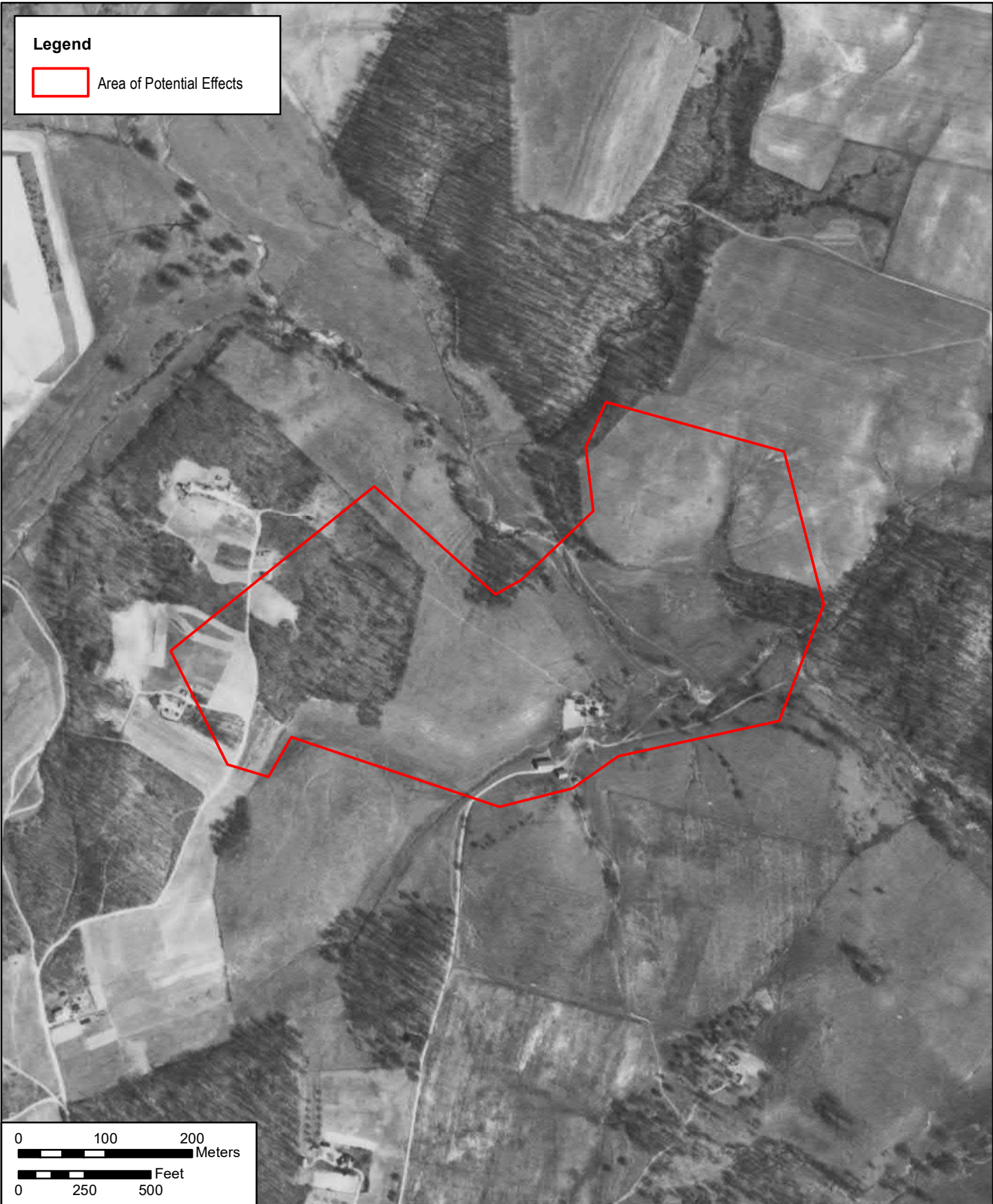


TITLE	1911 USPOD Map	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
	PROJ NO	60614688
FIGURE	3-6	



**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:6,000

SOURCE: Image Courtesy of BRM



TITLE

1943 Aerial Photograph

**AECOM**

12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 3-7

are clearly visible along either side of this road, with a third building (or possibly a small building complex) located to the northeast on the opposite side of a small stream. The vegetation in this space is sharply contrasted against the surrounding agricultural fields and could represent yard space. The potential yard space and distance from the barns/outbuildings suggests this may have served as the occupation's residential area.

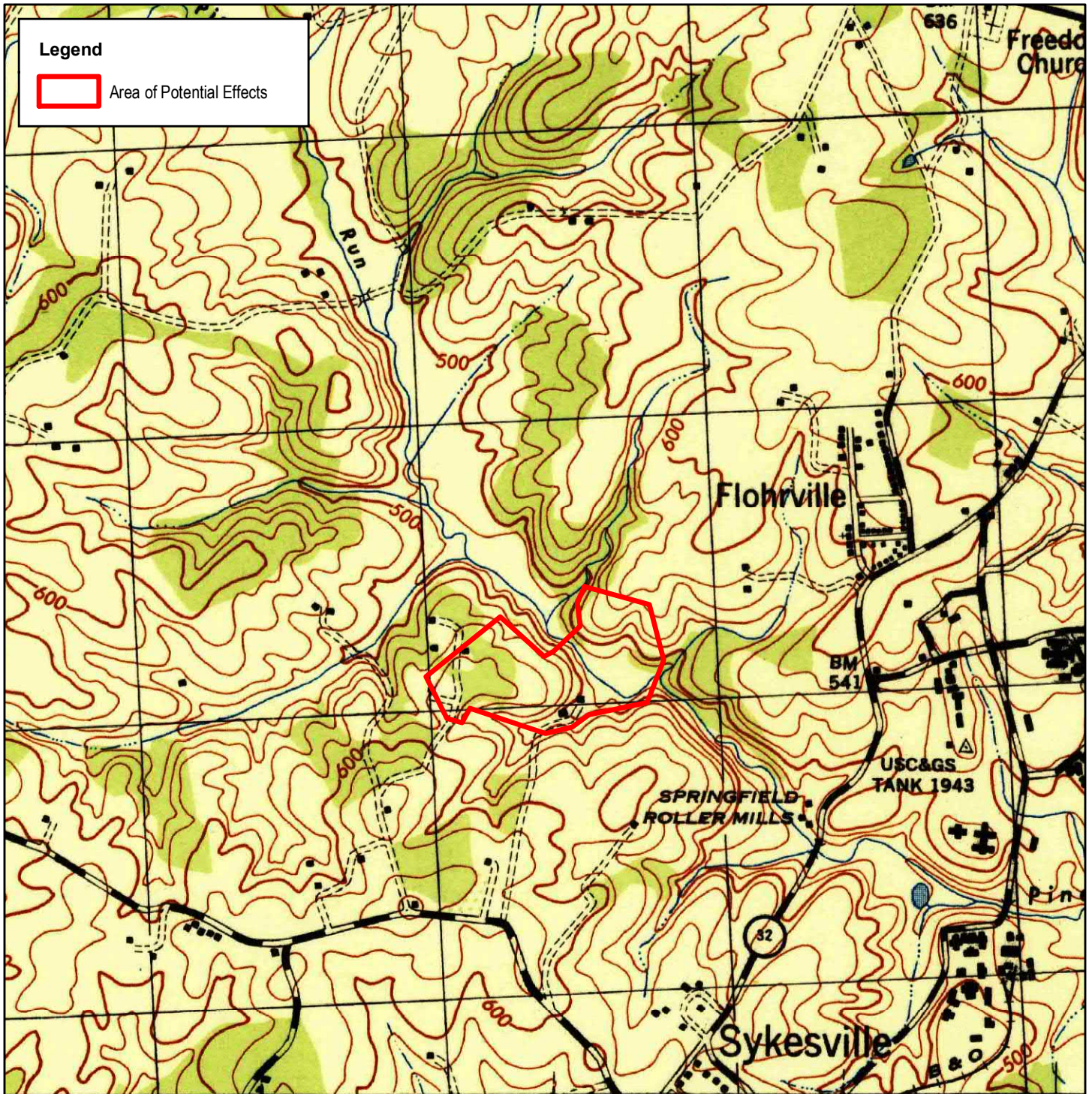
A second farmstead is visible just beyond the far western edge of the APE, accessed by another dirt road leading north from what is now Obrecht Road. The farmstead's layout is difficult to discern due to poor image quality, but it appears to include several buildings clustered relatively close together, one of which may be within a few feet of the APE boundary. Following this dirt road farther north, it leads to a building located on the APE's northwestern boundary. It is not clear if this represents a distinct farmstead, or an outbuilding/secondary dwelling associated with the larger farmstead clearly visible to the north/northwest beyond the APE.

The 1944 USGS Finksburg quadrangle is the earliest available 7.5-minute map and provides a simplified view of the built environment depicted in the 1943 aerial photograph (Figure 3-8). Each building is represented with the same generic solid black square symbol, making it impossible to differentiate between a range of possible functions (e.g., industrial, agricultural, domestic). However, the 1953 USGS Finksburg quadrangle used unique symbols to distinguish broad classes of building types (Figure 3-9). Solid black squares were used to identify Class 1 buildings, (structures sheltering human activities; e.g., dwellings), while open squares correspond to Class 2 buildings (structures protecting machines, materials, or animals; e.g., large barns/sheds). The farmstead in the southcentral part of the APE includes a Class 2 building that corresponds to the large barn shown in the 1943 aerial photograph, as well as a Class 1 building to the northeast that almost certainly represents a dwelling (as the 1943 photograph suggested). The farmstead just west of the APE was represented by a single dwelling on the 1953 map, though the 1943 photograph suggested additional buildings (possibly too small for USGS illustration standards) were present. The farmstead along the northwestern APE boundary was represented by a dwelling as well, and it is unclear from historic maps and aerial photographs whether any outbuildings were located nearby. As suggested above, this dwelling could represent an independent property or it could have been affiliated with the larger farmstead north/northwest of the APE.

A 1958 aerial photograph shows that the farmstead in the southcentral part of the APE may have fallen into disuse, though poor image quality and contrast makes it difficult to determine (Figure 3-10). While the two barns/outbuildings clearly visible on the 1943 aerial photograph are still evident, the location of the dwelling immediately to the northeast appears to be overgrown. A small access road linking the barns to the dwelling has all but faded by this time and no yard spaces are clearly visible. Additionally, some tree growth has returned to the far northern end of the agricultural fields surrounding this property, possibly indicating a lapse in agricultural activity. It is therefore possible that the farmstead was abandoned by this time, though the photograph's quality makes this difficult to confirm. No buildings are clearly apparent within the farmsteads along the western and northwestern boundaries of the APE, but this is a product of poor image quality; subsequent aerial photography confirms they were still standing at this time.

A marked up 1963 aerial photograph provides additional details on ownership and occupancy statuses for the properties that comprised the APE (Figure 3-11). The farmstead in the southcentral part of the APE, on property belonging to "Frank Beaseman" (Beasman), was partially circled and labeled "VAC" (almost certainly "vacant"). By this time, the photograph clearly shows that the farmstead's access road had fallen into disuse while the area around the former dwelling had





77000 YARDS      624000 YARDS      GAITHER 1.1 MI.      625      JUNC. 40 5.3 MI.      626      627 57'30"

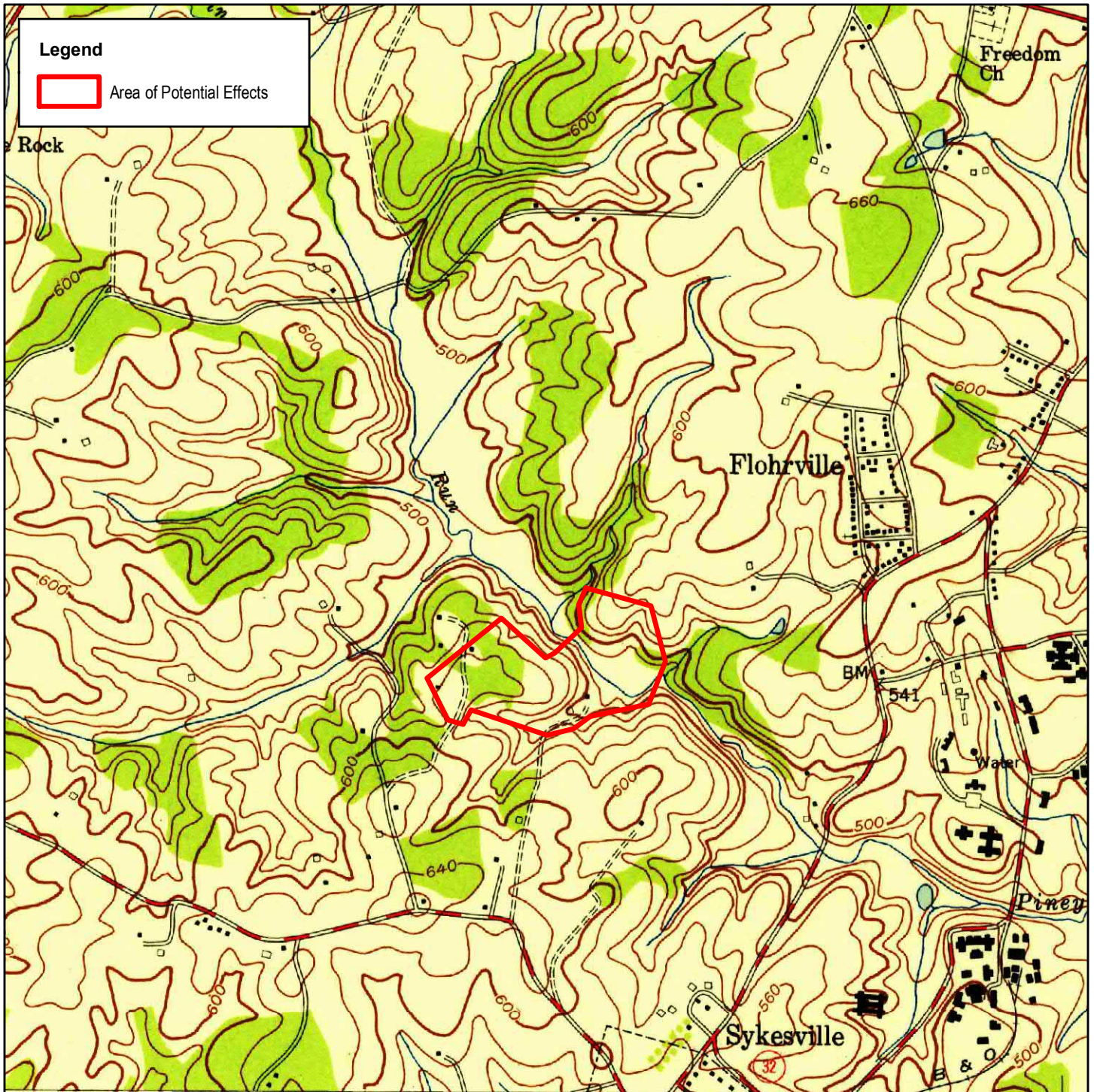
by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service,  
 direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1944.

0      250      500      Meters  
 0      1,000      2,000      Feet  
 C. & G. S., U. S. G. S., U. S. E. D., and S. C. S., 1943.  
 photography for S. C. S., 1943.  
 datum, 1927.

CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:18,000
SOURCE:	USGS 1944
U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun_1944_20191226	

	TITLE	1944 USGS Map
	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO      60614688 FIGURE      3-8

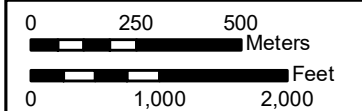




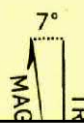
810 000 FEET 57'30"

Map prepared by the Army Map Service  
and published by the Geological Survey

Map prepared by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and USSCS



Map prepared by stereophotogrammetric  
method in 1943. Field check 1944  
and survey 1953




CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:18,000
SOURCE:	USGS 1953
U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun_1953_20191226	

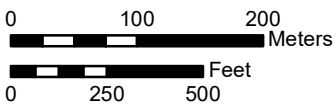
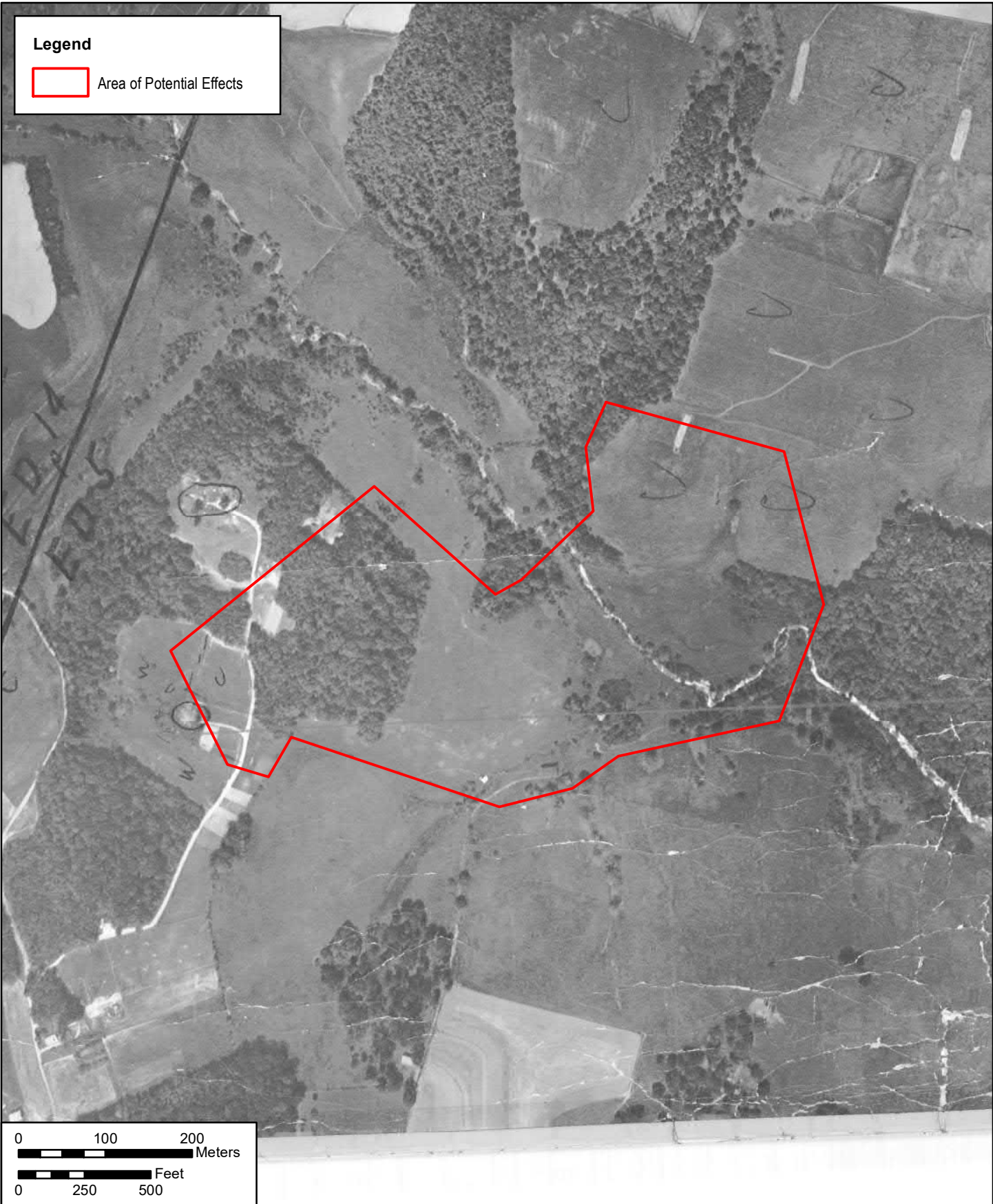


TITLE	1953 USGS Map	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60614688
	Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE 3-9



**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:6,000

SOURCE: Image Courtesy of BRM



TITLE

1958 Aerial Photograph




12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

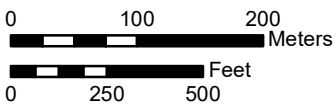
PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 3-10



**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:6,000

SOURCE: Image Courtesy of BRM



TITLE

1963 Aerial Photograph



12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 3-11




become increasingly overgrown. Returning tree and shrub growth are clearly evident throughout the fields surrounding the farmstead, substantiating evidence from the 1958 photograph that agricultural activities had ceased. The farmstead near the western boundary of the APE was still extant, though poor image resolution makes it difficult to distinguish individual buildings. The owner's name is not clearly legible on the photograph, though the surname probably reads "Dorsey". The farmstead on the northwestern boundary of the APE was also extant, though specific details of the building arrangement are also obscured by poor image quality. The owner's surname, Carroll, is legible but the given name is not.

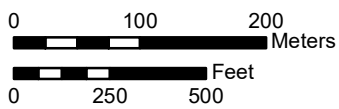
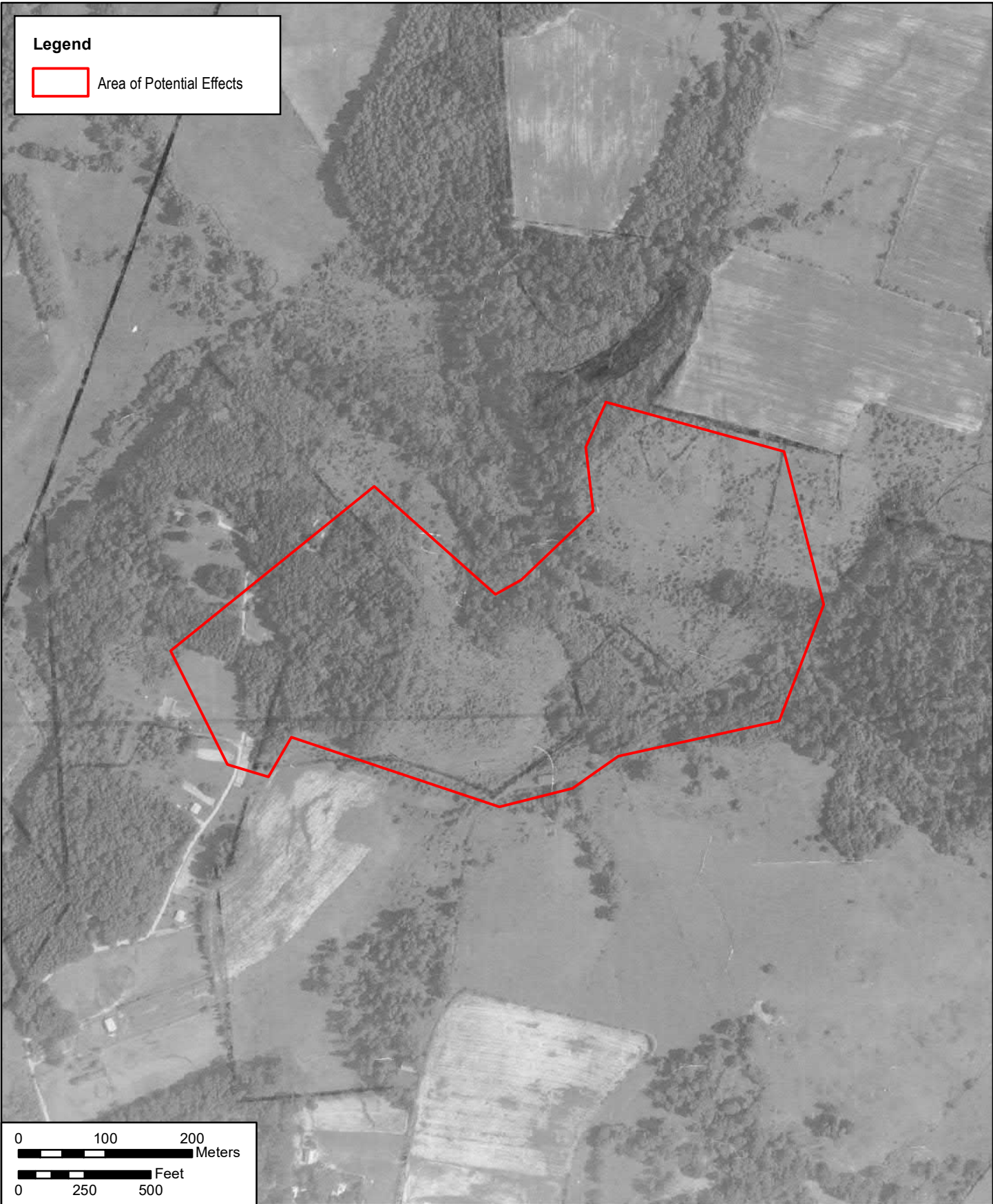
A 1970 aerial photograph shows increasingly dense forest growth returning to the former agricultural fields that once dominated the central and eastern portions of the APE (Figure 3-12). In the southcentral part of the APE, the large barn is the only remnant of the previous farmstead still clearly visible. The farmstead at the west end of the APE appears to have been demolished by this time, though local tree growth makes this difficult to state conclusively. Tree growth also obscures details of the farmstead located along the APE's northwestern boundary, though the encroaching forest could be an indication it was no longer occupied.

A photorevised edition of the 1953 USGS map was released in 1971, but the built environment within the APE was not updated from its 1953 appearance despite the broad changes shown on the foregoing aerial photographs. In 1972, however, as-built drawings were prepared for the construction of the Piney Run dam and reservoir, encompassing the APE (Figure 3-13). The site plan drawing provides coverage for most of the APE and clearly shows three structures located south/southeast of the emergency spillway (located on the southwest side of the dam embankment, collocated with "Borrow II"). The easternmost and westernmost buildings respectively correspond to the Class 1 and 2 buildings shown on the 1953 USGS map. As noted above, these likely represent a dwelling and barn. A third building immediately southeast of the barn represents the outbuilding originally visible in the 1943 aerial photograph. The small complex was accessed by the same unimproved road extending northward from what is now Obrecht Road as shown on mid-century maps and aerial photographs. The only other built feature noted for this complex is a well shown at the large barn's southwest corner. No other buildings are apparent within the APE, though the plan did not detail the area that would have included the two farmsteads previously shown along the west and northwest boundaries of the APE.

A statewide topographic map produced by MGS in 1976 did not illustrate any of the historic occupations within the APE (Figure 3-14). In the southcentral part of the APE, a park road and turnabout are illustrated where the farmstead once stood, though it is unclear if this road was ever fully constructed. A road and turnabout are illustrated in the western part of the APE as well and in the vicinity of the farmstead that lately stood along the APE's northwestern boundary. This road follows the trajectory of a historic farmstead access road but is not passable today.

**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management

PROJECT: Piney Run Phase I

SCALE: 1:6,000

SOURCE: Image Courtesy of BRM



TITLE

1970 Aerial Photograph




12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

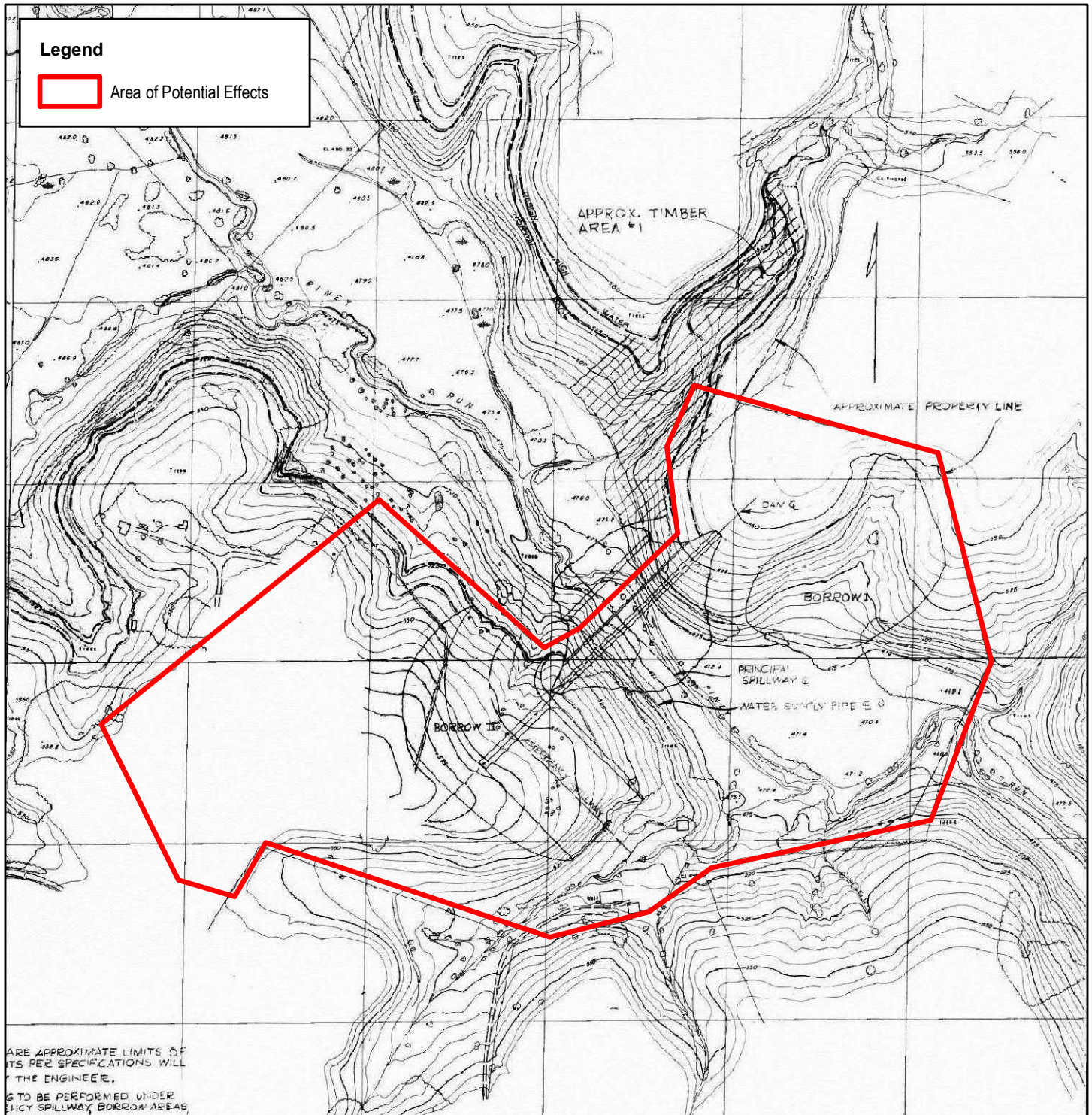
PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE 3-12

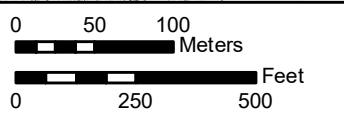


**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



ARE APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF  
ITS PER SPECIFICATIONS WILL  
THE ENGINEER.  
TO BE PERFORMED UNDER  
PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY, BORROW AREAS,  
VERSIONS.  
CTIONS DESIGNATED FOR  
ARE SHOWN AS SHADDED  
AND 1:10000.  
SHADED AREAS ON SHEETS  
OR AREA #1 & 2 & 3  
TIMBER WHICH WILL BE  
SEE SPECIAL ORDER



**RUMMEL, KLEPPER & KAHL**


GENERAL PLAN  
DAM SITE AND RESERVOIR AREA  
PINEY RUN WATERSHED  
CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE**

Designed: H.E. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Drawn: C.A.H.


CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:4,800
SOURCE:	County Commissioners of Carroll County 1972
U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun_1972_20191226	

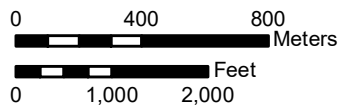
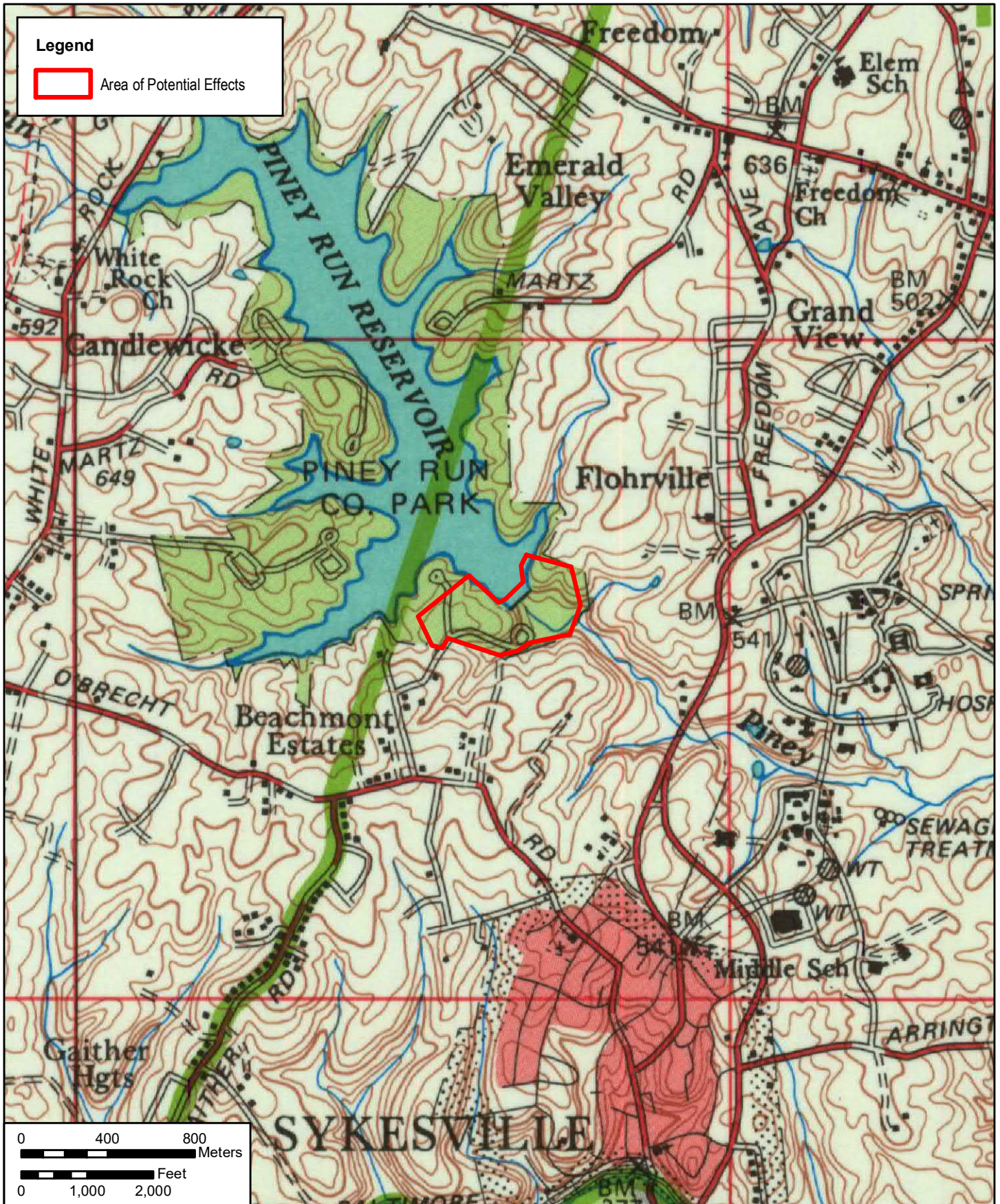


TITLE	Piney Run Dam and Reservoir Site Plan	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60614688
	Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE 3-13





**Legend**

 Area of Potential Effects



CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:24,000
SOURCE:	MGS 1976
U:\Projects\MD\MSHA\GlenwoodAvenue\GIS\PineyRun_1976_20191226	

	TITLE	1976 MGS Map	PROJ NO	60614688
			12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE



## 4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous cultural resources investigations, archaeological sites, and above-ground resources registered with MHT within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE were reviewed as part of this project. The primary objective of this research was to characterize the cultural resources profile of the surrounding area as an aid for contextualizing the results of the current study.

### 4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

Six previous cultural resource investigations have been registered with MHT within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE. In 1980, Wesler et al. conducted surveys along 326 systematically selected half-mile road segments across Maryland's piedmont region (Wesler et al. 1981). Two such segments were investigated along MD 32, resulting in the identification of no archaeological deposits.

In 1993, the American University conducted a Phase I survey of a 2-ha (5-ac) area for a proposed water treatment facility associated with Piney Run Reservoir (Dent and Jirikowic 1994). One hundred thirty-five STPs were excavated, resulting in the recovery of an isolated quartz flake and the identification of a ruin immediately east of the project's limits and within the current APE. The ruin was depicted on an incomplete excavation plan map adjacent to a trail in the valley south of the spillway (Figure 4-1). While the investigators did not record it as a site, they described it as:

the remains of what appears to have been a wooden barn constructed on a foundation of local micaceous schist fieldstone. The structure measures 30 x 60 feet, with 10 foot openings on both ends and a silo foundation just east of the ruins. The hardware used in the structure indicate it was constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Dent and Jirikowic 1994:26).

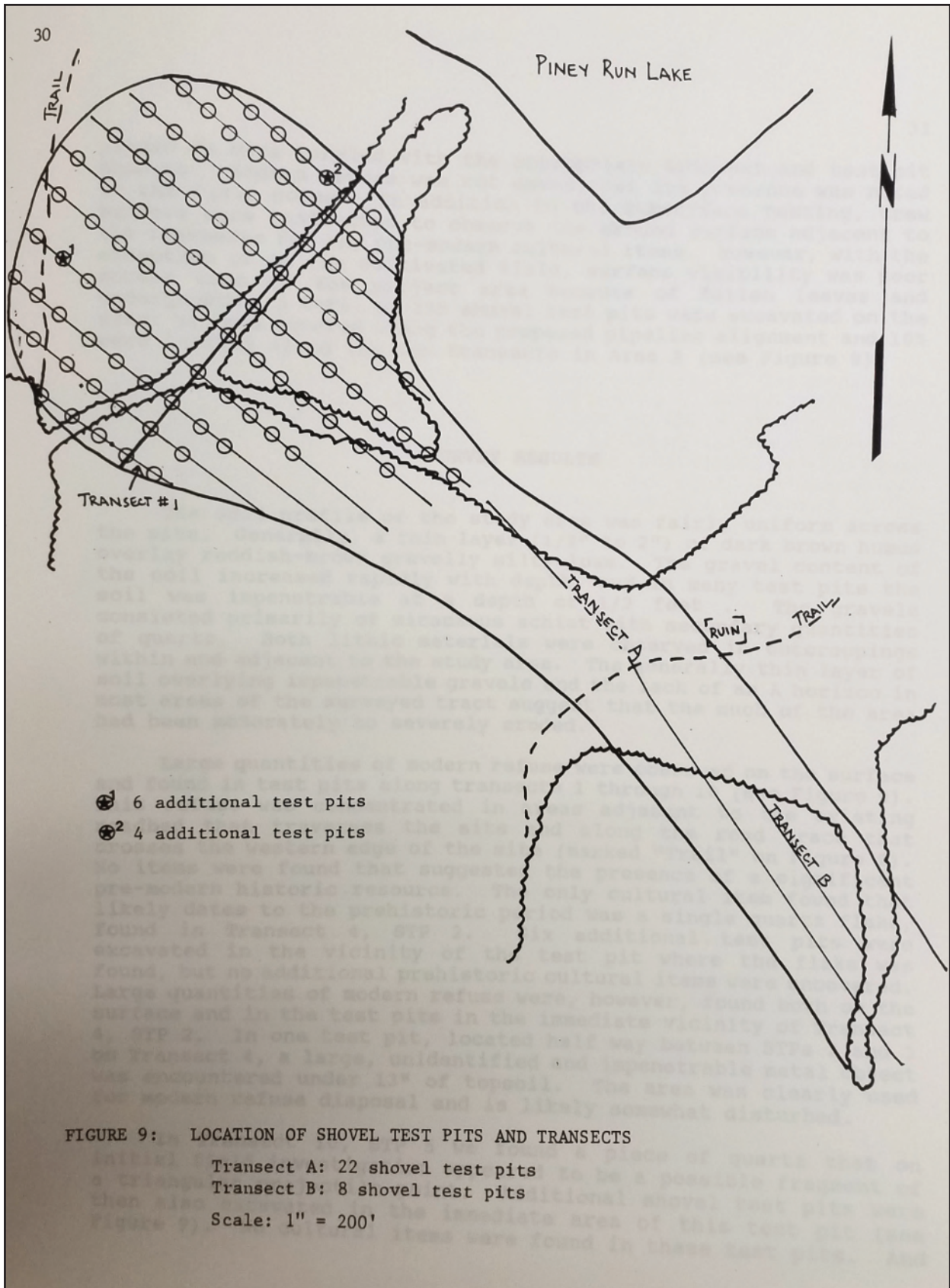
No subsurface investigation occurred within the ruins, and no evidence for additional structural features was observed. This building is the same as that which first appeared on the 1944 USGS map and identified as a Class 2 building on the 1953 USGS map (Figures 3-8 and 3-9).

In 2003, Robert Wall & Associates conducted a Phase I survey of the proposed reconstruction of MD 32 at Maryland Route 851 (Wall 2003). The project area encompassed approximately 6.9 ha (17 ac), most of which was agricultural fields. No archaeological sites or isolated artifacts were identified during pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing.

In 2004, Charles Hall conducted a Phase I survey of 97 acres on the grounds of the Springfield State Hospital and Phase II evaluations of 18CR172, 18CR255, and 18CR256 (Hall 2005). Site 18CR172 represents a nineteenth century domestic occupation subsequently used as a hospital facility. Site 18CR255 is a low-density, nondiagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter. Site 18CR256 is an early to mid-twentieth century concentration of hospital dining hall refuse. Sites 18CR172 and 18CR256 were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, while 18CR255 was not.

In 2015, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase I survey of 5.1 ha (12.61 ac) in advance of the construction of the proposed Freedom Readiness Center (AAHA 2015). Fifty-two STPs were excavated, and a systematic pedestrian survey was conducted, resulting in the identification of 18CR283, a collection of late historic concrete foundations. The site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2017, AECOM conducted a Phase I survey in advance of stream restoration efforts along Piney Run over 1 km (0.8 mi) east of the APE (Koziarski 2018). In total, 886 STPs were excavated, resulting in the identification of 18CR287 and 18CR288. Site 18CR287 represents the remnants



CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	Dent and Jirikowic 1994:30
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics	

TITLE  
American University Partial Excavation Plan

**AECOM**

12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

PROJ NO 60614688

FIGURE

4-1



of the eighteenth to twentieth century Elias Brown mill, while 18CR288 represents a nineteenth to twentieth century rock quarry. Neither site was determined to possess good research potential, and both were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### 4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

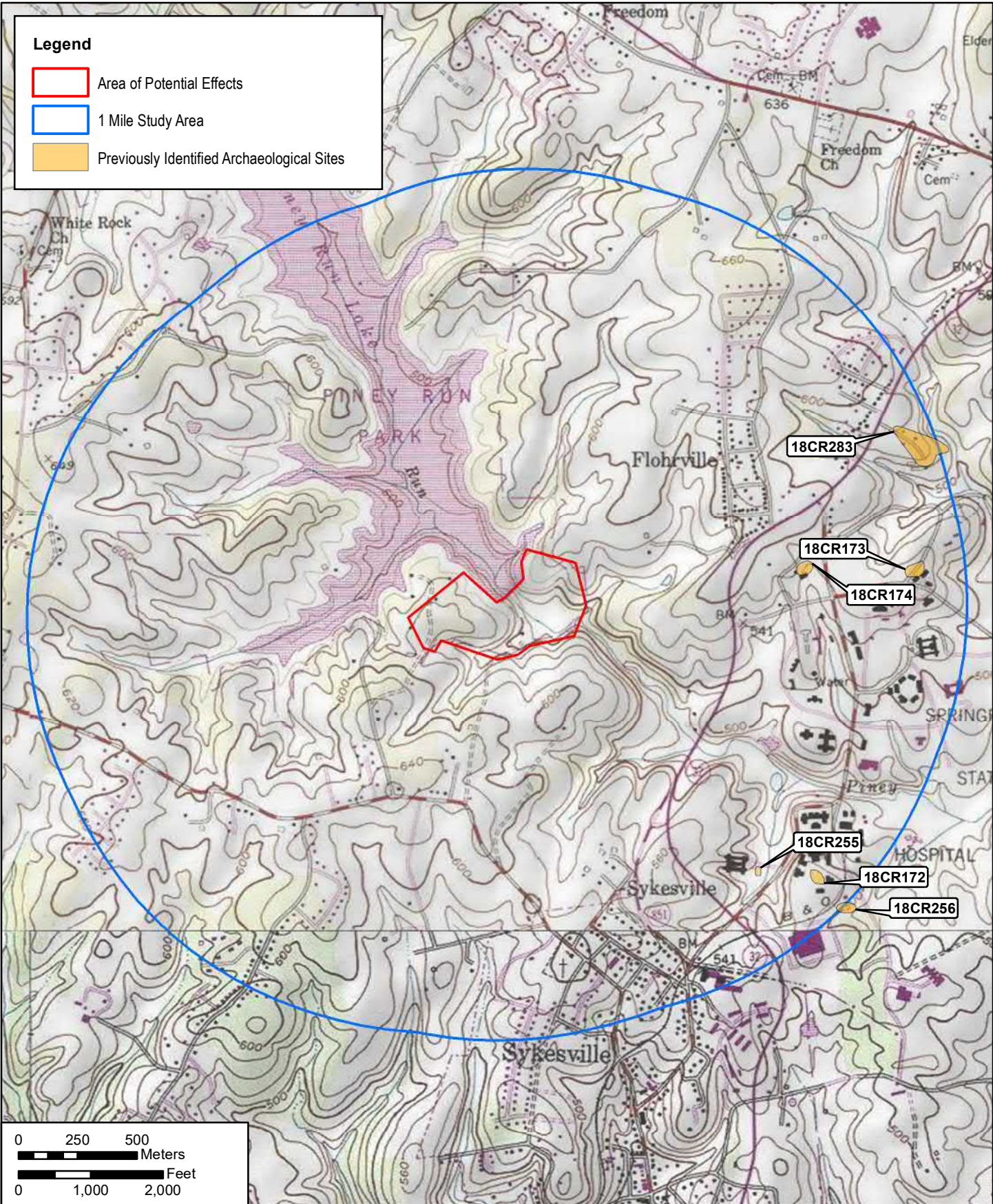
Six archaeological sites have been registered with MHT within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE (Table 4-1; Figure 4-2). These resources include one prehistoric and five historic sites. Historic sites include domestic, industrial, and institutional sites dating from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The prehistoric site represents a low-density lithic scatter lacking diagnostic material. MHT staff have determined 18CR172 and 18CR256 eligible for listing in the NRHP, while two sites have been determined not eligible by MHT and the other two have not been assessed.

**Table 4-1. Archaeological Sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE**

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Temporal Affiliation	NRHP Status
18CR172	Buttercup Cottage	Farm House / Hospital Building	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Eligible
18CR173	Martin Gross "K" Cottage	Hospital Cottage / Industrial Site	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Unassessed
18CR174	Patterson House	Mansion / Hospital Building	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> to Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Unassessed
18CR255	Warfield Prehistoric Scatter #1	Lithic Scatter	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
18CR256	Warfield Dump	Dining Hall Debris	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Eligible
18CR283	Springfield North Gate	Hospital Structure	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> C.	Not Eligible

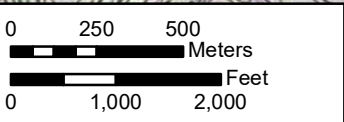
#### 4.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ABOVE-GROUND RESOURCES

Over 80 above-ground resources have been registered within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE, most of which are associated with the Springfield Hospital Center to the east. The center was established in 1894 as a psychiatric hospital built on the "cottage design" that has grown to include 62 historic buildings (Bowlin 1986). Parts of the Sykesville Historic District also fall within a 1.6-km (1-mi) radius of the APE. The district includes 97 resources constructed between 1850 and 1925 and is listed in the NRHP.

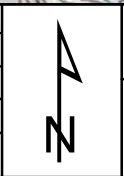



**Legend**

- Area of Potential Effects
- 1 Mile Study Area
- Previously Identified Archaeological Sites



CLIENT:	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJECT:	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE:	1:22,000
SOURCE:	ESRI 2019



TITLE	Archaeological Sites within 1 Mile of APE	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60614688
	Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE 4-2



---

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

## 5.1 OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of the Phase I survey was to identify the presence, extent, nature, age, and potential significance of archaeological deposits, if any, within the APE.

## 5.2 METHODS

## 5.2.1 Research

Background research was undertaken using resources available from the MHT library and Maryland's cultural resource information system (MEDUSA) to characterize archaeological and above-ground resources within the vicinity of the APE. Digital archives, site forms, survey reports, and GIS data were examined to provide a depiction of the local archaeological record as part of this project's broader contextual framework. Electronic resources were utilized to compile cartographic data and supplementary historic context information to more thoroughly detail the area's cultural background. These include digital materials available from the Library of Congress, Johns Hopkins University, and other repositories as appropriate.

## 5.2.2 Field Methods

The Phase I survey consisted of STP excavation along a 20-m (65.6-ft) controlled grid oriented to true north and limited to the APE. Radial STPs were excavated at 10-m (32.8-ft) intervals in cardinal directions around positive primary STPs. In some locations, judgmental STPs were excavated to provide additional survey coverage of specific landforms and to aid archaeological site investigation. Each STP measured 40 centimeters (cm) (1.3 ft) in diameter and was excavated 10 cm (0.33 ft) into sterile subsoil. No STPs were excavated in areas of standing water, on slopes greater than 15 percent, or in areas of extensive disturbance. STPs were assigned unique alphanumeric identifiers representing coordinates along the survey grid's y (alphabetic) and x (numeric) transects; letters increase west to east and numbers increase south to north. Radial and judgmental STPs were identified by distances in cardinal directions from a primary STP. For example, judgmental STP W-3 E2.5 S12.5 is located 2.5 m (8.2 ft) east and 12.5 m (41 ft) south of primary STP W-3. Where archaeological sites were identified, site boundaries were determined by the distribution of positive STPs, cultural features, and pertinent landform characteristics (e.g., slope/waterbody constraints).

Field data were recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. The forms included Munsell soil color, soil texture, profiles, features present, artifacts recovered, excavator's initials, and the date of excavation. The locations of STPs were noted on field maps and recorded using a global positioning system (GPS) unit. Archaeological features were documented on site plans, in photographs, and on feature forms describing the features' shapes and dimensions, location, and interpretation/feature types.

All soils were screened through 6.34-millimeter (mm) (0.25-inch [in]) hardware mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Collected artifacts were bagged in plastic sealing bags labeled with all relevant provenience information, including project name, site name/locus (as appropriate), STP, feature number (as appropriate), stratum, level, the number of artifacts recovered, excavator initials, and date. Obviously modern artifacts (e.g., plastic) were generally noted on forms and discarded in the field. Very small brick fragments were occasionally found in low quantities with other historic artifacts; these were noted and discarded in the field.

### 5.2.3 Laboratory Analysis

Artifacts were transported to the AECOM archaeological laboratory in Gaithersburg, Maryland, where they were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (United States Department of the Interior 1991) and Morehouse et al.'s (2018) *Technical Update No. 1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland*. The objectives of laboratory analysis and cataloging were to determine the date, function, cultural affiliation, and preliminary significance of the artifacts to the extent possible. Artifacts will be curated with the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MACL) in St. Leonard, Maryland.

As appropriate, artifacts were gently washed using tap water and a soft toothbrush before being analyzed, cataloged, and rebagged according to provenience. Artifact data were entered into a Microsoft Access 2010 database. The same attributes were recorded for all artifacts, including lot number (corresponding to provenience), artifact number (sequential numbers arbitrarily assigned within a lot), count, material (i.e., the main material composition of the artifact), and form (i.e., intended use). The original form was often difficult to determine given the fragmentary nature of the artifacts, resulting in the form designation of "fragment." Identical, or nearly identical, artifacts within a provenience were grouped together under the same catalog number. (Note: catalog number = lot number plus artifact number).

Many of the historic artifacts were identifiable as to material, form, and function, while others required research to determine their function and/or dates of manufacture. Numerous internet resources were helpful such as MACL's *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* (2015), the Florida Museum's *Historical Archaeology Ceramic Type Collection* (2019), and the BLM/SHA *Historic Glass Bottle and Identification and Information* (Lindsey 2020). Artifact dating and identification were based on the following sources: The Clorox Company (2019); Deetz (1996); The Green Spark Plug Company (2018); Lindsey (2020); Miller et al. (2000); *The New Movie Magazine* (1933); O'Rourke (1991); South (1977); and Visser (1997).

The same attributes were recorded for all artifacts, including: count; material (i.e., the main material composition of the artifact); class, type, and object. The object was often difficult to determine given the fragmentary nature of artifacts. Additional group-specific attributes were recorded as appropriate.

Identical, or nearly identical, artifacts within a provenience were grouped together under the same catalog number (note: The catalog number is the bag number followed by artifact number.) For example, all the window glass fragments within a single bag number (i.e., all from the same provenience) would be given the same artifact number. Whenever possible, mendable artifacts were grouped together. An attempt was made to classify all historic ceramics according to published pottery types (e.g., whiteware, pearlware, stoneware). Those sherds not easily recognized were assigned a descriptive name based on surface treatment and paste. Diagnostic ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts were used to estimate dates for site activities.

Historic artifacts were classified using Orser's (1988) functional typology (Table 5-1), which provides a means for interpreting the function of specific historic artifact classes. Within Orser's system, historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type and function, when possible. One additional category (6 Unknown) was added to the functional typology to better capture unidentified artifacts. An additional subcategory was added to the labor category (5c Household) to capture artifacts used during household work (e.g., cleaning products).



**Table 5-1. Functional Typology (Modified from Orser 1988)**

1. Foodways	
	a. Procurement – Ammunition, fishhooks, fishing weights, etc.
	b. Preparation – Baking pans, cooking vessels, large knives, etc.
	c. Service – Fine earthenware, flatware, tableware, etc.
	d. Storage – Coarse earthenware, stoneware, glass bottles, canning jars, bottle stoppers, etc.
	e. General Foodways – Unidentified glass and ceramic containers
	f. Floral – Nut shells, seeds, fruit pits, phytoliths, pollen
	g. Faunal – Animal bones, antlers, horns, shells and other remains.
2. Clothing	
	a. Fasteners – Buttons, eyelets, snaps, hooks, eyes, etc.
	b. Manufacture – Needles, pins, scissors, thimbles, etc.
	c. Other – Shoe leather, metal shoe shanks, clothes hangers, etc.
3. Household/Structural	
	a. Architectural/Construction – Nails, flat glass, spikes, mortar, bricks, slate, etc.
	b. Hardware – Hinges, tacks, nuts, bolts, staples, hooks, brackets, etc.
	c. Furnishings/Accessories – Stove parts, furniture pieces, lamp parts, fasteners, etc.
4. Personal	
	a. Medicinal – Medicine bottles, droppers, etc.
	b. Cosmetic – Hairbrushes, hair combs, jars, etc.
	c. Recreational – Smoking pipes, toys, musical instruments, souvenirs, etc.
	d. Monetary – Coins, etc.
	e. Decorative – Jewelry, hairpins, hatpins, spectacles, etc.
	f. Other – Pocketknives, fountain pens, pencils, ink wells, etc.
5. Labor	
	a. Agricultural – Barbed wire, horse shoes, harness buckles, hoes, plow blades, scythe blades, etc.
	b. Industrial – Tools, etc.
	c. Household – Household cleaning products, clothes iron, etc.
6. Miscellaneous	
	a. Automotive – Car/vehicle components
	b. Unknown – Functionally unidentifiable or unassignable artifacts

### 5.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Given the APE's proximity to several mapped historic occupations, it was expected that at least one rural domestic/agricultural site dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century would be encountered. As noted in Section 3.3, historic mapping revealed one farmstead dating to at least the turn of the twentieth century within the APE and immediately south/southeast of the emergency spillway. At the outset of this investigation, it was unclear if archaeological deposits associated with this historic occupation would have survived the construction of the dam and spillway in the 1970s. Mid-twentieth century mapping suggested at least two possible dwellings within the

immediate vicinity of the APE's western and northern boundaries, though it was not clear if deposits associated with these occupations would fall within the APE. It was likewise expected that prehistoric sites may be present within the APE, particularly southeast of the dam where Piney Run follows along its natural channel. Depending upon local topographic and hydrological conditions, it was thought that prehistoric sites may be located on the broad floodplain and any adjacent terraces.

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## 6.0 RESULTS

In total, 217 STPs were excavated, resulting in the recovery of one prehistoric artifact and 242 historic artifacts and the identification of three historic road traces and four archaeological sites (Figure 6-1). The following discussion addresses general field conditions, soil profiles, and testing results before describing the four newly identified archaeological sites in greater detail.

### 6.1 FIELD CONDITIONS

Natural landforms within the APE consist of rolling forested uplands dissected by incised stream valleys with moderately sized floodplains. Throughout the APE, the topographic relief ranges from minor to severe, with slopes greater than 15 percent being very common and significantly limiting STP excavation in many areas.

West of Piney Run, the north half of the APE consists of gently sloping knolls that rapidly steepen as they approach the Piney Run Reservoir to the north and an unnamed tributary to Piney Run to the south (Figure 6-2). The knolls appear to have been recently used as casual dumping grounds for late historic/modern household and automotive refuse. A disused road, identified as Road Trace 1, tracks north across this portion of the APE, leading from Hollenberry Road to what was once a small cluster of dwellings north of the APE as shown on historic maps (Figure 6-3).

The south half of the APE west of Piney Run consists of a narrow stream valley gradually descending east to Piney Run and steep hillsides rising to the south/southeast (Figure 6-4). A disused road, identified as Road Trace 3, tracks southwest-northeast along the APE's southern margin; initially level with the narrow stream valley, the road rises to the northeast where it becomes incised into the steep side slopes above Piney Run.

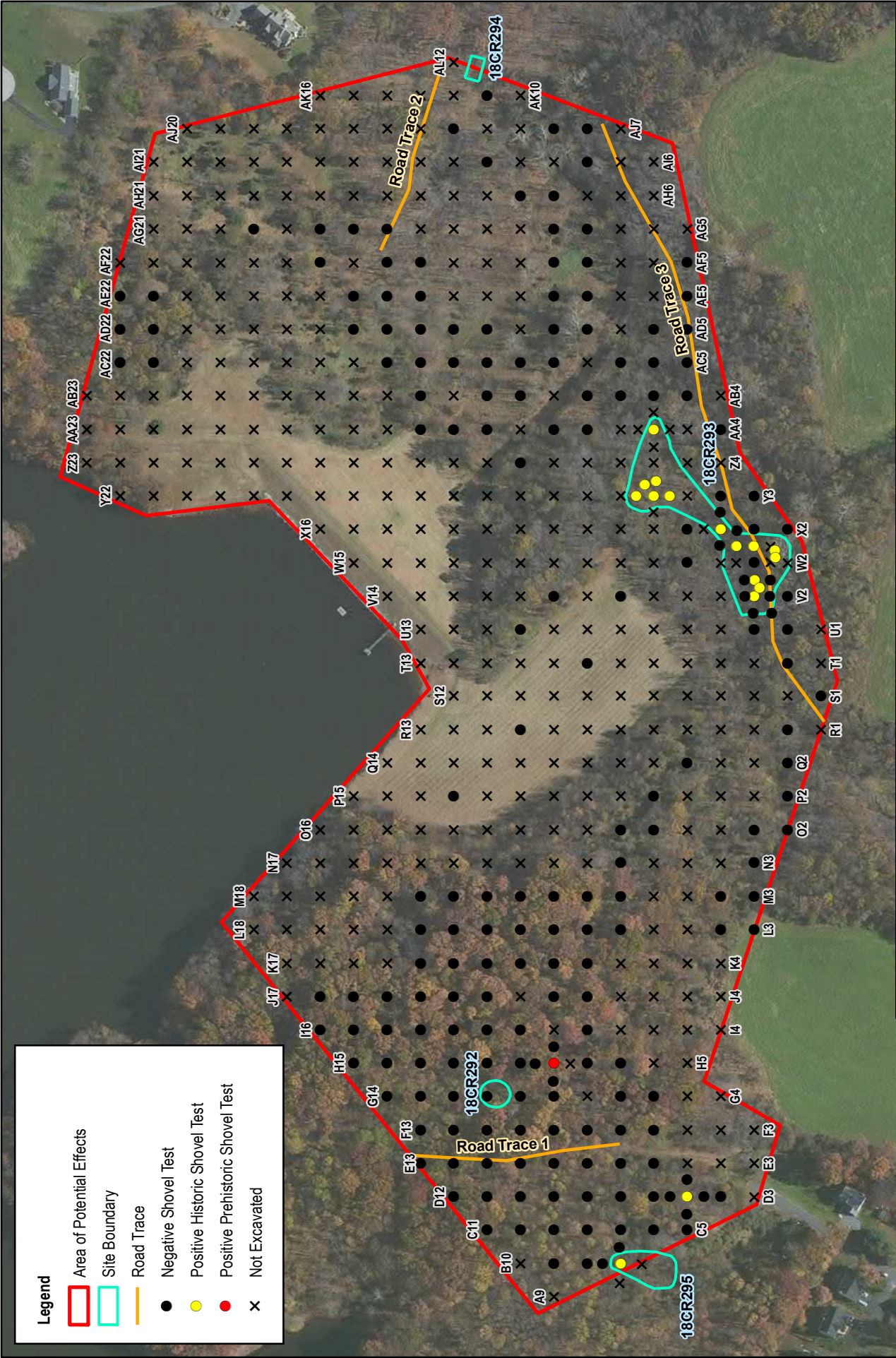
East of Piney Run, the APE consists of a broad floodplain bound by generally steep slopes rising to relatively level summits to the north and east (Figure 6-5). Extensive portions of the floodplain exhibited standing water and appear to be semi-permanent wetlands (Figure 6-6). Another disused road, identified as Road Trace 2, tracks northwest into the APE, stopping abruptly at what initially appeared to be a natural, gently sloping stream terrace (Figure 6-7). Subsequent review of as-built construction documents associated with Piney Run Dam indicated that this terrace was entirely artificial and used as a soil borrow/wasting area.

Large portions of the APE exhibit significant prior ground disturbance. Disturbances include the dam embankment and abutments; the emergency spillway west of the dam; the impact basin where the reservoir's outflow pipe discharges into a modified channel; borrow areas identified as "Borrow I" and "Borrow II" on Figure 3-13; buried infrastructure/utilities; and access roads leading to both of the dam's abutments (Figures 6-8 through 6-11). In general, STPs were not excavated in areas of prior disturbance, though some tests were placed within "Borrow I" and "Borrow II" (collocated with the emergency spillway) to characterize soils and determine the presence of any potentially intact buried surfaces (i.e., undisturbed strata with archaeological remnants of historic and/or prehistoric activities).

### 6.2 SHOVEL TESTING

Shovel testing was limited by excessive slopes, large areas of prior ground disturbance, and to a lesser extent, standing water in the vicinity of Piney Run and an unnamed tributary to the west. As a result, more than half of the STPs plotted at 20-m (65.6-ft) intervals across the APE could not be excavated (Figure 6-1).





**Legend**

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Road Trace
- Negative Shovel Test
- Positive Historic Shovel Test
- Positive Prehistoric Shovel Test
- Not Excavated

<p>CLIENT: Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management</p> <p>PROJ: Piney Run Phase I</p> <p>SCALE: 1:3,200</p> <p>SOURCE: ESRI 2019</p> <p>U:\Projects\MD\Piney_Run\1820_GIS\PineyRun_Results_20191227.mxd</p>	<p>TITLE: Survey Results</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">AECOM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876</p> <p>PROJ NO: 60614688</p> <p>FIGURE: 6-1</p>
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Figure 6-2. Sloping Forested Uplands West of Piney Run, Facing Northeast



Figure 6-3. Road Trace 1, Facing South

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-2 and 6-3		
SCALE	N/A		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics						





Figure 6-4. Unnamed Stream Valley West of Piney Run, Facing South



Figure 6-5. Piney Run Floodplain, Facing Southeast

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I			PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-4 and 6-5
SOURCE	N/A		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics					





Figure 6-6. Wetlands on Piney Run Floodplain, Facing Southeast



Figure 6-7. Road Trace 2, Facing Southeast

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-6 and 6-7		
SCALE	N/A		<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics						





Figure 6-8. Piney Run Dam, Facing East



Figure 6-9. Emergency Spillway, Facing South

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs		
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I			PROJ NO	60614688	
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-8 and 6-9	
SOURCE	N/A		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics						





Figure 6-10. Impact Basin, Facing Southeast



Figure 6-11. Access Road West of Dam, Facing Southwest

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-10 and 6-11
SOURCE	N/A				
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics					



Areas found to be suitable for STP excavation were located in three general areas. West of Piney Run and northwest of its unnamed tributary, a series of wide, relatively level hill summits provided the largest continuous shovel testing area. West of Piney Run and along the southern edge of the APE, the stream valley of the unnamed tributary provided numerous testing opportunities along its floodplain and adjacent terraces. East of Piney Run, shovel testing typically clustered on the Piney Run floodplain and a gently sloping terrace that partially served as soil borrow/wasting area “Borrow I” during the dam’s construction. North of the floodplain, the APE encompassed only a limited area of relatively level hill summits free of dam construction disturbances and suitable for shovel testing.

The center of the APE is dominated by the dam and emergency spillway. A few STPs were excavated on the emergency spillway to characterize stratigraphy and determine if any potentially intact buried surfaces lay beneath more recent fill deposits. However, it was not anticipated that such surfaces would be present, given the significant amount of ground disturbance required to create the emergency spillway. The dam’s construction report noted that 22,500 cubic yards of soil were removed from this area (“Borrow II”) and redistributed in “Borrow I”; this amount of earth moving suggested a minimal possibility for buried surfaces in the emergency spillway (Kerslake ca. 1975).

Soil profiles throughout the APE generally exhibited minor variations that typically corresponded to landform/setting. Three broad profile types emerged, though a small number of STPs associated with the use/occupation of various archaeological features do not fall into these categories; such STPs are addressed in the appropriate site discussions in section 6.4 below.

Stratigraphic profile Type 1 was identified in STPs excavated within upland portions of the APE. These typically revealed the existing surface mineral layer/plowzone (A/Ap horizon) overlying culturally sterile subsoil (B horizon). This A/Ap-B horizon stratigraphic sequence was also documented in some locations along the Piney Run floodplain.

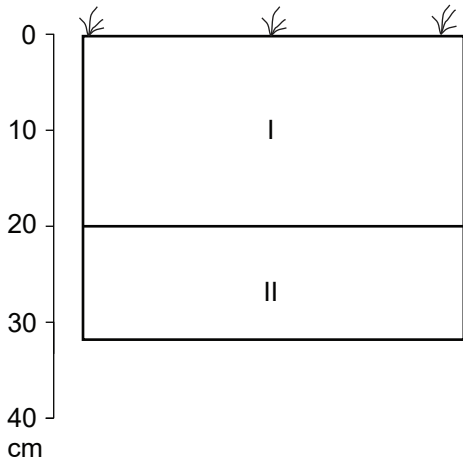
Type 2 was identified in some floodplain STPs where three strata were documented. This stratigraphic sequence is interpreted as the A/Ap horizon atop two distinct components of the B horizon or an A/Ap and B horizon overlying a poorly developed mineral layer (C horizon).

Type 3 was identified in areas of prior significant ground disturbance, primarily along the emergency spillway. This area was selectively ground-truthed to confirm dam construction documentation suggesting a heavily modified ground disturbance. STPs in this area typically revealed a single stratum of fill overlying the C horizon. Representative profiles are illustrated in Figure 6-12.

### 6.3 ARTIFACTS

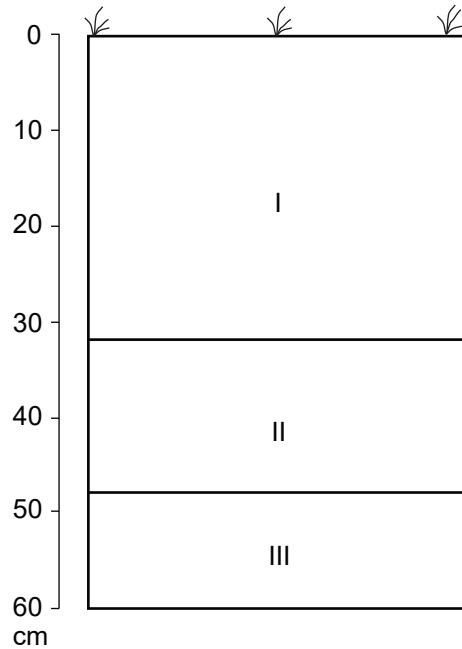
One prehistoric artifact and 242 historic artifacts were recovered during this investigation (Table 6-1). Of these, 13 were collected from the ground surface, while the remaining 230 were recovered from 17 STPs. All artifacts were recovered west of Piney Run and primarily near the southern and western boundaries of the APE. Miscellaneous historic artifacts, dominated by unidentifiable glass and iron, were most common (n=89; 36.6 percent), closely followed by historic foodways (n=77; 31.7 percent) and household/structural (n=72; 29.6 percent) material. Significantly lower quantities of labor, personal, and prehistoric artifacts comprise the remainder of the assemblage.

Type 1, STP H-11



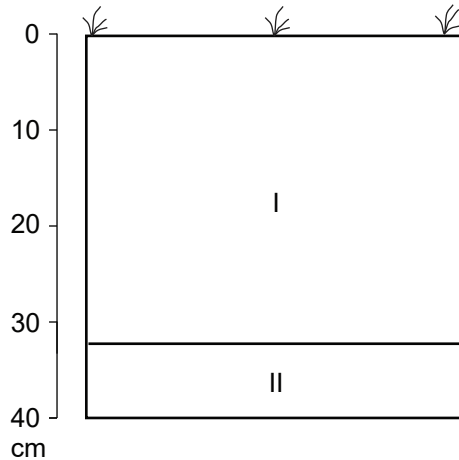
I = Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silt loam Ap horizon  
 II = Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam B horizon

Type 2, STP AG-8



I = Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam A horizon  
 II = Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam B horizon  
 III = Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silty clay loam B or C horizon

Type 3, STP R-10



I = Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) loam fill  
 II = Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) channery silty clay loam C horizon


CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Representative STP Profiles
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	As Shown		FIGURE	6-12
SOURCE	N/A		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics				



Table 6-1. Artifact Summary

STP	Group						Count
	Foodways	Household/ Structural	Labor	Miscellaneous	Personal	Prehistoric	
Surface	11		1		1		13
AA-6	1	1		49			51
B-7	1	3					4
D-5	1						1
H-9						1	1
V-3	17	6		1			24
V-3 E10		2		1			3
V-3 E5 S2.5		2					2
W-3 E10	2						2
W-3 E10 N10		3	1	4			8
W-3 E2.5 S12.5		1					1
W-3 W7.5 S12.5		1		2			3
X-4		2					2
Y-6	1	1					2
Y-6 8E 10S	23	35		16			74
Y-6 N10		3		2			5
Y-6 N5 E5	3	7		9			19
Y-6 S10	17	5		5	1		28
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>243</b>

Of these, 241 historic artifacts are associated with three newly identified archaeological sites and will be discussed with the site descriptions below. The remaining historic artifact and the prehistoric artifact are isolated finds. The isolated historic artifact is part of an ironstone plate (1842-1930) identified in STP D-5. This STP is located near several push piles northwest of Hollenberry Road in an area used for modern refuse disposal. The push piles, likely created when this part of Hollenberry Road was repurposed for dam access, signify high levels of local disturbance. This artifact cannot be attributed to a particular historic occupation, as it could derive from one of several nearby former residences. Furthermore, it has likely been redistributed when Hollenberry Road was modified. Site 18CR295 is the closest known historic occupation, but it is located over 40 m (131 ft) away. Several other historic occupations are known to have existed nearby, any one of which may have disposed of the artifact as roadside refuse.

The single prehistoric artifact is a tertiary quartz flake identified in STP H-9, located on a gently sloping hill summit. Radial STP excavation and a pedestrian inspection of the surrounding area revealed no additional artifacts or any ideal landforms (e.g., stream terrace) where lithic maintenance/production would have been likely. Dent and Jirikowic (1994) identified a quartz flake on a nearby hillslope, but this artifact was located over 100 m (328 ft) away. While these two isolates indicate prehistoric activities in the vicinity, no evidence for a definitive habitation, resource procurement, or lithic reduction site was identified.

## 6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Four newly identified archaeological sites were recorded during this survey: 18CR292 is an early twentieth century refuse pit; 18CR293 is an early nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead; 18CR294 is a likely nineteenth century spring box; and 18CR295 is a possible nineteenth century domestic occupation. Each site is described in greater detail below.

## 6.4.1 18CR292

Site 18CR292 is located in the northwest portion of the APE, immediately southeast of STP G-11 (Figures 6-1 and 6-13). The surrounding landform consists of a series of forested hill summits gradually descending north toward what is now a submerged hollow along the Piney Run stream valley (Figure 6-14). This portion of the APE contains a widely dispersed scatter of discarded metal, glass, plastic, and rubber materials, most of which appear to date to the second half of the twentieth century (Figure 6-15). Site 18CR292 is situated approximately 40 m (131 ft) east of Road Trace 1 and encompasses 0.02 ha (0.05 ac).

This site is defined by Feature 1, a lobe-shaped pit measuring up to 5.5 m (18 ft) long by 2.5 m (8.2 ft) wide and extending up to 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface (Figures 6-16 and 6-17). Exhibiting slumping sides and amorphous contours, Feature 1 was littered with discarded glass bottles, unidentifiable iron fragments, automotive parts, and a few historic ceramics. Probing the sides of the feature revealed no structural elements which, together with its overall shape and contents, indicated that it did not likely represent a cellar pit repurposed as a trash disposal site. A scatter of glass bottles extended outward approximately 1 meter (3.3 ft) from Feature 1. Pedestrian and subsurface investigations of the surrounding area revealed no additional archaeological features or deposits or any indication of a sustained historic occupation.

Feature 1 contained hundreds of glass bottles/vessel glass fragments, large pieces of metal (e.g., automotive parts), and other generic refuse. No architectural artifacts were found in the feature. Due to the overwhelming quantity of material, a sample of well preserved, diagnostic artifacts was collected for analysis (Figure 6-18). Preference was given to representative intact/mostly intact glass bottles and single examples of the observed ceramic ware types (Table 6-2).

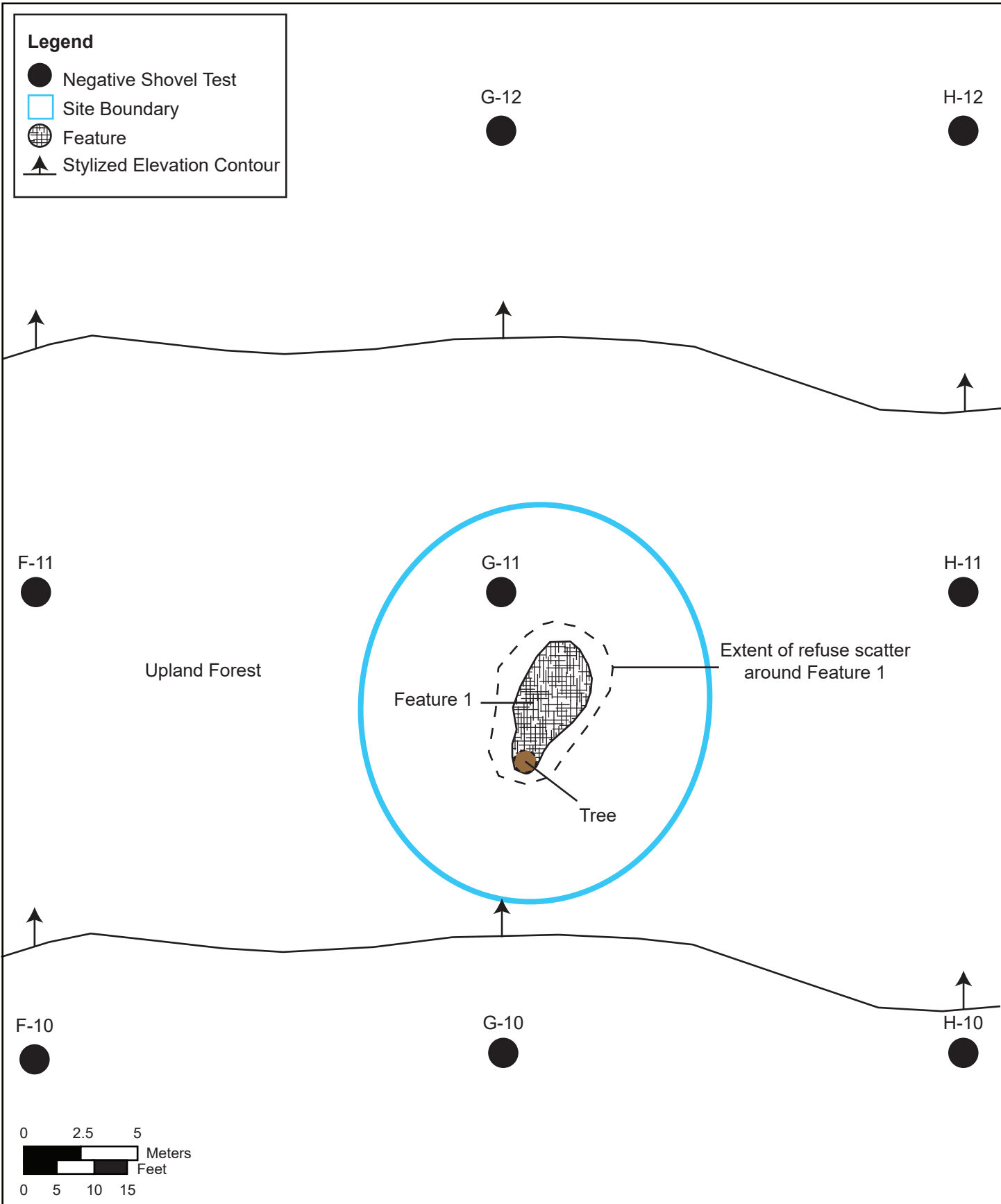
**Table 6-2. 18CR292 Artifact Summary**

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Date Range	Count
Foodways	General Foodways	Hazel Atlas Bottle, Likely Shoe Polish	1923-1982	1
		Hazel Atlas Medicinal/Cosmetic Bottle	1923-1982	1
	Service	Ironstone	1842-1930	1
		Milk Glass	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C.+	1
		Decalcomania Hotel Ware	1890+	1
	Storage	Hazel Atlas Mustard Jar	1923-1982	1
		Cap Seat Milk Bottle	1892+	1
		Coca-Cola Bottle, Westminster Plant	1920-1957	1
		Albany Slip Stoneware	1805-1920	1
		Albany/Bristol Slip Stoneware	1890-1920	1
Labor	Household	Clorox Bottle	1933-1936	1
Personal	Cosmetic	Dr. Ellis Waving Fluid Bottle	1920s-1940s	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>12</b>



**Legend**

- Negative Shovel Test
- Site Boundary
- ⊕ Feature
- ▲ Stylized Elevation Contour



CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	N/A
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGL\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460_Graphics	



TITLE		18CR292 Site Plan	
		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
		PROJ NO	60614688
		FIGURE	6-13



Figure 6-14. 18CR292 Terrain Overview, Facing West



Figure 6-15. Modern Surficial Refuse near 18CR292, Facing East

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-14 and 6-15		
SCALE	N/A					
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics			<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			





Figure 6-16. 18CR292, Feature 1, Facing East



Figure 6-17. 18CR292, Feature 1, Facing South

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-16 and 6-17		
SCALE	N/A					
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics			<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			





Top Row: Decalcomania Hotel Ware (1.01); Plain Ironstone (1.02); Albany/Bristol Slip Stoneware (1.04)  
 Bottom Row: Dr. Ellis Waving Fluid Bottle (1.07); Coca-Cola Bottle (1.06); Medicinal/Cosmetic Bottle (1.10)

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	TITLE	18CR292 Representative Artifacts	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	As Shown			FIGURE
SOURCE	N/A		<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics				



The functional categories of the artifact sample are reflective of the majority of artifacts identified within Feature 1. While miscellaneous metal and glass objects were observed, most of the Feature 1 assemblage consisted of glass bottles/bottle fragments similar in function, age, and manufacturer to those shown in Table 6-2. Collected and uncollected artifacts from Feature 1 predominantly derive from domestic uses, with discarded storage, medicinal, cleaning, and cosmetic bottles the most common types. Service and storage ceramics were observed in starkly lesser quantities alongside a few car parts and unidentified metal fragments. The distribution of functional groups makes it clear that Feature 1 was predominantly used as a domestic refuse pit.

The manufacturing periods of the artifact sample shown in Table 6-2 are reflective of the uncollected diagnostic materials left in Feature 1. While these periods broadly span the early nineteenth century to the present, they strongly cluster in the first half of the twentieth century. Historic maps/aerial photographs presented in Section 3.3 shows that a small group of dwellings may have been built north of 18CR292 between 1911 and 1943 (Figures 3-6 and 3-7). Feature 1 almost certainly originated as a casual dumping site for one or more of the nonextant residences in this small rural community.

Site 18CR292 represents an early twentieth century refuse disposal pit in the vicinity of several farmsteads that were extant by at least 1943 according to aerial photography (Figure 3-7). Presumably, 18CR292 was sited at a distance from these occupations to consolidate refuse in a spatially segregated area; the large concentration of glass artifacts may reflect intentionally keeping this sharp, hazardous debris away from pedestrian and vehicular traffic. However, because the site is located so far from each of the farmstead's historically mapped dwellings, it is unclear if it was the disposal site for one or more of these occupations. Though the assemblage is reflective of some consumer habits attributable to a local community, the site cannot be more particularly associated with a given dwelling or family at this time. This limits the site's information potential and, given the sampling strategies used during the current survey, it is unlikely that additional excavation will yield potentially significant deposits.

Given that the site cannot be definitively attributed to a given historic occupation, together with its limited potential to yield additional significant information, AECOM recommends 18CR292 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.

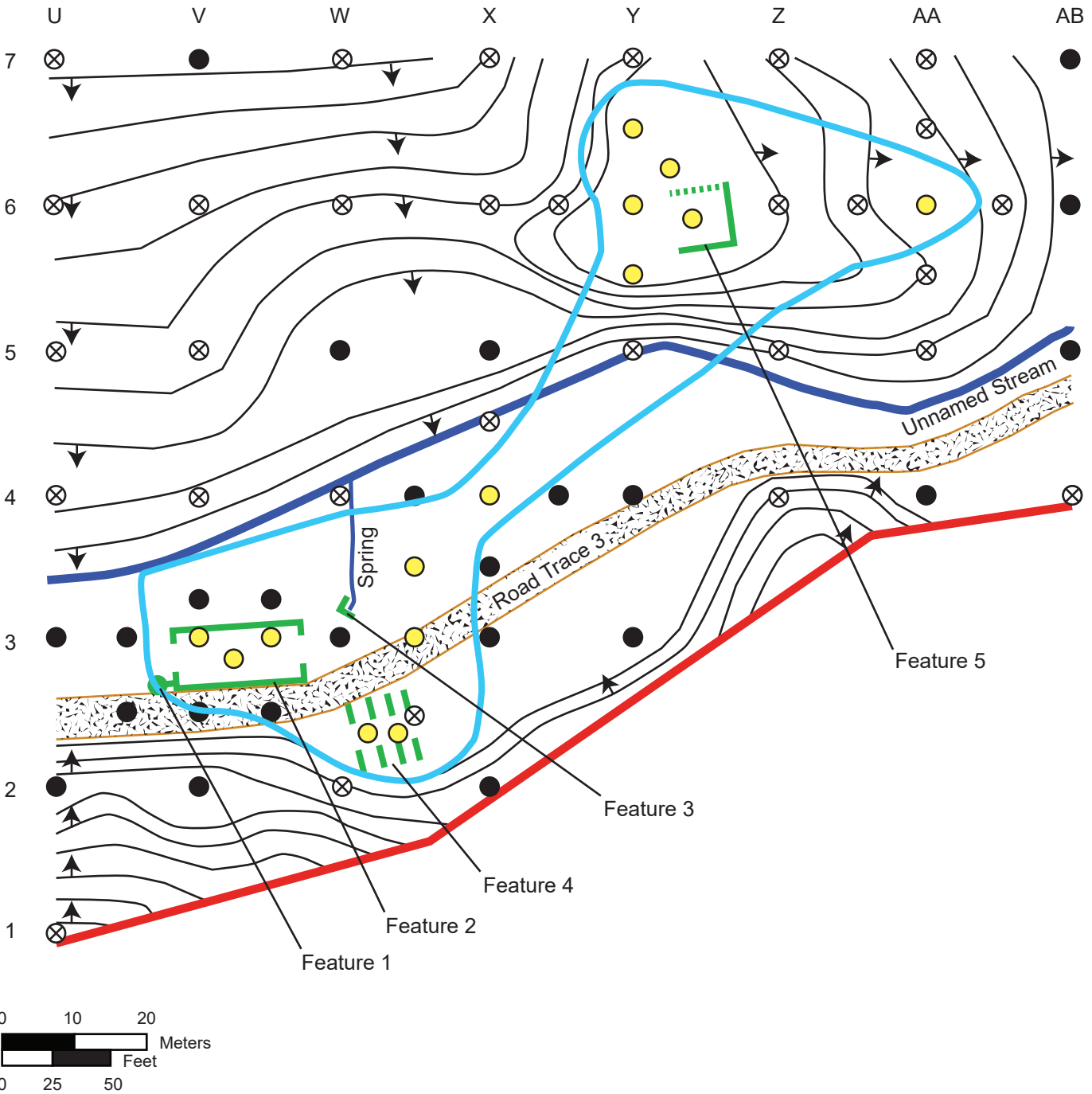
#### 6.4.2 18CR293

Site 18CR293 is located in the south-central portion of the APE, southeast of the emergency spillway within the small, forested valley of an unnamed Piney Run tributary (Figures 6-1 and 6-19). The site corresponds to the historic farmstead shown in the southcentral part of the APE on historic maps and aerial photographs presented in section 3.3. The site is organized into two discrete loci on adjacent but distinct landforms (Figures 6-20 and 6-21). Locus A is located on the south side of the unnamed tributary, partially within its floodplain and partially cut into a terrace on the toeslopes rising to the south. Locus B is located on the north side of the unnamed tributary, midway up the hillslopes rising northwest toward the emergency spillway. Road Trace 3 bisects Locus A along the floodplain's southern margin. The site encompasses 0.33 ha (0.83 ac).

The site is defined by five features and a scatter of 224 historic artifacts recovered from 14 STPs. Features 1 through 4, representing an agricultural complex, are located in Locus A, while Feature 5, the remnants of a farmstead dwelling, is located in Locus B. Upon site discovery, the shovel


**Legend**

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Feature
- Negative Shovel Test
- Positive Historic Shovel Test
- Stylized Elevation Contour
- Not Excavated

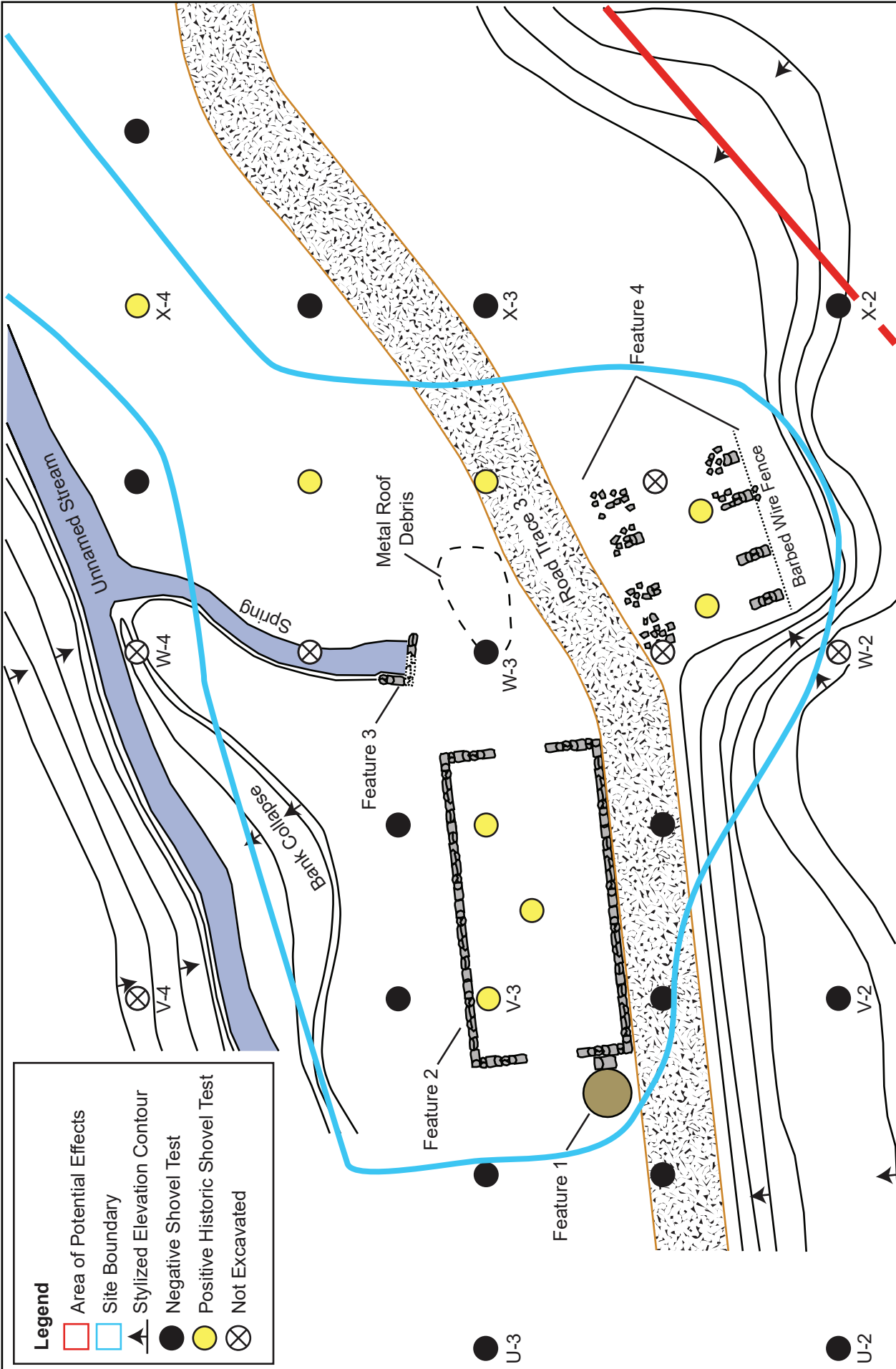


CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	N/A
\\URS\Germantown.us\ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460_Graphics	

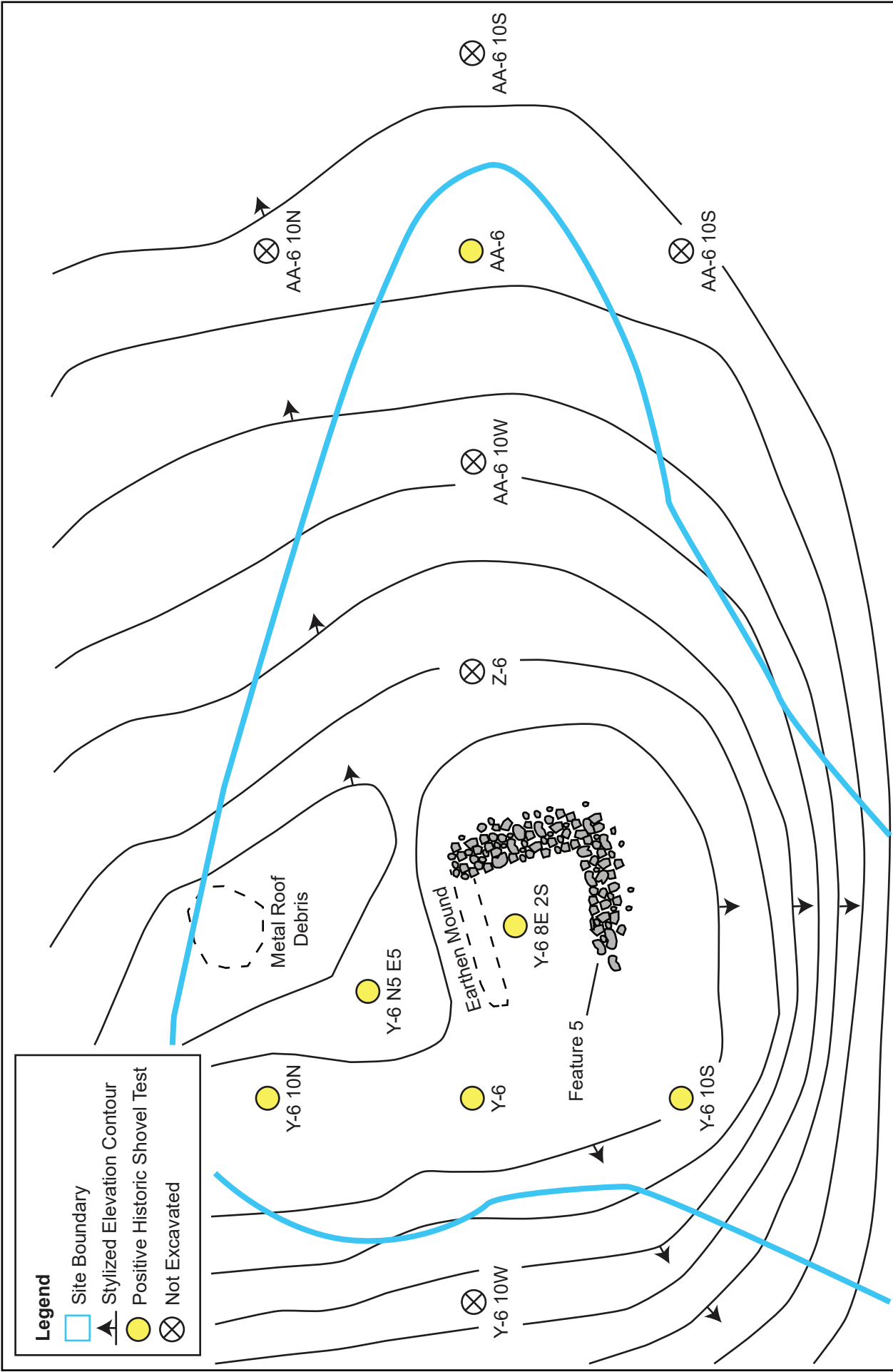


TITLE	18CR293 Site Plan	
	12420 Milestone Center Dr.	PROJ NO 60614688
	Germantown, MD 20876	FIGURE 6-19





CLIENT		Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I	TITLE	
SCALE	As Shown	18CR293, Locus A Plan	
SOURCE	N/A	PROJ NO	
\\URS\germantown.us.le.urs\germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460_Graphics		FIGURE	
		60614688	
		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	
		6-20	



<b>CLIENT</b> Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management <b>PROJ</b> Piney Run Phase I <b>SCALE</b> As Shown <b>SOURCE</b> N/A <small>\\URS\germantown.us\ie.urs\germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&amp;Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460_Graphics</small>		<b>TITLE</b> 18CR293, Locus B Plan <b>PROJ NO</b> 60614688 <b>FIGURE</b> 6-21	
<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			



testing interval was reduced to 10 m (32.8 ft) (as possible) within the vicinity of four features identified in Locus A to define site boundaries and refine artifact distributions. Additional STPs were excavated in judgmental locations to test the interior of particular features and in those locations where landform restrictions precluded excavation at the 10-m (32.8-ft) interval. The topography within Locus B is considerably more restrictive due to excessive slope, allowing only limited 10-m (32.8-ft) interval and judgmental testing within the immediate vicinity of Feature 5.

Site stratigraphy exterior to the features was fairly consistent across both site loci. STPs typically revealed two strata, representing the surface mineral horizon/plowzone (A/Ap horizon) atop the culturally sterile subsoil (B horizon). In several instances, an organic layer (O horizon) overlay the A/Ap horizon. STPs W-3 and Y-6 10S serve as representative examples from Loci A and B, respectively (Figure 6-22). STPs placed within the two continuous foundations, Features 2 and 5, revealed two or more strata of historic fill overlying the B horizon/prepared dirt floors. STPs V-3 5E 2.5S and Y6 8E 2S represent the interiors of Features 2 and 5, respectively (Figure 6-22).

As noted, 18CR293 is visually recognizable as a collection of five structural features organized into geographically and functionally discrete loci. These features are summarized in Table 6-3 and described in greater detail below.

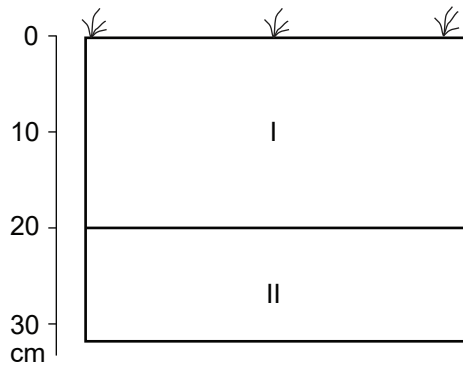
**Table 6-3. 18CR293 Feature Summary**

Locus	Feature No.	Feature Type	Date
A	1	Possible Capped Well	Unknown
	2	Barn Foundation	19 <sup>th</sup> C.
	3	Spring Box	Likely 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
	4	Outbuilding Foundation	Unknown
B	5	Dwelling Foundation	19 <sup>th</sup> C.

Feature 1 is an intact concrete cylinder built at the edge of the unnamed tributary's floodplain where it abuts Road Trace 3 (Figures 6-23 and 6-24). The feature is short, rising less than 1 m (3.3 ft) above the floodplain to an elevation nearly level with the grade of Road Trace 3. Measuring approximately 2.5 m (8.2 ft) in diameter, the feature's upper surface is shallowly dished, forming a broad bowl shape less than 0.15 m (0.5 ft) deep and filled with leaf litter. While the concrete itself is not diagnostic, it features small rounded pebbles in a medium-hard cement matrix which is likely of more recent construction (perhaps early twentieth century) than the stone-built features nearby. The side and upper surfaces are smooth-finished and exhibit no indications that the feature supported a larger structure (e.g., a silo) or mounted machinery. A small concrete-over-stone pad adjoins Feature 1 to the southwest corner of Feature 2, a large barn foundation described below. While Dent and Jirikowic (1994) described this feature as a silo foundation, its uncharacteristically narrow width and the lack of evidence for any kind of superstructure makes this interpretation unlikely. Furthermore, no excessive amounts of brick, tile, concrete, or other materials typically used in silo construction were observed nearby. The 1972 Piney Run Dam and Reservoir site plan (Figure 3-13), the earliest documentation of this feature, identified it as a well, which is more consistent with the feature's size and form. If this is correct, Feature 1 represents a capped well.

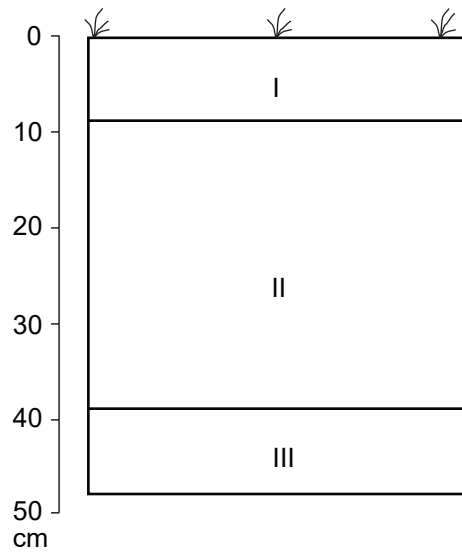
Feature 2 is a large, rectilinear stone foundation representing the predominant building in Locus A (Figures 6-25 and 6-26). Measuring 18.25 m (60 ft) east-west by 9.3 m (30.5 ft) north-south, Feature 2 exhibits mirrored 3-m (10-ft) wide openings on its east and west walls and directly abuts

STP W-3



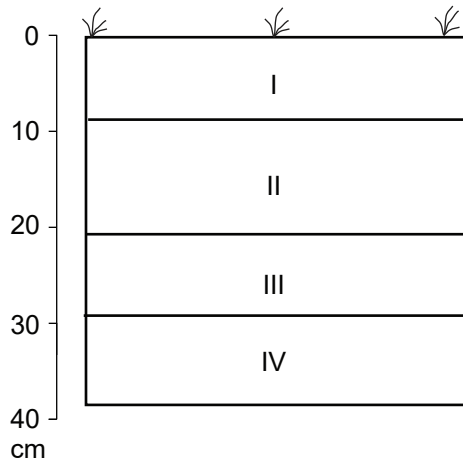
I = Brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam A/Ap horizon  
 II = Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) gravelly silty clay loam B horizon

STP Y-6 10S



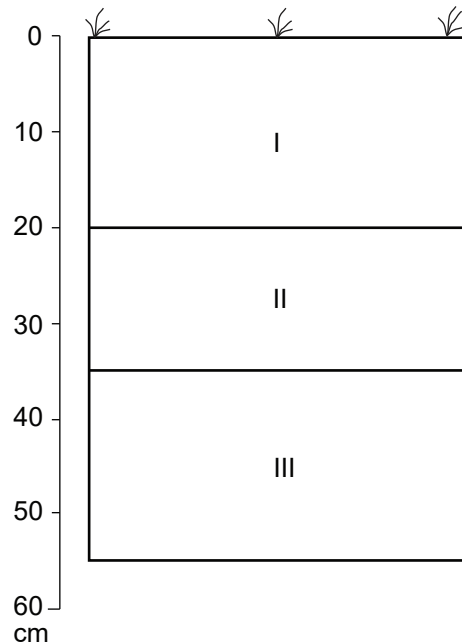
I = Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam O horizon  
 II = Brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam A/Ap horizon  
 III = Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay loam B horizon

STP V-3 5E 2.5S



I = Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam fill  
 II = Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam fill  
 III = Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand fill  
 IV = Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silt loam B horizon or prepared surface

STP Y-6 10S



I = Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam and charcoal fill  
 II = Light reddish brown (5YR 6-3) silt loam and charcoal fill  
 III = Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silt loam B horizon or prepared surface


CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	TITLE 18CR293 Representative STP Profiles   12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURE	6-22
SCALE	As Shown			
SOURCE	N/A			
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics				





Figure 6-23. 18CR293, Feature 1, Facing South



Figure 6-24. 18CR293, Feature 1, Facing North


CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I			PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-23 and 6-24
SOURCE	N/A		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		
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Figure 6-25. 18CR293, Feature 2, Facing West



Figure 6-26. 18CR293, Feature 2, Facing Southeast

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-25 and 6-26
SOURCE	N/A				
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics					



Road Trace 3 along its south wall. The foundation is composed of randomly coursed phyllite and/or schist rubble with several of the individual stones measuring more than 1 m (3.28 ft) in length. Small pockets of lime/sand mortar are still evident in the stonework, though much of it has disintegrated. While the wall fabric generally exhibits few modified stones, each of the exterior corners exhibit massive cut quoins (Figure 6-27). Large remnants of sawn lumber studded in cut nails (manufactured 1790-1910), representing beams or rafters, are strewn about Feature 2. In some locations, the remains of a timber sill plate survive intact on the uppermost course of stonework, featuring cut nails driven into the exterior surface (Figure 6-28). This detail indicates that the feature's superstructure was of frame construction and possibly sheathed in timber siding (e.g., board and batten, lapboard). A large, nearby pile of standing-seam metal panels represents the building's roofing. The feature's size, dimensions, and wide parallel openings indicate that it almost certainly served as a barn, likely built in the style of a small transverse crib/frame barn (Mroszczyk 2007). Along with its shape and dimensions, Feature 2's interpretation as a barn is supported by the 1953 USGS map, which shows it as a Class 2 building (Figure 3-9).

Three STPs were placed within Feature 2, revealing two to three layers of fill atop a sharply distinguished subsoil and/or possible dirt floor. Twenty-nine artifacts were recovered from the interior of Feature 2 (Table 6-4). Most of the artifacts (n=17) are foodways glass fragments, followed by structural (n=10) and unidentified (n=2) artifacts. Given the context of discovery, and the lack of other domestic artifacts, the dominance of foodways glass is not interpreted as representative of domestic activities within Feature 2. The contents of this container glass may have simply been consumed/utilized onsite in the performance of farming duties. Diagnostic artifacts (n=7) are limited to cut and wire nails, suggesting a nineteenth century structure with twentieth century repairs/modifications. As noted above, uncollected cut nails were seen driven into several of the barn's surviving framing members. A review of historic mapping could not corroborate the feature's construction period, as it was not depicted on any available maps/aerial photographs until the mid-twentieth century despite obviously earlier origins.

**Table 6-4. 18CR293, Feature 2 Interior Artifact Summary**

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Date Range	Count
Foodways	General Foodways	Bottle Glass		13
		Indeterminate Hollow Glass		4
Household/Structural	Architectural / Construction	Cut Nail	1790-1910	4
		Indeterminate Nail		2
		Wire Nail	1890+	3
		Window Glass		1
Miscellaneous	Unknown	Indeterminate Flat Glass		1
		Iron Wire		1
<b>Total</b>				<b>29</b>

Feature 3 is located approximately 5 m (16.4 ft) northeast of the northeast corner of Feature 2 and represents an ell-shaped rubble stone and concrete spring box (Figures 6-29 and 6-30). The west side of the ell consists of a 1.3-m (4.25-ft) long, 0.4-m (1.3-ft) wide stone retaining wall built to prevent the surrounding floodplain from slumping into the head of the spring channel. The south side of the ell consists of the 1.1-by-0.75-m (3.6-by-2.5-ft) closed-top spring box flanked by small stone retaining walls. The stonework consists of randomly coursed phyllite and/or schist rubble



Figure 6-27. 18CR293, Feature 2 Quoins, Facing Southwest



Figure 6-28. 18CR293, Feature 2 Stonework and Timber Sill Plate Detail, Facing South

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	TITLE	Project Photographs
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		
SCALE	N/A		
SOURCE	N/A		
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics		<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876
		PROJ NO	60614688
		FIGURES	6-27 and 6-28





Figure 6-29. 18CR293, Feature 3, Facing Southwest



Figure 6-30. 18CR293, Feature 3 Detail, Facing South

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-29 and 6-30		
SCALE	N/A					
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics			<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			

that appears to have been set in highly degraded lime/sand mortar. The stone spring box has been resurfaced with the same kind of concrete used to build Feature 1. No artifacts were found in association with Feature 3, though stone construction similarities shared with Feature 2 suggest a nineteenth century origin. The concrete surfacing presumably indicates twentieth century maintenance. No historic or modern mapping depicts Feature 3.

Feature 4 represents the second building identified in Locus A (Figures 6-31 and 6-32). Built onto a modified terrace above the unnamed tributary's floodplain, Feature 4 is located approximately 10 m (33 ft) southeast of Feature 2 on a slightly different orientation that fronts the southern edge of Road Trace 3. Parallel rows of four stone piers each define the building's footprint. The piers survive in varying states of completeness, with the intact ones each measuring 2.1 m (6.9 ft) north-south by 0.6 m (2 ft) east-west. The pier columns are spaced slightly more than 2 m (6.5 ft) apart and the rows are 4.8 m (15.75 ft) apart, producing a nearly square footprint measuring approximately 9.2 m (30.2 ft) east-west by 9 m (29.5 ft) north-south. Each pier is less than 0.5 m (1.6 ft) tall, built predominantly of phyllite and/or schist fieldstone that was once set in a lime/sand mortar that has heavily decayed.

Two judgmental STPs were placed within Feature 4. One terminated atop a rock impasse, while the other revealed an Ap horizon overlying natural eluvial and subsoil strata (E and B horizons). Four artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon, including one wire nail (1890+), one window glass fragment, and two thick flat glass fragments that may be associated with an automobile/machinery. These few artifacts alone do not provide much commentary on construction period and function, though the proximity to Feature 2 and the absence of domestic material suggests Feature 4 represents an agricultural outbuilding such as a tobacco drying house or other produce storage area. This is suggested by the building's elevated location on a terrace above the floodplain and the use of stone piers, which may have aided in protection from surface water runoff while promoting air circulation. Feature 4's period of construction is unclear, as the use of stone piers could easily date to the nineteenth or early twentieth century. The only map to depict this feature is the 1972 site plan (Figure 3-13), though it is evident on the earliest available aerial photography from 1943 (Figure 3-7).

Feature 5 is a largely collapsed stone foundation for a dwelling situated in Locus B approximately 70 m (230 ft) northeast of Feature 4 (Figures 6-33 and 6-34). The building was sited on a highly constrained, artificially leveled terrace approximately midway up a moderately inclined hillslope rising north above the unnamed tributary. Remnants of the building's foundation were only visible along its east and west sides, with each wall measuring approximately 7.5 m (24.6 ft) long and consisting of disarticulated phyllite/schist rubble. No evidence of the building's west foundation wall was observed, while the north side of the foundation appears to have partially banked into the hillslope. No clearly defined stone structure was visible on the north side, but a linear earthen berm suggests where the north foundation may have been. Approximately midway along this berm, a small concentration of disarticulated bricks may signify the location of a hearth/chimney. A contorted pile of standing seam metal roofing is located 10 m (33 ft) to the north.

One judgmental STP (Y-6 8E 2S) was excavated within Feature 5, revealing two layers of burned fill atop the culturally sterile B horizon (Figure 6-22). The transition between the burned fill and the B horizon is sharp and distinct, a possible indication that the surface of the B horizon served as the dirt floor of a cellar or crawlspace. The extensive quantities of charcoal in the two fill strata suggest the building was destroyed in a fire. Both fill strata also contained significant quantities of finished plaster, suggesting the structure exhibited interior finishing on its walls. Seventy-four





Figure 6-31. 18CR293, Feature 4, Facing Northwest



Figure 6-32. 18CR293, Feature 4 Stone Pier Detail, Facing Southwest

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-31 and 6-32		
SCALE	N/A					
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics			<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			





Figure 6-33. 18CR293, Feature 5, Facing North



Figure 6-34. 18CR293, Feature 5 South Wall, Facing East

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	PROJ NO	60614688
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I		FIGURES	6-33 and 6-34		
SCALE	N/A					
SOURCE	N/A					
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics			<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876			



artifacts were recovered from the interior of Feature 5 (Table 6-5). The proportion of foodways artifacts suggests the building was residential, corroborating historic USGS maps that depicted it as a dwelling. A domestic use is also suggested by the large quantities of finished plaster identified in STP Y-6 8E 2S, as this kind of wall/ceiling surface treatment most likely would appear in a residential context. Diagnostic artifacts, dominated by cut nails, suggest it was built in the nineteenth century but occupied into the twentieth century. Its twentieth century occupancy was clearly documented on USGS maps beginning in 1906, but it does not appear on any available nineteenth century maps. Its omission is likely a product of map scaling and/or cartographic oversight due to the dwelling's isolation. Aerial photographs presented in section 3.3 suggest mid-twentieth century abandonment.

**Table 6-5. 18CR293, Feature 5 Interior Artifact Summary**

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Date Range	Count
Foodways	General Foodways	Bottle Glass		12
		Machined Bottle Glass	1893+	2
	Storage	Canning Jar		2
		Redware		1
		Machined Bottle Glass	1893+	1
		Milkglass Lid Liner	1869+	5
Household/Structural	Architectural/Construction	Window Glass		7
		Cut Nail	1790-1910	20
		Wire Nail	1890+	5
		Mortar		1
		Mortar and Plaster		2
Miscellaneous	Automotive	Spark Plug	1908-1974	1
	Unknown	Glass		13
		Iron		2
<b>Total</b>				<b>74</b>

In total, 224 historic artifacts were recovered from 18CR293 (Table 6-6). Just over 54 percent (n=121) were recovered from the A/Ap Horizon, with the remainder recovered from fill deposits interior to Feature 2 (n=29) and Feature 5 (n=74) as described above. Almost 80 percent of the artifacts (n=179) were found in Locus B, while just over 20 percent (n=45) originated in Locus A. This discussion will first present the assemblage as a whole before examining the distributions between Loci A and B.

**Table 6-6. 18CR293 Artifact Summary**

Group	Count	Percent
Foodways	64	28.57
Household/Structural	69	30.80
Labor	1	0.45
Miscellaneous	89	39.73
Personal	1	0.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Miscellaneous artifacts are the most common and represent almost 40 percent (n=89) of the site assemblage. These artifacts lack functionally diagnostic traits and include unidentifiable fragments of glass (n=73), iron (n=13), and leather (n=3).

Household/structural artifacts represent just over 30 percent (n=69) of the assemblage and include cut (n=25), wire (n=11), and indeterminate nails (n=9), window glass (n=20), mortar and plaster (n=2), a piece of mortar, and a nut/bolt.

Foodways artifacts account for 28.5 percent of the assemblage (n=64) and consist of glass (n=45), ceramic (n=17), and metal (n=2) artifacts. Foodways glass includes bottle glass (n=34), indeterminate hollow glass (n=6), and milkglass lid liners (n=5). While most of the bottle glass was unidentifiable, individual fragments of a beer/soda bottle, a beer/alcohol/wine bottle, a cosmetic/medicinal bottle, and a possible poison bottle were recovered. Foodways ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), redware (n=3), and single examples of Astbury, ironstone, North American stoneware, and hard paste porcelain. Nine foodways ceramics exhibited decoration, including overglaze painted creamware in a feather motif (n=4), painted pearlware (n=2), slip decorated pearlware in a checkerboard pattern (n=2), and a piece of molded (paneled) porcelain. Ceramic service wares (n=13) were more common than storage wares (n=4), though specific ceramic objects could only be identified in a few cases (one saucer and four coffee/tea cup fragments). Lastly, the foodways metal artifacts are represented by two aluminum canning jar lids.

The remainder of the 18CR293 assemblage consists of single examples of labor and personal artifacts. The sole labor artifact is a fragment of barbed wire, while the personal artifact is a white ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment.

Sixty temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from 18CR293, including metal (n=38), ceramic (n=12), and glass (n=10) artifacts (Table 6-7). Diagnostic metal artifacts include cut (n=25) and wire (n=11) nails alongside single examples of barbed wire and an Albert Champion spark plug. Diagnostic ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), and single examples of ironstone and Astbury. Diagnostic glass artifacts include milkglass (n=5), machine-made glass (n=4), and solarized glass (n=1) and machine-made glass. The single Astbury fragment is the only artifact definitively produced in the early to mid-eighteenth century. As a very early outlier, this artifact is probably indicative of a family heirloom or otherwise curated object, rather than a contemporaneous historic occupation. The prevalence of cut nails indicates that much of the onsite building activities likely occurred during the nineteenth century. The prevalence of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century ceramics indicates that the site's domestic component originated around this time. Later artifacts suggest that the site was occupied into at least the early twentieth century, but it is currently unclear when the site was abandoned. It is clear from the historic record that occupation ceased by at least the early 1970s when Piney Run Dam was constructed, but the lack of diagnostic artifacts definitively produced from the mid-twentieth century onward suggests an earlier period of abandonment.

**Table 6-7. 18CR293 Diagnostic Artifacts**

Artifact	Date Range	Count
Astbury	1720-1750	1
Creamware	1762-1820	2
Creamware, Overglaze Painted	1765-1815	4
Pearlware, Painted, China Glaze	1775-1810	1



Artifact	Date Range	Count
Pearlware	1775-1840	3
Cut Nail	1790-1910	25
Ironstone	1842-1930	1
Milkglass Lid Liner	1869+	5
Solarized Glass	1880-1920	1
Barbed Wire	1887+	1
Wire Nail	1890+	11
Machine-Made Glass	1893+	4
Albert Champion Spark Plug	1908-1974	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>

The artifacts' horizontal distribution signifies the way in which 18CR293 was utilized as a farmstead, reflecting a clear division of domestic and agricultural/utilitarian spaces. The artifact signature from Locus A is much more consistent with utilitarian spaces which, as Features 2 and 4 suggest, likely embodied an agricultural character. Within Locus B, the artifacts are more clearly associated with sustained residential uses. The greatest quantity and variety of artifacts were recovered from Locus B, with substantially fewer and less diverse artifacts originating in Locus A (Table 6-8; Figures 6-35 and 6-36).

**Table 6-8. 18CR293 Artifact Summary by Locus**

Locus	Group	Count	Percent
A	Foodways	19	42.22
	Household/Structural	17	37.78
	Labor	1	2.22
	Miscellaneous	8	17.78
<b>A Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>100.00</b>
B	Foodways	45	25.14
	Household/Structural	52	29.05
	Miscellaneous	81	45.25
	Personal	1	0.56
<b>B Total</b>		<b>179</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Forty-five artifacts were recovered from eight STPs in Locus A (Table 6-9). Foodways artifacts account for just over 42 percent (n=19) of the Locus A assemblage and include bottle (n=14) and indeterminate hollow (n=5) glass. Household/structural artifacts represent nearly 38 percent of the Locus A assemblage (n=17) and include window glass (n=2) along with cut (n=4), wire (n=6), and indeterminate (n=5) nails. Miscellaneous artifacts account for almost 18 percent (n=8) of the assemblage and consist of indeterminate iron (n=5) and glass (n=3) fragments. A single labor artifact accounts for the remainder of the Locus A assemblage and consists of a barbed wire fragment.



Figure 6-35. 18CR293, Locus A Representative Artifacts  
**Top Row:** Barbed Wire (10.20); Cut Nail (16.01); Wire Nail (8.02)  
**Bottom Row:** Possible Poison Bottle Glass (9.01); Cosmetic/Medicinal Bottle Glass (9.02);  
 Square Bottle Glass (9.08); Possible Automotive Glass (17.01)



Figure 6-36. 18CR293, Locus B Representative Artifacts  
**Top Row:** Cut Nail (11.18); Wire Nail (11.25); Spark Plug (11.28)  
**Middle Row:** Soda Bottle Glass (11.01); Lid Liner (11.03); Solarized Glass (13.03); Olive Green Glass (15.13)  
**Bottom Row:** Creamware (15.02); Astbury (15.08); Pearlware (15.14); Ironstone (15.07); Tobacco Pipe Bowl (15.12)

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management	TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I			
SCALE	As Shown			
SOURCE	N/A			
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics		<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO 60614688 FIGURES 6-35 and 6-36



**Table 6-9. 18CR293, Locus A Artifact Summary**

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Date Range	Count
Foodways	General Foodways	Bottle Glass		14
		Indeterminate Hollow Glass		5
Household / Structural	Architectural / Construction	Window Glass		2
		Cut Nail	1790-1910	4
		Indeterminate Nail		5
		Wire Nail	1890+	6
Labor	Agricultural	Barbed Wire	1887+	1
Miscellaneous	Unknown	Glass		3
		Iron		5
<b>Total</b>				<b>45</b>

The foodways artifacts show very little diversification, with all artifacts representing bottle or unidentified hollow glass fragments. This is not suggestive of a domestic functional component, where ceramic and personal artifacts may be expected, and instead may be a product of casual disposal and/or use/consumption during the performance of nondomestic activities. Furthermore, the very limited quantities and functional diversity of the remainder of the Locus A assemblage are consistent with expectations for a cluster of outbuildings. While the artifacts do not directly suggest an agricultural function (excepting perhaps the barbed wire), Features 2 and 4 were almost certainly built as barns/sheds on the basis of their structural traits and the identification of Feature 2 as a Class 2 building on the 1953 USGS map.

Eleven diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus A, including six wire nails (1890+), four cut nails (1790-1910), and one piece of barbed wire (1887+). These are in addition to the numerous, uncollected cut nails identified in the surviving timbers within and adjacent to Feature 2. The diagnostic artifact assemblage within Locus A indicates that it likely originated in the nineteenth century, with repairs/modifications extending into the twentieth century.

One hundred seventy-nine historic artifacts were recovered from six STPs in Locus B (Table 6-10). Miscellaneous artifacts are most common (n=81), followed by household/structural (n=52), foodways (n=45), and personal (n=1) artifacts.

**Table 6-10. 18CR293, Locus B Artifact Summary**

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Count
Foodways	General Foodways	Unidentified Bottle Glass	18
		Indeterminate Hollow Glass	1
	Service	Porcelain	1
		Creamware	6
		Astbury	1
		Ironstone	1
		Pearlware	4
		Canning Jar Lid	2
	Storage	Redware	3
		Stoneware	1

Group	Subgroup	Artifact	Count
Foodways	Storage	Bottle Glass	2
		Milkglass Lid Liner	5
Household/Structural	Architectural/Construction	Window Glass	18
		Cut Nail	21
		Wire Nail	5
		Indeterminate Nail	4
		Mortar	1
		Mortar and Plaster	2
	Hardware	Bolt/Nut	1
Miscellaneous	Automotive	Spark Plug	1
	Unknown	Glass	70
		Iron	7
		Leather Strap	3
Personal	Recreational	Ball Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>179</b>

Miscellaneous artifacts account for over 45 percent of the Locus B assemblage (n=81) and include unidentifiable glass (n=70) and iron (n=7) objects, along with three pieces of a leather strap and a single spark plug. Household/structural artifacts represent just over 29 percent (n=52) of the assemblage and include cut (n=21), wire (n=5), and indeterminate (n=4) nails, window glass (n=18), mortar and plaster (n=2), mortar (n=1), and a bolt/nut (n=1).

Foodways artifacts represent just over 25 percent (n=45) of the assemblage and include glass (n=26), ceramic (n=17), and metal (n=2) artifacts. Foodways glass includes bottle (n=20) and indeterminate hollow (n=1) glass alongside milkglass lid liners (n=5). Foodways ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), redware (n=3), and single examples of Astbury, ironstone, North American stoneware, and hard paste porcelain. Nine foodways ceramics exhibited decoration, including overglaze painted creamware in a feather motif (n=4), painted pearlware (n=2), slip decorated pearlware in a checkerboard pattern (n=2), and a piece of molded (paneled) porcelain. Ceramic service wares (n=13) were more common than storage wares (n=4), though specific ceramic objects could only be identified in a few cases (one saucer and four coffee/tea cup fragments). The foodways metal artifacts are represented by two aluminum canning jar lids.

Lastly, the sole personal artifact is a white ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment. This artifact is undecorated and too fragmented to determine pipe bore diameter.

The Locus B assemblage is consistent with expectation for a domestic occupation. The foodways artifacts are relatively robust given the limited amount of excavation and speak to food storage and service activities. The relatively higher amount of window glass is also suggestive of a residence, as is the extensive amount of plaster discarded from judgmental STP Y-6 8E 2S. These plaster fragments exhibited finished surfaces, suggesting wall or ceiling applications far more typical of a dwelling than any other farmstead building. The pipe bowl fragment adds a narrow but important recreational dimension to the assemblage, creating a fuller image of the occupants' cultural behaviors.



Forty-nine diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Locus B, including metal (n=27), ceramic (n=12), and glass (n=10) artifacts (Table 6-11). Diagnostic metal includes cut (n=21) and wire (n=5) nails as well as a single Albert Champion spark plug. Diagnostic ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), and single examples of ironstone and Astbury. Diagnostic glass includes milkglass (n=5), machine-made (n=4), and solarized (n=1) fragments.

**Table 6-11. 18CR293, Locus B Diagnostic Artifacts**

Artifact	Date Range	Count
Astbury	1720-1750	1
Creamware	1762-1820	2
Creamware, Overglaze Painted	1765-1815	4
Pearlware, Painted, China Glaze	1775-1810	1
Pearlware	1775-1840	3
Cut Nail	1790-1910	21
Ironstone	1842-1930	1
Milkglass Lid Liner	1869+	5
Solarized Glass	1880-1920	1
Wire Nail	1890+	5
Machine-Made Glass	1893+	4
Albert Champion Spark Plug	1908-1974	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>49</b>

The single piece of Astbury is the only object definitively produced during the early to mid-eighteenth century. As a very early outlier, it is unlikely that this artifact represents a contemporaneous historic occupation within Locus B. Rather, it was probably curated by the site's early occupants, perhaps as a family heirloom or otherwise valued keepsake. Cut nails represent the most common diagnostic artifact from Locus B, all of which were presumably used in the construction of the dwelling (Feature 5). The prevalence of these nails, and the absence of earlier wrought nails, suggests a nineteenth century construction period. This period can be further refined using the Locus B ceramics, most of which were produced in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The cut nails and early ceramics, therefore, collectively suggest Locus B was occupied by the early nineteenth century. Later diagnostics suggest the site was occupied throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth. Only one artifact was definitively produced after 1900, though several have manufacturing periods that extend into the twentieth century. Additional research is needed to resolve Locus B's occupational period, but based on the data available, it appears to have spanned at least the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Site 18CR293 represents an early nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead with well-defined domestic and agricultural/utilitarian use areas. Locus A represents the focal point of agricultural activities, centered on a large barn (Feature 2) and smaller outbuilding (Feature 4), while Locus B exhibits remnants of the farmstead's dwelling (Feature 5) and its domestic epicenter. The site was omitted from nineteenth century maps, possibly due to issues of map scale and/or the farmstead's isolation, but the diagnostic artifacts strongly suggest it originated in the early nineteenth century. While only one artifact definitively produced during the twentieth century was recovered, numerous others have manufacturing endpoints extending well into the twentieth

century. The lack of definitively mid-twentieth century artifacts may be an indication that 18CR293 was no longer occupied by this time, as 1958 and later aerial photography suggests (Figures 3-10 through 12). While it is unclear when the farmstead was abandoned, it may have occurred as the result of a fire, as significant amounts of charcoal were identified in an STP interior to Feature 5.

The site exhibits discrete horizontal artifact patterning reflective of the distribution of its agricultural and domestic features. It likewise possesses good archaeological integrity in terms of both its intact features and artifact deposits. These considerations contribute to the site's research value, as does its broader historical/archaeological context. While nineteenth century farmsteads are a very common site type in Carroll County, relatively few have been documented within the immediate vicinity. A review of the MHT's site files and MEDUSA GIS database revealed that no historic farmsteads have been formally excavated within the Piney Run valley, though several are known to have existed. This suggests that 18CR293 may be able to contribute significant information to local history, not only in terms of rural settlement generally but settlement within the Piney Run valley specifically. Throughout the nineteenth century, historic mapping suggests 18CR293 was isolated from the principal thoroughfares and the larger clusters of farmsteads to the northwest and industries/institutions to the southeast. The aspect of its setting may have driven the site's occupants to adopt particular adaptations to life in a relatively remote location, which could be evident in farming practices, consumer choice, recreational activities, and other behaviors that can leave archaeological traces.

Given the site's integrity, diverse features, meaningful artifact patterning, and research value, AECOM recommends 18CR293 potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. It is recommended that potential ground disturbances associated with this undertaking avoid the site. If avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to formally determine its NRHP eligibility in advance of potential impacts arising from the undertaking.

#### 6.4.3 18CR294

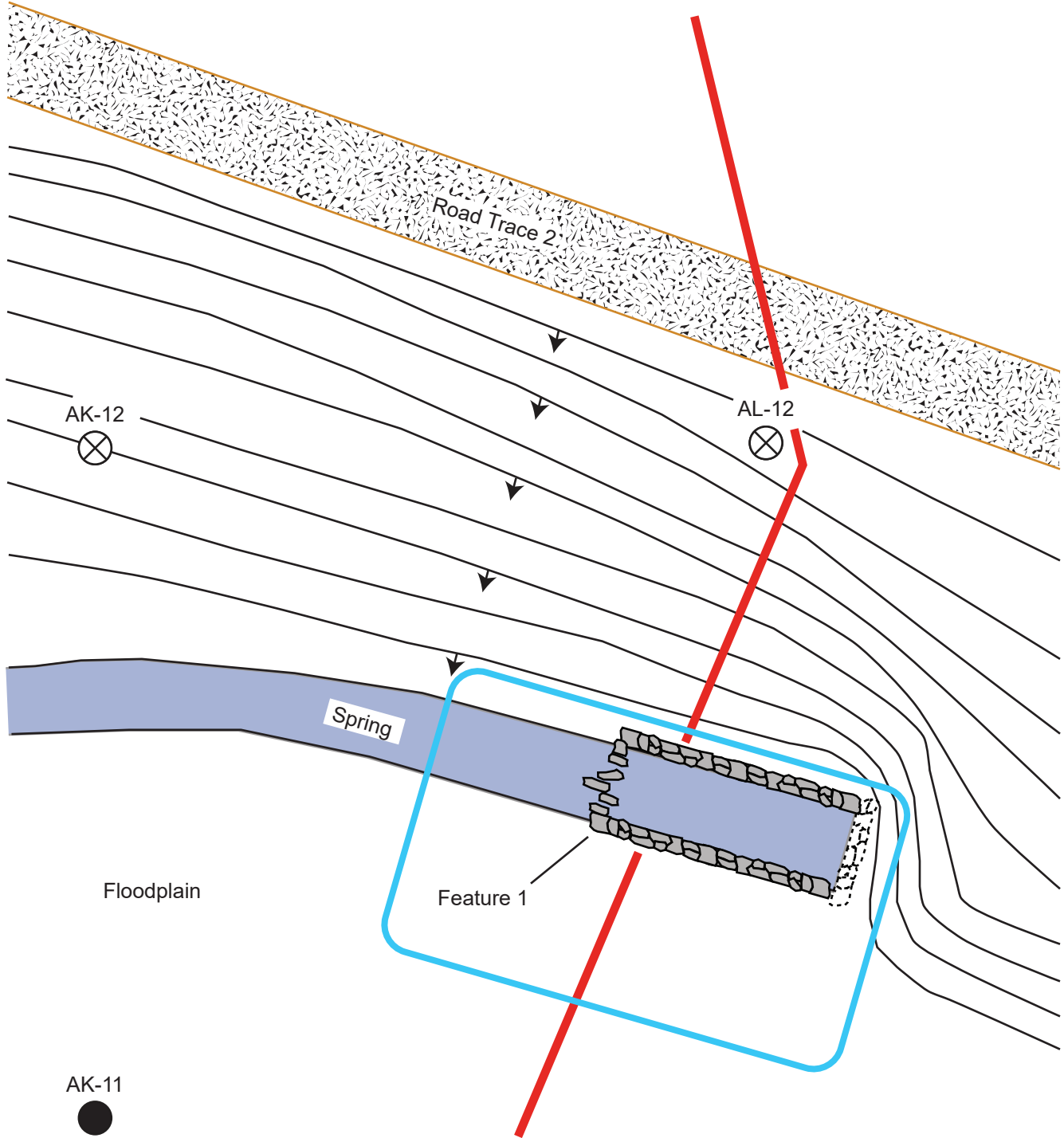
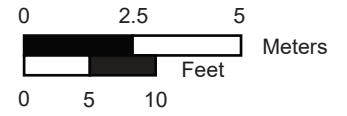
Site 18CR294 is located at the far eastern edge of the APE, immediately southwest of STP AL-12 and partially extending east of the APE (Figures 6-1 and 6-37). The site is centered atop a springhead on the Piney Run floodplain, abutting the steep toeslope of the forested ridges rising to the northeast. Road Trace 2 passes above 18CR294 along an alignment cut into the slopes; there is no trace of any passage leading from the road down to the floodplain to have provided access to the site. The site encompasses 0.01 ha (0.03 ac)

The site is defined by Feature 1, a large, open-top stone spring box constructed around a springhead that emerges on the floodplain at the base of the slopes (Figures 6-38 and 6-39). Measuring 7.5 m (24.6 ft) long and 3.3 m (10.8 ft) wide, the north and east walls of Feature 1 rise up to 1 m (3.3 ft) to meet the grade of the slopes while the south wall rises up to 0.5 m (1.6 ft) to meet the grade of the surrounding floodplain. While these three walls remain intact, the west wall has partially collapsed, allowing the spring to flow through its rubble. The entirety of Feature 1 is constructed of randomly coursed phyllite rubble with some large cut blocks. The stonework appears to have been dry set, though it is possible that it could have been bonded in a lime/sand mortar that has since deteriorated. Feature 1 may have possessed a roof at one time to protect the spring head from leaf litter accumulation, but no evidence for such was observed. The feature's construction materials tentatively suggest a nineteenth century or earlier construction date.



**Legend**

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Negative Shovel Test
- X Not Excavated
- Stylized Elevation Contour



CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	N/A
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460_Graphics	





TITLE	18CR294 Site Plan	
 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60614688
	FIGURE	6-37



Figure 6-38. 18CR294, Feature 1, Facing East



Figure 6-39. 18CR294, Feature 1, Facing Southeast

CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management		TITLE	Project Photographs	
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I			PROJ NO	60614688
SCALE	N/A			FIGURES	6-38 and 6-39
SOURCE	N/A		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		
\\URS\Germantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics					



No artifacts were found at 18CR294, though ground conditions precluded excavation within the vicinity. STPs could not be placed south or west of Feature 1 due to surface water on the floodplain, nor could they be placed north due to excessive slope or east due to the APE boundary. The ground surface was closely inspected for artifacts and cultural features, but no additional resources were identified. This may be expected, as spring boxes were not always sited in the immediate proximity of historic occupations. Rather, these ancillary features had to be constructed wherever clean groundwater emerged, often in sloped or flooded areas unsuitable for sustained habitation.

Historic maps/aerial photography revealed no evidence for any buildings within the vicinity of the site, though this does not necessarily mean it was unoccupied. This portion of the Piney Run valley appears to have been relatively isolated during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, so it is possible that contemporaneous map makers simply chose not to travel into the area to survey it. Historically documented occupations in the broader area include farmsteads, mines, and mills, and this site could have served as a water supply to such occupations. The spring box's relatively large size could be an indication that it provided drinking water to more than one occupation.

Site 18CR294 represents a stone spring box constructed along the east edge of the APE, on the Piney Run floodplain at the base of a hillslope and below Road Trace 2. No artifacts were found in association with this site, which may be isolated from any nearby historic occupations. It was not possible to search the area east of the site, so it is possible that associated archaeological deposits are present outside of the APE.

While the site includes a relatively intact structural feature indicative of a discrete activity area dedicated to water extraction, it possesses no artifacts or clear associations with any observed or historically documented occupations. Lacking a more fully defined context, the site possesses limited interpretational value beyond what has already been discerned. Given these considerations, AECOM recommends 18CR294 not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.

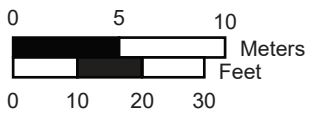
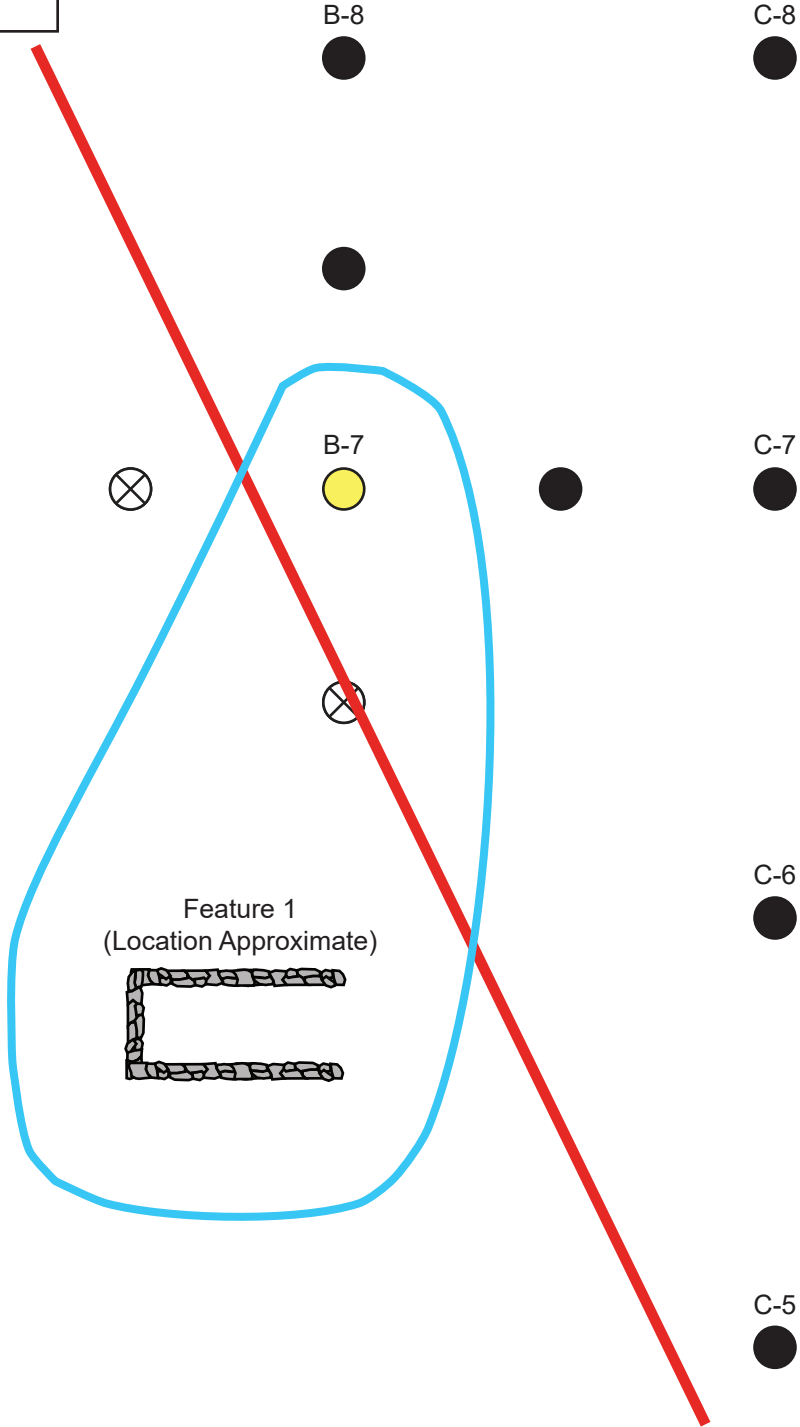
#### 6.4.4 18CR295

Site 18CR295 is located on the western edge of the APE and is inclusive of STP B-7 as well as a nearby stone foundation located south and west of the APE (Figures 6-1 and 6-40). The site is located on a forested hill summit that gently slopes down to the northwest to the Piney Run Reservoir. Historic mapping/aerial photography presented in section 3.3 show a farmstead once existed in this area, centered just beyond the western boundary of the APE, from at least 1943 to the 1970s. The site encompasses 0.06 ha (0.16 ac).

The site is defined by positive STP B-7 as well as Feature 1, a nearby and heavily overgrown stone foundation located beyond the APE boundaries (Figure 6-41). Feature 1 was photographed, but was not measured, drawn, or subjected to any pedestrian/subsurface investigation since it was not located within the APE. The rectilinear foundation is oriented roughly east-west along its long axis and appears to measure approximately 5 by 10 m (16.4 by 33 ft). Its west, north, and south walls were clearly visible, extending up to approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) above the forest floor. The west wall appears to include a doorway, but this could not be confirmed. No evidence for an east wall was observed, though it could be obscured by vegetation. The walls appear to be constructed of randomly coursed phyllite rubble with one entry piercing the west wall. Disarticulated sheet and piped metal objects could be seen within the foundation, but they could not be identified without closer inspection. The historically rural character of the local area suggests this may be


**Legend**

- Area of Potential Effects
- Site Boundary
- Negative Shovel Test
- Positive Historic Shovel Test
- X Not Excavated



CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	N/A
\\URSGermantown.us.ie.urs\Germantown\Projects\ENGI\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics	




TITLE		18CR295 Site Plan	
 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876		PROJ NO	60614688
		FIGURE	6-40





CLIENT	Carroll County Bureau of Resource Management
PROJ	Piney Run Phase I
SCALE	N/A
SOURCE	N/A
\\URSgermantown.us.ie.urs\germantown\Projects\ENG\Dam&Reservoir Projects\Piney Run Watershed Study\400_Technical\436_Cultural\460 Graphics	

TITLE	18CR295, Feature 1, Facing West	
 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	PROJ NO	60614688
	FIGURE	6-41

the foundation of a dwelling, barn, or other agricultural outbuilding. If the opening in the west wall represents a cellar access door, Feature 1 may represent a dwelling foundation

The only positive STP within 18CR295, B-7, was located approximately 25 m (82 ft) north of Feature 1 and revealed two strata. Stratum I was a 26-cm (0.85-ft) thick brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam B horizon extending to the base of excavation. Four historic artifacts were collected from the A/Ap horizon, including one piece of machine-made bottle glass (1893+) and three wire nails (1890+). The artifacts' limited quantity and variety does not provide significant information into the use and occupation of 18CR295, though they do indicate that the site was occupied around the turn of the twentieth century or later.

According to the historic aerial photography presented in Section 3.3, a building was present within the vicinity of 18CR295 by at least 1943 (Figure 3-7). The 1953 USGS map showed the 1943 structure as a Class 1 building which, given the local context of rural settlement, almost certainly indicates a farmstead dwelling (Figure 3-9). It is not known if this historically mapped dwelling corresponds to Feature 1, or if Feature 1 served as the foundation for an associated outbuilding. Regardless, the use of a stone foundation strongly suggests the occupation predates 1943 by a considerable margin. The reason for the site's omission from earlier historic maps is unclear, but as noted elsewhere in this report, the general area's isolation and accessibility via unimproved tertiary roads may have discouraged cartographic survey.

Only the periphery of 18CR295 is located within the APE. The site core, which presumably lies in the direction of Feature 1, could not be investigated during the current study. The site's nature, age, and overall integrity therefore remain unknown at this time. Given that the site could not be more thoroughly investigated, AECOM cannot make a recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility. It is recommended that potential future ground disturbances avoid the site. Additional work is recommended to determine potential eligibility in the event ground disturbance is anticipated.

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## 7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AECOM conducted a Phase I archaeological survey as part of the Piney Run Watershed Study at the Piney Run Dam in Carroll County, Maryland. This study was undertaken in support of a concurrent Environmental Assessment and in advance of potential ground disturbing activities associated with the mitigation of design deficiencies identified at the dam. The APE for the archaeological survey is coterminous with the project area and encompasses approximately 20.47 ha (50.58 ac).

The archaeological survey consisted of visual surface inspection for above-ground evidence of archaeological sites and the excavation of 217 shovel test pits (STPs). Primary STPs were excavated on a 20-m (65.6-ft) interval grid oriented to true north, radial STPs were excavated around positive primary STPs at 10-m (32.8-ft) intervals, and judgmental STPs were placed in opportunistic locations to test specific landforms and/or archaeological deposits as needed.

This survey resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric artifact and 242 historic artifacts and the identification of four historic archaeological sites (18CR292 through 18CR295). The prehistoric artifact and one of the historic artifacts occurred as isolated finds, while the remaining 241 historic artifacts are attributed to three of the four newly recorded sites.

Site 18CR292 represents an isolated refuse pit dating to the early twentieth century but lacks any clear affiliation with a particular historic occupation. Though several early twentieth century dwellings were once located in the vicinity, it is unclear which, if any, are associated with 18CR292. Furthermore, the terrain surrounding this site has been used as a casual refuse disposal area in late historic and modern times, with tires, plastic, alcohol bottles, and metal scattered throughout the area. Site 18CR292 could therefore represent the refuse of a single household, or several. While the site may contribute generic insights into basic consumer preferences from the first half of the twentieth century, it cannot be definitively tied to a particular occupation and thus lacks the context necessary for a more meaningful interpretation. Given these considerations, AECOM recommends 18CR292 not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.

Site 18CR293 represents an early nineteenth to at least early twentieth century farmstead located in a small, unnamed stream valley near the southern edge of the APE. The site includes five features and 224 historic artifacts representing two functionally discrete site loci. Locus A served as the farmstead's agricultural core as indicated by the foundations of a large barn and secondary outbuilding, along with a low-density scatter of artifacts with very limited functional diversity. Locus B served as the farmstead's domestic epicenter, as indicated by a dwelling foundation and higher quantities of more functionally diverse artifacts, including service and storage wares. The distribution of artifacts and features reflects the division of space the site occupants imposed on the landscape.

While farmsteads have been a mainstay of Carroll County's cultural landscape for centuries, no farmstead within the Piney Run valley appears to have been archaeologically investigated. In particular, 18CR293 is located in what was likely a very isolated part of the valley throughout the nineteenth century, a setting which might have forced site occupants to adapt to life in a more remote location. Some adaptations could have left evidence in the form of general site use, consumer preferences and choice, recreational activities, farming and resource procurement

practices, and other archaeologically visible aspects of the occupants' behavior, strategies, and agency.

Given the presence of numerous features, discrete activity areas, and intact archaeological deposits, together with the paucity of comparable site types in the Piney Run valley and the unique qualities of the site's historically remote setting, 18CR293 has the potential to yield important information to local historical knowledge of farmstead use, design, and occupation within the valley during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For these reasons, AECOM recommends 18CR293 potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. It is recommended that potential future ground disturbances avoid the site. If the site cannot be avoided, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to formally determine its NRHP eligibility.

Site 18CR294 represents an isolated stone spring box located on the eastern edge of the Piney Run floodplain. While the feature survives mostly intact and serves as a good example of a large-scale masonry spring box, it is not clearly affiliated with any historic occupation identified in the documentary record or in the field. Its location at the edge of the APE, surrounded by steep slopes and saturated soil, prevented STP excavation in the immediate vicinity. However, given the local soil and topographic conditions, together with the feature's apparent isolation, it is unlikely that significant archaeological deposits are present. While 18CR294 is indicative of an ancillary activity area used for historic resource procurement, its lack of a more robust historic association limits its research potential. Given these considerations, AECOM recommends 18CR294 not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.

Site 18CR295 is an unidentified historic occupation represented by a positive STP within the APE and a nearby stone foundation west of the APE. The STP contained four diagnostic artifacts manufactured sometime since the 1890s, while the foundation's rubble stone construction fabric suggests a possible nineteenth century construction date. Since the foundation could not be archaeologically investigated, its function remains unclear; however, the historically agricultural nature of the local area suggests the foundation likely supported a dwelling, barn, or other farmstead outbuilding. The site core presumably is located within the vicinity of the foundation, while artifacts within the APE represent peripheral deposits. The site's nature, age, and overall integrity therefore remain unknown at this time. Given that the site could not be more thoroughly investigated, AECOM cannot make a recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility. It is recommended that potential future ground disturbances avoid the site. Additional work is recommended to determine potential eligibility in the event ground disturbance is anticipated.

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**Appendix A:**  
**Qualifications of Investigators**

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**Scott Seibel, MSc**, has over 21 years of professional experience in archeological excavations, research and compliance studies and exceeds the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (36CFR Part 61) for archeology and history. A Registered Professional Archeologist, Mr. Seibel has extensive cultural resource management experience for a wide range of private and governmental clients, having served as Principal Investigator or Field Director for tens of thousands of acres of Phase I archeological survey, dozens of Phase II evaluations and a dozen Phase III data recovery excavations across the United States. He received his Bachelor's Degree in Archeological Studies at the University of Texas at Austin in 1996 and his Master's Degree in Archeomaterials at the University of Sheffield in England in 1997.

**Peter Regan, MA**, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 12 years of experience in cultural resources management and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications for archaeology and history. He specializes in historic site analyses, biological archaeology, historic research, and developing public outreach platforms for archaeological sites and other places of cultural interest. Mr. Regan has worked throughout the United States for numerous federal, state, municipal, and private clients on a wide variety of sites under all phases of excavation. In addition to extensive compliance-driven experience, Mr. Regan has served as a research consultant for archaeology and cultural outreach projects and is Vice Chairman of Frederick, Maryland's Historic Preservation Commission. As a Senior Archaeologist and Senior Historian with AECOM, he directs field projects, generates high quality technical documents, and contributes to numerous aspects of project execution, data analysis, and interagency coordination.



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## **Appendix B: Artifact Catalog**

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# Piney Run Ph I

**Site Number**    **Locus:**    **STP:** H-9    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 9 to 22 cmbs

**Catalog**    **Qty**    **Group/Subgroup**    **Material**    **Object/Segment**    **Color**    **Type**    **Decoratio**    **Comments**

0002.000    1    Prehistoric, Prehistoric    Lithic, Quartz    Flake, Tertiary, Complete    ---    ---    Size G-4

**Site Number**    **Locus:**    **STP:** D-5    **Feature**    **Strat:** I    **Depth:** 0 to 25 cmbs

**Catalog**    **Qty**    **Group/Subgroup**    **Material**    **Object/Segment**    **Color**    **Type**    **Decoratio**    **Comments**

0004.000    1    Historic, Foodways    Ceramic, Refined Earthenware    Plate, Base Sherd    ---    Ironstone/Stone China/White Granite

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature** 1    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

**Catalog**    **Qty**    **Group/Subgroup**    **Material**    **Object/Segment**    **Color**    **Type**    **Decoratio**    **Comments**

0001.000    1    Historic, Foodways    Ceramic, Porcelain    Plate, Base/Body/Rim Sherd    ---    Hotel Ware/Industrial Ware    Decal Overglaze-- Brown-Classical    Decoration = Main decoration is acanthus leaf with a floral band behind it and a geometric band just below the rim

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature** 1    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

**Catalog**    **Qty**    **Group/Subgroup**    **Material**    **Object/Segment**    **Color**    **Type**    **Decoratio**    **Comments**

0001.000    1    Historic, Foodways    Ceramic, Refined Earthenware    Cup, Coffee/Tea, Body/Rim Sherd    ---    Ironstone/Stone China/White Granite

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature** 1    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

**Catalog**    **Qty**    **Group/Subgroup**    **Material**    **Object/Segment**    **Color**    **Type**    **Decoratio**    **Comments**

0001.000 1 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Stoneware Vessel, Hollowware, Body/Rim Sherd North American, Slip Glazed Albany-Type Slip--- Albany slip on interior and exterior; Either a large bowl or wide-mouthed jar

**Site Number 18CR292 Locus: - STP: - Feature 1 Strat: Surface Depth: to**

Catalog Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000 1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Stoneware	Vessel, Hollowware, Body Sherd		North American, Slip Glazed	Albany & Bristol Slips---	Albany slip on interior, bristol slip on exterior

**Site Number 18CR292 Locus: - STP: - Feature 1 Strat: Surface Depth: to**

Catalog Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000 1	Historic, Labor	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Cleaning Product, Complete	Amber	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "CLOROX" embossed on neck and shoulder and around the base, "16 oz" fill line around the shoulder, "REG. U.S./PAT OFF." and "CLOROX" in a diamond on the base of the bottle

**Site Number 18CR292 Locus: - STP: - Feature 1 Strat: Surface Depth: to**

Catalog Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000 1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Soda, Complete	Aqua Green	Machined	Embossed-Ribbed--- Lettering	Lettering = "COCA-COLA/TRADE MARK REGISTERED/BOTTLE PAT'D DEC 25, 1923/MIN CONTENTS 6-FL OZS." on body, "WESTMINSTER/MD" on base; Bottling at Westminster likely began in 1920 (Baltimore Sun)

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature 1**    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000	1	Historic, Personal	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Cosmetic, Complete	Colorless	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering	Raised wavy pattern on surface of bottle; Lettering = "DR. ELLIS/SPECIAL QUICK DRY WAVING FLUID/WAVE SET" on one face, "DIP THE/COMB IN/THE BOTTLE" on opposing face, "MADE IN USA" on base

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature 1**    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Condiment, Complete		Machined	Ribbing-Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "HA" on base - Hazel Atlas bottling company; Mustard jar with standard barrel shape; Fragments of metal screw cap remain

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature 1**    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Complete	Colorless	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "2 1/2 OZ" on neck "HA" on base - Hazel Atlas bottling company; likely a shoe polish bottle

**Site Number** 18CR292    **Locus:**    **STP:** -    **Feature 1**    **Strat:** Surface    **Depth:** to

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0001.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Complete	Colorless	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "HA" on base - Hazel Atlas bottling company; likely a medicine or cosmetic bottle



Site Number	18CR292	Locus:	STP: -	Feature 1	Strat: Surface	Depth:	to		
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	
0001.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Milk, Shoulder/Neck	Colorless	Machined, Press and Blow	Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "(HEA?)LTH DEPT/(1?)924	
Site Number	18CR292	Locus:	STP: -	Feature 1	Strat: Surface	Depth:	to		
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	
0001.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Milk Glass	Cup, Coffee/Tea, Almost Complete	White	Machined	---		
Site Number	18CR292	Locus:	STP: -	Feature 1	Strat: Surface	Depth:	to		
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	
0001.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Metal, Iron	Cup, Coffee, Complete		Indeterminate	Enamel--White-	Likely cast	
Site Number	18CR293	Locus:	A	STP:	W-3 E10	Feature	Strat: II	Depth:	5 to 27 cmbs
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	
0005.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body, Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---		
Site Number	18CR293	Locus:	A	STP:	W-3 E10	Feature	Strat: II	Depth:	5 to 27 cmbs
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	
0005.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---		
Site Number	18CR293	Locus:	A	STP:	X-4	Feature	Strat: I	Depth:	0 to 27 cmbs
Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments	

0006.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete	Wire Wound	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: X-4</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: I</b>	<b>Depth: 0 to 27 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0006.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft	Wire Wound	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: I</b>	<b>Depth: 0 to 15 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0007.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: I</b>	<b>Depth: 0 to 15 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0007.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: V-3 E10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 12 to 24 cmb</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0008.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Colorless	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: V-3 E10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 12 to 24 cmb</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0008.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete	Wire Wound	---
<b>Comments</b>	Clinched; very little oxidation					

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 E10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 12 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0008.000	1	Historic, Miscellaneous	Metal, Iron	Wire, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0009.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Other, Body Sherd	Cobalt	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Ridged---	Ridging on exterior surface, possible poison bottle
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0009.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Other, Body Sherd	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed--- Lettering	Lettering = "DR (?)" - either a cosmetic or medicinal bottle
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0009.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Shoulder	Aqua	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Seam present
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0009.000	4	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0009.000	2	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd	Aqua/Colorless	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	---	Seam present
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.000 2 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd Colorless Mold Blown, Indeterminate --- Seam present

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.000 4 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.000 2 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid., Fragment Colorless Mold Blown, Indeterminate --- Possible square/rectangular bottle; Angled shoulders; Seam present

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.000 1 Historic, Miscellaneous Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Flat, Fragment Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.001 2 Historic, Household/Structural Metal, Iron Nail, Head, Shaft Cut ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** A    **STP:** V-3    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 10 to 24 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0009.001	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Tip, Shaft	Cut	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: V-3</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 10 to 24 cmb</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0009.001	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete	Wire Wound	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: V-3</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 10 to 24 cmb</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0009.001	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: W-3 E10 N1</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 5 to 29 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0010.000	3	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: W-3 E10 N1</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 5 to 29 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0010.000	1	Historic, Labor	Metal, Iron	Barbed Wire, Fragment	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: A</b>	<b>STP: W-3 E10 N1</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 5 to 29 cmbs</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0010.000	4	Historic, Miscellaneous	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0011.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Beer/Soda, Finish	Green	Machined	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0011.000	6	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd	Amber	Indeterminate	---
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0011.000	3	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Milk Glass	Lid Liner, Fragment	White	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0011.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Milk Glass	Lid Liner, Fragment	White	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering = "7"
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0011.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Lid Liner, Fragment	White	Machined	Embossed--- Lettering = "(?)RS *diamond*"
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 E8 S2</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 20 to 35 cmb</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>
0011.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Fragment	Aqua	Indeterminate	---



**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.000 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid.,  
Finish Colorless Machined ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.000 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid.,  
Base Sherd Colorless Machined ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.000 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid.,  
Body Sherd Colorless Mold Blown,  
Indeterminate Embossed--- Lettering = "OR  
RE(SALE?)/THIS" - Likely  
"this bottle not for reuse or  
resale"

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.001 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid.,  
Body Sherd Colorless Mold Blown,  
Indeterminate Embossed--- Lettering = "(?)CO(?)"

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.001 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid.,  
Body Sherd Colorless Mold Blown,  
Indeterminate Embossed---Other Other = possible depiction of  
an arrow

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0011.001 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid., Shoulder Colorless Mold Blown, Indeterminate --- Possible flask

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**  
 0011.001 1 Historic, Foodways Glass, Common Glass Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd Colorless Mold Blown, Indeterminate --- Seam present

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**  
 0011.001 12 Historic, Miscellaneous Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**  
 0011.001 1 Historic, Miscellaneous Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**  
 0011.001 2 Historic, Household/Structural Glass, Common Glass Window Glass, Fragment Aqua Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**  
 0011.001 5 Historic, Household/Structural Glass, Common Glass Window Glass, Fragment Aqua Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.001	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Cut	---	Possibly burned

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.001	3	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Cut	---	Possibly burned

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.002	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Cut	---	Possibly burned

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.002	3	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Cut	---	Possibly burned

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.002	7	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Cut	---	Possibly burned

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2 **Feature** **Strat: II** **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0011.002	3	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft		Cut	---	Possibly burned



**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Shaft		Cut	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire Wound	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	3	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft		Wire Wound	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Tip, Shaft		Wire Wound	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	1	Historic, Miscellaneous	Metal, Iron	Spark Plug, Complete		Machined	Stamped--Green-Lettering	Lettering = "AC/G12" on the porcelain portion of the spark plug. AC = Albert Champion (AC Delco today)
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 E8 S2    **Feature**    **Strat: II**    **Depth:** 20 to 35 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0011.002	1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Vessel, Hollowware, Base Sherd	Redware, Black Glazed	Unglazed-Wash-Orange-	Orange wash on exterior, black glaze interior; Small portion of base likely overfired
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<b>Site Number</b>	18CR293	<b>Locus:</b>	B	<b>STP:</b>	Y-6 E8 S2	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Depth:</b> 20 to 35 cmb
<b>Catalog</b>	Qty	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0011.003	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Other, Mortar	Mortar, Fragment	---	---	---
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<b>Site Number</b>	18CR293	<b>Locus:</b>	B	<b>STP:</b>	Y-6 E8 S2	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Depth:</b> 20 to 35 cmb
<b>Catalog</b>	Qty	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0011.003	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Other, Mortar	Mortar and Plaster, Fragment	---	---	Small mortar fragments with plaster on one surface
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<b>Site Number</b>	18CR293	<b>Locus:</b>	B	<b>STP:</b>	Y-6 E8 S2	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Depth:</b> 20 to 35 cmb
<b>Catalog</b>	Qty	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0011.003	2	Historic, Miscellaneous	Metal, Iron	Other, Fragment	Indeterminate	---	Possible thread cap; fragments mend
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<b>Site Number</b>	18CR293	<b>Locus:</b>	B	<b>STP:</b>	Y-6 E8 S2	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Depth:</b> 20 to 35 cmb
<b>Catalog</b>	Qty	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0011.003	2	Historic, Foodways	Metal, Aluminum	Jar, Canning, Lid	Indeterminate	---	---
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<b>Site Number</b>	18CR293	<b>Locus:</b>	B	<b>STP:</b>	AA-6	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Depth:</b> 0 to 60 cmb
<b>Catalog</b>	Qty	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Comments</b>

0012.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body Sherd	Cobalt	Mold Blown, Indeterminate	Embossed---Lettering	Lettering = "(?)N/(?)O/(?)M(?)"
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**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** AA-6 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 60 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0012.000	49	Historic, Miscellaneous	Glass, Common Glass	Other, Fragment	Colorless	Indeterminate	---	Thin bodied glass, possibly part of kerosene/chimney lamp

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** AA-6 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 60 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0012.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 N5 E5 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 18 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0013.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Finish	Cobalt	Machined	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 N5 E5 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 18 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0013.000	2	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Body, Sherd	Amber	Indeterminate	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 N5 E5 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 18 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0013.000	1	Historic, Miscellaneous	Glass, Common Glass	Indeterminate Hollow, Fragment	Colorless, Solarized	Indeterminate	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 N5 E5 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 18 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments



0013.000 5 Historic, Miscellaneous Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number 18CR293 Locus: B STP: Y-6 N5 E5 Feature Depth: 0 to 18 cmbs**

Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments

0013.000 6 Historic, Household/Structural Glass, Common Glass Window Glass, Fragment Aqua Indeterminate ---

**Site Number 18CR293 Locus: B STP: Y-6 N5 E5 Feature Depth: 0 to 18 cmbs**

Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments

0013.000 1 Historic, Household/Structural Metal, Iron Nail, Head, Shaft Indeterminate ---

**Site Number 18CR293 Locus: B STP: Y-6 N5 E5 Feature Depth: 0 to 18 cmbs**

Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments

0013.000 3 Historic, Miscellaneous Fauna, Leather Strap, Fragment ---

**Site Number 18CR293 Locus: B STP: Y-6 N10 Feature Depth: 10 to 20 cmb**

Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments

0014.000 2 Historic, Miscellaneous Glass, Common Glass Indeterminate Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number 18CR293 Locus: B STP: Y-6 N10 Feature Depth: 10 to 20 cmb**

Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments

0014.000 1 Historic, Household/Structural Glass, Common Glass Window Glass, Fragment Colorless Indeterminate ---

**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 N10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 10 to 20 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0014.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft		Cut	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 N10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 10 to 20 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0014.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Bolt/Nut, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 S10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0015.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Porcelain	Saucer, Rim Sherd		Porcelain, Hard Paste	Molded---Paneled	Paneled molding below the rim
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 S10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0015.000	4	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Cup, Coffee/Tea, Body/Rim Sherd		Creamware	Painted, Overglaze--Red-Feather	Painted feather in red enamel overglaze; Three of four sherds mend, but fourth sherd likely part of vessel
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 S10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0015.000	2	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Refined Earthenware	Tableware/Toiletware, Unid., Fragment		Creamware	---	
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**Site Number** 18CR293    **Locus:** B    **STP:** Y-6 S10    **Feature**    **Strat:** II    **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
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0015.000 1 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Vessel, Hollowware, Body Sherd Pearlware Painted--Blue-China Glaze

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0015.000 1 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Tableware/Toiletware, Unid., Body Sherd Pearlware Painted--Olive Green-Indeterminate

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0015.000 2 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Vessel, Hollowware, Rim Sherd Pearlware Slip Decorated-Engine Turned-Brown; Blue; Black-Checkerboard Sherds mend

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0015.000 1 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Tableware/Toiletware, Unid., Fragment Ironstone/Stone China/White Granite

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**

0015.000 1 Historic, Foodways Ceramic, Refined Earthenware Tableware/Toiletware, Unid., Fragment Astbury ---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmb

**Catalog Qty Group/Subgroup Material Object/Segment Color Type Decoratio Comments**



0015.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Fragment	Redware, Brown Glazed	---	Thin bodied, glazed on both surfaces
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 S10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 8 to 39 cmbs</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0015.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Coarse Earthenware	Indeterminate, Fragment	Redware, Black Glazed	---	
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 S10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 8 to 39 cmbs</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0015.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Ceramic, Stoneware	Vessel, Hollowware, Body Sherd	North American, Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Unglazed---	Unglazed interior; buff bodied
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 S10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 8 to 39 cmbs</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0015.001	1	Historic, Personal	Ceramic, Clay	Tobacco Pipe, Bowl	White Ball Clay	---	
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 S10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 8 to 39 cmbs</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0015.001	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Beer/Wine/Liquor, Body Sherd	Olive Green	---	Possible case bottle
<b>Site Number</b>	<b>18CR293</b>	<b>Locus: B</b>	<b>STP: Y-6 S10</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Strat: II</b>	<b>Depth: 8 to 39 cmbs</b>	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Group/Subgroup</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object/Segment</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Decoratio</b>	<b>Comments</b>
0015.001	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0015.001	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	
----------	---	--------------------------------	---------------------	------------------------	------	---------------	-----	--

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0015.001	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	Heavy oxidation
----------	---	--------------------------------	-------------	----------------	--	---------------	-----	-----------------

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** B **STP:** Y-6 S10 **Feature** **Strat:** II **Depth:** 8 to 39 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0015.001	5	Historic, Miscellaneous	Metal, Iron	Indeterminate, Fragment		Indeterminate	---	
----------	---	-------------------------	-------------	-------------------------	--	---------------	-----	--

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 E5 S2.5 **Feature** **Strat:** IV **Depth:** 29 to 37 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0016.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft		Cut	---	Possibly burnt
----------	---	--------------------------------	-------------	-------------------	--	-----	-----	----------------

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** V-3 E5 S2.5 **Feature** **Strat:** IV **Depth:** 29 to 37 cmb

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0016.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Head, Shaft		Indeterminate	---	
----------	---	--------------------------------	-------------	-------------------	--	---------------	-----	--

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** W-3 W7.5 S1 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 19 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
---------	-----	----------------	----------	----------------	-------	------	-----------	----------

0017.000	2	Historic, Miscellaneous	Glass, Common Glass	Other, Fragment	Aqua Green	Indeterminate	---	Thick bodied flat glass, likely for automobile or machinery
----------	---	-------------------------	---------------------	-----------------	------------	---------------	-----	---

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** W-3 W7.5 S1 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 19 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0017.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Glass, Common Glass	Window Glass, Fragment	Aqua	Indeterminate	---	

**Site Number** 18CR293 **Locus:** A **STP:** W-3 E2.5 S1 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 22 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0018.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Iron	Nail, Complete		Wire Wound	---	Clinched

**Site Number** 18CR295 **Locus:** **STP:** B-7 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 26 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0003.000	1	Historic, Foodways	Glass, Common Glass	Bottle, Unid., Neck	Colorless	Machined	---	Seam present

**Site Number** 18CR295 **Locus:** **STP:** B-7 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 26 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0003.000	1	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Steel	Nail, Complete		Wire Wound	---	Clinched; very little oxidation

**Site Number** 18CR295 **Locus:** **STP:** B-7 **Feature** **Strat:** I **Depth:** 0 to 26 cmbs

Catalog	Qty	Group/Subgroup	Material	Object/Segment	Color	Type	Decoratio	Comments
0003.000	2	Historic, Household/Structural	Metal, Steel	Nail, Complete		Wire Wound	---	One nail has significant amount more of oxidation than the other

**Artifact Total:** 243

*Piney Run Ph I Artifact Catalog*

*Wednesday, January 8, 2020*

*Note: Additional attribute data recorded in electronic database*



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**Appendix C:  
Archaeological Site Forms**

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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM**

Date Filed: 01/08/2020

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning  
**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Division of Historical and Cultural Programs**  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18CR292

County: Carroll

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Piney Run 1
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Early twentieth century, isolated refuse disposal pit. Primary refuse is glass bottles (beverage, cosmetic/ Medicinal) and jars, with minor amounts of metal debris (automotive, fencing) and some foodways ceramics.
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Finksburg (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 39.387203 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.979622

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14
8. Physiographic Province (check one):  
 Allegany Plateau  Lancaster/Frederick Lowland  
 Ridge and Valley  Eastern Piedmont  
 Great Valley  Western Shore Coastal Plain  
 Blue Ridge  Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patapsco River

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Piney Run Reservoir Stream Order: 2
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):  
 Ocean  Freshwater Stream/River  
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River  Freshwater Swamp  
 Tidal or Marsh  Lake or Pond  
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 140 meters (or 450 feet)

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

13. Current water speed: \_\_\_\_\_ knots                      14. Water Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ meters

15. Water visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: GdB (Glenelg Loam)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace   | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                   |

18. Slope: 2%

19. Elevation: 177 meters (or 580 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled              | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Military           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged             | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:             |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed  
 Undisturbed  
 Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding   | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:               |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)  
 Moderate (10-60%)  
 Major (60-99%)  
 Total (100%)  
 % unknown

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

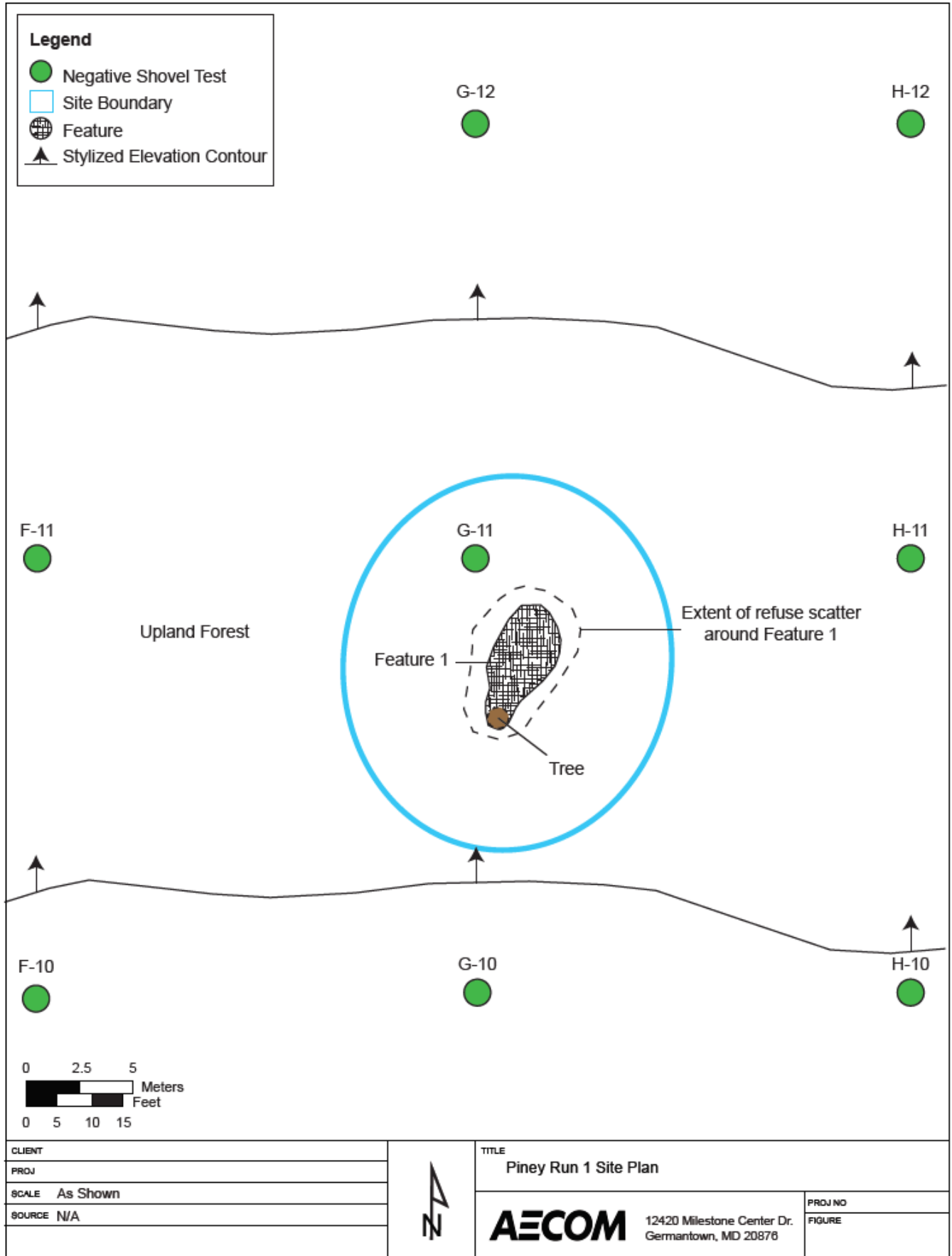
The surrounding landform consists of a series of forested hill summits gradually descending north toward what is now a submerged hollow along the Piney Run stream valley. The area around the site contains a widely dispersed scatter of discarded metal, glass, plastic, and rubber materials, most of which appear to date to the second half of the twentieth century. The site is situated approximately 40 m (131 ft) east of a historic road, which itself exhibits casual refuse disposal areas along its edges. This road is a now disused extension of Hollenberry Road and once provided access to four historic occupations first evidenced on a 1944 USGS map. The site could be associated with one or several of these occupations.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The site is limited to a single refuse pit feature, all surrounding grid STPs were negative for cultural material. These generally revealed an A/Ap horizon overlying the B horizon and showed no signs of significant recent disturbance.

26. Site size: 16.25 meters by 15 meters (or 53.3 feet by 49.2 feet)

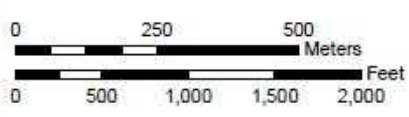
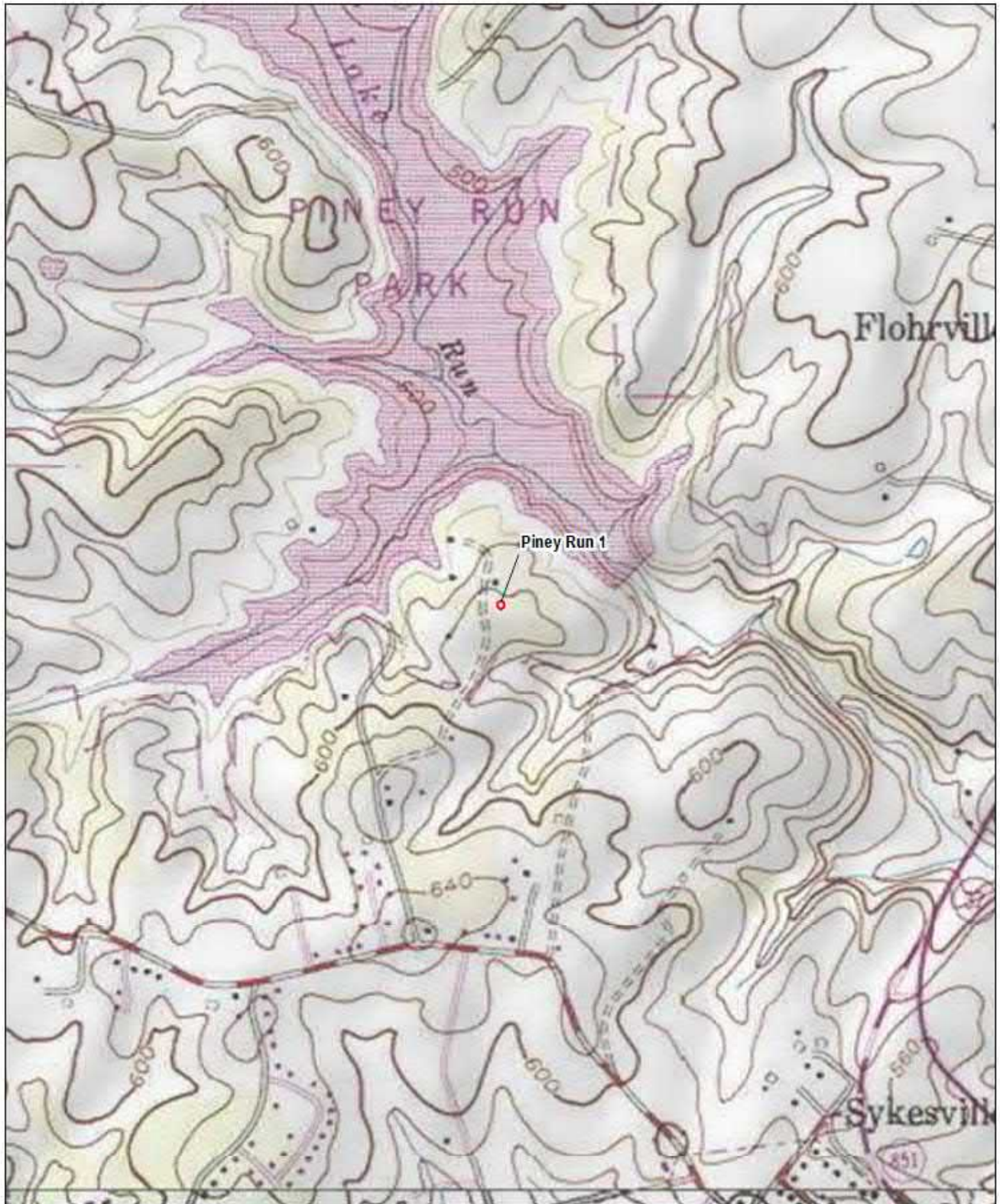
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Scale: North arrow:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



TITLE Piney Run 1 Site Boundaries		SOURCE ESRI 2019
<b>AECOM</b>	12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	

**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- |                      |                          |             |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| PREHISTORIC          | HISTORIC:                | ___ UNKNOWN |
| ___ Unknown          | ___ Unknown              |             |
| ___ Paleoindian      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |             |
| ___ Archaic          | ___ 1630-1675            |             |
| ___ Early Archaic    | ___ 1676-1720            |             |
| ___ Middle Archaic   | 18 <sup>th</sup> century |             |
| ___ Late Archaic     | ___ 1721-1780            |             |
| ___ Terminal Archaic | ___ 1781-1820            |             |
| ___ Woodland         | 19 <sup>th</sup> century |             |
| ___ Adena            | ___ 1821-1860            |             |
| ___ Early Woodland   | ___ 1861-1900            |             |
| ___ Middle Woodland  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century |             |
| ___ Late Woodland    | ___ X 1901-1930          |             |
| ___ CONTACT          | ___ X post-1930          |             |

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | ___ Field Visit                   |
| ___ Phase II/Site Testing                   | ___ Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| ___ Phase III/Excavation                    | ___ Report From Informant         |
| ___ Archival Investigation                  | ___ Other:                        |
| ___ Monitoring                              | _____                             |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | ___ Site Inventory    |
| ___ Research                                   | ___ MHT Grant Project |
| ___ Avocational                                | ___ Other:            |
| ___ Regional Survey                            | _____                 |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| ___ Non-systematic surface search                                 | ___ Excavation units      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection | ___ Mechanical excavation |
| ___ Non-systematic shovel test pits                               | ___ Remote sensing        |
| ___ Systematic shovel test pits                                   | ___ Other:                |
|   | _____                     |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- |  |
|--|
| ___ Prehistoric                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| ___ Shipwreck                                |

34. Ownership:

- |             |             |           |  |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| ___ Private | ___ Federal | ___ State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
| ___ Unknown |             |           |  |

35. Owner(s): County Commissioners of Carroll County  
Address: 225 North Center Street, Westminster, MD 21157  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Other Known Investigations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. Primary report reference or citation: Regan, Pete (2020) Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Piney Run Watershed Study, Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland. (AECOM)

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  
 Slides                       Field record                      \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Photos                      \_\_\_\_\_ Sonar  
 Field maps                      \_\_\_\_\_ Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AECOM, Germantown

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

43. Informant: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

44. Site visited by Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 12/06/2019

45. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 01/08/2020

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

The site is located among a series of forested hill summits gradually descending north toward what is now a submerged hollow along the Piney Run stream valley. The vicinity contains a widely dispersed scatter of discarded metal, glass, plastic, and rubber materials, most of which appear to date to the second half of the twentieth century. The site is situated approximately 40 m (131 ft) east of a historic road trace, which itself exhibits casual refuse disposal areas along its edges. This road trace is a now disused section of Hollenberry Road, which provided access to a few historic occupations first apparent on a 1944 USGS map.

This site is defined by Feature 1, a lobe-shaped pit measuring up to 5.5 m (18 ft) long by 2.5 m (8.2 ft) wide and extending up to 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface. Exhibiting slumping sides and amorphous contours, Feature 1 was littered with discarded glass bottles, unidentifiable iron fragments, automotive parts, and a few historic ceramics. Probing the sides of the feature revealed no structural elements which, together with its overall shape and contents, indicated that it was specifically excavated for refuse disposal as opposed to having been a repurposed cellar pit. A scatter of glass bottles extended outward from Feature 1 approximately 1 meter (3.3 ft). Pedestrian and subsurface investigations of the surrounding area revealed no additional archaeological features or deposits or any indication of a sustained historic occupation.

Feature 1 contained hundreds of glass bottles/vessel glass fragments, large pieces of metal (e.g., automotive parts), and other generic refuse. No architectural artifacts were found in the feature. Due to the overwhelming quantity of material, a sample of well preserved, diagnostic artifacts was collected for analysis. Preference was given to representative intact/mostly intact glass bottles and single examples of the observed ceramic ware types. Most of the glass bottles were attributable to early to mid-twentieth century manufactures and represent alcohol, soda, condiment, cleaning product, and cosmetic/medicinal bottles. A few ironstone and hotel ware fragments were observed as well. Uncollected artifacts consist of similar/identical bottles, glass jars, some automotive pieces, and miscellaneous iron fragments.

This site represents an early twentieth century refuse disposal pit associated with a small cluster of dwellings possible built to the north of the APE sometime between 1911 and 1945 according to historic mapping. Presumably, the site was placed at a distance from these residences to consolidate refuse in a spatially segregated area; the large concentration of glass artifacts may be a reflection of intentionally keeping these sharp, possibly hazardous materials away from pedestrian and vehicular traffic. However, because the site is located so far from each of the dwellings, it is not possible to determine if it was the disposal site for one or more of these occupations. Though the assemblage is reflective of some consumer habits attributable to a local community, the site cannot be more particularly associated with a given dwelling or family at this time. This limits the site's information potential and, given the sampling strategies used during the current survey, it is unlikely that additional excavation will yield potentially significant deposits.

Given that the site cannot be definitively attributed to a given historic occupation, together with its limited potential to yield additional significant information, AECOM recommends this site not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.



# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18CR292

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a.  domestic  
 industrial  
 transportation  
 military  
 sepulchre  
 religious

- commercial  
 educational  
 non-domestic agricultural  
 unknown  
 other:  
refuse disposal

- b.  urban  
 rural  
 unknown

- c. standing structure:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown

- d. above-grade/visible ruin:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration  
 possible structure  
 post-in-ground structure  
 frame structure  
 masonry structure  
 log structure  
 farmstead  
 plantation  
 townsite  
 road/railroad  
 wharf/landing  
 bridge  
 ford

- mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 raceway  
 quarry  
 furnace/forge  
 other industrial (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 battlefield  
 military fortification  
 military encampment  
 cemetery  
 unknown  
 other: refuse pit

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American  
 African American  
 Angloamerican  
 Hispanic American  
 Asian American

- other Euroamerican (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics  
 bottle/table glass  
 other kitchen artifacts  
 architecture  
 furniture  
 arms  
 clothing  
 personal items

- tobacco pipes  
 activity items  
 human skeletal remains  
 faunal remains  
 floral remains  
 organic remains  
 unknown  
 other:  
automotive

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

- 3 Hazel Atlas bottles/jars  
1 ironstone  
1 milk glass  
1 decalomania hotel ware  
1 cap seat milk bottle  
1 Westminster Coca-Cola bottle  
1 Albany slip stoneware  
1 Albany/Bristol stoneware

- 1 Clorox bottle  
1 Dr. Ellis waving fluid bottle  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- construction feature
- foundation
- cellar hole/storage cellar
- hearth/chimney base
- posthole/postmold
- paling ditch/fence
- privy
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature

- road/drive/walkway
- depression/mound
- burial
- railroad bed
- earthworks
- raceway
- wheel pit
- unknown
- other: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Address/Company: AECOM  
Date: 01/08/2020

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM**

Date Filed: 01/08/2020

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning  
**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Division of Historical and Cultural Programs**  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18CR293

County: Carroll

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Piney Run 2
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Early nineteenth to at least early twentieth century farmstead
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Finksburg (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 39.386053 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.975603

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14
8. Physiographic Province (check one):  
 Allegany Plateau  Lancaster/Frederick Lowland  
 Ridge and Valley  Eastern Piedmont  
 Great Valley  Western Shore Coastal Plain  
 Blue Ridge  Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patapsco River

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Tributary to Piney Run Stream Order: 1
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):  
 Ocean  Freshwater Stream/River  
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River  Freshwater Swamp  
 Tidal or Marsh  Lake or Pond  
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 0 meters (or 0 feet)

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

13. Current water speed: \_\_\_\_\_ knots                      14. Water Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ meters

15. Water visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: GhB (Glenelg Silt Loam)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain         | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat      | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace        | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace       | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:           |
|   | _____                                     |

18. Slope: 2-25%

19. Elevation: 149 meters (or 490 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled              | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Military           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged             | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:             |
|   | _____                                       |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed  
 Undisturbed  
 Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding   | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:               |
|   | _____   |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)  
 Moderate (10-60%)  
 Major (60-99%)  
 Total (100%)  
 % unknown



**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

The site is located southeast of the Piney Run Dam and Reservoir emergency spillway within a small, forested valley of an unnamed tributary to Piney Run. The site is organized into two discrete loci occurring on adjacent but distinct landforms. Locus A is located on the south side of the unnamed tributary, partially within its small floodplain and partially cut into a terrace on the toeslopes of the ridges rising to the south. This portion of the farmstead corresponds to its agricultural/utilitarian use area. Locus B is located on the north side of the unnamed tributary, midway up the hillslopes rising northwest toward the emergency spillway. This portion of the farmstead corresponds to its domestic use area. A historic road trace bisects Locus A along the floodplain's southern margin. This road trace once linked the site to what is now Obrecht Road to the south and continues toward Piney Run, then follows it downstream (southeast) an unknown distance toward what is now Maryland Route 32.

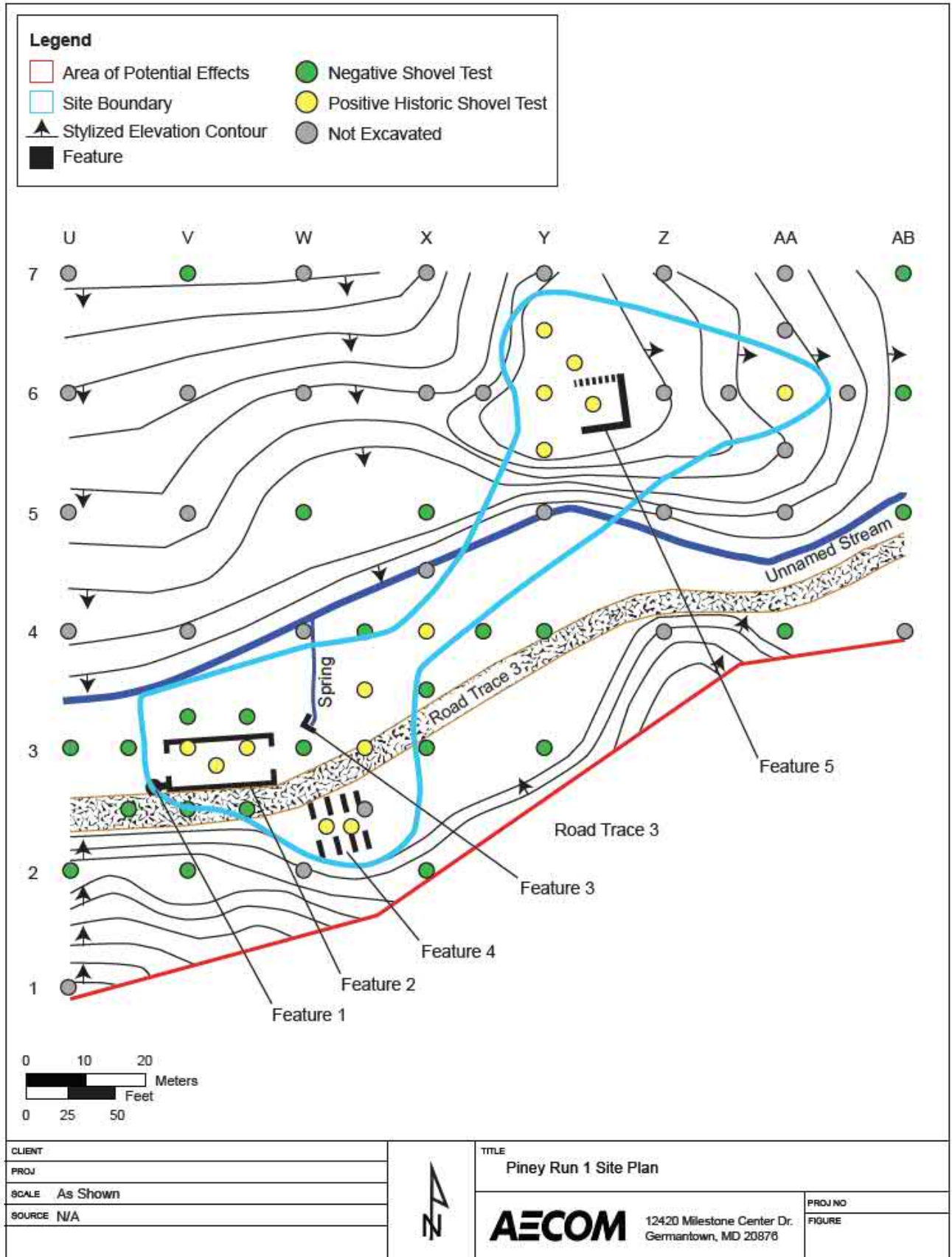
Five surface features were documented. In Locus A, these include a likely capped well, a spring box, the stone foundation of a transverse frame barn, and a series of eight stone piers that likely supported an agricultural outbuilding (shed, barn, &c.). The first three are located on the floodplain adjacent to the unnamed Piney Run tributary, while the fourth was built into an adjacent terrace. The fifth feature was documented in Locus B and represents the remnants of the farmstead dwelling's stone foundation. This is located on the opposite side of the tributary from the other features and was built onto an artificially leveled area midway up the slopes rising northwest toward the Piney Run Dam emergency spillway.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

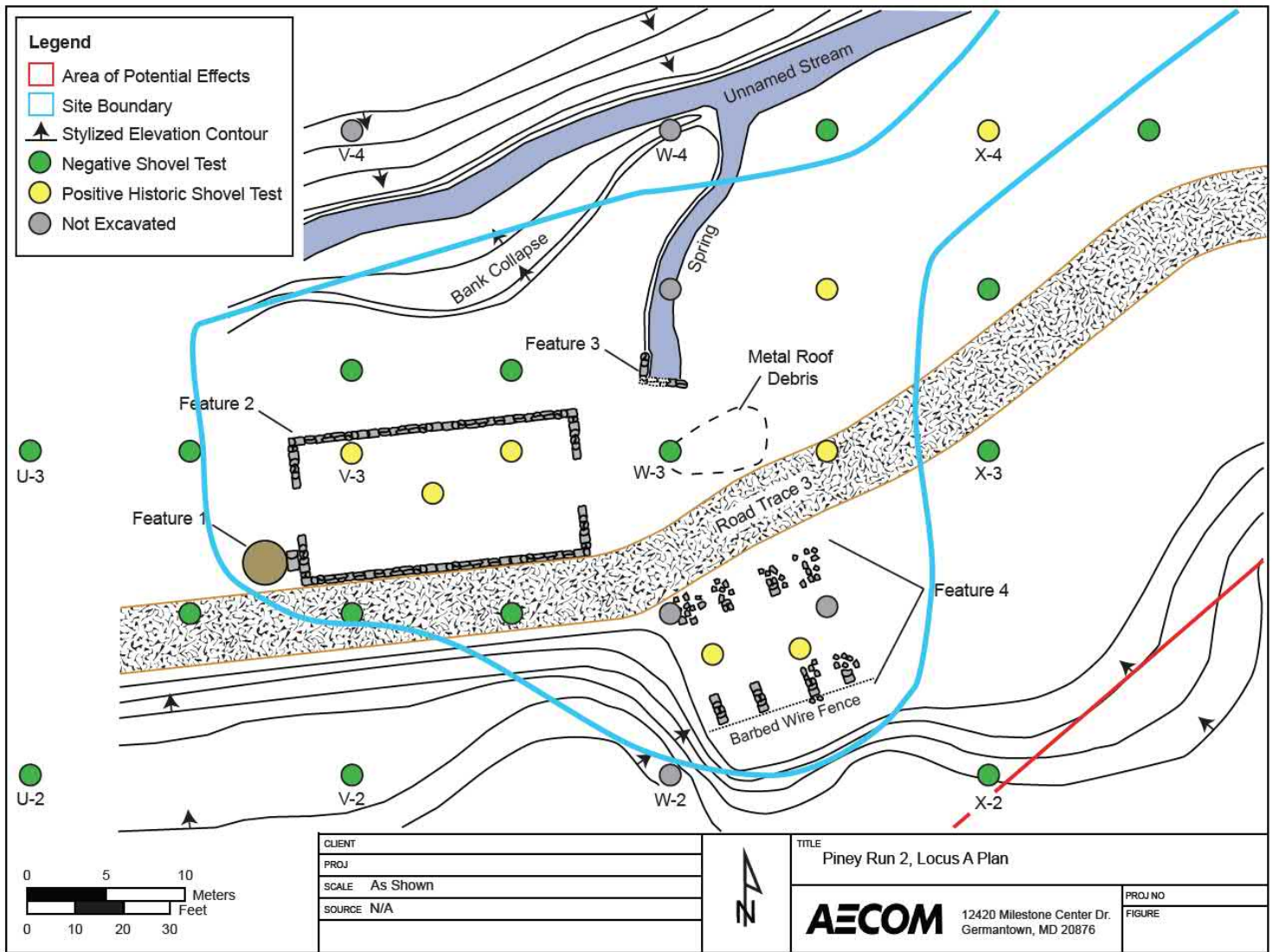
Site stratigraphy exterior to the features was fairly consistent across both site loci. STPs typically revealed two strata, representing the surface mineral horizon/plowzone (A/Ap horizon) atop the culturally sterile subsoil (B horizon). In several instances, an organic layer (Ao horizon) overlay the A/Ap horizon. STPs placed within the foundation footprint of the transverse frame barn and the dwelling revealed two or more strata of historic fill overlying the B Horizon or prepared dirt floors. See attached representative profiles.

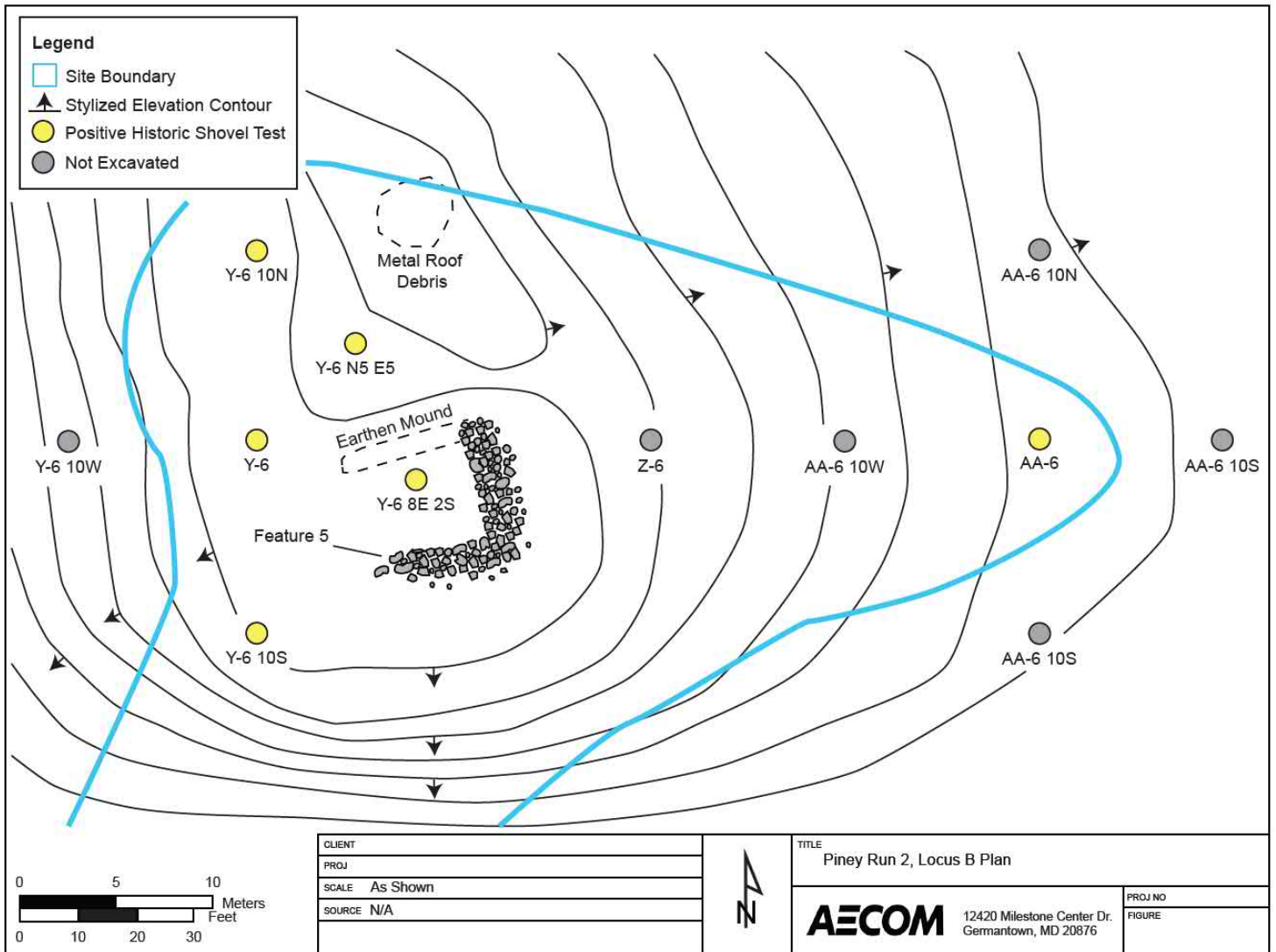
26. Site size: 120 meters by 40 meters (or 394 feet by 131 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



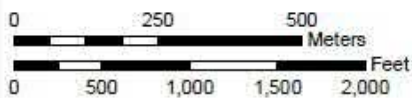
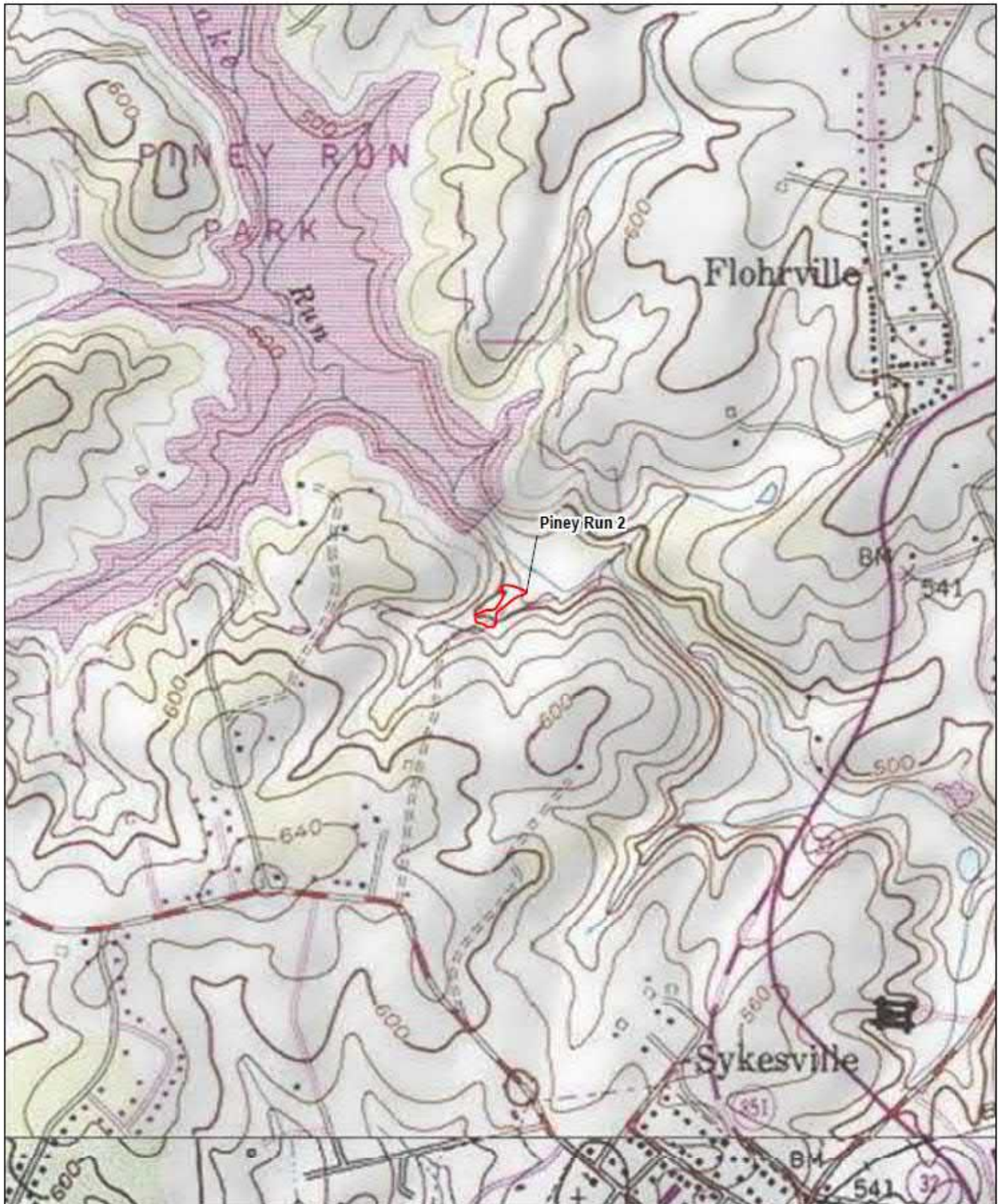
Scale: North arrow:







Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



TITLE  
Piney Run 2 Site Boundaries

**AECOM**

12420 Milestone Center Dr.  
Germantown, MD 20876

SOURCE  
ESRI 2019

**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- |                        |                          |               |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| PREHISTORIC            | HISTORIC:                | _____ UNKNOWN |
| _____ Unknown          | _____ Unknown            |               |
| _____ Paleoindian      | 17 <sup>th</sup> century |               |
| _____ Archaic          | _____ 1630-1675          |               |
| _____ Early Archaic    | _____ 1676-1720          |               |
| _____ Middle Archaic   | 18 <sup>th</sup> century |               |
| _____ Late Archaic     | _____ 1721-1780          |               |
| _____ Terminal Archaic | _____ X 1781-1820        |               |
| _____ Woodland         | 19 <sup>th</sup> century |               |
| _____ Adena            | _____ X 1821-1860        |               |
| _____ Early Woodland   | _____ X 1861-1900        |               |
| _____ Middle Woodland  | 20 <sup>th</sup> century |               |
| _____ Late Woodland    | _____ X 1901-1930        |               |
| _____ CONTACT          | _____ post-1930          |               |

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | _____ Field Visit                   |
| _____ Phase II/Site Testing                 | _____ Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| _____ Phase III/Excavation                  | _____ Report From Informant         |
| _____ Archival Investigation                | _____ Other:                        |
| _____ Monitoring                            | _____                               |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | _____ Site Inventory    |
| _____ Research                                 | _____ MHT Grant Project |
| _____ Avocational                              | _____ Other:            |
| _____ Regional Survey                          | _____                   |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ Non-systematic surface search                               | _____ Excavation units      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection | _____ Mechanical excavation |
| _____ Non-systematic shovel test pits                             | _____ Remote sensing        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits   | _____ Other:                |
|   | _____                       |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Primary STPs excavated on 20-meter grid oriented to true north. Upon site discovery, the interval was reduced to 10 meters, with judgmental STPs excavated as necessary to aid in delineation and feature investigation. Twenty-eight STPs were excavated to delineate/investigate the site, of which 14 were positive for historic artifacts. STPs measured 40 centimeters in diameter and were excavated 10 centimeters into sterile subsoil.

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- |  |
|--|
| _____ Prehistoric                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| _____ Shipwreck                              |

34. Ownership:

- |               |               |             |  |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| _____ Private | _____ Federal | _____ State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
| _____ Unknown |               |             |  |

35. Owner(s): County Commissioners of Carroll County  
Address: 225 North Center Street, Westminster, MD 21157  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Other Known Investigations: Richard Dent and Christine A. Jirikowic mentioned the barn foundation and what they described as a silo foundation (much more likely to be a capped well) in their 1994 report, Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Site of Piney Run Lake Water Treatment Facility, Carroll County, Maryland (MHT report CR 20). They did not register the ruins as a site, however, and no archaeological investigation was conducted.

38. Primary report reference or citation: Regan, Pete (2020) Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Piney Run Watershed Study, Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland. (AECOM)

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  
 Slides                       Field record                      \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Photos                         Sonar  
 Field maps                     Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AECOM, Germantown

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

43. Informant: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

44. Site visited by Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 12/06/2019

45. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 01/08/2020

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

The site is located southeast of the Piney Run Dam and Reservoir emergency spillway within a small, forested valley of an unnamed tributary to Piney Run. The site is organized into two discrete loci occurring on adjacent but distinct landforms. Locus A is located on the south side of the unnamed tributary, partially within its small floodplain and partially cut into a terrace on the toeslopes of the ridges rising to the south. This portion of the farmstead corresponds to its agricultural/utilitarian use area. Locus B is located on the north side of the unnamed tributary, midway up the hillslopes rising northwest toward the emergency spillway. This portion of the farmstead corresponds to its domestic use area. A historic road trace bisects Locus A along the floodplain's southern margin. This road trace once linked the site to what is now Obrecht Road to the south and continues toward Piney Run, then follows it downstream (southeast) an unknown distance toward what is now Maryland Route 32.

Five surface features were documented. In Locus A, these include a likely capped well, a spring box, the stone foundation of a transverse frame barn, and a series of eight stone piers that likely supported an agricultural outbuilding (shed, barn, &c.). The first three are located on the floodplain adjacent to the unnamed Piney Run tributary, while the fourth was built into an adjacent terrace. The fifth feature was documented in Locus B and represents the remnants of the farmstead dwelling's stone foundation. This is located on the opposite side of the tributary from the other features and was built onto an artificially leveled area midway up the slopes rising northwest toward the Piney Run Dam emergency spillway.

In total, 224 historic artifacts were recovered from Piney Run 2. Just over 54 percent (n=121) were recovered from the A/Ap Horizon, with the remainder recovered from fill deposits interior to the transverse barn (n=29) and dwelling (n=74). Almost 80 percent of the artifacts (n=179) were found in Locus B, while just over 20 percent (n=45) originated in Locus A.

Miscellaneous artifacts are the most common and represent almost 40 percent (n=89) of the site assemblage. These artifacts lack functionally diagnostic traits and include unidentifiable fragments of glass (n=73), iron (n=13), and leather (n=3). Household/structural artifacts represent just over 30 percent (n=69) of the assemblage and include cut (n=25), wire (n=11), and indeterminate nails (n=9), window glass (n=20), mortar and plaster (n=2), a piece of mortar, and a nut/bolt.

Foodways artifacts account for 28.5 percent of the assemblage (n=64) and consist of glass (n=45), ceramic (n=17), and metal (n=2) artifacts. Foodways glass includes bottle glass (n=34), indeterminate hollow glass (n=6), and milkglass lid liners (n=5). While most of the bottle glass was unidentifiable, individual fragments of a beer/soda bottle, a beer/alcohol/wine bottle, a cosmetic/medicinal bottle, and a possible poison bottle were recovered. Foodways ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), redware (n=3), and single examples of Astbury, ironstone, North American stoneware, and hard paste porcelain. Nine foodways ceramics exhibited decoration, including overglaze painted creamware in a feather motif (n=4), painted pearlware (n=2), slip decorated pearlware in a checkerboard pattern (n=2), and a piece of molded (paneled) porcelain. Ceramic service wares (n=13) were more common than storage wares (n=4), though specific ceramic objects could only be identified in a few cases (one saucer and four coffee/tea cup fragments). Lastly, the foodways metal artifacts are represented by two aluminum canning jar lids.

The remainder of the Piney Run 2 assemblage consists of single examples of labor and personal artifacts. The sole labor artifact is a fragment of barbed wire, while the personal artifact is a white ball clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment.

Sixty temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Piney Run 2, including metal (n=38), ceramic (n=12), and glass (n=10) artifacts (Table 6-7). Diagnostic metal artifacts include cut (n=25) and wire (n=11) nails alongside single examples of barbed wire and an Albert Champion spark plug. Diagnostic ceramics include creamware (n=6), pearlware (n=4), and single examples of ironstone and Astbury. Diagnostic glass artifacts include milkglass (n=5), machine-made glass (n=4), and solarized glass (n=1) and machine-made glass. The single Astbury fragment is the only artifact definitively produced in the early to mid-eighteenth century. As a very early outlier, this artifact is probably indicative of a family heirloom or otherwise curated object, rather than a contemporaneous historic occupation. The prevalence of cut nails indicates that much of the onsite building activities likely occurred during the nineteenth century. The prevalence of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century ceramics indicates that the site's domestic component originated around this time. Later artifacts suggest that the site was occupied into at least the early twentieth century, but it is currently unclear when the site was abandoned. It is clear from the historic record that occupation ceased by at least the early 1970s when Piney Run Dam was constructed, but the lack of diagnostic artifacts definitively produced from the mid-twentieth century onward suggests an earlier period of abandonment.

The artifacts' horizontal distribution signifies the way in which Piney Run 2 was utilized as a farmstead, reflecting a clear division of domestic and agricultural/utilitarian spaces. The artifact signature from Locus A is much more consistent with utilitarian spaces which, as the outbuilding foundation suggest, likely embodied an agricultural character. Within Locus B, the artifacts are more clearly associated with sustained residential uses. The greatest quantity and variety of artifacts were recovered from Locus B, with substantially fewer and less diverse artifacts originating in Locus A.



In summary, this site represents an early nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead with well-defined domestic and agricultural/utilitarian use areas. Locus A represents the focal point of agricultural activities, centered on a large barn and smaller outbuilding, while Locus B exhibits remnants of the farmstead's dwelling and its domestic epicenter. The site was omitted from nineteenth century maps, possibly due to issues of map scale and/or the farmstead's isolation, but the diagnostic artifacts strongly suggest it originated in the early nineteenth century. It is less clear when the site was abandoned. While only one artifact definitively produced during the twentieth century was recovered, numerous others have manufacturing endpoints extending well into the twentieth century. The lack of definitively mid-twentieth century artifacts may be an indication that the site was no longer occupied by this time, and it was certainly abandoned prior to the construction of Piney Run Dam in the early to mid-1970s. While it is unclear when the farmstead was abandoned, it may have occurred as the result of a fire. As noted, significant amounts of charcoal were identified in an STP within the building's interior.

The site exhibits discrete horizontal artifact patterning reflective of the distribution of its agricultural and domestic features. It likewise possesses good archaeological integrity in terms of both its intact features and artifact deposits. These considerations contribute to the site's research value, as does its broader historical/archaeological context. While nineteenth century farmsteads are a very common site type in Carroll County, relatively few have been documented within the immediate vicinity. A review of the MHT's site files and MEDUSA GIS database revealed that no historic farmsteads have been formally excavated within the Piney Run valley, though several are known to have existed. This suggests the site may be able to contribute significant information to local history, not only in terms of rural settlement generally but settlement within the Piney Run valley specifically. Throughout the nineteenth century, historic mapping indicates the site was isolated from the principal thoroughfares and the larger clusters of farmsteads to the northwest and industries/institutions to the southeast. The aspect of its setting may have driven the site's occupants to adopt particular adaptations to life in a relatively remote location, which could be evident in farming practices, consumer choice, recreational activities, and other behaviors that can leave archaeological traces.

Given the site's integrity, diverse features, meaningful artifact patterning, and research value, AECOM recommends it potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. It is recommended that potential future ground disturbances avoid the site. If avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to formally determine its NRHP eligibility.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18CR293

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a.  domestic  
 industrial  
 transportation  
 military  
 sepulchre  
 religious
- b.  urban  
 rural  
 unknown
- c. standing structure:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown
- commercial  
 educational  
 non-domestic agricultural  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration  
 possible structure  
 post-in-ground structure  
 frame structure  
 masonry structure  
 log structure  
 farmstead  
 plantation  
 townsite  
 road/railroad  
 wharf/landing  
 bridge  
 ford
- mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 raceway  
 quarry  
 furnace/forge  
 other industrial (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 battlefield  
 military fortification  
 military encampment  
 cemetery  
 unknown  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American  
 African American  
 Angloamerican  
 Hispanic American  
 Asian American
- other Euroamerican (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics  
 bottle/table glass  
 other kitchen artifacts  
 architecture  
 furniture  
 arms  
 clothing  
 personal items
- tobacco pipes  
 activity items  
 human skeletal remains  
 faunal remains  
 floral remains  
 organic remains  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>1 Astbury</u>              | <u>11 wire nails</u>                |
| <u>6 creamware</u>            | <u>4 machine-made glass</u>         |
| <u>4 pearlware</u>            | <u>1 Albert Champion spark plug</u> |
| <u>25 cut nails</u>           | _____                               |
| <u>1 ironstone</u>            | _____                               |
| <u>5 milkglass lid liners</u> | _____                               |
| <u>1 solarized glass</u>      | _____                               |
| <u>1 barbed wire</u>          | _____                               |

6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> construction feature       | <input type="checkbox"/> road/drive/walkway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> foundation      | <input type="checkbox"/> depression/mound   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cellar hole/storage cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> burial             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearth/chimney base        | <input type="checkbox"/> railroad bed       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> posthole/postmold          | <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> paling ditch/fence         | <input type="checkbox"/> raceway            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> privy                      | <input type="checkbox"/> wheel pit          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> well/cistern    | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> trash pit/dump             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sheet midden               | <input type="checkbox"/> spring box _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> planting feature           |   |

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Address/Company: AECOM  
Date: 01/08/2020

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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM**

Date Filed: 01/08/2020

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning  
**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Division of Historical and Cultural Programs**  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18CR294

County: Carroll

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Piney Run 3
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Possible nineteenth century masonry spring box
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Finksburg (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 39.387311 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.972489

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14
8. Physiographic Province (check one):  
       Allegany Plateau        Lancaster/Frederick Lowland  
       Ridge and Valley   X   Eastern Piedmont  
       Great Valley        Western Shore Coastal Plain  
       Blue Ridge        Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patapsco River

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Spring feeding into Piney Run Stream Order: 1
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):  
       Ocean   X   Freshwater Stream/River  
       Estuarine Bay/Tidal River        Freshwater Swamp  
       Tidal or Marsh        Lake or Pond  
         X   Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 0 meters (or 0 feet)

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

13. Current water speed: \_\_\_\_\_ knots                      14. Water Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ meters

15. Water visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: CdA (Codorus Silt Loam)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | _____ Hilltop/Bluff    |
| _____ Interior Flat                            | _____ Upland Flat      |
| _____ Terrace                                  | _____ Ridgetop         |
| _____ Low Terrace                              | _____ Rockshelter/Cave |
| _____ High Terrace                             | _____ Unknown          |
| _____ Hillslope                                | _____ Other:           |
|  | _____                  |

18. Slope: 0-3%

19. Elevation: 143 meters (or 470 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ Plowed/Tilled                                 | _____ Extractive         |
| _____ No-Till                                       | _____ Military           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | _____ Recreational       |
| _____ Logging/Logged                                | _____ Residential        |
| _____ Underbrush/Overgrown                          | _____ Ruin               |
| _____ Pasture                                       | _____ Standing Structure |
| _____ Cemetery                                      | _____ Transportation     |
| _____ Commercial                                    | _____ Unknown            |
| _____ Educational                                   | _____ Other:             |
|   | _____                    |

21. Condition of site:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Disturbed  
 Undisturbed  
\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ Plowed           | _____ Vandalized/Looted    |
| _____ Eroded/Eroding   | _____ Dredged              |
| _____ Graded/Contoured | _____ Heavy Marine Traffic |
| _____ Collected        | _____ Other:               |
|                        | _____                      |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- \_\_\_\_\_ Minor (0-10%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Moderate (10-60%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Major (60-99%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Total (100%)  
\_\_\_\_\_ % unknown

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

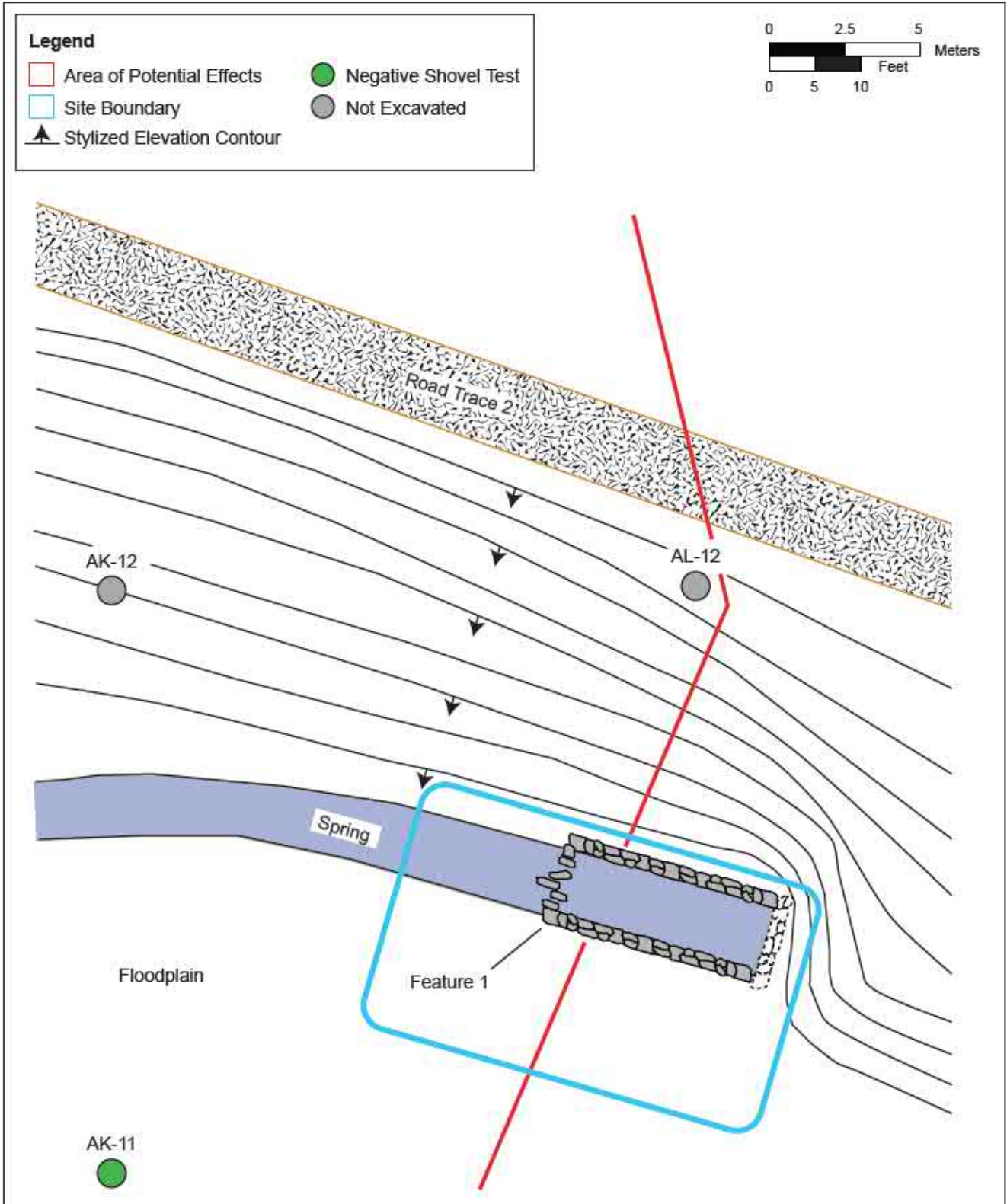
This site is centered atop a springhead on the Piney Run floodplain, abutting the steep toeslope of the forested ridges rising to the northeast. It is located on the northeast side of Piney Run, downstream from the Piney Run Dam impact basin and near to where Piney Run appears to flow in its historical channel (i.e., not the modified channel immediately below the dam). The site, which consists of a large, stone masonry spring box, was built into the floodplain where the spring emerges and exhibits no signs of any nearby occupation or dedicated access road/trail. A historic road trace is located on the slopes above the site, but it does not appear to have provided access historically. This road trace continues an unknown distance southeast as it follows Piney Run toward what is now Maryland Route 32. It tracks northwest but vanishes as it approaches areas heavily impacted by dam construction.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

Terrain and soil conditions precluded STP excavation, as it was surrounded by either excessive slopes or the saturated floodplain.

26. Site size: 14 meters by 9 meters (or 46 feet by 30 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



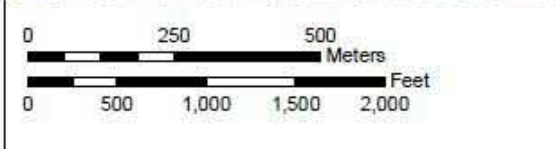
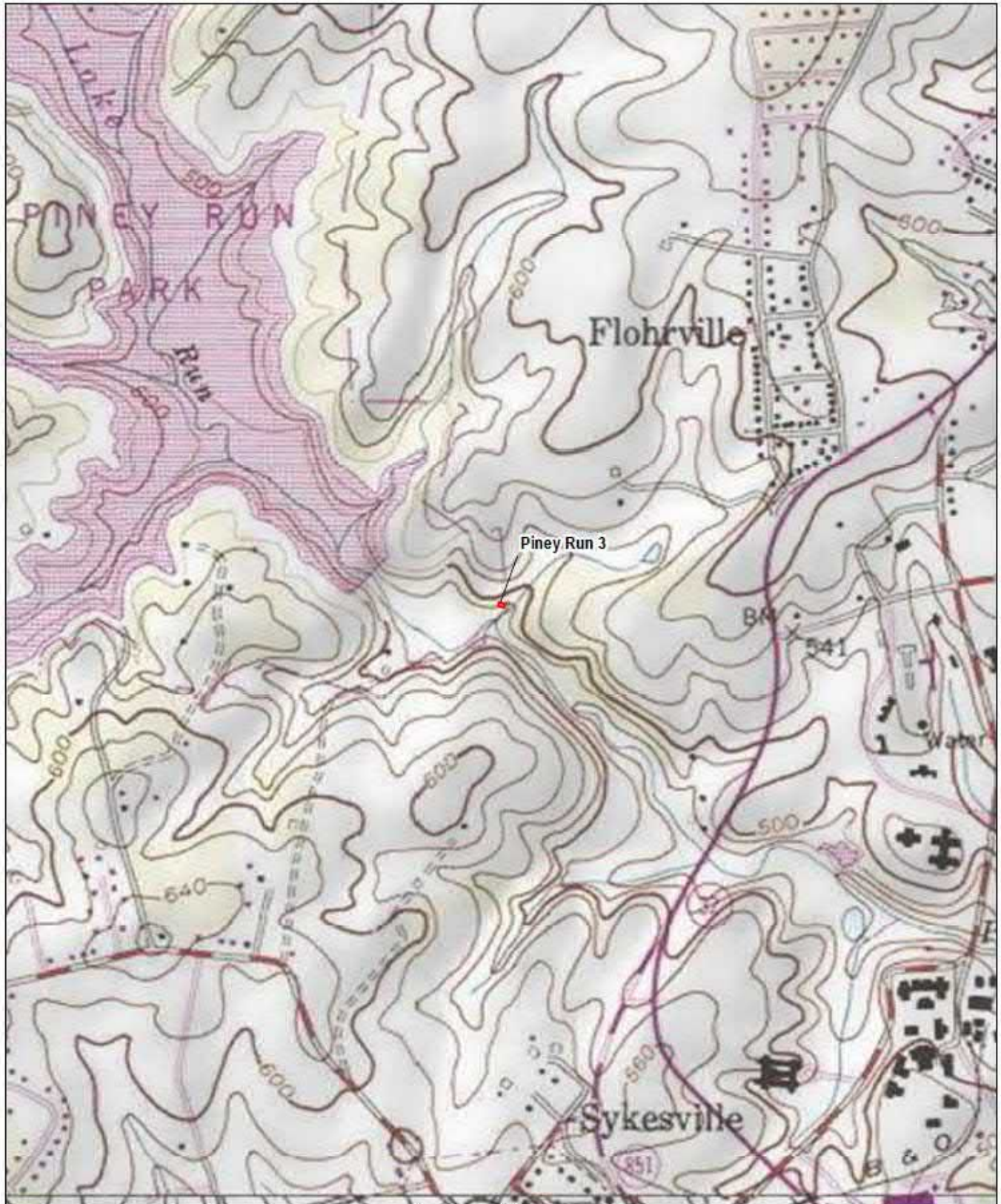
CLIENT	
PROJ	
SCALE	As Shown
SOURCE	N/A

	TITLE Piney Run 3 Site Plan	PROJ NO
		12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876 FIGURE

Scale: North arrow:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



	TITLE Piney Run 3 Site Boundaries	SOURCE
	<b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876	ESRI 2019

**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- |   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC      | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC:                | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown       |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian      | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1676-1720                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic   | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1721-1780                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland         | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adena            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland  | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1930                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT          | <input type="checkbox"/> post-1930                |                                  |

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I     | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Visit                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing  | <input type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation   | <input type="checkbox"/> Report From Informant         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring             | _____  |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research              | <input type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey       | _____                                      |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search            | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation units      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits          | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits              | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                |
|   | _____  |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Site could not be excavated due to surrounding adjacent excessive slopes and adjacent saturated floodplain. Site was subjected to pedestrian inspection and photographic/narrative/mapping documentation only.

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck           |

34. Ownership:

- |                                  |                                  |                                |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |                                  |                                |  |

35. Owner(s): County Commissioners of Carroll County  
Address: 225 North Center Street, Westminster, MD 21157  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Other Known Investigations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. Primary report reference or citation: Regan, Pete (2020) Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Piney Run Watershed Study, Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland. (AECOM)

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  
 Slides                       Field record                      \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Photos                         Sonar  
 Field maps                     Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AECOM, Germantown

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

43. Informant: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

44. Site visited by Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 12/06/2019

45. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 01/08/2020

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

This site is centered atop a springhead on the Piney Run floodplain, abutting the steep toeslope of the forested ridges rising to the northeast. It is located on the northeast side of Piney Run, downstream from the Piney Run Dam impact basin and near to where Piney Run appears to flow in its historical channel (i.e., not the modified channel immediately below the dam). The site, which consists of a large, stone masonry spring box, was built into the floodplain where the spring emerges and exhibits no signs of any nearby occupation or dedicated access road/trail. A historic road trace is located on the slopes above the site, but it does not appear to have provided access historically. This road trace continues an unknown distance southeast as it follows Piney Run toward what is now Maryland Route 32. It tracks northwest but vanishes as it approaches areas heavily impacted by dam construction.

The site is defined by Feature 1, a large, open-top stone spring box constructed around a springhead that emerges on the floodplain at the base of the slopes. Measuring 7.5 m (24.6 ft) long and 3.3 m (10.8 ft), the north and east walls of Feature 1 rise up to 1 m (3.3 ft) to meet the grade of the slopes while the south wall rises up to 0.5 m (1.6 ft) to meet the grade of the surrounding floodplain. While these three walls remain intact, the west wall has partially collapsed, allowing the spring to flow through its rubble. The entirety of Feature 1 is constructed of randomly coursed phyllite rubble with some large cut blocks. The stonework appears to have been dry set, though it is possible that it could have been bonded in a lime/sand mortar that has since deteriorated. Feature 1 may have possessed a roof at one time to protect the spring head from leaf litter accumulation, but no evidence for such was observed. The feature's construction materials tentatively suggest a nineteenth century or earlier construction date.

No artifacts were found at the site, though ground conditions precluded excavation within the vicinity of the site. STPs could not be placed south or west of Feature 1 due to surface water on the floodplain, nor could they be placed north due to excessive slope or east due to the APE boundary. The ground surface was closely inspected for artifacts and cultural features, but no additional resources were identified. This may be expected, as spring boxes were not necessarily sited in the immediate proximity of a historic occupation. Rather, these ancillary features had to be constructed wherever clean groundwater emerged, often in sloped or flooded areas unsuitable for sustained habitation.

Historic maps revealed no evidence for any buildings within the vicinity of the site, though this does not necessarily mean it was unoccupied. This portion of the Piney Run valley appears to have been relatively isolated during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, so it is possible that contemporaneous map makers simply chose not to travel into the area to survey it. Historically documented occupations in the broader area include farmsteads, mines, and mills, and it is possible that this site served as a water supply to a more local industrial and/or domestic occupation. The spring box's relatively large size could be an indication that it provided drinking water to more than one occupation.

While the site includes a relatively intact structural feature indicative of a discrete activity area dedicated to water extraction, it possesses no artifacts or clear associations with any observed or historically documented occupations. Lacking a more fully defined context, the site possesses limited interpretational value beyond what has already been discerned. Given these considerations, AECOM recommends it not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks the informational potential required to satisfy Criterion D and lacks the associative values necessary to satisfy Criteria A, B, and/or C. No additional work is recommended.





6. Features present:

- yes
- no
- unknown

7. Types of features present:

- construction feature
- foundation
- cellar hole/storage cellar
- hearth/chimney base
- posthole/postmold
- paling ditch/fence
- privy
- well/cistern
- trash pit/dump
- sheet midden
- planting feature

- road/drive/walkway
- depression/mound
- burial
- railroad bed
- earthworks
- raceway
- wheel pit
- unknown
- other:  
spring box

8. Flotation samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

- yes
- no
- unknown

analyzed:

- yes, by \_\_\_\_\_
- no
- unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Address/Company: AECOM  
Date: 01/08/2020

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM**

Date Filed: 01/08/2020

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning  
**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Division of Historical and Cultural Programs**  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18CR295

County: Carroll

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Piney Run 4
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Possible nineteenth to early/mid-twentieth century domestic occupation
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Finksburg (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 39.386403 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.980847

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 14
8. Physiographic Province (check one):  
       Allegany Plateau        Lancaster/Frederick Lowland  
       Ridge and Valley   X   Eastern Piedmont  
       Great Valley        Western Shore Coastal Plain  
       Blue Ridge        Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patapsco River

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Piney Run Reservoir Stream Order: 2
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):  
       Ocean   X   Freshwater Stream/River  
       Estuarine Bay/Tidal River        Freshwater Swamp  
       Tidal or Marsh   X   Lake or Pond  
       Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 175 meters (or 574 feet)

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

13. Current water speed: \_\_\_\_\_ knots                      14. Water Depth: \_\_\_\_\_ meters

15. Water visibility: \_\_\_\_\_

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: GdB (Glenelg Loam)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace   | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                   |
- \_\_\_\_\_

18. Slope: 2%

19. Elevation: 178 meters (or 585 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled              | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Military           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged             | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown       | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:             |
- \_\_\_\_\_

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed  
 Undisturbed  
 Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding   | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:               |
- \_\_\_\_\_

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)  
 Moderate (10-60%)  
 Major (60-99%)  
 Total (100%)  
 % unknown



**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]**

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

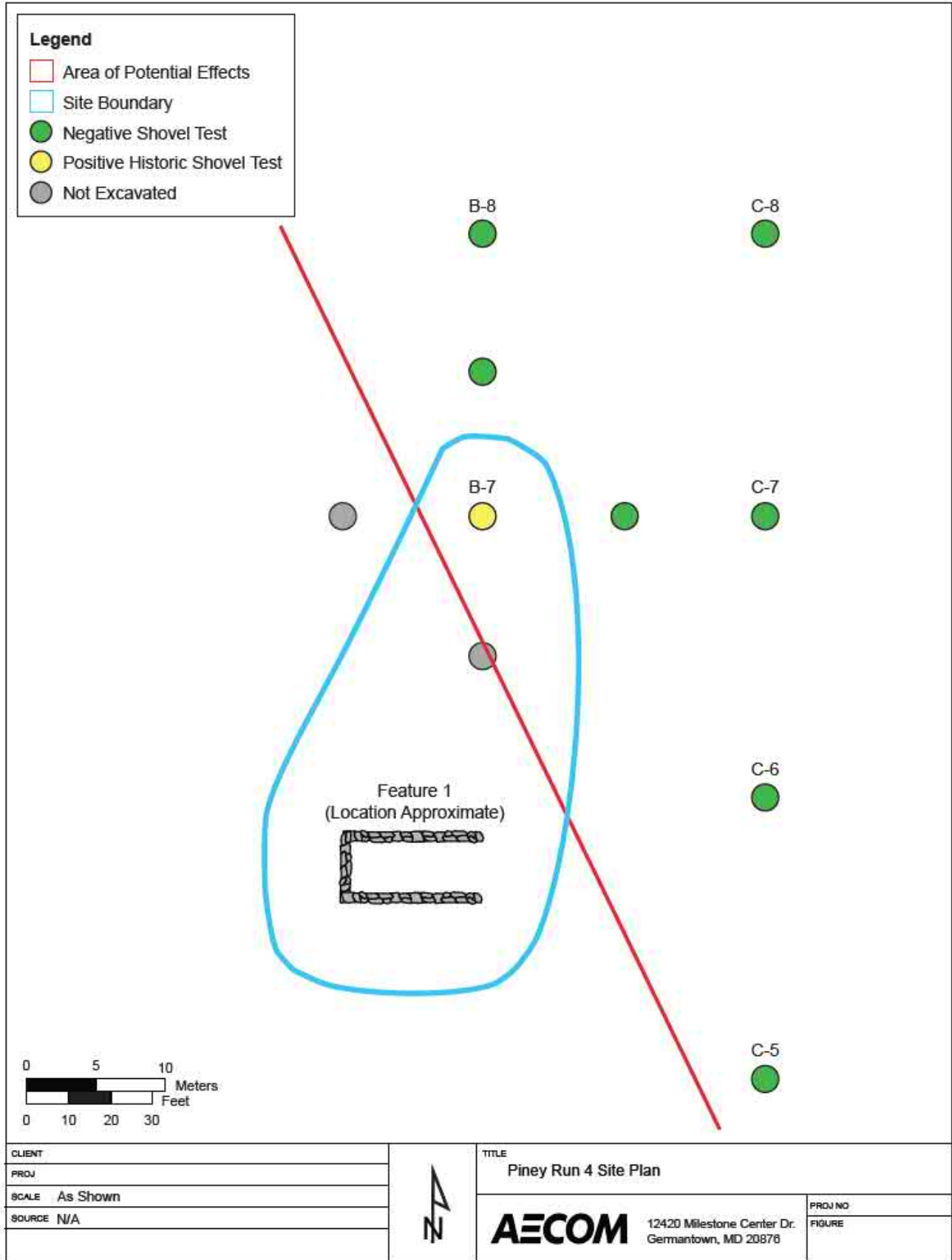
The site is located on a forested hill summit that gently slopes down to the northwest to the Piney Run Reservoir. It is located approximately 75 meters northwest of the end of the paved portion of Hollenberry Road and 95 meters northeast of a small, modern residential development on Carroll Street. The site includes the remnants of a stone foundation that could not be investigated due to its location beyond the APE. It could be seen from the edge of the APE and approximately mapped, potentially coinciding with a residence first mapped in 1944 (though the stone foundation clearly indicates it was constructed considerably earlier than that). No road traces were observed that would have provided access to the site, and no other above-ground features were evident.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The only positive STP within Piney Run 4, B-7, was located approximately 25 m (82 ft) north of the foundation and revealed two strata. Stratum I was a 26-cm (0.85-ft) thick brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam B horizon extending to the base of excavation. No obvious signs of modern disturbance were observed

26. Site size: 40 meters by 20 meters (or 131 feet by 66 feet)

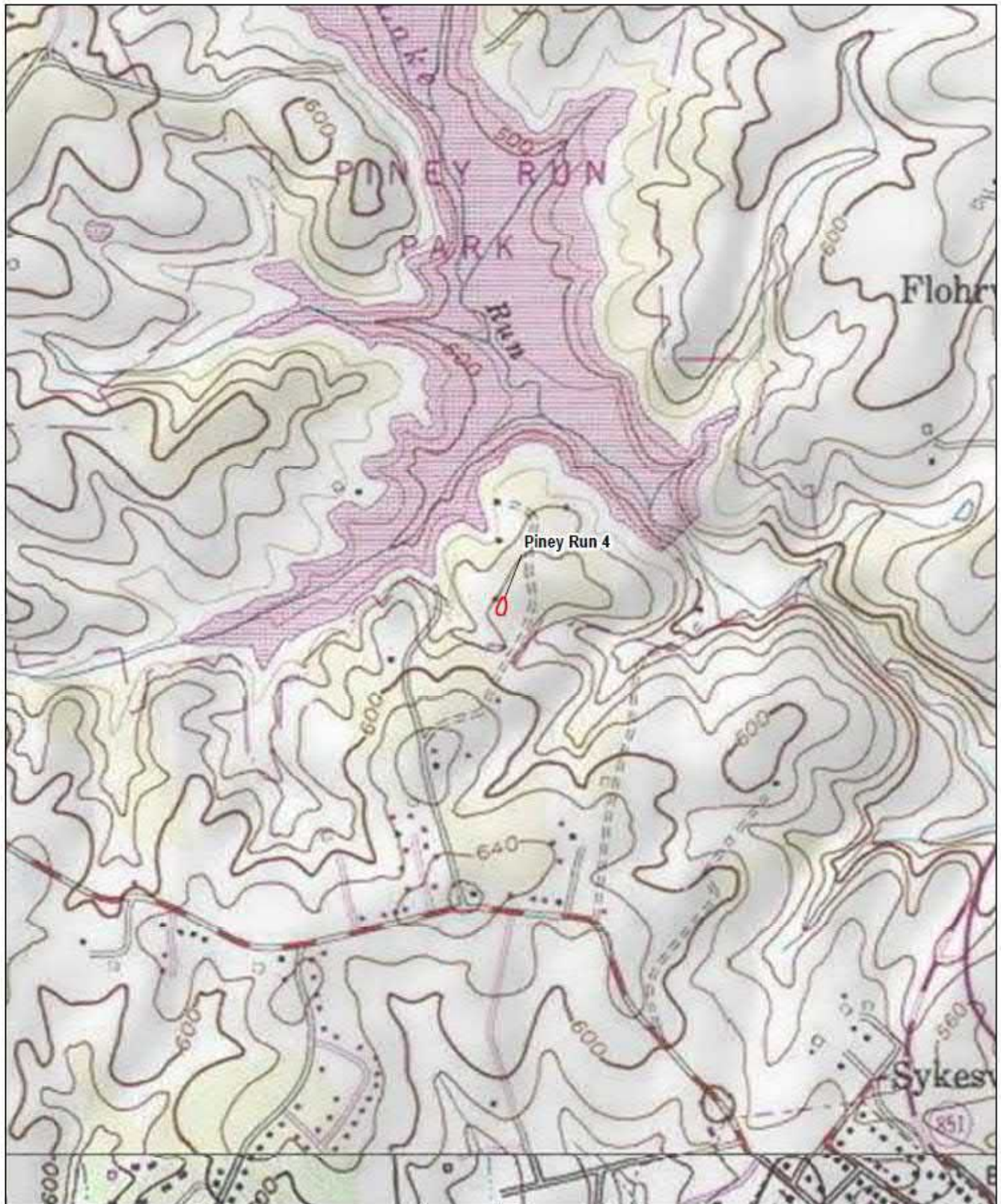
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Scale:

North arrow:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



<p>0 250 500 Meters</p> <p>0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet</p>		<p>TITLE</p> <p>Piney Run 4 Site Boundaries</p>	<p>SOURCE:</p>
		<p><b>AECOM</b> 12420 Milestone Center Dr. Germantown, MD 20876</p>	<p>ESRI 2019</p>

**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- |   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC      | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC:                | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown          | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown                  |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian      | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1676-1720                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic   | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1721-1780                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland         | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adena            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860                |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900     |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland  | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <sup>th</sup> century |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1901-1930     |                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT          | <input type="checkbox"/> post-1930                |                                  |

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I     | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Visit                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing  | <input type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation   | <input type="checkbox"/> Report From Informant         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring             | <input type="checkbox"/>                               |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research              | <input type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey       | <input type="checkbox"/>                   |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search            | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation units      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits          | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/>                       |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Three STPs were excavated at 10-meter intervals to delineate the very small portion of the site within the APE, only one of which was positive. The site core, presumably collocated with a stone foundation observed beyond the APE boundary, could not be investigated during the current study.

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck           |

34. Ownership:

- |                                  |                                  |                                |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |                                  |                                |  |



35. Owner(s): County Commissioners of Carroll County  
Address: 225 North Center Street, Westminster, MD 21157  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Other Known Investigations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

38. Primary report reference or citation: Regan, Pete (2020) Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Piney Run Watershed Study, Piney Run Dam, Carroll County, Maryland. (AECOM)

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  
 Slides                       Field record                      \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Photos                         Sonar  
 Field maps                     Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AECOM, Germantown

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: \_\_\_\_\_  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

43. Informant: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

44. Site visited by Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 12/06/2019

45. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Company/Group name: AECOM  
Address: 12420 Milestone Center Drive, Germantown, MD 20876  
Phone: 301-944-2554  
Email: peter.regan@aecom.com

Date: 01/08/2020

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

The site is located on a forested hill summit that gently slopes down to the northwest to the Piney Run Reservoir. It is located approximately 75 meters northwest of the end of the paved portion of Hollenberry Road and 95 meters northeast of a small, modern residential development on Carroll Street. The site includes the remnants of a stone foundation that could not be investigated due to its location beyond the APE (Feature 1). It could be seen from the edge of the APE and approximately mapped, potentially coinciding with a residence first mapped in 1944 (though the stone foundation clearly indicates it was constructed considerably earlier than that). No road traces were observed that would have provided access to the site, and no other above-ground features were evident.

The site is defined by one positive STP as well as Feature 1, which was photographed, but was not measured, drawn, or subjected to any pedestrian/subsurface investigation since it was not located within the APE. The rectilinear foundation is oriented roughly east-west along its long axis and appears to measure approximately 5 by 10 m (16.4 by 33 ft). Its west, north, and south walls were clearly visible, extending up to approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) above the forest floor. An opening in the west wall may be a doorway. No evidence for an east wall was observed, though it could be obscured by vegetation. The walls appear to be constructed of randomly coursed phyllite rubble with one entry piercing the west wall. Disarticulated sheet and piped metal objects could be seen within the foundation, but they could not be identified without closer inspection. The historically rural character of the local area suggests this may be the foundation of a dwelling, barn, or other agricultural outbuilding. The opening in the west wall could be a cellar access point, in which case Feature 1 may represent a dwelling foundation.

The only positive STP within Piney Run 4 was located approximately 25 m (82 ft) north of Feature 1. Four historic artifacts were collected from the A/Ap horizon in this STP, including one piece of machine-made bottle glass (1893+) and three wire nails (1890+). The artifacts' limited quantity and variety does not provide significant information into the use and occupation of Piney Run 1, though they do indicate that the site was occupied around the turn of the twentieth century or later.

According to historic mapping, a building was present within the vicinity of this site by at least 1944. The use of a stone foundation almost certainly predates 1944 by a considerable margin, suggesting that this site may have been omitted from earlier mapping. The building shown in 1944 was again illustrated on a 1953 USGS map, where it was shown as a Class 1 dwelling. Given the rural agrarian nature of the surrounding community, this almost certainly represents a dwelling. Whether Feature 1 was the foundation of this dwelling or an associated outbuilding presently is unclear.

Only the periphery of this site was located within the APE. The site core, which presumably lies in the direction of Feature 1, could not be investigated during the current study. The site's nature, age, and overall integrity therefore remain unknown at this time. Given that the site could not be more thoroughly investigated, AECOM cannot make a recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility. Additional work is recommended to determine potential eligibility in the event ground disturbance is anticipated.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18CR295

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a.  domestic  
 industrial  
 transportation  
 military  
 sepulchre  
 religious
- b.  urban  
 rural  
 unknown
- c. standing structure:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:  
 yes  
 no  
 unknown
- commercial  
 educational  
 non-domestic agricultural  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration  
 possible structure  
 post-in-ground structure  
 frame structure  
 masonry structure  
 log structure  
 farmstead  
 plantation  
 townsite  
 road/railroad  
 wharf/landing  
 bridge  
 ford
- \_\_\_\_\_ mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 raceway  
 quarry  
 furnace/forge  
 other industrial (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 battlefield  
 military fortification  
 military encampment  
 cemetery  
 unknown  
 other: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American  
 African American  
 Angloamerican  
 Hispanic American  
 Asian American
- \_\_\_\_\_ other Euroamerican (specify):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics  
 bottle/table glass  
 other kitchen artifacts  
 architecture  
 furniture  
 arms  
 clothing  
 personal items
- \_\_\_\_\_ tobacco pipes  
 activity items  
 human skeletal remains  
 faunal remains  
 floral remains  
 organic remains  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

- 1 machine-made glass  
3 wire nails
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Features present:

yes  
 no  
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

construction feature  
 foundation  
 cellar hole/storage cellar  
 hearth/chimney base  
 posthole/postmold  
 paling ditch/fence  
 privy  
 well/cistern  
 trash pit/dump  
 sheet midden  
 planting feature

road/drive/walkway  
 depression/mound  
 burial  
 railroad bed  
 earthworks  
 raceway  
 wheel pit  
 unknown  
 other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Flotation samples collected:

yes  
 no  
 unknown

analyzed:

yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
 no  
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

yes  
 no  
 unknown

analyzed:

yes, by \_\_\_\_\_  
 no  
 unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Pete Regan  
Address/Company: AECOM  
Date: 01/08/2020