

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF  
18MO742, 18MO745, AND 18MO746**

**MD 355-CLARKSBURG SHARED USE PATH AND  
MD 355 AND MD 121 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS  
CLARKSBURG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**

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**June 2019**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In February through April 2019, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase II investigation of three sites (18MO742, 18MO745, 18MO746) within the MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project Study Area in Montgomery County, Maryland. The Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) has proposed the development of a sidewalk and shared use path along North Frederick Road (MD 355) and Clarksburg Road (MD 121) along with associated intersection improvements in Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland.

The Neighborhood Site (18MO742): The Neighborhood Site retains intact, 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits below substantial quantities of fill. The fill appears to be related to the relatively recent demolition of the structures on this parcel as well as, possibly, the construction of the church in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These intact proveniences are difficult to access but additional information about life in Montgomery County prior to the establishment of the church could be gleaned through further excavation. As such, the portions of the previously defined Neighborhood Site located to the northeast of the top of the concrete steps is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and should be preserved in place. However, the portion of the site located to the southwest of the top of the concrete steps, adjacent to the shoulder of the roadway and comprising the embankment from the road to the level ground surface has been determined to have been disturbed. This area is not included in the recommendation of eligibility and it is our understanding that the proposed shared-use path lies within this area.

The Sibley Site (18MO745): Archaeological evaluation of the Sibley Site has resulted in the determination that substantial grading has occurred across much of site, reaching a depth of approximately 20 cm below surface. Notwithstanding this disturbance the investigations resulted in the identification of an infilled cellar with a potential root cellar at its base indicating that the disturbance/grading has been limited to the upper layer of the property. The infill of the cellar contained colonial artifacts and the 1740's patent may indicate an early occupation similar in age to nearby Dowden's Ordinary. A total of 10 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated within this site but a determination of integrity or the possibility of additional features was not possible. Based on this data we recommend additional Phase II archaeological evaluation of this site. Such an investigation should include mechanical stripping of the disturbed overburden followed by hand excavation to identify features and investigate the fill of the already identified cellar.

The Wims Site (18MO746): Archaeological evaluation investigations at the Wims Site resulted in the identification of the expected dwelling foundation dating to 1890 and visible in a 1979 photograph (Building A). This fill within this foundation had been heavily manipulated and consisted of substantial quantities of demolition debris. It is unclear whether the front or rear section of Building A is older but it is clear that most of the African-American occupation of this area has been considerably disturbed. The portion of the Wims Site comprising Building A is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of integrity.

However, these investigations also resulted in the identification of a second substantial fieldstone foundation (Building B). Building B may be same age as oldest part of Building A. Unfortunately, Building B was identified late in the investigations and has not been sufficiently tested to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose of the Investigation

In February through April 2019, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase II investigation of three sites within the MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project Study Area in Montgomery County, Maryland. The Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) has proposed the development of a sidewalk and shared use path along North Frederick Road (MD 355) and Clarksburg Road (MD 121) along with associated intersection improvements in Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland (Figure 1). The Study Area encompasses the proposed location of a sidewalk and shared use path along the east side of MD 355, bioretention ponds in the northeast corner of the intersection of MD 355 and MD 121, and stream restoration activities in the southwest corner of the intersection (Figures 2 and 3). It is understood that the plans/locations for some of these improvements may have changed since the commencement of the project. AAHA previously conducted a Phase IA intensive background investigation of the Study Area in 2017 (Tyler and Ward 2017a, b) and a Phase IB survey of the Study Area in 2018 (Emory *et al.* 2018), which identified the Neighborhood Site (18MO742), Sibley Site (18MO745), and Wims Site (18MO746). These three archaeological sites are the subject of this investigation. This investigation was performed to evaluate these three sites for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted in accordance with the Maryland Historic Trust's (MHT's) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

Jason L. Tyler served as Principal Investigator for the project. W. Brett Arnold supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of crew chiefs Zak Andrews, Jessica Brannock, and Kristen Browne and field technicians Amanda Dellagnello, Celia Engel, Henry Augustus Kahl, Ryan Killion, Jasmine Mathis, and Ryun Papson. Laboratory processing was overseen by Alex Glass with assistance from Amanda Gaster, Jessie Maes, and Morgan Neal.

### Description of the Study Area

The Study Area includes three previously identified archaeological sites that may be impacted by the proposed disturbances along the northeast side of Frederick Road (MD-355) within the town of Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland (Figure 1-2). Clarksburg is situated in the Piedmont physiographic province of Maryland at the divide between the Potomac and Patuxent River drainages. Frederick Road follows the course of the historic main road linking Washington, D.C. with Frederick, Maryland, and Clarksburg served as an important trading post and crossroads community since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Each of these sites fall within the Clarksburg Historic District (MIHP M:13-10), which comprises the historic core of the town and includes 13 buildings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

All three sites occupy upland settings that have been artificially modified to their present condition. The Neighborhood Site is situated on a low, grassy terrace that overlooks Frederick Road at the intersection of Frederick Road and Spire Street. The site spans three separate properties that are owned by Montgomery County and maintained as the Clarksburg Triangle Park.

The Wims and Sibley sites are located to the northwest of the intersection of Frederick Road and Stringtown Road. Both sites are located below the grade of Frederick Road and are

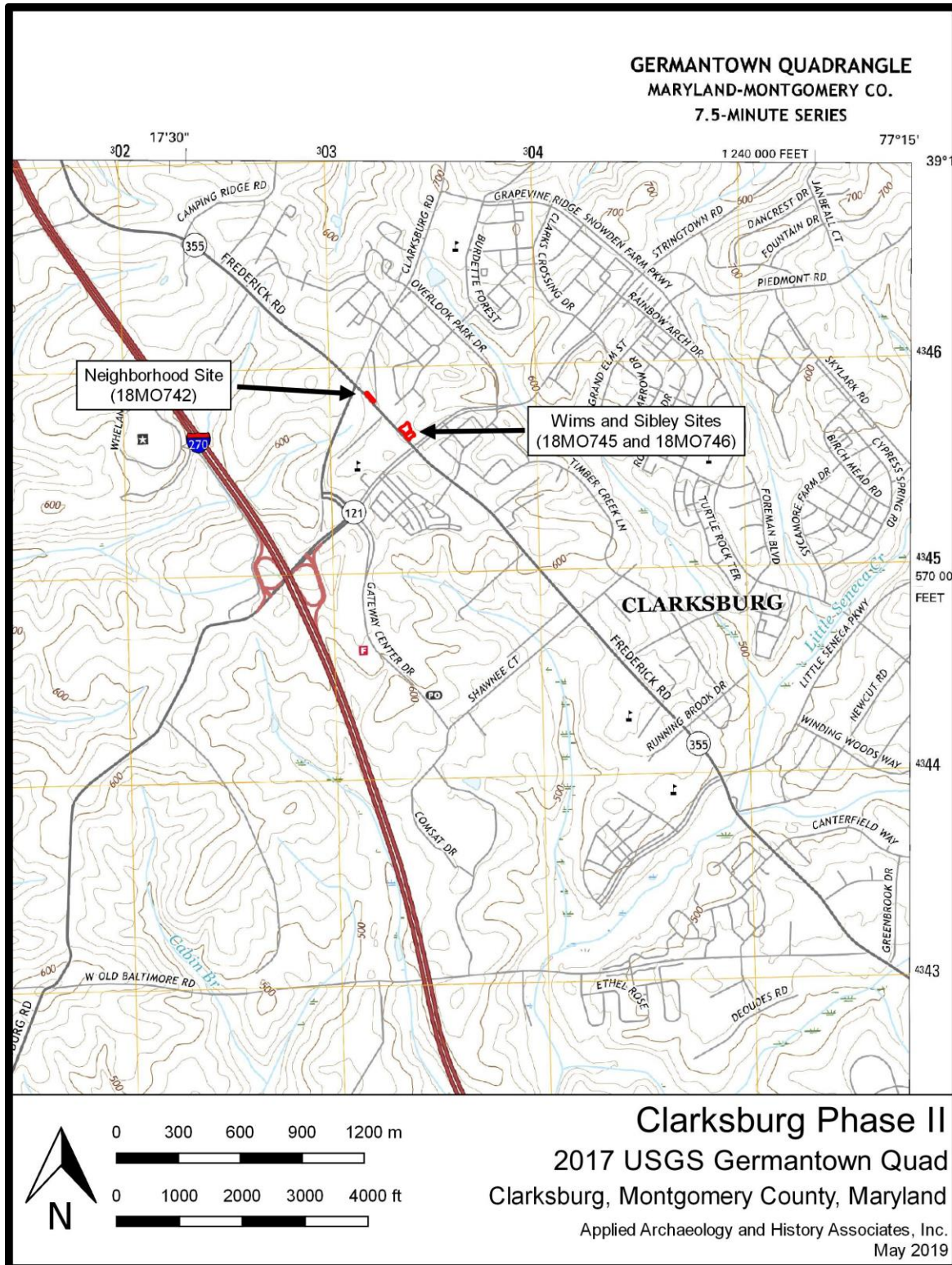


Figure 1. Location of the Study Area on the 2017 USGS Germantown Quad (USGS 2017).



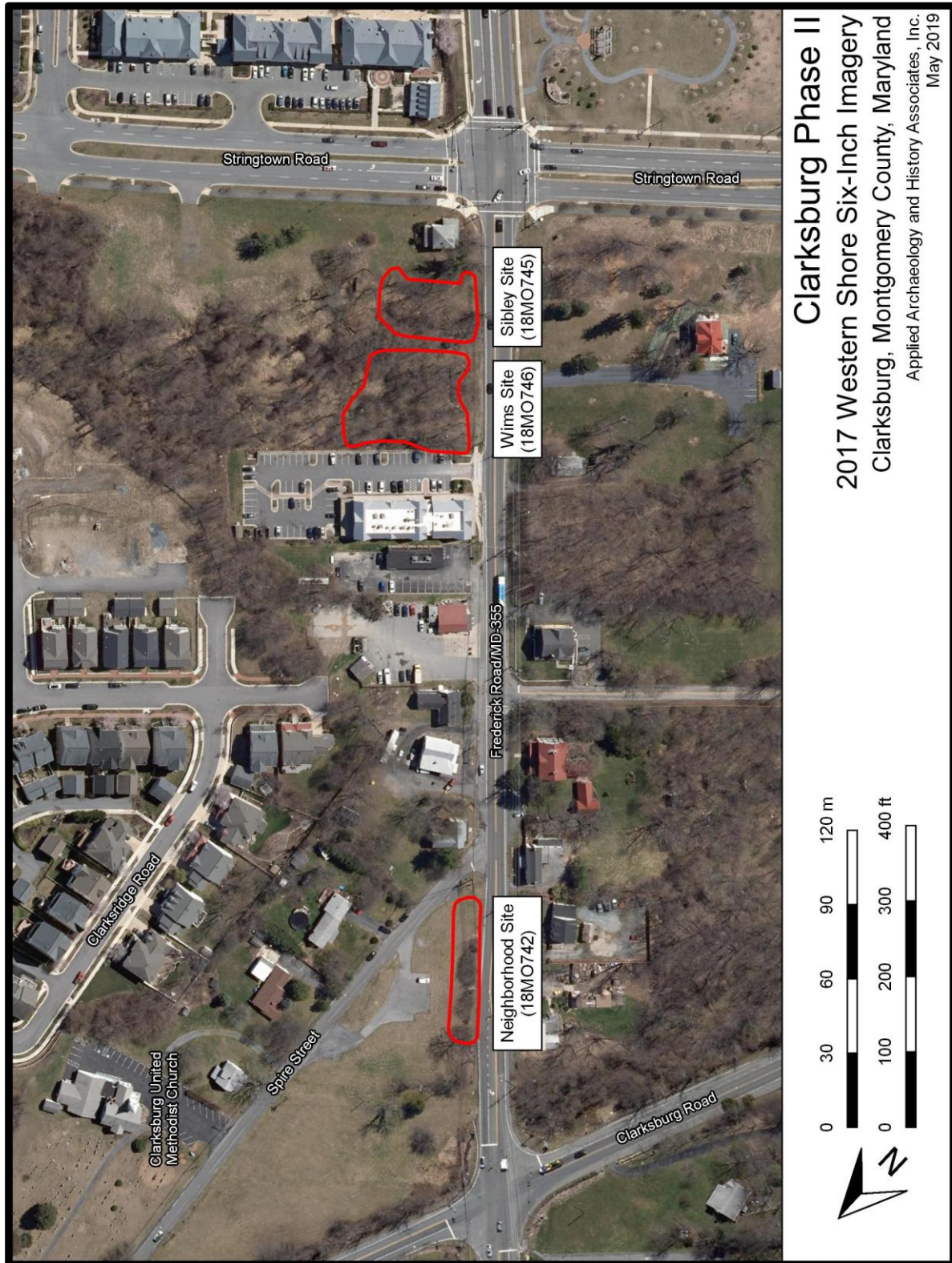


Figure 2. Location of the Study Area on 2017 Western Shore Six-Inch Imagery.

separated from each other by a riprap artificial drainage feature. Parts of both sites occupy a small artificial terrace that fronts onto Frederick Road below its current surface level. Behind the terrace, the topography drops down into a poorly drained area and drainage swale that extends to the north. The Sibley site occupies a property owned by Potomac Holdings, LLC, a real estate company based in Bethesda, Maryland containing one abandoned 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling. The Wims Site occupies an unimproved property owned by Montgomery County and administered by the Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC).

### **Previous Fieldwork**

The Neighborhood Site (18MO742) was identified during a Phase IB survey conducted by AAHA in April 2018. A total of 21 shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated at five-meter (m) intervals within and adjacent to the site, 14 of which were positive for cultural material. The site was interpreted as the remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century chapel and adjacent residence, with an intact historic surface identified beneath an overlying fill layer. Additional shovel testing was undertaken in February 2019, expanding the boundary of the site to the north and west (Arnold 2019). It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D and a Phase II investigation was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

The Sibley Site (18MO745) was identified during a Phase IB survey conducted by AAHA in June 2018. A total of 24 STPs was excavated at five- and 10-m intervals, 15 of which were positive for cultural material. The site was interpreted as the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century house belonging to Jonathan Sibley on historic maps reflecting a late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation. It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D and a Phase II investigation was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

The Wims Site (18MO746) was identified during a Phase IB survey conducted by AAHA in August 2018. A total of 18 STPs was excavated at 10-m intervals, 14 of which were positive for cultural material. In addition, a number of structural features were noted on the surface, including a brick pier and a fieldstone retaining wall. The site was interpreted as the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century house belonging to Columbus O. Woodward on historic maps and later owned by John H. Wims, one of the burgeoning class of African American property owners in post-Civil War Clarksburg. Artifacts at this site suggested an occupation that ran from the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D and a Phase II investigation was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

### **Research Questions**

Neighborhood: How extensive is the possible intact historic surface? What is the probable date for the historic surface? Are there structural remains of the chapel and adjacent parsonage buried beneath the fill layers? Can we gain any information on the consumption patterns or living standard of the parsonage's residents? Is there evidence for an earlier occupation of the property than that documented in historic sources?

Sibley: Where was the historic structure located on this property? When was this structure built and when was it demolished? How, if at all, does the placement of the existing abandoned house relate to the historic structure? Can we gain any information on the consumption patterns or living standard of the structure's residents? Is there evidence for an earlier occupation of the property than that documented in historic sources?



Wims: What is the construction sequence of the documented house structure that was on this property? When was the earliest part of the house constructed? How have 20<sup>th</sup>-century activities on the property shaped the property's material remains? How does this house, which was owned by an African-American family for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, compare to other historic houses in Clarksburg? Can we gain any information on the consumption patterns or living standards of the structure's residents? Is there evidence for an earlier occupation of the property than that documented in historic sources?

### **Organization of the Report**

This report presents four (4) sections of text and a list of references cited. Following this introduction, which includes the goals of the study and a description of the Study Area, a summary of the historic background of the Study Area is presented. The third section presents the methods and results of the field investigation and a discussion of the research questions which guided the investigation. The final section presents a summary of the investigation and recommendations. References cited are followed by appendices presenting the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form for the Wims Site, artifact inventories, Maryland Archaeological Site Forms and the Qualifications of the Investigators.

## **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

This section presents an historic background for the Clarksburg Phase II Study. Background research methods are presented followed by the results of this research, including deed and census research.

### **Methods**

During the Phase IA and Phase IB surveys a review of existing data on regional and local prehistory, history, and the environment was conducted consisting, in part, of an examination of the pertinent literature and historic maps in the collections of the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in Crownsville. Detailed 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps of Clarksburg depict structures along both sides of Frederick Road, including multiple residences and a Methodist chapel in the direct vicinity of the Phase II Study Area. As part of this Phase II archaeological evaluation deeds were traced online through MDLandRec.net and chains of title are presented as Appendix A. The available Federal Censuses for the 18<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were reviewed.

### **Results**

#### *Neighborhood Site (18MO742)*

The Neighborhood Site includes Parcels 1 and 2 of the Clarksburg Triangle, the property formerly occupied by the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) South and an adjacent parsonage. Since 2007, they have been part of the Clarksburg Triangle Park owned by Montgomery County. Both parcels were originally part of tracts called Money's Worth and Barrick Lot. Money's Worth was patented by John Belt in 1783 (MC Unpatented Certificate 174). Plat references to Barrick Lot could not be located in the Prince George's or Montgomery County records.

The chain-of-title from the modern property can be traced to an 1870 deed granting the property to William C. Willson, the son of prominent landowner William Willson of John. William Willson of John was the son-in-law of John Clark, after whom Clarksburg was named. In addition to lots that Willson of John purchased in Clarksburg in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the lots owned by John Clark passed to him upon Clark's death, meaning Willson of John owned the majority of the lots in Clarksburg at that time (MHT ACHS Form M-13-10-5). Willson of John appears in the 1840 and 1850 federal censuses. In 1840, Willson of John had a household of 19 people engaged in various economic pursuits, including 11 agricultural workers, one person employed in commerce, and one engineer. The household consisted of six free white people and 13 enslaved African-Americans. In 1850, Willson of John, now 74 years old, is listed as a farmer living with his wife, his son Leonidas, and a clerk named Thomas Griffith. Willson of John did not occupy the portion of his property that falls within the Study Area and there is no evidence that a structure existed on the lot during his ownership. Willson of John died in 1851, dividing his property among three surviving heirs, his sons Leonidas and William C. Willson and his daughter, Mary Willson Waters.

In 1870, William C. Willson bought out Leonidas' and Mary's shares of four of his father's former parcels for \$2,392 (MC Land Rec EBP7:301). The third of these parcels is described as a three-cornered lot at the intersection of the main street through Clarksburg (Frederick Road/MD-355) and the road to the Methodist Church (Spire Street). During the joint ownership, it is possible that the lot was rented to tenants, but there is no evidence for a building existing within the

Neighborhood Site boundary at this time. William C. Willson died later in 1870, and Mary Willson Waters purchased the “three-cornered lot lying on the north side of [Frederick Road] and...also on the westerly side of [Spire Street] leading from said main street or roads to the brick Methodist Church” from representatives of Willson’s estate for \$887 (MC Land Rec EBP7:437).

Mary Willson Waters was married to William A. Waters, one of Clarksburg’s practicing physicians whose house is shown across Spire Street from the Study Area in the 1865 Martenet and Bond map and in the 1878 Hopkins Atlas. In 1875, William and Mary Waters granted a 0.25-acre portion of this property to Edward Lewis, John S. Belt, William B. Windsor, John A. Lewis, W. W. Welsh, John William Tayler, and C. Richard Murphy, trustees of the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) South (MC Land Rec EBP13:390). A schism had occurred in the MEC over the issue of slavery in 1844, with the main Clarksburg MEC congregation remaining in the northern (anti-slavery) conference. The Waters’ grant was intended for congregants who wanted to join the southern conference, with the land to be “used, kept, maintained and disposed of as a place of divine worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.” The church appears within the Study Area on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas (Figure 3). A photograph thought to be from the late 1950s shows the church as a rectangular frame building on a stone foundation with white siding (Figure 4). A second grant by the Waters in 1885 provided an additional 0.75 acres that “shall be held kept and maintained and disposed of as a place of residence for the use and occupancy of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who may from time to time be appointed in said place” (MC Land Rec EBP36:24). This parsonage can be observed on mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century aerial photographs and appears in the photograph depicting the church (Figure 5).

The split between the northern and southern conferences of the MEC was mended in 1939 and the two MEC congregations in Clarksburg reunited the following year. The former MEC South church building was used to host events and community functions, while the congregation met

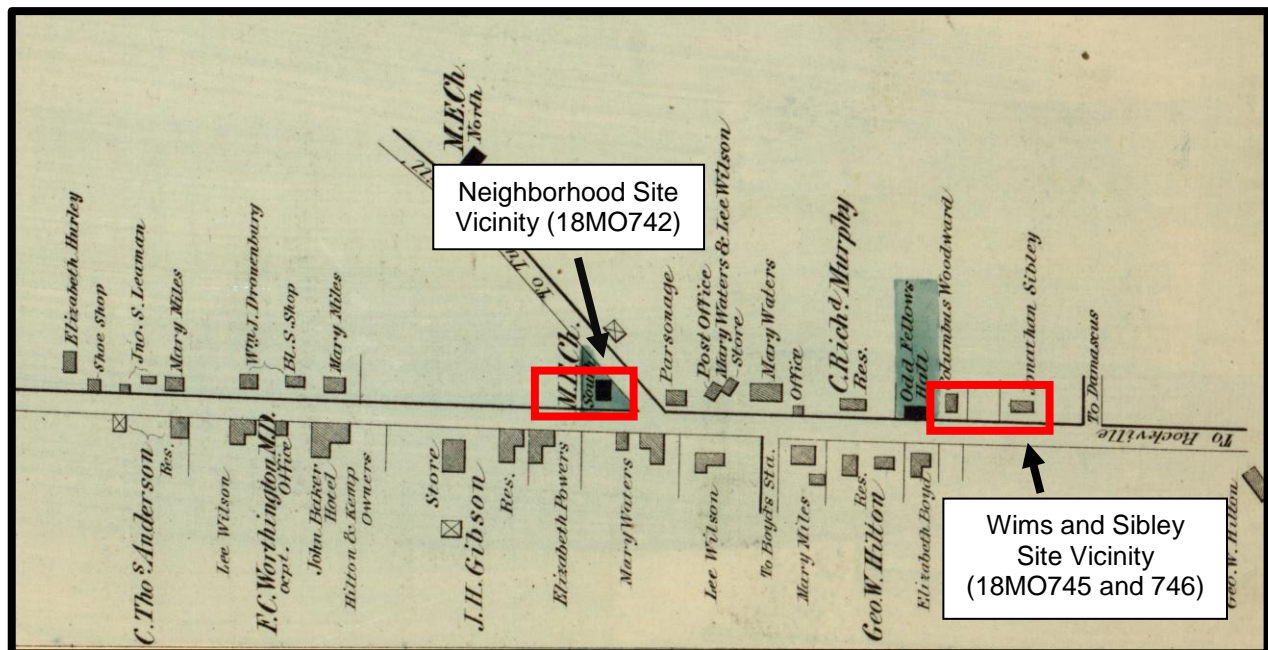


Figure 3. Approximate locations of the Neighborhood, Sibley, and Wims site on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Montgomery County, Clarksburg Post Office. Not to scale.



Figure 4. View of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel South (foreground) and two additional structures to the north along Frederick Road (Clarksburg Historical Society 2018).

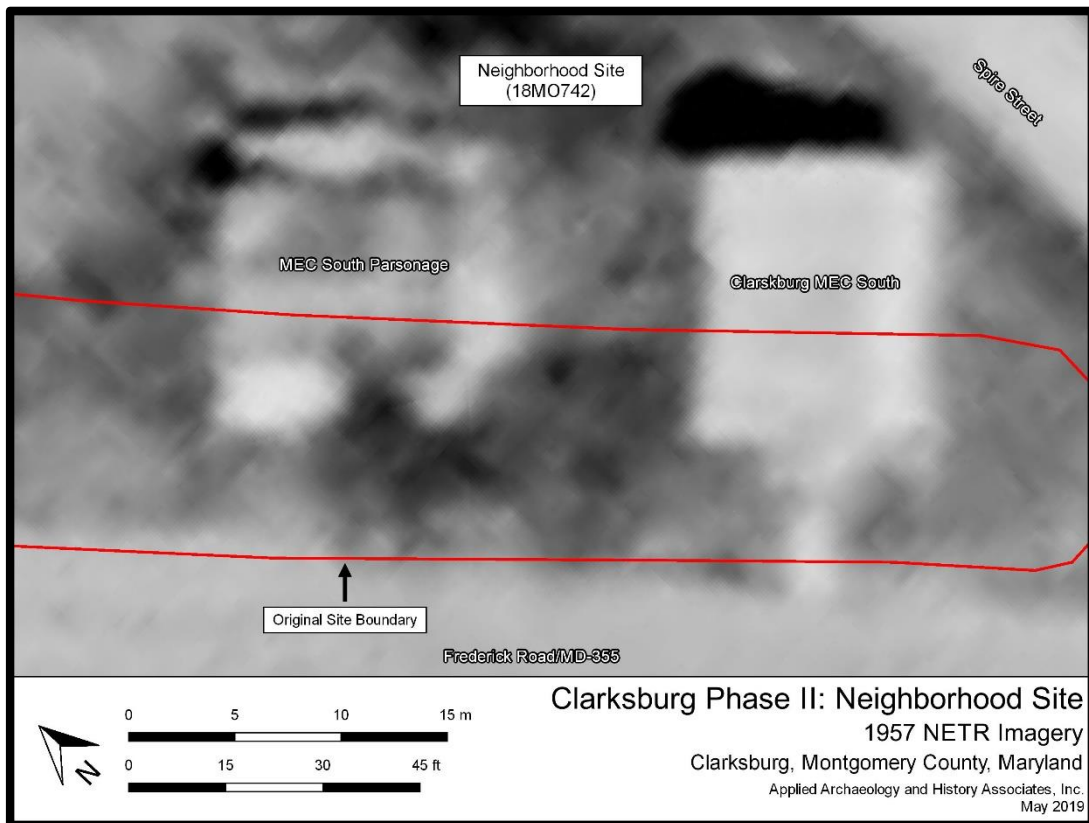


Figure 5. 1957 NETR imagery showing the Clarksburg MEC South and associated parsonage with the original boundary of the Neighborhood Site.

in the old brick church up the hill (Clarksburg Historical Society 2018). In 1959, the trustees of the Clarksburg MEC deeded the two lots occupied by the MEC South church building and parsonage to Harry and Irene Smith for a nominal consideration (MC Land Rec 2683:366). It is during the Smiths' ownership that the church and parsonage buildings can last be seen in aerial photographs. In 1965, Phillip J. Dillon and Joyce M. Dillon transferred the property to P.K. Properties (MC Land Rec 3437:473). It is unclear how ownership transferred from the Smiths to the Dillons.

In 1982, P.K. Properties and Phillip and Sherry Kasten of Silver Spring transferred ownership of this and one other property to Sol Rudden, a resident of Clarksburg (MC Land Rec 5821:412). By this time, the church and parsonage had been demolished. This deed lists the properties as part of Money's Worth and Barrick Lot. Rudden placed the property in trust in 1993 (MC Land Rec 11926:288). Rudden's successor trustees, Edward P. Rudden, Aric L. Rudden, and Jerry N. Rudden, sold the property to Montgomery County in 2007 for use in the Clarksburg Triangle Park Project (MC Land Rec 34912:616).

#### *Sibley Site (18MO745)*

The Sibley Site property can be traced to a 1745 patent comprising 270 acres called Warfield's Vineyard, patented by Alexander Warfield (MC Patent Record LG C:533; MC Patent Record LG E:560). In 1788, unspecified portions of Warfield's Vineyard were divided between Godfrey Waters and John Coffee (MC Land Rec D:81). By 1793, John Dowdon Coffee conveyed 158 acres of property called Money's Worth to Robert Peter for 72 pounds, 12 shillings, two pence (MC Deed E:439). The Money's Worth property is described in a 1796 deed as bordering parts of Warfield's Vineyard, when Coffee purchased the 158 acres back from Peter for 154 pounds, 12 shillings (MC Deed G:235). In February 1798, Coffee sold James Hinton a portion of the property comprising two acres, two rods, and thirty-nine perches for fifteen pounds sterling (MC Deed H:51). The property is further described as situated on the north and east side of the road (Frederick Road). Several months later in April, Hinton divided a portion of Money's Worth into two parcels, each comprised of about one-half acre on the northeast side of the main road (Frederick Road), (MC Deed H:127). The property is further described as the same land received from Coffee and begins at a stone marked I.B. James Hinton. Hinton conveyed the parcels to Jonathan Browning, Jr. for seven pounds, ten shillings. In 1799, Browning sold one acre of Money's Worth parcels to William Dixon for 18 pounds, fifteen shillings (MC Deed I:61). It is noted that the stone marker is "now laid out and numbered twelve."

In 1802, Dixon sold the one-acre lot to James Hawkins for nine pounds, seven shillings, six pence (MC Deed K:163). This deed includes general notes about houses and improvements, but does not specify which improvements were present on the lot at that time. A James Hawkins appears in the 1810 census and is recorded as living in Montgomery County with a household of 20 individuals. His household included 17 enslaved African-Americans, one white male aged between 16-25 years, one white female aged about 45 years or over, and one a white male, presumably Hawkins, aged between 26-44 years. It is highly unlikely that James Hawkins and all of these individuals were inhabiting a structure on the one acre lot and Hawkins most likely held other property elsewhere. In 1809, the boundary of Warfield's Vineyard was drawn with portions of neighboring properties for a chancery court case, including Money's Worth (MC Chancery Record 82:566).

In 1817, Hawkins conveyed a 0.39-acre portion of his property to Alexander Windsor for a nominal consideration (MC Deed T:547). A deed transferring the rest of the 3 1/4 acres detailed in later deeds could not be located. Alexander Windsor appears in the 1840 census, with a



household of 16 individuals, including six enslaved African-Americans, and 12 members engaged in agriculture. In 1847, Windsor conveyed this portion of the Money's Worth property to Zachariah Windsor. Zachariah Windsor appears in the 1850 census in the household of Alexander Windsor. At this time, Alexander Windsor is recorded as 61 years old, and Zachariah Windsor is listed as a 24-year-old, one of five farmers in Alexander's household.

In 1859, Windsor sold the property to Sarah A. Brown and her husband, George W. Brown, for \$400.00 (MC Deed JGH7:493). The deed describes the property containing "a house and lot in the village of Clarksburg," which indicates the house on this lot also predates 1859. George and Sarah Brown appear in the 1860 census. The Browns were both 30 years old in 1860 and held \$1,000 in real estate and \$150.00 in personal estate. Brown's occupation is listed as mechanic. As the Browns only owned the property for a year and several months before selling it, it is unlikely the Browns occupied the property.

In December 1860, the Browns sold the property to Jonathan Sibley for \$550.00 (MC Deed JGH8:281). The deed again describes a house existing on this lot. The lot's stated southwest boundary is Frederick Road, and it totals 3 1/4 acres. The deed mentions the property lines established by the sale of the neighboring lot by James Hawkins in 1804, which is the lot that contains the Wims Site. A Jonathan Sibly appears in the 1840 census in the Rockville area, but it is unclear if it is the same Jonathan Sibley as owned the Study Area. Sibley appears in Clarksburg in the 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses. Sibley was listed as a white male born in 1796 who married a Harriet Sibley sometime prior to 1850. In 1850, Sibley had a large household, consisting of himself, Harriet, aged 46 years, Elizabeth, aged 22 years, Levarins, aged 17 years, Joshua, aged 15 years, Joseph, aged 13 years, Joanna, aged 11 years, and Jonathan Sibley, aged seven years, along with Leo, aged 27 years, Susan, aged 23 years, and Jacob Wade, an infant. Sibley was a farmer with \$650.00 worth of real estate. His wife was listed as "deranged." In 1860, Sibley still owned about \$635.00 worth of real estate and lived with Harriet, who is no longer listed as deranged, Levarins, now aged 28 years, Joseph, aged 23 years, Joanna, aged 21 years, and Jonathan Sibley, aged 16 years. Joseph is listed as a farm laborer. In 1870, Sibley still lived with Harriet, Levarins now aged 37 years, and Jonathan, aged 37 years, and George F. Sibley, aged four years. It seems that Jonathan's age has been incorrectly recorded by the census collectors as Jonathan should have been 27 years old according to the previous census. The elder Jonathan is listed as a farmer, and the younger Jonathan as a farm laborer. In 1880, Sibley, now 84 years old, is listed as a retired farmer, and still lives with his wife, Harriet, as well as a young boy named Frank Sibley, aged 10 years. It is possible that Frank Sibley is the same as George F. Sibley recorded in 1870. The Sibley's are listed next to Columbus O. Woodward, who is known to have occupied the house next door in 1878 (Figure 3).

Following the death of Johnathan Sibley in 1884, Maklon T. Lewis was granted power of attorney over his estate and he sold the property on October 12, 1886 (MC Deed JA4:151). Lewis, representing Sibley's heirs, sold a 3 1/4-acre portion of Money's Worth and Woodport to Charles R. Murphy for \$535.00. Charles R. Murphy appears in the 1880 and 1900 federal censuses. In 1880, Charles, aged 52 years, lived with his wife Eliza, aged 46 years, and Julia A., aged 22 years, Mary E., aged 20 years, Jennie, aged 19 years, and Katie Murphy, aged 17 years. Murphy's occupation is listed as farmer. In 1900, all but Eliza, now aged 67 years, and Kate, aged 37 years, had left Charles' household. Charles is now a Judge of the Orphans Court living in a house (rather than on a farm). It is possible he would occupy the house he owned in Clarksburg. Another Charles R. Murphy is recorded in Clarksburg in 1910 and beyond, but this appears to be a different, much younger Charles R. Murphy.

In 1922, Katie L. Purdum and her husband, William S. Purdum sold the two contiguous parcels that made up part of Money's Worth and Woodport to Thurston B. King and his wife, Pomona King for \$1,000.00 (MC Deed PBR322:9). It is unclear how ownership passed from Murphy to the Purdums. William Purdum is listed in the 1920 and 1930 federal censuses, married to Katie L. Purdum and employed as a mail carrier for the rural route. Thurston Brewer King appears in the 1930 and 1940 censuses. In 1930 his occupation is listed as a carpenter who lived on a farm, and in 1940 he is listed as a farm operator, but it should be noted that he no longer owned the property at this time. It is noted that King owned his home. King died in 1972 and was buried in the Clarksburg UMC cemetery.

In 1925, the Kings transferred the property to Clarence D. Day and his wife, Dorothy W. Day for a nominal consideration (MC Deed 378:53). MHT records name the surviving structure on the property the Day House (MIHP number M:13-10-14; there is no documentation on file for this architectural resource). This is likely the current standing structure at the corner of Stringtown and Frederick Roads and it is shown on the property in a 1957 aerial photograph (Figure 6). In 1957, the Days conveyed the property, now totaling 3.665 acres, to Duncan C. Clark and his wife, Mabel E. Clark (MC Deed 2379:17). Following the death of Mabel Clark in 1987, Miranda Smith, a representative of Clark's estate, sold the property to Jerry Neil Rudden, Aric L. Rudden, and Sol Rudden for \$240,000.00 as joint tenants, with each of the receiving a 1/3 interest in the property (MC Deed 8107:446). This deed provides an address for the property at 23200 Stringtown Road, Clarksburg, Maryland. In 1992, Sol Rudden placed the property into The Sol Rudden Revocable Trust, with himself as the designated trustee (MC Deed 10845:314). In 2003, the successors of Sol Rudden transferred the property to private ownership by Jerry Neil Rudden and Aric L. Rudden pursuant to Section 3.03 of the Sol Rudden Revocable Trust (MC Deed 25946:103). SDAT data for the most current change of ownership, in which the Ruddens presumably transferred the property to Potomac Holdings, LLC is missing reference information.

#### *Wims Site (18MO746)*

The Wims site property can be traced to an 1804 deed that conveyed a one-half acre lot on the northeast side of an unspecified road (probably Frederick Road) from Thomas Browning to James Hawkins for 13 pounds, 2 shillings, 6 pence (MC Deed L:268). Hawkins purchased a neighboring parcel in 1802, similarly described as a one-acre lot on the northeast side of the great road (MC Deed K:163). In 1814, Hawkins sold a portion of the property to Mary Griffith for \$100.00 (MC Deed R:102). The lot totaled 16,500 square feet of land and reflects the boundaries of the modern property containing the Study Area.

By 1830, Elisha and Mary P. Jones owned the lot and sold it to William W. Benton for \$100.00 (MC Deed BS4:134). An index search was attempted and reference to a deed transferring the property from Mary Griffith to the Joneses could not be found; it is possible Mary Griffith married Elisha Jones. A deed from 1835 indicates that Rebecca (*sic.*) Griffith sold the same property to Benton for \$90, but it is unclear why the lot would be transferred to him again by a different member of the Griffith family (MC Deed BS7:61). Benton appears in the 1840 census with a household of 10 people, eight of whom are slaves. By 1860, when Benton next appears, he is listed as a 60-year-old living with his wife, Catharine, working as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,200. The nearest post office to his residence is Damascus, suggesting he did not occupy the Clarksburg property he owned and that he likely leased it to a tenant. In 1863, Benton and his wife sold the lot to Mary Crandle for \$200.00 (MC Deed JGH9:102). Here, the property is described as located on the north side of the road from Rockville to Frederick.

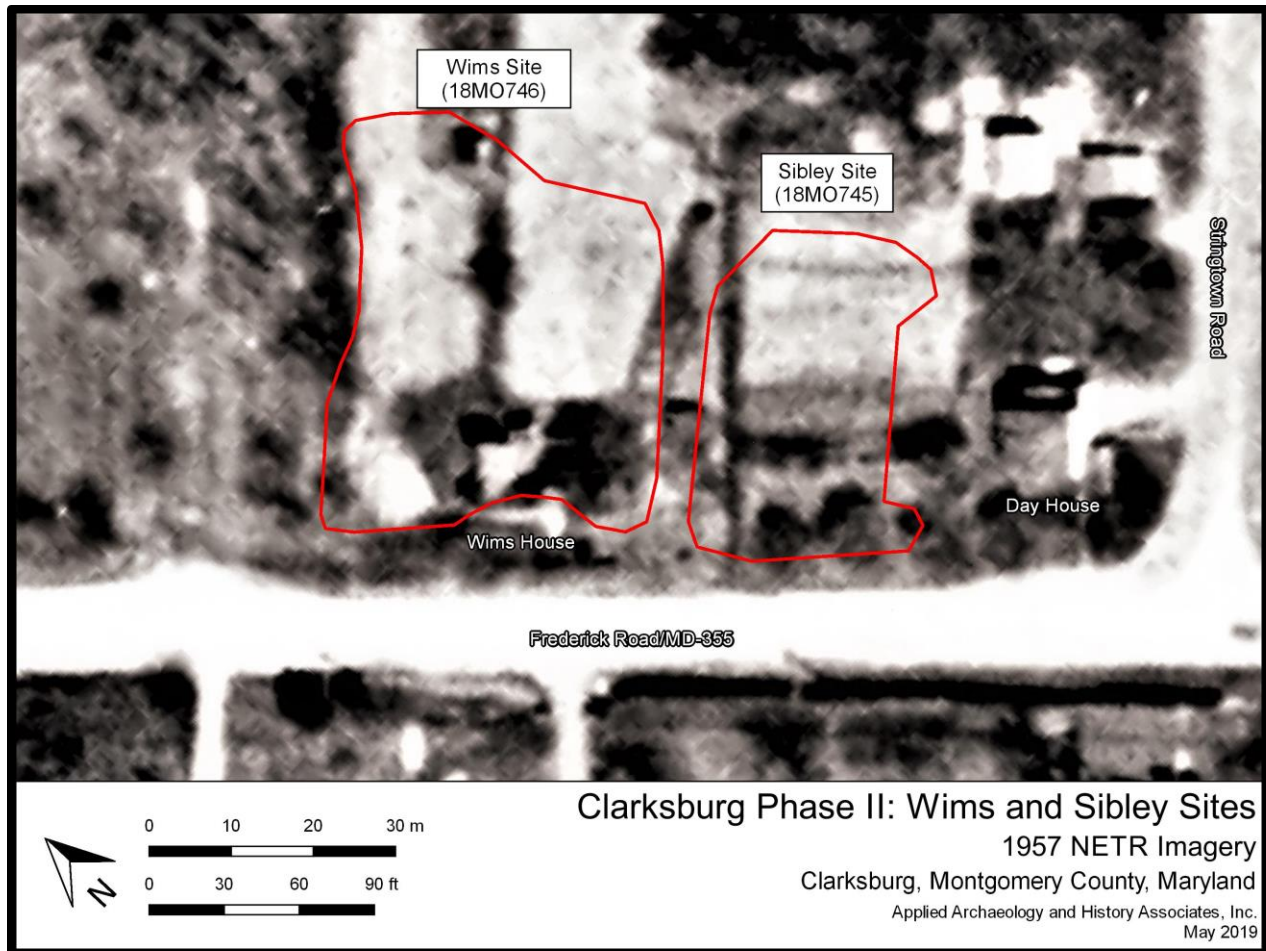


Figure 6. 1957 NETR imagery of the Sibley and Wims Sites, showing the locations of the Wims House and Day House.

In 1865, Mary Crandle and her husband, James A. Crandle sold the lot to Charles R. Murphy for \$225.00 (MC Deed EBP1:496). This is interesting as in 1886, as noted in the preceding section, Charles R. Murphy purchased the neighboring property at around the same time. However, unlike the neighboring property, two years later, in 1867, Murphy and his wife, E. Rebecca Murphy conveyed the lot to Obadiah Layton for \$275.00 (MC Deed EBP3:396). In 1871, Obadiah Layton and his wife, Sarah Layton sold the lot to George W. Hilton for \$200.00 (MC Deed EBP8:375). The 1878 Hopkins map indicates that Hilton is living across the street (Figure 3), while Columbus O. Woodward is shown living on the property. Woodward is listed living in Clarksburg during the 1870 census and it is reasonable to presume that Woodward rented the premises from Hilton. Thomas H. S. Boyd's treatise on the history of Montgomery County records that the Honorable George W. Hilton moved to Clarksburg in 1859 and in the 1870's purchased four tracts of land that he improved to the degree that they became profitable agriculturally (Boyd 1879: 94). Boyd also notes that Hilton erected several "handsome dwellings" in Clarksburg, that have added materially to promoting the attractions of the village" (Boyd 1879:95).

On August 30, 1889, George Hilton and his wife, Frances Hilton sold the lot to Singleton Davis for \$300.00 (MC Deed JA15:153). On the same day, Davis mortgaged the property to Columbus O. Woodward of Washington, D.C. for \$150.00 used to purchase the property from the Hiltons, now described as one "improved lot" in the Village of Clarksburg (MC Mortgage JA14:266).



Immediately following the mortgage, Davis purchased all of Columbus Woodward's right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity to the property (MC Deed JA15:152), however the mortgage was not fully repaid until 1892. Singleton Davis appears in the 1880 censuses, before he acquires the land containing the Study Area. Davis, 17 at the time of the census, is an African-American farm laborer in the household of Mary Bowie, his mother. This would make him 26 years of age when he purchased the property from the Hiltons in 1889. Also appearing in this household in 1880 is his half-brother Matthew Gassaway (26), who also works as a farm laborer. Joseph Sibley is shown to be his neighbor in this census, suggesting that Joseph is the occupant of the Sibley site after Jonathan Sibley's death. Singleton Davis may or may not be related to a 55-year-old Singleton Davis recorded in Montgomery County District 1 in 1870.

In 1891, Davis transferred the lot to Jane A. Davis, who, based on the consideration of "love and affection" is likely one of Davis' close relatives (MC Deed JA29:173). The deed does not provide acreage or metes and bounds. One year later, in October of 1892, Davis conveyed the lot to John H. Wims (MC Deed JA34:409). John H. Wims was born in 1847 and appears in the 1880, 1900, and 1920 censuses. The 1880 census lists him as an African-American man who worked as a farm laborer. His wife, Emma Wims (35), two children, Clifton Wims (6) and Eliza S. Wims (3), and two stepchildren, Ida Lee (13), and Gertrude Lee (8), were members of his household. Wims is shown living two residences away from George Hilton, who owned the property at the time the census was taken, but who is not believed to have been living on the property itself. In 1900, Wims is listed as a day laborer who was not employed for four months of the preceding year. At this time, he is recorded as living with his wife Emma, children John W. (19) and Freddie (12), stepdaughter Gertie Hawkins (28), and grandchildren Lucy E. (12) and Roy S. Hawkins (9). The census confirms John H. Wims owned his own home in 1900. In 1920, John H. Wims was widowed and living with his son-in-law Charles Mason (48), daughter Sedonia Mason (42), and grandson Howard Mason (18). Wims is never listed as a mail carrier, but his son, John W. Wims, served as a mail carrier in 1900 at the age of 19. John W. Wims died in 1909 and is buried at the UMC cemetery in Clarksburg.

In 1979, the Wims property was recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties as the Columbus Woodward House (MIHP 13-10-9). Apparently, this was based on Woodward's ownership at the time of the 1878 Hopkins map rather than the near century of ownership by the Wims family. The MIHP form presents two different narratives for the construction sequence of the house, but the one presented on the front page of the form appears most credible and is detailed here. The form details the house as a 2.5 story frame house that is L-shaped and composed of two sections. The principal section, potentially constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, is described as fronting onto the main road, while the smaller rear block, potentially constructed in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, sits perpendicular to the road and is attached to the rear western portion of the principal block. A shed porch is described as sheltering the front of the principal block. A number of photos are included with the form and provide excellent insight into the appearance of the house at this time (Figure 7-8). The photo of the principal section indicates that the ground surface to the right of the structure when facing it, is roughly level, but appears to drop away behind the house and requires a walkway to access a concrete block lean-to to the rear of the house. Meanwhile, the photo of the rear L indicates that the natural topography slopes relatively sharply downwards from Frederick Road. In this photograph, the ground floor is shown to be several feet above grade and that steps, actually missing at the time of the photograph, were required to reach the door. The photo also provides evidence for the likely presence of some kind of cellar in this portion of the house. The MIHP form also includes a number of interior photos, as well as photos of Mrs. Emily Wims and Mr. Delaware Wims, wife



Figure 7. Principal section of the Wims House, with view to north (MIHP Form 13-10-9)



Figure 8. Rear L of Wims House, highlighted, with view to south (MIHP Form 13-10-9).

and son of John W. Wims respectively. The entire form is presented in Appendix B of this report.

Ownership of the property stayed within the Wims family into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the death of John H. Wims' heir Joseph Wims on July 26, 1988. In 1991, the heirs of Joseph Wims' estate sold the lot to members of the Kostaris family for \$114,120.00 (MC Deed 9797:417). Foris and Eleftheria Kostaris hold one-half interest as tenants by entirety, and Evangelos Kostaris holds one-half interest of the property. In 2006, Fotis Kostaris, Eleftheria Kostaris and Evangelos Kostaris sold the property to Montgomery County for \$375,000.00 (MC Deed 33114:763).

## **THE FIELD INVESTIGATION**

This section details the Phase II field investigations conducted in association with the Clarksburg Phase II Study. The section begins with a discussion of field and laboratory methods and is followed by a discussion of the results of the fieldwork, an analysis of the historic records as they relate to the fieldwork, and the research objectives.

### **Field Methods**

A walkover of the site and its surroundings was conducted prior to the initiation of these Phase II excavations with the goal of identifying any unidentified surface indications of previous habitation. Upon completion of the pedestrian reconnaissance, an excavational grid at 5-m intervals was re-established from the previous Phase IB surveys at all three sites. Both grids were oriented to a bearing of 58 degrees in alignment with the road, with grid south being in the direction of Frederick Road and grid north moving away from the road. For the purposes of the excavation and this report, the grid directions were simply referred to as north, south, east, and west, without using the "grid" prefix. A datum for the Neighborhood Site was placed at an electric pole and designated N1000 E1000. A datum for the Sibley and Wims sites were placed at the southwest corner of the existing house at the corner of Stringtown and Frederick Roads and designated N500 E500.

As detailed within the Scope of Work, the systematic excavation of STPs at 5-m intervals was conducted to define the vertical and horizontal limits of the site and to determine if subsurface integrity exists. Such STPs generally extended into natural subsoil or to the limit of practical excavation, whichever was shallower. All STP measurements were taken and recorded in centimeters (cm).

The Scope of Work originally included up to 28 1-m-by-1-m test units, with 10 in the Sibley Site, 10 in the Wims Site, and 8 in the Neighborhood Site. The placement of the units at the Wims and Sibley sites was based on the results of close-interval shovel testing completed as part of this investigation. Units were excavated by natural stratigraphy (layers) and where strata were thick, by 10-cm arbitrary levels. Arbitrary levels were extended beyond 10 cm within modern fill deposits. Written records were kept detailing the excavation of each unit and units were photographed and drawn in profile and plan as appropriate. Manually excavated soils in historic contexts were passed through a 1/4-inch hardware screen mesh to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. All excavation units were recorded on a map of the site and the soil profile of each unit was also recorded. Narrative field notes and photographs were produced to document the results of the field investigation.

### **Laboratory Methods**

All artifacts recovered during this investigation were transferred to the AAHA's laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland for cleaning, cataloguing, and analysis. After washing they were separated and placed into plastic re-sealable bags with acid-free provenience cards containing the following information: site number, lot number, provenience, level, stratum, and date of excavation. Artifacts were sorted and analyzed according to morphological, material, and functional classes. Artifacts were labeled with their appropriate site number and lot number. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal curation guidelines.

The initial phase of artifact analysis consisted of the preparation of an artifact inventory of cultural materials recovered during the investigation. The complete artifact inventory is presented as Appendix C. Historic artifacts were catalogued according to functional category (Architecture, Clothing, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco, and Activity), raw material, type (nail, ceramic ware, pipe stem, etc.), and description (decoration, measurements, etc.).

The initial phase of artifact analysis consisted of preparing an artifact inventory of cultural materials recovered during the investigation. The complete artifact inventory for this initial portion of the project is presented as Appendix A. Historic artifacts were catalogued according to functional group categories largely derived from Stanley South's *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* (South 1977). Specific functional group categories for historic period material culture utilized in this artifact catalog, and subsequent artifact analyses within the report, consist of Kitchen, Architectural, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, Activities, and Miscellaneous group artifacts. In addition to these artifacts group categories, material culture associated with Pre-contact Native American occupation of Clarksburg sites are cataloged as being either Prehistoric Lithic or Pottery.

The use of functional group artifact categories within this report is intended for purely organizational and baseline inter-site descriptive artifact analysis only. Interpretations derived from these categories and presented within this report are intended to be read within the present context of these archaeological investigations, and, as such, are not necessarily applicable to broad archaeological sites elsewhere.

### AAHA Artifact Catalog Structure and Functional Artifacts Groups

Historic Period Artifacts	
<b>Activities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Horse Tack (bridle parts, horse shoes, etc.)</li> <li>- Farming tools and hardware (hoes, plow parts, tractor parts, etc.)</li> <li>- Children's Toys (Dolls, marbles, toy dishes, etc.)</li> <li>- Gardening Materials (flower pots,</li> <li>- Lighting Metal and glass (lamp chimney, light bulbs, Hurricane lamps)</li> </ul>	<b>Furniture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ceramic Hardware (drawer pulls, casters, decorative inlays, etc.)</li> <li>- Glass (mirror, decorative inlay glass)</li> <li>- Metal Hardware (hinges, upholstery tacks, escutcheon, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Architectural</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brick (Mold Made, Extruded, Wire Cut)</li> <li>- Nails (Hand wrought, Cut, Wire)</li> <li>- Mortar (Oyster Shell, Lime, Portland cement)</li> <li>- Window Glass</li> </ul>	<b>Kitchen</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bone (consumable species, non-consumable species)</li> <li>- Ceramics (table vessels, food production vessels)</li> <li>- Glass (table vessels, bottles, canning jars, pharmaceutical bottles)</li> <li>- Metal (forks, knives, spoons, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>Arms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gunflints</li> <li>- Metal Gun Parts</li> <li>- Shot and Bullets</li> </ul>	<b>Miscellaneous</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fuel and biproducts (charcoal, coal, slag, clinker)</li> </ul>

- Metal Shell Casings	- Unidentifiable Metal (aluminum, iron, copper, lead, etc.) - Unidentifiable plastic (Styrofoam, gutta percha, cellulose, etc.) - Unidentifiable glass
<b>Biological</b>  - Biological (Burnt wood, charcoal, shell) - Faunal (bone tool, unburnt bone)	<b>Personal</b>  - Coins - Personal Items (keys, mirrors, etc.) - Jewelry (beads, medallions, etc.)
<b>Clothing</b>  - Clothing fasteners (buttons, shirt studs, collar stays, cufflinks, zipper, etc.) - Buckle - Shoes and shoe parts - Bead - Grommet	<b>Tobacco</b>  - Pipe Bowl - Pipe Stem
<b>Pre-contact Native American Artifacts</b>	
Fire Cracked Rock	
Lithics  - Debitage (flakes, shatter, utilized cores) - Tools (i.e. projectile points, scrapers, grooved axes, etc.)	
Ceramics	

Kitchen group artifacts are most often associated with domestic contexts that include both the production as well as the consumption of food and beverages. Specific artifacts accounted for within the Kitchen group category include ceramic vessels, glass bottles utilized for food and beverage storage, as well as tableware utensils and varying forms of kitchen related cookery. Kitchen group artifacts are most often found in midden contexts and are often located in direct association with spaces related to either the production of food (i.e. kitchen) or in areas associated with the consumption of food and beverages. The Kitchen group also includes artifacts most often associated with the physical remains of animals utilized in either food production or consumption. This includes oyster shell, mammal, avian and fish remains. Also included within this category, albeit in relatively low frequency, are the remains of commensal (non-edible) species such as varying types of rodent and reptiles. These artifacts are most often recovered in midden contexts associated with the disposal of kitchen related trash.

Architectural group artifacts often account for the largest functional group within any given artifact assemblage and are most likely to be associated with either the construction or demolition of a particular structure or architectural feature. Architectural group artifacts include brick, mortar, nails, window glass, as well as other objects used in the construction of a given building. Architectural group artifacts are generally found either in direct association of a standing structure or in the location of a demolished structure. The location of Architectural group artifacts within a particular archaeological site generally inform the character of a

particular structure's change through time (i.e. location of windows and entrance ways, location of porches, etc.). In addition, specific datable architectural artifacts (i.e. 18<sup>th</sup>-century wrought nails, 19<sup>th</sup>-century cut nails, 20<sup>th</sup>-century wire nails) aid in documenting changes to architecture through time.

Furniture group artifacts are often associated with interior furnishings of a specific structure. Artifacts within this functional group include the metal parts of furniture that survive within the archaeological record. Furniture group artifacts often include hinges, drawer pulls, knobs, escutcheons, upholstery tacks, etc.

Arms group artifacts include objects associated with firearms or the production of munitions. Specific artifacts accounted for within this functional group include musket balls and shot; lead sprue associated with making musket balls and shot; gun parts including hammers and parts of gun locks; as well as, gunflints and gun flint debitage associated with the manufacture of gun flints. The recovery of Arms group artifacts is generally random within most domestic archaeological sites and often is associated with either hunting or sport shooting.

Clothing group artifacts are generally associated with varying types of wearing apparel. Artifacts accounted for within the Clothing group functional category are often fasteners, including buttons, grommets, buckles, etc. Clothing group artifacts also include objects associated with the production and maintenance of clothing. These largely consist of straight pins, needles, thimbles, scissors, and bale seals (crimped lead tokens used for demarcating cloth excise taxes). Clothing group artifacts are generally recovered in areas where clothes are either being produced or maintained. More specifically these include interior spaces where sewing has taken place (i.e. dropped needles and pins found beneath a wooden floor), or in exterior spaces where laundry has been done (i.e. the recovery of a large number of buttons in an outdoor work-yard space).

Personal group artifacts are generally objects carried, worn, or utilized by a particular individual. These artifacts include personal hygiene objects as well as objects used for personal adornment. Specific artifacts accounted for within this functional group include coins, keys, fragments of mirrors, jewelry, beads, wig curlers, etc. The recovery of Personal group items within domestic archaeological site is generally random.

Tobacco group artifacts are items associated with the smoking of tobacco. Objects accounted for within this functional group consist of the fragments of clay and stoneware tobacco pipes but can also include smokers companions as well as pipe tampers. Tobacco related material culture is generally recovered from spaces associated with either leisure or recreational activities (i.e. smoking on a front porch, smoking adjacent to a work-related building).

Activities group artifacts generally account for identifiable objects that do not easily fit within the categories detailed above. In most instances these objects are associated with activities that have taken place on a given archaeological site. Specific examples of Activities group artifacts include artifacts associated with gardening such as terracotta flowerpots, metal tools such as pruning knives and shears, as well as metal straps found on wooden water buckets. Also accounted for within this functional group are artifacts associated with the construction of an architectural building. Specifically, these may include the brick mold used to make brick; a pointing trowel used to point the mortar between bricks, etc. Activities group artifacts also include varying forms of metal hardware such as fence staples, nuts, bolt, screws, etc. The recovery of activities within an archaeological site can indicate the places where a specific



activity took place (i.e. proportionally high number of terracotta flowerpot fragments with a potting shed; harness and bridal parts within a barn, etc.).

It is worth noting that the use of South's functional group artifact categories to create broad interpretations of the archaeological record has come under criticism (Orser 1989). Specifically, this criticism has been applied when statistical artifact analysis has been used to create patterns of cultural presence or absence within the archaeological record (South 1978). Specific examples include South's use of functional group artifact percentages to define the presence and location of enslaved African Americans based on the percentages of material culture types within a given archaeological context. Criticism of this statistically-based functional artifact approach is that it doesn't adequately take into account the specific cultural context within which a given artifact is being used. For example, a horseshoe is generally categorized as being an Activities group artifact, because it is associated with the wearing of iron horseshoes by horses for their use within an agricultural activity (i.e. plowing a field). The use of a horseshoe is markedly changed when it is hung next to a door as a symbol of good luck. The criticism of South's functional group categories stems, in part, from the conflation of function to meaning. The function of an artifact may or may not influence the meaning of a particular object. Meaning is always culturally relative and is dependent on the specific cultural context within which that object is associated.

## **Neighborhood Site (18MO742)**

### *Pedestrian Reconnaissance*

The pedestrian survey of the Neighborhood Site revealed significant changes to the Clarksburg Triangle Park since the Phase IB survey identified the site. The source of these changes is ground disturbance from the installation of a construction yard and staging area for the Montgomery County Department of General Services Clarksburg Firehouse and Sewer Project. The construction's impact on the Neighborhood Site itself was limited to the installation of a silt fence through the site and the placement of a mound of gravel fill on the site's northern periphery. Subsurface disturbance within the Clarksburg Triangle Park was confined to the areas north of the site boundary, where no cultural material was identified in a Phase I survey. Subsequent to the pedestrian survey, a Phase II investigation consisting of seven test units (TUs) was undertaken (Figure 9).

### *Test Units*

#### TU1 (N2005 E2005)

TU1 was placed in the projected vicinity of the former MEC South church on the eastern part of the site. This TU contained five layers excavated in eight arbitrary levels, including two fill layers over a buried A-horizon (Figure 9). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam surface fill deposit that extended 10 cm below ground surface (bgs (Figure 10)). Beneath this, Layer II was an artificial fill consisting of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay with slate inclusions with lenses of gravel and asphalt. Layer III, encountered at 20-28 cm bgs, was the buried A-horizon and consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay. At 35-38 cm bgs, this transitioned to Layer IV, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay with 10-15 percent gravel. Layer IV was excavated in three arbitrary levels. A thin transitional deposit of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam with higher gravel content was observed across much of the unit between the buried A-horizon and the underlying soil. Layer IV extended to 75-80 cm bgs





Figure 9. 2017 aerial photograph showing the locations of TUs excavated at the Neighborhood Site (18MO742).

before transitioning to Layer V, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4-10YR5/8) clay loam subsoil with 20 percent channer inclusions. This layer, excavated in two arbitrary levels, was culturally sterile and excavated to the base of the unit at 100-108 cm bgs.

The artifact assemblage from TU1 consisted of 29 artifacts (Table 1), with most coming from Layer IV (n=18, w=31.6g) and smaller numbers coming from Layer III (n=6), Layer I (n=1), and the transition from Layer IV to the subsoil (n=2). An additional two artifacts were recovered from wall cleanup and not associated with a vertical context. The total assemblage mainly consists of ceramics (n=19), with a small assemblage of architectural material comprising handmade brick (n=9) and one cut or wrought nail fragment. The only artifact retained from the top two layers was one piece of plain white 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone. Small ceramic assemblages were recovered from several of the underlying levels, including three pieces of pearlware and three pieces of redware in Layer III, and one piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone, one piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware, and seven pieces of pearlware in Layer IV. The architectural material was also recovered from Layer IV. One piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone from Layer V probably represents an artifact dislodged from the wall, as the rest of this stratum was sterile.

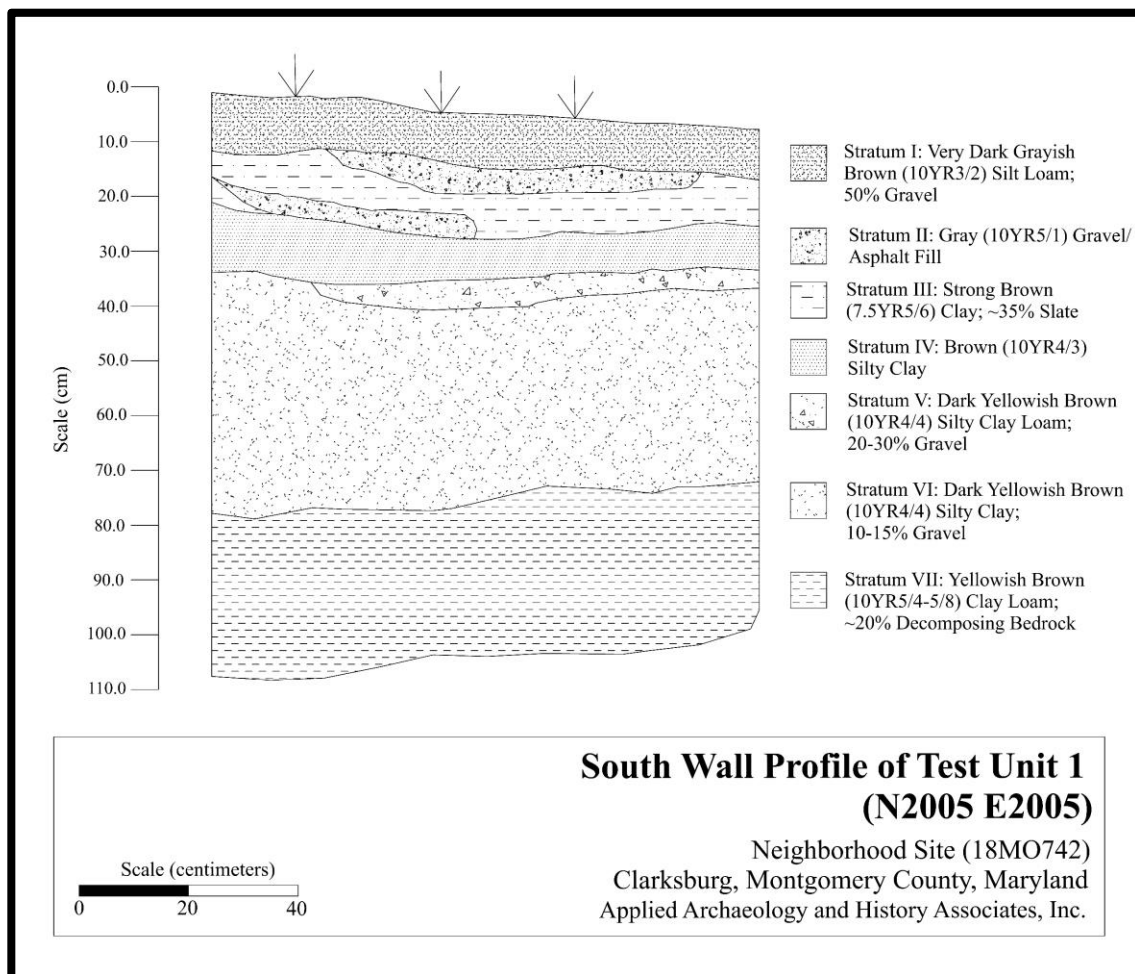


Figure 10. South wall profile of TU1.

**TABLE 1. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU1**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	9	19.46
Unidentifiable nail, cut or wrought	1	5.45
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white (1840-1900)	4	12.23
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain (1820-1890)	1	0.35
Creamware (1762-1820)	1	0.21
Pearlware		
Banded (1795-1815)	3	2.1
Edged (1775-1840)	1	0.47
Hand-painted blue underglaze (1775-1840)	4	8.21
Plain (1780-1840)	2	0.86
Redware		
Black glazed, thick	2	17.71
Brown glazed	1	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69.94</b>

The artifacts in TU1 show a remarkably intact historic deposit beneath modern fill. Many of the artifacts recovered from this unit are temporally diagnostic. The pearlware, present in three of the buried strata, include plain (n=2), hand-painted blue underglaze (n=4), edged (n=1) and banded (n=3) decoration. Pearlware has a manufacture date range of 1775-1840. The presence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=1; begins manufacture 1820) and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=4; begins manufacture 1840) suggests a date as late as the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Conversely, one piece of creamware (manufactured 1762-1820) suggests a possible date as early as the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Coupled with the lack of modern materials in or beneath Layer III, this indicates that modern disturbance is limited to the first 20-30 cm bgs in this part of the site. Beneath the surface fill is a former ground surface that, judging from the higher numbers of pearlware and lower numbers of whiteware, ironstone, and creamware, likely dates to the first quarter, or half, of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The lack of later artifacts indicates that this surface may have been protected from later 19<sup>th</sup> century disturbances, perhaps indicating that the fill was placed around the time the church was constructed.

#### TU2 (N2005 E2040)

TU2 was placed at N2005 E2040 to investigate a cluster of two STPs containing a much higher than average concentration of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts. When superimposed on a 1957 aerial, this unit falls in the southwestern part of the former MEC South parsonage that was torn down in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 11). The unit contained two layers, excavated in two arbitrary levels (10). All four layers are interpreted as fill. Layers II, III and IV consisted of compact clay/gravel fill resulting in all three layers being excavated as a single stratum from 5.5-56 cm below ground surface (bgs). Layer I, extending to about 18 cm bgs, consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay and contained highly compact gravel. Layer II consisted of brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay mottled with yellow (10YR7/6) silty clay and grayish brown (10YR5/2)

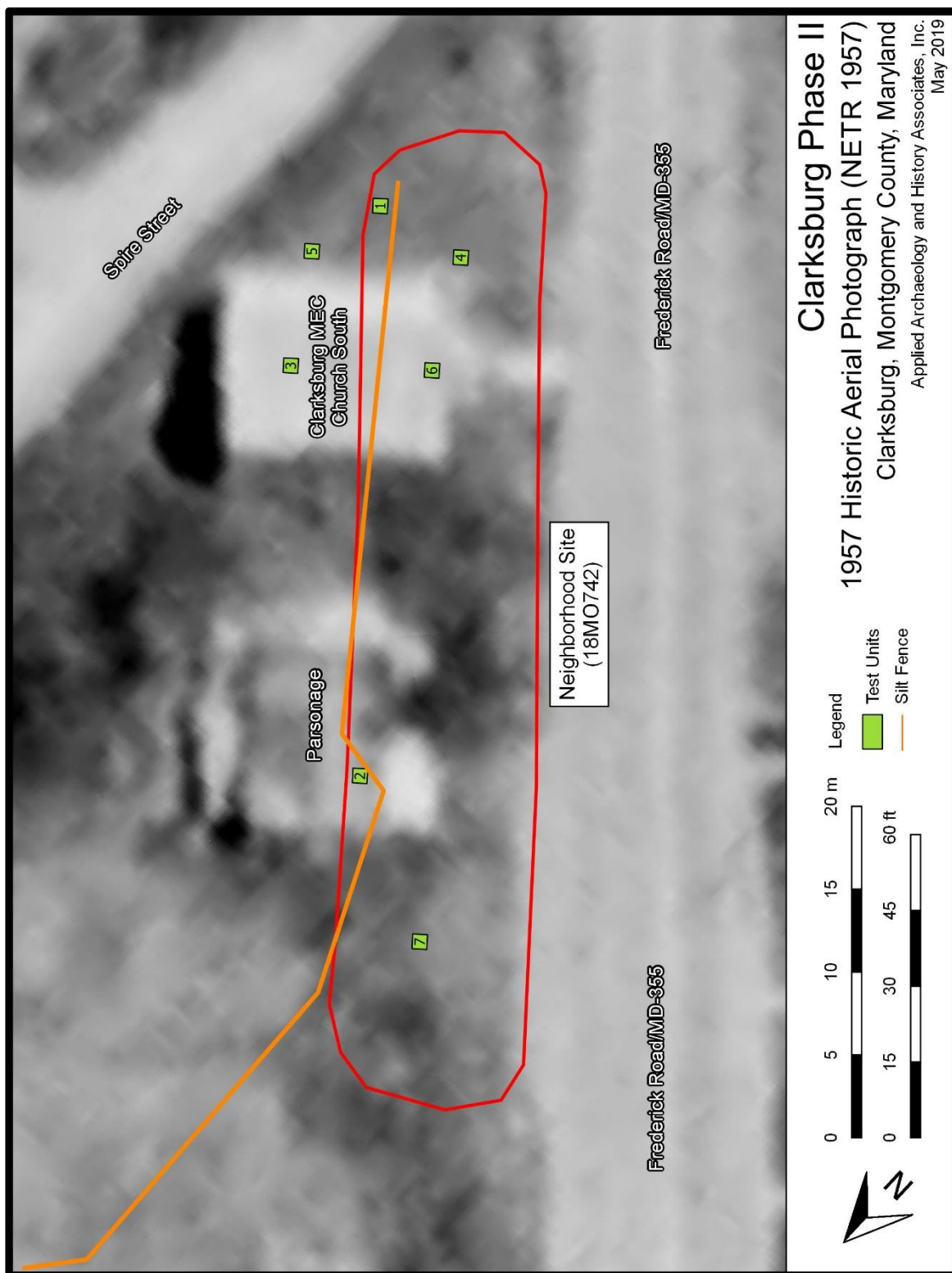


Figure 11. Location of TUs at the Neighborhood Site superimposed onto a 1957 aerial photograph, showing their locations in relation to structures standing in the late 1950s.

silty clay and contained a high amount of gravel inclusions. The unit was terminated within Layer II at 56 cm bgs after caution tape indicating the presence of a buried electrical line was encountered across the unit from 48-55 cm bgs. This indicates that all of TU2 represents a 20<sup>th</sup>-century fill context (Figure 12).

The artifact assemblage from TU2 totaled 98 artifacts (Table 2) and reflects the mixed historic and modern context of the fill placed above the buried electrical line. All artifacts in this unit were bagged together as a single context. By far the largest part of the collection is architectural material, reflected by flat window glass (n=14), cut common nails (n=62), and wire common nails (n=5). Kitchen materials included machine-made bottle glass (n=5), black transfer-printed 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=1), blue transfer-printed 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=1), unburnt bone (n=1), and one melted, unidentified glass fragment. The rest of the assemblage comprises three unidentifiable pieces of iron or steel, one unidentifiable piece of brass or copper alloy, and three

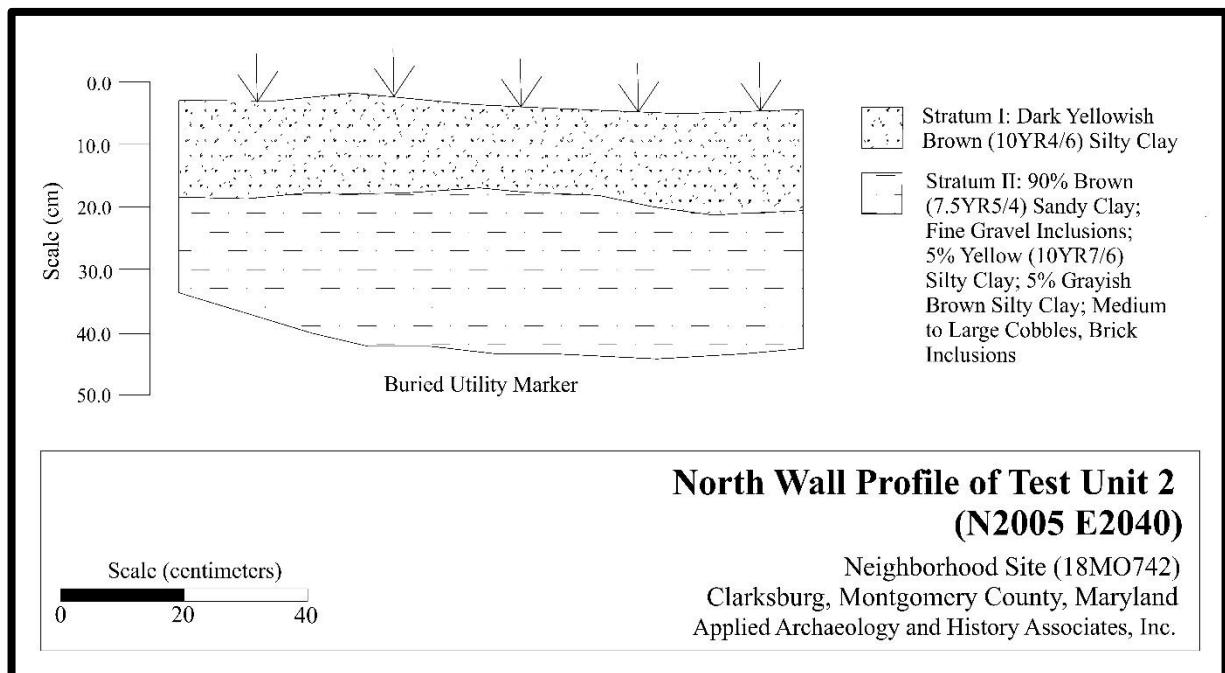


Figure 12. North wall profile of TU2.

**TABLE 2. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU2**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Industrial metal	3	81.51
Architectural		
Flat window glass	14	35.28
Nails		
Cut common nail (begin 1805)	62	352.14
Wire common nail (begin 1875)	5	37.03
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Transfer-printed, black	1	1.08
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		

<b>Functional Group/ Artifact</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Transfer-printed, blue (1830-1900)	1	4.67
Domestic faunal material		
Unburnt bone	1	0.53
Machine-made bottle fragment	4	46.66
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	2	4.36
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	4.65
Miscellaneous		
Unidentifiable metal	4	98.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>666.42</b>

pieces of industrial metal pipe. While it is possible that the large number of cut nails (begin manufacture 1805) reflects the presence of a structure built sometime in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is possible the fill over this buried electrical line was brought from elsewhere. Thus, the artifact assemblage from this TU has a limited potential for offering significant information on the parsonage, its construction, or the living conditions of its inhabitants.

### TU3 (N2010 E2015)

TU3 was excavated northwest of TU1 to investigate another possible location where remains of the church might be identified. TU3 contained two layers, with the top layer and part of the second layer interpreted as fill (Figure 13). The unit was excavated in two arbitrary levels, IA and IB, which have been redefined as Layers I and II. Layer I, which extended 22 cm below ground surface (bgs), consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam and contained highly compact gravel inclusions. At 22 cm bgs, the unit transitioned into Layer II, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam that contained large gravel, asphalt, and channer inclusions. Layer II spanned from 22-79 cm bgs, at which point soft, flaking bedrock was revealed. This flaking bedrock constitutes a Cr-horizon and was excavated to the base of the unit at 84 cm bgs. It is likely that at some point Layer II transitioned to a non-cultural context, but in the absence of differences in color or texture among the soils or of vertical artifact distribution data it is difficult to say at what point this occurred.

A total of 117 artifacts (w=608.11g) was recovered from TU3 (Table 3). Of these, six artifacts (all cut or wire nails; w=36.79g) were recovered from Layer I and 111 artifacts (w=571.32g) were recovered from Layer II. The artifact assemblage from TU3 is predominantly made up of architectural materials (n=87), most of which are of nails (n=72). Cut nails are the most dominant class of nails within the group (n=64), which began manufacture 1805, suggesting a 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Other architectural materials include 2 architectural fasteners, 6 brick fragments, flat window glass and mortar. Among the remaining artifacts recovered, all but two, which include a brass/copper alloy button and an unidentified fragment of brass/copper alloy, comprise kitchen materials (n=28). The kitchen related assemblage of artifacts also supports a temporal period within the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage includes one piece of polychrome underglaze pearlware dated to (1795-1840) and two pieces of plain whiteware, which have a date range of 1820-1890. The assemblage also includes bone, machine-made bottle glass, redware, earthenware and table glassware.

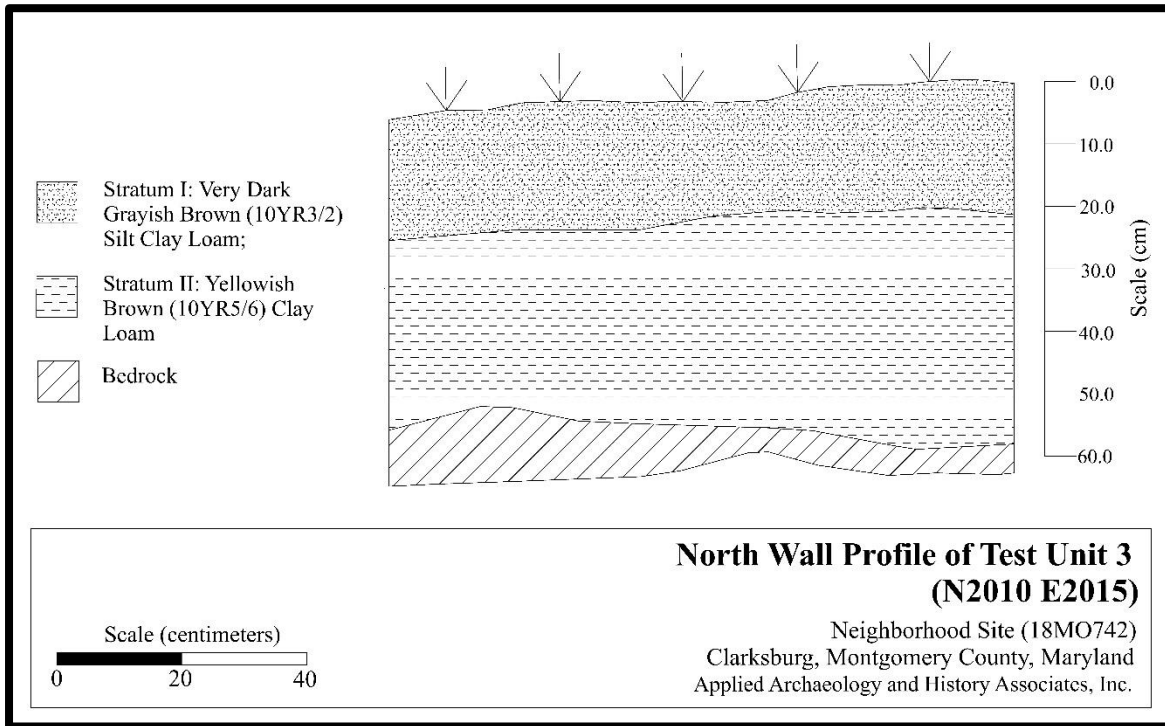


Figure 13. North wall profile of TU3.

**TABLE 3. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU3**

Functional Group/Artifacts	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Architectural fastener	2	99.38
Brick	6	13.32
Flat window glass	6	11.28
Mortar	1	1.1
Nails		
Cut common nail (begin 1805)	64	290.5
Wire common nail (begin 1875)	7	49.36
Wire finish nail (begin 1875)	1	1.04
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain (1820-1890)	2	0.48
Domestic faunal material		
Unburnt bone	2	0.44
Unburnt bone - butchered	1	15.28
Machine-made bottle fragment	15	50.14
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment		
Amber	2	51.25
Pearlware		
Polychrome underglaze (1795-1840)	1	1.26
Redware		
Black glazed, thick	2	18
Table glassware	2	1.72
Unidentified ceramic		
Earthenware	1	1.8



Functional Group/Artifacts	Count	Weight (g)
Personal		
Brass/copper alloy clothing element	1	0.68
Button	1	0.68
Miscellaneous		
Unidentifiable metal	1	1.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>608.11</b>

The presence of so many cut nails may indicate the presence of a building constructed sometime during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Five of the cut nails recovered within the first 7 cm of excavation, which indicates a mixed deposit. Coupled with the poor record of vertical distribution of the remaining artifacts, it is hard to say where an intact deposit might begin. Thus, TU3 is of limited potential to offer any new or insightful information about the people who deposited these artifacts.

#### TU4 (N1999 E2007.5)

TU4 was placed south of TU1 to investigate whether the site's stratigraphy was more or less disturbed along the road than in the areas already tested to this point. TU4 was excavated according to the observed stratigraphy, and was interpreted in the field as representing redeposited fill (Figure 14). As such, no artifacts were recovered from the unit. Layer I (15-43 cm) consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam containing 60-70% gravel inclusions. Layer II (43-58 cm) consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam containing 20% gravel inclusions. The transition from Layer I to Layer II starts approximately 10 cm higher in the NE corner of the unit than in the NW corner. The transition from Layer II to Layer III is also approximately 20 cm lower in the NE corner of the unit than in the NW corner. Layer III extended from 53-90 cm and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay subsoil containing 15-20 percent gravel inclusions. A Cr-horizon was reached at 87 cm bgs and extended to the base of excavation at 91 cm.

#### TU5 (N2008 E2009)

TU5 was placed at N2008 E2009 after artifact processing revealed the buried A-horizon in TU1 contained early 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials and no evidence for modern intrusions into the historic surface. TU5 consisted of four layers excavated in eight arbitrary levels (Figure 15). Layer I extended from 11-25 cm and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam containing medium cobble inclusions, which were mostly concentrated in the SE corner of the unit. Layer II was free of any gravel inclusions, which possibly indicates less disturbance and possibly reflects an intact buried A-horizon. The layer was excavated from 25-36 cm and consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay containing some brick flecks. Layer III, extending from 36-76.5 cm, was also free of any gravel inclusions and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay. The layer is interpreted as subsoil. Beneath it was Layer IV, excavated from 76.5 cm to the base of the unit at 93.5 cm. Layer IV is interpreted as a C-horizon. The layer consisted of pale brown (10YR 6/3) clay mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay containing 40 percent coarse channer inclusions.



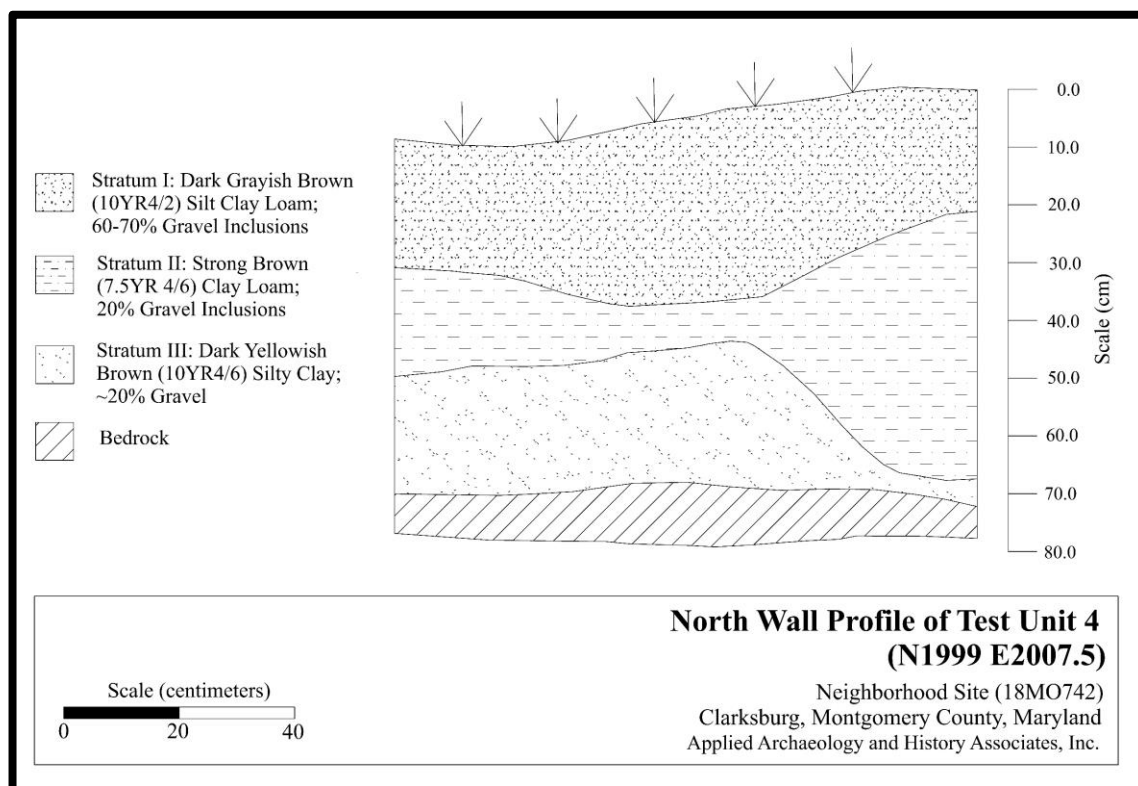


Figure 14. North wall profile of TU4.

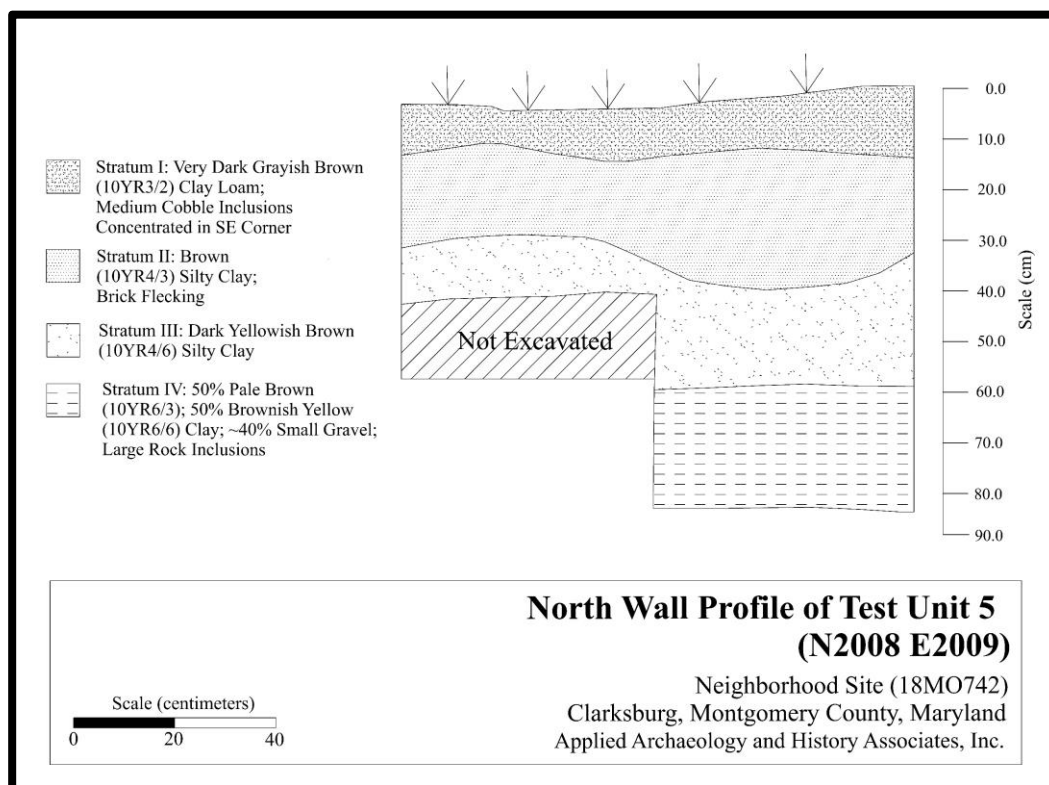


Figure 15. North wall profile of TU5.

The artifact assemblage from TU5 totaled 25 artifacts (Table 4) that were mostly concentrated within Layer I (n=18) with only a few coming from Layer II (n=7). The assemblage from Layer I consisted of roof slate (n=2), flat window glass (n=2), nails (n=5), ceramics (n=8) and a possible fence hook/hanger. Among the ceramics were six pieces of brown glazed redware, one piece of plain, plain whiteware and one piece of light yellow creamware. The creamware dates to circa 1762-1820 and the whiteware to circa 1820-1890. These were intermixed with modern refuse, such as foil and modern bottle glass. Layer II contained one piece of thick, black glazed redware, one piece of flat window glass, and five handmade, unglazed brick fragments. The stratigraphy of Layer II is consistent with the buried A-horizon observed elsewhere onsite, but the limited artifact assemblage cannot be used to corroborate the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date suggested by the results of TU1.

**TABLE 4. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU4**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Metal hardware		
Fence	1	142
Architectural		
Architectural stone		
Roof slate	2	16.75
Brick	5	7.53
Flat window glass	3	4.61
Nails		
Cut common nail	3	17.4
Unidentifiable nail	1	10.91
Unidentifiable nail, cut or wrought	1	1.65
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware	1	2.59
Plain (1820-1890)	1	2.59
Creamware (1762-1820)	1	0.63
Redware	7	62.59
Black glazed, thick	1	0.72
Brown glazed	6	61.87
Total	25	266.66

#### TU6 (N2001.5 E2015.5)

TU6 was placed at N2001.5 E2015.5 to investigate the projected church entryway in line with a set of poured concrete stairs leading from Frederick Road into the site. TU6 contained six layers excavated in six levels (Figure 16). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam surficial fill that extended to 10 cm below ground surface (bgs). Beneath this was Layer II, a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam demolition deposit with many mortar, charcoal, brick, and decaying iron inclusions. The base of this lens contained heavier concentrations of charcoal. This lens appears to be deposited to level the undulating soil surface beneath it and extended to 12-22 cm bgs. Beneath this was Layer III, a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay layer of demolition debris with 8 angular gravel inclusions and large fieldstones. The fieldstones are densely represented in the north, east, and west profile, but are absent in the south profile,

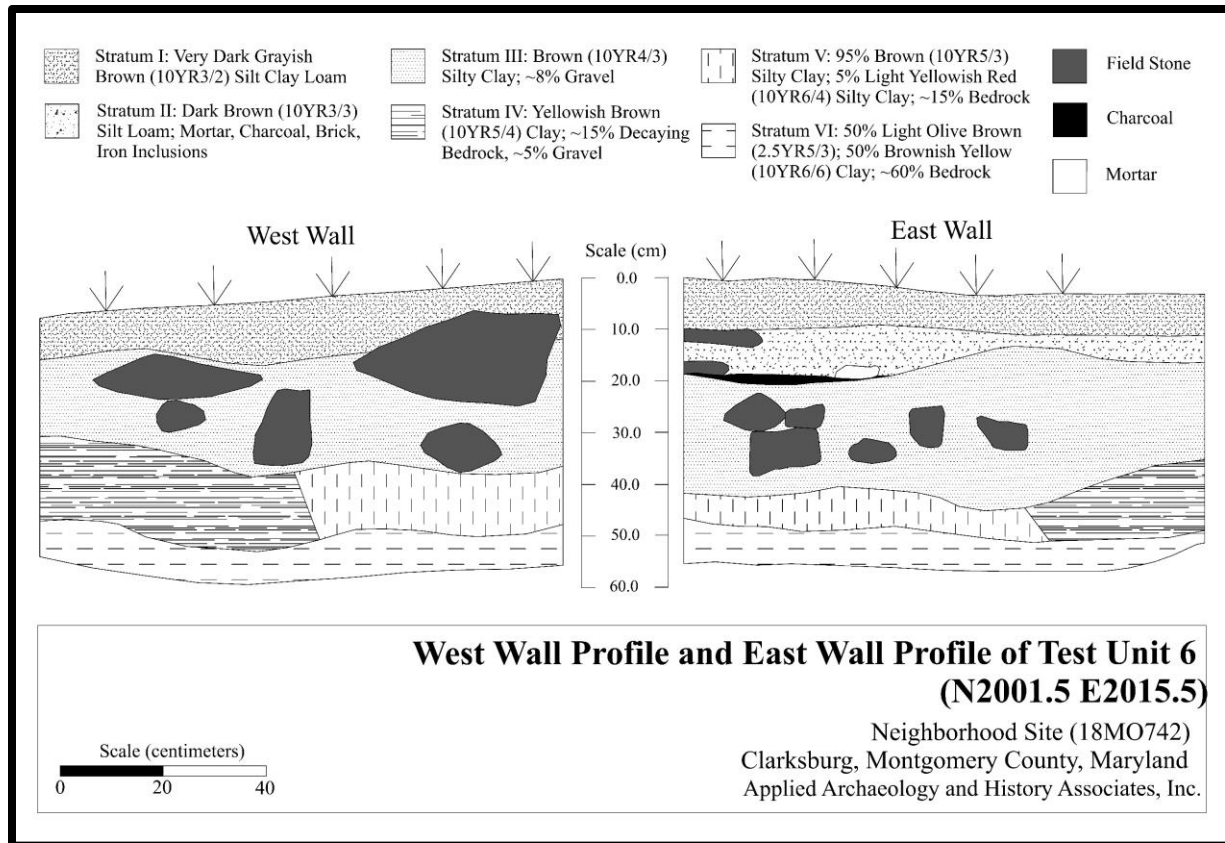


Figure 16. West and east wall profiles of TU6.

demonstrating that they are not naturally occurring. Beneath this, two different soil layers were observed. Layer IV, evident across the southern portion of the unit, consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with 5 percent angular gravel and 15 percent weathered metamorphic bedrock inclusions. Layer V, evident across the northern portion of the unit, consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) mottling and 15 percent weathered metamorphic bedrock inclusions. Both of these layers terminated 48-50 cm bgs. Underlying this was a mottled 50 percent light olive brown (2.5Y5/3), 50 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay saprolite with 60 percent weathered metamorphic bedrock inclusions.

A total of 87 artifacts was recovered from TU6 (

Table 5). The artifact assemblage was made up entirely of architectural and kitchen materials and all artifacts were recovered from Layers I, II, and III. All the artifacts recovered date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century aside from three pieces of pearlware with a manufacture date range from 1780-1840. Artifacts recovered from Layer I include brick fragments (n=4), flat window glass (n=4), one piece of mortar, nails (n=8), ironstone (n=2), ceramics (n=7), one piece of table glassware and one fragment of an unidentified glass bottle. The ceramics include one piece of yellow glazed whiteware, one piece of plain whiteware (1820-1890), three pieces of hand-painted, blue whiteware (1820-1900), one piece of plain

**TABLE 5. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU6**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)	
Architectural			
Brick			
Handmade unglazed	6	66.44	
Flat window glass	7	26.11	
Mortar	1	0.45	
Nails			
Cut common nail	12	72.74	
Unidentifiable nail	5	22.4	
Unidentifiable nail, cut or wrought	10	37.31	
Wire common nail (begin 1875)	4	5.72	
Kitchen			
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone			
Plain white (1840-1900)	2	2.08	
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware			
Hand-painted, blue (1820-1900)	8	9.04	
Painted underglaze	1	0.77	
Plain (1820-1890)	3	3.85	
Transfer-printed, black (1830-1900)	1	1.24	
Yellow glazed	1	0.54	
Hard-paste porcelain	1	2.14	
Machine-made bottle fragment	10	8.8	
Pearlware			
Edged (1785-1840)	1	0.44	
Embossed (1800-1820)	1	1.56	
Plain (1780-1840)	2	0.77	
Redware			
Black glazed, thick	2	40.44	
Lead glazed	4	10.54	
Table glassware	1	0.11	
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	3	2.1	
Yellowware			
Plain (1840-1900)	1	0.23	
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>315.46</b>	

pearlware (1780-1840) and one piece of lead glazed redware. Aside from one piece of clear, machine made bottle glass, Layer II contained architectural materials (n=16), 15 of which were nails, with one piece of flat window glass. Among the 15 nails, 10 are cut (manufactured starting in 1805), three are unidentifiable, and two are wire (manufactured starting in 1875).

The majority of the artifacts recovered from TU6 came from Layer III. Artifacts recovered from Layer III contained brick fragments (n=2), flat window glass (n=2), nails (n=8), whiteware (n=9), machine-bottle glass (n=9), pearlware (n=3), hard-paste porcelain (n=1), redware (n=5), yellowware (n=2) and two unidentified glass bottle fragments.

While the artifacts recovered show evidence of a structure and associated domestic use, the nature of the deposits suggest that the materials have been redeposited in the area. There is no clear separation in the temporal range of artifacts recovered between Layer I and Layer III

meaning the area is likely disturbed and as such not useful for providing new information related to the construction and use of any associated structures from the area.

#### TU7 (N2000 E2050)

TU7 was placed on the western edge of the site in an attempt to identify a control stratigraphy to assist in interpreting the complex stratigraphic series uncovered closer to the known historic structures. TU7 contained five layers excavated in seven arbitrary levels, along with two features (). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam with large artificial bluestone gravel inclusions that extended to 15-20 cm bgs. Beneath this was Layer II, a mottled fill layer consisting of 50 percent gray (10YR5/1) silty clay, 45 percent light gray (10YR7/1) silty clay, and 5 percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty clay with high instances of gravel and charcoal inclusions. This likely reflects a previous gravel ground surface. Beneath this was Layer III, a buried A-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR5/3) clay loam with 8 percent angular gravel inclusions that extended to 30-40 cm bgs. Feature 2 cut through Layer III and was underlain by Feature 1, both of which are discussed in more detail below. The features also cut through Layer IV, a brown (10YR5/4) clay with 5 percent gravel inclusions, which transitioned to a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay subsoil with 3 percent eroded metamorphic bedrock inclusions at 50-56 cm bgs. To confirm this final layer was subsoil, a 25-cm-square window was excavated into the unit's southeast corner. The subsoil was found to extend at least 90 cm bgs and the unit was terminated.

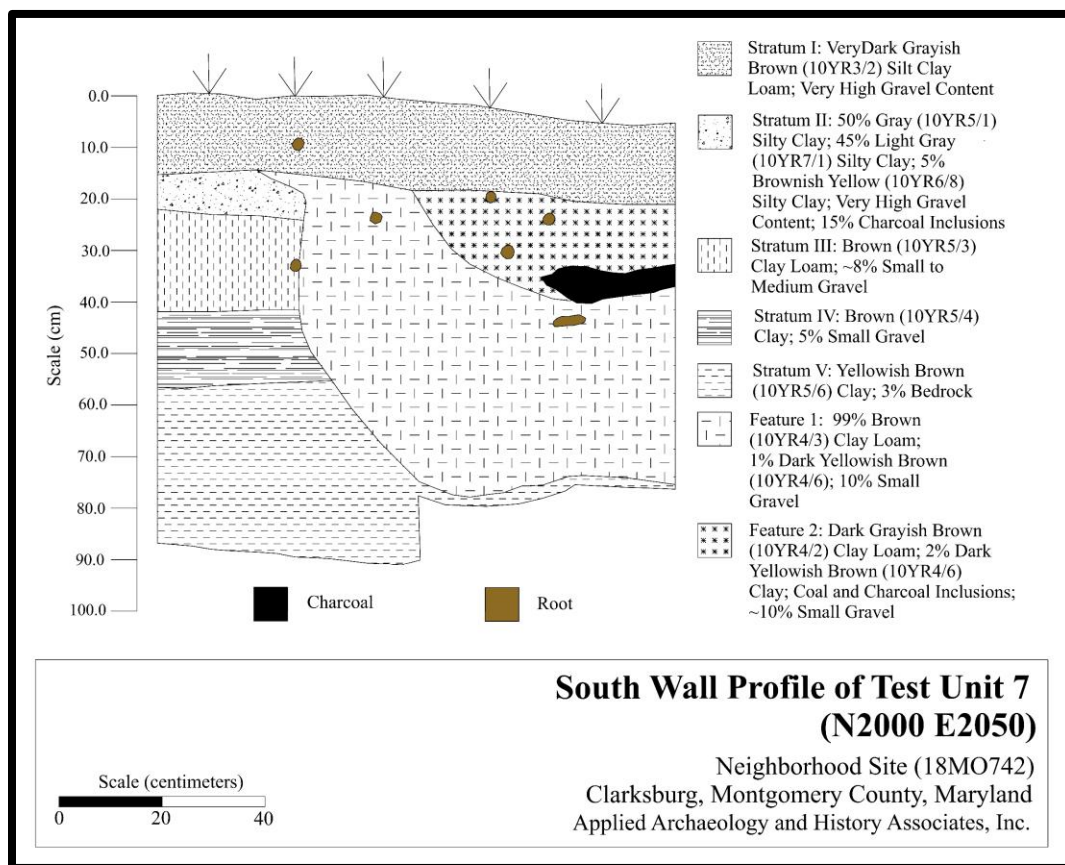


Figure 17. West wall profile of TU7.



Artifacts outside the feature context were sparse, consisting mainly of ceramics (n=7) and unidentifiable nails (n=3) (Table 6). While the small number of artifacts provides limited information about the use of this portion of the site, the ceramics were diagnostic to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were found in an intact buried-A horizon. This offers further evidence that an intact buried 19<sup>th</sup>-century component to the site exists, but in this part of the site the diagnostics within this intact context are somewhat later than within the same context in TU1.

**TABLE 6. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NON-FEATURE CONTEXTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU7**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Metal hardware	2	6.67
Architectural		
Ceramic sewer pipe	1	90.58
Unidentifiable nail	3	15.13
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white (1840-1900)	4	7.68
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain (1820-1890)	2	1.78
Transfer-printed, blue (1830-1900)	1	0.45
Miscellaneous		
Unidentifiable metal	1	29.85
Personal		
Toy marble	1	4.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>156.6</b>

Two features were identified in TU7: Feature 1 and Feature 2. Both features appeared at the surface of Layer II and cut down into the underlying strata in the southeast corner of the unit, extending into the south and east walls. Feature 1 consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clay loam with very slight yellowish brown (10YR4/6) mottling and 10 percent gravel inclusions. It appeared 15 cm bgs and extended to 86 cm bgs. It was excavated in six arbitrary 10-cm levels. The base of Feature 1 within the west wall had been disturbed by bioturbation. Feature 2 was identified within Feature 1 at the same level, about 15 cm bgs, and extended to 39 cm bgs. It contained a more complex matrix, consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam with small dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay pockets, 10 percent gravel inclusions, and coal and charcoal inclusions. The base of this feature contained a high concentration of charcoal. The shape and depth of Feature 1 indicates it is a planting feature dug into the former surface reflected by Layer II. Feature 2 is the result of bioturbation within the Feature 1 fill. Features 1 and 2 contained a mix of historic and modern material including one cut nail, one wire nail, one piece of blue transfer-printed whiteware, and green and light green machine-made bottle glass (n=18) (

Table 7). This, along with contemporary artifacts recovered from Layer III, indicates that the planting feature was probably dug out in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**TABLE 7. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM NEIGHBORHOOD SITE TU7, FEATURES 1 AND 2**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Nails		
Cut common nail (begin 1805)	1	21.36
Unidentifiable, cut or wrought	1	3.71
Wire common nail (begin 1875)	1	6.43
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Transfer-printed, blue (1830-1900)	1	0.75
Hand-tooled lip bottle fragment	1	12.27
Machine-made bottle fragment	18	193.58
Miscellaneous		
Miscellaneous biological material	1	46.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>284.53</b>

## Discussion

Background research revealed the Neighborhood Site was situated on property first patented in 1783 and, by the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century, had come under the ownership of William Willson of John. In 1870, it was acquired by Willson's daughter, Mary Willson Waters, who was married to a Clarksburg physician named William A. Waters. William and Mary Waters sold two properties to the trustees of the Clarksburg MEC South: the first in 1875 for the construction of a church building and the second in 1885 for the construction of a parsonage. The church building was constructed between 1875 and 1878. The Clarksburg MEC acquired the property when the North- and South-conference congregations reconciled in 1939 and kept it until 1959, when it was sold to private owners. The church building and parsonage had been demolished by 1970, and the only remaining trace of these two buildings are concrete stairs leading to their former locations from street level.

The results of the TU investigation of the Neighborhood Site shows extensive surface-level disturbance related to the construction and demolition of documented structures masking an intact surface that likely dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most obvious and recent disturbance has occurred through infilling subsequent to the demolition of the church and parsonage. The resulting fill deposits are not particularly deep, do not contain large amounts of architectural deposits, and are difficult to distinguish from underlying soils without artifact data due to their similar colors and high stone content. TU2 revealed that buried utility lines have also disturbed the archaeological deposits on this site.

No articulated structural remains from the church or the parsonage were observed despite the fact that two TUs were excavated within the church, two TUs were excavated along the east wall of the church, and one TU was excavated within the parsonage. This suggests that the demolition of these two structures entirely destroyed any trace of their actual structure.

The stratigraphy observed in TU1 (Layer III), TU5 (Layer II), and TU7 (Layer III) contained buried A-horizons, and appeared to represent an historic ground surface that predated the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Artifacts recovered from Layer III of TU1 were consistent with an occupation dating to

the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Such a date would indicate that the buried surface potentially represents a historic occupation that predates the construction of the church and parsonage. The buried A-horizon was not observed in TU2, TU3, or TU6, all of which fell within the demolished church or parsonage. This indicates that the ground surface was likely disturbed during the buildings' construction in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The artifact assemblage from the Neighborhood Site skews heavily toward Architecture-group material, which occurred approximately twice as frequently as Kitchen-group material (Table 8). Very small amounts of the assemblage were made up of Activities (n=8), Miscellaneous (n=7), and Clothing (n=1) artifacts. This is roughly consistent with the primary use of the site as a church, which would not utilize as many Kitchen-related objects over its occupation history. It should be noted that the focus of the TUs was the church building and not the parsonage, which may have returned a higher proportion of Kitchen materials. Over 90 percent of the artifacts come from modern fill contexts, placing limitations on their usefulness for drawing inferences about the site. However, the very large proportion of nails within the fill suggest they can corroborate the recorded construction of the church building, and the buried soil contexts provide significant information about the use of the site prior to the church's construction.

**TABLE 8. ARTIFACTS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP**

Functional Group	Quantity	Percentage
Activities	8	2.02%
Architecture	244	61.62%
Clothing	1	0.25%
Kitchen	136	34.34%
Miscellaneous	7	1.77%
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The architectural assemblage consisted primarily of nails (n=182) (Figure 18), which can be used to make general inferences about the date of a building's original construction. Nails predating the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century were hand-wrought by a blacksmith. Beginning in 1805, machine-cut nails began to be mass produced and were widely utilized in construction throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wire nails were introduced in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but only saw widespread adoption for structural applications after 1890. The vast majority of the nails at the Neighborhood Site are machine-cut nails (n=142), which make up 35.86 percent of the total assemblage. Only 18 of the nails recovered from the site were wire nails, with the remaining 22 being unidentifiable. This indicates that the site's primary building dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the wire nails probably used for 20<sup>th</sup>-century repairs.

Ceramics from the site mostly span the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Table 9; Figure 19). Wares from the site are generally serving rather than utilitarian wares, with only four pieces of redware and no stoneware present. This is consistent with the site's primary use as a small community church, which would potentially possess a small collection of serving dishes but likely would not have extensive need for ceramics used for food storage or preparation. Also noteworthy is that 20 of the ceramics (37.04 percent) were found in buried soil contexts that probably predate the church.



Figure 18. Various metal architectural elements including cut and wire nails. *Left to right:* metal bolt, metal spike, cut nail, two clinched cut nails, wire nail, and two clinched wire nails and a possible fence hook.

**TABLE 9. DIAGNOSTIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE**

Ceramic Type	Count	Percentage
19th century ironstone	10	18.52%
Plain white	10	18.52%
19th century whiteware	21	38.89%
Hand-painted, blue	8	14.81%
Plain	9	16.67%
Transfer-printed, black	1	1.85%
Transfer-printed, blue	3	5.56%
Creamware	2	3.70%
Light yellow	2	3.70%
Hard-paste porcelain	1	1.85%
Plain	1	1.85%
Pearlware	15	27.78%
Banded	3	5.56%
Edged	2	3.70%
Embossed	1	1.85%
Hand-painted blue underglaze	4	7.41%
Plain	4	7.41%
Polychrome underglaze	1	1.85%
Redware	4	7.41%
Lead glazed	4	7.41%

Ceramic Type	Count	Percentage
Yellowware	1	1.85%
Plain	1	1.85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

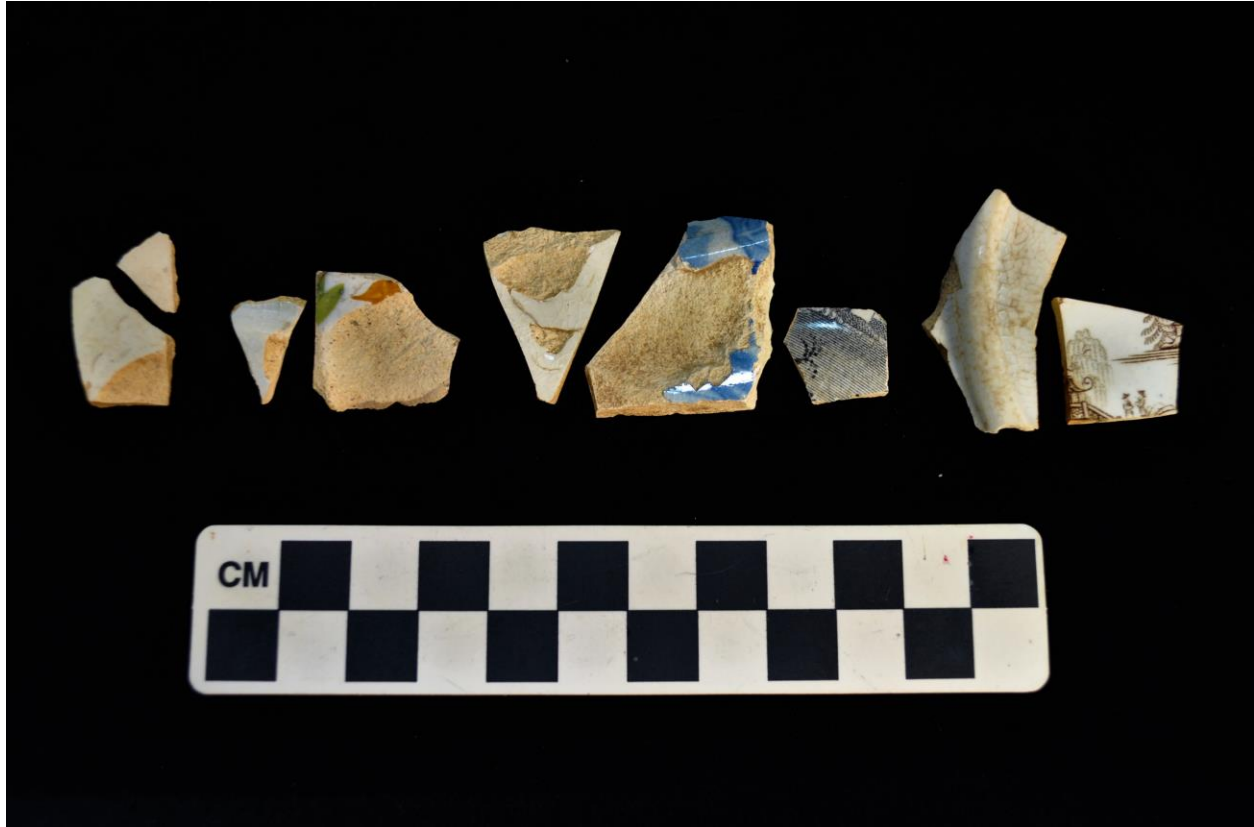


Figure 19. Diagnostic ceramics recovered from the Neighborhood Site. *Left to right:* creamware light yellow, creamware light yellow, pearlware plain, pearlware hand-painted, whiteware plain, whiteware hand-painted blue, whiteware blue transfer-print, 19th century ironstone plain, and 19th century ironstone black transfer-print

The buried soil horizons in the Neighborhood Site only contained Architecture- and Kitchen-group artifacts, in roughly equal proportion (

The diagnostic ceramics present in these contexts skew earlier than in the overlying contexts, with late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=10) present at least three times more frequently than later 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=2) or ironstone (n=3). One piece of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century creamware is also present. Although this is a relatively small sample size, it indicates that some of the intact surfaces buried under the fill on the Neighborhood Site appear to have survived the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage, and may reflect an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation of the site. The greater proportion of Kitchen- to Architectural-



Table 10). The most striking things about the assemblage from these contexts are the lack of modern intrusions and the sparseness of material compared to the overlying fill contexts. The entire assemblage from the buried contexts consists of 36 historic artifacts, accounting for 9.09 percent of the artifacts recovered from the site.

The diagnostic ceramics present in these contexts skew earlier than in the overlying contexts, with late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=10) present at least three times more frequently than later 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=2) or ironstone (n=3). One piece of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century creamware is also present. Although this is a relatively small sample size, it indicates that some of the intact surfaces buried under the fill on the Neighborhood Site appear to have survived the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage, and may reflect an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation of the site. The greater proportion of Kitchen- to Architectural-

**TABLE 10. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM BURIED A-HORIZONS AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE**

Functional Group/Artifact	Sum of quantity	Sum of weight(g)
Architecture	16	33.29
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	14	26.99
Flat window glass	1	0.85
Unidentifiable nail		
Cut or wrought	1	5.45
Kitchen	20	40.1
19th century ironstone	3	6.46
Plain white	3	6.46
19th century whiteware	2	0.47
Plain	2	0.47
Creamware	1	0.21
Light yellow	1	0.21
Pearlware	10	11.64
Banded	3	2.1
Edged	1	0.47
Hand-painted blue underglaze	4	8.21
Plain	2	0.86
Redware	4	21.32
Black glazed, thick	3	18.43
Brown glazed	1	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73.39</b>

group artifacts compared to the total assemblage suggests this occupation was likely more domestically-oriented than the later occupation, though, again, the small sample size prevents a definitive determination of the earlier component's use. Soils in the Neighborhood Site, especially the fill layers overlying the intact archaeological deposits, are highly compacted, gravelly, and extremely difficult to hand dig. Any further archaeological excavation of the Neighborhood Site should be undertaken with the use of mechanical excavators to strip back the surface fill deposits.

### **Sibley Site (18MO745)**

#### *Pedestrian Reconnaissance*

The pedestrian survey of the Sibley Site confirmed that much of the area is a lawn for the abandoned 20<sup>th</sup>-century house that occupies the corner of the modern parcel. However, the grid-west portion of the site was heavily overgrown with briar, vines, and mature trees. Modern landscape features are visible across the Sibley Site, including a concrete posthole west of the abandoned house and the remains of poured concrete foundations north of the house. The remains of a fallen chain-link fence were observed to the north. Topographically, the area directly adjacent to the road appears to have been artificially leveled, while the majority of the remainder slopes relatively gently towards grid-north. A steep, but relatively short, slope drops down to an old storm water outlet and associated drainage. Large boulders provide support for retention of the slope and it appears that this area has been heavily manipulated in the late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.

### *Shovel Test Pits*

Shovel test pits were placed at 5-m intervals across the Sibley Site to investigate archaeological deposits across the site and inform the placement of archaeological test units. These STPs were meant to fill in gaps between the Phase I STPs, which were excavated at 10-m intervals. A total of 21 additional STPs was excavated on the site, 16 of which were positive for cultural material, resulting in 5-m coverage across the entire site (Figure 20). STPs contained three to four soil layers consisting of soil deposits likely arising from historic slopewash over a gravelly or channery subsoil. Artifacts from the STPs comprised 64 artifacts, including 57 Kitchen-group artifacts and seven Architecture-group artifacts. These artifacts exhibited a mix of modern and historic artifacts, including 20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass (n=17) and wire nails (n=1), 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=12) and whiteware (n=9), late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=1), and Colonial imported Rhenish stoneware (n=2). Shovel testing at this site identified small concentrations of artifacts along the N500 transect between E475 and E465. The artifacts recovered from shovel testing were likely carried to their current locations by erosion and modern grading activity. The main occupation of the site along the road was not observed in the STPs, and the intact historic deposits would not have been reached through conventional shovel testing either by gravel or rubble refusals or by being below the practical limit of shovel testing.

### *Test Units*

#### TU1 (N497.1 E470.1)

Ten TUs were excavated on the Sibley Site, with eight measuring 1 m by 1 m and two measuring 1 m by 0.5-0.8 m (Figure 21). TU1 was placed along the road on the southern edge of the Sibley Site, where it was likely that the former house would be located given the positioning of other Clarksburg buildings with relation to the road. It was situated to roughly align with the front porch of the structural remains observed at the Wims Site (18MO746) a short distance to the west. TU1 contained five layers excavated in 13 10-cm levels, and one feature (Figure 22). All artifacts recovered from Layers I-IV date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are interpreted as various fill/destruction deposits. The fill layers undulated across the unit and the depths presented below represent depths at the center of each layer. Layer I was a surficial fill deposit consisting of a black (10YR2/1) loam and extending to 3 cm bgs. Layer II consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam and reached 13 cm bgs. Layer III consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay mottled with a brown (10YR4/3) silt containing approximately 50 percent channer and quartz gravel inclusions that reached 33 cm bgs. Feature 1, a rodent burrow or other non-cultural disturbance, was observed in the northeast corner of the unit during the excavation of Layer III. Layer IV, extending to 80 cm, consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam containing approximately 20-25 percent channer and quartz gravel inclusions. Layer V (80-108 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay containing approximately 40 percent coarse channer inclusions. It is possible that this layer reflects a buried living surface and it was excavated to 108 cm bgs, at which point Feature 2 was identified cutting into subsoil. Excavation was halted around 108 cm bgs where subsoil was observed, but excavation continued into Feature 2 to determine its nature.

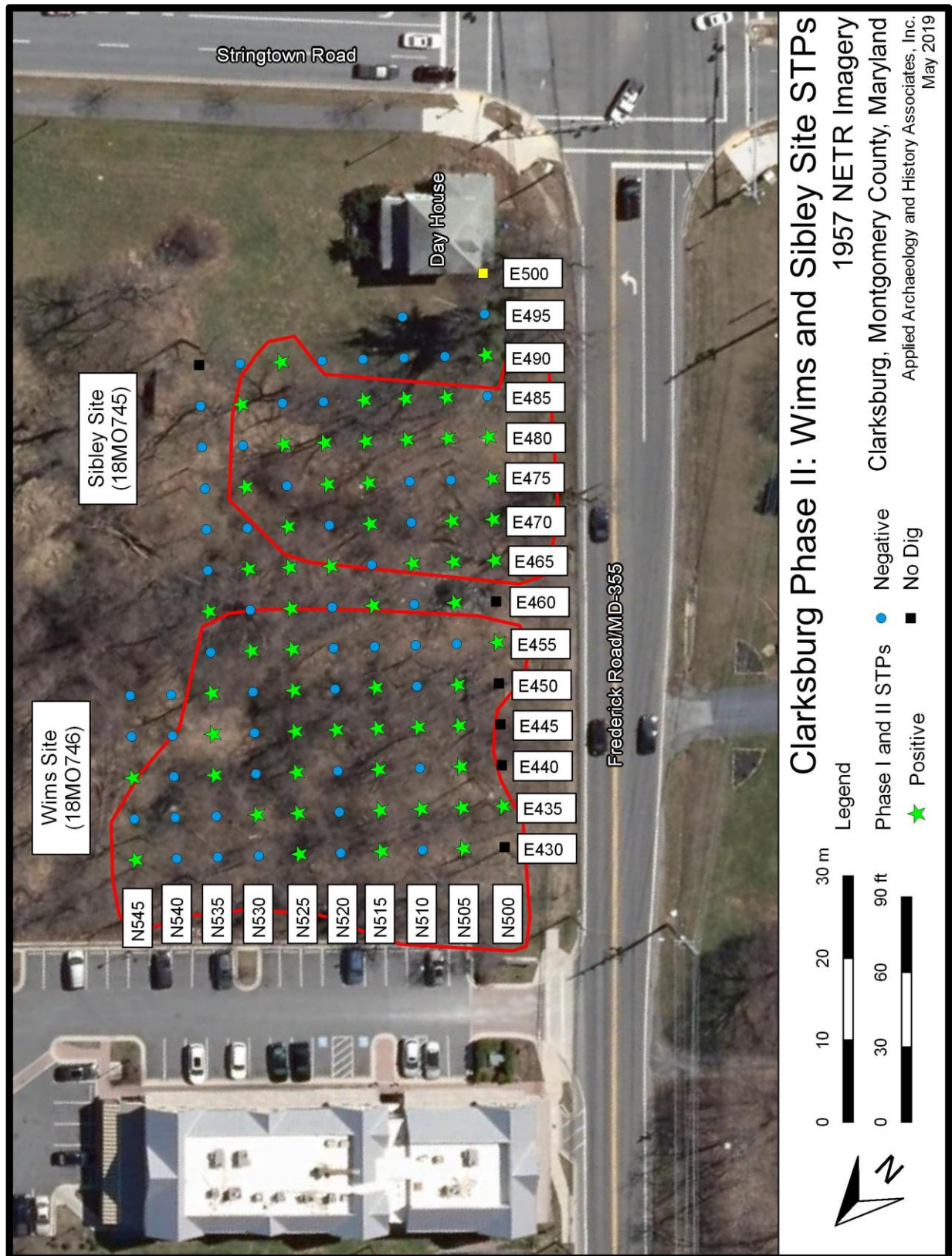


Figure 20. Combined Phase I and II STP survey results at the Sibley and Wims Sites.





Figure 21. Locations of Test Units excavated at the Sibley Site.

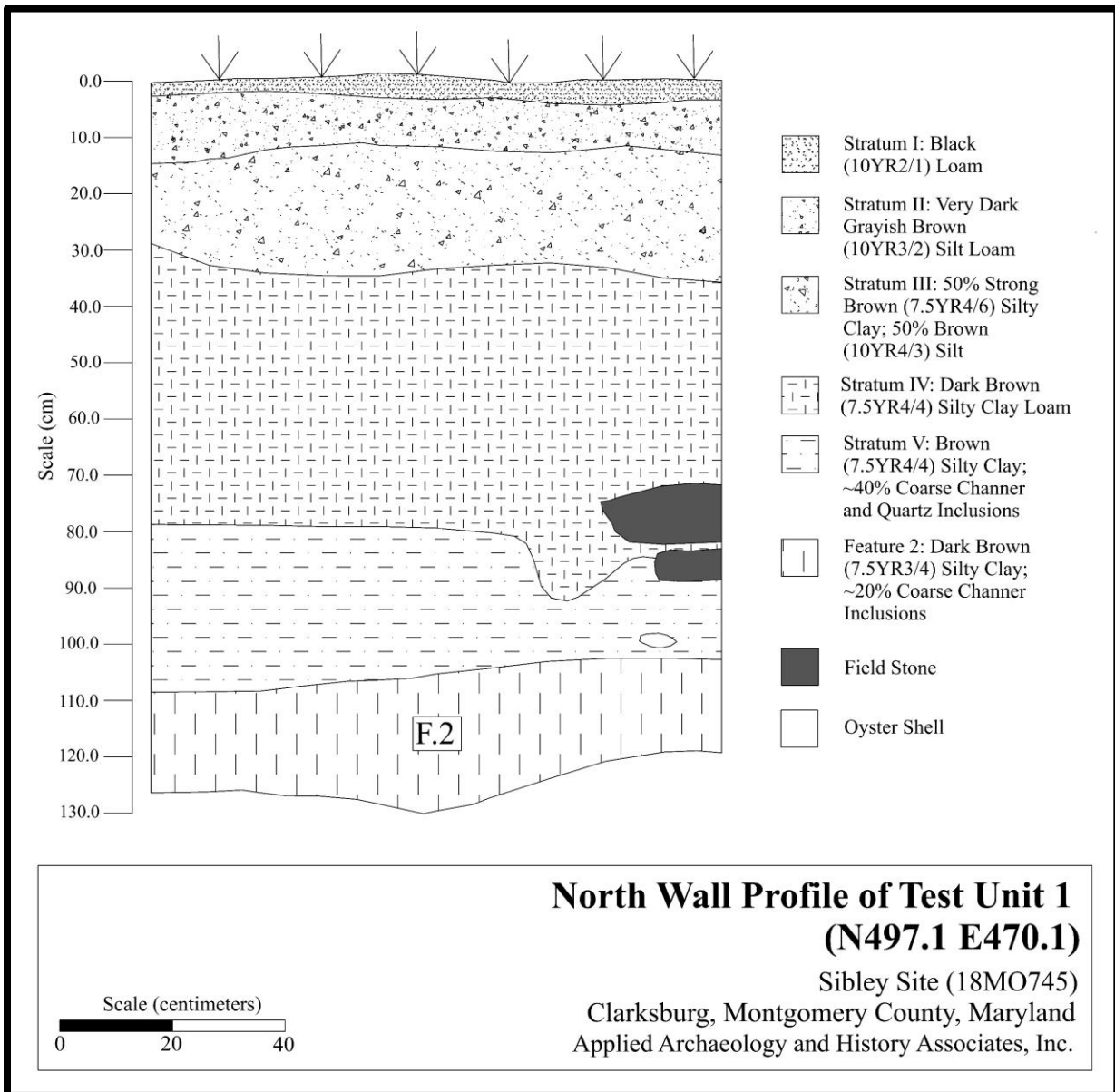


Figure 22. North wall profile of Sibley Site TU1.

Feature 2 was identified in the northern half of the unit extending from 108 to 130 cm bgs. The feature was cut into the subsoil and sloped from south to north and consisted of a dark brown (7.5YR3/4) silty clay. This feature probably reflects part of the original house structure that occupied this property, but how it relates to the specific layout of the structure or to Features 4 and 5 identified in other TUs is unclear. Overall, the stratigraphy in TU1 appears to reflect the location of a former structure that was filled in after it was demolished, however no demonstrable cultural features such as a foundation wall were identified in this TU.

The assemblage from TU1 comprised 556 artifacts (Table 11). The overwhelming majority of these artifacts were recovered from 20<sup>th</sup>-century fill contexts, mostly from Layer IV (n=424) with smaller numbers of artifacts from Layer III (n=42) and Layer II (n=4). Obviously modern materials were observed in the fill layers (Layers I-IV) and were discarded and no non-modern



artifacts were observed in Layer I. Feature 1, a bioturbation episode within the fill, contained 13 artifacts. Layer V and Feature 2 constitute potentially intact living surfaces that may have been in use during the domestic occupation of the site. Layer V contained a total of 65 artifacts and Feature 2 contained a total of eight artifacts.

**TABLE 11. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU1 BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Gardening ceramic		
Flowerpot fragment, terra cotta	3	44.47
Glass lamp chimney fragment	1	24
Metal hardware	2	40.87
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	11	1342.8
Flat window glass	67	653.55
Mortar	3	8.15
Nails		
Unidentifiable nail	52	695.54
Unidentifiable nail, cut or wrought	21	193.55
Kitchen		
19th century ironstone		
Annular	1	2.9
Plain white	9	104.56
19th century porcelain		
Decal, hard paste	2	18.97
19th century whiteware		
Decal	1	21.6
Gilded	5	142
Plain	17	79.92
Transfer-printed, blue	1	0.47
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	2	38.02
Decorated or embossed bottle fragment	3	73.05
Domestic brown stoneware	1	38
Domestic faunal material		
Oyster	6	230.96
Unburnt bone	3	61.69
Unburnt bone - butchered	3	162.57
Domestic gray stoneware		
Salt-glazed, plain	1	5.33
Hand-finished, blown-in-mold bottle fragment		
Amber	1	66
Hand-tooled lip bottle fragment	1	15.49
Machine-made bottle fragment	79	778.68
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	21	305.17
Miscellaneous ceramic		
Unidentified porcelain	1	8.19
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning jar	2	22.95
Canning lid liner, milk glass	7	78.36

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Miscellaneous domestic metal		
Aluminum can	6	33
Crimped bottle cap	1	6
Iron can	10	218.66
Jar screw top, large	1	24
Miscellaneous glass bottle form		
Milk bottle	2	266
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Black glazed, gray body	11	384.02
Pearlware		
Banded	1	1.94
Hand-painted underglaze	1	1.85
Plain	3	3.14
Polychrome underglaze	2	18.89
Redware		
Lead glazed	7	60.03
Table glassware		
Amethyst	1	11.67
Tumbler, pressed	4	218.06
Unidentified molded glass	2	38.62
Unidentified pressed glass	2	22.16
Unidentified ceramic	3	24.72
Unidentified glass bottle fragment		
Aqua	2	19.76
Green	1	14
Melted or burnt	2	20.97
Peach	1	0.03
Yellowware		
Plain	2	5.26
Miscellaneous		
Miscellaneous biological material		
Charcoal	1	0.28
Unidentifiable metal	76	1374.05
Personal		
Iron/steel clothing element		
Belt or other buckle	1	30.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>8055.6</b>

The artifacts from Layers I-IV included historic artifacts such as ironstone (n=10), porcelain (n=2), pearlware (n=7), whiteware (n=24), blown-in-mold bottle glass fragments (n=2), and yellowware (n=2) mixed in with modern objects such as machine-made bottle glass (n=100), aluminum and iron can fragments (n=16), a crown bottle cap, and a screw-top jar lid. This assemblage represents a post-demolition fill deposit that appears to have occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting the former structure that likely occupied this area was demolished at that time.

The non-fill contexts of TU1, consisting of Layer V and Feature 2, contained a total of 73 artifacts (Table 12). Layer V contained a mix of historic and modern artifacts, with 19<sup>th</sup>-century

whiteware (n=2) and pearlware (n=1) occupying the same context as a canning lid and machine-made bottle glass (n=5). Layer V contained a high proportion of architectural material, mainly consisting of flat window glass (n=29). This indicates that Layer V, while not being part of the post-demolition fill, still represents a 20<sup>th</sup>-century context and suggests the former structure was used into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**TABLE 12. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU1 LAYER V AND FEATURE 2**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	1	3.95
Flat window glass	29	104
Nails		
Unidentifiable nail	11	101.03
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain	1	0.46
Transfer-printed, purple	1	0.66
Oyster	6	145.59
Machine-made bottle fragment		
Clear	5	76
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning lid	1	41.72
Pearlware		
Plain	1	4.07
Redware		
Lead glazed	1	20
Miscellaneous		
Slag	2	4.71
Unidentifiable metal		
Iron/steel	3	82
Personal		
Faunal clothing element		
Button, shell	1	1.69
Shoe part, leather	2	25.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>611</b>

Although its assemblage is very small compared to other contexts in TU1, Feature 2 is the only stratigraphic context in TU1 that did not contain both historic and modern materials (Table 13). Diagnostics in this feature included 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=1) and whiteware (n=1) and a blown-in-mold bottle glass fragment (n=1). The ceramics are 19<sup>th</sup>-century wares, and blown-in-mold glass manufacture was common in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century prior to the widespread adoption of mechanical bottle-making techniques in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage recovered from Feature 2 is consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Sibley Site, but it is unclear how they became preserved within the feature or what the function the feature fulfilled.

**TABLE 13. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU1 FEATURE 2**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Brick		
Unidentified unglazed	1	0.84
Flat window glass	2	4.66
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	1	5.28
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Willow-patterned	1	5.67
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	4.15
Oyster	1	7.92
Miscellaneous		
Coal	1	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28.66</b>

TU2 (N526.3 E435.4)

TU2 was the northernmost of the TUs excavated at the Sibley Site and was placed to investigate a concentration of historic artifacts identified during the STP survey. TU2 contained five layers excavated in seven arbitrary levels. Layer I consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam topsoil that extended to 8 cm bgs. Layer II, extending to 25 cm bgs, consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay. Layer III consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay. The layer undulated, with a thickness ranging from 3 cm in the SE corner of the unit to over 20 cm in the center of the unit. This indicates Layer III may have intentionally deposited to level an undulating ground surface and may be associated with the demolition of the Sibley structure. Layer IV, approximately 40 cm bgs in most of the unit, (40-55 cm bgs) consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay. It extended to 55 cm bgs before transitioning to Layer V, a brown (7.5YR4/4) clay subsoil containing approximately 40 percent channer inclusions. Layer V was culturally sterile and was excavated to a maximum depth of 63 cm bgs.

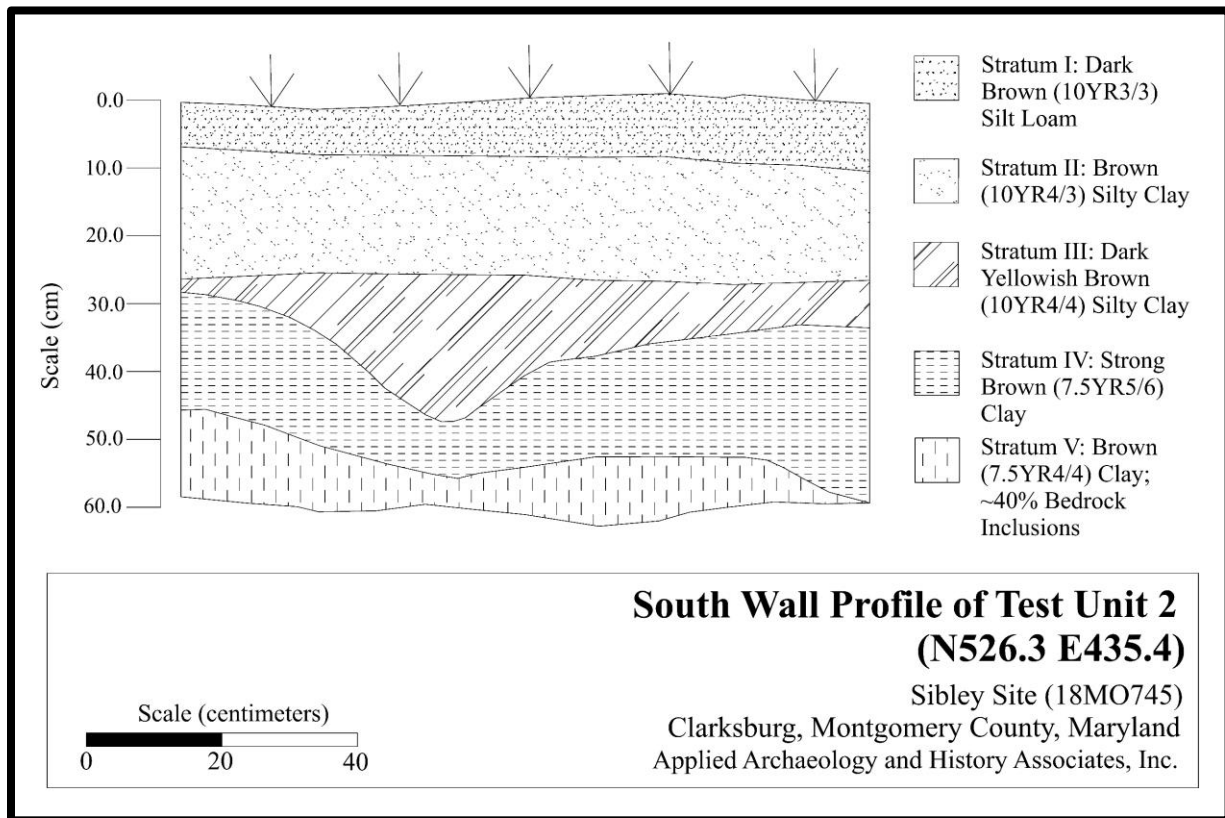


Figure 23. South wall profile of Sibley TU2.

A total of 77 artifacts was recovered from TU2, with most coming from Layer II (n=50) and the rest coming from Layer I (n=26) and one piece of amethyst bottle glass coming from Layer III (

Table 14). No artifacts were recovered from Layer IV or V. Artifacts from Layer I mainly consist of modern materials such as machine-made bottle glass (n=9), terra cotta flowerpot fragments (n=2), and an unidentifiable garage or machine part, along with one piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware. Layer II mainly contained machine-made bottle glass (n=20), but also contained 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=8) and ironstone (n=2), indicating a mixed modern and historic context. All of these artifacts were recovered from what appears to be redeposited soil and has little information to offer regarding occupational activities associated with this portion of the Sibley Site. The piece of amethyst bottle glass from Layer III is diagnostic, with production of amethyst bottle glass ceasing in 1915. The amethyst bottle fragment is machine-made, a manufacture technique that only became common in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This, along with the lack of more modern material in Layer III, suggests the graded surface represented by Layer III may have deposited between 1900 and 1915. However, the extremely small sample size, and the potential for this layer to represent secondarily deposited soil, prevents drawing any reliable conclusions regarding the temporal association of Layer III.



**TABLE 14. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU2**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Gardening ceramic		
Flowerpot fragment, terra cotta	2	21.48
Glass lamp chimney fragment		
Clear	2	0.34
Metal auto, garage, or machine part		
Unidentified part	1	1014
Metal hardware		
Unidentified	1	33.01
Architectural		
Roof slate	1	1.75
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	1	2.28
Flat window glass		
1 to 2 mm thick	9	8.98
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	2	9.17
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Blue-glazed	1	0.55
Dipped	1	1
Plain	8	6.74
Domestic faunal material		
Unburnt bone	6	1.35
Unburnt bone - butchered	5	78
Domestic gray stoneware		
Salt-glazed, plain	1	33.97
Machine-made bottle fragment		
Amber	3	2.33
Amethyst	5	39.18
Aqua	10	15.37
Clear	12	46.65
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning lid liner, milk glass	1	2.38
Redware		
Lead glazed	2	6.24
Table glassware		
Unidentified pressed glass	1	4.71
Unidentified glass bottle fragment		
Aqua	1	2.51
Miscellaneous		
Miscellaneous biological material		
Coal	1	1.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1333.01</b>

### TU3 (N506.3 E483.7)

TU3 was placed on the eastern portion of the site to investigate a concentration of 19th-century artifacts identified during shovel testing. TU3 contained four layers excavated in five arbitrary levels. The stratigraphy of the unit's first two layers slopes gently from south to north, which is consistent with slopes observed on the surface. Layer I consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam topsoil that extended to 13 cm bgs. Layer II (13-19 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam containing approximately 30 percent gravel inclusions and extending to 19 cm bgs. This layer sloped in a similar manner to Layer I, but in contrast to Layer III below, which presented a level surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam containing approximately 30-50 percent gravel inclusions. Layer III extended to 37 cm bgs. Layer IV consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay sterile subsoil containing medium, coarse gravel inclusions. It was excavated to the base of excavation about 60 cm bgs. Unlike Layer III, Layer IV also roughly mirrored the overlying ground surface. The lack of contiguity between the surface of Layer III and the other layers within the unit indicates that the top of the layer may have been artificially truncated.

A total of 33 artifacts was recovered from TU3, all of which came from Layer I (n=5) or Layer II (n=28). Layer I contained 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=3), one piece of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware, and one piece of flat window glass. Layer II contained a mix of historic and modern material, including 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=6) and ironstone (n=1), machine-made bottle glass (n=5), and a crushed cylindrical object made of aluminum. A plastic hair clip was recovered from Layer III, but in the absence of other artifacts it most likely fell from the walls of Layer I or II. The mixed context of Layers I and II indicate a probable deposition in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, possibly through slopewash from the road or through anthropogenic means. Layer III probably represents a natural, but truncated, soil horizon overlying subsoil.

**TABLE 15. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU1**

<b>Functional Group/ Artifact</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Architectural		
Flat window glass		
1 to 2 mm thick	4	5.94
Nail		
Cut common nail, fragment	4	28.23
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	3	7.99
Transfer-printed, purple	1	2.29
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain	6	7.99
Transfer-printed, black	1	0.82
Decorated or embossed bottle fragment		
Olive green	1	1.87
Domestic gray stoneware		
Unidentified	1	1.74
Machine-made bottle fragment		
Amber	1	1.55
Amethyst	2	2.11
Aqua	1	4.2
Clear	1	3.85

Table glassware		
Unidentified pressed glass	1	10.36
Miscellaneous		
Unidentifiable metal		
Aluminum	1	9.47
Iron/steel	4	19.21
Personal		
Brass/copper alloy clothing element		
Belt or other buckle	1	3.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>111.27</b>

#### TU4 (N505.8 E466.9)

TU4 was placed just north of a concrete-filled posthole in the west-central portion of the Sibley Site. It was situated so that the concrete posthole made up the southwest corner of the unit. TU4 contained five layers excavated in seven arbitrary levels. The unit was excavated to a depth that allowed the entire posthole to be revealed. Layer I consisted of a black (10YR2/1) loam topsoil extending to 7 cm bgs. This thin layer was significantly darker than underlying soil layers and is likely an O-horizon formed by decaying leaf matter. Layer II consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam and extended to 28 cm bgs. Layer III consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/3) silty clay loam extending to 47 cm bgs. Layer IV consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay that undulated slightly, extending to approximately 64 cm bgs. Layer V consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam subsoil containing approximately 10-15 percent channer inclusions. The unit was terminated around 79 cm bgs, at the approximately level with the base of the cement posthole.

The posthole was recorded as Feature 3, and artifacts from the matrix directly surrounding the concrete was collected separately from other soil contexts within the unit. This feature was cut into all five of the unit's soil layers and extended from the current ground surface to intrude nearly 20 cm into sterile subsoil. Remains of the wooden post are still visible in the concrete, suggesting this feature is recent.

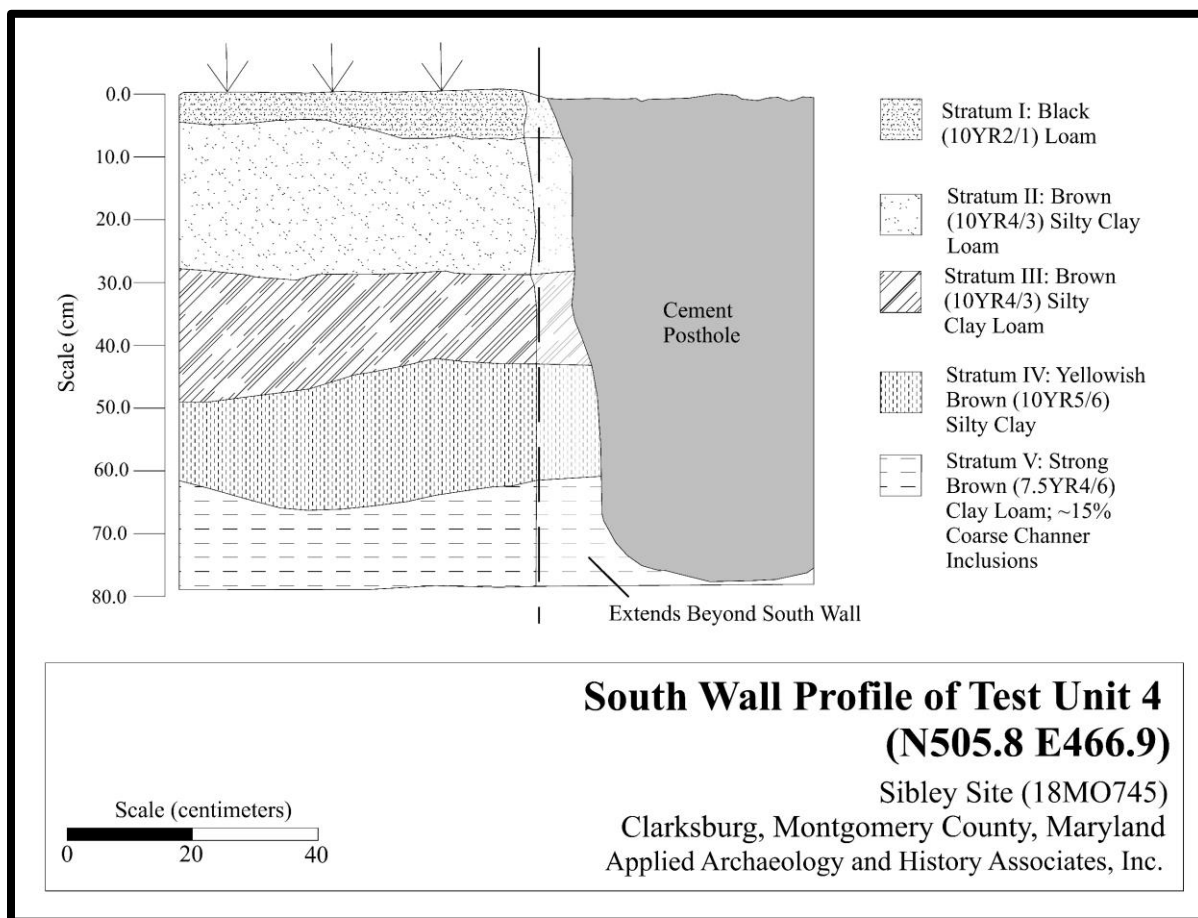


Figure 24. South wall profile of Sibley Site TU4.

A total of 244 artifacts was recovered from TU4 (

Table 16). Most of the assemblage was concentrated in Layer II (n=155), with fewer artifacts in Layer III (n=31), Layer IV (n=18), and Layer I (n=1). In addition, 20 artifacts were recovered during wall cleanup and 19 artifacts were recovered in direct association with Feature 3. Feature 3 represents the most recent depositional event in TU4, and this is reflected by the artifact assemblage, which includes light bulb components (n=3), a fragment of a steel saw, and redistributed historic 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=4) and pearlware (n=1).

The majority of the artifacts from Layers II and III consists of flat window glass (n=131), but other architectural material, including brick (n=8), cut nails (n=9), and unidentifiable nails (n=9), is sparse. Some of the earliest ceramics recovered from the Sibley Site, including creamware (n=4), Jackfield early refined earthenware (n=1), and pearlware (n=6), were found in Layer II or the wall cleanup of TU4. While primarily associated with the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, Jackfield continued to be made into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is not completely out of place with the rest of the assemblage. Ceramic wares from the 19<sup>th</sup> century are particularly well-attested in Layers II and III, including several decorative styles of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=18) and plain 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=10). These ceramics were recovered from the same context as machine-made bottle glass (n=12), which suggests a modern depositional context that includes redistributed historic artifacts.

**TABLE 16. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU4**

<b>Artifact Types</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Activities		
Glass lamp chimney fragment		
Clear	2	0.37
Iron/steel construction tool		
Saw	1	0.15
Metal hardware		
Light bulb component	3	12.63
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	8	149.25
Flat window glass	131	111.52
Nail		
Cut common nail	4	44.59
Unidentifiable nail	9	65.97
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain White	10	37.6
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Edge decorated	2	1.11
Hand-painted, blue	6	5.16
Hand-painted, polychrome	1	0.28
Plain	7	5.51
Transfer-printed, blue	1	3.06
Yellow glazed	1	1.41
Creamware		
Light yellow	3	3.79
Transfer-printed	1	2.35
Domestic faunal material		
Oyster	2	36
Unburnt Bone	1	4.94
Early refined earthenware		
Jackfield	1	4.68
Free blown bottle		
Olive green, wine	1	0.94
Machine-made bottle fragment		
Aqua	2	13.41
Clear	9	6.4
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment		
Aqua	1	0.81
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Unidentifiable	1	1.67
Pearlware		
Plain	4	1.21
Polychrome underglaze	2	0.75
Redware		
Black glazed, thick	2	5.04
Lead glazed	5	26.66
Table glassware		



Stem, molded	1	37.16
Unidentified pressed glass	3	11.86
Personal		
Brass/copper alloy clothing element	1	3.07
Rivet	1	3.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>599.35</b>

Unlike the layers above it, Layer IV does not contain any modern material. Of the 18 artifacts from this layer, most are flat window glass (n=11) and historic ceramics (n=6). The ceramics include pearlware (n=2), whiteware (n=2), and ironstone (n=1), representing the late 18<sup>th</sup> through late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The final artifact recovered from this layer is a handmade brick fragment. Taken together, the artifact assemblage from Layer IV suggests the survival of a potentially intact early 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposit in this portion of the site.

**TABLE 17. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU4 LAYER IV**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Brick	1	5.64
Handmade unglazed	1	5.64
Flat window glass	11	12.57
1 to 2 mm thick	6	8.59
To 1 mm thick	5	3.98
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone	1	2.43
Plain white	1	2.43
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware	2	3.87
Plain	1	2.69
Transfer-printed, blue	1	1.18
Pearlware	2	2.46
Plain	2	2.46
Redware	1	5.65
Lead glazed	1	5.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32.62</b>

#### TU5 (N497.5 E471.2)

TU5 was placed to the northeast of TU1 in order to further investigate its deeply buried, but intact, historic surface identified at the base of the unit. The unit contained eight layers of secondarily deposited fill soil that was excavated in 14 arbitrary levels, as well as one feature (Feature 4) at the very base of the unit (Figure 25). Layer I consisted of a 3-cm-thick black (10YR2/1) loam surficial fill layer with high organic content. Layer II consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam and extended to 9 cm bgs. Layer III consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay mottled with a strong brown (10YR4/6) clay. The layer contained approximately 35 percent gravel inclusions and transitioned to Layer IV at 20 cm bgs. Layer IV consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay containing approximately 5 percent channer inclusions. It was not evenly distributed across the entire unit and extended to 30 cm bgs.

Beneath this was Layer V, a thick layer consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay. The layer contained approximately 30-50 percent medium to large field stones and continued to approximately 80 cm bgs. Layer VI consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay mottled with a very pale brown (10YR7/4) fine sand and a yellowish brown (7.5YR5/6) sand. Layer VI contained mortar/plaster inclusions that were especially heavy at the base of this layer, which ranged from 90-95 cm bgs. Layers I-VI in TU5 are interpreted as part of the same fill episode as Layers I-IV in TU1, which follows a similar stratigraphic pattern but without the fourth and sixth fill layers observed in TU5. These fill layers were likely used to fill the hole left when a building fronting the road was demolished.

Layer VII (95-121 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam mottled with a brown (10YR4/3) clay. The layer contained approximately 25 percent channer inclusions. It is possible that this layer represents a pre-demolition deposit, making it potentially contemporaneous with the use of the building. Feature 4 was a rectangular feature beneath Layer VII in the northeast corner of the unit, extending from 121 to 138 cm bgs. The feature occupies a rectangular cut into the subsoil filled with a yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay mottled with a brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay. The feature contained approximately 25 percent channer inclusions. It is probable this feature relates to Feature 2 in TU1 and Feature 5 in TU7 respectively. Across the southern portion of the unit, a small portion of subsoil was excavated, designated Layer VIII and consisting of a yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay with approximately 50 percent channer inclusions. Excavation of the unit was halted at 145 cm bgs when it was clear Layer VIII was culturally sterile. Overall, the stratigraphy in TU5 appears to reflect the location of a former structure that was filled in after it was demolished, however no demonstrable structural features such as a foundation wall were identified in this TU.

A total of 515 artifacts was recovered from TU5 (Table 18). Nearly half of these artifacts came from Layer IV (n=250), while Layer V contained 122, Layer VI contained 57, Feature 4 contained 59, and Layers I-III combined contained 17 along with modern materials that were discarded in the field. Layers I-V represent post-demolition fill and contained large numbers of Machine-made bottle glass, plastic beads (n=2), and a broken plastic toothbrush were recovered from Layer VI of this TU, indicating the entire fill context is 20<sup>th</sup>-century. Apart from the pearlware and pipe stem, which could date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the historic artifacts from TU5 are largely representative of 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic sites, but in the fill context they do not provide meaningful information on the construction or activity areas within the probable structure.

The majority of the 57 artifacts recovered from Feature 4 consisted of machine-made bottle glass (n=48) (

Table 19). Ceramics were sparsely represented in the feature, consisting of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=1) and redware (n=1). The little architectural material in this feature consisted of flat window glass (n=2). Feature 4 probably represents an intact deposit contemporaneous with the occupation of the Sibley Site. The large number of kitchen artifacts corroborates the interpretation of this area as a demolished house structure. The presence of modern machine-made bottle glass in such large numbers compared to other diagnostics recovered from Feature 4 indicates that Feature 4 was likely deposited in the 20<sup>th</sup> century at the time the structure was abandoned or demolished.

20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass (n=164) along with some historic materials such as 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=26), 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=18), pearlware (n=2), a pipe stem with a 4/64-inch bore diameter, blown-in-mold bottle fragments (n=13), and machine-cut nails (n=6).

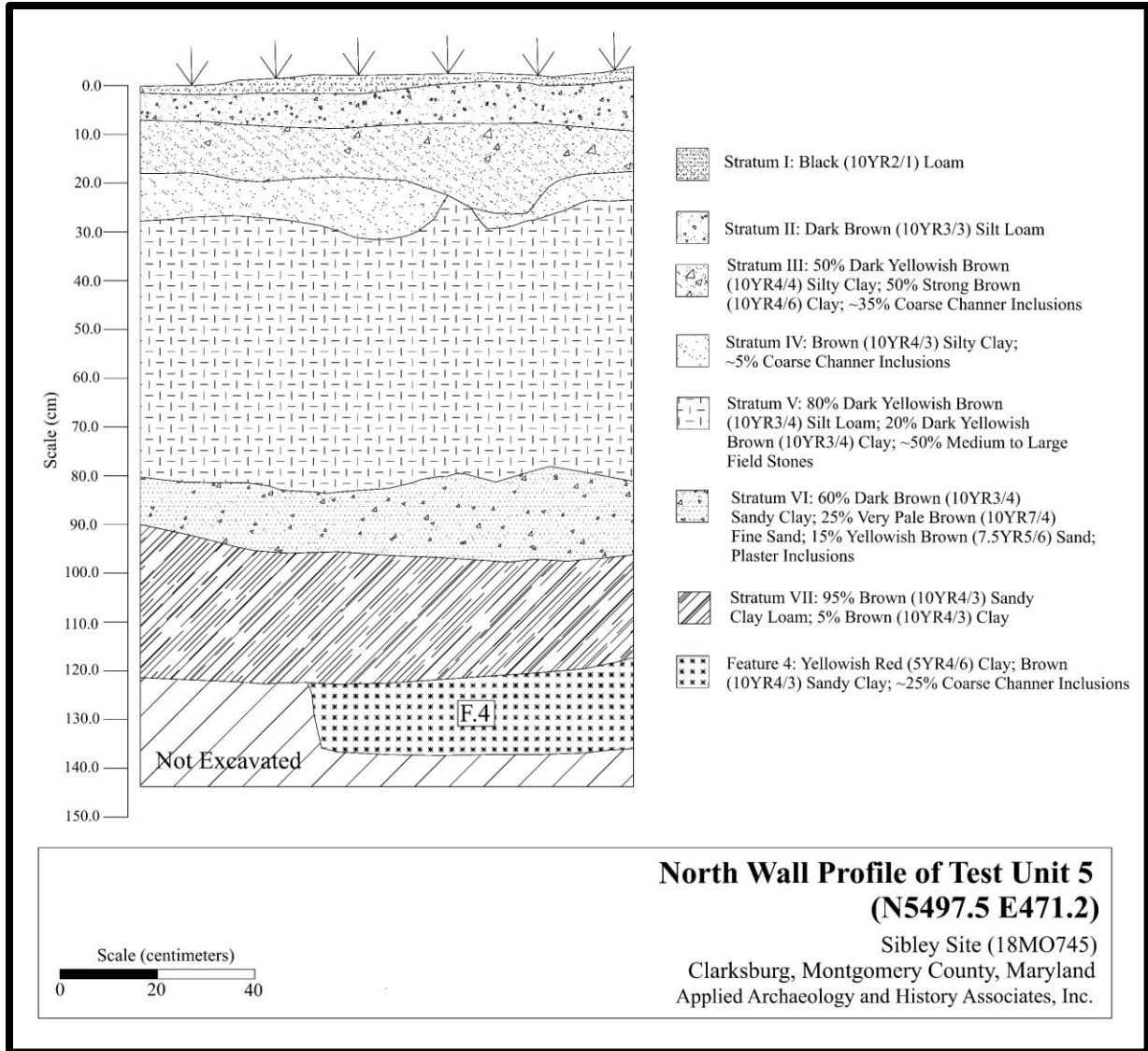


Figure 25. North wall profile of Sibley Site TU5.

**TABLE 18. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU5**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities		
Domestic electrical component		
Miscellaneous part	1	23.27
Domestic metal hardware		
Unidentified part	1	308
Metal hardware		
Nut	1	112.15
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	7	437.12
Flat window glass		
1 to 2 mm thick	27	82.37

2 to 3 mm thick	1	8.64
Mortar		
Plaster	4	90
Nails		
Cut common nail	6	71.04
Unidentifiable nail	34	349.16
Unidentifiable nail, cut or wrought	1	11.61
Wire common nail	1	11.97
Arms		
Metal projectile		
Shotgun shell	1	7.38
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	18	184.88
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Decal	4	28.76
Edge decorated	2	6.28
Plain	16	42.41
Transfer-printed, blue	1	3.55
Transfer-printed, purple	1	7.95
Unglazed	2	30.06
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	13	435.95
Decorated or embossed bottle fragment		
Aqua	1	7.9
Domestic brown stoneware		
Gray salt-glazed	2	23.62
Plain salt-glazed, buff	1	1.31
Domestic faunal material		
Non-human tooth/teeth	1	6.99
Oyster	9	243.97
Unburnt bone	2	25.6
Unburnt bone - butchered	2	170.42
Domestic gray stoneware		
Salt-glazed, blue decorated	1	93.74
Salt-glazed, plain	2	269.04
Early porcelain		
Undecorated	1	4.02
Free blown bottle	3	13.07
Hand-finished lip bottle fragment	1	7.38
Ironstone		
Decal	1	10.47
Machine-made bottle fragment	131	1479.62
Machine-made lip bottle fragment	6	137.35
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	27	353.43
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning lid liner, milk glass	7	134.75
Miscellaneous domestic metal		
Metal lid	2	13.45
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Black glazed, gray body	13	456.38
Pearlware		

Plain	2	1.98
Redware		
Black glazed, thick	1	15.77
Green glazed	1	43.82
Lead glazed	5	62.12
Unglazed	3	170
Screw-top jar fragment	2	31.05
Table glassware		
Pressed, milk glass	3	10.46
Pressed, sun/starburst patterned	1	28.07
Unidentified milk glass	1	2.2
Unidentified pressed glass	5	61.87
Unidentified glass bottle fragment		
Melted or burnt	1	11.26
Miscellaneous		
Miscellaneous biological material		
Coal	4	2.24
Miscellaneous faunal material		
Unidentifiable leather	1	3.4
Stone		
Non-cultural	1	2.18
Unidentifiable metal		
Iron/steel	35	2306.37
Personal		
Brass/copper alloy clothing element		
Button	2	3.36
Grommet or eyelet	2	5.65
Faunal clothing element		
Button, shell	5	0.68
Shoe part, leather	1	0.08
Glass clothing element		
Button	1	1.45
Iron/steel clothing element		
Button	7	25.25
Straight pin	1	1.74
Plastic personal item		
Bead	2	0.44
Tooth brush	2	10.34
Porcelain clothing element		
Button	1	0.95
Tobacco		
Pipe stem fragment		
4/64th in. Decorated ball clay	1	3.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>8511.07</b>

**TABLE 19. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU5 FEATURE 4**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Flat window glass	2	2.7
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	1	0.76
Domestic faunal material		
Oyster	3	15.87
Machine-made bottle fragment	34	68.81
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	14	257.13
Redware		
Lead glazed	1	10.98
Unidentified glass bottle fragment		
Yellow	1	0
Miscellaneous		
Non-cultural stone	1	1.56
Unidentifiable metal	2	142.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>500.21</b>

TU6 (N499 E464)

TU6 was placed to investigate the crest of the slope that led to the riprap drainage feature on the western boundary of the site. A concentration of large field stones in this area suggested the possibility for structural remains. TU6 contained five layers excavated in six arbitrary levels (Figure 26). The stratigraphy of TU6 displays gentle undulations and a subtle downward slope from south to north. Layer I consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with visible brick flecking. At approximately 11 cm bgs, this transitioned to Layer II, a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam extending to 31 cm bgs. Layer III extended to 47 cm bgs consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay loam with approximately 5-10 percent medium gravel inclusions. Layer IV (47-72 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (7.5YR5/4) clay loam containing approximately 5 percent medium to large gravel inclusions. Layer IV transitioned to Layer V at 72 cm bgs. Layer V consisted of a brown (7.5YR5/6) clay loam subsoil containing approximately 15 percent channer inclusions. It extended to the base of excavation at 84 cm bgs.



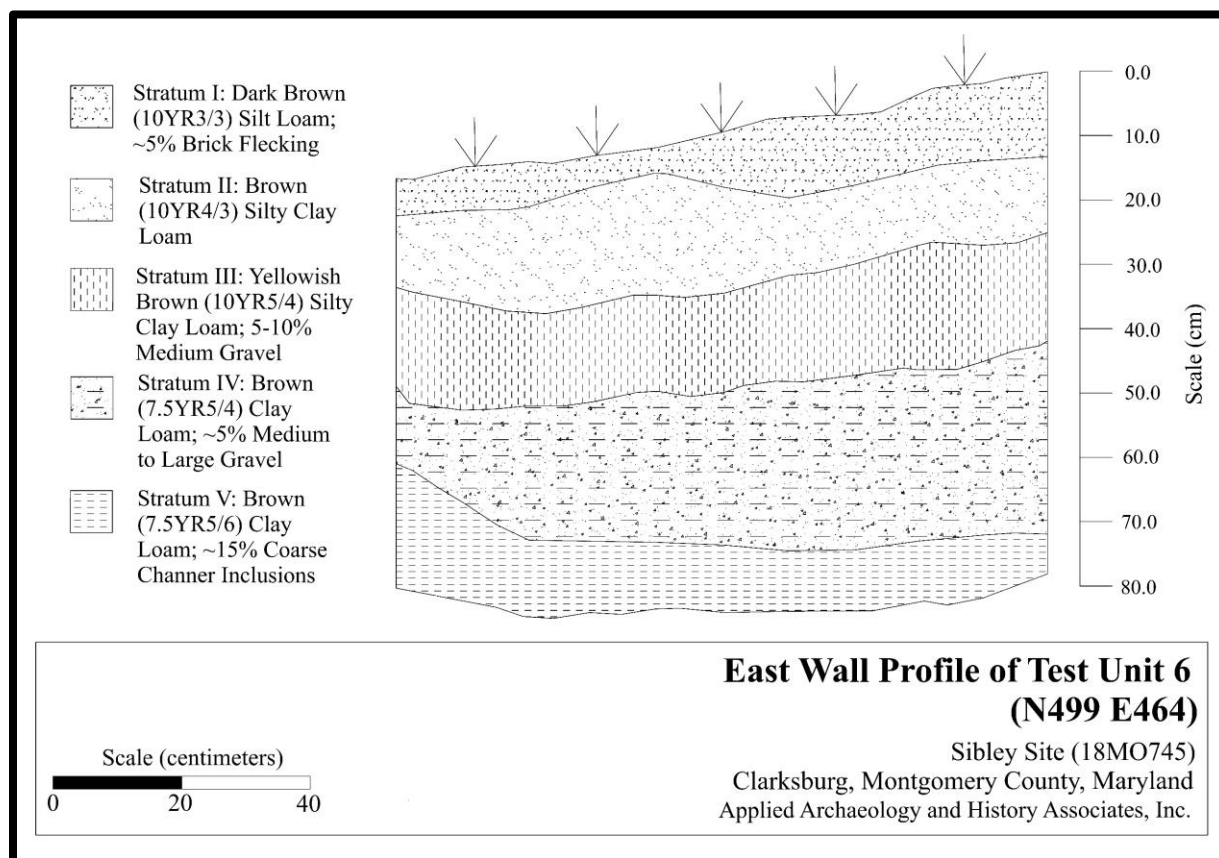


Figure 26. East wall profile of Sibley Site TU6.

A total of 80 artifacts was recovered from TU6 (

Table 20). Layer III contained the most artifacts (n=33), followed by Layer I (n=24), and Layer II (n=13). Layer IV and Layer V each contained four artifacts, which probably represent wall fall rather than primary deposits. Two additional artifacts were collected during wall cleanup. Most of the assemblage is made of up architectural material, including brick (n=34), nails (n=9), and window glass (n=9). Diagnostics included late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=3), but these were recovered from Layer II and Layer III in contexts with later materials such as wire nails and machine-made bottle glass. The 19<sup>th</sup>- century whiteware (n=1) and ironstone (n=1) were both collected during wall cleanup and it is unclear where in the stratigraphic sequence they originated. The low artifact density probably indicates little historic use in area surrounding TU6, and the stratigraphy shows marked differences from TUs excavated to the east. The stratigraphy in TU6 bore the strongest resemblance to TU4 and, thus, appears to represent a natural accumulation of soils that formed during the occupation of the site but outside the house area. The artifacts in this unit include modern and historic materials that likely resulted from slopewash or accidental discard and do not appear to suggest a specific activity area west of the demolished structure.

**TABLE 20. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU6**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	34	882.58
Flat window glass		
1 to 2 mm thick	8	13.79
2 to 3 mm thick	1	1.3
Nails		
Cut common nail		
2.5 to 3 in. Long	1	9.47
Fragment	3	30.24
Unidentifiable nail	2	11.3
Wire common nail, fragment	5	16.42
Kitchen		
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	1	4.71
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Banded	1	0.53
Plain	3	3.27
Transfer-printed, blue	1	0.27
Domestic gray stoneware		
Salt-glazed, plain	1	9.13
Early porcelain		
Undecorated	1	0.16
Machine-made bottle fragment		
Amber	1	0.98
Clear	5	6.57
Machine-made lip bottle fragment		
Clear	1	12.1
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Unidentified	1	2.59
Pearlware		
Edged	1	0.43
Plain	2	1.13
Redware		
Lead glazed	3	8.84
Table glassware		
Unidentified molded glass	1	30.9
Miscellaneous		
Unidentifiable metal		
Iron/steel	2	31.35
Personal		
Faunal clothing element		
Shoe part, leather	1	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1078.19</b>

### TU7 (497.5 E493)

TU7 contained 13 layers excavated in 12 arbitrary levels; subtle differences in soils resulted in the addition of five layer designations when the unit profiles were drawn. One potentially intact historic feature, Feature 5, was identified in this unit. TU7 contained the most complicated stratigraphy observed at the Sibley Site and the unit's first 12 layers (Layers I-XII) appear to be modern fill distributed unevenly across the unit (Figure 26). Where possible, the unit was excavated in 10-cm arbitrary levels within the natural stratigraphy, though this was exceptionally difficult within this unit because the natural strata sloped dramatically east-west. The fill layers visible in the north and south profile show the fill layers' uneven distribution. Two layers that appear in the north profile (Layers VI and VII) are not present in the south profile, and three layers that appear in the south profiles (Layers III, VIII, and X) are not present in the north profile. The fill extended to 128 cm bgs in the western half of the unit and approximately 70 bgs in the eastern half of the unit.

Underlying Layer XII in the western half of the unit was Feature 5 (128-148 cm bgs). Feature 5 was square in shape and was cut into the subsoil. The feature was deepest in the NW corner of the unit and extended into both the north and west walls. The feature contained two layers. Feature 5-Layer I consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/3) loamy clay mottled with a slightly different brown (7.5YR5/4) loamy clay. Feature 5-Layer I contained approximately 1-3 percent medium to large channer inclusions. Feature 5-Layer II consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/3) loamy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (5YR4/6) silty clay. Feature 5-Layer II contained approximately 40 percent very fine micaceous inclusions. This feature is probably related to Features 2 and 4 from TU1 and TU5 respectively.

Part of Layer XIII, which is interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil, had to be removed to facilitate excavations in the western half of the unit. It consisted of a micaceous yellowish brown (5YR4/6) silty clay containing approximately 25 percent decaying channer inclusions. The top of this layer was reached significantly higher in eastern half of the unit than the western half of the unit, appearing at approximately 70 cm bgs in the northeast corner and 148 cm bgs in the northwest corner. This indicates that the western half of the unit has been cut about 80 cm into the subsoil, probably during the construction of the demolished house.

A total of 307 artifacts was recovered from TU7. The subtle differences among some layers in TU7 were not observed during excavation, so artifacts were collected in contexts that could include up to three of the fill layers. A comparable number of artifacts was recovered from Layers V-VII (n=91) as from Layers III-IV (n=94), with the next most artifact-dense layers being Layer VIII (n=76), Layers IX-XI (n=25), Layer II (n=17), and Layer I (n=2). All but two of the artifacts were recovered from 20<sup>th</sup>-century fill contexts. No artifacts were recovered from Layer XII or XIII.

Architectural material made up about 25 percent of the assemblage (n=77), most of which was flat window glass (n=20) or mortar (n=19). Brick occurred relatively infrequently (n=9), and nails included both wire nails (n=12) and cut nails (n=3). Most other artifacts are kitchen-related (n=157) or miscellaneous (n=69), with the miscellaneous material consisting of unidentifiable metal and non-cultural stone. In addition, one rimfire cartridge, two sewer pipe fragments, and tin can fragments (n=4) were found in the fill.

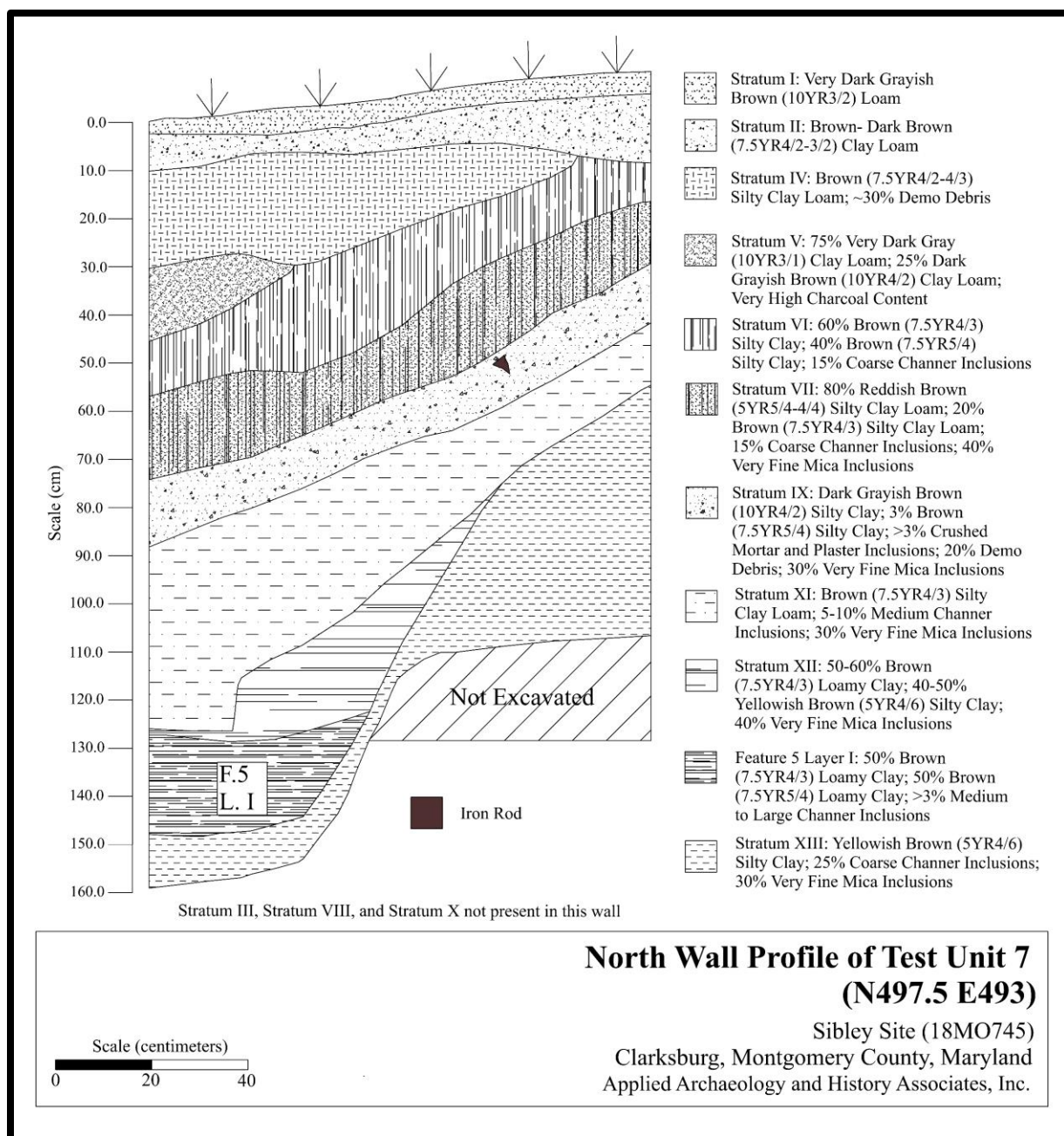


Figure 27. North wall profile of Sibley Site TU7.

**TABLE 21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU7**

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight(g)
Activities		
Glass lamp chimney fragment		
Clear	1	0.48
Metal hardware		
Bolt	1	75.51
Architectural		
Brick		
Handmade glazed	1	30.8
Handmade unglazed	8	115.21
Ceramic plumbing		
Sewer pipe	2	40.48
Flat window glass	20	77.22
Mortar		
Lime	4	20.39
Plaster	15	69.5
Nails		
Cut common nail, fragment	3	8.22
Unidentifiable nail	14	82.74
Wire common nail	12	149.05
Arms		
Metal projectile	1	0.71
Rimfire cartridge	1	0.71
Kitchen		
17th or 18 <sup>th</sup> -century earthenware		
Red/orange paste, yellow/brown glaze	1	86.79
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone		
Plain white	13	137.51
19 <sup>th</sup> -century porcelain		
Decal, soft paste	1	3.15
Plain, soft paste	1	3.06
19 <sup>th</sup> -century whiteware		
Plain	7	22.47
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	7	56.77
Domestic faunal material		
Oyster	9	65.57
Unburnt bone	6	42.89
Unburnt bone - butchered	2	31.1
Domestic gray stoneware	3	49.28
Early porcelain		
Undecorated	1	1.16
Early refined earthenware		
Jackfield	1	3.2
Machine-made bottle fragment	34	392.29
Machine-made lip bottle fragment	3	55.97
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	16	540.84
Metal storage component		
Tin can fragment	4	1.37

Functional Group/ Artifact	Count	Weight(g)
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning lid liner, milk glass	3	81.72
Miscellaneous domestic metal		
Bottle screw top, small	1	1.83
Canning jar lid, aluminum	10	155.12
Miscellaneous glass bottle form		
Cold cream jar, cobalt blue	1	69.19
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Black glazed, gray body	6	239.38
Lead glazed	1	16.29
Unidentified	1	40.08
Redware		
Clear glazed, plain	1	13.57
Lead glazed	7	46.3
Unglazed	1	62.4
Screw-top jar fragment	2	15.3
Slipware		
White slip on buff body	1	12.79
Table glassware		
Tumbler, molded	1	88.3
Unidentified milk glass	11	19.66
Unidentified pressed glass	2	100.07
Unidentified ceramic		
Burnt white body	2	20.5
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	6.9
Miscellaneous		
Stone		
Non-cultural	5	231.81
Unidentifiable metal	54	1904.13
Personal		
Brass/copper alloy clothing element		
Belt or other buckle	1	3.02
Ceramic clothing element		
Bead, earthenware	1	2.37
Plastic clothing element		
Button	1	1.25
Tobacco		
Pipe stem fragment		
4/64th in. Ball clay	2	2.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>5298.59</b>

Temporally, the artifact assemblage from TU7 includes three of the earliest ceramics found on the Sibley Site, including one piece of slipware, one piece of red/orange paste, brown-glaze 17<sup>th</sup>- or 18<sup>th</sup>-century earthenware, and one Jackfield early refined earthenware sherd. These three ceramics are diagnostic to the Colonial period and end manufacture in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two 4/64-inch bore diameter pipe stem fragments may date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, but pipe stems are not a reliable dating method in such small numbers. Other



diagnostics from this unit included 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=13) and whiteware (n=7). Machine-made bottle glass from the 20<sup>th</sup> century made up the bulk of the domestic glass assemblage (n=53), but pre-20<sup>th</sup>-century blown-in-mold (n=7) bottle glass was also present. Modern artifacts, including the tin can fragments, were observed all the way to the base of the fill deposits. This indicates that the earlier diagnostics are not in their original context and provide little concrete evidence for a pre-19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation of the site.

The assemblage of Feature 5 consisted of two artifacts, including one piece of oyster shell and one handmade brick fragment. These two artifacts are not temporally diagnostic, although the fact that the brick is handmade suggests it was produced prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In form, Feature 5 resembles a root cellar, but the artifact assemblage from this feature in TU7 does not suggest a specific use or date for the feature. It likely does represent an intact deposit contemporaneous with the occupation of the house.

The stratigraphy and vertical distribution of the artifacts suggests that most of this unit contained modern fill that was deposited after the demolition of a structure that was originally built by cutting into the subsoil represented by Layer XIII. The dramatic slope of Layer XIII suggests that the structure's wall may have been located within this unit, however no articulated structural remains were observed. Feature 5 likely represents an intact context within the former house structure that was in use before it was demolished, but the portion of this feature in TU7 does not provide sufficient artifactual information to make a definitive statement as to its function. It does, however, possess the general shape of a root cellar.

#### TU8 (N498.2 E468.7)

TU8 was placed approximately 4 m northwest of TU1 in an attempt to identify the edge of the fill deposits observed in TU1, TU5, and TU7. TU8 contained eight layers excavated in 11 arbitrary levels (Figure 28). Layers I-VI represent fill deposits that extend all the way down to a truncated subsoil, which was reached approximately 110-120 cm bgs. Layers VII and VIII were culturally sterile and interpreted as sterile subsoil. Layer VII (110-120 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (7.5YR5/3) clay mottled with a yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay. The layer contained approximately 40-45 percent decaying bedrock inclusions. Layer VIII (120-125 cm bgs) consisted of a yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay containing approximately 25 percent decaying bedrock inclusions.

A total of 454 artifacts was recovered from TU8 (Table 22). Of these, most were found in Layer V (n=149) or Layer IV (n=139), followed by Layer VI (n=63), Layer III (n=36), Layer VII (n=29), Layer VIII (n=21), Layer II (n=9), and Layer I (n=5). An additional three artifacts were recovered during wall cleanup. Kitchen artifacts accounted for the largest part of the assemblage (n=276), followed by architectural materials (n=132). Unidentifiable metal (n=42) was found throughout the unit, along with two tin can fragments and two clothing buttons. Machine-made bottle glass made up the largest portion of this assemblage (n=120), followed by oyster shell (n=49) and unidentifiable nails (n=47). Many 19<sup>th</sup>-century diagnostics were present in the fill, including 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=29), ironstone (n=12), and porcelain (n=1). While most of the kitchen glass artifacts were machine-made, there was a small number that were blown-in-mold (n=13) and free-blown (n=12). One piece of Jackfield early refined earthenware was recovered, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, along with six pieces of pearlware that date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

These temporally diagnostic artifacts were found in contexts mixed with 20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass as deep as Layer VII, meaning every context above the subsoil is fill. No buried soil horizons were observed above the subsoil, indicating that the original ground surface

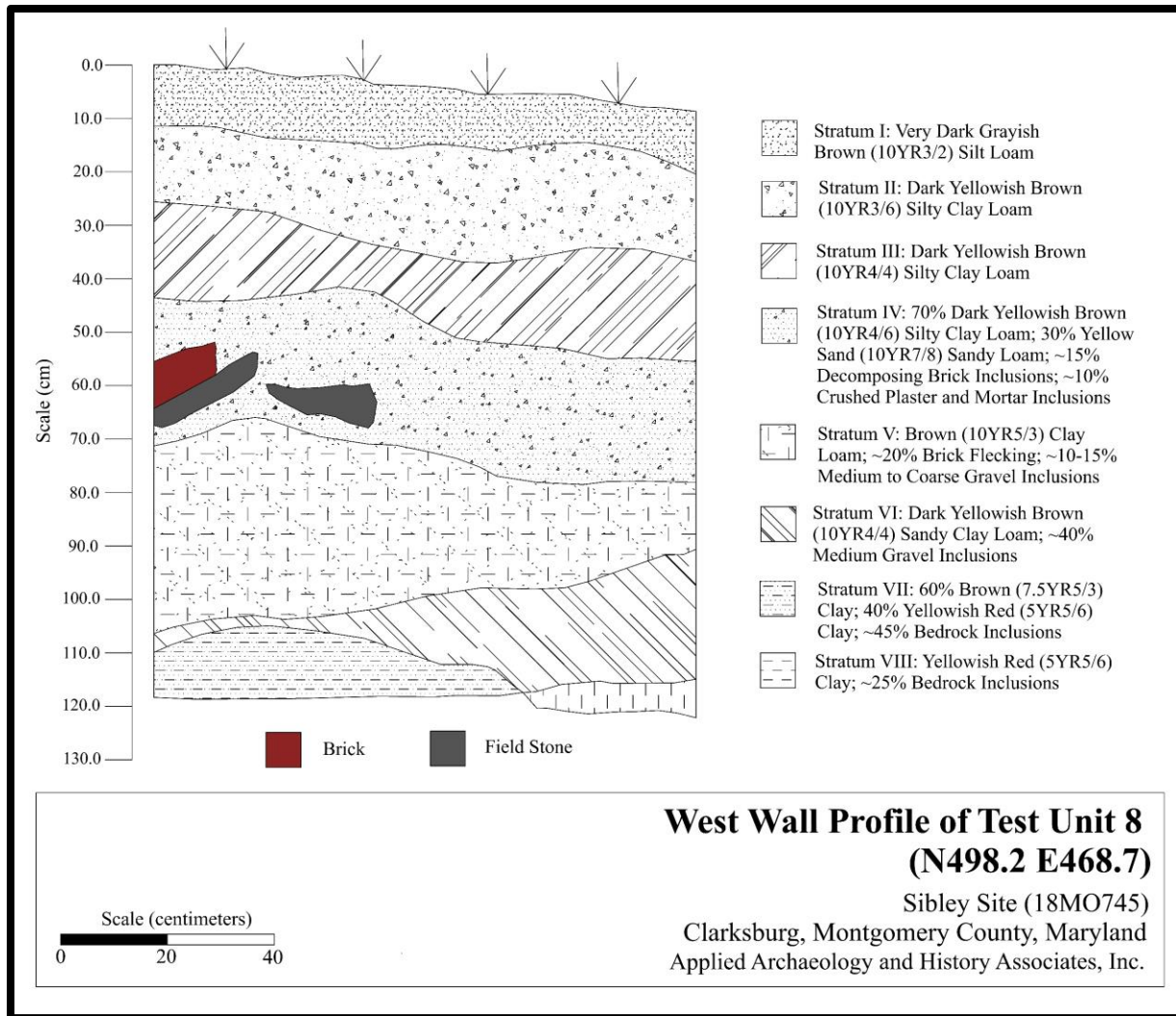


Figure 28. West wall profile of Sibley Site TU8.

**TABLE 22. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU8**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Tin can fragment	2	21.99
<b>Architecture</b>		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	36	721.66
Cut common nail	10	78.32
Flat window glass	34	72.49
Mortar		
Shell	1	2.02

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Unidentifiable nail		
Cut or wrought	5	69.13
Nail	42	408.05
Wire common nail	4	45.15
<b>Clothing</b>		
Shell button	1	0.2
Glass button	1	1.01
<b>Kitchen</b>		
19th century ironstone		
Plain white	12	138.87
19th century porcelain		
Decal, soft paste	1	1.46
19th century whiteware		
Edge decorated	1	0.79
Plain	23	48.76
Transfer-printed, black	1	3.31
Transfer-printed, blue	4	15.69
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	12	85.91
Domestic faunal material		
Burnt bone	1	4.75
Oyster	49	865.9
Unburnt bone	3	8.18
Domestic gray stoneware		
Salt-glazed, plain	1	45.14
Early porcelain		
Undecorated	2	5.83
Early refined earthenware		
Jackfield	1	3.62
Free blown bottle		
Dark olive green	5	21.39
Olive green, wine	7	78.77
Machine-made bottle fragment	102	1088.29
Machine-made lip bottle fragment	4	92.15
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	14	103.17
Miscellaneous domestic glass		
Canning lid	1	17.56
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Pearlware		

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Annular	1	2.49
Edged	1	0.57
Floral polychrome underglaze	3	8.64
Plain	1	0.9
Redware		
Brown glazed	9	197.35
Clear glazed, plain	1	36.51
Lead glazed	3	22.69
Table glassware		
Amethyst	1	16
Clear leaded glass, unidentified	2	0.87
Unidentified milk glass	2	3.45
Unidentified pressed glass	5	18.7
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>928.79</b>
Unidentifiable metal	42	928.79
Total	454	5315.01

was cut out to form the cellar hole that was later filled back in. Like the TUs located a short distance east of TU8, TU8 is interpreted as the location of a demolished house structure with post-demolition fill layers.

#### TU9 (N498.2 E467.7)

TU9 was a 50 cm by 100 cm unit placed directly west of TU8 in an attempt to identify the western extent of the fill deposits observed in TU1, TU5, and TU7. TU9 contained six layers excavated in 11 arbitrary levels (Figure 29). The unit's first five layers (Layers I-V) were fill placed over Layer VI, a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay containing approximately 20-30 percent coarse channer inclusions. Layers I-IV are likely modern, while Layer V did not contain any artifacts that suggest a possible date. The bases of Layers III and IV were sloped across the eastern half of the unit, suggesting they had been used to fill a cut into Layer V.

TU9 contained the fewest artifacts of any TU on the Sibley Site, with only 32 artifacts. Layer III contained the most artifacts (n=25), followed by Layer IV (n=7). Architecture- (n=16) and Kitchen-class artifacts (n=15) were recovered in roughly equal numbers. Diagnostics in this unit include 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=2) and whiteware (n=1), as well as a wire nail (n=1) and machine-made bottle glass (n=4). The 19<sup>th</sup>-century diagnostics were recovered from Layer III along with all the machine-made bottle glass. Artifacts from Layer IV were not diagnostic, consisting of domestic floral or faunal material (n=5), window glass (n=1), and brick (n=1).

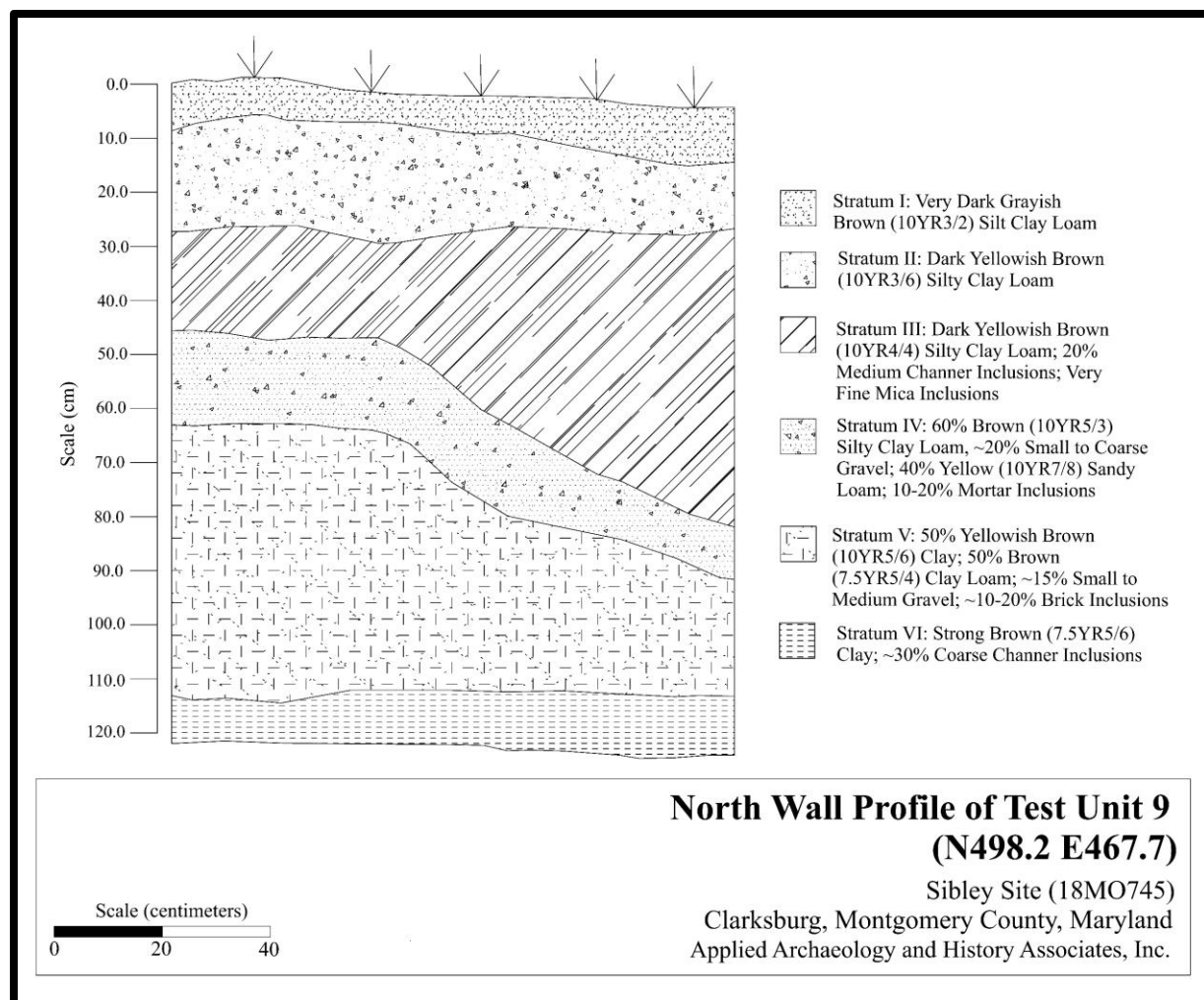


Figure 29. North wall profile of Sibley Site TU9.

**TABLE 23. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU9**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	16	346.58
Brick	8	277.58
Handmade unglazed	8	277.58
Flat window glass	3	9.2
Unidentifiable nail	4	41.12
Cut or wrought	1	7.18
Nail	3	33.94
Wire common nail	1	18.68
Kitchen	15	129.76
19th century ironstone	2	3.82
Plain white	2	3.82
19th century whiteware	1	2.28
Plain	1	2.28
Domestic faunal material	4	55.91
Oyster	3	55.9

Unburnt bone	1	0.01
Domestic floral material	2	1.67
Wood lid	2	1.67
Domestic gray stoneware	1	3.75
Salt-glazed, plain	1	3.75
Machine-made bottle fragment	3	49.26
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	1	2.11
Table glassware	1	10.96
Unidentified pressed glass	1	10.96
Miscellaneous	1	5.46
Unidentifiable metal	1	5.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>481.8</b>

### TU10 (N498 E472.2)

TU10 measured 80 cm by 50 cm and was placed between TU5 and TU7 to reveal a stratigraphic cross-section of this portion of the site, and also to identify whether any structural remains could be discerned in the area between these two TUs. TU10 contained eleven layers excavated in 17 arbitrary levels and revealed continuations of two features: Feature 4 (first identified in TU5) and Feature 5 (first identified in TU7) (Figure 30). The first ten layers in TU10 were modern fill deposits that extended over 130 cm bgs, roughly matching the fill deposits observed in adjacent TUs. Beneath Layer X, the top of Feature 4, Feature 5, and Layer XI were identified roughly level with one another 135-140 cm bgs. Layer XI consisted of a micaceous yellowish brown (5YR4/6) silty clay containing approximately 25 percent coarse channer inclusions and is interpreted as a truncated subsoil.

Both Feature 4 and Feature 5 were cut into this subsoil, with Feature 4 identified in the unit's northwest corner and Feature 5 identified in the unit's northeast corner. Feature 4 continued into TU10 from TU5, located to the west. The feature fill consisted of a yellowish red (5YR4/6) clay mottled with a brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay and contained approximately 25 percent coarse channer inclusions. Feature 5 was found to be 10 cm thick, extending 140-150 cm bgs. Feature 5 continued into TU10 from TU7, located to the east. The feature fill (133-155 cm bgs) consisted of a brown (7.5YR4/3) loamy clay mottled with a brown (7.5YR5/4) loamy clay and contained approximately 1-3 percent medium to coarse channer inclusions. A large, unarticulated field stone was uncovered within Feature 5 inside of TU10. These features are separated by approximately 40 cm of culturally sterile subsoil and may represent the base of a cellar for an overlying structure.

A total of 232 artifacts was collected from TU10 (Table 24). Layers VIII (n=77) and IV (n=72) contained the most artifacts in this unit, followed by Layer V (n=33), Layer IX (n=26), Layer VII (n=14), and Layer VI (n=4). An additional six artifacts were recovered from Feature 5 in this unit, and no artifacts were recovered from Feature 4. The first three fill layers (Layers I-III) were full of modern refuse and were not screened, and the fill layers contained brick and modern refuse that was not collected. The largest functional group in this assemblage was Kitchen (n=122), followed by Architecture (n=60), Miscellaneous (n=37), Activities (n=4), and Clothing (n=3).

Architectural materials included handmade brick (n=4), plaster (n=11), flat window glass (n=11), unidentifiable nails (n=23), and a doorknob. The handmade brick was likely produced before the 20<sup>th</sup>-century, but the only other architectural materials that suggest a date for a structure in this TU were wire nails (n=2) that postdate 1890. The fact that the architectural artifacts were mixed

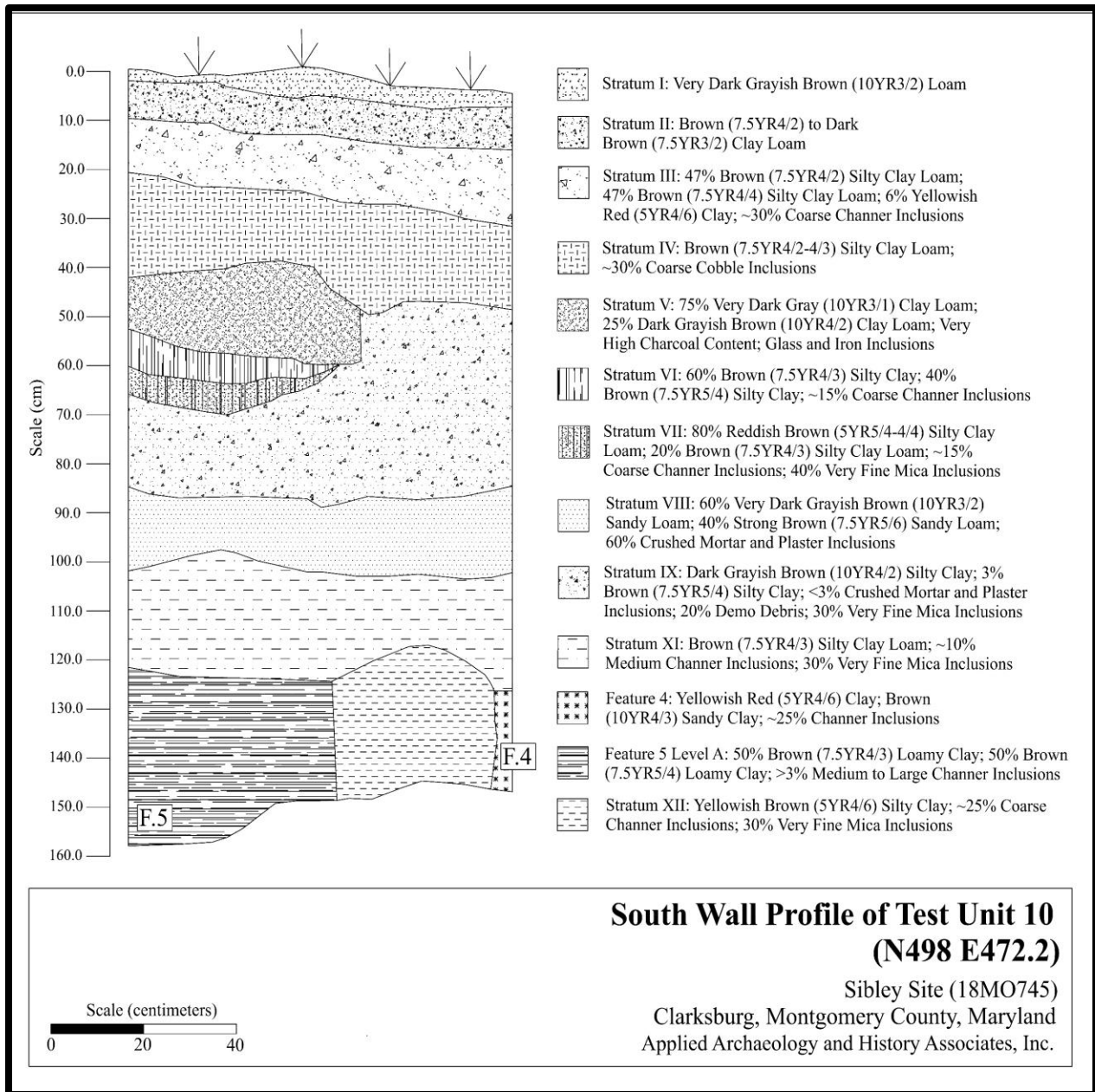


Figure 30. South wall profile of Sibley Site TU10.

**TABLE 24. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY TU10**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities	4	648.6
Glass lamp chimney fragment	3	0.6
Clear	3	0.6
Metal hardware	1	648
Pipe	1	648
Architecture	60	592.18
Brick	4	134.32



Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Handmade unglazed	4	134.32
Domestic hardware	1	88.24
Doorknob	1	88.24
Flat window glass	19	70.92
Mortar	11	10.62
Plaster	11	10.62
Unidentifiable nail	23	268.04
Wire common nail	1	17.7
Wire roofing nail	1	2.34
Clothing	3	3.22
Brass/copper alloy clothing element	2	1.62
Grommet or eyelet	1	0.07
Other clothing part	1	1.55
Faunal clothing element	1	1.6
Button, shell	1	1.6
Kitchen	122	2440.77
19th century ironstone	6	192.83
Plain white	5	159.3
Transfer-printed, purple	1	33.53
19th century porcelain	4	16.33
Decal, hard paste	2	11.57
Decal, soft paste	2	4.76
19th century whiteware	7	29.13
Edge decorated	1	3.59
Plain	5	23.36
Transfer-printed, blue	1	2.18
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	5	53.77
Domestic faunal material	7	133.42
Oyster	1	6.68
Unburnt bone	4	0.39
Unburnt bone - butchered	2	126.35
Early porcelain	2	3.27
Undecorated	2	3.27
Hand-finished lip bottle fragment	1	14.01
Machine-made bottle fragment	47	910.19
Machine-made lip bottle fragment	5	395.23
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	7	263.12
Miscellaneous domestic glass	4	46.23
Canning lid liner, milk glass	4	46.23
Miscellaneous stoneware	2	50.68
Black glazed, gray body	1	30.68
Lead glazed	1	20
Pearlware	1	7.65
Edged	1	7.65
Redware	3	51.4
Brown glazed	1	33.25
Lead glazed	2	18.15
Screw-top jar fragment	1	6.12
Table glassware	11	149.06
Unidentified milk glass	8	31.02
Unidentified molded glass	2	89.52
Unidentified pressed glass	1	28.52

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Unidentified ceramic	6	57.26
Burnt stoneware	3	37.72
Burnt white body	3	19.54
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	3	61.07
Miscellaneous	37	1035.45
Miscellaneous floral material	3	72.37
Wood fragments	3	72.37
Stone	1	3.12
Non-cultural	1	3.12
Unidentifiable metal	33	959.96
Iron/steel	33	959.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>4720.22</b>

into fill makes it difficult to draw any concrete conclusions about a structure that formerly occupied the Sibley Site, however the presence of plaster (n=11) in Layers VII and VIII may suggest the structure had plaster on its interior walls.

Of the Kitchen artifacts in TU10, nearly half (n=59) were 20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass. Ceramics recovered from this TU included 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=6), porcelain (n=6), whiteware (n=7), along with stoneware (n=2), redware (n=3), and pearlware (n=1). Many of these are diagnostic to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century (n=17), while the pearlware fragment is diagnostic to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earlier diagnostics were found mixed into fill contexts with modern materials such as machine-made bottle glass, a canning lid liner, and a screw-top jar fragment. This corroborates the data from earlier test units that suggest these fill deposits were made in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and postdate the demolition of the house. In concert with the Kitchen artifacts, the presence of other domestic items, such as the Clothing and Activities group artifacts, suggests a probable domestic origin for the soil used as a fill matrix, but how the fill matrix relates to the historic use of the site is unclear.

The part of Feature 4 that extended into TU10 was less than 10 cm across and did not contain any artifacts. Feature 4 was found to be distinct from Feature 5, separated from it by a bench of intact subsoil 20 cm wide.

As in TU7 where Feature 5 was first identified, the artifact assemblage in the part of Feature 5 that extended into TU10 was sparse, consisting of six artifacts (Table 25). These included five pieces of flat window glass and one piece of unglazed redware. These artifacts are not temporally diagnostic and do not offer further information on the date Feature 5 was in use. As a cut into the subsoil encountered at roughly the same level as Feature 4, Feature 5 likely represents an intact deposit contemporaneous with the occupation of the house.

**TABLE 25. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE TU10 FEATURE 5.**

Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)
Flat window glass	5	5.37
Redware	1	4.2
Unglazed	1	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.57</b>

## **Discussion**

Background research revealed that the larger tract on which this site was a part was patented in 1745. The tract was later subdivided into an urban lot, reaching its current extent of about 3 1/4 acres by 1859. Land records in 1859 and 1860 each mention the presence of a house on this lot, indicating that the house had been built prior to 1859. In 1860, a farmer named Jonathan Sibley acquired the property, and he is shown occupying it on historic maps. The property was later acquired by Charles Murphy, a judge of the Montgomery County Orphan's Court, and then by the Day family. The property's existing house appears to date to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and carries the Day name, suggesting that the original house was demolished and the existing house was constructed during the Days' ownership. The property's original house is not visible in a 1957 aerial photograph, also suggesting it had been demolished by this point.

The most striking aspect of the Sibley Site is its conspicuous absence of articulated architectural remains. This is likely because the former house structure that occupied the property was entirely demolished and filled over during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The former structure appears to have possessed a relatively deep cellar that was cut into the surrounding subsoil. The east-west extent of this cut can be seen in TU7 and TU9, which indicates the cut into subsoil occupies a fairly circumscribed area measuring about 5.5 m east-west. The north-south extent of the cut was not determined by our excavations, but it does not extend 6.5 m to the north, where TU4 was located. The only potentially intact remains from the occupation of this structure are reflected by Feature 2, Feature 4, and Feature 5, all of which were identified beneath the modern fill within what is presumed to be the larger cellar (Figure 31).

The stratigraphy and distribution of artifacts in STPs and TUs in yard contexts outside this filled-in cellar hole reflects a much less intensive utilization of these areas, with a much lower artifact density in TU2, TU3, and TU6. The only exception to this was TU4, which contained an artifact assemblage about half the size of the assemblages collected from the units within the filled-in cellar. This indicates that the area directly behind the original Sibley Site house was utilized the most, whereas the areas east, west, and far north of the house were kept relatively clean. This matches the general expectation for historic houses, with trash dumps and other discard behavior generally taking place behind the house. Stratigraphy in these TUs was relatively similar and does not suggest extensive ground modification outside the house area. Feature 3, a concrete-filled posthole, is modern. There are no similar postholes visible in the immediate area and it likely reflects the location of a feature supported by a single post.

The artifact assemblage from the Sibley Site totaled 2,606 artifacts, the most recovered from the three sites under investigation. The vast majority of the artifacts from the Sibley Site come from secondary 20<sup>th</sup>-century deposits that postdate the demolition of the house (n=1,958 or 75.13 percent) that place limitations on what the full assemblage can reveal about the site apart from a probable date for the demolition event itself. Of the remaining artifacts, 508 or 19.49 percent were recovered from yard contexts (in both STPs and TUs) and 140 or 5.37 percent were recovered from intact deposits within the filled-in cellar hole. Kitchen-group artifacts dominated the full assemblage (n=1,424 or 54.64 percent), followed by Architecture (n=822 or 31.54 percent), Miscellaneous (mostly unidentified metal; n=280 or 10.74 percent), Activities and Clothing (each with n=35 or 1.34 percent), along with very small assemblages of Personal (n=4 or 0.15 percent), Tobacco (n=3 or 0.12 percent), Arms (n=2 or 0.08 percent), and Furniture (n=1 or 0.04 percent) items (Table 26).

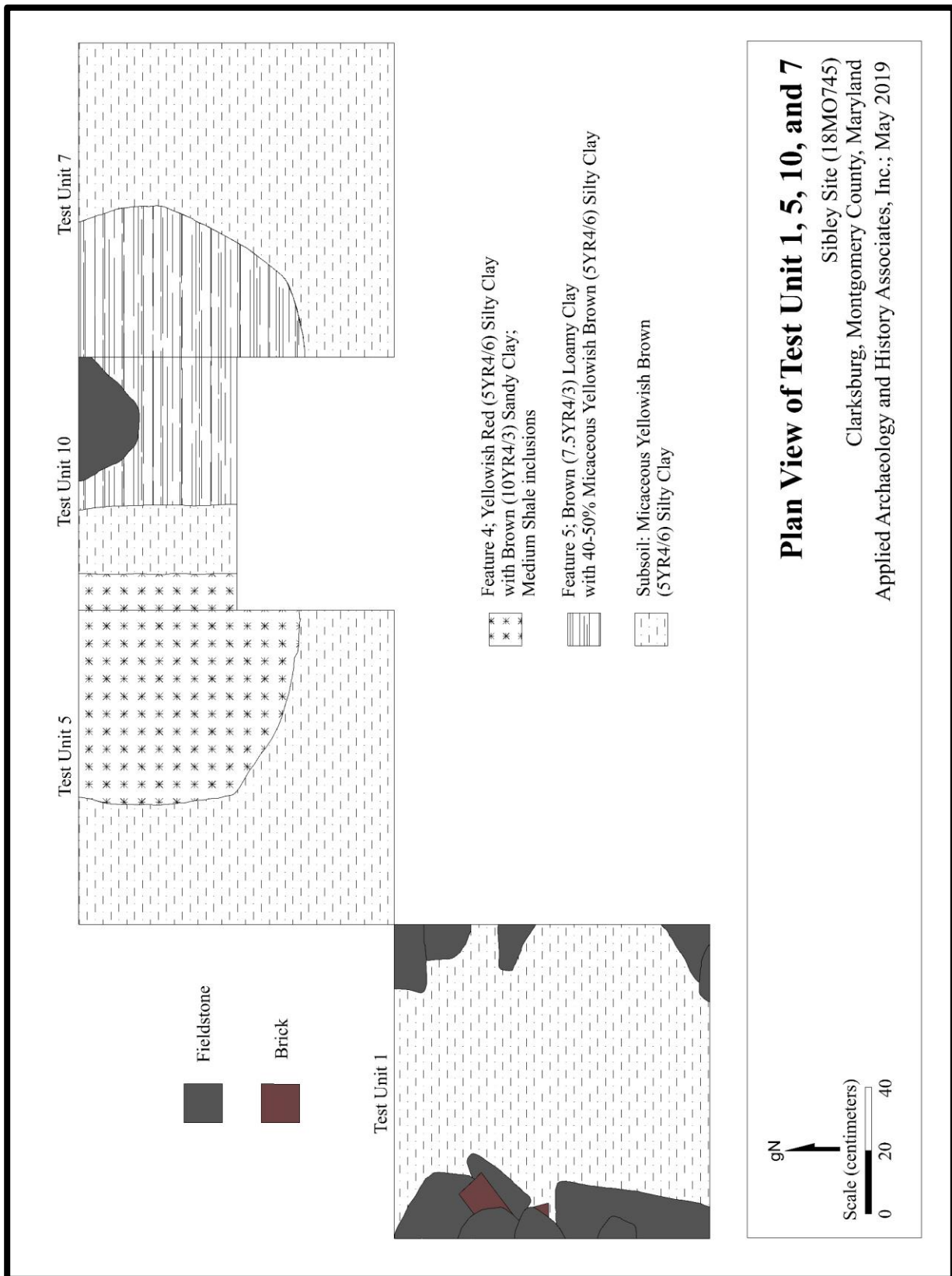


Figure 31. Block of TU1, TU5, TU7, and TU10 showing locations of intact features beneath fill layers.

**TABLE 26. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SIBLEY SITE BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP**

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Activities	35	1.34%
Architecture	822	31.54%
Arms	2	0.08%
Clothing	35	1.34%
Furniture	1	0.04%
Kitchen	1424	54.64%
Miscellaneous	280	10.74%
Personal	4	0.15%
Tobacco	3	0.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2606</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The fill contexts contained a mix of diagnostic artifacts that span the entire time Clarksburg has been settled. The site contained 271 diagnostic ceramics, of which 167 (61.62 percent) were recovered from fill contexts, 98 (36.16 percent) were recovered from yard contexts and 6 (2.21 percent) were recovered from intact contexts within the house (Table 27). Because the fill deposits may have been brought in from elsewhere, the focus of this discussion must necessarily be the artifacts from the yard and intact house contexts. In these two contexts, 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=53) and ironstone (n=30) dominate, together accounting for 79.81 percent of the diagnostic assemblage (Figure 32-32). One piece of Rockingham early refined earthenware also dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Late 18<sup>th</sup>- to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century wares are less frequently attested, including pearlware (n=13 or 12.50 percent) and creamware (n=4 or 3.85 percent). Two considerably earlier ceramics were recovered from these contexts, one piece of Jackfield early refined earthenware and two pieces of Rhenish stoneware. Both of these are Colonial wares that likely date to the earliest occupation of Clarksburg. While they may reflect an occupation predating the main 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation, they may also reflect accidental discard or slopewash from Dowden's Ordinary about 115 m uphill from the site to the southeast. Other diagnostic artifacts from these contexts include machine-made bottle glass (n=72), 19<sup>th</sup>-century machine cut nails (n=12), and 20<sup>th</sup>-century wire nails (n=6). Together, this points to an occupation likely beginning in the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and extending into the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup>, but given the location of the site close to the Ordinary and the relatively early date for the patenting of the property it is possible that the site may have been occupied around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At least some of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts from the yard probably originated during the occupation of the Day House rather than the earlier house.

**TABLE 27. DIAGNOSTIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE SIBLEY SITE**

Artifact	Count	Percentage
19th century ironstone	30	28.85%
Plain white	30	28.85%
19th century whiteware	53	50.96%
Banded	2	1.92%
Edge decorated	2	1.92%
Hand-painted, blue	6	5.77%
Hand-painted, polychrome	1	0.96%
Plain	34	32.69%
Transfer-printed, black	2	1.92%
Transfer-printed, blue	4	3.85%

Artifact	Count	Percentage
Transfer-printed, purple	1	0.96%
Willow-patterned	1	0.96%
Creamware	4	3.85%
Light yellow	3	2.88%
Transfer-printed	1	0.96%
Early refined earthenware	2	1.92%
Jackfield	1	0.96%
Rockingham	1	0.96%
Imported gray stoneware	2	1.92%
Rhenish, gray/blue incised	1	0.96%
Rhenish, purple decorated	1	0.96%
Pearlware	13	12.50%
Edged	1	0.96%
Plain	10	9.62%
Polychrome underglaze	2	1.92%
		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



Figure 32. Selection of most common diagnostic ceramics from the Sibley Site. *Left to right:* Creamware light yellow rim sherd, pearlware plain, pearlware hand-painted rim sherd, whiteware rim sherd, and 19th century whiteware plain



Figure 33. Selection of other ceramics from the Sibley Site. *Left to right:* yellowware, a redware lead-glazed rim sherd with a green glazed design element, Jackfield, Rockingham with embossed banding, and a slipware rim sherd with a white slip on its buff body.

The intact contexts within the house at the Sibley Site reveal a proportion of Kitchen- (n=76 or 54.29 percent) to Architecture-group (n=52 or 37.14 percent) artifacts similar to the site as a whole (Table 28). Diagnostics within the house contexts include 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=3) and ironstone (n=2), as well as pearlware (n=1). Most of the kitchen glass from these contexts is machine-made (n=53), but one piece is blown-in-mold, which generally dates earlier than machine-made glass. This suggests the house was likely occupied from the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This closely follows the general diagnostic collection from non-fill contexts on the Sibley Site. Architectural material in these contexts mainly consists of flat window glass (n=38), and all nails observed in these contexts were unidentifiable (n=11). These contexts contained a far lower proportion of unidentifiable metal fragments, a significant departure from the rest of the site.

**TABLE 28. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM INTACT CONTEXTS AT THE SIBLEY SITE**

Functional group/artifact	Count	Percentage
Architecture	52	37.14%
Brick	3	2.14%
Flat window glass	38	27.14%
Unidentifiable nail	11	7.86%
Clothing	3	2.14%
Faunal clothing element	3	2.14%
Kitchen	76	54.29%



19th century ironstone	2	1.43%
19th century whiteware	3	2.14%
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	0.71%
Domestic faunal material	11	7.86%
Machine-made bottle fragment	39	27.86%
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	14	10.00%
Miscellaneous domestic glass	1	0.71%
Pearlware	1	0.71%
Redware	3	2.14%
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	0.71%
Miscellaneous	9	6.43%
Miscellaneous biological material	3	2.14%
Stone	1	0.71%
Unidentifiable metal	5	3.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The artifact assemblage from Feature 2 indicates at 19<sup>th</sup>-century context with no 20<sup>th</sup>-century intrusions or disturbance. Feature 4 contained almost all of the machine-made bottle glass found beneath the fill in addition to one 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic, giving it a solid 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The artifact assemblage in Feature 5 was very small and contained no temporally diagnostic artifacts. In all cases, artifacts within the feature fill were primarily kitchen-related, suggesting these features were probably used for domestic storage.

The fill assemblage consisted of a mix of modern and historic artifacts that indicates they were deposited in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The limitations of interpreting artifacts found in the fill overlying the intact house features have been discussed, however within these secondary deposits a number of Colonial artifacts were recovered, consisting of Jackfield early refined earthenware (n=2) and free-blown bottle glass (n=17). This is not to suggest that these artifacts are in their original context, but if the fill for the cellar hole came directly from the Sibley site itself and was not brought from elsewhere these artifacts suggest an occupation that could date as early as the nearby Dowden's Ordinary, which was established around 1752.

The Sibley Site is a domestic site likely occupied from the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The original house was demolished and the cellar hole was filled and graded, resulting in the complete destruction of the building's architectural remains. Features from the house's occupation are buried intact beneath 100-120 cm of fill. The extant Day House standing at the corner of Frederick Road and Stringtown Road was likely constructed around the same time this earlier house was demolished. The yard around the house is mostly undisturbed and contains diagnostic artifacts roughly contemporaneous with those recovered in the house features. The demolition and filling event(s) occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There is a small amount of evidence for an earlier occupation, but the site's earliest artifacts were mainly found in secondary contexts that may not have originated onsite. Any further archaeological excavation of the Sibley Site should be undertaken with the use of mechanical excavators to strip back the surface fill deposits.

## **Wims Site (18MO746)**

### *Pedestrian Reconnaissance*

The pedestrian survey of the Wims Site revealed much of the area is wooded, consisting of an artificially leveled shelf along the road with a low lying and poorly drained area behind it. The area was partially overgrown and strewn with litter at the start of the survey, and clearing the vegetation and modern refuse revealed structural remains in the portion of the site closest to Frederick Road. These included a concrete cap over a probable well, the remains of a concrete porch foundation fronting Frederick Road, the base of a brick chimney, a fieldstone retaining wall patched with concrete, and evidence for two separate foundations, designated Building A and Building B. Building A is an L-shaped house documented in 1979 as the Columbus Woodward/John Henry Wims House (MIHP M:13-10-9) that has since been demolished. Seven TUs at the Wims Site were placed to investigate Building A. Building B is represented by a rectangular foundation with the short wall fronting on Frederick Road, which would have roughly paralleled the rear L of Building A. Building B was identified relatively late during the excavations and only three TUs at the Wims Site were placed to investigate the foundation (Figure 34).

### *Shovel Test Pits*

Shovel test pits were placed at 5-m intervals across the Sibley Site to investigate archaeological deposits across the site and inform the placement of archaeological test units. A total of 21 STPs was excavated on the site, 16 of which were positive for cultural material (Figure 20). STPs contained three to four soil layers consisting of soil deposits likely arising from historic slopewash over a gravelly or channery subsoil. Artifacts from the STPs comprised 64 artifacts, including 57 Kitchen-group artifacts and seven Architecture-group artifacts. These artifacts exhibited a mix of modern and historic artifacts, including 20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass (n=17) and wire nails (n=1), 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=12) and whiteware (n=9), late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=1), and Colonial imported Rhenish stoneware (n=2). Shovel testing at this site identified small concentrations of artifacts along the N500 transect between E475 and E465. The artifacts recovered from shovel testing were likely carried to their current locations by erosion and modern grading activity. The main occupation of the site along the road was not observed in the STPs, and the intact historic deposits would not have been reached through conventional shovel testing either by gravel or rubble refusals or by being below the practical limit of shovel testing.

### *Test Units*

#### TU1 (N505 E435.3)

TU1 was placed along the eastern interior edge of the exposed “L” foundation in the western part of the site. This test unit was placed to investigate the interior of Building A, in particular attempting to find evidence of internal structural elements and artifacts associated with the building’s occupants. Test Unit 1 contained three layers excavated in six arbitrary levels (Figure 35). A historic fieldstone foundation was identified along the west wall of the unit. Layer I consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam redeposited soil that had been graded to provide a roughly flat surface over the demolished structure. This layer extended between 22-33 cm bgs and partially overlay the concrete and fieldstone foundation. Layer II was demolition debris, excavated in four arbitrary levels and consisted of a micaceous dark yellowish brown

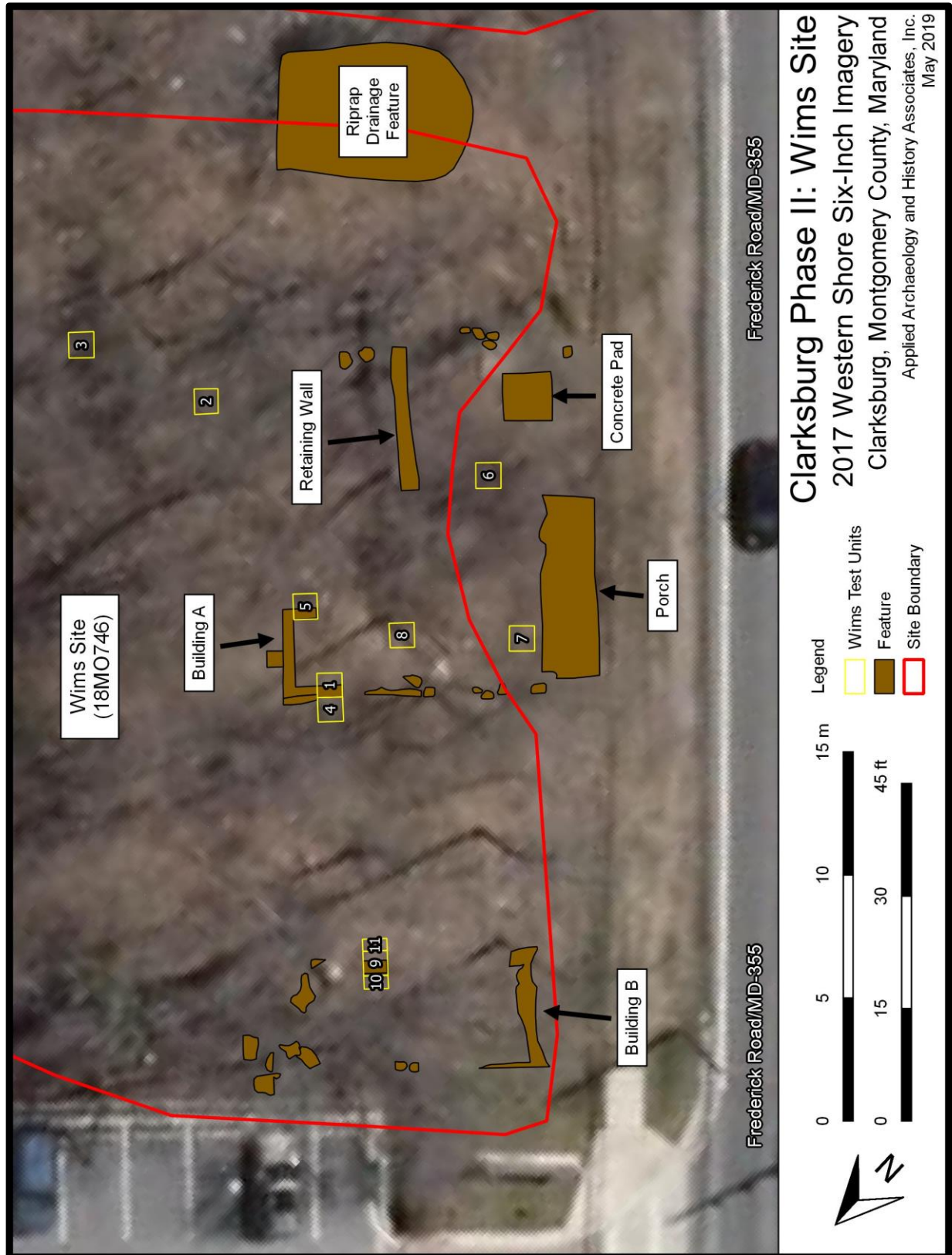


Figure 34. Location of test units and observed surface and subsurface features at the Wims Site.

(10YR4/6) silt loam with three percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay, one percent light gray (Gley 1 7N) clay, and 30 percent medium gravel inclusions. This layer reached 33-69 cm bgs and contained a high concentration of modern metal hardware that was discarded in field. This stratum transitioned to Layer III, another layer of demolition debris consisting eighty percent brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay loam with 20 percent very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam, containing ash and charcoal inclusions and extending to 69-84 cm bgs to the base of excavation. A 20th-century metal pipe was identified near the east wall and water leaking from the end of the pipe quickly began to fill the unit with water, causing the unit to be terminated at 84 cm bgs. The base of Layer III, and the cellar were not reached, and subsoil was not identified.

A total of 427 artifacts were recovered from TU1 (Table 29). The majority of the artifacts recovered from this test unit were recovered from demolition fill strata, recorded as Layer II (n=99) and Layer III (n=297). A limited number of artifacts were recovered from Layer I (n=30), recorded as a modern landscaping fill episode. Architectural group artifacts (n=208) account for 48.71 percent of the total Test Unit 1 artifact assemblage. Kitchen group artifacts (n=48 or 11.24 percent), Miscellaneous group artifacts (n=60 or 14.05%) and Clothing group artifacts (n=46 of

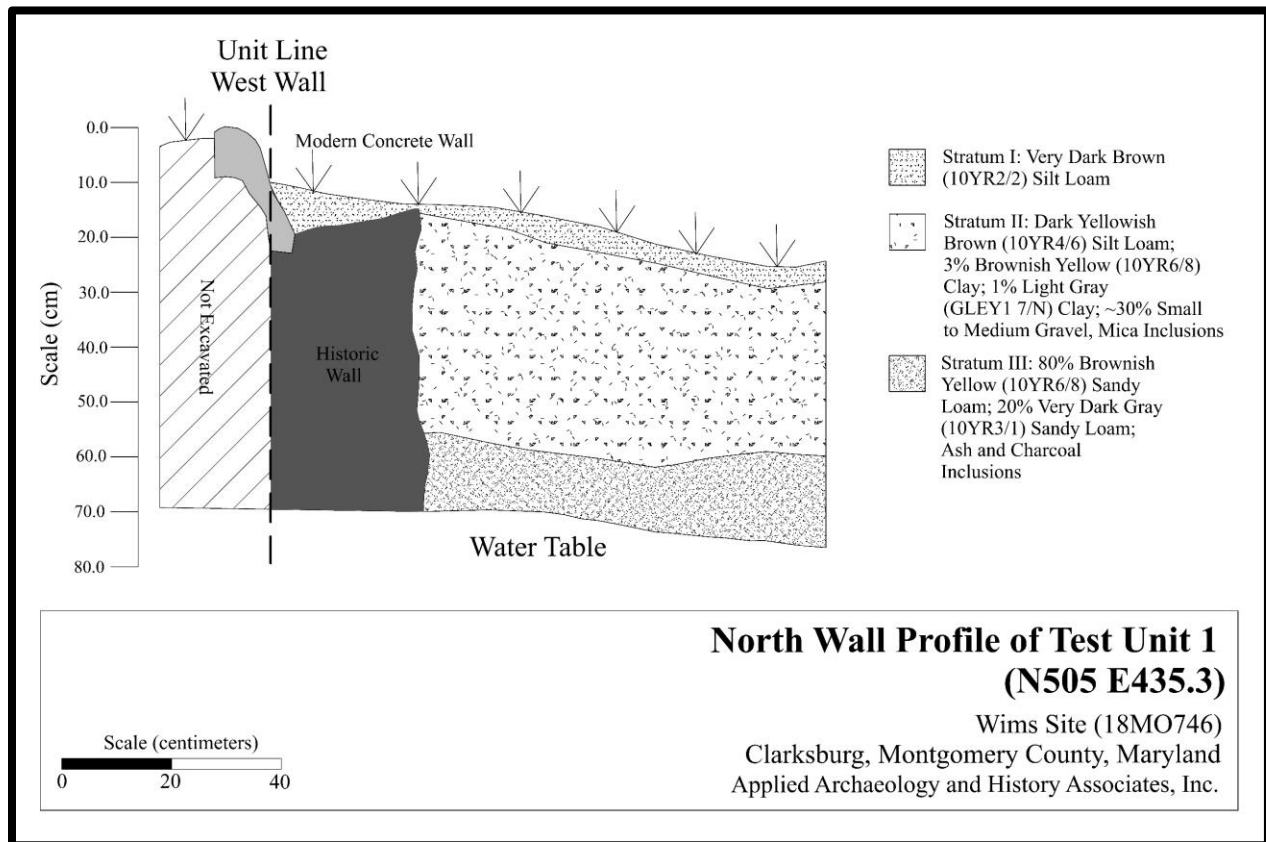


Figure 35. North wall profile of Wims TU1.

**TABLE 29. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU1**

<b>Artifact Functional Group</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Activities	11	2.58%
Architectural	208	48.71%
Clothing	46	10.77%
Furniture	2	0.47%
Kitchen	100	23.42%
Miscellaneous	60	14.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

10.77%) are also accounted for with the Test Unit 1 artifact assemblage. In addition to these artifacts Activities group artifacts (n=11) and Furniture group artifacts were also recovered from Test Unit 1 albeit in much lower comparable percentages.

As previously stated, Architectural group artifacts account for 48.71% of the total Test Unit 1 artifact assemblage. Window glass (n=72, w=330.44g); wire common nails (n=51, w=304.56g); unidentified nails (n=31, w=116.00g) and mortar (n=38, w=478.16g) account for the majority of Architectural group artifacts within this assemblage. Also accounted for within the Architectural group artifact assemblage are limited amount of brick (n=9, w=54.02g) and roofing slate (n=2, w=6.62g).

The second largest functional artifact group accounted for within the Test Unit 1 artifact assemblage are Kitchen group artifacts (n=100). Kitchen group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage consist of domestic glass (n=78), domestic ceramics (n=16) and to a much lesser extent metal artifacts (n=5) and faunal remains (n=1). Domestic glass recovered from Test Unit 1 consists largely of machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=36, w=541.53g) and melted or burnt unidentified bottle glass (n=28, w=310.29g). Also accounted for within the Kitchen group glass assemblage are food container related glass (n=8) as well as fragments of glass tableware (n=4). Food container related glass includes fragments of canning jars (n=6, w=102.00g), a bottle stopper (w=20.48), and, a glass stirrer (w=1.41g). Fragments of glass tableware forms recovered from Test Unit 1 include press molded tumbler glass (n=2, w=66.00g) and fragments of unidentified press molded table forms (n=2, w=92.55g).

Kitchen group ceramics (n=16) accounted for within this assemblage consist largely of Ironstone (n=1, w=2.71g); whiteware (n=3, w=10.59g), and, polychrome transfer print porcelaneous stoneware (n=7, w=268.00g). Ceramics recovered from Test Unit 1 are generally associated with food consumption and their associated dates range from the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Clothing group artifacts (n=46) accounted for within this assemblage consist overwhelmingly of buttons (n=45). Interestingly, shell buttons (n=41, w=17.51g) make up the vast majority of these, however wooden (n=1, w=3.38g), white metal (n=1, w=1.00g), bone (n=1, w=0.28g), and a single copper alloy button (w=0.64g) were also recovered.

Also accounted for within the Test Unit 1 artifact assemblage are Activities group artifacts (n=11). These artifacts generally include varying pieces of metal hardware (n=8), but also include two horseshoes (w=189.64g).

Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 were recovered largely from demolition fill strata, filling in the interior of the house foundation. Diagnostic dates associated with these objects generally date to the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and were mixed throughout the varying strata excavated. Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 appear to have been deposited at the time the house was demolished, which accounts for a mix of temporal date ranges within the fill strata. The mixing of these diagnostic artifacts with the fill strata suggests secondary deposition rather than deposition contemporaneous with the house. It is worth noting that the excavation of Test Unit 1 was halted due to flooding at approximately 84 cm below current ground surface. At present it is unknown if intact occupational strata exist within the northwestern interior of the house.

#### TU2 (N509 E442)

TU2 was placed within an artifact concentration identified during the STP survey in the backyard area of Building A, and sought to further investigate the occurrence of 19th-century domestic materials identified in this location. This TU contained four layers excavated in eight arbitrary levels (Figure 36). Layer I consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay topsoil that extended 16-19 cm bgs before transitioning to Layer II, a brown (7.5 YR5/3) silty clay that was excavated in five arbitrary levels between 19-57 cm bgs. This overlay Layer III, a brown (7.5 YR4/3) silty clay loam with approximately 25 percent gravel inclusions excavated in two arbitrary levels from 57-101 cm bgs. This level was thought to represent subsoil and was removed in 20 cm intervals until a transition to Layer IV was observed. Layer IV consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) culturally sterile clay subsoil with 15 percent very fine gravel inclusions that reached 101-108 cm bgs to the base of excavation.

A total of 88 artifacts were recovered from TU2 (Table 30). Of these, 12 artifacts were recovered from Layer I, and 69 artifacts were recovered from Layer II. Kitchen group artifacts (n=54) and Architectural group artifacts (n=26) account for 90.91 percent of the total TU2 artifact assemblage.

Kitchen group artifacts within this assemblage largely consist of domestic ceramics (n=33), glass (n=18) and faunal material (n=3). Ceramics accounted for within this assemblage largely date to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century but do also include ware types that date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (

Table 31). Mid-to-late ceramic ware types accounted for within this assemblage include Ironstone (n=6, w=30.66g), whiteware (n=1, w=0.26g), Porcelaneous stoneware (n=1, w=5.41g), and Yellowware (n=4, w=5.76g). Early 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics accounted for within this assemblage include Pearlware (n=1, w=1.02g) and Creamware (n=1, w=1.01g). The remaining ceramics accounted for within this assemblage span manufacture date ranges throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and are largely associated with utilitarian food production vessels including redware (n=10, w=69.16g) and domestic brown stoneware (n=7, w=320.52g) vessels.

Additional Kitchen group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage consist largely of domestic glass (n=18). Like the ceramics recovered from Test Unit 2, domestic glass accounted for within this assemblage spans manufacture date ranges that span from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic glass accounted for within this assemblage include dark olive green free blown bottle glass (n=1, w=36.62g) and blown in mold bottle glass (n=7, w=61.42g). Twentieth century domestic glass consists of fragments of machine-made glass bottles (n=5, w=37.23g).

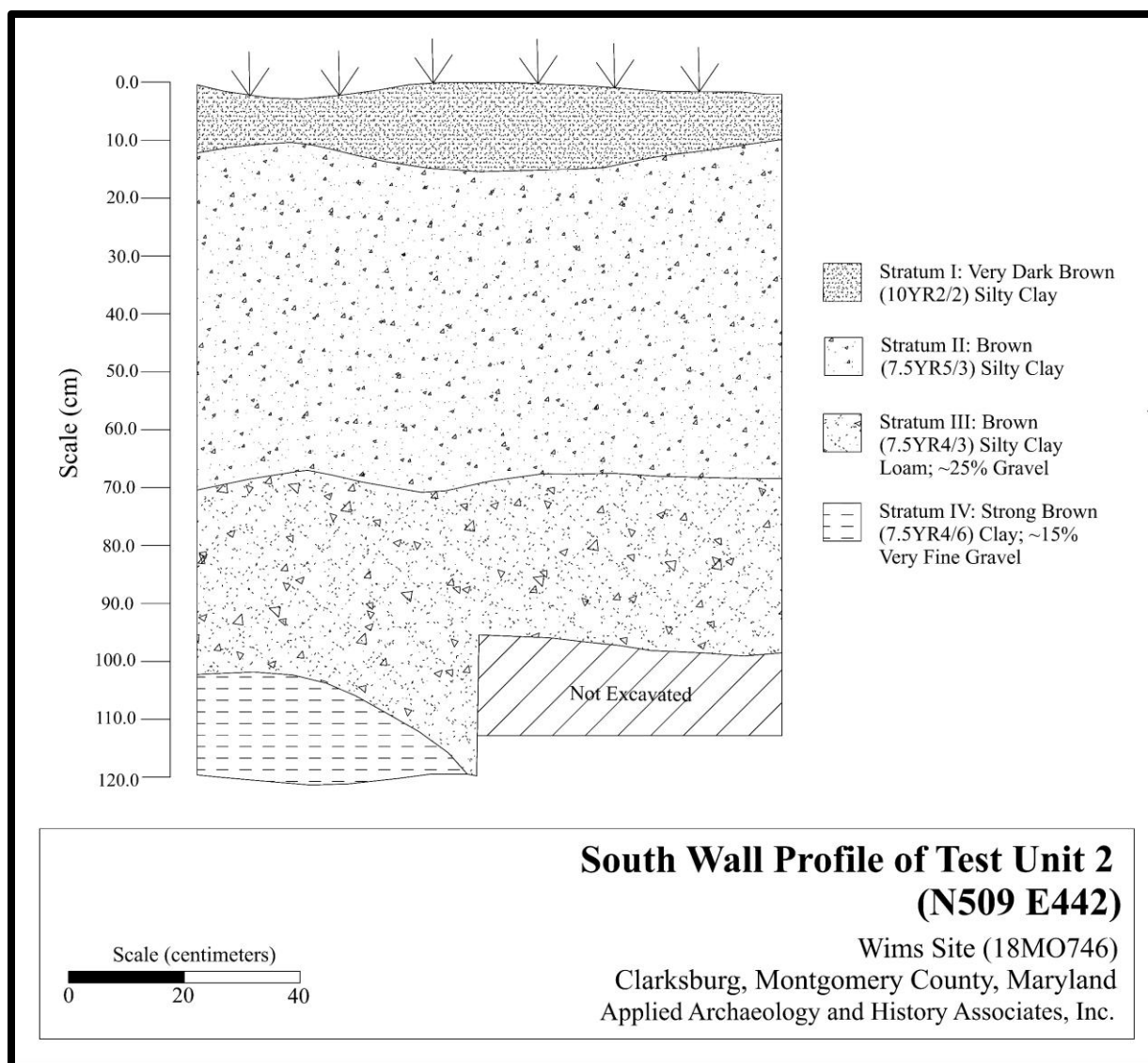


Figure 36. South wall profile of Wims TU2.

**TABLE 30. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU2**

Artifact Functional Group	#	%
Activities	3	3.41%
Architectural	26	29.55%
Clothing	1	1.14%
Kitchen	54	61.36%
Miscellaneous	4	4.55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



**TABLE 31. CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU2**

<b>Ceramic Ware Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	6	18.18%
19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	1	3.03%
CREAMWARE	1	3.03%
DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	7	21.21%
HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	2	6.06%
PEARLWARE	1	3.03%
PORCELAINEOUS STONEWARE	1	3.03%
REDWARE	10	30.30%
YELLOWWARE	4	12.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The second largest functional artifact group accounted for within this assemblage are Architectural-related artifacts (n=26) accounting for 29.55% of the total assemblage. Architectural group artifacts within this assemblage include brick (n=7, w=499.83g), unidentified nails (n=10, w=243.03g), and window glass (n=5, w=4.08g).

Artifacts recovered from Layer I within Test Unit 2 appear to have been deposited as a result of secondary deposition and are likely associated with either disturbance during the demolition of Building A, or downslope erosion within this portion of the project area. This is evident in the presence of a single piece of light yellow creamware (w=1.01g), collected between 16-19 cm bgs and found along with a large fragment of machine-made brick dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Layer II contained a mix of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. This layer was mostly made up of kitchen group artifacts (n=50) and included several types of ceramics. The earliest ceramics were recovered between 45-57 cm bgs and comprise a single piece of transfer-printed blue pearlware (w=1.02g), with a manufacture date range of 1784-1840, and one piece of edge decorated whiteware (w=6.41g), with a manufacture date range of 1825-1865. Additionally, one piece of dark olive green free-blown bottle glass (w=36.62g) was collected between 88-101 cm bgs, just above subsoil, and is the only artifact recovered from this level.

Historic aerials also indicate a small outbuilding in this vicinity during the 1950's, but the mix of late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century materials recovered within the first stratum, and the presence of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century to mid-century artifacts recovered within the first ~57 cm of excavation suggests these materials may have washed downslope from the yard area around Building A. This process may have been exacerbated by the substantial disturbance caused by the grading of the area surrounding Building A at the time of its demolition.

#### TU3 (N514.6 E439.6)

TU3 was placed approximately five meters north of TU2 within the same concentration of 19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts in the backyard area of Building A. This TU contained four layers and was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels (Figure 37). Layer I consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) loam topsoil that reached 18-20 cm bgs and transitioned to Layer II, a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam extending between 20-31 cm bgs. This overlay Layer III, which was excavated in six arbitrary levels but was documented as a single level, consisting of a brown

(7.5YR4/4) culturally sterile silty clay loam subsoil with 20 percent fine gravel inclusions that was excavated from 31-92 cm bgs before excavations were terminated.

A total of 188 artifacts were recovered from TU3. Similar to Test Unit 2, Kitchen group artifacts (n=98) and Architectural group artifacts (n=86) account for 97.87 percent of the total TU3 artifact assemblage (Table 32). Also similar to artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, artifacts accounted for within the Test Unit 3 assemblage appear to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

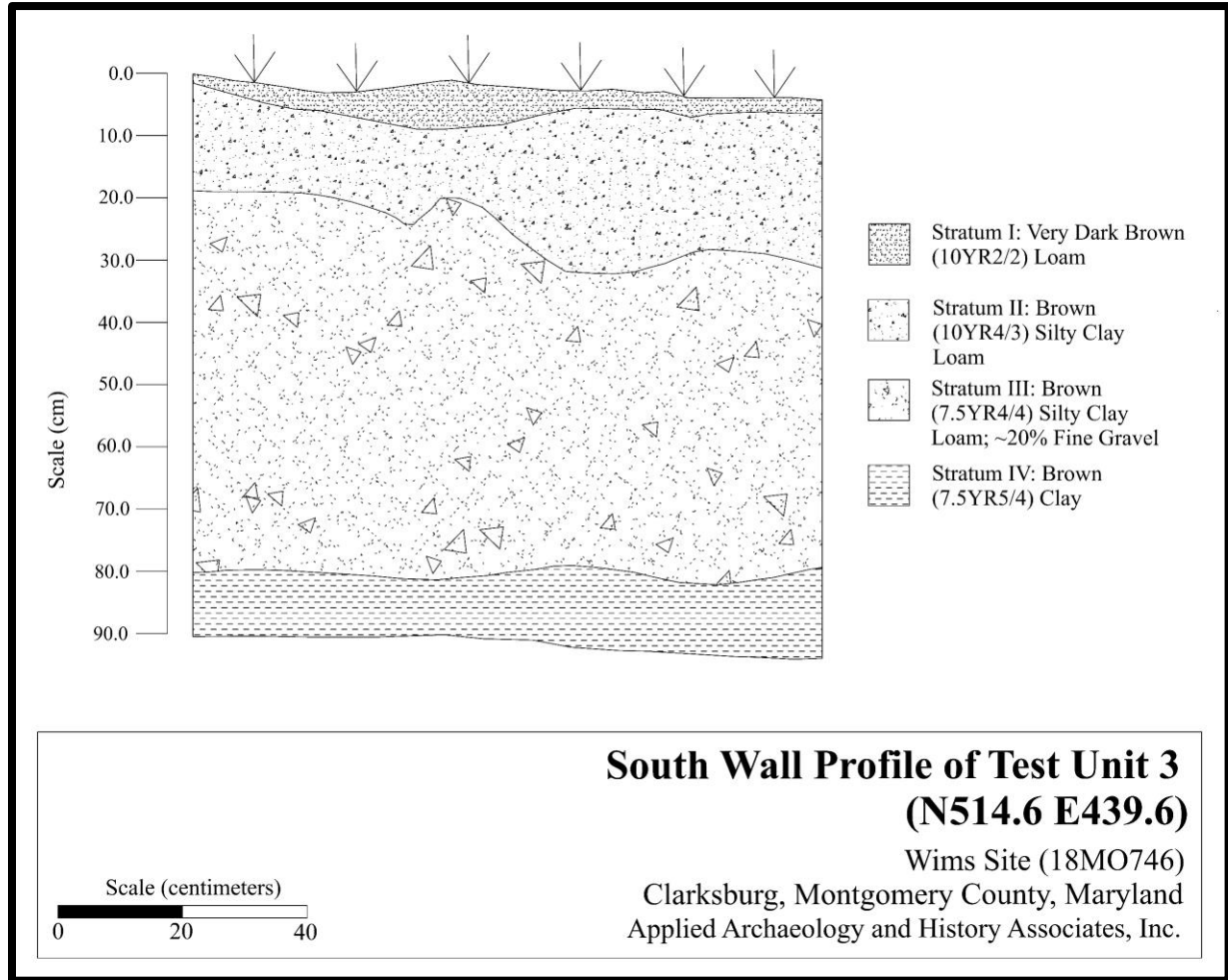


Figure 37. South wall profile of Wims TU3.

**TABLE 32. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU3 BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP**

Artifact Functional Group	#	%
Architectural	86	45.74%
Clothing	1	0.53%
Kitchen	98	52.13%
Miscellaneous	3	1.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Kitchen group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage include domestic ceramics (n=43), glass (n=37) and faunal remains (n=18). Domestic ceramics recovered from Test Unit 3 (Table 33) have manufacture date ranges that span the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Unlike the ceramic assemblage recovered from Test Unit 2, ceramics recovered from Test Unit 3 include comparatively more ceramics that date to the first or second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics accounted for within this assemblage consist primarily of Pearlware (n=14, w=32.06). Later 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics within this assemblage include Ironstone (n=18, w=25.98), Porcelaneous stoneware (n=3, w=11.62) and Yellowware (n=1, w=3.15). The remaining ceramics accounted for within this assemblage are similar to those recovered from Test Unit 2 and span manufacture date ranges throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**TABLE 33. CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU3**

<b>Ceramic Ware Type</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>W(g)</b>
19th century ironstone	18	25.98
19th century whiteware	1	2.46
domestic brown stoneware	1	45.22
hard-paste porcelain	2	1.6
pearlware	14	32.06
porcelaneous stoneware	3	11.62
redware	3	19.31
yellowware	1	3.15
<b>total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>141.4</b>

Additional Kitchen group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage include glass (n=37) and faunal remains (n=18). Domestic glass within this assemblage includes free blown (n=1, w=4.64) and blown-in-mold (n=1, 12.36) bottle glass, as well as machine-made bottle glass (n=16, w=59.28). Manufacture date ranges for these types of bottles span the 19<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition to these artifacts milk glass tableware (n=2, w=1.44) as well as fragments of milk glass canning jar lid liners (n=5, w=7.66) were also recovered.

Architectural group artifacts account for the second largest function group within the Test Unit 3 artifact assemblage. These artifacts consist largely of unidentifiable nails (n=51, w=414.31g), cut common nails (n=10, w=72.81g), and wire common nails (n=12, w=262.9g). Additional architectural group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage include brick (n=6, w=11.39g) window glass (n=4, w=7.24g) and mortar (n=3, w=7.82).

As with artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, artifacts recovered from individual strata within Test Unit 3 evidence mixed temporal contexts. Artifacts were recovered solely from Layer II and Layer III, and contained artifacts dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The presence of mixed diagnostic artifacts within each of these layers suggests secondary deposition as the artifacts washed downslope from the yard area surrounding Building A rather than a discrete occupation episode.

#### TU4 (N506.1 E446)

TU4 was placed immediately west of TU1, along the exterior of the historic fieldstone foundation, with the foundation forming the eastern wall of the unit. A historic photo from the 1979 MIHP form shows a driveway along the western edge of the Wims house/Building A. This

unit was placed to investigate the exterior of Building A and identify possible evidence for the date of its construction. The unit contained seven layers excavated in nine arbitrary levels (Figure 38). Two features were also recorded. Layer I consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam topsoil extending to 13-19 cm bgs and overlay Layer II, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay that was later identified in the south profile. Layer III was excavated in two arbitrary levels, consisting of a micaceous brown (10YR4/3) silt loam that reached 19-44 cm bgs. This overlay a poured concrete cap that abutted the fieldstone foundation along the eastern wall of the unit. Additional pieces of fieldstone had been pushed up against the wall of the foundation and then the concrete had been poured over the top of the newly added fieldstone, apparently to shore up the wall and to assist in waterproofing the foundation. This concrete covered much of the eastern half of the unit. Layer IV, which comprised the western half of the unit at this level, was excavated in four arbitrary levels, after which the concrete was removed from the unit. Three of these levels were reevaluated after the excavations had been completed and were interpreted as being separate from Layer IV. Layer IV consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay loam with five percent gravel inclusions extending to 28-45 cm bgs from east to west. Layer V was present in the western half of the unit and immediately below the poured concrete. It is possible that it represents soil that was deposited at the same time the concrete was poured, possibly to provide a base for the concrete. This layer consisted of a micaceous, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam extending to 44-49 cm bgs and transitioned to Layer VI, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with 10 percent small gravel inclusions that reached 44-60 cm bgs. Layer VII was excavated in two arbitrary levels, consisting of a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay subsoil with 15 percent medium gravel inclusions extending from 54 to 80.5 cm bgs to the base of excavation.

Two features were identified along the edge of the fieldstone foundation after unarticulated stones were removed from the wall. Feature 3 was observed beneath Layer V and may represent underpinning for the poured concrete. Lens II, a micaceous strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam was observed at the surface of the feature. Feature 3 consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clay loam with five percent small gravel inclusions, and cuts through Layer VI to the west. This overlay Feature 4, a brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam. This feature was excavated in two arbitrary levels and extended to 59-82 cm to the base of excavation. Feature 4 was interpreted as likely representing the builder's trench associated with the original construction of the foundation.

A total of 222 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 4 (Table 34). Of these, 217 were recovered from the soil strata and Feature 3 (Table 35). The remaining 5 artifacts were recovered from the possible builder's trench recorded as Feature 4.

Architectural group artifacts (n=108) and kitchen group artifacts (n=102) account for 94.6 percent of the total TU4 artifact assemblage. Architectural group artifacts mainly consist of flat window glass (n=55, w=180.69g), and nails (n=24, w=108.82g). All of the nails are either wire nails or unidentifiable. Other architectural materials include handmade/unidentifiable brick (n=15, w=998.03g), shell mortar (n=10, w=180g), one piece of roof slate (w=0.98g), and one piece of brick tile (w=33.9g). The majority of the contexts include 20<sup>th</sup> century fill strata associated with structure repairs and alterations, as well as modern yard surface contexts. Artifacts recovered from late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century contexts within Test Unit 4 are largely indicative of incidental sheet midden deposits. Interestingly a single retouched quartz flake fragment (w=0.8g) and a single 5/64" diameter pipe stem were recovered from Test Unit 4. The

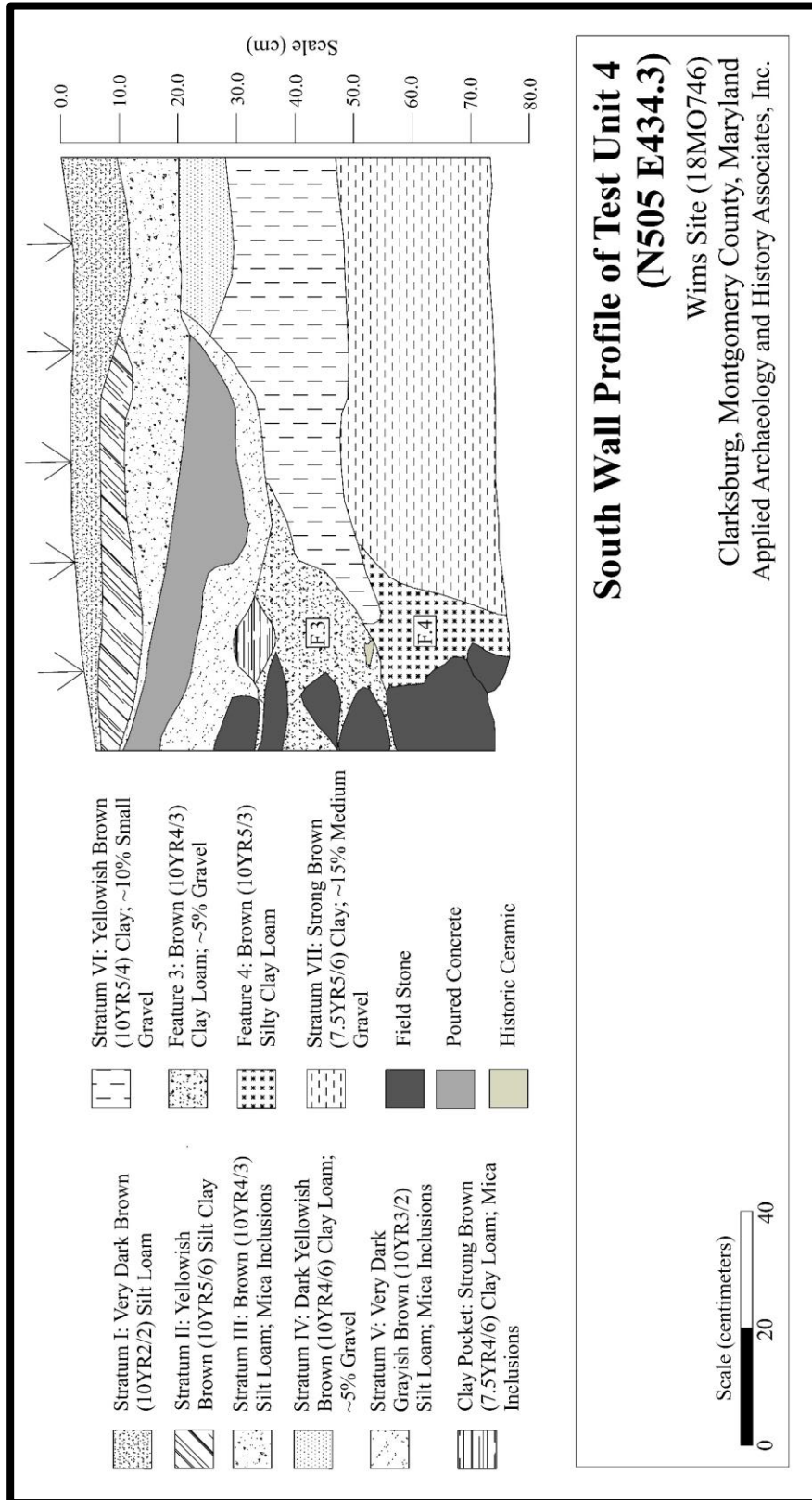


Figure 38. South wall profile of Wims TU4.

**TABLE 34. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU 4**

<b>Artifact Functional Group</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Activities	3	1.35%
Architectural	108	48.65%
Kitchen	102	45.95%
Miscellaneous	5	2.25%
Prehistoric	3	1.35%
Tobacco	1	0.45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**TABLE 35. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM LATE 19<sup>TH</sup>- AND 20<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY CONTEXTS WITHIN WIMS SITE TU 4**

<b>Functional Group/Artifact</b>	<b>Yard/Fill Strata</b>	<b>F. 3</b>
<b>Activities</b>		
Glass lamp chimney fragment	2	
Miscellaneous ceramic	1	
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural ceramic element	1	
Architectural stone	1	
Brick	13	
Flat window glass	42	8
Mortar	12	
Unidentifiable nail	6	1
Wire common nail	16	2
<b>Kitchen</b>		
19th century ironstone	11	1
19th century porcelain	1	
19th century whiteware	37	3
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	
Creamware	1	
Domestic brown stoneware	1	
Domestic faunal material	2	
Machine-made bottle fragment	3	
Machine-made pharmaceutical bottle	2	
Pearlware	8	1
Redware	11	
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	15	2
Unidentified table glassware fragment	3	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous biological material	2	
Unidentifiable metal	1	
Unidentifiable plastic	1	1
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
Cobble Shatter	2	
Retouched flake fragment	1	
<b>Tobacco</b>		
Pipe stem fragment	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>19</b>

recovery of these two artifacts is potentially indicative of both a precontact Native American inhabitation of the site, as well as a possible earlier mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Colonial inhabitation of the site.

As previously stated, a total of 5 artifacts were recovered from Feature 4 (Table 36). These include two pieces of handmade brick and three sherds of ceramic. The ceramic includes a sherd of creamware and two sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone. Taken on their own, this would provide a terminus post quem (TPQ) of 1840 for the excavation of the builder's trench, but it should be noted that this is a very small sample and, conversely, the sherd of creamware has a manufacturing date range of 1762-1820.

**TABLE 36. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM FEATURE 4 WITHIN WIMS SITE TU4**

Functional Group/Artifact	F. 4
<b>Architectural</b>	
Brick - Handmade	2
<b>Kitchen</b>	
19 <sup>th</sup> -century ironstone (1840-1900)	2
Creamware (1762-1820)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

#### TU5 (N506.1 E446)

TU5 was placed on the outside of the northeast corner of the rear "L" foundation, just to the southeast of the corner itself. This unit was placed to investigate whether an impervious surface identified while probing the area could be a foundation wall, and how this space may be related to the eastern exterior of the building. The unit contained eight layers excavated in eight excavated levels (Figure 39). The fieldstone foundation wall formed the western wall of the test unit. Poured concrete was observed along the northeast corner of the fieldstone foundation. This concrete appears to match the concrete observed on the west side of the structures foundation and is likely related to diverting water away from the foundation. Layer I consisted of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam topsoil that sloped down toward the east and reached 0-20 cm bgs. This overlay Layer II, a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam with a high charcoal content. A brown (7.5YR5/4) clay loam layer underlays Layer II, caps the foundation wall, and slopes sharply downwards once beyond the edge of the foundation. The fieldstone foundation was identified at this level at 18 cm bgs and comprised the majority of the western half of the unit, causing excavation to be terminated within this portion of the unit. Layer IV extended eastward from the top of the foundation and reached a depth of between 20 cm to 25 cm bgs. This layer comprised a similarly dense charcoal layer to that recorded as Layer II, and it, and the layers above, represent the post-demolition grading of the site. Below this, a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay loam with 30 percent small to medium gravel inclusion, Layer VI, extended from approximately 25 cm bgs to a depth of between 55cm – 60cm bgs. The layer encapsulated a large clay anomaly in its uppermost portion and also included the base of the poured concrete intrusion, which may indicate that this stratum was intentionally deposited during the occupation of the Building A. Layer VII was excavated in two arbitrary levels and consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) culturally sterile clay with 10 percent medium gravel inclusions that reached 50-86 cm bgs. Layer VIII was recorded at the base of the excavations

and consisted of a brown (7.5YR5/4) culturally sterile clay subsoil with 10 percent medium gravel inclusions extending to 60-88cm bgs to the base of excavation. Probing beneath the fieldstone foundation indicated that the wall did not extend beyond the base of excavation. The

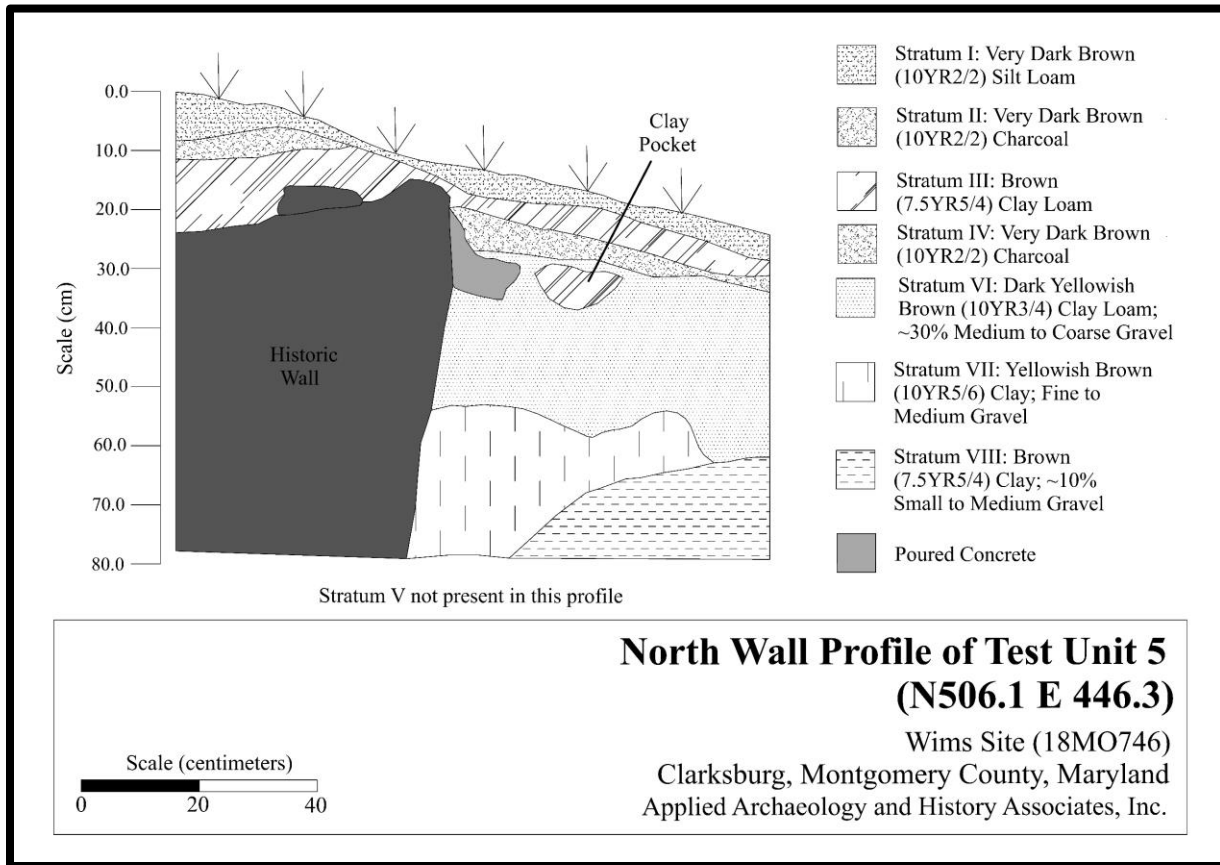


Figure 39. North wall profile of Wims Site TU5.

strata recorded within the unit exhibited substantial evidence for having been heavily disturbed, especially strata I through IV. It is possible that Layer VII represents a builder's trench for the construction of the foundation, but no artifacts were recovered from within it.

A total of 203 artifacts were recovered from TU5 (Table 37). Architectural group artifacts (n=168) and Kitchen group artifacts (n=26) made up the majority of the TU5 assemblage. Architectural group artifacts largely consist of wire common nails (n=96, 719.83) and window glass (n=40, w=246.41g). The presence of the such a large number of wire nails within this assemblage is likely attributed to the presence of 20<sup>th</sup> century additions to the exterior of this portion of Building A. These additions are visible on the photographs taken at the time the MIHP form was submitted for the structure.

Kitchen group artifacts (n=26) within this assemblage consist largely of bottle glass fragments (n=17) dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but also include three fragments of a press molded glass tumbler (w=109.73g). In addition, 3 sherds of undecorated Whiteware (w=8.07) are also accounted for within the Kitchen group artifact assemblage.



A single 5/64" diameter pipe stem fragment was also recovered from Test Unit 5, similar pipe stem fragment was recovered in Test Unit 4. Again, the presence of these pipe stems potentially indicates the presence of a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century inhabitation of the site, but the sample size is too small to draw any firm conclusions as to the existence of such an occupation

**TABLE 37. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU5**

Functional group/artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Metal hardware	2	177.47
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural fastener	2	66.61
Brick	6	76.38
Flat window glass	40	246.41
Mortar	9	53.69
Unidentifiable nail	15	128.06
Wire common nail	96	719.83
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	5	27.65
Ceramic		
19th century whiteware	3	8.07
Glass		
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	12.24
Decorated or embossed bottle fragment	1	3.69
Machine-made bottle fragment	6	115.91
Table glassware	3	109.73
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	5	30.65
Unidentified table glassware fragment	1	1.24
Metal		
Miscellaneous domestic metal	1	5.54
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous biological material	5	15.45
Unidentifiable metal	1	14.8
<b>Tobacco</b>		
Pipe stem fragment, 5/64"	1	2.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,815.79</b>

Of the 203 artifacts recovered from Test Unit 5, 125 were recovered from upper soil strata likely associated with the destruction of the structure in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining 78 were recovered from Layer VI, which is potentially associated with the inhabitation of the structure during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Table 38).

**TABLE 38. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU5 LAYER VI**

Functional group/artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Metal hardware	2	177.47
Ring, large	2	177.47
<b>Architectural</b>	58	401.55

Functional group/artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architectural fastener	1	34.14
Spike	1	34.14
Brick	1	0.36
Unidentified unglazed	1	0.36
Flat window glass	35	207.34
Mortar	2	11
Lime	2	11
Unidentifiable nail	12	83.37
Cut or wrought	3	20.56
Nail	9	62.81
Wire common nail	7	65.34
<b>Kitchen</b>		
19th century whiteware		
Plain	3	8.07
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	12.24
Domestic faunal material	5	27.65
Burnt bone	1	12.73
Non-human tooth/teeth	1	0.03
Unburnt bird bone	2	3.28
Unburnt bone	1	11.61
Table glassware		
Tumbler, pressed	3	109.73
Unidentified table glassware fragment	1	1.24
Clear	1	1.24
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Charcoal	1	0.41
Coal	1	2.18
Crimped bottle cap	1	5.54
Unidentifiable metal	1	14.8
Iron/steel	1	14.8
<b>Tobacco</b>	1	2.37
Pipe stem fragment	1	2.37
5/64th in. Ball clay	1	2.37
Grand total	78	763.25

#### TU6 (N498.4 E443.4)

TU6 was placed to immediate east of the front section of Building A in order to investigate whether an impervious surface identified while probing the area could be the building's eastern foundation wall. Given that the area was contained within a separate dry-laid foundation wall that appears to have been constructed in order to provide a flat, rather than steeply sloping, side

yard for the building, of particular interest was if the unit could provide evidence for the use of this area. The unit contained six layers, excavated in eleven arbitrary levels, and two features (Figure 40). The fieldstone foundation wall was identified approximately 25 cm bgs along the

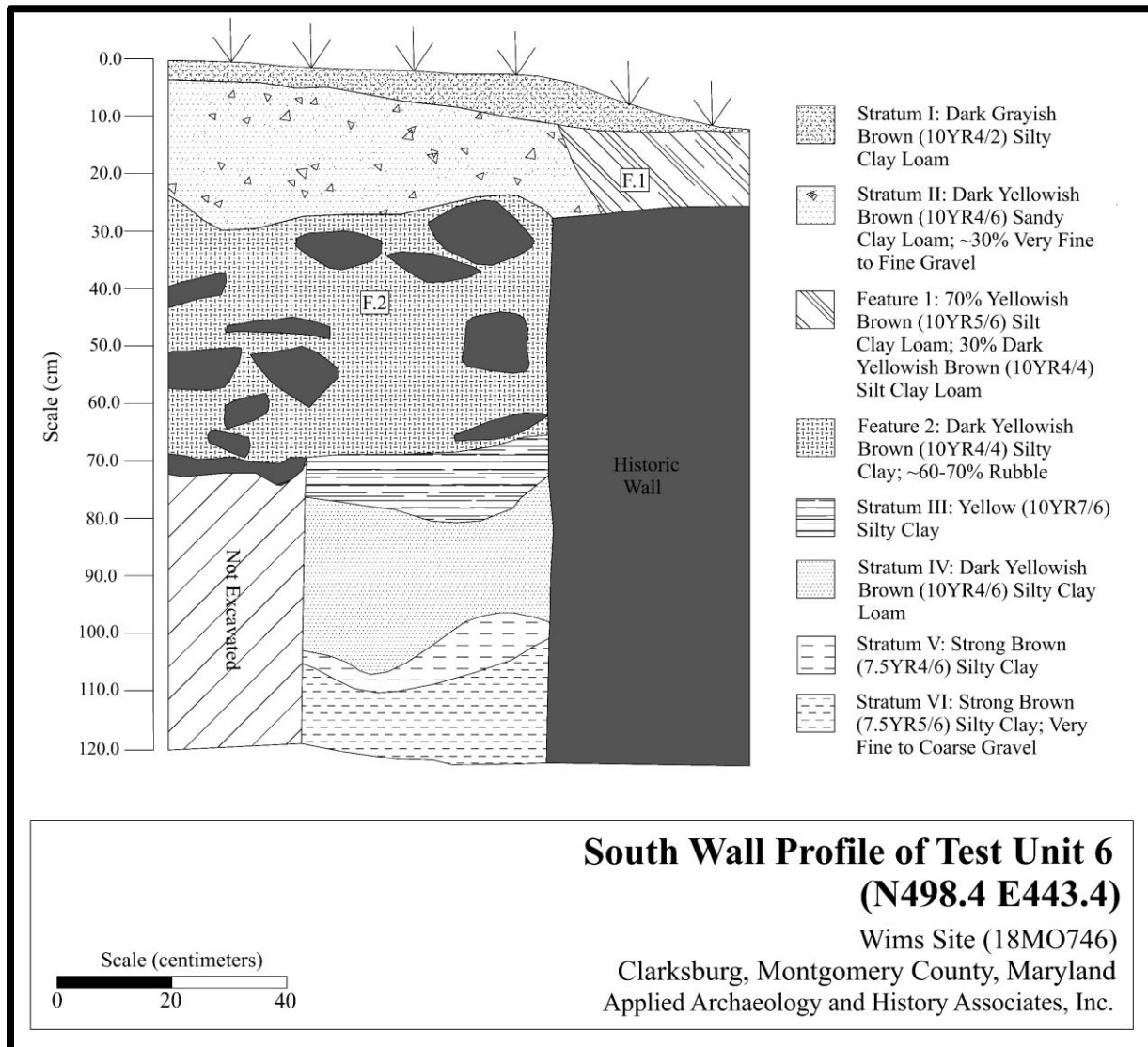


Figure 40. South wall profile of Wims Site TU6.

west wall of the unit. The foundation ran north to south along the western edge of the unit and appeared to terminate in line with the western end of the retaining wall.

Layer I consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay loam topsoil extending to 13-23 cm bgs. This overlay Layer II, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sandy clay loam with 30 percent fine gravel inclusion that reached 14-22 cm bgs. Feature 1 was observed along the western wall, cutting into Layer II. Feature 1 was identified as either a robbers' trench associated with the fieldstone foundation, or as a soil layer that developed during the demolition of the foundation wall. This feature was excavated in three arbitrary levels and consisted of 70

percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam with 30 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay loam, while extending 22-36 cm bgs.

Feature 2, an unarticulated stone and demolition debris layer was observed immediately beneath Layer II, along the exterior of the articulated fieldstone wall. Feature 2 was excavated in three arbitrary levels. Stones were removed by hand, and the loose soil mixed within the rubble was screened. Feature 2 consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay with 60-70 percent stone rubble extending to 38-81 cm bgs.

Layer III was exclusively observed in the south wall of the unit, and consisted of a yellow (10YR7/6) silty clay that reached 70-80 cm bgs. Layer IV consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam extending to 82-96 cm bgs, and was excavated in two arbitrary levels. Layer V consisted of a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay that reached 96-110 cm bgs and was interpreted as the potential ground surface prior to the construction of the front section of Building A.

This overlay Layer VI, a culturally sterile strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay subsoil extending to 110-125 cm bgs to the base of excavation. Feature 5, a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam with less than 10 percent fine gravel inclusion was observed along the exterior of the fieldstone foundation, cutting into subsoil. Feature 5 was originally documented as a builders' trench, but was later determined to be bioturbation. Probing beneath the fieldstone foundation identified that the wall did not extend beyond the base of excavation.

A total of 111 artifacts were recovered from TU6. Of these, 42 were recovered from Feature contexts, while the remaining 69 were recovered from soil strata. Artifacts recovered from soil strata within Test Unit 6 are generally associated with demolition fill (n=52), however 17 artifacts were recovered from the potentially intact buried A Horizon underlying the demolition fill and represented by Layer V.

Artifacts recovered from fill contexts within Test Unit 6 largely consist of Architectural group artifacts (n=21) and Kitchen group artifacts (n=18) (

Table 39). Architectural group artifacts accounted for within this assemblage consist of cut common nails (n=6, w=21.9g), wire common nails (n=6, w=75.65g), and unidentified nails (n=6, w= 26.53g). Also recovered were 2 fragments of window glass (w=2.09g) and a single large iron spike (w=41.9g). Kitchen group artifacts include a range of domestic ceramics with manufacture dates that span the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 20<sup>th</sup> century; and machine-made bottle glass that dates after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The recovery of such a wide array of manufacture date ranges within Test Unit 6 fill strata likely indicates that it was deposited incidentally.

A total of 17 artifacts were recovered from Layer V, a possible Ab-horizon (Table 40). Artifacts recovered from this layer include a mix of architectural and domestic materials. Domestic materials include one dark green olive glass bottle fragment (w=3.67g), one oyster shell (w=2.24g), and one piece of unidentifiable metal (w=10.52g). Among the ceramics were three pieces of light yellow creamware (w=7.5g) with a manufacture date range of 1762-1820, three pieces of pearlware (w=1.51g) with a manufacture date range of 1795-1815 for banded pearlware, and four pieces of lead glazed redware (w=27.11g). Architectural materials include one piece of flat window glass (w=1.52), and three unidentifiable nails (w=44.07g). This layer may represent an intact early 19<sup>th</sup>-century ground surface that existed prior to the construction of the front section of Building A. It is important to note that the terminus post quem for this

layer is 1795, a full ten years prior to the first recorded patent of the parcel and 19 years prior to Mary Griffiths' supposed improvements to the parcel. That there are no later 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts may indicate that the ground surface was actually covered much earlier than the construction of the front section of Building A, or that the front section possesses an earlier construction date than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as previously believed.

**TABLE 39. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU6 FILL CONTEXTS**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Glass lamp chimney fragment	2	1.16
Industrial metal	1	12.75
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural fastener	1	41.9
Cut common nail	6	21.9
Flat window glass	2	2.09
Unidentifiable nail	6	26.53
Wire common nail	6	75.65
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	2	4.88
Ceramic		
19th century ironstone	3	6.92
19th century porcelain	1	1.67
Creamware	4	21.37
Domestic brown stoneware	1	13.5
Miscellaneous stoneware	1	2.17
Pearlware	1	0.8
Redware	2	19.44
Glass		
Decorated or embossed bottle fragment	1	3.83
Machine-made bottle fragment	1	9.66
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	0.43
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Unidentifiable metal	9	98.1
<b>Personal</b>		
Brass/copper alloy button	1	2.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>367.6</b>

**TABLE 40. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM POSSIBLE BURIED A-HORIZON (LAYER V) WITHIN TU6**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Architectural</b>		
Flat window glass	1	1.52
Unidentifiable nail	3	44.07
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone	1	2.24
Domestic faunal material	1	2.24
Ceramic		
Creamware (1762-1820)	3	7.5
Pearlware (1795-1815)	3	1.51

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Redware	4	27.11
Glass	1	3.67
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	3.67
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Unidentifiable metal	1	10.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>98.14</b>

A total of five artifacts were recovered from Feature 1, which was documented as a clay cap directly overlaying the fieldstone foundation, and which was later determined to be a part of the demolition of Building A. Artifacts recovered from this feature included one screw (w=7.63g), one piece of flat window glass (w=1.49g), two cut common nails (w=12.5g), and a single piece of coal (w=0.33g), and generally date to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.

A total of 33 artifacts were recovered from Feature 2, which was documented as a disarticulated stone and demolition debris layer associated with the late 20<sup>th</sup> century destruction of the structure (Table 41). This feature was immediately adjacent to the fieldstone foundation and appears to be rubble toppled over from Building A or deposited on top of the historic ground surface. Artifacts recovered from this feature include a mix of architectural and domestic materials. Architectural group artifacts recovered include cut nail (n=1, w=4.58g), and wire nail (n=1, w=9.44g), and a single spike fastener (w=34.74g). Kitchen group artifacts mainly consist of ceramics (n=3, w=22.28g). The earliest ceramic manufacture date came from a piece of banded whiteware (w=3.37g) which ranges from 1820-1850. Machine-made bottle glass (n=2, w=4.77g) was intermixed with 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials, further confirming its association with the demolition of the structure in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**TABLE 41. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE FEATURE 2**

Functional Group/Artifact	#	W(g)
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural fastener	1	34.74
Cut common nail	1	4.58
Unidentifiable nail	3	18.16
Wire common nail	1	9.44
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Ceramic		
19th century ironstone	2	18.91
19th century porcelain	1	21.29
19th century whiteware	2	10.82
Domestic brown stoneware	1	21.7
Glass		
Blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1	7.18
Machine-made bottle fragment	2	4.77
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	2	14.12
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous faunal material	1	4.15
Unidentifiable metal	15	48.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>218.42</b>

A total of four artifacts were recovered from F.5. F.5 was documented as a builders' trench but was later identified as bioturbation during the closing plan view drawing. Artifacts recovered from this feature include one piece of light yellow creamware (w=1.37) with a manufacture date range of 1762-1820, one piece of lead glazed redware (w=14.4), one unburnt bone (w=48), and one oyster shell (w=34.98). Materials from F.5 were likely redeposited here from strata above and therefore do not reflect an intact archaeological deposit. However, they are temporally consistent in date with the overlying stratum, Layer V, which lends further credence to the theory that Layer V represents the earliest occupation of the site.

#### TU7 (N497.2 E436.7)

TU7 was placed in the northwest corner of Building A's front section to investigate the interior of the building and identify possible evidence for its construction and demolition. This portion of the building is believed to be the most recently constructed section of the structure and date to John H. Wims' purchase of the property in 1892 (MC Deed JA34:409), if not slightly earlier. TU7 contained nine layers and was excavated in 10 arbitrary levels (Figure 41). A fieldstone foundation formed the southern wall of the test unit.

Layer I consisted of a black (10YR2/1), organic rich loam reaching 24.5-33 cm bgs. Layer II consisted of 65 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam with 35 percent dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay loam. Layer III, the first charcoal layer, sloped downward from the south wall to the north, and extended to 12-28 cm bgs. Layer I, Layer II, and Layer III partially overlay the fieldstone foundation and extend beneath the cement porch. All subsequent layers were excavated within the interior of the fieldstone foundation.

Layer IV was a heavily mottled demolition debris layer excavated in three arbitrary levels and consisted of approximately 50 percent dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam, and approximately 50 percent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with charcoal and stone debris that reached 49-79 cm bgs. Layer V, the second charcoal layer was observed at the base of the demolition debris extending south to north from 65-85 cm bgs. Layer VI, a reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam was observed beneath the second charcoal layer and borders the fieldstone foundation. Layer VI reached 79-85 cm bgs. At this level, the base of the fieldstone foundation was identified at 85 cm bgs along the south wall of the unit.

Layer VII consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clay loam with approximately five percent gravel inclusions that reached 84-93 cm bgs. This layer possibly represents the interior floor of the structure's cellar.

Layer VIII consisted of a culturally sterile brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam extending to 93-107 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer IX, a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay subsoil with approximately 20 percent coarse channer inclusions. This layer, excavated in two arbitrary levels, was culturally sterile and excavated to the base of the unit at 107-128 cm bgs.

A total of 255 artifacts were recovered from TU7. Of these 243 were recovered from fill strata (Table 42), the remaining 12 artifacts accounted for within this assemblage were recovered from the interior floor of the structure, recorded as Layer VII. Artifacts recovered from fill strata consist largely of Architectural group artifacts (n=166) and Kitchen group artifacts (n=50). As with other fill strata across the site, manufacture date ranges for artifacts within varying fill strata contexts span the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The recovery of such a wide array

of manufacture date ranges within Test Unit 7 fill strata likely indicates that it was deposited incidentally and likely represents a sizable effort to fill in the house foundation.

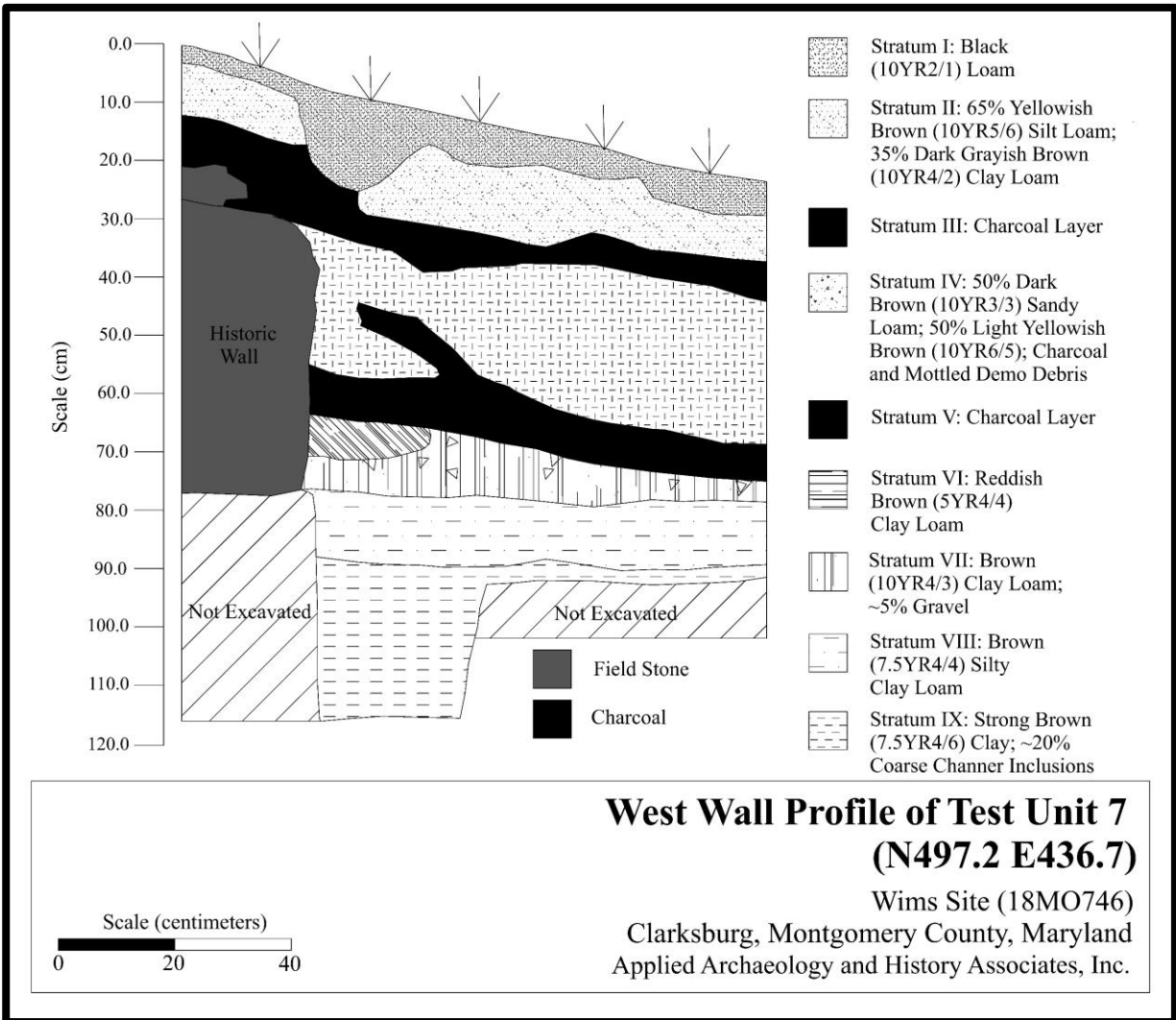


Figure 41. West wall profile of Wims Site TU7.

**TABLE 42. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU7 WITHIN FILL CONTEXTS**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Ceramic plumbing	1	19.89
Gardening ceramic	2	2.25
Glass lamp chimney fragment	1	1.32
Metal hardware	6	217.53
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural hardware	3	153.19
Brick	10	841.92
Cut common nail	55	322.7
Flat window glass	33	117.59



Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Mortar	28	1,772.79
Unidentifiable nail	14	70.62
Wire common nail	22	98.18
Wire finish nail	1	1.146
<b>Clothing</b>		
Glass clothing element	1	0.38
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	1	4.37
Ceramic		
19th century ironstone	1	2.01
19th century white ironstone	1	8.08
19th century whiteware	2	3.97
20th century whiteware	5	70.31
Pearlware	2	1.56
Glass		
Machine-made bottle fragment	23	162.6
Table glassware	1	10.55
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	14	75.73
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous biological material	5	0.65
Stone	1	16.59
Unidentifiable metal	9	33.25
Unidentifiable plastic	1	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>4,009.39</b>

A total of 12 artifacts were recovered from the layer that immediately underlay fill strata within Test Unit 7 (Table 43). Layer VII represents a possible buried living surface that was deposited during the construction of the fieldstone foundation and/or the utilization of the structure's cellar. This layer contained a variety of late 18th-century ceramics, which does not explicitly place their use in the 18<sup>th</sup> century but could indicate an earlier occupation of Building A prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century. While all artifact were recovered between 84-93 cm bgs, the earliest ceramics include one piece of light yellow creamware with a manufacture date range of 1762-1820, and was mixed in with a modern flowerpot fragment. It is possible that this single 20<sup>th</sup>-century material intruded into the layer from the above demolition fill.

**TABLE 43. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU7 LAYER VII, BELOW FILL DEPOSIT**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activity</b>		
Gardening ceramic		
Flowerpot fragment, terra cotta	1	11.71
<b>Architectural</b>		
Brick		
Handmade unglazed	1	6.72
Mortar	1	6.94
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Creamware		
Light yellow (1762-1820)	1	0.85
Pearlware		
Banded (1795-1815)	2	2.14

Plain (1780-1840)	3	3.32
Transfer-printed blue (1784-1840)	1	2.05
Unidentified	1	0.16
Unidentified glass bottle fragment		
Aqua	1	0.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34.2</b>

Artifacts recovered from TU7 generally reflect post demolition fill deposits within Layers I-VI that are consistent with recorded dates for the destruction of the house in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Layer VII contained late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics and may be indicative of that the initial construction/occupation of this section of Building A is earlier than previously thought.

#### TU8 (N502.1 E437.1)

TU8 was placed on a relatively steep slope that was located between the front and rear portions of Building A, in an attempt to identify the intersection between the two sections of the structure. The southern wall of the unit is in rough alignment with the fieldstone retaining wall that is located farther to the east. The retaining wall is not believed to be part of the structure, but rather a landscape feature designed to retain soil and therefore provide a level ground surface to the east of the front section of Building A. TU8 contained six layers and was excavated in 10 arbitrary levels (Figure 42). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam that reached 23-28 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer II, a heavily mottled colluvial deposit eroding down from the slope. Layer II was excavated in three arbitrary levels and consisted of 80 percent olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty clay loam mottled with 10 percent strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay, and 10 percent brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam extending to 28-51 cm bgs. This overlay Layer III, identified as a demolition debris layer and excavated in three arbitrary levels. Layer III consisted of 40 percent olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silty clay loam with 20 percent olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) sandy clay, 40 percent strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay loam with small brick inclusions extending 51-80 cm bgs. A charcoal layer, Layer IV, lay beneath the demolition debris and transitioned to Layer V, a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty clay that reached 77-82 cm bgs. Layer V appears to represent an occupation deposit that developed on the dirt floor underlying the structure and was recorded in association with Layer VI, which also appears to represent a similar occupation deposit. Layer VI was similar in color and texture, consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay that reached 80-90 cm bgs. In various parts of the unit, both layers were directly overlain by Layer IV, the charcoal layer, which indicates that they were both exposed at the time the structure was demolished. However, unlike Layer V, Layer VI was culturally sterile. Beneath both was Layer VII, a culturally sterile strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay subsoil excavated to the base of excavation at 90-100cm bgs. Layer VII was noted higher, approximately 60cm bgs, in the southern wall of the unit, where it appeared to slope upward sharply and may indicate the wall of the basement of the rear section of the structure.

A total of 95 artifacts were recovered from TU8. Architectural group artifacts (n=52), and Kitchen group artifacts (n=20) account for 75.79 percent of the total TU8 artifact assemblage. Architectural group artifacts mainly consist of nail (n=41, w=283.86 g), with wire nail (n=29, w=220.39 g) as the dominant class within the group. Other materials include flat window glass (n=4, w=20.62 g), a hinge (w=178 g), and machine-made brick (n=1, w=30.8 g). Kitchen group artifacts mainly consist of bottle glass fragments including machine made (n=5, w=189.72 g),

and two screw-top jar fragments (w=164 g). Other domestic materials include one piece of unburnt bone (w=3.06 g), and 20<sup>th</sup>-century refined earthenware (n=9, w=702 g).

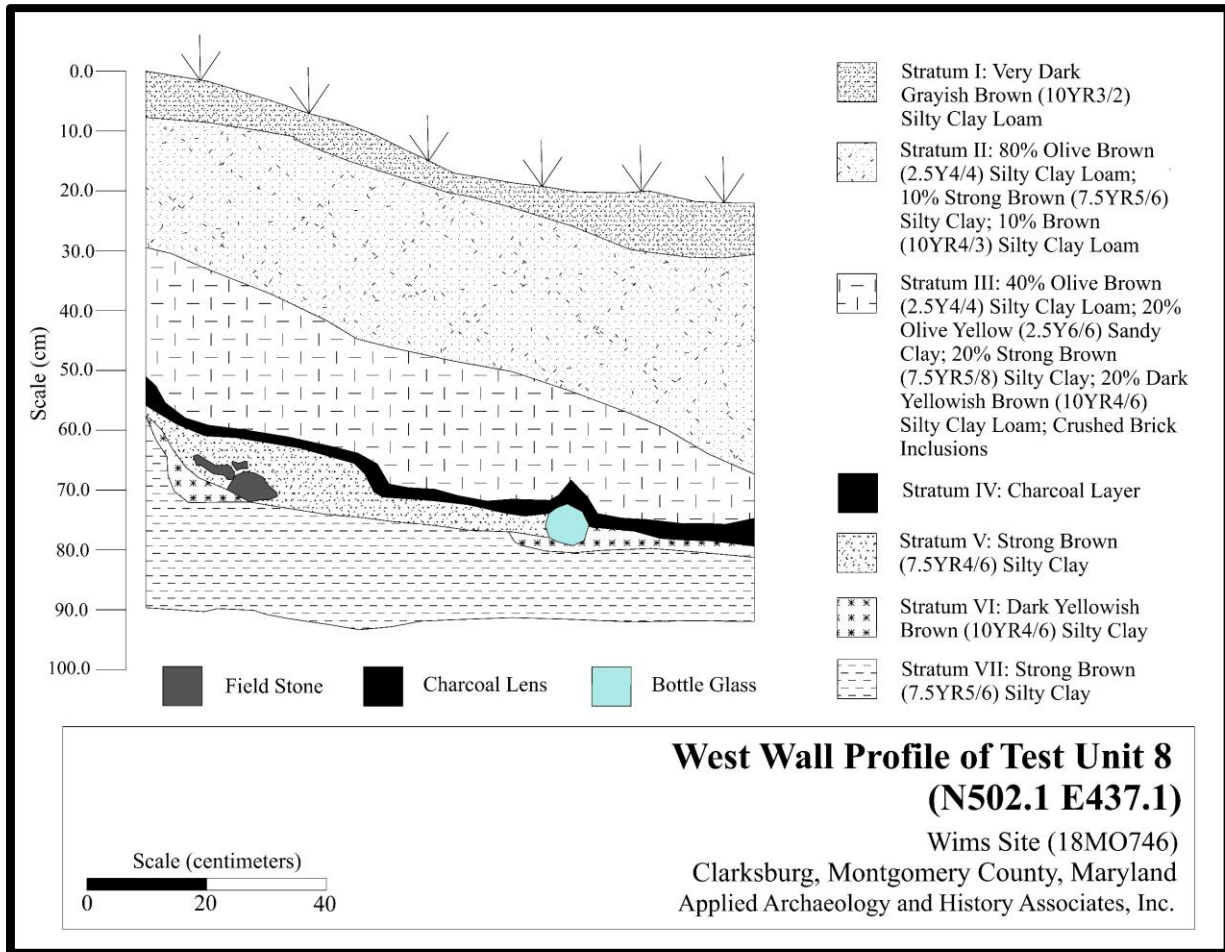


Figure 42. West wall profile of Wims Site TU8.

**TABLE 44. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU8**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight(g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Ceramic plumbing	5	111.86
Gardening ceramic	1	5.28
Metal hardware	6	150.88
<b>Architectural</b>		
Architectural hardware	1	178
Brick	1	30.8
Cut common nail	6	30.85
Flat window glass	4	20.62
Mortar	5	128
Unidentifiable nail	6	32.62
Wire common nail	29	220.39
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	1	3.06

Ceramic		
19th century whiteware	1	0.89
20th century refined earthenware	9	702
Glass		
Machine-made bottle fragment	5	189.72
Screw-top jar fragment	2	164
Table glassware	1	17.87
Unidentified glass bottle fragment	1	35.35
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous biological material	1	0.94
Miscellaneous floral material	3	14
Unidentifiable metal	6	25.65
Unidentifiable plastic	1	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2062.91</b>

A total of eight artifacts were recovered from Layer V, and included three pieces of machine-made bottle, three small pieces of wood, a heavily corroded fragment of a metal lid, and a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware. Given the mixed temporal association of the artifacts it is possible that these artifacts were on the floor of the basement when the house was demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### TU9 (N505.3 E424.2)

Pedestrian survey of the westmost portion of the Wims Study Area observed some large pieces of fieldstone within the overlying brush. After clearing the brush, a metal probe was used to look for evidence of obstructions that might indicate the presence of additional fieldstone deposits below the ground surface. Using this technique, it was possible to identify a fieldstone foundation. To distinguish it from the previously identified foundation, this foundation was designated Building B. The eastern wall of the foundation is located 12 meters west of the rear “L” foundation of Building A. TU9 was placed to the outside of Building B’s foundation, along its northeast wall. As expected, an articulated fieldstone foundation running south-north was identified in the center of the unit (Figure 42). The interior of the foundation wall was partially excavated with TU10, while the exterior was partially excavated with TU11. TU9 contained eight layers and one feature, Feature 7, which was observed along the exterior of the fieldstone foundation and was ultimately identified as bioturbation.

The ground surface of the unit sloped downward from west to east, with there being approximately 15cm difference between the height of the surface on the west and east sides of the unit. Layer I continued on the same angle and consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam extending 3 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer II, following the same incline, that was excavated in two arbitrary levels consisting of brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam that reached 4-51 cm bgs.

Layer IIIA and IIIB were interpreted as layers of demolition debris. Layer IIIA was present in the interior of the foundation while Layer IIIB was observed in the exterior. In the interior, Layer IIIA consisted of 70 percent brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand, 10 percent mortar, and less than 10 percent gravel inclusions. Medium-large fieldstones were removed by hand from the top of the stratum. Layer IIIA was excavated in three arbitrary levels from 36-88 cm bgs. An extremely large root intruded into the base of the

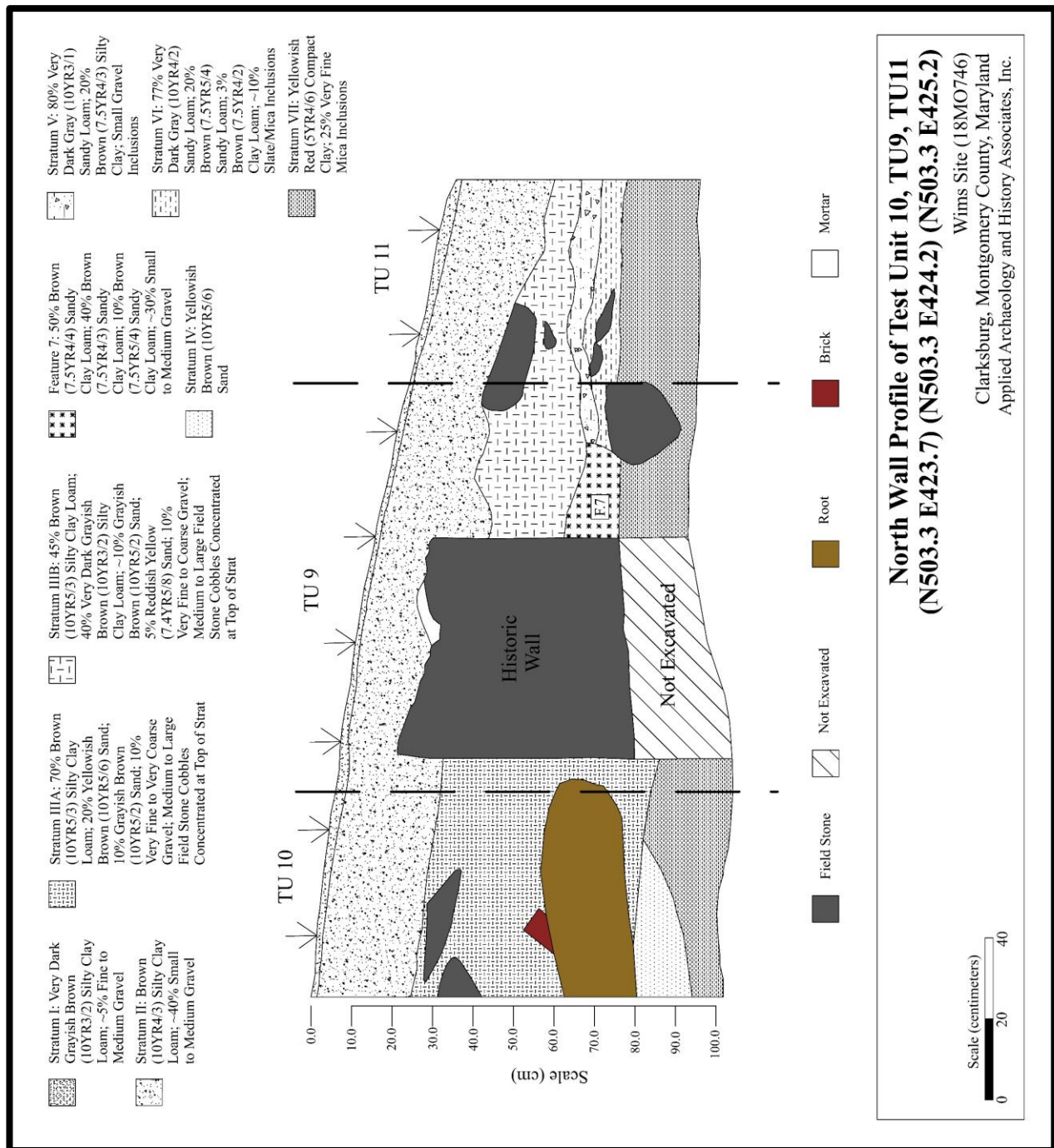


Figure 43. North wall profiles of Wims Site TU9, TU10, and TU11, including the wall of Building B.

layer. In the eastern portion of the interior, within TU9, subsoil was identified directly below Layer IIIA. The subsoil, Layer VII, was recorded as a micaceous yellowish red (5YR4/6) compact clay subsoil. This layer, excavated in two arbitrary levels, was culturally sterile and excavated to the base of the unit at 85-108 cm bgs. Farther west within the interior, a separate stratum, Layer IV, separated Layer IIIA from Layer VII, but this is discussed in more detail in the description of TU10.

On the exterior, Layer IIIB consisted of approximately 45 percent brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with forty percent very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam, 15 percent mortar, and less than 10 percent gravel inclusions that reached 44-72 cm bgs. This overlay Feature 7 (bioturbation), a 40 percent brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay loam with 50 percent brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam, and 10 percent brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam that was excavated in two arbitrary levels and reached 71-80 cm bgs.

Layer V, a possible intact ground surface, was observed directly east of Feature 7. Layer V consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam, with approximately 20 percent brown (7.5YR4/3) silty clay, and three percent small gravel inclusions extending to 70-74 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer VI, consisting of approximately 70 percent dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam with 20 percent brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam, and three percent brown (7.5YR4/2) clay loam with 10 percent slate and mica inclusion that reached 74-80 cm bgs. A large field stone was observed below Layer VI and adjacent to Feature 7. The stone extends into the subsoil below, Layer VII, and is not believed to be cultural in nature. Layer VII, a micaceous yellowish red (5YR4/6) compact clay subsoil. This layer, excavated in two arbitrary levels, was culturally sterile and excavated to the base of the unit at 85-108 cm bgs. The base of the fieldstone foundation was observed at 78 cm bgs at its interior northwest corner, and at 75 cm bgs at its exterior northeast corner. Soils directly beneath the foundation were not excavated.

A total of 27 artifacts were recovered from TU9, all but five of which came from Layers I and IIIA (Table 45). Of these, 22 were recovered from 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century demolition context from the interior and exterior of Building B. Architectural group artifacts (n=19), and kitchen group artifacts (n=4) account for 85.18 percent of the total TU9 artifact assemblage. Architectural group artifacts mainly consist of nail (n=14, w=46.81g), with wire common (n=8, w=31.44g) as the dominant class of nail. Four pieces of lime mortar (w=21.16g) and one piece of flat window glass (w=5.47g) were also recovered. Kitchen group artifacts include burnt bone (n=3, w=0.5g), and one piece of unburnt butchered bone (w=18.71g). No artifacts were recovered from the intact ground surface, but five artifacts were recovered from Feature 7. These artifacts included four pieces of lime mortar and a corroded, unidentifiable nail. They are believed to be the result of animal bioturbation and do not add to our understanding of Building B.

**TABLE 45. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU9**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Architectural</b>		
Cut common nail	2	6.04
Flat window glass	1	5.47
Mortar	4	21.16
Unidentifiable nail	1	3.8
Wire common nail	8	31.44
Wire finish nail	2	2.75
Wire roofing nail	1	2.78
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	4	19.21
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Stone	1	3.84
Unidentifiable metal	3	2.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>98.86</b>

TU10 (N503.3 E423.7)

TU10 was placed 50 cm west of TU9 to further investigate the interior of Building B and identify possible evidence of its occupation prior to demolition and/or a date for its demolition. This unit contained five layers (Figure 43). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with less than five percent fine-medium gravel inclusions that reached approximately 3 cm bgs. Layer II was excavated in two arbitrary levels and consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam with 40 percent small-medium gravel inclusions extending to 4-26 cm bgs. These layers appear to represent post-demolition landscaping of the are. This overlay Layer IIIA, a demolition debris layer excavated in three arbitrary levels. Layer IIIA comprised 70 percent brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand, 10 percent mortar, and less than 10 percent gravel inclusions extending to 36-80 cm bgs. Medium-large fieldstones were removed from the top of the stratum. A large root intruded into the bottom level of Layer IIIA and supported a concentration of collapsed modern brick and glass bottles. This transitioned to Layer IV, a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand reaching to 84-98 cm bgs, which in turn overlay Layer IV, a micaceous yellowish red (5YR4/6) compact clay subsoil. This layer, excavated in two arbitrary levels, was culturally sterile and excavated to the base of the unit at 91-111 cm bgs.

A total of 163 artifacts were recovered from TU10 B (Table 46). Architectural group artifacts (n=71), and Kitchen group artifacts (n=32) account for 63.19 percent of the total TU10 artifact assemblage. Architectural group artifacts mainly consist of flat window glass (n=34, w=284.11g), and nails (n=32, w=129.48), with wire common nail (n=22, w=100.45g) as the dominant class within the group.

**TABLE 46. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU10**

Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Activities</b>		
Metal stable element	1	358
Metal storage component	23	171.15
Miscellaneous glass	3	592.04
<b>Architectural</b>		
Brick	4	79.55
Cut common nail	2	11.38
Flat window glass	34	284.11
Mortar	1	6.75
Wire common nail	22	100.45
Wire finish nail	3	6.34
Wire roofing nail	5	11.31
<b>Clothing</b>		
Plastic clothing element	1	0.47
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	1	1.2
Domestic floral material	5	1.67
Ceramic		
19th century ironstone	2	29.61
19th century whiteware	2	1.03
Miscellaneous stoneware	7	492.17
Pearlware	1	0.2



Functional Group/Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Redware	1	1.38
Glass		
Machine-made bottle fragment	5	206.33
Machine-made pharmaceutical bottle	1	150
Machine-made, decorated or embossed bottle fragment	2	1230
Miscellaneous glass bottle form	2	408
Screw-top jar fragment	1	66.53
Table glassware	1	1.17
Metal		
Miscellaneous domestic metal	1	84
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Miscellaneous faunal material	10	15.46
Stone	9	47.31
Unidentifiable metal	10	35.2
Unidentifiable plastic	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>4392.91</b>

Kitchen group artifacts contained a variety of ceramics (n=13, w=524.39g) ranging from the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century (Table 47). Most 19th-century ceramics were recovered within the first two levels of Layer II, extending 17-53 cm bgs in the northeast corner, and were mixed with 20<sup>th</sup>-century plastics. Materials from Layer IIIA were recovered between 53-91 cm bgs and mostly contained 20th-century debris such as unidentifiable metal (n=8, w=17.4g), and tin can fragments (n=24, w=255.15g). Other domestic materials include one complete pharmaceutical bottle (w=150g), two lamp glass parts (w=566g), and two pieces of plain white ironstone (w=29.61g) with a manufacture date range of 1840-1900. The presence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century materials intermixed with 20<sup>th</sup>-century debris in Layer II suggest that, post-demolition, landscaping or grading was conducted to cover the foundation. However, the presence of early ceramics within the assemblage point to a possible construction date of around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**TABLE 47. CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU10**

Functional group/artifact	#	W(g)
19th century ironstone		
Plain white (1840-1900)	2	29.61
19th century whiteware		
Edge decorated (1825-1865)	1	0.53
Embossed	1	0.5
Miscellaneous stoneware		
Black glazed, gray body	7	492.17
Pearlware		
Plain (1780-1840)	1	0.2
Redware		
Black glazed, thick	1	1.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>524.3</b>

#### TU11 (N503.3 E425.2)

TU11 was placed 50 cm east of TU9 to further investigate the exterior of Building B and identify possible evidence of its construction. This unit contained six layers excavated in eight arbitrary



levels (Figure 43). Layer I consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with less than five percent fine-medium gravel inclusions that reached 3 cm bgs. Layer II was excavated in two arbitrary levels and consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) silty clay loam with 40 percent small-medium gravel inclusions extending to 4-28 cm bgs. This overlay Layer IIIB, a demolition debris layer comprising 45 percent brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam with 40 percent very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay loam, 15 percent mortar, and less than 10 percent gravel inclusions that reached 63-74 cm. Medium-large fieldstones were removed from the top of the stratum.

Layer V, a possible intact ground surface, was recorded directly below and consisted of a very dark gray (10YR3/1) sandy loam, with approximately 20 percent brown (7.5YR4/3) silty clay, and three percent small gravel inclusions extending to 68-74 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer VI, consisting of approximately 70 percent dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam with 20 percent brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam, and three percent brown (7.5YR4/2) clay loam with 10 percent slate and mica inclusion that reached 74-80 cm bgs. This transitioned to Layer IV, excavated in two arbitrary levels and consisted of a micaceous yellowish red (5YR 4/6) culturally sterile clay subsoil that reached the base of excavation at 88-105 cm bgs.

A total of 16 artifacts were recovered from TU11 (

Table 48). Architectural group artifacts (n=7), and kitchen group artifacts (n=6) account for 81.25 percent of the total TU11 artifact assemblage. While most artifacts recovered from previous units came from demolition layers, the majority of artifacts (n=10) recovered from TU11 came from Layer V, the possible intact ground surface.

A total of 10 artifacts were recovered from Layer V beneath the demolition debris layer. The assemblage mainly consists of domestic materials (n=7), including two shell buttons (w=0.48g), two pieces of plain pearlware (w=0.72g) with a manufacture date range of (1780-1840), and one piece of clear machine-made bottle glass (w=0.32). A single wire nail (w=5.34g), and two pieces of concrete mortar (w=4.93g) were also collected. The mixed temporal components of this layer indicate that it may cover a relatively wide period of use during the occupation of Building B.

Artifacts were also recovered from Layer VI, but were not returned to the laboratory for analysis. Field notes indicate a small number of artifacts that included porcelain, window glass, bottle glass, and nails were recovered from the layer. These appear consistent with a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the structure.

**TABLE 48. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM WIMS SITE TU11**

Functional group/artifact	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Architectural</b>		
Cut common nail	1	5.68
Flat window glass	1	1.56
Mortar	2	4.93
Wire common nail	3	18.85
<b>Clothing</b>		
Faunal clothing element	2	0.48
<b>Kitchen</b>		
Bone		
Domestic faunal material	1	0.1
Ceramic		
Pearlware	2	0.72
Redware	1	9.71
Glass		
Machine-made bottle fragment	1	0.32
Table glassware	1	6.72
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Unidentifiable metal	1	1.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>50.39</b>

## Discussion

Background research revealed that the Wims Site occupies a property that had already been subdivided into an urban lot by 1809, and that it had a number of owners during the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The property's main house was probably built by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and MIHP documentation conjectures that it may have been built even earlier. Sources quoted in the MIHP form indicate that at the time James Hawkins owned the lot in 1809 it was assessed with a value of \$45, but during Mary Griffith's tenure as owner, 1814 -1829, the assessment increased to \$200 and remained at that level for the majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Therefore, the it seems likely from the background research that the original portion of the structure was likely constructed at this time. At least some of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century owners likely rented the property, as the names associated with the house in 1865 (Obadiah Layton) and 1878 (Columbus Woodward) did not actually own it in those years. In 1889, the property was sold to an African-American farmer named Singleton Davis, and in 1892 it was purchased by another African-American farmer named John Henry Wims. The property remained in the Wims family until 1991 and the Wims family home (called the Columbus Woodward House) was documented and photographed by the MIHP in 1979 (MIHP M:13-10-9). This house, reflected archaeologically as Building A, was demolished in the 1980s or 1990s. There is no known documentation of a second structure on this property represented archaeologically as the remains of Building B.

L-shaped, the front of Building A ran parallel and relatively level with the street in the front, but the rear, perpendicular, section of the structure was located higher above grade as it accounted for the area's natural slope downwards away from the road. The foundations observed on the surface included both dry-laid and mortared fieldstones reinforced in places with poured concrete. Similarly, a retaining wall adjacent to the house was constructed of dry-laid fieldstone patched by concrete.

The artifacts recovered from Building A squarely place the building's demolition in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, corroborating records that it was still standing in the late 1970s. The structure's demolition evidently involved burning, evidenced by the heavily concentrated charcoal in TU7 and TU8 and the charcoal-rich fill layers encountered elsewhere in Building A. The demolition resulted in the truncation of the house's original foundation, infilling of the house's cellar hole, and grading to cover most of the structural remains with a gentle slope. In most cases, the demolition debris on the interior of the structure was placed directly on top of a thin living surface that had formed over subsoil during the house's occupation. Potential intact interior living surfaces within Building A were observed in TU7 and TU8.

The 1878 Hopkins Atlas suggests the house was originally oriented with its short wall fronting Frederick Road, suggesting that the rear "L" is the original house and the front of the house was added later. The exterior of Building A uniformly exhibited 20<sup>th</sup>-century modification along the foundation walls, especially associated with the rear portion of the structure. TU4 and TU5, located in the house's rear "L," both contained concrete reinforcement along the walls' exteriors that was underpinned with fill soils bearing 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts. An intact builders' trench was identified in TU4 that contained two pieces of ironstone probably dating it to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, although a piece of creamware recovered from this feature suggests a possible occupation for the site that potentially predates the presumed early-19<sup>th</sup> century construction of Building A. Further credence for an earlier occupation is provided by TU6. Located to the eastern exterior of the front section of the structure indicated that the ground surface had been artificially raised in this area to match the front of the structure. This roughly level ground surface can be seen in the photographs taken in 1979 for the MIHP form. However, artifacts recovered from below these fill layers consistently date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and this matches those found within the interior of TU7. Located along the front wall, close to the western end of the front section of the structure, TU7 contained a handful of pearlware (n=7) and creamware (n=1) sherds below the demolition fill. Combined, these potentially intact archaeological deposits may indicate that the front section, or at least the foundation, of the front section of the structure is earlier than originally believed. Later modifications to the house included the construction of a driveway along the house's west wall, the addition of a number of concrete block additions that are visible in the 1979 photograph along the northeastern side of the structure, and the addition of a new machine-made brick chimney along the north wall of the rear section of the building. The chimney's base was still visible at the time of the excavations.

Building B is located west of Building A. Probing and the extent of surface rubble suggests that this building measures roughly 4.5 m by 9.5 m. It was oriented with its short wall fronting Frederick Road, much like Building A originally was. This building was investigated with three TUs, and a fieldstone foundation belonging to Building B was uncovered in TU9. The fieldstone foundation is more substantial than would be expected for an outbuilding and this, along with the building's dimensions, suggests that it is another house structure. The stratigraphy of TU11 suggests that the house was demolished and the interior was filled with demolition debris, and then fill was brought into grade over the entire structure. Artifacts from the building's interior point to the building's demolition in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and it probably predated 1957 as the building is not visible in aerial photography from that year. Feature 6 may be Building B's original builders' trench, but no artifacts were observed in this feature, making it difficult to assess the building's original date. However, as with Building B, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition fill associated with structure contains both creamware and pearlware and may indicate an occupation of the structure as early as the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or before.

STPs and TUs excavated to the north of the two buildings demonstrate the presence of a sheet midden that likely encompassed part of Building A's rear yard, with cultural material appearing in shovel tests as much as 30 m north of Building A. The artifact density dropped in the STPs furthest from the house. Part of the artifact distribution behind the house can be attributed to slopewash, as water drains from the house area toward a low-lying wetland. The deposits in the sheet midden do not appear to be stratified, with modern artifacts in TU2 and TU3 being observed in mixed throughout the entire assemblage. The demolition and grading of the area surrounding Building A may have led to the movement of a greater number of artifacts than otherwise would have been generated through erosional processes alone.

The total artifact assemblage from the Wims Site consisted of 1909 artifacts (Table 49). Architecture-group artifacts were most attested (n=986 or 51.65 percent), followed by Kitchen (n=618 or 32.37 percent), Miscellaneous (n=170 or 8.91 percent), Activities (n=73 or 3.82 percent), Clothing (n=53 or 2.78 percent), with very small assemblages of Tobacco, Furniture, and Personal items. Three possible lithic artifacts were also recovered from this site, but they were recovered from demolition fill contexts and do not reflect a meaningful precontact component to the site.

**TABLE 49. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE WIMS SITE BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP**

Functional Group	Count	Percentage
Activities	73	3.82%
Architecture	986	51.65%
Clothing	53	2.78%
Furniture	2	0.10%
Kitchen	618	32.37%
Miscellaneous	170	8.91%
Personal	1	0.05%
Prehistoric	3	0.16%
Tobacco	3	0.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1909</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Diagnostic ceramics (n=172) recovered from the site mainly reflect a 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation of the Wims Site (

Table 50). The largest diagnostic assemblage consisted of 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=65 or 37.79 percent) and 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone (n=56 or 32.56 percent), both of which begin construction between 1820 and 1840. Other 19<sup>th</sup>-century wares include yellowware (n=5) and Rockingham early refined earthenware (n=1), which brings the aggregate percentage of post-1820 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics to 73.84 percent. Earlier ceramics from this assemblage included late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pearlware (n=33), which made up 19.19 percent of the assemblage, and creamware (n=12), which made up 6.98 percent. Most of the diagnostic ceramics were recovered from demolition contexts, but largely corroborate historic accounts of a building built in the first or second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and occupied into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation is reflected by the presence of 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics (n=23), some of which date as late as the 1970s. Nine of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics make up a set of two teacups and saucers and were recovered from within an intact living surface beneath the demolition debris.

**TABLE 50. DIAGNOSTIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE WIMS SITE**

<b>Artifact</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
19th century ironstone	56	32.56%
Plain white	56	32.56%
19th century whiteware	65	37.79%
Banded	3	1.74%
Edge decorated	2	1.16%
Hand-painted, polychrome	1	0.58%
Plain	51	29.65%
Sponged	3	1.74%
Sponged and painted underglaze	1	0.58%
Transfer-printed, blue	3	1.74%
Transfer-printed, purple	1	0.58%
Creamware	12	6.98%
Light yellow	11	6.40%
Polychrome underglaze	1	0.58%
Early refined earthenware	1	0.58%
Rockingham	1	0.58%
Pearlware	33	19.19%
Banded	4	2.33%
Hand-painted blue underglaze	1	0.58%
Plain	25	14.53%
Sponged	1	0.58%
Transfer-printed blue	2	1.16%
Yellowware	5	2.91%
Annular/banded	3	1.74%
Plain	2	1.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Non-diagnostic ceramics include redwares (n=38) and stonewares (n=38) that occurred in much smaller quantities than serving wares (n=214). Redwares and stonewares are generally used for cooking and food storage, and the presence of these wares suggests food-preparation activities occurring onsite. This is unsurprising considering the domestic nature of the site. The serving wares represent a broad array of types and decorative styles, though most are undecorated. This could suggest that the house's 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupants could not afford matching sets of dinner ware, although the two matching 20<sup>th</sup>-century teacups and saucers, which were imported from Italy, suggests the 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupants were affluent enough to own at least four pieces from the same set.

A large amount of kitchen glass was recovered from the site, mostly represented by 20<sup>th</sup>-century machine-made bottle glass fragments (n=122 or 46.56 percent of the kitchen glass assemblage) and three whole machine-made bottles. Earlier bottle forms are also present, including blown-in-mold fragments (n=11 or 4.20 percent) and free-blown fragments (n=2 or 0.76 percent), but in much smaller numbers than machine-made. Table glass (n=20 or 7.63 percent) is not diagnostic but does suggest a degree of affluence among the occupants, augmenting their large collection of ceramic serving wares. The remaining assemblage of glasswares included modern storage vessels like screw-top jars and unidentifiable fragments.

The architectural material primarily consisted of nails (n=526) and also had a considerable amount of window glass (n=264), mortar (n=104), and brick (n=70). Other architectural

materials included brick tiles (n=2), fasteners (n=8), hardware (n=4), unidentified domestic glass (n=1), and wooden architectural elements (n=3). The majority of the identifiable nails (n=271) were wire nails, while only 86 were identifiably machine-cut. This likely indicates that the original structure was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was repaired and added to over time. The mix of mortars found on the site is especially interesting, comprising shell (n=29), lime (n=35), concrete (n=8), and window caulk (n=3). This demonstrates that the masonry was being improved or replaced over time, as shell was generally used in earlier mortars, lime was used in later mortars, and concrete and window caulk are mortars still in use today.

A comparison of the artifact assemblages Building A and Building B reveals that far fewer diagnostics were present within the Building B fill (Table 51). Building B contained only six diagnostic ceramics, including pearlware (n=3) and 19<sup>th</sup>-century whiteware (n=3) that were found in contexts with modern machine-made bottle glass and wire nails. A tin can fragment was found in a soil layer ranging from 69-90 cm bgs near Building B's fieldstone wall in TU10, suggesting all overlying soils are mostly modern. Whole bottles were recovered from the building's interior fill, including one machine-made Canada Dry bottle. Wire nails (n=38) outnumber cut nails (n=5) by a considerable margin. Together with historic aerials, which do not show this building in 1957, this suggests the building was demolished in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The proportions of functional groups remain relatively similar to Building A, suggesting the two buildings served a similar domestic function.

**TABLE 51. COMPARISON OF FUNCTIONAL GROUPS BETWEEN BUILDING A AND BUILDING B AT THE WIMS SITE**

<b>Functional Group</b>	<b>Building A</b>	<b>Building B</b>
Activities	3.20%	13.11%
Architecture	56.28%	47.09%
Clothing	3.58%	1.46%
Furniture	0.15%	0.00%
Kitchen	26.81%	20.39%
Miscellaneous	9.52%	17.96%
Personal	0.08%	0.00%
Prehistoric	0.23%	0.00%
Tobacco	0.15%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The Wims Site is a 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic site containing the structural remains for two buildings. Building A was likely constructed in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was occupied until at least the 1970s. The house is believed to have been constructed in two separate building episodes, with the rear section believed to have been built prior to the front section. However, pearlware and creamware sherds were recovered from potentially intact proveniences close to the front section of the structure, which may indicate an earlier date for the structure or perhaps just for its foundation. Building B's original date of construction is unknown, but it appears to have been demolished sometime in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The artifact assemblages from both buildings confirm what we already know about Building A's use as a residential structure, but also indicate that Building B served a similar purpose. Architectural artifacts recovered from Building A reveal that the house was added to over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, corroborating MIHP documentation of the house undertaken in 1979.



The majority of the artifacts recovered from the upper strata and demolition fill are likely associated with ownership of the property by the family of John Henry Wims (1891-1991), members of the burgeoning African-American middle class within Clarksburg during the late 19<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Figure 44). It is unclear with whom the older artifacts are associated, but it would seem likely that the oldest are associated with the original development of the plot by James Hawkins and Mary Griffiths in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 44. Emily and Delaware Wims, wife and son of John Henry Wims (MIHP 1979).

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Summary**

In February through April 2019, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase II investigation of three sites (18MO742, 18MO745, 18MO746) within the MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project Study Area in Montgomery County, Maryland. The Montgomery County Department of Transportation (MCDOT) has proposed the development of a sidewalk and shared use path along North Frederick Road (MD 355) and Clarksburg Road (MD 121) along with associated intersection improvements in Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland. The Study Area encompasses the proposed location of a sidewalk and shared use path along the east side of MD 355, bioretention ponds in the northeast corner of the intersection of MD 355 and MD 121, and stream restoration activities in the southwest corner of the intersection. It is understood that the plans/locations for some of these improvements may have changed since the commencement of the project.

AAHA previously conducted a Phase IA intensive background investigation of the Study Area in 2017 (Tyler and Ward 2017a, b) and a Phase IB survey of the Study Area in 2018 (Emory *et al.* 2018), which identified the Neighborhood Site (18MO742), Sibley Site (18MO745), and Wims Site (18MO746). These three archaeological sites are the subject of this investigation. Each of these sites fall within the Clarksburg Historic District (MIHP M:13-10), which comprises the historic core of the town. This investigation was performed to evaluate these three sites for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted in accordance with the Maryland Historic Trust's (MHT's) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

### **Neighborhood Site (18MO742)**

The Neighborhood Site is situated on a low, grassy terrace that overlooks Frederick Road at the intersection of Frederick Road and Spire Street. The site spans three separate properties that are owned by Montgomery County and maintained as the Clarksburg Triangle Park. Background research indicated that the property was formerly occupied by the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (MEC) South and an adjacent parsonage during the late-19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Phase IB excavational grid was reestablished for the purposes of the Phase II investigation. A total eight one meter by one meter test pits were excavated throughout the Study Area. A total of 396 artifacts were recovered from the test units. The investigation identified extensive surface-level disturbance related to the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage, and over 90 percent of the artifacts came from modern fill contexts, placing limitations on their usefulness for drawing inferences about the site. No articulated structural remains were identified within the Neighborhood Site. Several small areas were identified where intact archaeological proveniences that predate the church appear to have survived the disturbances caused by the construction and demolition of the church and parsonage. These areas, especially TU1, indicate the likely presence of a domestic occupation dating to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which would predate the church by more than half of a century. This makes some sense given the location of the site close to one of the town's early, major intersections and other early structures. Soils in the Neighborhood Site, especially the fill layers overlying the intact archaeological deposits, are highly compacted, gravelly, and extremely difficult to hand dig. Any further archaeological excavation of the Neighborhood Site should be undertaken with the use of mechanical excavators to strip back the surface fill deposits.

#### Sibley Site (18MO745)

The Sibley Site is located on western edge of the Day parcel (MIHP 13-10-14) that occupies the northwestern corner of the intersection of Stringtown and Frederick Road. The core area of the site is located within dense undergrowth on the edge of the landform, and overlooks a low area containing a 20<sup>th</sup> century stormwater management feature. The site is located below the current grade of Frederick Road, but might have been closer to level to the road during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Background research revealed that the larger tract on which this site was a part was patented in 1745. The tract was later subdivided into an urban lot, reaching its current extent of about 3 1/4 acres by 1859. Land records in 1859 and 1860 each mention the presence of a house on this lot, indicating that the house had been built prior to 1859. In 1860, a farmer named Jonathan Sibley acquired the property, and he is shown occupying it on historic maps. The currently extant house, the Day House (MIHP 13-10-14) appears to date to the early-20<sup>th</sup> century and is the only structure visible on the 1957 aerial. It is hypothesized that the original house was demolished around the time the existing house was constructed.

The Phase IB excavational grid was reestablished for the purposes of the Phase II investigation. A total of 21 STPs were excavated at 5m intervals. Based on the results of these STPs, a further 10 one meter by one meter test pits were excavated throughout the Study Area. A total of 2,606 artifacts were recovered from the test units. As with the Neighborhood site, the excavations revealed evidence for substantial deposits of redeposited fill material across the site. Across the majority of the site the fill reached a depth of around 20cm – 30cm below the ground surface, however in the southwest corner of the site, the excavations identified substantial evidence for the presence of an infilled cellar. In much of the cellar, the fill material reached a depth of over a meter, making excavation incredibly difficult, but it was possible to identify several potentially intact deposits at the base of the cellar. It is unclear whether the material used to fill the cellar hole came from the site itself or if it was brought to the location from somewhere else. The majority of the artifacts recovered from the site dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, but a number of sherds of colonial ceramic were also recovered, as were 17 pieces of free-blown bottle glass. This could indicate the presence of an early occupation in this area, especially as the parcel was originally patented seven years prior to the nearby Dowdens Ordinary (MIHP M:13-53). No structural components for the structure overlying the cellar were identified during the excavations, but the site retains the potential for these to have survived its demolition. Any further archaeological excavation of the Sibley Site should be undertaken with the use of mechanical excavators to strip back the extensive surface fill deposits.

#### Wims Site (18MO746)

The Wims Site is located in adjacent western parcel to the Sibley Site. The two sites are separated by a 20<sup>th</sup> century storm water management drainage. The Wims Site also sits below the grade of Frederick Road, but while the front section of the former Wims structure was once at grade with the road, the rear section of the structure has always been below the road's grade. The Wims Site was recorded as the Columbus Woodward House (MIHP M:13-10-9) in 1979 when it was still standing. However, the house was demolished not long after it was recorded. Background research revealed that the Wims Site occupies a property that had already been subdivided into an urban lot by 1809. The property is known to have had a number of owners during the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including Mary Griffiths during whose ownership, 1814-1829, the assessed value of the property increased from \$45 to \$200, which indicates that she either improved the lot or added to the structure. The property was likely rented for the majority of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1892 it was purchased by John Henry Wims, a farmer

and a member of Clarksburg's burgeoning African-American middle class. The property remained in the Wims family until 1991, and undoubtedly, they are the family that should primarily associated with the property.

The investigation of the site revealed the presence of two sets of foundations. The first related to the L-shaped Wims structure, which was labeled as Building A for the purposes of the investigation. The second fieldstone foundation was identified farther to the west of Building A and was designated Building B. While Building A was L-shaped, Building B was rectangular with the narrow wall of the foundation facing Frederick Road, and roughly mirrored the rear section of Building A. The Phase IB excavational grid was reestablished for the purposes of the Phase II investigation. A total of 21 STPs were excavated at 5m intervals. Based on the results of these STPs, a further 10 one meter by one meter test pits were excavated throughout the Study Area. A total of 1,909 artifacts were recovered from the test units, while 64 were recovered from the STPs. Like the other two sites, the uppermost strata within the site exhibited evidence for being redistributed at the time overlying structure, Building A, was demolished. STPs and TUs excavated to the north of Building A demonstrate the presence of a sheet midden that likely encompassed part of Building A's rear yard, with cultural material appearing in shovel tests as much as 30 m north of the structure. The deposits in the sheet midden do not appear to be stratified, with modern artifacts mixed with those from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Part of the artifact distribution behind the house can be attributed to slopewash, as water drains from the house area toward a low-lying area to the north. The demolition and grading of the area surrounding Building A may have led to the movement of a greater number of artifacts than otherwise would have been generated through erosional processes alone.

The 1878 Hopkins Atlas suggests Building A was originally oriented with its short wall fronting Frederick Road, suggesting that the rear "L" is the original house and the front of the house was added later. This theory was also posited in the Wims MIHP form. While the excavations do provide good evidence for the rear section of the structure to have been constructed during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there is evidence for an occupation dating to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in two separate proveniences associated with the front section of Building A. In both cases, both pearlware and creamware were identified below the overlying fill and seem to indicate that at least the foundation for the front section of the building potential predates the rear section. However, the sample size is small and the provenience was buried under a meter of fill. It is still not possible to conclusively state which portion of the building predates the other.

The foundation for Building B was identified to the west of that of Building A. The fieldstone foundation is more substantial than would be expected for an outbuilding and this, along with the building's dimensions, suggests that it is another house structure. The interior of the foundation appears to indicate it was filled with demolition debris. Artifacts from the building's interior point to the building's demolition in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and it is not visible in aerial photograph from 1957. However, as with Building A, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the demolition fill associated with structure contains both creamware and pearlware and may indicate an occupation of the structure as early as the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or before. Due to the identification of the foundation late in the investigation, only two square meters of excavation were conducted in respect of Building B.

## **Recommendations**

The Neighborhood Site (18MO742): The Neighborhood Site retains intact, 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits below substantial quantities of fill. The fill appears to be related to the relatively recent demolition of the structures on this parcel as well as, possibly, the construction of the church in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. These intact proveniences are difficult to access but additional information about life in Montgomery County prior to the establishment of the church could be gleaned through further excavation. As such, the portions of the previously defined Neighborhood Site located to the northeast of the top of the concrete steps is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and should be preserved in place. However, the portion of the site located to the southwest of the top of the concrete steps, adjacent to the shoulder of the roadway and comprising the embankment from the road to the level ground surface has been determined to have been disturbed. This area is not included in the recommendation of eligibility and it is our understanding that the proposed shared-use path lies within this area.

The Sibley Site (18MO745): Archaeological evaluation of the Sibley Site has resulted in the determination that substantial grading has occurred across much of site, reaching a depth of approximately 20 cm below surface. Notwithstanding this disturbance the investigations resulted in the identification of an infilled cellar with a potential root cellar at its base indicating that the disturbance/grading has been limited to the upper layer of the property. The infill of the cellar contained colonial artifacts and the 1740's patent may indicate an early occupation similar in age to nearby Dowden's Ordinary. A total of 10 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated within this site but a determination of integrity or the possibility of additional features was not possible. Based on this data we recommend additional Phase II archaeological evaluation of this site. Such an investigation should include mechanical stripping of the disturbed overburden followed by hand excavation to identify features and investigate the fill of the already identified cellar.

The Wims Site (18MO746): Archaeological evaluation investigations at the Wims Site resulted in the identification of the expected dwelling foundation dating to 1890 and visible in a 1979 photograph (Building A). This fill within this foundation had been heavily manipulated and consisted of substantial quantities of demolition debris. It is unclear whether the front or rear section of Building A is older but it is clear that most of the African-American occupation of this area has been considerably disturbed. The portion of the Wims Site comprising Building A is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of integrity.

However, these investigations also resulted in the identification of a second substantial fieldstone foundation (Building B). Building B may be same age as oldest part of Building A. Unfortunately, Building B was identified late in the investigations and has not been sufficiently tested to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

## REFERENCES CITED

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Montgomery County Deed Book E:439  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP1:496  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP3:396  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP7:301  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP7:437  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP8:375  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP13:390  
Montgomery County Deed Book EBP36:24  
Montgomery County Deed Book G235  
Montgomery County Deed Book H:51  
Montgomery County Deed Book H127  
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Montgomery County Deed Book JA15:153  
Montgomery County Deed Book JA29:173  
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Montgomery County Deed Book JGH8:281  
Montgomery County Deed Book JGH9:102  
Montgomery County Deed Book K:163  
Montgomery County Deed Book L:268  
Montgomery County Deed Book R:102  
Montgomery County Deed Book T:547  
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Montgomery County Deed Book 2379:17  
Montgomery County Deed Book 2683:366  
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**APPENDIX A**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**COLUMBUS WOODWARD HOUSE (JOHN HENRY WIMS HOUSE) – M:13-10-9**



## ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:13-10-9  
(date entered 5-4-80)

1. Name: Columbus Woodward House
2. Planning Area/Site Number: 13/10/9
3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 7  
A-4
4. Address: 23311 Frederick Road, Clarksburg, H.D. Clarksburg
5. Classification Summary
 

Category <u>building</u>	Previous Survey Recording <u>M-NCPPC</u>
Ownership <u>private</u>	Title and Date: <u>1976 Inventory of</u>
Public Acquisition <u>N/A</u>	<u>Historical Sites</u>
Status <u>occupied</u>	
Accessible <u>no</u>	Federal <u>    </u> State <u>x</u> County <u>x</u> Local <u>    </u>
Present use <u>private residence</u>	
6. Date: early 19th century  
addition c. 1892
7. Original Owner: James Hawkins?  
John H. Wims?
8. Apparent Condition
 

a. <u>fair</u>	b. <u>altered</u>	c. <u>original site</u>
----------------	-------------------	-------------------------
9. Description: This 2½ story frame house stands close to the north side of Rt. 355, facing west. The L-shaped three bay by four bay house consists of two sections, a principal (late 19th century) block and another slightly smaller (earlier) block attached to the rear of the house. Both have fieldstone foundations. The principal block contains a facade of three bays displaying bilateral symmetry. The windows, four-paneled wooden doors, and corners of the house are accented with plain trim boards, and the entire face is sheltered by a shed porch (now screened) with turned posts and scrollwork brackets. The eaves of the house are boxed, and inside each gable end ascends a brick stove chimney. The frame is covered with weatherboards, and the front facade has German siding. The gable roof is covered with galvanized tin. The section on the back, which was the original part of the house, contains three bays, a wooden paneled door centrally located, flanked by windows on each side.
10. Significance: This house is an excellent example of late 19th century residential architecture, and integral to the Clarksburg streetscape. Like most houses in the town, the Woodward house appears to have been constructed in two sections. The back "ell" could have been built by James Hawkins as early as 1809 and improved by Mary Griffith who bought the property in 1814. The Griffith family owned the house for the next 15 years then it changed hands seven times before it was purchased by John H. Wims in 1892. Probably at that time the main portion (facing Frederick Road) was constructed. Wims served as the mail carrier of the Star Route from Clarksburg to Boyds, driving a two-horse team. The house has remained in the Wims family since 1892. As a footnote, carpenter Columbus Woodward, who lived in Clarksburg only a short time, was the occupant at the time of the 1879 Hopkins survey.

1. Researcher and date researched: Kevin J. Parker-10/79
- George McDaniel  
Arch. Description
12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock
13. Date Compiled: 10/79
14. Designation  
Approval
15. Acreage: 16,500 Sq. Ft.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

M: 13/10/9  
Clarksburg H.D.  
MACI#

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Columbus Woodward House

AND/OR COMMON

Wims House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

23311 Frederick Road

CITY, TOWN

Clarksburg

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

John Wims

Telephone #: None

STREET &amp; NUMBER

23311 Frederick Road

CITY, TOWN

Clarksburg

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20734

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: JA 34

Folio #: 409

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20850

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855

**7 DESCRIPTION**

M:13-10-9

**CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

**CHECK ONE**

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

This two-and-a-half story frame house stands close to the north side of Route 355, facing west. The L-shaped three bay by four bay house consists of two sections, a principal (late 19th century) block and another slightly smaller (earlier) block attached to the rear of the house. Both have fieldstone foundations.

The principal block contains a facade of three bays displaying bilateral symmetry. The windows, four-paneled wooden doors, and corners of the house are accented with plain trim boards, and the entire face is sheltered by a shed porch (now screened) with turned posts and scrollwork brackets. The eaves of the house are boxed, and inside each gable end ascends a brick stove chimney. The frame is covered with weatherboards, and the front facade has German siding. The gable roof is covered with galvanized tin.

The section on the back, which was the original part of the house, contains three bays, a wooden paneled door centrally located, flanked by windows on each side. It contained one room down (the kitchen) and another room upstairs (an additional bedroom). Windows in this section are double-hung sashes with six-over-six panes, whereas the majority of windows in the front section contain double-hung sashes with two-over-two panes. There is an interior brick end chimney on the east facade of the section, a porch across the south facade, and a small newer addition on the southeast corner.

Around the house is a privet hedge and directly in front of it are several large shade trees. Two small outbuildings remain. The cleared land which once was used as garden is grown up in meadow and scrub, and the picket fence which once surrounded the house is gone.

A fieldstone foundation stands south of the main (front) section, and adjacent to it. This foundation is approximately six feet high, but filled in with dirt. It appears to be one bay by one bay.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local History	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES early 19th century  
addition c. 1892

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is an excellent example of late 19th century residential architecture, and an important addition to the Clarksburg streetscape.

Like most houses in the town, the Woodward house appears to have been constructed in two sections. The back "ell" could have been present as early as 1809, when James Hawkins was assessed for "1 house and lot in Clarksburg" valued at \$45. Hawkins sold the property to Mary Griffith five years later,<sup>1</sup> and her assessment rose to \$200. The assessment remained around this level for the next 80 years, as the house was owned by the Griffith family, then by William Benton,<sup>2</sup> Mary Crandle,<sup>3</sup> Charles Murphy,<sup>4</sup> Obediah Layton,<sup>5</sup> and George Hilton.<sup>6</sup> Columbus Woodward was a carpenter who resided in Clarksburg only a short while, but is the occupant listed on the 1879 Atlas.

Singleton Davis purchased the house and lot in 1889,<sup>7</sup> and Jane Davis sold it three years later to John H. Wims. It was during the Davis or Wims ownership that the house was expanded and the main portion (facing the main road) was constructed. John H. Wims served as the mail carrier of the star route from Clarksburg to Boyds, driving a two-horse team.

The house has remained in the Wims family since 1892; it was the home of Delaware and Emily Wims, and now of their son Melvin Wims and his wife Frances.

## FOOTNOTES:

1. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., R/102 (March 8, 1814).
2. Ibid., BS 4/134 (November 16, 1830), BS 7/61 (February 3, 1835).
3. Ibid., JGH 9/102 (February 23, 1863).
4. Ibid., EBP 1/496 (February 10, 1865).
5. Ibid., EBP 3/396 (January 8, 1867).
6. Ibid., EBP 8/375 (May 30, 1871).
7. Ibid., JA 15/152 & 153 (August 30, 1889).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Montgomery County Land and Assessment Records.  
 Interview, Melvin Wims, October 1979.  
 Boyd, T.H.S., History of Montgomery County, Md. 1879.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 16,500 Sq. Ft.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Kevin J. Parker

George McDaniel

Arch. Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

October 1979

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
 (301) 267-1438

## NOTICES.

and  
the  
per an. dealer in

*Darby.*  
Mer. --  
Buckwheat Flour,  
Kinds & Lumber.

ROW,  
and Fancy Goods, Dry  
ware, Hats, Shoes, etc

**STOWN P.O.**

it to an Inch.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**J. H. Gibson.**  
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,  
Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Druggs,  
and Medicines, &c. &c.

*Luther G. King,  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Pure Rye  
and Common Whiskey.  
Near Clarksbury*

*C. Tho S. Anderson*

Lee Wilson.  
F.C. Worthington, M.D.  
apt. OFFICE

John Baker  
Hos of  
Hilton & Kemp  
OWING

Store ☒ ☐  
J.H. Gibson  
M:13-10-2 Res. ☐  
M:13-10-7 ☐  
Elizabeth Powers

Mary Waters ☐  
M: 13-105 ☐

Lee Wilson  
H:17-10-6

To Bay's Sta. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mary Miles \_\_\_\_\_

Geo. W. Hilton <sup>Mrs.</sup>

Elizabeth Gould

[illegible]

100

1

www.ck12.org

1000

Geo. W. Hitten To

CLARKSBURGH P.O.

Scale 250 feet to an Inch.

NY 100-10

# BENTON

*Scale*

M: 13-10-9  
Columbus Woodward House

660

M: 13-10  
↓

659

M: 13-10-8  
M: 13-10-10

BM

658

Clarksburg

M: 13-10-2  
M: 13-10-7  
M: 13-10-5  
M: 13-10-6

M: 13-10-4  
M: 13-10-3

M: 13-10-9

M: 13-10-11

M: 13-52

Clarksburg  
Sch

GERMANTOWN  
QUAD, 1953

M: 13-10-9

~~M: 13-50~~

John Henry Wims House  
Clarksburg  
Private

c. 1885

This stylish, two story frame house was built in the late 19th century as the home of a Black landowning family. Like many other houses of families of the rural middle class, its facade consisted of three bays, arranged in bilateral symmetry. In plan, it originally contained two rooms down and two up, but in the early 20th century, a two story ell was attached to the rear length. The house was accented with several decorative fixtures of the period, such as a mantle supported by brackets with pendants in the parlor.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

13-10-9  
M: ~~13-50~~  
Magi #

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC John Henry Wims House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER North side of Route 355

CITY, TOWN

Clarksburg

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

☐ DISTRICT  
☐ BUILDING(S)  
☒ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS  
☒ ACCESSIBLE  
☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

**PRESENT USE**

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME John Henry Wims, c/o Melvin Wims

Telephone #: Not listed

STREET & NUMBER

Frederick Road

CITY, TOWN

Clarksburg

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds

Liber #: J.A. 34/409 and  
Folio #: EBP 35/172

STREET & NUMBER

Montgomery County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

M:13-10-9

**CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT  
☒ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

**CHECK ONE**

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

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This two story frame house stands on the north side of Route 355 in Clarksburg. It was built close to the road. Around the house is a privy hedge and directly in front of it are several large shade trees. The house consists of two sections, a principal block of two stories and another block attached to the rear of the house of one and a half stories.

The principal block is almost identical in plan to that of the Arthur Gibson house. It contains a facade of 3 bays displaying bilateral symmetry. The windows, doors, and corners of the house are accented with plain trim boards similar to those on the Gibson house. The entire facade is sheltered by a shed porch with turned posts and scrollwork brackets. An earlier photograph of the house shows that the porch was open, though today it has been screened. A picket fence surrounded the house. The eaves of the house are boxed. Inside each gable end ascends a stove flue. The frame is covered with weatherboards. The roof is covered with galvanized tin.

The section on the back, which was added in the early 1900's, contains three bays, a door centrally located, flanked by two windows on each side. It contained one room down, which was the kitchen, and another room upstairs which was an additional bedroom. The windows in this section contain double hung sashes with 6 over 6 panes, whereas those in the front section contain double hung sashes with 2 over 2 panes.

The interior of the original section consisted of two rooms down and two up. A central stairway separated the two rooms. The room to the west was the kitchen originally, and the east room the dining and living room, according to the present owner and occupant, Melvin Wims. In the more formal living room, the brick stove flue is framed in, and a small decorative mantle supported by large brackets with pendants was installed. It is significant that even though the mantle had no practical function without the fireplace, its presence continued for aesthetic concerns. The living room and the former kitchen -- which is now a sitting room -- contain some of the family pieces of furniture of the late 1800's and early 1900's. In the kitchen in the rear ell, there is a large, old wood burning stove with accompanying wood box and utensils for tending the stove. As part of this survey, these artifacts were photographed.

None of the outbuildings around or behind the house remain. There was a garden behind the house but no evidence of that remains. Instead, the clear land is grown up in meadow and scrub.

Though the house today is not well maintained, its structural and decorative features show that it was once a handsome home in earlier years.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

M:13-10-9

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

*Black History*

SPECIFIC DATES

*c. 1885*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to the deed, EBP 35/172, this tract was purchased by John Henry Wims from Mary M. Dodds in 1885. This is contemporary to the purchase of the property not far from here by the Negro landowner, Lloyd Gibbs. Thus, several Black families were buying property in Clarksburg in the 1880s. The house was probably built at the time of purchase in 1885, as evidenced by the design, construction, and decorative features of the houses. It is unique in that many of the artifacts of the turn of the 20th century that were present in the homes of more successful Black families are still in this house. Also, some of the decorative fixtures such as the mantle and old photographs remain. See the photographs.

According to the present owner, he was born in the early 1900s in a log house that stood west of the house. It has since been torn down.

It is possible that the log house was the first built, and that this frame house was built later, possibly in the late 1880s. This frame house is definitely 19th century, since Wims says that it was built before his birth.

Miss Ethel Foreman, community historian for Clarksburg for this survey, recalls the following history of this homestead:

"John Henry Wims was the brother of Benjamin Wims. For many years another (log) house stood between the present home and the post office, and that was the home of Frederick Wims, son of John H. Wims. John H. Wims once served as mail carrier of the Star Route from Clarksburg to Boyds. He drove a 2 horse team.

The home is now occupied by a grandson of John H. Wims and his wife, Melvin and Frances Wims. He is the youngest son of Delaware and Emily Wims, who resided at this home. Delaware Wims lived there until his death in 1951. Emily Wims died in a nursing home in Washington, D.C., January, 1978. This is one of the original homes of Clarksburg."

As part of this survey, some of the family photographs of the Wims family were copied since they were an important family in the history of Clarksburg. John Henry Wims was photographed standing outside the house by a picket fence with two horses, probably those he used on his mail route. The photograph of Delaware Wims seated in a chair was copied, as was the one of Melvin Wims during childhood, dressed in the fancy finery of the period and standing in a chair that still remains on the front porch of the house. The photograph of Emily Wims, wife of J.H. Wims, was copied too.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY (continued on Attachment Sheet A)

M:13-10-9

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Land records, Montgomery county Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland.
2. Oral interviews with Ethel Foreman and Melvin Wims and written recollections of Ethel Foreman, Clarksburg, Md., December and January, 1979.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

George W. McDaniel, Surveyor; Karen Sewell, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

Jan. 79

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: ~~Maryland Historical Trust~~  
~~The Shaw House, 21 State Circle~~  
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~  
~~(301) 267-1438~~

SUGARLOAF REGIONAL TRAILS  
Box 87, Stronghold  
Dickerson, Md. 20753  
(301) 926-4510

Attachment Sheet A  
John Henry Wims House

The photograph of the wife of John Henry Wims was copied, where it hung on the wall in the living room. Furthermore, the family collection of pictures included a post card of the Levi Price's store in Clarksburg with horses and wagons in front of it, taken near the turn of the century. This too was copied. (see 013-10-4)

Since the property has been zoned commerical and since the present owners would like more modern conveniences, the house will probably sold and its artifacts sold too. If possible, efforts should be made to retain some of these things within the fabric of the Wims family or the Black community of Clarksburg.



John Henry Wims' House

on Facade: South length

13-10-9

n. ~~13-10-17~~

Clarksburg, Md.

photo by Joe Davis







John Henry Wiers' House

East Gable End

13-10-9

~~M-13-10-17~~

Clarkshung, Md.

1/79 Joe Davis



John Henry W. Moore House  
13-10-9  
~~M-13-10-19~~

West Gable End

Clarksburg, Md.

1179

Joe Davis



John Henry Wims House

Parlor

13-10-9

M-13-10-17

Clarkburg, Md.

1/79 Joe Davis



John Henry W. m's House

Lide Board of J. A. W. m's

13-10-9

M-13-10-11

Clarksburg, Md.

1179

Joe David







John Henry Widms \* House

Kitchen

13-10-9

M- ~~13-10-17~~

Clarkburg, Mo.

1/79 Joe Davis



Delaware W. mo. song

John Henry W. mo.

13-10-9

~~M-13-10-17~~

Clarkburg, Mo.

1/79 Joe Davis



~~John Henry~~

Emily Wims, wife of John Henry

Wims

13-10-9

~~M-13-10-19~~

Clarksburg, Md.

1/79 Joe Davis

## **APPENDIX B**

### **ARTIFACT INVENTORIES**

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE (18MO742)**

BAG #	UNIT#	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	2005	2005		IA	0-20	1	5.77	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
2	1	2005	2005		IIA		2	17.71	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK		0	0
2	1	2005	2005		IIA		1	2.89	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZED		0	0
2	1	2005	2005		IIA		2	3.09	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED BLUE UNDERGLAZE		1775	1840
2	1	2005	2005		IIA		1	0.51	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		3	2.1	PEARLWARE	BANDED		1795	1815
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		1	0.47	PEARLWARE	EDGED	COBALT GLAZE	1785	1840
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		1	0.35	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		1	3.9	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED BLUE UNDERGLAZE		1775	1840
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		1	0.35	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	OR POSSIBLE CREAMWARE	1820	1890
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		1	5.45	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
3	1	2005	2005		IIB		8	17.42	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
4	1	2005	2005		IID		1	1.22	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED BLUE UNDERGLAZE		1775	1840
4	1	2005	2005		IID		1	0.34	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
5	1	2005	2005		IIE		1	2.04	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
6	1	2005	2005			0-51	1	0.51	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
6	1	2005	2005			0-51	1	0.21	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
7	1	2005	2005		IIF		1	5.61	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	2	21.83	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	17.79	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	21	152	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	5	34	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	BENT	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	5	18	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	22	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	9	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	0.9	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	13.09	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	19	84	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	98	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	HIN, BENT IRON FRAGMENTS, SHEET METAL	0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	2	11.95	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CORRODED TOGETHER	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	2	2.5	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	81.51	INDUSTRIAL METAL	THREADED PIPE	HOLLOW WITH WIRES		
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	0.51	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	WIRE-LIKE, 1" LONG	0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	1.08	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	4.67	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE	LIGHT BLUE TRANSFERPRINT, LEAVES	1830	1900
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	0.53	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	1.21	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	13	34.07	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	2.15	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	ENAMELED, "O"	0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	15.2	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE (18MO742)**

BAG #	UNIT#	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	2.21	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	ENAMELED, RED AND WHITE, " 'S"	0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	3	33.57	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
8	2	0	0		IA	0-44	1	4.65	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	MELTED	0	0
9	3	0	0		IA	0-7	1	4.96	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1805	0
9	3	0	0		IA	0-7	1	11.3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
9	3	0	0		IA	0-7	3	16.67	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
9	3	0	0		IA	0-7	1	3.86	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	2.76	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.58	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.59	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED?	1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.71	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	25	96	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	9	30.72	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	0.88	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	7.67	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	BENT	1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	5	10.4	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	3	11.32	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	6.73	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	10.89	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	15.83	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	18.4	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	BENT	1875	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	4.37	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	BENT	1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	2.53	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	15	91.84	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	8.32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	46.04	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE	CUT	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	53.34	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	BOLT			
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	51.25	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	BASE, "B-6/F/73/0/14-"	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	11	38	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	0.44	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	6	13.32	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	18	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.04	WIRE FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	2	0.48	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.26	PEARLWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE		1795	1840
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.1	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.8	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	EARTHENWARE	DARK GREY BODIED WITH BLACK LUSTROUS GLAZE, EMBOSSED DOTS BELOW	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE (18MO742)**

BAG #	UNI T#	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.23	TABLE GLASSWARE	BURNT OR UNIDENTIFIED	LINEAR DECORATION, ENAMELED?	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	0.49	TABLE GLASSWARE	BURNT OR UNIDENTIFIED	CRAZED WITH WHITE COATING ON ONE SIDE	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	0.65	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS		0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	0.68	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	FLAT CIRCULAR FRONT, LOOP ATTACHEMENT, 0.5" DIAMETER	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	1.08	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	WIRE-LIKE, 1.5" LONG	0	0
10	3	0	0		IB	Jul-81	1	15.28	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN		
11	3	0	0		IB		1	1.3	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
12	5	2008	2009		1A	25-Nov	2	16.75	ARCHITECTURAL STONE	ROOF SLATE		0	0
12	5	2008	2009		1A	25-Nov	3	17.4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
12	5	2008	2009		1A	25-Nov	1	142	METAL HARDWARE	FENCE	POSSIBLE FENCE HOOK/HANGER		
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	1	1.65	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	2	49.59	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZED	MEND, RIM SHERDS	0	0
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	4	12.28	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZED		0	0
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	2	3.76	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	1	0.63	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	1	2.59	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	LIGHT BLUE BANDED	1820	1890
13	5	2008	2009		1A	15-30	1	10.91	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
14	5	2008	2009		2B	30-36	5	7.53	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
14	5	2008	2009		2B	30-36	1	0.85	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
14	5	2008	2009		2B	30-36	1	0.72	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	8.89	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CLINCHED	1805	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	0.82	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	BURNT, COLORLESS	0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	2	4.8	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	4	10	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	1.15	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	3	16.77	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	3	4.94	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE		1820	1900
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	1.57	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	1.95	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	0.43	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	4	35.07	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	0.54	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	YELLOW GLAZED	ONE YELLOW SIDE	0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	0.45	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	2	2.08	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	1.66	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
15	6	2002	2016		1A	25-Nov	1	0.11	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MILK GLASS		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE (18MO742)**

BAG #	UNIT#	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	1	9.14	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	2	7.11	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	1	10.18	CUT COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	4	32	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	1	1.2	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	1	0.49	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	5	15.83	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
16	6	2002	2016		LENS 1	21.5-30	2	2.18	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	2	0.84	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	1.56	PEARLWARE	EMBOSSSED	WITH POSSIBLE MAKERS MARK REMNANT	1800	1820
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	2	1.9	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.34	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.23	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN		1840	1900
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	1.24	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK		1830	1900
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.14	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	6	7.33	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	6.37	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.8	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	BURNT, COLORLESS	0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	2	31.37	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	1.88	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.44	PEARLWARE	EDGED		1785	1840
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	0.77	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	4	20.2	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	2	8.1	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	34.35	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK	BASE SHERD	0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	6.09	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK		0	0
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	4	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	2.47	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	5	4.1	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE		1820	1900
17	6	2002	2016		2A	25-35	1	5.84	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CLINCHED	1805	0
18	6	2002	2016		2B	35-47	1	2.5	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
18	6	2002	2016		2B	35-47	1	0.48	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD SITE (18MO742)**

BAG #	UNIT#	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
18	6	2002	2016		2B	35-47	1	0.62	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
18	6	2002	2016		2B	35-47	1	2.14	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN			
19		0	0		II	17-18	1	3.52	REDWARE	UNGLAZED		0	0
20	7	2000	2050		1A	6.3-23	1	90.58	CERAMIC PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE		0	0
20	7	2000	2050		1A	6.3-23	1	0.48	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
20	7	2000	2050		1A	6.3-23	3	7.2	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	1	4.46	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	TOY MARBLE	GREEN AND WHITE MARBLE, 0.59" DIAMETER	0	0
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	1	0.45	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE		1830	1900
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	1	29.85	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	RECTANGULAR CLUMP OF IRON, 2/87" LONG X 1.02" WIDE	0	0
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	1	1.66	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	3	15.13	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
21	7	2000	2050		1B	23-32	2	6.67	METAL HARDWARE	RING, SMALL		0	0
22	7	2000	2050		3A	46-57	1	0.12	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
28	7	2000	2050	1,2	A1		1	0.75	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLUE		1830	1900
28	7	2000	2050	1,2	A1		1	46.43	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
28	7	2000	2050	1,2	A1		1	6.43	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	COMPLETE, 2.58" LONG	1875	0
28	7	2000	2050	1,2	A1		1	1.7	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
28	7	2000	2050	1,2	A1		1	12.27	HAND-TOOLED LIP BOTTLE	CLEAR		0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		11	118	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN		0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	3.71	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	CLINCHED		
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	21.36	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	8.39	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	"MADE IN US"	0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	10	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	"R", "PATE"	0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	8.28	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN		0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	21.25	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	"OLA", "REGISTERED 12 FL OZS"	0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	13.73	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	"5", BASE FRAGMENT	0	0
29	7	2000	2050	1,2	A2		1	12.23	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN	"CA"	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
31	0	497.1	470				EAST WALL	55	1	92.04	MACHINE-MADE PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE	CLEAR	COMPLETE BOTTLE, EMBOSSED "MCCORMICK & CO. BALTIMORE", 5" TALL	0	0
31	0	497.1	470				EAST WALL	55	1	2.19	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
53	0	505	470			2		17-Aug	2	4.65	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	PIECES MEND	1820	1890
53	0	505	470			2		17-Aug	1	1.88	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
53	0	505	470			2		17-Aug	1	2.84	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
54	0	505	470			3		17-61	1	9.56	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
55	0	505	480			1		0-17	1	0.08	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
56	0	505	485			2		30-Oct	1	2.39	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
57	0	505	465			2		26-May	1	2.9	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, FINE	ERRODED	0	0
57	0	505	465			2		26-May	1	2.96	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
57	0	505	465			2		26-May	1	2.87	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA	0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			3	62	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	44	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	LARGE MAMMAL	0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	105.33	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN, HUMERUS, LARGE MAMMAL		
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	1.16	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	1.84	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	BURNT STONEWARE		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	77.11	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR, RIM SHERD, STRAIGHT SIDED VESSEL		
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	11.43	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	FRAGMENT	0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	40.2	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	"BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP-17-"	0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	29.36	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	30.85	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"TD/1920/NGE/SH"	0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	38.06	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	4.14	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	14	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	66	HAND-FINISHED, BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	32	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	24	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR	SCALLOPED EDGE		
1	1	497.1	470			4D			1	5.09	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN		1840	1900
2	1	497.1	470			4C			7	72	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	15.81	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			4	22	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			4	30.01	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	5.62	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN	"CLI"	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			4	9.31	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	21.6	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	DECAL			
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	38	DOMESTIC BROWN STONWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED		0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	5.33	DOMESTIC GRAY STONWARE	SALT-GLAZED, PLAIN		0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	2.7	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	PIG METAPODIAL	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			6	592	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	30.68	IRON/STEEL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	POSSIBLY, OR HARDWARE RELATED, "D" SHAPE	0	0
2	1	497.1	470			4C			1	1.82	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
4	1	497.1	470			4D			2	18.89	PEARLWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	SAWN	1795	1840
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	12.59	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
4	1	497.1	470			4D			5	92	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
4	1	497.1	470			4D			2	42.67	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	8.77	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING JAR	AQUA		
4	1	497.1	470			4D			2	18.97	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	DECAL, HARD PASTE	EMBOSSSED RIM, MEND	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	60.24	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	RIM		
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	34.78	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY			
4	1	497.1	470			4D			2	28.82	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	4.27	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
4	1	497.1	470			4D			2	82.73	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	BASE SHERDS, TEACUP	1840	1900
4	1	497.1	470			4D			6	67.77	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	12.59	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
4	1	497.1	470			4D			1	7.33	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	BURNT WHITE BODY		0	0
5	1	497.1	470			5A			2	25.12	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	SHOE PART, LEATHER	SHOE HEEL FRAGMENTS, WOODEN PINS/STITCHING	0	0
5	1	497.1	470			5A			5	76	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
5	1	497.1	470			5A			1	0.46	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
5	1	497.1	470			5A			8	68	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	26.51	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY			
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	28.62	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN WITH MANY THIN CUT MARKS		
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			6	67.77	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	4.27	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			2	13.41	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, THIN	0	0
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	28.62	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED			
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	15.65	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	1.93	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	2.15	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			3	68	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	7.8	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
6	1	497.1	470		SOUTH	4D			1	12.59	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	7.62	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	SPIRALED STRIP, 2" LONG	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	3	4	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	18.5	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	COLORLESS	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	7.55	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"C", "ONE"	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	38.62	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MOLDED GLASS		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	36	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	7	36	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	7.43	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	SCREW TOP	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	8.07	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	24.87	METAL HARDWARE	RING, LARGE	COPPER?, 1.5" DIAMETER, INTERIOR	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	13.18	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	POSSIBLE LID RIMS, CURVED	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	11	332	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	AMORPHOUS, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	6	140	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	8.3	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	666	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	3	30.55	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	1	3.94	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY			
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	2	7.85	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	9	96	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
7	1	497.1	470			4B		59-66	5	166	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	3 TO 4 MM THICK	COLORLESS	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	3	58	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"EY/ADOW", "SON", "DAI/REGIS",	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	88	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BASE, "LIQUID/A"	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	2	114	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED	MEND, BASE	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	2.9	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	ANNULAR		0	0



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	6.02	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	3	76	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	6.47	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	78	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	IRON CAN	OVAL BASE WITH ROUNDED SIDES, SLIT IN TOP, 2.5" TALL X 2.75" WIDE		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	6	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	20	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	ALUMINUM CAN			
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	2	22	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	7	30	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	8	110	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	IRON CAN	IRON FRAGMENTS, THIN		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	6	108	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	1.55	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	THIN HANDLE SHERD, CYLINDRICAL	1840	1900
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	96	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS BOTTLE FORM	MILK BOTTLE	"FAIRFAX FARMS DAIRY 1620 FIRST ST NW WASHINGTON DC"		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	12	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	4	108	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	GILDED	MEND, TEACUP, GOLD BAND AROUND RIM		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	8.19	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC	UNIDENTIFIED PORCELAIN	CYLINDRICAL HANDLE SHERD, HOLE THROUGH CENTER FOR METAL HANDLE	0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	51.01	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	3 TO 4 MM THICK		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	2	27.36	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	2.13	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	14.18	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING JAR	COLORLESS		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	170	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS BOTTLE FORM	MILK BOTTLE	LIP, "ERN"		
8	1	497.1	470		NW QUAD	4B		59-66	1	34	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	GILDED	STRAIGHT EDGES, OCTAGONAL? GOLD BAND AROUND RIM		
9	1	497.1	470			3B		34-41	1	3.6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
9	1	497.1	470			3B		34-41	1	3.6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
10	1	497.1	470			3B		34	1	0.83	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
10	1	497.1	470			3B		34	1	3.91	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	"LL MASON"	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	0.47	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	4	94.46	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	5 TO 6 MM THICK	COLORLESS	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	7	42	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	16	196	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	2	23.59	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	2.16	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	"TAR"	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	3	51.13	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	3	14.34	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	14.99	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	LARGE MAMMAL RIB FRAGMENT	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	11.67	TABLE GLASSWARE	AMETHYST			
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	24	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	JAR SCREW TOP, LARGE	FRAGMENT	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	5	78	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"HEVY/DAIRY", "TL/RONC", "MA", "R", "IS	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	2	38.81	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	5	14	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	4	52	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	5	18	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, FLAT	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	7.93	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
11	1	497.1	470			4C		66-69	1	15.55	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	BURNT STONEWARE		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	2.47	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	EMBOSSED, UNIDENTIFIED LETTER/MARK, AQUA	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	2	7.6	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	4	22.82	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	MEND, COMPLETE, "GENUINE BOYD CAP FOR MASON JARS"	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	15.49	HAND-TOOLED LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	7.69	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	2	9.67	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	5	13	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	ALUMINUM CAN			
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	8	284	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	2	78	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CYLINDRICAL, HOLLOW, 1" DIAMETER, 2-3" LONG	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	6	46	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	8	88	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	1.46	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	2	39.03	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	5	66	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	1.46	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	5	54	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	4.13	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	BURNT		
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	2	85.96	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY			
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	15.4	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	ONE SIDE BLACK GLAZED, OTHER SIDE CLEAR SALT GLAZE		
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	8.52	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	ONE SIDE BLACK GLAZED, OTHER SIDE CLEAR SALT GLAZE, BURNT		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	1.85	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE			
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	7	32.41	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
12	1	497.1	470			4A		51-59	1	5.38	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	0.84	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	0.91	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	2	28	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	4	46	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	4.01	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	PYRAMIDAL SHAPED IMPRESSION	0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	1.32	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	PALE OLIVE	0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	50	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT IRON FRAGMENT, PARTIAL "T" SHAPE, 3" LONG X 2.5"	0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	3.64	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	0.17	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN		1840	1900
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	1.9	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	2	17.54	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	RIM SHERD	1820	1890
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	1.94	PEARLWARE	BANDED		1795	1815
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	21.89	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
13	1	497.1	470			3C		41-51	1	0.84	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	5	6.57	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	0.28	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	50	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	ROD-LIKE FRAGMENT, 6" LONG X 0.25" DIAMETER	0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	3	26	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	2	10.61	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	1.15	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	18.15	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	MILK GLASS	0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	4.53	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	2.48	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	"TR/CH"	0	0
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	3.05	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	2.84	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	PINKISH PASTE	1840	1900
14	1	497.1	470			3A		28-34	1	3.95	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	ROLLED RIM	0	0
15	1	497.1	470	1	WEST	A	1		2	66	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	INSULATOR	AQUA		
15	1	497.1	470	1	WEST	A	1		1	86	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT, CURVED EDGE	0	0
15	1	497.1	470	1	WEST	A	1		1	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
16	1	497.1	470			2A		20-28	1	0.03	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	PEACH	VERY THIN		
16	1	497.1	470			2A		20-28	1	4.63	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"SA"	0	0
16	1	497.1	470			2A		20-28	1	6.86	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
16	1	497.1	470			2A		20-28	1	1.36	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	"TUR"	0	0
17	1	497.1	470	1	EAST	A	1		1	0.53	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
17	1	497.1	470	1	EAST	A	1		1	1.58	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS		0	0
17	1	497.1	470	1	EAST	A	1		4	40	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
17	1	497.1	470	1	EAST	A	1		2	6.62	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
17	1	497.1	470	1	EAST	A	1		1	1.15	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	1	45.99	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	26	74	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	16	308	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, FLAT, THIN	0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	7	70	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	1	4	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	1	16	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT, LONG TRIANGLE, 4" LONG X 1" AT WIDEST		
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	1	53.93	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR, CLEAR EXTERIOR		
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	3	8.15	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	3	190	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	7	26	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
18	1	497.1	470			4F		98-99	3	14.35	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"QUART", "TH", "GI"	0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	4	90	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	29	104	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	1	41.72	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID	AQUA	0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	1	4.07	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	1	20	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	0.9" DIAMETER, HOLES WORN THROUGH, QUARTERED WITHIN CIRCLE, WITHIN EACH QUARTER IS A CIRCLE WITH CENTRAL DOT		
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	3	33.03	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	2	4.71	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	SLAG		0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	3	82	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
19	1	497.1	470			5A		99-109	1	1.69	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	0.9" DIAMETER, HOLES WORN THROUGH, QUARTERED WITHIN CIRCLE, WITHIN EACH QUARTER IS A CIRCLE WITH CENTRAL DOT	0	0
20	1	497.1	470			5B		109-116	2	55.59	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
20	1	497.1	470			5B		109-116	1	3.95	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
20	1	497.1	470			5B		109-116	1	0.66	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, PURPLE	WORN/ERODED	1829	1900

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
21	1	497.1	470	2	WEST	A		1 122-132	1	5.28	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
21	1	497.1	470	2	WEST	A		1 122-132	1	4.15	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN	FLAT	0	0
21	1	497.1	470	2	WEST	A		1 122-132	1	5.67	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	WILLOW-PATTERNED	BROWN AND BLACK GLAZE	1825	1900
22	1	497.1	470	2	WEST	A		2 132-141	2	4.66	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
23	1	497.1	470	2	EAST	A		1 121-130	1	7.92	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
23	1	497.1	470	2	EAST	A		1 121-130	1	0.14	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
23	1	497.1	470	2	EAST	A		1 121-130	1	0.84	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	20.72	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	30.66	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	IRON CAN			
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	4.91	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	94.54	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED	STARBURST PATTERN ON BASE	0	0
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	35.09	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	"S/LDER"	0	0
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	9.52	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED		0	0
24	1	497.1	470			4		0	1	3.76	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	1	1014	METAL AUTO, GARAGE, OR MACHINE PART	UNIDENTIFIED PART		0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	5	78	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN, LARGE MAMMAL		
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	1	0.74	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	1	0.55	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	BLUE GLAZED			
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	2	2.42	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	DARK AQUA	0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	1	1.01	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	1	0.88	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	2	2.42	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	4	18	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	2	21.48	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
25	2	526.3	485			1A		9.5-19	6	1.35	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	33.01	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	"U" SHAPED, 2.5" LONG		
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	2.28	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	1.75	ARCHITECTURAL STONE	ROOF SLATE		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	1.02	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	2	9.17	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	7	24	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	7	6	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	1	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	DIPPED		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	2	6.24	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	2.51	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	6	6.38	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	3	5.29	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	3.34	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	1	2.38	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	3	2.33	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
26	2	526.3	485			2A		19-29	2	0.34	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	2	1.72	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	1	33.97	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	SALT-GLAZED, PLAIN		0	0
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	1	4.71	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	TRANSLUCENT PINK, RIBBED	0	0
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	3	5.24	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	1	4.65	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
27	2	526.3	485			2B		29-38	2	18.76	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
28	2	526.3	485			2C		38	1	16.07	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
29	3	506.3	484			1A		19.5	2	5.72	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
29	3	506.3	484			1A		19.5	1	1.42	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
29	3	506.3	484			1A		19.5	1	2.29	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, PURPLE			



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
29	3	506.3	484			1A		19.5	1	1.24	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	3	4.52	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	1.74	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	SPALL	0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	0.82	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, BLACK		1830	1900
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	2.27	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	5	6.75	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	1.87	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	OLIVE GREEN	"T"		
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	10.36	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS		0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	3.85	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	2	2.11	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	1.55	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	4	28.23	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	3.65	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING ELEMENT	BELT OR OTHER BUCKLE	RECTANGULAR WITH ONE ROUNDED EDGE, 3-PRONGED CHAPE, 1.4" LONG X 0.9" WIDE	0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	9.47	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	ALUMINUM	CRUSHED CYLINDER WITH LONG OVAL PERFORATION AT ONE END	0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	4	19.21	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
30	3	506.3	484			2A		31.5	1	4.2	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
32	4	505.8	467			1A			1	7.34	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	PARTIAL BASKET MOLD ON FRAG, AQUA	0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	6	2.82	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	1.03	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	9.88	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	YELLOW/GREEN LEAD GLAZE		
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	1.47	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	POSS. TORTOISE SHELL OR CLOUDED		
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	8.71	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	5	26.47	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	15.72	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	2	0.37	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR	CLEAR		
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	2	1.6	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE	BLUE AND WHITE DESIGN, FLORAL	1820	1900
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	0.94	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN, WINE		0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	0.12	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	5	3.74	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	7	2.81	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	3	5.67	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	1	5.33	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	PARTIAL BASE	1840	1900
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	4	6.21	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
33	4	505.8	467			2A		17-26	5	3.14	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			2	13.41	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	BASE FRAGMENTS	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.81	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSSED. "C" OR "O"	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			2	2.06	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			18	9.65	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.57	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK	BOTH SIDES	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			20	9.42	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.42	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	4.47	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK	ONE SIDE	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	11.61	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	SLIGHT GREEN GLAZE OR DECORATION		
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	2.35	CREAMWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	FLORAL MOTIF, BLACK OR BROWN TRANSFER PRINT	1770	1815
34	4	505.8	467			2B			3	3.79	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
34	4	505.8	467			2B			17	20.28	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	1.41	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	YELLOW GLAZED	BANANA YELLOW	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.28	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	BLUE BAND AROUND RIM	1825	1865
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	1.67	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIABLE	GRAY BODY, POSS. BURNED OR MELTED	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.38	PEARLWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	BANANA YELLOW AND BROWN, FAINT DIAGONAL STRIATIONS	1795	1840
34	4	505.8	467			2B			2	1.47	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	1.66	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	STRIATIONS	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			3	0.78	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
34	4	505.8	467			2B			3	2.34	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE		1820	1900
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	0.28	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, POLYCHROME	SMALL YELLOW PAINT INCLUSION	1830	1875
34	4	505.8	467			2B			4	23.12	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
34	4	505.8	467			2B			9	8.67	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			4	121.83	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	10.91	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	CLENCHED	1805	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	8.3	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			3	27.67	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	3.07	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING ELEMENT	RIVET	FLAT AND ROUND COPPER CASE ON TOP OF IRON OR ORGANIC BASE, POSS. STUD OR RIVET		
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	2.86	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	PURPLE GLASS FRAGMENT, DOTTED ELEMENT ON PORTION	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	37.16	TABLE GLASSWARE	STEM, MOLDED	CLEAR, DIAMOND DIAPERING PATTERN, STRIATIONS, STEMMED	0	0
34	4	505.8	467			2B			1	2.12	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	MELTED?	0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	1	1.31	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	BEVELLED EDGE, LIGHT AQUA	0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	7	10.25	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	10	8.37	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	2	3.59	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	1	1.22	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE		1820	1900
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	1	0.37	PEARLWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	HAND-PAINTED, BLUE AND GREEN	1795	1840
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	2	36	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	1	5.44	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	1	0.78	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
35	4	505.8	467			3A		50	5	5.29	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	16.67	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CLENCHED	1805	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	4.94	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	ERRODED	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
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FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	4.68	EARLY REFINED EARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD		1745	1818
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	2	0.33	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	4	4.03	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	3	4.56	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	4	2.75	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	0.83	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	POSS. GREEN EDGE DECORATED, SLIGHT FRAGMENT	1825	1865
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	4.14	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
36	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	50	1	2.94	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	2	4.28	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	3	2.24	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	4	4.31	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	5.65	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	1.95	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	SMALL PATCH OF GREEN	1780	1840
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	0.51	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	2.43	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	2.69	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	1.18	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	2	1.74	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
37	4	505.8	467			4A		54	1	5.64	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
38	4	505.8	467				SOUTH WALL CLEAN UP	76	1	0.22	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	2	2.51	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	1	0.15	IRON/STEEL CONSTRUCTION TOOL	SAW	FRAGMENT OF LIGHT BULB GLASS OR GLASS FUSE ENCLOSURE	0	0
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	1	4.98	METAL HARDWARE	LIGHT BULB COMPONENT	ELECTRICAL CONTACT/BASE		
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	1	5.02	METAL HARDWARE	LIGHT BULB COMPONENT	SCREW CAP BASE		
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	1	11.83	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	CORRODED	0	0
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	2	1.54	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	4	3.93	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	TO 1 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
39	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	4	B	17-24	1	2.63	METAL HARDWARE	LIGHT BULB COMPONENT	GLASS FUSE ENCLOSURE WITH CONNECTING WIRES		
40	4	505.8	467	3	WEST	4	B		1	2.67	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
41	4	505.8	467	3	EAST	C		1 50-52	1	3.06	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
42	4	505.8	467	3	WEST	C		1 40-52	3	3.7	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
43	4	505.8	467	3		D		1 55-60	1	0.43	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
44	5	497.5	471			1A		19	1	2.68	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
45	5	497.5	471			2A		19-25	1	7.58	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		1889	0
45	5	497.5	471			2A		19-25	1	1.38	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	MUTED GREEN GLAZE ON ONE SIDE, WHITE ON THE OTHER	1780	1840
46	5	497.5	471			3A		25	1	23.03	SCREW-TOP JAR FRAGMENT	AQUA	PARTIAL SCREW-TOP JAR LIP, AA4GGQUA		
46	5	497.5	471			3A		25	1	7.95	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, PURPLE	FLORAL MOTIF	1829	1900
46	5	497.5	471			3A		25	1	28.76	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	COMPLETE MILK GLASS LID LINER, EMBOSSED "BOYDS GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED 4 CAP", MENDS WITH ASSOCIATED METAL CANNING LID FRAGMENT	0	0
46	5	497.5	471			3A		25	1	6.4	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	METAL LID	METAL CANNING LID FRAGMENT, MENDS WITH MILK GLASS LID LINER		
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	17.09	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CLENCHED	1805	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	310	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, ROD-LIKE WITH CURVED HANDLE-LIKE END, METAL OR STONE ATTACHED TO CORROSION, 6" LONG	0	0
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	102	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, ROD-LIKE, STONE OR METAL FRAGMENTS ATTACHED TO CORROSION, 5" LONG	0	0
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	76	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, ROD-LIKE, 8.5" LONG	0	0
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	51.27	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, ROD-LIKE, 4" LONG	0	0
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	150	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	5.5" LONG, INCOMPLETE BUTCHERED LARGE MAMMAL BONE, POSS.		
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	4.18	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	2	31.53	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
47	5	497.5	471			3B		45-52	1	98	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, ROD-LIKE, 11" LONG	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	11.61	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	3.94	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	HANDLE FRAG	1840	1900
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	28.07	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED, SUN/STARBURST PATTERNED	AMETHYST, BASE WITH STARBURST PATTERN ON BOTTOM		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	14.74	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	VISIBLE SEAM WHERE LIP MEETS BODY, POSS. JAR OR BOTTLE	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	35.05	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BUFF/GRAY PASTE, SALT-GLAZED, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	21.15	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BUFF/GRAY PASTE, SALT-GLAZED, MATTEISH BROWN/BLACK INTERIOR		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	25.42	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	COMPLETE MILK GLASS LID LINER, MENDS WITH ASSOCIATED METAL CANNING LID	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	3	11.45	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	6.52	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	RIM SHERD, POSS. BURNED OR	1820	1890
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	112.15	METAL HARDWARE	NUT	LARGE HEXAGONAL IRON NUT, 2"	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	15.97	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BUFF/GRAY PASTE, SALT-GLAZED, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	3	15.44	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	CORRODED	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	5	47.35	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, RECTANGULAR IRON FRAGMENTS, CORRODED	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	2	31.31	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	MENDS TO MAKE COMPLETE LIP/NECK, VISIBLE SEAMS WHERE LIP AND NECK MEET	1889	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	210	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	HEAVILY CORRODED IRON MASS, T-SHAPED, METAL OR STONE ATTACHED TO CORROSION, 3" LONG	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	486	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	LARGE, FLAT, HEAVILY CORRODED IRON MASS, SQUARE-SHAPED, 5" LONG, METAL OR STONE FRAG ATTACHED TO CORROSION	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	47.89	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THINK, CURVED, FLAT CORRODED IRON, 3" LONG	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	12.61	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	9.18	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT-GLAZED	BUFF BODY, GRAY SALT-GLAZED	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	7.05	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	METAL LID	METAL CANNING LID FRAG, MENDS WITH ASSOCIATED MILK GLASS LID LINER		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	8.15	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	DARK AQUA	CURVED, POSS. JAR OR BOTTLE FRAG, VISIBLE MARKS		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	4.14	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	20.69	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	RIM SHERD		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	8	26.52	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	2	3.89	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT AQUA			
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	52.21	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	RIM SHERD, GRAY/BUFF PASTE, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BLACK GLAZED		
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	5.63	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	20.45	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	SLIGHTLY SCALLOPED OR CURVED RIM	1840	1900
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	6.34	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	VISIBLE SEAM BETWEEN PANNELS, AQUA	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	5.69	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	36.13	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSSED, "RUMFORD", BAKING POWDER BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	2.79	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	2	14.65	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	14.74	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	10.47	IRONSTONE	DECAL	ERRODED FLORAL DECAL, SLIGHT REMNANT OF GILDED ELEMENT	1902	1986
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	3.6	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	POSS. BURNED	1840	1900
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	2	11.32	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	4	54.99	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
48	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	2	29.6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
49	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	0.95	PORCELAIN CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	COMPLETE BUTTON, 4-HOLES, WHITE, 14MM DIAMETER	1850	0
49	5	497.5	471			4A		52-63	1	3.28	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	4/64TH IN. DECORATED BALL CLAY	DECORATED WITH STRIATIONS AND DOTS, PATTERN	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	7.67	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	BASKET WEAVE PATTERN	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	8	48.14	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	2	14.85	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	3	65.28	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	PIECES MEND TO MAKE SEMI-COMPLETE BASE, DARK AMETHYST ALMOST PURPLE	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	7.38	HAND-FINISHED LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	12.91	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	2	63.51	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	BASE AND BODY SHERDS	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	5	65.97	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	2	4.37	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	14.44	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GRAY SALT-GLAZED		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	308	DOMESTIC METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PART	COPPER OR BRASS, POSS. FURNITURE RELATED, POSS. BEDPOST OR CURTAIN ROD PART, CYLINDRICAL, KNOB-TOP	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	15.55	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	THICK BODIED, BUFF/TAN PASTE, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	14.1	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSSED, "LL", POSS. "BALL BLUE" GLASS BALL MASON JAR	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	33.73	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	THICK BODIED, BUFF/GRAY PASTE, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	10.52	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	43.82	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZED	RED AND GRAY PASTE, GREEN GLAZE	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	2	40.73	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	GRAY BODY, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, INTERIOR BLACK GLAZED		
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	4.02	EARLY PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	10.34	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	4.67	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	RIM SHERD	1820	1890
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	3	13.4	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	11.61	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	3.4	MISCELLANEOUS FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE LEATHER	CURLED, LEATHER FRAGMENT	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	33.68	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	ROUND, FLAT-BOTTOMED, CIRCULAR PIECE OF IORN, KNOB-LIKE, 1.5"	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	72	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED IRON, LONG AND THINK, WIRE/ROD-LIKE, 8"	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	8.79	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	3	14.43	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	FRAGMENTS	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	26.2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	POSS. TUMBLER FRAG, PACKERS TUMBER?, MELTED?	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	11.99	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	POSS.TUMBLER FRAG, PACKERS TUMBLER?	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	2.32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT AQUA			
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	14.32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	2	3.15	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
50	5	497.5	471			4B		64-74	1	4.53	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	BASE SHERD	1820	1890
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	3.55	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	4	29.56	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	55.89	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BASE SHERD	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	2	22.17	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	DARKER SHADE OF AMETHYST, ALMOST PURPLE	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	17.1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	BASE, POSS. EMBOSSED ON	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	2	19.4	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED WITH STRIATIONS	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	57.1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	THICK	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	2.98	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED FRAGMENT	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	4	9.32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT AQUA			
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	5	15.94	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	2.27	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	4.71	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	11.71	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSED, "ASON", POSS. MASON JAR FRAG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	34.04	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSED, "6"	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	20.6	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	VISIBLE SEAM, LIP FRAG WITH ROBUST LIP FINISHING SEAM, SNAP CASE FINISH?	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	7.9	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	BLOWN-IN-MOLD, EMBOSSED, "80", "ORKL"	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	73.72	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	1.98	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	RIM, SCALLOPED/WAVY, HEAVILY ERRODED, BLUE DECORATION	1820	1890
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	66.91	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CYLINDRICAL, TUBE-LIKE, LONG IRON PIECE, 8" LONG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	1.7	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	HEAVILY ERRODED	1820	1890
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	1.63	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	PARTIAL MAKERS MARK IN BLACK, "ENGLA", ENGLAND	1840	1900
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	8.35	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THINK, CURVED, WIRE-LIKE, POSS. HEAVILY CORRODED NAIL, 2.5" LONG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	6	95.17	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	CORRODED	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	11.99	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED IRON, WIRE-LIKE, POSS. CORRODED NAIL DUE TO SHAPE, 5.5" LONG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	54.58	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED IRON MASS, SLIGHTLY CURVED WITH	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	76.93	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED IRON MASS, AMORPHOUS, NAIL ATTACHED TO CORROSION	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	5.65	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED, CYLINDRICAL IRON, TUBE-LIKE 1.5" LONG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	3	16.03	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	SMALL, ROUND, CLUMPS OF CORRODED IRON	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	12	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	LONG, THIN, WIRE-LIKE, 8" LONG	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	3	366	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	2	72.92	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	THICK-BODIED BASE AND BODY SHERD, GRAY/BUFF PASTE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR, CLEAR SALT-GLAZED		
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	2	27.45	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	1.14	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	6.41	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	5	58.53	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	22.21	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED	BASE SHERD		
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	90.91	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	THICK-BODIED RIM SHERD, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	3.47	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	6	11.43	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	3	11.29	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	11.26	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	MELTED?, AMBER	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	27.71	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	COMPLETE, EMBOSSED "5"	0	0
51	5	497.5	471			4C		74-83	1	6.99	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	NON-HUMAN TOOTH/TEETH	SIGNS OF WEAR	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	93.74	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	SALT-GLAZED, BLUE DECORATED	RIM SHERD, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, GRAY/BUFF PASTE, BLACK GLAZE INTERIOR, FRAGMENTS OF COLBALT DECORATION	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	20.42	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED			
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	2	2.68	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	68.8	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BUFF PASTE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	262	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	SALT-GLAZED, PLAIN	THICK, LARGE, BASE SHERD, GRAY BODY WITH CLEAR SALT-GLAZE	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	2.14	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	UNGLAZED	HEAVILY ERRODED, MISSING GLAZE		
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	4.41	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	2	50.84	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE	RIM SHERDS MEND, SLIGHTLY WAVED EDGE	1840	1900
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	15.77	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK	BASE SHERD	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	210	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THICK, CYLINDRICAL, HEAVILY CORRODED IRON, 6" LONG	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	9.26	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	34.96	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	3	170	REDWARE	UNGLAZED	MEND, MAKES HALF OF VESSEL	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	18.1	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	11.97	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	4" LONG	1875	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	6.79	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED, VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	1.39	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED, MILK GLASS	MILK LID LINER FRAGMENTS, EMBOSSED "PA"		
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	3	12.27	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	3.51	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	136	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BASE, EMBOSSED, "BB48" ON SIDE, LARGE "W" ON BOTTOM, PONTIL SCAR, POSS MILK BOTTLE	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	8.02	SCREW-TOP JAR FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA, PARTIAL JAR LID		
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	4.67	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED, "ASH", "M TO"	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	5.46	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED, "WAR"	0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	9.09	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	LIGHT GREEN		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	2	5.1	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	4	16.66	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
52	5	497.5	471			4D		83-87	1	32.39	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	164	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, THINK, CURVED RECTANGULAR CORRODED IRON, WIRE-LIKE MATERIAL/WOOD/AND GLASS JAR FRAGMENT ATTACHED TO CORROSION, 5" LONG	0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		8	59.71	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	57.1	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BASE FRAG, EMBOSSED ON BOTTOM	0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	37.98	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	12.69	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED, "EGLIST"	0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	9.67	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	PANNELED FLORAL DESIGN	0	0
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	2.92	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED, MILK GLASS	FRAG, EMBOSSED, "CAP"		
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	6.15	TABLE GLASSWARE	PRESSED, MILK GLASS	WARPED OR MELTED FRAGMENT		
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	27.92	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	UNGLAZED	BASE SHERD WITHOUT GLAZE, RIDGING ON BACK		
58	5	497.5	471			4	CLEAN UP		1	2.47	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	BLUE EMBOSSED EDGE	1825	1865
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	14.22	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	POSS. DAIRY BOTTLE LIP FRAGMENT	1889	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	3.75	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "R"	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	9.31	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	SLIGHTLY CURVED THINK PIECE OF IRON	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	2	12.99	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	51.25	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	BASE FRAGMENT	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	6.06	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "CHAS"	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	2.57	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED "OA"	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	2.54	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED "CK"	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	4	25.39	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED FRAGMENTS	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	47.67	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED "RT"	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	2.2	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MILK GLASS	CURVED, RAISED SQUARE ELEMENT	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	7.87	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	VISIBLE SEAM LINE	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	3	12.08	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	19.63	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	6.17	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	VISIBLE SEAM LINE	0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	18	102	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
59	5	497.5	471			5A		87-95.5	1	14.54	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED "E QUA", "QUID"	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	7.75	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED "CHE"	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	2	3	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSSED FRAGMENTS	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	3	8.7	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	3	13.59	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	VISIBLE SEAM LINE	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	2	3.49	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	14.75	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	14	22.91	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	12.69	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	ERRODED, POSS. VERTIBRAE	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	0.37	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BEVELLED/CURVED EDGE	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	2	10.13	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CORRODED AMORPHOUS IRON	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	11.61	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	9.36	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	BLACK GLAZED, GRAY BODY	BUFF/GRAY PASTE, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR		
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	7.04	DOMESTIC GRAY STONEWARE	SALT-GLAZED, PLAIN	GRAY BODY, CLEAR SALT-GLAZE	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	0.4	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	4	28.76	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	DECAL	4 PIECES MEND, WORN FLORAL DECAL, WORN GILT AROUND RIM		
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	16.17	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	2	84.24	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	POSS. BLOWN-IN-MOLD, POSS. DAIRY BOTTLE	1889	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	1	23	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	VISIBLE SEAM, EMBOSSED "QUA"	0	0
60	5	497.5	471			5B		95.5-102.5	8	81.92	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		98-99.5	1	4.88	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "RY"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		98-99.5	1	113.01	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	BASE, EMBOSSED "WAS" AND "29" ON BOTTOM WITH PONTIL OR EJECTION SCAR, "TLE IS NEVER" AROUND SIDE OF BASE WITH OTHER UNIDENTIFIABLE EMBOSHING, POSS. MILK BOTTLE BASE FRAG	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF THE SIBLEY SITE (18MO754)**

FS#	TEST UNIT	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	BISECT	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	2	12.48	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	PIECES MEND, EMBOSSED "SOL", "DAIRY", DAIRY BOTTLE FRAGMENTS	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	20.38	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "ANIT"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	14.32	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "E"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	2	9.34	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED FRAGMENTS	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	4.22	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "C"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	3	11.16	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED FRAGMENTS	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	25.38	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	EMBOSSED "ON"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	41.96	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	POSS. DAIRY BOTTLE FRAG, VISIBLE SEAM, EMBOSSED "ARY"	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	0	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	YELLOW	VERY TINY FRAGMENT OF YELLOW GLASS		
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	1	8.3	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	VISIBLE SEAM	0	0
61	5	497.5	471	4		A		1 98-99.5	32	52	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	1.85	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	11	72	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	0.64	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	POSSIBLE BUTTON HEAD, NO ATTACHMENT	0	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	12.49	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	3	16.01	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	4	16.71	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	7.07	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	MICACEOUS/SPARKLY FLECKS MIXED IN		
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	0.34	ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIED			
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	1.61	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	1	9.57	STONE	SLATE	HEATED?		
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	3	28	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
1	1	505	435.3		1A		22-33	2	12.39	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	BENT	1875	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	94.82	METAL STABLE ELEMENT	HORSESHOE		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	0.8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	0.8	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	9.88	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			4	5.83	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			3	8.48	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			2	0.59	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	6.24	ARCHITECTURAL STONE	ROOF SLATE		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	1.73	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	5.11	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1875	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			9	4.01	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	8.59	MORTAR	LIME	WITH BRICK	0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			2	6.2	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	2.71	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
2	1	505	435.3		2A			1	9.88	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
3	1	505	435.3		2B			1	5.11	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1875	0
3	1	505	435.3		2B			3	8.48	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
3	1	505	435.3		2B			2	0.59	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
3	1	505	435.3		2B			1	94.82	METAL STABLE ELEMENT	HORSESHOE		0	0
3	1	505	435.3		2B			4	5.83	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	59.06	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	6.79	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	0.37	IRON/STEEL CLOTHING ELEMENT	GROMMET OR EYELET		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	4	13.43	METAL HARDWARE	CLIP	WHITE METAL, OVAL LOOP WITH PINCERS AT END, 0.5" LONG	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	9.34	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC METAL	UNIDENTIFIED	FLAT, THIN IRON, PUNCTURED IN TRIANGLE SHAPE, CURVED EDGE		
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	6.79	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	ROLLED IRON TUBE, 0.25" DIAMETER, 3" LONG	0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	5	3.35	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, FLAT, THIN	0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	9	47.48	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	7	22.97	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	3	2.4	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	2	2.29	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	BRIGHT GREEN	0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	1.28	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	0.16	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	1.06	MORTAR	WINDOW CAULK			
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	66	STONE	SLATE			
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	30.86	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	7.44	MORTAR	LIME	WITH SMOOTH WHITE COAT	0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	16	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	3	26	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	PATINATED, MELTED	0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	8	144	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT		0	0
4	1	505	435.3		2D		63.5-69	1	1.38	METAL HARDWARE	FENCING STAPLE			
5	1	505	435.3		3A			1	6.15	20TH CENTURY REFINED EARTHENWARE	GILT OR SILVER EDGED	CROSS-HATCHED PATTERN	0	0
5	1	505	435.3		3A			1	17.51	20TH CENTURY REFINED EARTHENWARE	GILT OR SILVER EDGED	CROSS-HATCHED PATTERN	0	0
5	1	505	435.3		3A			7	268	PORCELAINOUS STONEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINT, POLYCHROME	"MARRIOT CORP WASHINGTON DC", "TRENTWOOD" PATTERN, SCALLOPED EDGE DISH, 6.5" DIAMETER, PARTIALLY BURNT MEND		
5	1	505	435.3		3A			1	8.13	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	SHALLOW DISH, SMALL DIAMETER-CHILDS TOY?	1820	1890
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	0.53	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	0.30" DIAMETER, 4-HOLE	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.3	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN	IRON STAINED, SMALL RIM	1820	1890
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	1	WHITE METAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	0.5" DIAMETER, POSSIBLE BUTTON HEAD, NO ATTACHMENT	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	4.45	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	4-HOLE, 0.5" DIAMETER, CORRODED TO "U" SHAPED IRON OBJECT (1.5") AND COLORLESS GLASS FRAGMENT	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	0.28	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, BONE	0.30" DIAMETER, 2-HOLE	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	3.38	FLORAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	WOODEN BUTTON	2-HOLE, 1.25" DIAMETER	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	7.82	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	HAND SHERD, WHITE INCLUSIONS IN PASTE	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			2	0.58	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	0.50" DIAMETER, 4-HOLE	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			3	2.37	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	TWO HOLE, 0.5" DIAMETER	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	38.47	MISCELLANEOUS FAUNAL MATERIAL	SNAIL SHELL	MARINE SNAIL, CONICAL	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	1.41	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	STIRRER	COLORLESS, BULBOUS END, 2.5" LONG		
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	36.03	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS BOTTLE FORM	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE OR JAR	SMALL CYLINDRICAL SCREW/TOP BOTTLE, 0.9" DIAMETER, 3.9" TALL, MACHINE MADE	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			2	16.07	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			1	0.67	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC	POP TOP			
6	1	505	435.3		3A			3	30	FLORAL ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIED	BLACKENED PAPER/THIN WOOD WITH REDDISH MORTAR/PLASTER ON REVERSE		
6	1	505	435.3		3A			32	9.12	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	FRAGMENTS	0	0
6	1	505	435.3		3A			2	0.46	FAUNAL CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON, SHELL	0.30" DIAMETER, 2-HOLE	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			5	10.08	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	7.75	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	INDETERMINATE	MELTED?, HEAVY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	13.31	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	SCREW TOP, LIP FRAGMENT	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	20.48	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	STOPPER	1.5" DIAMTER, DISC SHAPED		
7	1	505	435.3		3A			7	0.98	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	10.58	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			31	116	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	12.01	DOMESTIC METAL HARDWARE	TRUNK HARDWARE	POSSIBLE TRUNK BRACKET/HARDWARE		
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.83	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	ALUMINUM	MELTED? AMORPHOUS	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			8	100	MORTAR	SHELL	WITH WHITE/GREY COATING	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	6.14	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1875	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	3.22	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC	SARDINE KEY			
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.39	METAL HARDWARE	EYEBOLT		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	17.55	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	1.77	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	CIRCULAR, DISC SHAPED WITH CONVEX SIDES, 0.5" DIAMETER, HOLLOW INTERIOR	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	102.09	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	LEAD	CYLINDRICAL, 2" LONG, 0.5" DIAMETER	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			14	11.81	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	DISCOLORED? SLIGHTLY BROWNISH	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.23	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	GREEN ENAMELING, "OZ"	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	4.01	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT STRIPS, 0.5" WIDE, 2.5" LONG, MEND	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	50.61	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	1.02	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC	METAL LID			
7	1	505	435.3		3A			3	196	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	MEND, SCREW TOP	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			16	14	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	92.55	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	DISH LID WITH NOB, MEND	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			11	263	MORTAR	SHELL	REDDENED	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	49.66	DOMESTIC METAL HARDWARE	CASTOR		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.89	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			3	104	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA, MELTED	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			7	51.9	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			17	35.35	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA, CRAZED	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			6	140.51	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			9	30	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			6	102	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING JAR			
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	66	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED	MEND	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			24	174	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	10.15	UNIDENTIFIED DOMESTIC GLASS	FLAT GLASS	YELLOW BACKING	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	2.93	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	CLAM		0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	5.95	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	BURNT			
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	29.22	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	BANDED DESIGN			
7	1	505	435.3		3A			1	90	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	ALUMINUM	DOMED LID-LIKE OBJECT, 6" DIAMETER	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			3	166	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	ALUMINUM	MELTED AMORPHOUS GLOBS, WIRE NAILS ATTACHED	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			8	324	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, THIN FRAGMENTS	0	0
7	1	505	435.3		3A			2	38.91	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	THIN, FLAT STRIP WITH DOUBLE FORKED END, 5" LONG		
7	1	505	435.3		3A			18	164	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	COLORLESS	0	0
8	1	505	435.3		2C		50.5-63.5	1	154	CERAMIC PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
8	1	505	435.3		2C		50.5-63.5	1	17.56	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
8	1	505	435.3		2C		50.5-63.5	1	0.84	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
8	1	505	435.3		2C		50.5-63.5	1	0.38	ARCHITECTURAL STONE	ROOF SLATE		0	0
9	1	505	435.3		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	6.16	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	4.82	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	CARNIVORE GNAWED	0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	28.45	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED		0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	17.03	STONE	LIME		0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	1.01	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		2	206	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, THIN, CORRODED, 7.5" X 2.25"	0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		3	16.51	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	45.45	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE		0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	105.66	METAL HARDWARE	RING, LARGE	POSSIBLE TOOL CUFF? OVAL, 2" DIAMETER, 0.5" THICK BAND	0	0
10	2	514.6	439.6			1		1	24.25	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	4.38	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT IRON FRAGMENT	0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			2	12.52	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			5	6.41	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	4.6	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			2	10.8	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING JAR	AQUA		
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	1.39	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	3.96	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	9.38	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	RECTANGULAR BASE FRAGMENT	0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			2	0.76	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN	MEND		
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	58	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE		0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			1	5.41	PORCELAINOUS STONEWARE	PLAIN		0	0
11	2	514.6	439.6		1/2A			2	112.75	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	YELLOWISH TO BROWN INTERIOR GLAZE, MEND	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	1.02	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE		1784	1840
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			5	22.01	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	PONTIL SCAR	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	19.32	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	GLAZED, CLEAR		0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	22.22	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.78	TABLE GLASSWARE	ETCHED	LEADED, FERN-LIKE MOTIF	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	120	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	DARK GREY-RED PASTE	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			8	42.34	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			3	2.57	YELLOWWARE	ANNULAR/BANDED	BLUE BANDS	1840	1930

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.26	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED		1825	1865
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.01	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MILK GLASS	VERY THIN	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			3	0.45	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			2	2.01	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			2	21.5	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	MEND, BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			4	32	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.88	GLASS CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	4-HOLE, 0.5"	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.35	MACHINE-MADE PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE	AQUA		0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			4	436	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	292	METAL AUTO, GARAGE, OR MACHINE PART	UNIDENTIFIED PART	HITCH?	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	3.87	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN		
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	182	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	IRON STRAP FRAGMENT, 7.5" LONG X 1.5" WIDE	0	0
12	2	514.6	439.6		2A			1	0.26	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	DARK AQUA	0	0
13	2	514.6	439.6		2B			1	3.19	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN		1840	1900
13	2	514.6	439.6		2B			1	1.18	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			4	26.82	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	2.31	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	RED BAND WITH BRIGHT GREEN UID DESIGN		
14	3	509	442		2A			1	8.4	PEARLWARE	SPONGED		1820	1830
14	3	509	442		2A			9	9.03	PEARLWARE	PLAIN	POSSIBLY?	1780	1840
14	3	509	442		2A			1	7.18	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	POSSIBLY ANNEALED	1805	0
14	3	509	442		2A			3	21.64	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
14	3	509	442		2A			1	20.35	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	BENT	1875	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	2.46	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
14	3	509	442		2A			1	0.74	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	0.74	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	4.64	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	5.31	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN		
14	3	509	442		2A			2	3.41	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			2	30.32	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
14	3	509	442		2A			1	2.32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	9.14	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		1889	0



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
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FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
15	3	509	442		3A			1	0.89	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	EMBOSSSED "I"	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	8.28	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE - BUTCHERED	SAWN		
15	3	509	442		3A			1	0.73	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	COLORLESS WITH YELLOW EDGE	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	9.14	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		1889	0
15	3	509	442		3A			2	1.6	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	PLAIN			
15	3	509	442		3A			2	68	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
15	3	509	442		3A			4	2.87	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	19.54	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	RECTANGULAR BASE	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	0.74	GLASS CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	4-HOLE, 0.4" DIAMETER	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	1.46	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			2	68	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	4.27	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	6.93	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	10.38	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
15	3	509	442		3A			2	10.63	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	BENT	1875	0
15	3	509	442		3A			7	60	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	1.31	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	25.02	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	"L" SHAPED, POSSIBLE HANDLE FRAGMENT	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	45.22	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	BLACK GLAZED INTERIOR	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			35	254	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	13.2	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN IRON STRIP, 0.25" WIDE, BENT, 6" LONG	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			7	49.29	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	7.14	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			4	7.98	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			14	13.65	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
15	3	509	442		3A			3	11.11	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	EMBOSSSED WHITE		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			3	5.89	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	3.85	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			7	20.35	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	3.15	YELLOWWARE	PLAIN		1840	1900
15	3	509	442		3A			1	4.47	REDWARE	BLACK GLAZED, THICK		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
15	3	509	442		3A			1	0.52	PEARLWARE	BANDED		1795	1815
15	3	509	442		3A			3	11.62	PORCELAINEOUS STONEWARE	PLAIN		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	0.32	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
15	3	509	442		3A			2	6.6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	12.36	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	LIP FRAGMENT	0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			2	1.44	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED MILK GLASS		0	0
15	3	509	442		3A			1	10.83	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			1	210	ARCHITECTURAL CERAMIC ELEMENT	BRICK TILE	1.3" THICK	0	0
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			1	1.61	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			2	39.41	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			1	0.42	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	DARK AQUA	0	0
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			1	0.21	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
16	2	514.6	439.6		WALL CLEAN UP			1	0.16	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	VERY THIN	0	0
18	2	514.6	439.6		2D		75-87	1	34.2	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
18	2	514.6	439.6		2D		75-87	1	46.95	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	HANDLE SHERD	0	0
19	2	514.6	439.6		2E		88-101	1	36.62	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	0.79	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	2	0.68	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	3.7	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BIRD BONE			
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	5.06	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	2	0.72	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	0.17	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	1.65	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	1.37	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	BURNT BONE			
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	8	98	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	60.34	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG		1875	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	10.24	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	4.6	REDWARE	BROWN GLAZED	UNGLAZED EXTERIOR	0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	2.73	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	4.32	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	14.16	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	13.85	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	11.48	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE			
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	1.22	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	2	4.46	MACHINE-MADE PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE	AQUA		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	4	3.81	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	2	11.09	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
20	3	509	442		3A		31-82	1	7.44	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	6	126	MORTAR	SHELL		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	3.41	UNIDENTIFIED TABLE GLASSWARE FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	4	9.33	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	OPAQUE WHITE	0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	2.61	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	YELLOW	0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	4	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	AMBER	0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	4	12	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	COLORLESS	0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	2	0.62	MACHINE-MADE PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE	AQUA		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	12	64	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	4	54	MORTAR	SHELL		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	9.21	MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC	PORCELAIN LAMP	FRAGMENT, POSSIBLY		
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	2	21.34	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	8.57	MORTAR	WINDOW CAULK			
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	2	5.85	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	3	17.83	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	1	13.56	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	2	60	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
21	4	505	434.4		1A		13-19	14	33.09	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	4	21.28	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	3.19	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	1.02	MORTAR	WINDOW CAULK			
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	9	18.49	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	3	23.1	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	46.03	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	AMORPHOUS, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	854	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	BAT, 4.25" X 2" THICK	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	33.9	ARCHITECTURAL CERAMIC ELEMENT	BRICK TILE	THIN, 0.5" THICK	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	0.86	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	3	6.89	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	0.74	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	4	2.81	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	0.72	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	0.17	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	SPONGED		1840	1880
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	3	18.06	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	DARK AQUA	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	3	31.64	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	4.25	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	OPAQUE WHITE	0	0
22	4	505	434.4		2A		19-28	1	0.16	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			5	20.48	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			2	17.94	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			6	92	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1875	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			24	134	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			1	26.59	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			3	33.89	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
23	5	506.1	446.3		1/1A			2	6.89	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	3.69	DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	8.9	MORTAR	LIME	SMOOTH GREY COATING	0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	32.47	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			4	27.56	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			2	42.13	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			4	5.11	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	2.09	MORTAR	PLASTER		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			2	24.66	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER	0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			26	174	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	7.19	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
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FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	3.09	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS		1743	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	20.03	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			3	12.86	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			3	32.18	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			16	60	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			3	62.53	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			3	42.63	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			5	108.72	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	GREEN		0	0
24	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A			1	20.64	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	95.24	METAL HARDWARE	RING, LARGE	1.75" DIAMETER	0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	12.73	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	BURNT BONE	SAWN		
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	13	116.95	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	21	88.64	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	0.61	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	5.54	MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC	CRIMPED BOTTLE CAP		0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	2	11	MORTAR	LIME	SMOOTH GREY SURFACE	0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	2.25	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BIRD BONE	RODENT GNAWED		
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	82.23	METAL HARDWARE	RING, LARGE	2.5" DIAMETER	0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	1.03	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BIRD BONE			
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	5	39.45	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	9.52	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	BENT	1875	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	8	58.31	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	34.14	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE		0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	7.34	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	16.37	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	14.8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, RECTANGULAR, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	0.41	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	CHARCOAL		0	0
25	5	506.1	446.3		2C		34-48	1	0.03	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	NON-HUMAN TOOTH/TEETH		0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			2	59.49	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED	MEND, RIBBED INTERIOR	0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	50.24	TABLE GLASSWARE	TUMBLER, PRESSED	RIBBED EXTERIOR	0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	1.24	UNIDENTIFIED TABLE GLASSWARE FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	1.75	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	0.36	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	2.37	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY		0	0
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			2	13.22	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
26	5	506.1	446.3		2D			1	0.14	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	0.7	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	2.65	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	3.38	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	10.14	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	0.49	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	COLORLESS	0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	11.14	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			3	21.11	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
27	4	505	434.4		3A			9	5.59	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
27	4	505	434.4		3A			1	0.98	ARCHITECTURAL STONE	ROOF SLATE		0	0
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	2	3	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	2	3	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	3.86	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	1.08	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	54.7	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZ	POSSIBLE		PRE H.
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	54.7	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZ	POSSIBLE		PRE H.
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	3.86	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	1.08	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
28	4	505	434.4		3A EAST		44-47	1	0.86	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
29	4	505	434.4		3B			1	0.86	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	OR POSSIBLE UNGLAZED REDWARE/TERRACOTTA	0	0
29	4	505	434.4		3B		47	3	4.07	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
29	4	505	434.4		3B		47	1	0.47	CREAMWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	BANDED RED-BROWN AND DARK BROWN	1775	0
29	4	505	434.4		3B		47	1	0.43	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE			
29	4	505	434.4		3B		47	2	1.3	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
29	4	505	434.4		3B		47	1	4.29	UNIDENTIFIED TABLE GLASSWARE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	GOBLET BASE?		
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	0.8	RETOUCHED FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ	POSSIBLE		PRE H.
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	2	0.35	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	2.08	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	6	9.2	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	1.09	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	POLYCHROME	0	0
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	0.35	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	SPONGED		1840	1880
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	1.6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	4.7	REDWARE	GREEN GLAZED		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	7.08	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	2.46	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	2.88	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY		0	0	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	4	23.42	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	9	86.85	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED				
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	2	3.1	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	16	16.82	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890	
30	4	505	434.4		2B EAST		38-44	1	5.31	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED		0	0	
31	4	505	434.4	4				32	1	0.01	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	YELLOW PLASTIC, DISCARDED	0	0
31	4	505	434.4	4				32	5	6.99	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
31	4	505	434.4	4				32	1	7.68	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
32	4	505	434.4	3 A		1		1	7.51	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED			
33	4	505	434.4	3 A		2		1	0.89	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840	
33	4	505	434.4	3 A		2		1	0.41	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	9.18	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	0.03	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	OBJECT	WHITE PLASTIC, DISCARDED	0	0	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	11.11	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	0.5	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, GREEN		0	0	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	0.48	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	21.66	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0	
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	4.46	UNIDENTIFIED TABLE GLASSWARE FRAGMENT	CLEAR				
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	1.4	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED				
34	4	505	434.4		CLEAN UP			1	1.19	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890	
35	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A		20-25	2	7.22	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0	
35	5	506.1	446.3		1/2A		20-25	1	23.05	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0	
36	5	506.1	446.3		2D EAST		48	1	2.18	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL	LIGHTLY BURNT END, POSSIBLY GNAWED	0	0	
36	5	506.1	446.3		2D EAST		48	1	4.5	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0	
36	5	506.1	446.3		2D EAST		48	1	7.32	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890	
36	5	506.1	446.3		2D EAST		48	1	12.24	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0	
36	5	506.1	446.3		2D EAST		48	1	11.61	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
37	6	498.4	443.4	1	A	1	26-32	1	7.63	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SCREW		0	0
37	6	498.4	443.4	1	A	1	26-32	2	12.5	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
37	6	498.4	443.4	1	A	1	26-32	1	0.33	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
37	6	498.4	443.4	1	A	1	26-32	1	1.49	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
38	6	498.4	443.4	1A				1	0.2	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
38	6	498.4	443.4	1A				3	15.69	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
39	6	498.4	443.4	2A			23-25	1	2.45	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1805	0
39	6	498.4	443.4	2A			23-25	2	9.6	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
39	6	498.4	443.4	2A			23-25	1	1.37	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
39	6	498.4	443.4	2A			23-25	1	2.39	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
40	4	505	434.4	3	A	2		1	4.06	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
40	4	505	434.4	3	A	2		3	5.08	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
40	4	505	434.4	3	A	2		1	1.98	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
40	4	505	434.4	3	A	2		2	3.37	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	BANDED		1820	1850
41	4	505	434.4	4	A	1		2	14.88	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
41	4	505	434.4	4	A	1		1	0.71	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
42	4	505	434.4	4	A	2		1	3.72	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
42	4	505	434.4	4	A	2		1	0.78	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
43	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	2	50	1	14.96	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
44	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	3.37	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	BANDED	LIGHT BLUE BAND	1820	1850
44	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	4.58	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
45	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	9.44	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
45	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	15.26	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT	0	0
45	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	7.06	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
45	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	3.95	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
45	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	3	60	1	3.26	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
46	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	4	70	1	34.74	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE		0	0
46	6	498.4	443.4	2	A	4	70	1	7.06	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
47	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	80	3	18.16	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
47	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	80	12	18.8	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT	0	0
47	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	80	1	7.18	BLOWN-IN-MOLD BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
47	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	80	1	7.45	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
48	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	81	1	21.7	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED		0	0
48	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	81	1	4.15	MISCELLANEOUS FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE LEATHER		0	0
48	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	81	2	14.5	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	FLAT, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0



**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
48	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	81	1	1.51	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
49	6	498.4	443.4	2	B	1	88	1	21.29	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	MOLDED			
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	3	6.92	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	1.67	19TH CENTURY PORCELAIN	BISQUED			
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	1.16	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR			
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	1.89	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	3	5.25	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	16.12	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW	MUG BASE	1762	1820
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	13.5	DOMESTIC BROWN STONEWARE	BROWN SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	2.17	MISCELLANEOUS STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	EMBOSSSED, GREEN GLAZE	0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	19.44	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	3.83	DECORATED OR EMBOSSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	0.43	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	7	82	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, FLAT	0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	2.85	BRASS/COPPER ALLOY PERSONAL ITEM	COMPACT OR SMALL CASE		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	12.75	INDUSTRIAL METAL	THREADED BOLT, BRASS/COPPER ALLOY	ROUNDED END		
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	0.8	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	4.88	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	7.58	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT			
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	41.9	ARCHITECTURAL FASTENER	SPIKE	POSSIBLE SPIKE SHANK, 8" LONG	0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	9.66	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	16.1	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, WIRE-LIKE	0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	4	18.95	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	31.26	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, BENT	1850	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	1	18.21	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4.5 TO 5 IN. LONG		1875	0
50	6	498.4	443.4		3A		90-102	2	16.58	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	1	0.17	PEARLWARE	BANDED		1795	1815
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	1	3.67	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	DARK OLIVE GREEN		0	0
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	1	10.52	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	1	2.24	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	1	1.52	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	4	27.11	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	3	7.5	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW	POSSIBLE	1762	1820

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	2	1.34	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE			
51	6	498.4	443.4		4A		103	3	44.07	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
52	7	497.2	436.7		1A			1	64	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	IRON ROD WITH WHITE METAL HANDLE AT END AND THREADED AT OPPOSITE END, 6.5" LONG, 0.25" DIAMETER		
52	7	497.2	436.7		1A			4	144	MORTAR	CONCRETE		0	0
52	7	497.2	436.7		1A			3	88	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED		0	0
52	7	497.2	436.7		1A			1	6	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			6	22.44	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			11	14.93	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA, CRAZED	0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			2	2.25	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			3	3.26	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	THIN, FLAT	0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			11	62	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			5	15.23	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	BENT IRON WIRE	0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			7	38.37	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			1	16.65	WIRE COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1875	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			6	11.73	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1875	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			1	0.21	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	WHITE PLASTIC FRAGMENT, DISCARDED	0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			1	19.89	CERAMIC PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			9	70	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			5	0.65	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			9	32	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			1	24	METAL HARDWARE	LIGHT BULB PART	BULB BASE		
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			2	2.68	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			3	41.97	CUT COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG		1805	0
53	7	497.2	436.7		2A			6	32.85	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			5	44	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	1.146	WIRE FINISH NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	136	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	HINGE	RECTANGULAR BUTTERFLY HINGE	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	10.11	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	HOOK	SMALL DECORATIVE PLATE WITH HOOK AND WIRE NAIL ATTACHMENT, 2.25" LONG X 1" WIDE	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	18.12	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	WROUGHT, BIFURCATED END		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
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FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	18.29	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	3.86	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	3.53	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	450	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			4	64	20TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN			
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	5.19	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	10.6	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			4	20.52	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA, MELTED	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	32.33	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	14.18	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			3	40.42	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	5.37	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED, CLINCHED	1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			2	160	MORTAR	CONCRETE		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			5	7.32	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			2	148	BRICK	BURNED, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	450	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			2	148	BRICK	BURNED, GLAZED AND UNGLAZED		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			4	224	MORTAR	LIME	SMOOTH WHITE SURFACE, VERY FRIABLE	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	23.44	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	AMORPHOUS, SAND COVERED	0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			14	74	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	15.19	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	CLINCHED, ANNEALED	1805	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	10.55	TABLE GLASSWARE	ENAMELED	RED ENAMEL OVER MILK GLASS, LEAF MOTIF		
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	7.08	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	BOLT AND/OR BRACKET		0	0
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	22.62	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	DOUBLE HOOK SHAPE WITH SCREW AT APEX, 4" WIDE X 2.5" LONG, IRON		
54	7	497.2	436.7		3A			1	4.79	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	IRON, THIN STRIP WITH PROTRUDING EYELETS, PIVOTS AT ONE END WITH SCREW ATTACHMENT, 1.5"X1.5"		
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			1	53.75	MORTAR	LIME	BROWN-RED MORTAR	0	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			7	28.26	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			1	5.89	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	BENT	1805	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			2	14.75	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			3	22.82	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG		1805	0

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FS #	TU #	NORTH	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			1	440	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	BROWN-RED SANDY MORTAR, HEAVY GRIT		
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			3	16	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	AQUA	0	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			2	4.24	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			1	16.59	STONE	SLATE			
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			8	244	MORTAR	BURNED	RED, GREY, WITH SMOOTH WHITE SURFACE, BURNT		
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			1	2.28	MORTAR	BURNED			
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			4	6.35	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG		1805	0
55	7	497.2	436.7		3B			4	17.27	CUT COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			8	48.18	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	16.47	MORTAR	LIME		0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	2.73	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			2	3.41	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK		0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	14.76	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, RING-LIKE WITH AMORPHOUS CONCRETION	0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	0.98	PEARLWARE	HAND-PAINTED UNDERGLAZE	GREEN		
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	8.08	19TH CENTURY WHITE	TRANSFER-PRINTED	GREEN	0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			1	2.77	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	AQUA	0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			8	32	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	CRAZED	0	0
56	7	497.2	436.7		3C			2	1.89	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	COLORLESS, CRAZED	0	0
57	7	497.2	436.7		LENS 1			3	5.31	MORTAR	LIME	BUFF, SANDY	0	0
57	7	497.2	436.7		LENS 1			1	0.36	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED,		1830	1900
57	7	497.2	436.7		LENS 1			1	1.32	GLASS LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT	CLEAR	SCALLOPED EDGE		
57	7	497.2	436.7		LENS 1			1	0.65	MORTAR	BURNED	DARK GREY		
57	7	497.2	436.7		LENS 1			1	4.37	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	0.85	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	11.71	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	6.94	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	DARK GREY WITH WHITE PAINT/COATING		
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	6.72	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			3	3.32	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	2.05	PEARLWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE		1784	1840
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	0.16	PEARLWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	SMALL SPALL, LIGHT BLUE OVER ALL		
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			1	0.31	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	THIN	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
58	7	497.2	436.7		4A			2	2.14	PEARLWARE	BANDED		1795	1815
59	7	497.2	436.7		CLEAN UP			1	1.52	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	FLAT, RED-ORANGE ENAMEL	1743	0
59	7	497.2	436.7		CLEAN UP			1	0.58	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
59	7	497.2	436.7		CLEAN UP			1	2.01	19TH CENTURY IRONSTONE	PLAIN WHITE		1840	1900
59	7	497.2	436.7		CLEAN UP			1	0.38	GLASS CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	0.30", 4-HOLE, OPAQUE WHITE	0	0
60	6	498.4	443.4	5	1			1	14.4	REDWARE	LEAD GLAZED			
60	6	498.4	443.4	5	1			1	34.98	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	OYSTER		0	0
60	6	498.4	443.4	5	1			1	1.37	CREAMWARE	LIGHT YELLOW		1762	1820
60	6	498.4	443.4	5	1			1	48	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE	HEAVILY RODENT GNAWED	0	0
62	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1		28	1	3.67	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
62	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1		28	1	0.42	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
62	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1		28	1	1.4	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
62	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1		28	1	2.62	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL		0	0
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			4	96	CERAMIC PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE		0	0
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			1	30.8	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED		0	0
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			1	5.28	GARDENING CERAMIC	FLOWER POT FRAGMENT, TERRA COTTA			
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			1	1.85	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			1	3.51	METAL HARDWARE	FENCING STAPLE			
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			4	10.24	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIDE HEADS	1850	0
63	8	502.1	437.1		LENS 1A			1	40	METAL HARDWARE	FENCING STAPLE	CHAIN-LINK FENCE		
64	8	502.1	437.1		2A		28-41	1	3.06	DOMESTIC FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNBURNT BONE		0	0
65	8	502.1	437.1		2B		41-45	3	9.61	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK		0	0
65	8	502.1	437.1		2B		41-45	1	6.49	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
65	8	502.1	437.1		2B		41-45	1	11.37	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	CURVED LONG WAYS, RECTANGULAR, PERFORATED AT EACH END, 3" LONG		
65	8	502.1	437.1		2B		41-45	1	15.86	CERAMIC PLUMBING	SEWER PIPE		0	0
66	8	502.1	437.1		2C		45-51	1	8.36	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, DISC, 1" DIAMETER	0	0
66	8	502.1	437.1		2C		45-51	1	0.13	UNIDENTIFIABLE PLASTIC	FRAGMENT	WHITE PLASTIC, DISCARDED	0	0
66	8	502.1	437.1		2C		45-51	1	70	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	WITH SMOOTH GREY COATING		
66	8	502.1	437.1		2C		45-51	2	10.21	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
66	8	502.1	437.1		2C		45-51	1	8.1	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	6.07	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1805	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	0.94	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL		0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	35.35	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT	OLIVE GREEN	0	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	11.01	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	MELTED, AQUA	0	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	8.37	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1805	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	1.83	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	4	8.62	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, AMORPHOUS	0	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	5.5	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	2	40.41	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	2 CLUSTERS OF HEAVILY CORRODED WIRE NAILS WITH CUT NAILS CORRODED TO THEM	1850	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	5	46.02	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG		1875	0
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	3	96	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	POSSIBLE CAN/LID EDGES, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
67	8	502.1	437.1		3A		51-60	1	5.08	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	ANNEALED	1805	0
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	2	164	SCREW-TOP JAR FRAGMENT	CLEAR	MEND, FLUTED NECK, 10% SAMPLE		
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	1	178	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	HINGE	"T" SHAPED HINGE WITH	0	0
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	1	6	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	4	24	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED		
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	12	96	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	1850	0
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	1	158	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	10% SAMPLE, BASE, "2" "6", "15"	0	0
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	1	8	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	RED, SMOOTH SURFACE, FRIABLE, HEAVY GRIT TEMPER, 10% SAMPLE		
68	8	502.1	437.1		3B		60-70	3	50	MORTAR	UNIDENTIFIABLE	RED, SMOOTH SURFACE, FRIABLE, HEAVY GRIT TEMPER, WHITE AND GREY SURFACE		
69	8	502.1	437.1		3C		70-80	2	292	20TH CENTURY REFINED EARTHENWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	COMPLETE TEACUPS, ZACCAGNINI POTTERY MARK, "Z/C 277/ITALY", EARLY-MID 20TH CENTURY ITALIAN MAJOLICA, 6.5" DIAMETER, MEND	0	0
69	8	502.1	437.1		3C		70-80	1	17.87	TABLE GLASSWARE	UNIDENTIFIED PRESSED GLASS	MILK GLASS COVERED WITH PEACH LUSTRE, EMBOSSED LEAF PATTERN ON EDGE	0	0
70	8	502.1	437.1		4A		80-82	1	11.75	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR	CRAZED	0	0
70	8	502.1	437.1		4A		80-82	3	14	MISCELLANEOUS FLORAL MATERIAL	WOOD FRAGMENTS		0	0
70	8	502.1	437.1		4A		80-82	1	8.67	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON/STEEL	VERY HEAVILY CORRODED, SMALL LID FRAGMENT	0	0

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
70	8	502.1	437.1		4A		80-82	1	0.89	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	TRANSFER-PRINTED, PURPLE		1829	1900
71	8	502.1	437.1		3B		68	3	226	20TH CENTURY REFINED EARTHENWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	ZACCAGNINI POTTERY MARK, "Z/C 277/ITALY", EARLY-MID 20TH CENTURY ITALIAN MAJOLICA, 6.5" DIAMETER, MEND	0	0
71	8	502.1	437.1		3B		68	4	184	20TH CENTURY REFINED EARTHENWARE	POLYCHROME UNDERGLAZE	MEND, MATCHES OTHER SAUCER,	0	0
72	7	497.2	436.7		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	6.31	20TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN			
72	7	497.2	436.7		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	3.61	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED, POLYCHROME	GREEN AND COBALT BLUE WITH BLACK LINE	1830	1875
72	7	497.2	436.7		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	4.83	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
72	7	497.2	436.7		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	4.9	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	ANNEALED	1805	0
72	7	497.2	436.7		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	84	METAL HARDWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	RECTANGULAR WITH PERFORATION AND SCREW ATTACHED, 4" X 0.75"		
73	4	505	434.4		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	1.09	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
73	4	505	434.4		UNIT CLEAN UP			1	4.61	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	BASE	0	0
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	1.73	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	234	20TH CENTURY STONEWARE	BANDED	GREEN AND RED BANDS, 6" DIAMETER, "CERAMIC QUADRIFOGLIO/MADE IN ITALY", COMPLETE		
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	2	182	20TH CENTURY STONEWARE	BANDED	MEND, MATCHES COMPLETE SAUCER ABOVE		
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	0.79	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	5/64TH IN. BALL CLAY		0	0
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	118	20TH CENTURY STONEWARE	DECAL	"ELEGA/HEARTHSIDE STONEWARE/SAFE IN YOUR DISHWASHER, OVEN AND MICROWAVE OVEN/CHABLIS/JAPAN/571", DATES TO 1970'S		

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**  
**CLARKSBURG PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WIMS SITE (18MO746)**

FS #	TU #	NORT H	EAST	FEATURE	STRAT	LEVEL	DEPTH (CM)	QUAN TITY	WEIGH T(G)	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	2.03	20TH CENTURY STONEWARE	PLAIN			
74		505	430		II		11-Feb	1	96	20TH CENTURY STONEWARE	PLAIN	"CASUAL ELEGANCE/HEARTHSTONE/STONE WARE/JAPAN"		
75	0	505	440		I		0-6	1	6.46	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
75	0	505	440		I		0-6	1	1.4	GLASS CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	SMALL DOTTED PATTERN, COPPER ALLOY LOOP SHANK, 14MM LONG, 16MM DIAMETER	0	0
75	0	505	440		I		0-6	1	1.66	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
75	0	505	440		I		0-6	1	3.55	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	LIGHT AQUA	0	0
75	0	505	440		I		0-6	1	9.08	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
76	0	505	440		II		15-Jun	1	12.97	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
76	0	505	440		II		15-Jun	1	2.54	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	MELTED OR BURNT		0	0
76	0	505	440		II		15-Jun	2	1.41	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	CLEAR		0	0
77	0	505	445		II		30	1	1.24	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	PLAIN		1820	1890
78	0	505	450		II		25	1	4.02	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
79		505	455		III		30-Aug	1	14.79	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
80	8	493	430.2		4A		80-82	2	19.55	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA		0	0
81	9	503.3	424.2		1A		25-Dec	1	5.47	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
81	9	503.3	424.2		1A		25-Dec	1	3.84	STONE	NON-CULTURAL	METALLIC WITH TAN BODY AND BLACK AND RED INCLUSIONS	0	0
82	10	505.3	423.9		2A		17-27	1	0.2	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		1780	1840
83	10	505.3	423.9		2B		27	1	12.62	FLAT WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA	0	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	2.73	WIRE FINISH NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG		1875	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	18.98	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	0.5	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EMBOSSSED	LINEAR EMBOSSED, GREEN		
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			7	30.59	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1.5 TO 2 IN. LONG	CLINCHED	1875	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	19.25	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	0.98	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AMBER		0	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	0.53	19TH CENTURY WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED	GREEN EDGE DECORATED,	1825	1865
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	2.72	WIRE FINISH NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	2.5"	1875	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			7	30.19	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT		1850	0
84	10	503.3	423.7		2B			1	0.93	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE	AMBER		0	0



## **APPENDIX C**

### **REVISED MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS**

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

Date Filed: \_\_\_\_\_

Check if update: ☐



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

Site Number: 18MO\_\_\_\_\_

County: Montgomery

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Neighborhood

2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century residences and Methodist chapel; isolated prehistoric artifact  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Prehistoric   X   Historic   X   Unknown \_\_\_\_\_  
5. Terrestrial   X   Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): \_\_\_\_\_ (For underwater sites)  
Germantown 1979 \_\_\_\_\_ NOAA Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 37.239767 Longitude in decimal degrees -77.280360

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 12

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): Washington Metro

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary of Tenmile Creek Stream Order: \_\_\_\_\_

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  
       Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 64 meters (or 210 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: 9B

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

18. Slope: 3 to 8%

19. Elevation: 200 meters (or 653 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 type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational
<input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Demolition and grading</u>

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 gently sloping grassy hillslope on the northeast side of MD 335 and northwest of Spire Street. An asphalt M-NCPPC parking lot brackets the northeast side of the site. The terrain slopes to the southwest/west, leading to a steep bank along the edge of MD 355. A mix of younger trees and scrub/shrub understory line the bank of MD 355. Two sets of concrete steps are set into the bank along the roadway at the site, attesting to the 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century residences and Methodist chapel that once stood on the site. The intersection of MD 355 and MD 121 lies approximately 78 m (255 ft) to the northwest. The slope continues to the west/southwest to a small stream, a tributary to Tenmile Creek.

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.

A total of 14 STPs were excavated within the site. Evidence of ground disturbance associated with the demolition of the church and adjacent structures was evident across the site. In particular, STPs 1-4, 1-5, 1-7, and 1-9 yielded two to five silt loam to silty clay fill episodes in the profile. All four test pits exhibited an impenetrable rocky rubble layer between 1.2 to 1.5 ft below the surface. This rubble layer consisted of larger pieces of unarticulated stone compacted into the ground. The remaining test pits contained one to two 0.5 to 0.9 ft-thick (15.2 to 27.4 cm) silty clay to clay fill horizons capping a 0.3-to-0.5-ft-thick (9.1 to 15.2 cm) dark grayish brown to brown (10YR 4/2 to 4/3) loamy silt to clay loam A-horizon followed by a yellowish brown to brownish yellow (10YR 5/6 to 6/6) silty clay to clay B-horizon.

6. Site size: 60 meters by 10 meters (or 196 feet by 33 feet)

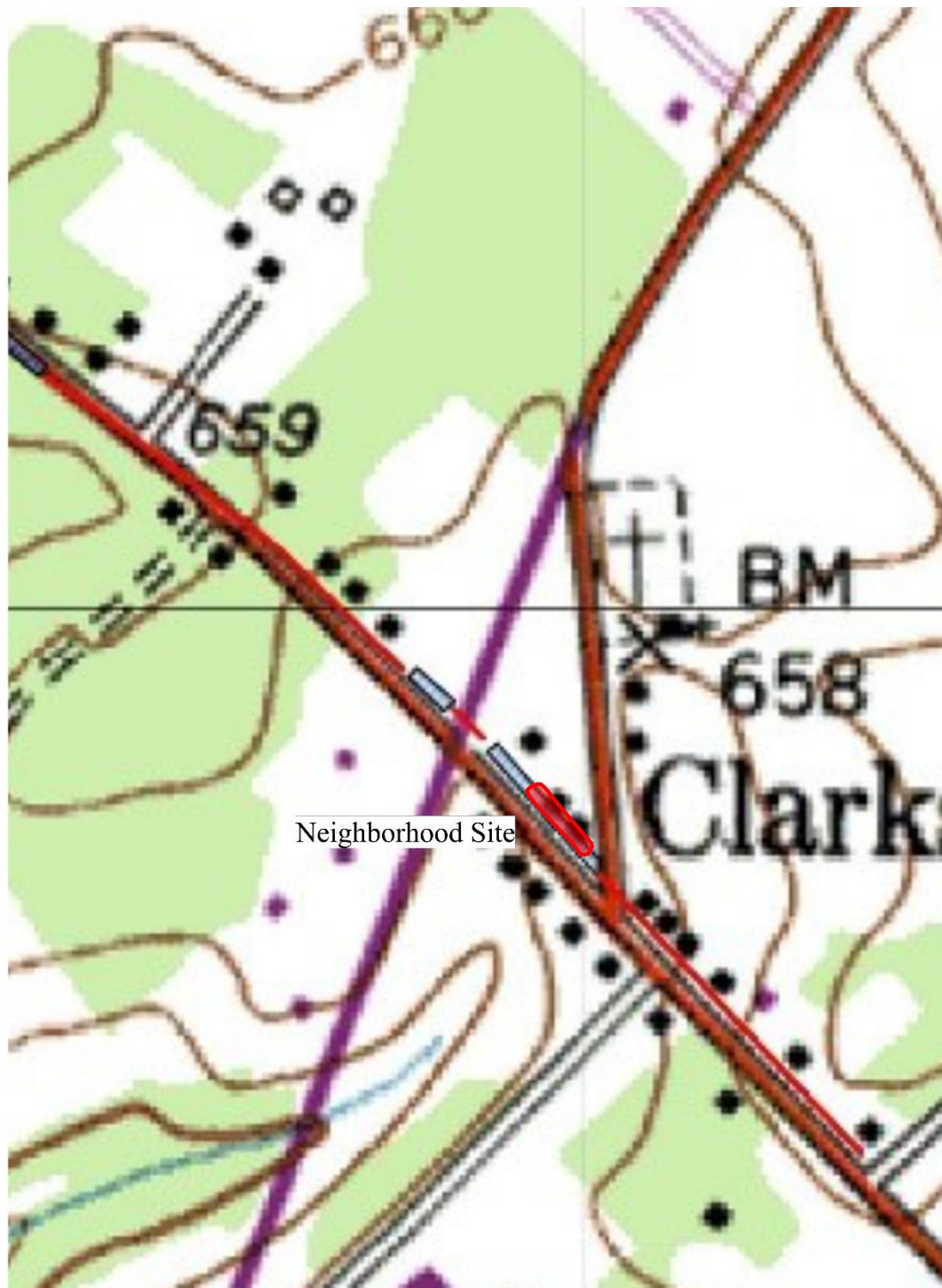
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Scale:

North arrow:

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



**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

## PREHISTORIC

- ☒ Unknown  
☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Archaic  
☐ Early Archaic  
☐ Middle Archaic  
☐ Late Archaic  
☐ Terminal Archaic  
☐ Woodland  
☐ Adena  
☐ Early Woodland  
☐ Middle Woodland  
☐ Late Woodland  
☐ CONTACT

## HISTORIC:

- ☐ Unknown  
☐ 17<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1630-1675  
☐ 1676-1720  
☐ 18<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1721-1780  
☐ 1781-1820  
☐ 19<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1821-1860  
☒ 1861-1900  
☐ 20<sup>th</sup> century  
☒ 1901-1930  
☒ post-1930

\_\_\_\_\_ UNKNOWN

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- ☒ Phase I  
☐ Phase II/Site Testing  
☐ Phase III/Excavation  
☐ Archival Investigation  
☐ Monitoring

- ☐ Field Visit  
☐ Collection/Artifact Inventory  
☐ Report From Informant  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Purpose of investigation:

- ☒ Compliance  
☐ Research  
☐ Avocational  
☐ Regional Survey

- ☐ Site Inventory  
☐ MHT Grant Project  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- ☐ Non-systematic surface search  
☐ Systematic surface collection  
☐ Non-systematic shovel test pits  
☒ Systematic shovel test pits

- ☐ Excavation units  
☐ Mechanical excavation  
☐ Remote sensing  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 21, 45 cm by 50 cm deep STPs, screened (1/4" mesh),

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- ☒ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Shipwreck

34. Ownership:

- ☐ Private  
☐ Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_ Federal

\_\_\_\_\_ State

\_\_\_\_\_ ☒ Local/County

35. Owner(s): Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

38. Primary report reference or citation: Emory, Scott A. 2018 Phase IB Archaeological Survey MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project, Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: M-NCPPC  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

44. Site visited by S. Emory  
Company/Group name: AAHA  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-224-3402  
Email: semory104@yahoo.com

Date: 4/7/18

45. Form filled out by: S. Emory  
Company/Group name: AAHA  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-224-3402  
Email: semory104@yahoo.com

Date: 6/30/18



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

The Phase IB Archeological Survey in Area 1 identified the Neighborhood Site (18MOXXX), a collection of early 19th through 20th century domestic, architectural, and other classes of artifacts associated with the Methodist Episcopal Chapel South and two adjacent structures, as well as a single piece of quartz cobble shatter, recovered from fill and the A-horizon. While no discernible foundations, post holes, or other structural remains were observed in Area 1, the rocky rubble identified in STPs 1-4 and 1-5 corresponds to the location of the chapel foundation. The presence of an intact A- and B-horizon below fill across the site suggests that foundation remains of the chapel may be present within the site. Furthermore, intact subsurface deposits and features associated with the adjacent structures may also be present within the site.

The Neighborhood Site is potentially significant under NRHP Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide new information about domestic and religious activities in rural Montgomery County during the mid-19th to mid-20th century periods in Maryland history. Given the rural crossroads setting, this site can possibly provide new data about patterns of household consumption, ethnicity of the occupants, and spatial layout of specific functions within the site. As such, the Neighborhood Site is recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the site be conducted if future impacts to the site cannot be avoided.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18\_\_\_\_\_

1. Site type (check all applicable):

☐ village  
☐ hamlet  
☐ base camp  
☐ short-term resource procurement  
☐ lithic quarry/extraction  
☐ rockshelter/cave  
☐ cairn

☐ earthen mound  
☐ shell midden  
☐ fish weir  
☐ submerged prehistoric  
☒ lithic scatter  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains at site (check all applicable):

☒ flaked stone  
☐ ground stone  
☐ stone bowls  
☐ fire-cracked rock  
☐ other lithics  
☐ ceramics (vessels)  
☐ other fired clay

☐ human skeletal remains  
☐ faunal implements/ornaments  
☐ faunal material  
☐ oyster shell  
☐ floral material  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

☐ jasper  
☐ chert  
☐ rhyolite  
☒ quartz  
☐ quartzite  
☐ chalcedony  
☐ ironstone  
☐ argillite

☐ steatite  
☐ sandstone  
☐ silicified sandstone  
☐ ferruginous quartzite  
☐ European flint  
☐ basalt  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Features present:

☐ yes  
☐ no  
☒ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

☐ midden  
☐ shell midden  
☐ postholes/molds  
☐ house patterns  
☐ palisade  
☐ hearths

☐ chipping clusters  
☐ refuse/storage pits  
☐ burials  
☐ ossuaries  
☐ unknown  
☐ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PREHISTORIC DATA FORM**

---

7. Flotation samples collected:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

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

8. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

Dates and Lab Reference Nos. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Soil samples collected:

☐ yes  
☒ no  
☐ unknown

analyzed:

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

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

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

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: S. EmoryAddress/Company: AAHA, 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401Date: 6/30/18

**MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM**

Site Number 18\_\_\_\_\_

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:

b.            urban  
  X   rural  
           unknown

c. standing structure:

<u>          </u>	yes
<u>    X    </u>	no
<u>          </u>	unknown

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

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

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

☐ mill (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)  
☐ raceway  
☐ quarry  
☐ furnace/forge  
☐ other industrial (specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ battlefield  
☐ military fortification  
☐ military encampment  
☐ cemetery  
☐ unknown  
☒ other: concrete steps

- ### 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):

<u>  X  </u>	ceramics
<u>  X  </u>	bottle/table glass
<u>  X  </u>	other kitchen artifacts
<u>  X  </u>	architecture
<u>  X  </u>	furniture
<u>     </u>	arms
<u>     </u>	clothing
<u>     </u>	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):

Whiteware - 27

Cut nails - 14

Wire nails - 12

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---

---

[illegible]

6. Features present:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ no  
  X   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  
  X   unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_ other:  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Flotation samples collected:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
  X   no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

analyzed:

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

9. Soil samples collected:

\_\_\_\_\_ yes  
  X   no  
\_\_\_\_\_ unknown

analyzed:

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

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

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

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: S. Emory  
Address/Company: AAHA 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Date: 6/30/18

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

Date Filed: 07/26/2018

Check if update: ☐



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

Site Number: 18MO745

County: Montgomery

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Sibley
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Late-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century domestic site
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Germantown (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)
- Latitude in decimal degrees 39.238186 Longitude in decimal degrees -77.278323
7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 12
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): Washington Metro

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Tenmile Creek Stream Order: \_\_\_\_\_
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  
       Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 262 meters (or 859 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: 16B

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: 3 to 8%

19. Elevation: 195 meters (or 642 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 in an empty lot along Frederick Road in Clarksburg, between an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling structure and a modern commercial plaza. The area is relatively flat, wooded, and partially overgrown. It is poorly drained and parts of this area are sometimes covered with standing water. Historic aerials reveal that area has become increasingly wooded since 1957, when it appears to be part of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling structure's yard. Prior to this, the site location was occupied by a structure belonging to Jonathan Sibley.

Clarksburg has reportedly been a crossroads community since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, having grown up around a trading post at the intersection of two prehistoric overland transportation corridors. The historic part of the town consisted of structures in a more or less linear configuration along the north and south sides of Frederick Road.

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.

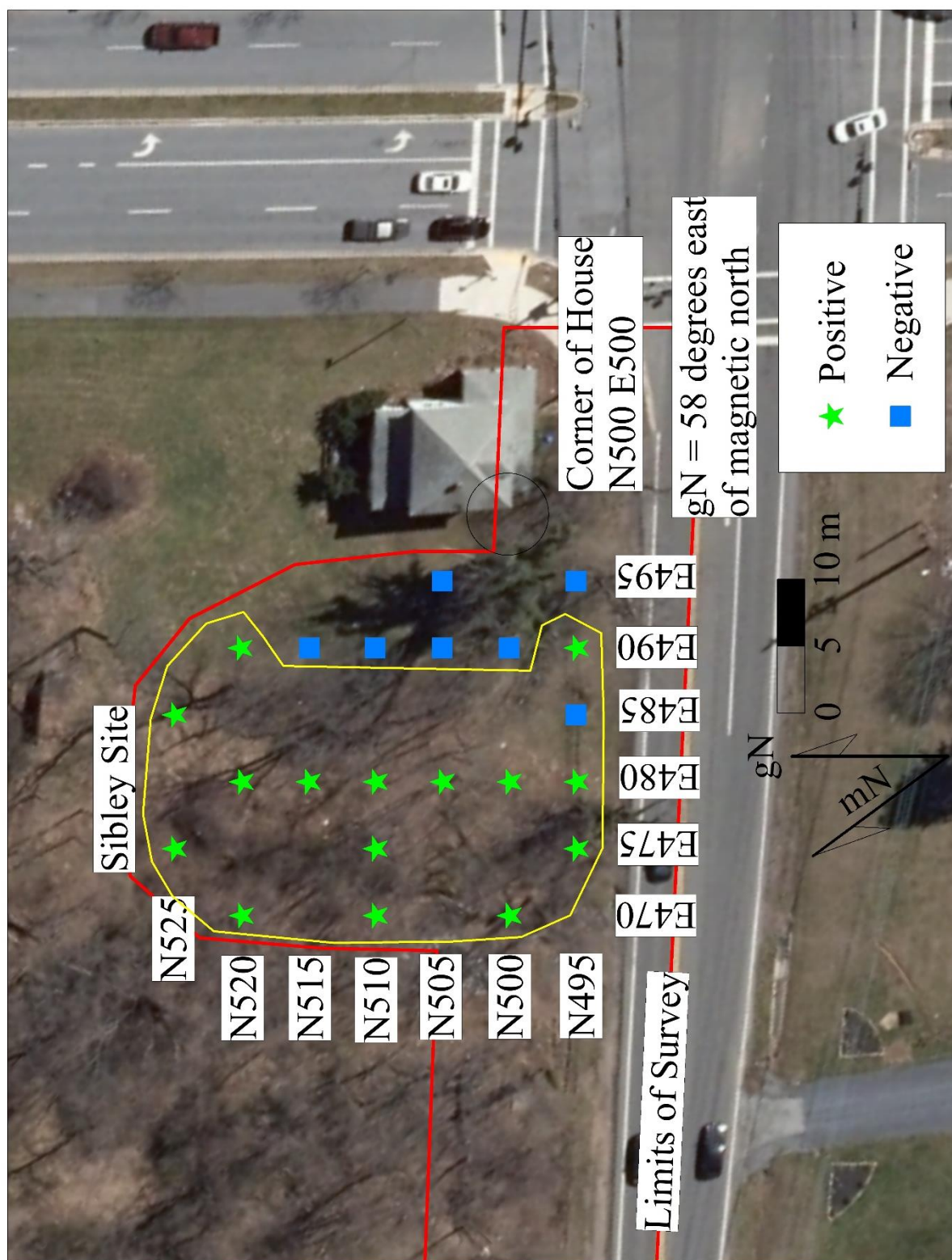
The site's stratigraphy is relatively consistent, comprising a brown (10YR 4/3) or dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam A/Ap-horizon that reached depths ranging from 0.4-0.8 ft. Having contained between at least 1860 and 1904, this horizon probably does not reflect a true plowzone. Rather, a small degree of soil mixture probably occurred in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the area was maintained as a yard space. Beneath this, a strong brown (10YR 5/4 or 5/6) or light yellowish brown (10YR 6/6) silt or silty clay subsoil was encountered. STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 1.2-1.8 ft below surface. This subsoil sometimes had a high occurrence of natural channers, which are rectangular fragments of weathered sedimentary rock.

STPs on the N495 line, which was the closest transect to Frederick Road consisted of several layers of artificial fill. The fill indicates that the areas closest to the road have been disturbed by modern road construction.

6. Site size: 60 meters by 10 meters (or 196 feet by 33 feet)



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

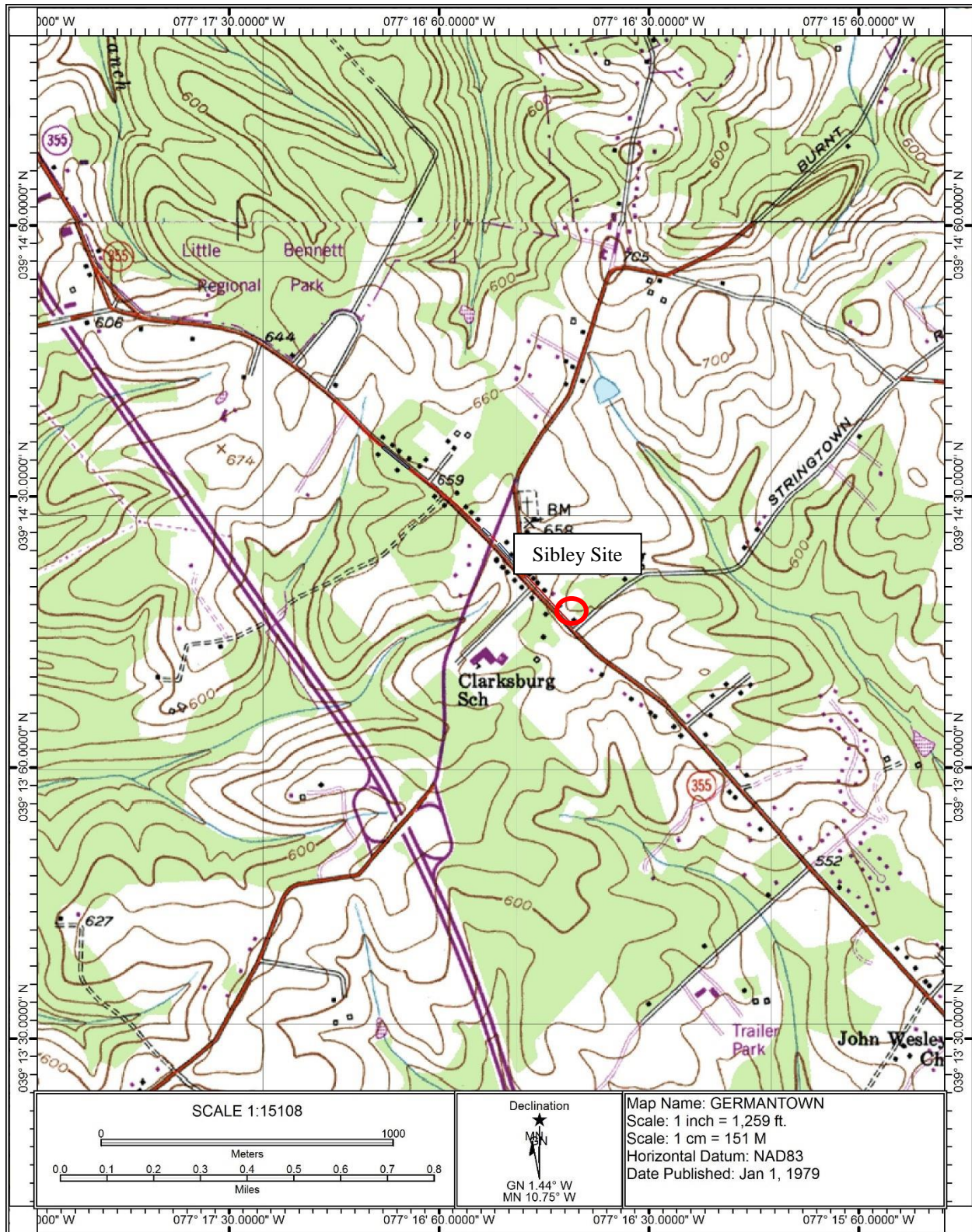


Scale:

North arrow:



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



**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

## PREHISTORIC

- ☐ Unknown  
☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Archaic  
☐ Early Archaic  
☐ Middle Archaic  
☐ Late Archaic  
☐ Terminal Archaic  
☐ Woodland  
☐ Adena  
☐ Early Woodland  
☐ Middle Woodland  
☐ Late Woodland  
☐ CONTACT

## HISTORIC:

- ☐ Unknown  
 17<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1630-1675  
☐ 1676-1720  
 18<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1721-1780  
☒ 1781-1820  
 19<sup>th</sup> century  
☒ 1821-1860  
☒ 1861-1900  
 20<sup>th</sup> century  
☒ 1901-1930  
☐ post-1930

☐ UNKNOWN**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- ☒ Phase I  
☐ Phase II/Site Testing  
☐ Phase III/Excavation  
☐ Archival Investigation  
☐ Monitoring

- ☐ Field Visit  
☐ Collection/Artifact Inventory  
☐ Report From Informant  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

30. Purpose of investigation:

- ☒ Compliance  
☐ Research  
☐ Avocational  
☐ Regional Survey

- ☐ Site Inventory  
☐ MHT Grant Project  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- ☐ Non-systematic surface search  
☐ Systematic surface collection  
☐ Non-systematic shovel test pits  
☒ Systematic shovel test pits

- ☐ Excavation units  
☐ Mechanical excavation  
☐ Remote sensing  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 22 45-cm diameter STPs, screened (1/4" mesh).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- ☐ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Shipwreck

34. Ownership: ☐ Private ☐ Federal ☐ State ☒ Local/County

☐ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Montgomery County  
Address: 101 Monroe St Fl 3, Rockville, MD 20850  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

38. Primary report reference or citation: Emory, Scott A. 2018 Phase IB Archaeological Survey MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project, Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: M-NCPPC  
location: \_\_\_\_\_  
and brief description of collection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

44. Site visited by Scott Emory  
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-224-3402  
Email: semory104@yahoo.com

Date: 04/07/2018

45. Form filled out by: W. Brett Arnold  
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 724-561-4553  
Email: brett@appliedarchaeology.com

Date: 07/24/2018

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

The Phase IB Archeological Survey in the Sibley House area identified the Sibley Site (18MO745), a collection of late 18<sup>th</sup>- through early 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic, architectural, and personal artifacts associated with a structure shown on historic maps belonging to Jonathan Sibley in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A total of 22 STPs were excavated at 5-10 m intervals within the area of potential effect. The site appears to extend north and west of the survey limits and more work is required to fully delineate the site in those directions. The southern portion of the site has been disturbed by road construction.

The Sibley Site is potentially significant under NRHP Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide new information about domestic activities in rural Montgomery County during the late-18th to mid-20th century periods in Maryland history. Given the rural crossroads setting, this site can possibly provide new data about patterns of household consumption, ethnicity of the occupants, and spatial layout of specific functions within the site. The early dating for some of the ceramics, which include pearlware, indicate that this site also has the potential to provide information on the early development of Clarksburg as a community. As such, the Sibley Site is recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the site be conducted if future impacts to the site cannot be avoided.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18MO745

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):

19<sup>th</sup> c. whiteware – 15

Cut nails – 8

Pearlware – 6

Amethyst Glass – 3

Creamware – 2

Unid Cut/Wrought nail – 1

19<sup>th</sup> c. ironstone – 2

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: W. Brett Arnold

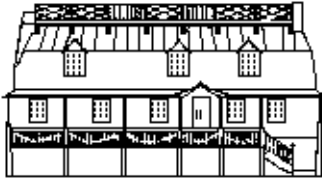
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.

Date: 07/24/2018

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

Date Filed: 08/02/2018

Check if update: ☐



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

Site Number: 18MO746

County: Montgomery

**A. DESIGNATION**

1. Site Name: Wims
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):  
Mid-19<sup>th</sup> to late-20<sup>th</sup> century residence
4. Prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ Historic X Unknown \_\_\_\_\_
5. Terrestrial X Submerged/Underwater \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_

**B. LOCATION**

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Germantown 1979 (For underwater sites)  
NOAA Chart No.: \_\_\_\_\_
- (Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 39.238381 Longitude in decimal degrees -77.278429

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 12
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allegany Plateau | <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster/Frederick Lowland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge and Valley | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eastern Piedmont |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Great Valley     | <input type="checkbox"/> Western Shore Coastal Plain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Ridge       | <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Shore Coastal Plain |
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Washington Metro

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

10. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Tenmile Creek Stream Order: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Stream/River |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estuarine Bay/Tidal River | <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Swamp                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal or Marsh            | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake or Pond                       |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring                             |
12. Distance from closest surface water: 232 meters (or 761 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: 16B

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: 3 to 8%

19. Elevation: 204 meters (or 669 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 in an empty lot along Frederick Road in Clarksburg, between an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling structure and a modern commercial plaza. The area is relatively flat, wooded, and partially overgrown. It is poorly-drained and parts of this area are sometimes covered with standing water. A drainage pond is located in the site's southeast corner. Historic aerials reveal that area has become increasingly wooded since the 1980s. This area contained a documented historic structure attributed to Columbus Woodward in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and John Wims in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (MIHP M:13-10-9).

Clarksburg has reportedly been a crossroads community since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, having grown up around a trading post at the intersection of two prehistoric overland transportation corridors. The historic part of the town consisted of structures in a more or less linear configuration along the north and south sides of Frederick Road. This site is separated from the Sibley Site by the property line dividing the Jonathan Sibley property from the Columbus Woodward/John Wims property.

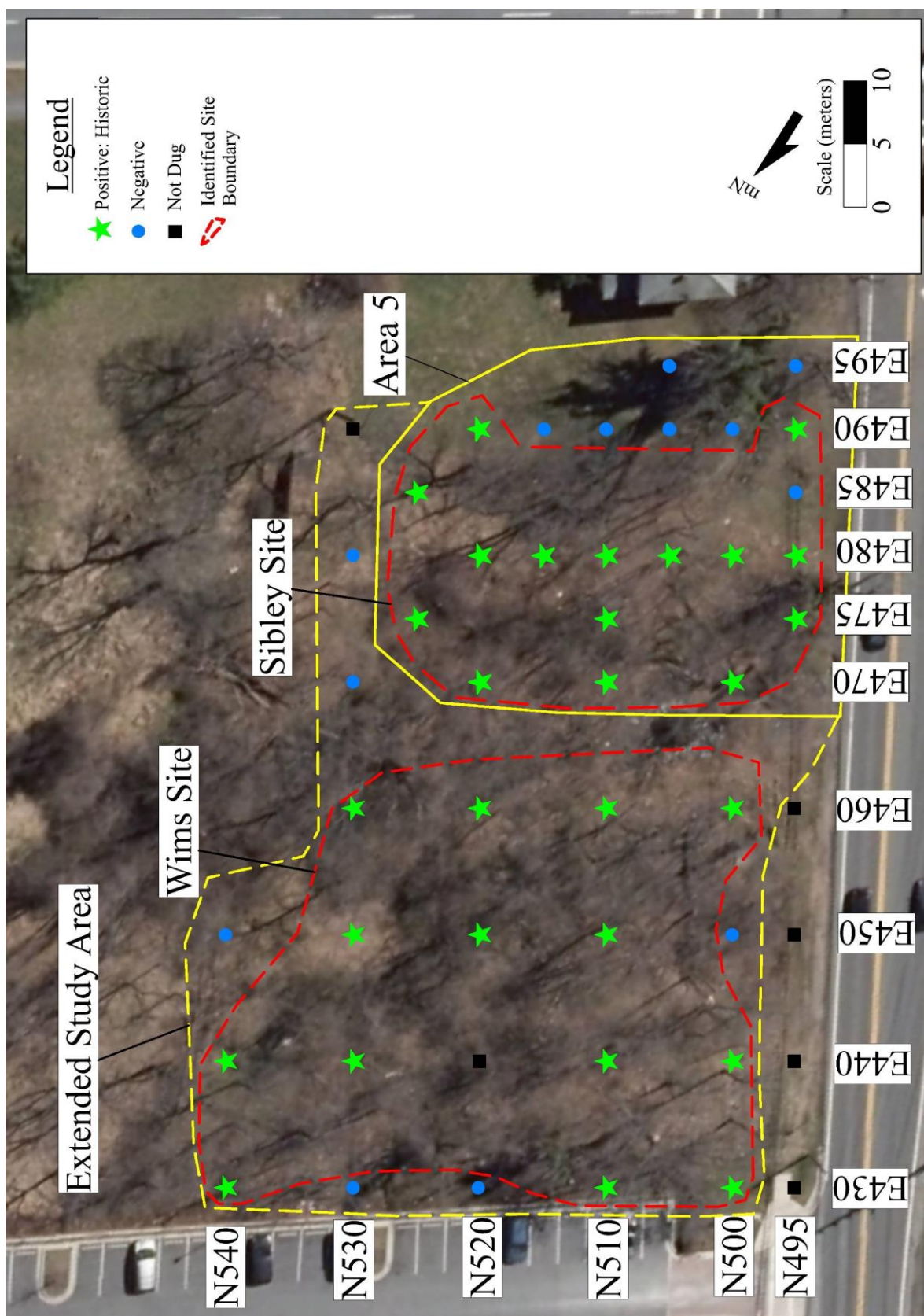
25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

The site's stratigraphy is relatively consistent, comprising a dark brown (10YR 3/3) or brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam A/Ap-horizon that reached depths ranging from 0.4-0.8 ft. Having contained artifacts from between at least 1860 and 1904, this horizon probably does not reflect a true plowzone. Rather, a small degree of soil mixture probably occurred in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the area was maintained as a yard space. Beneath this, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) or light yellowish brown (10YR 6/6) silt or silty clay Bt-horizon (subsoil) was encountered. STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 1.2-1.8 ft below surface. In some cases, a thin yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) B/A-horizon was encountered separating the A/Ap-horizon and Bt-horizon consisting of mixed topsoil and subsoil. The subsoil sometimes had a high occurrence of natural channers, which are rectangular fragments of weathered sedimentary rock.

STPs on the N495 line, which was the closest transect to Frederick Road, encountered artificial impasses related to the road bed. An artificial stone-lined drainage feature was observed near STP N500 E450.

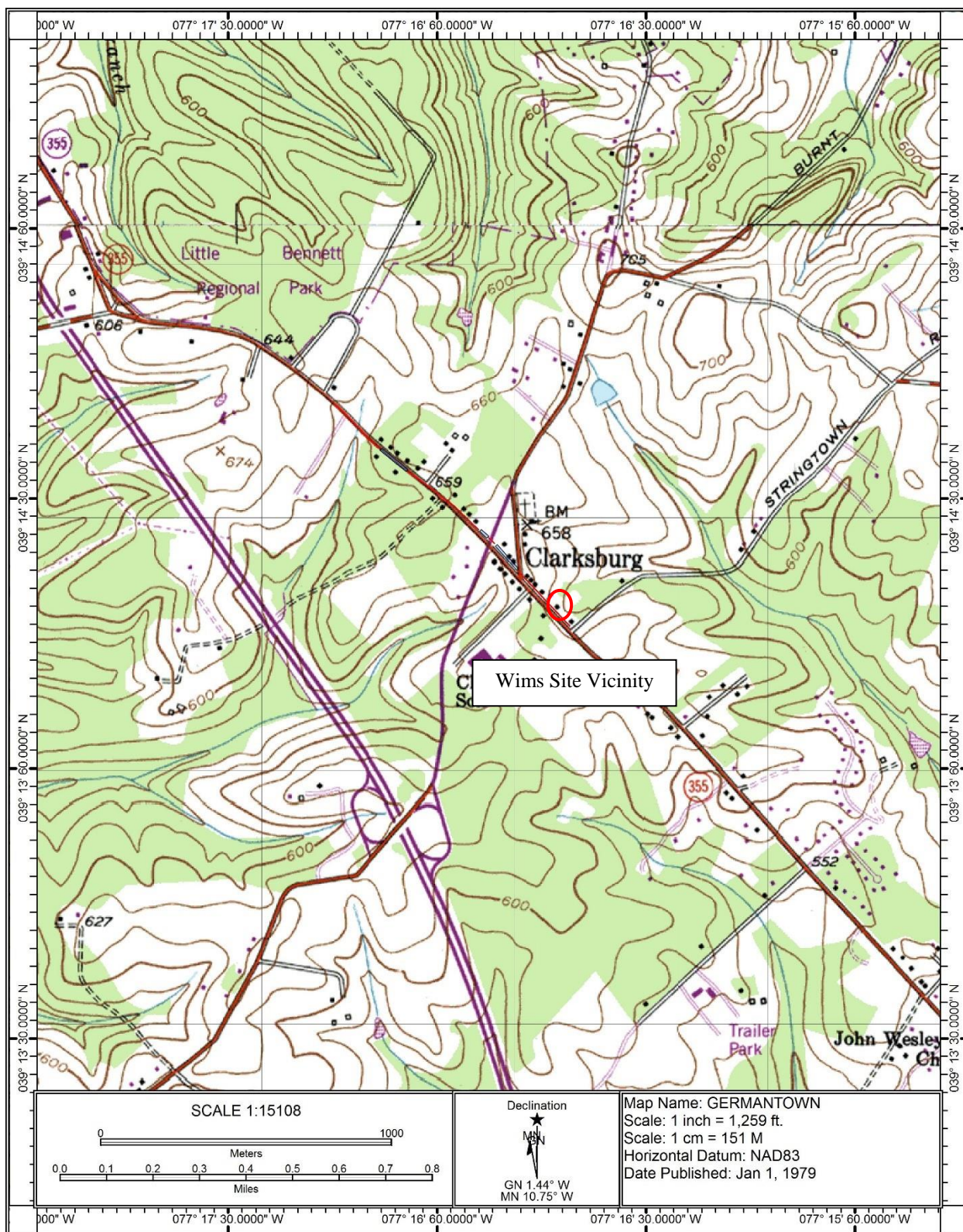
6. Site size: 36 meters by 44 meters (or 118 feet by 144 feet)

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





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



**D. CONTEXT**

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

## PREHISTORIC

- ☐ Unknown  
☐ Paleoindian  
☐ Archaic  
☐ Early Archaic  
☐ Middle Archaic  
☐ Late Archaic  
☐ Terminal Archaic  
☐ Woodland  
☐ Adena  
☐ Early Woodland  
☐ Middle Woodland  
☐ Late Woodland  
☐ CONTACT

## HISTORIC:

- ☐ Unknown  
☐ 17<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1630-1675  
☐ 1676-1720  
☐ 18<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1721-1780  
☐ 1781-1820  
☐ 19<sup>th</sup> century  
☐ 1821-1860  
☒ 1861-1900  
☐ 20<sup>th</sup> century  
☒ 1901-1930  
☒ post-1930

\_\_\_\_\_ UNKNOWN

**E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA**

29. Type of investigation:

- ☒ Phase I  
☐ Phase II/Site Testing  
☐ Phase III/Excavation  
☐ Archival Investigation  
☐ Monitoring

- ☐ Field Visit  
☐ Collection/Artifact Inventory  
☐ Report From Informant  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

30. Purpose of investigation:

- ☒ Compliance  
☐ Research  
☐ Avocational  
☐ Regional Survey

- ☐ Site Inventory  
☐ MHT Grant Project  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- ☐ Non-systematic surface search  
☐ Systematic surface collection  
☐ Non-systematic shovel test pits  
☒ Systematic shovel test pits

- ☐ Excavation units  
☐ Mechanical excavation  
☐ Remote sensing  
☐ Other:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

32. Extent/nature of excavation: 23, 45-cm diameter STPs, screened (1/4" mesh).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**F. SUPPORT DATA**

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- ☐ Prehistoric  
☒ Historic  
☐ Shipwreck

34. Ownership: \_\_\_\_\_ Private \_\_\_\_\_ Federal \_\_\_\_\_ State ☒ Local/County

\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Montgomery County  
Address: 101 Monroe Street, Floor 3, Rockville MD 20850  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

38. Primary report reference or citation: Emory, Scott A. 2018 Phase IB Archaeological Survey MD 355-Clarksburg Shared Use Path and Sidewalk Project, Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Maryland  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?  

<input type="checkbox"/> Slides	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field record	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos	<input type="checkbox"/> Sonar	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field maps	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic record	

40. If yes, location of records: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
\_\_\_\_\_

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: Scott A. Emory  
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 410-224-3402  
Email: semory104@yahoo.com

Date: 04/07/2018

45. Form filled out by: W. Brett Arnold  
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.  
Address: 615 Fairglen Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Phone: 724-561-4553  
Email: brett@appliedarchaeology.com

Date: 08/02/2018

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

The Phase IB Archeological Survey in the Wims House area identified the Wims Site, a collection of 19<sup>th</sup>- through early 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic, architectural, and personal artifacts associated with a structure shown on historic maps belonging to Columbus Woodward in the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The house later belonged to John Henry Wims, an African-American who served as a postal carrier between Clarksburg and Boyds. A total of 23 STPs were excavated at 5-10 m intervals to follow an artifact concentration extending northwestward from the Sibley site. The site appears to extend north of the survey limits and more work is required to fully delineate the site in that directions. The southern portion of the site has been disturbed by road construction. Above-grade ruins were observed along the N500 line, including brick piers and a cemented stone wall.

The Wims Site is potentially significant under NRHP Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide new information about domestic activities in rural Montgomery County during the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century periods in Maryland history. Given the rural crossroads setting, this site can possibly provide new data about patterns of household consumption of the occupants, and spatial layout of specific functions within the site. This site is related to a demolished but documented historic structure (MIHP M:13-10-9) and has the potential to yield useful information on the use of that historic structure. The site is also related to one of Clarksburg's notable early 20<sup>th</sup>-century African-American residents, having the potential to provide information about African-American heritage in Clarksburg. As such, the Wims Site is recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the site be conducted if future impacts to the site cannot be avoided.

# MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18MO746

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):

19<sup>th</sup> c. ironstone – 15  
19<sup>th</sup> c. whiteware – 2  
20<sup>th</sup> c. whiteware – 1  
Machine-made bottle glass – 16  
Cut common nail – 2  
Wire common nail – 6  
Button, plastic – 1  
Dinnerware, plastic – 1

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



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:  
cemented stone wall, brick piers

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: W. Brett Arnold

Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.

Date: 08/02/2018

## **APPENDIX D**

### **QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATORS**

**W. Brett Arnold, M.S., R.P.A.**  
**RPA 28887637**  
**APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**615 FAIRGLEN LANE**  
**ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401**  
**410.224.3402**

Mr. W. Brett Arnold serves as a project archaeologist at Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). He received his B.A. in Archaeology and German Studies from the College of Wooster, graduating cum laude. He received his M.S. in Anthropology from the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, where he studied under European prehistorian Dr. Bettina Arnold. Mr. Arnold has experience conducting archaeological compliance and research projects for a variety of agencies, with duties including overseeing Phase I and II cultural resources surveys, construction monitoring, GIS and total station survey, and testing buried soil horizons in urban environments. He also has experience with burial excavation and recovery at historic cemeteries. Mr. Arnold's professional qualifications meet all U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians (36 CFR 61) and he is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

**EDUCATION**

*Master of Science in Anthropology*

2011 - 2014 University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI.

*Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and German Studies*

2007 - 2011 College of Wooster, Wooster, OH.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT**

2018-Present	PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland, USA
2016-2018	PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia, USA
2014-2016	RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGIST, Lost Towns Project/Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, Maryland, USA
2013-2014	FIELD TECHNICIAN, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc., Annapolis, Maryland, USA
2013	FIELD TECHNICIAN, Historic Resources Management Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA
2011-2013	PAID INTERN/FIELD TECHNICIAN, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA
2011	LAB TECHNICIAN, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

**PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

Register of Professional Archaeologists – 28887637

**Jason L. Tyler, M.A., R.P.A**  
**RPA 28826201**  
**APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**615 FAIRGLEN LANE**  
**ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND**  
**410.224.3402**

Mr. Jason Tyler serves as Principal Investigator/Project Manager for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. He has over 19 years of experience in archaeology, both in the USA and UK, with the past fourteen years being devoted to cultural resource management in the Mid-Atlantic. He received his B.S. with a double major in Anthropology and History from Towson University, Maryland, where he graduated Summa cum Laude. He continued his education at the University of Bristol, England, where he received a M.A. in Landscape Archaeology. Mr. Tyler has worked extensively throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, successfully leading a wide variety of historic and prehistoric excavations. His findings have been documented in hundreds of cultural resource management reports and have been presented at professional conferences. Most recently, his research interests have focused on the vulnerability of cultural resources within the Chesapeake region in the face of rapidly changing climate conditions. His professional qualifications exceed all US Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians (36 CFR 61)

**EDUCATION**

**Master of Arts in Landscape Archaeology**

2002 - 2004 University of Bristol, England, UK,

**Bachelor of Science in Anthropology and History**

1998 - 2000 Towson University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA,  
Graduated Summa cum Laude

Valedictorian speaker at the Towson University Fall 2000 commencement

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT**

<b>2005 – Present</b>	VICE PRESIDENT, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA), Annapolis, Maryland, USA
<b>2001</b>	FIELD TECHNICIAN, <i>Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, USA</i>
<b>2000 – 2001</b>	FIELD TECHNICIAN (individual surveys), Robert Wall & Associates, Inc., Catonsville, Maryland, USA

**PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

Council for Maryland Archaeology  
The Archaeological Society of Maryland  
The Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference