### Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

**Site Number:** 18FR729  
**Site Name:** UR2-1  
**Other name(s):** Dudderar Farm

**Brief Description:** Early-mid 19th century artifact concentration, possible house site, mid-19th to late 20th century farmstead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topography</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop/bluff</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior flat</td>
<td>State of MD</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridgetop</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low terrace</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physiographic province:** Eastern Piedmont  
**Ethnobotany profile available:** No  
**Maritime site:** No

**Site Location and Environmental Data:**  
- **Latitude:** 39.3292  
- **Longitude:** -77.3483  
- **Elevation:** 130 m  
- **Site slope:** Not applicable

- **Topography:** 
  - Floodplain
  - Hilltop/bluff
  - Interior flat
  - Upland flat
  - Ridgetop
  - Terrace
  - Low terrace

- **Ownership:** 
  - Private
  - Federal
  - State of MD
  - Regional/county/city
  - Unknown

**Nearest Surface Water:**  
- Name (if any): North Branch of Bennett Cr
- *Y*=Confirmed, P=Possible
- **Saltwater:** Freshwater
- **Ocean:** No
- **Estuary/tidal river:** Yes
- **Tidewater/marsh:** No
- **Swamp:** No
- **Lake or pond:** No
- **Spring:** Yes
- **Minimum distance to water:** 490 m

**Temporality & Ethnic Contextual Data:**  
- **Paleoindian site:** Woodland site
- **Archaic site:** MD Adena
- **Early archaic:** Early woodland
- **Middle archaic:** Mid. woodland
- **Late archaic:** Late woodland
- **Unknown prehistoric context:** Unknown

- **Contact period site:**  
  - ca. 1820 - 1860
  - ca. 1860 - 1900
  - ca. 1900 - 1930
  - Post 1930

**Ethnographic province:** Eastern Piedmont  
**Maryland Archeological Research Unit No.:** 17

**Ethnic Associations (historical only):**  
- Native American
- Asian American
- African American
- Unknown
- Other
- Hispanic

**Historic Contextual Data:**  
- **Urban/Rural?** Rural
- **Domestic:**  
  - Multi-component
  - Homestead
  - Farmstead
  - Mansion
  - Plantation
  - Row/townhome
  - Cellar
  - Privy
- **Industrial:**  
  - Mining-related
  - Quarry-related
  - Mill
  - Black/metal smith

**Historic Site Function Contextual Data:**  
- **Military:**  
  - Battlefield
  - Fortification
  - Encampment
  - Townsite
  - Religious
  - Church/mtg house
  - Ch support bldg
  - Burial area
  - Cemetery
  - Sepulchre
  - Isolated burial
  - Bldg or foundation

**Interpretive Sampling Data:**  
- **Prehistoric context samples:** Soil samples taken
- **Flotation samples taken:** Yes
- **Other samples taken:** No

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- **Flotation samples taken:** No
- **Other samples taken:** No

**Site Setting:**  
- Site Setting restricted
- Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

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- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
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- Unknown

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### Site Information

**Site Name:** UR2-1  
**Other name(s):** Dudderar Farm

**Brief Description:** early-mid-19th century artifact concentration, possible house site, mid-19th-late 20th century farmstead

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

#### Projectile Point Types
- Clovis
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Palmer
- Kirk (notch)
- Kirk (stem)
- Le Croy
- Morrow Mtn
- Guilford
- Brewerton
- Otter Creek

#### Projectile Point Types
- Perkiomen
- Susquehanna
- Piscataway
- Calvert
- Selby Bay
- Jacks Rf (notch)
- Jacks Rf (pent)
- Madison/Potomac
- LeVanna

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

#### Prehistoric Sherd Types
- Marcey Creek
- Dames Qtr
- Selden Island
- Accokeek
- Wolfe Neck
- Vinette

#### Prehistoric Sherd Types
- Popes Creek
- Coulbourn
- Watson
- Mockley
- Clemson Island
- Page

#### Prehistoric Sherd Types
- Townsend
- Minguannan
- Sullivan Cove
- Shenks Ferry
- Moyaone
- Potomac Cr

### Historic Sherd Types

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Ironstone
- Asbury
- Borderware
- Buckely
- Creamware

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Jackfield
- Mn Mottled
- North Devon
- Pearlware

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware
- Porcelain

#### Historic Sherd Types
- English Brown
- Eng Dry-bodie
- Nottingham
- Rhenish

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Wt Salt-glazed

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Other fired clay
- Modified faunal
- Unmod faunal
- Oyster shell
- Uncommon Obj.
- Other

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Mound(s)
- Shell midden
- Postholes/molds
- House pattern(s)
- Other

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Storage/trash pit
- Burial(s)
- Ossuary
- Other

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Lithic reduc area
- Midden
- Other

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Tobacco related
- Activity item(s)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc. kitchen

#### Other Artifacts & Feature Types
- Pottery (all)
- Glass (all)
- Architectural
- Furniture
- Arms
- Clothing
- Personal items

### Prehistoric Features

#### Prehistoric Features
- Mound(s)
- Shell midden
- Postholes/molds
- House pattern(s)

#### Prehistoric Features
- Storage/trash pit
- Burial(s)
- Ossuary
- Other

#### Prehistoric Features
- Lithic reduc area
- Midden
- Other

### Historic Artifacts

#### Historic Artifacts
- Pottery (all)
- Glass (all)
- Architectural
- Furniture
- Arms
- Clothing
- Personal items

#### Historic Artifacts
- Activity item(s)
- Human remain(s)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc. kitchen

#### Historic Artifacts
- Tobacco related
- Human remain(s)
- Faunal material
- Sheet midden
- Earthworks

### Architectural

#### Architectural
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc. kitchen

#### Architectural
- Food storage
- Hearth/chimney
- Mill raceway

### Historic Features

#### Historic Features
- Privy/outhouse
- Well/cistern
- Road/roadway

#### Historic Features
- Depression/mound
- Burial(s)
- Wheel pit

#### Historic Features
- Other
- Other
- Other

### Lithic Material

#### Lithic Material
- Fer quartzite
- Sil sandstone
- Argillite
- Other

#### Lithic Material
- Jasper
- Chalcedony
- European flint

#### Lithic Material
- Chert
- Ironstone
- Basalt

#### Lithic Material
- Rhyolite
- Argillite
- Unknown

#### Lithic Material
- Quartz
- Steatite
- Other

#### Lithic Material
- Quartzite
- Sandstone

### Radiocarbon Data

#### Radiocarbon Data
- Sample 1: +/- years BP
- Sample 2: +/- years BP
- Sample 3: +/- years BP
- Sample 4: +/- years BP
- Sample 5: +/- years BP
- Sample 6: +/- years BP
- Sample 7: +/- years BP
- Sample 8: +/- years BP
- Sample 9: +/- years BP

### Additional Radiocarbon Results Available
- Yes

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All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts.
The UR2-1, or Dudderar Farm Site (18FR729) is situated on an approximately 20-acre tract located in the vicinity of Urbana, in eastern Frederick County, Maryland. The surrounding topography is defined by moderately sloping terrain with agricultural fields. The property served as a 19th century agricultural complex with a two-story brick farmhouse, a hand-hewn log shed, a concrete block shed, three small wood-frame barns, a wood-frame bank barn, a terracotta silo, a dairy barn, and a creamery. The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical principal block and rear wing. The design and ornamentation of the main dwelling exhibits the influence of the Early Classical Revival style.

The principal dwelling is in fair condition while the majority of the outbuildings are in poor to deteriorated condition. Architectural investigations were conducted on the complex in 1995 which resulted in an NRHP determination of eligibility for the principal dwelling. Soils surrounding the house appear to be Glenelg and Chester silt loams.

Planned housing development and infrastructure installations (the Urbana New Town project) in the Urbana area necessitated Phase I survey work at the site and surrounding areas. This was carried out in 1998 and approximately 5.5 acres around the farm complex were subjected to intensive shovel testing. The area around the primary dwelling was shovel tested at 5 m intervals. A total of 144 shovel tests were excavated, completely delineating the site. Seventy-eight additional planned shovel tests were not excavated due to the presence of historic structures and disturbances. Of the 31 positive shovel tests, 14 contained apparently unmixed early-mid 19th century artifacts, associated with the earliest period of occupation of the Dudderar house. The shovel tests containing unmixed artifacts from this period primarily were located directly adjacent to the east side of the house or were in the outer yard area to the west of the house. Based on the distribution of these materials, the determination was made that undisturbed artifact deposits, dating from the earliest period of occupation, are present only in the area immediately surrounding the farmhouse. The area surrounding the outbuildings was characterized as disturbed due to construction and demolition. This area also contained no intact deposits related to the early occupation of the farmstead.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase I study include 6 activity-related objects. Four are metal (2 are fragments of barbed wire and one is transportation-related) and the other two are synthetic materials (plastic). Sixteen architectural items were encountered, including a handwrought Rosehead nail, 2 machine cut nails, 2 wire nails, 3 miscellaneous metal items, 7 fragments of window glass, and an architectural ceramic fragment. The kitchen assemblage was, by far, the largest in the Phase I collection. The assemblage included 4 animal bones/teeth, 37 ceramic sherds, and 30 fragments of kitchen glass. The diagnostic ceramics were 2 fragments of creamware, 11 pearlware sherds, 2 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 1 is ironstone, and 6 are whitewares. The glass assemblage includes 1 cup bottom mold fragment, 1 piece of milk glass lid liner, and 11 machine-made bottle/container fragments. The two personal objects recovered from the site were both glass beads.

Phase II testing was recommended at the site, as it would be directly impacted by the development project. The project plans included emplacement of infrastructure and housing units; including both single family homes and town houses, the construction of which could alter the archeological deposits. Phase II work was carried out in 1998 in order to verify the size, integrity, and research potential of the archeological deposits and to ascertain whether the National Register nomination of the farmhouse should also include the surrounding archeological deposits. Research included both archival and archeological work.

The earliest extant land records related to the property, indicate that Casper Mantz, Peter Derange, and Henry Nixdorff acquired the Dudderar Farm property from William Hillbusch on August 30th, 1823. The deed for the land was conveyed to settle Hillbusch’s debts, which included $1050.18 owed to Casper Mantz, $700 owed to Peter Degrange, and $115 owed to Henry Nixdorff. The deed specified that a one-room dwelling, table, corner cupboard, and farm properties were part of the settlement to Casper Mantz et al. The farm was further defined as a 162-acre property located along the north side of Georgetown Road. The location of the Dudderar Farm was specified in the deed as (as described in 1823) directly on Georgetown Road (Braddock’s old road), would seem to indicate that the creation of the road did attract some early settlers to the area southeast of Frederick. By the turn of the 19th century, the road had been improved from Georgetown to Clarksburg, and in 1815 this was extended all the way to Frederick. It is likely that the farm was first occupied sometime during this period between 1790 and 1823. A detailed description of land transactions and improvements is available in the full site report. One important improvement to note is the recordation of a brick dwelling at the property in the deed registered upon Henry Nixdorff’s death. The brick dwelling referenced is almost certainly the existing main dwelling at Dudderar farm, which dates architecturally from that period.

Seven 1 x 1 m test units and four 50 x 50 cm test units, totaling eight square meters of testing, were excavated in areas expected to contain buried intact archeological deposits relating to the mid 19th century occupation of the farmstead. The location of these units was predicated on the results of Phase I work. The test units were planned to define more clearly the horizontal and vertical integrity of the yard deposits, and on clarifying the cultural and temporal associations of materials within these yard deposits. All of the test units were excavated manually, in 10 cm levels within natural strata, to a minimum of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. No substantial deposits or intact features were present. The archeological deposits comprised a generalized sheet midden that reflects domestic occupation of the dwelling.

The artifact assemblage from the Phase II work comprised mainly architectural and kitchen-related artifacts, but ten activity-related objects were recovered. Three of these were toys (1 glass marble and 2 doll parts) and the remaining objects were 4 pieces of non-electrical wire, a screwdriver, and 2 pieces of a ceramic flower pot. The 848 archeological objects encountered during testing were 258 brick fragments, 10 pieces of mortar, 17 fragments of roofing slate, 282 glass window shards, 276 nail fragments (114 cut, 120 wire, 3 Rosehead, 2 L headed, and 37 unidentified), 3 spikes, 1 construction staple, and an electrical insulator. Two clothing items were found; a metal belt buckle and a metal snap. The large kitchen assemblage (711 objects) included 2 Jackfield sherds, 17 creamware sherds, 39 pearlware sherds, 13 later porcelain types, 12 ironstone fragments, 22 domestic brown stoneware sherds, 16 domestic gray stoneware sherds, 2 English Brown stoneware sherds, 150 whiteware, 3 yellowware, 138 redware, 7 miscellaneous sherds (mostly slipware), and 3 unidentified ceramics. Other kitchen items were 6 earthenware sherds, 7 fragments of table glass, and embossed panel bottle fragments, 4 blow-in-mold bottle sherds, 204 machine-made bottle sherds, 10 other bottle glass sherds, 3 metal crown caps, 34 pieces of animal bone/teeth, 16 oyster shell pieces, a bone utensil handle, and 1 other kitchen utensil. Four personal items were recovered; 2 fragments of mirror, part of a bisque figurine, and a copper alloy ring. The only tobacco-related item encountered was a ball clay pipe stem. Four arms-related items were found at the site; a shotgun shell and three .22 rimfire cartridges. And finally, 19 miscellaneous objects were excavated. These were 6 unidentified metal fragments, 2 pieces of plastic, and 11 pieces of coal.
In addition to the historic objects described above, 7 prehistoric objects were encountered at the site. There is a discrepancy between the description provided in the text of the full site report (which lists 6 rhyolite flakes) and the report appendices. The tally used here is from the appendix which reports the recovery of 1 chert biface, 5 rhyolite flakes, and a schist abrader. These prehistoric materials have been interpreted as an incidental scatter with no concentration. No prehistoric features or deposits were present within the tested area.

Testing at Dudderar Farm verified the Phase I site boundaries and also verified that only the yard areas surrounding the primary dwelling contain intact archeological deposits, relating to the early-mid 19th century occupation of the dwelling. The remaining areas appear to be disturbed from the construction and destruction of outbuildings. A metal fence constructed to protect the primary dwelling appears to encompass the area of archeological deposits in the eastern and western yards. Although intact, these archeological deposits do not appear to retain the potential to contribute valuable information concerning significant regional research issues. The yard scatter reflects incidental deposition of household and construction materials throughout the period of occupation of the dwelling. No intact features or discrete deposits were identified that would offer the potential to gain useful understanding of site use, layout, lifeways, foodways, or disposal patterns in the local or regional context.