



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1084

Site Name: CJV H2

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Chaney's Hills

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Mid-Late 17th century house site; Mid-Late 19th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code MaB,HME

Latitude 38.9398 Longitude -76.6113

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 2-25%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

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

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Flat Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 23 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1860 - 1900 Y
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Bldg or foundation

Isolated burial

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1084

Site Name: CJV H2

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Chaney's Hills

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-Late 17th century house site; Mid-Late 19th century farmstead

Unknown

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		coal, lead bale seals	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1084

Site Name: CJV H2

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Chaney's Hills

Historic

Brief

Description:

Mid-Late 17th century house site; Mid-Late 19th century farmstead

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Office of Planning & Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Chaney's Hills site (18AN1084) was the site of a farmstead built and inhabited by English colonist Richard Chaney and his family between approximately 1658 and 1685. It is located south of Maiden Creek Court, in the community of Davidsonville, and east of Flat Creek, which drains into the South River on Maryland's western shore. At the time that the site was discovered, the area surrounding it was a secondary woodland containing sparse amounts of undergrowth, upon a level upland circumscribed by gentle to moderate slopes to the south and west. A large portion of the site has since been disturbed by the construction of a house.

The archival record indicates that several land transactions took place at the Chaney's Hills site (18AN1084) during the period of 1658 - 1707. In 1658, Richard Chaney requested 100 acres of land for himself and his wife, Charity. In 1659, a land patent for 100 acres was issued to Richard Chaney, and the property was alternatively referred to as Chaney's Hills or Chaney's Hills in the same document. This was apparently the first historic period occupation of the site. A 1707 court record indicates that John Gray purchased the Chaney's Hills property from Richard Chaney sometime before 1686. The property was later merged with other properties and lost the name Chaney's Hills. It passed through many owners throughout the 18th and 19th centuries before it was acquired by CJV Joint Venture in 1971. Parts of the site had been plowed for cultivation until the early 20th century. By the mid 20th century, fallow agricultural fields had transitioned to secondary forest.

This site was identified in June of 1998 by Hettie Ballweber of ACS Consultants during a Phase I survey in advance of construction of the CJV Joint Venture housing development project. The area surrounding the site was surveyed with 28 shovel test pits at 15 meter intervals, combined with surface collection of ground exposed areas around perc tests and along the existing trail. Of the 28 tests, only STP 4 contained 2 brick fragments. Consequently shovel test pits were excavated at close intervals around the positive test and STP 27 yielded an additional artifact. The site limits were loosely defined based upon the surface collected material and positive shovel test pits. Based on the types of artifacts recovered, the site was determined to represent a late 17th to early 18th century occupation. Artifacts recovered included clay pipe fragments, a redware vessel fragment, a silver plated utensil handle, a lead ball, and two brick fragments.

Between July 13 and August 27, 1998, ACS Consultants conducted Phase II testing of the site. Fieldwork consisted of shovel test pits at 20-foot intervals across the site and a series of 5x5-foot excavation units. Shovel testing yielded significant information concerning specific artifact concentrations. In total, 124 shovel test pits were excavated across the hilltop, and artifacts were recovered in 56 of the pits. The test pits yielding artifacts were found across the site locus, but many of the positive pits were located on a south-facing slope suggesting that the artifacts were transported to their locations via possible downslope erosion.

Artifact distribution indicated several discrete, functionally separate artifact clusters, which clearly denoted distinct activity loci or former buildings at the site. The pattern of distribution observed for the total artifact inventory was generally representative of the spatial pattern for the various functional groupings as well.

Several concentrations of architectural items, principally nails, were attributed to the possible presence of several structures within the site area. Kitchen group artifacts, which included ceramics and glass vessel fragments, were also found to be concentrated in one section of the site, particularly north of the existing trail bisecting the site. Tobacco pipes were also concentrated in the same general area.

Based on the information gleaned from the shovel test pits, 10 units (measuring 5x5 feet) were excavated in areas of greatest artifact concentrations and around Shovel Test Pit 81 which yielded artifacts and soils' data suggesting that a cultural feature was present. Two additional units were excavated in an area determined by Anne Arundel County archaeologists as containing potential cultural features after conducting a geophysical survey of the hilltop.

Feature 1 was a post hole and post mold. Feature 2 was the feature from STP 81. The STP yielded numerous brick fragments, window glass fragments, ceramic sherds, and nail fragments. Several Test Units were opened to explore this large feature. In plan view, the feature consisted of an amorphous shape. The matrix consisted of a 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) very friable silty loam containing charcoal and charcoal flecking. Numerous friable light orange to red brick fragments were found in the center of the feature along with a dense concentration of charcoal. The brick fragments contained small inclusions of ground quartz and sand making them extremely light and porous. The subsoil within the test units consisted of a 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) silty clay. The 7.5 feet long by 7.25 feet wide feature, in plan view, was tentatively interpreted as the remains of a possible chimney fall based on the presence of the charcoal and brick fragments. Also found while delineating the feature were window glass fragments, indicating that the feature was structure-related.

Since the feature was only mapped in plan view and photographed, and was not excavated, an exact interpretation could not be made regarding its function. However, based on types of artifacts recovered from the test units, this feature clearly dates to the late 17th century and/or early 18th century.

Also defined in Test Unit 11 were the remains of another possible cultural feature, but it could not be delineated by troweling. This anomaly could be discerned only because it exhibited a slight textural difference from the silty clay subsoil. It could have been a residual anomaly associated with nearby Feature 2.

Artifacts collected by ACS during Phase I and II work on the site numbered 1,657, and they represent a late 17th-early 18th-century occupation. These included a late 17th-century key, tobacco pipe bowls indicative of the 17th century, tobacco bore diameters which yielded a mean date of 1692.42, window glass fragments with slight impressions indicating that the panes of glass were fitted into lead cames, an actual window lead fragment (but with no date impressed within), and late 17th-18th century ceramics.

Because the historical and archaeological evidence dated occupation at the site to the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and since there were intact cultural features at the site, it was determined that Phase III excavations should take place to add important information to the early history and development of Anne Arundel County.

Phase III excavations were conducted in 1999 by Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project. The excavation of 87 additional 5x5-foot units by the Lost Towns Project revealed the footprints of two mid-17th-century earthfast structures. A 28x17-foot building, the larger of the two footprints, has an unusual 17th-century period layout with a front entrance set off to the left and two side-by-side rooms divided by an interior fireplace. An additional trash pit or possible cellar feature



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1084

Site Name: CJV H2

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Chaney's Hills

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-Late 17th century house site; Mid-Late 19th century farmstead

Unknown

(approximately 5x5 feet) was located about 90 feet to the south of the primary building. The surface dimension of this feature was recorded but no additional testing was conducted.

Recovered ceramics include types typically found at sites from the second half of the 17th century in the Chesapeake, including such temporally diagnostic pieces as Border Ware, North Devon Sgraffito Slipware, Spring Molded Blue and Manganese decorated Rhenish stoneware, and Rhenish brown stoneware. Lead-back tin-glazed ("Delftware") earthenware, typical of the first half of the 17th century, was also recovered. White salt-glazed stoneware, very common on 18th century sites, is not present at 18AN1084.

A total of 1,689 clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the site. Age estimation based on their bore width produced mean manufacture dates of 1689 and 1691. The results obtained from the analysis of the recovered makers' marks can be used to date the Chaney's Hills site to between 1650 and 1720, with the most likely dates between 1661 and 1689. An analysis of the style of each pipe found at the site was used to postulate a date range between 1650 and 1680. A combined analysis of style and makers' marks demonstrates that some of the clay tobacco pipes may have been produced as early as 1651. These findings, augmented by existing archival records and recovered ceramics, support the theory that Chaney's Hills was occupied from 1658 until just before Richard Chaney's death in 1686.

The Phase III excavations also recovered two lead cloth bale seals, one with a crown-over-thistle motif. This 16mm seal has the crown-over-thistle motif with the number 3 next to it. A similar motif is sometimes seen in conjunction with the head of George I, but is also commonly associated with the reign of Charles II, an attribution that more closely fits the Chaney's Hills site's 17th-century chronology.

The Lost Towns Project conducted additional Phase III excavations at the site in 2005 and 2006. During these excavations, additional post hole remnant features were discovered adjacent to the location of the previously discovered hearth and post hole remnant features. It was determined that this must mean the structure was larger than 26 x 17 feet.

Two fragments of a pewter tobacco pipe were also discovered, believed to be Native American in origin. Due to their fragile makeup, pewter pipes are rarely recovered in archaeological contexts. They typically occur on 17th and 18th-century sites, and are primarily associated with Native American burials. Ethnographic research and several primary and secondary sources suggest that pipes made of base metals (lead, pewter, iron) were fashioned and employed by Native American groups of the Northeast. Burial sites of the Seneca of upstate New York and the Susquehannock of south central Pennsylvania yield the largest number of pewter pipes on the eastern seaboard. The pewter pipe found by the Lost Towns Project is one of the few examples recovered in the Chesapeake region. Several sources classify pewter pipes specifically as "trade pipes", suggesting that these pewter pipes held symbolic, social, and political significance, unlike the utilitarian pipes made of clay or terra cotta. One can best surmise that this was an item of trade, possibly obtained by Richard Cheney, who occupied the property between 1658-1686.

The full extent of 2005-2006 excavations is not known because no formal report of them was published. Between September 2009 and August 2010, a large house was constructed on the site. The construction appears to have disturbed a majority of the site area.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002561, 97002625, 009948 (JPPM), 18AN1084 SF