



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN178

Site Name: Harundale

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Phelps, T.D. Jones Field "Mar"

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland small base camps, early 20th century house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code 4)Ese

Latitude 39.1495

Longitude -76.6105

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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) Marley Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial 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

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

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

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

house site

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>		Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>		Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	65	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>		Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>		Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
					Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	289	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1505
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	477
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Hearth in proximity to L. Archaic points

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC (1970.001.009 and 1977.027.010)

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Harundale, or Phelps Site (18AN178), appears to be the remnants of a series of small Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland base camps east of Glen Burnie in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on a bluff overlooking Marley Creek. At the time of the major site investigations in the 1970s, portions of the site had been plowed, while others were largely unplowed and heavily vegetated. An early 20th century house is also situated on a portion of the site. Soils at the site are primarily Patapsco sands and Fort Mott loamy sands.

The site was first identified in the early 20th century. A collector named T.D. Jones is known to have been active in this area from ca. 1900-1904, and collected artifacts from the site. Professional archeologists, however, did not turn their attention to the site until the 1970s, when it became threatened by several proposed transportation improvements.

In 1970, staff from the Maryland Geological Survey made a visit to the site and collected 73 prehistoric sherds (including 1 rimsherd), 43 flakes, 3 worked cobbles and stones, 1 netsinker, and a shell fragment. At that time, preliminary discussions were underway for the expansion of the highway system serving the area between Baltimore and Annapolis. No report was ever prepared for the work conducted in 1970, but a Maryland State site form was completed and submitted to the State Archeologist and the collection is housed at the MAC lab.

In 1975, the site was examined as part of a Phase I survey for proposed expansion of the Arundel Expressway (MD-10). The 2.1 mile highway extension passed through an already heavily developed area, but also over Marley Creek, and the Harundale site vicinity. The work was carried out in accordance with policies established by the US Department of Transportation in Memo 20-7 dated March 31st, 1971. The primary method of survey used was pedestrian survey with examination of all exposed areas (plowed locales, tree falls, road cuts, etc.), profiling of some exposures and augering in other areas to assess stratigraphy, and in some cases, the excavation of 61 cm test squares. A number of these test units (at least 5) were excavated at 18AN178, and several exposed road and creek bank cuts were examined.

Some spatial segregation of artifacts (either temporally or functionally) was noted, and the site was divided into subareas 178, 178-A and 178-B. Area 178 is the original site as defined during the 1970 field visits by MGS. It is situated on the southeastern bank of Marley Creek, to the west of a small spring. Area 178 yielded 4 prehistoric sherds, a contracting stemmed quartz point, a straight stemmed quartz point and numerous quartz flakes. The flakes were not collected. Area 178-A was situated further to the east along an old dirt road in the vicinity of the aforementioned spring, but along the same bluff overlooking Marley Creek. No ceramics were found in any of the 61 cm test units excavated here, but numerous quartz flakes were recovered (no counts are provided in the full report). Based on the lack of ceramics it was postulated that these deposits might be Archaic. Area 178-B was considerably further south than the other two locales, along the banks of an unnamed intermittent tributary stream. Three 61 cm units were placed in Area 178-B. Again, only flakes were encountered (no counts), but in this case they were of quartzite rather than quartz. A mid 19th century bottle was also recovered. Areas 178-A and B were in plowed areas and all materials were recovered from the plowzone.

Area 178-A was the portion of site 18AN178 within the MD-10 right-of-way (ROW) and would most directly be impacted by expansion of the Arundel Expressway. Based on these findings, 18AN178 was subjected to Phase II testing in 1977.

Following standard archeological procedures, a grid system was established on a north-south orientation with a 1.52 m (5 ft) grid interval. Subsurface excavation was undertaken in either 1.52 X 1.52 m squares, or 3.05 X 1.52 m (10 X 5 ft) rectangular and 3.05 X 3.05 m square blocks. One 3.05 X 3.05 m block was excavated in Area 178, and a surface collection was conducted along the eroding creek bank. Ten 3.05 X 3.05 m blocks, two 3.05 X 1.52 m blocks, and three 1.52 X 1.52 m squares were excavated in Area 178-A. And one 3.05 X 3.05 m block, two 3.05 X 1.52 m blocks, and two 1.52 X 1.52 m squares were excavated in Area 178-B. A hearth feature was identified in Area 178-B and, in an effort to discover more sub-surface features, additional large areas of A horizon were removed beyond the units described above. This was deemed appropriate due to the lack of artifacts generally noted in the A-horizon in Area 178-B. Ultimately, no additional features were encountered.

Testing during the 1975 reconnaissance phase had determined that all locations within the ROW at the site contained disturbed plowzone soils to a depth of approximately 30.5 cm (12 in). This was clearly discernible as a darker humic zone overlaying a much lighter B-horizon. Plow scars were visible in the upper portion of this B-horizon. In all Phase II (1977) excavation units, the plowzone was shoveled out by horizontal excavation unit, and screened through 0.95 cm (3/8 in) mesh hardware cloth. Initial excavations into the B-horizon were in arbitrary 7.62 cm (3 in) vertical levels. Once it was determined that no in situ cultural material was present in this horizon such levels were abandoned, and the top of the B-horizon was simply troweled for features. Excavation in selected squares went down through sterile soil to varying levels until gravel or extremely old soils were encountered.

Areas 178 and 178-A appeared to be a continuation of the same deposit. However, a bank cut examination and the size of sherds coming from Area 178, affirm that portions of it have not been plowed. Area 178 lies on private land and a housing development was rapidly encroaching at the time of investigation in 1977. Considerable disturbance as a result of root action and rodent burrows were manifested in all of the units in Area 178-A. The small numbers and size of the artifacts in the B-horizon in the area were determined to be intrusive and the result of downward movement from root, worm and rodent activity. The archeological materials in these areas indicate that the earliest components date to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland. Artifacts included 2 Dry-brook fishtails, stemmed and triangular points, as well as Pope's Creek, Mockley, and Potomac Creek sherds. Potomac Creek sherds were the most abundant wares and triangular points outnumber other forms, suggesting that the most substantial occupation of Areas 178 and 178-A took place in the Late Woodland. Lithic raw materials include quartz, rhyolite, quartzite, chert, and jasper (in order of decreasing quantities).

A single feature was discovered in the B-horizon in Area 178-B. The feature was determined to be a hearth lined with locally available ferruginous sandstone concretions. Two side-notched points were found in close association with the hearth, suggesting a Late Archaic date. This feature (and the points) had been buried several millennia ago by wind-blown sand. A stemmed point was found just above the hearth, at the base of the plowzone. As noted, efforts to find other buried cultural features within the ROW in Area 178-B proved futile. There is little evidence of any prehistoric activity in Area 178-B aside from the hearth.

The full artifact assemblage collected during the 1977 fieldwork at 18AN178 consisted of 47 projectile points (29 triangular), a flaked adze, 4 bifaces, 1 scraper, 1,403 flakes, a notched net sinker and engraved steatite object (both counted as other lithics), and 399 ceramic sherds (including 18 rims). The



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ferruginous hearth stones encountered in Area 178-B were not quantified. Among the ceramic assemblage were 289 Potomac Creek sherds, 65 Mockley sherds, and 1 Pope's Creek sherd.

Between the 1975 and 1977 studies at 18AN178, additional archeological survey was conducted in the vicinity as part of the transportation improvement projects. This survey work was conducted in the potential corridors of what would eventually become I-97. Although the report mentions 18AN178, it does not appear that any additional fieldwork was undertaken at the site.

Additional fieldwork was conducted at 18AN178 in June of 2001 on two parcels (totaling 24.5 acres) being subdivided for residential development. One of these parcels abutted the boundaries of 18AN178 as defined prior to 2001. The investigation was undertaken in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations as requested by the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning.

Phase I work in 2001 entailed the excavation of shovel tests at 20 m intervals in areas of high archeological sensitivity and surface examination of any areas where visibility was good. No testing took place in areas of obvious prior disturbance, steep slopes, or wetlands except to confirm surface observations. STPs were 35 cm in diameter. When cultural resources were identified, the shovel testing interval was reduced to 10 meters in order to more closely define the extent of the resource. All manually excavated soil was passed through hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. The locations of all excavations were recorded on a survey map and profiles of all shovel test pits were recorded. Conditions affecting survey methods and results were documented photographically. Seventy-nine shovel tests were excavated during the course of the Phase I.

A total of 14 shovel test pits were excavated on an undisturbed upper terrace that abutted the previously identified boundaries of 18AN178. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from the first STPs placed in this area, and subsequent shovel testing was completed at 10 m intervals. Overall, 9 of the 14 STPs produced artifacts. No intact features were encountered. The 2001 Phase I artifact assemblage from 18AN178 included 4 quartzite secondary flakes, 1 quartzite cobble, 1 grit-tempered cord-marked sherd, 2 redware flowerpot sherds, 3 unglazed brick fragment, 1 mortar fragment, 5 window glass fragments, 5 plain ironstone sherds, 3 redware sherds, 1 amber glass bottle fragment, 2 oyster shells, 1 clam shell, 2 pieces of coal slag, and 1 unidentified iron object.

The historic artifacts are likely associated with a structure illustrated on the 1907 USGS 15-minute quadrangle map. This structure did not appear on a map from 1878 or on the 1953 USGS 7-minute quadrangle. This was interpreted to be an early 20th century component to 18AN178. The prehistoric artifacts are likely associated with the previously reported prehistoric component of 18AN178, and an amended site form was prepared to expand the site boundaries.

Based on the work conducted at 18AN178 the site appears to be a series of small Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland base camps. At the time the site was first investigated by professional researchers, it appears to have already been significantly impacted by plowing. An intact hearth feature was encountered in the southernmost portion of the site, beneath significant Aeolian deposits, but extensive excavation work revealed no additional deposits. The northwestern portion of the site (Area 178) appeared to be the only area that was not plowed, but this appears to have been impacted by the post-2001 housing construction. Site 18AN178 appears to no longer retain any integrity or research potential.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000497, 00000506, 00000498, 95002732