



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN35

Site Name: Upper Stony I

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic & Middle, & Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code PgB,WrB

Latitude 39.1453

Longitude -76.7064

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Stony Run

- | 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 type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 27 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
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- 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?
 - 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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken 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"/>	1
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/>	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"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Borderware	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buckley	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Creamware	Pearlware	<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"/>	1287
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	190
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	50
Oyster shell	<input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

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 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Upper Stony I Site (18PR35) is the archeological remains of a series of Early, Middle, and Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camps near Arundel Mills, in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a low, flat terrace overlooking Stony Run, a tributary of the Patapsco River. The site is located within an agricultural field, but much of the landscape is a low lying swampy area with field edges wooded. Native vegetation in the area consists of scrub hardwoods which have been invaded by Virginia pine. Soils at the site are primarily Evesboro loamy sands.

The site was first identified in 1970 by Wayne Clark, who walked the area in a systematic manner and recovered a total of 42 artifacts (41 flaked lithic objects and 1 prehistoric sherd). Clark collected tools manufactured from several raw materials, including bifaces, projectile points, and retouched flakes, but only collected rhyolite debitage. He did not collect debitage of any other type of materials, although it was undoubtedly visible on the surface. Nineteen quartz tools were recovered in total, along with one quartzite tool, 15 pieces of rhyolite debitage, and 7 rhyolite tools (including a single rhyolite point). Of the 12 points that were recovered, 7 were identified as likely belonging to Archaic typologies, but unfortunately were not clearly identifiable, while another point fragment was not even tentatively identifiable. The remaining four points were identified as belonging to recognized typologies: a MacPherson side-notched point dating to the Late Archaic, a Fox Creek/Selby Bay point dating to the Early Woodland, a Piscataway point dating to the Early Woodland, and a Chesser stemmed/notched point dating to the Early/Middle Woodland. The single sherd of prehistoric ceramic was identified as a shell-tempered Late Woodland ware known as Sullivan's Cove.

The site was not examined professionally again until November of 2006. At that time the site was subject to a Phase I survey prior to subdivision of the former truck farm property for development into residential housing lots. The Phase I investigation was undertaken in compliance with Article 17, Title 6-502 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations and at the request of the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning and the County Archeologist. During the course of the survey, Site 18AN35 was re-identified along with two other sites.

Phase I work entailed the excavation of a number of shovel test pits (STPs) on either side of a local road. A total of 49 artifacts were recovered, but only six came from the STPs, the rest were recovered from the surface during the course of fieldwork. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, but the site boundaries were expanded to the west. Phase II work was recommended.

The site was then subjected to a Phase II testing program in June of 2007 as a condition of approval for the subdivision of the farm. The 2007 testing began with establishment of a 15.24 m (50 ft) grid across the site area (as identified by previous work). Each of the seventy-nine 15.24 X 15.25 m grid square was walked at 3.05 m (10 ft) intervals. Artifacts visible on the surface were flagged in order to provide a visual indication of artifact density. Each was subsequently collected according to their provenience by grid square. The coordinates for each square were taken from the southwest corner and tied to a fixed datum. Once the artifact count for each square had been determined, the numbers and type of artifacts recovered from each square were reviewed and areas of interest within each site were identified. A series of nine test units, each measuring 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft), were then excavated within these areas. While sub-plowzone integrity was not considered likely, the units were expected to provide a check and contrast for the results derived from the surface survey.

The Phase II investigations, combined with informant interviews conducted during the fieldwork stage, reveal that the site has been heavily disturbed through a combination of plowing and heavy collecting activities. Thus, the evidence garnered can be considered incomplete at best and misleading at worst. Still, a number of conclusions can be drawn from the data recovered from the site. Diagnostic artifacts alone point to a period of occupation beginning sometime around 7000 BC at the earliest and, based upon the date range for the two ceramic wares, possibly extending into the contact period.

Based upon the surface distribution of the artifacts, these occupations appear to have been concentrated in two somewhat distinct areas, although no doubt most of the terrace landform had been occupied at some point in prehistory. The first area, defined as "Concentration 1", was located at the tip of the terrace where it overlooks the confluence of a small stream and Stony Run. The second area, defined as "Concentration 2", was located farther to the west, on the south side of the highpoint of the terrace. However, a local road cuts through the middle of this concentration and a residential structure is located above it on the top of the landform and may have impacted the artifact distribution in this area.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase II included 20 points, 1 punch/drill, a unifacial scraper, 3 unifacial choppers, 25 retouched flakes, 23 utilized flakes, 88 cores and tested cobbles, 1036 pieces of debitage, 190 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 50 pieces of shell (primarily oyster), 3 prehistoric sherds, and 3 historic sherds. Identifiable projectile points included a chert MacCorkle bifurcate, 1 quartz Kirk stemmed, 1 rhyolite Morrow Mountain I, 1 quartz Savannah River stemmed, 1 quartz MacPherson side-notched point, 1 rhyolite Lackawaxen stemmed, 2 quartz & rhyolite Selby Bay points, and 3 quartz Potomac/Madison triangles. The vast majority of the lithic assemblage was made up of quartz (1,116 objects), followed by quartzite (176), rhyolite (42), chert (5), and other materials (89). The prehistoric ceramics consisted of 2 Potomac Creek sherds and 1 Moyaone sherd.

Many aspects of prehistoric life are reflected in the type and function of the lithic artifacts and tools recovered from across the site, and no individual area appears to show a distinct assemblage pattern that is indicative of a particular lifeway. Animal butchering and hide processing tools are common across the site as are pieces of fire-cracked rock. Also, all stages of biface manufacture are apparent within the portion of the artifact assemblage that represents locally available materials such as quartz and quartzite, although quartzite was barely used in comparison to quartz. In contrast, almost the entirety of the rhyolite debitage assemblage comprised flakes, representing late stage reduction processes such as resharpening or finishing. This most likely indicates that the rhyolite tools were either quarried and manufactured elsewhere by the occupants themselves or were acquired in trade with other groups. Diagnostic rhyolite points from the Early/Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, and Early Woodland periods were recovered from the site, showing a preference across the millennia for tools manufactured from the material.

The Upper Stony I site (18AN35) most likely represents a short-term resource procurement camp that was repeatedly reoccupied over a maximum period of almost 9,000 years. Unfortunately, over the years that site has undergone considerable disturbance by erosional processes coupled with intense agricultural cultivation during the historic period, as well as more recent artifact collecting. With so little subplowzone integrity, there is probably very little more information that the site can provide about prehistoric lifeways. As such, no further work is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):



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