



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN372

Site Name: Area A, site 2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early & Late Woodland base camps, Late 18th-Early 19th & Late 19th-Early 20th century house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1680

Longitude -76.5844

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0

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) Unnamed tributary of Tany

- | 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 15 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

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? 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
- 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 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"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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"/>	1

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	2	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	1	Yeocomico	1
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	2	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	19		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	26	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	193	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	4	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	40	Pearlware	77			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	743	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	24	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	9	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	104	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	2	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	pot break	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" 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

Early Woodland pot break

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	396	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	40	Activity item(s)	20
Architectural	142	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	5	Misc. kitchen	99
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	15	Misc.	35
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> kiln furniture

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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN372, also known as Area A, Site 2 is multicomponent prehistoric and historic site near Glen Burnie in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site's primary components are a series of Early and Late Woodland base camps. The historic component is far less significant and appears to be the remains of Late 18th-Early 19th & Late 19th-Early 20th century house sites. The site is situated on a gradually sloping terrace edge overlooking Tanyard Cove on Marley Creek. A small tributary drainage to Tanyard Cove traverses a portion of the site, and a larger tributary drainage forms the northwestern boundary of the site. Modern vegetation at the site varies from mature hardwood forest to secondary scrub growth. Soils at the site are Evesboro and Muirkirk loamy sands.

The site was first identified in 1997, during a Phase I survey of 160 acres of a 600 acre housing development tract. The proposed development would have entailed the construction of residential housing and the associated utility and infrastructure installations. Such construction and the associated grading would have an adverse impact on any archeological resources within the project area. The 160 acres had been determined to have high potential for archeological resources by the Anne Arundel County Archeologist and in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision regulations, a Phase I survey was required. This piece of legislation mandates consideration for archeological resources as part of the planning review process.

Phase I work in the vicinity of 18AN372 entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 20 meter intervals. A total of 64 STPs fell within the area eventually defined as 18AN372. All excavated soils were screened through hardware mesh. The 1997 Phase I survey revealed the presence of prehistoric deposits in 10 of the shovel tests, largely clustered in the northwestern portion of the site. The prehistoric component consisted of 1 possible Piscataway or Rossville point, an unidentified biface mid-section, 7 quartz flakes, and a quartz-tempered rim sherd (probably Potomac Creek ware, but possibly Accokeek). Based on a high proportion of pressure flakes, as well as the biface and point, late stage reduction appears to have been a primary activity at the site. The sherd indicates that perishable resource processing also occurred at the site. The low density and variety of artifacts suggested that the site may reflect a temporary camp. The diagnostic point and sherd suggested Early Woodland and possibly Late Woodland occupations. Six of the prehistoric artifacts originated in contexts below the Ap horizon, while the other 4 came from plowzone. These suggested that the northwestern portion of the site (where prehistoric artifacts clustered) might possess good integrity.

The historic component included a significant quantity of architectural debris and especially kitchen-related materials. The architectural material included 14 pieces of brick, 24 window glass fragments, 4 pieces of sewer pipe, and 4 nail fragments (3 cut, 1 wire). Additional brick and mortar fragments were identified in the field, but were not collected. Other historic items collected during the 1997 Phase I work include 2 kiln separators (counted as activity items), 108 ceramic sherds (2 creamware, 8 pearlware, 64 whiteware, 13 ironstone, 2 later porcelain, 12 yellowware, 1 Westerland stoneware, and 6 domestic gray stoneware), and 14 shards of glass (1 pressed glass item and 13 pieces of bottle glass). The site's diagnostic artifacts indicated that it was occupied during two periods: the 18th to early 19th centuries, and the mid to late 19th into the first half of the 20th century. A structure is shown on an 1878 map of the area at the site location. In the case of both historic components, the presence of kiln separators suggests that at least some of the artifacts may have come from secondary deposition of nightsoil, domestic and industrial materials taken from privies and industrial waste in Baltimore, and widely noted as agricultural field scatter in northern Anne Arundel County. Nearly all of the historic artifacts also came from the plowzone. Consequently, this component of the site was determined to possess little potential to address substantive questions and no further work was recommended for this component.

Not so for the prehistoric component and in 1998, researchers returned to the site to conduct Phase II testing at 18AN372 prior to the granting of approvals to proceed with the housing development. The Phase II evaluation included systematic shovel testing of the site at closer intervals (10m) than the Phase I testing, in order to more clearly define the horizontal and vertical distribution of material remains. A total of 148 STPs were excavated. Thirty shovel tests yielded prehistoric materials and 97 produced historic artifacts. Based upon the numerical concentrations and types of artifacts recovered during the Phase II intensive shovel testing, as well as data gathered from the Phase I investigation, 12 locations were subjected to 1 X 1 m test unit excavation.

All shovel tests and test units were hand excavated. The STPs measured 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 40 cm below surface or 10 cm into sterile subsoil. The test units were excavated to sterile subsoil, using 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy. All excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth and appropriate data was recorded on standardized forms using standard nomenclature. Not all historic materials were retained as the historic component had already been determined to be principally the result of secondary deposit.

The soil stratigraphy at 18AN372 was similar in all areas of the site. A typical profile consisted of about 28 cm of dark grayish brown silty sand (Ao and Ap horizons), underlain by 44 cm of yellowish brown silty sand (A2 and A3 horizons), and at least 20 cm of reddish yellow slightly silty coarse sand (B2t horizon). A total of 30 of the 148 Phase II STPs yielded a total of 110 prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric material was recovered from all 12 test units, yielding 762 prehistoric artifacts (including 3 objects lost in the field). Sixty-one of the Phase II STPs produced historic materials. In addition, 36 STPs yielded historic materials (such as brick, coal, and window glass) that were simply discarded in the field. All 12 test units produced historic materials, mixed with prehistoric artifacts. A total of 536 historic artifacts were retained (including one historic sherd lost in the field).

For the prehistoric component, two distinct areas of the site contained a high density of artifacts in the A2/A3 horizon soils. The first locus was in the eastern portion of the site, where two test units and several shovel tests revealed a quantitative "peak" in artifacts occurring in the first two levels beneath the Ap horizon, followed by a significant and steady decline, suggesting a possible living surface as 22-45 cm below surface. A possible pot break feature was uncovered at 25-35 cm below surface in one of the test units. The second area of subsurface integrity was around the north-central portion of the site, investigated with three 1 X 1 test units and several STPs. In this area, the vertical concentration of artifacts was highest in the first level below the plowzone.

The chronological association of the sub-plowzone artifact concentration in both areas appears to be the Early Woodland period. In addition to the probable pot break feature, the overall vertical distribution of diagnostic artifacts suggests that the Early Woodland component at the site retains a high degree of depositional integrity. A total of 61.93% of the Early Woodland sherds were recovered from A2/A3 soils. Late Woodland materials appear to be concentrated in the northern-most portion of the site.

Horizontal patterns of debitage and tools suggest general activity variations across the site. Two loci of intensive activity were present, with a greater emphasis on secondary reduction in the north-central portion of the site and more late stage reduction in the eastern portion of the site. Some of the individual units also bore out distinctions in raw material type and production stage.



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Unknown

The full Phase II prehistoric assemblage consisted of 769 lithic artifacts and 103 prehistoric sherds (only 1 rimsherd). The lithic assemblage included a Levanna point, 2 non-diagnostic bifaces, 3 cores, 1 uniface, 14 utilized/retouched flakes, 713 pieces of debitage, a quartz cobble manuport, 24 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 6 hammerstones, 1 anvil/nutting stone, and 1 pestle (counted as use-modified). The ceramic assemblage included 2 Accokeek sherds, 2 Pope's Creek sherds, 18 Potomac Creek sherds, 1 Townsend sherd, 1 Yeocomico sherd, 60 steatite and quartz-tempered sherds, and 18 indeterminate sherds. The steatite and quartz-tempered sherds appear to be a transitional Early Woodland form between Selden Island and Accokeek wares. Forty-eight of these appear to have come from a single vessel.

The historic component did not exhibit any sign of integrity. Nearly all of the artifacts from the 18th to early 19th century and mid-19th through early 20th century components were recovered from Ao and Ap horizon contexts. The overlap of earlier and later historic artifacts in the same plowed horizon with kiln furniture was observed in five widespread test units. In addition, nightsoil deposits were ubiquitous at the site. It is therefore likely that many of the historic artifacts came from the secondary deposition of nightsoil, domestic and industrial materials taken from privies and industrial waste in Baltimore (and widely noted as agricultural field scatter in northern Anne Arundel County). There is little potential to determine which artifacts belong to the site occupations and which are the result of secondary deposition.

The full Phase II historic assemblage consisted of 18 activity items, 100 architectural artifacts, 1 furniture-related artifact, 389 kitchen-related items (including 38 creamware sherds, 69 pearlware sherds, 1 Chinese export porcelain sherd, 1 later porcelain sherd, 129 whiteware sherds, 21 yellowware sherds, 13 ironstone sherds, 16 miscellaneous stoneware sherds, and at least 2 machine-made bottle glass fragments), 15 personal objects, 5 arms objects, and 35 miscellaneous items. Diagnostics stem from at least the second half of the 18th century through the first half of the 20th century. There are no stratigraphic distinctions and horizontal distribution also displays considerable overlap of diagnostic types.

Within the prehistoric component at 18AN372, there appears to be sufficient vertical and horizontal integrity to differentiate distinct activity areas and to assess them within the context of particular periods, especially for the site's Early Woodland material. The site can address significant research issues related to the intrasite organization of Early Woodland activities that have not been able to be studied extensively at nearby sites. In addition, the significant number of sherds of a previously undocumented steatite and quartz-tempered ware that may be transitional between Selden Island and Accokeek wares suggests that the Early Woodland component is locally and regionally significant in that it may permit further research into the definition of Early Woodland ceramic types and aid in the understanding of the early stages of ceramic production in Anne Arundel County and the Middle Atlantic region. The potential for vessel reconstruction and analysis of possible residue on the sherds suggest that the site also can reveal important data concerning technology, and subsistence.

Although less well preserved, the site's Late Woodland component was in a horizontally discrete northern area of the site. This component produced a number of Late Woodland ware types (Potomac Creek Plain, Townsend) that are poorly documented in northern Anne Arundel County or in the Patapsco River drainage. This Late Woodland occupation appears to represent an isolated procurement or seasonal camp. Analyses of the ceramics from this component and documentation of this occupation can address research questions related to Late Woodland settlement patterns and technology.

The historic component lacks evidence for vertical integrity. In addition, the presence of a substantial but unknown quantity of secondarily deposited material indicates minimal potential to address meaningful research issues concerning the relationship between midden deposits or site structure. Ultimately, the housing development that would have impacted 18AN372 did not go forward. But, based on the above findings, the site should be examined further if it should become threatened by future development.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001131