



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN654

Site Name: Green Spring #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camp/short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1237

Longitude -76.4904

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 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) Main Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### 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
- 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

refuse disposal

## 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN654

Site Name: Green Spring #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camp/short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

## 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"/>	3
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"/>	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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<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"/>	743
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	27
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"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" 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 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

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
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"/>	1
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN654

Site Name: Green Spring #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camp/short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County Planning & Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18AN654, or the Green Spring #1 Site, is the apparent remnants of a series of Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camps or short-term resource procurement camps near Pasadena in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on elevated level ground atop a ridge in a fallow agricultural field. When the site was first identified in the 1980s, erosion was evident on the slopes and paths that criss-crossed the site. Little or no ground cover was present. Some lumbering and many old farm roads cut through the site. Main Creek is to the north of the site. Soils at the site are primarily of the Downer-Hammonton complex.

The site was examined during a Combined Phase I, II, and III -level research project in 1988 for the Green Spring development project. The project area entailed a large parcel in northern Anne Arundel County planned for subdivision and housing development. The work was completed to fulfill mitigation requirements mandated by legislation of the Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning Division.

Phase I fieldwork at Green Spring was divided into two methods, conducted concurrently, according to the amount of visibility and site potential in the particular area. Anywhere exposed areas existed (road cuts, erosional cuts, rodent burrows, and tree falls), the surface area was carefully examined. In addition, shovel test pits (STPs), 40-50 cm in diameter at the surface, were excavated to sterile subsoil in the areas of highest site potential and in one area of 0% visibility and moderate to low site potential. All excavated soils were passed through hardware cloth and recorded on standardized forms, and each STP was drawn to scale in profile. A total of 85 Phase I STPs were completed throughout the entire Green Spring project area. Ten Phase I STPs total fell within the bounds of what would eventually be defined as 18AN654, three of which were positive. These, along with several additional surface finds helped to define 18AN654 initially.

Artifacts identified during Phase I work at 18AN654 included a quartz Piscataway point, 1 quartzite core, 1 quartz uniface, 6 rhyolite flakes, 15 quartz flakes, a quartzite flake, 4 pieces of quartz shatter, a piece of red brick, a window glass fragment, an undecorated whiteware rim sherd, 7 glass bottle fragments, 2 other glass vessel fragments, an oyster shell, and a piece of cinder. Based on these findings, the project proceeded directly to a Phase II-level of research.

Phase II work entailed the establishment of an east-west oriented baseline using a transit off of magnetic north. At several points, a north-south right angle was turned off the baseline. Due to the amount of foliage required to be removed and the time required to do so, further measurements took place using fiberglass tapes, a compass, and backsighting along previous placed stakes in direct line of sight, and checking drift by measuring the triangle's hypotenuse. Shovel test pits were then excavated using the same methods employed during Phase I, but were situated systematically every 7.62 m (25 ft) along the baseline and perpendicular lines. In a few cases, STP locations had to be moved slightly or abandoned altogether due to disturbances such as roadways, trees, and ravines. Three sterile STPs were dug past the last artifact-bearing STP to ensure that the boundaries of the site had been located.

Close interval shovel testing at 18AN654 yielded over 400 artifacts, the highest concentration of prehistoric artifacts noted within the entire Green Spring development project area. Quartz predominated among the materials, while chert, jasper, rhyolite, ironstone and quartzite were also present. Several diagnostic points and pottery sherds were recovered, which points to occupations during the Transitional Late Archaic – Early Woodland period and also the Middle and Late Woodland. Site use during the Transitional Period appears to be concentrated in the eastern portion of the site. Accokeek and Townsend wares were concentrated in the western portions of the site. There is also a concentration of artifacts on the east side of a small erosional gully that crosses the site, but no diagnostic artifacts date this potential activity area.

Artifacts encountered during the Phase II work are not described in detail in the body of the full report, but are cataloged along with the Phase I materials in MHT site forms. Thus, the tallies below and in the tables above include the Phase I materials and do not provide counts for diagnostic sherds. Minimal quantities of 1 sherd are provided, since these types ARE demonstrably present. The combined Phase I and II assemblage from 18AN654 included 1 possible Bare Island point, 1 Savannah River, 1 Dry-Brook Fishtail, 3 Piscataway points, 4 point fragments, 5 bifaces, 9 cores, 2 unifactes, 317 flakes, 49 pieces of shatter, 2 hammerstones, and 26 ceramic sherds. Diagnostic types within the ceramic assemblage include Accokeek, Mockley, Nomini, Popes Creek, Bushnell, Potomac Creek, and Townsend. Some historic artifacts were also encountered, but are not cataloged.

Sub-plowzone strata at the site do contain 47% of the prehistoric artifacts recovered, suggesting intact deposits. In addition, 4 potential features were encountered all of which were eventually (during subsequent Phase III work) determined to be either historic plowscars, root stains, or 20th century in origin. But based on the possibility of sub-plowzone features and intact deposits, Phase III data recovery was recommended and carried out immediately.

Phase III work was carried out in the southern portion of 18AN654 which could not be avoided during the construction phase of the development project. The artifact concentrations in the northern portion of the site were put on a protective plat. Phase III work entailed the hand excavation of twelve 1 X 1 m units and one .47 X 1 m unit. Units were placed in areas of artifact concentration or where potential cultural features had been identified during the excavation of Phase II STPs. Excavations were conducted in 5 cm arbitrary levels within each natural stratum. Each unit was excavated three levels (15 cm) below the last artifact-bearing level. All soils were screened through hardware cloth and all cultural materials were collected and provenienced by stratum and level. Strata and artifact finds were recorded on standardized forms and photographs documented excavation units in plan and profile. A liter of soils from each stratum was taken from the unit walls for later flora, fauna, and micro-debitage analysis. In addition, prehistoric surface finds were collected when encountered across the site, but were not systematically collected during Phase III work.

As stated previously, all of the potential features encountered during Phase II work, were determined to be non-prehistoric in nature when investigated further through the excavation of formal test units and other methods. Two were determined to be historic plowscars, 1 was a small 20th century foundation, and one was interpreted as root staining. Other potential features were encountered during the course of Phase III work, but were interpreted as non-cultural in origin or plowscars.

Artifacts encountered during Phase III excavations in the southern portion of 18AN654 include 2 points/point fragments, 2 bifaces, 1 core, 328 flakes, 18 shatter fragments, 2 heated stones, 13 possibly worked pieces of quartz (too small to identify definitively), 3 pebbles/broken cobbles, an Accokeek sherd, and a fragment of ochre. In addition, floral materials, faunal remains, and charcoal were recovered (primarily from the soil samples), but are not enumerated in the body of the full site report.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN654

Site Name: Green Spring #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief Description:**

Late Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camp/short-term resource procurement camps

Unknown

The quantities and types of lithic materials encountered suggest a significant amount of lithic reduction taking place in this southern portion of the site. Heated stone, along with minute quantities of charcoal from soil samples suggest the presence of fire-related activity in the vicinity or perhaps disassembled hearths. A broken cobble was recovered and could have functioned as an anvil stone or as another tool. The presence of two non-diagnostic, but complete tools (a point and point fragment) suggest this area functioned as an activity area related to a base camp. The presence of ochre, a pigment found in association with prehistoric burials, also confirms these conclusions, as well as suggesting the possibility of burials in the vicinity. Exotic raw materials (the ochre and chert, rhyolite, and chalcedony lithics) suggest contact with distant regions and knowledge of where to obtain these materials.

Prehistorically, archeological site 18AN654 was first visited about 2000 BC during the period of transition from the Late Archaic to Early Woodland as a seasonal or temporary camp. As groups developed distinctive cultures, the site was also inhabited for longer periods of time (a season or possibly seasons) depending on the size of the group and the supportive capabilities of the land. This occurred at least intermittently throughout the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods. The present field data suggests smaller, rather than larger, groups were present. Historically, the site was cleared and plowed and some farm-related activities appear to have taken place in the area as well.

The northern portions of 18AN654 were included in preservation plats and, thus, likely retain significant research potential. Though all of the potential features encountered during the early stages of research turned out to be non-prehistoric, artifact deposits were found below the plowzone. If this holds true for the northern portion of the site, it may be capable of answering research questions related to the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. It should be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000570