



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN754

Site Name: Piney Orchard #2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic and Early & Middle Woodland short-term camps or base camps, with intact hearths

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.0475 Longitude -76.7277  
Elevation 30 m Site slope 0

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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 drainage

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river 

Swamp 

Lake or pond 

Spring 

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

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?

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

Post-in-ground

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

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 blood residue on points

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Otter Creek	<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"/> 7996	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 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

Multiple hearth features dated through both C-14 and proximity to diagnostic resources.

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<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: 720 +/- 50 years BP

Reliability

B-46938: charcoal from a hearth feature (Feat. 2), assoc. w/ flaked lithics

High

Sample 2: 2940 +/- 70 years BP

Reliability

B-48816: charcoal from unit containing a hearth feature (Feat. 5), assoc. w/ flaked lithics

Mod

Sample 3: 2780 +/- 90 years BP

Reliability

B-48817: charcoal from unit containing hearth feature (Feat. 7), assoc. w/ lithics incl. L. Archaic points (1 Halifax-like, 2 Clagett, 2 fishtails)

90

Sample 4: 107 +/- 1 years BP

Reliability

B-48818: soil sample w/ cahrcoal from unit containing hearth feature (Feat. 8), assoc. w/ lithics...contaminated by roots

Low

Sample 5: 550 +/- 120 years BP

Reliability

B-48819: No data provided in full site report

Low

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

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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic and Early & Middle Woodland short-term camps or base camps, with intact hearths

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Piney Orchard #2 Site (18AN754) is the remnants of a series of Early, Middle, & Late Archaic and Early & Middle Woodland short-term camps or base camps near Odenton in northern Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a hilltop above a steep slope that descends to an intermittent tributary of the Little Patuxent River. The surrounding area is gently to steeply sloping in topography throughout. In addition to the nearby Little Patuxent River providing easy transportation to the Chesapeake Bay, it also would have provided wetland flora and fauna, which were important resources for prehistoric occupation. Important resources such as fresh water, perch, herring, Atlantic salmon, sea trout, and migratory birds would have been provided by the river. The area is covered with a forest of pines, beech, and mixed hardwoods, with an understory of holly, greenbriar, and poison ivy. Soils at the site were primarily Sassafras sandy loam and Croom gravelly clay loam.

The site was first identified in 1990 during the course of a Phase I survey for a development project. The Piney Orchard development project would result in the construction of numerous multi-unit residential structures within a larger mixed-use development area in Odenton. County legislation requires review of most development projects by the county archeologist to determine their potential impact to archeological resources. In this case, the county archeologist determined that the Piney Orchard property had a high probability for containing archeological resources, thus, necessitating a Phase I survey.

Phase I fieldwork entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) in all areas of the proposed development project deemed by the county archeologist to have "high potential" for cultural resources. All STPs were placed on a grid, 20 meters apart. Where artifacts were located, supplemental STPs were placed at 10 meter intervals to evaluate the nature of deposits. STPs were 45-50 cm in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil (40-70 cm in depth). All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth mesh and any artifacts found were retained. A profile was drawn of each STP, and all relevant data was recorded on standardized forms. Twenty-six STPs were excavated within the boundaries of what was eventually identified as 18AN754, the Piney Orchard #2 Site, 18 of which produced artifacts. Artifacts recovered from 18AN754 included 1 quartz spokeshave tool, 4 rhyolite flakes, 27 quartz flakes, 7 quartzite flakes, and a fabric-impressed grit and shell-tempered sherd. Based on these findings, the site was recommended for Phase II testing.

Phase II testing was conducted in the spring and summer of 1991 and consisted of the excavation of 35 additional shovel tests, followed by the excavation of eight 1 X 1 m test units. As excavation progressed, it became apparent that intact hearth features were preserved at the site. Based on this finding, the decision was made to proceed immediately to a Phase III-level of investigation. Ultimately a total of 81 STPs and twenty-eight 1 X 1 m test units were excavated during the combined Phase II/III investigations. Some of the formal test units were expanded slightly to further expose suspected features.

STPs were excavated every 10 meters on a site-wide grid. Each was approximately 50 cm in diameter. Some of the intersection points on the grid were in areas previously disturbed by dirt roads and paths which meandered around the hilltop, more or less encircling the site. During the 1960s, the area was tested for suitability of sand and gravel mining, leaving large cuts in the earth made by heavy equipment. Shovel test pits were not dug where these disturbances occurred. In addition, a few STPs were also dug in the four cardinal directions in the vicinity of Phase I STPs which contained cultural materials.

Soil from both shovel test and test unit excavation during Phase II work was removed according to natural strata and screened through hardware mesh. In the 1 X 1 m unit excavations, layers more than 10 cm in thickness were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels. During Phase III work, it was decided to remove the plowzone as a single layer during the excavation of formal test units. Otherwise Phase III methods were identical to Phase II methods. Profiles were drawn and photographs were taken of the walls showing the clearest stratigraphy for each unit. Features were also drawn and photographed.

The shovel test pits identified several concentrations of flakes and chunks which aided in the placement of units. One sherd of fabric-impressed, grit and shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic was found in an STP during the Phase I survey. In the Phase II and III investigations, five STPs and two meter-square units were excavated in the immediate vicinity of this Phase I STP, but no additional ceramics were found. One potential feature was encountered during STP excavation and formal test units were opened up atop the STP.

Stratigraphy at the site appeared fairly uniform, with some areas of disturbance evident in areas where gravel mining took place in the 1950s and 1960s. The plowzone averaged 18-20 cm in depth and exhibited three distinct layers. During Phase II work these layers were excavated individually, while during Phase III it was excavated as a single unit (see above). Just below this plowzone began a layer of yellowish-brown loamy sand that continued to an average depth of 70 cm below surface. This layer appeared to be largely intact. All of the features (see below) and most of the artifacts found at 18AN754 were in this layer. Due to the fine texture of the sand in this layer, it is possible that considerable vertical migration of artifacts occurred within this layer throughout the site.

Several features were identified just below the plowzone in the 1 X 1 m test units, in a fine, yellowish-brown loamy sand. Some were ultimately determined to be non-cultural in origin. Feature 2 was a dense concentration of charcoal chunks (including an intact branch) with a reddish burned stain in the soil surrounding the chunks and an area of hard, light-colored sand speckled with charcoal underneath. A concentration of fire-cracked rock was noted just 20 cm to the northwest of Feature 2 and was deemed Feature 3. An extensive deposit of flaked lithics was noted throughout the units in which these two features were encountered, and at the same level as the units. The only diagnostic lithic encountered was the base of a quartzite Savannah River point, but this was found south of Feature 3. Both features appear to be prehistoric hearths. Radiocarbon testing was performed on a charcoal sample from Feature 2. The sample produced an un-calibrated date of  $720 \pm 50$  radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated, this corresponds to a (2 sigma) calendrical date of AD 1215-1391.

Features 4, 5, and 6, were also hearths with large quantities of fire-cracked rock. Features 4 and 6 may actually be a single feature. Again, flaked lithics were found in concentration around these features and a quartz Holmes/Bare Island projectile point was recovered from the same unit and level as Feature 4/6. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Feature 5, but charcoal was collected for radiocarbon testing from the unit and level which contained Feature 5. The charcoal sample yielded an un-calibrated radiocarbon date of  $2940 \pm 70$  radiocarbon years before present, the earliest date obtained for the site. When calibrated (2 sigma), this corresponds to a calendrical date of 1379 - 939 BC.

Feature 7 was another fire-cracked rock campfire or hearth that extended from 25-55 cm below the surface. Numerous lithic materials were found in and around the feature and additional fire-cracked rock and charcoal was found in the unit, outside the feature. Enough charcoal was collected from the unit, at the same level as the top of the feature to obtain a radiocarbon sample. This yielded an un-calibrated date of  $2780 \pm 90$  radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated (2 sigma), this corresponds to a calendrical date of 1208 - 796 BC. Elsewhere in this same unit, at the same level as the surface of the feature, a



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Unknown

Middle to Late Archaic corner-notched Halifax-like point was recovered. Two Clagett points were found below this, at levels corresponding to lower portions of Feature 7. An Orient fishtail point was found in the adjoining unit at the same level as the features upper-most level and a Dry Brook fishtail was recovered near the base-level of the feature in the adjoining unit.

Feature 8 was discovered through shovel testing. When units were opened up in the area, yet another concentration of fire-cracked rock was encountered. Again, dense concentrations of lithic flakes and other material were encountered in the vicinity of the feature. These concentrations extended to a depth of about 70 centimeters, as was the case with most of the concentrations surrounding the other features. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was a quartz fishtail point attributed to the Late Archaic-Early Woodland Transitional period. Carbon was collected for radiocarbon testing, but the sample proved to be contaminated by plant roots and gave a modern date.

Feature 9 was also a hearth. It consisted of a small scatter of fire-cracked rock that extended to a depth of 20-35 cm below surface. Charcoal specks were visible throughout the layer. Two projectile points were found in the humus, just below the surface in the units placed to examine the feature. These were a Middle to Late Woodland chert or jasper Jack's Reef Pentagonal point and an Early Archaic quartz Palmer point, but the same layer contained machine-made bottle glass and iron wire. Deeper levels did not yield historic artifacts. Generally speaking, few historic artifacts were found during Phase II/III excavation of 18AN754.

A detailed description of the artifact assemblage was not provided in the body of the Phase II/III report for 18AN754. However, some classes of artifacts are discussed. The assemblage included at least 13 projectile points, and 7,944 other flaked lithics. A total of 7,136 of the artifacts can be characterized as quartz flakes, with 1,773 being decortications flakes, 1,245 being primary flakes, 2,611 secondary flakes, 303 tertiary flakes, and 1,204 unclassifiable. Quartzite accounts for 367 of the objects, with rhyolite being 131 objects, and chert being 2 objects. Identifiable projectile points included a quartz Calvert point, 2 quartz Holmes points, a quartzite Savannah River point, a quartz Piscataway, a rhyolite Orient Fishtail, a quartz Drybrook Fishtail, a quartz fishtail variant, a quartz Halifax-like point, a rhyolite Clagett, a quartzite Clagett, a jasper Jack's Reef pentagonal point, and a quartz Palmer. Two of the Early Archaic points (one of the Holmes points and the quartzite Clagett) tested positive for deer/elk blood residue. A considerable quantity of fire-cracked rock was also recovered, but quantities are not provided in the report. Fire-cracked rock has been estimated at a minimum of 50 pieces in the table above.

The results of the Phase I, II, and III investigations at 18AN754 indicate that the site likely served as a seasonally-occupied camp, used over a period of several thousand years. The projectile point and radiocarbon data indicate that the predominant occupation may have occurred during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland transitional period, although there is evidence for less intensive earlier and later occupations. Though there were many areas disturbed due to past gravel mining at the site, excavations identified several fire-cracked rock features which proved to be hearths associated with lithic work stations.

Based on this data, the site was clearly a significant one. However, most of the intact portions of the site are believed to have been examined during the Phase II and III study. While other intact areas might have remained, it was determined that the considerable effort expended to perform additional data recovery in those areas would not result in appreciably different data than that obtained in 1991. Thus approval was granted for the development project to proceed and little (if any) of the site is likely to remain.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000707, 00000698