



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA354

Site Name: Dolfield

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Middle or Late Archaic short-term resource procurement camp

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4047

Longitude -76.8037

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 159 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 Red

- | 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
- 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

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

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	53	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	2	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Dolfield (18BA354) is a prehistoric short-term resource procurement camp site that was occupied possibly during the Middle or Late Archaic period. The site is located southwest of Owings Mills, in Baltimore County, Maryland. It is situated on level to gently sloping land on the first terrace west of a second order tributary of Red Run. A roughly north-south running dirt road bisects the site. The main soil at the site is Codorus silt loam with some Elioak silt loam.

In the 1980s, Baltimore County set up the Owings Mills Growth Area wherein areas were specified for either residential or commercial development. The Lakeside Development, was a 432 acre residential development within the Growth Area. To facilitate the building of the development, the land owner was to fund the construction of extensions to two local roads, which would cross over Red Run and its tributaries. In order to obtain the Army Corps of Engineers' wetland permits for the road construction, the developer was required to conduct a preliminary archeological and structural survey of the entire project area.

The Phase I reconnaissance survey was divided into multiple stages of work conducted between 1987 and 1989. The primary concern for one of the survey projects (conducted in May and June of 1988) was the problem of increased stormwater runoff that would come about due to development plans. This problem necessitated assessment of 6 alternatives for stormwater management within the watershed, and identification of any archeological resources that these stormwater improvements would impact. Those alternatives were grouped into 3 broad categories: 1) a no build option (Alternative I), 2) a multiple regional pond system (Alternatives II and III), and 3) variants on a single regional lake system (Alternatives IV, V, and VI). The associated fieldwork was divided into 3 phases: 1) survey of the multiple regional pond system, 2) survey and limited testing of the single regional pond system, and 3) limited testing at the historic Fulling Mill Site (18BA329). Additionally, field data that had been collected by another survey one year after this survey was reviewed. The archeological work conducted within the proposed stormwater management areas was designed to provide assessment and probability of cultural resources within the watershed.

Alternative VI, Multipurpose Regional Retention Lake, was ultimately considered the most attractive alternative. It consisted of an 85 acre lake with a normal constant water level and protective buffer zones of roughly 250 acres. In addition to providing stormwater management, it would also provide recreational usage by hikers and boaters. It was during the survey and assessment of the Alternative VI impact area that the Dolfield site was identified.

Pedestrian survey was conducted throughout most of lake and pond system alternatives and in the buffer areas as well. Ground visibility was generally very poor and several areas had to be tested with shovel test pitting due to a combination of poor visibility and high archeological potential in these locales. Other areas were tested with STPs because local informants had reported artifact concentrations were located. Fieldwork was undertaken between May and June 1988.

A portion of the site was located within the proposed 100 year pool level of the proposed regional lake and the rest of the site was in the buffer zone of that alternative. The site was identified as a sparse lithic scatter measuring approximately 40x100 meters along the west side of a small stream. A surface collection was done and STPs were excavated across the site at 20 meter intervals. A 0.5x1 meter test unit was dug in the floodplain near the stream bank where an STP had encountered a lens of black loam more than 50 cm deep. It was originally thought that the soil may have represented a cultural midden. However, testing revealed that the soil matrix probably developed from decaying wetland vegetation and may have represented a high water table in the past. Four postholes were encountered on the east side of the dirt road, in the northeast corner of the site. There was no further description and it did not appear that artifacts were recovered from the posthole fill. Artifacts were recovered from the surface of the dirt road and from STPs. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 4 rhyolite and 23 quartz flakes, 3 quartz cores, 1 quartz uniface, 1 utilized quartz flake, 1 chert biface fragment, and 1 quartz projectile point fragment. The quartz point had a contracting stem which suggested a Middle to Late Archaic occupation for the site. Three historic artifacts were also recovered: 1 unidentified nail, 1 whiteware sherd, and 1 Albany-slip stoneware sherd. Based on these results, the site was determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

In 1989, Phase II and III archeological investigations were conducted within the Owings Mills Growth Area. The Phase II study included the investigation of 3 prehistoric sites (See synopsis reports for 18BA328, 18BA354, 18BA394) and Phase III work entailed excavation at 4 historic residential sites (see synopsis reports for 18BA330, 18BA330a, 18BA331, 18BA332). Previous work had revealed that these sites were potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. On the basis of that evaluation, it was determined that further analysis was necessary to mitigate the adverse effect of the planned development on those sites.

The Phase II program included a background study of the prehistory and history of the site area and addressed questions concerning settlement patterns and area development, subsistence/diet, ethnicity, socioeconomics, and environment. Field investigations were conducted in order to determine the site horizontal and vertical boundaries and to collect data sufficient to address questions of cultural significance and integrity. Phase II field investigations were conducted between April and late September 1989.

Phase II fieldwork at the Dolfield site consisted of re-establishing the earlier Phase I grid, the excavation of STPs, trenching, and formal test units. A total of 81 STPs were excavated at 10 meter intervals inside the earlier 20 meter grid and testing continued until artifact recovery ceased. Two 1 m² excavation units were also dug during the Phase II survey. Based on the results of the Phase II testing, 3 trenches measuring approximately 20 meters long by 1.5 meters wide were machine stripped and flat shoveled in order to locate buried features. One of the trenches was excavated in order to establish the soil profile for the outer edge of the floodplain and field edge.

The Phase II investigations revealed that the vertical and horizontal distribution of artifacts coincided with a pattern recognized during the earlier Phase I study. With the exception of one artifact that was recovered from the first 10 cm of subsoil, the materials were all located in the plowzone. No features or definitive diagnostic materials were found. Artifacts recovered included 9 flakes, 2 bifacially reduced fragments, 2 pieces of quartz shatter, 2 flakes of rhyolite, and clear and white quartz pieces (estimated at a minimum of 4 in the table above).

Dolfield (18BA354) was identified as a prehistoric short-term resource procurement camp site that was occupied possibly during the Middle or Late Archaic periods. Due to the limited number of recovered artifacts, and the limited artifact types, it was suggested that occupation of the site was brief. As the field where the site is located contains a high frequency of quartz pebbles and cobbles, it is possible that the site was used largely for the procurement and initial reduction of quartz. As Site 18BA354 was found to contain no recognizable cultural or temporal information concerning its history, and the context of the data



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**Brief
Description:**

Middle or Late Archaic short-term resource procurement camp

Unknown

base is primarily plowed-disturbed topsoil, it was concluded that the site does not have research potential. No additional research was recommended prior to the start of the proposed construction, which largely should have destroyed what remained of the site.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):