



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA418

Site Name: Moore's Orchard

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Archaic-Woodland base camp, early 19th farm

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4042

Longitude -76.4254

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

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) Tributary of Bird River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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? 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 N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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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"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
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

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			
Flaked stone	64	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"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	1
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 checked="" 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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Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Archaic-Woodland base camp, early 19th farm

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Moore's Orchard Site (18BA418) is the remnants of a prehistoric site (possibly a base camp) near Perry Hall in Baltimore County. The site also encompasses portions of a 19th and 20th century farm complex. The site is situated along a hillslope amidst a landscape of gently rolling hills, moderately dissected by broad, shallow valleys. The nearest source of water is an unnamed tributary of Bird River which emanates from a spring located in the central portion of the 80 acre property on which the site is situated. To the south of the drainage a number of structures, including a mid-19th century stone dwelling and associated outbuildings are present. These structures are set within an extensive peach and apple orchard. Tree species consist of Virginia pine, American holly and a variety of oaks. Ground cover consists of low bush blueberry, Virginia creeper, greenbriers, poison ivy, wild grape, trumpet vine, and Japanese honeysuckle. The above mentioned biomes support a variety of animals such as quail, dove, meadowlark, and woodchuck in open areas, geese, rails, heron, and muskrat in wetlands, and deer, turkey, squirrels, fox, and raccoon, in the woodlands. Soils at the site are of the Beltsville-Chillum-Sassafras Association.

The Moore's Orchard dwelling (MIHP# BA-2142) is a mortared sandstone building built in 1852. The building burned in 1917 and the interior was totally reconstructed at that time. The building measures 25 by 40 feet and is two storeys with an attic and cellar. The asphalt-shingled roof is gabled with a return and a front-facing gable. Both the front and rear facades are three bay. Both the gables-end façades exhibit one standard window on each floor with two smaller window in the attic level. Two 20th century garages and a farm store are situated nearby. Directly to the rear of the farm store is a large timber-framed farm shed or barn with vertical side boards. The structure appears to be two buildings eventually joined together. A second barn is located to the north and is of similar construction. To the east of the house is an open-ended, metal-roofed shed. Away from the farm complex, but still on the Moore's Orchard property, are two probable tenant farm complexes/dwellings.

Discussions with former property owners reveal that the farmhouse was built in 1852. This general date is confirmed by historic maps. No structure appears in the site vicinity on an 1850 map of the area. By contrast, an 1877 map and an 1898 Atlas label a structure with "G. Moore" at the site. By the mid-19th century, farms in Baltimore County were turning to more diversified crops intended for local markets, substituting feed corn for wheat as a large scale crop, and turning towards dairy farming. Farmers were forced to diversify their crops as emancipated blacks left the nutrient-depleted tobacco fields to move out of the County or onto their own farms. Many property owners turned to truck farming and fruit growing to feed the City of Baltimore, which became increasingly easy to reach. The G. Moore Farm was likely a part of this trend towards diversification.

The informants also revealed that the house burned in 1917 and the interior was totally rebuilt within the stone shell at that time. Interior inspection confirms this information. The construction of the smaller of the two garages was placed in the 1930s. The remainder of the farm buildings also appear to date to the early 20th century. It is apparent that the orchard and its associated building complex pre-dates World War II. USGS maps reveal a structure north of the drainage which bisects the property. The local informant indicated that this was a small 1½ storey dwelling with a low basement built in 1927. That house burned in 1985. The property owner removed excess materials and cleared the area with heavy equipment, filling the cellar hole with debris. This area is now part of a plowed field.

The site was first recorded archeologically in 1991. A local collector, Mr. Frank Davidson, had been collecting prehistoric materials from the site for approximately 20 years, and informed others of his activities. Photographs of Mr. Davidson's collection depict at least 58 flaked stone bifaces, ranging from large chopper/axe tools to small projectile points. In 1991, the site was recorded in the Maryland site files as a Middle Archaic-Early Woodland base camp. The site boundaries were based on reminiscence by Mr. Davidson. Though Mr. Davidson did not focus his activities on historic materials, the informant that completed the site form did mention the presence of the 19th century stone dwelling and farm buildings south of the stream as well as a "late 19th-20th century" structure north of the stream.

During 2000 and 2001, a combined Phase I/II project was carried out at the site and on the larger Moore's Orchard property. The property, having recently been sold, was to be developed into a new residential subdivision with new homes streets, and associated infrastructure. A Section 404 wetlands permit was required for the project to move forward, and archeological survey of the property (in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA) was recommended by MHT.

The majority of the 40 acres north of the drainage were plowed and disked specifically for this survey. The exception to this was a small orchard directly north of the drainage. This area was indicated in MD State site files as the location of previously identified prehistoric site 18BA418. Approximately two meter-wide strips of ground surface was visible beneath each row of peach trees with approximately 3-meter-wide strips of grass between rows. The entire exposed surface in the orchard area was carefully inspected. In addition, the recently plowed and disked fields were inspected at 10 meter intervals. To augment the surface survey in the orchard area, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 20 meter intervals (every 3rd row of trees). In addition, a single shovel test pit was excavated in the area where a 20th century dwelling was reported to have been located.

STPs were 35 cm in diameter and were excavated (initially) at 20 m intervals. All manually excavated soil was passed through hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials. The location of each STP was recorded on a map of the project area and profiles of all shovel tests were recorded. Conditions affecting survey methods and results were documented photographically.

The surface inspection of the orchard area (18BA418) resulted in the recovery of a single quartzite flake. Initially, a total of 35 shovel test units were also excavated in this area. With few exceptions, the stratigraphy of these STPs consisted of reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/6) clay loam plowzone ranging in depth from 25 to 45 cm followed by a stony brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay subsoil. A single quartzite flake was recovered from one of the STPs.

Upon the request of MHT, additional close interval shovel testing was undertaken to more fully document the distribution of archeological resources from the reported area of the site. A total of 118 additional shovel tests were excavated to complete the close interval testing. STPs were placed at 3.81 m (12.5 ft) intervals in a cruciform pattern across the central portion of the site as originally reported, as well as at 7.5 m intervals throughout the remainder of the site (as defined by the site files data). Thus, a total of 153 STPs were excavated at 18BA418 during the Phase I/II effort.

Four quartzite flakes, one of which may have been utilized, were recovered from the site surface during the Phase II portion of the investigation. The only artifact recovered from the subsurface was a glass marble.



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Unknown

The relative lack of debitage from a site that reportedly has produced numerous projectile points is, indeed, puzzling. The site has clearly suffered from both the repetitive collection activities of two to three avocationalists over a period of at least 20 years, as well as the erosion and depletion of top soil. A well-defined plowzone is evident only in the easternmost shovel test units near a stony knoll. The land-owner indicated that this area had always been a "poor" piece of land: stony with little topsoil.

Based on the results of the combined Phase I/II effort at 18BA418 in 2000 and 2001, it does not appear to possess the ability to provide further information concerning life in the past and was not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. MHT concurred with this opinion based on the low density of cultural material and lack of research potential.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):