



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CR235

Site Name: Piney Run View

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century farmstead

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3724

Longitude -76.9461

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 140 m

Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Large spring, tributary of Pin

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

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

High terrace

Hilltop/bluff

Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat

Hillslope

Upland flat

Unknown

Ridgetop

Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

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 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

Flotation samples taken

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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	44	English Brown	1
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	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	422	Pearlware	269			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	13

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Artifact concentrations at the site are fairly well-restricted to the mid-late 18th century and intact features are present.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1515	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	417	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	971	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	5	Misc. kitchen	376
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	8	Misc.	28
Personal items	4	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"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" 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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Description:

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Piney Run View site (18CR235) is an apparent mid to late 18th century farmstead near Sykesville in Carroll County, Maryland. The site is situated on a level hilltop located within a gently to strongly rolling and hilly upland dissected by small, deeply entrenched streams and drainage ravines. Piney Run flows just to the north of the site. A perpetually flowing spring can be found to the east of the site at the base of a hillslope, and was apparently used as a water source for the site's inhabitants. There are no standing structures on the site and it was not identified until the Phase I Survey in 1996 described below. Soils at the site consist of the Manor Series loams, characterized as deep, nearly level to very steep somewhat excessively drained soil found on the uplands.

The site was first identified during a Phase I archeological survey conducted in 1996. The survey was conducted prior to the construction of a Law Enforcement Driver Training Facility for the Police and Correctional Training Commission in the State of Maryland. A literature search, and informant study, and an archeological field study of the proposed facility were conducted in April of that year. As a result of the field study, which included pedestrian survey and systematic surface collection, four prehistoric and three historic archeological sites were identified. The vestiges of an 18th century domestic occupation (18CR235) were found in a plowed and disked field in the form of a piece plotted artifact scatter and partially intact foundation identified during limited shovel test pit excavations. It was determined at the time of the survey that all of the sites except Site 18CR235 could be avoided. Visual examination within the artifact concentration revealed that the soils along the more level portion of the hilltop were darker than the surrounding soils. Therefore, three shovel test pits were excavated to examine the differences in the soils' colors. Two shovel test pits yielded additional historic artifacts. However, Shovel Test Pit 3, excavated within the darker patch of soil revealed in situ remains of a possible intact foundation. A further field search of the locus revealed that, east of the site and at the base of a hillslope, the remains of a grass-covered stone wall was located near the spring which also was postulated as being associated with the site.

Artifacts encountered during the Phase I survey included 7 architectural objects, 34 kitchen-related artifacts, and 2 miscellaneous items. The architectural assemblage consisted of 3 mortar fragments, 1 rosehead nail fragment, 1 rosehead nail with a spatulated end, a window glass fragment, and a piece of brick. Kitchen-related artifacts include 22 redware, 3 pearlware, 3 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 English Brown stoneware, 2 tin-glazed earthenware, and 2 unidentified ceramic sherds, along with 1 dark olive green bottle glass fragment. The 2 miscellaneous items were unidentified metal objects.

It was postulated that the site may be associated with the Brown family and part of a historic land parcel known as "Brown's Inheritance". According to the available historic literature pertaining to the area, Abel Brown arrived from Scotland to the Annapolis area in 1730. A descendant, also named Abel Brown, eventually moved into the project area. In a November 11th, 1756 Maryland Gazette article, an Able Brown Junior is reported to be living near the falls of the Patapsco. The site was viewed as highly significant and was recommended for immediate Phase II testing.

Phase II work in 1996 began with additional archival research. The property on which the site is located was sold in 1896 to the State of Maryland for the Springfield State Hospital by Maryland ex-Governor Frank Brown. Numerous local histories attest to the fact that Frank Brown, at the age of 18, was given the farm where Site 18CR235 is situated (the Brown's Inheritance tract), which he later combined with other tracts. Prior to that era, tracing ownership of the plot was considerably more confounding. In fact, the research failed to confirm who the occupants of Site 18CR325 actually were. The reasons for this failure to identify the occupants, stems from the fact that many property transfers (and divisions of tracts) took place from the earliest land grants in the region; the bounds of which are not well defined. Certainly members of the Brown family, including Abel Brown, were acquiring tracts in this area at a very early date. The problem is that none of these transactions can be tied directly to the portion of Brown's Inheritance on which 18CR235 is located with any degree of certainty. Hence, additional archival research is warranted should additional fieldwork be required at the site.

Phase II fieldwork commenced with the excavation of a block of 40 cm round shovel test pits on a 3.05 meter (10 ft) grid to establish the aerial distribution of artifacts across the site. The grid was expanded when artifacts were found in the majority of the shovel test pits within the main block, and testing continued until no artifacts were found in the STPs or those artifacts retrieved were extremely small in size (from plowing) and were interpreted as residual remains rather than contributing to the site's dimensions. In addition, if any of the shovel test pits yielded evidence of a cultural feature or unique artifact clusters, closed-interval shovel tests were excavated at 1.524 meter (5 ft) intervals around the initial test. This strategy was used to determine the extent or type of feature, or to examine a specialized activity area (based on artifact concentrations). In total, 266 shovel test pits were excavated across the hilltop, down the eastern slope, and south along a relatively level saddle associated with the hilltop. Those test pits excavated on the slope and saddle were placed at 6.1 meter (20 ft) intervals to examine the soils' depth and stratigraphy. The additional shovel test pits were also excavated to confirm that the site boundaries had been defined.

Based on the distribution of the artifacts recovered from the shovel test pits, an area equal to approximately 23.226 square meters (in 6 test units of variable size) was hand excavated in areas across the site yielding the most significant artifacts and/or other cultural material. In cases where architectural features were observed or where unique artifact concentrations were found, test units were expanded and/or contiguously excavated. These test units were positioned to more fully examine soil anomalies and to expose cultural features to determine function, etc. Both STPs and test units were excavated using shovels and trowels, in 10.16 cm (4 in) levels within natural/cultural levels to the culturally sterile "B" soil horizon. Soils were screened through hardware mesh and all exposed in situ features were recorded, photographed, and drawn in plan and profile views.

The archeological evidence clearly revealed that at least three structures existed on the hilltop and suggests that possibly other structures are present. Within Test Unit 1, the remains of a small structure were revealed that, based on the presence of a large number of animal bones, may have functioned as a smoke house or other structure relating to food storage. Within Test Unit 2, the remains of a collapsed stone masonry foundation and cellar were identified. The numbers and types of artifacts recovered from this feature suggest that it may represent a domestic dwelling. Based on the deep soils found in the surrounding STPs and the heavy concentration of artifacts, this is the largest of the structures found at the site. In addition, the feature occupies the most level section of the hilltop lending validity to the interpretation that this structure is the primary building associated with the complex. The remains of a 3rd structure were exposed in Test Unit 5 in the form of a cellar hole of considerable size (extended at least 3.05 meters in the test unit). The feature contained a large number of nails and nail fragments suggesting that this structure was of frame construction. Other possible structures, which were identified but not extensively explored, include a possible privy or trash deposit, and another area where glass fragments were found in a dense concentration.

During both Phase II shovel testing and the excavation of the 6 excavation units, a total of 3,070 historic period artifacts were recovered. Additionally another 6 artifacts were collected during Phase II fieldwork from unprovenienced locations across the site. The entire artifact assemblage includes 11 activity items, 964 architectural artifacts, 8 clothing objects, 5 furniture objects, 2033 kitchen-related artifacts, 4 personal items, 24 tobacco-related objects, 1 arms item, and



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26 miscellaneous objects. The activity items include 4 lighting glass pieces, 2 metal construction tools, 1 farm tool, 1 stable-related item, and 3 other pieces of hardware. Architectural remains were 4 pieces of organic building material (such as wood), 240 fragments of crown window glass, 262 handwrought rosehead nails, 14 handwrought L-head or headless nails, 4 other fasteners, 2 other pieces of architectural hardware, 376 pieces of unidentified architectural metal, 12 fragments of brick, and 50 pieces of mortar, cement, etc. The clothing objects were a ceramic button, 5 brass buttons, a brass thimble, and 1 brass clothing fastener. Furniture-related artifacts were three brass upholstery tacks and 2 other pieces of furniture hardware. The kitchen assemblage is made up of 1482 ceramic sherds (1 piece of early porcelain, 597 fragments of redware, 266 pieces of pearlware, 422 creamware sherds, 10 early white stoneware sherds, 10 slipware sherds, 17 imported brown stoneware sherds, 28 coarse earthenware sherds, 3 early refined earthenware sherds, 18 gray stoneware fragments, 42 tin enameled earthenware sherds, 19 fragments of miscellaneous 18th century stoneware, and 49 unidentifiable ceramic sherds), 2 pharmaceutical bottles/vials, 171 bottle/container glass fragments, 2 pieces of glass tableware, a two-piece bone handle utensil, and 375 unidentified faunal remains. Personal objects in the site collections include an 1803 (draped bust) Liberty penny, an 1887 Liberty penny, and two small metal comb fragments that cross-mend. The tobacco-related artifacts were 3 pipe bowl fragments and 21 pipe stem pieces. Diagnostically, this assemblage probably dates to the period from 1730 to 1760. The arms related item is a .22 caliber shell casing. Miscellaneous objects were 24 pieces of coal and 2 unidentifiable objects.

Based on analysis of the above data, it is reasonable to conclude that the archeological investigations at Site 18CR235 have identified a relatively intact mid-18th century farmstead; a site which sheds some light on the early rural lifeways of landowners in Carroll County. From a larger perspective, minimal comparative data is available pertaining to such 18th century sites in this area, and the data produced during the Phase II study, at a minimum, provide a "jumping off point" for other researchers conducting similar research in the Maryland Piedmont region. But, the presence of intact archeological deposits in the form of several structures representing an 18th century farmstead which is preserved beneath the plowzone, demonstrates that the site contains significant data which can enhance the property's historical record and give a more thorough understanding and interpretation of the property's history, development, inhabitants, and changes in land-use patterns through time. Additional fieldwork at the site is likely to be highly-productive.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005390