



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CR267

Site Name: Pine Valley Park Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early to Late Archaic and possibly Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp, trailside rest stop

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code GdB

Latitude 39.6705

Longitude -76.8742

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 5%

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
- Floodplain Terrace

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) South Branch Big Gunpow

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 46 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

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

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

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 Y

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		0	
Clovis	0	Perkiomen	0		
Hardaway-Dalton	0	Susquehanna	2		
Palmer	0	Vernon	0		
Kirk (notch)	0	Piscataway	0		
Kirk (stem)	1	Calvert	0		
Le Croy	0	Selby Bay	0		
Morrow Mntn	0	Jacks Rf (notch)	1		
Guilford	0	Jacks Rf (pent)	1		
Brewerton	2	Madison/Potomac	0		
Otter Creek	0	Levanna	0		

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	0	Popes Creek	0	Shepard	0	Keyser	0
Dames Qtr	0	Coulbourn	0	Townsend	0	Yeocomico	0
Selden Island	0	Watson	0	Minguannan	0	Monongahela	0
Accokeek	0	Mockley	0	Sullivan Cove	0	Susquehannock	0
Wolfe Neck	0	Clemson Island	0	Shenks Ferry	0		
Vinette	0	Page	0	Moyaone	0		
				Potomac Crk	0		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	0	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware	
Astbury	0	Jackfield	0	Tin Glazed	0	English Brown	0
Borderware	0	Mn Mottled	0	Whiteware	14	Eng Dry-bodied	0
Buckley	0	North Devon	0	Porcelain	0	Nottingham	0
Creamware	0	Pearlware	2			Rhenish	0
						Wt Salt-glazed	0

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		0	
Flaked stone	6011	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ground stone	11	Modified faunal	0		
Stone bowls	0	Unmod faunal	0		
Fire-cracked rock	18	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other lithics (all)	0	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ceramics (all)	0	Uncommon Obj.	0		
Rimsherds	0	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	0	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	shallow basin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		1	
Pottery (all)	162	Activity item(s)	2		
Glass (all)	58	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Architectural	808	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Furniture	1	Misc. kitchen	4		
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Clothing	0	Misc.	174		
Personal items	0	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: 3900 +/- 40 years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Beta-272002

Sample 4: 2120 +/- 30 years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Beta-349392

Sample 7: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

18CR267, also known as Pine Valley Park Site I, is a Late Archaic and possibly Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp, trailside rest stop. It is located to the east of Walnut Street on the northeast side of Maryland 30 in Manchester, Carroll County. Within Pine Valley Park, the site is on a terrace and north of an area of multiple, strong springs. The small narrow terrace is approximately two-acres in size. Beneath the dense meadow field grass is a dark brown silt loam plow zone with a 5 to 8% slope. The plow zone contains large and small floating schist bedrock fragments. The soil is suitable for cultivation, grazing, or woodland and described as a Chester (CeB2) Silt Loam soil. The subsoil where a number of hunter-gather fire pit and historic period features were recognized is a 13 to 36-inch deep compact yellowish-red clay loam blocky structure with higher amounts of floating schist bedrock fragments. Cultivation, pasture, growing of Christmas trees, and now an open mowed meadow contributed to some erosion of the terrace in the spring basin.

Pine Valley Park is located on the east side of Route 30, a former established Indian Trail, at a minimum during the Late Archaic Period, prior to AD 1736, and historic wagon road corridor linking Reisterstown, Maryland and Hanover, Pennsylvania. Undoubtedly, other Indian Trail networks lead to the Northern Chesapeake Bay, the Coastal Plain into the Piedmont via the Big Gunpowder Falls and Big Pipe Creek and the Monocacy River Watersheds. For this reason, Pine Valley Park, prehistorically and historically is an ideal location for intermittent visits and a familiar transient trailside camp site, containing abundant and lush vegetation habitat, interregionally situated between three watersheds between the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers, where its rich and abundant food and headwater stream resources could be gathered seasonally by hunting-gatherer forays during the Late Archaic/Transition and Early Woodland Periods.

The Pine Valley Park, a 60-acre Manchester town park, established circa 1995; was formerly made up of two 19th century farms cultivated and pastoral fields with several strong flowing headwater springs and adjacent to small terraces and uplands. The 20th century, the Bankert and Wilhelm farms, cleared cultivated fields which overlooked the adjacent wetlands and forest habitat. In the early twentieth century the wetlands were drained and the springs channelized to enlarge the acre cultivated field areas. In addition to 100 years of modern plowing, growing crops, the mowed meadow had been used as a pasture and tree farm. Animal borrows, tree bed features, and surface erosion, all effected the low terrace. Most likely, today's low terrace was more pronounced, before the draining the wetland and adding fill to increase the cultivated field's size. The Town of Manchester purchased the two farms in the late 1980s and established the Pine Valley Park in the early 1990s.

Stephen Israel, Past Chairman of the Central Chapter, a member chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland, first visited Pine Valley Park, at the invitation of Tom Devilbiss and Benton Watson, to check out a small rock overhang in the park in March 30, 2007. Upon determining the small rock overhang was more likely used as a small animal den facing west; our attention turned to a low terrace, east of the rock overhang. The low narrow terrace is located on an open mowed meadow in the park in Manchester, located in the Maryland Piedmont elevated foothills, in the northeast corner of Carroll County. The field investigation strategy began in 2007 and 2008 with shovel test pits (STPs) to discover and define the center of the two-acre encampment site. Upon discovering rhyolite flakes in the first STP, April 24, 2007, on a 2-acre narrow terrace within the open 10-acre mowed meadow setting adjacent to strong flowing headwater springs of the South Branch of the Big Gunpowder Falls; 45 STPs were subsequently dug in 2007 and 2008. An additional 9 STPs were dug in 2011. Followed by employing 1 x 1, 1 x 2, 2 x 2 meter test units in 2008 through 2015 to further explore the hunter-gatherer seasonal foraging site. Test excavations continued through the summer of 2015. The exploratory 45 Test Units were made up of (1) 1 x 1 meter unit, (4) 5 x 5 foot unit, (15) 2 x 1 meter units, (22) 2 x 2 meter units, and (1) 2 x 3 meter unit.

On September 5 and 6, 2013; four 3/4-inch bucket auger corings were obtained 15 and 23 meters north of the channelized springs in the reach of the former wetlands. While no lithic artifacts were found in the core soil samples, Core Hole No. 1 soil demonstrated a grey and white mottled gley clay lens, 40 to 60 cm deep and Core Hole No. 4 again verified a mottled gley clay 40 to 90 cm deep in Core Hole No. 4. Core Holes Nos. 2 and 3 hit rocks at 32 and 48 cm deep. The general elevation of the filled-in wetland averages 40 to 50 cm lower than the low terrace to north and northeast.

The documented features included six prehistoric, four animal borrows, five modern plow scars, one historic fence post, one large historic tree bed, four tree and plant beds, and sixteen undefined features were encountered and documented.

Feature 1 was uncovered in Test Unit 2 beneath the plowzone at 25 cm deep. The dark soft soil contained lots of charcoal specks and is interpreted as a recent animal burrow. Feature 2 was uncovered in Test Unit 2 beneath the plowzone at a depth of 25 cm in the center of the test unit. A small round shallow pit feature 34 x 26 cm in dimension and 9 cm deep, contained rhyolite and quartz flakes and charcoal fragments. The sub-plowzone shallow pit is interpreted as possibly hunter-gatherer foraging era in origin.

Feature 3 was uncovered in Test Unit 5 beneath the plowzone among floating schist bedrock as a dark soil stain visible in the center of the test unit. The dark soil stain was irregular and shallow sheet-midden, 10 cm deep, with 1 quartz scraper and rhyolite flakes among the floating schist bedrock fragments. Feature 4 was uncovered in Test Unit 7. Trowelling beneath the plowzone at 25 cm deep, exposed a dark stain 60 x 54 x 14.8 cm deep in dimension. When the feature was sectioned, a 14.8 cm deep shallow roasting pit feature was defined. The shallow pit contained rhyolite and quartz microflake debitage, charcoal fragments, and heat altered-and-pitted schist rock. A 7.9-gram charred wood sample was collected from the pit and submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc.

Feature 5 was uncovered in Test Unit 7 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at 25 cm exposed a shallow irregular shaped dark soil stain. The shallow soil stain is likely from 20th century plowing disturbance. Feature 6 was uncovered when trowelling in Test Unit 8 beneath the plowzone. Intermixed with plow scars at a depth of 22 cm an irregular shaped soil stain 20 cm in diameter and 7 cm deep appeared at a depth of 22 cm. The dark sandy silt feature fill contained 2 rhyolite flakes. However, whether the small and shallow soil stain is of cultural, animal, or due to plowing was not determined.

Feature 7 was uncovered in Test Unit 8 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at a depth 25 cm exposed a 22 cm circular soil stain. The feature's loose humus dark brown soil fill and the features curving shape to the southeast, suggested the feature is a modern animal burrow. Feature 8 was uncovered in Test Unit 8 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone at 30 cm deep, several plow scars were uncovered. At the west end an allusive and asymmetrical 39 by 39 cm soil stain was sectioned with a 13 cm depth. The feature contained 1 rhyolite flake and 1 quartz flake scraper. One piece of quartz shatter and 1 colorless glass sherd were also recovered from the base of the shallow pit feature. Wet screening produced 1 rhyolite chunk, 5 rhyolite flakes, 2 rhyolite debitage, 1 unidentified flake, 1 quartz flake, 4 quartz debitage, 8 quartz shatter, 1 historic brown slip glaze earthenware bodysherd, and 2 carbonized seeds. Possibly Feature 8 representing a shallow asymmetrical soil stain, might have been created by a passing plow flipping a large schist floating bedrock and subsequently the hole was filled with a dark silty loam soil.

Feature 9 was uncovered in Test Unit 10 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone at 25 cm deep exposed plow scars along with two close soil stains. Further trowelling soil stains revealed an oblong and faint soil stain 84 by 50 cm dimension. A large rhyolite flake was lodged beneath a large schist rock in the profile face. Another rhyolite flake and charcoal fragments were saved. After sectioning and profiling the 14 cm deep oblong shallow roasting pit, the excavated soil was saved for flotation. The soil was not screened. The shallow oblong pit remnant Feature 9 is interpreted as an oblong shallow roasting pit.

Feature 10 was uncovered in Test Unit 10 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone at 25 cm deep exposed a dark soil stain in line with a plow scar stain. When the dark soil stain was sectioned, the soil stain was thought to be a shallow and rounded historic plow scar smear or disturbance.

Feature 11 was uncovered in Test Unit 11 beneath the plowzone. At a depth of 26 cm three soil stains were plotted and photographed. A dark circular soil stain 40 by 44 cm was sectioned and determined to be a tapering animal burrow.



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Unknown

Feature 12 was uncovered in Test Unit 11 beneath the plowzone. A second feature was a larger irregular dark soil stain 69 by 69 by 12 cm deep. The irregular feature was cross sectioned and showed a shallow jagged floor suggesting the soil stain was a large tree bed pocket. Feature 12 contained charcoal fragments, 1 rhyolite biface blade fragment, 3 rhyolite flakes, 1 rhyolite shatter, 2 quartz shatter, 1 glass sherd fragment, and 3 baked orange rounded clay fragments. Feature 13 was uncovered in Test Unit 11 beneath the plowzone in the southeast corner. A third large feature contained a dark soil stain 36 by 36 by 16 cm deep was sectioned and proved to be a shallow animal burrow. No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 14 was uncovered in Test Unit 12 beneath the plowzone. In the northwest corner pockets of charcoal were found among the floating schist bedrock. Feature 14 was an undefined scattered charcoal among the small floating schist bedrock. Feature 15 was uncovered in Test Unit 13 beneath the plowzone. A Jack's Reef Pentagonal biface was uncovered immediately beneath the Test Unit 13 turf. Soil stains appeared at the base of the plow zone during trowelling in the western half of the test unit. Charcoal fragments were found. Further trowelling exposed a dark soil in the center and south half of the unit. Upon sectioning the dark stain, the dark soil and charcoal fragments extended over most of the center half of the south half of the test unit. Another look at the digital photos confirmed Tom Devilbiss's observation. Trowelling of the dark stain exposed a shallow roasting pit extending 122 by 78 by 24 cm deep below the plowzone. Benton Watson noted the possibility of three distinct shallow roasting pits within the feature, brings up the question whether the hunter-gatherer foragers returned to the same fire pit over time? An enormous amount of charcoal was collected, including several fragments of charred wood. A large sample of charred wood was collected from the roasting pit and submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc. The charcoal sample yielded an AMS-standard unmodified date of roughly 2140±30BP. In total, 5 rhyolite flakes and 8 heat-altered and pitted schist rocks were recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 16 was uncovered in Test Unit 13 beneath the plowzone. In trowelling the north half of the test unit below the plowzone, 26 cm deep, a distinct post mold 7 cm in diameter and 11.5 cm deep with a pointed bottom appeared 55 cm northeast of Feature 15. Feature 16 contained 1 rhyolite flake and charcoal fragments. At this time, the field crew spent two hours trowelling the floor of Test Unit 13 for additional post molds. Only one possible post mold was found southeast of Feature 15.

Feature 17 was uncovered in Test Unit 13 beneath the plowzone. A second possible post mold (Feature 17) was found 10 cm south of Feature 15 and is 11 cm in diameter and 6 cm deep. No other soil stains were found in Test Unit 13. Feature 18 was uncovered in Test Unit 14 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at 23 cm depth an irregular soil stain in the western half of the square appeared 38 by 33 cm in dimensions. The soil stain was sectioned, profiled, and photographed. No flakes or charcoal fragments were found. Feature 18 is interpreted as a possible historic plant bed.

Feature 19 was uncovered in Test Unit 14 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at a 23 cm depth, a second soil stain in the center of the test unit 35 by 35 cm in dimensions appeared. The soil stain was sectioned, profiled, and photographed. No flakes were recovered in the cross section of the soil stain. Some charcoal fragments were observed on the top of the soil stain. Feature 19, as a small and shallow circular dark stain, may have also been a possible plant bed 35 by 10 cm deep.

Feature 20 was uncovered in Test Units 18 and 19 beneath the plowzone. Following the drying of a wet floor from rain at 26 cm deep, trowelling the north half of the test unit's rocky schist floor. Following the soil stain down, a large rhyolite primary flake was recovered 17 cm below the base of the plowzone. Knowing the lower southern portion of the open mowed field has been an agricultural drain field, Betty Smith suggested the schist rock feature might have been a 19th century drain field feature to drain the excess rainwater in the cultivated field. Upon further excavating and trowelling of Feature 20, a large pit was exposed 200 by 123 by 70 cm deep below the plowzone. The bottom of Feature 20 was irregular with pockets of 32, 63, and 70 cm depths below the plow zone.

Several larger rhyolite flakes were recovered from the top of the dark soil stain feature. With the removal of a large schist boulder at the base of the feature, a large rhyolite biface knife fragment was found. A second rhyolite biface stem point was recovered from the shifter. Feature 20 is interpreted as a large and deep irregular pit filled with large schist bed rock slabs. The irregular pit may have been a tree in the center of the terrace that the farmer removed and filled in with large schist bed rocks in the 19th century.

Feature 21 was uncovered in Test Unit 19 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at 26 cm deep on the east side of the test unit, exposed a faint soil stain 36 by 36 cm dimensions. Sectioning of the soil stain defined a 9 cm deep feature. One rhyolite flake was recovered. Possibly, a large flat rock near Feature 20 might have been flipped over by a plow associated with the filling in of the nearby Feature 20 large tree bed removal.

Feature 22 was uncovered in Test Unit 24 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at 28 cm depth a small soil stain measuring 24 by 24 cm was sectioned. A small shallow pointed soil stain was 11 cm deep. No artifact associations were found. Feature 23 was uncovered in Test Unit 24 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at 28 cm depth a second soil stain 62 by 24 cm was exposed and sectioned. Sectioning defined a deep rounded pit with a hump around the sides of the pit. The Feature is 23 cm deep. The rectangular shaped pit feature is undefined. The 3 rhyolite secondary flakes do not aid in the feature's identification or interpretation.

Feature 24 was uncovered in Test Unit 25 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling the base of the plowzone at a 28 cm deep exposed a small soil stain 10 by 10 cm diameter. Sectioning the soil stain exposed a shallow undefined feature 6 cm deep. Feature 25 was uncovered in Test Unit 26 beneath the plowzone.

Trowelling the base of the plowzone at a depth of 29 cm exposed a 26 by 23 cm soil stain with charcoal fragments. Sectioning the feature exposed a 12 cm deep undefined soil stain feature.

Feature 26 was uncovered in Test Unit 30 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at a depth 25 cm exposed a shallow 60 by 30 cm oblong shaped soil stain. Sectioning the soil stain identified a 16 cm deep pocket. There was no evidence of fire red colored soil or charcoal. One rhyolite flake was recovered. Two additional dark soil stains were also sectioned and found to be shallow containing dark humus soil. These shallow dark soil stains are adjacent to floating schist bedrock and the plow may have simply scraped along the top of the floating bedrock explaining the absence of plow scars. The dark soil may be of recent origin. Feature 27 was uncovered in Test Unit 31 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling 22 cm deep exposed several plow scars and an undefined oval shaped and gravely filled soil stain pocket. Three rhyolite flakes and charcoal fragments were recovered. Feature 27 was interpreted as an undefined dark soil stain pocket. Possibly, the plow flipped over a floating schist rock nearby, creating a hole which was subsequently filled.

Feature 28 was uncovered in Test Unit 32 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone at 22 cm deep several dark soil stains were exposed. Test Unit 32 20 to 22 cm deep plowzone lens was one of the shallowest plowzone on the terrace. A 30 by 15 soil stain along the north wall was sectioned and found to be a shallow 2 cm deep soil stain. No artifacts were found in association with the soil stain. A second soil stain measuring 33 by 20 cm was exposed in the center of the test unit. This soil stain was sectioned and 1 rhyolite flake was recovered. Both soil stains are interpreted to be unidentified dark soil pockets.

Feature 29 was uncovered in Test Unit 34 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 27 cm deep exposed a small soil stain 15 by 15 cm and 3.5 cm deep beneath one of the plow scars. The feature is believed to be associated with modern 20th century agriculture plowing practices. Feature 30 was uncovered in Test Unit 34 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 27 cm deep exposed a soil stain 10 by 11 cm in the western half of the test unit. The feature, possibly a post hole. Its fill contained an abundance of charred wood. Another soil stain in the southern half of the test unit, proved to be a shallow 1 cm deep plow scar stain.

Feature 31 was uncovered in Test Unit 36 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 27 cm deep exposed a dark charcoal and soil stain pocket in the southeast corner of the test unit. The pocket is 20 cm in diameter. In section, the shallow soil stain was 2 cm deep. Charcoal and 1 rhyolite flake were first observed at the base of the plowzone. Feature 31 is undefined. Possibly Feature 31 was a burnt historic fence post?

Features 32, 33, and 34 were uncovered in Test Unit 38 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 28 cm deep exposed three soil stains; Features 32, 33, and 34. All three soil stains were sectioned and photographed. Feature 32 is interpreted as the result of a flipped rock during plowing.

Feature 33 is contributed to a tree bed fall that occurred in historic times and Feature 34 is interpreted as the result of another flipped rock during plowing.



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Feature 35 was uncovered in Test Unit 39 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 25 cm deep exposed historic dark plow scars, 25 by 23 cm in diameter and 18 cm deep. In trowelling the plow scars a soft humus soil pocket was exposed along the eastern wall of the test unit. We interpreted the soft humus soil pocket was contributed to a recent rodent hole activity or possibly a historic fence post hole.

Feature 36 was uncovered in Test Unit 41 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone, 25 cm deep exposed a soil stain 23 by 18 cm in the southwest corner of the test unit. No cultural material was recovered in the sectioning of Feature 36. The soil stain was interpreted as a shallow basin or pocket. Features 37 and 38 were uncovered in Test Unit 42 beneath the plowzone. Trowelling at the base of the plowzone was a hard silt loam and gravel lens with pockets of clay 25 to 30 cm deep. Three possible plow scars running in an east-west direction appeared in the eastern portion of the test unit. In the southwest corner a muddy stain turned out to be the back fill to STP53 dug in November 2011 (Feature 37). A small oblong soil stain (Feature 38) was interpreted as a small oblong soil stain. Several rhyolite flakes were recovered while trowelling beneath the plowzone, 29-30 cm deep.

Two radiocarbon samples were collected from two shallow roasting pits; Feature 4 in Test Unit 4 and Feature 15 in Test Unit 13. Beta Analytic, Inc., citing insufficient sample size (2.0 grams) for Feature 4, undertook an AMS (Accelerator Mass Spectrometry) analysis. The charcoal sample from Feature 4 yielded an AMS-standard unmodified date of roughly 3900±40BP (Beta-272002). The charcoal sample from Feature 15 being more than adequate yielded an AMS standard unmodified date of roughly 2120±30BP (Beta-349392). Feature 4 yielded a Sigma Calibrated statistical probability curve resulting in an estimated range between 4420 and 4250 years BP and a corrected 2 Sigma Calibrated statistical probability resulting in an estimated range between 4430 and 4230 years BP. Feature 15 yielded a Sigma Calibrated statistical probability curve resulting in an estimated range between 2290 and 2270 years BP and a corrected 2 Sigma Calibrated statistical probability resulting in an estimated range between 2150 and 2000 years BP. These two AMS conventional and calibrated estimated dates provide a rough estimated range from 4400 to 3900 years BP, placing the Pine Valley Park site age within the Late Archaic time period. Both shallow roasting pits were troweled, with their soils being saved for flotation and the collection of wood charcoal samples. Neither Feature 4 or 15 contained diagnostic artifacts, although, both contained wood charcoal and carbonized seeds. The absence of broad blade projectile points and soapstone vessels may place the Pine Valley Park Site I earlier than the tail end of the Late Archaic cultural period.

Wood charcoal from the hand-collected carbon sample provides the only archaeobotanical data from Pine Valley Park Site I from Feature 4. McKnight reported the sample contained 1.22 grams of wood charcoal (57 fragments). Of this, 20 fragments of wood were randomly selected for identification, according to standard procedure. Red oak and hickory species were identified. These wood data can contribute to a better understanding of landscape conditions during the late prehistoric in the vicinity of the site. Located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province, the Pine Valley Park site lies within the Piedmont Section of the Oak-Chestnut Forest Region as defined by Braun and the Appalachian Oak forest association. This plant association was typified by a medium tall to tall forest of broadleaf deciduous trees. Dominants would have included white oak and post oak, American chestnut, and hickory. In summary, the archaeological wood assemblage recovered from Feature 4 is composed of taxa characteristic of this native forest association.

All Native American formal lithic biface tools, expedient flake tools and debitage, unidentifiable fragments, natural debris categories and Historic material were catalogued. However, following the completion of the artifact catalog and preliminary examination, the unidentifiable natural quartz debris, fire-crack-rock (FCR), nodules and lithic shatter and the historic artifacts, while often abundant, were discarded for curation space issues. Samples of the FCR and heat altered pitted schist rock were kept for curation.

The plowzone excavation uncovered 123 bifaces. The projectile point styles comprise of narrow and broad blade stems, lanceolate blades, small side and corner-notched and broad blade knives. Sixteen of these bifaces are commonly found in Late Archaic and Early Woodland sites in the Eastern Woodland's Middle Atlantic Region. The bifaces included nine biface knives, three drill bits and numerous fractured biface tips, blades and bases which were recovered from the Pine Valley Park Site I. The majority of the bifaces were recovered in the plow zone.

Additionally, the excavation uncovered 78 unifacially worked flakes and nodules, 17 scrapers, 1 scraper/knife, 31 utilized/expedient flake tools, 20 utilized/expedient flake tools, 11 utilized/expedient nodule tools, 2 serrated edge flakes, 2 utilized/expedient flake spokeshave tools, 1 core tool, 2 ground stone tools, 3 preform blanks, 3 drill bit fragments, and 6 fractured knife blades. There were many fractured biface blade fragments that could not be defined as projectile points or knives.

The excavation uncovered 11 ground stone, 285 cores, nodules, FCR, and 5,713 flakes and flake fragments. The majority of the lithic material at Pine Valley Park Site was rhyolite and quartz. The minor lithics are represented by purple and red rhyolite, brown chert, grey chert, black chert, translucent chalcedony, argillite, jasper, and Onondaga chert.

Archaeological excavations at Pine Valley Park Site I discovered a small hunter-gather transient camp in the central Maryland Piedmont's elevated rolling hills in northeastern Carroll County, Maryland. The small plowzone site is a single component, hypothetically with ongoing repeated site visits during the Late Archaic/Intensification and possibly Early Woodland Period. The site is located on a narrow terrace habitat adjacent to dependable fast flowing springs and a former wetland (now filled-in) and forested setting within a protected basin.

Reflecting on the excavation findings, the Pine Valley Park Site I, in the Maryland Piedmont Interior, Late Archaic and Early Woodland hunter-gatherer camp lifeways could potentially represent (1) a mobile Late Archaic small band group seasonal rounds short-term camp for procuring the rich forest and wetland flora and fauna resources in the elevated northeastern corner of Carroll County, MD, during the middle Holocene, when the food resources were cyclically, seasonally, or intermittently available, (2) a rhyolite transport trailside rest stop camp, (3) mobile bands from the Chesapeake Bay Coastal Plain seasonal rounds forays into the Piedmont for food resources, (4) a small family band group who continued their traditional Piedmont Interior mobile hunter-gatherer procurement strategies and settlement patterns, while concurrently other hunter-gatherer family bands choose to settle in the larger riverine open fertile floodplains establishing a semi-sedentary lifeways, or (5) the unpredictable and harsh Mid-Holocene climatic cycles and fluctuations direct impacts upon the hunter-gatherer's small family group mobile

lifeways. Late Archaic Period Sites frequently produced very few artifacts and are often poor in context, leaving interpretation to traditional paradigms without discussing the political and social behavior complexities associated with the hunting-gathering group or groups interactions or the cultural diversity of the hunter-gatherers themselves.

All five of these hunter-gatherer lifeways observations were likely intermingled and interconnected or a combination of these observations during the Late Archaic/Transitional and possibly the Early Woodland period, in the Piedmont Upland and in the Middle Atlantic Region. Understanding of the Pine Valley Park hunter-gatherer short-term rest stop transient camp during the Late Archaic/Transitional and possibly Early Woodland Period is being enhanced today as archaeologists and other scholars in climatic, geology, and biological disciplines realize human societies diversities are continuing to investigate the cause and effect of a site's habitat, climate, and human societies and cultures direct influences on each other. Contemporary archaeology has adapted a multi-discipline approach in field techniques and analyses to advance the understanding and interpretations of archaeological sites through recent interpretive models, i.e., proposed by Custer (1996), Emerson and McElrath (2009) and Raber (2018). In broad overviews discussions are ongoing on Late Archaic site differences, site locations, chronology, diagnostic tools, and short-term settlement patterns.

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