



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA252

Site Name: Daniel Victory

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Victory

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th century farm house, Late Archaic-Early Woodland lithic scatter, short-term camp, possible lithic extraction

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4664

Longitude -76.3579

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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) Mountain Branch

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 61 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"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<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						Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	231	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	9	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	110			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	241	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 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	759	Tobacco related <input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	365	Activity item(s) <input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	431	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	3	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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Daniel Victory Site (18HA252) is a multicomponent site with a tentatively dated Late Archaic to Middle Woodland short-term camp occupations, possibly representing resource exploitation, and a late 18th-19th century farmstead occupation. The site is located on the grounds of a golf course in Harford County. It is situated on the eastern terminus of a low, wooded ridge between 2 perennial streams. The streams feed into Winters Run which is east of the site. There are 2 soil types associated with the site: Legore silt loam (3-8% slope) and Elsinboro loam (5-10% slope).

Several prehistoric sites have been identified between ca. 3-4.5 km of the Daniel Victory site (many were within a single survey corridor). More than half were recorded as having unknown temporal affiliations and the remaining sites were dated generally to the Archaic and Woodland periods. All of the prehistoric sites were located on terraces and benches adjacent to streams, hilltops, floodplains, and rock shelters. The location of Site 18HA252 on relatively flat terrain near available water sources and lithic and subsistence resources would have made it an ideal location for prehistoric occupation.

Historical records relating to the history of the Daniel Victory site indicated that prior to 1785, occupants of the site were all tenant-farmers, not owners. Tax records from 1783 indicated that Captain C. Baker of the Harford Militia, 15th Company, owned several parcels in Harford including the site. In the early-mid 19th century, members of the Maulsby family owned large tracts of land in the site area. David Maulsby was apparently living on the land at least by 1792, prior to his purchasing it in 1814. A dwelling and 3 outbuildings were listed for the Maulsby property (ca. 100 acres that included the site parcel) in the 1814 tax records. In 1828, the land was sold from one Maulsby family member to another. It appears that from that time the land is not occupied, as suggested by the 1830 census and tax records. Having resided in the area since at least 1840, in 1844, Daniel Victory acquired land that could be the most definitively identified as the site parcel (hence the site's name). This suggested that he may have lived on the land prior to its acquisition. Victory sold the property in 1848. From 1848, several subsequent absentee landowners held the land until 1856 when G. Trainer, a farmer, purchased land and was the next probable occupant of the site parcel. The Trainers sold a portion of their property to the Archers in 1860 and the remaining land to the Joneses in 1865. It was hypothesized that Archer and Jones were the married names of 2 of Trainers daughters. Archival records indicated that members of the Archer family acquired additional parcels in 1868, 1889, and 1906. However, it appeared that by 1865 the land, at least that portion consisting of the site, was no longer under cultivation; the tree growth currently seen at the site reflects disuse of the land for agricultural purposes.

Phase I survey was undertaken from July-August 1998 ahead of the proposed development of the aforementioned golf course. The 280 acre project area encompassed Areas Green 1 through Green 16, those areas where golf development was expected to adversely impact any cultural resources located within the project area. Site 18HA252 was located in Area Green 3. A series of 9 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 20 m (65 ft) intervals across the area. When the historic artifact concentration was identified, an additional 7 STPs were excavated at 10 m (32.5 ft) intervals.

A total of 38 historic artifacts were recovered from 18HA252 during the Phase I survey. Architectural items (n=6) included 4 pieces of window glass, 1 cut nail, and 1 wire nail. A small brass button comprised the clothing group. Kitchen-related items (n=29) included 1 piece of bottle glass, 13 redware sherds, 4 grey stoneware sherds, 5 whiteware sherds, 5 pearlware sherds, and 2 unidentified sherds. The single miscellaneous item was a piece of unburnt coal. No prehistoric artifacts were apparently collected at the time of the Phase I.

Based on the results of the Phase I artifactual and archival findings, it was suggested that the Victory Site was occupied between 1787 and 1860. These dates fall within the Maulsby, Victory, and Trainer occupations. The paucity of architectural debris was interpreted to mean that if a structure had once stood in the site area, then either it must have been of an interlocked log or wooden pin construction, or the materials were recycled and used elsewhere. The site was interpreted to be an early farmstead site having a low economic status characteristic of tenant farming. No other sites of this type dated to the same period were located within the immediate area of 18HA252 during the background research. Therefore, it was concluded that the site had potential research value by providing data related to lower-status agricultural lifeways of late 18th and 19th century Harford County. Phase II archeological evaluation of the site was recommended in order to assess its integrity and resource significance.

Phase II evaluation of the Daniel Victory Site was conducted between September and November of 1998. Goals of the evaluation were to assess the historical significance of the site, to evaluate the site's horizontal and vertical integrity, and to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Fieldwork was preceded by detailed archival research in order to place the site within its local and regional context. Fieldwork consisted of first, the excavation of 60 STPs (approximately 21 at 15 m (50 ft) intervals and the remainder at 7.5 m (25 ft) intervals) and second, the excavation of ten 1.524x1.524 m (3 ft) test units (TUs1-9, and TU8Ext.).

One cultural feature was identified during the shovel testing in two adjacent STPs in the northwestern section of the site. The feature consisted of a series of contiguous stones. No artifacts were recovered from the feature context. Neither the function nor the temporal affiliation could be conclusively determined.

Shovel testing produced 201 historic artifacts. Architectural material accounted for 19% (n=38) of the historic recovery and included 3 brick fragments, 31 fragments of window glass, and 4 cut nails. There were 156 kitchen-related items including 12 bottle glass fragments and 144 ceramic sherds (3 refined earthenware, 2 porcelain, 1 creamware, 19 pearlware, 35 whiteware, 71 redware, 3 American Blue & Gray stoneware, 10 unidentified stoneware). Miscellaneous items (n=7) included 5 pieces of coal, 1 piece of slate, and 1 pebble concretion.

In addition to the historic materials, the shovel testing produced 121 prehistoric artifacts. There were 82 pieces of debitage (79 quartz, 2 jasper, 1 unknown material). The only diagnostic tool recovered from the site was a Piscataway or Rossville type point (recorded as Piscataway in the table above). This point was used to date site occupation to sometime from the terminal Late Archaic period to the early Middle Woodland period. Other tools included 2 possible utilized flakes, and 1 possible utilized chunk.

With the exception of an area in the southeastern section of the site, the artifacts were recovered from the A and Ap horizons (Strata I and II). In the southeastern site area (Locus B), prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from a third stratum. Two test units were placed in this area of the site in order to assess the integrity of the prehistoric deposits. A relatively high concentration of historic artifacts was identified in the south-central to central-west portion of the site (Locus A) during the shovel testing. Therefore, 5 test units were placed in that location in order to determine the presence of buried intact deposits or historic features. Two test units were placed near the northwestern boundary of the site (Locus C) in order to evaluate the integrity of the possible stone feature identified during the shovel testing. The final test unit was positioned in the northeast corner of the site (Locus D) where only prehistoric artifacts made



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from non-local material (rhyolite) were found.

A total of 1,049 historic artifacts were collected during the test unit excavations as recorded in the Artifact Catalog (Appendix D) in the site report. Activity items including 6 lamp glass fragments were recovered. The 387 architectural items included 58 brick fragments, 266 shards of window glass, 2 pieces of other flat glass, 58 cut nails, 1 wire nail, 1 unidentified nail, and 1 metal knob. Clothing items consisted of 1 porcelain button and 1 brass button. There were 635 kitchen-related items including 36 bottle glass fragments, 1 table glass fragment, 12 other pieces of curved glass, 586 ceramic sherds (243 redware, 7 porcelain, 86 pearlware, 187 whiteware, 4 slipware, 3 yellowware, 13 refined earthenware, 2 coarse earthenware, 1 Blue & Gray stoneware, 17 American gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 buff-bodied Albany slip earthenware, 22 unidentified stoneware). The 15 miscellaneous items included 4 unidentified metal fragments, 2 pieces of charcoal, 7 pieces of coal, 1 piece of plastic, and 1 unidentifiable miscellaneous object. Tobacco-related items consisted of 4 kaolin pipe fragments (2 stems and 2 bowls).

A total of 120 prehistoric artifacts were also collected during the test unit excavations. Primary waste made up the majority of the assemblage (n=80), followed by secondary waste (n=30) and shatter (n=5). Of those, 116 were quartz and 2 were rhyolite. The only non-debitage items found were a quartz preform or unfinished point and a flake scraper made of either quartz or sandstone. Quartz is a natural element in the stratigraphy of the area and would also have been available in secondary cobble form in the stream banks. Given this, it was indicated that some of the collected debitage might be naturally occurring rather than culturally derived. This is particularly true where lithic recovery was found in strata laden with naturally-fractured quartz.

No cultural features were located during the course of the test unit excavations. The stone feature first identified during the shovel testing in the northwest section of the site was determined to be natural in origin. All of the artifacts were derived from mixed contexts within 3 strata. At least 4 activity areas were identified at the site. A single, large historic activity area was present in Locust A in the central-west portion of the site. Loci B, C, and D were prehistoric-related activity areas.

Analysis of the historic assemblage collected during the Phase II corroborated the Phase I suggestion that the main dates of historic occupation were between 1787 and 1860. The character of the architectural-related materials collected from the site, consisting of small brick fragments, and numerous pieces of window glass and cut nails, possibly reflected the presence of a wood structure on the site that may have included a brick hearth and chimney. This type of structure would account for the limited brick finds and the absence of a stone structural foundation. It was postulated then, that the David Mulsby dwelling would have been located in the central-west (and slightly north) part of the site near the area of TU2 where a peak of architectural-related artifacts was observed.

The non-contiguous nature of the prehistoric assemblage suggested that the site was occupied several times, rather than in a single episode, in the prehistoric past. It was inferred from the presence of non-local artifacts (jasper and rhyolite) that access to different material source areas and settlement routes were represented at the site. The prehistoric component was interpreted as a short-term camp possibly focused on resource exploitation, especially quartz. The presence of non-cortical thinning flakes and preforms in the collection further suggested that some tool manufacture was also being conducted at the site. A portion of the prehistoric component in the southern portion of the site was thought to potentially contain some sub-plowzone integrity; however, bioturbation from tree roots and other sources could account for the artifact finds at sub-plowzone depths.

The Daniel Victory Site (18HA252) is a multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter component dated from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland to Middle Woodland periods based on a single diagnostic artifact, and a late 18th-19th century farmstead occupation (ca. 1787-1860). The prehistoric component was interpreted as a short-term hunting camp with lithic resource exploitation and limited tool production. Although a portion of the prehistoric component potentially contained some sub-plowzone integrity, it was concluded that the resource lacked the level of integrity necessary to enhance its research value. During the historic period, the site was probably occupied by tenant farmers and farming families of modest means. The presence of a wood structure on the site that may have included a brick hearth and chimney was indicated by the artifact assemblage. The historical component had potential local research value but lacked broad historical significance and site integrity. Although the proposed development would adversely impact the site, neither the prehistoric nor historic component was determined to be culturally significant. No further work was recommended for the site and the site was determined ineligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007152