



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1375

Site Name: BWI Technology Park 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Woodland lithic scatter; 18th century pit feature; 20th century historic artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2160

Longitude -76.6921

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-10%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Patap

- | Saltwater | Freshwater |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Minimum distance to water is 10 m | |

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
 - Village
 - Hamlet
 - Base camp
 - Rockshelter/cave
 - Earthen mound
 - Cairn
 - Burial area
 - Misc. ceremonial
 - Rock art
 - Shell midden
 - STU/lithic scatter
 - Quarry/extraction
 - Fish weir
 - Production area
 - Unknown
 - Other context

- ### Historic
- Urban/Rural? 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
 - 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
 - pit feature, trash pit?

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		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	4	Staffordshire	59	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	7	Tin Glazed	107	English Brown	3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	2	Eng Dry-bodied	1
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	33	Nottingham	1
Creamware	322	Pearlware	63			Rhenish	1
						Wt Salt-glazed	10

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	827	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	32	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	1	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 checked="" 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

18th century pit feature

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	919	Activity item(s)	9
Glass (all)	217	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	694	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	422
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	71	Misc.	251
Personal items	1	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 type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" 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 Anne Arundel County (Londontowne)

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

BWI Technology Park 1 (18AN1375) is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site near the Linthicum Heights area of Anne Arundel County. The site consists of a Late Woodland lithic scatter, an 18th century pit feature, and a 20th century artifact scatter. The site is situated along the western edge of a high terrace south of the Patapsco River. During the 20th century and into the first decade of the 21st century, the site and surrounding area were utilized as a commercial junkyard. Vehicles, large and small and in various stages of decay are littered across the area, as are piles of metal, tires, and assorted trash. Vegetation at the site comprises tall grasses and mature woodland. A stream originates from a springhead in the southeastern portion of the site and flows north towards the Patapsco. Soils at the site are primarily Beltsville silt loams.

The site was first identified in July of 2007 during the course of a Phase I survey associated with the BWI Technology Park, Phase 2 near Linthicum Heights in Anne Arundel County. The study area consisted of approximately 44.3 acres of land (the parcel previously used as a junkyard), but slated for commercial development. The archeological work was carried out in compliance with Article 17, Title 6-502 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations as requested by the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning. Phase II testing and Phase III data recovery would eventually be carried out as part of the Technology Park development.

At the Phase I stage, a pedestrian reconnaissance survey was conducted across the 44.3 acre property. The parcel was examined for evidence of structures and/or burials as well as significant disturbances. Specifically, evidence of foundations, burial pits, grave markers (both formal and informal) vegetation associated with graveyards, artifact scatters, or trash dumps was sought. In areas of moderate to high probability for cultural resources, where surface visibility was inadequate, subsurface testing was conducted using shovel test pits (STPs). In general, such subsurface testing was conducted in regular intervals (usually 20 meters) across areas of high archeological sensitivity, but STPs were also excavated judgmentally at the discretion of the field supervisor in order to ensure coverage of all areas of potential.

A total of 102 shovel test pits were excavated, of which 19 were found to contain cultural artifacts. From these positive STPs it was possible to delineate a mixed component site, 18AN1375, representing both historic and prehistoric occupations. The Phase I assemblage consisted of 2 pieces of brick, 2 nails, 2 whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 2 unidentified earthenware sherds, 2 glass bottle fragments, 3 pieces of charcoal, 2 piece of slag, 4 quartz cores, 3 utilized quartz flakes, 47 quartz flakes, 2 worked quartz cobbles, 5 pieces of quartz shatter, and 2 quartzite hammerstones.

With the available information, it was concluded that the historic assemblage was particularly ephemeral and included both handmade brick and 20th century ceramics, while the prehistoric assemblage was more substantial and most likely represented a short-term resource procurement camp. The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site most likely reflect the exploitation of the abundant lithic materials that occur in this locale. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended and was carried out in October of 2007.

The Phase II Investigation of the site took the form of close interval (5 m) shovel testing of portions of the site as agreed upon with the Anne Arundel Planning and Zoning Department and the excavation of four 1 X 1 m test units. A total of 187 STPs were excavated, 108 of which produced artifacts: 58 containing only prehistoric materials, 14 containing only historic materials, and 36 containing a mixture of both artifact types. The southern half of the area that was tested showed a greater incidence of positive STPs, especially in the southwest corner of the site, close to the springhead.

The Phase II survey resulted in the redefinition of the site as a multi-component site that included the previously identified prehistoric artifact scatter and two newly identified historic components: a dense concentration of artifacts dating to the late 18th/early 19th century, and a more ephemeral occupation from the latter half of the 19th century.

Only one diagnostic prehistoric item was recovered, a single sherd of shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic, providing a Late Woodland date for the prehistoric component of the site. It was determined that the prehistoric component was the result of erosion from a higher (and disturbed) point on the property. No further investigation of the prehistoric component of 18AN1375 was recommended. However, a pit feature with an artifact assemblage dating to the late 18th century was identified and Phase III data recovery of this feature was recommended.

A total of sixteen 1 X 1 m excavation units were excavated in an around the 18th century pit feature during Phase III work. Of these, the feature was clearly visible in plan in 9 of the units, visible in profile in 3 additional units, and was not evident in the remaining 4 units. Feature covered an area of approximately 10 square meters. It extended approximately 60 cm below the surface and 40 cm beneath the non-feature bearing soils above. The floor of the feature sloped gently and irregularly to the lowest part of the floor, close to the center of the unit. It appeared to have been dug out of the natural subsoil.

Based upon the physical appearance of the feature with its irregular sides and shape, two theories as to its construction and function appeared most likely. The first hypothesis was that the feature was originally excavated in order to utilize the soils within it, perhaps as a clay borrow pit, and that it was later used as a receptacle for trash. The second hypothesis was that the feature was excavated for use as a subterranean storage space, such as a root cellar, that would have been located underneath a house structure or smaller outbuilding. That there were no associated post features located around the periphery of the main pit feature casts substantial doubt as to whether it was constructed as a root cellar, however, it may have served a similar function under a smaller outbuilding that did not cast such a strong shadow within the archeological record.

The stratigraphy of the pit feature indicates that it was purposefully filled in a single, short-term event after which time additional deposition, in the form of slope was followed by plowing resulted in the mixing of the artifacts at the top of the feature with newly deposited soil. The Mean Ceramic Date for all of the excavation levels within the feature fell between 1763 and 1782 with a terminus post quem of 1795. The remainder of the assemblage was consistent with these dates. Thus, it is likely that the feature assemblage represents a single deposition event or a number of closely linked events over a short space of time.

Functional analysis of the assemblage indicated a predominantly domestic occupation. The feature assemblage was comprised predominantly by high status items likely associated with an occupation of the property by members of the prominent Hopkins and Hammond families with large land-holdings in the area. It is possible that the fill of the feature represents an episode of cleaning, possibly associated with a transition in ownership or death. Alternately, based on the presence of a substantial number of relatively high status clothing items as well as hinges and other architectural materials, it is possible that the feature represents an abandoned storage pit associated with a collapsed structure. The two theories are not mutually exclusive and the feature may indeed represent



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a storage feature that was later utilized for the deposition of refuse.

The combined Phase II/III prehistoric assemblage from 18AN1375 consisted of 797 lithic objects and the lone sherd of shell-tempered pottery. The lithic assemblage consisted of 1 projectile point fragment, 5 bifaces/biface fragments, 2 punches or drills, 3 retouched flakes, 2 utilized flakes, a core, a retouched lithic object, 102 biface reduction flakes, 14 decortication flakes, 2 early reduction flakes, 48 flake fragments, 16 pieces of shatter, 3 tested cobbles, 566 other pieces of debitage, a hammerstone, and 30 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The most common raw material identified within the assemblage was quartz, which accounted for 179 of the items, with quartzite being the second most numerous and accounting for only 15 of the items. Two objects were rhyolite, one was chert, and three items were of other materials.

The combined Phase II/III historic assemblage consisted of 9 activity items (1 battery core, a steel file, a large hoe blade, a horseshoe, a piece of unidentified metal hardware, a whetstone, a stone abrader, and 2 unidentified pieces of utilized stone), 690 architectural artifacts (including 36 pieces of handmade brick, 1 piece of modern brick, 6 piece of lime mortar, 19 pieces of window glass, 6 rosehead nails, 137 unidentifiable nails, 3 tacks, 434 other pieces of brick, 9 hinges and 39 other pieces of architectural debris), 71 clothing-related items (27 straight pins, 2 brass/copper thimbles, 1 shoe buckle, 17 brass/copper buttons, 3 cufflinks, and 21 bone buttons), 914 ceramic sherds, 196 pieces of container glass, 422 miscellaneous kitchen items (395 unidentified faunal objects, 3 pieces of oyster shell, 19 unburned bone fragments, 4 possible table knives, and a bone knife handle), 140 tobacco pipe fragments, 2 arms objects (French gunflints), 1 personal object (a silver half-real coin), and 246 miscellaneous objects (233 unidentified historic objects, and 13 pieces of charcoal). Within the ceramic assemblage were 7 Jackfield, 59 slipware, 107 tin-enameled earthenware, 322 creamware, 63 pearlware, 32 early porcelain, 4 ironstone, 2 yellowware, 1 English dry-bodied stoneware, 3 English Brown stoneware, 1 Rhenish stoneware, 4 scratch blue stoneware, 6 other white salt-glazed stoneware, and 1 Nottingham stoneware sherd.

From the evidence gleaned from the excavations at 18AN1375 it was not possible to ascribe a definitive function or cause of deposition to the pit feature. Deed research conducted on the associated tax parcel, indicates that the property was most likely owned by Dr. Richard Hopkins, a wealthy physician, and his wife Hannah Hopkins, nee Hammond, daughter of Col. Charles Hammond and sister of Rezin Hammond, the builder of Burleigh Manor in Howard County. It is likely that the remains of any residential structures associated with the feature have been obscured and disturbed by the use of the neighboring land as a junkyard. Based on these findings, it would appear that the research potential of Site 18AN1375 has been exhausted.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000802