



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN29A

Site Name: Harmans Area A

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Area A

Historic

Brief Description:

Early & Middle Archaic short-term camps; Late Archaic through Late Woodland base camps or village

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code EoB

Latitude 39.1673

Longitude -76.6926

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Signal Branch, Hawkins Bra

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

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

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			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	2	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	2
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	1	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	7	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	5	Popes Creek	7	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	23	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	3	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	162	Mockley	251	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	1		
				Potomac Crk	45		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	1
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	1880	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	233	Unmod faunal	6
Other lithics (all)	16	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	770	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	stone boiling dumps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	2	Tobacco related	1
Glass (all)	6	Activity item(s)	2
Architectural	5	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	1	Misc.	5
		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 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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Harman's A Site, or Area A (18AN29A), is a multi-component Archaic site and Woodland period village near the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) Airport in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Archaic through Late Woodland period occupations have been documented at the site through multiple field projects. It is situated on a partially wooded flat above Stony Run. The flat forms something of a peninsula surrounded on three sides by swamp and two drainage streams that intersect near the base of the peninsula. Most of the vegetation has been cleared over the years by the activity of heavy machinery, but aboriginal vegetation would have consisted of stand of oak, hickory, chestnut, sweetgum, poplar, and various species of pine mixed in. The mast producing trees would have attracted upland game while the abundant fresh waterways and marine wetlands would have provided access to shellfish, fresh and salt water fish, and waterfowl. Soils at the site are primarily Sassafras fine sandy loams and the loamy sands of the Patapsco-Evesboro-Fort Mott complex.

A local collector, John C. Clark, Sr. and his son Wayne Clark (a professional archeologist) first identified the site in 1968, when tree-clearing operations on the western portion of the site for a planned industrial park exposed the surface area for examination. Originally 18AN29A, along with Site 18AN29B, was considered part of 18AN29 and referred to as 18AN29 Sections III-VI. Eventually, Sections III-VI were designated 18AN29A, while Sections I-II to the south and on the other side of a small run were designated 18AN29B. The Clarks and other unidentified collectors worked at the site sporadically for the next several years, collecting both from the surface and some limited subsurface testing. The Clarks did not use systematic methods at the time, but did record some basic information about the locations of finds within the broader area then referred to as the Harman's Site (18AN29).

According to Wayne Clark, work at 18AN29A entailed surface collection and the excavation of thirteen 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) units and four 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) units. All soils were screened through 12.7 mm (1/2 in) hardware cloth. A possible hearth feature was identified in the northeast portion of the gridded area, and a possible postmold was also found. Excavation was halted at a depth of 33.02 cm (13 in).

The Clarks excavated at least 1,147 prehistoric artifacts from 18AN29A including an Amos point, 6 Otter Creek points, a Big Sandy point, 2 LeCroy-like points, 10 Late Archaic stemmed points, 1 Brewerton Side-notched point, 4 other side-notched points, a Savannah River-like point, 2 Orient fishtail-like points, 2 Fox Creek/Selby Bay-like points, 7 triangular points, 40 untyped points, 5 split cobble bifaces/cores, 54 bifaces, 6 chert flakes, 142 rhyolite flakes, 69 jasper flakes, 26 quartz flakes, 4 quartzite flakes, a rhyolite chunk, 2 hammerstones, a steatite fragment, 5 Marcey Creek Plain sherds, 3 Selden Island sherds, 6 Accokeek cord-impressed sherds, 149 Accokeek net-impressed sherds, 6 Popes Creek net-impressed sherds, 190 Mockley net-impressed sherds, 59 Mockley cord-impressed sherds, at least 2 Mockley plain sherds, 4 Rappahannock cord-impressed sherds, 19 Rappahannock fabric-impressed sherds, 1 Moyaone incised sherd, 45 Potomac Creek cord-impressed sherds, and 271 unidentified sherds. Fire-cracked rock and calcined bone fragments were also recovered during the Clarks' investigations, but quantities are not documented.

Other local collectors are known to have visited the site periodically after 1968. Maryland State site files mention that one collector at 18AN29A claimed to have recovered the leg of a Hopewell period vessel and a finely worked point of Ohio chert. However, MHT staff have never been able to document or otherwise substantiate these claims.

The State Archeologist at the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) visited the site in October of 1969, along with Wayne Clark and another local collector. A small surface collection was made and the site was assigned an official state site number (18AN29). There is no record of precisely what materials were collected during the visit, but 16 objects were recovered (MAC 1969.001.001). These are not included in the table tallies above since the materials and forms are not known. In the summer of 1970, a brief site visit by personnel from the MGS led to the collection of a thin scatter of flakes & oyster shell. Twenty objects were recovered (MAC 1970.001.002) but, again, these are not included in the tables above.

The site was next examined in December of 1975 during an archeological reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) Airport and the "noise corridors" of its runways. The goal of the project was to identify areas of high archeological potential for more intensive investigation prior to development. In general, drive-by windshield surveying was used for initial reconnaissance, followed by traversing areas of interest by foot. A considerable portion of the airport property was traversed by foot, with examination of most of the developed noise corridors examined from an automobile. In some places, small test pits (equivalent to large STPs) were excavated to examine potential sites.

It does not appear that subsurface testing was conducted at 18AN29B in 1975, but since it was a known site within the project corridor, it was visited and re-examined on foot. The surface collection conducted in 1975 yielded 1 quartz point, 1 quartz drill, a chalcedony endscraper, and 137 flakes and shatter fragments.

MGS returned to the site in May of 1977 during a preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed corridor for the dualization of Maryland Route 170. The highway already passed through 18AN29A, so dualization would certainly impact the site further. The study area consisted of a tract of land approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) wide parallel to MD Route 170 on the western side of the existing road. The (then) proposed right-of-way for the dualization of MD 170 extended from MD Route 100 to Hammonds Ferry Road, a total distance of approximately 5.2 miles. The entire corridor was examined via a "windshield survey" and pedestrian survey was used for those sites within the corridor that had previously been identified, locations that had been plowed or otherwise had good surface exposure, and locations ecologically favorable for site location. Occasionally, small test pits (equivalent to large shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated. Several test pits at 18AN29A were fairly unproductive, producing only 4 flakes (all from the uppermost soil layer). However, surface collection in 1977 yielded 97 flakes (1 chert, 26 rhyolite, 69 quartz, and 1 quartzite), a quartz cobble with flakes removed, 2 fire-cracked rocks, 3 Accokeek sherds, and an unidentified shell-tempered sherd. Based on these findings, site testing was recommended prior to highway dualization.

A Phase II-level of research was conducted at the site in June of 1979 to follow-up on the recommendations from the 1977 highway study. The site was investigated with a total of 14 formal test units and 6 STPs. Thirteen of the test units were situated on the west side of the highway. Nine of these were 1.524 X 1.524 m in size (5 X 5 ft), and four were 91.44 cm X 91.44 cm (3 X 3 ft). One of the larger units was eventually expanded when a feature was encountered. The east side of the highway was investigated with a single 91.44 cm square unit and 6 shovel test pits. Excavation proceeded by first removing the dark humus topsoil or plowzone (Ap) as a single unit. The subsoil of the B and C horizons was then excavated in either 7.62 or 15.24 cm (3 or 6 in) arbitrary levels. The former were used in the upper levels and as artifact yield diminished, the thicker arbitrary levels were utilized. All soil was screened through 1.27 cm (1/2 in) mesh hardware cloth. A combination of troweling and shoveling was used. The one feature (a hearth) that was encountered at the site was recorded and mapped in place.

The 1979 researchers characterized the artifact deposits at 18AN29A as representative of a seasonally occupied camp of considerable duration (possibly



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Prehistoric

Other name(s) Area A

Historic

Brief

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Early & Middle Archaic short-term camps; Late Archaic through Late Woodland base camps or village

Unknown

more than a month or two). The hearth feature identified is described as likely to have been used on many occasions. The upper 23 cm (9 in) or so of the site has been plowed and mixed with 19th-20th century artifacts, but the B horizon appeared relatively undisturbed to a depth of at least 53.34 cm (21 in). Portions of the site were certainly threatened by encroaching development around BWI. It was recommended as eligible to the National Register.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the 1979 research included 2 side-notched points, 2 stemmed points, 2 unidentified points, a triangular point, a drill, 2 knives, 5 bifaces, 442 flakes, 28 chunks, an un-worked quartz fragment, 4 hammerstones, 157 pieces of fire-cracked rock (mostly from the hearth), a Pope's Creek sherd, an unidentified grit-tempered sherd, 4 Accokeek sherds, and a shell fragment. Historic artifacts excavated include an iron disc, a carbon rod, a historic sherd, a 1951 nickel, a clay pipe bowl, a piece of glass, and an unidentified item.

MGS returned to the site, yet again, in 1980 to examine some additional proposed alignments for MD 170. At least 3 dozen quartz and quartzite flakes were observed on the surface of the site in small sandy blowouts. Additional aboriginal material was recovered from three 50 cm square screened test pits, although only one test pit definitely yielded artifacts from below the plowzone. Prehistoric artifacts encountered during the 1980 study by MGS included 27 flakes, 4 chunks, 2 fire-cracked rocks, and 5 shell fragments. Historic artifacts recovered in the plowzone included 2 window glass fragments, 2 pieces of brick, a nail, a sherd of whiteware, a brown bottle glass fragment, a piece of coal, and 2 miscellaneous glass pieces.

In 1986, a combined Phase I and II testing program was undertaken over a portion of the airport operations area, which included the placement of 12 shovel test pits within the mapped boundaries of 18AN29A. In addition a number of quartz and quartzite flakes were collected from the surface of the site. The survey included a single line of shovel tests between an airport perimeter fence and a fire road running parallel to the fence about 30 meters to the east. The STPs were excavated at 30 meter intervals, running in a transect from south to north. Unfortunately, no final report appears to have been written up for this work and the results of the STP survey are unknown.

In the fall of 1990 and into the winter of 1991, a Phase I survey was conducted over a 367 acre area at BWI (including 18AN29A) where a new runway was to be constructed. Fieldwork included the excavation of approximately 68 STPs in the Harmans A site area. The STPs were excavated at 25 meter intervals, all east (inside) of the BWI operations perimeter fence. Additional STPs at 12.5 meters were made to gather more detailed information on the internal patterning of archaeological remains, and their integrity. A total of 69 STPs were excavated (22 of which yielded artifacts) to sterile subsoil at 18AN29A.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the course of the 1990-1991 Phase I investigations included 1 quartz biface, 3 biface fragments (2 quartz, 1 quartzite), 2 quartz core fragments, 49 flakes (5 chert, 2 rhyolite, 31 quartz, 11 quartzite,), and 9 pieces of shatter (8 quartz, 1 quartzite). Much (but not all) of the site area within the airport perimeter fence had been moderately to severely disturbed. The area immediately inside the fence, from the fenceline 15 to 20 meters east appeared to be disturbed in the same manner as the highway shoulder area, west of the fence. Proceeding eastward, an area of old spoils piles was located 15 to 30 meters east of the fence. These surface anomalies may be the result of clearing for a nearby fire road, the fenceline, and highway shoulders. The evidence suggests that at least some areas retain intact subsurface prehistoric components. A few areas yielded relatively dense concentrations of lithic artifacts, primarily debitage. A relative lack of disturbance was noted 20 to 40 cm below the soil surface and a possible intact feature was noted in a backhoe trench that was opened as part of a related geomorphological study.

In January and February of 1995, another Phase I survey was carried out in the area. This work was carried out for a (then) proposed Hiker-Biker Trail through the area. This trail project entailed the construction of 5,491 meters (3.35 miles) of a 3.05 m (10 ft) wide bituminous concrete trail. The trail was situated along MD 107 and, thus, would come within close proximity of the site. However, since the site was already well-documented and the potential for intact artifact deposits and features was acknowledged, no attempt was made at the Phase I stage to survey the site. Instead, Phase II work was carried out at the site in April and May of 1995 for both the hiker-biker trail and a new Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting (ARFF) Station proposed by the Maryland Aviation Administration. Portions of the ARFF project transverse the site, including acceleration and deceleration lanes off of MD 170 which then merge into an east/west access road to the ARFF station itself (located nearby on the BWI property).

Shovel tests were placed at approximately 25 m intervals to continue and complete the test grid established during 1991 Phase I survey, to further define site boundaries and to measure artifact density and distribution. This grid was extended west of MD 170 and also south to 18AN29B. The purpose of the shovel tests west of MD 170 was to define the boundaries of the site north and south of locations that had been surveyed and tested by previous researchers. STPs measured 40 cm in diameter, and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All soils were screened through hardware cloth and profiles for each shovel test were recorded on standardized forms. Seventeen of the STPs fell within 18AN29A, 12 of which produced artifacts.

In addition, thirteen 1 X 1 m test units were excavated in areas of high concentration of prehistoric artifacts. The one meter test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural soil strata. All soil was screened through hardware cloth and each unit was excavated 2 arbitrary levels into sterile soil. At least one wall of each unit was drawn in profile and photographed. As an additional measure, the backhoe trench, excavated in 1991 as part of a geomorphological study, was re-excavated in order to investigate the possible cultural feature. The cultural feature could not be re-located.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered in all of the Phase II test units, and were found in all Holocene-age soils. Most importantly, the subsoil horizon overlaying the old channel of Stony Run contained, in most cases, only prehistoric artifacts. In addition, a prehistoric fire-cracked rock feature was present at the surface of this horizon, below the buried plowzone. No temporally diagnostic materials were retrieved from this subsoil horizon, however, geomorphological study of the site suggests that the horizon was probably deposited from 6000 to 3000 BP as transported alluvial sediments.

The feature identified during the 1995 Phase II study was situated just east of MD 170. A scatter of lithics, fire-cracked rock, and cobbles was encountered at the plowzone/subsoil interface (20 cm below ground surface). No charcoal or soil staining was evident, and no carbonized plant remains or diagnostic artifacts were found in association. The feature exhibited little vertical depth, but extended approximately 6 cm into the subsoil. Possible interpretations for the feature include a hearth, a localized activity area, or possibly a boiling stone dump. Further investigation of the area surrounding the feature might help provide a more definitive interpretation.

Artifacts recovered during the course of the 1995 Phase II testing program included an Otter Creek point, an Orient Fishtail point, 2 bifaces, 6 cores, 436 flakes (mostly secondary and tertiary), 102 shatter fragments, 1 hammerstone, 7 other lithics, and 50 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The vast majority of the lithic raw material was quartz (497 objects), followed by quartzite (98), rhyolite (8), chert (1), jasper (1), and other materials (1).

In September of 2011, the site was once again the subject of an archeological investigation. A Phase I reconnaissance survey was being conducted along the alignment for a proposed Amtrak rail line expansion to service BWI Airport. A final report for the 2011 Phase I work has not yet been submitted to MHT,



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however, an update form was provided for the Harman's site file which gives some details about the excavation and the artifacts recovered.

The 2011 Phase I survey entailed the excavation of shovel test pits at 7.62 meter (25 ft) intervals in 2 transects within the Amtrak expansion project ROW. The ROW included areas on both sides of the extant railroad tracks in the area. A total of 38 STPs were excavated within the site, 21 of which produced 152 prehistoric artifacts. No features were identified.

The 2011 artifact assemblage included 1 biface fragment, 2 cores, 106 flakes, 21 pieces of shatter, and 22 pieces of fire-cracked rock. All stages of lithic reduction waste were present, but only one tool, the quartz biface fragment, was recovered. Quartz, followed by quartzite, dominates the lithic material and the reverse holds true for the fire-cracked rock. The fire-cracked rock is clear evidence of activities other than tool manufacture and maintenance. Historic era material also was recovered, but it all appears to be late 20th-century domestic refuse, dominated by beverage bottle glass. It is not included in the artifact tables above.

Site 18AN29A is a multi-component prehistoric site with affiliations dating from the Early Archaic right on through to the Late Woodland period. The site is quite disturbed in some areas, due to the steady encroachment of BWI Airport and related transportation infrastructure. However, pockets of intact prehistoric deposits remains. Intact features have been noted in several areas of the site. Based on these findings, the site should be considered a significant archeological resource, capable of answering ongoing research questions related to Maryland prehistory.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000487, 00000527, 00000495, 00000496, 00000785, Site Files