



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN29B

Site Name: Harmans Area B

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle & Late Archaic and Late Woodland short-term camps; Mid 19th century domestic site

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code EoB

Latitude 39.1660 Longitude -76.7010

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 2-5%

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 Br

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## 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

Post-in-ground

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

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"/>	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	1
Le Croy	3	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	1
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	2	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	10	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	1
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	2

Historic Sherd Types			
<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	3
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Whiteware	13
		<b>Porcelain</b>	1
		<b>Stoneware</b>	
		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	948	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	287	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	14	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	19	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

Dated features present at site

Feat. 2 – circular pit, likely constructed during Woodland and cut through an activity area of an earlier Archaic occupation, filled slowly over time

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	29	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	84	Activity item(s)	3
Architectural	44	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1	Misc. kitchen	3
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	4
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features			
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 2370 +/- 120 years BP Reliability Sample 2: 1730 +/- 70 years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

B-83077: very small charcoal sample from bottom circular pit feature (feat. 2), assoc. w/ 22 pcs. Debitage in pit, 3 LeCroy pts in unit outside of pit

Low

B-83078: charcoal sample from top circular pit feature (feat. 2), assoc. w/ 22 pcs. Debitage in pit, 3 LeCroy pts in unit outside of pit

Mod

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 Area B, or Site 18AN29B, is a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter near the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) Airport in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Early Archaic through Late Woodland period occupations have been documented at the site through multiple field projects. It is situated on a low, grassy terrace above Stony Run. The terrace 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 Downer and Hammonton loamy sands.

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 18AN29B, along with Site 18AN29A, was considered part of 18AN29 and referred to as 18AN29 Sections I-II. Eventually, Sections I-II were designated 18AN29B, while Sections III-VI to the north and on the other side of a small run were designated 18AN29A. 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). Unfortunately, the data from 18AN29B is not as good as that from 18AN29A.

According to Wayne Clark, 18AN29B produced several sherds of Marcey Creek Plain pottery (estimated in the tables above at 10 sherds) along with a single sherd of Potomac Creek pottery. Several points were also recovered (estimated at 10), but the precise types are not known. Quartz bifaces were also recovered (estimated at 2), along with a single rhyolite biface (knife). Scattered quartz and rhyolite flakes were noted (estimated at 20), with quantities tapering off in the northern portion of the site (likely due to increased ground cover hampering recovery). These data indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland period. The low density of occupation debris is partly a reflection of the absence of extensive surface areas, but may also reflect occupation of the area for only brief periods of time. It is apparent that the locale of Site 18AN29A to the north was preferred over the locale of 18AN29B as evidenced by the higher density and diversity of material recovered from former.

The industrial park was never built, but six months later a utility pipeline was installed parallel to MD 170, which crossed through the center of 18AN29B and destroying a 12.2 m (40 ft) strip of the site.

In the summer of 1970, a brief site visit by personnel from the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) led to the recovery of a Late Woodland quartz triangular point and debitage (estimated at 10 fragments) from the surface of the site.

The site was next examined in December of 1975 and January of 1976 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. Twenty-two quartz and 2 rhyolite flakes were collected.

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 18AN29B, 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. Test pits at 18AN29B were unproductive, however 42 quartz and 4 rhyolite flakes were recovered from the surface. Based on these findings, site testing was recommended.

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 ten formal test units. Five of these were 91.44 cm (3 ft) square and five were 1.524 m (5 ft) square. Three of the smaller units were situated on the east side of MD 170, with all of the remaining units situated west of the highway. 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 that was encountered at the site was recorded and mapped in place.

The 1979 researchers characterized the artifact deposits at 18AN29B as shallow and of relatively low density. The site had been severely eroded by urbanization, especially by topsoil removal and redeposition by heavy equipment over the years. The thickness of the topsoil varied considerably across the site because of this activity. Nonetheless, three test units clearly revealed undisturbed artifact deposits in the subsoil. Furthermore, a single hearth feature was uncovered in one of the large units west of the highway.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the 1979 research included 1 rhyolite Orient Fishtail point, 1 jasper Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point, 1 unidentified quartz biface, 153 flakes (121 quartz, 24 rhyolite, 6 quartzite, 1 sandstone, 1 jasper), 25 chunks (24 quartz, 1 quartzite), 9 other lithics (raw material and unidentified objects), 264 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 1 Mockley shell-tempered sherd, 3 steatite-tempered sherds, 1 quartz-tempered sherd, 1 shell-tempered sherd, and 1 undetermined temper sherd. Historic artifacts excavated include 1 clay marble, 1 carbon rod, 1 flower pot fragment, 2 nails, 1 porcelain sherd, 9 un-typed historic pottery sherds, 2 shells, and 1 glass fragment.

MGS returned to the site, yet again, in 1980 to examine some additional proposed alignments for MD 170. Three 50 cm test squares were excavated at the



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Brief

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Unknown

site, but revealed no artifacts and exhibit disturbed profiles. Further evidence of disturbance was noted along the eastern terrace edge, where push piles were extant from the work of bulldozers and other heavy equipment.

In January and February of 1995, another Phase I survey was carried out in the area, which entailed an examination of 18AN29B. 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.

The 1995 survey methods included the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) along four transects following the course of the proposed hiker-biker trail. A total of 213 STPs were excavated along the trail path. The shovel tests measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to depth between 30 and 120 cm depending on conditions in the field. The majority of STPs were excavated into the culturally sterile C horizon, except where deep fill or otherwise disturbed deposits were encountered. All soil was dry sifted through hardware cloth. Stratigraphic profiles of each STP were measured and recorded and all artifacts collected were washed and cataloged on standardized forms.

An initial 16 STPs at 20 meter intervals in two transects were excavated in an area thought to be to the east of 18AN29B. Based on 9 positive STPs, 9 supplemental, judgmentally-placed STPs were excavated around the positive finds. Artifacts were recovered from the top three soil horizons on the site, to a depth of approximately 40 cm below the surface. This area was designated with the site number 18AN965 and was thought to be a lithic scatter associated with 18AN29B. Subsequent researchers have suggested that this is, in fact, merely the eastern portion of 18AN29B. Review of the site maps from both the 1979 research project and the one carried out in 1995, do seem to suggest that 18AN965 is in the same general area as the three smaller test squares excavated in 1979 for the MD 170 dualization project. Thus, the data for 18AN965 has been recorded here rather than in a separate synopsis report. The synopsis report for 18AN965 simply refers back to 18AN29B.

Artifacts recovered from the site during the 1995 Phase I survey include a quartz Otter Creek point (recovered from the remnant Ap), a quartz scraper, 2 rhyolite flakes, and 28 quartz flakes. The lithics were recovered primarily from the top two soil horizons, with 4 flakes identified within the top of the second substratum. The flakes recovered are primarily non-cortical tertiary flakes with only three examples of cortical flakes in the assemblage. Based on these findings, Phase II work was carried out in April and May of 1995.

Phase II testing at what was at the time being referred to as 18AN965 entailed the excavation of STPs and several 1 X 1 m test units. Again, this site has since been determined to really be the eastern portion of 18AN29B. Fifty-five STPs were excavated at the site at roughly 20 meter intervals within the hiker-biker trail ROW. STPs measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All soils were screened through hardware mesh. Profiles for each shovel test were recorded on standardized forms. Ten of the STPs yielded material solely from the plowzone. An additional 11 STPs contained prehistoric material from the substrata. A total of 75 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, including primarily quartz debitage, with a few quartzite, rhyolite, and chert flakes. Also recovered were a quartz scraper, quartz biface, chert core, and one sandstone fire-cracked rock fragment.

The second segment of the 1995 Phase II testing at the site consisted of the excavation of 1 X 1 m test units in areas of high concentrations of prehistoric artifacts during the 1995 Phase I survey and during Phase II shovel testing. The one meter test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural soil strata. All soil was screened through hardware mesh. Each unit was excavated in two arbitrary levels into sterile soil. At least one wall of each unit was drawn in profile and photographed. A total of eight units were excavated during the Phase II study, two of which were extended by 50 cm on one side in order to expose features.

Two cultural pit features were identified during the Phase II operations in 1995. Feature 1 was a historic basin-shaped pit which happened to be placed in an area of prehistoric artifact density. A half-meter extension of the unit had to be made in order to more fully expose the feature for excavation. It yielded prehistoric ceramics and lithic debitage in association with historic materials. It was partially truncated by agricultural activity, and clearly a 'disturbed' cultural feature. Feature 2, located in an area that yielded Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts, provided a context from which datable radiocarbon samples were taken.

Feature 2 appeared as a circular stain of homogenous yellowish-brown sandy loam at the plowzone/subsoil interface in one of the central 1 X 1 m units. The pit stain contained flecks and chunks of charcoal. This feature appeared to have been minimally impacted by agricultural activity and occurred in a test unit which had yielded numerous flakes and Early Archaic diagnostics (3 LeCroy points). Artifacts within the feature itself were fairly sparse. Feature 2 yielded 10 quartz and 12 rhyolite debitage fragments from the upper portion of the fill. As with Feature 1, the unit was expanded by 50 cm on one side to better expose the feature in plan view. The feature maintained a rather circular and was bisected along the east wall of the original 1 X 1 unit. In profile, the feature had a steep-walled, basin shaped appearance. The exposed western portion of Feature 2, which was less than 50% of the entire estimated feature, was removed as a single provenience and excavated to its base at 70 cm below ground surface. Two carbon-14 samples were taken from the east half of the feature. In addition, a flotation sample was also taken from the feature fill, but no identifiable organic materials or microlithics were identified during analysis.

One of the carbon samples was taken from the lower portion of the east wall profile of the feature, while the second sample was removed from the top of the feature in the 50 cm extension where the greatest concentration of charcoal was present. The east wall profile yielded an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of  $2370 \pm 120$  radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated this corresponds to a calendrical date of 793-198 BC (2 sigma). The C-14 sample from the top of the feature yielded an uncalibrated date of  $1730 \pm 70$  radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated this corresponds to a calendrical date of AD 126-530 (2 sigma).

The lack of artifacts throughout the fill and the absence of internal structure within the feature suggests that the feature fill may not be primary deposition, but may be a result of slowly being filled in over time. The distinct temporal range of the two radiocarbon dates from the upper and lower portions of the feature further indicate that the feature may have filled in naturally over time, incorporating organic remains from successive occupations into the feature. It is possible that the feature, probably a storage pit, was re-excavated during successive occupations, resulting in the varying dates. The relatively high frequency of artifacts recovered 20-40 cm below ground surface in the unit outside the feature suggests a possible living surface/ activity area related to lithic reduction. It is possible that the lithic debitage recovered from the upper 10 cm of the feature itself could have been carried in by plowing, which appears to have minimally impacted the upper portion of the subsoil. But based on the temporal difference between the Early Archaic diagnostics recovered just outside the limits of Feature 2, and the significantly later radiocarbon dates from the feature, it is probable that the original pit (Feature 2) was constructed during the Woodland period and cut through an activity area of an earlier Archaic occupation.

Artifacts recovered during the course of the 1995 Phase II testing at 18AN29B (18AN965) include 1 quartz LeCroy point, 2 rhyolite LeCroy points, 1 side scraper, 7 other bifaces, 6 cores, 417 flakes, 68 pieces of shatter, 2 hammerstones, 3 other lithics, and 8 fire-cracked rocks. All three of the LeCroy points



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were subjected to blood residue analysis. One of the points tested negative, but the other two produced remnants of proteins from rabbit (Order Lagomorpha).

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, 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 within the Amtrak expansion project ROW. The ROW included areas on both sides of the extant railroad tracks in the area. A total of 49 STPs were excavated within the site. No features were identified.

Artifacts recovered include 132 historic objects and 135 prehistoric objects. The historic items included 42 architectural artifacts (2 pieces of brick, 17 pieces of window glass, 5 cut nails, 7 wire nails, 8 unidentified nails, 2 nut/bolt fragments, and 1 piece of unidentified hardware), 1 clothing item (a metal button), 85 kitchen-related artifacts (3 ironstone sherds, 13 whiteware sherds, a yellowware sherd, a redware sherd, a miscellaneous stoneware sherd, 35 miscellaneous vessel glass fragments, a blown-in-mold bottle fragment, 13 machine-made bottle glass fragments, 16 unidentified bottle glass fragments, and an oyster shell fragment), 1 arms object (an expended cartridge), and 3 miscellaneous objects (1 unidentified glass fragment and 2 pieces of coal). The historic component at 18AN29B appears to date to the second half of the 19th century, with blue-edged whiteware, yellowware, lead-glazed redware, and machine-cut nails. Wire nails and some of the vessel glass could indicate continued occupation into the late 19th and early 20th centuries. If the historic materials on both sides of the tracks come from a single site, and they appear to, then the occupation ended ca. 1870 when the railroad was under construction.

The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 2 projectile points (a quartz Otter Creek point and a Piscataway point), 1 biface/chopper, a core, 108 flakes, 7 pieces of shatter, 15 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and a Potmac Creek pottery sherd. Biface manufacture does not appear to be a major activity at the site. During the 2011 study, only two primary flakes and 13 secondary flakes were identified. The remainder were tertiary and decortication flakes, suggesting that aboriginal site inhabitants were making and sharpening expedient tools. The debitage points to activities that required tools, but in which the making of tools was not the principal undertaking. Fire-cracked rock, however, is scarce. If food and fiber production occurred, they did not involve the intensive use of stones for hearth linings or 'pot-boilers,' or those hearth and roasting platforms are well-preserved beneath the sediments and were missed by the 2011 shovel tests.

Based on the work conducted at 18AN29B to date, the site can be characterized as a multi-component lithic scatter with occupations dating all the way from the Early Archaic, through to the Late Woodland. While portions of the site have been impacted by the extensive development around BWI airport, intact and dateable archeological features have been identified. One of the pits encountered in 1995 was actually only partially excavated. Based on these results, 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, 00000776, 00000776, Site Files