



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN366

Site Name: Airport H

Prehistoric

Other name(s) BWI - 2

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic lithic scatter, late 18th - 20th century artifact concentration

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code DxC

Latitude 39.1744

Longitude -76.6866

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 6-10%

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 Stony

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

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 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"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<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"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types			
<b>Earthenware</b>	Ironstone	2	Staffordshire
Astbury	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed
Borderware	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware
Buckley	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Creamware	Pearlware	2	<b>Porcelain</b>
		1	3
			<b>Stoneware</b>
			English Brown
			Eng Dry-bodied
			Nottingham
			Rhenish
			Wt Salt-glazed

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	7	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 type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	110	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	200	Activity item(s)	4
Architectural	246	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	1	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	43
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	128
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features			
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		millstone	<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:

The Airport H Site (18AN366), or BWI-2 Site, consists of a Late Archaic/Early Woodland lithic scatter and a late 18th-20th century artifact concentration located in northern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated near a runway on the Baltimore-Washington International (BWI) Airport property. It is generally grass-covered, but some areas are covered with gravel paving. A first order tributary to Stony Run crosses the southern portion of the site and there are several trailers and small sheds in the north-central portion of the site. Most of these structures are associated with airport-related activities and FAA utility cables run across the site in this area. Soils at the site are Sassafras fine sandy loams.

The site was first identified in 1976 when personnel from the Maryland Geological Survey conducted a preliminary archeological reconnaissance of BWI 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. Site 18AN366 was identified through an isolated surface find consisting of a quartz Clagett point.

The site was next examined in 1990 during a second Phase I survey conducted to determine the presence or absence of archeological sites in the vicinity of planned improvements to Runway 10/28 at the airport. The survey examined 38 acres of un-wooded land at the airport and was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, for a project sponsored by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Phase I work entailed the excavation of 81 shovel test pits (STPs) throughout the 38 acre runway expansion study area. The STPs were dug at 30.48 m (100 ft) intervals along transects 30.48 m apart. The transects were oriented parallel to the runway. The STPs dug were usually 50 cm in diameter and 100 cm deep. All earth from the STPs was screened through hardware cloth for uniform artifact recovery and the stratigraphic profile of each STP was drawn to scale. Certain areas had to be avoided due to the presence of maintenance sheds, runway lights, electrical equipment, and a large mound of fill earth.

Two concentrations of artifacts excavated during the 1990 survey are considered part of Site 18AN366. A total of 18 STPs define the concentration. Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered. The 1990 Phase I assemblage consisted of 2 activity items (a piece of lamp glass and a piece of non-electrical wire), 139 architectural artifacts, 1 furniture item (an iron furniture plate), 93 kitchen-related artifacts, 36 miscellaneous historic/modern items, and 4 prehistoric artifacts (a quartzite flake and 3 quartz shatter fragments). The architectural artifacts were 28 brick fragments, 2 pieces of slate, a mortar fragment, 85 pieces of window glass, 14 nails (5 cut nails, 4 wire nails, and 5 unidentified nails), a wire spike, a bolt, 2 washers, and 5 miscellaneous hardware objects. Kitchen-related artifacts include 28 ceramic sherds (1 creamware, 2 pearlware, 3 porcelain, 2 ironstone, 2 refined earthenware, 12 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 3 redware, 1 gray stoneware, and 1 miscellaneous stoneware), 54 pieces of glass (19 vessel fragments and 35 bottle fragments), a foil fragment, and 10 faunal remains (1 mammal bone, 8 pieces of oyster shell, and 1 clam shell). The Miscellaneous historic and modern objects were an unidentified iron fragment, an unidentified synthetic item, a piece of melted glass, a lime fragment, 3 pieces of charcoal, 2 asphalt fragments, 21 coal fragments, 5 clinkers, and a piece of slag.

Based on these findings, it was suggested that the prehistoric materials might in some way be related to nearby prehistoric sites on Kitten Branch and Stony Run. Examination of 19th century maps suggested historic houses sites in or near the project area and, thus, it was thought that the historic materials (which included 19th century ceramics and other diagnostics) might in some way relate to one of these houses. Phase II testing was recommended in the portion of the site that would be impacted by runway expansion.

The Phase II work at 18AN366 was carried out in 1993. As part of the Phase II testing, extensive archival research was undertaken. The area of Site 18AN366 was originally part of a tract known as "Howards Patapsco Range", which was owned by Yates Plummer at his death in 1764. Plummer bequeathed the part of the Range which included the site to his son, William Plummer, who in 1820 was a farmer and the owner of a single slave. In 1838, William Plummer's property, which included his part of the Range and another tract was auctioned off by his estate to pay his debts. An advertisement for the auction stated that, "The lands are well wooded, with a due proportion of arable land, and contain a valuable mill site. There is a dwelling House upon the lands, with suitable Out Houses". According to the will of Thomas W. Cole, a later property owner, the mill was located west of the site, on the west side of Stony Run. The location of the mentioned house and outbuildings is not known.

Plummer's part of Howards Patapsco Range was purchased at his estate auction by a Joseph Cole, whose farmstead was located southeast of the site. In 1856, Cole divided the approximately 158 acre tract between his two sons, William P. and Thomas M. Cole. An 1860 map pictures the home of "Wm P. Cole" within or near the site. Whether or not this house was the former dwelling of William Plummer is not known. In 1863, William P. Cole transferred his half of the tract to his brother, Thomas M. Cole. The house pictured as owned by William in 1860 was subsequently identified on an 1878 map as the property of "T.M. Cole". In 1873, Thomas M. Cole became indebted to Thomas W. Cole (relationship unknown), who took title to the property following a default on the loan.

The Howards Patapsco Range tract changed hands numerous times in the fifty years following Thomas W. Cole's death in 1896. A house and outbuildings, or just outbuildings, stood on the tract containing Site 18AN366 in 1907. Buildings area also pictured north of the site area on a detailed map prepared in 1948 in association with the construction of the airport. These buildings were in all likelihood outbuildings. They either included no house, or no historic house, as a report of historic houses razed or removed from the site of the airport during its construction does not indicate that any historic house still stood within the Site 18AN366 area in 1948. The last private individuals to own that section of Howards Patapsco Range which included the site area sold the property to the City of Baltimore in 1946 and 1947 and the buildings that stood in the vicinity were demolished by the airport in 1948.

As noted above, buildings were located within the area of 18AN366 during the early 20th century. There is the possibility that these buildings were also present during the 19th century, given the history of land use within this parcel. The archeological materials recovered during the Phase I survey of 18AN366 may, therefore, be associated with one or more early 20th and possibly 19th century farmsteads.

The Phase II fieldwork entailed the excavation of four 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units, the placement of which was based on the distribution of materials recovered during the 1990 Phase I study. These units were placed within the northeast portion of the site (one of the aforementioned Phase I artifact concentrations), because this was the only area that would be impacted by construction. Initially, three test units were excavated, and then a portion of the site was mechanically stripped of plowzone. This 19.8 X 1.524 m (65 X 5 ft) area was then shovel scraped in an attempt to locate features. None were identified.



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Then, the fourth 1.524 X 1.524 m test unit was excavated within the stripped area to sample subsoil deposits. This was followed by some additional deep trenching with a backhoe, judgemental shovel testing, and split-spoon augering in an effort to better understand the stratigraphy of the site and test for deeply buried deposits. This effort revealed that the entire area of the site consisted of soils resulting from active an active stream channel. Therefore, no further work was carried out.

Excavation of test units was done in natural soil strata, unless such strata could not be clearly identified. In the latter case, 10.67 cm (.35 ft) arbitrary levels were used. Arbitrary levels were also used when natural strata were more than 10.67 cm thick. All soil was screened through hardware cloth. Walls of the backhoe trenches were cleaned and profiled, in order to identify any buried artifact deposits and features, and to record soil stratigraphy. Photographs (black and white prints and color slides) were taken of all test units and trenches.

Phase II artifacts recovered from 18AN366 included 1 piece of lamp glass, a hose clamp, 60 pieces of window glass, 47 pieces of architectural hardware (including nails), 82 ceramic sherds, 34 pieces of container glass, 16 pieces of animal bone, 16 fragments of shell, 71 pieces of unidentified metal, 13 unidentified pieces of glass, 8 coal fragments, and 2 quartz flakes.

Site 18AN366 was found to consist predominantly of 19th century artifacts, mixed with some 20th century materials, all located in fill soils or in plowzone soils. Only two possible prehistoric artifacts (flaked lithics) were recovered, also from plowzone soils. No artifacts or features (e.g., structural remains) are present within the subsoil. In addition, there are no deeply buried cultural materials within the site. The historic materials in the fill and plowzone soils may have been associated with the three structures which were in this location up to at least 1907. Another possibility is that these artifacts washed into the site area from a knoll to the north. This area to the north appears to have been the location of several historic structures up to the 1940s. A third hypothesis is that these artifacts were brought into the site area with the fill deposits that now cover portions of the site.

Site 18AN366 does not have the potential to yield any additional information beyond what has already been collected during the Phase II effort. The site does not appear to represent an intact location of prehistoric or historic occupations, but represents an area of redeposited cultural material and/or mixed and disturbed soils. Therefore no further work is recommended at 18AN366 and it should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000527, 00005284, 00000719