Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Site Number: 18AN486 **Site Name:** Garman

Other name(s) Woodside

Prehistoric ☑ Historic ☐ Unknown ☐

Brief Description: multi-component Archaic - Woodland base camp and tool manufacturing site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.1353 Longitude -76.6040

Elevation m Site slope 0

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

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7 SCS soil & sediment code 8) Mt

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal Terrestrial site ☑ Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☐ Maritime site ☐

Topography

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

Ownership

Private	☑
Federal	☐
State of MD	☐
Regional/ county/city	☐
Unknown	☐

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Tributary of Marley Creek

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean	☐	Stream/river	☑
Estuary/tidal river	☐	Swamp	☐
Tidewater/marsh	☐	Lake or pond	☐
		Spring	☐

Minimum distance to water is 18 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site	Y	Woodland site		Contact period site		ca. 1820 - 1860	
Archaic site		MD Adena		ca. 1630 - 1675		ca. 1860 - 1900	
Early archaic	Y	Early woodland	Y	ca. 1675 - 1720		ca. 1900 - 1930	
MIddle archaic	Y	Mid. woodland	Y	ca. 1720 - 1780		Post 1930	
Late archaic	Y	Late woodland	Y	ca. 1780 - 1820			

Unknown prehistoric context 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 ☑

tool manufacturing area

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic	☑	Furnace/forge	☐	**Military**	☐	Post-in-ground	☐
Homestead	☐	Other	☐	Battlefield	☐	Frame-built	☐
Farmstead	☐	**Transportation**	☐	Fortification	☐	Masonry	☐
Mansion	☐	Canal-related	☐	Encampment	☐	Other structure	☐
Plantation	☐	Road/railroad	☐	**Townsite**	☐	**Slave related**	☐
Row/townhome	☐	Wharf/landing	☐	**Religious**	☐	**Non-domestic agri**	☐
Cellar	☐	Maritime-related	☐	Church/mtg house	☐	**Recreational**	☐
Privy	☐	Bridge	☐	Ch support bldg	☐	**Midden/dump**	☐
Industrial	☐	Ford	☐	**Burial area**	☐	**Artifact scatter**	☐
Mining-related	☐	**Educational**	☐	Cemetery	☐	**Spring or well**	☐
Quarry-related	☐	**Commercial**	☐	Sepulchre	☐	**Unknown**	☐
Mill	☐	Trading post	☐	Isolated burial	☐	**Other context**	☐
Black/metalsmith	☐	Store	☐	**Bldg or foundation**	☐		
		Tavern/inn	☐	Possible Structure	☐		

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples		Soil samples taken	N
Flotation samples taken	Y	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		Koens-Crispin	1
Hardaway-Dalton		Perkiomen	1
Palmer	2	Susquehana	1
Kirk (notch)	5	Vernon	2
Kirk (stem)		Piscataway	4
Le Croy		Calvert	1
Morrow Mntn		Selby Bay	3
Guilford		Jacks Rf (notch)	1
Brewerton	1	Jacks Rf (pent)	
Otter Creek	4	Madison/Potomac	
		Levanna	

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Prehistoric Sherd Types							
Marcey Creek		Popes Creek		Shepard		Keyser	
Dames Qtr		Coulbourn		Townsend		Yeocomico	
Selden Island		Watson		Minguannan		Monongahela	
Accokeek	14	Mockley		Sullivan Cove		Susquehannock	
Wolfe Neck		Clemson Island		Shenks Ferry			
Vinette		Page		Moyaone			
				Potomac Crk			

Historic Sherd Types					
Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire	
Astbury		Jackfield		Tin Glazed	
Borderware		Mn Mottled		Whiteware	
Buckley		North Devon		**Porcelain**	
Creamware		Pearlware			
Stoneware					
English Brown					
Eng Dry-bodied					
Nottingham					
Rhenish					
Wt Salt-glazed					

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	7352	Other fired clay	
Ground stone		Human remain(s)	☐
Stone bowls		Modified faunal	
Fire-cracked rock	108	Unmod faunal	
Other lithics (all)	35	Oyster shell	☐
Ceramics (all)	14	Floral material	☑
Rimsherds		Uncommon Obj.	
		Other ☐	

Prehistoric Features			
Mound(s)		Storage/trash pit	☐
Midden	☐	Burial(s)	☐
Shell midden	☐	Ossuary	☐
Postholes/molds	☐	Unknown	☐
House pattern(s)	☐	Other	☑
Palisade(s)	☐	2 charcoal-filled depressions	
Hearth(s)	☑		
Lithic reduc area	☐		

Lithic Material					
	Fer quartzite	☐	Sil sandstone	☑	
Jasper	☑	Chalcedony	☑	European flint	☐
Chert	☑	Ironstone	☑	Basalt	☐
Rhyolite	☑	Argilite	☑	Unknown	☐
Quartz	☑	Steatite	☑	Other	☑
Quartzite	☑	Sandstone	☑	granite	

☑ **Dated features present at site**

Early Holocene living surface dated by the presence of diagnostics

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)		Tobacco related	
Glass (all)		Activity item(s)	
Architectural		Human remain(s)	☐
Furniture		Faunal material	☑
Arms		Misc. kitchen	
Clothing		Floral material	☑
Personal items		Misc.	
		Other ☐	

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 2:** +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 3:** +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 5:** +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 6:** +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 8:** +/- years BP Reliability **Sample 9:** +/- years BP Reliability

☐ **Additional radiocarbon results available**

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

☐ Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Garman Site (18AN486) is a multi-component prehistoric base camp with Early Archaic (possibly PaleoIndian)-Late Woodland occupations near Glen Burnie in Anne Arundel County. The site is roughly 1.8 acres in size and is isolated on a small terrace remnant between Marley Creek and a small feeder stream. Much of the site is in secondary growth and the area appears to have been plowed during historic and even modern times. A mixed 20-30 year old coniferous and hardwood forest with a light understory was observed across the majority of the site in the early 1990s. Soils at the site appear to be Patapsco sands, Fort Mott Loamy sands, and soils of the Russett-Christiana-Hambrook complex.

The site was first reported to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in 1978 by Mr. James Garman, a nearby resident. Other than the fact that it was an archeological site, no other information was recorded in MHT records. Other local collectors are known to have visited the site between 1978 and 1990, when the first formal excavations of 18AN486 took place.

In 1990, a Phase I archeological survey was undertaken for the (then) proposed Woodside Ridge subdivision. The Phase I study was undertaken in accordance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations, which requires consideration for archeological resources during the subdivision review process. Planned development at Woodside Ridge included the construction of single-family units, a road and parking network, and utility easements.

During the 1990 Phase I survey, a total of 55 shovel tests were excavated in a 20 m grid across a 2.5 acre portion of the subdivision property that was subject to the proposed construction impacts. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 25 shovel test pits (STPs) and essentially re-identified Site 18AN486 and located the approximate boundaries. Shovel tests ranged between 33 cm and 45 cm wide and 25 cm and 70 cm deep, with most being around 45-52 cm deep. Most shovel tests penetrated the subsoil by 25-38 cm. STPs were excavated by shovel, with soils screened through hardware cloth. Brief field notations of soils and cultural materials recovered were made for each STP excavated.

STP excavations suggested that the site had both integrity and significance. Diagnostics recovered included 1 Piscataway point and a sherd of Accokeek cord-marked pottery. Other prehistoric artifacts included 1 core, 80 flakes, 6 chunks, 8 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 1 fossilized rock (possible manuport).

Phase I researchers also examined the collection of a local resident who had surface collected at the site during walks through the area over the years. The collection included 43 projectile points including 1 Kirk corner-notched point, a St. Albans point, a Kanawha point, 3 Stanly points, 3 Otter Creek points, 2 Vernon points, 6 Halifax points, 1 Brewerton eared-notched point, 2 Holmes points, 3 Savannah Rivers, 1 Koens-Crispin point, 1 Orient Fishtail, 1 Dry Brook Fishtail, a Calvert point, 1 Piscataway point, a Rossville-like point, 3 Selby Bay points, a Jack's Reef corner-notched point, a Perkiomen-like point, a Kirk-like point, a Vosberg-like point, and a Susquehanna Broadspear/Potts point.

During the Phase I survey, it was observed that the southeast portion of the site had been recently disturbed by pothunting and looting activities. Additional pothunting would be noted shortly after the conclusion of the Phase I investigation. Based on the threat to the site, both from pothunting and from the proposed construction, and on the likelihood that intact and prehistorically significant deposits (dating all the way to the Early Archaic) would be encountered, a combined Phase II and III investigations was immediately undertaken.

The Phase II/III project began with the excavation of additional shovel test pits to compliment the Phase I work and better define site boundaries as well as to locate any potential artifact concentrations. A total of 32 additional STPs were excavated in a 20 m grid of four transects. Shovel test measured 30 cm in diameter, and were excavated to 40 cm, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil, whichever came first. Excavators removed soils according to natural strata and screened them through hardware mesh. Soil characteristics and artifact data were recorded on standardized forms using standard nomenclature.

The next stage of investigation entailed the excavation of thirty-two 1 X 1 m test units. The general density of prehistoric artifacts was plotted upon site maps to identify artifact concentrations and these locales were chosen for the placement of the initial 1 X 1 units. Placement of additional units was determined based on the results of the excavation results from the initial units. Ultimately, a large number of adjoining units were concentrated in the west-central portion of the site.

Based on STP results, a clearly recognizable plowzone extended across the entire site. Therefore, unit excavation began with the removal of the plowzone to the top of the undisturbed horizon. Next, excavators recorded plowscars intruding into this horizon, and removed them as part of the plowzone in order to minimize mixing of modern artifacts into the underlying soil.

Formal test unit excavation proceeded below the plowzone in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Each unit was mapped at the level bottom, where cultural features or intrusive disturbances were present. When possible, the positions of diagnostic artifacts were point-plotted. All excavations were conducted by hand, using square-ended shovels for shaving the unit bottom, trowels, and brushes, as appropriate for the specific conditions. All soil removed from excavation units was sifted through hardware mesh screens to facilitate artifact recovery. Artifacts were collected and provenienced by unit and level. Relevant date (filed conditions, soils data, artifacts, features, photo log, etc.) were recorded on standardized forms using common nomenclature. In addition, a geomorphologist conducted field tests to aid in understanding past geological conditions and processes that affected the use of the site by humans as well as the archeological record.

Phase II/III investigations recovered a total of 11,189 artifacts from shovel tests and test units in both disturbed and undisturbed contexts. Several excavation units penetrated recent 20th century disturbances, including several deep fire hearths and covered bulldozer piles. Approximately 4,000 prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from these disturbed contexts. Over 7,000 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from non-feature areas in undisturbed contexts.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase II/III projects included 28 projectile points or point fragments, 18 non-point bifaces, 118 cores, 7 retouched flakes, 129 utilized flakes, 6,921 unmodified flakes, 34 use-modified lithics, and 13 ceramic sherds (1 rim). In addition, charcoal samples, both from features and selected excavation unit levels were recovered through dry-screening and flotation. The use-modified lithics included 5 small hafted hammerstones, 10 other hammerstones, 6 anvil stones or possible anvil stones, 3 grinding stones, 6 polished/rubbing stones, 3 multi-use polishing/hammering stones, 1 other

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use-modified tool. Diagnostic projectile points included 2 possible Palmer corner-notched points, 3 Kirk corner-notched points, 2 possible Kanawha stemmed points, a possible Lamoka point, 2 Piscataway points, 1 Bare Island, 1 Savannah River Stemmed point, and 1 Otter Creek point. All of the prehistoric ceramics appear to be Accokeek sherds. In addition to these artifacts, an enormous quantity of fire-cracked rock was recovered from the units and from the features. This has been minimally estimated at 100 pieces, but was very likely much more. The fire-cracked rock was not counted, but some 23,240.3 grams were weighed in the field.

Edge-wear analysis on both bifaces (points and other) and utilized flakes indicated use largely on hide or wood/cellulose, when functions could be determined. One edge had evidence of use on bone as well as hide and meat. Ten projectile points from the site were submitted for blood residue analysis, four of which produced positive reactions. One of the Palmer-like points had a positive reaction for rabbit blood. One of the possible Kanawha points produced a positive reaction for animals similar to porcupine, beaver, or squirrel. The other Kanawha point produced a weak reaction to bovine blood, which would include buffalo. Deer blood was found on the Bare Island point.

Twelve features were documented during the Phase II/III excavations at 18AN486. With one exception, these features were concentrated in the west-central portion of the site. The features included seven prehistoric hearth remnants or disarticulated concentrations of fire-cracked rock, two well-defined prehistoric hearths or earth ovens, two modern charcoal-filled fire pits, and one probable tap root. Collectively, the concentration of prehistoric features appears to define an Early Holocene living surface.

Although four or more components are probably present at the site, only one of these (the artifacts associated with the feature plane and apparent living surface) were sufficiently represented to warrant analysis. These artifacts date to an early Holocene occupation (late PaleoIndian or Early Archaic). However, considerable mixing with late Archaic period materials is present. A late Early Woodland/early Middle Woodland component was represented by only 13 Accokeek sherds, one of which was recovered from a feature immediately below the Ap/B horizon interface. Mapping the geo-spatial relationship of the ceramic finds to other artifact categories suggests that the Early-Middle Woodland component likely did not significantly impact the earlier deposits (i.e. they were largely spatially discrete). Evidence for another occupation at the site includes a slight increase in rhyolite debitage frequency at or just below the depths of the feature plane in six excavation units. However, it would be difficult to discern the materials belonging to this component from those belonging to the overlying feature plane (thought to date to the Early Holocene) without calculating the exponentially decreasing function of the post-depositional movement of artifacts.

The excavations of the Garman site revealed prehistoric occupations that dated from the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic through Middle Woodland (ca. 8,000 BC-AD 750). The most significant component of the site was located in the west-central portion of the site. This portion of the site contained a buried cultural horizon marked by a former living surface. This intact buried surface contained hearths and fire-cracked rock features that date, in part, to the site's earliest occupations (i.e. to the early Holocene). The hypothesized function of these early occupations was as periodic camp sites for the purposes of lithic procurement combined with hunting and gathering forays.

Silicified sandstone of marginally workable quality was available at the Magothy quartzite quarry, approximately 5 km to the southeast. In addition, isolated boulders of similar material may have been available in the bed of Marley Creek. This material may have served as one motivation for multiple occupations at this locus. However, it also should be noted that significant quantities of other locally-available material (e.g., quartz and quartzite), as well as non-local material (cryptocrystalline and rhyolite) were used at the site. Therefore, it seems reasonable to view lithic procurement at the Garman site as only one aspects of the array of site functions.

The artifact assemblage from the site illustrates a range of possible activities within the area of the Early Holocene occupation. Specific materials from the site suggest the presence in the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic toolkit of a combination of: 1) curated unifacial tools, 2) expended corner-notched projectile points made from local material and non-local cryptocrystalline material, 3) finished projectile points made from locally available quartz and quartzites, 4) a range of unique groundstone tool forms (including hafted hammers), 5) large volumes of heat fractured silicified sandstone spalls combined with purposefully produced flake cores, and 6) evidence of potentially the earliest defined microlithic tool industry in the Mid-Atlantic region. The artifacts found within the site reflect a seasonal exploitative pattern, probably tied to the availability of resources in what was then an upland setting.

Examination of later diagnostic materials and the assemblages from the upper deposits suggest that the Garman site was occupied intermittently during the Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic, and the Early/Middle Woodland. The Middle Archaic component is identified by Kanawha points intermixed into the earlier component. One interesting contribution from these points was the discovery of possible bison blood on one specimen. The Late Archaic component represents the densest occupation of the site after the Early Archaic. Numerous bipolar cores were recovered from the plowzone and the underlying layers, associated with a Bare Island projectile point. Clearly by the mid-Holocene, this locus on Marley Creek had become an important resource procurement and extractive camp site.

The archeological investigations of the Garman site have made major contributions to the understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Anne Arundel County. Most importantly, it is one of only a few sites that provides documentation of the early Holocene period in Maryland. After completion of the Phase II/III project, the residential subdivision received approvals and proceeded with construction. The site was most likely significantly impacted by the construction work that followed.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000660, 00000713