



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN930

Site Name: Field Site # AA 3.2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic - Late Woodland base camp, short-term resource procurement

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1034

Longitude -76.7566

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 43 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Intermittent creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 20 m

### 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  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

## 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN930

Site Name: Field Site # AA 3.2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic - Late Woodland base camp, short-term resource procurement

Unknown

## 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	2
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	1	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	1

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	6	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	2	Mockley	1	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	1		

## Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<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	1651	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	3	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	65	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	15	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"/>	possible earth oven	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	amphibolite	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	6	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	72	Activity item(s)	9
Architectural	85	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	7
		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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN930

Site Name: Field Site # AA 3.2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic - Late Woodland base camp, short-term resource procurement

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18AN930, also known as Field Site # AA 3.2, is a prehistoric base camp location with occupations dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods on the Fort George G. Meade property in western Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a low knoll along an unnamed tributary to the Little Patuxent River. Soils at the site are of Evesboro and Galestown soils. The surrounding landscape ranges from suburban to semi-rural land use.

The site was first recorded in 1993. At that time, the US Army Corps of Engineers was developing a Cultural Resource Management Plan for Fort George G. Meade. This was being prepared to comply with Army Regulation 420-40 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended.

The 1993 Phase I survey entailed the excavation of a total of 48 shovel test pits (STPs) placed at 10 m intervals. Shovel tests measured between 35 and 50 cm in diameter and were excavated to at least 50 cm below surface, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil, whichever came first. Soils were removed by natural strata and were sifted through hardware cloth. The position of each shovel test, the depths of individual soil horizons, and the presence or absence of cultural material was recorded in the field on standardized forms. In addition, any areas devoid of vegetation were examined visually for cultural materials.

Twenty-seven of the 48 STPs produced prehistoric cultural materials, revealing a site area roughly 50 X 70 meters on a low knoll. A diffuse scatter of lithic debitage occurred over the majority of the knoll, and a moderate concentration of lithic materials, fire-cracked rock, and pottery was identified along the northern flank of the knoll. These discoveries prompted the excavation of five 1 X 1 m test units within this concentration to assess its stratigraphic integrity and the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. Two units were placed along the western flank of the knoll and three were placed in the north-central portion of the knoll. Test unit fill was removed in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. All units were excavated to at least 20 cm below the last level containing pre-modern cultural materials. Soil screening, recordation of results, and artifact collection followed the procedures outlined above for shovel testing. To ensure adequate recordation, one wall of each test unit was profiled and photographed.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were encountered during the 1993 survey work at 18AN930. The historic sub-assembly suggests a light non-domestic occupation dating from the late 19th through the 20th centuries, while the prehistoric sub-assembly suggests a far more substantial component.

The historic artifacts were 9 activity items, 85 architectural artifacts (72 window glass fragments, plaster, and mortar), 2 food preparation items, and 7 miscellaneous or unidentified objects.

A total of 626 items of prehistoric cultural material were recovered from the shovel tests and excavation units at Site 18AN930. Two prehistoric features were also identified. The two features (identified as Feature 1 and Feature 2) were both situated in the north-central portion of the knoll and were concentrations of fire-cracked ironstone, along with lithic materials and tools. These appeared to be remnant hearth pits. Feature 2 appeared to be somewhat disturbed by an intrusive rodent burrow or root stain.

The Phase I prehistoric sub-assembly consisted of 11 complete or fragmentary projectile points, 2 awls/drills, 4 blanks/performs, 5 amorphous bifaces, 2 scrapers, 15 cores, 42 fragments of block/shatter, 29 utilized flakes, 468 other flakes, 4 abraders, 2 hammerstones, 3 groundstone objects, 33 fragments of fire-cracked rock, and 6 prehistoric body sherds. Diagnostic projectile point types included 1 Savannah River point, 1 Orient/Drybrook Fishtail point, 2 Selby Bay points, and 1 Levanna. The ceramic assemblage consisted of 2 Marcey Creek sherds, 2 Accokeek sherds, 1 Mockley sherd, and 1 Potomac Creek sherd.

Due to the presence of intact prehistoric artifact deposits and features, the two well-defined prehistoric cultural features, the wide variety of artifact classes in the assemblage, and the lack of scientifically investigated prehistoric resources in the Ft. Meade area, it was suggested that Phase II testing be carried out at the site.

In 2003, at the request of the US Army's Department of Public Works-Environmental Management Office at Fort George G. Meade, a combined Phase I/II investigation was conducted on several previously identified archeological sites at Fort Meade. The investigation was warranted because a 50 year lease was signed in 2002 on 1,000 acres of property at the installation for the construction of approximately 308 new family housing units (for military families), ancillary support facilities, and associated storm water management and other facilities. The construction constituted an undertaking that was subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The archeological studies were also carried out in accordance with Army Regulation 200-4 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which requires that all archeological investigations on federal property be carried out by permit issued by the Federal land manager.

Initially, 33 STPs were excavated at 10 meter intervals in order to re-identify the location of Site 18AN930 in 2003, as well as to better identify any artifact concentrations within the site. Each STP was approximately 40 cm in diameter and was excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil, or culturally sterile horizon. Soils from the excavated tests were screened through hardware cloth in order to assure uniform recovery of cultural materials. Detailed notes on soils, depth of each STP, artifact recovery, and profile data were recorded on standardized forms.

The site was found to measure approximately 3,500 square meters in size. Most STPs yielded between one and three artifacts. However, two shovel tests contained an unusually high number of artifacts of 24 and 14 objects. Otherwise, there is a generally even distribution across the site, with a slightly higher density on the northern end and close to the stream. This northern section of the site is also where the hearth features were identified in 1993. Thus, this is the area where Phase II test units excavation was focused in 2003.

A total of twenty-one 1 X 1 m test squares were excavated within 18AN930. Test units were also excavated stratigraphically to culturally sterile soils and soils were screened through hardware cloth. Again, appropriate data was recorded on standardized forms. Drawings and photographs were taken of the soil profiles. Photographs were also taken of any cultural features and to document field conditions.

Typically the soil profile revealed consisted of a 0-10 cm thick black O horizon, overlaying a 4-6 cm loamy sand A horizon, atop a 22 cm thick loamy sand AB horizon. Beneath these strata was a sand or sandy loam sterile B horizon subsoil. The only cultural features identified during the Phase II study were exposed portions of the 1993 test units. The test units yielded between 4 and 97 artifacts each and these were recovered from the A and B soil horizons. There appeared to be no vertical stratification to the archeological deposits.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN930

Site Name: Field Site # AA 3.2

Prehistoric 

Other name(s)

Historic Brief  
Description:

Late Archaic - Late Woodland base camp, short-term resource procurement

Unknown 

In total, 1,114 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of 18AN930. The assemblage includes 8 projectile points, 11 bifaces, 3 unifaces, a tested cobble, 9 cores, 934 flakes, 107 pieces of shatter, 32 fire-cracked rock fragments, and 9 prehistoric sherds. The projectile points include one Brewerton corner-notched point, 1 Orient Fishtail, 1 un-typeable Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and 5 un-typeable points. Lithic raw materials included quartz (835 objects), rhyolite (142), quartzite (61), chert (25), chalcedony (7), and jasper (1). Most of the ceramic sherds were too eroded to assign to a particular type, but 4 could be assigned to the Marcey Creek type.

Site 18AN930 appears to have been a campsite dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. The site's location overlooking a tributary of the Little Patuxent River would have been attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of the region. No cultural features were identified during the Phase II evaluation of the site. However, a large amount of debitage, tools, and fire-cracked rock were recovered. The Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and possible later Woodland components appear to be mixed together, and no horizontal spatial patterning was evident to separate the components. Thus, Site 18AN930 does not have potential to yield significant information regarding prehistoric lifeways in the Maryland Coastal Plain.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

00000748, 97002686