



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA465

Site Name: Ridge

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Archaic short-term resource procurement, lithic scatter

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3887

Longitude -76.4467

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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 Hone

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |
- Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

- ### Prehistoric
- Multi-component
  - Village
  - Hamlet
  - Base camp
  - Rockshelter/cave
  - Earthen mound
  - Cairn
  - Burial area
  - Misc. ceremonial
  - Rock art
  - Shell midden
  - STU/lithic scatter
  - Quarry/extraction
  - Fish weir
  - Production 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 N

Flotation samples taken N 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	<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"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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	634	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	4	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	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"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	4
Architectural	13	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	2	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	1	Misc.	135
		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 Joseph Hopkins Associates

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Ridge Site (18BA465) is comprised of a short-term resource procurement camp and several lithic scatter concentrations. The site is tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Archaic period and the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period based on the recovery of two diagnostic artifacts. It is situated on a long upland ridge located between two tributary streams of the Gunpowder River northwest of White Marsh in Baltimore County. At one time a Girl Scout camp was located on the ridge. Above ground remains of a large pavilion and subsurface concrete vaults of two other small structures were presumed to date to that period. The site size is estimated to be 198 meters long by 61 meters wide. It falls principally within the well-drained Manor loam soil series and includes a small strip of Legore silt loams along the eastern slope base. Soils along the ridge appear to be relatively undisturbed natural profiles.

The site was initially identified in 1998 during the Phase I investigation along a proposed sewer alignment tract between White Marsh and Perry Hall. The proposed alignment consisted of 4.82 km (3 miles) of new sewer line. The anticipated subsurface impact included a 6.096 meters (20 ft) sewer bed flanked by two 4.572 meters (15 ft) areas of additional disturbance. This project was subject to wetlands permits from the Army Corps of Engineers. Goals of the project were to determine what cultural resources were present within the sewer alignment and to assess any potential adverse effects to those cultural resources present under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The project area was divided in 13 sections (Section 1 to Section 13), encompassing a total of 7.7 hectares of land, and each section (or leg) was assigned individual alphabetic transect names moving from south to north. The Ridge Site (18BA465) was located near the southern edge of Section Seven and identified through the excavation of an estimated 25 shovel test pits (STPs) (the exact number of STPs was not stated in the text and 25 was estimated from the site map). All STPs were excavated by natural stratigraphy 10 cm into subsoil, all soils were screened and all artifacts were retained.

Within the tested portion of the site, 3 or 4 possible artifact concentrations were tentatively identified. Locus One, located at the southernmost portion of the site, was identified through the excavation of 4 STPs. It was a small, low-density area that was thought to possibly represent an early stage reduction locale. The assemblage mainly consisted of primary flakes. Locus Two was located near the top of the slope leading to the ridge spine. It encompassed 3 STPs and was defined as a small, high-density area with a strong peak and sharp drop-off in density. It was suggested that the artifact assemblage might have represented a lithic production area used for secondary stages of lithic reduction from prepared cores. The materials included shatter, primary and secondary flakes. Locus Three was the largest and densest of the concentrations. It was identified through the excavation of 11 STPs about 45 meters north of Locus Two. The assemblage included cortical and non-cortical shatter and flakes. Based on the nature of the material it was suggested that Locus Three may have been the site of early stage lithic reduction, similar to Locus One. Locus Four was a small, low-density area at the northern edge of the site that was identified through the excavation of 2 STPs. Only 5 lithic artifacts were recovered from this area so no functional interpretation was suggested.

A total of 65 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase I testing as listed in the Artifact Inventory. These were all quartz chunks, shatter, and flakes, except for 1 flake which was quartzite. Several artifacts were surface collected from the rootball of a treefall on the western edge of the ridge; however, the totals were not cited in the text of the original report nor were they listed in the Artifact Inventory. Only 3 of the flakes appeared to have been utilized, and all of those were collected from the western edge surface collection. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered therefore the site could not be assigned to a specific chronological period.

Two historic artifacts were also collected from the site during the Phase I. These included 1 iron spring (recorded as an activity item in the table above) and one .32 caliber bullet recovered from Transect BB. Due to the extremely limited finds, no interpretation of the historic component was possible.

Archival research was conducted as part of the Phase I survey. At that time, research revealed that 12 prehistoric sites had previously been located within 3.2 km (2 miles) of the site area. A quick review of the available mapped data at the Maryland Historical Trust suggested that this number of sites has not significantly changed since the late 1990s. Only 3 of those had functional interpretations (one possible village site located on a river shore, one probable base camp and one processing station, both located on hillslopes). The earliest known occupation recorded was the Middle Archaic period. One site was dated to the Late Archaic period, 3 sites included both Archaic and Woodland components, and the remaining site dated to unspecified prehistoric periods. It was noted that smaller lithic scatters appeared to be more prevalent in terrace and flat settings.

Results of the Phase I survey suggested that the Ridge Site encompassed different activity areas over space or that perhaps over time the site area was revisited. It was thought to show good potential for providing information about extractive activities at the location, away from major base camps. It was recommended that if the site could not be avoided, Phase II archeological testing should be conducted to determine if the site is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

In order to ensure that the entire impact corridor was tested during the Phase II study, an estimated corridor of 19.81 meters (65 ft) was used rather than the precise 15.24 meter (50 ft) corridor used for the construction plans. The purpose of the Phase II archeological testing was to determine the significance of the site in terms of its eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. In order to accomplish that task, the boundaries of the site needed to be determined, the horizontal and vertical integrity of the site was investigated, and data was collected and analyzed in order to determine the research potential of the site.

During the Phase II testing, 0.7 hectares (1.75 acres) at 18BA465 was examined. An additional 53 STPs were excavated at 10 meter intervals in order to determine site boundaries, and eight 1 m<sup>2</sup> test units (TUs) were excavated. A single grid orientation was established in order to provide uniform distribution information. The grid extended across the entire ridge surface to determine the site boundaries. This Phase I grid orientation was used as it adequately addressed distribution and boundary questions. It was established using the only Phase I markers still remaining at the time of the Phase II fieldwork. STPs were excavated by natural strata 10 cm into sterile subsoil and all excavated soils were screened through 0.635 (¼ in) hardware mesh. TUs were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels within the natural strata and 10 cm into sterile subsoil. A 10 cm half unit window was excavated and soils from the windows were subject to a 25% screening sample. The excavators used the term 'stratum' to refer to site-wide soil deposits as defined by reconstruction across STP profiles and reference to the soil survey, 'layer' when describing soil changes within a specific provenience, especially a TU, and 'level' when describing the arbitrary 10 cm distinction within layers. All observed soil anomalies were bisected and if determined to be a cultural feature, were profiled and the remaining portion was excavated.

During the site testing, one area of localized infilling was encountered. Additionally, the immediate areas surrounding the pavilion and latrine structures had disturbed soils with evidence of infilling above the natural soils. Generally, four soil strata were identified. Stratum 1 was composed of humic material and silty



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clay loam that varied from 5-26 cm in depth. The stratum was artifact-rich, yielding both prehistoric and historic materials. Stratum 2 was a silty clay soil identified across the site except in 2 small areas at the sites northern and the southern extents. Although a few historic artifacts were collected from this stratum, the majority of the prehistoric materials were collected from Stratum 2. Stratum 3 consisted of two soil types, primarily sandy clay loam with loamy clay soils in more restricted areas. Both soil matrixes were mixed with large quantities of water-worn cobbles. Only prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3 including a possible Bare Island point. Stratum 4 was subsoil, which was mainly sterile with the exception of a few pieces of debitage.

Feature 1 was located near the western edge of the ridge. It was identified as two distinct soil types within STP N-130 W-65. At ca. 14 cm below ground level, the western half of the unit contained light olive brown silty clay with cobbles, while the eastern half consisted of light olive brown silty clay mixed with brown and white silty clay soils. One wire nail and 1 quartz flake were recovered from this level. The STP was halted and the feature was left intact. Feature 4 was described as a small cluster of overlapping water-worn quartz cobbles in the northern half of Levels 2b and 2c in TU 7. No interpretation was offered for this 'feature' and the cobbles appeared to be no different from the concentrations frequently encountered at similar depths across the site. No artifacts were recovered from the area around the rock cluster. No other cultural features were found at the site.

Based on the artifact distribution analysis, the loci identified from the Phase I investigations were not borne out by the Phase II testing. Each stratum exhibited different horizontal distribution patterns. All of the modern historic artifacts were recovered from the northern edge of the ridge and all primarily within Stratum 1. Only a 1954 penny was not found on the ridge. With regards to the prehistoric artifacts, Stratum 1 produced the widest variety of lithic artifact types. Five distinct areas with artifact concentrations were noted across the site within Stratum 1. Several of the STPs excavated in the area of Concentration 5, located in the southern portion of the site, appeared to contain recent infilling. Artifacts from those STPs were not included in the final site assemblage analysis. The site excavators suggested that based on the prehistoric assemblage, Concentrations 1-4 represented early stage production locales and Concentration 5 represented possible tool production and/or use.

An area of dense artifact concentration was identified within Stratum 2 between the upper and lower terraces of the ridge. Unlike Stratum 1, the assemblage from Stratum 2 in the southern section of the ridge (the lower terrace) yielded few artifacts. Only 3 prehistoric artifact types were identified in the Stratum 2 assemblage. Four distinct artifact concentrations were identified in Stratum 2. The artifact assemblages from all the concentrations suggested these were loci of lithic reduction, possibly early reduction processes. The presence of a quartz Lamoka, or possibly a Brewerton, point in the Stratum 2 assemblage suggested use of the site sometime during the Middle or Late Archaic period.

Stratum 3 revealed small isolated pockets of artifacts across the ridge, several of which were previously identified as a dense concentration on the northern edge of the ridge. Two small pockets were found in the area between the upper and lower terraces of the ridge, and another small concentration was located on the lower terrace of the ridge. As with Stratum 2, the third stratum prehistoric assemblage consisted of 3 artifact types. Three distinct artifact concentrations were identified in Stratum 3, one in the northern portion of the site and 2 in the southern portion of the site. One of the southern concentrations, Concentration 3, was located in an area that consisted of artifact concentrations in Strata 1 and 2. Materials recovered from TU 5 made up the assemblage from this concentration. The only rhyolite objects recovered from the site were from Stratum 3. Formal and expedient tools were recovered from the concentration which suggested that activities other than lithic reduction may have been occurring in the location. It was suggested that this represented a small, or individual, campsite. A Bare Island point was recovered from Stratum 3 indicated use of the area during the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period.

A total of 436 prehistoric artifacts collected from undisturbed contexts were analyzed from the site. There were 418 pieces of debitage in the assemblage (quartz, 3 quartzite, 2 rhyolite). A total of 6 quartz cores were found. Tools included 1 rhyolite blade, 1 quartz uniface, 3 quartz bifaces, 1 rhyolite biface, 1 possible quartz Bare Island point, and 1 possible quartz Lamoka or Brewerton point (recorded as Brewerton point in the table above). Four fire-cracked rocks were also collected.

A total of 154 modern and historic artifacts were also collected from the site. There were 3 activity items (1 piece of chimney lamp glass, 1 rubber band, and 1 metal stake). A total of 13 architectural items were found (1 wire nail, 1 screw, 5 pieces of tar paper, and 6 shingle fragments). The clothing group included only 1 iron button. A total of 135 miscellaneous objects were retained (130 pieces of charcoal, 1 piece of Styrofoam, 1 piece of wire, 1 coal fragment, 1 aluminum tube, and 1 piece of plastic). There was 1 personal item, a wheat penny, and 1 arms-related item, a shotgun shell part. It appears that the majority of the materials were recovered from Level 1, although charcoal was found in all excavated levels of TU 4, and charcoal and a few other artifacts were found in Layer 2 across the site. No interpretation of the historic material was provided by the excavators.

The Ridge Site (18BA465) represents a short-term resource procurement camp and several isolated lithic scatters. Use of the site has been tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Archaic period based on the recovery of a Lamoka or Brewerton point and to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period based on the recovery of a Bare Island point. During Phase I investigations, it was postulated that this was a single component site with localized activity clusters. During the Phase II testing, it was realized that site use involved repetitive short-term occupation of the ridge over a long period of time. Analysis indicated that the site was actually composed of 12 distinct artifact concentrations within 3 well-defined strata. Given that the artifacts between strata did not contain distinguishing components, and that the cultural material present at the site was found throughout all strata, it was not possible to determine if all of the artifact concentrations within a single stratum represented an individual event and were associated with one another, or if they reflected unrelated intermittent use of the ridge over a long period of time. Archeological investigations indicated that the Ridge site retains a high degree of integrity. The best preserved portions of the site were located outside the impact corridor. The proposed impact area represented a small portion of the total site area (roughly 13%) that is not integral to the site's further study and interpretation. The site was determined to not be eligible for listing to the National Register because of the small quantity of temporally diagnostic materials and thus, the lack of demonstrated research potential. Therefore, no further work was recommended at the site.

A total of six test units, all measuring 1 x 1 meter were excavated during the archaeological evaluation of the Ridge Site (18 BA 465) and Roger's Camp Site (18 BA 502); 5 of the 6 were placed in the Ridge Site.

Test Unit 1 was excavated within the southern portion of the Ridge Site near the Girl Scout pavilion and Hopkins' Test Unit 5. Hopkins had recovered a large quantity of lithic debris from this unit and the surrounding shovel test units. The first stratum, Layer 1A, consisted of a very dark gray (10 YR 3/1) loam which reached a depth of 11 cm. Small amounts of charcoal and fire cracked rock, likely related to the Girl Scout occupation of the area were noted in this layer. This debitage consisted of quartz primary and secondary flakes along with some shatter. The second stratum, Layer 2, was divided into two arbitrary levels. The first, Layer 2A, consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay which reached a depth of 19 cm. Artifacts recovered from this layer included quartz primary and secondary flakes, rhyolite secondary flakes, and a quartz biface. The second arbitrary level within Layer 2, Layer 2B, consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) sandy clay with weak red (10 R 5/3) mottles with heavy root disturbance which reached an average depth of 31 cm. The heaviest concentration of artifacts was recovered from this layer. These artifacts included quartz primary and secondary flakes and shatter, rhyolite primary and secondary flakes and a rhyolite point tip. In addition, four quartz bifaces were recovered from this layer. The third stratum, Layer 3, consisted of an olive



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yellow (2.5 Y 6/6) silty loam. There were small amounts of charcoal and fire cracked rock throughout the level with a 60 percent concentration of gravel. A number of quartz and rhyolite flakes were recovered but the relative concentration of artifacts decreased with depth. The final stratum, Layer 4A, consisted of a strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay subsoil which reached a depth of 40 cm. A few quartz flakes were recovered from the interface between Layers 3 and 4.

Test Unit 2 was located on a slope on the center of the ridge within the Ridge Site as defined by Hopkins. The first stratum, Layer 1A, consisted of a dark brown (7.5 Y 3/2) loam which reached a depth of 16 cm. Two fragments of quartz shatter and a possible quartz biface were recovered from this layer. The second stratum, Layer 2, was excavated as two arbitrary levels. Layer 2A, which reached a depth of 31 cm, consisted of a brown (10 YR 5/4) silty loam with a 40 percent cobble concentration. Layer 2B exhibited a higher gravel concentration (60 percent) within an identical soil matrix. Root disturbance within this layer was severe and excavation proceeded in only the southern one half of the unit to a depth of 46 cm. No artifacts were recovered from Layer 2. The third stratum, Layer 3, consisted of a light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) sandy clay loam which reached a depth of 51 cm. A single fragment of quartz shatter was recovered from this layer. Layer 4 consisted of a reddish yellow (7.5 YR 6/8) sand which reached a depth of 62 cm. This layer appeared to be colluvial wash. No artifacts were recovered.

Test Unit 3 was located at the top of the ridge within the previously defined Ridge Site in a lightly wooded area. Honeygo Run was located on its west side. Layer 1 consisted of the root mat and humus within a matrix of black (7.5 YR 2/5) loam to a depth of 5 cm. No artifacts were recovered from this layer. The second stratum, Layer 2, consisted of a narrow band of brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy loam which reached a depth of 8 cm. A small number of quartz flakes were recovered from this layer. The third stratum, Layer 3, was excavated as two arbitrary levels. Level 3A consisted of a light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/4) sandy clay loam with gravel which reached a depth of 18 cm. The gravel concentration increased with depth. Decaying wood was identified in the northeast corner of the unit. No artifacts recovered from this layer. Level 3B consisted of a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) sandy clay loam with large quantities of quartz and ironstone which reached a depth of 28 cm. As excavation proceeded a thin gray stain with charcoal flecking appeared in the east end of the unit. Bisection revealed that it went down only 2 cm and it was determined that the stain was due to bioturbation. A single quartz flake was recovered near the base of this level. Layer 4 consisted of a light yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4) clay subsoil which was excavated to a depth of 38 cm. No artifacts were recovered from this layer.

Test Unit 4 was located at the bottom of the ridge five meters from the southwest corner of Test Unit 1 in a lightly wooded area. Layer A was excavated as two arbitrary levels. Both levels consisted of brown (10 YR 5/3) sandy loam. Two quartz flakes and six fragments of quartz shatter were recovered from Level 1A. Level 1B was a transition layer between Layer 1 and Layer 2 and reached 18 cm. The west side of the unit contained a charred root stain. A possible quartzite blank and three quartz flakes were recovered from this level. Layer 2 consisted of a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) wet sandy clay with a 50 percent gravel concentration which reached a depth of 28 cm. A single fragment of quartz shatter and a fire cracked rock were recovered from this level. Layer 3 consisted of a light gray (10 YR 7/1) very hard clay subsoil which reached a depth of 34 cm. No artifacts were recovered from this layer.

Test Unit 5 was located on the east side of the top of the ridge on a slight slope in a lightly wooded area. Layer 1 was excavated in two arbitrary levels. Level 1A consisted of a root mat and a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) loam which reached a depth of 18 cm. Artifacts consisted of quartz flakes, quartz shatter, and fire cracked rock. Level 1B exhibited a slight color and texture change from Level 1A. It consisted of a dark grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from this level consisted of a single quartz primary flake and a single piece of quartz shatter. Layer 2 consisted of a light yellowish brown (2.5 Y 6/4) clay subsoil with a 30 percent gravel concentration. No artifacts were recovered from this layer.

Test Units 1 and 4 were excavated within the southern portion of the Ridge Site near the Girl Scout pavilion to the south of the original 50-foot survey corridor. Both test units produced a number of prehistoric lithic artifacts and both exhibited some degree of differential artifact density associated with depth. Test Unit 2 was located on a slope on the center of the ridge within the Ridge Site. Several quartz artifacts, a possible tool and two fragments of shatter were recovered from the upper layers of the unit. Beneath these layers a thin layer of sandy colluvial wash was identified. Thus, the integrity of location of artifacts within this portion of the site is highly questionable. Test Units 3 and 5 were located at the top of the ridge within the Ridge Site. Artifacts concentrations in this portion of the site was extremely light with one and 10 artifacts respectively.

The Phase II archaeological evaluation of the previously defined Ridge Site revealed a very light artifact density in the upper portion of the site, disturbance by way of colluvial wash in the central, more sloped portion of the site, and a relatively high artifact concentration in the lower portion of the site. It is postulated that the high density of artifacts in the lower portion of the site may be related to the same colluvial wash exhibited in Test Unit 2. Thus, large portions of the site may have been redeposited from the upper portion of the site.

The Phase II archaeological evaluation of portions of the Ridge Site (18 BA 465) outside the original proposed interceptor alignment corridor indicated that artifacts within the site had likely been subjected to redeposition through colluvial wash thereby altering the integrity of the site. Based on these investigations the site is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005552, 97000281, 95003992