



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BA580

Site Name: Redeemer

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Mountvista Crossroads

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric lithic scatter, short-term camp; 19th century rural crossroads

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 15

SCS soil & sediment code GdB

Latitude 39.4671

Longitude -76.4646

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 3%

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) Sweathouse Branch Gunpo

- | 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 910 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 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown Y
- 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? 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
 - Rural crossroads

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		Koens-Crispin	0
Clovis	<input type="text"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>	Susquehana	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>	Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>	Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>	Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>	Levanna	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	0	Keyser	<input type="text"/>	0
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	0	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>	0
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	0	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>	0
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	0	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>	0
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>	0			
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>	0			
				Potomac Crk	<input type="text"/>	0			

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	0	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware			
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	1	English Brown	<input type="text"/>	0
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text"/>	19	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text"/>	0
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text"/>	0	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>	0
Creamware	<input type="text"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>				Rhenish	<input type="text"/>	0
							Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>	0

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	0	
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>	73	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>	0	Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>	0	Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>	0	Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>	0	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>	0	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>	0	Other	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	0	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>		Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>		Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>		Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>		Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>			
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>			
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>			

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="text"/>
		schist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	0	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/>	0	Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/>	461	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Architectural	<input type="text"/>	0	Faunal material	<input type="text"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>	0	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>	0	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/>	0	Misc.	<input type="text"/>
Personal items	<input type="text"/>	0	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal

Historic Features

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

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: 0 +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC LabL: 2016.019.001

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Redeemer Site 18BA580 is a pre-Contact period site near Cockeysville in Baltimore County. The site is located on a narrow finger ridge overlooking the confluence of two small unnamed tributaries of the North Branch of Jones Falls. The site consists of a low density lithic scatter that is largely confined to the plowzone. The site was probably associated with hunting and/or resource collection/processing, as suggested by the recovery of a projectile point fragment, a core/chopper tool, and two retouched flakes. The temporal affiliation of the site is unknown, due to the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable features. The project location is mapped on the United States Geological Survey (USGS 1986) White Marsh 7.5 minute topographic series quadrangle, within the Council for Maryland Archeology's Unit 15 – Gunpowder-Bush Drainages Archeological Research Unit and the Upland Section of the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province.

A 2012 Phase I survey identified the pre-Contact period Redeemer site (18BA580) within the project archeological study area. The 2012 Phase I survey investigated an archeological study area that comprised 2.6 ha. Background research performed indicated that no archeological resources had been previously recorded within the archeological study area, the study area may have been used for agriculture during the mid-nineteenth century, and that several houses were present adjacent to the archeological study area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Background research also indicated that the owner of the Redeemer Presbyterian Church property had collected two projectile point fragments, a possible Middle Archaic Morrow point and a possible Late Archaic Lamoka point, which are likely made out of quartz or quartzite. The exact provenience of the projectile point fragments is unknown, therefore, it could not be determined whether the points were associated with the Redeemer site (18BA580) or not.

The 2012 Phase I archeological field testing was conducted in gently sloping portions of the archeological study area where intact soils were expected to occur. Testing consisted of the excavation of a total of 81 STPs. The STPs were excavated by natural stratum, to a depth of 20.0 cm (7.9 in) into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth. Information regarding soil texture and color, depth of any cultural material recovered, and any soil disturbances were recorded on standard excavation forms. Representative soil profiles of the STPs were photographed and drawn. Daily field notes were taken in order to document the methodology and results of the field investigations. Digital photography was used to document the field conditions, including surface and soil profile disturbance, and STP excavations.

Phase I STPs recovered 141 pre-Contact period flaked stone artifacts and 178 historic/modern period artifacts. No cultural features were identified during the 2012 Phase I survey. The historic/modern period artifacts consisted of container glass, plastic, bottle glass, flat glass, cut nails, asphalt fragments, wire nails, whiteware, porcelain, coins, coal fragments, pearlware, stoneware, mortar, horseshoe fragment, unidentified ferrous metal, stoneware, rubber tire fragment, and polystyrene. These artifacts consist primarily of non-diagnostic materials with manufacturing date ranges that span the late historic into the modern era; only six artifacts (the whiteware, pearlware, and coins) could be securely dated to the historic period. The historic/modern period artifacts were deemed to represent roadside debris and field scatter, and were not considered to be an archeological site.

The pre-Contact period artifacts recovered during the 2012 Phase I survey consisted of 141 flaked stone artifacts. These lithic artifacts were designated as the pre-Contact period Redeemer site (18BA580). The majority of these artifacts (n=139) were made of quartz. Two flaked stone artifacts were made of schist. Two biface fragments, one core fragment, one core/chopper tool, 18 primary flakes, 95 secondary flakes, two tertiary flakes, and 22 chunks were recovered. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Of the 141 recovered pre-Contact period flaked stone artifacts, 68 (48%) were recovered from the Ap or Ap2 horizons; 70 artifacts (50%) were recovered from the B horizon; and three artifacts (2%) were recovered from fill layers.

Based on the 2012 Phase I survey results, the pre-Contact period Redeemer site (18BA580) was determined to be an open site located on a gently sloping hillside nearby the Sweathouse Branch of Gunpowder Falls. Because no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the Phase I, it was not possible to ascertain the temporal affiliation of the site. No cultural features that might have aided in determining the function or age of the site were encountered in any of the 2012 Phase I survey excavations.

Based on the results of the 2012 Phase I archeological survey, it was determined that the proposed Roundabout at MD 147, Glen Arm Road, and Mt. Vista Road could not avoid and would affect the Redeemer site (18BA580). Accordingly, Phase II archeological investigations of the site were recommended in order to further explore the data potential of the site, to make more detailed interpretation about the pre-Contact period utilization of the project vicinity, and to make a recommendation of NRHP eligibility.

Phase II archeological field testing of the Redeemer site (18BA580) was completed between June 24 and July 2, 2015. Phase II archeology involved the hand excavation of a total of 21 50.0 x 50.0 cm STPs and 11 1.0 x 1.0 m test units throughout the portion of the Redeemer site (18BA580) that is within the archeological study area.

Test units were strategically placed in areas of relatively high artifact concentration throughout the Redeemer site (18BA580) in order to maximize the chance of recovering additional artifacts, identifying activity areas, and/or locating subsurface cultural features. The STPs and test units were excavated by natural stratum, to a depth of 20.0 cm into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through 0.25 in mesh hardware cloth. Information regarding soil texture and color, depths of any cultural material recovered, and any soil disturbances was recorded on standard excavation forms. Representative soil profiles of the STPs and test units were photographed and drawn. Daily field notes were taken in order to document the methodology and results of the field investigations. Digital photography was used to document the field conditions, including surface and soil profile disturbance, and test excavations.

The pre-Contact period artifacts recovered from Phase II archeological testing at the Redeemer site (18BA580) consisted entirely of flaked stone lithics. Seventy-three flaked stone artifacts made of quartz and schist were recovered from the site during the Phase II. Of these flaked stone artifacts, 68 specimens represent debitage with the remaining specimens representing one projectile point fragment, one biface fragment, one core fragment, and two retouched flakes. None of the flaked stone artifacts are culturally or temporally diagnostic.

The projectile point fragment was made of quartz. The extreme tip and base are missing. The tip appears to have been broken by an impact fracture. A small portion of a notch remains at the basal break. Unfortunately, no diagnostic features remain on this specimen to allow it to be assigned to a known projectile point type; therefore, it was not culturally or temporally diagnostic.



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Unknown

The lithic raw material utilized at the Redeemer site (18BA580) has been identified as quartz (n=68, or 93%), red quartz (n=3, or 4%), and schist (n=2, or 3%). It is likely that both identified quartz types originate from the same source, with one grading into the other. The material identified as schist also possesses some quartz but is predominantly schist. The Loch Raven Schist underlies the project area.

Analysis of the debitage showed that 39 specimens were secondary biface thinning flakes, two pieces were tertiary biface thinning flakes, and 27 were non-diagnostic flake fragments. No thermal alteration was identified and only one specimen, a retouched flake, demonstrated evidence of utilization.

Of the 73 flaked stone artifacts recovered during the Phase II investigations of the Redeemer site (18BA580), 56 (77%) were found in the Ap or Ap2 horizons; 15 (21%) were recovered from the B horizon; and two were recovered from the Fill 3 layer. All of the flaked stone artifacts that were recovered from B horizon soils were found in the uppermost 10.0 cm of the B horizon. The recovery of pre-Contact period artifacts from the uppermost portion of the B horizon is likely a result of the downward migration of these artifacts through processes such as bioturbation.

A total of 690 historic/modern period artifacts were also recovered during Phase II archeological testing of the Redeemer site (18BA580). Of this total, 478 artifacts (69%) were recovered from the Ap or Ap2 horizons; 206 (30%) were recovered from the Fill 3 layer; five (<1%) were recovered from the B horizon, and one (<1%) was recovered from the Fill 4 layer. Glass (n=461) was the most common historic/modern period material type recovered. Glass artifacts consist of container and flat glass fragments. The second most common material type recovered was plastic (n=81). Recovered plastic artifacts include pieces of polystyrene and cellophane wrappers. Out of the 689 recovered artifacts, general historic period date ranges could only be ascribed to 19 white ware sherds (1830-1900+) and one glazed tinware sherd (1580-1750+). The remainder of the artifacts either had date ranges that spanned from the early-to-mid twentieth century to the present, were modern, or could not be assigned a date/date range of manufacture or use. The proximity to the existing roadway, the recovery of the majority of the historic/modern period artifacts from the upper soil horizons, the highly fragmented and non-mending characteristics of the artifacts, as well as the high quantities of container glass and plastic all seem to indicate their presence as the result of roadside litter and/or inadvertent field scatter. As concluded in the 2013 Phase I survey report, and confirmed during Phase II testing, the historic/modern period artifacts identified in the project area most likely represent roadside debris and/or field scatter, and as such do not constitute an archeological site or a component of the Redeemer site (18BA580). Since these artifacts are not associated with an archeological site, they were disposed of at the conclusion of the project.

In sum, the Phase I and II archeological investigations at the Redeemer site (18BA580) recovered a total of 214 Pre-Contact flaked stone artifacts including one projectile point fragment, three biface fragments, one core/chopper tool, two core fragments, two retouched flakes, 18 primary flakes, 134 secondary biface thinning flakes, four tertiary biface thinning flakes, 27 flake fragments, and 22 chunks of raw material which may or may not represent by-products of stone tool manufacture. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone or the uppermost 10.0 cm layer of the subsoil. None of the flaked stone artifacts were temporally or culturally diagnostic and no other types of artifacts were recovered from the site. Ninety-eight percent of the flaked stone artifacts recovered at the Redeemer site (18BA580) were made of locally available quartz with the remaining two percent made of locally available schist. No evidence of any pre-Contact period cultural features was encountered at the site and no activity areas or artifact concentrations were identified.

The Phase I and II archeological investigations determined that a large portion of the Redeemer site (18BA580) is characterized by soil profile disturbances associated with the construction of modern MD 147, Glen Arm Road, and Mt. Vista Road, as well as activities associated with the residential development of the project vicinity. Portions of the site have also been disturbed by the installation of underground utility transmission lines and the emplacement of utility poles, the excavation of drainage ditches, and the construction of driveways. The Phase I and II investigations determined that an estimated 0.5 ha (26%) of the site within the mapped site boundaries has been disturbed by previous activities and does not contain the potential for archeological remains.

Based on the results of the Phase II study, the Redeemer site (36BA580) was determined to be a low density lithic scatter that was largely confined to the plowzone. The artifacts recovered from the Redeemer site (18BA580) were few and not temporally or functionally diagnostic, and no cultural features were identified, therefore interpretation of past behaviors at the site is difficult and speculative at best. The site was probably associated with hunting and/or resource collection/processing, as suggested by the recovery of a projectile point fragment, a core/chopper tool, and two retouched flakes. The temporal affiliation of the site is unknown, due to the lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable features. Interpretations as to the length of time that the site was used/occupied, or whether the site was used occupied once or repeatedly, cannot be made. The site provided no specific data on resource utilization or subsistence activities, since no preserved faunal or floral material was recovered.

Based on the results of the Phase II testing and the application of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation to that data, it was recommended that the portion of the Redeemer site (18BA580) that is contained within the project area lacked significance under NRHP criteria. Therefore, the construction project would not impact any archeological sites eligible for listing or listed in the NRHP, and no additional archeological investigations were recommended. Portions of the Redeemer site (18BA580) extend outside the project area, and the significance and eligibility of those archeological deposits under NRHP criteria remain unevaluated. Further Phase II testing would be required if these site areas would be impacted in the future.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18BA580 SF, 95002544