



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE371

Site Name: Warwick Prehistoric

Prehistoric

Other name(s) U.S. Route 301 Area 21 Prehistoric site

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic/Early Woodland period short-term camp; Historic artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code 3w

Latitude 39.4076

Longitude -75.7846

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-2%

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
- Low knoll

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Sass

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 70 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820 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? 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

light trash scatter

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

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

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	725	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	174	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"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material	
Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fer quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
limonite	<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)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<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: 0 +/- 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 Warwick Site (18CE371) is a small lithic scatter and campsite dating to the Late Archaic and, perhaps Early Woodland period(s) near the town of Warwick in southeastern Cecil County. The forested site is situated on a knoll near the watershed divide between Delaware Bay and the Chesapeake, amidst a largely plowed, agricultural landscape. A small tributary stream flows toward the Sassafras River to the southeast of the site. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak, and post oak covered the region. Today, mixed deciduous forest cover the landform at the site. Soils at the site are primarily Crosiadore silt loams.

The Warwick Site was first identified in February of 2010 during the course of a Phase I survey associated with proposed improvements to Route 301. Due to the involvement of the Federal Highway Administration (FHA), the highway project was considered an undertaking per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. In this portion of the survey area, shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 15 meter intervals within the project right-of-way. One positive shovel test led to the excavation of 22 radial STPs at 3 meter intervals and one formal 1 X 1 m test unit. The excavations resulted in the recovery of 38 lithic artifacts over a 12 X 21 meter area atop the aforementioned knoll. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I fieldwork included a Lamoka or Bare Island point, a contracting stem point tentatively identified as a Piscataway, jasper, chert, quartz, and quartzite debitage, and 10 pieces of fire-cracked rock. At least 15 of the artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon, suggesting that the site had potential for additional sub-plowzone deposits or features. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended.

Phase II evaluation-level testing was carried out in May of 2011. Twenty-five 1 X 1 m test units were excavated at 18CE371 during Phase II work, and a geoarcheological analysis was carried out as well. The geoarcheological work identified a historic plowzone and determined that the soils at the site originally formed as Aeolian silt loess deposited during the Younger Dryas. Disturbance, notably tree fall and other sources of bioturbation, as well as a high water table in portions of the site, allowed artifacts to percolate downward through the soil profile. The 25 Phase II test units were scattered throughout the site to identify spatial variation in artifact density across the entire 12 X 21 m site.

In general, the excavations revealed artifacts in all test units, but that artifact density dropped in the B-horizon soils, approximately 13 cm below the ground surface. However, a single feature was identified, which intruded into the B horizon. Feature 1, an olive-brown silt loam oval feature approximately 17 cm in diameter, was bisected along the east-west axis. No artifacts appeared in the south half of Feature 1, despite screening the feature fill through 1/8 in mesh for the recovery of small objects. Flotation of the north half, however, resulted in the recovery of 4 microdebitage fragments of jasper, quartz, and quartzite, as well as charred wood.

Excavation of the 25 test units unearthed 382 prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts included a range of stemmed points. The assemblage comprised a quartz, a chert, and 4 jasper Lamoka-like points, a jasper Bare Island-like point, and a siltstone Poplar Island-like point. Two unidentifiable point fragments, two non-diagnostic bifaces, non-bifacial tools including a hammerstone, scrapers, and flake tools, fire-cracked rock (67 pieces), and, primarily, debitage formed the remainder of the assemblage. Cortex on 21% of the assemblage suggested cobble-based tool manufacture. Reddened color, potlids, and glossy surfaces on 33% of the assemblage of jasper and chert provided evidence of heat treatment during tool production.

Following Phase II evaluation, the Maryland Historical Trust, in consultation with the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), determined the Warwick Site eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for its ability to reveal information about the prehistory of the northern Delmarva Peninsula.

Phase III work at 18CE371 was carried out during the spring and summer of 2013. Since Phase II work had focused on identifying spatial variation in artifact density across the entire site, Phase III work focused on the core of the site to maximize the number of artifacts collected and the potential for the discovery of cultural features, and to more fully understand the distribution of artifacts. The Phase III grid replicated the alignment and grid numbering system of the Phase II fieldwork so that work would be easily comparable. The grid divided the area into blocks of 1 square meter. Excavation began by clearing leaves and vegetation and expanding the central area examine during Phase II (by removing topsoil), where a possible cultural feature and the highest artifact densities were identified. The completed excavation exposed a 10 by 8 meter block, though unexcavated areas around trees interrupted its continuity.

A total of 33 test units (1 X 1 m each) were excavated during Phase III work. Test units were excavated in natural levels defined by soil color and texture. When stratum thickness exceeded 10 cm, arbitrary 10 cm levels were excavated within the stratum to maximize stratigraphic control of artifact distributions. Most soils were screened through hardware cloth, however, soil samples were collected from the Ap horizon, and the upper portion of the B1 horizon, for flotation to recover very small artifacts (microdebitage) and botanical materials. The soil samples were collected from a designated corner of each test unit to minimize the extent of disturbance. In addition, soil samples were collected at 10 meter intervals across an area slightly larger than the Warwick Site, and from each test unit for the analysis of soil chemistry. Soil chemistry samples were collected from Strata the Ap and B1 horizon.

Cultural material was bagged according to provenience. Profile photographs were taken and scale drawings made of at least one wall from each unit. Profiles and potential features were photographed and scale drawings made in plan view. The single possible feature ultimately consisted of only three fire-cracked rocks at the interface of the Ap and B1 horizons, providing no profile to document. The locations of all test units and datum points were documented using a transit.

The assemblage from the Warwick site (Phases I-III) included 15 Lamoka points, 1 Bare Island, 1 teardrop point, 7 stemmed points, 1 corner-notched point, 1 hafted scraper, 1 other scraper, 5 bifaces, 693 flakes and shatter fragments, 1 hammerstone, and 174 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Lithic raw materials consisted primarily of jasper, followed by chert, quartz, quartzite, sandstone, and other stone.

Sixty-six soil samples collected from the Warwick site were processed via flotation in the lab and examination under a microscope by a qualified paleobotanist. The 66 samples from the 33 Phase III test units yielded 15.53 grams of carbonized plant macro-remains. Wood charcoal occurred in all 66 samples, carbonized nut shells in six, and carbonized seeds in 15 samples. The assemblage included 2,187 charred wood fragments (including white and red oak, hickory, maple, and flowering dogwood), 23 nutshell fragments (including thick-walled hickory and acorn), and 27 carbonized seeds (1 hawthorn, 17 huckleberry, 1 panic or foxtail grass, 1 sumac, 2 raspberry/blackberry, 1 grape, 1 rose, and 3 unidentified). In addition, 85 carbonized botanicals recovered from 41 percent of the samples represent buds, fungal fruits, fruit or flower stems, and, primarily unclassifiable amorphous carbon.



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Spatial analysis of various artifact types revealed the locations of several work areas. Both fire-cracked rock and microdebitage extended across at least 2 square meter areas, while macrodebitage clustered within a larger portion of the site core. Based on the rough estimate (derived from cross-cultural comparisons) that the minimum space required for work and living spaces is around 2 square meters, these artifact patterns were interpreted as evidence of individual and group work areas (related to lithic production). While plowing and other actions and natural processes undoubtedly blurred the original patterns, the distributions of debitage, microdebitage, and fire-cracked rock likely identify work areas for several individuals.

Soil chemical distributions of phosphorous, potassium, and magnesium (as measured from soil samples – see above) added to and reinforced the artifact distributions. Subsoil chemical distributions seemed to associate more precisely with artifact patterns than did the plowzone, while calcium did not appear to be informative in either strata. Spatial autocorrelation statistics support this conclusion and support a broad interpretation of 18CE371 as a small, relatively short-term occupation with a small number of activities and associated activity areas. Longer-term or more continuous occupations would likely generate a higher degree of spatial clustering, even on a plowed site. At Warwick, only magnesium and phosphorous (both the B1 stratum) were clustered with high significance, and even they had relatively low statistical scores that indicated clustering is not extreme. These results are consistent with a relatively brief, short-term occupation.

The Warwick Site, a small, low-density accumulation of tools, debitage, and fire-cracked rock, represents a ubiquitous class of archeological site. Interpretations of similar sites seldom extend beyond establishing a date based on diagnostic artifacts and classifying the site as a transient camp, processing station, a way station, or, even more generally, a short-term camp or extractive locus. The full Phase III report for 18CE371 attempts to go further. Phase III excavation and analysis attempted to provide a richer interpretation of the Warwick Site by examining the artifacts and site structure in detail, and by comparing the Warwick Site with a sample of the Phase III excavations of Late Archaic/Early Woodland sites in the Delmarva Peninsula.

Based on Phase I-III research at 18CE371, it appears to represent a small short-term campsite with Late Archaic and/or Early Woodland occupations. One feature was identified, but did not reveal any depth. However, some degree of horizontal integrity was documented through spatial analysis or lithic artifact types and soil chemical analysis. The site's research potential has largely been realized.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002263