



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH830

Site Name: Chandler 3

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Prehistoric base camp and lithic workshop associated w/nearby pebble quarry; Late 18th century boundary stone

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code BeB

Latitude 38.5111

Longitude -77.0446

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Hogh

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 213 m

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
- 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

lithic workshop near pebble quarry

Historic

Urban/Rural?

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="2750"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text" value="7"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text" value="17"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text" value="0"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input 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="text" value="0"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="0"/>
		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 N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CH830, also known as the Chandler 3 site, is a multi-component site that includes a prehistoric base camp and lithic workshop associated with a nearby pebble quarry, and a late 18th century boundary stone. It is located on top of a small upland knoll (about 150 ft above mean sea level), westward from the main branch of Hoghole Run and northward from MD 6. It is bounded by the Thomas Stone National Historic Park to the north, the core of the Rose Hill Plantation to the east, and The Retreat—part of the Habre de Venture tract—to the southwest. Port Tobacco—one-time port town and county seat—lies southeast and across MD 6. Soils on the site are minorly disturbed, deflated Beltsville Silt Loam, at 0-2% slope. Site is in a thin to moderately thick (0.25 ft to 0.90 ft thick, averaging 0.67 ft) unplowed A horizon of 10YR6/3 silt loam that grades into a 10YR7/4 silt loam Bt horizon. The area is wooded and logged. The Chandler 3 site is located on a land parcel that was part of Rose Hill from 1783, when Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown had three tracts and several vacancies resurveyed into a whole, which he then called Rose Hill. Prior to Brown's acquisition, the parcel comprised portions of Chandler's Hills, Betty's Delight, and Crocker's Hoghole, all 17th-century patents. Boundary stone XIV of Brown's Rose Hill resurvey still lies within the parcel and reference to it suggests that John Maddox's 1789 resurvey of the 35-acre Planter's Delight might also be part of the parcel. The parcel that includes the site may well have remained a woodlot throughout the historic period. Brown's 1783 resurvey described it as a wooded plain and the Floyd sisters' 1885 and 1890 deeds of division referred to it as woodland, distinct from Rose Hill's arable. As such, it may have supplied town dwellers in Port Tobacco and 19th-century steamboat captains with firewood and lumber for local use and for sale in Baltimore and Washington. Rose Hill owner Constance Stuart sold the parcel to the ATCS, PLC in 2009 for a residential subdivision called Chandler's Town. A branch of Hoghole Run separates Phases 2 and 3 of the proposed project, the crossing of which requires permission of the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of the Environment. Those actions are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and Sections 5A-325 and 326 of the State Finance and Procurement Article. A Phase I archaeological investigation of the entire project area was recommended prior to development.

The investigation undertaken in the spring of 2013 consisted of six components: background research; surface reconnaissance; shovel testing and limited surface collection; laboratory processing, cataloguing and analysis; and reporting. The research questions for this study, and for most Phase I archaeological surveys, are whether there are archaeological deposits in the project area, and if so, where and what kinds of deposits are they?

Fieldwork consisted primarily of shovel testing, supplemented by surface inspection and collecting where possible. Surface finds were mapped relative to shovel test locations. Shovel tests were mapped relative to the mapped locations of numbered percolation tests and topography. Unit locations, therefore, should be regarded as approximations with standard errors, impressionistically, approaching 20 ft. The parcel was divided into study areas defined largely by topography. Transects were established at 65 ft intervals with units spaced at 65 ft intervals, using a tape and 'clapping' ninety degree angles. Thick vegetation precluded efficient use of a compass. All units were excavated into mineral soils, the spoil screened for artifacts, and the strata recorded by color (Munsell values) and textures. All units were backfilled upon completion and the artifacts bagged by unit.

The Phase I survey identified site 18CH830 in Area D. Area D is the largest of the study areas at 14.1 acres, spanning the upland flat from north to south. Elevations range from 160 ft to 176 ft above mean sea level. Because it is so large, the overall map is accompanied by details of the north and south halves. The field crew excavated 108 shovel tests on 13 transects, including ten supplemental units, and collected 18 surface finds in addition to the 54 pieces of quartz and quartzite flaked stone recovered from the shovel test units.

Area D had been logged sometime in the last 20 years and its surface shows the scars from that work. Geotechnical crews also have crisscrossed the area, rutting the surface. The A horizon is dark brown to dark yellowish brown silt loam, capped by a thin peat and underlain by a dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown silt loam B horizon. The soils seem thicker and a bit sandier in the southern part of Area D.

Lines 1 through 9 of transects C through H produced some material, two-thirds (14 of 21) of it from the surface, 15 of the 21 being decortication flakes or flake shatter. The only projectile point recovered from Area D, and the second of only two from the entire study, was found on the surface near unit F1. It appears to be corner-notched. While the material appears to be scattered across the area, a cluster was defined at the end of transects D and E. The initial units and three of the supplemental units yielded 42 of 54, or 78% of the artifacts recovered from shovel tests in Area D. Unit E9 alone produced 22 pieces of flaked stone. Twenty-seven of the 42 finds are quartzite, including the mid shaft and tip of a large biface. This cluster of material—this aboriginal site (18CH830)—lies just south of the proposed limits of disturbance. Surface reconnaissance also led to the discovery of a fieldstone boundary marker with XIV crudely chiseled into the surface. (Not a difficult discovery: surveyors had already noted and flagged it.) This likely is the boundary marker described in a 1783 unpatented certificate (#412) discussed in Chapter 3. Whether or not it lies in its original location has not been determined.

It was determined that site 18CH830 clearly has intact soil horizons marked by clustered materials. No temporally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from this site, but only a very small portion has been tested with fewer than a dozen shovel tests. This site appeared to lie outside of the proposed limits of disturbance as currently mapped, but poor ground control and the proximity of the site to those limits warrants more accurate mapping and, possibly, more intensive testing to: define the extent of the site; establish the depth and integrity of the deposits; and recover additional material with which to make a determination of the nature and date of the site.

In a letter to the Regulatory Branch, Baltimore District of the US Army corps of Engineers (Elizabeth J. Cole, August 12, 2014), the Maryland Historical Trust recommended that Phase II evaluative testing is necessary because it appeared to contain intact soil horizons with aboriginal materials and its location relative to proposed lot lines was not established with sufficient accuracy to permit an assessment of potential effects of the proposed subdivision. ATCS, PLC, requested a proposal for a Phase II site evaluation, which was submitted on August 19, 2014, and fieldwork commenced on August 29.

Phase II site examination entailed 25-ft interval shovel testing, excavation of ten 3 ft by 3 ft stratigraphic units, and instrument mapping.



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Unknown

Phase II shovel tests revealed a consistent soil profile of 10YR6/3 silt loam A-horizon ranging between 0.25 ft and 0.90 ft thick, averaging 0.67 ft. It graded into a 10YR7/4 silt loam. Twenty-six of 47 shovel tests produced cultural material, all of which is aboriginal. Apart from one hammerstone and seven fire-cracked rocks, all of the material is flaked stone. Primary flakes are noticeably scarce, regardless of material, but these likely were further reduced into tools or carried off site as potential tools.

Distributions of quartz and quartzite, by weight, are interesting. Of the three quartz concentrations, two overlap with the one large quartzite concentration. The field crew tested these concentrations with nine excavation units and excavated Unit 1 in an area of low concentration as a baseline against which to measure results from the other units. Unit 1 produced a mere nine quartz decortication and shattered flakes weighing less than 50g. Unit 5, testing the one concentration dominated by quartz, yielded only 24 flakes, two of which were quartzite. Test units 6 and 9 investigated the locus identified by Phase I shovel test E9 and Phase II shovel test 5.4. Combined they yield an uncharacteristic distribution of materials by count and Weight. Quartz dominates this small sub-assembly, largely because of the quartz decortication and shattered flakes suggestive of bipolar reduction.

Units 2 and 4 sample the periphery of the large quartzite concentration in the southeast quadrant of the testing area. Quartz reaches parity with quartzite in terms of absolute counts, but represents only about 15% of the total weight of the sub-assembly of lithic debitage. Several large quartzite decortication flakes account for the difference. These two units also are interesting in that yielded three of the 11 biface fragments recovered from the ten excavation units. The remaining eight come from the quartzite concentration. Individually and collectively, the adjoining units 3, 7, 8, and 10 differ significantly from all of the other units. Quartzite counts and weights are significantly higher than those of quartz.

Quartzite secondary and tertiary flakes dominate this sub-assembly by count and weight. There are three colors (unquantified): yellowish brown, pink, and dark gray or black. Impressionistically, the yellowish brown material comprises 60% of the quartzite, followed by the pink (35%) and black (5%) material. Reconnaissance of the drainage southeast of the site revealed deposits of quartzite and quartz pebbles eroding from the ravine edges. These ravines are products of historic era down-cutting. The specific deposits that we examined probably were not available to Native Americans occupying 18CH830. Bifaces from units 8 and 7 were nearly completed when broken. The rest from Unit 7 and the one from Unit 2 were incompletely shaped when broken.

The combined shovel test and excavation units suggest several activity areas of unknown function and a lithic workshop area. Lithic reduction occurred at all three areas, but the numbers and weights of flakes suggest that generalized biface manufacture—probably for use at other locales within a seasonal cycle—occurred in the area tested by the cluster of four units. Stone tool making around the units peripheral to that cluster (units 2 and 4) and at the other two loci (units 6 and 9 and Unit 5) may have been directed at more immediate needs. Larger samples and analysis of edge wear patterns, if discernible, might prove revealing, but lie outside of the scope of the present project.

The ten excavation units failed to expose discernible features. They did reveal a consistent soil profile of 10YR6/3 silt loam—dense and arid—that graded into 10YR7/4 silt loam, both strata lacking gravel. Each unit was excavated to a depth of between 0.55 ft and 0.65 ft below grade, extending through the A-horizon and to or through the difficult to discern A/Bt transition. Cultural material appeared to lie between 0.10 ft below grade (the Ao horizon) and 0.5 ft below grade. There was no evidence of strata within the A horizon or distinct stacking of artifact clusters within the A horizon.

Site 18CH830 contains the remains of a single-event lithic reduction site where the stone tool making activities appear to have focused on the production of generalized bifaces that could have been used both as tools and source materials. A total of 2,672 artifacts were recovered from the site, including eleven bifaces, four hammerstones, and 2,648 flakes. None of these artifacts, however, are temporally diagnostic, and no cultural features have been identified. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from this non-homogenized lithic workshop (less than one-percent of this approximately one-half acre site has been excavated), 18CH830 retains its horizontal and vertical integrity. Site 18CH830 has the potential to yield evidence on preferences among locally available pebble-sourced lithics (possibly for functionally discrete tasks), differences between quartz and quartzite reduction sequences, and spatial organization of a lithic workshop associated with exposed pebble deposits in the surrounding drainages. The activity appears to have focused on production of generalized bifaces that could be used as both tools (e.g., cutting and scraping implements) and source materials (e.g., flakes for expedient cutting tools and blanks for projectile points). The site likely dates to the Archaic era and additional excavation likely will produce worn and broken temporally diagnostic projectile points and, possibly, those broken in manufacture. Site 18CH830 meets Criterion (d) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It does not meet Criteria (a) and (b). Application of Criterion (c)—unique or typical design, broadly speaking—would stretch the ordinary use of that criterion if applied to site layout and lithic reduction sequences, both of which are already embodied within the application of Criterion (d).

In 2015, the Maryland Historical Trust considered the site not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. None of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic, and no cultural features had been identified. Given this complete absence of cultural features and temporal diagnostics, site 18CH830 has very little potential to yield any additional information beyond that already recovered during the Phase I and Phase II studies. Additional archeological investigation of this site is unlikely to yield further important information.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002487