



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR611

Site Name: SHA Site 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic & Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement camp; 20th century artifact scatter

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 18

SCS soil & sediment code CgA

Latitude 39.3554

Longitude -77.5798

Physiographic province Blue Ridge

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 85 m

Site slope 0-3%

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) Catoctin Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- 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

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

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	192
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<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 checked="" 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"/>	
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" 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 MAC, SHA

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

SHA Site 1 (18FR611) is a Late Archaic & Middle Woodland short-term resource procurement camp northeast of Brunswick in rural Frederick County. The site is situated on flat to gently sloping ground on the floodplain of Catoctin Creek and one of its tributary streams. Though the site itself is relatively flat, much of the surrounding landscape is more steeply sloped. The site is moderately vegetated with grass, brush, and deciduous trees. Soils at the site are primarily Codorus and Hatboro loams.

The site was first identified in the spring of 1987 during the course of a Phase I survey requested by the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). At the time, the SHA was considering the transfer of a 119 acre parcel (which included the two sites) owned by the State. Archeological survey was required under the 1985 Maryland Historical Trust Act (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Sections 5-601 through 5-621) before transfer of the property.

Phase I work entailed the excavation of 6 shovel test pits (STPs) oriented east-west across the floodplain at 10 and 20 m intervals. STPs were 30-50 cm in diameter and all excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. STPs were then profiled, plotted on the project map, and then refilled. All 6 STPs produced artifacts, which were recovered from depths ranging from 8 to 100 cm. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 3 biface fragments (mendable and counted as 1 above), 1 core, 54 flakes, 8 pieces of shatter, and 1 ceramic sherd. Lithic raw materials included quartz, chert, and rhyolite. Other than a general assignment of the "Woodland" time period due to the presence of the sherd, no temporal association can be made due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts. Two pieces of coal were also recovered. Based on these findings Phase II testing was recommended for 18FR611.

Phase II testing at the site did not take place until 2006. Rather than transferring the property back in the 1980s, SHA ultimately added to it and by 2006 the Staley-Summers Parcel (as it was known) consisted of approximately 199 acres. The SHA was, once again, considering disposal of the property and, thus, Phase II testing was required to determine if either of the two previously identified sites on the parcel (18FR611 and 18FR612) were eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Phase II work in 2006 consisted of additional shovel test excavation and formal unit excavation. Shovel test pits were excavated at 20 m intervals across the site. To refine site boundaries, radial STPs were then excavated at 7.5 m intervals in the cardinal directions around STPs containing prehistoric material. A total of 20 STPs were initially excavated at 18FR611, with an additional 18 radials placed around positive STPs.

All STPs were excavated as round holes 30-40 cm in diameter and to a depth of at least 80 cm below surface and at least 10 cm below the depth of the last artifact recovered (with the exception of artifacts recovered at the limits of feasible excavation within an STP, about 110-120 cm). All soils were screened through hardware cloth. Soil colors were identified and recorded using standard methods and nomenclature.

Concentrations of prehistoric material were then used to guide the placement of 6 formal test units. The test units were 1 X 1 m in extent, but four of these units were placed in a way that created two 1 X 2 m blocks. This permitted a sufficient long profile window for a geomorphologist to examine. All 6 units were excavated in 10 cm levels within stratigraphic layers and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. Soil colors were identified and recorded using standard methods and nomenclature. When paleosols were identified, flotation samples, bulk soil samples, and pollen/phytolith samples were all collected. Bulk soil and flotation samples were placed in 10 liter sand bags.

Phase II excavations at 18FR611 produced 127 prehistoric artifacts and 5 historic artifacts. The 5 historic artifacts consisted of 2 wire nails and 2 pieces of unidentified metal, along with a piece of glass. This very light scatter of historical artifacts can be associated as peripheral artifacts from nearby 18FR612 (see synopsis report).

The vertical and horizontal distribution of the prehistoric artifacts indicates that spatial patterning is present at the site. The results of a lithic frequency analysis does not reveal much about the activities of the prehistoric occupants, but does reveal that lithic activity was focused on the areas along the unnamed tributary. Evidence of deeply buried deposits was also observed. The vertical distribution of artifacts and the soil profiles observed both in the excavation units and in bank cuts along Catoctin Creek and its tributary indicate the presence of intact paleosols, undisturbed by subsequent human activity.

The presence of paleosols containing prehistoric material is important. These soil strata represent distinct periods of time, and the materials contained within them represent separate occupations by prehistoric groups. Additionally, diagnostic artifacts within the strata indicate that the soil strata are in chronological order, and the deposits are not disturbed or mixed by recent activity at the site. The 3Ab horizon is of particular interest. It is a well-developed paleosol with a high density of prehistoric artifacts that apparently date to between 2500 and 1700 BC, as indicated by the presence of a Susquehanna Broadspear recovered from this horizon. The Lackawaxen point found in the horizon directly below the 3Ab horizon puts the development of the horizon at no earlier than ca. 2500 BC. Paleoethnobotanical analysis of a soil sample taken from the 3Ab horizon produced high amounts of wood charcoal and a single carbonized seed, indicating a good potential for intact features such as hearths, or possibly even caches or structural features like postmolds. Additionally, the presence of a charred seed suggests the possibility for seed assemblages within features that could identify a pattern of season use of the landform. The archeological, geomorphological, and paleobotanical data recovered from the 3Ab horizon suggests that the landform stabilized enough for mature soil development and an intensive period of use by prehistoric groups, and the potential for the recovery of data important to the understanding of the Late Archaic in this area is great.

The prehistoric assemblage from 18FR611 included 5 projectile points, 1 biface, 120 pieces of debitage, and a single prehistoric sherd. The projectile points and biface were all made of Catoctin rhyolite, while debitage included 6 quartz primary flakes, 9 rhyolite and 18 quartz secondary flakes, 10 rhyolite tertiary flakes, 17 quartz tertiary flakes, 1 chert tertiary flake, 9 rhyolite thinning flakes, and 11 rhyolite and 39 quartz shatter fragments. Diagnostic points include a Susquehanna Broadspear, a Lackawaxen stemmed point, and a Fox Creek stemmed point. These point types suggest occupation during the Late Archaic, Transitional Archaic and Middle Woodland time periods. The one sherd recovered is a grit-tempered body sherd. Based on general morphology and attributes, the recovered sherd is most consistent with Woodland ceramics found in the region, but could not be assigned to a specific diagnostic type.

In general, the preservation of data in archeological deposits at 18FR611 is very good. The site appears to be a stopping point for groups traveling to and from the Catoctin Mountain rhyolite deposits to the north, using Catoctin Creek as a highway of sorts. Interestingly, the formal tools recovered from the site were all manufactured from rhyolite. Quartz/quartzite tools seemed to be nothing more than informal bifaces at most. The site may have been a waypoint on the Catoctin Mountain rhyolite procurement route, with the rhyolite tools in the site assemblages representing spent tools discarded on the way north to the



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sources, and/or tools broken during the manufacturing process during a stop here on the way back from the sources.

The prehistoric component at 18FR611 exhibited distinct artifact clustering and may possess subsurface features (though no cultural features were discovered during the Phase II testing). The site contains undisturbed paleosols with prehistoric artifacts and high amounts of charred floral material, suggesting a high potential to reveal important data about the use of floodplain settings during the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland in the Catoctin Creek watershed. Little work has been performed to date on floodplain sites in this region, and data from Site 18FR611 would add greatly to the knowledge of prehistoric groups' use of the creek, and have the potential to address numerous classes of research questions. Thus, it was recommended that 18FR611 was eligible for listing on the NRHP. The historical component at the site was ephemeral and is not considered significant.

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