



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR74

Site Name: Worman East

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Ap-1; Ft. Detrick #1

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early & Middle Woodland base camp, resource procurement area

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code LsA

Latitude 39.4390 Longitude -77.3803

Physiographic province Lancaster/Frederick Lowl

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

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) Monocacy River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic 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

Post-in-ground

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 N

Flotation samples taken N

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	1
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	1
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	2
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	1

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	43	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	28	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	1	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	1	Moyaone	3		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Nottingham	<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	928	Other fired clay	14
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	1	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	28	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	5	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	82	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	2	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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	10	Tobacco related	1
Glass (all)	2	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	29	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1	Misc. kitchen	1
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	2
		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 MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Worman East Site (18FR74) is an apparent Late Archaic and Early-Middle Woodland base camp. The site extends approximately 11.6 acres over the floodplain and an adjacent upland landform on the western bank of the Monocacy River. The distinct upland and floodplain landforms are separated by an abrupt scarp. To the west of the project area, two small tributaries empty into the Monocacy River. Two predominant soil types are present at the site; Lindside silt loam located on the floodplain and Duffield silt loam on an upland landform. Siltation and erosion are the greatest problems for these soils in the Frederick Valley and both of these processes have had an effect on the site.

Worman East has been known to local collectors for generations. John Snyder lumped sites 18FR69 (Wormans Mill) and 18FR74 (Worman East) together as a single site (Site #10), and collected here as early as 1912. He described finding hundreds of points, lithic debitage, a purple slate boatstone, half of a bannerstone, an axe, and thousands of other artifacts collected by himself and others over the years. E Ralston Goldsborough also collected at these two sites and describes them as one of the largest villages along the Monocacy. According to MHT staff, prior to the 1970s, numerous cars could be seen parked along the nearby road in the spring of each year, their drivers collecting the newly rainwashed artifacts from the field. The area was thought to have been largely depleted of its cultural resources and, thus, the structure and function of the settlement here and the relation of 18FR69 to 18FR74 is almost entirely unknown.

Site 18FR74 was initially registered with the Maryland Historical Trust in 1970 by Robert Gibb and Tyler Bastian based on surface finds of rhyolite debitage. The site was reexamined by Peck in the late 1970s, who reviewed the notes of local avocational archeologists from sites within the Monocacy River region. In his reanalysis of Goldsborough's collection from the site, he noted the presence of debitage, tools, and projectile points (including a Susquehanna Broadspear).

Further investigation of 18FR74 was conducted in 1991 prior to the construction of the Monocacy-Mount Airy 230kv power line transmission corridor. A section of this corridor crossed within the vicinity of 18FR74 and during the Phase I survey associated with the corridor installation, the site was relocated and its boundaries extended 60 meters to the west. As part of the Phase I survey a total of 425 shovel tests were excavated along the westernmost 7.52 km segment of the transmission line corridor (additional tests were performed in the central and eastern sections). An additional 19 retests were performed around shovel tests from which cultural materials were recovered. Six sites were identified as a result of the investigations along this section of the survey area; site 18FR74 among them. Limited testing was then undertaken in this area to verify and supplement data obtained from the initial shovel testing. Testing was confined to 20 m along either side of the transmission corridor centerline. Fifty-three shovel tests were excavated in the approximate site area at 10 meter intervals along 5 transects spaced 10 m apart. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 23 of the shovel tests covering a roughly elliptical area 90 m long and 30 m across. In addition, ten 1 X 1 m test units were excavated at the site. Nine of these units were placed within the 30 X 90 m area and the tenth was placed approximately 20 m north of that to verify site boundaries. All 10 test units recovered prehistoric artifacts. No features were encountered during testing, but 4 somewhat discrete components were identified.

A total of 69 prehistoric and 6 historic artifacts were recovered from Component 1. These artifacts represented a mix of Late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland materials, in addition to historic plowzone materials. The prehistoric artifacts included a rhyolite drill tip, a jasper Jacks Reef corner-notched point, 59 unmodified flakes, 5 utilized/retouched flakes, and 3 sand-tempered ceramic sherds (possibly Moyaone). In addition, excavations recovered two pieces of fire-cracked rock. A total of 118 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Component 2, which is probably a late Middle Woodland occupation. These artifacts included a rhyolite point tip, a chert (probably Helderberg) Jacks Reef corner-notched point, 64 unmodified flakes, 4 quartzite cores, 4 utilized/retouched flakes, a quartzite hammerstone, a quartzite anvil, and 42 Albemarle Cord-marked sherds (Shepard ware). In addition 193.9 g of fire-cracked rock (roughly 13 pieces) were recovered. A total of 37 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Component 3, which is an Early Woodland occupation. These included 19 unmodified flakes, one utilized/retouched quartzite flake, 2 steatite crumbs, one quartzite use-modified fragment (a possible anvil), 1 small steatite vessel fragment, 1 Selden Island sherd, and 12 grog-and-steatite tempered ceramic sherds. Grog-and-steatite tempered wares are otherwise unknown in central or western Maryland. These sherds are most similar to Croaker Landing wares from central and southeastern Virginia, but are discussed as possible variants of Selden Island wares. In addition, excavations recovered 83.5 g (roughly 6 pieces) of fire-cracked rock and some Pinus spp. charcoal, both from non-feature contexts. Again, no features were recognized at the site. And finally, 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Component 4, which is an Early Woodland occupation. These included 4 unmodified flakes, 1 Accokeek or Stony Creek sherd, and 15 more of the grog-and-steatite tempered Selden Island sherds. The primary justification for segregating out component 4 from component 3, was the suddenly increasing quantity of sherds found with increasing depth.

Historic artifacts recovered from the plowzone during the 1991 study include a lead shotgun slug, an oxidized lead blob, and 2 cut/wrought nails. As a result of these investigations, the portion of site 18FR74 tested within the transmission line corridor was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The site was again the subject of investigations in 1992-1993 during a cultural resource management inventory for Fort Detrick. In the immediate vicinity of the Fort Detrick Water Treatment Facility, shovel test pits were excavated in a 20 meter grid. Four artifacts, three flakes and one piece of machine-made bottle glass were collected from two shovel tests. This area was then intensively tested through the excavation of 48 STP retests set at 5 meter intervals and the excavation of three test units. A total of 74 rhyolite flakes and 13 quartz flakes were recovered from the shovel tests, along with 6 historic artifacts (5 redware sherds and a ball clay pipe bowl). Surface collecting around the fence poles of a boundary fence produced 4 rhyolite flakes and a biface. This investigation effectively expanded the site's boundaries much farther west to include the water treatment plant. Two 1 X 1 meter test units were placed among artifact concentrations defined by the shovel tests. Units 1 and 3 were excavated to a depth of 85 and 60 cm below surface, respectively. Finally a shovel probe was placed in the terminal level of both units to test for deeply buried deposits. The probe went an additional 40 cm to bedrock in Unit 1, and 50 cm in Unit 3. No artifacts were recovered during the initial shovel testing in the alluvial soils next to the river. Due to the nature of Lindside silt loams (which can be quite deep), shovel tests were deemed inadequate and a single 1 X 2 meter test unit (Unit 2) was excavated into the alluvial sediments in this portion of the survey area. The unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 110 cm below surface. A shovel test was placed at the bottom of the unit for an additional 50 cm of exposure. Finally, an auger was used to probe to a depth of 210 cm, revealing a soil series in four strata. Artifacts were recovered from all three test units.

The text of the original report is in disagreement with the artifact table in the appendix (possible cross mends?), but because the table provides more detail on some artifact forms, it was used for the totals reported below. A mixture of prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected from Unit 1, including 3 handwrought rosehead nail fragments, 1 creamware sherd, 3 redware sherds, a Selby Bay side-notched point, a quartzite stemmed point, a rhyolite biface, 8



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unmodified rhyolite flakes, 1 utilized/retouched rhyolite flake, 1 piece of quartz block/shatter, and 1 piece of quartzite block/shatter. However, the historic and prehistoric materials were mixed within levels and historic material appeared in some lower levels, suggesting that this portion of the site has been disturbed extensively by the construction of the water treatment plant. Unit 3 showed a similar, if less striking, example of a plowzone horizon with a mixture of temporally mixed artifacts. Unit 3 yielded a quartz core, 25 unmodified rhyolite flakes, 3 utilized/retouched rhyolite flakes, 11 unmodified quartz flakes, 1 utilized/retouched quartz flake, 3 unmodified quartzite flakes, 6 pieces of quartz block/shatter, and 9 pieces of quartzite block/shatter. Historic artifacts were a piece of animal bone, a cut/wrought nail, and a handwrought rosehead nail. Again, Unit 2 (in the floodplain) also appeared to have suffered disturbance. The presence of historic architectural material along with Late Woodland pottery, at a depth of 48 cm, indicates that post-depositional processes, such as animal burrowing or historic plowing, had acted on part of the artifact assemblage. Prehistoric artifacts were collected to a depth of 108 cm and included a "combo-tempered Late Woodland" ceramic sherd, 4 shell-tempered Late Woodland sherds, 14 fragments of daub, a rhyolite end scraper, a quartz side scraper, 7 unmodified rhyolite flakes, 3 utilized rhyolite flakes, 3 unmodified quartz flakes, 2 unmodified chalcedony flakes, and a piece of quartz block/shatter. A piece of slag and a piece of mortar constituted the historic assemblage from Unit 2.

As a result of the 1992-1993 work at the Fort Detrick Water Treatment Facility, further testing was recommended prior to any proposed disturbances of the area. Just such an opportunity presented itself in 2005, when a proposed water main installation at the water treatment plant would disturb the site. Phase II testing was undertaken within the easement for the new water main, most of it in the upland portion of the site previously examined during the 1992 shovel testing. Seventeen STPs along 3 transects on a 10 meter grid interval were excavated within the project area. This was done to better define the boundaries of the site's upland landform and to guide the placement of 1 X 1 meter test units. Two of the shovel tests yielded 24 artifacts; including 2 rhyolite point fragments, a quartz biface fragment, 18 rhyolite flakes, a chert flake, a chalcedony flake, and a piece of fire-cracked rock. These STPs are adjacent to the southern fence line of the water treatment facility and, based on the soil profile observed, they appeared to be in a confined area relatively undisturbed by the existing sewer and utility lines. No subsurface features were observed. An additional STP was excavated on the floodplain (outside the water main easement) simply to observe the soil profile and to test for the presence or absence of cultural materials. The overlying alluvial silt was not screened as it was determined to be deposited during the historic period. Eight rhyolite flakes were recovered from the Ab horizon at an approximate depth of 77 cm below ground surface. Further excavations within the floodplain were not undertaken due to flood conditions.

Five 1 X 1 m test units were placed adjacent to the positive STPs and within the upland setting of 18FR74 as defined by previous investigations. No features were encountered, but some diagnostic materials were recovered. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the test units include a rhyolite Levanna point base, 3 quartz bifaces/biface fragments, a chert core, 456 unmodified rhyolite flakes, 3 possible utilized rhyolite flakes, 48 unmodified quartz flakes, a possible retouched quartz flake, 2 unmodified quartzite flakes, 23 unmodified chert flakes, 6 unmodified chalcedony flakes, an unmodified basalt flake, a retouched jasper flake, a piece of chert shatter, a quartz-tempered Shepard sherd, a probable Page sherd, a fabric impressed quartz-tempered sherd, and 6 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Historic artifacts recovered from the test units include 6 machine cut nails, 15 wire nails, a piece of clear bottle glass, and a lead-glazed coarse-paste earthenware sherd. In general, disturbance due to historic activities and modern construction seems comparable to that observed on the upland landform during the earlier studies.

The research that has been conducted at the Worman East site reveals that there are two distinct deposits at the site; one on an upland landform near the water treatment facility and another deeply buried deposit in the floodplain below. The upland landform has not been affected by soil accumulation and therefore cultural deposits are limited to the current land surface and upper soil layers. Much of this portion of the site has been disturbed by the treatment plant, past agricultural activities and erosion. This area seems to be an activity locus related to the finishing and maintenance of flake tools and bifaces. The floodplain component of 18FR74 has been substantially affected by the development of alluvium throughout the historic period which has protectively buried original landform surfaces. This component appears to have high potential for the presence of intact, deeply buried, and stratified cultural deposits. Due to the absence of storage pits, structures, or other features and the low density of ceramics, the site can only be characterized currently as a lithic processing station. However, the presence of ceramics is indicative of some level of habitation. Further work at the site is warranted, particularly in the floodplain where a deeply buried Ab layer has been confirmed.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006023, 00006041, 97002406