



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18GA22

Site Name: Sang Run

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Hoye Prehistoric Indian Village Site

Historic

Brief Description:

multi-component Archaic and Woodland occupations, Monongahela village

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 24

SCS soil & sediment code Ps

Latitude 39.5626

Longitude -79.4224

Physiographic province Allegheny Plateau

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) Ginseng Run

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 23 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

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 Y

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"/>	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

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<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	651	Other fired clay	20
Ground stone	17	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls		Modified faunal	16
Fire-cracked rock		Unmod faunal	5591
Other lithics (all)	2	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	2065	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	64	Uncommon Obj.	5
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	granitic, limesto	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)		Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)		Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	1	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items		Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		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 Sang Run site (18GA22) in Garrett County, MD is an exceptionally well preserved multi-component prehistoric site with an extensive Late Woodland (ca. AD 1000-1500) Monongahela occupation (an apparent hamlet). The site is known among local collectors as the "Sanging Ground" and it is situated on the only flat terrace of the Youghiogheny River for several kilometers up or downstream. Soils on the site are classified as Pope Silt Loams.

Surface collections and test excavations by local avocational archeologists, the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, and professional archeologists have revealed intact hearths, storage pits, portions of post mold patterns, middens, and animal bone refuse. Cultivation of corn can also be inferred based on ethnobotanical collections from the site. Its rather extreme elevational setting makes the site of potential significance to studies of primitive horticulture in climatically marginal areas. Crops may have been protected from damaging storms by the steep-sided mountains that surround the site on all sides. Graves have also been encountered at the site.

Because some of the reports consulted do not provide enumerated data, but only general descriptors of quantity (few, several, abundant), some of the quantities provided above are rough estimates.

Sang Run was originally investigated in the 1930s when Ralph Hoye, a local resident, excavated several burials including one stone-lined grave. Hoye also noted a line of stone-lined pits during his investigation. In 1949, F.R. Corliss excavated six 1.524 meter (5 foot) squares on the site. During the course of his work, two refuse pits were located, one of which was surrounded by a double line of posts. The pits contained primarily bone refuse and ceramic and lithic debris. Also among the features was a single house pattern approximately 2.7432 (9 feet) in diameter. Descriptions of the artifacts obtained during Corliss' early work at the site and also those observed by him in the Ralph Hoye collection from 18GA22, are provided in some brief publications and also a series of Corliss' field notes in the possession of the Maryland Historical Trust. Many of these objects are in the collections of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at MHT.

These collections contained a ceramic assemblage consisting of 469 shell-tempered sherds (18 rims), 493 limestone-tempered sherds (32 rims), 3 limestone and shell tempered sherds, 37 hematite-tempered sherds (2 rims), 2 quartz-tempered sherds (1 rim), 2 hematite & limestone-tempered sherds, and 1 untempered sherd. The chipped stone assemblage includes 13 triangular points (both Levanna and Madison), "abundant" Late Archaic projectile points, at least 2 stemmed points (plural) and at least 2 blades (plural) made of Ohio Flint Ridge chert, and 1 Turkey-tail point. Ground stone objects include 2 sandstone discoids, 2 polished granite celts, 1 full-grooved axe, 1 hematite celt fragment, and "several" stone pipes. Other objects include a canal coal pendant, 11 bone beads, 1 incised bone, 1 "wolf-like" tooth pendant, 2 antler arrowpoints, 1 bone awl, and "several" prehistoric ceramic pipe stems. Unmodified faunal remains were not typically collected unless they were somewhat unusual. Such remains recovered by Corliss include a bear tooth, 1 elk bone, "several" claws, and 14 teeth. Two historic iron objects are also reported (1 architectural and 1 appears to be an iron arrowhead).

In 1967, Corliss returned to the site with H.T. Wright to perform more excavation work. No publication or report has ever (to our knowledge) resulted from that work and there is no description of the excavation practices or features encountered. However, there is a description of the resulting collection (now curated at the Smithsonian Institution) in the possession of the Maryland Historical Trust. Wright's notes describe the collection as consisting of 207 ceramic objects including 69 shell-tempered sherds, 133 limestone-tempered sherds, 4 igneous-tempered sherds, and 1 quartz-tempered sherd. The lithic assemblage included 7 triangular points, 3 side-notched points, 1 lanceolate point, and 3 broken bifaces.

In the mid 1950s, the Carnegie Museum investigated the site as part of their Upper Ohio Valley survey. Using Corliss, north-south base line, Carnegie investigators excavated 3 small test units and a 4.57 meter (15 foot) by 1.524 meter (5 foot) test trench. A number of post mold patterns, refuse pits, and hearths are indicated on the floor plans resulting from the excavations, however, not enough area was exposed to isolate a discrete community pattern. The description of this collection was not immediately available for inclusion in this site synopsis report and, thus, is not included in the artifact counts above.

In 1987 test excavations were conducted as part of the Western Maryland Coal Region study to more clearly define the boundaries of the site and to further sample what was considered a representative Western Maryland "hamlet". A total of twenty-nine test units of varying size were excavated throughout the site. Those on the western portion of the site produced very few artifacts and no features. Features, including pits, post molds, and a midden were not encountered until the central portion of the site was reached. In all, eleven features were sampled from the site. Consequently, what has been now defined as the western boundary of the site corresponds rather closely with the location of all the earlier excavations. As features were excavated, soil samples were retained for flotation, but no carbon was obtained for C-14 dating.

The artifacts recovered include 851 ceramic sherds. Of these, 48 were shell-tempered, 106 were limestone-tempered, 3 were chert-tempered, and 684 are simply categorized as "miscellaneous" sherds (10 are rims). The lithic assemblage consisted of 2 points, 5 point fragments, 2 biface fragments, 2 utilized flakes, 2 bifacially worked flakes, 585 unmodified flakes, 2 wedges, and 6 used cobbles or cobble chunks. Two hammerstones (or spalls) were also recovered. One prehistoric ceramic pipe stem was also excavated.

Numerous faunal remains were recovered, both during excavation and in later sampling of the extant features via flotation. The entire assemblage consisted of the following quantities of animal bones/teeth: 35 white-tailed deer (MNI 3), 9 elk (MNI 1), 1 raccoon, 1 beaver, 9 rabbit (MNI 1), 5 squirrel (MNI 1), 29 chipmunk (MNI 3), 1 turkey, 19 ruffed grouse (MNI 4), 1 passenger pigeon, 1 eastern bluebird, 156 hellbender (MNI 5), 1 snapping turtle, 9 frog (MNI 3), 2 toad (MNI 1), 55 toad/frog, 4 non-poisonous snake (MNI 1), 10 poisonous snake (MNI 1), 38 snake, 2 turtle, 5 eel (MNI 1), 24 minnow (MNI 10), 5 sucker fish (MNI 1), 20 chub (MNI 6), 2 brook trout (MNI 1), 1 crayfish, 661 large mammal, 190 medium mammal, 161 small mammal, 192 bird, 94 amphibian/reptile, 346 fish, 5 mussel, 6 land snail, and 3473 indeterminable. One human bone was also encountered.

Numerous ethnobotanical remains were recovered via flotation. Evidence of beans, maize, bulrush, walnut, sumac, and hickory. More detail on the ethnobotanical remains is available in the linked ethnobotany file.

A community pattern can not as yet be clearly ascertained on the basis of excavations conducted thus far, but preliminary indications show the presence of a small number of circular house patterns on the crest of the river terrace. The features (middens and pits) are representative of typical Late Woodland period patterns for the region. Faunal remains recovered from the features compare closely with assemblages from Monongahela Late Woodland sites in



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Description:**

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Unknown

southwestern Pennsylvania.

Overall, the site is quite small compared to most Late Woodland sites in the region, and may perhaps have functioned as a small satellite camp with close ties to larger horticultural villages located downstream.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000381, 00000382, PAARC57-2, 97000645, 00000369