



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA122

Site Name: W-T, HA-C 3,4

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Swan Creek, Aberdeen Area #5

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic-Late Woodland micro-band base camp

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.4942 Longitude -76.1361
Elevation m Site slope 0-60%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code HbE,MPaA,MPa

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

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 High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat Hillslope
- Upland flat Unknown
- Ridgetop Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Swan Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Minimum distance to water is | | 8 m | |

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?
 - Furnace/forge Military Post-in-ground
 - Other Battlefield Frame-built
 - Domestic Transportation Fortification Masonry
 - Homestead Canal-related Encampment Other structure
 - Farmstead Road/railroad Townsite Slave related
 - Mansion Wharf/landing Religious Non-domestic agri
 - Plantation Maritime-related Church/mtg house Recreational
 - Row/townhome Bridge Ch support bldg Midden/dump
 - Cellar Ford Burial area Artifact scatter
 - Privy Educational Cemetery Spring or well
 - Industrial Commercial Sepulchre Unknown
 - Mining-related Trading post Isolated burial
 - Quarry-related Store Bldg or foundation Other context
 - Mill Tavern/inn Possible Structure
 - Black/metalsmith

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA122

Site Name: W-T, HA-C 3,4

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Swan Creek, Aberdeen Area #5

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic-Late Woodland micro-band base camp

Unknown

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehanna	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
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"/>	Porcelain	<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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	schist	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA122

Site Name: W-T, HA-C 3,4

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Swan Creek, Aberdeen Area #5

Historic

Brief

Description: Late Archaic-Late Woodland micro-band base camp

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Aberdeen Proving Ground

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site W-T, HA-C 3,4 (18HA122) is a multicomponent site with Late Archaic to Late Woodland period base camp occupations and a late historic artifact scatter. The site is located on the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Harford County, Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. APG is a U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) installation in the U.S. Army Material Command. Site 18HA122 is located on a high, well-drained bluff above Swan Creek. A dirt road runs east-west along the southern section of the site. The site is wooded and the ridge evidences historic logging over certain areas, with numerous cedar stumps. A drainage channel was cut into the ridge almost severing the easternmost extension and it is currently causing extensive erosion of the site. Several quartz flakes were observed at the mouth of the drainage indicating erosion of the site. A typical soil profile at the site consisted of a ca. 10 cm dark brown silt loam over a ca. 25 cm yellowish brown to strong brown silt which corresponds to the Mattapex Series.

Several early prehistoric sites, including two Paleo-Indian sites are present within APG, which are all located along shorelines. Native American occupation continues from the early period through the Late Woodland and Contact periods until the first European settlement at Spesutie Island in 1652 where Nathaniel Utie established a trading post. A 1652 treaty with the Susquehannocks encouraged the expansion of settlement in the area and the first land grants were patented in 1658. By the early 1700s, the Susquehannocks had left the region. From the mid-1700s to the early 1900s, large portions of the property within APG were in cultivation and other areas were used for recreational activities such as hunting and fishing. The military acquired the land in 1917 establishing APG and the Edgewood Arsenal (a chemical production facility). Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Edgewood Arsenal were joined administratively in 1971 forming the modern APG, a major Army installation. By 1992, about 2,000 buildings covering over 321 acres of floor space and over 16,000 personnel were located at the installation. The installation continues to grow under the Base Closure and Realignment Act as other activities are relocated to APG. Not surprisingly, over the last 90 years environmental impacts have greatly affected the archeological potential of the installation's land holding. Extant structures remain at APG, dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, World Wars I and II, and up to 1950 (the historical building cut-off date).

Federal cultural resources mandates led the installation commander at APG to assign the Directorate of Safety, Health and Environment (DSHE) the task of preparing a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) to define the process for managing cultural resources located on the property. The goals of the installation preservation program were to 1) identify, evaluate, nominate, manage, and update the inventory of historic properties, 2) comply with NHPA, NEPA, all Federal laws, and Army regulations in managing those historic properties, 3) integrate cultural resources management with other installation environment, property, and natural resource planning, and 4) preserve and protect cultural resources within the APG's mission. In order to facilitate the CRMP, archeological testing was conducted at the installation between 1992 and 1995. During that work, approximately 295 terrestrial acres were tested, 240 underwater acres were subjected to a remote sensing survey, and 1,069 buildings constructed prior to 1951 were identified and all but 393 were evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (175 possessed significance for listing and 501 did not possess significance). The results of the archeological survey and field investigations are contained in Volume II of the Aberdeen Proving Ground Cultural Resource Management Plan series (Volumes I-IV) and the results of the architectural field investigations are contained in Volume III.

One of the main objectives of the Phase I archeological investigations, which were initiated in late 1992 and early 1993, was to develop an archeological sensitivity model for APG that would be designed to 1) identify and document areas that possess a high probability for containing prehistoric and historic sites, and 2) identify areas that have a low probability for containing cultural resources and areas that have been previously disturbed. In essence, the investigations were to provide a baseline identification and evaluation of historic resources. This first stage (Phase I) of field testing of the model involved the survey of 8 testing areas: Sites 1-4 were located in the Edgewood Area and Sites 5-8 were located in the Aberdeen Area. Each test area consisted of an approximately 38 m² area. A surface examination was conducted within each area followed by the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The placement of STPs was determined by the results of a magnetometer sweep and the presence of unexploded ordnance except for Sites 5 and 6 which did not require a magnetometer sweep. Subsurface testing also included the excavation of 1 m² test units. STP and unit excavations were limited to a depth of 60 cmbs due to permit restrictions and the range of the magnetometer.

Site 18HA122 was first identified in the late 1970s during a canoe survey of the Chesapeake Bay shoreline from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac River. At that time, chert, quartz, and quartzite flakes along with fire-cracked rock were observed at the site. The first archeological testing at the site was done during the 1993 Phase I survey. Site 18HA122 was located in Site 5, in an area within the high probability zone for prehistoric sensitivity as proposed in the archeological sensitivity model. In all, 54 STPs were dug at 10 m intervals across the site and two 1 m² test units were excavated.

A total of 1,258 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site during the Phase I study. There were 1,037 pieces of debitage (394 quartz, 8 jasper, 153 rhyolite, 434 chert, 7 quartzite, 41 sandstone) and 14 cores (7 quartz, 7 chert). Rhyolite, chert, and jasper represent exotic or non-local materials in the lithic assemblage. There were 104 tools including 86 utilized flakes (38 quartz, 7 jasper, 6 rhyolite, 34 chert, 1 quartzite), 4 scrapers (3 quartz, 1 quartzite), 1 chopper or preform (quartz), 7 bifaces (5 quartz, 1 jasper, 1 chert), 1 possible Brewerton point (rhyolite), 1 Jack's Reef Pentagonal (chert), and 4 unidentified point or knife fragments (3 quartz, 1 chert). Five other lithic items were found (3 hammerstones, 1 cobble, 1 unidentified 'other' piece of limestone). In all, 50 fire-cracked rock (FCR) fragments were recorded. A total of 48 ceramic sherds were collected including 10 Accokeek, 1 Selden Island, 6 Mockley, 2 Minguannan, 15 Townsend and 4 Rappahannock Incised (recorded as Townsend in the table above), 2 Potomac Creek, and 8 unidentified sand- or shell-tempered sherds. The lithic and ceramic artifacts indicate occupation at the site from at least the Late Archaic period (as evidenced by the Brewerton point) through the Late Woodland period (as evidenced by the ceramics). The original report on the 1993 Phase I investigations mentioned that Late Woodland period triangular points were identified at the site as well as Marcey Creek ceramic sherds. However, neither item was listed in the Artifact Inventory in Appendix I; therefore they are not included in the table above.

In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, a total of 187 historic artifacts were also collected. There were 3 activity items (1 staple, 1 chimney lamp glass shard, 1 length of non-electrical wire). There were 79 architectural items (52 wire nails, 3 unidentified nails, 14 pieces of window glass, 2 bolts and 2 nuts, 4 ceramic insulator sherds, and 2 brass tacks). The tacks were recorded as architectural items in the site report but may be furniture tacks. There were 101 kitchen-related items (98 pieces of bottle glass, 1 crown cap, 1 milk glass lid liner fragment, 1 oyster shell fragment). The single miscellaneous item recorded was piece of a phonograph record (discarded). Two modern coins comprised the personal items. A single arms-related item was recovered (a rimfire cartridge). The historic artifacts were limited to the late 19th and 20th centuries and derived primarily from units closest to the road.

As a result of the Phase I study, the prehistoric component of Site 18HA122 was determined to retain a level of integrity high enough to yield further substantive data. Therefore, Phase II field investigations were conducted at site 18HA122 in September 1994 as part of the ongoing process of identifying and



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA122

Site Name: W-T, HA-C 3,4

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Swan Creek, Aberdeen Area #5

Historic

Brief

Description: Late Archaic-Late Woodland micro-band base camp

Unknown

evaluating all cultural resources under the jurisdiction of APG. Fieldwork included pedestrian survey, excavation of 45 STPs placed west of the Phase I STPs to determine the western site boundary, and the excavation of twelve 1 m² test units (TU 3-TU 14). All excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh. Concentrations of jasper and ceramics were "sampled intensively" in order to assess the import of exotic lithic materials and to provide information on the Woodland ceramic sequence. It is unclear from the report if all observed artifacts were retained.

Test Units 3-6, 9, 10, and 13 were placed on the easternmost finger of the ridge, with TU 3 on the edge of the ridge. The highest concentration of artifacts, including both ceramics and lithics (95% of the ceramics and more than 40% of the lithics from the total assemblage), was recovered from the eastern portion of the site, especially from adjacent TUs 5, 6, and 9, all within an area measuring 10x25 m. No cultural features were identified in the eastern portion of the site.

Test Units 7 and 12 were placed on the edge of the ridge in the northern portion of the site. A possible rock hearth feature was identified in TU 7. The feature consisted of a small (30x40 cm) concentration of FCR (n=23) at a depth of 26-38 cmbs. No soil discoloration was observed in association with the FCR concentration but it was accompanied by a slight increase in artifacts, primarily lithic debitage.

Test Units 8, 11, and 14 were placed on the western portion of the site. A second and smaller possible rock hearth feature was identified in TU 11 at 23 cmbs. The feature consisted of a small concentration of FCR (n=7) and no soil discoloration was observed in association with the concentration. Numerous artifacts were recovered from the same level as the FCR but none could be definitively associated with the concentration. Also in TU 11, at 20 cm below the FCR concentration, a roughly rectangular pit feature was encountered. The identified soil stain measured approximately 60x90 cm and extended to a depth of 54 cmbs. Several pieces of FCR were located on the surface of the feature and 2 levels of fill were identified. Debitage and FCR were recovered from the lowest fill layer and a Minguannan ceramic sherd was recovered from the same level as the pit base. However, no diagnostic artifacts were found in the feature fill making dating the feature problematic.

A total of 5,959 prehistoric artifacts were cataloged in the artifact inventory. There were 4,901 pieces of debitage (1,933 quartz, 1,276 chert, 1,042 quartzite, 287 rhyolite, 128 jasper, 128 schist, 61 argillite, 44 sandstone, 2 steatite) and 37 cores (14 quartz, 3 chert, 17 quartzite, 1 jasper, 1 schist, 1 sandstone). There were 269 flaked tools including 116 utilized flakes (31 quartz, 11 jasper, 5 rhyolite, 48 chert, 20 quartzite, 1 sandstone), 56 retouched flakes (19 quartz, 9 jasper, 1 rhyolite, 13 chert, 13 quartzite, 1 other), 2 awls (jasper, rhyolite), 6 scrapers (3 quartz, 2 quartzite, 1 chert), 5 burin/gravers (4 quartz, 1 chert), 1 combination scraper/graver (quartz), and 5 unidentified miscellaneous tools. Three of the notched retouched flakes were thought to possibly have been used as spokeshaves. The remainder of the tools were various bifaces including 1 complete quartz knife and 2 knife fragments (1 quartz, 1 rhyolite), 9 preforms (2 quartz, 2 chert, 3 quartzite, 1 jasper, 1 schist), 31 amorphous bifaces (12 quartz, 9 chert, 6 quartzite, 1 rhyolite, 1 argillite), 28 unidentifiable point/knife fragments (12 quartz, 2 jasper, 4 rhyolite, 4 chert, 6 quartzite), and 9 diagnostic points (1 possible quartz eared Brewerton, 1 jasper Jack's Reef corner-notched, 1 chert Hellgrammite, 1 quartz Dry Brook, 3 Fox Creek (rhyolite, quartz, argillite), 1 quartz Bare Island, and 1 quartzite Potomac/Madison). Groundstone items (n=2) included 1 gorget fragment, possibly of siltstone, and 1 polished quartz abrader. The 20 other lithic items included 1 unidentified steatite object, 11 hammerstones, and 8 grinding stone/abraders, one with hafting traces (2 quartz, 5 quartzite, 1 schist). There were 558 pieces of fire-cracked rock. A total of 171 ceramic sherds (5 of which were rim sherds) were retained including 1 Accokeek, 15 Wolfe Neck, 5 Dames Quarter, 2 Vnette I, 1 Ware Plain, 11 Mockley, 16 Minguannan, 10 Townsend, 1 Rappahannock Incised (recorded as a Townsend in the table above), 9 Potomac Creek, 6 Killens, and 94 unidentified sherds with grit, sand, shell, and unidentifiable-temper. The only other fired clay item was a sand-tempered unidentified ceramic sherd thought to possibly be from a Native American pipe bowl.

A total of 179 historic artifacts were also collected during the Phase II investigations. This included 15 architectural items (2 cut, 1 wire, and 3 unidentified nails, 5 window glass shards, 1 nut, 2 ceramic drain pipe fragments (discarded), and 1 piece of tar paper (discarded)) and 131 kitchen-related items (104 bottle glass fragments (modern samples discarded), 1 crown cap, 1 milk glass fragment, 17 tin can fragments, 2 pearlware sherds, 1 domestic brown stoneware sherd, 1 redware sherd, 1 whiteware sherd and 2 unidentified historic sherds, and 1 oyster shell fragment). There were 25 miscellaneous items (12 unidentified metal fragments, 9 pieces of coal (discarded), and 4 pieces of charcoal). The only personal item retrieved was a bookbag clasp. Two tobacco items were also recovered; these were a clay pipe stem fragment and a clay pipe bowl fragment. These were placed with the historic items rather than the prehistoric as the description of the fragments was more in keeping with ball clay rather than the tempered earthenware of Native American pipes (above). Five arms-related items were retained (1 centerfire cartridge and 4 rimfire cartridges). The historic component at the site was determined by the archeologists to be ephemeral and modern (19th and 20th century) in nature.

It was postulated, based on the prehistoric artifact assemblage, that the eastern finger ridge was utilized for a variety of daily tasks associated with wood cutting and subsistence activities. Tool manufacture and tool maintenance, primarily utilizing locally available lithic materials, were probably the main activities in this area. The material was primarily concentrated in the B1 horizon and consisted of mixed Late Archaic to Late Woodland artifacts. On the western side of the site, only diagnostic artifacts from the Early and Late Woodland periods were recovered. Where chert and jasper debitage was common along the eastern ridge, quartz dominated the raw material assemblage in the western area. Analysis of the ceramic assemblage from the site indicated that 1) although early Early Woodland period sherds were recovered, greater activity during the later stages of the Early Woodland was suggested by the higher numbers of Dames Quarter and Wolf Neck ceramics, and 2) the ceramic assemblage from 18HA122 supports the hypothesis that the region surrounding the head of the Chesapeake Bay was an interface zone for ceramic technologies and styles by the presence of types that are typically more common in northern Delmarva and southern Pennsylvania, and southern Maryland.

Site W-T, HA-C 3,4 (18HA122) is a multicomponent site with near continuous occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The Late Woodland ceramic sequence places the site in the Minguannan Complex. Although not well-documented, Minguannan Complex base camps generally show little change in location from previous period camps. A substantive occupation at the site was postulated, one that was likely to be a microband base camp. The mixed hardwood forest and estuarine resources could have supported a population that did not pursue agriculture. It appears that areas of substantial archeological integrity remain at site 18HA122. As such, the site contains a high degree of research potential. The potential for more subsurface features at the site can provide opportunities for examining subsistence strategies and further data may be obtained that is relevant to inter-regional exchange. Therefore, 18HA122 was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D by Maryland Historical Trust personnel. The integrity of the site is threatened by natural erosion and human activity and unrestricted or unregulated use of the site, particularly for recreational purposes, will cause further impacts to the resource. It was recommended that preservation in-place as an archeological and natural preserve, with adequate stabilization of the eroding bank, would address the issue of preservation of the site. In addition to stabilization, preservation could further be accomplished by regulating foot traffic, prohibiting vehicles from the site, and inhibiting further erosion from the active drainages. Aerial maps show that the area is currently undeveloped and heavily wooded.

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA122

Site Name: W-T, HA-C 3,4

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Swan Creek, Aberdeen Area #5

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic-Late Woodland micro-band base camp

Unknown

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000452, 00000796