



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA133

Site Name: W-T, HA-B9-16

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Woodland base camp, 18th-19th century unknown

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4615

Longitude -76.0920

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -6 m

Site slope 0

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) Spesutie Narrows

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 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

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 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

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 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	<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"/> 1

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"/> 13	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"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
							<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"/> 262	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 17	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" 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="checkbox"/> 2	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		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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Brief

Description:

Late Woodland base camp, 18th-19th century unknown

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Aberdeen Proving Ground

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site W-T, HA-B9-16 (18HA133) consists of a Late Woodland period base camp and a low-level scatter of 18th, 19th, and 20th century debris. The site is located on the Spesutie Island parcel of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Harford County, Maryland. APG is a U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) installation in the U.S. Army Material Command. The site is situated along the bank of the Spesutie Narrows, on a low, level terrace and a narrow gravel beach. The terrace portion of the site consists of a grassy field bounded along the south and west by small trees and brush. Large portions of the site have been disturbed by historic plowing with disturbance up to 38 cmbs, by use of the area for ordnance testing, and by extensive groundhog activity.

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) and of 1 m² test units. The second stage of the investigations at APG included the Phase II evaluation of Site 18HA133. This stage of the field testing focused on gaining more information on the significance of the resource base.

Site 18HA133 was first identified in 1976 during a canoe survey of the Chesapeake Bay shoreline from the Susquehanna River to the Potomac River. At that time, chert, quartz, fire-cracked rock, several ceramic sherds, and a triangular point and quartz bifaces were observed at the site. The first archeological testing at the site was conducted during the second stage of investigations at APG in 1993. It was determined that evaluation of the site would help in refining the sensitivity model for assessment of potentially significant prehistoric sites. The goals of the investigation were to confirm the presence of the site and to determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register. The site was divided into two areas: Area A consisted of an approximately 75x300 m portion of a grass field, brush covered waterfront, and rocky beach; Area B, located south along the shoreline from Area A, consisted of a wooded lot in the extreme southwest portion of the project area where testing was restricted to pedestrian survey of the beach and limited shovel testing in the woods. The fieldwork included an unsystematic pedestrian survey of the beach area, the excavation of 58 STPs at 20 m intervals in Area A and 9 STPs at varying intervals in Area B (depending on the location of ordnance), and the excavation of eight 1 m² test units in Area A, one test unit was extended by 0.5 m.

Survey along the beach revealed that a large portion of the site had eroded into Spesutie Narrows and that tidal erosion was still active. A total of 60 artifacts were found during the pedestrian survey of the beach locations (32 from Area A, 28 from Area B). The majority of artifacts recovered from the site were located in the northern portion of Area A, from STPs and test units closest to the water. In all, 29 artifacts were recovered from Area B, including 1 Levanna point from the beach. A single flake was retrieved from the 9 STPs dug in the area. Across the site, artifacts were primarily encountered in the plowzone except in cases where they were found in plowscars or root molds. Besides the plowscars, no other cultural features were identified at the site.

A total of 286 prehistoric artifacts were recorded during the investigations. There were 251 pieces of debitage (137 quartz, 3 sandstone, 9 quartzite, 87 chert, 10 jasper, 2 chalcedony, 1 granite, 1 slate, 1 unidentified), 6 modified and/or utilized flakes (3 chert, 1 quartz, 1 chalcedony), 3 non-diagnostic bifaces (2 quartz, 1 chert), 1 quartz late-stage preform, and 1 quartz Levanna point. There were 4 other lithic items (2 hammerstones, a grinding stone fragment, and a piece of sandstone of unknown function) and 3 groundstone items (a quartzite abrader, a quartzite probable anvil, and a small slate pendant). The slate pendant, also recorded as an uncommon item in the table above, measured 1.5 cm in length by 1 cm in width. A 2.5 mm hole was drilled at one end and it was incised with 4 lines at the opposite end. The overall character of the lithic assemblage is consistent with secondary reduction on-site of locally obtained raw materials, primarily quartz and chert cobbles and pebbles from the nearby Narrows. Although no cores were found at the site, the large amount of cortical debitage (47% of all debitage) suggested in situ tool production. Maintenance and resharpening of tools made from non-local materials was suggested by the limited number and small size of chert, jasper, and chalcedony debitage. A total of 17 ceramic sherds were found at the site, all from Area A, including 13 Minguannan sherds, including 1 rim, 2 Killens sherds, and 2 unidentified sherds with a gritty, sandy paste. Both diagnostic sherd types are typical of the Late Woodland period. An Early Woodland Wolfe Neck ceramic sherd was mentioned in the 1976 observed inventory but none were identified during later subsurface testing. Wolfe Neck and Minguannan sherds both have crushed quartz temper; therefore, it was suggested that the Wolfe Neck was possibly misidentified Minguannan. No fire-cracked rock was identified during the 1993 testing but was mentioned during the 1976 survey. It is unclear why this



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discrepancy exists. Also, oyster shell was recorded on the site survey form as having been observed at the site but none was collected.

The historic artifact assemblage was identified as a small scatter of 18th through 20th century materials. In all, 20 items were recovered. There were 13 architectural items (11 brick fragments and 2 rosehead nails) and 3 kitchen-related items (1 bottle glass fragment, 1 creamware sherd, 1 redware sherd, and 3 animal bone fragments). The 3 bone fragments were determined by the excavator to not be prehistoric in origin. There were 3 miscellaneous items (1 unidentified metal object and 2 pieces of coal) and 1 arms-related item (a shotgun shell). The historic artifacts were confined to Area A. Architectural items tended to be concentrated in the northern portion of the area while kitchen-related artifacts were found across the area. No evidence of a historic structure was encountered.

Site W-T, HA-B9-16 (18HA133) consists of a Late Woodland period base camp and a low-level scatter of 18th, 19th, and 20th century debris. It was determined that plow activity and activities related to ordnance testing at APG had disturbed the integrity of the portion of the site that has not eroded into the Spesutie Narrows. The presence of the site along the coastline does support the sensitivity model which postulated that this would be an area of high archeological probability. However, neither the prehistoric nor the historic components at the site contained a level of integrity necessary for listing on the National Register. Therefore, no further archeological work is warranted for site 18HA133 and the Section 110 requirements have been fulfilled for this resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000796, Site File