



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA224

Site Name: Golf Center

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic-Early Woodland short-term resource procurement, 18th-20th century scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4472

Longitude -76.2958

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) unnamed swamp

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 1 m

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

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?

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

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"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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

Earthenware			Ironstone			Staffordshire			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"/>	34	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>		North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	4				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
										3

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	468
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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 checked="" 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"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				schist, amphi	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	53
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	33
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	64
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	24
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	72
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 Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Golf Center Site (18HA224) is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic and Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp, and an 18th-20th century artifact scatter. It is located near the intersection of Routes 24 and 40, near Edgewood, in Harford County, Maryland. The site is situated on an open grassy terrace adjacent to an existing wetland. At one time, the terrace was cultivated and in the 1970s its southern extent was impacted by local development. The nearest water source is Winters Run to the southwest. There are 4 soil types in the site area: Elsinboro loam, 0-2% and 2-5% slope; Keyport silt loam, 2-5%; and Hatboro silt loam. Elsinboro and Keyport are deep and well-drained soils while the Hatboro is a deep and poorly drained soil. A typical soil profile for the site consisted of a 10YR 3/4-4/4 silty loam plowzone above a 10YR 5/8-7.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam, which in turn overlaid a 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay to clay loam.

The site is located in the general vicinity of previous Paleo-Indian finds, which were recovered from the surface along the estuaries of the Chesapeake Bay. Subsequent periods, the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland, are all represented in the upper Chesapeake region. However, few substantial or datable prehistoric sites have been identified in the immediate area of Site 18HA224. Europeans began to explore the area by at least the 17th century (the Contact period). The first land patents in Harford (then Baltimore) County were not granted until 1658. With regards to the site area, shifts in estuarine routes and water levels, map inaccuracies, and imprecise recording of parcel bounds in land records combined to make historic research problematic. However, some information on historic use and occupation of the site area was attained. The first parcels of land granted in the area in 1668 were a 200 acre and a 250 acre parcel called Winters Run and Chilberry Hall respectively. Chilberry Hall Farm, located approximately 0.6 km south of Site 18HA224, is alleged to be the 18th century birthplace of Governor William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Land records indicated several families owned land in the vicinity of 18HA224 between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. A mill that was established ca. 1713, and associated structures, were located just outside the site boundaries near Winters Run. No structures located within the site area could be found in any of the deed records nor were any identified on various maps. Aerial photographs from the 1930s showed that the area was under cultivation, and no structures were reported in the 1970s while the landscaping for the golf course was being done. It is unlikely that any substantial historic structure ever stood within the site boundaries, although a 19th-20th century domestic site was recorded 0.5 km west of 18HA224 during an earlier archeological survey on an adjacent property. Since the late 1970s, the area has been abandoned.

The site was first recorded in April 1991 during a Phase I survey of 5 acre of the wetlands replacement area adjacent to the proposed Maryland Route 24/Route 40 Connector. The proposed wetland would replace wetlands lost through the widening of Route 24, from I-95 to south of Route 755. A total of 68 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 20 m intervals across the project area. All STPs were dug by natural stratigraphy to subsoil and all excavated soils were screened through 0.635 (1/4") hardware cloth.

In all, 72 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 18HA224. There were 54 pieces of debitage (52 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 gneiss) and 3 quartz core fragments. Tools included 2 biface fragments (1 quartz, 1 rhyolite), 1 of which was possibly the broken fragment of an Early or Middle Archaic bifurcated point. There were also 2 scrapers (1 quartz, 1 chert or jasper) and 1 other quartz retouched flake. Other lithic items included 5 hammerstones and 1 pitted stone. Four fire-cracked rock fragments were collected. The majority of the materials were recovered from the plowzone except for a few items that were found in sub-plowzone contexts in 5 of the STPs. The more densely occupied areas of the site were in the southern and eastern areas in closer proximity to the wetlands margins.

A total of 58 historic and modern artifacts were recovered from the site. The activity items recovered from the site (n=24) are all golf balls that were associated with the 1970s driving range. The 4 architectural items included 2 brick fragments, 1 piece of flat glass (possibly window), and 1 cut nail. Kitchen-related artifacts (n=13) included 5 vessel glass fragments, 1 milk glass lid liner fragment, 2 redware sherds, 1 unidentified sherd with transfer print design, and 4 fragments of oyster shell. In all likelihood, the shell was associated with the historic cultivation that took place on the site. The miscellaneous materials consisted of 1 piece of rubber, 3 fragments of leather, and 9 pieces of coal. A single clay pipe fragment constituted the tobacco group. Arms-related items consisted of a single bullet and 2 plastic shotgun cartridges.

Based on the results of the April Phase I survey, it was determined that the prehistoric component was potentially significant as it may have represented a series of small, short-term occupations focused on resource exploitation. The historic component, which represented 19th century field scatter and 20th century recreational use, was not considered to be archeologically significant. A Phase II evaluation of the site was recommended in order to more clearly determine the site boundaries, to determine the presence/absence of intact plowzone deposits, and to determine the temporal and cultural affiliations of the site if possible.

A second Phase I survey was conducted at the site in June and September 1991. The survey work was done ahead of the proposed dualization of Route 24 from Route 755 to I-95, including a connector road to link Routes 24 and 40. The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate the potential significance of the sites located within the proposed project area. The total project area measured 3.3 km along Route 24 and was divided into 9 segments, starting with Segment 1 in the northernmost portion of the study area. Site 18HA224 was identified in the southeastern portion of Segment 4. A series of STPs (32 in all) were excavated at 20 m intervals across the segment, 8 of which were inside the boundaries of Site 18HA224. Six of those STPs yielded a total of 13 prehistoric lithic artifacts that were recovered solely from plowzone contexts (12 quartz flakes and 1 quartz biface fragment).

This investigation refined the site's approximate western boundary, based upon the presence of the 6 positive STPs excavated within Segment 4. A second cluster of prehistoric artifacts was identified about 50 m off the southwestern corner of the site; however, that cluster was designated as its own site because a series of STPs excavated between the sites produced negative results (no prehistoric artifacts were recovered). As the earlier Phase I survey identified the potential for intact cultural deposits in other areas of the site, the site, including that portion within Segment 4, was considered potentially significant and Phase II evaluation was recommended.

Phase II archival research was conducted in January 1992 and fieldwork was undertaken in the spring and summer of 1992. The purpose of the work was to determine the eligibility of the site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places before the proposed development of the area as a wetlands replacement site by the Maryland State Highway Department. This required more specific identification of the site boundaries, determination of the presence or absence of subsurface structures or features, and further identifying the temporal, cultural, and functional aspects of the site.

Prior to subsurface excavations, the area was plowed and disked and a field reconnaissance was conducted. The location of the Phase I datum, the



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characteristics of the topography, and the location of golf course remnants and the wetlands were noted. A grid of 5x5 m squares was then laid out across the site for surface collection. All artifacts were collected during the field investigation as well as a representative sample of naturally occurring lithics. Two prehistoric artifact concentrations were identified as a result of the collection: one in the western portion of the site and the other in the southernmost section of the site. The majority of historic artifacts were scattered across the site area. A total of 1,000 artifacts and possible artifacts were collected during the surface investigations. Only 312 prehistoric artifacts and 154 historic artifacts were positively identified and were thus included in the final analysis.

Subsurface testing including the excavation of 21 STPs, placed at 7.5 m intervals, in the wooded area on the west side of the site. These yielded 9 prehistoric and 3 historic artifacts. No artifact concentrations were noted in the area. After the STPs were completed, ten 1x1 m test units were placed in areas of high artifact density that were identified as a result of the field investigation and STP excavations. An additional six 2x1 m units were placed in the highest density areas of prehistoric artifacts as identified during the surface collection. All of the test units yielded a total of 93 prehistoric and 33 historic artifacts. Artifact concentrations were similar to those identified during the surface collection. All of the units exhibited similar soil profiles. In general, the majority of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone rather than from the subsoil. No cultural features were encountered during the subsurface testing.

A total of 405 prehistoric artifacts were reported from the site. There were 355 pieces of debitage (350 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 rhyolite, 3 chert) and 18 cores (17 quartz, 1 chert). Tools included 4 quartzite bifaces, 1 quartz utilized flake, 1 quartz scraper, and 17 points and point fragments. Three of the points were identified as Bare Island types (2 quartz and 1 rhyolite), a fourth was a possible Bare Island, 1 was identified as a possible rhyolite Lamoka, and another was identified as a possible quartz Piscataway point. These points generally date from the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods. Other lithics consisted of 4 quartzite hammerstones and 8 fire-cracked rock fragments were retained. A large number of primary flakes and cores, along with several points and hammerstones, were found in the western portion of the site, which suggested that lithic reduction activities were done in this area.

A total of 190 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II investigations. In all, 60 architectural items were found including 43 brick fragments, 8 pieces of window glass, 2 nails, and 7 fragments of mortar. Kitchen-related artifacts included 19 bottle glass fragments and 50 ceramic sherds (3 creamware, 4 pearlware, 3 salt-glazed whiteware, 4 transfer-printed ware, 34 whiteware, 2 porcelain). The ceramic sherds date the scatter from the 18th through the 19th century. A total of 59 miscellaneous items were recorded including 12 pieces of slag, 33 pieces of coal, and 14 various modern/20th century artifacts. Two white clay pipe fragments were also collected. Thirty-eight animal bones were found in 3 surface collection units and 1 STP. Analysis indicated that they were primarily dog bones, recent in age. Two of the bones were chicken bones: a drumstick and a carnivore-gnawed breast bone. Because of their recent origin, they were not included in the site totals in the table above.

The Golf Center Site (18HA224) is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic to Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp, and an 18th-19th century artifact scatter with some modern 20th century materials. The prehistoric component represented intermittent occupation, during which several activities were undertaken including core reduction and tool production. Based on the surface collections, the site seemed to have some structure, with an area of concentration in the western portion of the site. The presence of the historic scatter in the site area indicated some use of the land during the 18th and 19th centuries, possibly as a dump. It was postulated that, as an agricultural area, the artifacts were brought in with topsoil and/or fertilizer which would explain the even distribution and low density of these artifacts throughout the site. The proposed construction of the wetlands replacement area was to impact large portions of the site. However, because the site was culturally mixed and lacked subsurface features, it was determined that it was not eligible for listing to the National Register. No further work was recommended for the site and the wetlands project was given the go-ahead.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000432, 00000433, 00000437