



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA34

Site Name: Walsh Gravel Pit

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic through Late Woodland base camp; Late 18th-early 20th century artifact scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.3936

Longitude -76.3474

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Gunpowder River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 23 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

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

possible burial

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

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"/>	Susquehanna	1
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	1
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	2	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	7	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	16	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	5	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	6	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	2	Pearlware	4			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	2392	Other fired clay	6
Ground stone	1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	186	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	3	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	25	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	1	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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	amphibolite	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	26	Tobacco related	2
Glass (all)	48	Activity item(s)	5
Architectural	68	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	11	Misc. kitchen	1
Clothing	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	1	Misc.	11
		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: 360 +/- 40 years BP Reliability High Sample 2: 410 +/- 60 years BP Reliability High Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

B-216025: charred wood sample collected from Locus A, fire-pit Feature 18-01; assoc. w/lithic debitage, FCR, organic remains

B-216026: charred wood sample, collected from the Ab horizon within Block B/Locus B

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 possibly Goodwin and Assoc.

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Walsh Gravel Pit Site (18HA34) is a multicomponent site with Late Archaic to Late Woodland base camp occupations, and a late 19th to early 20th century artifact scatter. The site is located on a high terrace overlooking Gunpowder River southeast of Joppatown, in southwestern Harford County. It is situated approximately 22.9 m (75 ft) from the river and occupies an area of about 2, 145 m² (23,087 ft²). The topography slopes upward east from the site and the area is wooded in mature hardwoods with a light to dense understory of greenbrier and poison ivy. The area had been logged in the past and a two-track trail was located in the area. Recent camping has occurred in a portion of the site. There is little evidence that the site has been plow-disturbed. A typical soil profile consisted of dark brown (10YR 4/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam. This sat above strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey silt loam or yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy clay and a subsoil layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay with gravel. These strata represent an unplowed organic A1 horizon underlain by an A2 horizon, then more clayey B horizons, probably associated with the Elsinboro series.

Prehistoric occupation of the area of Harford County has been documented since at least the Archaic period. Native American occupation continued through the Late Woodland and Contact periods until the initial European settlement during the first half of the 17th century. A 1652 treaty with the local tribe, 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. Around 1670, a road that followed the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay had been completed. A link to the road extended from Gunpowder River (at the future site of colonial Joppa Town) to the Bush River where a ferry crossed to Baltimore Town. The route then proceeded through to the town that later became Havre de Grace.

In 1712, the Baltimore County seat moved to Joppa Town. In 1773, Baltimore County was subdivided and Harford County was established. During the 19th century, several towns in Harford became prominent. In the mid-19th century, the development of the railroad further spurred community growth. By 1858, Joppa Farm, the village of Magnolia, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore (PW&B) railroad were all that occupied the site vicinity. Following the Civil War, the county's population increased steadily. By 1878, J. C. Walsh owned a building that was located somewhere in the site area and another building further northwest. Records indicate that the gravel pit operation identified at site 18HA34 was connected to Walsh and established sometime between 1858 and 1878. The Walsh Gravel Pit currently consists of trees at least 80-100 years old, suggesting that the quarry operations ended sometime around the early 1900s. In 1902, the PW&B railroad was absorbed by the Pennsylvania System. In 1917, the Federal government established Aberdeen Proving Grounds (APG) and Edgewood Arsenal, initially occupying 35,000 acres of land. APG has remained an important factor in the economy of southwestern Harford County and now occupies some 72,500 acres of land.

In 1970, the Walsh Gravel Pit was identified as a site by the State Archeologist from the Maryland Geological Survey from data collected by an avocational archeologist. Also, according to a note in the Site File, burials were reported in the area. However, this could not be verified and no report on the original survey was available, if ever written.

Phase I and II investigations were conducted at Site 18HA34 between May and June 2005 ahead of the proposed construction of the Old Trails Residential Development. The objectives of the study were to locate, identify, and delineate all archeological resources, to evaluate the potential of those resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, to determine the nature, age, and function of the identified resources, to define the horizontal and vertical site boundaries, and to determine the integrity of the resources. The project area encompassed about 31 acres on slopes and terraces along Foster Branch and the east bank of Gunpowder River. The current Amtrak railroad, which is the location of the 19th century PW&B railroad, bordered the southeast edge of the project area and crossed Gunpowder River. The Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground which was established in 1917, and a modern residential development lie just south and east of the project area. The project area was divided in two: Area A comprised the northernmost 3 acres and was separated from Area B, the remaining project area, by a maintained powerline right-of-way. Three sites were located within the project area (18HA283, 18HA284, and 18HA34); however, only the latter 2 were selected for Phase II evaluation.

Site 18HA34 was identified in the southernmost portion of Area B during the Phase I survey. Phase I involved detailed archival research and field methods that consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 20 m intervals and additional testing done at 10 m intervals for site delineation. All STPs were dug by 10 cm levels within natural strata including 10 cm into subsoil and all excavated soils were screened through 0.635 mm (1/4") mesh. Nineteen STPs were found to be associated with Site 18HA34. The site produced a total of 62 prehistoric artifacts. Chipped stone objects included 54 pieces of debitage (46 quartz, 6 quartzite, 1 jasper, 1 sandstone) and 1 quartz utilized flake. A groundstone pestle fragment and 6 fragments of fire-cracked rock were also recovered. It was inferred from the recovered artifacts that the site represented an encampment, with some biface and core reduction, as well as hearth-related and food-processing activities. Because almost 34% of the artifacts were recovered from B horizon contexts, it was determined that the site may contain intact deposits and had the potential to address questions related to land use and intra-site activity; therefore, Phase II work was recommended. A single bottle glass fragment was the only historic artifact recovered during the Phase I survey.

The Phase II archeological evaluations of the site included the excavation of 108 STPs at 5 m intervals and of twenty 1x1 m test units. All STPs and test units were dug by 10 cm levels within natural strata including 10 cm into subsoil and all excavated soils were screened through 0.635 mm (1/4") mesh. Three distinct loci (Locus A-Locus C from north-south) were identified at the site. One cultural feature (Feature 18-01) identified as a possible fire-pit or hearth was encountered in TU 18, Locus A at the interface of the buried A2 and A3 horizons. The feature measured 50x85 cm and contained lithic debitage (n=30), burnt organic material (n=40), and a cluster of fire-cracked rock fragments (n=9). A carbon sample was collected from the feature but was not submitted for radiocarbon dating until completion of the Phase III investigations (see below). A soil sample was collected from the feature for flotation, from which the organic remains were retrieved. No cultural features were found in either Locus B or Locus C.

Core reduction, hearth-related activities, and resource processing were observed components of all three loci. Locus B had the highest artifact density but not the highest artifact count and it was the only locus that lacked chert and chalcedony materials. Locus A lacked rhyolite objects. The differences may point to preferential treatment of raw materials, reflecting intra-group differentiation or temporally distinctive material choice. Locus A contained diagnostic artifacts dated to the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Locus B contained only 1 diagnostic artifact, a point dated to the Late Archaic period, and Locus C contained only 1 diagnostic artifact, a sherd dated to the Late Woodland period.

A total of 1, 181 prehistoric artifacts (including 40 organic remains from Feature 18-01) were recovered from the site during the Phase II evaluation. There



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Unknown

were 1, 017 pieces of debitage (843 quartz, 109 quartzite, 40 chert, 15 jasper, 6 chalcedony, 4 rhyolite). The average flake weight (1.96 g) was determined to be consistent with sites having a mixture of core and biface reduction. No cortical flakes of chalcedony and rhyolite were recovered, and only a few jasper flakes, reflecting their non-local origin. Three modified and/or utilized flake tools were recorded (2 quartz, 1 jasper). Eleven biface fragments (9 quartz, 2 quartzite) were recovered, some of which were tentatively identified as scrapers and 3 of which were finished but broken projectile points/knives. One point/knife was a possible Late Archaic Savannah River type, one was a possible Late Archaic Susquehanna Broadspear, and one was a Poplar Island type (Middle- Late Archaic). A total of 106 fire-cracked rock fragments were retained (76 quartzite, 28 quartz, 2 amphibolite). Four ceramic sherds were also collected from the site, all from A1 horizon contexts. They were identified as shell-tempered Late Woodland Townsend ware. Organic remains that were recovered from Feature 18-01 included 38 burnt nut or seed fragments and 2 burnt wood fragments. The remains were not identified to species.

A total of 48 historic artifacts were recovered from the A horizons at the site. There were 2 activity items (pieces of chimney glass), and 14 architectural items (1 brick fragment, 1 handwrought nail, 2 cut or wrought nails, 7 unidentifiable nails, 3 window glass fragments). There was 1 clothing item (a metal snap, possibly from an article of clothing). There were 28 kitchen-related objects (19 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of milk glass, 5 ironstone sherds, 3 whiteware sherds), and 1 miscellaneous object (an unidentified iron fragment). The tobacco items consisted of 2 Bakelite pipe fragments. Although no distinct clusters were noted, 40 of the 48 artifacts were recovered from Locus A in the northern part of the site. Only 1 item (the handwrought nail) does not conform to a 19th-20th century date of deposition. In all likelihood, the historic component at Site 18HA34 represents episodes of casual discard, possibly from a nearby non-extant structure. Three 19th and 20th century sites were located within the vicinity of the project area during archival research.

Phase I and II archeological investigations at the site indicated several prehistoric activities were being conducted there. They included core reduction and limited biface production, hearth or fire-pit related activities, general utility tasks, and the presence of ceramic sherds and a pestle suggested that food processing activities also occurred. These activities suggested a longer term site occupation such as a base camp occupation. Despite evidence for some mixing of temporal components, the prehistoric component appeared to retain a degree of vertical and horizontal integrity. It was determined that the site could provide more information regarding site structure, intra-site activity patterns, and temporally discrete artifact assemblages. The excavators recommended that the prehistoric component of Site 18HA34 was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, an opinion with which personnel from the Maryland Historical Trust concurred. Therefore, if the site could not be avoided, data recovery was recommended.

The data recovery was conducted under a memorandum of agreement following the recommendations established in the data recovery plan. A total impact area of 170.4 m² (1,834.33 ft²) was slotted for excavation as part of the mitigation with data recovery focused on those areas of the site that were to be directly impacted by the proposed Old Trails Development. According to the agreement, procedures to protect an area of 751.3 m² of the site included covering it with geo-grade cloth and clean fill and the use of methods designed to avoid subsurface impact. The remaining portions of the site (1,223.3 m²) were to be left in their current state. Goals of the Phase III data recovery investigations were: 1) to identify discrete activity areas at the site; 2) to identify the types of lithic procurement and reduction strategies employed at the site; 3) to determine how artifacts and feature types identified at the site fit into regional typologies and how they could be used to refine those typologies; and 4) to reconstruct the subsistence strategies utilized by the site's inhabitants.

Phase III investigations were undertaken in November 2005. Fieldwork included the excavation of four 3x3 m (9.84x9.84 ft) blocks (Blocks A-D), with one each located in Loci A and B, and two in Locus C. Each block was excavated in 50x50 cm units. Nine units (Units 1-9) were excavated within Block A, 9 units (Units 10-18) were excavated within Block B, 9 units (Units 19-27) were excavated within Block C, and 8 units (Units 28-35) were excavated within Block D. Phase II STP testing proved to be adequate and no additional shovel testing was required. This meant that the Phase III testing only involved the excavation of 36 m² instead of the originally proposed 170.4 m². The excavation areas were all located on the eastern side of the loci, adjacent to the areas of proposed fill on grade. The portion of the site closest to the shoreline was to be left in its current state. All excavated soils were screened through 0.635 mm (1/4") mesh. Soil samples of 1-2 liters were taken from all buried cultural strata; representative samples were subjected to flotation processes and the remaining samples were water-screened through 0.635 mm mesh. Potential cultural features were bisected. For those features then considered to be potentially cultural in nature, the remaining half was collected and water-screened through 0.635 mm mesh. Archeobotanical analysis, geomorphological investigations, protein residue analysis, and radiocarbon dating were conducted on materials collected from the site.

Detailed geomorphological analysis of the excavations was conducted. The soil profile in Blocks A and C was characterized by a plowzone (Ap horizon) above an approximately 13 cm thick BE horizon, which was underlain by a Bt horizon. The vertical distribution of artifacts within these blocks indicated that the BE horizon represented a prehistoric surface that had been impacted some by historic plowing. Artifacts dropped off considerably below the BE horizon.

The top two A strata in Block B (Ap and AC) represented a 33 cm thick deposit of colluvial material superimposed over a buried Ab horizon. The Ap horizon represented the historically plowed portion of the colluvial AC horizon. The Ab horizon represented a buried prehistoric land surface. The Ab horizon was underlain by an E (eluviated) horizon. Materials were located in the E horizon as result of downward migration of Ab horizon artifacts through freeze-thaw and bioturbation processes.

The soil sequence in Block D was comprised of an A/B horizon overlying a Bt horizon and revealed evidence of erosional disturbance. Only 1.6% (or 23) of the total number of artifacts recovered during the Phase III investigations were collected from Block D.

Two postmold features were encountered in Block A. Feature 3-01 was identified at a depth of 28 cmbs in Level 4, Unit 3. The stain measured 7 cm in diameter and the feature extended for a depth of 13 cm. The feature fill contained pieces of burnt wood. Feature 5-01 was identified at a depth of 37 cmbs in Level 4, Unit 5. The stain measured 4 cm in diameter and the feature extended for a depth of 10 cm. The feature fill contained a quartz flake and a fragment of burnt wood. A possible third feature was also identified below Level 4 in the southwestern quarter of Block A. Three large fragments of fire-cracked were identified as a cluster. It was suggested that the cluster possibly represented some sort of pit feature that extended from the BE horizon into the Bt horizon but that had been depleted of all organic color staining that distinguished it from the surrounding soils.

A total of 1,494 prehistoric artifacts were collected from Site 18HA34 during the Phase III investigations. There were 1,276 pieces of debitage (974 quartz, 268 quartzite, 16 rhyolite, 15 chert, 3 jasper) and 13 cores (11 quartzite, 2 quartz). Tools included 1 quartz endscraper, 9 undiagnostic bifaces (7 quartz, 2 quartzite), 3 modified and/or utilized flakes (1 chert, 1 jasper, 1 quartz), and 4 diagnostic points/knives including 2 Lamoka (1 rhyolite, 1 quartz) and 1 Savannah River (quartz), and 1 Piscataway (quartz). Other lithic included 3 hammerstones (1 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 unidentified material). There were 74 pieces of fire-cracked rock (62 quartzite, 11 quartz, 1 granite). A total of 21 ceramic sherds (including 1 rim sherd) were collected: 16 Accokeek, 2 Popes Creek, and 3 Townsend ware. Six other fired clay objects were also identified. They consisted of 1 baked clay ball and 5 baked clay fragments (possibly wasters). Floral remains recovered from the site included 12 unburnt possible seeds and 1 burnt seed, which were determined to be modern in origin and thus were not included in the table above. Other floral remains consisted of 40 fragments of unidentified burned wood and 31 fragments of white oak recovered



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from flotation samples and 13 other unidentified carbonized wood fragments that were collected during the excavations.

Evaluation of the distribution of artifacts indicated that 3 generalized activity areas were present at the site as represented by Loci A-C. The largest quantity of fire-cracked rock (FCR) (n=61) was recovered from Locus A. The large amounts of FCR, when compared to the low number of heat-treated debitage or tools and when combined with the presence of baked clay fragments (possibly wasters) from the locus, suggested that activity in Locus A was related primarily to cooking activities rather than lithic tool production. Low numbers of cores and high numbers of bifaces recovered from Locus B indicated that activity in that locus was focused on biface reduction (especially of quartz). High numbers of cores and low numbers of bifacial thinning flakes, along with the presence of hammerstones, suggested that activity in Locus C was centered on early stage core reduction.

Data recovery excavations at Site 18HA34 revealed 3 temporal components. The definition of the temporal components was based on temporally diagnostic material and/or radiocarbon dating of materials recovered from undisturbed contexts. Component 1 is a Late Archaic component located in the upper-most soil horizons within the northern and central portions of the site (Loci A and B). Late Archaic diagnostic materials recovered from the site included Lamoka and Savannah River point/knives. Assessment of the distributional pattern of material from the loci lead to the determination that the Late Archaic component represented re-distributed material from either a separate site or a portion of site 18HA34 located at a higher elevation. A mix of temporally distinct artifacts from the buried Ap horizon suggested that it would be impossible to attribute non-diagnostic artifacts to a specific temporal period. No distinct cultural features were associated with this component.

Component 2 is an Early to Middle Woodland component located within the eastern-central portion of the site (Locus B). Early and Middle Woodland diagnostic materials recovered from the site included Accokeek and Popes Creek ceramics and a Piscataway point. Diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the buried soil horizon (Ab) and the layer just below the buried surface (the E horizon). In addition to the Early and Middle Woodland artifacts associated with the locus, the buried soil horizon also yielded Late Archaic and Late Woodland materials. It was inferred from this that the Ab horizon represented a stable land surface from Late Archaic through Late Woodland occupations. This meant that no vertical or horizontal separation was possible between the non-diagnostic artifacts from this location. No distinct cultural features were associated with this component.

Component 3 is a Late Woodland component documented across the majority of the site and within all three loci. The only Late Woodland diagnostic materials recovered from the site (and from all 3 loci) were Townsend ceramics. Late Woodland diagnostic materials were recovered from the Ap horizon in Loci A and C and from the Ab horizon in Locus B. Radiocarbon dating analysis was done on samples recovered from the site. The first was a charred wood sample collected from Locus A, Feature 18-01, which was identified during the Phase II testing as a possible fire-pit or hearth. The sample was collected from the interface of the buried A2 and A3 horizons. The sample (Beta-216025) yielded a calibrated date range (2-sigma, using intcal09/Calib 6.0) of AD 1450-1635. The second was also a charred wood sample, collected from the Ab horizon within Block B/Locus B. The sample (Beta-216026) yielded a calibrated date range (2-sigma) of AD 1419-1635. Both dates fall within the end of the Late Woodland period. A third charcoal sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating and yielded a date range (2-sigma) of AD 1427-1631, also within the end of the Late Woodland period. However, it is unclear where the sample originated and with what artifacts it was associated. Therefore, it is mentioned here but not included in the table above.

Four flotation-derived archeobotanical samples collected from feature contexts at Site 18HA34 were submitted for analysis. These included samples from pit Feature 18-01, the possible pit feature encountered in Unit 1, Block A, and the 2 postmold features from Block A. Wood charcoal and non-carbonized seed were recovered. A total of 71 fragments of burned wood were recovered, and from that a sub-sample of a maximum of 20 fragments per sample was randomly selected for identification. In all, 31 fragments of white oak wood charcoal were documented (20 from Feature 18-01). Each sample also included small quantities of spherical siliceous material, which is formed when plant parts high in silica are burned and the silica melts and forms droplets which persist in the archeological record. Non-carbonized seed remains, modern in origin, were present in 3 of the 4 samples. The presence of carbonized white oak in the fire-pit/hearth Feature 18-01 indicated its use as a fuel. Carbonized white oak was also recovered from the Block A possible pit feature. Material from the postmolds contained uncarbonized, modern seed remains.

Eight artifacts collected from the site were selected for protein residue analysis. Two control soil samples from the site were also submitted. Once removed, the residues were tested against a suite of animal and plant antisera relevant to the study area. Four artifacts and 1 soil sample produced positive reactions. One projectile point fragment was positive for the Asteraceae (a family of plants) protein. A projectile point base fragment and 2 ceramic sherds (1 Accokeek and 1 Popes Creek) tested positive for guinea-pig protein. Guinea-pig antiserum reacts positively with proteins of squirrel, beaver, or porcupine. The soil sample was positive for Poaceae (protein from any grass species). No identifiable proteins were found on the remaining 3 artifacts.

The historic component was not a contributing element to the National Register eligibility of Site 18HA34. However, a total of 113 historic artifacts were retained from the Phase III investigations and reflect late 18th to mid-20th century activity in the general site vicinity. The majority of the diagnostic artifacts dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There were 3 activity items (1 piece of lamp glass and 2 other possible pieces of lamp glass). There were 54 architectural items (10 brick fragments, 7 window glass fragments, 2 handwrought nails, 4 cut nails, 29 cut/wrought nails, 1 wire nail, 1 iron wire fragment). There was 1 clothing item, a porcelain shanked button. There were 33 kitchen-related items (13 bottle glass fragments, 1 table glass fragment, 2 creamware, 3 gray stoneware, 2 shell-edged pearlware, 2 plain pearlware, 1 Jackfield, 1 Flow Blue pearlware, 2 plain white ware, 4 red-bodied earthenware, 1 porcelain, and 1 bone fragment which was probably historic in origin). A total of 10 miscellaneous items were retained (7 unidentified metal fragments and 3 unidentifiable glass fragments). A single personal item was recovered (1 early 20th century Buffalo Nickel). There were 11 arms-related items (1 lead bullet, 3 shotgun shells and 1 possible shotgun shell casing, six .22 caliber cartridges). The historic assemblage was largely confined to the Ap and BE horizons in Blacks A, B, and C and the disturbed A/B horizon in Block D. No evidence of any structural remains was observed in the project area although three 19th and 20th century sites were located within the vicinity of the project area during archival research.

The Walsh Gravel Pit Site (18HA34) is a multicomponent site with Late Archaic to Late Woodland base camp occupations, and a late 19th to early 20th century artifact scatter. Three prehistoric temporal components were identified at the site: a Late Archaic component in the northern and central portions of the site, an Early-Middle Woodland component in the central portion of the site, and a Late Woodland component that was documented across the majority of the site. Unfortunately, the temporal components were sufficiently conflated so as to prevent serious study of intra-site activity, lithic procurement and lithic reduction within a single time period. As there were no features that yielded diagnostic ceramics or points/knives, and because of the mixture of distinct temporal components at the site, no significant information related to the regional typologies could be addressed. Archeobotanical and protein residue analysis did address questions regarding the types of subsistence resources exploited by the site's occupants (white oak for fuel and guinea-pig and unspecified plant and grass species for subsistence). The historic component of the site represents episodes of casual discard and is not a contributing element to the National Register eligibility of the site. Because the Phase III data recovery focused only on those areas of the site that were to be directly impacted by the proposed Old Trails Residential Development, any future impacts to other portions of the site should require further assessment and/or

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Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA34

Site Name: Walsh Gravel Pit

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic through Late Woodland base camp; Late 18th-early 20th century artifact scatter

Unknown

mitigation.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97002475, 95001308, Site File