



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HO275

Site Name: LPR #1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Route 1 Bridge East

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland short-term camps, Historic artifact scatter

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 13

SCS soil & sediment code Ha

Latitude 39.1369

Longitude -76.8178

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-3%

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) Little Patuxent River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

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? 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

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		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<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"/> 1
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"/> 2	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"/>	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"/> 929	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 339	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 85	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 48	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	fire-cracked rock cluster	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

## Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Dated features present at site

Late Archaic FCR clusters (probable hearths) dated by the presence of rhyolite points and a fishtail

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 109	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 79	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"/> 75
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<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 Howard Co. Dept. Parks & Rec.

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18HO275 is a multi-component prehistoric short-term camp near Savage in Howard County. The site is situated on an alluvial terrace within the active floodplain of the Little Patuxent River. It is sited inside a major meander loop of the river. The surrounding environment consists of moderately dense new and old growth forest, with dense, thorny underbrush. Soils at the site are poorly drained Hatboro-Codorus silt loams.

The site was first identified in October of 2006 during a Phase I survey within the area of potential effect (APE) for the (then) proposed Little Patuxent Parallel Sewer Interceptor. This 45 foot wide APE extended over 10.4 miles between the Little Patuxent Water Reclamation Plant in Savage, MD and I-95 near Columbia. The sewer interceptor was subject to the regulations contained in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Sections 5-A325 and 5-A326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland because of the issuance of wetland permits by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the MD Department of the Environment.

Phase I work at 18HO275 in 2006 entailed the excavation of 17 shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15 m intervals along a central baseline through the sewer interceptor APE. Five meter radials were then excavated around positive shovel tests. STPs measured 50 X 50 cm and extended to a depth of 1 m. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. Out of the 17 STPs, five were positive, yielding a total of 14 artifacts, both historic and prehistoric.

Based on these results, a single 1 X 1 m test unit was excavated by 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy. Again, all soils were screened through hardware cloth. The Phase I test unit produced an additional 36 artifacts and revealed deep alluvial deposits related to historic flooding. Based on the recovery of prehistoric artifacts from deeper soil layers in the unit, however, further work was recommended in order to identify any potential cultural features and to determine the site's significance.

The Phase I assemblage consisted of 1 quartz projectile point fragment, 1 quartz biface, 1 rhyolite flake, 22 quartz flakes, 1 quartzite flake, 2 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 6 prehistoric ceramics, 1 piece of window glass, 1 fragment of brown container glass, 4 other pieces of container glass, 3 pieces of slag, 2 miscellaneous metal fragments, and 5 other historic objects.

Phase II work was carried out at the site in 2007, again, as part of the larger sewer interceptor installation project. Phase II work entailed both close interval STP excavation as well as additional test unit investigation. Seventeen STPs were excavated in a grid at 5 m intervals (including the Phase I STPs as completed tests) during Phase II investigation in order to better define site boundaries. Out of those 17, all were found to be positive, yielding both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Every STP recorded alluvial soils to a depth of at least 70 cm below surface. STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 130 cm and were halted due to excessive depth. All excavated soils were screened.

A total of 64 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, along with 31 wood fragments (not included in the table above). Quartz was the dominant source for lithic material. The prehistoric assemblage included 2 cores, 7 primary flakes, 21 secondary flakes, 6 pieces of shatter, 2 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and a cord-marked sand/mica-tempered sherd.

Historic artifacts were recovered from the upper 70 cm of alluvial soils, suggesting that they were washed from other sites upstream. Domestic artifacts recovered included 6 pieces of window glass, 54 pieces of brick, 1 unidentified nail, 55 pieces of bottle glass, 4 other container glass fragments, 2 pieces of redware, and an unidentified piece of iron.

Due to both excessive depth in shovel test excavation and presence of deeply buried prehistoric artifacts across 18HO275, 1 X 1 m test units were placed in order to determine both horizontal and vertical site integrity, along with the identification of potential cultural features. Test unit placement was, in part, dictated by the results of the Phase I and II shovel testing. The units were generally placed in areas surrounding positive STPs and visible surface features. Ten 1 X 1 m units were excavated during the Phase II project.

Four of the units were placed in a 2 X 2 m block so that a fifth 1 X 1 m unit could be excavated safely into the deep floodplain soils once the larger block had been cleared. In addition, five of the test units were excavated within a mechanically excavated trench. The trench was dug across the site to remove the historic/modern alluvium to a depth of at least 70 cm below ground surface.

Test units were excavated in 10 cm increments within natural stratigraphy. At a minimum, test units were excavated to a depth of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through hardware mesh. Upon completion, observations were made on standardized forms regarding soil color, soil texture, soil context, artifacts recovered, and the presence or absence, and nature, of any features. Measurements were recorded in metric units and soil data was recorded using standard methods and nomenclature. Test units were then backfilled after photographing and mapping.

Features were excavated by hand, also in 10 cm increments by natural stratigraphy. Features were entered in separate feature logs, with detailed information regarding elevation, feature type, shape and dimension, contents/inclusions, soil texture and color, artifacts, samples, and interpretation. In addition, photograph and map documentation were made in both plan and profile views to further record the removal of the feature. Both soil and charcoal samples were recovered for future research.

Two definitive cultural features were identified during the Phase II excavations at the site. Adjacent Features 1 and 2 were identified at a depth of 1.5 m below ground surface. These features represent an array of fire-cracked rock and rounded cobbles, and indicate cooking activity. However, the lack of high quantities of artifacts in association with the features makes an interpretation of site function somewhat dubious. It is probable, however, that the site represents a location that served as a campsite for seasonal resource procurement forays by prehistoric groups.

Twelve additional features were identified during the excavations and consisted of small, very shallow (approx. 3-4 cm in depth) circular soil anomalies. It was unclear whether these anomalies were natural, perhaps caused by root or rodent action, or cultural, possibly associated with Features 1 and 2 (the array of fire-cracked rock).

Excavation revealed that the landform containing 18HO275 was a terrace upon which roughly 70-100 cm of modern sandy alluvium has been deposited. This



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was supported by the presence of modern or historic artifacts found within the uppermost 1 m of soil. Archeological excavation to the basal depths of the culturally occupied terrace revealed a sparse distribution of lithic artifacts and scant amounts of prehistoric pottery. The identification of alluvium throughout the entire depositional sequence suggests that flooding did occur and a noted lack of organic materials was likely due to the combined forces of repeated flooding and scouring that precluded the development of organic soil horizons.

Artifacts recovered from the test units and features during the Phase II excavation included 1,329 prehistoric artifacts and 115 historic and modern artifacts. The prehistoric assemblage included 1 Madison point, 1 fishtail point, 2 unidentified projectile point fragments, 5 bifaces, 1 core, 1 scraper, 32 primary flakes, 644 secondary flakes, 115 tertiary flakes, 3 other flakes, 62 pieces of shatter, 335 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 1 piece of groundstone, 1 hammerstone, 84 other lithics, 2 Accokeek sherds, 39 other ceramic sherds, a clay ball, and a piece of charcoal (not included in the table above). Historic artifacts included 3 activity items (2 copper alloy washers and a piece of iron wire), 17 architectural artifacts (9 pieces of brick, 7 window glass fragments, and 3 unidentified nails), 29 kitchen-related artifacts (1 ironstone sherd, 1 yellowware sherd, 1 stoneware sherd, and 26 pieces of bottle glass), and 64 miscellaneous item (2 unidentified iron objects, 5 pieces of glass, 25 pieces of slag, 3 pieces of coal, and 29 other objects).

Phase II investigation yielded a small amount of diagnostic artifacts that could help determine a temporal timeframe for Site 18HO275. Lithic tools, such as thryolite point fragments and a side-notched fishtail point, suggest a Late Archaic occupation. The fishtail point is associated with Features 1 & 2 (see above) suggesting a Late Archaic age for these fire-cracked rock clusters. Prehistoric pottery was also recovered across the site, but was sporadic in its distribution. Evidence of pottery suggests a general Woodland occupation, and Accokeek sherds indicate an early Woodland component. The recovery of a Madison point suggests a Late Woodland presence as well.

Geomorphological evidence suggested that the site had been disturbed by flooding throughout the prehistoric period. This had been accentuated by land clearing during the historic and modern periods. Based on this evidence of flood disturbance, as well as a general lack of cultural materials and features, it was determined that the site lacked further research potential. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000495, Site Files