



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR119

Site Name: Lottsford Road III

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Paleoindian, Early, Middle, & Late Archaic, and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland base camp

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code CnB,CnC,CnE,

Latitude 38.9099

Longitude -76.8090

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-25%

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) Unnamed tributary of West

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 27 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 <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- | | |
|---|--|
| Multi-component <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Historic

Urban/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

Bldg or foundation

- Isolated burial
- 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 N

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"/> 1	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 55	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/> 116	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/> 70	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"/> 6		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/> 20		

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			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 10897	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 2227	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 52	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 410	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		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"/>	activity areas	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	slate, amphiboli	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Activity areas that can be isolated chronologically based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 81
		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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Lottsford Road III Site (18PR119) is an apparent prehistoric base camp, repeatedly occupied during the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland periods. The site is situated on a wide terrace remnant along the Western Branch of the Patuxent River in Prince George's County, Maryland. Several intermittent streams and an abandoned road bound the site. Minute changes in the topography of the terrace, and the presence of localized concentrations of gravelly soils, suggest that at least three small drainages previously flowed from the top of the terrace. Modern agriculture and subsequent siltation have nearly obliterated traces of the drainages. The area surrounding the site is thickly forested with young secondary growth hardwoods, while the site itself was an active agricultural field as recently as the late 1960s. Some furrows are still present and there is evidence of soil dumping, possibly to fill low areas, and agricultural berming is evident on the peripheries of the terrace. Vegetation consists of deciduous saplings, with older beech and sycamore at the edges of the former agricultural field. The site is situated on Collington series soils.

The site has been known to local collectors since at least the late 1960s. Two of these early collections were examined during a Phase II project conducted in 1993-1994 (see below). The original collectors were interviewed and/or their collection notes were reviewed. Both collections came, primarily from the western edge of the terrace, with the exception of several bifurcate points, which are believed to have come from the crest of a hillock on the northern edge of the terrace. Combined, these collections include 38 diagnostic points (6 Le Croys, 2 Kirk stemmed, 2 Stanly stemmed points, 2 Morrow Mountain I points, a third Morrow Mountain I or possible Koens-Crispin Broadspear, 2 Halifax points, 1 Otter Creek point, 3 Brewerton side-notched, 11 Bare Island or Holmes points, 1 Orient Fishtail variant, 2 Adena stemmed points, 2 Piscataway or Rossville points, and 3 Madison points), 25 unidentifiable points or point fragments, 44 other bifaces, approximately 100 pieces of debitage, 4 Mockley sherds, 2 Accokeek sherds, a slate gorget fragment, and a steatite platform pipe.

The first professional work to be conducted at the site occurred in July of 1993. At that time, the site was threatened by the proposed construction of the Sherwood II residential development in the area. Residential construction, surface grading for access roads, and utilities installation would impact cultural resources located in the area of potential effect. As a result Phase IB archeological survey was conducted at 18PR119. This included the excavation of a total of 122 shovel test pits (STPs) at 20 m intervals on the top of the terrace. Seventy-two shovel tests revealed that the prehistoric artifact pattern clustered into three amorphous concentrations. One concentration was identified at the western end of the terrace; a second concentration was identified on the hillock that rises from the north central portion of the terrace; and a third concentration was found along the southeastern edge of the terrace. The Phase IB investigations recovered at least some materials from most of the terrace and expanded the site to include a total of almost 13 acres.

A total of 194 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase I study. These included a Bare Island or Holmes point, an unidentified point tip, 2 biface fragments, 1 core, 2 retouched flakes, 12 utilized flakes, 159 pieces of debitage, 8 fire-cracked rocks, and 9 ceramic sherds. Although a majority of the debitage was quartz and quartzite (97 objects), other raw materials include rhyolite (27), chert (16), jasper (10), and ironstone (9). The ceramic sherds were all small and eroded; however, the paste and thickness characteristics of these compact sand and crushed quartz tempered sherds were classified as Late Woodland types. Based on the Phase IB findings, the survey crew suggested that potentially intact sub-plowzone deposits might be extant on portions of the site and recommended that Phase II testing be carried out if the site could not be avoided.

Phase II testing was conducted at the site in December of 1993 and January of 1994. This work was undertaken as a condition for approval of a US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permit, pursuant to Section 106. Phase II field methods included additional shovel testing and excavation of 1 X 1 m test units. Shovel tests were placed at 15 m intervals, on transects 20 m apart; these supplementary transects were located on the Phase I grid between the original Phase I transects. A total of 163 shovel tests was excavated. STPs measured approximately 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 60 cm, or 10 cm into sterile subsoil, whichever was reached first. Soils were removed by natural strata and were screened through hardware cloth.

Test unit locations were determined based on the results of the combined Phase IB and Phase II STP program. An iso-frequency map produced from scaled and contoured data from this testing guided the placement of test units. Four 1 X 1 m test units were placed within the highest artifact concentrations. Artifact clusters noted in the mapping were organized within three distinct loci, designated A – C. Locus A extended around the western edge of the terrace and incorporated much of the site as originally defined by collectors. Locus B was situated at the top of the hillock on the north-central edge of the terrace. Locus C was located along the southeastern corner of the terrace and covered the south end of the low ridge that bisects the terrace. Four additional 1 X 1 units were positioned either to ascertain the condition of other concentrations, or in areas of probable site integrity. Test units were excavated by hand within natural strata. Plowzone soils were removed as a level and screened. Plow scars were excavated with plowzone materials, to minimize mixing of plowzone artifacts with assemblages from the underlying soil. Sub-plowzone deposits were excavated by arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. Representative wall profiles from each excavation unit were photographed and drawn. Test units were excavated to a minimum depth of 60 cm, or 30 cm into sterile soil.

A total of 1,028 prehistoric artifacts and 3 historic artifacts was recovered during Phase II work at 18PR119. The historic artifacts are anomalous and include a metal harness/wagon part, an unburned bone fragment, and a possible piece of cut stone. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 6 points/knives, 10 other bifaces, 10 cores, 33 utilized/retouched flakes, 849 pieces of debitage, 8 use-modified lithics (3 hammerstones and 5 grinding stones), 78 fire-cracked rock fragments, 32 ceramic sherds, and one possible ochre fragment. Diagnostic points include 1 Hardaway-Dalton point, 1 Susquehanna Broadspear, 1 Savannah River or Bare Island point, 2 Halifax Side-notched points, and 1 Madison. Identifiable ceramic sherds include 14 Accokeek ware, 6 Mockley ware, 1 Popes Creek, and 2 Moyaone sherds. All but one ceramic sherd came from Locus A.

Excavation revealed that the three loci within 18PR119 represent discrete areas of prehistoric occupation, each of which appears to be comprised of a group of smaller artifact clusters. At least some of these clusters represent functionally distinct activity areas within a single occupation, while others appear to represent different occupations of the site. Although a majority of these activity areas appear to have been the result of short-term occupations, the sub-assemblage from Locus A, in the western portion of the site, suggests a base camp.

All three loci produced evidence of Late Archaic/Early Woodland occupation, including diagnostic point/knives and ceramics. Although the primary focus of occupation during this period was in the southwestern portion of the site (Locus A), sparse evidence of this period was found scattered about the rest of the site. While these more ephemeral artifact scatters may be contemporary activity areas, it is likely that they are the result of redundant use of the site as a resource procurement camp. Evidence of secondary reduction of quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite was found throughout the site. Evidence of late stage reduction and maintenance of rhyolite, jasper, and finer grade chert tools was also identified at the site, particularly in Locus A. Nearly 70% of the bifaces



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recovered from Locus A were finished or nearly finished tools.

The primary occupation of Locus A occurred during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period, although Middle and Late Woodland period occupations also were identified. The Middle and Late Woodland period occupations within this locus are situated in the west-central portion of the terrace. The artifact assemblage from Locus A is rich and diverse; most of the cores, bifaces, points, utilized/retouched flakes, hammerstones and grinding stones, ceramics and fire-cracked rock recovered from the site were from Locus A. This material was concentrated primarily in the western and southwestern portions of the locus. Although prehistoric artifacts were less dense in the northern portion of Locus A, this area appears to be temporally distinct. Shell tempered and Moyaone Ware sherds were more prominent in this area. Functional variation between artifact clusters within the locus is indicated; fire-cracked rock, bifaces, and utilized/retouched flakes were most common in two units placed in an artifact cluster at the southwestern edge of the locus, while a unit in a similar-sized cluster just to the east had relatively few of these artifact classes. Ceramics were recovered in the greatest quantities in the two southern-most units, but not from a unit in a cluster just to the north.

The primary occupation of Locus B appears to date from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. The use of this portion of the site was probably brief, and was concentrated on the western slopes of the low hillock that dominates Locus B. Expedient tools and reduction debris/cores were prominent in the assemblage from this locus. Although no ceramics were recovered during Phase II investigations of this portion of the site, a few unidentified sand tempered Accokeek-like sherds were recovered from Phase IB shovel tests. One quartz Holmes or Bare Island point, as well as the 6 rhyolite LeCroy points recovered during surface collection of the site, have been attributed to the area.

Locus C also was probably the focus of a series of short-term occupations dating from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Phase II investigations identified at least 4 artifact concentrations, the most easterly of which could be dated from the Late Woodland period. Data recovered during the Phase IB investigations indicated that the other concentrations dated from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. Differences in the dominant non-quartz/quartzite raw material and the character of the sub-assemblages from this area indicate functional variation among the artifact concentrations; thus these concentrations may represent contemporary complimentary activity areas.

The findings from Phase II work indicate that the Lottsford Road III site (18PR119) probably served as a base camp and/or highly redundant resource extraction camp during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. Comparison to other well-documented base camp sites shows that 18PR119 contains many of the same attributes of a base camp. The diversity of artifact classes, a low mean flake weight, a low frequency of cores, and a high relative frequency of bifacial tools, utilized/retouched flakes, and ceramics all suggest that at least Locus A was a base camp. Large numbers of fire-cracked rock recovered from this locus reinforces this view. The site also appears to contain a series of short-term resource procurement occupations scattered within each of the three loci. These occupations occurred during the Middle and Late Woodland periods in addition to the period of Archaic-Woodland transition.

Differentiation of activity areas is apparent and has been discussed above. It should be noted that in 6 of the 8 test units excavated at the site, prehistoric artifacts were concentrated within the Ap horizon. Although plowing has blurred the artifact concentrations somewhat, they appear to remain spatially discrete. Two units in Area A showed considerable concentrations below the Ap, suggesting that these deposits remain entirely intact. It is likely that intact cultural features remain within these strata, and below the plowzone in portions of the site. In addition, diagnostics were recovered which permit the dating of the various activity areas. Finally, researchers also observed a large amount and high flake weight of coarse-grained chert and jasper debitage at the site; much more than was expected prior to excavation (or is typical of the Coastal Plain). This combined with the redundancy of occupation at 18PR119 over several periods of prehistory suggests that these high-quality lithic materials may be available in the vicinity of the site. Thus, Site 18PR119 appeared to be a largely intact prehistoric site with datable and spatially discrete activity areas, and at least one possible research question already worthy of further investigation. Based on these findings, Phase III data recovery was recommended if the site could not be avoided.

Phase III mitigative data recovery was carried out in 2007 at Site 18PR119, again, as part of the planning for the Sherwood II subdivision. By that time, construction plans called for a street (Street A) and three courts (Courts D, E, and F) with residential lots covering nearly the entire terrace. The proposed impact area would impact over 98% of the site area. The Phase III research was carried out in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), Executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (as amended), Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate, and in compliance with Article 83B, Sections 5-617 and 6-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Phase III excavations were controlled in 1 m² test units, oriented to the control grid utilized during the Phase Ib and Phase II excavations. Within sub-plowzone levels of excavation blocks, further horizontal control was gained by excavating individual test units in 50 X 50 cm quadrants (southwest, northwest, northeast, or southeast). Vertical measurements were taken relative to a block sub-datum. These elevations were related to the site datum elevation using an electronic distance meter (EDM). All units were hand excavated using shovels and trowels. All recovered soils were dry screened through hardware mesh. Humus and plowzone layers were excavated and screened as a single natural strata. The sub-plowzone strata were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy.

Horizontal provenience control combined lot collection and point proveniencing. Ten cm levels within 1 m² units were the maximum collection unit for provenience lots. Subplowzone levels within blocks were excavated in 0.5m² quadrants. Debitage and other non-diagnostic stone were lot provenienced. When possible, diagnostic artifacts encountered in situ were point provenienced. Point provenience information included the coordinates of the artifact within the unit, the depth below datum of the artifact, and the excavation level from which the artifact was recovered.

Standard soil nomenclature was used to describe the site matrix. The minimum pedological attributes recorded were color and texture. The pedology and geomorphology of the site were recorded and described by a professional geomorphologist. Test units were examined by the geomorphologist and the profiles were recorded.

A total of 100 m² was examined during the Phase III data recovery of 18PR119. Forty-six m² of this area was examined with 46 individual 1 X 1 m test units. The remaining 54 m² were divided between eight excavation blocks of various sizes. Total area examined in each loci consisted of 62 m² in Locus A and 18 m² each in Loci B and C, and an additional 2 m² was examined between the loci.

Locations for an initial forty-five 1 X 1 m test units were determined by a two-fold method of 1) stratified random sampling and 2) judicious placement based on the results of the Phase IB, Phase II and the randomized Phase III testing regimes, the need to address specific research questions, and the need to address stratigraphy issues. Placement of 26 test units were determined by random sampling, with the remaining 19 placed at the discretion of the field director based



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on the above mentioned criteria. A total of 20 individual test units were placed in Locus A (10 random/10 non-random), 10 in Locus B (6 random/4 non-random), and 15 in Locus C (10 random/5 non-random).

Placement of the eight excavation blocks was determined based on the results of the Phase IB, Phase II, and the initial Phase III results. Some blocks were expanded to further examine artifact concentrations. Excavation Blocks A (10 m²), B (4 m²), E (6 m²), F (4 m²), G (18 m²), and H (2 m²) were all located along the western and southern terrace edges of Locus A. This locus exhibited a high density of artifacts and portions appeared to contain undisturbed artifact-bearing strata. Block C (9 m²) in Locus B was placed to examine a high concentration of sandy chert debitage. Block D (3 m²) was placed in Locus C in order to examine an artifact concentration identified during the Phase II investigations. Because two of the initial forty-five 1 X 1 m test units later became part of Blocks A and C, it was determined that two additional 1 X 1 m test units would be placed to investigate areas which lay between the identified loci: one between Loci A and C and one between Loci A and B.

No intact cultural features were identified in any of the three Loci examined during the Phase III investigations at 18PR119. However, intact, undisturbed artifact deposits were identified in Locus A in Blocks A and G (the western margin of the site).

A total of 12,179 prehistoric artifacts, including 167 bifaces and biface fragments, 70 cores, 291 flake tools, 9,076 pieces of debitage, 31 use-modified stone tools, 2 steatite vessel fragments, hematite, 12 unclassified lithics, 2,141 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 363 ceramic sherds, and 25 pieces of organic material were recovered during Phase III work. A total of 81 historic/modern artifacts also were recovered (cataloged in the table above as miscellaneous finds), the majority of which could be classified as modern trash. The prehistoric assemblage from Locus A consisted of 155 bifaces, 62 cores, 10 unifaces, 154 flake tools, 7,343 other pieces of debitage, 27 use-modified tools (mostly hammer and nutting stones), 2 steatite vessel fragments, 1 piece of red hematite (counted as 'other lithic' and an 'uncommon object'), 11 other lithics, 2,040 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 17 pieces of bone (1 burnt and 7 calcined), 4 burnt fragments of hickory nut, 4 charcoal specimens, and 359 ceramic sherds. Diagnostic bifaces within the assemblage included 1 Kirk stemmed, 1 Le Croy, 1 St. Alban's Bifurcate, 2 Lamokas, 1 Morrow Mountain, 1 Normanskill, 1 Otter Creek, 8 Brewertons, 4 Bare Islands, 1 Bradley Spike, 1 Clagett, 1 Koens-Crispin Broadspear, 1 Poplar Island, 1 Meadowood, 3 Vernons, 1 Conewego, a Jack's Reef pentagonal, a Kiski side-notched point, 3 Piscataways, 2 Rossvilles, and 4 Levanna points. Ceramic sherds from Locus A include 100 Accokeek, 1 Marcey Creek, 59 Mockley, 4 Moyaone, 54 Pope's Creek, 19 Potomac Creek, 12 Selden Island, 31 Stony Creek, 4 Townsend, 12 Yeocomico, and 62 sherds of indeterminate type. Artifacts from Locus B included 4 bifaces (1 Savannah River), 8 cores, 23 flake tools, 1,542 pieces of debitage, 2 use-modified lithics (hammerstones), 1 other lithic, 80 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 2 ceramic sherds (1 Potomac Creek and 1 Stony Creek). Locus C yielded 7 bifaces (1 Le Croy, 1 Savannah River, and 1 Orient Fishtail), 3 flake tools, 159 pieces of debitage, 2 use-modified lithics (hammerstones), 20 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 2 ceramic sherds (1 Mockley and 1 of indeterminate type). Non-locus areas produced 1 biface, 1 flake tool, 32 pieces of debitage, and 1 piece of fire-cracked rock.

The Lottsford Road III Site (18PR119) is a multicomponent prehistoric site with occupations dating from the Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The site represents a series of brief limited-activity resource-procurement occupations dating from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods, but also produced evidence for at least one multiple-activity extractive base camp dating from the Late Archaic period. The artifact assemblage from the site is dominated by lithic debris, primarily related to late-stage tool production and maintenance, with only a limited amount of material indicative of primary core reduction.

The multicomponent base camp was identified in Locus A, with two intact components identified in Excavation Blocks A and G. The in situ deposits in Block A date primarily to the beginning of the Middle Woodland period. The chronological periods which appear to be represented by the in situ remains recovered from Block G are the Late Archaic period and the Early/Middle Woodland transition.

Reduction activities in the portions of Site 18PR119 appear to be geared towards final tool production over initial core reduction. The base camp exhibits a low average flake weight and high incidences of flake tools, bifaces, and finished bifaces. Low incidences of hammerstones and cores also are indicative of a focus on late-stage soft-hammer reduction and pressure-flaking over early stage core reduction. The low frequency of fire-cracked rock may be indicative of a limited seasonal occupation of the site. A wide range of other activities are suggested by the array of utilized tools recovered. The utilized formal and flake tools indicate that, in addition to resource procurement activities that occurred off-site, various resource processing activities occurred on-site.

Loci B and C represent limited activity/extraction transitory campsites. They both exhibit moderate to high average flake weights and low incidences of bifaces and flake tools. Locus C had a very low frequency of debitage and cores, which suggests that the main emphasis in land-use was as a transitory camp rather than a procurement location. In contrast, the reduction of sandy chert evidenced in Locus B suggests that the focus of at least one occupation of this area was the processing of lithic raw materials.

Most of Site 18PR119 was destroyed or significantly altered by the construction of the new subdivision at the site. Thus, the only avenue for future research on the Lottsford Road III Site is with the extensive collection excavated and archived in the 1990s.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

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