



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR301

Site Name: Shagogue

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic lithic quarry and lithic scatters

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code KpB2

Latitude 38.9998 Longitude -76.9396

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation 25 m Site slope 0-5%

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) Paint Branch

- | 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 213 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930

Middle archaic Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic Late woodland

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 type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input checked="" 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

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"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	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"/> 1	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	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/> 2491	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 48	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 56	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 15	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<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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Late Archaic lithic quarry and lithic scatters

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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Shagogue site, 18PR301, on the campus of the University of Maryland (UMD) at College Park is a multi-component Archaic site with evidence of discrete lithic quarrying and chipping areas. The site is located on a first terrace plain, adjacent to the flood plain stream valley of Paint Branch (a tributary of the Anacostia River). While appearing generally level, the terrain where the site is situated does have a gentle slope. To the west of the site, the terrain rises steeply to a ridge. Bordering the eastern limit of the terrace where the site is situated is the flood plain of Paint Branch. Soils at the site are Keyport silt loams.

The site was first examined in 1985 during the course of a Phase I survey on the UMD campus. This work was conducted in an area to be affected by the PERH-North Outdoor Teaching Stations Project. At the time, about 1/3 of the 19 acre project area had been previously disturbed by the excavation of a large borrow pit and the construction of a tennis court and parking lot. The remainder was mostly cleared level land which was formerly cultivated, with a small portion being wooded.

The fieldwork consisted of a controlled surface collection of the former agricultural field, which was plowed specifically for this investigation. The surface collection control units consisted of 1.524 meter (5 ft) squares. The field was walked along each plow furrow and all visible artifacts were flagged. Following this initial reconnaissance, field technicians then went back and measured the provenience of each flagged object within the 1.524 meter collection squares. Shovel testing was conducted in the part of the project area which was wooded and was not plowed. The shovel test pits (STPs) were placed using a sampling interval of 15.24 meters (50 ft). A total of 22 STPs was excavated and screened through hardware mesh to recover artifacts. Each STP was 30.5 cm (1 ft) in diameter and was excavated down to the level of culturally-sterile subsoil.

The Phase I survey revealed the presence of abundant artifactual materials which dated to the period between 7,000 and 3,000 years BP. Prehistoric artifacts were rather widespread throughout the construction project area, but six major concentrations of artifacts were delineated. The entire site area covered roughly 10 acres. It is likely that the 6 concentrations represent specific focal points of prehistoric cultural activity which is datable and/or functionally distinct. These artifact clusters appear not to have been severely scattered by agricultural plowing.

"Area A" contained the greatest abundance of artifacts and produced the greatest number of diagnostic points (1 Piscataway, 1 Holmes, and 1 Brewerton). A cluster of fire-cracked rock was also noted in the north-central portion of Area A. The location appears to be a concentration of artifacts near a natural source of stream cobbles and large deposits; a likely prehistoric quarrying and lithic production location. The second greatest abundance of artifacts was found within Area B. This was very similar in nature to Area A (which was nearby), but was somewhat smaller. None of the artifacts encountered here were diagnostic. Area C consisted of a concentration of lithic debitage substantially smaller in area and artifact abundance than either Area A or B. The concentration appears to have served as a lithic workshop/chipping station and no diagnostic artifacts were encountered. Area D produced a rhyolite LeCroy-St. Albans projectile point. Only a few artifacts were recovered from this location, but interestingly a greater percentage of them were rhyolite than anywhere else in the project area. Area E consisted of a small scatter of lithic debitage, along with a non-diagnostic quartzite knife or spearpoint. And finally, Area F consisted of a small concentration of lithic debitage and a stemmed rhyolite projectile point of undetermined type.

The full Phase I artifact assemblage included some 629 prehistoric artifacts (all of which were lithics) and 46 historic objects. The prehistoric artifacts were 14 projectile points (diagnostics described above), 4 preforms, 6 biface fragments, 4 scrapers, 11 cores, 281 flakes (113 cortical, 68 primary, 48 secondary, 52 trimming), 285 shatter fragments, 9 hammerstones, and 15 pieces of fire-cracked rock. The historic assemblage included 11 ceramic sherds, 10 glass fragments, 8 nails, 4 coal and slag fragments, 4 brick and cement pieces, 3 fragments of ceramic drain pipe, 2 iron chain links, and 4 miscellaneous objects. The historic remains are not considered in any way significant and will not be discussed further.

Based on the Phase I findings the decision was made to move immediately to a Phase II level of testing. Phase II work employed the same grid system that was established during the Phase I study. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of STPs, test units, and mechanically-excavated trenches. These were distributed so as to investigate the potential for the presence of intact subsurface features, and to recover a systematic sample of the prehistoric artifactual remains contained in the site area.

Fieldwork was initiated with the excavation of two 1.83 X 1.83 meter (6 X 6 ft) test units in the area of densest artifact concentration, Area A. In both test units, the upper three soil levels were excavated by natural strata and soil was screened through hardware mesh to recover artifacts. Excavation of the two test units was terminated after removal of Stratum Level 3, which was an intact subsoil stratum underlying the plowzone. However, a portion of one unit was excavated to a depth of 1.22 meters (4 ft) to determine whether there were buried former ground surfaces which could contain evidence of prehistoric activity. No features were encountered but a Vernon point was recovered in one of the units.

Following excavation of the 1.83 meter square units, two long trenches were staked out for mechanical excavation with a Gradall in Area A. The planned trenches were 1.524 meters in width, with one extending 60.96 meters (200 ft) north-south and the other extending 30.48 meters (100 ft) east-west. The two trenches intercepted one another near the northeast section of Area A. Prior to the actual excavation of the trenches, a series of 30.5 cm shovel test pits was excavated at 7.62 meter (25 ft) intervals within the staked out areas for the trenches. The purpose of the STPs was to identify the subsurface soil stratigraphy, in order to ensure the Gradall would remove only the plowzone without disturbing the intact subsoil. The Gradall excavations were closely monitored and the plowzone was quickly removed to a depth of about 2.5 cm above the subsoil. The trenches were then cleaned with hoe, trowel, and flat shovel in the search for soil stains indicating features. The only soil stains found were those associated with the earlier STPs. The dirt from the trenches was piled in linear berms alongside each trench and a minimum 20% sample of the plowzone soils was systematically sampled and screened for artifacts. In actuality, 22% of the soil from the north-south trench and 27% from the east-west trench was screened. Two Piscataway points were recovered from the plowzone soils of the north-south trench.

Excavation work was also conducted outside of Area A. A series of seven 1 meter test squares was excavated along an east-west transect crossing the site. These test units were placed at a 15.24 meter (50 ft) interval in the western part of the transect and at a 30.48 meter (100 ft) interval in the eastern part. Their purpose was to determine the subsurface soil stratigraphy, in order to assess the potential for the presence of buried unplowed soil strata which might contain undisturbed remains of prehistoric cultural activity. Each of these test units was excavated by natural soil strata and soils were screened through hardware cloth. To ensure the collection of maximum possible data concerning subsurface stratigraphy, additional deeper test pits were mechanically excavated adjacent to each 1 meter test square to a depth of 1.22 meters (4 ft). No features were encountered and no diagnostics were recovered from any of the 1 X 1



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meter units (or adjacent deep pits).

Work was also conducted in the northernmost part of the project terrain; Area D where a LeCroy point had been encountered during Phase I work. The excavations in Area D consisted of four 1.524 X 1.524 meter test squares. These test pits were excavated stratigraphically, one-half at a time. All the excavated soil was screened through hardware mesh. The unplowed subsoil level was scraped clean to check for any cultural features, but none were found. No diagnostic artifacts were encountered in Area D either.

The Phase II prehistoric assemblage from 18PR301 included nearly 2,000 artifacts, all of which were lithics. The assemblage consisted of 11 projectile points (4 quartz, 6 quartzite, & 1 chert), 10 other bifaces including cores (2 quartz, 7 quartzite, and 1 rhyolite), 1,520 flakes (418 quartz, 715 quartzite, 238 rhyolite, 147 chert, 1 jasper, and 1 slate), 345 fragments of shatter (178 quartz, 95 quartzite, 34 rhyolite, 37 chert, 1 sandstone), 22 hammerstones, 33 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 25 "other lithics". Diagnostic projectile points include the aforementioned Vernon and 2 Piscataway points.

Again, no subsurface prehistoric features were found at the site. Nearly all of the cultural material recovered came from the mixed-soil plowzone of the former agricultural field. Based on several chronologically diagnostic projectile points from this site, it appears to date to the Late (or Terminal) Archaic period (ca. 2,000 to 1,000 BC). In addition, one small portion of the site appears to have been the scene of very limited cultural activity dating to approximately 8,500 years ago during the Middle Archaic. The findings from this investigation confirmed the results of the earlier reconnaissance survey; that the site likely served as a quarrying and lithic production area. While some useful information was gleaned due to the site's horizontal integrity, it appears that 18PR301's research potential is, at this point, largely exhausted due to the lack of vertical integrity and features. University sports facilities have now been constructed atop the site and it is not capable of answering significant research questions related to Maryland prehistory.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):