

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1998 Harris, T.D., K. Franz, and J.W. Hopkins, III
Phase I Investigation of the Proposed Honeygo Run Interceptor Alignment, White Marsh to Snyder Lane, Baltimore County, Maryland.
Submitted to Spotts, Stevens, and McCoy, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc.
3211 Berkshire Road
Baltimore, MD 21214

Library ID No: 00005552 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 131

Sites examined:

18BA464 18BA465
NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		Sites 18BA464 and 18BA465 were initially identified in 1998 during the Phase I investigation along a proposed sewer alignment tract, called the Honeygo Run Sewer Interceptor, between White Marsh and Perry Hall. The proposed alignment consisted of 4.82 km (3 miles) of new sewer line. The anticipated subsurface impact included a 6.096 meters (20 ft) sewer bed flanked by two 4.572 meters (15 ft) areas of additional disturbance. This project was subject to wetlands permits from the Army Corps of Engineers. Based on the Phase I findings, it was recommended that the sites had potential integrity and possible research value. Phase II archeological testing was recommended in order to determine if the sites were eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Determine what cultural resources were present within the sewer alignment
-Assess any potential adverse effects to those cultural resources present under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18BA464.

See below for remaining research questions at 18BA465.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2000 Harris, T., R. Horne, and J.W. Hopkins, III
Phase II Investigations of the Spur Site (18BA464) and the Ridge Site (18BA465), Proposed Honeygo Run Interceptor Alignment, White Marsh, Baltimore County, Maryland.
Submitted to KCI Technologies, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Joseph Hopkins Associates, Inc.
3211 Berkshire Road
Baltimore, MD 21214

Library ID No: 97000281 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 144

Sites examined:

18BA464 18BA465
NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results of the Phase I survey suggested that the Spur Site (18BA464) and Ridge Site (18BA465) suggested that different activity areas could be identified at the sites and they were thought to show good potential for providing information about extractive activities. It was recommended that if the sites could not be avoided, Phase II archeological testing should be conducted to determine their eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Determine the significance of the site in terms of its eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places
-Define the boundaries of the sites
-Define the horizontal and vertical integrity of the sites
-Collect and analyze data in order to determine the research potential of the site

Research Potential:

The presence of several artifacts characteristic of lithic production at the Spur Site (18BA464) suggested that this may be tentatively classified as a single function, short-term camp site. The site was tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Archaic period based on the find of a possible Halifax or Brewerton point. The finds of a relatively consistent distribution of artifacts in both Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 suggested to the excavator that the site was reused lightly by small groups over a long period of time. Generally, however, interpretation at the site was hampered by the inability to separate possible colluvial contamination from in situ artifact deposition. Furthermore, the limited functional profile and density of the assemblage makes it unlikely that continued study of the Spur site would yield significant new information. Therefore, no further work was recommended for the site.

The Ridge Site (18BA465) represents a short-term resource procurement camp and several isolated lithic scatters. Use of the site has been tentatively dated to the Middle or Late Archaic period based on the recovery of a Lamoka or Brewerton point and to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland period based on the recovery of a Bare Island point. During Phase I investigations, it was postulated that this was a single component site with localized activity clusters. During the Phase II testing, it was realized that site use involved repetitive short-term occupation of the ridge over a long period of time. Analysis indicated that the site was actually composed of 12 distinct artifact concentrations within 3 well-defined strata. Given that the artifacts between strata did not contain distinguishing components, and that the cultural material present at the site was found throughout all strata, it was not possible to determine if all of the artifact concentrations within a single stratum represented an individual event and were associated with one another, or if they reflected unrelated intermittent use of the ridge over a long period of time. Archeological investigations indicated that the Ridge site retains a high degree of integrity. The best preserved portions of the site were located outside the impact corridor. The proposed impact area represented a small portion of the total site area (roughly 13%) that is not integral to the site's further study and interpretation. The site was determined to not be eligible for listing to the National Register because of the small quantity of temporally diagnostic materials and thus, the lack of demonstrated research potential. Therefore, no further work was recommended at the site.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2002 Ward, J. A. and J. Zangari
 A phase I/II archaeological investigation of a portion of the proposed Parkside development.
 Submitted to Maryland Historical Trust
 Library ID No: 95003992 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 255

Research Firm/Institution:

Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
 615 Fairglen Lane
 Annapolis MD 21401

Sites examined:

18BA464 18BA465 18BA502 18BA501
 NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: A portion of the Honeygo Run Interceptor Alignment had been planned across the southern portion of the study property. A 50-foot corridor associated with this alignment had been subjected to archaeological survey in 1998 by Hopkins and Associates. This survey identified two prehistoric archaeological sites, the Spur Site (18 BA 464) just outside the study property, and the Ridge Site (18 BA 465) located in the southeastern corner of the study property, for which Phase II archaeological evaluation was recommended. The Phase II investigation determined that the Spur Site was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to lack of integrity. Based on the results of the Phase II investigations at the Ridge Site Harris et al. (2000) recommended that construction be allowed to proceed within the proposed alignment corridor but that several areas with denser artifact concentrations were located outside this corridor. The proposed realignment of the sewer interceptor would affect portions of the Ridge Site outside the original alignment corridor. In addition, the realignment would affect portions of the study property which had not been included in the original archaeological survey.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a combined Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation of portions of the proposed Parkside Development located near Perry Hall, Baltimore County, Maryland in order to document the presence and extent of archaeological resources within the study area, provide an assessment of their potential significance and National Register of Historic Places eligibility, and develop appropriate recommendations for their management.
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MAC Accession: 2009.018.001

Research Potential:

Site determined to not be eligible for listing on National Register of Historic Places, therefore there does not appear to have further research potential.