

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1978 Gardner, W.M. and G. Haynes  
 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Test Excavations on the 15 Acre Tract of the Proposed NCO Open Mess Adjacent to Swan Creek, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland.  
 Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District  
 Library ID No: 00000396      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 3

Research Firm/Institution:

Thunderbird Research Corporation  
 Route 1, Box 212-D  
 Front Royal, VA 22630

Sites examined:

18HA99

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b> Archeological testing was conducted at Site 18HA99 in 1977. The project area encompassed a 6 ha (15 ac) tract, a portion of which was the proposed location of the NCO Open Mess. This followed closely on the heels of testing done at the site in late 1975/early 1976. The combined testing between 1975 and 1977 was determined to constitute Phase II testing at a portion of the site.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Determine the nature and significance of prehistoric and historic remains reported for the location
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA99.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1996 Grandine, Katherine, et al.  
 Aberdeen Proving Ground Cultural Resource Management Plan: Volumes I to IV.  
 Submitted to Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
 Library ID No: 00000796      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 61

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 337 East Third Street  
 Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18HA1	18HA19	18HA77	18HA99	18HA122	18HA133	18HA242
	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>		NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>		<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>
18HA246	18HA253					
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>					
<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>					

Project Details:

Phase I		<b>Project Justification:</b> Federal cultural resources mandates led the installation commander at APG to assign the Directorate of Safety, Health and Environment (DSHE) the task of preparing a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) to define the process for managing cultural resources located on the property. The goals of the installation preservation program were to 1) identify, evaluate, nominate, manage, and update the inventory of historic properties, 2) comply with NHPA, NEPA, all Federal laws, and Army regulations in managing those historic properties, 3) integrate cultural resources management with other installation environment, property, and natural resource planning, and 4) preserve and protect cultural resources within the APG's mission. In order to facilitate the CRMP, archeological testing was conducted at the installation between 1992 and 1993.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Develop an archeological sensitivity model for APG that would be designed to 1) identify and document areas that possess a high probability for containing prehistoric and historic sites, and 2) identify areas that have a low probability for containing cultural resources and areas that have been previously disturbed -Locate cultural resources within Aberdeen Proving Ground -Determine the eligibility of cultural resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
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MAC Accession: 1996.003

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA1.

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA19.

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA77.

Swan Creek III (18HA99) is a multicomponent site with prehistoric base camp occupations dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods, a 19th century artifact scatter, and a 17th century road leading to a non-extent wharf. The prehistoric artifact assemblage indicates that occupation may have been more intensive in the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period and in the Late Woodland period. There is a more limited presence of typically Middle Woodland artifacts. The site boundaries as defined by the Maryland Historical Trust reflect the area of greatest disturbance and greatest impact from proposed construction at the site. The core of the site as defined by the various excavations is located just north and west from the area of impact, along the shoreline. Although what is considered to be the core or main area of the site has been subjected to fairly extensive testing (survey, augering, and subsurface examination equivalent to Phase II testing), the actual boundaries of the site are fairly vaguely defined, particularly to the east and west. The full extent of the occupational scatter has yet to be determined. Based on testing conducted in 1993, it was recommended that any future ground disturbing activities in the immediate vicinity of 18HA99 are preceded by more intensive archeological testing.

See above for remaining research questions at 18HA122.

Site W-T, HA-B9-16 (18HA133) consists of a Late Woodland period base camp and a low-level scatter of 18th and 19th century debris. It was determined that plow activity and activities related to ordnance testing at APG had disturbed the integrity of the portion of the site that has not eroded into the Spesutia Narrows. The presence of the site along the coastline does support the sensitivity model which postulated that this would be an area of high archeological probability. However, neither the prehistoric nor the historic components at the site contained a level of integrity necessary for listing on the National Register. Therefore, no further archeological work is warranted for site 18HA133 and the Section 110 requirements have been fulfilled for this resource.

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA242.

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA246.

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA253.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1995 Davis, T.W. and K.J. Saul  
Supplemental Cultural Resource Investigations to the Cultural Resource Management Plan,  
Aberdeen Proving Ground: Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 18HA122.  
Submitted to Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
  
Library ID No: 00000452      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 57

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
337 East Third Street  
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18HA122

NRHP Eligible:

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<b>Project Justification:</b> As a result of the Phase I study, the prehistoric component of Site 18HA122 was determined to retain a level of integrity high enough to yield further substantive data. Therefore, Phase II field investigations were conducted at site 18HA122 in September 1994 as part of the ongoing process of identifying and evaluating all cultural resources under the jurisdiction of Aberdeen Proving Ground.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

<b>Project Objectives:</b>
-Determine the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries
-Determine any cultural affiliations if possible
-Determine eligibility for listing on the National Register

MAC Accession: 1996.040

Research Potential:

Site W-T, HA-C 3,4 (18HA122) is a multicomponent site with near continuous occupation from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The Late Woodland ceramic sequence places the site in the Minguannan Complex. Although not well-documented, Minguannan Complex base camps generally show little change in location from previous period camps. It appears that areas of substantial archeological integrity remain at site 18HA122. As such, the site contains a high degree of research potential for examining subsistence strategies and further data may be obtained that is relevant to inter-regional exchange. Therefore, 18HA122 was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D by Maryland Historical Trust personnel. The integrity of the site is threatened by natural erosion and human activity and unrestricted or unregulated use of the site, particularly for recreational purposes, will cause further impacts to the resource. It was recommended that preservation in-place, along with adequate stabilization of the eroding bank, would address the issue of preservation of the site. In addition to stabilization, preservation could further be accomplished by regulating foot traffic, prohibiting vehicles from the site, and inhibiting further erosion from the active drainages. Aerial maps show that the area is currently undeveloped and heavily wooded.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1996 Davis, T.W. et al.  
Phase I of the Prehistoric Lifeways Project, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford County,  
Maryland.  
Submitted to Atlantic Operations, New Facilities Engineering Command  
  
Library ID No: 00005354      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 63

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
337 East Third Street  
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18HA1	18HA19	18HA77	18HA246
	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N
	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>	<a href="#">Justification</a>

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b> Between 1994 and 1995, Phase II archeological testing was undertaken at Sites 18HA1, 18HA19, 18HA77, and 18HA246. The archeological evaluations of the sites were part of the Aberdeen Proving Ground's ongoing process of identification and evaluation of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. The Cultural Resources Management Plan set out in 1992/3 provided the framework for the ongoing assessments, and as part of the process the army installation sponsored the Prehistoric Lifeways Project. The Lifeways Project was focused on gathering data regarding Native American subsistence and settlement patterns in the area of the installation before and during the time of European contact and settlement.
Phase II		
Phase III		

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Assess the age and nature of the archeological deposits -Determine any cultural affiliation if possible -Determine eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
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MAC Accession: 2001.053

Research Potential:

The D Field Site (18HA1) consists of remnants of a large late Early Woodland to Late Woodland period shell midden, human burials, and an 18th – 20th century artifact scatter. Radiocarbon dating on a shell sample from the lower, intact portion of the shell midden indicated that the midden was first formed during the terminal Early Woodland period. Based on the available data, it appears that the main period of utilization of the site was during the Middle Woodland period with lesser utilization during the Late Woodland period. Prehistoric burials were recovered from stratum below the shell midden and historic burials were located from other areas of the site. The site has suffered from several disturbances including natural erosion processes, plowing activities that have disturbed the upper portions of the midden, and disturbance due to bombardment by munitions testing. With the exception of 4 loci along the bluff edge, bombardment has rendered virtually the entire site untestable. The majority of archeological testing has been confined to the southern portion of the site. The logistical limits imposed on excavations by the presence of unexploded ordnance have prevented a reasonable attempt to characterize the site. Currently, the investigations have been too limited to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further archeological evaluations should be focused on the northern site loci. This may provided enough data for an evaluation; however, given the length and the nature of the disturbances along the entire length of the site, eligibility is not likely.

The Leges Point Site (18HA19) consists of an early Middle Woodland shell midden and the possible remains of a 19th century structure. Utilization of the site appears to have been primarily for the acquisition, processing, and consumption of oyster. Nutshells recovered during the botanical analysis further suggested the (minimal) exploitation of floral resources in addition to the shellfish. Although some sub-plowzone pit features remained intact, historic plowing appeared to have truncated the midden in places and it reduced the evidence for determining stratigraphic relationship between the prehistoric cultural features identified at the site. Other post-depositional formation processes have also disturbed large portions of the site such as natural erosion and bombardment by munitions. Although the site contains an extensive shell midden and associated sub-plowzone features, due to the compromised physical integrity of the site, 18HA19 does not satisfy the criteria for National Register eligibility.

Poole's Island (18HA77) is a temporally undiagnostic shell midden site. The proposed midden deposit was revealed to be a very light scatter of shell. Natural erosion processes and bombardment by munitions have likely resulted in the destruction or removal of the site. The best possible interpretations of the character of the site are that either the midden deposit was not associated with a habitation site or that the site has nearly completely eroded into the Bay. Given the dearth of artifacts at the site, Poole's Island offers little research potential and as such, the site was recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended at the site.

Poole's Island Midden #1 (18HA246) is an Early Woodland period shell midden site, a date based on tentatively identified ceramic types. The research design for the Prehistoric Lifeways Project hypothesized that the shell midden would be found in association with a non-midden occupational site. Although limited artifactual material was collected from the immediate surroundings of the midden, it was suggested that an associated site did once exist and has since eroded into the Chesapeake Bay. However, the midden may represent a single depositional event. Based on the dearth of artifacts, it is unlikely that the midden was much larger. The site has been severely impacted by the construction of a light tower and no discernable subsurface features were encountered. The minimal artifact assemblage and the disturbed nature of the site lack the quality of significance to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended at the site.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1997 U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis

Results of the Physical Inventory of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.  
Submitted to U.S. Army Environmental Center

Library ID No: 00007551      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 80

Research Firm/Institution:

Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections  
U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis

Sites examined:

18HA1

Project Details:

**Project Justification:**  
 In 1972 and 1975, human remains were encountered eroding out of the cliff on the bank of the Bush River somewhere along the shoreline at site 18HA1. A brief hand-written note was the only record of the finds; no information on the number of remains collected or if they were directly associated with an artifact was available. Then, in 1996 personnel from the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC), a department of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, were tasked with the job of inventorying and identifying the remains in accordance with the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Once it had been determined that human remains had been found on the grounds of APG, the collections were located and an examination of the contents was undertaken.

**Project Objectives:**  
 -Locate the collection of human remains recovered from APG  
 -Conduct a physical inspection of the remains (elements present, the completeness of those elements, the side of the body on which the element belonged, the number of fragments of each element, the approximate age and sex of the individual, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) where applicable)  
 -Description of any associated funerary objects or artifacts recovered from the burial fill  
 -Reconcile any discrepancies between the data gathered from the physical inspection of the collections and the data collected from site forms, reports, or associated documentation

MAC Accession: 2001.058, 2006.035, 2006.036

**Research Potential:**

See above for remaining research questions at 18HA1.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

1999 Davis, T.W. et al.  
 Phase I/II Archeological Investigations at Gunpowder Meeting House and Phase III Archeological Mitigation of Impacts to Site 18HA242, Quiet Lodge, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford County, Maryland.  
 Submitted to Environmental Conservation and Restoration Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground DSHE

**Research Firm/Institution:**

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 231 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100  
 Frederick, MD 21701

Library ID No: 00007565      Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 81

**Sites examined:**

18HA242      18HA253  
 NRHP Eligible:  Y      NRHP Eligible:  N  
[Justification](#)      [Justification](#)

**Project Details:**

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b> During archeological investigations at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1993, an architectural survey and conservation analysis of Gunpowder Meeting House was conducted. No subsurface testing was undertaken at that time; however, it was recommended that drainage improvements were necessary at the site to retard moisture damage to the historic structure. The first archeological testing at the Gunpowder Meeting House site was conducted in 1998 ahead of the proposed installation of new drainage pipes. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was an area of about 35x35 m, or less than 1 acre. The combined Phase I/II investigations was undertaken because the presence of the intact structure suggested that an archeological component was likely. Phase III testing was initiated at the Quiet Lodge site (18HA242) in the fall of 1998 ahead of construction of the proposed drainage trench that was to impact an area of approximately 0.9x25 m of the site. The mitigation focused on questions relating to land use and refuse disposal patterns and how they changed over time.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Project Objectives:**  
 -Determine the presence or absence of a sub-surface component related to the structures  
 -Define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site  
 -Determine the nature, age, and function of the archeological resource within the Area of Potential Effect (APE)  
 -Assess how landscape use changed over time  
 -Investigate refuse disposal patterns within the APE  
 -Discern activity areas if possible  
 -Determine if the archeological component possessed research potential and integrity

MAC Accession: 2001.054

**Research Potential:**

Quiet Lodge (18HA242) is located at the site of a standing structure built ca. 1740. The archeological component of the site is represented by the associated 18th to 20th century occupational artifact assemblage and cultural features. A small prehistoric artifact scatter very tentatively assigned to the Archaic Period was also identified. Ethnobotanical analysis failed to provide definitive data on plant utilization, the site and regional environment, and the subsistence strategies of the inhabitants of Quiet Lodge; however, all of the identified wood species represented locally available and common types that would have been useful for a variety of tasks. Based on the Phase III investigations at the site, no further work was recommended in the area of impact related to the construction of a drainage trench. However, the findings of the Phase I/II evaluations recommended that any earth moving activities at the site and within the boundaries of National Register property be preceded by mitigative archeological testing.

The Gunpowder Meeting House Site (18HA253) is characterized by a low-density scatter of late 18th through late 19th century material that represents the archeological component of the National Register of Historic Places listed property Gunpowder Meeting House. Due to the nature of activities associated with the function of the building, a high artifact density was not expected in the surrounding area. Methodists at the time were unlikely to drink or smoke so they did not leave behind wine bottles or pipes on the church property. No foundations of an earlier structure or associated outbuilding were located within the survey area. Due to the extensive disturbance around Gunpowder Meeting House and the limited nature of the material assemblage, it was determined that the archeological component, Site 18HA253, lacks the integrity necessary to possess significant research potential. Consequently, the site is not a contributing resource to Gunpowder Meeting House's National Registry status. No further work was recommended at the site.