

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:

1977 Curry, D.C.
Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Maryland Route 3 Transportation Corridor, from U.S. Route 50/301 to Maryland Rt. 32, Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Library ID No: 00006576 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 26

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18PR33 Others

NRHP Eligible:

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report provides the findings of Phase I survey in Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties by the Maryland Geological Survey. The study was carried out because of planned improvements to Maryland Route 3. At the time, Route 3 was under consideration for possible realignment and/or reconstruction in order to facilitate the relatively heavy flow of traffic on the existing road.
Phase II		
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 1977.029, 1980.030.00

Project Objectives: -Identify any previously recorded archeological sites within the construction project area. -Examine exposed surfaces (such as plowed fields, tree falls, and erosion cuts) regardless of their archeological potential. -Examine areas ecologically favorable for site location in woods and other vegetated areas.
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR33.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1986 Kavanagh, M and S. Hurry
Archeological Investigations at the Warfield Site, Prince George's County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Library ID No: 00006661 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 99

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18PR33
NRHP Eligible:

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report provides the findings of Phase II testing at the Warfield Site (18PR33) in Prince George's County, Maryland. The site had previously been the subject of avocational work and limited examination during a Phase I survey in 1980 by the Maryland Geological Survey. Both the Phase I and II studies were carried out because of planned improvements to Maryland Route 3 which would impact the site. At the time, Route 3 was under consideration for possible realignment and/or reconstruction in order to facilitate the relatively heavy flow of traffic on the existing road.
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Determine site limits. -Identify components present within the site. -Assess site integrity.

Research Potential:

Based on the Phase II investigations, the Warfield site (18PR33) was recommended to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places for its integrity, scarcity, and research potential. The site is also significant because of its size and location upstream along the Patuxent River. Because of its position in the upper freshwater portion of the Patuxent, this site could provide essential information concerning the extent of movement, trade, and communication across river drainages in the interior coastal plain as well as between the interior upland and the outer coastal plain. The site should also be considered an especially scarce archeological resource because many previously recorded sites in this section of the Patuxent Watershed have been destroyed in modern times due to extensive sand and gravel mining. At least two areas of the site retain sufficient integrity to warrant further investigation: one on the lower

floodplain and one on the Pleistocene terrace. This lower floodplain portion of the site is sealed in the floodplain and represents an occupation from a short time span. There is a high likelihood that preserved features may be in the other intact section of the site. Site 18PR33 lies largely preserved in the median and in areas surrounding Maryland Route 3.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2006 Emory, S.A., A.K. Fanz, and D.P. Wagner
 Phase II Archeological Investigation of Sites 18PR654, 18PR655, and 18PR657, MD 3 from MD 32 to US 50, Prince George's County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
 Library ID No: 97002737 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 417

Research Firm/Institution:
 A.D. Marble & Company
 10989 Red Run Boulevard, Suite 209
 Owings Mills, MD 21117

Sites examined:

18PR654 18PR655 18PR657
 NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phase III	

Project Justification:
 This report presents the results of a 2006 Phase II archeological evaluation conducted at three previously documented prehistoric sites (18PR654, 18PR655, and 18PR657) recorded within the (then) proposed limits of disturbance for improvements to MD 3 from MD 32 to US 50. The Maryland State Highway Administration was proposing to upgrade the existing dual-lane highway with new turn lanes, wider shoulders, pedestrian and bicycles facilities, the construction of several stormwater basins, and various utility upgrades. The investigation was performed in accordance with federal and state laws that protect cultural resources. These mandates include: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C § 470f – Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources – 36 CFR 800, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 – 42 U.S.C. §§ 4331(b)(4) and 4332, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 – 16 U.S.C. § 469 et seq., and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, State Finance and Procurement Articles §§5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

Project Objectives:

- Clearly define the boundaries of each site.
- Document the horizontal and vertical limits of each site.
- Evaluate the NRHP eligibility of each site.
- Determine if the lithic concentrations at each site indicate intact sites or if concentrations were caused by modern alterations to the landscape.
- Assess the ability of each site to illuminate understanding of local lithic procurement and tool maintenance, as well as subsistence activities.

MAC Accession: 2006.060

Research Potential:

Based on a lack of intact cultural features and evidence of disturbance at the site, 18PR654 was recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional investigations are recommended for the site.

The wide distribution of the prehistoric artifact assemblage across the knoll top and in the A and E horizons suggests that surface erosion has contributed to transporting materials across the site. Additional STP excavations conducted on the west side of MD 3 revealed that Site 18PR655 does not continue to the west. Site 18PR655 does not have the potential to yield new information important in prehistory or history and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional investigations were recommended for the site prior to the construction of the new highway infrastructure.

Site 18PR657 was interpreted to represent an Early Archaic and Late Archaic to Late Woodland period lithic procurement station and reduction worksite containing a variety of debitage, bifaces, core, and finishing tools reflecting lithic reduction and tool maintenance activities. The lack of stability in the site's depositional environment, as identified through the Phase II archeological investigation and the geomorphological assessment of the site, and the absence of cultural features within the site provides little opportunity to uncover new information about settlement patterns and procurement activities during the Archaic and Woodland periods. Site 18PR657 does not have the potential to yield new information important in prehistory or history. No additional investigations were recommended for Site 18PR657 prior to construction of the highway improvements.