Site Name: Field 3
Other name(s) 

Brief Description: early 19th century possible structure, artifact concentration, Early & Late Woodland lithic scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:
- 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

Latitude 39.0690 Longitude -76.7009
Elevation 55 m Site slope

Topography
- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace

Ownership
- Private
- Federal
- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water
- Tributary of Little Patuxent
- Ocean
- Estuary/tidal river
- Tidewater/marsh
- Swamp
- Lake or pond
- Spring
- Minimum distance to water is 61 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
- Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1670 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Post 1930
- Unknown historic context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)
- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic

Ownership
- Private
- Federal
- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Unknown

Other context

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric
- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Other context

Domestic
- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial
- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

Historic
- Urban/Rural?
- Urban
- Rural

Transportation
- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related

Educational
- Bridge
- Ford

Commercial
- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples
- Soil samples taken
- Flotation samples taken
- Other samples taken

Historic context samples
- Soil samples taken
- Flotation samples taken
- Other samples taken
**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

**Site Number:** 18AN1066  
**Site Name:** Field 3  
**Other name(s):**  
**Brief Description:** early 19th century possible structure, artifact concentration, Early & Late Woodland lithic scatter

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projectile Point Types</th>
<th>Koens-Crispin</th>
<th>Perkiomen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clovis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardaway-Dalton</td>
<td>Susquehana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td>Vernon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (notch)</td>
<td>Piscataway</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (stem)</td>
<td>Calvert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Croy</td>
<td>Selby Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mtn</td>
<td>Jacks RI (notch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>Jacks RI (pent)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewerton</td>
<td>Madison/Potomac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
<td>Levanna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types:

- Shepard
- Popes Creek
- Townend
- Yeocomico

- Mingoan
- Guilford
- Sullivan Cove
- Shenks Ferry
- Wolfe Neck
- Clemson Island
- Moyaone
- Vinette
- Page
- Potomac Cr

### Historic Sherd Types:

- Ironstone
- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed

- Whiteware
- Porcelain

- English Brown
- Eng Dry-bodie
- Nottingham
- Rhenish
- Wt Salt-glazed

### Earthenware:

- Astbury
- Jackfield

- Mn Mottled
- Whiteware

- Porcelain

### Other Sherd Types:

- Marcey Creek
- Dames Oqr
- Selden Island
- Accokeek
- Wolfe Neck
- Vinette

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:

#### Prehistoric Artifacts

- Mound(s)
- Storage/trash pit
- Midden
- Burial(s)
- Shell midden
- Ossuary
- Postholes/molds
- Unknown
- House pattern(s)
- Other
- Palisade(s)
- Other

#### Historic Artifacts

- Tobacco related
- Activity item(s)
- Human remain(s)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc.
- Other

#### Architectural

- Pottery (all)
- Glass (all)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Misc.
- Other

#### Furniture

- Foundation
- Cellar hole/cellar
- Hearth/chimney
- Postholes/molds
- Paling ditch/fence

#### Lithic Material

- Jasper
- Chalcedony
- European flint
- Chert
- Ironstone
- Basalt
- Quartzite
- Sandstone

#### Historic Features

- Privy/outhouse
- Depression/mound
- Unknown
- Well/cistern
- Burial(s)
- Other
- Trash pit/dump
- Railroad bed
- Sheet midden
- Earthworks
- Mill raceway
- Wheel pit

#### Lithic Features

- Fer quartzite
- Sil sandstone
- European flint

- Rhyolite
- Argilite
- Unknown

- Quartz
- Steatite
- Other

- Chert
- Ironstone
- Basalt

- Jasper
- Chalcedony
- European flint

- Quartzite
- Sandstone

#### Radiocarbon Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>+/-</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Additional radiocarbon results available
The site was first examined during a June 1997 Phase I survey on a 177 acre housing development property called Patuxent Pointe. The Patuxent Point tract included site 18AN1066 and immediate environs. Under Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations, developers can be required by the county archeologist to conduct a cultural resource investigation to determine if their proposed project will affect prehistoric or historic archeological sites. The county archeologist, in this case, determined that some portions of the project area had a high probability for archeological resources.

Phase I work entailed a combination of field walkover, systematic surface collection, and subsurface shovel test pits (STPs). The major focus of the investigations was a 39-acre parcel in the northern portion of the Patuxent Pointe tract, which was identified by the Anne Arundel County archeologist as having a high-probability for containing archeological sites. A pedestrian survey of the entire property was conducted, but all portions of the 39-acre high probability area with less than a 10% slope were intensively surveyed. Site 18AN1066 was identified in the southwest portion of one of the intensively surveyed cultivated fields.

In the vicinity of 18AN1066, the Phase I work included both surface collection and shovel testing. Surface collection entailed walking over the entire field in 1.524 m (5 ft) wide transects, observing the ground, identifying and collecting artifacts visible on the surface. For the purposes of recording data, the field was divided into two sections to increase control, and artifacts were identified and bagged accordingly. Any artifact concentrations and the exact locations of potentially diagnostic artifacts (such as older ceramics, brick, and prehistoric debitage or points) were noted on field maps.

STPs were then excavated on a 15.24 m (50 ft) interval using a compass and cloth measuring tape. A 6.1 m (20 ft) interval was employed in the southwest portion of the field where a surface concentration of artifacts was already noted. STPs were approximately 46 cm in diameter and measured an average of 46 to 51 cm deep. STPs were excavated into sterile subsoil, except where subsoil was below the limits of hand excavation. All soil was sifted through hardware cloth mesh in order to retrieve any cultural materials and each STP was documented on standardized forms. A total of 17 STPs were excavated during Phase I work at 18AN1066. Additional STPs were excavated elsewhere within the Patuxent Pointe tract.

A total of 178 historic artifacts were recovered from the field during Phase I investigations at 18AN1066 (count does not include coal, slag, oyster shell, or modern artifacts such as plastic). The full Phase I assemblage included 27 possible architectural artifacts (14 pieces of brick, 4 window glass fragments, 6 unidentified nails/possible nails, 3 pieces of metal pipe), 148 kitchen-related artifacts, 2 tobacco-related artifacts (2 kaolin pipe stems), and 1 arms object (a gunflint). The kitchen-related artifacts were 116 ceramic sherds (2 buff-bodied earthenware, 4 creamware, 44 pearlware, 2 annularware, 2 refined earthenware, 1 miscellaneous earthenware sherd, 3 ironstone, 3 porcelain, 29 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 11 redware, and 15 domestic gray stoneware sherds), a piece of milk glass jar, and 31 bottle glass fragments. In addition to these historic artifacts, 3 prehistoric artifacts were encountered (1 quartz Levanna point and 2 quartz flakes).

The various historic artifacts represent an occupation date between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. None of the artifacts were found below the plowzone. Based on these findings, in particular the recovery of sparsely distributed brick, it was thought that the site might represent the remains of an earthfast structure dating to this period. The brick likely would have come from the chimney of the posited structure. The property owner did not recall a structure having stood in the vicinity, but said a dump was located below (southeast of) the field, in a ravine. In a search for the posited earthfast structure, Phase II work was carried out at 18AN1066 in August of 1997.

The site was tested through excavation of five 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) noncontiguous test units in the area where historic artifacts had been recovered. A quarter section of a sixth 1.524 m unit was also excavated to the south where the prehistoric component was known to exist. The units were positioned based on artifact densities resulting from surface investigation and artifact collection during the prior Phase I study. Soils were removed by natural strata to a depth of 9.1 cm (.3 ft) below culturally viable soils. All excavated soils were screened through hardware mesh to facilitate a high artifact recovery. Once an excavation unit was completed, a selected profile wall was drawn and photographed and the units were eventually backfilled.

Phase II testing around the historic site yielded over 800 artifacts consisting of architectural and domestic items. The artifacts were confined to the modern plowzone and an older buried historic plowzone, thus providing no stratigraphic integrity for recovery. Although large excavation units were employed, no intact features were identified. It had been anticipated that if an earthfast house had once existed at this location, evidence in the form of postmolds could be recovered. Field methods focused on the identification of subtle changes in soil texture and color that could represent archeological features. However, no features or other evidence of a historic structure were recovered.

The historic artifact assemblage recovered during Phase II work at 18AN1066 included 2 activity items (a metal ball and a stone marble), 202 architectural artifacts (127 pieces of brick, a plaster fragment, 67 pieces of window glass, 4 unidentified nails, a wire nail, and 2 metal pipes), 1 architectural object (a plastic button), 475 kitchen-related artifacts, 13 tobacco-related artifacts (6 kaolin pipe stems, and 7 kaolin pipe bowls), 1 arms object (a copper bullet), and 149 miscellaneous object (an unidentified glass object, most of the rest unidentified or discarded). The kitchen assemblage consisted of 391 ceramic sherds (42 creamware, 175 pearlware, 3 annularware, 14 miscellaneous earthenware, 1 ironstone, 2 porcelain, 84 whiteware, 3 yellowware, 49 redware, 17 miscellaneous stoneware, and 1 unidentified ceramic sherd), 62 glass artifacts (33 unidentified vessels and 29 bottle fragments), 7 bone fragments, and 15 pieces of oyster shell. In addition to these historic artifacts, 7 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, including a quartz Piscataway point, 1 other quartz point, a quartz scraper, a chert scraper, 2 quartz flakes and 1 piece of shatter.

The archeological evidence only indirectly supports the assumption that an early 19th century earthfast structure one stood in the field. Unfortunately, direct clues such as postmold stains, wells, trash pits, and other features were not recovered to provide more substantial evidence. Excavating a number of non-
contiguous test units was considered to be the most time and cost efficient means of searching for historic features.

The prehistoric diagnostic artifacts collected from the field suggest that it was occupied on a number of occasions throughout the Woodland Period (1000 BC through AD 1600). The lithic artifact recovery hints at a non-lithic procurement function. The occupations of the site were likely food-oriented and short-term in duration. Such would explain the paucity of lithic debitage and the generally low yield of prehistoric artifacts.

Based on the evidence recovered from the Phase II investigation, Site 18AN1066 does not appear to have any significant research potential. Both the historic and prehistoric components lack stratigraphic integrity. In other words, only artifacts (versus features) are present and they lie within disturbed, plowzone contexts. Additionally, the information recovered from this multi-component site is relatively common knowledge and thus, of average importance. It would not be expected that further excavation would add important information to area history or prehistory. Therefore, no further archeological investigation is recommended.