**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

**Site Number:** 18AN1240  
**Site Name:** T-10  
**Prehistoric ✓**  
**Site Description:** Terminal Archaic Base Camp  
**Other name(s):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Location and Environmental Data:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latitude:</strong> 39.0934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Topography</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ownership</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop/bluff</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior flat</td>
<td>State of MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland flat</td>
<td>Regional/county/city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridgetop</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low terrace</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCS soil & sediment code:** EsC  
**Nearest Surface Water:** Unnamed tributary of Midw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Temporal &amp; Ethnic Contextual Data:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paleolinian site:</strong> Woodland site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaic site:</strong> MD Adena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early archaic:</strong> Early woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle archaic:</strong> Mid. woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late archaic:</strong> Late woodland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unknown prehistoric context**

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

**Y=Confirmed, P=Possible**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Site Function Contextual Data:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-domestic agri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Domestic agri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockshelter/cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen mound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other context**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Interpretive Sampling Data:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prehistoric context samples</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flotation samples taken N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic context samples</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flotation samples taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Brief Description:
Terminal Archaic Base Camp

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

#### Projectile Point Types
- Clovis
- Hardaway-Dalton
- Palmer
- Kirk (notch)
- Kirk (stem)
- Le Croy
- Morrow Mtn
- Guilford
- Brewerton
- Otter Creek
- Perkiomen
- Susquehanna
- Vernon
- Piscataway
- Calvert
- Selby Bay
- Jacks RI (notch)
- Jacks RI (pent)
- Madison/Potomac
- Levanna

#### Prehistoric Sherd Types
- Shepard
- Keyser
- Marcy Creek
- Popes Creek
- Townsend
- Yeocomico
- Dames Otr
- Coulbourn
- Minguanan
- Monongahela
- Selden Island
- Watson
- Sullivan Cove
- Shenks Ferry
- Accokeek
- Mockley
- Wolfe Neck
- Clemson Island
- Moyaone
- Vinelette
- Page
- Potomac Cr

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Ironstone
- Staffordshire
- Tin Glazed
- Whiteware
- Porcelain
- Astbury
- Jackfield
- Mn Mottled
- Whiteware
- Borderware
- North Devon
- Porcelain
- Creamware
- Pearlware

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:

#### Prehistoric Artifacts
- Other fired clay
- Human remain(s)
- Modified faunal
- Unmod faunal
- Oyster shell
- Floral material
- Uncommon Obj.
- Other

#### Historic Sherd Types
- Tobacco related
- Activity item(s)
- Human remain(s)
- Faunal material
- Misc. kitchen
- Floral material
- Misc.
- Other

#### Lithic Material
- Fer quartzite
- Sil sandstone
- Jasper
- Chalcedony
- European flint
- Chert
- Ironstone
- Basalt
- Rhyolite
- Argilite
- Unknown
- Quartz
- Steatite
- Other
- Quartzite
- Sandstone

#### Historic Features
- Const feature
- Mound(s)
- Storage/trash pit
- Midden
- Burial(s)
- Shell midden
- Ossuary
- Postholes/molds
- Unknown
- Palisade(s)
- House pattern(s)
- Other
- Hearth(s)
- Lithic reduc area

#### Radiocarbon Data:

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

Additional radiocarbon results available
The T-10 Site (18AN1240), also known as Locus 2), is an apparent Terminal Archaic Base camp on the Fort George G. Meade property in western Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on the end of a high ridge above an unnamed tributary to the Little Patuxent River. Soils at the site are very shallow Evesboro and Galestown soils. The surrounding landscape ranges from suburban to semi-rural land use.

In 2003, at the request of the US Army’s Department of Public Works-Environmental Management Office at Fort George G. Meade, a combined Phase II/III investigation was conducted on several previously identified archeological sites at Fort Meade. The investigation was warranted because a 50 year lease was signed in 2002 on 1,000 acres of property for the installation for the construction of approximately 308 new family housing units (for military families), ancillary support facilities, and associated storm water management and other facilities. The construction constituted an undertaking that was subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The archeological studies were also carried out in accordance with Army Regulation 200-4 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which requires that all archeological investigations on federal property be carried out by permit issued by the Federal land manager.

The investigation of 18AN1240 came about due to Phase II testing at nearby site 18AN931, which had already been surveyed and examined archeologically in 1993. The 2003 work at 18AN931 began with an intensive survey of the entire ridge, even beyond the area identified as 18AN931 in 1993. STPs were spaced at an interval of 15 meters, and the survey was aimed at re-identifying the site location. Each STP was approximately 40 cm in diameter and was excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil, or culturally sterile horizon. Soils from the excavated tests were screened through hardware cloth in order to assure uniform recovery of cultural materials. Detailed notes on soils, depth of each STP, artifact recovery, and profile data were recorded on standardized forms.

The survey was broken into three study areas based on topography. Loci 1 and 2 were located along the ridge and separated by a slight change in elevation and a narrowing of the ridge, while Locus 3 consisted of the small level area below the ridge and adjacent to the stream. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from each of these three areas, but ultimately it was determined that Locus 1 was the location of 18AN931 as defined in 1993, Locus 2 was a separate concentration of artifacts and therefore a separate site (18AN1240), and Locus 3 was an area of secondary artifact deposits from both 18AN930 and 18AN1240.

Fifteen STPs were excavated during the initial survey of the ridge, leading to the identification of Locus 2 or 18AN1240. Five of these produced prehistoric artifacts in a concentration roughly 2,700 square meters in size. Twelve 1 X 1 m square test units were then excavated within the artifact concentration. Test units were excavated stratigraphically to culturally sterile soils and soils were screened through hardware cloth. Again, appropriate data was recorded on standardized forms. Drawings and photographs were taken of the soil profiles. Photographs were also taken of any cultural features and to document field conditions.

Soil development across the site was not uniform, especially in the upper 20 cm of the site soils. Shallow O and A horizons were underlain by discontinuous AB/BA, E, or BE horizons. The variability in the upper 20 cm may be due, in part, to minor ground disturbances from use of the area by the US Army. Despite this variability, profiles tended to be fairly consistent with a shallow A horizon and a deep, well-developed Bt horizon, from which the majority of the artifacts were recovered. The STPs and test units yielded between 1 and 85 artifacts each. The densest concentration of artifacts occurred at the southern end of the site. No cultural features were identified.

In total, 302 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 2003 examination of 18AN1240. The full assemblage included 3 projectile points, 3 bifaces, 3 biface fragments, 2 unifaces, 7 cores, 261 flakes, 14 pieces of shatter, 4 fragments of fire-cracked rock, and 5 fragments of steatite stone bowl (likely a single vessel). The projectile points included one Genesee, one possible Genesee, and one re-sharpened Susquehanna Broadspear. These, along with the presence of a steatite stone bowl, suggest that the site dates to the Late Archaic period, and the terminal Late Archaic specifically. The flaked stone at the site include quartzite (162 objects), rhyolite (121), quartzite (6), chert (3), and unidentifiable stone (1). The quartz and quartzite are available locally in pebble and cobble form from the ground and stream beds. Steatite, which was commonly used during the Late Archaic, is non-local, and was obtained from the Piedmont area of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. Two historic artifacts were also recovered: a single M-14/M-16 brass cartridge and a glass bottle fragment.

Site 18AN1240 appears to have been a base camp dating to the terminal Late Archaic Period. The site’s location overlooking a tributary of the Little Patuxent River would have been attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of the region. No cultural features were identified, however, a large amount of debitage and tools were recovered. The quantity of debitage and tools suggests either a single intensive occupation, or a series of less intensive occupation, or a series of less intensive occupations, are present on the site. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from a 20 to 40 cm thick Bt horizon that appears to be intact and undisturbed. The undisturbed, possibly stratified, deposits of 18AN1240 have the potential to yield cultural features, as well as data on activity areas, environmental adaptations, lithic sourcing and technology, trade, and settlement/community patterning. As such, it should be considered a significant archeological resource and appropriate mitigation should take place should the site become threatened by future development at the Army facility.