**Site Name:** Tower 1849

**Brief Description:** Late Archaic to Early Woodland lithic procurement site

**Site Location and Environmental Data:**
- **Latitude:** 39.1465
- **Longitude:** -76.8706
- **Elevation:** 101 m
- **Site slope:** 3-15%
- **Physiographic province:** Eastern Piedmont
- **SCS soil & sediment code:** GgB,GmB,MaC
- **Terrestrial site:** ✓
- **Nearest Surface Water:** Hammond Branch
- **Saltwater:** Freshwater
  - **Ocean:** Stream/river
  - **Estuary/tidal river:** Swamp
  - **Tidewater/marsh:** Lake or pond
  - **Swamp:** Spring
- **Minimum distance to water is:** 40 m

**Site Function Contextual Data:**
- **Prehistoric**
  - **Multi-component:** ✓
  - **Domestic**
    - Homestead
    - Farmstead
    - Mansion
    - Plantation
    - Row/townhome
    - Cellar
    - Privy
  - **Industrial**
    - Mining-related
    - Quarry-related
    - Mill
    - Other context
  - **Transportation**
    - Canal-related
    - Road/railroad
    - Wharf/landing
    - Maritime-related
    - Bridge
    - Ford
  - **Urban/Rural?**
    - Homestead
    - Farmstead
    - Townsite
  - **Military**
    - Battlefield
    - Fortification
    - Encampment
    - Townsite
    - Religious
    - Church/mtg house
    - Ch support bldg
    - Burial area
    - Cemetery
    - Sepulchre
    - Isolated burial
    - Burial area
    - Cemetery
    - Sepulchre
    - Isolated burial
    - Other context

**Interpretive Sampling Data:**
- **Prehistoric context samples**
  - Soil samples taken: N
  - Flotation samples taken: N
- **Historic context samples**
  - Soil samples taken: ✓
  - Flotation samples taken: ✓
  - Other samples taken: N
**Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory**

**Site Number:** 18HO189  
**Site Name:** Tower 1849  
**Other name(s):**  
**Brief Description:** Late Archaic to Early Woodland lithic procurement site

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projectile Point Types</th>
<th>Koen-Crispin</th>
<th>Clovis</th>
<th>Perkiomen</th>
<th>Harday-Dalton</th>
<th>Susquehana</th>
<th>Palmer</th>
<th>Vernon</th>
<th>Kirk (notch)</th>
<th>Piscataway</th>
<th>Kirk (stem)</th>
<th>Calvert</th>
<th>Le Croy</th>
<th>Selby Bay</th>
<th>Morrow Mtn</th>
<th>Jacks Rf (notch)</th>
<th>Guiford</th>
<th>Jacks Rf (pent)</th>
<th>Brewerton</th>
<th>Madison/Potomac</th>
<th>Otter Creek</th>
<th>Levana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

| Type                  | Shepard | Keyser | Marcey Creek | Popes Creek | Townsend | Yeocomico | Dames Qtr | Coulburn | Minguannan | Monongahela | Selden Island | Watson | Sullivan Cove | Accokeek | Mockley | Shenks Ferry | Wolfe Neck | Clemson Island | Moyaone | Vine | Page | Potomac Cr |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|--------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|

### Prehistoric Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Mound(s)</th>
<th>Storage/trash pit</th>
<th>Midden</th>
<th>Burial(s)</th>
<th>Shell midden</th>
<th>Ossuary</th>
<th>Postholes/molds</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>House pattern(s)</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Palisade(s)</th>
<th>Heath(s)</th>
<th>Lithic reduc area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Lithic Material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fer quartzite</th>
<th>Sil sandstone</th>
<th>Jasper</th>
<th>Chalcedony</th>
<th>European flint</th>
<th>Chert</th>
<th>Ironstone</th>
<th>Basalt</th>
<th>Rhyolite</th>
<th>Argilite</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Quartz</th>
<th>Steatite</th>
<th>Quartzite</th>
<th>Sandstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Historic Sherd Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ironstone</th>
<th>Staffordshire</th>
<th>Tin Glazed</th>
<th>Whiteware</th>
<th>Porcelain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Historic Artifacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Tobacco related</th>
<th>Activity item(s)</th>
<th>Pottery (all)</th>
<th>Glass (all)</th>
<th>Human remain(s)</th>
<th>Architectural</th>
<th>Faunal material</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
<th>Misc. kitchen</th>
<th>Arms</th>
<th>Floral material</th>
<th>Clothing</th>
<th>Misc.</th>
<th>Personal items</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Historic Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Privy/outhouse</th>
<th>Depression/mound</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Const feature</th>
<th>Well/cistern</th>
<th>Burial(s)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Other Artifacts & Feature Types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Artifacts</th>
<th>Other fired clay</th>
<th>Other lithics (all)</th>
<th>Ceramics (all)</th>
<th>Rimsherd(s)</th>
<th>249</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flaked stone</th>
<th>Human remain(s)</th>
<th>249</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground stone</th>
<th>Modified faunal</th>
<th>Unmod faunal</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone bowls</th>
<th>Oyster shell</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire-cracked rock</th>
<th>Oyster shell</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Uncommon Obj.</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pottery (all)</th>
<th>Tobacco related</th>
<th>Activity item(s)</th>
<th></th>
<th>Glass (all)</th>
<th>Human remain(s)</th>
<th>Architectural</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Radiocarbon Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 2: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 3: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 4: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 5: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 6: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 7: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 8: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 9: (+/-)</th>
<th>years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Radiocarbon Results:

- Additional radiocarbon results available
Summary Description:

Tower 1849, or 18HO189, is an apparent Late Archaic to Early Woodland lithic procurement site between the Laurel and Fulton communities in Howard County. The site is situated on a steep and eroded hill slope overlooking Hammond Branch, a tributary of the Little Patuxent River. The site was cleared and plowed historically and most of the present vegetation is recent: a small stand of young hardwood trees and dense undergrowth. The western edge of the site has been subjected to construction-related disturbances in the modern era. Soils at the site are primarily Gienelg and Manor loams.

Site 18HO189 was originally discovered in 1991 during a Phase I archeological survey conducted in advance of the construction of a 17-mile 500 kV electrical transmission line for Baltimore Gas and Electric (BG&E). The area that includes the site was the proposed location for a structure and access road associated with the transmission line. In October of 1991, a series of shovel test pits (STPs) was excavated in the area resulting in the recovery of quartz and rhyolite debitage. A grid of STPs was excavated around the positive STPs in order to define the perimeter of the site. Eleven of the additional 15 STPs produced prehistoric cultural material. In January of 1992, project engineers were consulted and a new location for the structure and access road was proposed. An additional 13 STPs were excavated to test the newly proposed location, five of which yielded prehistoric cultural material. Stratigraphic data indicated that part of the western edge of the site was disturbed, which led to the proposal of a limited Phase II investigation in order to examine the western edge of the site.

The site area was avoided following a re-design of the transmission line alignment and moving the proposed structure slightly to the southwest. A new alignment for the access road was also proposed to the east and 7 additional STPs were excavated in this location in January of 1992, but recovered no prehistoric cultural material.

In total, 43 STPs were excavated at the proposed structure location, access road, and transmission line. Twenty-one of the STPs yielded prehistoric cultural material. The prehistoric artifacts consisted mostly of lithic debitage including quartz (61 fragments), rhyolite (13), chert (3), and quartzite (1). A single complete quartz projectile point was recovered which was identified as an Early Woodland Calvert point. A quartz biface fragment was also recovered, but could not be assigned to a temporally diagnostic type. No prehistoric ceramics or fire-cracked rock were recovered during these Phase I investigations.

A number of historic artifacts were also recovered during the Phase I investigation. The artifacts were concentrated on the western edge of the site and all dated to the late 19th through 20th centuries. These historic artifacts were interpreted as associated with the disturbance resulting from the construction of a nearby road and an earlier transmission line.

The site was examined again in 2009 during a combined Phase IB and Phase II archeological project associated with the development of a gas line for BG&E. The development project entailed the installation of a 14 mile natural gas line referred to as the “Southern Reinforcement Pipeline”. This cultural resources study was requested by BG&E in order to comply with State and Federal requirements pertaining to cultural resource preservation including the Maryland Environmental Policy Act, the Maryland Archeological Resources Act, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Phase II fieldwork was conducted by hand excavation of close interval (10 m) shovel tests and 1 X 1 m test units in order to obtain sufficient samples of cultural material, as well as to determine if artifact-bearing deposits were stratified and if features were present. The investigation was designed to ensure that sufficient data would be obtained to support any recommendations of National Register Eligibility.

Prior to the initiation of Phase II fieldwork, the results of the previous Phase I survey were carefully reviewed and the distribution of artifacts recovered from the investigations was examined. Systematically placed shovel tests were then excavated throughout the site in order to ascertain the location of cultural deposits and guide the placement of a series of 1 X 1 m test units. Test units were placed in the areas of highest artifact concentration. In total, 55 STPs and seven 1 X 1 m units were excavated in order to define horizontal site boundaries and examine artifact deposits.

Shovel tests measured 40 cm in diameter and were placed along the Phase II grid. Shovel tests were excavated by natural or cultural horizons until sterile soils were reached. Soils were screened through hardware cloth, and profiles were described using standardized color charts, USDA texture classification schemes, and standard nomenclature.

Tests units were hand-excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy until sterile subsoil was reached. All soils were screened through hardware cloth and all artifacts, including fire-cracked rock, were retained for analysis. Upon completion of test unit excavation, two soil profiles from each test unit wall were drawn and photographed. The location of all shovel tests, test units, and pertinent natural and cultural features were plotted onto site maps. UTM coordinates for site datums and test unit locations were recorded by a Garmin global positioning system.

Phase II work in 2009 revealed sparse evidence of occupation and no cultural features. Excavators recovered a relatively low frequency of prehistoric artifacts. The artifacts consisted of one complete projectile point identified as a Rossville-type, two contracting stem projectile point fragments, 3 core fragments, and 163 pieces of lithic debitage. A lithic raw material distribution analysis indicated a strong preference for quartz and schist, indicating a focus on locally available lithic resources, as opposed to inter-regional trading. In terms of temporal affiliation of the site, only a small sample of diagnostic artifacts were recovered, namely one Calvert point dating to the Early Woodland during the Phase I, and one Rossville point dating to the Late Archaic during the Phase II investigations.

Site functions were limited to lithic resource procurement and early-stage stone tool production and maintenance. High frequencies of early-stage debitage recovered at the site indicate a non-systematic reduction of locally available raw material from nearby streambeds or terrace gravels. The low numbers of bifaces from the site included projectile points and fragments, which are artifacts typically associated with the hunting and processing of game.

The lack of evidence of subsurface features or artifacts associated with cooking or preparing food in combination with the sparse horizontal distribution of lithic debitage throughout Site 18HO189 suggests that the site represents a small short-term Late Archaic-Early Woodland lithic procurement and reduction area. Due to the site’s limited research potential and generally low frequency of artifacts, site 18HO189 was recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. MHT concurred with this opinion in March of 2011.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number:</th>
<th>18HO189</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Name:</td>
<td>Tower 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other name(s):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Description:**

Late Archaic to Early Woodland lithic procurement site

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

| 95001403, Site Files |