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:

2009 Hornum, M., et al.
Submitted to St. John Properties

Library ID No: 95001237 Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 114

Sites examined:
18HA312
NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

Phase I X
Project Justification:

Phase I and Phase II work were undertaken at the Dallam Site (18HA312) in August and September 2009, respectively, in a 31.64 ha (78.18 ac) project area encompassing the G.A.T.E. Enhanced Use Leasing (EUL) Area. The EUL Area was to be provided for office and Research and Development space to contracts that would support the new C4ISR complex, which is part of the Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) program. Due to the possible existence of intact subsurface features and the potential integrity of large portions of the site identified during the Phase I survey, and the recovery of artifacts related to the Fanny’s Inheritance period of occupation, Phase II evaluation of Site 18HA312 was recommended.

Phase II X

Phase III

Project Objectives:

- Locate, identify, and delineate all prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area
- Make preliminary assessments of the potential significance of those resources
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on those resources located within the project boundaries
- Formulate management recommendations regarding identified resources
- Determine the nature, age, and function of the site
- Define the horizontal and vertically boundaries of the site
- Determine the integrity of the resource
- Conduct detailed archival research that focused on collecting primary source materials related to the immediate site area

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18HA312.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2011 Hornum, M.B. et. al.
Phase III Archeological Data Recovery Survey at Site 18HA312 for the G.A.T.E. Enhanced Use Leasing Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford County, Maryland.
Submitted to St. John Properties

Library ID No: 95001507 Catalog/Shelving ID: HA 119

Sites examined:
18HA312
NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

Phase I and Phase II work were undertaken at the Dallam Site (18HA312) in August and September 2009 as part of construction related to the Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) program. Due to the existence of intact subsurface features and the integrity over large portions of the site identified during the Phase II work, data recover was carried out later in 2009. The work concentrated on 3 residential areas that were identified during the Phase II investigations: the eastern area, the north-

Phase II

Phase III X

Project Objectives:

- Locate and identify the portions of the site that were the foci of activity and the refuse disposal patterns that were utilized. Assess whether these patterns changed over time.
- Determine the various subsistence strategies that were employed by site inhabitants.
- Assess the socio-economic status of the site occupants.
central area, and the central area. This encompassed an area of approximately 8,000 m².

Research Potential:

Excavations at 18HA312 have clearly shown that the site is a remarkable archeological resource, capable of answering important research questions related to Maryland history. Developments at Aberdeen have almost certainly impacted many of the deposits at the site. There is the potential that outbuildings and other features related to the historic occupation at Dallam are preserved in the general vicinity. Care should continue be taken to consider the impact of future development on these resources, so that they can be documented as thoroughly as the areas excavated in 2009.