



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1092

Site Name: Site 2

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 18th - mid-19th century artifact concentration/domestic structure

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9167 Longitude -76.5403

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation 6 m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

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

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Glebe Branch

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>	Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Swamp <input type="checkbox"/>
Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/>	Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Spring <input type="checkbox"/>	

Minimum distance to water is 268 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860 Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675 Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820 Y
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levana	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	4	Stoneware	
Astbury	1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	11	English Brown	3
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	140	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	16	Nottingham	1
Creamware	45	Pearlware	205			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	8

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	4	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	2	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

18th-early 19th century foundations and root cellar

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	535	Tobacco related	55
Glass (all)	766	Activity item(s)	41
Architectural	1215	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	4	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	7	Misc. kitchen	794
Clothing	25	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	10	Misc.	105
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN1092, or South River Colony Site 2, appears to be the remains of a late 18th to mid 19th century artifact concentration and probable domestic structure near the Woodland Beach community of central Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The site is situated on a relatively level upland area with a gentle slope downward to the east towards a tributary of Glebe Creek. The central portion of the site sits on a finger of elevated land that slopes downward to the northwest, northeast and east. The landform ends with a steep slope down to a wetland and the creek, however, the site does not extend to the edge of the landform. Modern vegetation generally consists of young deciduous forest including maple, elm, beech, and oak trees, with a few scattered pine trees. In general, the understory was not dense, except for the central portion of the site. This portion of the site had a fair amount of treefall and increased undergrowth probably due to dense brick rubble in the area that hindered root development. Understory included scrub trees, vines, greenbriar, holly, and poison ivy. Soils at the site are Howell clay loam, shaly subsoil, and Monmouth loamy sand.

The site was identified during the 1999 South River Colony residential development project. Since subdivision would be required, the proposal became subject to Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations. This legislation requires consideration for archeological resources as part of the subdivision permit review process and at the insistence of the County Archeologist, mitigation efforts can be required of the developer. Site 18AN1092 was identified during Phase I work required by the County Archeologist. No copy of this Phase I report has been provided to MHT. Fortunately, however, the Phase II report (which is available in the MHT library) does provide some details concerning the Phase I methods and findings.

Phase I testing of the South River project area consisted of shovel testing at a 20 meter interval with a retest at 10 m. Site 18AN1092 was identified by 27 shovel tests that contained historic material, and by the presence of a large scatter of bricks and limestone and ironstone foundation stones. Phase I testing identified two main clusters of artifacts. One was associated with the brick scatter, and contained dark midden soils. Artifacts associated with the scatter included 18th and 19th century domestic materials with a mean ceramic date of 1795.5. A single red trade bead dating from ca. 1620, as well as some delftware (1640-1800) indicated a possible earlier component. A second cluster was identified northeast of the structure, and included 18th and 19th century domestic artifacts with a mean ceramic date of 1778.6. No plowzone was observed, and the site appeared to retain integrity.

Based on these findings, Phase II testing was recommended and carried out in 1999. As part of the Phase II testing, extensive archival research was conducted. Archival research reveals that the site was once part of a parcel called Scorton and Burgh. In 1658, George Westhill received a patent for 800 acres called Scorton, and William Burgess patented 300 acres called Burgh. Scorton bounded on the South River and included the Town of London (the modern Historic London Town and Gardens). Burgh bounded Scorton on the west. Burgess purchased Scorton in 1673. Burgess' will left both Scorton and Burgh to his son William. However, William Burgess (the son) died in 1665. His mother Ursula, inherited the property on which she lived (probably the Burgh parcel). Ursula Moore died in 1701, and Mordecai bought both Burgh and Scorton from Benjamin Burgess (another son of the elder William Burgess).

Mordecai Moore had Scorton and Burgh resurveyed in 1705. The tract, thereafter known as Scorton and Burgh, contained 1,200 acres. This land was then patented to Richard Moore in 1729. In 1734, Richard Moore's will left his property to his wife and sons. The land was divided between Richard Moore's "surviving sons and the heirs of his son Richard" by a land commission in 1763.

It is unclear what happened to the project parcel between the division of Scorton and Burgh in 1763 by the land commission and 1833, when the parcel was purchased by William Steuart from Margaret Brogden. The Anne Arundel County Marriage Record indicates that Margaret McCulloch (Brogden) married William M. Brogden on December 19, 1795. Margaret was the daughter of Mary and Anthony McCulloch and the granddaughter of James Dick, all large landholders in the area. In 1833, William Steuart purchased a parcel, part of Scorton and Burgh, from Margaret Brogden. The parcel bounds included Glebe Creek, Back Creek, Mitchells Chance and Mitchells Addition, and James Dick's land "bought of the Moore's". This boundary description appears to include Site 18AN1092.

William Steuart was a son of George Hume Steuart. William and his brother, Charles, received some 4,100 acres of land in Maryland from their father in 1780. William later received property rights to Mount Steuart, a 266 acre parcel located just west of the site (see synopsis report for 18AN809). He apparently made his home at Mount Steuart. Beginning in the 1780s, William Steuart purchased tracts of land in the vicinity of Mount Steuart and, thus, the site parcel was a late addition to the family landholdings.

William Steuart's will of 1838 left his Anne Arundel county holdings to his nephew, General George Hume Steuart. In 1861, General Steuart executed a deed of trust to his three sons, William I., James H., and Thomas E. as joint tenants of all his estate until the rest of his children attained the age of 21. When the children reached 21, an equal distribution was to be made by the trustees to the surviving children or the heirs of deceased children. Equity Record No. 6016 notes that when General George H. Steuart died in 1867, George H., Jr. and James H. made a partial division of the estate between the four surviving children, George H. Jr., James H., Isaac E., and Charles D. At the time, Isaac and Charles were in the Hospital for the Insane, Washington DC. They each were granted 2,000 a year from the estate.

In 1899, the Steuart holdings were surveyed for the Anne Arundel County Court for division between the four brothers. James H. Steuart received the Glebe Farm, containing 612.5 acres. This farm included 18AN1092. James E. Steuart, James H's son, apparently acquired the Glebe Farm after his father's death. James E. also purchased Mount Steuart from the heirs of his Uncle George in 1906. James E. lived in Baltimore, but his wife's cousin, James R. Duvall lived at Mount Steuart. James E. died in 1954. In May of 1958, the executors of James E. Steuart's will sold the parcel that included 18AN1092 to a William E. Townshend and his wife by unrecorded contract. In November, 1958 the Townshend's and Steuart's executors recorded a deed selling the parcels to the Matitia Company Limited, a Bahamas Islands Corporation. In 1963, the parcels were sold to the Dundalk Garden Apartments Corporation and in 1989, they were sold to the Friendswood Development Company.

Phase II evaluatory testing was conducted in two stages beginning with close interval shovel testing on a 5 m grid. Shovel test pits (STPs) measured approximately 35 cm in diameter and were excavated at least 10 cm into sterile soils. Each STP was recorded in the field, noting its position on the site grid, the soil horizons, and presence or absence of cultural resources. These data, as well as that from the initial Phase I shovel testing, were analyzed to identify spatial distribution of artifacts. This distribution data was then coupled with an inspection of structural and landscape features visible on the surface to determine the placement of excavation units.



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Unknown

The equivalent of eight 1 X 1 m units and one .5 X 2 m unit (9 m²) were placed on the grid to further examine features and artifact deposits. Test units were hand excavated. Vertical measurements were taken relative to datum and soil was removed in stratigraphic levels, or in 10 cm levels within the cultural strata. Excavated material was screened through hardware mesh. Soil and artifact data were recorded on standardized forms using standard nomenclature and reporting methods. All archeological features were photographed, mapped, and then excavated.

A total of 285 shovel tests were excavated across Site 18AN1092 during the Phase II investigations. An additional 32 were not excavated, as they fell within 1 m of a shovel test from the Phase I survey. A total of 129 STPs contained historic artifacts. An additional three shovel tests contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts, and 27 shovel tests contained fragments of brick or shell that were noted, but not retained.

Shovel testing in the vicinity of the brick rubble did not identify structural remains, however, the density of brick rubble and foundation stones on which mortar could still be seen, and the high density of artifacts strongly indicated the presence of a former structure. In addition, shovel testing identified clusters of artifact concentrations, which were called Clusters 1, 2, and 3 (south to north). The date range and types of artifacts from within these clusters were quite similar, with mean ceramic dates in the first half of the 19th century. Clusters 1 and 2 had a slightly higher percentage of architectural artifacts, while Cluster 3 had slightly fewer architectural items and more kitchen-related artifacts. A second brick scatter was identified through shovel testing and interpreted to be a possible small brick structure. A potential shell midden was identified to the west of the large (Phase I) brick scatter, in the vicinity of the early ceramics and the single trade bead (1620) identified during Phase I survey. Phase II shovel testing did not turn up a significant amount of early material in this location, nonetheless, it was determined to be the possible location of an early component of the site and warranted further testing.

It was anticipated that structural remains might be identified in the portion of the site containing the dense scatter of brick and unarticulated foundation stones (Cluster 2). The equivalent of six 1 X 1 m units were placed in this area to locate structural remains and features. These units uncovered the intact foundations of at least one structure. Structural elements identified included two foundation walls: one of brick and one of ironstone, and a shallow cellar. In the cellar, intact 18th century deposits lie below a layer of destruction rubble. Several pits identified in the vicinity of the structural remains appeared to be fairly recent disturbances, and have been interpreted as looter's pits. There were at least 4 pits, the largest one approximately 1 m in diameter.

A 1 X 1 m test unit was placed outside of the Cluster 2 area, to the east and downslope from the structure to examine an area with a high concentration of artifacts. Shovel testing data indicated that this area possessed two distinct artifacts bearing strata over subsoil. It was hoped that there might be temporal distinction between the levels. However, both levels contained artifacts dating from both the 18th and 19th century. No features were identified.

An eighth 1 X 1 m test unit was also placed southwest of the structure. Although the artifact density in that area was moderate, shovel testing identified some of the earliest artifacts from the site in that vicinity. Additionally, high concentrations of shell recovered from shovel tests indicated that there might be a shell midden or other feature present. However, no features were identified within the unit, and there were no unmixed deposits of early historic material. Two artifact bearing deposits were encountered in the unit, both containing a mix 18th through 19th century materials. Both levels contained shell. With the exception of the high levels of shell, the artifacts recovered from this unit were similar in type to those found scattered elsewhere across the site. The deposit may represent kitchen midden deposits.

An oblong .50 X 2 m trench was excavated just west of Cluster 3 to test a scatter of brick and ironstone cobbles to look for possible structural remains. No features or significant deposits were found, however.

High concentrations of artifacts to the west, north, and east of the structure may represent sheet midden deposits, or they may indicate the presence of additional structures or features. Analysis of artifacts was not able to differentiate specific activities for these areas, nor did they appear to represent different periods of use. However, additional testing may provide information that differentiates these areas. Despite some areas of disturbance, most of the site retains a high degree of integrity.

Artifacts encountered during the course of the Phase II investigation include 41 activity items, 1,214 architectural artifacts, 25 clothing remains, 4 furniture objects, 1,562 kitchen-related artifacts, 10 personal items, 55 tobacco-related artifacts, 7 arms objects, 105 miscellaneous historic/modern artifacts, and 6 prehistoric lithics. The activity items were 4 pieces of lamp glass, 15 non-electrical wire pieces, 2 nuts, 1 washer, 2 chains, 3 unidentified hardware items, a bale seal, a barrel hoop, a file, 2 plow parts, a saw, a whetstone, 6 unidentified tools and a horseshoe. Architectural artifacts included 10 pieces of brick, 1 piece of chinking/daub, 6 pieces of mortar, 4 plaster fragments, a piece of building stone, 506 window glass fragments, a lead window came, 2 pintles, 653 nails (2 handwrought L-heads, 117 handwrought Roseheads, 205 machine cut, and 329 unidentified), 1 staple, 9 spikes, 2 screws, 1 hinge, 3 hooks, 1 bolt/bracket fragment, and 14 miscellaneous hardware objects. The clothing remains were 9 bone buttons, 8 brass buttons, 2 hooks and eyes, 2 unidentified buckles, a thimble, 2 scissors, and a wood needle case. Furniture objects were a stamped metal furniture item, 2 brass tacks, and 1 other furniture item. The kitchen assemblage consisted of 535 ceramic sherds (1 Buckley, 4 Staffordshire Manganese-mottled, 11 tin-enamelled, 1 slipware, 140 whiteware, 10 yellowware, 29 redware, 45 creamware, 205 pearlware, 1 Chinese export porcelain, 5 early porcelain, 10 later porcelain, 1 Astbury stoneware, 4 Westerwald stoneware, 5 domestic brown stoneware, 21 domestic gray stoneware, 1 brown bottle import stoneware, 8 white salt-glazed stoneware, 3 English Brown stoneware, 2 Burslem stoneware, 1 Nottingham stoneware, and 27 unidentified sherds), 233 pieces of kitchen glass (9 table glass, 3 glass tipped pontils, 2 dip-molded, 38 blown-in-mold, 8 machine-made, 138 non machine-made, and 35 unidentified bottle glass shards), 9 kitchen pot fragments, 16 utensil parts, and 769 faunal remains (1 cut/butcher bone, 1 fish scale/bone, 637 other bone/teeth pieces, 72 oysters shells, 9 clam shells, 11 unidentified shells, 36 crab/lobster carapace fragments, and 2 eggshells). Personal items were a bone comb, an eyeglass lens, a jewelry part, a penny, a key, a pocket knife, and 4 razorblades. Tobacco-related artifacts were 22 ball clay pipe bowls, 31 ball clay stems, 1 red clay bowl, and 1 red clay stem. Arms items were and English gunflint, 2 English flint flakes, 2 French gunflints, and 2 French flint flakes. Miscellaneous artifacts include 52 metal items, 4 melted glass objects, 23 miscellaneous glass objects, 3 worked bone items, 18 pieces of charcoal, an unworked wood fragments, a piece of slate and 3 pieces of stone. The prehistoric lithics include a quartzite flake, 3 pieces of quartz shatter, a hammerstone, and a use modified pestle-like object.

Site 18AN1092 represents a substantially intact late 18th to early 19th century occupation. It contains structural remains and associated cultural deposits, including a domestic midden. The presence of separate clusters of artifacts and architectural debris suggests the presence of additional structures. The presence of intact features indicated a high degree of site integrity. The site can provide significant information for a variety of research questions. Data recovered during the Phase I and II investigations indicate that the site can address a variety of research questions related to domestic life, subsistence, and settlement patterns. The site should be considered a significant resource, and warrants data recovery to mitigate the impacts of any future development of the area.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

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