



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN1356

Site Name: Ridge Road Property Site A

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic short-term camp; Late 19th & 20th century farmstead

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.1994

Longitude -76.6992

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Stony Run

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input 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 213 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. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- Post 1930
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Transportation

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

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

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 N

Flotation samples taken N

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		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<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	5	Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	172	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	15	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	1	Pearlware	45			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	116	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	17	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	13	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	hornfels	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	432	Activity item(s)	5
Glass (all)	815	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	305	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	18
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	5	Misc.	236
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input 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 checked="" 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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Anne Arundel County - Londontowne

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN1356, also known as Ridge Road Property Site A, is a late 19th and 20th century farmstead near Hanover in Anne Arundel County. The site is also the location of an apparent Late Archaic short-term camp. 18AN1356 occupied a wide finger ridge which constitutes a portion of a larger north-south trending ridge complex overlooking a tributary stream of the Patapsco River to the east. The site is centered about the ruins of a farmhouse and lies on a high terrace and gentle slope of the finger ridge. Vegetation throughout the site consists of mixed, successional forest, dominated by beech, black walnut, maple, oak, American holly, and Virginia pine in the upland areas, with concentrations of tulip poplar along the watercourses. The understory includes a dense cover of leaf litter with thick patches of briar, Virginia creeper, and poison ivy. The site is underlain by loamy and clayey Land soils, typically consisting of very deep, well drained soils on dissected convex slopes, hillsides, and hilltops with moderately slow to moderate permeability that generally support cropland and secondary growth forest acreage.

Site 18AN1356 was once part of an original 1,730 acre "Walker's Inheritance" land grant patented to James Walker in 1758. The tract was subsequently divided into numerous smaller holdings during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, many for use as tobacco farms. Walker sold a 408 acre portion of the "Inheritance" tract to Charles Worthington of Baltimore for \$1,632.00 in 1807, including 18AN1356. Worthington never resided on the property and sold much of the acreage by the 1840s. In particular, two adjacent but separate tracts of land, one 30 acre and one 10 acre parcel, were sold by Charles Worthington and Francis Hollingsworth to Daniel Smith in 1826. These parcels approximate the boundaries of what, in modern times, has been called the New Ridge Road property (the Phase I survey of which would lead to recordation of the site).

Smith may have been the first to reside in the site area, as the land was not sold until 1850, when Basil Benson purchased the 30 acre and 10 acre tract for \$700 from Thomas Donaldson, trustee to the heirs of Daniel Smith. Benson did not reside on the property at the time of the census in 1850, as the census shows Benson as a resident of Anne Arundel County's Fourth District, while the New Ridge Road property lies with the boundaries of the Fifth District. The Benson family may have never resided on the property, but instead made improvements to the property and sold it for profit.

In 1855, Samuel Gaylor bought the 30 acre and 10 acre tracts of "Walker's Inheritance" from Basil and Mary Ann Benson for \$800. Samuel and Maria Gaylor appear on the 1860 5th District of Anne Arundel County census form, and were likely living on the property with three of their six children. No slaves, laborers, or servants are known to have resided with the Gaylor family on the property. Samuel was identified as a 47-year-old farmer, and his son, John, apparently worked as a farmhand. An 1860 map of Anne Arundel county locates the S. Gaylor residence in the vicinity of the site. According to the census records, the Gaylor family owned \$2,000 in real estate, and available land records do not indicate ownership by them of property elsewhere in the county. Therefore, this assessment reflects improvements to the land or buildings constructed since the last assessment, likely including the construction or improvement of the farmhouse located at 18AN1356.

Samuel Gaylor died sometime between 1860 and 1862. A deed from 1862 records the sale of a 39.75 acre plot by the heirs of Samuel Gaylor to William T. Brown of Baltimore City. The Gaylor family reserved a 0.25 acre right-of-way which included a graveyard. In the early years of Brown's ownership, the dwelling did not serve as a permanent residence. The 1870 Census records William T. Brown as a 49 year old brick mason residing in the 16th Ward of Baltimore City with his wife and their three children. The land was apparently not under cultivation under the Brown family ownership, as the 1870 and 1880 agricultural census records do not include the Brown farm. In 1876, William T. Brown still owned the 40 acres containing the cemetery and house. The property was assessed at \$28 per acre. There were also \$500 worth of improvements, though no information regarding the specific types of improvements were contained with the records. The Brown family may have moved to the property at a later time, as an 1878 map shows the location of the Brown residence in the general vicinity of the site. In 1889, the land was assessed at the same rate per acre as in 1880, with \$800 for improvements. This suggests new construction or additions to existing buildings.

William T. Brown died in 1892 and his son, John Brown, took ownership of the 40 acre tract. John Brown later conveyed the property, minus the 0.25 acre graveyard plot, to his brother Richard Brown. The deed shows John Brown as a resident of Anne Arundel County and he may have resided in the dwelling at 18AN1356 during the late 19th and early 20th century. In 1902, Richard Brown and his wife, Helen, took full possession of the land and immediately mortgaged the property to Mary A. Wezengard for a sum of \$500. A 1907 map shows a dwelling in the location of 18AN1356, however, it is not known if a member of the Brown family kept the farmhouse as their main residence at this time. Records show another mortgage in 1919, conveying the 30 acre tract (excepting the 0.25 acre graveyard) and a 10 acre adjoining tract to Edmund Budnitz. This transaction represents the last mention of the graveyard in any county land records.

Land Tax Records for 1922 (5th District) show R.F. Brown owned the 40 acre tract containing the site. The land was assessed at \$20 per acre and the building(s) were worth \$800. A notation suggests a new house on the property and a payment of \$29.60 for a smaller additional building and improvements to the property. Richard Brown died in 1922, followed by his wife Helen in 1944. Richard Brown's will indicates that his residence was within Baltimore City. Upon Helen's death, the 40 acres were bequeathed to her son, Richard, and her daughter, Irene Stuart Brown.

Richard and his wife, also Irene, and Irene Stuart Brown conveyed the 40 acre tract to Raymond V. Davis and Christina J. Davis in 1947, with no mention of the 0.25 acre graveyard. A 1947 map depicts the farmhouse in its present location. The property remained in the Davis family for 46 years, but it is unclear if they resided within the tract. No dwellings are shown with the area on more recent maps of the locale.

Following the deaths of Raymond Davis in 1988 and Christina Davis in 1993, the property was transferred to Michael Garczynski. The land was assessed at a considerable value, but the two storey house was in very poor condition. Robert Smelkinson purchased the ±39.2 acre property and dwelling from Alexander R. McMullen and Michael Garczynski, representatives of the Christina J. Davis estate. Smelkinson sold a 7.54 acre portion of the property to the Maryland State Highway Administration in 2002. He later conveyed an undivided 5% interest to J. Gary Lee as tenant in common on the property. Together, they sold the ±32.5 acre property to W2007 RGD Realty, LLC in August of 2006.

The site was first recorded in June of 2007 during the course of a Phase I survey of the roughly 32.5 acre New Ridge Road property. The property was subject to survey due to Anne Arundel County regulations requiring consideration for archeological resources during the subdivision review process. The entire New Ridge Road Property was being developed into a new office complex with associated roads, parking lots, and other infrastructure. All work was undertaken in compliance with federal law (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969), state law (the



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Brief

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Unknown

Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, State Finance and Procurement Article §§5A-325 and 5A-326 of the Annotated Code of Maryland), and local law (Anne Arundel County Code and Subdivision Regulations – Article 17, Title 6, Subtitle 5).

The Phase I fieldwork consisted of pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface shovel testing. A grid system of shovel test pit (STP) locations spaced at 15 meter increments was superimposed over the testable portions of the property. A total of 391 STP locations were recorded, of which 326 were excavated. Three archaeological sites were recorded, among which only 18AN1356 was deemed potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 18AN1356 was identified on the basis of 31 positive shovel test pits within an area measuring approximately 213 meters north to south and 152 meters east to west. A total of 127 historic artifacts were recovered. Most of these materials were glass, ceramic, and architectural artifacts indicating a late 19th and 20th century domestic occupation. These items are recorded in the table above simply as "miscellaneous" historic artifacts. The presence of a few earlier artifacts, including pearlware, early transitional whitewares, and a lipping-tooled bottle neck were felt to imply a domestic presence prior to the Civil War. One prehistoric quartz core was also recovered.

Five associated cultural features were recorded during the Phase I. These include the remains of a two storey dwelling, a privy ruin, a privy hole, and unidentified outbuilding ruin, and a standing springhouse. The two-storey dwelling was described as being of heavily modified cut nail construction, built on a solid stone and block foundation with post-in-ground supports along the western elevation. Alterations included cedar shingle siding, a wire nail construction addition to the south elevation, and a 20th century internal chimney supporting first and second storey fireplaces. A small, frame and block springhouse, located north of the farmhouse along a small stream is also associated with the site.

Phase II testing was carried out at the site in October and November of 2007. The initial step in the Phase II investigation at Site 18AN1356 was the excavation of close interval STPs in order to delineate the site and provide information regarding artifact concentrations, as well as to assess soil stratigraphy within the site. Following the grid set up under the Phase I investigation, 130 STPs were excavated at 7.6 m (25 ft) intervals across the previously identified artifact concentrations. Four of the STPs from the Phase I investigation were re-excavated in the southwest corner of the site in order to assess the stratigraphy in that portion of 18AN1356.

Shovel test pits measured at least 30.5 cm in diameter. Vertical excavation within the STPs was by natural soil levels. Excavation was ceased when gleyed soils, water, gravel, or well-developed B horizons too old to serve as a ground surface for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All excavated soils were screened through mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by excavation unit number and soil horizon. Soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using standard methods and nomenclature. The location of each shovel test was mapped.

Of the 130 original STPs excavated during the Phase II investigation, 60 yielded historic and prehistoric artifacts. The Phase I investigation failed to excavate a small portion of the southwest corner of the site down to subsoil, and three of the four re-excavated STPs in this location contained historic and prehistoric artifacts. Therefore, a total of 63 STPs yielded artifacts from this investigation.

Based on the results of the Phase I and Phase II shovel testing, nine 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units and a single 30.5 X 91 cm (1 X 3 ft) long test trench were excavated in areas of high artifact concentration. Vertical excavation was carried out by natural horizons or by cultural levels as warranted. All soils were screened through hardware cloth. In addition to the manual excavation of test units, mechanical topsoil removal (using a backhoe with a smooth-sided bucket) was used in two portions of the site in an attempt to locate grave shafts associated with the family cemetery attested to in historical documents. The locations for topsoil stripping (approximately 150 m north of the farmhouse ruins and 60 m south of the farmhouse ruins) were chosen in consultation with the Anne Arundel County Archeologists based on their slope, elevation, and proximity to the house. The topsoil stripping failed to locate any evidence of the cemetery or individual graves in either area.

Although a small number of artifacts which predate the Civil War were recovered during Phase I and II investigations at 18AN1356, much of the assemblage appears to be of 20th century origin. Due to the disturbed nature of the artifact concentrations, no intact cultural features were identified. Phase II shovel testing yielded 437 artifacts and 9 test units and one test trench produced an additional 1,337 artifacts: and overall total of 1,774 artifacts. Of these, 1,629 are historic or modern objects. The historic assemblage consisted of 5 activity items (1 brass washer, 1 ferrous metal hook, 2 pipe wrench fragments, and 1 other wrench fragment), 305 architectural artifacts (63 pieces of window glass, 2 screws, 2 spikes, 77 cut nails, 3 wire nails, 116 unidentified nails, 41 pieces of brick, and 1 piece of daub), 5 clothing items (4 pieces of leather and a plastic button), 432 ceramic sherds (1 creamware, 45 pearlware, 2 buff-bodied earthenware, 62 refined white earthenware, 172 whiteware, 5 ironstone, 15 hard-paste porcelain, 12 Rockingham, 18 yellowware, 80 redware, and 20 miscellaneous stoneware), 752 pieces of bottle glass, 18 miscellaneous kitchen objects (13 pieces of bone and 5 pieces of shell), 1 personal item (a penny), 2 arms objects (brass cartridge casings), and 109 miscellaneous objects (6 pieces of charcoal, 3 cinders, 8 pieces of coal, a piece of plastic, 8 unidentified brass fragments, 2 slate fragments, and 81 unidentified ferrous metal fragments).

Upon the completion of short interval shovel testing, a small concentration of prehistoric artifacts was revealed in the southwest corner of 18AN1356. The additional excavation of 5 test units and one test trench in this area yielded a total assemblage of 145 prehistoric artifacts. This area yielded artifacts from an intact soil horizon as well as plowzone contexts. The recovery of a Savannah River projectile point preform corresponds to an occupation of the site during the Late Archaic period. No intact prehistoric features were identified. The full Phase II prehistoric assemblage consisted of 1 Savannah River preform, 88 flakes or flake fragments, 4 chunks, 1 piece of shatter, 1 split cobble, 3 split pebbles, 11 tested cobbles, 2 tested cobble spalls, 1 tested pebbles, 13 hammerstones, and 17 pieces of fire-cracked rock. Lithic raw materials include quartz (87 objects), quartzite (40), rhyolite (9), chert (4), and hornfels (2). The site appears to represent a primary lithic reduction site of Late Archaic origin.

Phase II researchers determined that the historic component of Site 18AN1356 was unlikely to yield further information regarding the history of Anne Arundel County and is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Anne Arundel County and it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. With numerous, more extensive prehistoric archeological sites along the tributary streams of this portion of the Patapsco watershed, the prehistoric component at 18AN1356 is, likewise, unlikely to provide unique information regarding site use and prehistoric settlement patterns in the area. The prehistoric component is not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D. No further work at the site was recommended and the office space construction project proceeded as planned.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

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