



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN626

Site Name: Rose

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th-early 19th century house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9147

Longitude -76.5869

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 24 m

Site slope 0

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) Unnamed Spring

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 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

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

Flotation samples taken

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		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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4		6			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 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

Eighteenth century cellar and trench

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	1326	Activity item(s)	14
Glass (all)	390	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1009	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	274
Arms	9	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	88
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	silt-filled trench?	<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 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 Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning, JPPM?

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Rose site (18AN626) is the apparent remains of an 18th-early 19th century plantation house southeast of Londontowne in southern Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a low, partially wooded/partially plowed terrace above an unnamed, spring-fed stream that drains to the South River. The spring-head is directly adjacent to the site. The topography of the surrounding landscape tends to be steeply sloped and eroded, consisting mainly of ridges and valleys. The site and its immediate environs is one of the few areas that is somewhat more level. Collington and Wist sandy loams are the predominant soils at the site.

The site was first identified in 1988 through unsystematic walkover survey by personnel from the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. The survey was undertaken because a commercial, housing, and golf course development was being proposed and was the subject of local media attention. Following a good rain, the cultivated field on the terrace was examined and a 35 X 50 m area of brick, artifacts, and shell was noticed. A brick and fieldstone springhouse was also noted at the head of the aforementioned spring. The area around the spring house was examined and 2 wine bottle fragments and 4 fragments of possible lead glazed milk pan vessels were collected. The surface scatter produced 1 cut nail, 4 creamware sherds, 6 pearlware sherds, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 black lead-glazed redware sherd, 1 piece of wine bottle glass, and 2 kaolin pipe stems. In addition, large quantities of brick and oyster shell were observed but not collected.

The site was first examined systematically in February of 1991 during the course of a Phase I survey (later expanded into a Phase II project) for the South River Colony, a (then) planned commercial and residential development (and golf course) on a formerly rural tract. The Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning requires that an assessment of potential impact to archeological sites by proposed development be conducted as part of the project review process. Since the South River Colony Development was considered to have high archeological potential, the Phase I survey was required by the County Archeologist.

Phase I work in the vicinity of the site entailed the excavation of a grid of shovel test pits excavated at 18.29 m (60 ft) intervals on transects laid out 18.29 m apart. When a shovel test yielded material indicating a potential archeological resource, further shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated around it as close intervals of 9.14 m (30 ft), to delineate better the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site. All STPs were 50 cm wide and, when possible, excavated down to the natural subsoil. Each was excavated by natural stratigraphy and all soil was screened through hardware cloth.

Fifty Phase I STPs were excavated in the vicinity of 18AN626, fifteen of which were positive and helped to re-identify the site. Since the site could be identified and was potentially significant (as an 18th century plantation house) the project transitioned into a Phase II level of research to better assess the extent, integrity, and temporal span of the site.

Phase II research took the form of a walkover survey in the plowed field portion of the site and additional shovel testing in the wooded area. This was followed with the excavation of nine 1 X 1 m test units. The purpose of the shovel testing and surface survey was to better define the boundaries of 18AN626. STPs were placed on the same Phase I grid and additional STPs were excavated at 9.14 m intervals following the same procedures as described above. An additional 70 STPs were excavated during Phase II work, 21 of which produced artifacts. Surface collection was undertaken by laying out a 9.14 m grid and collecting artifacts within each grid cell. The walkover survey identified an "L"-shaped area of high artifact density extending west along the ridge toward the spring and then downslope to the north. This roughly .24 acre area was then subdivided with a 3.05 m (10 ft) and intensively collected. The eastern part of the plowed field was collected using an 18.29 m grid as no artifacts were seen here. Brick fragments were not collected from grid cells of any size, but a rough count was made of brick density.

Based on the distribution of Phase I and Phase II shovel testing artifact finds and surface concentrations, the Rose Site occupies an area approximately 128 meters (420 ft) east-west, and 76.2 m (250 ft) north-south. The eastern portion of the site was clearly disturbed (and largely devoid of artifacts), with numerous small mounds and depression evident on the surface. Three 1 X 1 m test units were situated in the eastern portion of the site, while the remaining 6 units were placed between (and within) the brick concentration and the spring channel. Test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Within each level, any natural strata were removed individually and artifacts were bagged separately. All soil was screened through hardware cloth.

A total of 3,033 artifacts were recovered from both phases of the 1991 investigation at 18AN626. Analysis of the artifacts indicates that the site was occupied in the second half of the 18th century, and that occupation ended in the early 19th century. Two sub-plowzone features were identified. One was a brick foundation and cellar, and the other was a trench, possibly a silted-in ditch. The surface collection of the portion of the site in which the brick foundation was encountered permits estimation of the dimensions of what would have originally been a brick foundation: roughly 9.14 X 6.1 m (30 X 20 ft). In addition to the brick foundation, surface artifact concentrations suggest the presence of at least two other structures on the site: one about 21 meters to the east of the brick foundation, and one downslope, about 21 meters to the north. The artifacts recovered from the surface collection suggest that these two structures were also residential. The relative absence of brick may mean that they were built of wood. There was little to suggest that these were earlier or later structures than the brick one. The ceramic assemblage was also roughly contemporaneous.

Artifacts recovered during both phases of 18AN626 include 14 activity items, 1,008 architectural artifacts, 4 clothing items, 1,819 kitchen-related artifacts, 1 personal object, 84 tobacco-related artifacts, 9 arms objects, 88 miscellaneous historic items, and 6 prehistoric artifacts. The activity items were 12 pieces of lamp glass, a pickaxe head, and a chain link. The architectural artifacts were 569 fragments of brick and shell mortar, a possible lead mullion, 158 pieces of window glass, and 280 nails (119 wrought, 12 cut, 2 wire, 147 unidentified). Clothing artifacts were a bone button, 2 lead buttons, and a copper alloy button. The kitchen-related assemblage consisted of 1,314 ceramic sherds (6 Jackfield, 11 tin-glazed Delftware, 4 tin-glazed faïencé, 256 creamware, 567 pearlware, 37 Chinese export porcelain, 4 ironstone, 67 whiteware, 56 redware, 28 English Brown stoneware, 1 Nottingham stoneware, 11 white salt-glazed stoneware, 26 Westerwald stoneware, 26 domestic stoneware, and 214 unidentified ceramics), 225 pieces of bottle glass, 6 other glass vessel fragments, 96 animal bones (10 pig bones, 6 cow bones, 2 sheep bones, 4 chicken bones, 7 bird bones, 1 turtle bone, 2 fish bones, and 64 other animal bones), and 178 oyster shell fragments. The personal object is a 1778 silver Spanish Real. The tobacco-related artifacts were 55 kaolin pipe stem fragments and 29 kaolin pipe bowl fragment. The arms objects were 2 modern cartridges and 7 possible gunflints/flint spalls. The miscellaneous objects were a rat bone, 10 pieces of coal, 12 pieces of charcoal, 2 slag fragments, and 63 miscellaneous objects (mostly unidentifiable iron). The 6 prehistoric artifacts were a biface, a biface fragment, and 4 flakes. The prehistoric materials were found predominantly in the plowzone and are not thought to constitute a significant component at 18AN626.

At this stage it was uncertain who lived on this site during the late 18th and early 19th century period of occupation. Archival research revealed that the



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18th-early 19th century house site

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property on which 18AN626 is located was originally patented in 1658. In that year, a George Westill patented 800 acres of land that bounded on the South River under the name Scorton. In December of the same year, William Burgess patented a 300 acre tract named Burgh, which shared a common boundary with Scorton. In 1673, Burgess bought Scorton from Westill.

William Burgess had achieved great wealth by the time he died in 1686 or 1687. His real estate included over 7,280 acres of land and his personal estate was valued at 1,000 pounds sterling with an additional 2,500 pounds in debts and financial credits due him. He owned four separate plantations (with his home plantation at Burgh) and two stores. According to his will, he bequeathed his home plantation to his son William as well as the adjoining 800 acres he had purchased from George Westill (Scorton), which contained "the Town of London".

According to a tombstone at All Hallows Church, William Burgess II died in 1698. He bequeathed to his mother Ursula, "now wife of Mordecai Moore, the plantation and lands where she now lives". This is most likely the original Burgess plantation home on Burgh, on the parcel of land retained longest in the family. In addition, William Burgess II devised "the land which I formerly lived upon at the head of Beard's Creek" to his half-brother Richard Moore. Mordecai Moore would acquire both tracts by 1701.

When Mordecai Moore died in 1721, he left most of his property to his son, Richard. On June 17, 1729, Richard Moore was granted the patent for all of Scorton and Burgh. After Richard's death in 1734, his estate was inherited by his wife, Margaret, and his sons Samuel, Mordecai, Richard, Thomas, and Charles. In April 1771, Moore heirs would sell a 115 $\frac{3}{4}$ acre portion of Scorton and Burgh, along with another tract to Anthony Stewart, an Annapolis merchant. This was the first purchase of land made by Stewart that would make up part of the 258 acre parcel he would name "Mount Stewart" in 1773.

Anthony Stewart was born in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1738. He was the sixth son of James Stewart of Edinburgh, an Attorney in the King's Exchequer. He moved to Annapolis in 1753 and worked hard to establish economic security. Stewart married Jean Dick on March 15, 1764. In addition to the Mount Stewart property, he owned about 1,500 acres in Dorchester County, a brick warehouse in Londontown, and a home on Hanover Street in Annapolis.

In the years before the American Revolution, James Dick (Stewart's father-in-law) and Stewart were business partners and owners of ships importing and exporting goods with England. In 1765, when Parliament passed the Stamp Act, unrest began in the colonies. Although this Act was repealed, duties were still supposed to be imposed upon tea, glass, paper, and paints. A group known as The Committee of Anne Arundel County opposed the British duties and requested that all merchants agree to allow them to monitor the types of goods coming into the County. Although Dick's signature appears on this agreement, Stewart's does not. It is unclear whether Dick's signature was intended for both of them. In 1770, Dick and Stewart's brigantine, Good Intent, was forced by the Association to return to England without landing its cargo, because the association claimed that it carried boycotted items. Dick and Stewart lost a substantial amount of income as a result of this action. Their situation was made worse by the bankruptcy of the London firm, John Buchanan and Sons in 1771 to whom they owed 6,000 pounds. Paying this sum set them further back financially and caused them to reduce their goods at their stores in Londontown and Annapolis. In addition, they decided to charter out their brigantine, Peggy Stewart. Unfortunately, those who had chartered the Peggy Stewart decided to load her with over 2,000 lbs of tea on her return voyage for England. Although this tea was not intended for Anthony Stewart, an unfortunate series of events resulted in his paying the duty on it, in order to land the rest of the cargo which included indentured servants. The Committee for Anne Arundel County and other colonists were enraged by Stewart's action and finally forced him to burn the ship as well as the tea. Dick and Stewart's firm was ruined. Dick retired to Londontown and Stewart tried to rebuild his business while remaining loyal to the crown.

In a letter he wrote to the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in March 1777, Stewart explained that he "continued to oppose measures of Enemies of the Government". As a result, Stewart was harassed, received many threats against his person and property, and was actually hung and burned in effigy in different parts of the province. The Chancery records show that in the May Term of 1781, Stewart was indicted for treason. The charge was struck off the following year because there was still no conviction. The Stewarts, however, had already left Maryland for Halifax, Nova Scotia with at least three of their children. There, Stewart petitioned the British government for compensation for his lost Maryland property. According to the testimony presented, Stewart was heavily in debt by the time he left Maryland. By 1785, Stewart owned 2,000 acres of land in Halifax. According to the 1781-1785 Sale Book of Confiscated British Property, the 266 acre Mount Stewart property was confiscated from Anthony Stewart and sold to Charles Steuart (no relation) on October 25th, 1783, for 1,263 pounds sterling.

Charles Steuart, the new owner of Mount Stewart, was the son of Dr. George Hume Steuart who had immigrated to America from Perthshire, Scotland in about 1722. He remained in America until 1775 and then returned to Scotland where he died ca. 1784. At the time of his departure, George Steuart owned 4,100 acres of land in Anne Arundel County. George's son Charles remained in America during the Revolution. In 1780, George Steuart transferred all of his Maryland property to Charles and one of his other sons, William. William had accompanied his father to Scotland in 1775 but returned to Maryland in the 1780s. By 1792, William Steuart had secured title to the property.

William Steuart purchased additional parcels of land around "Mount Steuart" that comprised his 2,486 acre estate near South River. William Steuart never married. In his will, proven on November 6, 1838, William devised to his nephew George Hume Steuart (the eldest son of his brother James) all his land "in Anne Arundel County, lying and situated on both sides of the publick road leaving from Londontown to South River Church and extending as far west as the Publick road leading from Muddy Creek at the head of Road River by the aforesaid Church to Harwood Milk House". This would include 18AN626. George also inherited William Steuart's "plate, furniture of every description, horse, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm stock of every description, implements of agriculture and personal property of every sort and kind (except negroes)" that were upon the tract. It is not clear whether George ever lived at Mount Steuart because he had a mansion in Baltimore (Steuart Hall). George Steuart was involved with the military for most of his life. At the age of twenty-two, he organized a company of men and fought in the War of 1812 with distinction. He rose to the rank of Major General and as late as 1859 still commanded the First Light Division of Maryland Militia.

On November 25th, 1861, General Steuart executed a deed of trust for his property on South River to his 3 eldest sons, to be managed by them until their younger siblings reached age 21. General Steuart moved to Paris for several years and returned to America in April 1867, a few months before he died (age 77). His son, George H. Steuart Jr. took control of the estate in December of 1867 on behalf of the remaining living heirs. Two of his brothers had been declared Insane and were confined to a mental hospital, with George managing affairs at Mount Steuart. George Jr. had graduated from West Point in 1848 and then served in the US Cavalry on the frontier, primarily in Texas, until 1855. He was sent on several expeditions against the Plains Indians and also was a member of the 1857 Utah Expedition which tried to put down a group of Salt Lake City Mormons who declared themselves immune to US laws. With the outbreak of the Civil War, despite the fact that Maryland did not secede from the Union, George H. Jr. resigned from the United States Cavalry in April 1861 and was appointed Captain of a cavalry unit in the Confederate army. The Union army responded by confiscating his property, "Steuart Hall" in Baltimore, and erecting Jarvis Hospital upon the estate. Soon Steuart became Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Maryland (Confederate) Infantry and after the First Battle of



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Manassas was promoted to Colonel. In March 1862, Confederate President Jefferson Davis promoted Steuart to Brigadier-General and gave him command of four Virginia regiments in addition to his Maryland infantry.

Brigadier-General Steuart retired to the family-owned property at Mount Steuart following the Civil War. For the next several years, he managed the property on behalf of his father's heirs. In 1886 he was involved in an equity dispute with his previously hospitalized brothers and ultimately, George Jr. requested that the property be divided among the four living brothers so that his responsibilities would cease. In 1889, the court appointed John Duvall to survey and divide General Steuart's 2,482 acre estate. A final decree was announced in 1890 that divided the estate into four separate farms. The "Mount Steuart Farm" went to George H. Jr. He died intestate on November 22, 1903. An obituary mentions that he constructed the mansion at Mount Steuart. The Steuart family would continue to own the site until 1959.

The archeological evidence indicates that the occupation of 18AN626 began in the late 18th century and continued into the early 19th century. The substantial nature of the brick-lined foundation, and the international nature of the artifact assemblage (see below), suggest an occupant of some wealth. It is conceivable that 18AN626 is a slave quarter, or tenant farm, but these options were felt to be unlikely. Given the paucity of 18th century material at nearby 18AN809 (the Mount SteUART plantation house), it is possible that this was the planter residence, the "big house" at Mount SteWART, prior to the construction of George H. Steuart Jr.'s Mount Steuart mansion. If this is so, it was the residence of Anthony Stewart, the Loyalist merchant-planter whose ship the Peggy Stewart, was burnt before the American Revolution. After he fled the country, the Stuarts may have lived here until George Hume Steuart, Jr. built Mount Steuart in the mid 19th century.

In spite of probably many decades of plowing, 18AN626 possesses good horizontal and vertical integrity. This is an important site, not only for its possible association with Anthony Stewart, but also for its possible association with Anthony Stewart, but also for its information potential. If indeed this was the plantation "big house" prior to the construction of "Mount Steuart", the assemblage can be compared to that of 18AN809 (Mount Steuart – see synopsis report) to identify changes in the lifestyle of the planters through time (e.g. changes in diet and patterns of consumption).

Site 18AN626 is an eighteenth century brick foundation, with possible associated structures and features. Site 18AN626 should be considered an important archeological resource on a local and regional level. For this reason, the decision was made to preserve the site in place through the introduction of soil fill. The added soil has been used to protect the site from the construction of a golf fairway, access road, golf cart tracks and other facilities that were installed in the late 1990s. The site remains preserved and continues to be a resource with significant research potential.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000689, Site Files