



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN952

Site Name: Carr's Wharf Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Harwood-Carr's Wharf

Historic

Brief Description:

18th century house site, possible prehistoric lithic & shell scatter, unknown

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code AsB,MRD

Latitude 38.8828 Longitude -76.5273

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 m Site slope 5-10%

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) Rhode River

Saltwater

- Ocean
- Estuary/tidal river
- Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

- Stream/river
- Swamp
- Lake or pond
- Spring

Minimum distance to water is 15 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
- 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

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"/>	1	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"/>	1	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	31	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	198	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	225				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	29
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	19

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	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"/>	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	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

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

Dated features present at site

Two 18th century structures and associated cellar

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	742	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1335	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	2486	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	34	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
				172
				32
				1106
				849

Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" 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 (Londontowne)

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Carr's Wharf Road Site (18AN952) is the archeological remains associated with an 18th century house, as well as a prehistoric lithic and shell scatter, south of Edgewater in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated near the mouth of the Rhode River, on a bluff between two tributary creeks. The site area is partially vegetated in a relatively mature deciduous forest (primarily red maple, white oak, black gum tulip poplar, low bush blueberry, Virginia creeper, greenbriers, poison ivy, wild grape, trumpet vine, and Japanese honeysuckle). Local fauna include quail dove, meadowlark, woodchuck, geese, rails, heron, raccoon, muskrat, deer, turkey, squirrels, and fox. Soils at the site are primarily Mattapex silt loams.

The history of the site begins on November 26th, 1651 with the acquisition by Robert Harwood, a planter, of approximately 100 acres of land located along the Rhode River in Anne Arundel County. Historic records do not indicate if Robert Harwood lived on the property, but it is unlikely since he did not fulfill the conditions of the patent and forfeited the property back to the Lord Proprietor. What is interesting is the fact that there is mention in 1653 of a house being located on the parcel in the Provincial and General Court Records. The court records indicated that Richard Woolman had purchased the parcel from Harwood who would not give him a deed to the property (thus precipitating the court action). A Captain Sampson Waring stated that he witnessed the transaction and that Woolman had purchased the property for 1350 pounds of tobacco. It is likely that Woolman lived on the property, because he owned no other land at the time. However, there is no indication of where the dwelling was located.

Woolman again petitioned the court in 1658 for a deed to Harwood. After looking at the evidence, the court ordered Harwood to repay the 1350 pounds of tobacco, along with costs to Woolman, since Harwood could not deliver a deed, having forfeited the property back to the Lord Proprietor. Prior to the petition, Woolman demanded land for the transportation of William Jones, John Manby, and Alice Green and 180 acres according to a warrant bearing the date of September 20, 1652 and 200 acres more for transporting himself and Stephen Whettston in a 1649 warrant for 680 acres. In 1659, Woolman was granted the Harwood parcel. That the property's ownership was clouded in controversy is noted in later historical records and the parcel is often referred to as the Woolman/Harwood parcel.

In 1670, Richard Woolman sold the Harwood parcel to Anthony Demondidier and on October 4, 1675, Demondidier in turn sold the property to Abel Brown for 7,000 pounds of tobacco. It is not known if Able Brown lived at Harwood, but he was appointed Sheriff of Anne Arundel County on July 30th, 1694 suggesting that at least he lived in the County. This is also substantiated in the church records of All Hallows Parish where the records show the births of his children.

According to the church records of All Hallows Parish, Able Brown died in 1701 and his will was probated on September 7th, 1702. In his will dated 1698 he left the 150 acre Harwood parcel to his only son Robert (who was born in 1682). The will stipulated that in the event of the death of Robert Brown (son under age or without issue) the estate was to be transferred to Samuel Brown and James Brown, the sons of his brother James.

In 1702 Robert Brown married Katherine Parnell and on October 12th, 1705 he petitioned and received permission to resurvey the Harwood tract in addition to petitioning to patent surplus land situated within the original boundaries. It is likely that by 1706, Robert was living on the Harwood property as it is noted in later historical records. The 1705 resurvey noted that the property included 229 acres. According to the All Hallows Parish records, Robert and Katherine had three daughters between 1709 and 1712. However, the records also show that Katherine died shortly after the last child was born and was buried on March 13th, 1713 in All Hallows Parish. Also, a reference in the Provincial and General Court Deeds noting that Robert Brown purchased three slaves demonstrates that Robert was living on the property by 1713 and had a house, garden, and orchard.

In 1719, Robert Brown added a 16 acre section of Linthicum Walks from Thomas Linthicum who had his 631 acre parcel resurveyed on October 10th, 1701. On September 9th, 1719 Brown resurveyed the Harwood parcel into 229 acres, recorded the survey completed in 1705 and re-recorded the deed. On December 8th, 1719, he conveyed the 229 acre Harwood and 16 acre Linthicum Walks parcel to James Monat. The County Deed book seems to suggest some doubt as to the ownership and boundaries of the property at that time. Mr. Samuel Brown claimed that Able Brown had mortgaged Harwood to Wornell Hunt in 1679 and that Wornell had left the province before Able could get the conveyance and assignments for the property.

It is known that after Robert Brown sold the Harwood tract to Monat, he most likely was living in Baltimore County. This is evidenced in his will where he left to his grandson, Frederick Brown, his plantation (where he lived) called "Rocky Ridge" (70 acres) and another parcel, "Brown's Enlargement" (60 acres). In the November 11th, 1756 Maryland Gazette, an article stated that Able (Abel) Brown Junior (Robert's son), living near the falls of the Patapsco, reported a stray mare on his property. Therefore, the Brown family most likely was living in Baltimore County at the time James Monat took possession of the Harwood property.

In addition to the Harwood tract, Monat owned several tracts of land in Anne Arundel County along the South River and served as Chief Justice of Anne Arundel County for many years. Monat owned Harwood from the time he purchased the property in 1719 until at least 1763 when he wrote his will on March 12th, 1763 leaving all real and personal estate to his nephew Dr. James Anderson of Kent County. According to a March 17th article in the Maryland Gazette, his death occurred very suddenly on the same day he wrote his will. At the time of his death, Monat owned 38 slaves. It is unknown whether the slaves were at the Harwood property or at Monat's other parcels.

By 1769, Dr. James Anderson is listed in the Anne Arundel County Land Office Debt Book for Woolman or Harwood, 150 acres. Also in 1769, Robert Brown's will was probated. Although it would appear that James Anderson owned Harwood, the ownership was to be challenged by Titus Justright who, in 1773 leased 150 acres of Harwood for 15 years from Abel Brown. Justright subsequently filed an action claiming that James Anderson forcibly and "with arms" removed him from the land on May 19th, 1774, causing him great damage to the amount of £200. Consequently, Anderson requested a continuance until the next term and asked that a resurvey of the property be done. This resurvey was granted June 6th, 1774 and resulted in a map which depicted several structures within the same area as Site 18AN952. As a result of this dispute, a court case ensued over the matter. From 1775 through 1782, every year Anderson and Justright appeared in court and the Court continued the case (possibly because of the Revolution). In October 1782, the case was again heard and Richard Harwood, Sheriff, was ordered to impanel a jury. A decision was not reached in the case until May 1785 when Anderson was found guilty and ordered to pay restitution to Justright and Abel Brown. The court's opinion held that When Robert Brown died in 1769, Harwood passed to his eldest son, Abel Brown, apparently not recognizing the transaction between Robert Brown and Monat. In the 1783 Tax Assessment, James Anderson is listed as owning 'Harwood' consisting of 210 acres, but in May of 1785, as stated above, Anderson was ordered to pay restitution to Titus Justright and Abel Brown.



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Anderson appealed the decision and the case was sent to the High Court of Appeals. It was first reviewed there in the October 1786 term. The case was discontinued in May 1787. Unfortunately the judgement books for these years no longer exist so it is not possible to learn the results of the appeal.

In any case, on February 16th, 1786, James Monat Anderson Ser. physician, of Chestertown, Kent County sold the 229 acre Harwood parcel to Vachel Dorsey for £50. The deed suggests that Anderson was not living on the property, but was most likely residing in Kent County where he was living when Monat willed the Harwood parcel to him. No survey was given and the property was only referenced as being located between the Road River and Harwoods Branch in Anne Arundel County. It is likely that Anderson no longer wished to keep the property after the long court case involving Justright. The records show that no less than 10 years were involved in the legal fighting regarding the property during which time he was found guilty of trespass on his own property.

Also on March 29th, 1786, Abel Browns also conveyed "all that part tract or parcel of land called Harwood" to Vachel Dorsey for £400. The coordinates listed in the deed match those for the Harwood tract and indicate that Brown was reimbursed from the court case with a share in the property. Dorsey did not hold on to Harwood for very long. On April 26th, 1786 he conveyed the 242 acre Harwood parcel to Richard Harwood for £1,080.

As a result of a massive Chancery Court case to settle the Benjamin Harwood (the elder) estate, Richard Harwood and Henry Harwood sold the 242 acre Harwood tract as well as other property to Benjamin Harwood (the younger) on October 6th, 1826. The sale was confirmed February 12th, 1828. It is possible that the elder Benjamin Harwood inherited the property from Richard Harwood and, when he died intestate, a dispute arose over the property. As a result of another Chancery decree dated November 22nd, 1836, Thomas S. Alexander was appointed trustee and ordered to sell the property. Thomas Alexander sold the property to Francis Brashears, Sr., in December of 1838. In a trustee deed dated February 9, 1848, Alexander formally conveyed to Brashears 220½ acres. The deed stated that Brashears sold part of the original total property with the Court's approval to Isaac Mayo on March 2nd, 1841, and part to Jacob Winchester on January 17th, 1848. With these two sales plus other cash payments, Brashears had fulfilled the terms of the original contract of sale and paid the estate for everything except that portion owned by Mary D. Harwood who was still a minor at the time of the original sale. When Mary attained her majority she directed Alexander to convey her portion to Brashears with the condition that he mortgage it back to her. On February 9th, 1848, Francis Brashears gave a mortgage to Mary D. Harwood for that part of the Benjamin Harwood estate that belonged to her.

On July 29th, 1854, the Anne Arundel Circuit Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, issued a decree in the case of Francis and Rebecca Brashears, complainants vs. John P. Brashears and others, defendants, appointing Frank H. Stockett Trustee and directing him to sell all real estate. It is possible that this sale was brought about to settle the estate. Regardless, Frank H. Stockett sold the 220½ acre parcel to Francis Brashears, Jr. for \$23.06 per acre. The sale was confirmed on July 27th, 1866. On January 12th, 1867, Francis Brashears, Jr. and his wife, Rebecca, mortgaged 220½ acres to Robert and John Carr. Brashears defaulted on the mortgage and by an Act of Assembly dated November 12th, 1870, the property passed to the Carrs. Robert H. Carr and John E. Carr sold the 220½ acre parcel on March 15th, 1872 to Philip W. Witright for \$4,630.50, and on March 30th, 1872, Philip Wesley Witright and wife, Eleanor, conveyed the property back to Robert and John Carr. The property was conveyed again by Robert H. and Sally Carr and John B. and Anna W. Carr on August 7, 1877 to Samuel J. Carr for \$5,000. Samuel and Margaret Carr mortgaged the 220½ acre parcel to Thomas Gaither for \$1,000 on February 14, 1883 and they redeemed the mortgage.

In a will dated June 28th, 1892 and probated May 4th, 1897, Margaret E. Carr left the property to be evenly divided between her sons Robert and Samuel J. Carr. This was carried out on October 28th, 1919 in a Deed of Partition: Samuel took the western portion of the property and Robert took the eastern half. On March 22nd, 1938, Samuel J. and Mary R. Carr sold 14.58 acres to Norman Carr for \$10.00. The property was held by Norman and Isobel Carr for twenty years. Norman Carr died on Septemeber 3rd, 1959 and on December 30th, 1964, Isobel sold 10.53 acres of land to David B. and Esther A. Ritchie. The Ritchies mortgaged the property to Isobel Carr. On March 9th, 1982, Michael and Sharon Arkin, in a quit claim deed, conveyed the property too Michael A. Arkin, who owned the land at the time of the first archeological investigations in the 1990s.

As the historic records suggest, the early history (17th and 18th centuries) of the Carr's Wharf Road Site was clouded in controversy as to ownership and boundaries. The historic research indicates that a dwelling was located somewhere on the property as early as 1653 and was inhabited by Richard Woolman. The fact that Woolman purchased the property from Robert Harwood and was not successful in obtaining a title (likely because Harwood did not fulfill the conditions of the patent) may have contributed to the beginning of the problems associated with the property. It can also be assumed, based on deeds, church records, and wills that Robert Brown lived on the parcel from at least 1706 until 1719 when he sold the property to James Monat. During Brown's tenure, the fact that the property was mortgaged to Wornell Hunt and cleared without the benefit of proper documentation by Hunt complicated the situation further. Since James Monat held the position of High Commissioner of Anne Arundel County and owned Harwood as well as other parcels in the vicinity of Harwood, he was undoubtedly living in the area. Deed and other information suggest that he lived on the Harwood parcel from 1719 until his death in 1763. The court case between Anderson and Brown resulted in a survey which produced a map of the parcel in 1775 which was accepted by both plaintiff and defendant as being correct. The map shows a structure located in the same general location as 18AN952, as well as two small outbuildings and two possible barns. It is likely that when Abel Brown leased the property to Titus Justright, they did not know the history of the land's resurveys. They were using information based on old histories and surveys and they did not know how much land was included in the parcel. It is also possible that, after Monat's death, Titus Justright was living at the Carr's Wharf Road Site since there are no records to indicate that James Anderson lived on the property. In fact, he was always listed as living in Kent County.

It is possible that the site was unoccupied after Justright was ejected from it and it remained abandoned until the property was sold to Vachel Dorsey. If this occurred, the structure was uninhabited from 1773 until 1782. In the 1783 Tax Assessment James Anderson was noted as owning the land (210 acres) with a value of \$420. No one was listed as living on the property and there were no slaves or livestock listed. It is also unlikely that Dorsey would have lived at the site as he sold the property to Richard Harwood one month after he purchased it. In the 1798 Federal Tax records, Richard Harwood is noted as owning a one storey wooden dwelling (28 X 28 feet), and wooden passage (10 X 10 feet), a one storey wooden kitchen (24 X 16 feet), a one storey wooden meat house (16 X 12 feet), and a one storey wooden hen house (20 X 12 feet). In addition to owning the Harwood parcel, however, Richard Harwood also owned 7 other parcels of land totaling 955 acres (including Harwood). It is not known where the above structures would have been located.

The site was first identified archeologically in June of 1994 during the course of a Phase I survey conducted for the Rhode Point Subdivision, a nearly 9 acre parcel of land proposed for residential development. The work was completed in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations which requires consideration for archeological resources during the County's subdivision review process. The discovery of the site would ultimately lead to Phase II testing, and Phase III mitigation under the county regulations.

Phase I work at the site entailed the excavation of 86 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15 m intervals along aligned transects spaced 15 m apart. STPs were placed along the transects by set paces. In addition to shovel testing, a small vegetable garden located along the western boundary of the development property was



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surface collected and all shorelines were pedestrian surveyed. All of the STPs measured approximately 50 cm square and extended through the plowzone horizon and at least 10 cm into the "B" horizon soil. All of the excavated soil was screened through mesh hardware cloth.

Site 18AN952 was identified in the vicinity of the aforementioned vegetable garden and in 24 surrounding shovel tests. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey included 96 architectural artifacts (1 rosehead nail, 1 window glass fragment, 1 hollow brick fragment, and 93 other brick fragments), 1 clothing item (a small metal button), 47 kitchen-related artifacts (1 brown buffware sherd, 5 creamware sherds, 2 pearlware sherds, 2 whiteware sherds, 2 redware sherds, 1 saltglazed stoneware sherd, an unidentified eroded ceramic sherd, 19 olive green bottle glass fragments, and 14 other bottle glass fragments), 2 clay pipe bowl fragments, 3 miscellaneous historic artifacts (1 piece of coal and 2 unidentified metal fragments), and 3 prehistoric artifacts (a chert biface fragment, a rhyolite secondary flake, and a modified quartz pebble).

All of the material was recovered from the plowzone layer. Although the artifacts represented domestic occupations spanning the 18th through 20th centuries, the material was actually spatially and chronologically separated. For instance, the 19th century material (whiteware, buffware, a light blue bottle glass fragment) was found within the surface-collected vegetable garden. These artifacts were determined to be associated with the nearby Brashears/Witt dwelling. The 20th century material (consisting of brown bottle glass) was found along a local road and in the vegetable garden. Since the occupants of the Brashears/Witt house used the side of the road near the vegetable garden for trash pick-up (this was observed by field researchers), it was determined that this material was deposited recently. Conversely, the 18th century material (pearlware, creamware, tobacco pipe fragments, rosehead nail) was found within the shovel tested field as well as in the surface-collected vegetable garden. Given the number of architectural and kitchen group artifacts found within this area, it was postulated that a domestic occupation area may have existed on the level rise overlooking Rhode River.

Phase II work was carried out at the site in the summer of 1994 because the boundaries of the site were not well defined and, thus, the site could not simply be avoided. Phase II work entailed surface collection and "piece plotting" of artifacts. This was accomplished by first clearing the vegetation from the portion of the parcel determined to contain the site, plowing and disking the locus, and allowing the area to rainwash. The entire area was then surface collected and each artifact was mapped as to its exact location (using a transit and measuring tape). It was anticipated that analysis of the artifacts would aid in determining if they were associated with one or more sites or components.

Piece plotting of the site data yielded significant information concerning specific artifact concentrations. In an attempt to differentiate possible activity areas and structure locations, the artifacts were classified by functional contexts of utilization. The remains were separated into general functional groups: Activity Items, Architectural, Kitchen, Faunal, Clothing, Tobacco-related, Arms, and Miscellaneous. From these distribution figures it was obvious that several discrete, functionally separate artifact clusters existed which clearly denoted distinct activity loci or former buildings at the site. The pattern of distribution observed for the total artifact inventory was generally representative of the spatial pattern for the various functional artifact groupings as well.

A total of 826 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II piece plotting exercise. Five of these were prehistoric (a quartz point fragment and 4 quartz flakes), but the remainder were historic or modern. Unfortunately, a tally of the artifact types recovered during the Phase II work is not available in the full site report. A catalog of artifacts organized by provenience is provided in an appendix. For this reason, the historic artifacts from Phase II are categorized simply as "miscellaneous" historic finds in the table above. Based on the discrete patterning observed, Phase III mitigation was recommended since the site could not be avoided during construction.

Since archeological information had already been collected on the site in terms of distribution and densities of artifacts, the mitigation fieldwork focused on stripping the plowzone soil from a portion of the site to examine the subsoil for in situ features. To this end, three areas within the site containing brick concentrations (possible former structure locations) were included in the next step of the investigations. Based on the information obtained from the Phase II piece plotting, the plowzone was mechanically stripped by a track mounted backhoe within these sections of the site. Where structural features were exposed and a structure pattern was ascertained, the stripping continued to expose the entire structure footprint/outline. All exposed areas were skimmed with a shovel or sharpened hoe and the subsoil examined for features. The areas were cleaned as they were cleared so that features such as posts, cellar holes, trash pits, etc. could be recognized and marked. By cleaning while clearing, it was possible to use the backhoe more efficiently as feature patterns were observed.

Exposed features were drawn in plan view and mapped as to their exact location within the site area. After consultation with the Anne Arundel County Archeologist, the features were hand-excavated in a series of 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) test units so that a vertical profile could be prepared to aid in determining their function/date. Initially, test units were excavated in 10.16 cm (4 in) arbitrary levels, but this strategy was altered once features were encountered so that test units were excavated in cultural levels. A total of 10 test units were excavated either partially or in whole. Although it was planned that all of the excavated soil matrices would be screened through mesh hardware cloth, time and budgetary constraints precluded this part of the field methodology. In all cases, soils were carefully defined by color and composition utilizing soil color charts. This was considered necessary in determining relationships between architectural features. All stripped areas and features were photographed using black and white and color slide film.

Initially, the soil was to be removed in a series of linear trenches measuring 1.5 meters (5 ft) wide by 30.5 meters (100 ft) long. However, the discovery of what was postulated to be a foundation in the first trench (Trench 1) resulted in the decision to expand that trench into a large, irregularly-shaped block to expose the entire feature. The feature consisted of an area of compacted bricks and stones which appeared to represent remnant foundation and/or fireplace materials. The associated artifacts suggested an 18th century occupation. This feature was ultimately interpreted to be the partial foundation for an 18th century dwelling or kitchen and its cellar, infilled sometime between 1800 and 1820.

Subsequently to the discovery of the aforementioned foundation and cellar, the remaining stripping was oriented toward identifying features associated with the foundation and was composed of stripping large block areas. In an area of a smaller piece-plotted brick concentration (and other artifacts) ca. 30 meters northeast of the foundation, a smaller feature (designated as Feature 1) was postulated to represent a second 18th century structure. This smaller structure was probably an outbuilding. Along the slight slope east of these features and in a dispersed deposit of brick fragments and artifacts, a large 20 X 20 m area was stripped. No features were observed in this area of the site. Consequently, the area was backfilled and no further work was conducted within this section of the site. The only other archeological features identified were two postmolds near the larger foundation. It should be noted that the two structural features revealed during mechanical stripping were in locations similar to those structures noted on the 1775 surveyor's map (see above). All of these features were found to be preserved beneath a plowzone layer in a previously cultivated field.

The Phase III artifact assemblage consisted of 32 activity items (1 toy, 10 construction tools, 7 farm tools, 6 stable-related items, and 8 other pieces of hardware), 2,390 architectural artifacts (239 pieces of window glass, 1,823 handwrought rosehead nails, 14 handwrought L-headed nails, 213 handwrought headless nails, 23 other fasteners, 48 other hardware, 3 pieces of brick, 21 mortar fragments, 2 pieces of stone, and 4 organic building materials), 33 clothing



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN952

Site Name: Carr's Wharf Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Harwood-Carr's Wharf

Historic

Brief Description:

18th century house site, possible prehistoric lithic & shell scatter, unknown

Unknown

objects (including 25 dateable buttons), 12 furniture items (10 pieces of curtain hardware and 2 other items), 2,896 kitchen-related artifacts (including 728 ceramic sherds, 1,062 pieces of glass, 9 pot fragments, 10 utensils, 1 miscellaneous kitchen metal object, and 1,086 faunal objects), 14 personal items, 170 tobacco-pipe fragments, 15 arms objects (4 gun parts, 1 bullet/shot, and 10 gunflints), and 25 miscellaneous objects (unidentifiable metal). The ceramic sherd assemblage included 3 Jackfield sherds, 1 Astbury sherd, 1 Buckley sherd, 9 North Devon sherds, 49 tin-enamelled earthenware sherds, 2 coarse earthenware sherds, 193 creamware sherds, 223 pearlware sherds, 4 Staffordshire slipware sherds, 29 porcelain sherds, 117 redware sherds, 1 yellowware sherd, 19 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 10 British brown stoneware sherds, 29 Rhenish stoneware, 31 other stoneware sherds, and 8 unidentifiable ceramics. The faunal assemblage consisted of 137 cow bones, 1 horse bone, 106 pig bones, 17 sheep bones, 14 artiodactyla bones, 2 deer bones, 392 indeterminate large mammal bones, 9 grey squirrel bones, 2 muskrat bones, 12 rat bones, 7 rabbit bones, 2 raccoon bones, 15 cat bones, 1 box turtle bone, 2 diamondback turtle bones, 4 snapping turtle bones, 2 indeterminate reptile bones, 6 Canada goose bones, 6 snow goose bones, 7 turkey bones, 33 chicken bones, 2 domestic pigeon bones, 1 passenger pigeon bone, 2 mallard bones, 4 red-headed duck bones, 6 duck bones, 2 grouse bones, 117 other bird bones, 1 catfish bone, 1 gar bone, 2 black drum bones, 1 red drum bone, 9 sheepshead bones, 1 ray-finned fish bone, 2 Atlantic bass species bones, 1 white perch bone, 1 yellow perch bone, 77 indeterminate fish bones, 1 periwinkle shell, 1 oyster shell fragment, 3 blue crab shells, and 80 other animal bones. Prehistoric artifacts recovered during the Phase III investigation included 1 Pope's Creek sherd, the base of a quartz biface fragment, a modified quartz pebble, and a pitted stone.

Documentary research on the function and occupants of the site through the 18th century indicated that the structure was located on land owned by Robert Brown, James Monat, and Richard Harwood. The larger structure encountered is interpreted as a possible dwelling or kitchen associated with the plantation owned and occupied by James Monat, Chief Justice of Anne Arundel County, but court cases associated with ownership of the land throw doubt on when the structure was first constructed and, ultimately, abandoned. The other structure (Feature 1) is interpreted as an associated outbuilding.

The Carr's Wharf Road Site is significant because it provides a rare picture of rural life in Anne Arundel County, and it is one of the few single-component, 18th century sites located in the area which has not been impacted by development. The site has been developed since the time of the 1994 investigations. A portion of the site may be intact in a recreational area adjacent to one of the lots. However, the data presented in the full site report for 18AN952 can serve as a foundation for future research on similar sites.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005262