

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1975 Gardner, W.M.
Archeological Reconnaissance of the Arundel Expressway (Maryland Route 648-Maryland Route 100 and Interchange at Maryland Route 100) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

Thunderbird Research Corporation
Route 1, Box 432
Front Royal, VA 22630

Library ID No: 00000497 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 33A

Sites examined:

18AN178 Others

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report provides details related to an archeological and paleontological reconnaissance in the right-of-way (ROW) for the (then) proposed extension of the Arundel Expressway in Anne Arundel County, MD. The 2.1mile extension passed through an already heavily developed area, but also over Marley Creek, an area with a high potential for archeological resources. The work was carried out in accordance with policies established by the US Department of Transportation in Memo 20-7 dated March 31st, 1971.
Phase II	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: -Document all known archeological resources in the project ROW and perform reconnaissance survey to identify any as yet unidentified resources.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN178.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1977 Curry, D.C.
Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Annapolis Transportation Corridor Area, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Library ID No: 00000506 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 44

Sites examined:

18AN21 18AN37 18AN178 18AN408 18AN432
NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This Phase I survey work was conducted as part of the study of a "Y"-shaped transportation corridor (one side east of the Severn River and one side west of the river) between Annapolis and Baltimore. The combined length of the corridor is approximately 32 miles. The corridor was essentially two alternatives for what would eventually become Interstate-97. The work was carried out under an agreement that had been reached between the Maryland Geological Survey and the Maryland State Highway Administration for the consideration of archeological resources in road construction/expansion projects.
Phase II	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: - Examine all previously reported sites within the study area through pedestrian survey. - Examine all exposed surfaces (such as plowed fields, tree falls, and road cuts) regardless of their archeological potential. - Investigate all areas ecologically favorable for site location in woods and other vegetated areas through pedestrian survey. - Conduct some subsurface testing by excavating small test pits in areas inspected on foot.

MAC Accession: 1977.027

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN178.

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN408.

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN432.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1978 Gardner, W.M.
 Intensive Archeological Test Excavations in the Vicinity of Marley Creek, Anne Arundel County, Maryland - Final Report on the Arundel Expressway Project.
 Submitted to Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl
 Library ID No: 00000498 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 33B

Research Firm/Institution:

Thunderbird Research Corporation
 Route 1, Box 432
 Front Royal, VA 22630

Sites examined:

18AN178

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: This report provides details related to archeological testing in 1977 at a prehistoric site identified in 1975. The site was first identified during an archeological and paleontological reconnaissance in the right-of-way (ROW) for the (then) proposed extension of the Arundel Expressway in Anne Arundel County, MD. One of the key recommendations of that study was that intensive subsurface testing be undertaken in the vicinity of 18AN178, prior to the onset of road construction.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

Project Objectives: -Determine the extent (horizontal and vertical) of the site. -Determine the nature/function of the site. -Assess the chronological span of the site and identify cultural/chronological periods of occupation.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN178.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1980 Epperson, T.W.
 Second Addendum Report on the Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Annapolis Transportation Corridor Area, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
 Library ID No: 00000518 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 44 Add2

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18AN408 18AN498 18AN500
 NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:

Project Details:

Phase I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report provides details from a supplemental investigation of prehistoric and historic archeological resources which might be impacted by construction of the (then) proposed Baltimore-Annapolis controlled-access freeway (I-97). A 1977 report has summarized the results of preliminary investigations of the approximately 32 miles of alternative corridors then under consideration. A slightly different western corridor was selected for the highway than was previously surveyed, thus necessitating additional survey work. The work was carried out under an agreement that had been reached between the Maryland Geological Survey and the Maryland State Highway Administration for the consideration of archeological resources in road construction/expansion projects.
Phase II	
Phase III	

Project Objectives: - Examine all previously reported sites within the study area through pedestrian survey. - Examine all exposed surfaces (such as plowed fields, tree falls, and road cuts) regardless of their archeological potential. - Investigate all areas ecologically favorable for site location in woods and other vegetated areas through pedestrian survey. - Conduct some subsurface testing by excavating small test pits in areas inspected on foot.

MAC Accession: 1979.009

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN408.

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN498.

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN500.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1984 Kavanagh, M. and S. Hurry
 Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Baltimore Annapolis Transportation Corridor, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18AN408 18AN498
 NRHP Eligible: N NRHP Eligible: N

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This work reports the findings of Phase II testing at two previously identified archeological sites, 18AN408 and 18AN498. Testing was carried at both sites because each might be impacted by construction of the (then) proposed Baltimore-Annapolis controlled-access freeway (I-97). The work was undertaken to evaluate their significance within the context of National Register eligibility pursuant to Federal guidelines and was funded by the Maryland SHA.
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Determine the limits of each site, as well as site integrity.
-Assess each site's archeological significance and research potential.
-Make recommendations regarding any warranted additional work.

MAC Accession: 1982.013

Research Potential:

In spite of widespread evidence of dispersal and disturbance, Site 18AN408 is still an important source of information in terms of its contribution to the overall settlement system of prehistoric occupants. The range of artifacts, types of lithic materials, and chronological indicators provide evidence for site function, group mobility, and indirectly, climatic changes and population shifts through time. In the absence of buried, undisturbed remains, questions such as these can most effectively be addressed by delineating the site and taking a systematic sample by controlled surface collection or by systematic test excavations. Since a large systematic sampling has already been completed as part of the Phase II investigations, the site's research potential has likely been exhausted. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

Site 18AN498 represents a relatively scarce resource (an 18th century middling plantation), but with low integrity and limited research value because of severe impact by nearly two hundred years of erosion and agricultural disturbance. It is unlikely that further research would appreciably refine the pattern of cultural deposition within the site. For these reasons, no additional work was ever carried out at the site and the I-97 project likely demolished what remained.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1982 Hurry, S.D.
 Phase II Archeological Investigations at 18AN500.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
 Library ID No: 00000705 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 217

Research Firm/Institution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
 Johns Hopkins University
 Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18AN500
 NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification:
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report details the findings of a Phase II Archeological assessment of 18AN500, the Fischer Site, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Site 18AN500 had been identified during a 1979 Phase I survey for the (then) proposed Baltimore-Annapolis controlled-access freeway (I-97). Phase II work was undertaken at the request of the State Highway Administration in compliance with Federal regulations concerning environmental and cultural resource clearance.
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Conduct background archival and oral history research to place the site in its proper context.
-Identify and delineate site limits and activity areas.
-Evaluate the significance of the site.

MAC Accession: 1982.013

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN500.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1985 Parrington, M., et. al.
 Archeological Data Recovery at Site 18AN500, A Post-Bellum Black Residence in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
 Library ID No: 00000568 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 44 D

Research Firm/Institution:

John Milner Associates, Inc.
 309 North Matlack Street
 West Chester, PA 19380

Sites examined:

18AN500
 NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: The Fischer Site (18AN500) was first identified in 1979 by personnel from the Maryland Geological Survey as they carried out a reconnaissance-level survey of the (then) proposed Baltimore Annapolis controlled-access freeway (I-97) corridor. Subsequent Phase II work identified the site as a late 19th – early 20th century black tenant house eligible for listing on the National Register. Based on these actions, archeological data recovery was conducted in the fall of 1984, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, to mitigate potential adverse effects to the site from the proposed highway construction.
Phase II	
Phase III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

MAC Accession: 1986.007.001

Project Objectives: -Conduct intensive documentary research designed to identify the occupants of 18AN500. -Locate possible oral history informants that can shed light on the site's occupation. -Determine the site's date of occupation and construction of associated features. -Record, as accurately as possible, the location of any subsurface features. -Record, as accurately as possible, the provenience of all artifacts.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN500.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1992 Mintz, J.J., et. al.
 Phase II Archival and Archeological Investigations at the Wallace's Mill Site (18AN432), Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Whitman, Requardt, and Associates

Library ID No: 00000712 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 224

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 337 East Third Street
 Frederick, Maryland 21701

Sites examined:

18AN432
 NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: Site 18AN432 was previously identified during the course of a Phase I survey of transit corridors for what would eventually become I-97. Though the site was identified through pedestrian survey and several features were noted, no formal excavations were carried out. This report details the findings of a 1992 study instigated as part of Section 106 review and compliance for the construction of a new dam spillway. The dam for Lake Waterford (upon which the mill is sited) was to be replaced and the construction of the new dam and spillway would destroy 18AN432. Thus, Phase II testing was required to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the NRHP.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

Project Objectives: -Identify any traces of a headrace upstream from the mill. -Identify any traces of a tail race downstream from the mill. -Assess whether the foundation remnants match the typical footprint of a mill. -Locate the remains of a rock and gravel-filled timber-cribbed mill dam that should be present according to historical sources. -Locate and investigate the remains of any ancillary structures, including the sawmill, domestic structures, and agricultural dependencies and features. -Determine if the artifact assemblage matches that expected at a 19th century mill.

Research Potential:

Systematic efforts at locating either a headrace, a tailrace, a builder's trench, or outbuildings associated with the mill foundation at 18AN432 were not successful. Intensive subsurface testing also failed to locate or identify any significant intact cultural features, artifact-bearing strata, or spatially discrete artifact assemblages. The site is heavily disturbed and lacks discrete units worthy of further analysis. The site has been extensively impacted by the construction of an adjacent paved parking lot, by Maryland Highway 648, and by an asphalt trail. These nearby construction activities have compromised the archeological integrity of the Wallace's Mill site. Further archeological investigations at the Wallace's Mill Site are not necessary or warranted.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 King, J.A., E. Chaney, and Raftery, S.
 Archaeological Collections in Maryland.
 Submitted to NEH, MHT, SHA, and the ACNATSCI Estuarine Research Center

Library ID No: JPPM-NEH Catalog/Shelving ID: web

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
 10115 Mackall Road
 St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

18AN500 Others
 NRHP Eligible:

Project Details:

Project Justification: This project is a web-based approach to making descriptions of the archeological collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab in St. Leonard, MD available to scholars, museum curators, educators, students, and the interested public. Detailed descriptions of collections and even limited access to original field notes, maps, accession records, and images is afforded via an online database published on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's web page.

Project Objectives: -Introduce the general public to some of the important archeological collections curated at the MAC Lab.

Research Potential:

The information recovered from 18AN500 provides a useful addition to the scant data on rural domestic sites in Maryland that can be tied to African-American households. In addition, the most intact portions of the site were avoided by shifting the right-of-way for I-97 slightly to the west. Site 18AN500 should still be considered a significant archeological resource.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2001 Ward, J.A. and J.P. McCarthy

A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Phelps Property Subdivision 98-073, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Brookshire Developers, Inc.

Library ID No: 95002732 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 676

Research Firm/Institution:

Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
 615 Fairglen Lane
 Annapolis, MD 21401

Sites examined:

18AN178

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report describes a Phase I survey carried out in June of 2001 on two parcels (totaling 24.5 acres) being subdivided for residential development. The investigation was undertaken in compliance with Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations as requested by the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning.
Phase II	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: -Document the presence, absence, and extent of archeological resources within the study area. -Provide an assessment of the potential significance of any identified resources. -Make appropriate recommendations for management of identified resources.

Research Potential:

Based on the work conducted at 18AN178 the site appears to be a series of small Late Archaic and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland base camps. At the time the site was first investigated by professional researchers, it appears to have already been significantly impacted by plowing. An intact hearth feature was encountered in the southernmost portion of the site, beneath significant Aeolian deposits, but extensive excavation work revealed no additional deposits. The northwestern portion of the site (Area 178) appeared to be the only area that was not plowed, but this appears to have been impacted by the post-2001 housing construction. Site 18AN178 appears to no longer retain any integrity or research potential.