

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1997 Ebright, C.A. and J.D. Moser
Phase I Archeological Survey for Maryland Route 2 Improvements, and Phase II Testing of the Lee Site (18AN998), Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

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Research Firm/Institution:

Maryland State Highway Administration
2323 W. Joppa Rd.
Brooklandville, MD 21022

Sites examined:

18AN998

NRHP Eligible:

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification:

Phase II

This report describes the findings of a Phase I and Phase II archeological studies by the Maryland State Highway Administration for a proposed truck turnaround and construction of an access road along Maryland Route 2, near the Woodland Beach community of Anne Arundel County. The road construction was federally-funded. Thus, all Phase I and II archeological work was completed on behalf of the Federal Highway Administration in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Maryland Historic Trust Act of 1985, as amended. The Phase II investigations also fell under the requirements of Anne Arundel County Article 26, Title 3-109.

Phase III

MAC Accession: 2001.030.001

Project Objectives:

Phase I

-Document the presence or absence of any archeological resources that would be impacted by the construction of the proposed highway improvements.

-Undertake preliminary evaluations of the significance of any identified resources.

Phase II

-Locate the horizontal and vertical boundaries of Site 18AN998.

-Determine the degree of site integrity.

-Determine the location and type of the primary structure at the site.

-Determine if sheet midden has survived below the plowzone.

-Refine the period of occupation of 18AN998 through archival data and analysis of the artifact assemblage.

-Examine the surface distribution of various artifact classes to determine if possible activity areas and artifact clusters can be identified.

-Attempt to define the type of occupation (owner, tenant, slave) and economic status of the occupants through archival data and artifact analysis.

-Evaluate the impacts of the proposed highway construction on the site.

Research Potential:

Subplowzone integrity at 18AN998 was demonstrated by the excavation of intact features. Likewise, surface collection demonstrated that meaningful artifact patterning exists on the site, with two temporally distinct trash disposal patterns present. Other subplowzone features are likely to occur that may help elucidate the nature of the main residence on the site and help determine its occupants (landowner, tenant, etc.). Remote sensing could help in the locating of additional features. Based on these findings, the site should be considered a significant archeological resource. Ultimately it was determined that one of the 2 proposed highway improvement corridors would only impact the very margins of the Lee site. The other proposed corridor would have significantly impacted the "core" of the site. The former option was chosen for the highway and, consequently, the core of the Lee Site remains preserved for future research.