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:

1986 Koski-Karell, L. Ortiz, and T. Dubik

Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey of the Glebe Heights Facility and the Communal Treatment Facility Components of the Mayo Peninsula Wastewater Management Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Submitted to Progressive Engineering Consultants

Library ID No: 00000542 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 67B/C

Research Firm/Institutution:

Karell Archeological Services
PO Box 342
Washington, DC 20044

Sites examined:

18AN574

Project Details:

Phase I [X]
Phase II
Phase III

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This report describes the findings of a Phase I intensive archeological survey of two components of the Mayo Peninsula Wastewater Management Project, a survey area totaling roughly 50 acres in size. The wastewater facility would consist of four small structures and a pipeline which might impact known historic resources related to the Collinson Farm Complex (AA-2441), a 19th century farmstead on the property. Since the facility would be publically funded, Section 106 regulations came into effect and MHT recommended a survey of the property.	-Determine the presence or absence of any prehistoric and historic period cultural resources within the terrain being studied. -Determine the level of significance of any identified prehistoric or historic period cultural resources.

MAC Accession: 1986.005.001

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN574.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1986 Koski-Karell, L. Ortiz, and T. Dubik

Technical Report - Phase 2 Archeological Investigation of the Collinson Farm Complex Site (18AN574) at the Glebe Heights Collection and Treatment System Component of the Mayo Peninsula Wastewater Management Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Submitted to Progressive Engineering Consultants

Library ID No: 00000541 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 67B

Research Firm/Institutution:

Karell Archeological Services
PO Box 342
Washington, DC 20044

Sites examined:

18AN574

Project Details:

Phase I
Phase II [X]
Phase III

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This report describes the findings of a Phase II archeological investigation of the previously identified Collinson Farm Site (18AN574) in the vicinity of the Mayo Peninsula Wastewater Management Project. The wastewater facility would consist of four small structures and a pipeline which might impact known historic resources related to the Collinson Farm Complex. Since the facility would be publically funded, Section 106 regulations came into effect and, after reviewing a previous Phase I survey, MHT recommended testing at 18AN574 and preparation of a NRHP nomination.	-Conduct an intensive survey of the portion of the project area which contains the Collinson Farm Complex (18AN574). -Prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination from for the site.

MAC Accession: 1986.005.001

Research Potential:

Intact subsurface cultural features were found at Site 18AN574. It is likely that others exist, but were not detected during the subsurface testing. The age of those features is ca. 1850 or later. The cultural materials in the vicinity of the log slave cabin probably have the greatest potential for providing important information relating to the study of Maryland's past. These deposits hold value in their potential to provide data on the interactions between the white and black inhabitants of the site over time: potentially before emancipation as well as after. There are very few documented and well-preserved sites of this type in Maryland. Because of these findings, the plans for the wastewater treatment facility were altered in such a way that they would avoid damaging impacts to these intact deposits. Consequently, the site still retains much of its research value and should be considered a significant archeological resource for future research.