

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:

1991 Walker, M., et. al.
 Archaeological Survey and Testing at the South River Colony, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to the Friendswood Development Company
 Library ID No: 00000689 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 200

Research Firm/Institution:

Engineering-Science, Chartered
 1133 Fifteenth Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20005

Sites examined:

18AN626 18AN809 18AN812 18AN813 Others

Project Details:

Phase I
 Phase II
 Phase III

Project Justification:
 This report discusses the findings of a combined Phase I and Phase II project at the South River Colony tract. South River Colony was a (then) planned commercial and residential development project in southern Anne Arundel County, Maryland. 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, a Phase I survey was required. Four archeological resources were identified which warranted further investigation and Phase II testing at these sites was then undertaken.

Project Objectives:
 Phase I
 -Determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources in the project area from a representative sample.
 -Determine cultural affiliation, site size, site function, and possible significance to the extent it can be determined.
 -Assess the construction project impact on identified sites.
 -Determine the need for further work.
 Phase II
 -Delimit the vertical and horizontal extent of each site.
 -Interpret the cultural affiliations and time span of the components of each site, along with site function, and significance.
 -Determine the need for further archeological investigation.

Research Potential:

Site 18AN626 is an eighteenth century brick foundation, with possible associated structures and features. It is the possible remains of manor house of the Mount Stewart plantation, owned by Anthony Stewart of the Peggy Stewart incident and "Annapolis Tea Party" fame. 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.

Besides its association with Brigadier General Steuart, 18AN809 is important for the information it can provide on the lifestyle of the Anne Arundel County planter class. The site also has subsurface integrity and should be considered a significant resource. At the time of the Phase II study, it was recommended that data recovery occur as mitigation for the planned housing development, unless construction plans could be altered to avoid 18AN809. An initial review conducted at that time (1991) determined that the site could NOT be avoided. Data recovery was planned, but no final report is in the possession of MHT. Since this was a private housing development and not subject to Section 106 or state requirements, the agency primarily consulted if data recovery DID, in fact, take place would have been Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning. Consequently, the site's current research potential is difficult to assess.

Site 18AN812 may represent the remains of a tenant farmer's house, likely of wood construction with a brick chimney. Phase II testing of 18AN812 failed to identify surviving subsurface features or strata. All of the artifacts were recovered from the surface or from the topsoil. 18AN812 was evidently disturbed by the construction of a dirt road on site and may also have been subjected to plowing. Additional work at 18AN812 is unlikely to yield substantive new information related to Anne Arundel County history.

Site 18AN813 was a scatter of brick fragments (probably from a chimney) with some 18th century artifacts mixed in. The site was probably the residence of Robert Welsh, or his son Benjamin. Based on the relative lack of artifact and feature data at 18AN813, it does not appear to be a significant site for conducting research.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1999 Fehr, A.L. and E.C. Saint Onge
 Phase II Archeological Investigations at Site 18AN1092, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Exxon Land Development, Inc.
 Library ID No: 00007635 Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 354

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18AN1092

Project Details:

- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III

Project Justification:
This report presents the results of Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations for Site 18AN1092 at the (then) proposed South River Colony, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The South River Colony was a residential development proposal put forward by Exxon Land Development, Inc. Since subdivision would be required, the proposal became subject to Article 26, Title 3-109 of the Anne Arundel County Subdivision Regulations. This legislation requires consideration for archeological resources as part of the subdivision permit review process and at the insistence of the County Archeologist, mitigation efforts can be required of the developer.

Project Objectives:
-Determine the nature, age, and function of each identified archeological resource.
-Determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of each identified resource.
-Determine the integrity of each archeological resource.

Research Potential:

Site 18AN1092 represents a substantially intact late 18th to early 19th century occupation. It contains structural remains and associated cultural deposits, including a domestic midden. The presence of separate clusters of artifacts and architectural debris suggests the presence of additional structures. The presence of intact features indicated a high degree of site integrity. The site can provide significant information for a variety of research questions. Data recovered during the Phase I and II investigations indicate that the site can address a variety of research questions related to domestic life, subsistence, and settlement patterns. The site should be considered a significant resource, and warrants data recovery to mitigate the impacts of any future development of the area.
