

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:

2014 Katz, G.
Phase I and II Investigation of Seven Sites at Naval Support Activity Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
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Research Firm/Institution:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
1250 23rd Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Sites examined:

18AN340	18AN1030	18AN1031	18AN1127	18AP19	18AP20	18AP78
	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y			NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N
	Justification	Justification	Justification			Justification

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report describes a 2012 Phase I/II investigation at 7 sites onboard the Naval Support Activity Annapolis (NSA Annapolis) in Anne Arundel County. The investigation was conducted as part of compliance efforts for Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The investigation, undertaken to help inventory significant resources at the installation, aimed to relocate, characterize, and define the boundary of several known sites that had minimal previously recorded information.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 2014.036

Project Objectives:
-Locate the boundaries of each site.
-Determine the primary period(s) of site occupation.
-Document the activities carried out at each site.
-Assess the ways in which various cultural and natural processes, such as cultivation, erosion, and alluvial deposition, affected the archeological record.
-Based on the field investigation and on historic contexts, determine if each site contains important information about the past (either local, regional, or national scale).

Research Potential:

The site is not present at the recorded location. It is possible that it is located outside the tested area, perhaps west or southeast of Building NA74. It is also possible that the site was destroyed through either erosion or construction activity near Building NA74, or that the information given to Tyler Bastian in 1874 was inaccurate and no site was ever present at this location.

Site 18AN1030 is marked by a large shell deposit and an associated depression. Both the depression and the shell deposit appear to be products of modern land-filling. Colorless glass that appears modern was recovered from the base of one STP along with a piece of ironstone (dating to post 1840), and assorted Colonial artifacts. A similar mixture of modern and historic artifacts was recovered from the upper portion of the other STP. It is believed that the soil strata in the shell deposit are part of the same depositional event and that they arose through modern land-filling. It is likely related to nearby Site 18AN1031 (see synopsis report). Neither site is a significant archeological resource.

Site 18AN1031, like neighboring Site 18AN1030, is a secondary deposit of artifacts that was likely created during modern land-filling. The recovered artifacts were water-worn and mixed and appear to have been dredged from the Severn River and dumped on-site. Surface features (shell and depressions) identified at the site appear to be remnants of the dumping episodes. The site is not a significant archeological resource.

Erosion from an informal jogging path has compromised some of the site deposits at 18AN1127, but a substantial portion of the small site remains intact. The recovery of carbonized plant remains and faunal materials, as well as numerous ceramic sherds suggests that the rich deposits from the Late Woodland period may be able to provide information related to diet and ceramic technology. The site has the potential to refine prehistoric chronology through carbon-dating or potsherds and oyster shell. It was recommended that NSA Annapolis take steps to stabilize and protect the site.

The survey conducted for Site 18AP19 failed to relocate the site. Based on the negative finding from the 2012 work, it appears that Site 18AP19 was destroyed at some point after it was first recorded in 1972. The site may have been located along the shore of the Severn River and was either eroded away or destroyed by land-making activity. If the site was located more inland (which is another possibility suggested by the original site form) then the site may have been destroyed by the construction of the electrical substation, by construction of the hammer throw field, or possibly by the construction of roads and parking lots.

Ultimately, the 2012 investigation was unable to relocate Site 18AP20, and the site may have been destroyed. The precise location of the site is unclear on the MHT Site form from 1974, referencing a golf course green that can no longer be found. The site may have extended along the bluff west of the housing development and has subsequently eroded away. If the site was located more inland, then the site may have been destroyed by the construction of roads or other infrastructure. If the date of initial testing is incorrect (ca. 1972), and the site was tested prior to 1950 (prior to construction of the housing complex when a golf course may have been present), then the site may have been destroyed by the construction of Navy housing. In any event, no evidence of a site could be found in the areas examined.

The archeological materials at 18AP78, although interesting as artifacts cannot be associated with particular individuals or with particular lots within the block. The lack of integrity of setting greatly diminishes the information potential of Site 18AP78.