

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT
VOLUME 4: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY WITHIN MDTA AND SHA RIGHT-OF-WAY

JANUARY 2026

Maryland Transportation Authority
MDTA

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Appendix A Phase I Survey in Right-of-Way Survey Areas
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARDS	Alternatives Retained for Detailed Study
BCS	Bay Crossing Study
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MAC	Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab
MDE	Maryland Department of Environment
MDTA	Maryland Transportation Authority
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Historic Preservation Act
ROD	Record of Decision
STP	Shovel Test Pit

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Chesapeake Bay Crossing Study: Tier 2 NEPA (Tier 2) is a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) study that will analyze alternatives to provide congestion relief and improve travel reliability, mobility and safety across the Chesapeake Bay. Tier 1 of the Bay Crossing Study (Tier 1) concluded with a Record of Decision (ROD) identifying Corridor 7, the Corridor that includes US 50/301, as the Selected Corridor Alternative. This Corridor has been carried forward for further evaluation in Tier 2. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) are preparing a Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to satisfy the requirements of NEPA. The Tier 2 Study will include detailed evaluation of Tier 2 alternatives, including the No Build and potential Build Alternatives.

The MDTA has defined an Archaeological Study Area to identify historic properties and inform the selection of the Tier 2 alternatives within Corridor 7. The Study Area supports early coordination and the eventual establishment of the area of potential effects (APE) after Tier 2 alternatives have been selected. The Archaeological Study Area encompasses an approximately 21 mile (33.8 kilometer) long corridor from the east bank of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County to just east of the US 50/301 split in Queen Anne's County and comprises the US 50/301 right of way and a 1,000 foot (304 meter) buffer on either side of the right way (**Figure 1** .

A total of 2,426.6 acres (982 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area were identified in the *Chesapeake Bay Crossing Study, Tier 2 NEPA: Cultural Resources Gap Analysis Technical Report* (Hutchins Keim et al. 2024) as having high or moderate terrestrial archaeological potential. Phase I archaeological survey was recommended for all high and moderate potential areas common to all alternatives retained for detailed study (ARDS). A total of 941 acres (380.8 hectares) were identified as having low archaeological potential. The MDTA recommended that limited archaeological survey consisting of, at minimum, a field visit and pedestrian reconnaissance and, if deemed necessary, excavation of judgmentally placed shovel test pits (STPs) be conducted in low potential areas.

This I Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey Report has been prepared to support the draft EIS and focuses on the identification of archaeological historic properties within the portions of the Archaeological Study Area within the right of way.

1.2 Description of Phase I Archaeological Survey

The MDTA is conducting the recommended terrestrial archaeological survey in a staged approach based on archaeological potential, property ownership, proximity to US 50/301, and limits of disturbance associated with alternatives within the Archaeological Study Area. As alternative alignments are not immediately available, the MDTA first conducted Phase I survey along the US 50/301 corridor within the existing right of way in the Archaeological Study Area. Limited Phase I survey (pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmentally excavated STPs as necessary) was also conducted in low potential areas and areas with evidence of significant disturbance.

Following the identification of the ARDS, the MDTA will conduct archaeological surveys within any areas common to all alternatives not already surveyed and documented in this survey report. Additional

archaeological survey will be conducted in the same stratified approach based on archaeological potential within those areas of the preferred alternative not surveyed previously.

1.3 Summary of Results

On behalf of the MTDA, Rummel, Klepper, and Kahl, LLP (RK&K and Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the portions of the Archaeological Study Area located within right- way. The Archaeological Study Area within the right -way was evaluated using the archaeological prior assessment of potential presented in the Gap Analysis (MTDA 2024) and an additional review of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR , soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs to assess the right of way for additional evidence of disturbance. The evaluation resulted in the identification of 20 survey areas measuring 42.6 hectares (105.31 acres) for Phase I archaeological survey. Of these, 14 were designated for full Phase I survey and six for limited Phase I survey, consisting of a pedestrian reconnaissance with judgmental STP survey to confirm disturbance (**Table 1.1**).

The study resulted in the identification of five new archaeological sites. The newly identified sites included one precontact site (18AN1765) and four historic sites (18AN1762, 18AN1763, 18AN1764, and 18AN1766). The five sites are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archaeological investigation of the sites is recommended within the right -way.

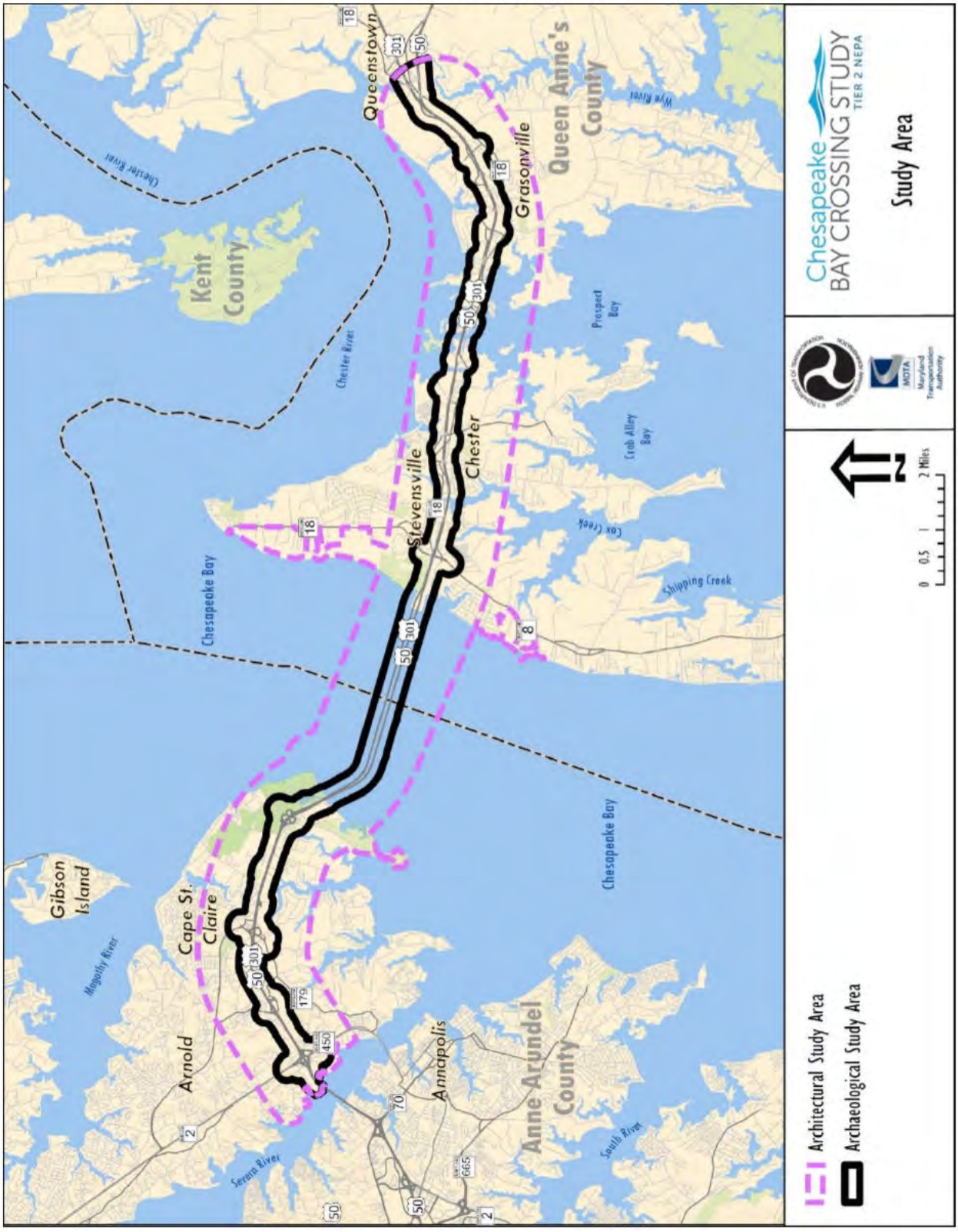
The Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation was Dr. Karen Hutchins Keim, RPA (RK&K). The fieldwork was directed by J. Andrew Ross (RK&K) and completed by field staff provided by ERG The report was prepared by Dr. Hutchins Keim and Mr. Ross. All terrestrial investigations were conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland, Technical Update No. 1* (Morehouse et al. 2018 .

Table 1.1: Summary of Phase I Survey Results and Recommendations

Survey Area	County	Survey Strategy	Identified Sites	Recommendations
4	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
5	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
7	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
8	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
9	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	18AN1765	No Additional Investigations
10	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
12	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
14	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
15	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
16	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1766	No Additional Investigations
18	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1762	No Additional Investigations
19	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
20	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1763 18AN1764	No Additional Investigations
21	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations

Survey Area	County	Survey Strategy	Identified Sites	Recommendations
22	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
23	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
29	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
32	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
34	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
39	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations

Figure 1 1: Study Area Map



2 Environmental Setting

2.1 Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The Archaeological Study Area extends approximately 21 miles (33.8 kilometers) along the US Route 50/301 corridor from the Severn River in Anne Arundel County to the junction of US Route 50 and US Route 301 in Queen Anne's County. The Archaeological Study Area within Anne Arundel County on the Western Shore is characterized by moderate to dense residential development and dispersed wooded lots surrounding the broad, slow moving tidal drainages between the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay. Agricultural land use is limited. The Archaeological Study Area within Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore contains heavily developed areas of mixed residential and commercial land use from Kent Island to east of the Kent Narrows. The undeveloped portions of the Archaeological Study Area on the Eastern Shore contain coastal wetlands and mixed wood lots.

The dominant native tree species for the Atlantic Coastal Plain on both the Western and Eastern Shores include red and white oaks, sweet gum, and yellow poplar. The tidal marshes in the lowlands support coarse grasses and rushes. Historic clearing and development have drastically changed the distribution of native plant species and led to the introduction of non native species.

2.2 Geology, Topography, and Hydrology

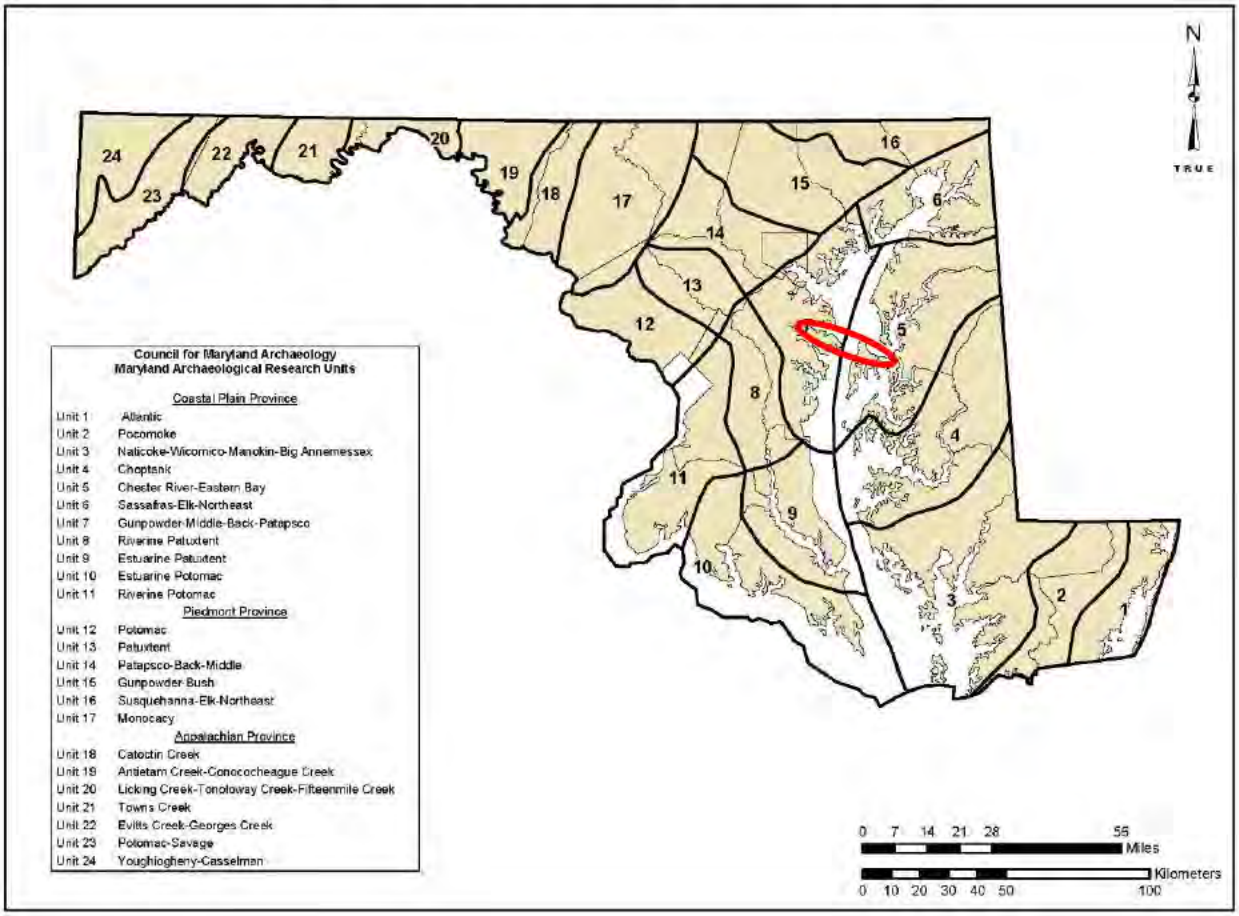
The Archaeological Study Area is in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The limited topographical relief of the Atlantic Coastal Plain formed during the Pleistocene Epoch as a result of sea level changes associated with repeated cycles of glacial melting and formation and the associated uplift of the underlying landscape. This process resulted in a series of stepped landforms of low relief that formed from a succession of ancient shorelines. The higher, older plains are located to the west of the Chesapeake Bay, while the lower younger plains are located to the east. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is generally underlain by unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay that overlay the rocks composing the eastern Piedmont Physiographic Province. These two provinces meet along an irregular line of contact known as the Fall Line located west of the Archaeological Study Area. Beginning at the Fall Line, the sediments of the Coastal Plain dip eastward and thicken to more than 8,000 feet (2,438 meters) at the Atlantic Coast. The age of the sediments ranges from the Triassic to Quaternary periods.

Within Maryland the Coastal Plain is divided into a western and eastern section separated by the Chesapeake Bay, which formed in the drowned Susquehanna River Valley as sea levels rose during the Holocene. The western section of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County is located within the Crownsville Upland District and Annapolis Estuaries and Lowland District of the Western Shore Coastal Plain Province. The Crownsville Uplands consist of flat to rolling dissected uplands. The Annapolis Estuaries and Lowlands section consists of low fluvial and estuarine terraces, beaches, and drowned river mouths that fringe the uplands along the tidal rivers and western shore of Chesapeake Bay. East of the Chesapeake Bay the Archaeological Study Area within Queen Anne's County is located within the St. Michaels Lowland District of the Eastern Shore Coastal Plain Province. The St. Michaels Lowlands consist of very low relief landforms within coastal lowlands and include salt marshes and low estuarine terraces (Reger and Cleaves 2008).

The Archaeological Study Area is located within two Maryland Archaeological Research Units (**Figure 2.1**). The western section in Anne Arundel County is in Unit 7 (Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy Severn South Rhode-West Drainages). The eastern section within Queen Anne's County is in Unit 5 (Chester River Eastern Bay Drainages).

The Western Shore portion of the Archaeological Study Area is within the Severn Watershed and the Magothy Watershed and crosses or includes portions of Mill Creek, Whitehall Creek, Meredith Creek, and Mezick Pond within the Severn Watershed. The shorelines of the Severn River within the Archaeological Study Area range from low escarpments to steep cliffs (Maryland Department of Environment [MDE] 2006). The small portion of the Archaeological Study Area within the Magothy Watershed includes the headwaters of the Little Magothy River and Cat Branch (MDE 2023). The Eastern Shore portion of the Archaeological Study Area is associated with five watersheds: Kent Island Bay, Kent Narrows, Eastern Bay, Lower Chester River, and Wye River. The Archaeological Study Area crosses or includes portions of Marshy Creek and Prospect Bay in the Kent Narrows Watershed, Thompson and Cox Creeks within the Eastern Bay and the headwaters of the Wye River within the Wye River Watershed (MDE 2023).

Figure 2.1: Maryland Archaeological Research Units Map



2.3 Soil

The Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County is located within two soil associations. The Monmouth Collington association extends from the Severn River to the east of Mill Creek near the headwaters of Whitehall Creek. Soil within this association is located in the nearly level to steeply sloped dissected uplands containing well-drained sandy to loamy soil developed from glauconite eolian and fluviomarine sediments. The eastern portion of the Archaeological Study Area extending from Mill Creek to the Chesapeake Bay contains soil within the Elkton Othello Mattapex association. The Elkton-Othello Mattapex soils consist of poorly drained and moderately well drained loamy soil found in the level lowland portion of the Archaeological Study Area (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

The Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County crosses four soil associations. The Inglesode-Pineyneck Unicorn association consists of well drained soil located on uplands, side slopes, and ancient alluvial terraces formed in stratified sediments. Within the Eastern Shore Archaeological Study Area this association is located along the west shoreline of Kent Island and the left bank of the Lower Chester River between Grasonville and Queenstown. The Matapeake Mattapex Nassawango association consists of well drained to moderately well drained silt loams with a sandy substratum. This association is located surrounding the banks and heads of Thompson and Cox Creeks on Kent Island. The Whitemarsh Hurlock Carmichael association is located in the western portion of Kent Island and along the US Route 50/301 corridor between Grasonville and Queenstown. This soil association consists of poorly drained sandy loam, silt loam, and loam surface soil underlain by sandy to loam subsoil on nearly level or gently sloping uplands. A distinctive characteristic of the Whitemarsh Hurlock Carmichael association is the formation of poorly drained circular depressions on broad interfluves referred to as Delmarva bays. The Honga Bestpitch association consists of very poorly drained soil formed in organic deposits over mineral material in tidal marshes, tidally influenced floodplains, and adjacent side slopes. The Honga Bestpitch association soils are located on the west and east banks of the Kent Narrows (Shields and Davis 2002).

2.4 Paleoenvironment

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain begins during the Late Pleistocene near the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (21,000 to 14,000 years ago). Although the Archaeological Study Area was not glaciated, a tundra forest mosaic existed within the Archaeological Study Area during this period consisting of spruce stands intermingled with dwarf birch (Watts 1979). Carbone (1976) suggests a more mosaic pattern of vegetation complexes existed at the end of the Pleistocene. Carbone's model postulates the landscape contained microenvironmental niches, small areas of boreal vegetation interspersed with communities of more southern plant associations. As the climate became warmer following the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciation, fir, pine, and alder migrated into the Archaeological Study Area from the south. Birches were present by 13,000 years ago, and hemlock and chestnut appeared circa 8,000 years ago (Watts 1979) as Holocene conditions stabilized and more closely conformed to current Holocene environmental conditions.

One of the most significant changes to the Archaeological Study Area at the end of the Pleistocene era was the rise of sea level, which greatly influenced subsequent cultural activity in the region. As the ice sheets receded and melted, large volumes of water were released, raising global sea levels. As sea levels rose the broad coastal river valley of the ancestral Susquehanna River and its tributaries became inundated with salt water and evolved into the Chesapeake Bay tidal estuary. It is estimated that the

Chesapeake Bay was not fully formed to its current configuration until approximately 3,000 years ago. Any evidence of exploitation of the early riverine and the developing estuarine environment associated with the Susquehanna River Valley is inundated under the waters of the Chesapeake Bay (Wesler et al. 1981b).

Another environmental factor associated with identifying late Pleistocene to early Holocene cultural activity within the Archaeological Study Area is the presence of a surface layer of loess deposits along Chesapeake Bay. This loess layer varies in depth and can be as thick as 3.28 feet (1 meter) along the Bay shoreline and uplands (Lowery et al. 2010). The deposits were carried by wind action from ancestral Susquehanna River silts (Foss et al. 1978 associated with the Younger Dryas Chronozone, a dramatic dry cooling period that led to a return to near glacial conditions (Meltzer and Holliday 2010). The presence of the aeolian deposits within the Archaeological Study Area indicates potential for deeply buried cultural deposits and precontact living surfaces.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Delineation of Survey Areas

The portions of the Archaeological Study Area within the right way assessed as having high, moderate, or low archaeological potential in the *Cultural Resources Gap Analysis Technical Report* (Hutchins Keim et al. 2024 were delineated into 37 individual survey areas (**Appendix A** . Those 37 survey areas were then assessed using LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs for additional evidence of localized disturbance. The evaluation, completed in coordination with the MDTA archaeologist, resulted in the elimination of 17 survey areas from additional survey because of substantial evidence of localized disturbance. The remaining 20 survey areas, measuring 42.6 hectares (105.31 acres), were designated for Phase I archaeological survey. Of these, 14 were designated for full Phase I survey and six for limited Phase I survey, consisting of a pedestrian reconnaissance with judgmental STP survey to confirm disturbance.

3.2 Pedestrian Reconnaissance

A preliminary pedestrian reconnaissance of each survey area was conducted prior to the commencement of shovel testing. The pedestrian reconnaissance informed the placement of STPs, noted ground conditions in the survey area, and located and documented possible historic or modern surface features that fell within or directly adjacent to survey area boundaries. The pedestrian reconnaissance also served to identify portions of each survey area within which shovel testing was not warranted because of obvious surface disturbance, marked subsurface utilities, impervious surfaces, streams and/or wetlands, or slopes greater than 15 percent on the western shore and 10 percent on the eastern shore.

Photographs of general ground conditions, areas unsuitable for shovel testing (because of slope, disturbance, or standing water at the surface), and other relevant cultural features (e.g. access roads or possible historic surface features) were taken in each area.

3.3 Phase I Survey

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Each survey area was either subjected to limited Phase I survey or full Phase I survey.

Regardless of level of Phase I survey, all STPs measured approximately 45 centimeters (1.5 feet) in diameter and extended vertically a minimum of 10 centimeters (0.3 feet) into Bt horizon subsoil or until no additional soil could be excavated (generally 1 meter [3.3 feet] . All soil from the STPs was screened through 0.25 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Artifacts post dating 1970 were recorded and discarded in the field. All other prehistoric and historic material was processed and analyzed at RK&K's archaeological laboratory in Baltimore, Maryland.

STPs were recorded on standardized field forms, which included a schematic soil profile with information on soil texture, Munsell color notation, and inclusions. Shovel test locations, archaeological sites, and other notable features were recorded on field maps and an iPad using ArcGIS Field Maps and a GPS device (Arrow 100 GNSS) with sub meter accuracy.

3.3.1 Limited Phase I Survey

Survey areas assessed as having the potential for localized disturbance during an additional review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs were designated for limited Phase I survey.

For those survey areas, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted to assess the survey area for disturbance and testable landforms. Judgmental STPs were then excavated to confirm disturbance and test intact landforms. Radial STPs were excavated around positive STPs in the cardinal directions at an interval of 7.5 meters (24.6 feet). Radial STPs were pursued until two STPs at this interval were negative, or until property ownership or ground conditions (e.g., slopes, wetlands, or road surfaces) would not allow the excavation of further radial STPs at this interval.

3.3.2 Full Phase I Survey

Survey areas assessed as being minimally disturbed during an additional review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs were designated for full Phase I survey.

A systematic subsurface STP survey followed the pedestrian reconnaissance. The survey employed a 15 meter (49.2 foot) grid on all parts of each survey area. Radial STPs were excavated around positive STPs in the cardinal directions at an interval of 7.5 meters (24.6 feet). Radial STPs were pursued until two STPs at this interval were negative, or until property ownership or ground conditions (e.g., slopes, wetlands, or road surfaces) would not allow the excavation of further radial STPs at this interval.

3.4 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations were transferred to the RK&K's laboratory in Baltimore, Maryland for cleaning, cataloguing, and analysis. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state curation guidelines (Morehouse et al. 2022). After washing, artifacts were separated into like groups and placed into polyethylene 4 ml plastic re sealable bags with acid free provenience cards containing the following information: site number, catalog number, provenience, level, stratum, and date of excavation. Provenience information was written on the exterior bags in indelible ink. Artifacts were sorted and analyzed according to morphological, material, and functional classes. Artifacts were labeled with their appropriate site number and lot number. Artifacts dating post 1970 were not retained.

Artifacts will be curated at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park, in St. Leonard, Maryland.

4 Field Results

Based on the archaeological potential assessment and recommendations presented in the Gap Analysis, 20 survey areas totaling 42.6 hectares (105.31 acres) within the right of way were identified for Phase I archaeological survey (MDTA 2023 . Of these, 14 were recommended for a full Phase I survey and six for limited survey, which consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance with judgmental shovel testing (**Table 4.1**).

The study resulted in the identification of five new archaeological sites. The newly identified sites included one precontact site (18AN1765) and four historic sites (18AN1762, 18AN1763, 18AN1764, and 18AN1766).

Table 4.1: Phase I Survey Areas and Results

Survey Area	County	Potential Assessment	Survey Recommendation	Acres	Identified Sites
4	Anne Arundel	Low	Full Phase I	2.88	--
5	Anne Arundel	Low/Moderate	Full Phase I	7.25	--
7	Anne Arundel	High	Full Phase I	1.58	--
8	Anne Arundel	Low/Moderate/High	Limited Phase I	6.19	--
9	Anne Arundel	High (evidence of disturbance)	Limited Phase I	0.28	18AN1765
10	Anne Arundel	Low/Moderate/High (evidence of disturbance)	Limited Phase I	1.13	--
12	Anne Arundel	High (evidence of disturbance)	Limited Phase I	1.03	--
14	Anne Arundel	High (evidence of disturbance)	Limited Phase I	4.97	--
15	Anne Arundel	High (evidence of disturbance)	Limited Phase I	1.56	--
16	Anne Arundel	Low/Moderate/High	Full Phase I	9.67	18AN1766
18	Anne Arundel	Moderate/High	Full Phase I	12.47	18AN1762
19	Anne Arundel	High	Full Phase I	1.87	--
20	Anne Arundel	Moderate/High	Full Phase I	23.81	18AN1763 18AN1764
21	Anne Arundel	High	Full Phase I	1.24	--
22	Anne Arundel	High	Full Phase I	4.14	--
23	Anne Arundel	High	Full Phase I	3.1	--
29	Queen Anne's	High	Full Phase I	0.83	--
32	Queen Anne's	Moderate/High	Full Phase I	7.71	--
34	Queen Anne's	High	Full Phase I	2.05	--
39	Queen Anne's	Low/Moderate/High	Full Phase I	11.55	--

4.1 Survey Area 4

Survey Area 4 is located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection the US 50/301 and Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 450/2) in Anne Arundel Couty (**Figure 4.1** . Survey Area 4 encompasses approximately 1.16 hectares (2.88 acres of wooded upland along the Exit 27 ramp for the eastbound US 50/301 merge and the US 50/301 westbound exit to MD 450/2. The margins of the survey area along

the ramps and existing roadways were visibly disturbed by cuts into the upland landform or road berms comprising fill deposits. The interior of the survey area appeared to be a mostly undisturbed upland with moderate slopes (**Figure 4.2** . The closest permanent water source is a tributary to Manresa Pond located 80 meters (262 feet) west of the survey area.

Survey Area 4 was assessed as having low potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 4 was mostly undisturbed during the twentieth century. The Governor Ritchie Highway (AA 4) is located immediately west of the western boundary of the survey area. The highway was constructed in the 1930s. One aspect of the original design was to retain mature trees along the corridor to create a park like setting, which likely resulted in minimal disturbance outside the immediate roadway right of way.

Survey Area 4 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its general lack of disturbance. Thirty eight STPs were excavated in Survey Area 4. Eight planned STPs were not excavated because of natural topography and topography created by road cuts and elevated road berms that exceeded 15 percent. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 4 generally conformed to the Collington and Annapolis soil complex mapped for the area (USDA NRCS 2024). A soil profile representative of Survey Area 4 (STP T4 8) consisted of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) loam Ap horizon extending to 0.21 meters (0.68 feet) below ground surface underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam Bt horizon that was excavated to 0.35 meters (1.14 feet) below ground surface (**Figure 4.3** .

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 4.

4.2 Survey Area 5

Survey Area 5 is located north of the intersection the US 50/301 and Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 450/2) in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.4**). Survey Area 5 encompasses approximately 2.93 hectares (7.25 acres of grass and wooded upland within the westbound US 50/301 Exit 27 ramp to Boulters Way and MD 450/2. Boulters Way bisects the survey area north south. The margins of the survey area along the ramps and existing roadways were visibly disturbed by mechanical cuts into the upland landform to accommodate the highway ramps and local roads. The interior of the survey area appeared relatively undisturbed east of Boulters Way (**Figure 4.2**). Disturbances caused by road cuts and overhead and buried utility lines were observed west of Boulters Way to the western extent of the survey area along Winchester Road. The closest permanent water source is an unnamed tributary to the Severn River located 80 meters (262.46 feet) southwest of the survey area.

Figure 4 1: Survey Area 4 map



Figure 4 2: Survey Area 4, view southeast



Figure 4 3: Survey Area 4, STP T4-8 profile



Figure 4 4: Survey Area 5, map

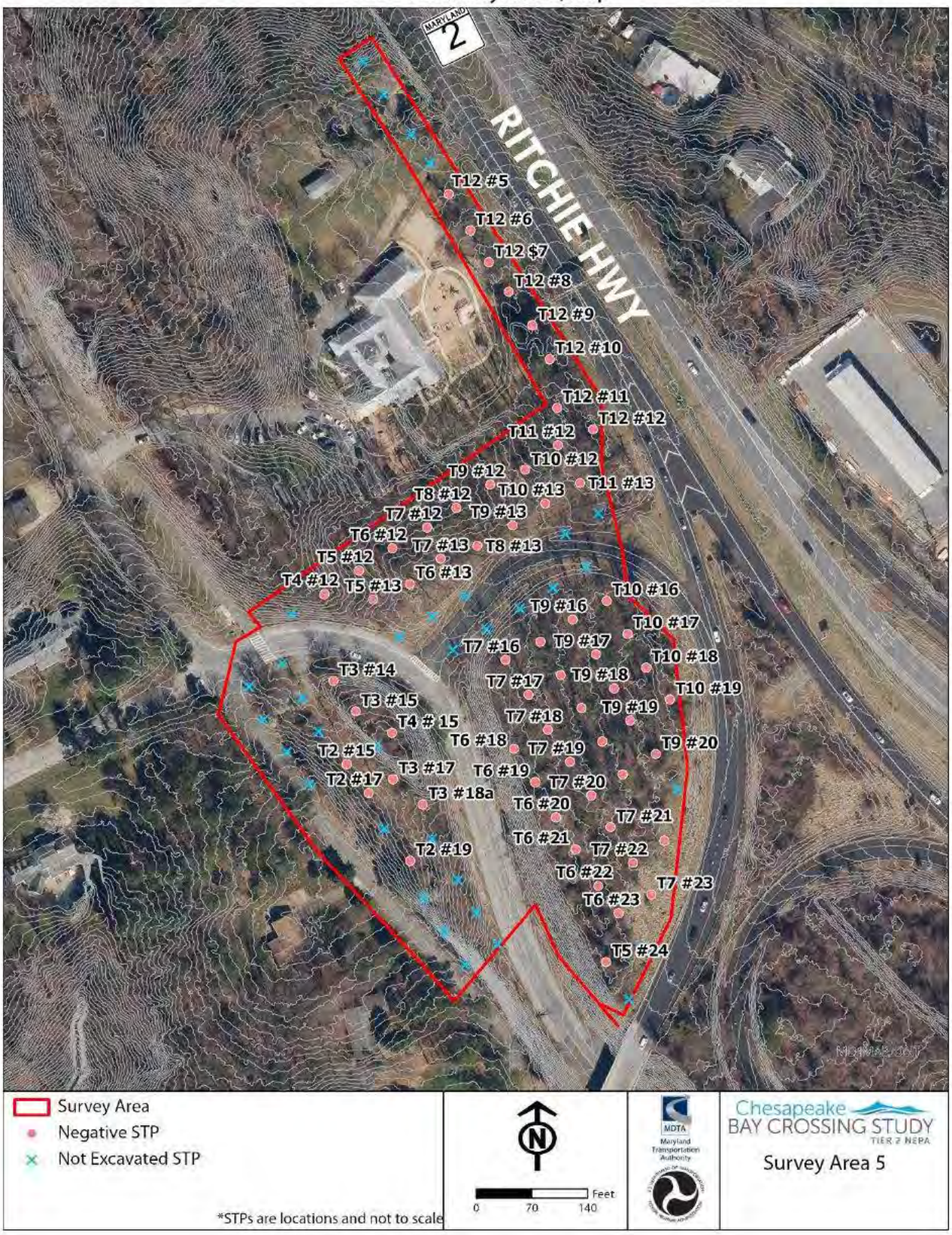


Figure 4 5: Survey Area 5, east of Boulters Way, view south



Survey Area 5 was assessed as having low to moderate potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 5 was mostly undisturbed during the twentieth century, with the exception of disturbances between Boulters Way and Winchester Road to the west.

Survey Area 5 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. Sixty one STPs were excavated in Survey Area 5. An additional 34 STP locations were not excavated because of slope exceeding 15 percent, the presence of marked buried utility lines, and impervious road surfaces. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 5 generally conformed to the Udorthent and Collington Wist complex soils documented for the area (USDA NRCS 2024). Udorthents are located along the southern margin of the survey area along the West US 50/301 merge ramp. Udorthents typically represent disturbed soils that have been modified through historic activity and generally lack stratigraphic integrity. The Collington Wist complex soil is well drained upland and formed in loamy glauconitic eolian and/or fluviomarine deposits. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 5 (STP T6 20 consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.16 meters (0.52 feet) below surface underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.34 meters (1.11 feet) below surface.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 5.

4.3 Survey Area 7

Survey Area 7 is located north of US 50/301 and extends from the exit for Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard to the right bank of Mill Creek in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.6**). Survey Area 7 encompasses approximately 0.63 hectares (1.58 acres of wooded upland. The south margin of the survey area along US 50/301 was visibly disturbed by a drainage cut along the US 50/301 berm. The interior of the survey area was a relatively undisturbed wooded upland (**Figure 4.7** . The closest permanent water source is Mill Creek located at the eastern boundary of the survey area.

Survey Area 7 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 7 was mostly undisturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 7 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. Twenty three STPs were excavated in Survey Area 7 along a single transect. Six STPs were not excavated because of natural topography exceeding 15 percent in slope and the presence of wetlands along the bank of Mill Creek. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 7 generally conformed to the Annapolis sandy loam mapped for the area (USDA NCRS 2024). Annapolis sandy loam is well drained formed from a parent material of loamy glauconitic fluviomarine deposits. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 7 (STP T1- consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam Bt horizon (**Figure 4.8** .

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 7.

Figure 4 6: Survey Area 7 map

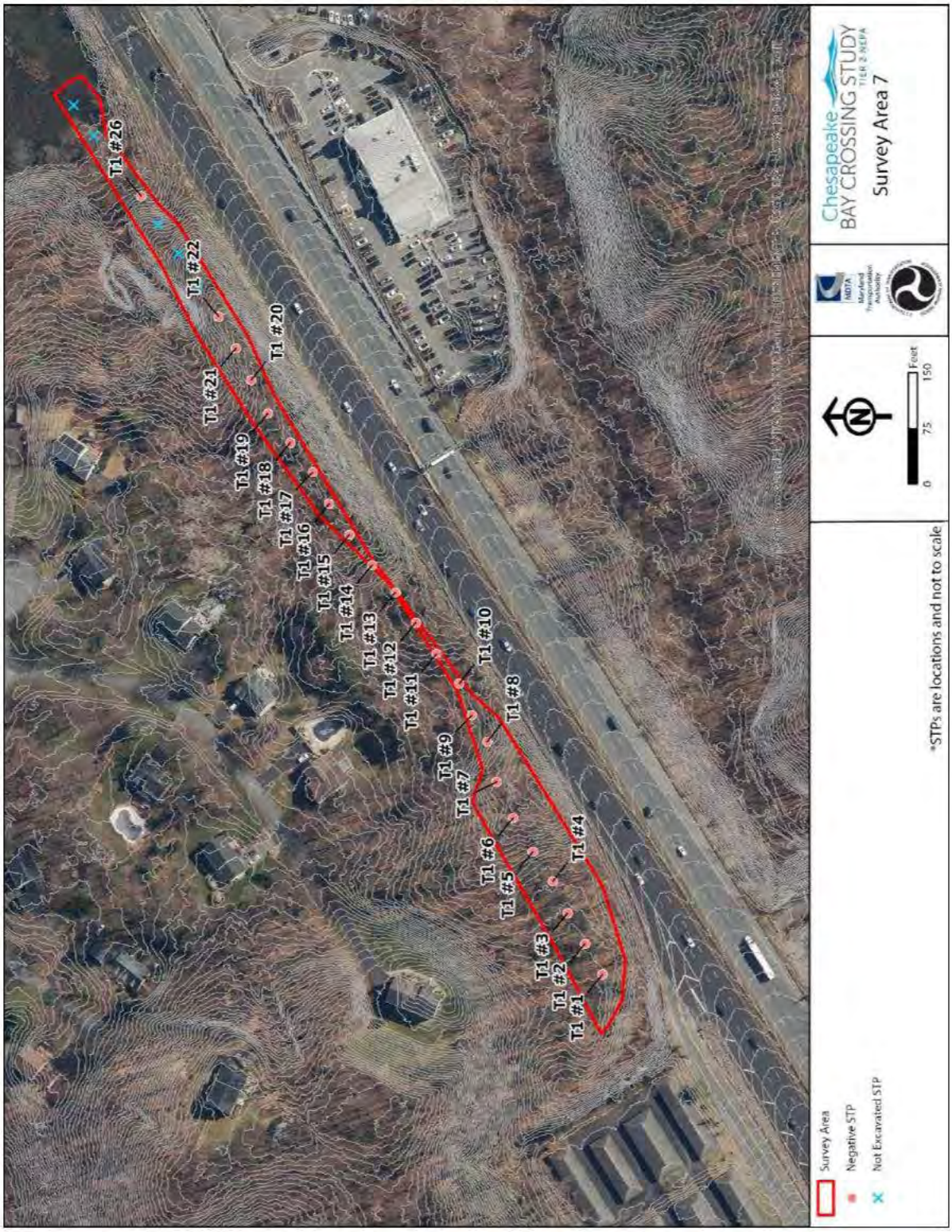


Figure 4 7: Survey Area 7, field conditions, view west



Figure 4 8: Survey Area 7, STP T1-9 profile



4.4 Survey Area 8

Survey Area 8 is located south of US 50/301 from Old Mill Bottom Road South to an upland overlooking the intersection of Pointless Forest Terrace and Buschs Frontage Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.9** and **Figure 4.10**). Survey Area 8 encompasses approximately 0.64 hectares (1.58 acres) of wooded upland. Much of the eastern section of the survey area contained fill deposits associated with the highway berm south of US 50/301 corridor and the western section transversed slopes in excess of 15 percent associated with road cuts (**Figure 4.11**). The nearest water source is Whitehall Creek, which meanders through and to the south of the survey area.

Survey Area 8 was assessed as having low to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs, however, indicated that portions of Survey Area 8 had been disturbed during cutting and filling associated with road construction.

Survey Area 8 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. Eight judgmental STPs were excavated to assess the stratigraphic integrity of favorable landforms within the survey area. All of the STPs contained fill deposits associated with the construction of US 50/301. No positive STPs were recorded.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 8. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 8.

4.5 Survey Area 9

Survey Area 9 is located approximately 90 meters (295 feet) south of Leyland Lane along US 50/301 in Anne Arundel County (see **Figure 4.9** . Survey Area 9 encompasses approximately 0.11 hectares (0.28 acres) of wooded upland. Much of the survey area is located along the crest of a road cut for US 50/301 (**Figure 4.12**). The nearest water source is Whitehall Creek approximately 93 meters (305.12 feet) south of the survey area.

Survey Area 9 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 9 may have been disturbed by grading for the construction of US 50/301.

Survey Area 9 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. A pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire survey area was completed and seven judgmental STPs were excavated on three bench terraces observed along the south trending upland slopes. The three terraces were separated by moderately steep drainage swales.

The soil observed in Survey Area 9 conformed to Mattapex silt loam mapped for the area (USDA NCRS 2024). A soil profile representative of Survey Area 9 (STP T 4 West 7.5 consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon extending to 0.25 meters (0.82 feet) below surface underlain by an olive yellow (2.5Y 6/8) clay loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.5 meters (1.64 feet) (**Figure 4.13** .

Figure 4 9 Survey Areas 8, 9, and 10, map 1 of 2

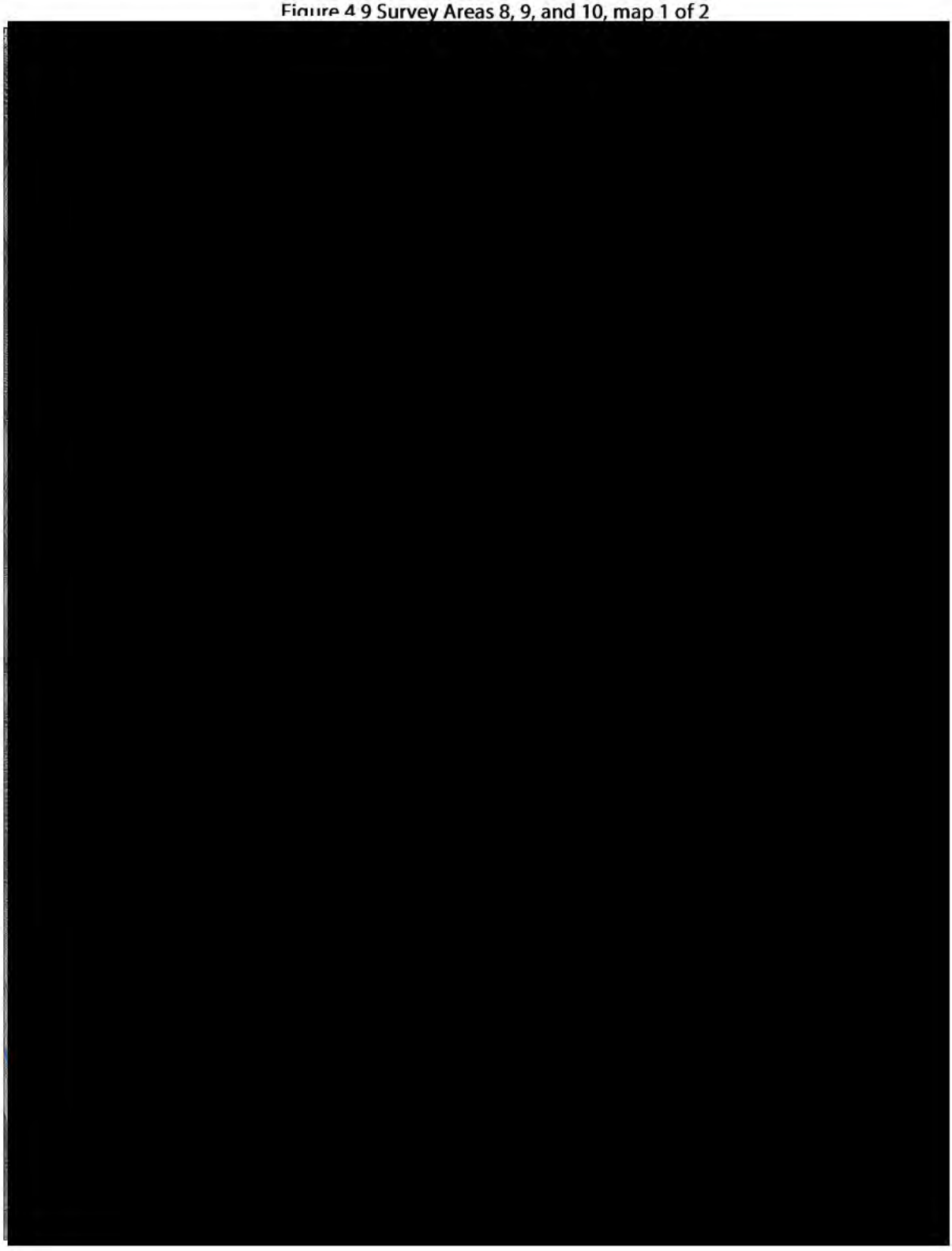


Figure 4 10: Survey Areas 8, 9, and 10, map 2 of 2



Figure 4 11: Survey Area 8, view west



Figure 4 12: Survey Area 9, view southwest.



Figure 4 13: Survey Area 9, STP T9-4 West 7.5 profile



[redacted] was positive with two precontact ceramic sherds. Two additional STPs were excavated at 7.5-meter (24.61 feet) intervals east and west of the positive STP to delineate the finds within the existing survey area limits. No additional cultural materials were identified in the radial STPs. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended in Survey Area 9, outside the boundary of 18AN1765.

4.5.1 18AN1765

4.5.1.1 Site Summary

18AN1765 is a precontact Woodland period site identified [redacted] and consists of two Woodland period precontact ceramics (**Appendix B** . The site is located [redacted] (**Figure 4.14** . Site vegetation consists of maturing secondary growth mixed hardwoods with a light to moderate understory. The site measures approximately 6 meters by 6 meters (19.64 feet by 19.64 feet). The site boundary was delineated within the existing survey area by two radials excavated 7.5 meters (24.61 feet) west and east of [redacted]. 18AN1765 was delineated as a site rather than an isolated find, despite comprising only two precontact ceramics, because the contours of the landform indicate that the site may extend to the north of the current survey area (**Figure 4.14**).

Figure 4 14: Survey Area 9, 18AN1765, map

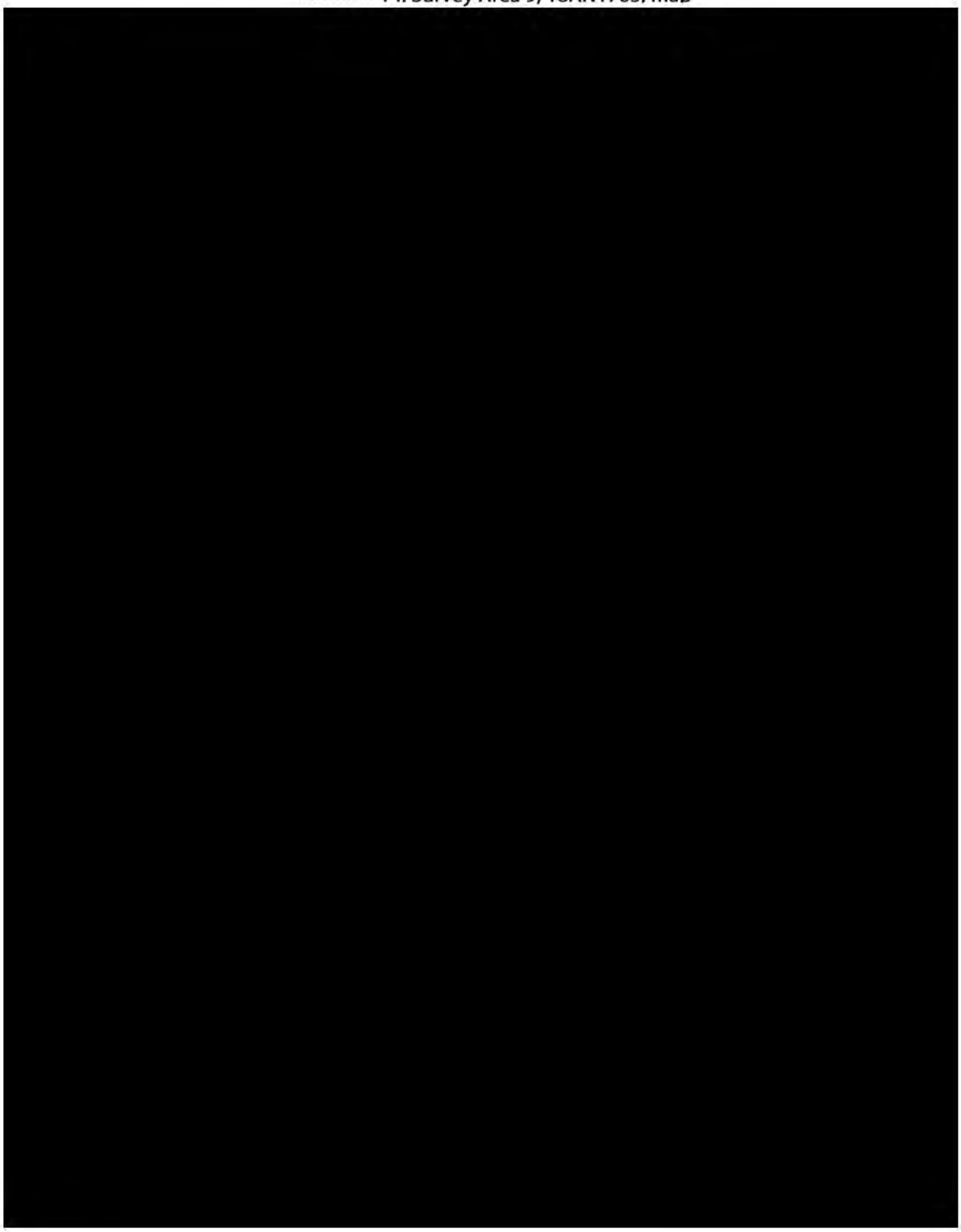


Figure 4 15: Survey Area 9, 18AN1765, view southwest



4.5.1.2 *Artifact Analysis*

Two ceramic body sherds were recovered from the Ap horizon [redacted] (**Appendix C; Figure 4.16**). One sherd is shell tempered with no visible surface treatment, but the exterior and interior surfaces contain leached voids from the loss of shell temper. The second sherd has a fabric impressed exterior and a crushed quartz temper. The unique temper of each sherd indicates the sherds are from two different vessels.

Assigning the sherds to a ware type with confidence is problematic because of the small sample size, limited visible chronological attributes, which are common to ceramic wares found in the region, and the overlap of the diagnostic attributes, which are characteristic to ceramics from multiple chronological periods. The plain shell tempered sherd has attributes common for three ware types produced during the Middle and Late Woodland periods: Mockley ware, a shell tempered ware dating to the Middle Woodland Period, and Sullivan Cove and Townsend wares, shell tempered wares from the Late Woodland Period. All of these ware types are found on the Western Shore of Maryland (MAC 2012a,b,c). The crushed quartz tempered sherd is fabric impressed with evidence of the surface impression being smoothed. Accokeek and Potomac Creek are two wares common to the Western Shore of Maryland that are associated with having crushed quartz temper and fabric-impressed surface treatment. Accokeek is an Early Woodland ware and Potomac Creek is found on Late Woodland sites (MAC 2012d,e . Based on the results of the field investigation, and artifact analysis, 18AN1765 is a Woodland site of unknown function. The two sherds recovered appear to possibly reflect two individual Woodland vessels based on the unique temper present in each sherd.

4.5.1.3 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

18AN1765 was evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D: the potential to yield information important in prehistory. Artifacts associated with 18AN1765 were recovered from the Ap horizon and no cultural features or intact deposits were identified. The portion of 18AN1765 within the survey area lacks integrity and the potential to provide significant information about local, state, or national prehistory and is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is likely that 18AN1765 extends outside of the survey area to the north. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for 18AN1765 within Survey Area 9. Additional archaeological survey and evaluation is recommended should the ARDS extend outside of the right- way.

Figure 4.16: Survey Area 9, 18AN1765, Shell Tempered Sherd (Lot 1.1) and Quartz Tempered Fabric-Impressed Sherd (Lot 1.2)



4.6 Survey Area 10

Survey Area 10 is located in Anne Arundel County approximately 200 meters (656.16 feet) southeast of the terminus of Middletown Road along the right- way of the west lanes of US 50/301 (see **Figure 4.10** . Survey Area 10 encompasses approximately 0.45 hectares (1.13 acres of wooded upland immediately north of the road cut for US 50/301. The nearest water source is Whitehall Creek, which flows across the eastern portion of the survey area in two locations.

Survey Area 10 was assessed as having low to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 10 may have been disturbed by grading for the construction of US 50/301.

Survey Area 10 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. A pedestrian reconnaissance was completed, and seven judgmental STPs were excavated on two terraces observed along the south trending upland slopes north of the road cut for US 50/301. The two terraces were separated by a moderately steep drainage swale. The eastern edge of the upland has been subject to recent grading disturbances and no further shovel testing was conducted in the disturbed portion of the upland (**Figure 4.17** . Topography with slopes greater than 15 percent characterized the remaining eastern section down to the wetlands adjacent to Whitehall Creek (**Figure 4.18**). No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 10 conformed to the descriptions for the well drained Collington Wist-Westphalia complex and the moderately well drained Mattapex silt loam mapped for the area (USDA NCRS 2024). A soil profile representative of the Collington Wist Westphalia complex in Survey Area 10 (STP 10 3) consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon extending to 0.23 meters (0.75 feet) below surface underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.32 meters (1.05 feet) (**Figure 4.19** .

Figure 4 17: Survey Area 10, graded upland, view east



Figure 4.18: Survey Area 10, Whitehall Creek wetlands, view southwest



Figure 4.19: Survey Area 10, STP T10-7 profile



A soil profile representative of Mattapex silt loam in Survey Area 10 (STP 10 6 consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon extending to 0.27 meters (0.89 feet) below surface underlain by strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.43 meters below surface (1.41 feet).

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 10. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 10.

4.7 Survey Area 12

Survey Area 12 is located at a cul de sac terminus of Broadneck Road north of the US 50/301 in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.20** . Survey Area 12 encompasses approximately 0.41 hectares (1.03 acres) of wooded toe slope adjacent to Whitehall Creek. The nearest water source is Whitehall Creek approximately 20 meters (65.61 feet) south of the survey area.

Survey Area 10 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 12 may have been modified by road construction in the twentieth century.

Survey Area 12 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. A pedestrian reconnaissance was completed over the entire survey area, and two judgmental STPs were excavated on a toe terrace observed at the base the south trending upland slope north of the paved cul de sac. The base of the upland slope has been subject to grading disturbances and fill deposits associated with the construction of the traffic circle, and the remaining section west of the cul de sac contained wetlands adjacent to Whitehall Creek (**Figure 4.21**). No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 12 conformed to the well drained Downer Phalanx complex mapped for the area (USDA NCRS 2024). A soil profile representative of Survey Area 12 (STP 12 1) consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap horizon extending to 0.11 meters (0.36 feet) below surface underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.29 meters (0.95 feet).

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 12. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 12.

Figure 4 20: Survey Areas 12 and 14, map



Figure 4 21: Survey Area 12 Broadneck Road berm and wetlands
Along Whitehall Creek, view southwest



4.8 Survey Area 14

Survey Area 14 is located south of US 50/301 and is bounded to the east by Persimmon Point Road, to the south and west by Buschs Frontage Road, and to the north by the US 50/301 in Anne Arundel County (see **Figure 4.20**). Survey Area 14 encompasses approximately 2.01 hectares (4.97 acres of along Whitehall Creek surrounded by modern road berms (**Figure 4.22** and **Figure 4.23** .

Survey Area 14 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated, however, that Survey Area 14 may have been disturbed by grading for the construction of US 50/301.

Survey Area 14 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. A pedestrian reconnaissance was completed over the entire accessible portions of the survey area, and one judgmental STP was excavated at the base of the St. Margaret Road berm in the northeast section of the survey area. The soil observed in STP 14-1 conformed to soil found in hydric conditions. STP T14-1 contained a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam extending to 0.11 meters (0.36 feet) below surface underlain by a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam to 0.22 meters (0.72 feet) below surface underlain by a mottled matrix of a gray (10YR 5/1) and yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.45 meters (1.48 feet), at which point the STP became inundated with water. No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 14. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 14.

Figure 4 22: Survey Area 14, wetlands, view northwest



Figure 4 23: Survey Area 14, view north



4.9 Survey Area 15

Survey Area 15 is located south of US 50/301 and north of Whitehall Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.24**). Survey Area 15 encompasses approximately 0.63 hectares (1.56 acres along Whitehall Road and US 50/301. The closest water source is Whitehall Creek, located approximately 42 meters (137 feet) west of the survey area. The survey area at the time of survey consisted of wetlands that formed at the base of the embankment for US 50/301, its interchanges, and Whitehall Road (**Figure 4.25** to **Figure 4.27** .

Survey Area 15 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated, however, that Survey Area 15 may have been disturbed by the construction of US 50/301 and its interchanges and development along Whitehall Road.

Survey Area 15 was recommended for pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel testing to assess the extent of the disturbance. A pedestrian reconnaissance was completed, but no judgmental STPs were excavated because of the presence of wetlands throughout the survey area, road disturbance, buried utility lines, and slopes exceeding 15 percent.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 15. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 15.

4.10 Survey Area 16

Survey Area 16 is located at the intersection of College Parkway and Cape Saint Claire Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.28** and **Figure 4.29** . Survey Area 16 extends north from Cape Saint Claire Road along both sides of College Parkway for 426 meters (1400 feet), southwest along the west side of Cape Saint Claire Road for 182 meters (600 feet), and the northeast and southeast corners of the College Parkway and Cape Saint Claire Road. Survey Area 16 encompasses approximately 3.91 hectares (9.67 acres) of mostly developed wooded parklands along the east slope of a south trending upland ridge (**Figure 4.30** to **Figure 4.34**). The nearest water source is the Cat Branch, located approximately 100 meters (328.08 feet) east of the survey area along the base of the east trending slope.

Survey Area 16 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated, however, that portions of Survey Area 16 may have been disturbed by the construction and maintenance of Cape Saint Claire Road and College Parkway and the installation of marked, belowground utility lines.

Survey Area 16 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. Seventy five STPs were excavated in Survey Area 16. Twenty one STP locations were not excavated because of slopes exceeding 15 percent, the presence of marked buried utility lines, and impervious road surfaces. One new historic archaeological site (18AN1766) was recorded in two STPs ([redacted]

Figure 4 24: Survey Area 15, map



Figure 4 25: Survey Area 15 Whitehall Road, view west



Figure 4 26: Survey Area 15, Whitehall Road, view east



Figure 4 27: Survey Area 15, view northwest looking down embankment into survey area



The soil observed in Survey Area 16 generally conformed to the Sassafras-Urban Land, and Shadyoak Elkton soil descriptions documented for the area (USDA NCRS 2024). Specifically, STPs excavated along College Parkway north of Cape St. Claire Road was consistent with the Sassafras Urban Land soil description. STPs excavated in the southeast portion of the survey area south of Cape St. Clair Road and east of College Parkway was consistent with the descriptions of the poorly drained Shadyoak Elkton soil mapped for the area.

Sassafras sandy loams are well drained and found in Coastal Plain uplands. Sassafras Urban Land soil represents areas of natural Sassafras soil that have been altered by historic activities. Significant portions of Survey Area 16 along College Parkway have been disturbed, cut, and recontoured to accommodate the construction of College Parkway and the Broadneck Peninsula Trail. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 16 a[redacted] recorded along the Broadneck Peninsula Trail contained a grayish brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam fill deposit to 0.15 meters (0.49 feet) below surface underlain by a truncated yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.28 meters (0.91 feet) below surface.

STP T5 1 located in the southeastern portion of the survey area generally conformed to the soil description for the Shadyoak-Elkton soil mapped for the area. STP T5 1 contained a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam Ap horizon extending to 0.25 meters (0.82 feet) below surface underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.35 meters (1.14 feet) below surface.

Figure 4 28: Survey Area 16, map 1 of 2

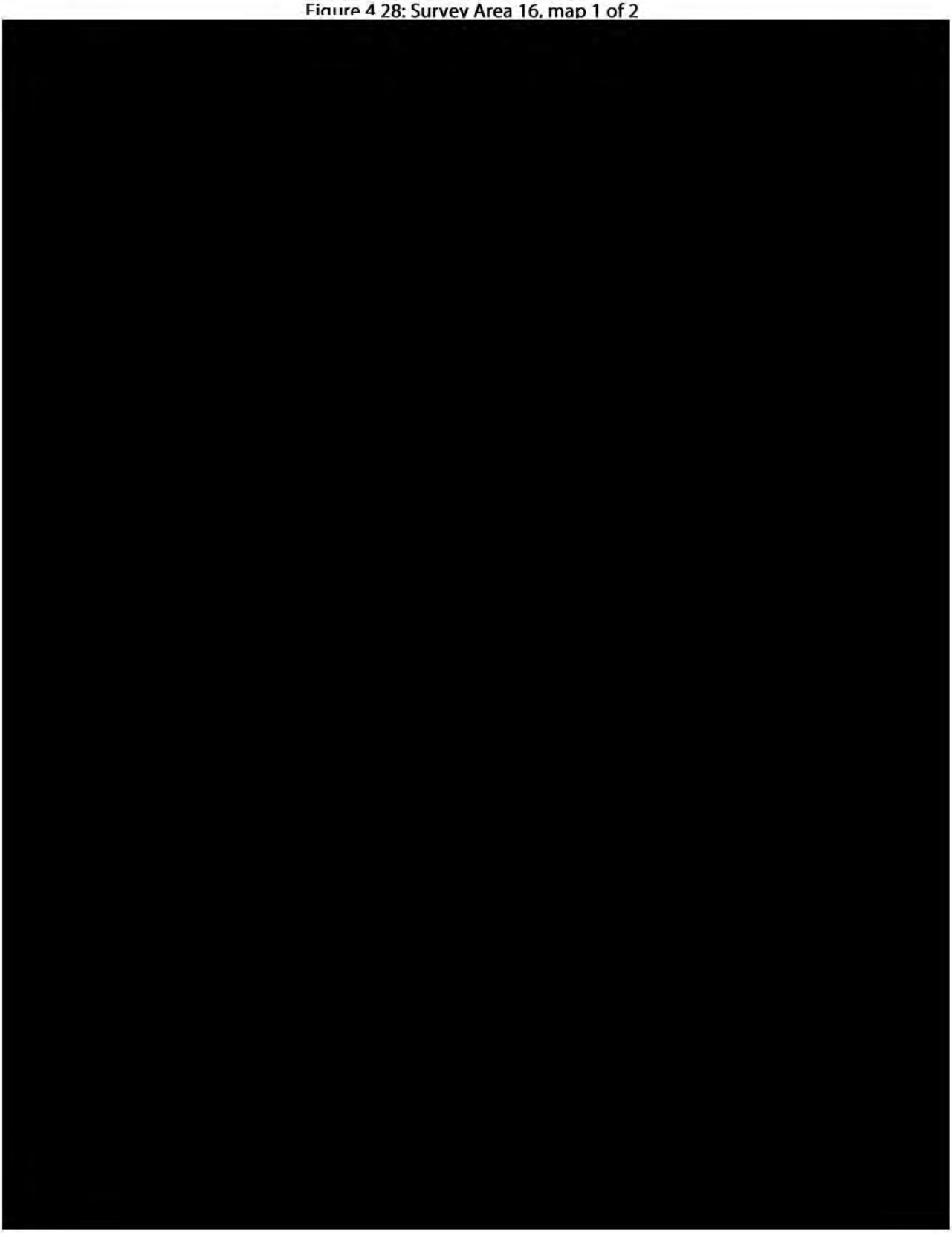


Figure 4.29: Survey Area 16, map 2 of 2

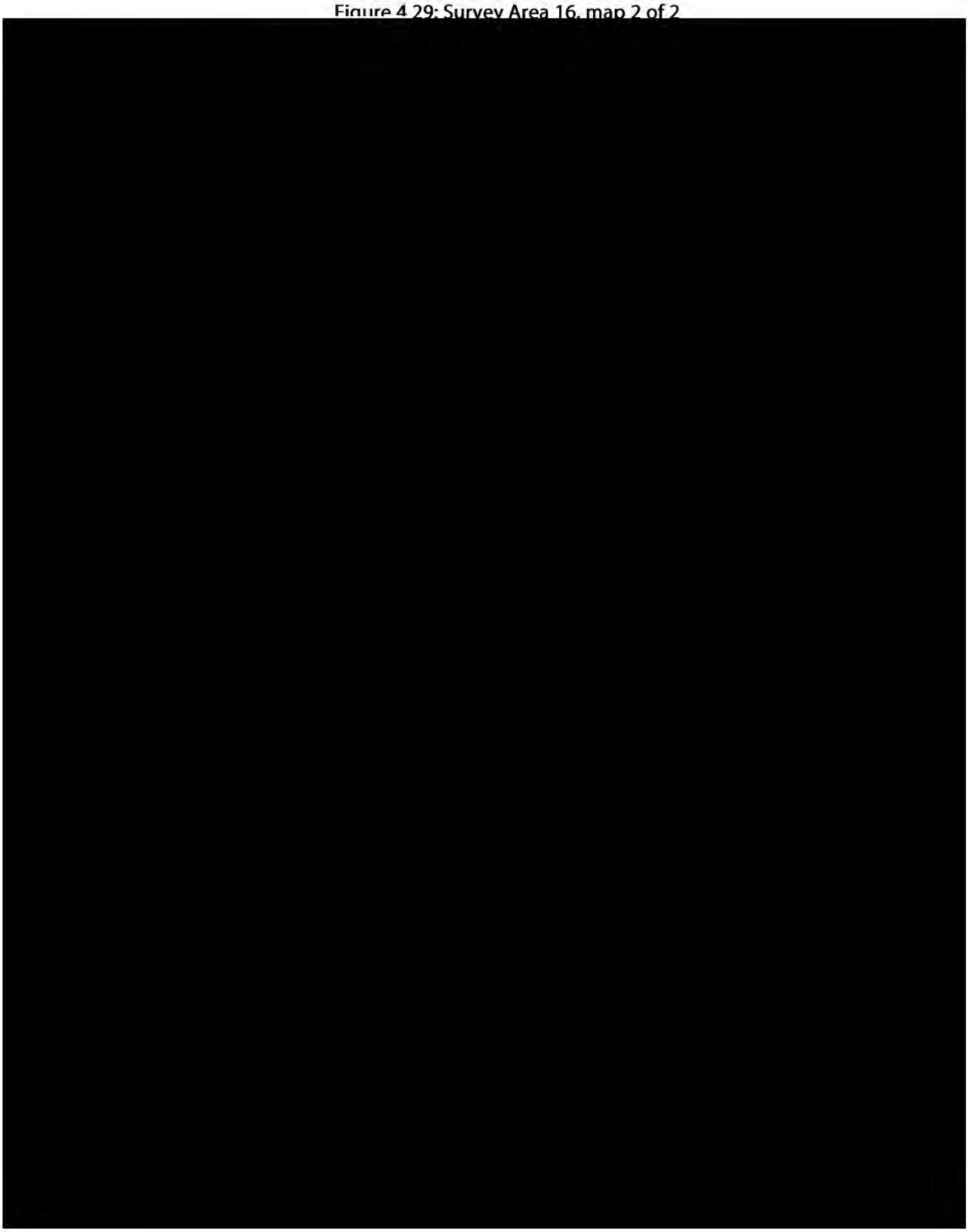


Figure 4 30: Survey Area 16, College Parkway and Broadneck Peninsula Trail, view north



Figure 4 31: Survey Area 16, between College Parkway and Broadneck Trail, view south



Figure 4 32: Survey Area 16, west of College Parkway, view southeast



Figure 4 33: Survey Area 16, between Cape St. Claire Road and College Parkway, view northeast



Figure 4.34: Survey Area 16, west of St. Margarets Road, view northeast



4.10.1 18AN1766

4.10.1.1 Site Summary

18AN1766 is a low density early nineteenth century domestic scatter recovered i[redacted](**Appendix B**; **Figure 4.35** and **Figure 4.36**). The site is located [redacted] The boundaries for 18AN1766 are defined by negative STPs to the north, [redacted]. The topography to the east of 18AN1766 indicates the possibility that the site extends beyond the right of way to the east.

The vicinity of 18AN1766 has been disturbed [redacted]. A soil profile representative of 18AN1766 [redacted] contained a grayish brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam fill deposit to 0.15 meters (0.49 feet) below surface underlain by a truncated yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.28 meters (0.91 feet) below surface.

4.10.1.2 Artifact Analysis

All artifacts were recovered from the disturbed fill associated with the grading for the construction of the Broadneck Peninsula Trail and include two refined earthenware sherds: a green shell edge sherd with a neoclassical rim pattern and an undecorated body sherd (**Appendix C**; **Figure 4.37** . The green shell edge rim sherd is associated with a date range of 1800 to 1839 (MAC 2015a .

Figure 4 35: Survey Area 16, 18AN1766, map

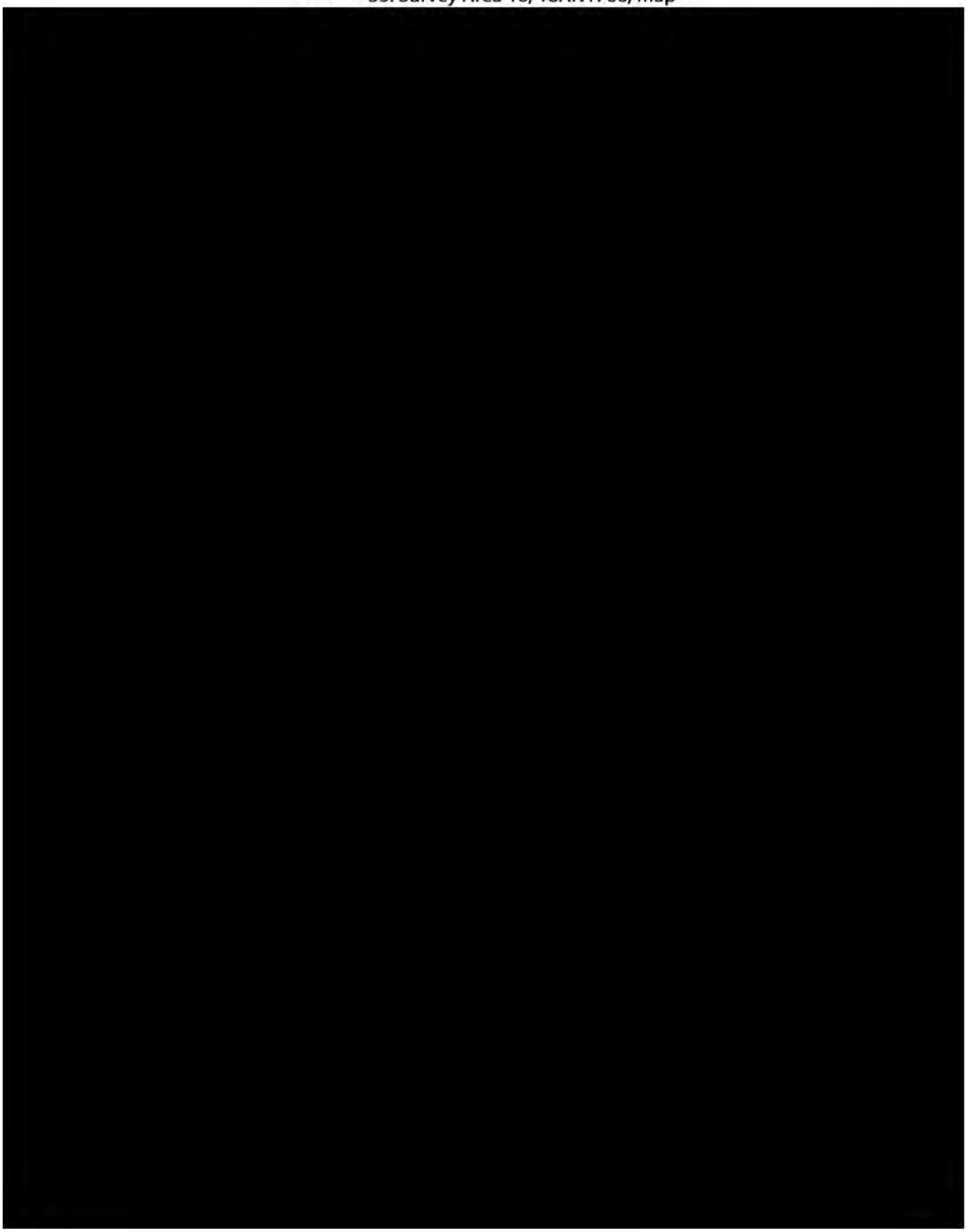


Figure 4 36: Survey Area 16, 18AN1766, view north



Figure 4 37: Survey Area 16, 18AN1766, historic ceramics (Lot 1.1 and Lot 2.1)



4.10.1.3 Site History

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps indicates that the vicinity of 18AN1766 was not developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 18AN1766 is depicted roughly equidistant [redacted]n 1860 in a largely undeveloped area, while development is clustered along the roadways (**Figure 4.38**). 18AN1766 continues to be located in a largely undeveloped area at the turn of the twentieth century (**Figure 4.39**). The review of historic atlases and maps demonstrates that the artifacts recovered from 18AN1766 most likely represent casual discard or deposition through plowing, erosion, or other similar forces.

4.10.1.4 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

18AN1766 was not delineated outside the survey area boundary to the east or to the west because of the presence of steep slopes, road cut disturbances, and road paving. Intact portions of 18AN1766 may extend outside of the survey area to the west. 18AN1766 was evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D: the potential to yield information important in history. Artifacts associated with 18AN1766 were recovered from disturbed fill deposits and no cultural features or intact deposits were identified. The portion of 18AN1766 within the survey area lacks integrity and the potential to provide significant information about local, state, or national nineteenth century history and is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. It possible that 18AN1766 extends outside of the survey area to the . No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for 18AN1766 within Survey Area 16. Additional archaeological survey and evaluation is recommended should the ARDS extend outside of the right of way.

4.11 Survey Area 18

Survey Area 18 is located north of the US 50/301 and East College Parkway, extending approximately 666 meters (2185 feet) west of the intersection of East College Parkway and Yorktown Road and 276 meters (907 feet) east of the intersection in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.40** to **Figure 4.44**). Survey Area 18 encompasses approximately 5.05 hectares (12.47 acres) of poorly drained secondary growth hardwoods within a coastal flat environment (**Figure 4.45** to **Figure 4.47** . The nearest water sources are two unnamed tributaries of Whitehall Creek located approximately 94 meters (308 feet) from the western extent of the survey area and 160 meters (525 feet) south of the center of the survey area.

Survey Area 18 was assessed as having a moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicate that Survey Area 18 has been minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 18 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 216 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 18. An additional 19 STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of impervious road surfaces and standing water. One new historic archaeological site (18AN1762) was recorded in two STPs (T4-48 and T5-47).

Figure 4 38: Archaeological Sites 18AN1762 and 18AN766 within Survey Areas 16 and 18, depicted on the 1860 Martenet Map

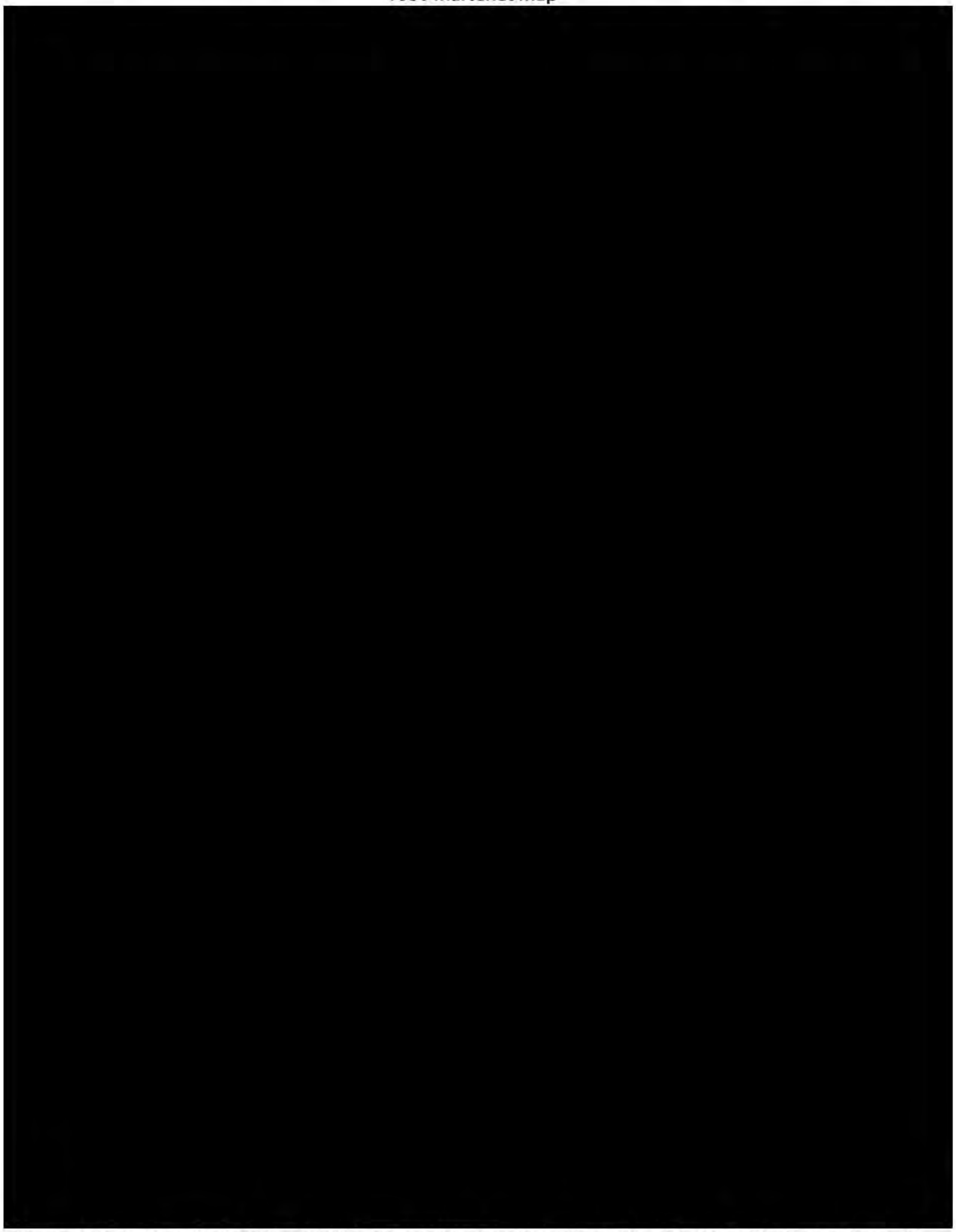


Figure 4 39: Archaeological Sites 18AN1762, 18AN173, 18AN1764, and 18AN1766 within Survey Areas 16, 18, and 20 depicted on the 1904 North Point, MD USGS Topographic Map

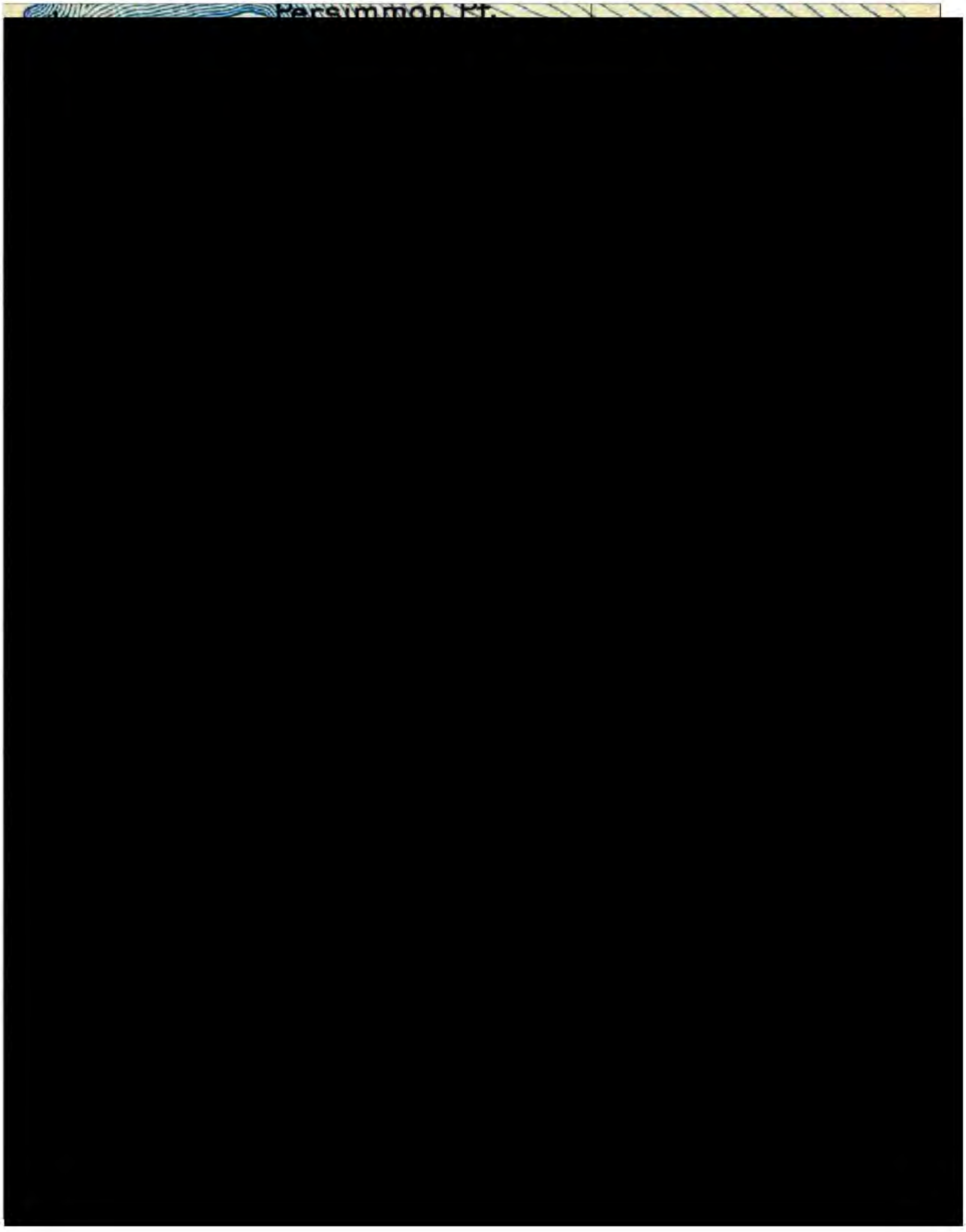

Persimmon Pt.

Figure 4.40: Survey Area 18, map 1 of 5

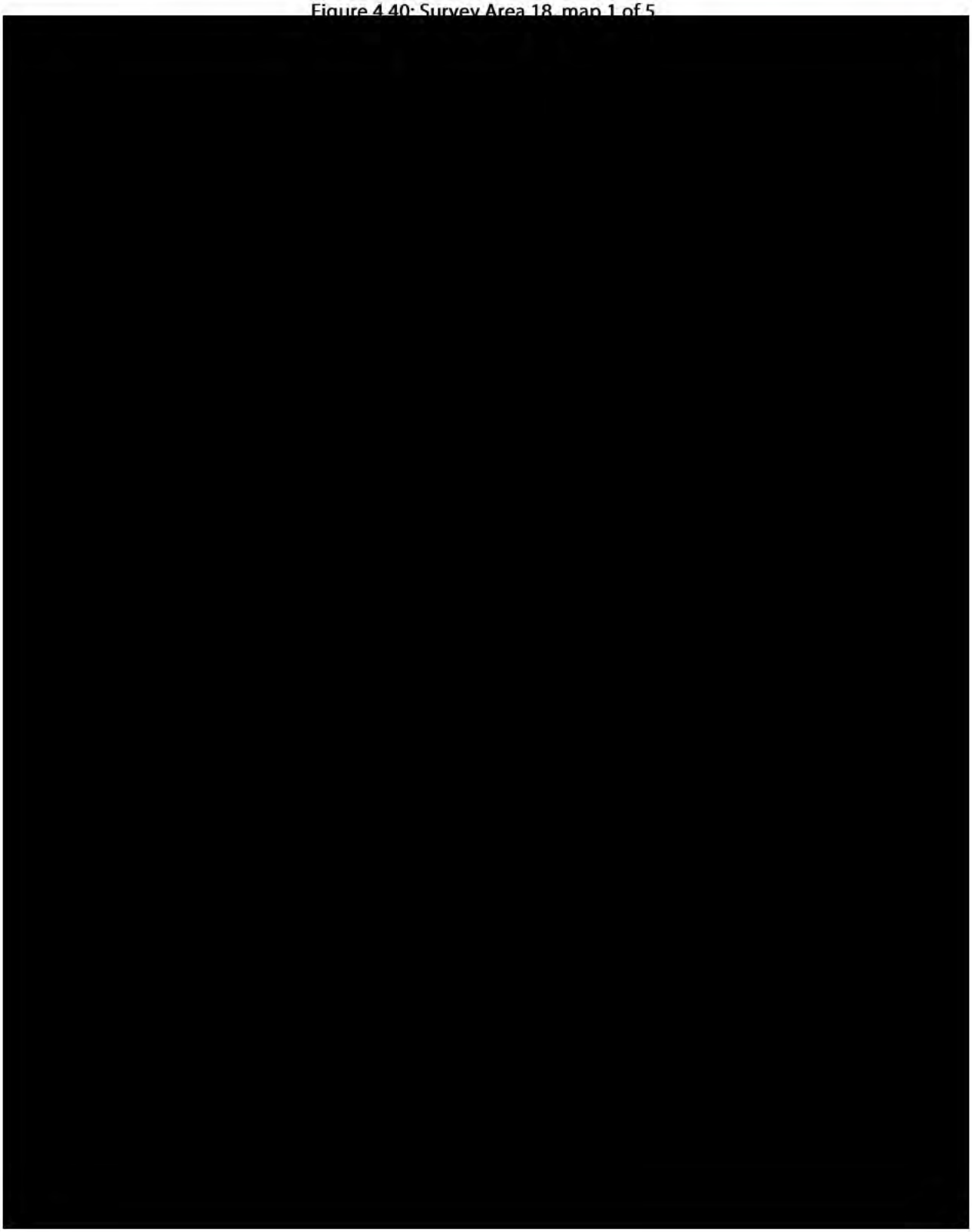


Figure 4-41: Survey Area 18, map 2 of 5

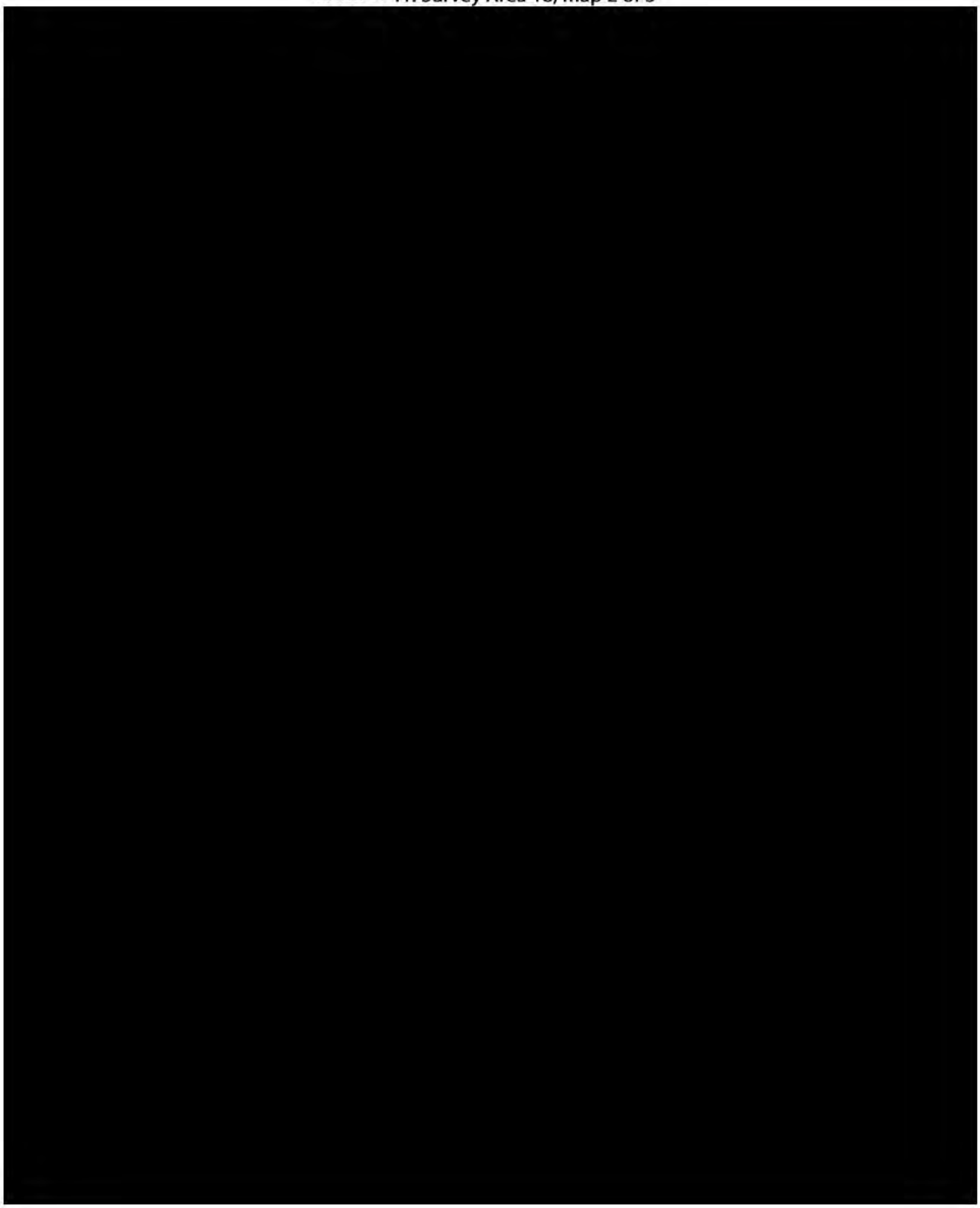


Figure 4.42: Survey Area 18, map 3 of 5

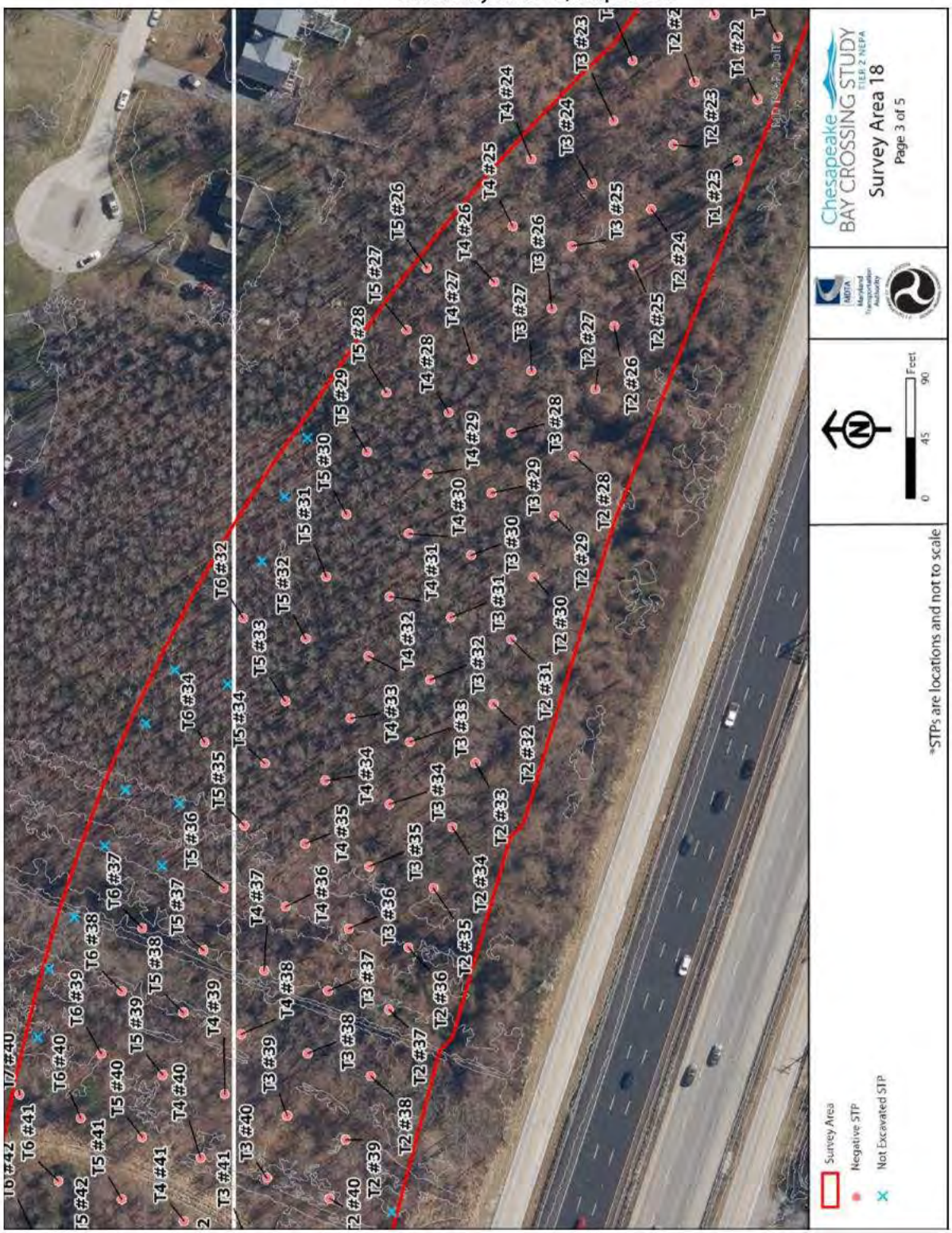


Figure 4-43: Survey Area 18, map 4 of 5

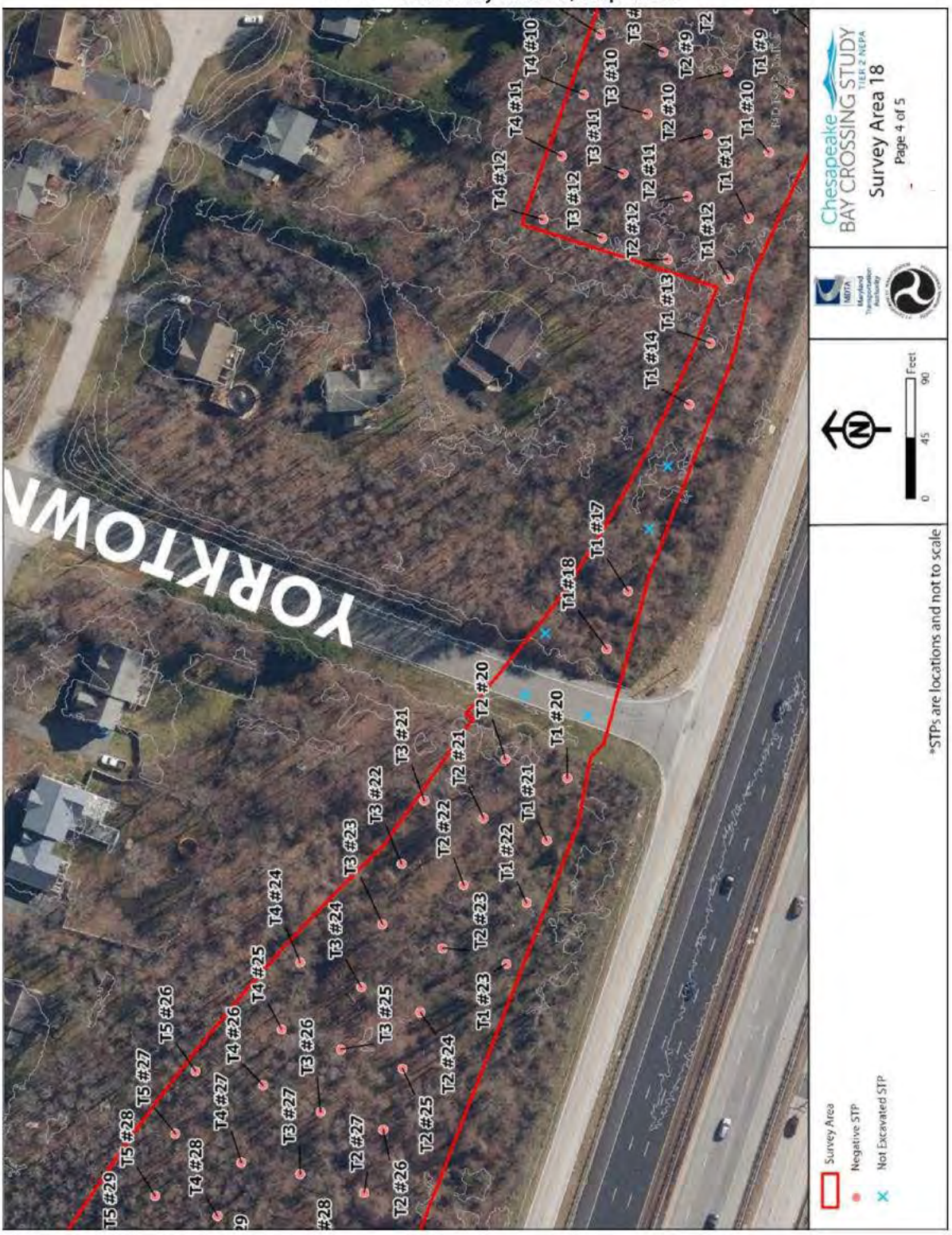
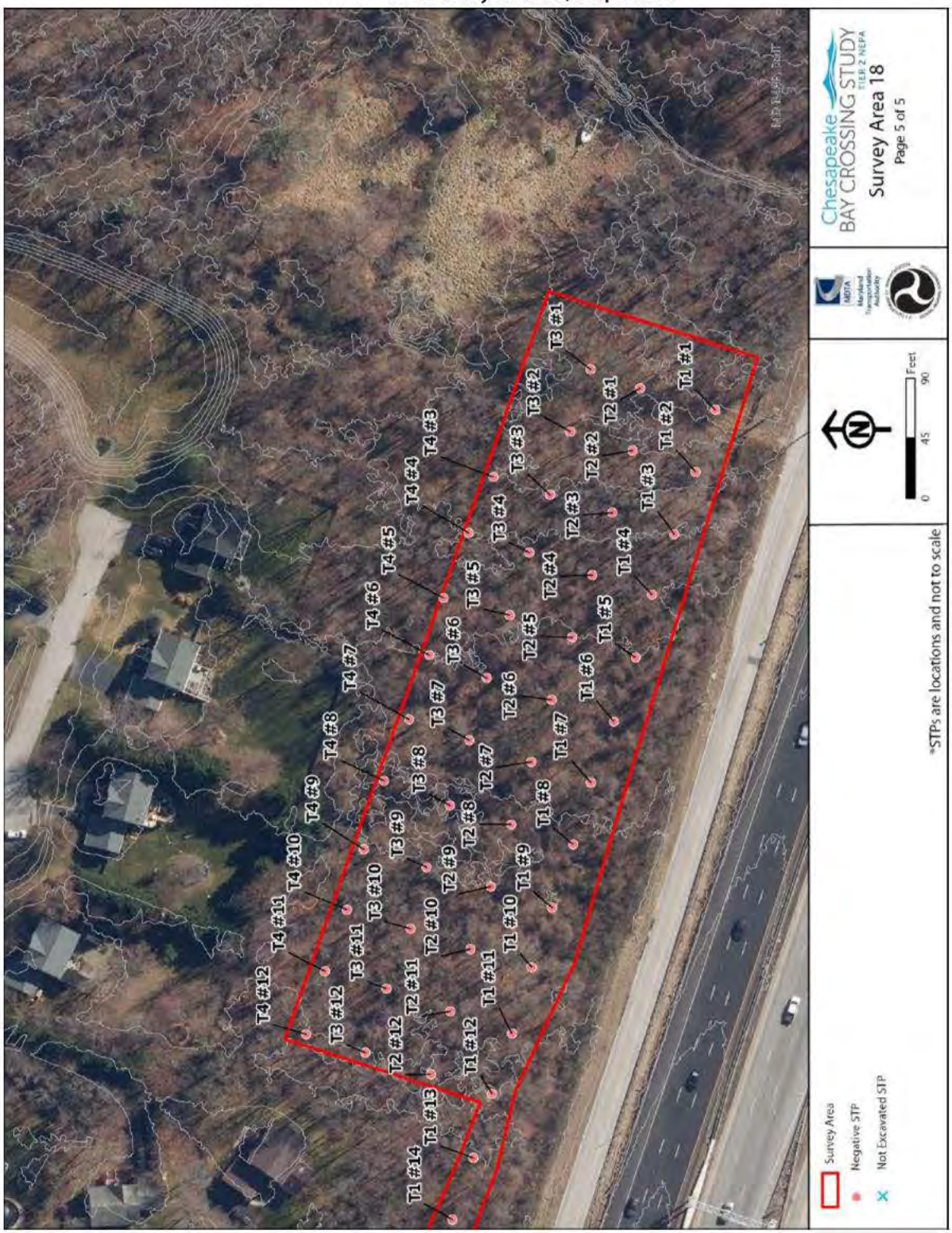


Figure 4.44: Survey Area 18, map 5 of 5



The soil observed in Survey Area 18 generally conformed to the Cumberstone Mattapex complex mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. The eastern portion of the survey area was poorly drained with significant areas containing standing water (**Figure 4.46**). Conditions in the western portion of the survey area were more well drained (**Figure 4.47** .

A soil profile representative of Cumberstone silt loam in Survey Area 18 (STP T7 40 contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.28 meters (0.91 feet) below surface underlain by a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silt loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.40 meters (1.31 feet) below surface (**Figure 4.48** .

A soil profile representative of Mattapex silt loam in Survey Area 18 (STP T5 45 contained a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon extending to 0.25 meters (0.82 feet) below surface underlain by yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.40 meters (1.31 feet) below surface.

4.11.1 18AN1762

4.11.1.1 Site Summary

18AN1762 is a low density scatter of the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts located [redacted] (**Appendix B**; **Figure 4.49** . The site is located on [redacted]. Ground surface visibility was minimal, and the vegetation consisted of mixed secondary hardwoods with a moderate understory. The site boundaries measure approximately 42 meters by 20 meters (138 feet by 66 feet). The site boundaries were established using both the positive STPs and discarded historic artifacts visible on the ground surface.

18AN1762 was initially identified in two positive STPs [redacted] A total of 10 additional radial STPs were excavated at 7.5 meter (24.6 foot) intervals in cardinal directions until two consecutive negative STPs in each direction were documented. Two radial STPs [redacted] were positive with historic artifacts.

A soil profile representative of 17AN1762 ([redacted] contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.28 meters (0.91 feet) underlain by a brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) silt loam Bt horizon. All the artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon, and no evidence for cultural features or sub-plow zone deposits were observed.

Figure 4 45: Survey Area 18, view west



Figure 4 46: Survey Area 18, poorly-drained area, view west



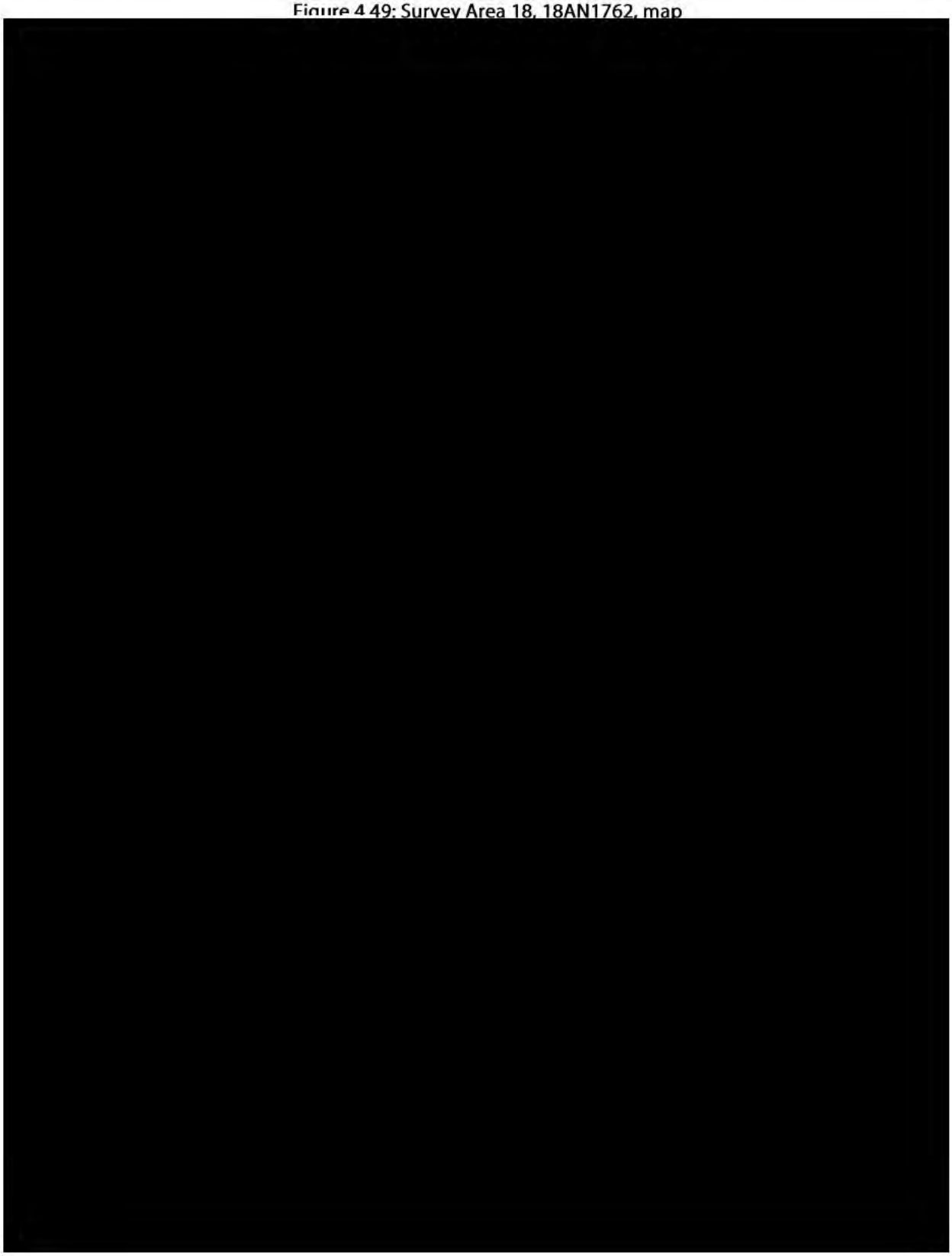
Figure 4 47: Survey Area 18, well-drained area, view north



Figure 4 48: Survey Area 18 STP T7-40 profile



Figure 4.49: Survey Area 18, 18AN1762, map



4.11.1.2 Artifact Analysis

In total, three historic domestic ceramics were retained from the site, and one residual brick fragment was noted and discarded (**Appendix C** . The ceramics recovered from the site include two coarse red earthenware vessel fragments, one lead glazed and one unglazed, and one plain creamware sherd (**Figure 4.50**). Because of the broad date range assigned to coarse red earthenware lacking additional diagnostic attributes, the two redware sherds do contribute to a well defined date for the site. The creamware sherd has a diagnostic range of 1762 to 1820 and provides a temporal association for the site to between the mid eighteenth to early nineteenth century (MAC 2015b). The low density of the scatter and limited range of functional artifacts represented in the assemblage suggest 18AN1762 likely represents a field refuse scatter.

4.11.1.3 Site History

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps indicates that the vicinity of 18AN1762 was not developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 18AN1762 is depicted about 0.4 kilometers (0.25 miles) north o[redacted](see **Figure 4.38**). 18AN1762 continued to be largely undeveloped area at the turn of the twentieth century (see **Figure 4.39**). The review of historic atlases and maps demonstrates that the artifacts recovered from 18AN1766 most likely represent casual discard or deposition through plowing, erosion, or other similar forces.

Figure 4.50: Survey Area 18, 18AN1762 artifacts (Lot 1.1, 2.2 and 2.1)



4.11.1.4 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

18AN1762 was evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D: the potential to yield information important in history. 18AN1762 is a low density historic scatter likely associated with casual disposal. All the artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon, and no evidence for intact subsurface features was observed. 18AN1762 lacks integrity and the potential to provide significant information about local,

state, or national nineteenth-century history and is, therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for 18AN1762.

4.12 Survey Area 19

Survey Area 19 is located north of the US 50/301 and East College Parkway and extends approximately 216 meters (708 feet) east of the intersection of East College Parkway and Log Inn Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.51** . Survey Area 19 encompasses approximately 0.76 hectares (1.87 acres) of secondary growth hardwoods (**Figure 4.52** . The nearest permanent water source is an unnamed tributary to Meredith Creek 20 meters (65 feet) east of the Survey area. A seasonal intermittent drainage crosses the survey area approximately 165 meters (540 feet) east of Log Inn Road.

Survey Area 19 was assessed as having a moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicate that Survey Area 19 has been minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 19 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 29 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 19. An additional 4 STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of impervious road surfaces and standing water. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 1 generally conformed to the Cumberstone – Mattapex complex mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 19 (STP T2 11) contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.20 meters (0.66 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.32 meters (1.05 feet) below surface.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 19. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 19.

4.13 Survey Area 20

Survey Area 20 is located south of the US 50/301 and west of Skidmore Road and Holly Beach Farm Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.53** to **Figure 4.55**). Survey Area 20 encompasses approximately 9.64 hectares (23.81 acres) of secondary growth hardwoods and wetlands. The nearest permanent water sources are an unnamed tributary to Meredith Creek that crosses the northwest portion of the survey area and Meredith Creek that is approximately 77 meters (253 feet) west of the southwest portion of the survey area.

Figure 4 51: Survey Area 19, map



Figure 4 52: Survey Area 19, view northwest



Figure 4.53: Survey Area 20, map 1 of 3



Figure 4.54: Survey Area 20, map 2 of 3

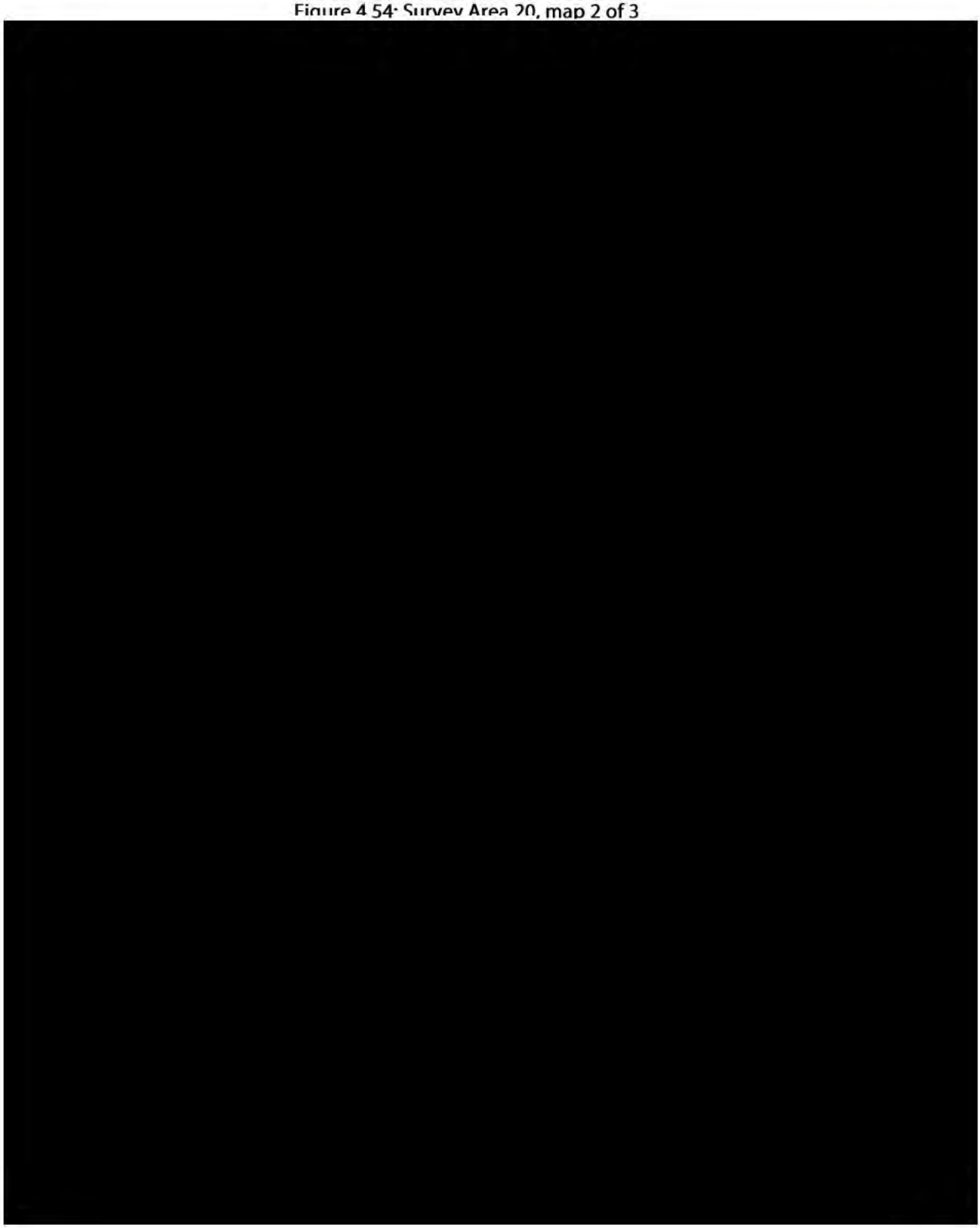


Figure 4.55: Survey Area 20, map 3 of 3

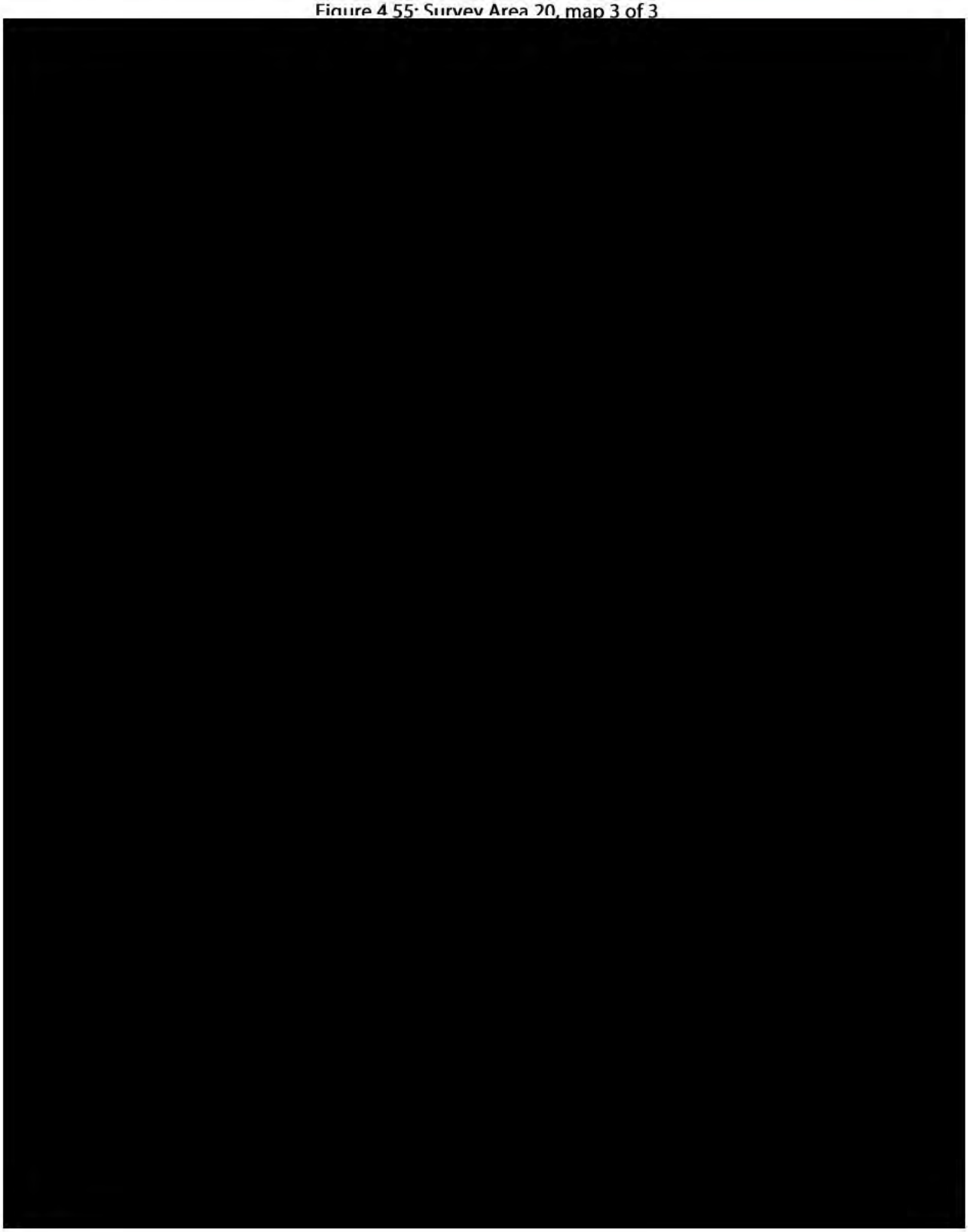


Figure 4-56: Survey Area 20, view east



Wetland conditions and poorly drained areas were encountered intermittently south of Carrs Road. The wetland conditions appear to be the result of a modern created or enhanced wetland. An artificial berm along the southern boundary of the survey area appears to have altered the natural drainage patterns of the survey area south of Carrs Road. At the time of survey, the central and southern portions of the survey areas were poorly drained with standing water common. Recent aerial photographs indicate that the central and southern portions of Survey Area 20 had been active agricultural land into the early twenty first century.

Survey Area 20 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 20 was minimally disturbed except along the northern portions closest to US 50/301, where there is evidence of more extensive disturbance.

Survey Area 20 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 294 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 20. An additional 128 STP locations were not excavated within the survey area because of the presence of impervious road surfaces, buried utilities and standing water. Eight initial STPs were positive for historic artifacts. One historic surface find was also identified. An additional 31 radial STPs were excavated at 7.5 meter (24.6-foot) intervals to delineate the boundaries of each positive STP. Five radial STPs were not excavated because of the presence of impervious road surfaces and wetlands. Two historic archaeological sites (18AN1763 and 18AN1764) and one historic isolated find were identified.

The soil observed in Survey Area 20 generally conformed to the Cumberstone – Mattapex complex mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Shadyoak Elkton complex soils were confined to the banks of the unnamed tributary of Meredith Creek in the northwest section and along the southeastern boundary of the survey area. Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain.

A soil profile representative of Cumberstone Mattapex complex in Survey Area 20 (STP T34 4 contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.15 meters (0.49 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.30 meters (0.98 feet) below surface (**Figure 4.57**).

A soil profile representative of Shadyoak Elton complex in Survey Area 20 (STP T28 2) consisted of a mottled gray (10YR 5/1) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam Ap horizon excavated to 0.24 meters (0.79 feet) below surface underlain by a mottled brownish yellow (10YR6/6) with gray (10YR 6/1) silt loam Btg1 horizon.

A single plain Whiteware body sherd was recovered in [redacted] (**Figure 4.58** . Four radial STPs were excavated in cardinal directions of the find and no additional artifacts were recovered.

The find may be associated with the diffuse historic scatter identified as 18AN1764 but was not included in the site boundary given t[redacted]between 18AN1764 and [redacted]. The artifact was recovered from the Ap horizon and has been interpreted as an isolated find associated with casual discard. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended in Survey Area 20, outside the boundaries of 18AN1763 and 18AN1764.

4.13.1 18AN1763

4.13.1.1 Site Summary

18AN1763 is a mid nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter [redacted] (**Appendix B**; **Figure 4.59**). At the time survey the site was poorly drained because of elevated seasonal water table and recent wetland mitigation measures (**Figure 4.60**). Ground surface visibility was minimal, and vegetation consisted of mixed secondary hardwoods with a moderately dense understory and intermittent wetlands. The [redacted] The site boundary measures approximately 119 meters by 96 meters (391 feet by 315 feet).

The site was initially identified by seven positive STPs [redacted]. An additional 27 radial STPs were excavated at 7.5 meter (24.6 foot) intervals in cardinal directions until two consecutive, negative STPs were documented. Five radial STPs ([redacted] were also positive with historic artifacts.

Figure 4 57: Survey Area 20, STP T34-4 profile



Figure 4 58: Survey Area 20, Isolated Find STP T32-6, Plain Whiteware



Figure 4.59: Survey Area 20_18AN1763_map

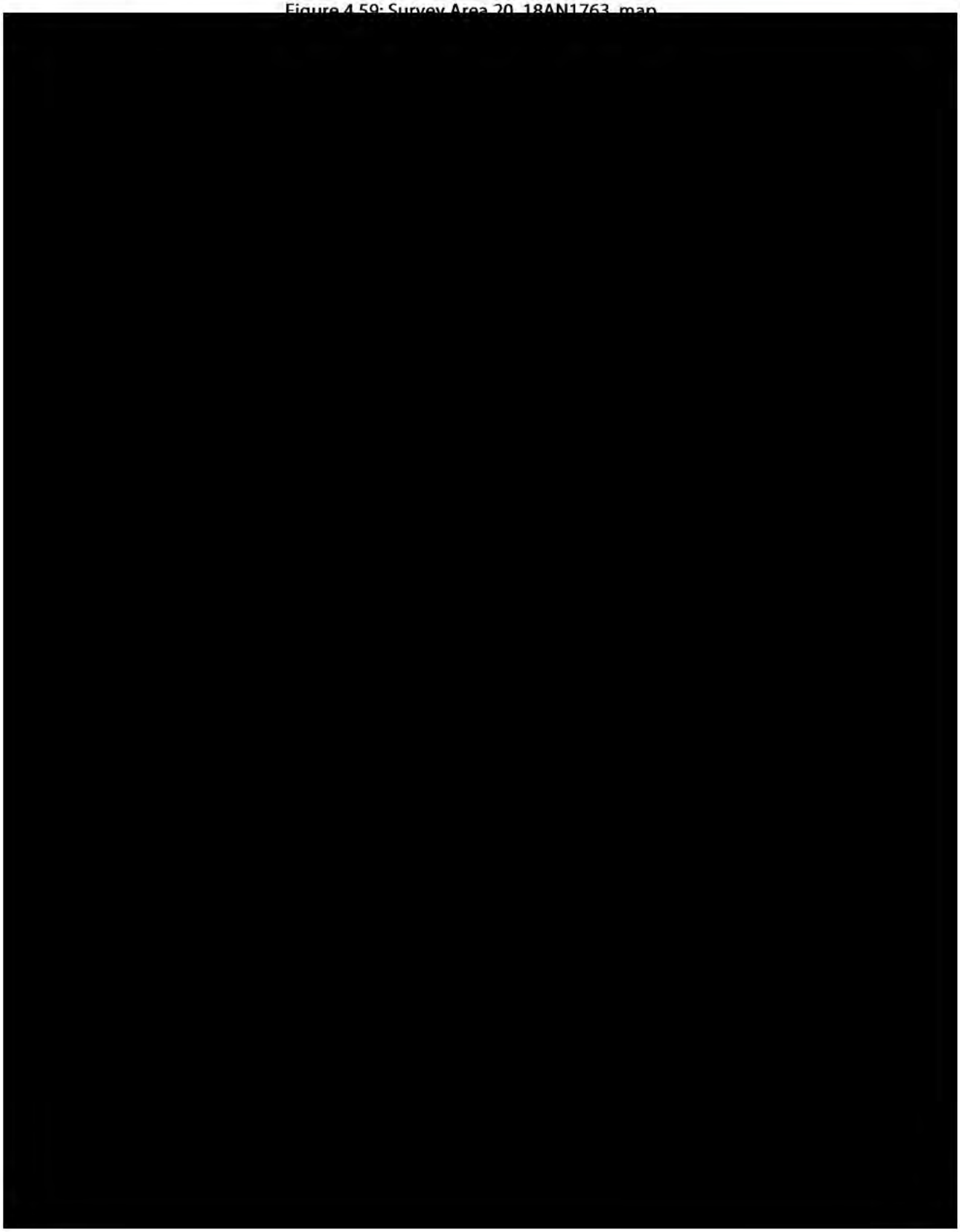
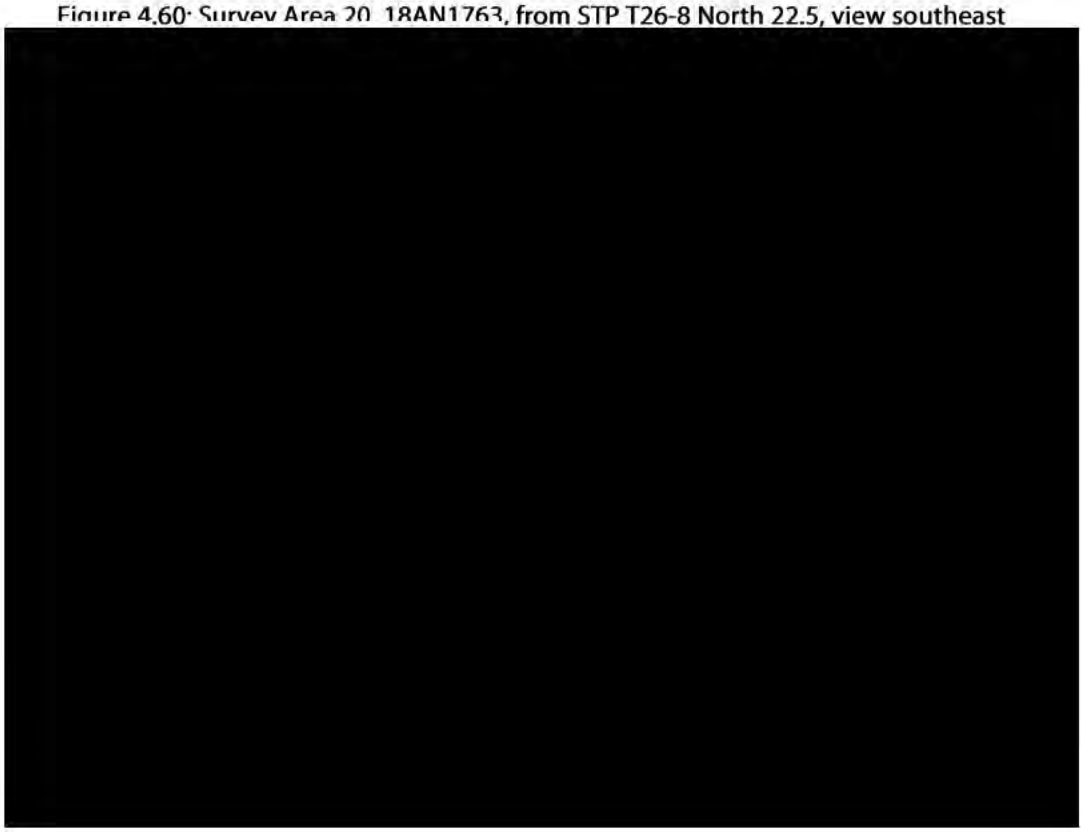


Figure 4.60: Survey Area 20, 18AN1763, from STP T26-8 North 22.5, view southeast



The STP profiles at 18AN1763 conformed to the Cumberstone – Mattapex complex soil encountered across the survey area. At the time of the survey and delineation conditions were wet and standing water was present intermittently across the site. A soil profile representative of the site from [redacted] contained a dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silt loam Ap horizon extending to approximately 0.20 meters (0.66 feet) below surface underlain by a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) silt loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.40 meters (1.31 feet) below surface. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon.

4.13.1.2 Artifact Analysis

A total of 84 artifacts from various functional groups were represented in the assemblage of 18AN1763 (**Appendix C; Table 4.2; Figure 4.61** , The highest concentration of artifacts (n=77; 91%) were recovered in the STPs T26 7, T26 8, T26 7 East 7.5, T26 7 South 7.5, and T26 8 North 7.5. The vicinity of [redacted] appears to represent the core of site activity. The remaining seven artifacts recovered from the site appear to represent a low density scatter dispersed from the core area.

Table 4 2: Survey Area 20, 18AN1763, artifacts by functional group

Functional Group	Quantity
Architectural	31
Clothing/Adornment	1
Indeterminate	2
Kitchen/Domestic	49
Other	1
Total	**84**

Figure 4 61: Survey Area 20, 18AN1763, representative artifact photograph



The majority of artifacts were associated with kitchen/domestic activities and included contained glass container fragments (n=25), ceramic vessels (n=23), and an unidentified metal utensil (n=1).

A variety of colored glass container fragments are represented in the assemblage: amber/brown (n=1), amethyst/purple (n=2), aqua (n=5), colorless (n=15), olive green (n=1), and opaque white milk glass (n=1). Glass colors can provide some insights to the chronology of an assemblage. The glass shards recovered during the survey appear to represent a mid nineteenth to-mid twentieth century manufacturing period (Lindsay 2020). The manufacturing technique for most of the glass artifacts could not be determined (n=20). The limited sample of identified manufacturing techniques include machine made (n=2), mold-blown with an applied finish (n=1), and free blown (n=1) glass. Machine made glass containers typically date the last quarter of the nineteenth century and through the twentieth century, but without specific vessel parts—finish, rim, base, or body mold seams—it is not possible to provide more precise manufacturing date range. Similarly, free blown bottles have a wide manufacturing date range beginning in North America with European colonization and extending into the nineteenth century. Mold blown bottles with an applied finish date from 1830 to 1885 (Lindsay 2020).

Ceramic sherds recovered from 18AN1763 include refined earthenware (n=21), porcelain (n=1) and an unidentified buff bodied coarse earthenware with a brown manganese lead glaze exterior and remnants of an unidentified green slip on the interior. The diagnostic range of attributes on identified wares all have a broad diagnostic range that extends from the early nineteenth to early twentieth century (**Table 4.3**).

Table 4 3: Survey Area 20, 18AN1763, ceramics and diagnostic range

Class	Type	Decoration	Quantity	TPQ	TAQ
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Plain	18	1820	1900
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Printed, Underglaze	1	1820	1859
Refined Earthenware	Institutional Ware (Hotel China)	Undecorated	1	1879	1940
Refined Earthenware	Institutional Ware (Hotel China)	Decalcomania	1	1880	1940
Porcelain	Japanese, Hard Paste	Printed Flora, over glaze	1	1880	N/A
Buff Bodied Coarse Earthenware	Manganese Glazed Exterior	Slipped Interior	1	N/A	N/A

The ceramic assemblage contained wares utilized for food service (n= 5), food preparation/storage (n= 1), tea service (n=2), and a high percentage (n= 13) of ceramics were either too small or degraded to determine the functional category with a high degree of certainty.

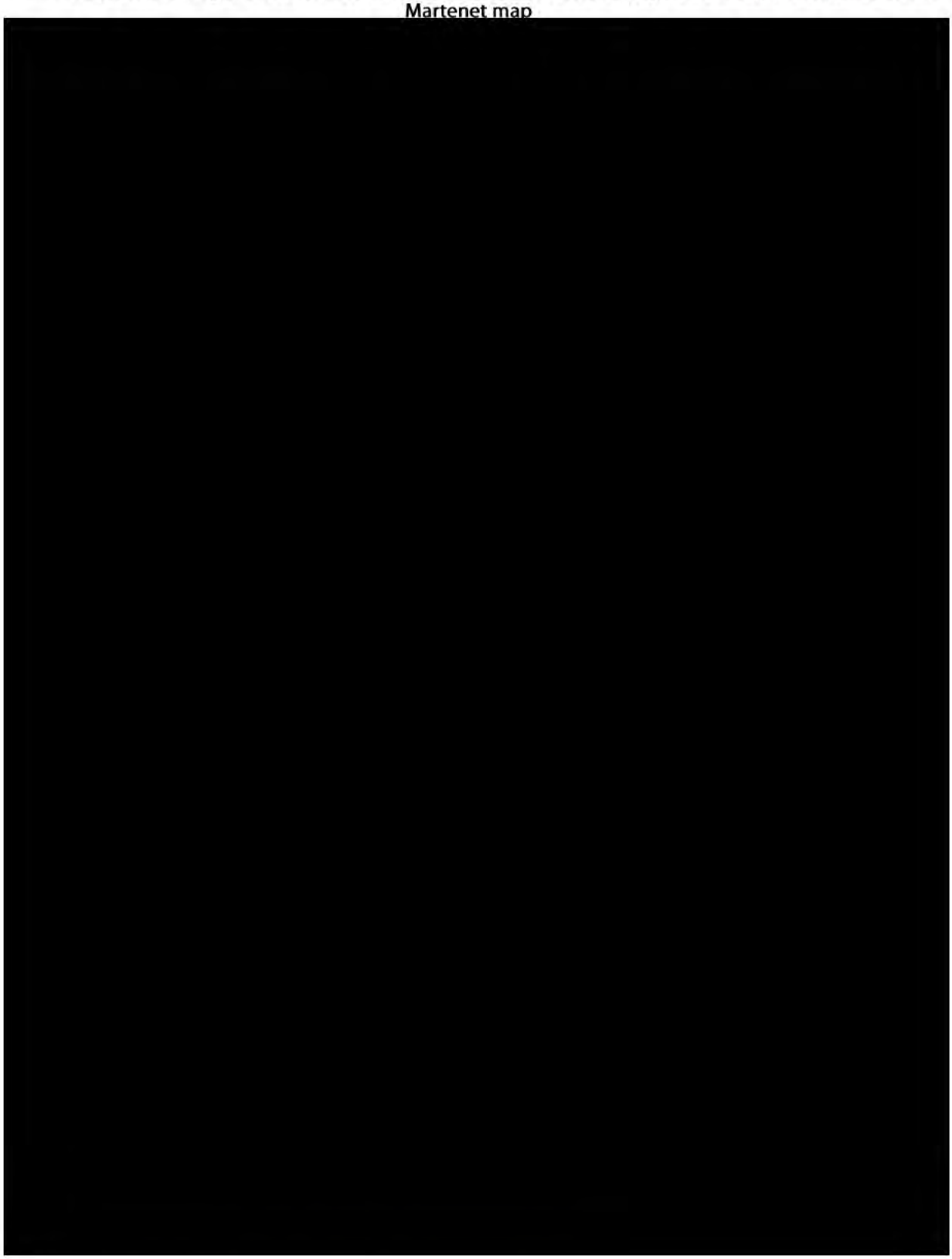
A total of 31 artifacts recovered were classified as belonging to the architectural function group. The predominant artifact recovered within this functional category were nails (n=20): wire (n=17), machine cut (n=2), and one unidentified nail. Wire nails became commonly used after 1890, while cut nails came into regular use after 1820 and continued to be used through most of the nineteenth century (Nelson 1968). A spike (n=1) of unidentified manufacture and a machine made screw (n=1) complete the fasteners in the assemblage. A handful of window glass (n=9) was recovered from the site. The presence of architectural materials suggests the site may have contained a structure, but the low density of materials is also not inconsistent with refuse disposal.

The four remaining artifacts recovered from 18AN1763 include a flat metal strap fragment, a hardware bracket, an unglazed bisque porcelain figurine fragment, and a Prosser ceramic 4 hole button. The button was likely manufactured between 1850 to 1920 (Sprague 2002).

4.13.1.3 Site History

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps indicates that the vicinity of 18AN1763 was developed as a residential farmstead in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 18AN1763 is depicted about [redacted], which was [redacted] (**Figure 4.62**). The property is associated with William Howes in 1879 and what would become [redacted] is depicted immediately to the east of 18AN1763 (Hopkins 1879). By the turn of the twentieth century, H[redacted]s more formalized and development along the road has increased. There is a building depicted about 240 meters (787 feet) southwest of 18AN1763 (see **Figure 4.39**). The review of historic atlases and maps demonstrates that the artifacts recovered from 18AN1763 mostly likely represent casual discard or deposition through plowing, erosion, or other similar forces associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth-century development in the general vicinity of the site.

Figure 4 62: Archaeological Sites 18AN1763 and 18AN1764 within Survey Area 20 depicted on the 1860 Martenet map



4.13.1.4 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

18AN1763 was evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D: the potential to yield information important in history. 18AN1763 represents a mid nineteenth through-mid twentieth-century artifact scatter likely associated with nearby residential farmsteads. All the artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon, and no evidence for intact subsurface features was observed. 18AN1763 lacks the stratigraphic integrity and the potential to provide significant information about local, state, or national nineteenth century and twentieth-century history, and is therefore, recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for 18AN1763.

4.13.2 18AN1764

4.13.2.1 Site Summary

18AN1764 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth-century historic surface refuse scatter located 180 meters (590 feet) [redacted] **Appendix B; Figure 4.63**). The site boundary measures approximately 10 meters (33 feet) in diameter. The site is located on [redacted] The site was initially identified as a surface scatter located between [redacted] The site vegetation consisted of mixed secondary hardwoods with a moderately dense understory.

4.13.2.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifacts associated with 18AN1764 were recovered from the ground surface (**Appendix C; Figure 4.64** . A sample of two kitchen/domestic ceramics were collected for analysis. An Ironstone base fragment contained a maker's mark of Maryland's State Seal was produced by the Maryland Pottery Company of Baltimore, Maryland between 1883 and 1891 (Barber 1904) (**Figure 4.65).** An American Blue and Gray wide mouthed stoneware jar lacked diagnostic attributes to define the possible date range of the scatter (**Figure 4.66).**

4.13.2.3 Site History

A review of historic atlases and topographic maps indicates that the vicinity of 18AN1764 was developed as a residential farmstead in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 18AN1764 is depicted about [redacted] which was [redacted] (see **Figure 4.62**). The property is associated with William Howes in 1879 and what would become [redacted] depicted to the east of 18AN1764 (Hopkins 1879). By the turn of the twentieth century, [redacted] s more formalized and development along the road has increased. There is a building depicted about 200 meters (656 feet) south-southwest of 18AN1764 (see **Figure 4.39**). The review of historic atlases and maps demonstrates that the artifacts recovered from 18AN1764 mostly likely represent casual discard associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth-century development in the general vicinity of the site.

Figure 4.63: Survey Area 20, 18AN1764, map

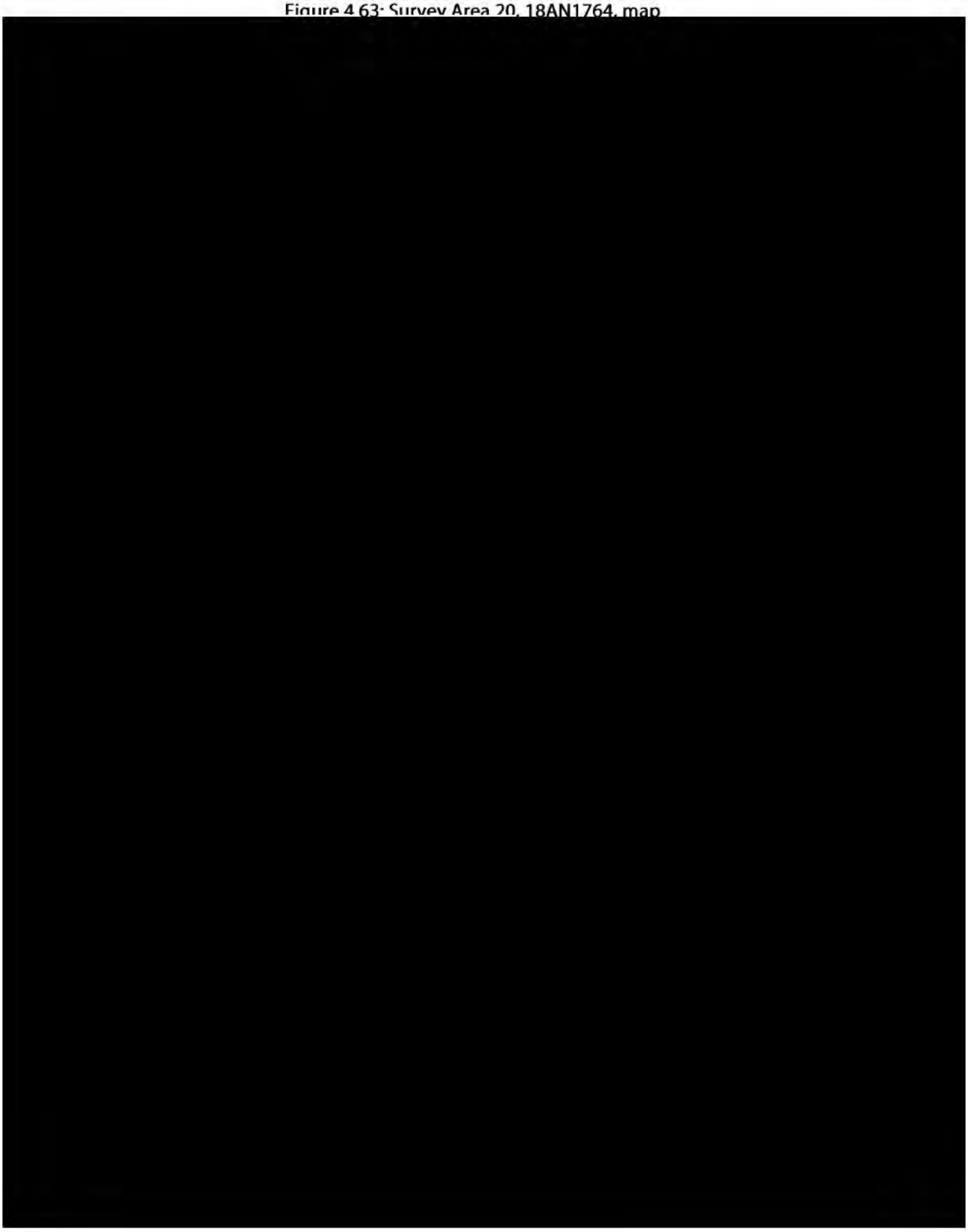


Figure 4 64: Survey Area 20, 18AN1764, surface artifact scatter, view east



Figure 4 65: Survey Area 20, 18AN1764, Ironstone base (Lot 1.1)



Figure 4 66: Survey Area 20, 18AN1764, American stoneware (Lot 1.2)



4.13.2.4 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

18AN1764 was evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D: the potential to yield information important in history 18AN1764 represents a late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic surface refuse scatter likely associated with nearby residential farmsteads. All the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and no evidence for intact subsurface features was observed. 18AN1764 lacks the stratigraphic integrity and the potential to provide significant information about local, state, or national nineteenth-century and twentieth-century history and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for 18AN1764.

4.14 Survey Area 21

Survey Area 21 is located north of the US 50/301 at the intersection of East College Parkway, State Beach Road, and Oceanic Drive in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.67** . Survey Area 21 encompasses approximately 1.24 hectares (1.24 acres of secondary growth hardwoods (**Figure 4.68)**. The nearest permanent water source is an unnamed tributary to Meredith Creek 262 meters (861 feet) west of the survey area. Survey Area 21 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 21 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Figure 4 67: Survey Area 21, map



Figure 4 68: Survey Area 21, view east



Survey Area 21 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 19 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 21. An additional two STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of sloped fill road berms. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 21 generally conformed to the Cumberstone – Mattapex soil mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 21 (STP T4 2) contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.25 meters (0.82 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.38 meters (1.25 feet) below surface.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 21.

4.15 Survey Area 22

Survey Area 22 is located south of the US 50/301, east of State Park Road and north of Old Ferry Slip Road in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.69** . Survey Area 22 encompasses approximately 1.68 hectares (4.14 acres of secondary growth hardwoods (**Figure 4.70** . The nearest permanent water source is Westinghouse Bay 186 meters (611 feet) south of the survey area. Survey Area 22 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and

historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 22 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Figure 4 69: Survey Area 22, map



Figure 4.70: Survey Area 22, view south



Survey Area 22 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 51 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 22. An additional 20 STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of road berms and cuts as well as impervious road surfaces. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 22 generally conformed to the Cumberstone – Mattapex soil mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 22 (STP T5 7) contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.25 meters (0.82 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.35 meters (1.14 feet) below surface (**Figure 4.71**).

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 22. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 22.

Figure 4 71: Survey Area 22, STP T5-5 profile



4.16 Survey Area 23

Survey Area 23 is located northeast of the US 50/301 adjacent to E-Z Pass Stop in Center in Anne Arundel County (**Figure 4.72** . The survey area is bounded to the northeast by Mezick Ponds and US 50/301 to the southeast. Survey Area 23 encompasses approximately 1.25 hectares (3.1 acres of parkland with manicured grass and selective tree plantings (**Figure 4.73** . The nearest permanent water source is Mezick Ponds, which forms the northeast boundary to the survey area. Survey Area 23 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 23 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 23 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 42 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 23. An additional 12 STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of buried utility lines along the southern boundary and across the western boundary (**Figure 4.74** . One STP (T5 6) was positive for historic artifacts.

Figure 4.72: Survey Area 23, map



Figure 4 73: Survey Area 23, view east



Figure 4 74: Survey Area 23, utilities and disturbance, view east



The soil observed in Survey Area 23 generally conformed to the Cumberstone Mattapex soil mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Cumberstone silt loam is somewhat poorly drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 23 (STP T5 6) contained an olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.18 meters (0.59 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Bt horizon excavated to 0.34 meters (1.11 feet) below surface.

Shovel test T5 6 contained two white ball clay pipe stem fragments with a bore diameter of 7/64" (**Figure 4.75** . The two fragments mended and appear to have fractured during excavation of the STP. Pipe stems with a bore diameter of 7/64" generally date from the seventeenth into the early eighteenth century (Hume 1996 [1969]).

Four radial STPs were excavated at 7.5 meters (24.6 feet) intervals in cardinal directions around STP T5 6. No additional positive STPs were identified during the site delineation. The fragment appears to be the result of isolated casual discard and is interpreted as an isolated find. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 23.

Figure 4.75: Survey Area 23, Isolated Find STP T5-6, white ball clay pipe stem



4.17 Survey Area 29

Survey Area 29 is located south of US 50/301 and is bounded to the south and west by Main Street and to the east by a commercial parking lot in Queen Anne's County (**Figure 4.76** . Survey Area 29

encompasses approximately 0.33 hectares (0.83 acres of cleared open grass lot (**Figure 4.77** . The nearest permanent water source is Macum Creek 285 meters (938 feet) north of the survey area. A seasonal intermittent tributary of Macum Creek bisects the survey area. Survey Area 29 was assessed as having high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 29 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 29 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 11 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 29. Two STP locations were not excavated because of wetland conditions associated with the intermittent drainage. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 29 generally conformed to the Mattapex-Butlertown soil complex mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024). Mattapex silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain. Butlertown silt loam is moderately well drained and formed from silty eolian and/or fluviomarine sediments soil in the Coastal Plain. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 29 (STP T4 2) contained a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam Ap horizon to 0.20 meters (0.66 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam Bt1 horizon excavated to 0.30 meters (0.98 feet) below surface (**Figure 4.78** .

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 29.

4.18 Survey Area 32

Survey Area 32 is located north of the US 50/301 in Queen Anne's County (**Figure 4.79**). It extends from the east bank of Piney Creek to the west approximately 690 meters (2262 feet) along the north margin of the US 50/301 right way drainage ditch (**Figure 4.80** . The survey area follows the Cross Island Trail north to Piney Creek Road **(Figure 4.81** . Survey Area 32 encompasses approximately 3.12 hectares (7.71 acres) of lowland coniferous woodland environment. The nearest permanent water source is Piney Creek along the eastern boundary of the survey area. Survey Area 32 was assessed as having a moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 32 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 32 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 80 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 29. An additional 61 STP locations were not excavated because of wetland conditions and modern disturbance associated with the Cross Island Trail and US 50/301. No positive STPs were recorded.

Figure 4-76: Survey Area 29, map



Figure 4 77: Survey Area 29, view east



Figure 4 78: Survey Area 29, STP T4-2 profile



Figure 4.79: Survey Area 32, map



Figure 4 80: Survey Area 32, US 50/301 right-of-way, view west



Figure 4 81: Survey Area 32, Cross Island Trail, view south



The soil observed in Survey Area 32 generally conformed to the Hurlock sandy loam mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024) (**Figure 4.82**). Hurlock sandy loam is poorly drained and formed in marine sediments found in the Coastal Plain lowlands. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 32 (STP T3 7) contained a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sandy loam A horizon to 0.22 meters (0.72 feet) below surface underlain by a gray (10YR 5/1) sandy clay loam Eg horizon to 0.31 meters (1.02 feet) below surface underlain by a mottled gray (10YR 6/1) with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam Btg horizon excavated to 0.52 meters (1.71 feet) below surface. Poorly drained soil was evident across the survey area and numerous STPs were terminated at less than 0.15 meters (0.49 feet) below surface due to water inundation.

Figure 4 82: Survey Area 32, STP T7-20 profile



No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 32.

4.19 Survey Area 34

Survey Area 34 is located north of the US 50/301 in the southeast corner of Long Point Park in Queen Anne's County (**Figure 4.83** . Survey Area 34 encompasses approximately 0.83 hectares (2.05 acres within a park setting (**Figure 4.84** . The nearest permanent water sources are Jackson Creek 197m meters (650 feet) northeast of the survey area and an unnamed tributary to Marshy Creek 194 meters (635 feet) southwest of the survey area.

Figure 4 83: Survey Area 34, map



Figure 4 84: Survey Area 34, view northeast



Survey Area 34 was assessed as having a moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 34 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 34 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 27 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 34. An additional 12 STP locations were not excavated because of the presence of wetland conditions and modern disturbances. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 34 generally conformed to the Whitemarsh silt loam mapped for the survey area (USDA-NCRS 2024). Whitemarsh silt loam is poorly drained soil and formed in fluviomarine sediments found in the Coastal Plain lowlands. A soil profile representative of Survey Area 34 (STP T5 5) contained a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam Ap horizon to 0.18 meters (0.59 feet) below surface underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam Eg horizon to 0.31 meters (1.02 feet) below surface underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay loam Btg horizon to 0.38 meters (1.25 feet) below surface. Poorly drained soil was evident across the survey area. Standing water was common and numerous STPs were terminated at less than 0.15 meters (0.49 feet) below surface due to inundation.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in Survey Area 34. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Survey Area 34.

4.20 Survey Area 39

Survey Area 39 is located between southbound US 301 merge lane and the westbound US 50 lanes in Queen Anne's County (**Figure 4.85** to **Figure 4.87** . Survey Area 39 encompasses approximately 4.67 hectares (11.55 acres coastal flat lowlands within a maturing mixed hardwood forest (**Figure 4.88** and **Figure 4.89**). The nearest permanent water sources are an unnamed tributary of the Wye River 197 meters (650 feet) northeast of the survey area and an unnamed tributary to Marshy Creek 194 meters (635 feet) southwest of the site. Survey Area 39 was assessed as having a low to high potential to contain archaeological resources (MTDA 2024). A review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs indicated that Survey Area 39 was minimally disturbed during the twentieth century.

Survey Area 39 was designated for full Phase I survey because of its prior assessment of potential and general lack of disturbance. A total of 99 STPs were excavated in Survey Area 39. An additional 98 STP locations were not excavated because of wetland conditions, standing water and modern disturbance from berms associated with US 50/301. No positive STPs were recorded.

The soil observed in Survey Area 39 generally conformed to the Othello and Corsica soils mapped for the survey area (USDA NCRS 2024) (**Figure 4.90**). Othello silt loam is poorly drained and formed in silty eolian deposits and fluviomarine sediments in the Coastal Plain lowlands. Corsica sandy loam is very poorly drained and formed in fluviomarine sediments. A soil profile representative of Othella silt loam in Survey Area 39 (STP T6 27) contained a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam Ap horizon to 0.12 meters (0.39 feet) below surface underlain by a gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam Eg horizon to 0.28 meters (0.92 feet) below surface underlain by a gray (10YR 5/8) silt loam Btg1 horizon to 0.40 meters (1.31 feet) below surface. A soil profile representative of Corsica sandy loam in Survey Area 39 (STP T9 21 contained a black (10YR 2/1) loam Oi horizon to 0.08 meters (0.26 feet) below surface underlain by a black (10YR 2/1) mucky loam Ap horizon to 0.16 meters (0.52 feet) below surface underlain by a light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy loam Beg horizon to 0.22 meters (0.72 feet) below surface underlain by a light gray (10YR 7/1) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) Btg1 horizon.

Poorly to very poorly drained soil was particularly evident in the eastern portion of the survey area where there was standing water common between Transect 5 to Transect 11 on STP numbers 18 to 20 (see **Figure 4.88**). The western portion of the survey area was more well drained (see **Figure 4.89**). Numerous STPs in this portion of the survey area were terminated at less than 0.20 meters (0.66 feet) below surface because of water inundation.

No cultural materials were observed or retained in the survey area. No further investigations are recommended for Survey Area 39

Figure 4 85: Survey Area 39, map 1 of 3



Figure 4 86: Survey Area 39, map 2 of 3



Figure 4 87: Survey Area 39, map 3 of 3



Figure 4 88: Survey Area 39, poorly drained conditions at STP T6-18, view north



Figure 4 89: Survey Area 39, STP T6-26, view north



Figure 4 90: Survey Area 39, STP T9-23 profile



5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Summary

On behalf of the MTDA, RK&K and ERG conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the portions of the Archaeological Study Area located within right way. The Archaeological Study Area within the right way was evaluated using the archaeological assessment of potential presented in the Gap Analysis and an additional review of LiDAR, soil mapping, and historic aerial photographs to assess the right way for additional evidence of disturbance. The evaluation resulted in the identification of 22 survey areas measuring 42.6 hectare (105.31 acre) for Phase I archaeological survey. Of these, 16 were designated for full Phase I survey and six for limited Phase I survey, consisting of a pedestrian reconnaissance with judgmental shovel testing to confirm disturbance.

The goal of the Phase I survey was to determine the presence of archaeological resources within the portions of Archaeological Study Area within right- way and, to the extent possible, evaluate their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The archaeological survey included field investigations, artifact processing, and reporting conforming to the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, as specified in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, 1983). A comprehensive background investigation and context for this study is presented in the *Cultural Resources Gap Analysis Technical Report* (Hutchins Keim et al. 2024); however, additional background research was undertaken in areas that contained newly identified archaeological sites.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Newly Identified Archaeological Sites

The study resulted in the identification of five new archaeological sites. The newly identified sites included one precontact site (18AN1765) and four historic sites (18AN1762, 18AN1763, 18AN1764, and 18AN1766). All of the newly identified sites are recommended for no additional archaeological investigation within the right of-way.

The boundaries of two sites (18AN1765 and 17AN1766) appear to extend outside of the survey area boundary and the right way. Additional archaeological survey and evaluation is recommended for 18AN1765 and 18AN1766 should the ARDS extend outside of the right- -way in the vicinity of the two archaeological sites.

5.2.2 Survey Areas

The Phase I effort completed survey of 20 survey areas within right way. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the 20 survey areas.

Table 5 1: Summary of Phase I Survey Results and Recommendations

Survey Area	County	Survey Strategy	Identified Sites	Recommendations
4	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
5	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
7	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
8	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
9	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	18AN1765	No Additional Investigations (within ROW)
10	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
12	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
14	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
15	Anne Arundel	Limited Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
16	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1766	No Additional Investigations (within ROW)
18	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1762	No Additional Investigations (within ROW)
19	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
20	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	18AN1763 18AN1764	No Additional Investigations (within ROW)
21	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
22	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
23	Anne Arundel	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
29	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
32	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
34	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations
39	Queen Anne's	Full Phase I	--	No Additional Investigations

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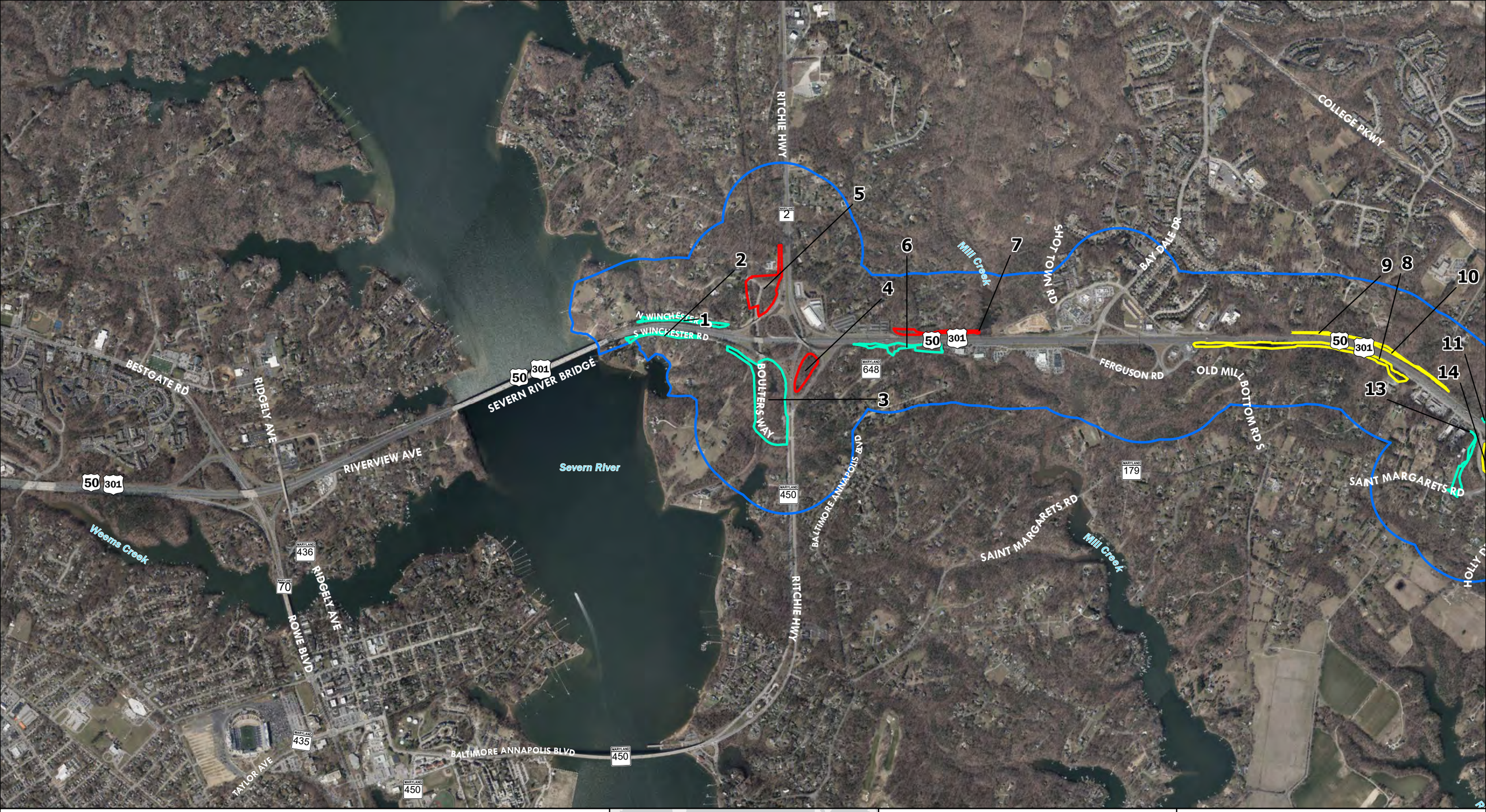
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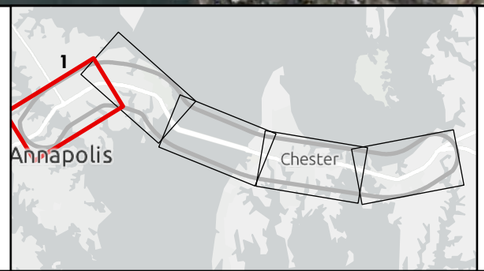
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Archaeological Study Area

Survey Areas

- Full Phase I Survey
- Limited Phase I
- None



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

MDTA
Maryland Transportation Authority

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Archaeological Survey Areas

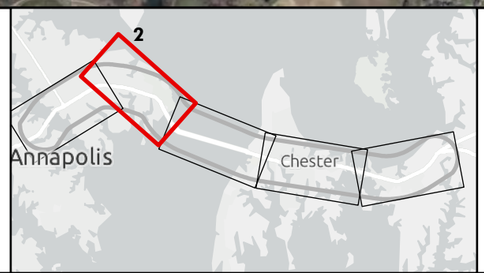
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Magothy River
Podickory Creek
Little Magothy River
Deep Creek
LOG INN RD
OCEANIC DR
S BEACH RD
BAY HEAD RD
YORKTOWN RD
SKIDMORE DR
Mezick Pond
OLD FERRY SLIP RD
Westinghouse Bay
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY
HOLLY BEACH FARM RD
COLBERT RD
RIDOUT LN
WHITEHALL RD
Meredith Creek
Chesapeake Bay
CAPE SAINT CLAIRE RD
E COLLEGE PKWY
COLLEGE PKWY
US50
MARYLAND 179
MARYLAND 301
MARYLAND 50
SAINT MARGARETS RD
HOLLY DR N
Whitehall Creek
Rideout Creek
18
19
20
21
22
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14

Archaeological Study Area

Survey Areas

- Full Phase I Survey
- Limited Phase I
- None



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

Maryland Transportation Authority

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Archaeological Survey Areas

Draft, deliberative and pre-decisional

Chesapeake Bay

BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY

WILLIAM PRESTON LANE JR. MEMORIAL BAY BRIDGE

50 301

50 301

BATEAU DR

BUSINESS PKWY

MARYLAND 8

50 301

PIER ONE RD

THOMPSO

ROMANCOKE RD

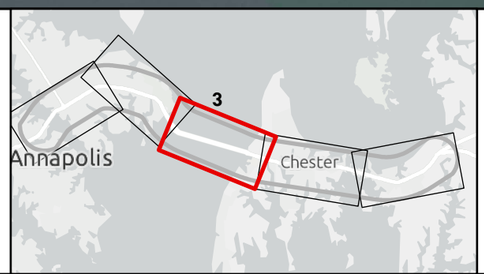
Broad Creek

Chesapeake Bay

Archaeological Study Area

Survey Areas

- Full Phase I Survey
- Limited Phase I
- None



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

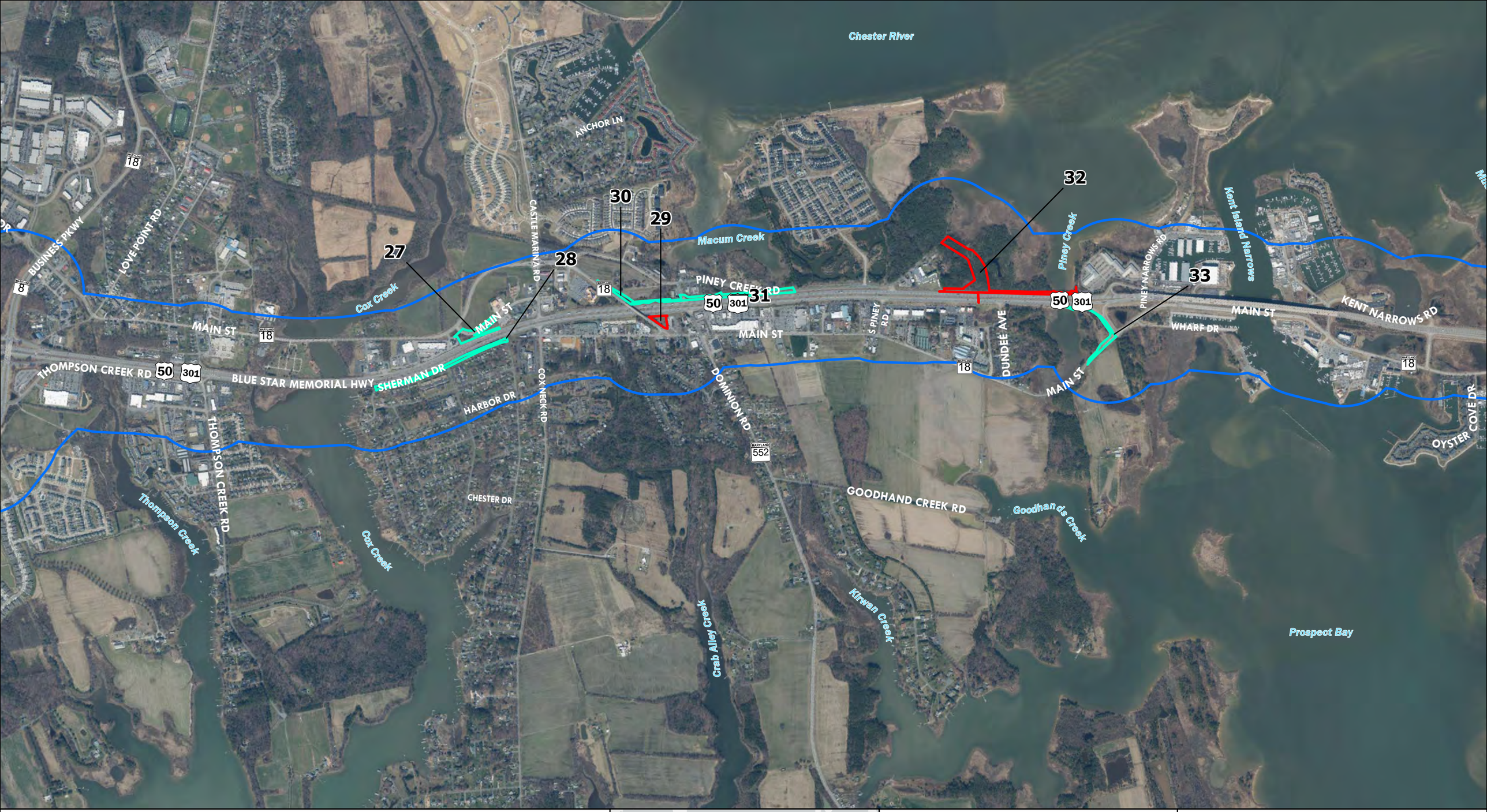
MDTA
Maryland Transportation Authority

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Archaeological Survey Areas

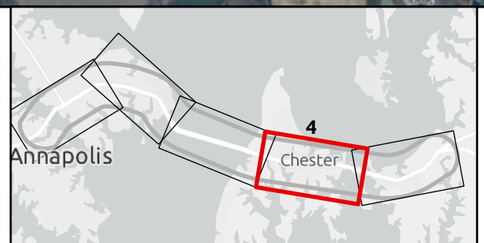
Draft, deliberative and pre-decisional



Archaeological Study Area

Survey Areas

- Full Phase I Survey
- Limited Phase I
- None



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

MDTA
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TIER 2 NEPA

Archaeological Survey Areas

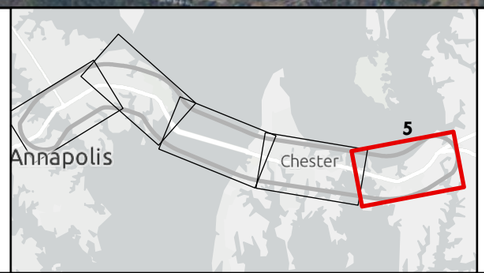
Draft, deliberative and pre-decisional



Archaeological Study Area

Survey Areas

- Full Phase I Survey
- Limited Phase I
- None



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

Maryland Transportation Authority

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Archaeological Survey Areas

Draft, deliberative and pre-decisional

Appendix B: Site Forms

REDACTED

Site No.	Provenience	Lot/Specimen No.	Quantity	Artifact Description
18AN1762	STP T5 #47 East 22.5m, St. II	1.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Creamware
18AN1762	STP T5 #47, St. I	2.001	1	Ceramic; Coarse Earthenware; Redware, Lead Glazed; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Undecorated
18AN1762	STP T5 #47, St. I	2.002	1	Ceramic; Coarse Earthenware; Redware, Unglazed; Vessel, Unid.; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T30 #2, St. II	11.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T29 #3, St. I	12.001	1	Glass; Olive Green; Free Blown; Bottle, Unid.; Neck
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.002	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Tableware, Flat; Rim; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.003	1	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Drinking Glass, Unid.; Rim; Paneled; Panels; Molded panels.
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.004	1	Glass; Amber/Brown; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.005	1	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.006	1	Glass; Aqua; Flat, Unidentified; Window Glass, Flat; Fragment
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.007	1	Metal; Ferrous; Machine Made; Nail, Wire; Head/Shank
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.008	1	Metal; Ferrous; Unidentified; Spike; Head/Shank; Spike or carriage bolt.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Institutional Ware (Hotel China); Saucer; Base/Body; Decal; Floral; Vestige/ghosting of floral decal.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.002	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Tableware, Flat; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.003	3	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.004	1	Ceramic; Porcelain; Other; Figurine; Body; Molded; Other; Unglazed bisque porcelain. Possible doll or figurine fragment.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.005	1	Ceramic; Coarse Earthenware; Other; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Slipped; Unidentified; Unidentified buff bodied ware with brown (maganese) lead glaze exterior and remnant of unidentified green slip decoration on interior.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.006	1	Glass; Aqua; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.007	2	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7, St. I	2.008	1	Metal; Ferrous; Unidentified; Nail, Unid.; Shank
18AN1763	STP T27 #5, St. II	3.001	1	Metal; Ferrous; Unidentified; Unidentified; Fragment; Unidentified iron strap, possible hardware.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.001	2	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Unid.; Body; Printed, Underglaze; Geometric; Blue, Medium

18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.002	1	Ceramic; Porcelain; Japanese, Hard Paste; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Printed, Overglaze; Floral; Pink;Red
18AN1763	STP T26 #8, St. I	1.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Institutional Ware (Hotel China); Vessel, Hollow; Base/Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.003	2	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Tableware, Flat; Rim; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.004	4	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.005	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Unid.; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.006	1	Glass; Opaque White (Milk Glass); Lid Liner; Fragment; Undecorated; Melted. 1869 - 1940 (SHA Bottle Guide 2024).
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.007	1	Glass; Amethyst/Purple; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Lip/Neck; Undecorated; Solarized glass, 1880-1920 (SHA Bottle Guide 2024). Applied, double-ring finish. Applied finish went out of use by 1890, so this bottle finish dates from 1880-1890.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.008	2	Glass; Aqua; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.009	5	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.0010	7	Glass; Aqua; Flat, Unidentified; Window Glass, Flat; Fragment
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.0011	2	Metal; Ferrous; Machine Cut; Nail, Cut; Head/Shank
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 7.5m, St. I	4.0012	6	Metal; Ferrous; Machine Made; Nail, Wire; Head/Shank
18AN1763	STP T26 #8 North 7.5m, St. I	5.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #8 North 7.5m, St. I	5.002	1	Glass; Amethyst/Purple; Curved, Unidentified; Vessel, Hollow; Handle; Molded; Lines; Deep purple glass tableware handle (pitcher, etc.). Molded linear decoration on handle; unidentified manufacturing technique.
18AN1763	STP T26 #8 North 7.5m, St. I	5.003	1	Metal; Ferrous; Stamped; Utensil, Unid.; Fragment; Possible steel knife blade fragment.
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 37.5m, St. I	6.001	1	Glass; Aqua; Flat, Unidentified; Window Glass, Flat; Fragment
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 East 22.5m, St. I	7.001	1	Glass; Colorless; Machine Made; Bottle, Unid.; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.001	2	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Plate; Rim; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.002	1	Ceramic; Porcelain; Prosser; Button, Sew-Through, 4 Holes; Complete
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.003	1	Glass; Colorless; Mold Blown, Unid.; Bottle, Unid.; Lip/Neck; Undecorated; Applied patent finish (1830 - 1885) (SHA Bottle Guide 2024).

18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.004	1	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Vessel, Hollow; Lid; Press Molded; Lines
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.005	2	Glass; Colorless; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.006	2	Glass; Aqua; Curved, Unidentified; Bottle, Unid.; Body; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.007	10	Metal; Ferrous; Machine Made; Nail, Wire; Head/Shank
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.008	1	Metal; Ferrous; Machine Made; Screw; Complete
18AN1763	STP T26 #7 South 7.5m, St. I	8.009	1	Metal; Ferrous; Unidentified; Hardware, Unid.; Complete; Unidentified bracket or possible furniture hardware.
18AN1763	STP T25 #4, St. I	9.001	1	Glass; Colorless; Machine Made; Bottle, Unid.; Base; Undecorated
18AN1763	STP T28 #1, St. I	10.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Whiteware; Vessel, Tableware, Flat; Base; Undecorated
18AN1764	Surface Find T25 #13 & 14	1.001	2	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Ironstone/White Granite; Bowl, Unid.; Base/Body; Undecorated; Makers Mark: Parital Maryland State Seal with Eagle and partial text, "IRONSTONE". Maryland Pottery Company, Baltimore.
18AN1764	Surface Find T25 #13 & 14	1.002	1	Ceramic; Stoneware; American, Blue And Gray; Bowl, Unid.; Rim/Body/Base; Painted, Under Glaze; Swag
18AN1765	STP Area 9 #4, St.I	1.001	1	Prehistoric Ceramic; Quartz Temper; Cord-Marked; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Cord Wrapped Dowel; Accokeek?
18AN1765	STP Area 9 #4, St.I	1.002	1	Prehistoric Ceramic; Shell Temper; No Surface Treatment; Vessel, Hollow; Body; Undecorated; Townsend?
18AN1766	STP T16A # 17, St.I	1.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Refined White Earthenware; Plate; Rim; Edged Ware; Neoclassical rim.
18AN1766	STP 1T6A #17 South 7.5m, St.II	2.001	1	Ceramic; Refined Earthenware; Refined White Earthenware; Vessel, Unid.; Body; Undecorated