Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1994  McAloon, H.B.
      Submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers

      Library ID No: 00000748      Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 260

Sites examined:

18AN51  18AN399  18AN930  18AN931  18AN932  18AN990  18AN1240
Justification       Justification       Justification       Justification       Justification       Justification       Justification

Project Justification:

- The Cultural Resource Management Plan for Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was prepared in compliance with Army Regulation 420-40 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The work was prepared on behalf of the Baltimore District of the US Army Corps of Engineers.

MAC Accession: 1998.019

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18AN51.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN399.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN930.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN931.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN932.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN990.
See below for remaining research questions at 18AN1240.

REPORT INFORMATION:

      Fort Meade, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 18AN974, 18AN986, & 18AN987, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
      Submitted to the US Army, Fort George G. Meade

      Library ID No: 97001526      Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 446

Sites examined:

18AN974  18AN986  18AN987
NRHP Eligible: N       NRHP Eligible: N       NRHP Eligible: N
Justification       Justification       Justification

Project Justification:

- This report describes a Phase II testing program carried out at 3 previously identified archeological sites on the Fort George G. Meade property in Anne Arundel County. On May 1, 2002, a 50 year land lease was signed conveying all housing, except historical homes, to Meade Communities, LCC: a total of 2,862 dwelling units on the base in 5 parcels. In addition, about 1,000 acres were leased for the construction of approximately 308 new family housing units, ancillary support facilities, and for the

Project Objectives:

- Gather data to determine if sites 18AN974, 18AN986, and 18AN987 are, in fact, eligible for the NRHP.
- Make recommendations for future treatment of the sites.
The vertical and horizontal mixing of the archeological components, as well as the lack of features, indicate limited potential for site 18AN974 to yield significant information regarding prehistoric lifeways. In addition, 20th century military activity, including excavation of a long zig-zag trench and several foxholes, has partially disturbed the prehistoric site. Therefore, site 18AN974 appears to have limited research potential.

Site 18AN986 appears to have been a temporary camp site, possibly for procurement of raw materials, such as quartz cobbles which are prevalent on-site. The date of the site within the prehistoric period is not known. Although artifacts were recovered from Stratum B, the site’s integrity has been compromised as a result of 20th century excavation of large foxholes. In addition, the site yielded a low density of artifacts. Because the site appeared to be occupied for a short period of time, it is unlikely that subsurface features are present. The site appears to have limited research potential.

Site 18AN987 has been disturbed as a result of mid 20th century military activity. Disturbances included several military foxholes excavated across the site. Also, the area appears that it may have been filled in by the army. The low number of artifacts, other than bottle glass and architectural materials, suggests that the site does not have the potential to yield important information about life at the residence. Furthermore, numerous examples of houses from this time period are still extant in Anne Arundel County which could provide more information on building techniques. Site 18AN987 is partially disturbed and has limited research potential.
potential to yield significant information regarding prehistoric lifeways in the Maryland Coastal Plain.

Site 18AN931 appears to have been a camp site occupied from the Late Archaic through the Woodland Period. The site’s location overlooking a tributary of the Little Patuxent River would have been attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of the region. The site’s temporal designation is based on the results of the Phase I study. The Phase II evaluation of the site yielded only two eroded, quartz-tempered ceramic sherds dating to the Woodland Period. No other diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and no features were identified during the Phase II excavations. The artifact density is low, and no horizontal or vertical patterning was observed. It is therefore concluded that 18AN931 has no potential to yield significant information regarding prehistoric lifeways in the Maryland Coastal Plain.

Based on the paucity of artifacts recovered from 18AN932, additional excavation is unlikely to yield additional information significant to the history of the region. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

Site 18AN990 is a largely intact military training landscape containing World War I era and (possibly) later earthworks. STP survey of the site has produced very few artifacts, however the site has been documented through walkover survey, photography, and mapping using Global Position System (GPS) hardware. In total, 46 military features have been documented. Archeological excavation is unlikely to yield additional information, and the photo-documentation and surveying work probably provides an adequate accounting of the site for future researchers.

Site 18AN1240 appears to have been a base camp dating to the terminal Late Archaic Period. No cultural features were identified, however, a large amount of debitage and tools were recovered. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from a 20 to 40 cm thick Bt horizon that appears to be intact and undisturbed. The undisturbed, possibly stratified, deposits of 18AN1240 have the potential to yield cultural features, as well as data on activity areas, environmental adaptations, lithic sourcing and technology, trade, and settlement/community patterning. As such, it should be considered a significant archeological resource and appropriate mitigation should take place should the site become threatened by future development at the Army facility.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2003  Mock, K., S. Travis, K. Furgerson, H. Crowl  Phase IBArchaeological Survey of a 50-Acre Portion of the Berman Tract and Phase II Evaluation of Site 18AN557, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Submitted to the US Army, Fort George G. Meade

Library ID No: 97002708  Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 519

Sites examined:

18AN557

NRHP Eligible: N

Justification

Project Details:

Phase I

Project Justification: This report describes a 2003 Phase IBArchaeological Survey and Phase IIEvaluation of Site 18AN557, Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. On May 1, 2002, a 50 year land lease was signed conveying all housing, except historical homes, to Meade Communities, LCC: a total of 2,862 dwelling units on the base in 5 parcels. In addition, about 1,000 acres were leased for the construction of approximately 308 new family housing units, ancillary support facilities, and for the development of storm water management and community aesthetic enhancement. The proposed action constitutes an undertaking that is subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The archeological evaluation of the site was also carried out in accordance with Army Regulation 200-4 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which requires that all archeological investigations on federal property be carried out by permit issued by the Federal land manager (i.e., Installation Commander).

MAC Accession: 2004.036

Phase II X

Phase III

Research Potential:

Based upon the Phase I and II data, site 18AN557 appears to have been a resource procurement and/or lithic reduction camp occupied during the Archaic and Woodland Periods. The site’s location overlooking the stream would have been attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of the region. Due to the paucity of diagnostic artifacts and lack of features, however, it is unlikely that this site can contribute to our knowledge of prehistory. Therefore the site has been recommended ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2012  Fugate, T. I., and D. Burden  Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Site 18AN0973, the Downs Family Cemetery and Farmstead, on Fort George G. Meade, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Submitted to the US Army, Fort George G. Meade, Directorate of Public Works

Library ID No: 95002090  Catalog/Shelving ID: AN 649

Sites examined:
This report describes a December 2011 archeological evaluation of previously identified site 18AN973 at Fort George G. Meade in Anne Arundel County. The investigations were conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The NHPA requires that the Army take into account the effects of undertakings on historic resources, as well as identify, evaluate, and manage historic properties located on Army lands. As part of the Army’s efforts to comply with the NHPA, Fort Meade has developed an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and the 2011 project was carried out in support of this plan.

Ultimately, the 2011 investigations at 18AN973 were not able to fully delineate the boundaries of the Downs Family Cemetery. Because the full extent of the cemetery is not known, there is not enough information to determine if this portion of the site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, however, it was recommended that a significant buffer be created around the extant cemetery fencing to protect any graves that may be located outside its boundaries. The 2011 investigations did demonstrate that neither the William T. Downs House yards, nor the newly discovered Army foundations in the southern portion of the site possess any integrity. These portions of the site do not exhibit any research potential and should not be considered significant.