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:

1988 Ballweber, Hettie L.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Black Marsh Area, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Submitted to Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Library ID No: 00005464 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 55

Sites examined:

18BA370

Project Details:

Phase I X Project Justification:

In 1988 a cultural resource survey of the Black Marsh area was conducted. The property around the extant house at Todd's Inheritance was recorded as an archeological site at that time and additional work was recommended for the site. Although a walkover survey was conducted in the area, no artifacts were collected from Site 18BA370.

Phase II Project Objectives:

- Identify and report on those cultural resources located within the Black Marsh area that held the greatest potential for public interpretation and conservation/preservation

Phase III

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18BA370.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2001 Jones, L. and K.L. Farnham

Phase I Archeological Investigation of the House Precinct, Todd's Inheritance (18BA370), North Point, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Submitted to Eastside Community Development Corporation and MD Dept of Natural Resources

Library ID No: 97000753 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 150

Sites examined:

18BA370

Project Details:

Phase I X Project Justification:

A Phase I/II archeological investigation was conducted at the Todd’s Inheritance Site in December 2000 (although reported as a Phase I, the excavation of 5 large test units qualifies the work as a Phase II). The State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources and the Friend’s of Todd’s Inheritance Committee were undertaking a project to stabilize and restore the extant house and its immediate environs and install a sewer line to connect to the city sewer line.


Phase II X Project Objectives:

- Identify cultural resources around the house and its immediate environs and along the proposed sewer line right-of-way
- Assess how those identified archeological resources contribute to the significance of the NRHP property
- Find evidence of the whole range (300+ years) of occupation of the property
- Find evidence of the house that existed prior to being during the War of 1812

Phase III

Research Potential:

Todd’s Inheritance (18BA370) is a mid-to-late 17th century plantation with occupation into the 20th century. Ample evidence has been recovered from the site to suggest at least Woodland period occupation in the area as well. The historical site consists of a house, 2 barns and a large family cemetery. The archeological remains consist of possible slave quarters and an orchard and gardens. The original house was burned by the British in 1814 and the extant structure was built on its foundations ca. 1816. Evidence of late 17th century occupation was evidenced primarily on the east side of the house. Later 18th century occupation was indicated by the assemblage from the south yard area, and the west side of the house had distinctly late 19th and early 20th century artifacts. The Todd’s Inheritance site is significant for its association with the War of 1812 and the extant dwelling is one of the few 19th century farmhouses to survive the industrialization of North Point. The archeological testing of the house precinct indicated that archeological resources associated with the existing house are preserved and contribute to the significance of Todd’s Inheritance. Further investigations on the property would likely reveal additional cultural resources associated with the early occupation of the plantation. Additional archeological testing and data recovery is recommended if
further earth-moving activities at the site are planned.