

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:

1995 Stevens, J.S., C. Shields, J. Abell, and J. Artemel
Phase II Evaluation of the Kingsview Development, Sites 18CH34 and 18CH420, Charles County, Maryland.
Submitted to Miller and Smith Homes

Research Firm/Institution:

Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
10521 Rosehaven Street
Fairfax, VA 22030

Library ID No: 00005799 Catalog/Shelving ID: CH 65

Sites examined:

18CH34 18CH420
NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

	Project Justification:
Phase I	These sites fall within the area of impact for the construction of the Kingsview residential development in Charles County, MD. Because the project would impact wetlands, Miller and Smith Homes (the developers) were required to obtain a Section 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Baltimore District. As such, the project was considered a federal undertaking, and the Corps was the lead federal agency. Projects that require federal permits, such as the 404 permit, necessarily trigger compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 mandates that the Corps consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties prior to issuance of the permit.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Define the horizontal and vertical limits of each site.
-Interpret the archeological resources of Sites 18CH34 and 18CH420 in terms of the activities, functions, time span, and historic contexts they represent.
-Investigate research questions from the MHT Plan and other sources, that can provide information on the property's local or regional significance.
-Decisively evaluate the eligibility of the property for the National Register of Historic Places.
-Determine the impact of the proposed undertaking on the archeological property with reference to the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect for Federal projects.
-Assess the need for additional archeological treatment of the property.

Research Potential:

The original researchers at 18CH34 felt strongly that this buried E horizon was intact with in-situ artifacts (19% of all artifacts encountered at the site). Though no cultural features were encountered, a significant quantity of fire-cracked rock was encountered in the E horizon, suggesting that in-tact hearths or other features might be encountered with additional testing. However, MHT staff disagreed at the time, contending that site preparation and vegetation removal (which entailed bulldozing of trees) prior to excavation work impacted any intact deposits and compromised site integrity. It is assumed that MHT staff at the time must have visited the site and concluded that substantial treefalls occurred when heavy equipment moved in, but the original site report states that most of the vegetation consisted of shrubs and only small trees which would normally not have well-developed root systems. Despite the original investigator's contention that Horizon E was intact and likely to produce useful data on the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods, MHT staff determined that the site was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no adverse effects would be posed by construction of the aforementioned homes. Unfortunately little documentation (correspondence, staff field reports, photodocumentation) has been retained at MHT and staff members who handled this case are no longer employed by MHT or available to provide background on the decision. While a housing development was constructed at the site, portions of the purported intact E horizon may be preserved in areas where alterations consisted solely of landscaping or other changes that would not significantly impact deposit integrity. Thus, future development of the area should trigger, at the very least, an attempt to examine the issues regarding the previous determination of non-eligibility and move on from there regarding the warrant for additional research.

Phase II testing at 18CH420 indicates that the site retains some horizontal integrity, but no vertical integrity. Although no features were identified, the site contains one bipolar quartz workshop locus, and one or two Late Archaic components differentiated based on the horizontal distribution of artifacts. These results suggested that the site was not capable of addressing significant research questions related to Maryland prehistory and construction of the housing development was able to proceed with no adverse effects.