

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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## REPORT INFORMATION:

2008 Hill, P.J. et. al.  
Phase II Archeological Evaluations of Sites 18CH350, 18CH351, 18CH352, 18CH353, 18CH354, 18CH355, 18CH724, and 18CH728 within the Swan Point/Horse Farm Properties located along Swan Point Road and Fronting the Potomac River in Charles County, Maryland.  
Submitted to Brookfield Swan Point, LLC

Research Firm/Institution:

Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc.  
12025 Remington Drive  
Silver Spring, MD 20902

Library ID No: 95000557 Catalog/Shelving ID: CH 136

## Sites examined:

18CH350 NRHP Eligible:  18CH351 NRHP Eligible:  18CH352 NRHP Eligible:  18CH353 NRHP Eligible:  18CH354 NRHP Eligible:  18CH355 NRHP Eligible:  18CH724 NRHP Eligible:   
18CH728 NRHP Eligible:

## Project Details:

Phase	Project Justification:
Phase I	
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report describes 2007 Phase II testing at 8 sites on two properties slated for residential and commercial development in Charles County. The archeological evaluations were connected with the application for a wetland permit through the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of Environment. Site evaluations were therefore required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). Seven of the 8 sites were originally thought to be threatened by the proposed residential-commercial development.
Phase III	

MAC Accession: 2008.023

Project Objectives:
-Determine the occupational periods for the 8 archeological sites as well as the functions represented by extant remains.
-Establish the horizontal and vertical extent of each of the sites.
-Establish the likely socio-economic statuses of the historic occupants of the sites.
-Determine if any of the evaluated sites is the original location of Wolleston Manor or if any of the sites was occupied by the Neale family.
-Assess the integrity of each site and its likelihood to answer significant research questions related to Maryland prehistory or history.
-Evaluate the significance of each site and whether or not each is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CH350.

After examination of the research and the fieldwork results, it was concluded that Site 18CH351 had value in terms of its antiquity, but lacked archeological value with a lack of good stratigraphic integrity, poor artifact preservation, and absence of intact cultural features and buried artifact deposits. It was determined that proposed development in the vicinity of 18CH351 would not adversely impact any significant archeological resources.

Upon examining the cultural remains, it was concluded that 18CH352 had a rural domestic function and an early 19th to early 20th century temporal affiliation. Those occupying the site were thought to have a middle-to-lower-middle socio-economic status based on research and artifact evidence. The site was probably occupied by members or associates of the Hollis and/or Clagett families. After examining the research and fieldwork results, it was concluded that Site 18CH352 had research value based on its antiquity and possible association with lower-middle income occupants. The value of the site was also enhanced by a relatively intact historic landscape composed of masonry features and artifact concentrations. Unfortunately, the artifact-bearing soils were compromised by a stratigraphy with questionable integrity. It was determined that proposed development in the vicinity of 18CH352 would not adversely impact any significant archeological resources.

Upon examining the research and field results, it was concluded that Site 18CH353 had research value based on its antiquity and association with the Neale family. Although the historic landscape was not well-preserved, the site appeared to be confined to soils with good stratigraphic integrity. This condition provided both old yard soils and buried artifact deposits. Artifact preservation was also considered to be fair-to-good. MHT disagreed with the original researchers' recommendation of the site as eligible to the National Register. MHT found that the lack of additional features and activity areas, as well as a high degree of previous construction-related disturbance limited the research potential of the site. Thus, it was concluded that 18CH353 would not require additional work and proposed development of the area would have "no effect" on significant archeological resources.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CH354.

Upon examining the 2007 research and fieldwork results, it was concluded that Site 18CH355 was thought to have research value because of its prehistoric and 19th century historic antiquity. A base camp and rural domestic function added to this research value. However, the site's overlying stratigraphy lacked good integrity. Artifact deposits and intact cultural features were also lacking and artifact preservation was poor. It was no considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and the proposed development of the site was approved with no further requirements for archeological work.

Site 18CH724 was thought to be a significant archeological resource and eligible for listing on the NRHP. Essentially, this site served as a well-preserved archeological resource marking how the Swan Point area was settled and what lifeways were practiced throughout the historic period. Because of the significance of Site 18CH724, it was recommended that the resource be preserved and protected from future development and it was established that development plans (in 2007) would adversely impact the site. It appears that development plans were altered, but should the site be threatened again, a

mitigation plan is warranted.

Only the two cultural features were discovered during excavations at 18CH728: a 20th century well pump hole with associated pipe and an disarticulated chimney fall. After examining the material recovery, it was concluded that the site had a rural domestic function and a mid to late 19th through early 20th century temporal affiliation. The site occupants were thought to have a low socio-economic status based on an examination of the faunal remains recovered. The site appeared to have been occupied by field hands associated with the adjacent Lancaster Farm. The material record at the site unfortunately was not thought likely to provide any additional research value. The overlying stratigraphy had questionable integrity. As such, the old shallow yard soils were impacted by an overgrown setting and bioturbation, and the site area was absent of buried artifact deposits. The historic landscape was in poor condition and absent of intact architectural features. The site is not a significant cultural resource.

**REPORT INFORMATION:**

2010 Hill, P.J. et. al.  
Phase III Archeological Data Recoveries of Sites 18CH350 and 18CH354 as part of the Villages at Swan Point, Swan Point, Charles County, Maryland.  
Submitted to Swan Point Development Company, LLC  
  
Library ID No: 95001166      Catalog/Shelving ID: CH 145

Research Firm/Institution:

Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc.  
12025 Remington Drive  
Silver Spring, MD 20902

Sites examined:

18CH350                      18CH354  
NRHP Eligible:       NRHP Eligible:

Project Details:

Phase I	<b>Project Justification:</b> This report describes 2008 Phase III data recovery at 2 previously identified sites which were to be impacted by residential and commercial development in Charles County. Under Section 106 of the national Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), the data recoveries were requested by the Maryland Historical Trust, as part of the wetland permitting process through the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of Environment. Proposed development included a beach club house and associated facilities and a road which were to directly impact these site areas.
Phase II	
Phase III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Mitigate the adverse effects or direct impacts to the two sites based on proposed development of the Swan Point property.  -Develop a much clearer understanding of who occupied these 2 sites, how they lived, and how the landscape was employed during the poorly-understood 17th-19th century time period at Swan Point.  -Uncover the historic relationship between the two sites, and determine how they functioned or operated within greater Charles County and Southern Maryland.
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MAC Accession: 2010.008

Research Potential:

Site 18CH350 was occupied by the Neale and related Digges and Matthews families from the late 18th through early 20th centuries. This site appeared to have been occupied shortly after the abandonment of nearby Site 18CH354 (see synopsis) by those who owned the property. The related families appear to have farmed the land throughout that time period, essentially participating in the local agrarian economy. The research evidence, as supported by the material record, indicated that these occupying families, as plantation owners, doctors, farmers and lawyers, enjoyed middle-to-upper class socioeconomic status in Charles County. The site today has been largely impacted by development of the nearby golf course and associated homes and the likelihood that additional intact deposits remain is very slim.

The Phase I-III evidence suggests that between the last quarter of the 17th century and the first quarter of the 18th century, the Neale family abandoned the original Wollaston Manor residence and constructed a new domicile at 18CH354. James Neale (the 3rd) was born in 1716. At his untimely death (aged 36) the Wollaston Manor estate, including the house at 18CH354, was willed to his son James Neale (the 4th). His son would not long outlive him and by 1845 the family estate was owned by Raphael Neale, the son of Anthony (who was the younger brother of James Neale, Jr.). This side of the family occupied another nearby family estate. The research results indicated that the residence at 18CH354 was occupied no later than 1780 (if not 20 years earlier). Upon Neale family abandonment, the dwelling was likely occupied by a tenant family. Shortly after the site's final abandonment, the Digges family occupied Tract 1 of Wollaston Manor and built a residence at nearby Site 18CH350. The site today has been largely impacted by development of the nearby golf course and associated homes and the likelihood that additional intact deposits remain is very slim.