

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:

1987 Otter, E.
Archeological Survey of the Phase One Construction Area of Patuxent Point, Solomon Point,
Solomons Island, Calvert County, Maryland.
Submitted to CRJ Associates, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Edward Otter - Archeologist
111 West Montgomery Avenue
Rockville, MD 20850

Library ID No: 00000252 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 34

Sites examined:

18CV271 18CV272

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: The archeological work described in this report was initiated in response to plans for the development of the Patuxent Point property. This survey was funded by the developer in anticipation of the passing of a Calvert county ordinance requiring such surveys prior to high density development in areas assessed to have a high potential for containing significant archeological resources. The intent of the survey was to locate any archeological resources within the area of the first phase of construction and to determine the significance of any cultural deposits in terms of their value to the study of Maryland prehistory or history so that decisions about their management could be made.
Phase II	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: -Identify the cultural resources within the development project area. -Determine the significance of any identified cultural deposits in terms of their value in the study of history or prehistory.

MAC Accession: 1992.047

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV271.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV272.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1988 Gardner, W.M., et. al.
Archeological Investigations at the Proposed Patuxent Point Development (Phase I) and
18CV272 (Phase 2-3) near Solomons, Maryland.
Submitted to CRJ Associates, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

Thunderbird Archeological Associates
Route 1, Box 84
Woodstock, VA 22657

Library ID No: 00005129 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 73

Sites examined:

18CV271 18CV272 18CV278 18CV279

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: The archeological work described in this report was initiated at the request of the Southern Maryland Regional Archeologist, as a result of a review of a proposed subdivision. Some of the sites examined had been previously identified during a Phase I survey conducted earlier in 1987. That survey was funded by the property developer in anticipation of the passing of a Calvert county ordinance requiring such surveys prior to high density development. Subsequent to the study, the county did indeed pass the Calvert County Townhouse/Multifamily Project Review Ordinance, which mandated consideration of archeological resources.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: -Identify and document all archeological resources in the impact zone for the proposed development.

MAC Accession: 1992.050

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV271.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV272.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV279.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1989 Outlaw, A.C. and J.A. Hotopp
The Compton Site, Circa 1651-1684, Calvert County, Maryland, 18CV279.
Submitted to CRJ Associates, Inc.

Library ID No: 00000254 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 36

Research Firm/Institution:
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1819 H Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20006

Sites examined:
18CV279

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification: The archeological work described in this report was initiated at the request of the Southern Maryland Regional Archeologist, as a result of a review of a proposed subdivision under the mandates of the Calvert County Townhouse/Multifamily Project Review Ordinance. A Phase I survey project in 1987 had identified 18CV279, and the potential impacts to the site could not be avoided through re-design. Thus, in the summer of 1988 the subject Phase II/III data recovery program was conducted at this 17th century site.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

MAC Accession: 1992.058.001

Project Objectives: -Record the plan of the farmstead assumed to be at Site 18CV279 and compare the spatial relationships of its structures to that of other 17th century occupations in the Chesapeake. -Examine, through the study of refuse disposal practices, how the site's inhabitants organized and used space between structures and make comparisons to regional sites. -Examine European adaptation to new and perhaps unfamiliar resource bases during the period of rapid expansion in the Chesapeake as Native American populations were displaced.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV279.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 King, J.A., E. Chaney, and Raftery, S.
Archaeological Collections in Maryland.
Submitted to NEH, MHT, SHA, and the ACNATSCI Estuarine Research Center

Library ID No: JPPM-NEH Catalog/Shelving ID: web

Research Firm/Institution:
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10115 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:
18CV271 18CV272 18CV279 others

Project Details:

Project Justification: This project is a web-based approach to making descriptions of the archeological collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab in St. Leonard, MD available to scholars, museum curators, educators, students, and the interested public. Detailed descriptions of collections and even limited access to original field notes, maps, accession records, and images is afforded via an online database published on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's web page.
--

Project Objectives: -Introduce the general public to some of the important archaeological collections curated at the MAC Lab.

Research Potential:

Site 18CV271 is certainly a historically significant site, dealing with a time period and historical themes of interest to many researchers. Unfortunately, the research that was conducted at the site did not result in a full site report. Today most of the site has been destroyed or extensively altered by activities associated with the Patuxent Point housing development. Thus, the most worthwhile avenue for additional research is in the lab. Thorough analysis of all existing field notes, artifacts, features data, collected samples, etc. is warranted not only for the significant colonial component, but also for the potentially significant prehistoric component. A full site report, based on what data exists would be a major step forward and should be pursued if an opportunity arises.

The current status of Site 18CV272 is uncertain, but comparison of site plans made prior to construction of the housing development to satellite images taken after construction suggests that 18CV272 is largely destroyed. Prior to construction, consultation between the developer, MHT, and the Southern Maryland Regional Archeologist resulted in agreement on a number of recommendations. The northern site area was to be machine stripped and then shovel-scraped in a search for sub-surface features. Any identified features were to be measured, plotted, and evaluated, and then recommendations were to be made for any further data recovery/excavation. It is not known whether these recommendations were ultimately carried out. MHT has no record of any

additional work conducted at the site. The Otter II site should probably be considered to have no significant research potential.

The Compton Site collection (18CV279) has the potential to yield important information about 17th century plantation life in the rural Chesapeake. Although the Compton Site resembles a typical tobacco plantation in many ways, the site's architecture and artifact assemblage suggest the variability that is suspected to characterize early colonial culture. The Compton collection can still be used to address questions of adaptation, household organization and change through time (when compared to other sites), trade, standards of living, and other issues concerning colonial Chesapeake culture. The site itself, however, no longer has any potential for field research. It was largely destroyed during construction of the Patuxent Point subdivision. Consequently, 18CV279 should no longer be considered a significant resource.
