

# 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:

2005 Child, K.M. and J. Roth  
Phase IB Archeological Investigations of the Balk Hill Village Development Property, Prince George's County, Maryland (Subdivision [4-03094]).  
Submitted to D.R. Horton, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100  
Frederick, MD 21701

Library ID No: 97002362 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 334

## Sites examined:

18PR754 18PR755

NRHP Eligible:  N

## Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

### Project Justification:

The Balk Hill Village Development project area encompassed an approximately 125 acre tract near Largo and Landover, Maryland. This project area included the domestic and agricultural core areas of the former Rose Mount plantation, ruins of which were identified (but not investigated) during a preliminary Phase I reconnaissance in 2004. Development of the project area was to entail construction of houses and roads, and the installation of utilities. Grading and construction would have an adverse impact upon the integrity of any cultural resources within the area. The investigations were conducted at the behest of the Prince George's County Planning Board and the Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, which had begun requiring archeological mitigation as a prerequisite to subdivision approval.

MAC Accession: 2007.041.002

### Project Objectives:

-Provide a preliminary determination of the nature, age, and function of each identified resource.

-Make a preliminary assessment of the horizontal and vertical boundaries of any identified sites.

-Make a preliminary determination of each identified resource's archeological integrity and potential.

## Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR754.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

2009 Williams, M.R.  
Phase II Archeological Evaluations and Remote Sensing at Rose Mount (18PR754), Prince George's County, Maryland (Subdivision [4-03094]).  
Submitted to D.R. Horton, Inc.

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100  
Frederick, MD 21701

Library ID No: 95000960 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 537

## Sites examined:

18PR754

NRHP Eligible:  N

## Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

### Project Justification:

The Balk Hill Village Development project area encompassed an approximately 125 acre tract near Largo and Landover, Maryland. This project area included the domestic and agricultural core areas of the former Rose Mount plantation, ruins of which were identified during a preliminary Phase I reconnaissance in 2004 and subsequently investigated during a Phase IB study. Development of the project area was to entail construction of houses and roads, and the installation of utilities. Grading and construction would have an adverse impact upon the integrity of any cultural resources within the area. The investigations were conducted at the behest of the Prince George's County Planning Board and the Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission, which had begun requiring archeological mitigation as a prerequisite to subdivision approval.

MAC Accession: 2007.041.002

### Project Objectives:

-Test specific features and landforms in the vicinity of the form Rose Mount plantation house and its outbuildings.

-Assess the eligibility of these features and landforms for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, applying NRHP criteria.

Research Potential:

Phase II work at 18PR754 failed to yield any substantial archeological evidence of domestic structures that might have housed the slave populations at Rose Mount (18PR754). No evidence of burials was encountered at the site. Likewise, little was encountered that aids in interpreting the site beyond what was discovered in the archival record. Archeological deposits capable of addressing significant questions related to Maryland history do not appear to be present at 18PR754. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

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