

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: The archeological investigations contained within this report were conducted to assist Greenvest, L.C. in complying with both federal and county requirements for the residential and golf development they were proposing in Prince George's County. Several sites were identified as part of a Phase I survey in 1993. Specifically, Greenvest was applying for a wetland permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers for the construction of the development. Due to the involvement of this federal permit, Section 106 of the NHPA applied to the project. This archeological study also served to provide compliance with a zoning condition which stipulates that Phase II archeological investigations must be completed and accepted by the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Section prior to the approval of grading permits for portions of this project near Piscataway village and for all of the golf course.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

Project Objectives: -Determine the horizontal and vertical extent of each identified site. -Identify each site's cultural and historical/chronological context. -Determine each site's function within regional settlements patterns for each time period represented. -Assess the physical integrity of each site's deposits. -Determine the nature of research questions that each site might address.
--

Research Potential:

Site 18PR470 has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places based on its potential to yield information important to understanding prehistory and history. Based on the presence of an intact historic feature, numerous historic and prehistoric diagnostics, a degree of horizontal integrity, and the limited amount of work conducted at the site, 18PR470 has significant research potential. The site may not only be able to answer questions related to settlement patterns in multiple periods of prehistory, but may be able to address under-represented communities of historic times. Unfortunately, much of the northern locus was likely destroyed when construction of the aforementioned housing development ensued. Because the northern locus was not situated within the Permit Area as defined by the US Army Corps of Engineers nor within the area covered by Prince George's County planning board rules related to re-grading, this portion of the site was not subject to further legal mandates before development could ensue. The southern locus, which would likely have required Data Recovery for mitigation to attain legal sufficiency, remains preserved as golf course plans were developed which could avoid this location.

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR476.

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR478.

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR482.

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR496.

The physical integrity of Site 18PR521, presence of diagnostics, and its location away from major watercourses (unusual for a Late Woodland camp) suggest that the site could provide answers to substantive research questions related to Maryland prehistory with additional work. The historic component, likewise, is significant and likely to provide important information on the period of Maryland rural history involving transition from tobacco farming using enslaved labor to a more diversified, emancipated rural economy. In addition to the identification of sub-surface historic features, this site displays an integrity of horizontal patterning that should allow for detailed activity areas and landscape reconstruction. Such reconstruction could shed new light on the lives of people living in this area during the mid-19th to early-20th centuries.

Despite a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP from the Phase II excavators, MHT determined that Site 18PR528 generally lacks physical integrity. A number of artifacts from disparate time periods were encountered in mixed contexts, and no cultural features were encountered. Thus, the site likely does not retain the qualities necessary to contribute in a meaningful way to our understanding of Maryland prehistory and history. It should not be considered a significant resource.

Site 18PR531 appears to be a significant site capable of answering important research questions related to Maryland prehistory, and possibly questions related to under-represented groups in Maryland colonial history. Prior to the Phase II investigation, the development firm intended to construct a storm water management facility at this site. Construction of this facility would have destroyed all of 18PR531. The Phase II researchers recommended in 1997 that the site be avoided. Project engineers were, fortunately, able to redesign the storm water management system such that the facility would be built in an area without significant archeological resources. Thus, the site should be preserved intact and warrants additional examination.

* This cover sheet section replicates some data provided on another cover sheet. The "Preserve at Piscataway" residential development mitigation project resulted in the exploration of a large number of sites. Two cover sheets were prepared for the project; one dealing with sites where historic deposits were encountered along with prehistoric remains, and one dealing with sites where ONLY prehistoric occupations were noted.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2005 Furgerson, K.A., et. al.
 Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery, Sites 18PR476, 18PR478, 18PR482, and 18PR496, The Preserve at Piscataway, Prince George's County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Bailey's Associates, L.P.

Library ID No: 97002239 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 317

Research Firm/Institution:

URS Corporation
 200 Orchard Ridge Drive, Suite 100
 Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Sites examined:

18PR476 18PR478 18PR482 18PR496
 NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible: NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#) [Justification](#)

Project Details:

- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III

Project Justification:
 This research was undertaken prior to the construction of an 878 acre residential and golf development in Piscataway, Maryland. The sites discussed in this report were identified during a Phase I survey in 1993 and were subsequently subject to Phase II testing in 1997. In order for development to proceed, a Clean Water Act permit was required from the US Army Corps of Engineers, and a Non-Tidal Wetlands permit was required from the State of Maryland. The issuance of the Corps of Engineers permit constitutes an undertaking pursuant to the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that the federal agency take into account the effects of development on cultural resources. A Memorandum of Agreement among the various agencies involved and Bailey's Associates, L.P. called for Phase III Data Recovery at four sites (18PR476, 18PR478, 18PR482, and 18PR496) that cannot be avoided by the proposed development.

Project Objectives:

Prehistoric Components

- Determine how each site fits within regional prehistoric settlement patterns.
- Determine how the prehistoric site types and functions fit within regional prehistoric patterns.
- Determine if site types or functions vary through cultural periods and if so, determine how and why.
- Determine if any indication of seasonality is present at the sites.
- Determine which lithic manufacturing techniques were employed at each site by the stone tool and debitage assemblages present.
- Assess whether the stone tools were manufactured from primarily local materials. If there are non-local or exotic materials recovered, determine if the sources can be identified.
- Look for indications of trade.
- Examine each site for evidence of subsistence patterning.
- Make basic comparisons between the prehistoric components at each site.

Historic Components

- Determine if and how each site is associated with Edelen's Mount Plantation or other plantations in the area.
- Assess the state of any structural remains. If structural remains are present, determine what architectural methods are evident and whether or not they fit within regional patterns.
- Determine, to the extent possible, the plantation layout and determine if it consistent with, or divergent from, layout patterns elsewhere in the region.
- To the extent possible, determine the function of identified structures or components at the site.
- Identify any direct indications of ethnicity at the excavated sites.
- Identify activity areas.
- Examine each site for indications of consumer behavior preferences.
- Locate any evidence of trade networks. For example, are the ceramics from European makers, and if so, do they suggest strong links with certain areas. Alternatively, is there evidence of local wares?
- Look for evidence of foodways patterns.
- Make basic comparisons between the historic components at each site.

Research Potential:

The integrity of the prehistoric component at 18PR476 has, unfortunately, been proven to be poor due to plowing and historic activities at the site. Identification of activity areas and analysis of site types and function is difficult, if not impossible, without intact cultural features and living surfaces. At 18PR476, separation of non-diagnostic artifacts (such as debitage) into their respective components is impossible because of the mixed context. Thus, the research questions posed for Phase III data recovery could not be answered and the prehistoric deposits at 18PR476 can be considered to be of little substantive research value. The historic component at 18PR476 was likely an overseer's dwelling site associated with Edelen's Mount plantation and a possible planter's dwelling at site 18PR478. However, given the lack of historic features and evidence of significant disturbance of the historic deposit, it is unlikely that any further field investigations would produce new historical data.

Based on the lack of features, as well as the removal of the plowzone in the areas of greatest prehistoric artifact concentration, Site 18PR478 likely has very limited future potential for answering question related to Maryland prehistory. The prehistoric components should not be considered significant archeological resources. While the historic component at 18PR478 is certainly significant, given the extent of Phase III excavations, it is unlikely that further field investigations would produce new historical data. There are, however, a number of possibilities for future research relating to the data already recovered. For example, a more detailed faunal analysis from the site could provide more meaningful data on historic foodways. More detailed ceramic analyses, including minimum vessel counts, could provide a more thorough analysis of historic ceramic use, function, and historic consumer choices. Comparison to other site collections from the region would also be a promising avenue for future research.

There appears to be no integrity to the prehistoric deposits at 18PR482. It should not be considered a significant prehistoric resource. However, the historic deposits at 18PR482 exhibited evidence of intact features and archeological deposits significant to our understanding of the late Colonial period in Maryland and the early 19th century as well. In addition, deposits related to a 19th century farmstead and possibly related to plantation operations of the period may

be preserved in the burned structure/foundation area. The site is a significant resource and the most promising avenue for future research is excavation of the adjacent portions of 19PR482, which were located outside of the area for the Piscataway housing development project.

Site 18PR496 likely served as a short-term camp during the Early Archaic period (based on the recovery of the single St. Albans point during Phase II work), but little else can be determined. The site's prehistoric component does not appear to be a significant archeological resource. Given the extent of Phase III excavations at 18PR496, it is unlikely that further field investigations would produce new data on the historic period. There are, however, a number of possibilities for future research relating to the data recovered. For example, a more detailed faunal analysis from the site could provide more meaningful data on historic foodways. More detailed ceramic analyses, including minimum vessel counts, could provide a more thorough analysis of historic ceramic use, function, and historic consumer choices. Comparison to other site collections from the region would also be a promising avenue for future research.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2003 Furgerson, K.A. and V.G. Boyd
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 18PR498, Preserve at Piscataway, Prince
George's County, Maryland.
Submitted to Bailey's Associates, L.P.

Research Firm/Institution:

URS Corporation, Inc.
7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700
Bethesda, MD 20814

Library ID No: 97001822 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 294

Sites examined:

18PR498

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III

Project Justification:

This report describes an April 2003 Phase II investigation at 18PR498, an early 19th century plantation house in rural Prince George's County. Site 18PR498 is located within the (then) proposed Preserve at Piscataway housing and golf-course development. Specifically, the northern portion of the site would be impacted by the construction of a new road. The study was completed in order to assist the developer in meeting their regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Project Objectives:

- Define the horizontal and vertical limits of the site.
- Assess the stratigraphic integrity of the site.
- Make further recommendation for the treatment of the site.

Research Potential:

Given the integrity and context problems associated with both prehistoric and historic components at 18PR498, the site has been recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.
