

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:

1997 Davis, Thomas W., et. al.
 Phase I Archeological Survey of the Tudor Hall Village Development, St. Mary's County, Maryland (Vol. I, Vol. II).
 Submitted to Mark Vogel Companies
 Library ID No: 00006545 Catalog/Shelving ID: ST 162

Research Firm/Institution:

R.C. Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18ST668	18ST670	18ST673	18ST676	18ST677
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y
Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II		Phase I archival and archeological investigations were conducted during the winter of 1996 ahead of proposed construction of the Tudor Hall Village development on Breton Bay in Leonardtown. The investigations were a condition of approval in response to a request for a wetlands permit from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. Of the 480-acres (194.33 ha) that were part of the proposed development, a total of 271.13-acres (109.77 ha) were subject to Phase I study.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Locate, identify, and delineate all prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the project area.
-Make preliminary assessments of the potential significance of those resources applying the National Register criteria.
-Assess the impact of the proposed development activities on the cultural resources situated within the project boundaries.
-Formulate management recommendations concerning those resources.

Research Potential:

- See below for remaining research questions at 18ST668.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18ST670.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18ST673.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18ST676.
- See below for remaining research questions at 18ST677.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1998 Child, K., et. al.
 Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Five Sites for the Proposed Tudor Hall Village Development, St. Mary's County, Maryland (Vol. I, Vol. II).
 Submitted to K.A.A.V., LLC
 Library ID No: 00006188 Catalog/Shelving ID: ST 166

Research Firm/Institution:

R.C. Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
 Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18ST668	18ST670	18ST673	18ST676	18ST677
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> N	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> Y
Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification

Project Details:

Phase I		Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Five sites that were identified during the Phase I study warranted further analysis if they were to be impacted by future development. A Phase II study commenced in the summer of 1997.
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Identify the vertical and horizontal boundaries of the site.
-Identify the cultural affiliation and functional ranges represented by the site.
-Determine the level of integrity present.
-Provide an assessment of the potential significance of the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Research Potential:

Site G-1 (18ST668) represents a 19th century domestic structure associated with a low intensity occupation. While the presence of brick indicates the presence of a former structure at the location, there is no direct archival evidence for such a structure in the immediate site area. The range of occupation suggested by the artifact assemblage was 1805-1888; however, only the pearlware sherds provide a pre-1930 date and may have been heirloom pieces. The site lacks the stratigraphic integrity necessary to address questions regarding landscape analysis and intra-site spatial patterning. No further work is recommended for the site.

Site L-1 (18ST670) is a multicomponent site with Late Archaic through Late Woodland components, a mid-19th through mid-20th century component, and a late 17th through mid-18th century component. The overall prehistoric assemblage was limited and suggested sporadic, short-term occupations indicative of a seasonally occupied hunting or resource procurement location. The historic component from each locus indicated the presence of a structure at each location. Only Locus 2 of the historic component was suggested to have potential for further research. In particular, it could provide information on research questions related to settlement patterns during the Contact and Settlement Period of St. Mary's County.

One component of Site P-1 (18ST673) is a late 18th through mid-19th century refuse scatter. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and lacked stratigraphic integrity. The relative lack of architectural material and low density of domestic material was suggestive of the casual discard of items into an active agricultural field. The prehistoric component, possibly dating to the Middle Archaic period, was represented by a limited quantity of artifacts suggestive of short-term, ephemeral activity. No further work was recommended for the site.

Site AA-1 (18ST676) represents the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland periods as identified by a Piscataway point and 2 possible Pope's Creek ceramic sherds. This represents either a base camp or small hamlet. The absence of an extensive ceramic assemblage indicated that much of the activity that occurred at the site could be dated to the pre-Woodland period. The character of the lithic assemblage suggests that one likely function of the site was as a lithic raw material procurement location. The small historic assemblage suggests a late 18th to mid-19th century use of the site. While the historic component of the site lacks stratigraphic integrity, the prehistoric component does. Research questions related to general and regional settlement patterns, resource procurement considerations and preferences, and general and specific intra-site spatial patterning could be addressed at site 18ST676. Therefore, the prehistoric component appears to retain the qualities of significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and mitigative data recovery is recommended if impacts to the site cannot be avoided.

At site AA-2 (18ST677), slightly more than half of the prehistoric artifacts were collected from a sub-plowzone context indicating that a degree of stratigraphic integrity remains. The close proximity of the site to 18ST676, a prehistoric site, further suggests that there is a potential for the presence of intact prehistoric cultural features. Over 90% of the artifacts from the historic component were recovered from a sub-plowzone context and from intact features. This indicates stratigraphic integrity for the historic component at the site. Landuse patterns as related to discernable aspects of intra-site activity can be addressed with the early historic site overlying a prehistoric site. In addition, the potential association of nearby historic site 18ST670 with site 18ST677 can provide a sequential link in the historic occupation of the land that later became incorporated in the Tudor Hall holdings. Mitigative data recovery is recommended for the historic component of site 18ST677 if impacts to the site cannot be avoided.
