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:

1999 Hornum, M.B., W. Lowther, and B.E. Cleven
Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Beech Tree Development, Prince George's County, Maryland.
Submitted to Ryko Development, Inc.

Library ID No: 00007537 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 233

Sites examined:
18PR557 18PR579

NRHP Eligible: Y NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Project Justification</th>
<th>Project Objectives</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>This report describes Phase I archeological investigations conducted in 1998 for approximately 200 acres of the (then) proposed Beech Tree Development, in Prince George’s County, MD. The report was prepared pursuant to Condition 15 of Prince George’s County Planning Board Resolution 9706, which stipulates archeological survey and evaluation of the area in anticipation of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA as well as state preservation codes.</td>
<td>- Identify surface and subsurface cultural resources. - Provide a preliminary determination of the nature, age, and function of each identified resource. - Determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of each identified resource. - Determine the overall integrity of each identified resource.</td>
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Project Objectives:

- Identify the location, history, and nature of the residence as well as the associated outbuildings, activity areas, and other cultural features affiliated with the Pentland Hills plantation.
- Identify (if possible) unrecorded, early structures and functional areas that relate to the plantation’s operation.
- Make a determination of the cultural importance and integrity of the site.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR557.

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR579.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1999 Payne, T.M. and K. Baumgardt
Phase I/II Archaeological Investigation - Pentland Hills Plantation (18PR557), Prince George's County, Maryland.
Submitted to Ryko Development, Inc.

Library ID No: 00007623 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 233 App

Sites examined:
18PR557

NRHP Eligible: Y

Project Details:

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>This report describes Phase I/II archeological investigations conducted in 1998 at 18PR557, the Pentland Hills Plantation site. The research was requested by the Prince George’s County Zoning Board and Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in compliance with historic preservation regulations, and was carried out preparatory to the construction of a residential and commercial development (the Beech Tree Development). The archeological study consisted of reconnaissance and subsurface investigations conducted to research the history and cultural practices affiliated with the plantation.</td>
<td>- Identify the location, history, and nature of the residence as well as the associated outbuildings, activity areas, and other cultural features affiliated with the Pentland Hills plantation. - Identify (if possible) unrecorded, early structures and functional areas that relate to the plantation’s operation. - Make a determination of the cultural importance and integrity of the site.</td>
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR557.
This report describes Phase II archeological investigations conducted in 1999 at 18PR579, the Beechwood House. Phase I survey of the area a year previous had identified an area south and east of the standing Beechwood House, where yard midden deposits contained artifacts dating back to the earliest occupation of the site and where sub-surface features had been indicated by shovel tests. In addition, terraces south of the yard were examined.

Archeological work at 18PR579 suggests the possibility that intact features remain preserved at the site. While Locus A has now been disturbed by construction activities, the area closer to the extant structure (tested during Phase II work) has been preserved in place. Future investigations of the Beechwood house inner yard areas, if undertaken, may provide more extensive socio-economic data, and may provide a more complete picture of the relationship of outer and inner yard activities. As such, 18PR579 should continue to be recognized as a significant archeological resource.

This report describes Phase III data recovery excavations conducted in 2001 at 18PR579, the Beechwood House. Phase I survey of the area in 1998 and Phase II testing in 1999 identified some isolated areas of potentially intact archeological deposits. Based on these findings and the fact that these deposits could not be avoided during construction of the development, Phase III data recovery was carried out at 18PR579. The data recovery objectives were focused on mitigating the impacts of a proposed road on these portions of the site.
This report describes Phase II evaluation of previously identified Site 18PR573 undertaken during March and April of 2001. The research was requested by the Prince George’s County Zoning Board and Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) in compliance with historic preservation regulations and as required by a programmatic agreement (PA) for the Beech Tree Development. Beech Tree Development was a residential and commercial golf and country club construction project near Upper Marlboro in Prince George’s County.

PROJECT DETAILS:

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<td>Phase I</td>
<td>This report describes Phase II evaluation of previously identified Site 18PR573 undertaken during March and April of 2001. The research was requested by the Prince George’s County Zoning Board and Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (MNCPPC) in compliance with historic preservation regulations and as required by a programmatic agreement (PA) for the Beech Tree Development. Beech Tree Development was a residential and commercial golf and country club construction project near Upper Marlboro in Prince George’s County.</td>
<td>Gain a more comprehensive understanding of the historic period within the region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phase II</td>
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<td>Evaluate the eligibility of Site 18PR573 for listing on the NRHP.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phase III</td>
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<td>Determine the nature, age, and function of 18PR573.</td>
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MAC Accession: 2003.005.010

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18PR573.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 Ricard, L. and M. Williams

Archeological Data Recovery at Pentland Hills (18PR557) within the Proposed Beech Tree Development, Prince George’s County, Maryland.

Submitted to Ryko Development, Inc.

Library ID No: 97003090 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 460

Sites examined:

18PR557

NRHP Eligible: Y

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 Ricard, L. and M. Williams

Archeological Data Recovery at Pentland Hills (18PR557) within the Proposed Beech Tree Development, Prince George’s County, Maryland.

Submitted to Ryko Development, Inc.

Library ID No: 97003090 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 460

Sites examined:

18PR557

NRHP Eligible: Y

REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 Ricard, L. and M. Williams

Archeological Data Recovery at Pentland Hills (18PR557) within the Proposed Beech Tree Development, Prince George’s County, Maryland.

Submitted to Ryko Development, Inc.

Library ID No: 97003090 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 460

Sites examined:

18PR557

NRHP Eligible: Y

Although the field investigations at 18PR557 did not produce distinct or intact features or deposits that reflected the use or changes in use over time of the yard area, archeological data recovery has documented the scope and scale of the archeological signature of domestic activity associated with the dwelling at Pentland Hills. This signature reflects active use of the domestic complex over an extended time span that included general domestic activity as well as maintenance of the landscape and the outbuildings, and the abandonment and deterioration of the building complex. Most of site 18PR557 was heavily impacted and or destroyed by construction of the Beech Tree Development following Phase III work. The site is incapable of addressing ongoing research questions related to Maryland history.
### Archeological Data Recovery at (18PR573) within the Proposed Beech Tree Development, Prince Georges County, Maryland. Sanders, S.L. and M. Williams 2012

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

This report describes the archeological data recovery at Site 18PR573 conducted during October and November of 2006. The site was discovered in 1998 and evaluated and found eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2001. All work was carried out in preparation for the (then) planned Beech Tree Development, a residential and commercial development north of Upper Marlboro in Prince George’s County. The data recovery work was carried out pursuant to recommendations accepted by the MHT in October of 2001 following site evaluation (Phase II testing). A data recovery plan was developed in accordance with a programmatic agreement between MHT, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the landowner. The plan was prepared in accordance with State and Federal standards and guidelines, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), Executive Order 11593, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations parts 60-66 and 800, and Article 83B § 5-617 and 5-618 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The archeological data recovery has documented the archeological signature of activity associated with Site 18PR573. This signature reflects active use of the site for a relatively short period of time in the middle to late eighteenth century. Combined with data from nearby sites, including Pentland Hills (18PR557), and Beech Wood (18PR579), some of which also related to the Hodges family, the site provides additional information that can be used to interpret the broader, interrelated land use patterns for these plantations.

### Archeological Excavation of the Hilleary Family Cemetery, Site 18PR978, Prince George's County, Maryland. Child, K.M. and K.L. Kosack 2013

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

This report describes the 2012 relocation of 15 individuals interred with the Hilleary Family Cemetery (18PR978) as part of the Beech Tree Development project. The cemetery relocation was undertaken pursuant to Conditions 38 and 39 of the Preliminary Plan of Subdivision 4-09041 for the Beech Tree C-S-C Parcel, and followed recommendations made by the Prince George's County Planning Board, the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPCC), and Ryko Development, Inc. All work was conducted in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations including Criminal Law Article 27, Sections 10-401, 10-402, 10-403, and 10-404, and Health-General Article Section 4-215 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. All of the individuals were re-interred at Trinity Episcopal Church in Upper Marlboro.

The archeological data recovery has documented the archeological signature of activity associated with Site 18PR573. This signature reflects active use of the site for a relatively short period of time in the middle to late eighteenth century. Combined with data from nearby sites, including Pentland Hills (18PR557), and Beech Wood (18PR579), some of which also related to the Hodges family, the site provides additional information that can be used to interpret the broader, interrelated land use patterns for these plantations.
The 15 individuals removed from the Hilleary Family Cemetery (Site 18PR978) were reburied at Trinity Episcopal Church in Upper Marlboro, in two separate ceremonies during November 2012 and April 2013. The individuals were reinterred in individual plots, each bearing a plaque indicating their original resting place had been the Hilleary Family Cemetery. Original headstone and footstone markers were repaired and re-erected in the new location to mark the Hilleary family burials. Since complete removal has occurred, the site retains no research potential. …