7.) Results of Field + Laboratory Investigations

- Field conditions + constraints
- Quantitative + qualitative description + analysis of the archaeology w/ references to published comparable studies
- Maps depicting locations of identified resources along w/ boundaries of area of potential effects positions of test pits — Art. Distribution/Lineage Maps, Permanent datum points
- Illustrations or representative soil profiles + all diagenetic artifacts that are important to a site
- Interpretations that refer to historic contexts + integrity/significance, (e.g., N. Nat’l. Regesta), when possible + appropriate.

8.) Summary + Recommendations
- Summary of results + evaluation of methods + techniques employed.
- Assessment of impact of govt. undertaking on identified cultural properties.
- Need for additional investigations or resource treatment.
- Discussion of the study’s public interpretation measures, if applicable.

9.) Listing all references according to the latest American Antiquity format.
Public Edu & Intermrgrtn
- public open house to view month's activities
brochures, pamphlets, exhibits
- "Know site" part. 
- "Research methods" 
- "Clearing" 
- "Key" arrow
- "Source" lacked scale
- "Information" title
- "Figures" in single column
- "Standards for illustrations"

- Name of project, correspondence
- Scope of work or proposal is appropriate
- Arch. consultant's signature, date, location
- "Figures" in single column
- "Source" lacked scale
- "Understanding" always appears phrase
Research Design - see proposal - Scope

Objectives -
- Why arch. information is needed for a particular project - land & resource management
- Name govt. agencies involved. DoD, etc.
- Nature of undertaking Phase I
- Delination & inventorying of all arch. properties in the area of potential effect.
- Characterization & interpretation of all arch. properties w/ respect to the cultural/temporal periods of the State plan.
- Appraise the results of the investigations in light of existing models of settlement patterning.
- Determine need for additional arch. work.

Field Survey

Intensive - include pedestrian (walkover examination) or ground survey. Should record current land-use features.

The intensity of sampling must directly relate to the expected sizes of arch. properties, the possibilities of spatial patterning of the resources, & the field conditions. Retain all historic data for analysis & inventory.
- Describe the study area's land use history, current conditions, and evidence of prior disturbances which may have affected the archaeological record.

- Develop defensible recommendations on whether or not additional archaeological investigations are warranted along with a description of the nature and extent of any recommended work, based on the above factors.

Reporting:

- Statement of methodology and resources used
- Descriptive historic and prehistoric overviews
- Predictive models for historic and prehistoric site occurrence

John Ogilby, Nova Terra - Marine tabula
"St. Michael's Point" 1671

George Alsop, A Land-Skip of the Province, Maryland
"Point Lookout" 1666

1670 - "Point Lookout" Herman

Dwelling house Armstrongs 1794
Based on historical association proj. area contained a high possibility for the presence of arch. properties. Therefore, comb. of archival/background search, Phase I & exc. of Phase II exploratory test units

Analysis

- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Determination of the need for further field study

Primary analytical task — classification of all artifacts + features discovered.
Examinations of individual arch. materials should also involve the interpretation of the larger arch. property in terms of cultural behavior & at least regarding function or use.

Background Studies

- Identify inventoried sites in the study area.
- Describe the area’s cultural history for prehistoric time periods, with emphasis on settlement patterns & land use trends.
- Describe the area’s environmental characteristics & conditions.
- Identify past, identify industry, commerce & growth in the study area & their relationship to regional patterns.
- Develop a predictive model for sites based on maps, aerial inventories, structures, + other sources.
- Develop a predictive model for prehistoric sites based on enviro. characteristics (e.g., geomorphology, lithic resources + prior research results).
Report Outline

1. Title page
2. Abstract
3. Table of Contents
   - line drawings
   - plates
   - tables
4. Introduction - Brief statement on the purpose:
   - i.e. of lead govt agency (sponsor) & description of its proposed undertaking - govt agents directly involved w/ the hist. pres. proj.
   - locator maps -
     1) Council for Md's Arch's Map of Md. Arch. Research Units (Appendix III) w/ project location
     2) Copy of U.S. GS 7.5' quad 1" = 24,000 Showing area
   - dates when background research & field invest were conducted.
   - acres & hectares examined.
   - description of the organization of the report.
Looking for the most significant time space marker.

For viewing both primary and secondary documentary sources.

which would place the hospital on what is now property managed by PRNHS & land owned by MADR. With the permission of both Agencies it was decided to extend our survey area further north up to the point onto the extending boundary beyond Federal boundaries in order to maximize the potential for locating the hospital or other context structures.

Using the lighthouse as a permanent reference point a baseline was established oriented E-W along the northern side of the lighthouse. Two rebar stems were placed 10 feet north from both the NE & NW corners of the structure. Two later screened porches were added to both the E & W ends of the lighthouse each meas. 5.8' x 8'

Based on the historical association of the project area contained a high potential for the presence of architectural remains. Background archival research was limited to secondary sources because extensive work has been undertaken.
5. Research Design
   - Detailed statement of objectives, including applicability of the work to regional research questions.
   - Methods and techniques of archival and background research, field studies, analysis.
   - Expected results.
   - Final disposition of artifacts and field records.

6. Results of Archival and Background Research
   - Past and present natural environments: Factors relevant for consideration of historic property potential, integrity, and significance.
   - Cultural setting
     a. Synopsis of best current professional knowledge or prehistoric and historic contexts with appropriate level of detail
     b. Discussions of prior investigations should include a table of known archaeological properties -- or documented historic structures, if pertinent to the study -- in the vicinity
     c. Critical examination of previous arch. research and revision of project expectations in context of predictive modeling

- Modification (if needed) of the proposed methods and techniques for field and laboratory investigations, based on the review of natural environmental and prior arch. studies.
almost every available bldg in D.C was being, or had been
pressed into service. Many of these buildings were old & decrepit

The construction of the hospital was a much needed link in the
chain of hosps that eventually encircles D.C. Const. took less than 3 mos.

What F collapsed - 1st fto sick.
Because all transport or rent
Supplies was by 130 Const. to view
What F begin immediately.

Some of the 1st articles produced
were sun-dried bricks

Chronicles of St. Mary's Vol 15
No 8, Caron, James
973, 722 SW0
Trinity Manor
St. Gabriel's Manor
St. Michael's Manor to 1659
Manors in possession of the executors of Leonard Calvert

Pat. 8/13/1641 1500 acres

Wm. Calvert leases lands on
St. Michael's Manor. This is the 1st
reference to Wm's occ. of these lands.

Md. Archives x/lx 701-2.
8/10/1661

Wm. Calv. to Phillip hynes(?) - records are lost

Lynes to Gabriell Parrotti. - 3 manors except leases & grants legally made by Wm. Calvert & grants made by Charles Calvert to Charles Eyerton, Richard Calvert & Solomon Jones.

3000 ac prov. court deeds WRC 1-803 5-27-1697
G P to grandson Gabriel Parker all lands
purchased of Phillip Lynes (Wills 3 p. 440
2/9/1700

G P to James Smith of SMC 3 Manors
(1738-1753 SMC Debt Book
1753 p. 36

J S to daughter Martha Smith (Armstrong)

to daughter Martha - land called PLO
Now tenure of Wm. Rob. Clark. Wills
291 p. 93 1/24/1753

Robert Armstrong - widower - willed - "land
where I live to be sold by Jas. A. Crave my
ex. + money = - between nieces + nephews.
Wills J S-3 367 11/1/1814

Come to Richard Clark's heirs (Thos. John +
Sisters of Egnor ) - land bought + paid
for by Richard Clark in his lifetime, now
grant to Thos. John, + his of Egnor, all
heirs (brothers) of Rich. Clark, land called
Point Co 250 ac. Deed 4 1/4 + 2/29-2/14-20 7/26/1820
John Clarke Sr. to Jennifer Taylor

all my undivided 1/3 interest in tract
at Point Lookout 250 acres
A at 292 Land Comm. Rec. JH-Z-40/1-16
1-18-1826

Jennifer Taylor — Wm M. Taylor, son +
Ann Taylor, daughter

all part of land called Point Co
+ other part of Point Lookout except
what belongs to Govt. 1839

The resort at Point Co was
established during the summer of
1857. A hotel & Steamboat Wharf
were built, 100 upwards of 90 cottages
were leased by the outbreak of the
War, which soon had the devotees
in financial trouble, difficulties. The
land & buildings were leased to the Fed.
Gov't. for the estab. of a Military
hospital in July 1862. The first patients arrived in Aug. 1862. After the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, the rest of the land at p.o. was utilized as a prisoner of war camp, with 20,000 prisoners. The first prisoners arrived soon after Aug. 15, 1863 (Bietler).

Although names were not published until 1844, tenants settled seventy years earlier by Gov. Calvert.

The extreme southern section of the peninsula in the years preceding the war was developed as a resort area.

The war was first felt at p.o. as early as 1862, because of the constantly accelerating number of battle casualties and sick in the northern armies; the Govt. was at pains to find suitable sites for hospitals.
Doug,

Headstone -> Susquehanna

Curate artifact / ceremony

Pleasant Enterprise pg A5 - Paul C. Leibe

Lighthouse

Navy wants to preserve the lighthouse

Meeting on the 12th

Fire to war

Hospital is barely left - all washed out

W end of property. Remains CW archi evidence:

past + artifacts

The area around the lighthouse is in sorry feature, build deposits and all significant

...area S of lighthouse is fairly messed up

Could not dig @ building - could be written off

bodge themselves as big architecturally

archeology not big - built in 1940s but

hasn't been modified

Refer to prev. rept. for architecture

Explain survey internal techniques