

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The following archeological sites are protected by the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

62-008 Muirkirk Furnace Site (18PR149)
Muirkirk Road
Beltsville

Established in 1847—The Muirkirk Iron Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1846, and from 1853 to 1920 was owned and operated by members of the Coffin family. During its peak years, the company produced 7,000 tons of pig iron per year. The site of this important iron furnace is now hidden under a complex of industrial structures, and only one charcoal kiln survives.

66-036 National Archives Archeological Site (18PR355) (NR)
College Park
(State of Maryland)

Occupation between ca. 3500 B.C. and 1000 B.C.—This prehistoric site is a Late Archaic Period stone tool manufacturing area. Remains of stone tools and the stone-tool making process were found at this site.

73-012 Site of Northampton (18PR320)
Lake Overlook Drive
Largo (M-NCPPC)

Built in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—This site includes the foundations of the eighteenth-century Northampton plantation house, and ruins of one frame and one brick two-family slave quarter. Northampton is an archeological site of unique importance; it represents the home of Osborn Sprigg, prominent Revolutionary patriot, and of Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland 1819-1822, as well as the home of several generations of slaves and freedmen from the Northampton plantation. The stone and brick foundations of both the frame and brick quarters have been preserved and are interpreted in a park setting.

74B-009 B.D. Mullikin House Site (18PR658)
Northeast Crain Highway
Mitchellville

House built circa 1870—The B.D. Mullikin House was a two-story frame house with Queen Anne and Stick-style features and an unusual lattice garden porch. It was built for Beale D. Mullikin on the family property known as Harwood Hall. The house was destroyed by fire in 1991 and archeological investigations were subsequently undertaken.

79-038 Pentland Hills Site (18PR557)
Upper Marlboro vicinity

Built in 1830s and later—The house at Pentland Hills was of an unusual plan: two gambrel-roof sections joined by a perpendicular stair passage. The south section was built in the 1830s as the home of Benjamin Hodges, on the site of an earlier plantation house of the Whitaker family. Archeological investigations were undertaken on the immediate grounds before the house, in ruinous condition for several decades, was demolished for residential development.

80-002 Site of Salubria (18PR692)
Oxon Hill Road
Oxon Hill

House built circa 1830—The house at Salubria was a 2½-story frame dwelling with kitchen wing and doctor's office; on the grounds stood several early nineteenth-century outbuildings. Salubria was built for Dr. John H. Bayne, prominent physician, agriculturist, and first superintendent of the county's public schools; it was the home of five generations of the Bayne family. The house was severely damaged by a series of fires in the 1980s and 1990s. After archeological investigations were undertaken on the grounds, the house and all but one outbuilding were demolished in 2003.

80-51 Riverview Road Archeological Site (18PR131)
Fort Washington

Occupation between 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1300—Nomadic people lived intermittently at the Riverview Road Site from the prehistoric Archaic Period through the Woodland Period. Archeological excavations yielded remains of prehistoric stone tool manufacture, stone tools, prehistoric ceramics and hearths, as well as some historic period (eighteenth and nineteenth-century) artifacts.

82A-041 The Woodyard Site (18PR136) (NR)
Woodyard Road
Clinton

Eighteenth century—This is the site of Henry Darnall's early eighteenth-century mansion and merchant Stephen West's Revolutionary War supply factory. It was also the temporary headquarters of American troops during the British invasion of 1814.

82B-025 Nottingham Archeological Site (18PR18) (NR)
Nottingham

Occupation between 500 B.C. and 1600 A.D.—This prehistoric site comprises a middle and late Woodland village. The large late Woodland component (circa 1550–1600 A.D.) may correspond to the village of Mattpament indicated on Captain John Smith's 1608 map.

**83-002 Accokeek Creek Archeological Site
(18PR8) (NR)
Bryan Point Road
Accokeek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)**

Occupation between 3000 B.C. and seventeenth century A.D. — This prehistoric site includes the area occupied by archaic and Woodland people within present-day Piscataway Park. It is an important source of information about the Piscataway Indians at the time of the arrival of European settlers.

**83-012 Piscataway Park Archeological Site
(NR)
South side of Piscataway Creek
Accokeek
(U.S. Department of the Interior)**

Occupation from prehistoric period to the present — Piscataway Park comprises 4000 acres of parkland in both Prince George's and Charles counties, including the Accokeek Creek Site and the National Colonial Farm. It is principally significant for its role in maintaining the historic vista across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon.